

CINEMA per a estudiants

CURS 2009 – 2010



Pel·lícula recomanada per a:
3er i 4art d'ESO. Batxillerats. Cicles Formatius
i Centres de Formació d'Adults.

Àrees i Temes:

Llengua anglesa / Ciències socials / Educació per a la ciutadania i els drets humans.

Slumdog Millionaire



Direcció: Danny Boyle.

Interpretació: Dev Patel (Jamal Malik), Freida Pinto (Latika), Madhur Mittal (Salim), Anil Kapoor (Prem Kumar), Irrfan Khan (inspector de policia).

Guió: Simon Beaufoy; basat en la novel·la "Q & A" de Vikas Swarup.

Producció: Christian Colson.

Música: A.R. Rahman.

Fotografia: Anthony Dod Mantle.

Muntatge: Chris Dickens.

Disseny de producció: Mark Digby.

Vestuari: Suttirat Anne Larlarb.

País: Regne Unit.

Any: 2008.

Durada: 120 min.

Gènere: Drama, comèdia.

SINOPSI:

Jamal Malik, un jove orfe que viu en una barriada pobra de Mumbai (Bombai), decideix presentar-se a la versió índia del concurs *Qui vol ser milionari?*. Davant la sorpresa de tots, Jamal respon correctament totes les preguntes. Com és possible que un noi com ell sigui capaç de conèixer totes les respistes? Quan Jamal està a punt de respondre l'última pregunta, la que li farà guanyar 20 milions de rupies, la policia el deté i se l'emporta per interrogar-lo. Jamal haurà d'explicar com és que coneixia totes les respistes, amb la qual cosa es veurà obligat a recordar i relatar els diferents moments de la seva vida i a revelar la veritable raó de la seva participació en el concurs.

Slumdog Millionaire

ACTIVITY 1: Meet the characters of Slumdog Millionaire.

Which name must appear below each face? Prem Kumar, Maman, young Jamal, young Salim, young Latika, adult Jamal, adult Salim, adult Latika.



a.

b.

c.

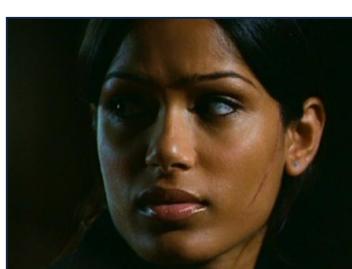


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d.

e.



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g.

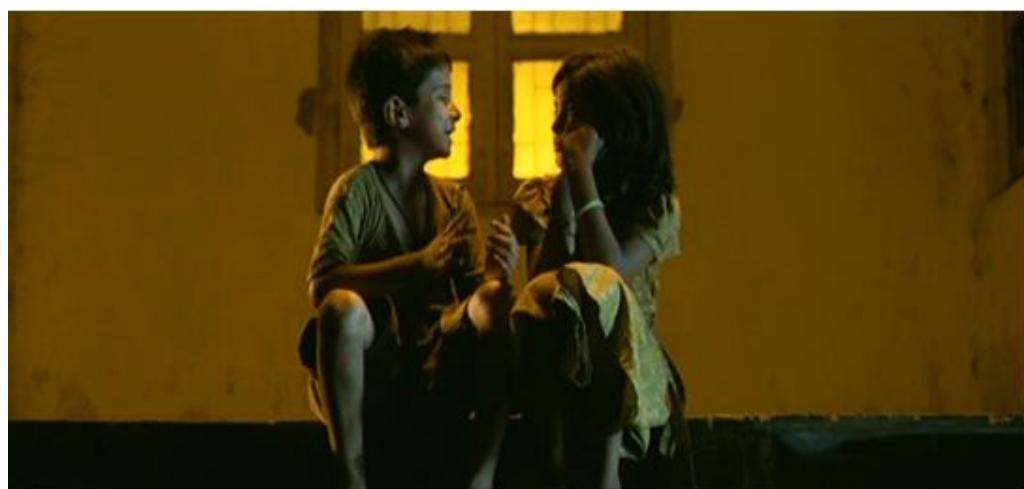
h.

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ACTIVITY 2: Vocabulary in context.

Find the meaning of the words in the box, and then write them in the correct sentences: poverty – quiz show – orphan – beg – lifelines – slum – rupees – blind – fate – flashbacks – torture.

1. Jamal Malik is a young man who takes part in a called "Who wants to be a millionaire?"
2. The winner of the show will win 20 million
3. In the show you have 3 or three times where you can get help with your answers.
4. But Jamal is taken to prison and some policemen brutally him.
5. Jamal explains several parts of his life in , or "jumps back in time".
6. Jamal and his brother are because their mum was killed.
7. They lived in a very poor area of a city, which is also called a
8. Some poor children for money: they are called beggars.
9. Beggars who are get more money because people feel sorry for them.
10. A synonym of destiny is
11. Jamal has to try hard to survive street life and escape from



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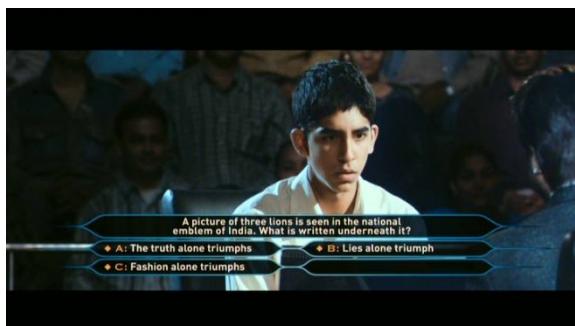
ACTIVITY 3: The quiz show.

Try the millionaire quiz that Jamal Malik has to answer in the film. Who got more correct questions? Choose the new Slumdog Millionaire in your class!



1. Who was the star of "Zanjeer"?

Anil Kapoor
Amitabh Bachchan
Shahrukh Khan
Madhur Mittal



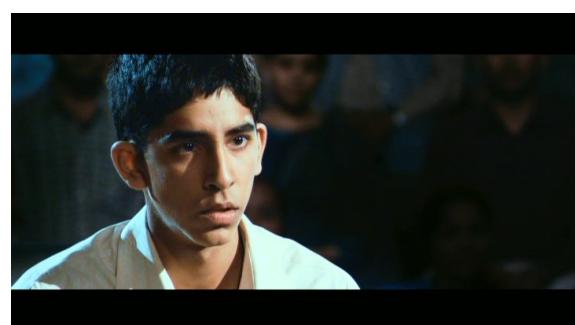
2. What motto is inscribed at the base of the national emblem of India?

Money alone triumphs
Power alone triumphs
Justice alone triumphs
Truth alone triumphs



3. What weapon does Lord Rama hold in his right hand?

Bow and arrow
Sword
Hammer
Knife



4. Which Indian poet wrote the song "Darshan Do Ghanshyam", according to the movie?

Surdas
Tulsidas
Kabeer
Mirabai



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5. Whose picture appears on a U.S. \$100 bill?

Benjamin Franklin
Franklin Roosevelt
George Washington
Abraham Lincoln



6. Who invented the first commercially-successful revolver?

Oliver Winchester
Thomas Edison
Daniel Boone
Samuel Colt



7. Cambridge Circus is in which U.K. city?

Leeds
Oxford
London
Cambridge



8. Which cricketer recorded the most first-class centuries?

Ricky Ponting
Michael Slater
Sachin Tendulkar
Jack Hobbs



9. In the book "The Three Musketeers", two of the musketeers are called Athos and Porthos. What is the name of the third Musketeer?

Cardinal Richelieu
Planchet
D'Artagnan
Aramis

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ACTIVITY 4: The plot of Slumdog Millionaire.

Read the plot of the film and then write the name that fits each sentence. It can be a person or a place.

1. The name of the protagonist of the film
2. He is the man who presents the television show
3. This man is a famous actor in India
4. This woman was killed in a violent attack
5. This man is a gangster who uses children
6. The name of Jamal's brother
7. The brothers meet a girl. What's her name?
8. The name of the city where the two boys live
9. They torture Jamal in prison
10. The brothers work as false tourist guides in this famous place
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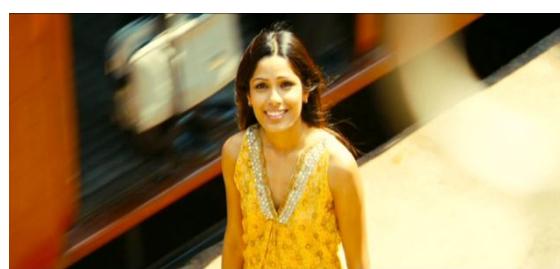
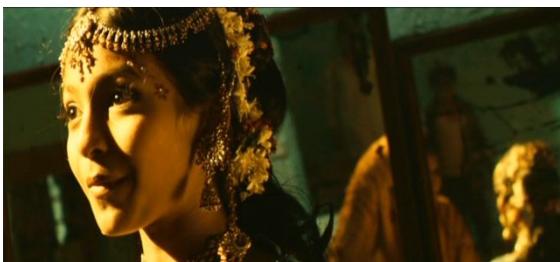
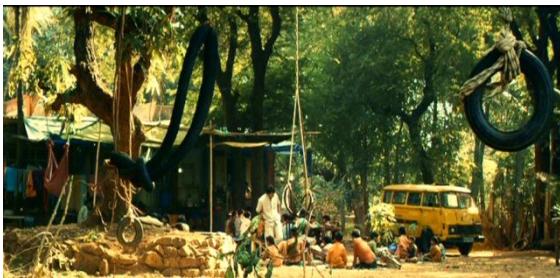


The film opens as Jamal Malik, a former street child from the slums, is tortured by two Mumbai policemen. As he is tortured, we learn that Jamal has been a contestant on the show "*Who wants to be a millionaire?*" hosted by Prem Kumar. He has already won 10 million rupees and has made it to the final question, for 20 million, scheduled for the next day. Kumar had told the police that he suspects Jamal of cheating.

The rest of the film is organized into two mixed plots. In one plot, the police ask Jamal how he came to know the answer to a question, and Jamal replies by recounting an incident in his life, told in flashbacks. In the other plot, the flashbacks tell the story of Jamal, who grew up to be a low-paid tea-vendor, his brother, Salim, who grew up to become a gangster, and Latika, who grew up to become a kept woman. It is also a love story between Jamal and Latika.



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The story of Jamal's life includes obtaining the autograph of Bollywood star Amitabh Bachchan, which was how he answered the first question, and then the death of his mother during anti-Muslim violence. Salim and Jamal meet Latika, another street child from their slum and, although Salim is reluctant to take her in, Jamal persuades him, suggesting that she could be the "third musketeer". The three are eventually discovered by Maman while they are living in the trash heaps. Maman is a gangster who pretends to run an orphanage in order to "collect" street children to beg money for him. Salim feels the danger and they escape just in time, and flee, jumping onto a departing train. Latika catches up and takes Salim's hand, but Salim purposely lets go, and she is recaptured by the gangsters.

The two boys make a living travelling on top of trains, selling goods, picking pockets, and cheating naïve tourists by pretending to be tour guides at the Taj Mahal. Jamal insists that they return to Mumbai to find Latika. They eventually locate her, discovering that she has been raised by Maman to become a prostitute and sell her virginity. The brothers attempt to rescue her. In the resulting conflict, Salim draws a gun and kills Maman. After the escape, Salim gets a job with Javed a rival crime lord. Salim returns to the room where the three are staying, asserts his older brother status, and orders Jamal to leave so that he can have sex with Latika. The shocked and furious Jamal attacks Salim, who draws his gun and threatens to kill his brother. Latika intervenes and tells Jamal to leave.

Years later, the three kids have grown up and have followed different paths in life. Jamal is certain that he loves Latika and will try hard to find her back. He also wants to know about his brother. How will life have treated them? Will the two lovers meet again? Will a Slumdog millionaire be able to escape from poverty and find his true love?

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ACTIVITY 5: The real Slumdog Millionaires.

What happened to Aamir and Dalbeer? Read the next text (adapted from www.dailymail.co.uk) and sort out these sentences into the correct columns. In the column BOTH OF THEM, write the sentences that are common to Aamir and Dalbeer.

Two people helped him – His dad was a drunkard – His parents had died – He was moved to a far away city – His leg was cut off by a doctor – His food was drugged – He travelled to Mumbai by train – He thought social workers wanted to help him.

AAMIR	DALBEER	BOTH OF THEM



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Alone and afraid, Aamir was initially grateful when a "kind" older couple befriended him on his arrival in Mumbai. This chaotic urban sprawl is now India's largest city and home to more than 20 million people. More than nine million of them live in slums, raising families in shacks built from rubbish on top of open sewers. For a homeless 12-year-old child freshly arrived from the countryside, it is a terrifying place to be.

But for many on the Indian sub-continent, Mumbai will always be the city of dreams - a place of Bollywood film stars and gold-paved streets. It was certainly the image that brought Aamir here.

Fleeing a violent, drunken father in rural India - his mother had died years before - the 12-year-old had sneaked on to a train bound for the city. And when he got there, he hoped to make his fortune.

It was not to be. Alighting at Victoria Station, the city's main terminal and an architectural monument to the days of the British Raj, Aamir was penniless and bewildered. He started begging for food.

Within minutes, a couple emerged from the crowd and approached him. They gave him cakes and said they'd take him away to start a better life.

"I thought they were maybe social workers or religious people", he told me.

But Aamir's food was drugged and when he became drowsy, the couple put him in a rickshaw and took him to the city's municipal hospital, which is where the real nightmare began.

For at the hospital, a doctor was paid to amputate one of his healthy legs. Now speaking in the third person, as if to pretend it didn't happen to him, Aamir tells me "the child" was in "great pain" after the operation.

"The leg is removed here", he says, pointing to his own stump and grimacing. His limb had been severed mid-calf, leaving him without a foot.

Now in hiding after being rescued from the hospital by a charity, Aamir is one of hundreds of Indian children deliberately crippled by gangs so they can earn extra money begging. He still struggles to talk about his experience.

Asked to describe what he thinks about those who ruined his life, he just stares at the ground in silence. Crippled for life, he is now the lowest of the low.

Dalbeer, 15, is another victim of this shocking industry. Reduced to begging at the railway station after his parents died, Dalbeer was approached by two friendly older strangers one day. "I thought they were maybe social workers", he told me. "I thought they could help me".

But he was taken from everything he knew to Nagpur, a city a thousand miles from Mumbai, after the woman told him it would "be better there".

And there, along with several others, he was deliberately crippled before being brought back to Mumbai and put to work begging. His leg had been severed in the same place as Aamir's.



© AP
High rise buildings are seen in the foreground of Dharavi in Mumbai, Asia's largest slum

La Convenció sobre els Drets de l'Infant

Llegeix i comenta a classe aquests nou articles de la *Convenció sobre els Drets de l'Infant*.

Després d'anys de negociacions amb governs de tot el món, ONGs, líders religiosos i altres institucions, el 1989 l'ONU va aprovar la *Convenció sobre els Drets de l'Infant*, la primera llei internacional "jurídicament vinculant", és a dir, que el seu compliment és obligatori per a tots els països signants.

La *Convenció* consta de 54 articles que reconeixen drets civils, polítics, econòmics i socials per als nens, nenes i joves de tot el món. El text estableix que tots els menors de 18 anys teniu dret al ple desenvolupament físic, mental i social i a expressar lliurement les vostres opinions.

- Quines contradiccions veus tu entre aquesta llei i les realitats socials que s'observen al film?
- Quina importància creus que té la llei per a la defensa dels teus drets com a menor?

CONVENCIÓ SOBRE ELS DRETS DE L'INFANT (Any 1989)

Article 1

Un infant és l'ésser humà fins als divuit anys, llevat que la legislació nacional acordi la majoria abans d'aquesta edat.

Article 6

L'infant té el dret intrínsec a la vida i l'obligació de l'Estat és assegurar la seva supervivència i desenvolupament.

Article 19

L'Estat té l'obligació de protegir l'infant contra tota mena de maltractaments, abusos i explotacions; de tipus físic, mental o sexual

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Article 24

L'infant té dret al nivell més alt de salut i a l'accés als serveis mèdics; i l'Estat té l'obligació d'assegurar les atencions primàries preventives, l'atenció sanitària per a les futures mares, la reducció de la mortalitat infantil, l'educació sanitària i l'abolició de les pràctiques tradicionals perjudicials per a la salut dels infants.

Article 27

L'infant té dret a un nivell de vida adequat al seu desenvolupament físic, mental, espiritual, moral i social; els pares són els primers responsables, però si ells no tenen recursos l'Estat els ha d'ajudar, principalment pel que fa a la nutrició, el vestit i l'habitatge.

Article 28

L'infant té dret a l'educació i l'Estat té l'obligació de proporcionar educació primària obligatòria i gratuïta, de fer que l'ensenyament superior sigui accessible a tots, i de vetllar perquè la disciplina escolar es fomenti en el respecte i la dignitat de l'infant.

Article 32

L'infant té dret a ser protegit contra l'explotació econòmica i contra tota feina que posi en perill la seva salut, la seva educació o el seu desenvolupament integral, i l'Estat té l'obligació d'establir edats mínimes per començar a treballar i d'especificar les condicions laborals.

Article 33

L'infant té dret a ser protegit contra el consum il·lícit d'estupefaents i substàncies psicotòpiques, i contra la seva utilització en la producció i distribució d'aquestes substàncies.

Article 38

L'Estat té l'obligació de respectar el dret internacional humanitari i el principi que cap infant de menys de quinze anys no ha de participar directament en les hostilitats ni ha de ser reclutat per les forces armades, i que tot infant afectat per un conflicte armat ha de poder gaudir de protecció i atencions.

Algunes dades per a la reflexió

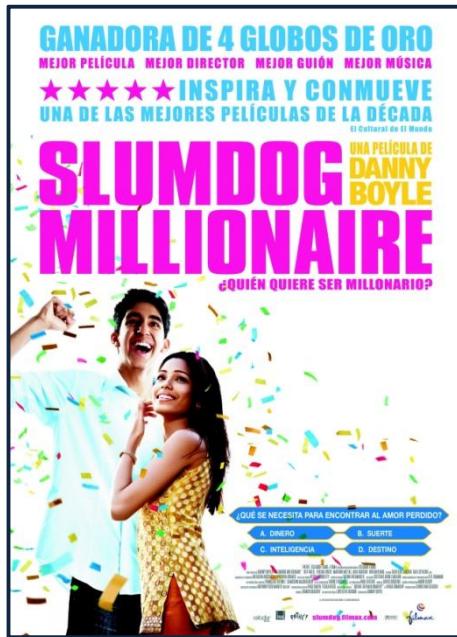
Llegeix i comenta a classe aquestes dades

- ✓ L'any 1960 el 20% de la població mundial que vivia als països industrialitzats tenia una renda 30 vegades superior a la del 20% que vivia als països més pobres. L'any 1995 la seva renda era 82 vegades superior. L'any 2002 la seva renda era 95 vegades superior.
- ✓ En el món viuen avui prop de 6.400 milions de persones. Gairebé 1.200 millions viuen encara amb menys d'un euro per dia, i prop de 2.800 millions de persones viuen amb menys de dos euros per dia. La renda diària per persona, a Espanya, era de 43 euros l'any 2002.
- ✓ Les vuit persones més riques del món sobrepassen el Producte Interior Brut (PIB) acumulat dels 48 països més pobres.
- ✓ Les 13 més riques igualen la producció de tota l'Àfrica subsahariana (més de 600 millions de persones).
- ✓ Les 84 persones més riques superen el PIB de la Xina amb els seus 1.300 millions d'habitants.
- ✓ Les 358 més riques posseeixen una fortuna superior a l'ingrés anual del 45% de la població mundial més pobra, és a dir, de 2.900 millions de persones.

Els mateixos informes apunten que la satisfacció de les necessitats essencials del conjunt de la població dels països en desenvolupament (alimentació, aigua potable, infraestructures sanitàries, educació, salut bàsica, ginecologia i obstetricia) costaria aproximadament 40.000 millions de dòlars cada any, és a dir, el 4% de la riquesa acumulada per les 225 fortunes més grans del món.

El cinquè poder. La solidaritat activa. Xavier Masllorens. Intermón Oxfam. Barcelona 2004.

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