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### **Unit 2: "Countries, cultures and customs"**

#### **Culture and heritage (Culturas y herencias)**

Objetivos: OA1; OA8; OA9; OA14; OA15

- Identificar información textos orales y escritos sobre pueblos indígenas.
- Reconocer las *Wh- question words*, para hacer preguntas en inglés.
- Diferenciar entre las preposiciones *in, on, at*.
- Hablar sobre un pueblo indígena a elección.

#### **Part 1**

##### **Listening activity**

**Alaska natives use ancient traditions to fight mental health problems.**

1. Listen to the recording and answer the questions.



a. How do Alaskan people get their knowledge?

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b. What kind of problems can be treated nowadays according to Alaskan native people?

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c. What is Qungasvik?

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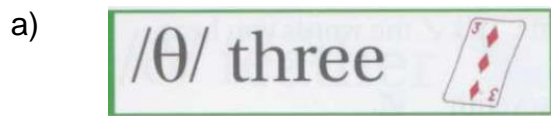
d. How does Qungasvik help young people?

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If necessary, listen again and match the words on the left with their meaning on the right.

- a) Yu'pik \_\_\_\_\_ A house where many men lived and worked.
- b) qasgiq \_\_\_\_\_ A toolbox.
- c) Emmonak \_\_\_\_\_ The native people of Alaska.
- d) qungasvik \_\_\_\_\_ The name of a rural town in southwestern Alaska.

**The /θ/ and /ð/ sounds**



Listen to the words and put them in the correct column.

Mouth – fourth – these – father – thumb  
 Feather – those – think – this – the

<b>/θ/</b>	<b>/ð/</b>

## Part 2

### Prepositions of time and place In – On – At

1.- **Prepositions of place:** para hablar de donde se ubican las cosas.

a) **At:** para hablar de puntos o lugares específicos. Muestra una posición exacta (direcciones y lugares específicos)

She is waiting **at** the entrance of the zoo.



I work **at** a bank.



b) **In:** para referirse a lugares cerrados (ya sea rodeado o limitados por algo). Es decir, cuando esta dentro de algo (edificios, medios de transporte donde no se pueda caminar, ciudades, países, becindarios)



Maria is **in** London right now.



The man is **in** the taxi.

**c) On:** el sustantivo está en la superficie. Está tocando algo (calles, superficies, medios de transporte donde va sentado, medios de comunicación)



The clock is **on** the wall.



They are **on** the train.



I heard the news **on** the TV.

**2.- Prepositions of time:** para hablar de cuando ocurrió un evento.

**a) At:** para hablar de días y horas específicas (horas, festividades)

I get up **at** 7 in the morning.



They sing carols **at** Christmas.



- La única parte del día que se usa con la preposición AT, es "at night"



I watch movies **at night**.

**b) In:** para referirse a meses, años, estaciones del año, décadas, periodos de tiempo, partes del día.



My mom was born **in** 1980.



The weather is nice **in** summer.



I drank milk **in** the morning.  
In the afternoon  
In the evening

**c) On:** para referirse a días, fechas, parte del día específico.



I have got English lessons **on** Monday.

I eat cake **on** my birthday.





I have got a doctor appointment **on** Friday morning.

**Complete the sentences with In, On or At.**

1. Mozart was born in Salzburg in 1756.
2. The play starts \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.
3. Halloween is \_\_\_\_\_ October.
4. The course begins \_\_\_\_\_ February 18<sup>th</sup>.
5. There are usually a lot of parties \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday night I went to bed \_\_\_\_\_ 11:00.
7. We travelled overnight and arrived \_\_\_\_\_ Paris \_\_\_\_\_ 5:00 \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.
8. I like the picture hanging \_\_\_\_\_ the wall \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen.
9. I wasn't sure this was the right office. There is no name \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
10. You'll find the sports results \_\_\_\_\_ the back page.
11. I wouldn't like an office job. I couldn't spend the whole day sitting \_\_\_\_\_ a chair.
12. My brother lives \_\_\_\_\_ a small town \_\_\_\_\_ the southeast of England.

### Part 3

#### Asking for information

Al preguntar por información específica, usamos las **Wh- questions**:

**What** qué o cuál para preguntar por algo específico u objeto

**Why** por qué para preguntar por razón o explicación

**When** cuándo para preguntar por tiempo

**Where** dónde para preguntar por lugar

**Who** quién para preguntar por personas

**Which** cuál para preguntar por opción

**How** cómo para preguntar por manera o forma

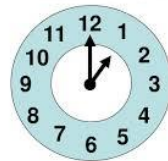
**How many** cuántos/as para preguntar por cantidad (sust. contables)

#### Examples:

**What** time is it?

- It's 9 o'clock.

What time is it?



**Why** were you late?

- Because there was traffic.



**Where** do you live?

- I live in Chile.



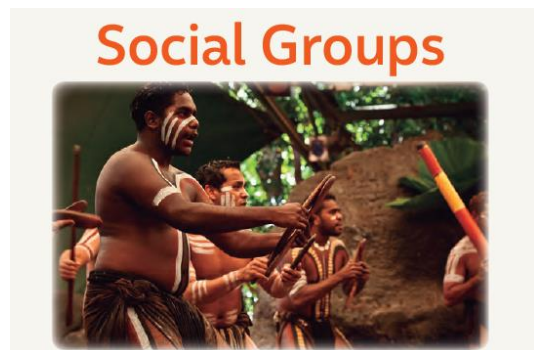
**Complete the questions with the words in the box. Then match the question to the corresponding answer.**

who – what – where – why – when

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ did you arrive late to class?      \_\_\_\_\_ To the movies with Mary.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ was the person at the door?      \_\_\_\_\_ Last Tuesday.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ did Joshua talk to you about?      \_\_\_\_\_ Because there was a traffic jam.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ did you go on Saturday?      \_\_\_\_\_ He asked me out on Friday!
- e. \_\_\_\_\_ was your literature exam?      \_\_\_\_\_ The biology teacher.

**Reading comprehension: An encyclopedia entry**

Read and answer the questions.





## Aborigines

**The Aborigines of Australia** have the longest cultural history in the world. They originated in the Ice Age. Early Aboriginal society consisted of around five hundred tribes and each had its own territory and dialect. Their culture existed in rock art, cave paintings, and engraving of plants, animals, and ceremonies.

Aboriginal tribes hunted kangaroos, snakes, and emus. They also gathered fruit, roots, honey, and seeds. They walked long distances and they often did not wear clothes. In winter, they would wear protective coats of kangaroo fur. British colonizers were the first to settle in Australia. They took the land from the Aborigine people.

Today, Aborigines have adapted to Australian culture. Some family groups live in remote areas where they try to maintain traditional hunting, food gathering and ceremonial practices. However, communication and transport have changed their lifestyles. Now they wear modern clothes and use technology.



## Cherokee Indians

**Cherokee Indians** have lived in North America for fourteen thousand years. Today, there are 300,000 Cherokee people in the United States, the largest Native American group in the country. Most of them live in northeastern Oklahoma. The idea of balance and harmony is very important in Cherokee traditions. They see the world as pairs of opposites: male and female, summer and winter, earth and sky. In the past, Cherokees were agrarian people. Women looked after the crops while men hunted deer, bear, buffalo and elk for meat. Their clothing was made of deerskin.

Cherokees today are very similar to other Americans in their customs. However, a small number of them still speak Tsalagi, which was their language.



## Huichol

The **Huichol** people still maintain their culture, language, and spiritual way of life. Their number is estimated at around 18,000, and their homeland is in the Mexican states of Jalisco and Nayarit. They are descendants of the Aztecs and their language is called Wixarika. It is not a written language, so beliefs and traditions are passed on orally. Nature is extremely important to the Huichol people.

Maize is a symbol of life in the Huichol culture. Other important symbols are those of deer and peyote (a kind of cactus). Many Huichol were and are farmers, but the use of pesticides is bad for their health and unfortunately this century is threatening the Huichol way of life, so they are migrating to cities.

1. Where did the Aborigines of Australia keep their culture?

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2. What did they eat?

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3. Who took their land?

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4. How did the Aborigines changed through time?

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5. Where do Cherokee Indians live?

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6. What language do they speak?

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7. What is an important tradition for the Cherokee?

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8. How many Huichol are there in the present?

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9. What type of language did they used? What was the name?

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10. How has their life changed through the years?

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## Part 4

### Traditions

#### Writing and speaking task

Investiga acerca de una cultura y crea una presentación hablando de esta.

Graba un video de lo que investigaste y envíalo al mail:

[ingles.academiamallico@gmail.com](mailto:ingles.academiamallico@gmail.com)

Fecha máxima para enviar el audio:

**2 DE JULIO**



### Brainstorming!

Name of the country and location	
Language	
Society and traditions	
Food	
Present day culture and concerns	

**Write your script here.**



A large rounded rectangular box with a green border, containing 13 horizontal lines for writing.

## Part 5 – Unit review

### Culture and heritage

#### Reading and vocabulary

Read the clues for each word and complete the crossword.

**Vertical**

1. A belief, principle, or way of acting that people in a particular society or group have continued to follow for a long time.
2. Features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions, languages, or buildings, that were created in the past and still have historical importance.
3. Ways of behaving or a belief that has been established and propagated for a long time.

**Horizontal**

4. Things you believe in or the feeling of being certain that something exists or is true.
5. Someone's way of living; the things that a person or particular group of people usually do.

5 L

4 B

2 H

1 T

3 C

**Write the questions that would produce the following answers. Use the correct question word.**

a. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

The Spanish invaded the Aztec Empire in 1519.

b. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

The Aztec's original language was the Náhuatl.

c. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

The Aztecs lived in Central Mexico and part of Guatemala.

d. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Three cities formed the Aztec Empire: Mexico-Tenochtitlan, Texcoco, and Tlacopan.

e. \_\_\_\_\_ ?

Moctezuma ruled the Aztec Empire for twenty-nine years.

**Complete the sentences with the correct preposition: IN – ON – AT**

a. The city tour starts \_\_\_\_\_ 9:00 am.

b. Free museum tickets are only available \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.

c. You can visit the ruins every day, except \_\_\_\_\_ Mondays because it's closed.

d. Many people visit the temple \_\_\_\_\_ weekends.

e. I prefer to see the cultural exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon because it's less crowded.

f. The carnival ends \_\_\_\_\_ 12:00 am.

### Pauta de evaluación – Guías de estudio #4 – 8vo Básico

Pt.	Desempeño	Indicador	Excelente (5 puntos) Estudiante realiza las actividades de forma correcta. Logra objetivo de las actividades. Menos de 4 errores.	Bueno (3 puntos) Estudiante realiza las actividades, pero se encuentran entre 4 y 8 errores. Se logra objetivo de las actividades.	En progreso (1 punto) Estudiante tiene problemas en el desarrollo de las actividades. El conocimiento del contenido de la unidad aún está en progreso. Mas de 8 errores.
1	Comp. oral	Identifica información en un audio sobre tribus indígenas de Alaska. Reconoce los sonidos del inglés /θ/ and /ð/	5	3	1
2	Exp. escrita	Diferencia el uso de las preposiciones de lugar y tiempo: In, On, At.	5	3	1
3	Comp. lectora	Reconoce las palabras Wh- questions, para hacer preguntas en inglés.	5	3	1
4	Exp. escrita Exp. oral	Escribe acerca de una tribu indígena, y graba un video hablando acerca de este. BRAINSTORMING Ideas to write about (4 pts) SCRIPT Gramática (3 pts) Ortografía (2 pts) AUDIO Gramática (1 pts) Vocabulario (2 pts) Pronunciación (3 pts)	15	7	3
5	Exp. escrita	Unit review: Completa las actividades de repaso de la unidad. Reconoce el vocabulario y la gramática revisada.	5	3	1
Otros	Gramática, ortografía y puntuación.		5	3	1
<b>Puntaje total: 40 puntos</b>			<b>Puntaje obtenido:</b>		

Observaciones:

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