



Colegio
Virginia Bravo
CORMUN RANCAGUA



Worksheet number 2 & 3

5th Grade
Mr. Hellman

Contents and Objectives of This Worksheet



NOMBRE :

FECHA : 08/03/2021 al 19/03/2021

OBJETIVO DE APRENDIZAJE: Desarrollar técnicas de lectura que permitan la extracción de datos relevantes asociados a la unidad “My world” partiendo por textos relacionados a cultura

OA: 05-09

HABILIDADES :

- Reading
- Writing

Hello and welcome to our class.

Durante esta clase y la próxima estaremos puliendo nuestra capacidad de lectura a través de métodos simples para la extracción de datos. Se espera que para el final de estas clases estés en condiciones de comprender un texto simple mediante el vocabulario utilizado.



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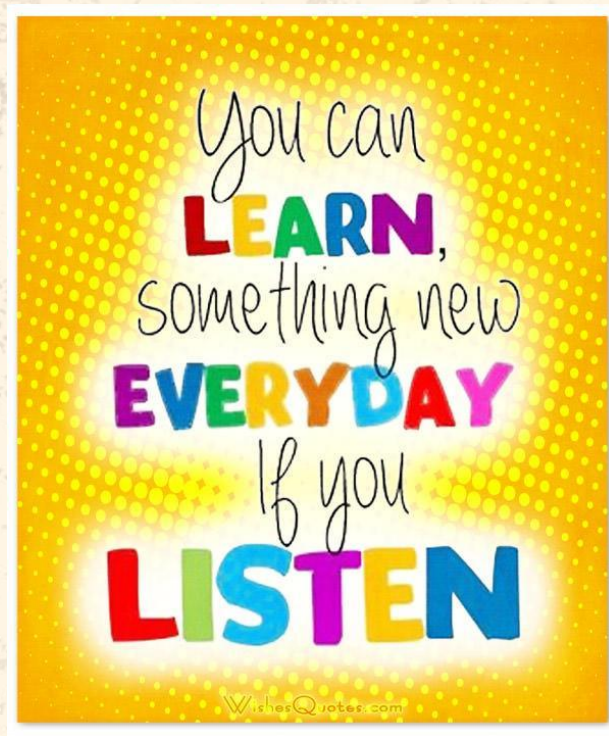
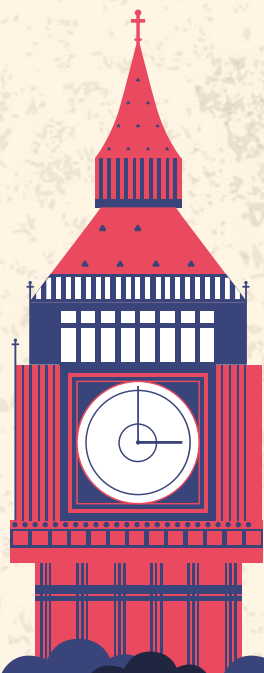
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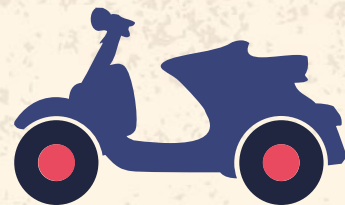
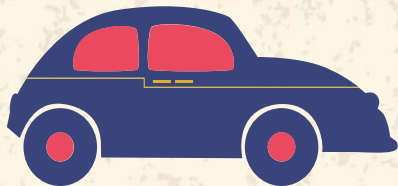




01

What is culture?

Introduction



WHAT IS CULTURE?



Changes in language often reflect the changing values of a culture.

Ravi Zacharias

If culture was a house, then language was the key to the front door, to all the rooms inside.

Khaled Housseini

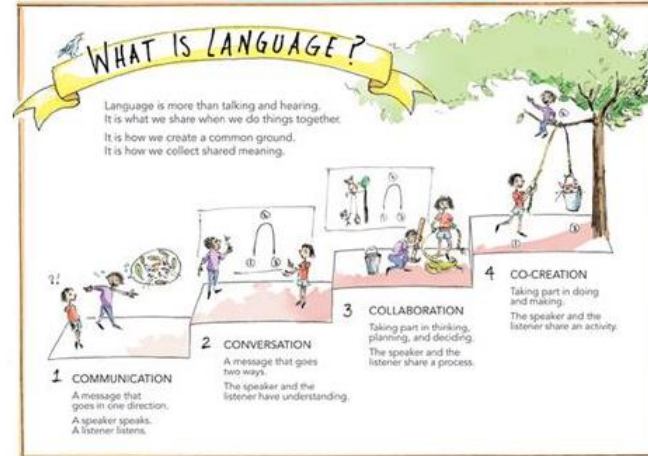
To speak a language is to take on a world, a culture.

Frantz Fanon

Learning another language is not only learning different words for the same things, but learning another way to think about things.

Flora Lewis

WHAT IS CULTURE?



A. Match the sentence halves with arrows:

1. The official residence of the Queen in London is... ☐
2. The British love to take At 5 o'clock. ☐
3. The British Prime Minister lives at ... ☐
4. The name of the British flag is ... ☐
5. The British currency is the ... ☐
6. London taxis are ... ☐
7. The British flag is ... ☐
8. London buses are... ☐
9. Big Ben is the name of a famous... ☐
10. The river that runs through London is the... ☐



CULTURE QUIZ

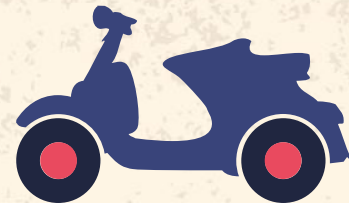
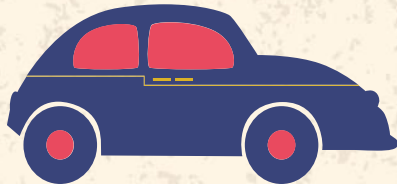
- ☐ No. 10 Downing Street.
- ☐ Clock.
- ☐ The Buckingham Palace.
- ☐ Red.
- ☐ Red, white and blue.
- ☐ Black.
- ☐ The Union Jack.
- ☐ Thames.
- ☐ tea
- ☐ Pound Sterling.



02

Scanning and Skimming

Reading Techniques



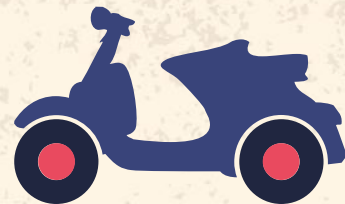
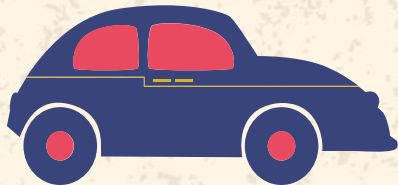
Skimming and scanning are reading techniques that use rapid eye movement and keywords to move quickly through text for slightly different purposes. Skimming is reading rapidly in order to get a general overview of the material. Scanning is reading rapidly in order to find specific facts.



03

Reading Task

Mapuches and Comanches



The Mapuches have a rich history of battles, wars, beliefs, traditions, and food. To give an overview, read these 10 important facts about this ethnic group. They were located between the Valley of Aconcagua to the Island of Chiloé in southern Chile, and in Argentina, in the region of Neuquén and the Patagonia. Mapuche means “people of the land” in the mapudungún language. Their lives are filled with ceremonies. One of the ceremonies is called machitún and is presided by a machi, or mujer curandera, a woman priestess. They have a religious feast called ngiñatún or kamaruco. During this feast they thank the earth for the gifts it has given them. Their homes are called ruca. Merkén is a condiment made from a hot pepper that is dried and smoked (ají cacho de cabra), that is ground with toasted cilantro seeds and salt. We Tripantu is a celebration of the Mapuche New Year that takes places during the winter solstice (the shortest day of the year in the Southern hemisphere) which happens between the 21st and 24th of June. Trarilonco is a headpiece worn by Mapuche. It can be made from wood or silver. Trapelacucha is a chest piece design traditionally used by Mapuche women, generally created from silver. The Mapuche also have their own flag, and every color and shape has a special meaning.



- a. What does “mapuche” mean?
- b. What is Merkén made of?
- c. How do they call their new year festivity and when does it take place?
- d. What is a Trarilonco and what is it made of?
- e. Who does preside the Machitún?
- f. Draw the mapuche flag

- 1- The half nomadic lifestyle of Comanche people was centered around buffalos, which were their primary hunting target. They hunted them not only for meat but because it was their main source of materials they needed. Some reports say that Comanche had developed over 200 uses for the buffalo, like making buffalo stomach lining into cooking pots.
- 2- Although when people are talking about Native Americans term empire is rarely used, Comanches were the closest to achieving one. Their loose confederation of about 13 bands, usually called Comancheria, ruled over a 250 square miles and subjugated roughly 20 other smaller tribes. Their influence was so strong that their language became “lingua franca” of the Great Plains region.
- 3- Comanche lived divided into bands, few families linked by kinship, with a common interest in hunting, gathering, trade, war, and peace. They named bands usually by some distinctive feature of the band. Some examples would be The Timber people (Hæpenæ), The Root-eaters (Yaparæhka), The Movers (Nokoni Næ) or The Buffalo eaters (Kæhtsutæka).
- 4- Warfare was an important part of Comanche lifestyle, so they often raided their neighbors taking horses, captives, weapons and anything else they found valuable. Those raids were usually done on the nights with the full moon, so the warriors could see better. This eventually led to the coining of the phrase “Comanche moon”.
- 5- Even though Comanches lacked centralized army or state, they were most formidable warriors, especially on horseback. A testament to that is the fact that the Great Plains were settled 40 years after the West coast. Comanches were powerful enough to stop any advances from Spanish, French and American colonizers for decades, and they even managed to push back the American frontier in the mid 19th century.

6- Unlike many other nations, Comanche never had a single leader to rule them. Instead, they had a council, a small group of people who were generally seen as leaders, and everyone could speak in front of the council. There was also an honorary title of Peace chief, given by general consensus to an older and more experienced individual. In the time of war title of War Chief was given to a proven and respected warrior, who everyone had to obey.

7- Comanche bands were often traveling so it wasn't uncommon for a woman to give birth while they were on the move. She would take a small break, give birth, rest for a couple of hours, then rush back to catch up with the rest of the group with a newborn baby.

8- Comanche boys started training at a very young age, learning how to ride before they could even walk properly. They were expected to be skilled riders by the age of 4, and at the age of 5 boys would be given a bow so they could start hunting. A boy would become a warrior only after he managed to hunt down a buffalo, which boys usually did when they were about 15 years old.

9- When Comanches migrated to the Great Plains they found Apaches living there. That started a long hatred between two tribes. This eventually led to war at the beginning of 18th century that culminated in a 9 day long battle at El Gran Cerro del Fierro (Great Mountain of Iron). Apaches lost and eventually migrated to the Arizona region

10- When the Comanche were finally subjugated, it wasn't really a result of a true military supremacy of the US army. Their numbers dwindled because of small pox and cholera, and also because of starvation caused by overhunting buffalos, which were their primary source of food. By the 1870's Comanche simply didn't have enough people left to fight their aggressors anymore



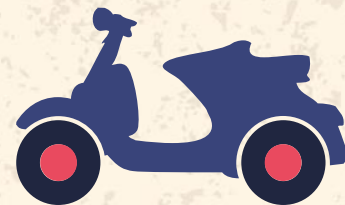
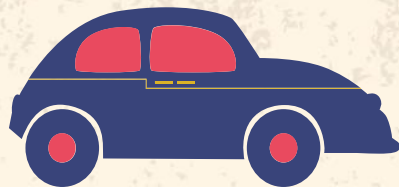
- 1- What was the main hunting target of comanches?
- 2- How many tribes were subjugated by Comanches?
- 3- How did comanches name their bands?
- 4- What was the “comanche moon”
- 5- What did comanches do during the mid 19th century?
- 6- What were the characteristics of the Peace chief and the War chief?
- 7- What did women usually do when they had to give birth during a move?
- 8- What boys were expected to do at the ages of 4, 5 and 15?
- 9- Where did Comanches defeat Apaches?
- 10- What were the main reasons of the Comanche subjugation?



04

“Fun with flags”

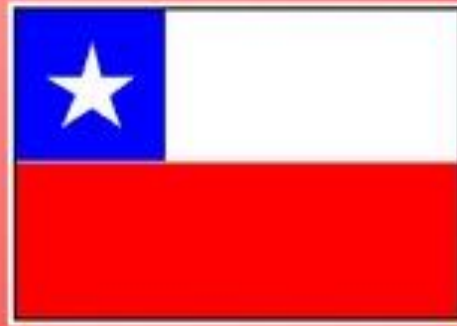
The culture on a piece fabric

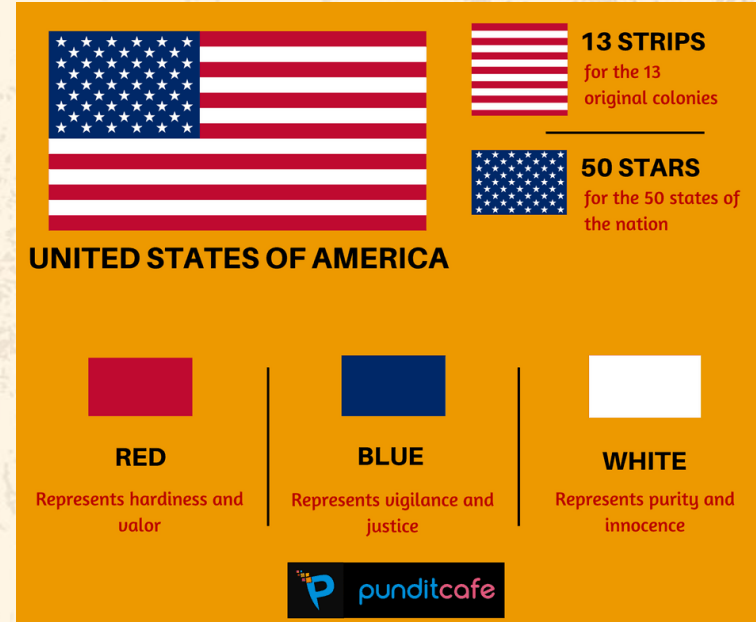
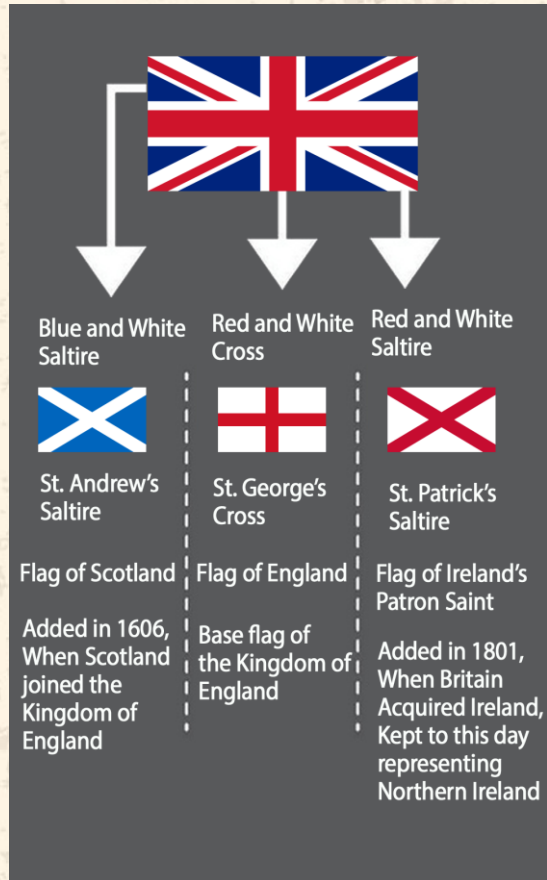




What do the colors on the flag mean?

- Star – represents a guide to progress & honor
- Blue – symbolizes the sky
- White – for the snow-covered Andes
- Red – symbolizes the blood spilled for independence
- Design was influenced by the US flag





Watch the following video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=at2gAjtsgtk&ab_channel=quantumFIGO





Despite Our DIFFERENCES!

THIS IS ME:

THIS IS _____:

WAYS ME AND _____ ARE THE SAME:

WAYS WE ARE DIFFERENT:

MY FAVORITE THING ABOUT _____ IS:

Exit Ticket

Piensa en alguien o en algún personaje que hayas visto y que sea extranjero.

What are the differences you have?

Do you think we all look, act and think the same?



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