



What's new! You are going to work these weeks with **Unit 2 : My reflections on global issues.**
Don't forget! Send me an e-mail if you need my help! jverdugo@cesp.cl. Before you start, try to watch these videos on youtube: **What Are The World's Biggest Problems?** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YY9nxG2ZQ7w> - **Strange Customs Around The World That Are Still Happening In 2019** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4a_Gimqd6X4

Priorización de objetivos: Nivel 1 –Conocimiento del Inglés para comprender y producir OA3

Nivel 2: Comprensión oral y escrita OA1

SETTING THE CONTEXT:



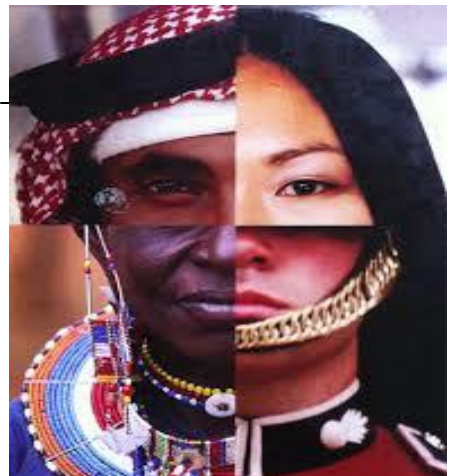
I. Answer:

1. What is globalization? Write a simple idea.

2. Write types of Globalization: _____

3. Name the most important Global issues nowadays:

4. Do you value and appreciate other cultures?





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II. Make a list of the events you celebrate in your family. Focus on when and how you celebrate them.

CELEBRATION	DATE	TRADITION

Vocabulary: Traditions







III. Can you classify these synonyms (or related words) in the chart below?

Festive Ancient Strange

Commemorative Historical Odd

Celebration	Bizarre	Traditional

IV. Look at the following images and match the words with their corresponding definition.

		
Manners	Heritage	Bizarre
		
Celebration	Tradition	Indigenous

Example:

- A **CELEBRATION** refers to the action of celebrating an important day or event.
- 1. _____ refers to the ways of behaving toward people, specifically to ways that are socially correct and show respect for others in social settings.
- 2. _____ refers to something or someone naturally existing in a place or country rather than arriving from another place.
- 3. _____ is something or someone that is very strange or unusual.
- 4. _____ refers to 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.
- 5. _____ is a belief, principle, or way of acting that people in a particular society or group have continued to follow for a long time.



V. Have a look at the following sentences and circle according to the meaning of the statement in bold:

a. **Observing local traditions and customs refers to:**

1. Looking at people celebrating their culture.
2. Obeying local customs according to people's beliefs.
3. Looking for certain local urban stories.

b. **Historical monuments should be kept safe means:**

1. They need to be taken care of by every person in any community.
2. They do not have to be protected or maintained.
3. They are made just to give cities a different look.

c. **Culture is whatever people do anytime and anywhere as they have grown up inside a specific community talks about:**

1. Festivals
2. Celebrations
3. Heritage

VI. Talking about traditions/customs and food, what do you think about the following?

- Do you think the sentences below are traditions or facts (things happening according to specific situations)?
- Fill in with **T** for tradition and **F** for fact.

- 1) ___ Chilean people go to fondas and parties at national festivities in September.
- 2) ___ Eating too much traditional Mexican food like tacos or enchiladas can be dangerous for your body.
- 3) ___ The more calories you eat daily, the more you will gain weight.
- 4) ___ People in Chiloé believe that *Caleuche* and el *Trauco* belong to their own history and heritage.

LET'S CONSTRUCT AND APPLY OUR KNOWLEDGE



VII. Let's use the vocabulary you learnt during this worksheet.

Complete the text using the words from previous activities, there are many options you can use if you pay attention to activity

People all over the world have different _____ and customs. They all _____ their own important dates or events in the most varied ways. Some may appear _____ or odd to you, but it is probably because your own culture is different. The important thing is to understand that differences make us unique, and cultural differences should open your eyes to other different realities.

In Chile, for example, we _____ our national holidays with barbecues, empanadas, and different social gatherings. Some kids play typical games and fly kites. Usually, we meet with our family and sometimes with friends in a _____ environment. However, in Venezuela, even though the national holidays are a _____ event, they don't celebrate in such a big way like Chileans do.



There are _____ celebrations that are also important and very festive. Mapuches, for example, celebrate "We Tripantu", which is the Mapuche New Year _____, and it is an ancient _____ that has survived until these days. "We Tripantu" is celebrated during June, unlike the common New Year's Eve in December.



While in December people have dinner and gather with their family to receive the new year, Mapuches celebrate in June to welcome the new year with a social gathering where the elders teach the young the ancient _____ and Mapuche _____. Then, when the sun comes up, they bathe in a river or lake. Different, right? But that's the great thing about _____, we can all learn about different cultures and understand that these differences are the richness of our society”.

VIII. Now it's your turn to write.

- **Can you describe some traditions in other parts of the world?**

Country	Celebration	Date	tradition



CULTURE SHOCK

X.Before reading:

1. What is culture? _____
2. What is culture shock? _____
3. Look at the pictures and write under them where people come from:





Let's read and learn :

Name : _____ Order number : _____ Level : _____

Well, let's start by a brief definition of "culture shock". We can define it as the physical and the emotional discomfort one suffers when coming to live in another country or a place different from the place of origin. This term expresses the lack of direction, the feeling of not knowing what to do or how to do things in a new environment and not knowing what is appropriate or inappropriate.

Living in a new country can be hard, but sometimes you just have to adjust to difficult situations.

Generally speaking, we could say that there are four phases to culture shock. First of all, the "discovery phase". To the visitor, everything seems new and unusual- the food, the surroundings, the buildings. And it produces a feeling of excitement to be in the new environment- a desire to look around, to experiment, and to explore the culture. In this phase, the individual feels involved in some kind of fantastic culture.

The second phase is the "the resistance phase", where the newness wears off, and the visitor sees the country from a different light, and often begins to criticise the country, the life, and the values of the people. This phase of culture shock can be very difficult and lead the individual to reject or pull away from the new culture.

The third phase is called, we could say, the "immersion phase". This is when the individual establishes a courageous connection with the new environment as he begins to realise that things are not so bad in the host culture. The things around him become more familiar. He therefore gains self-confidence and usually becomes stronger because he can take care of himself in the place. Things are still difficult, but the individual feels he can survive.

And the final phase, we could say, is "the adjustment" or "adaptation phase" when the individual adapts to conditions in the host country and becomes used to the new situation. He becomes more comfortable. He begins to feel at home and enjoy living in that foreign country. He feels very much at ease, indeed.

A- Choose the right statement (1point)

The best title for the text is:

- 1- *Problems of culture shock.* 2- *Phases of culture shock.* 3- *How to adjust to culture shock.*

B- Answer these questions with your own words(2points, 1pt each)

- 1- How does the writer define culture shock

.....

- 2- Is the writer's view to culture shock optimistic, pessimistic, both, or neutral?

.....

C- Fill in the table with information from the text. (4points, 1pt each)

Phase of culture shock	Characteristic
1.
2.
3.
4.

D-Find in the text words that mean the same as (2points, 1pt each)

- 1- stage:

- 2- to discover:

E-What does this underlined word in the text refer to? (1point)

This term: