

# CULTURAL ENCOUNTERS FOR THE EFL CLASS



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KEY

# ***Cultural Encounters For the EFL Class***

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## CULTURAL ENCOUNTERS FOR THE EFL CLASS: KEY

### UNIT: SOMETHING ABOUT FOODS

6.

#### Food for thought

<p>G M M U S H R O O M H Y K V X  A R E G N I G B P G N R O C K  R L P E R O L T Q E E F A C T  L E P G Q R M N S A F F R O N  I N E A J U M A T E N P R A P  C T P B Y T E L N V S R R Q O  K I P B B P S P F N A E B Y R  Q L E A K N K G S C I F E P K  H S R C O C K G H M C C O H V  F S I P E A S E C I R T X X C  R H I L O C C O R B A F B N G  C D Q F F W E C U T T E L G O  N E K C I H C F O O N I O N S  X V R N I K P M U P C X P S V  B E E T R O O T E C S N A E B</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">BEANS</td> <td style="width: 50%;">LETTUCE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BEETROOT</td> <td>MUSHROOM</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BROCCOLI</td> <td>ONIONS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CABBAGE</td> <td>PEAS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARROT</td> <td>PEPPER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHEESE</td> <td>PORK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHICKEN</td> <td>POTATO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHICKPEAS</td> <td>PUMPKIN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CINNAMON</td> <td>RICE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CORN</td> <td>SAFFRON</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EGGPLANT</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FISH</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>GARLIC</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>GINGER</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>LENTILS</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	BEANS	LETTUCE	BEETROOT	MUSHROOM	BROCCOLI	ONIONS	CABBAGE	PEAS	CARROT	PEPPER	CHEESE	PORK	CHICKEN	POTATO	CHICKPEAS	PUMPKIN	CINNAMON	RICE	CORN	SAFFRON	EGGPLANT		FISH		GARLIC		GINGER		LENTILS	
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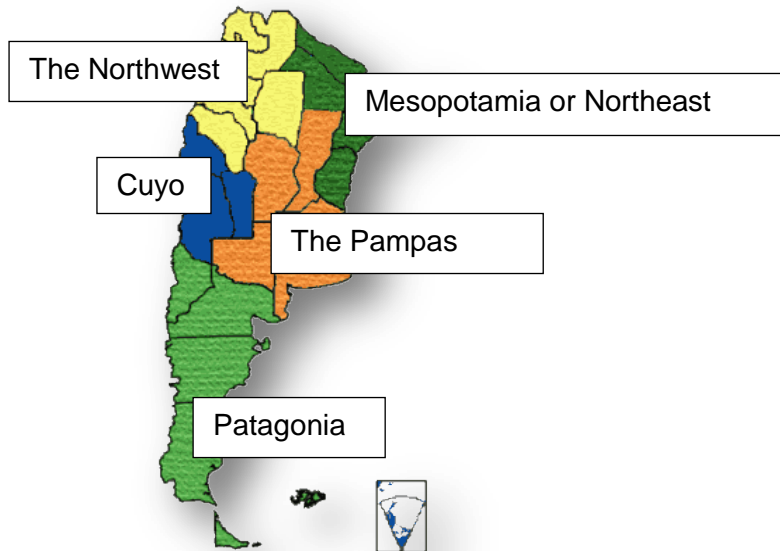
7.

VEGETABLES	MEAT	BEANS AND GRAIN	OTHER
beetroot	chicken	beans	cheese
broccoli	fish	chickpeas	cinnamon
cabbage	pork	corn	ginger
carrot		lentils	saffron
eggplant		peas	
garlic		rice	
lettuce			
mushroom			
onions			
pepper			
potato			
pumpkin			

9.

Asado: Argentina  
Borscht: Russia  
Feijoada: Brazil  
Moussaka: Greece  
Sushi: Japan  
Bitlong: South Africa  
Harira: Morocco  
Köfteh: Turkey

13.



14. Possible answers:

	Region's agricultural production
Northwest	sugarcane, tobacco, sheep, llama, vineyard
Mesopotamia or Northeast	yerba mate, rice, tobacco, tea, sugarcane, tropical fruit
The Pampas	wheat, maize, soybeans, beef, chicken, pork
Cuyo	vineyard, potato, tomato
The Patagonia	apple, pear, potato

16.

- Chicken curry.
- India.
- Chicken, tomato, onion, ginger, garlic, lemon juice, salt, coconut milk, cooking oil.
- Cut, add, stir, fry, boil, simmer, taste, serve.
- Students' own production.

**UNIT: FESTIVALS AND TRADITIONS**  
**AROUND THE WORLD (Part I)**  
**READING/Writing/SPEAKING**

2.

Thanksgiving Day (The U.S.A.)

La Tomatina (Spain)

Holi (India)

Oktoberfest (Germany)

Pingxi Lantern Festival (Taiwan)

Day of the Dead (Mexico)

4.

Celebration 1: La Tomatina

Celebration 2: Holi

Celebration 3: Pingxi Lantern Festival

**AROUND THE WORLD (Part II)**  
**VIDEO/LISTENING**

2.

a. Shamrock

b. Christian missionary

c. Potato famine

3.

a) True

b) False

c) False

d) True

e) True

f) False

**While watching/listening**

2.

a) When he was 16/20 years old, he was kidnapped by Irish raiders.

b) He was kept 6/16 years of captivity.

c) He died on March 17, 461/481.

d) He worked as a Christian missionary in England/Ireland.

e) Nowadays, 250,000/200,000 people participate in the Parade.

f) There are 3,000,000 / 13,000,000 spectators in the Parade.

## **YOUR COUNTRY SPEAKING**

2.

1. Córdoba (f)
2. Buenos Aires (e)
3. Río Negro (b)
4. Santiago del Estero (d)
5. Entre Ríos (c)
6. Catamarca (a)

## **READING/VIDEO Pre-reading activities**

1.

- Queen contest ✓
- Burning of a puppet man
- Grape harvest ✓
- Music shows ✓
- Dancing performances ✓
- Queen's parade ✓
- Throwing of food

## **While-reading activities**

1.

- The Vendimia Queen (g)
- Mega-tasting (f)
- The Vendimia Show (h)
- History of the Festival (b)
- Blessing of the fruit (c)
- Jazz on the Lake (e)
- Introduction (a)
- What you can do (d)

2.

- a. The official inauguration of the grape harvest celebrations
- b. San Martín Park
- c. Mendoza's famous Sarmiento Street
- d. The Governor's house



## Vendimia Festival

### History of the Festival

The origins of the Grape Harvest Festival date back to the year 1936, when engineer Frank Romero Day, the then Minister of Industry and Public Works in Mendoza, passed a decree. From then on, the tradition of the future harvest became a social and national fact.

Thus, this act gave origin to the legitimacy adopted by the Grape Harvest in the agenda of Mendoza and later on in the national agenda, turning this effort of men and women into one of the most important popular festivities in our country.

***History goes that the celebrations began at the gates of General San Martín Park and that they were so important that Dr. Miguel Ángel Cárcano, the then Minister of Agriculture of the Nation attended the event.***

### Blessing of the fruit

It is the official inauguration of the grape harvest celebrations. In Mendoza, the peasants thank their saints for the good harvest obtained. In former times, the ceremony of the offering and blessing of the fruit was a biblical tradition that begun with Mosses and then it was spread to all the celebrations to honor Pentecost. Thanks are given to God for the harvest and the new wine is offered while evoking the Carrodilla Virgin, patron saint of the vineyards. Thus, the new fruit is blessed before being processed and put in casks for the wisdom of time and the patience of men to do the rest. It began in the third issue of the Grape Harvest Festival. From then on, the Virgin is taken amongst the crowd and worshiped at every step. ***Brought along from Aragon, Spain by Antonio Solanilla, her presence guarantees a good harvest every year for all the people in Mendoza.***

### Jazz on the Lake

Leading up to Vendimia, San Martín Park (Mendoza's main park which is larger than Central Park) fills with thousands of people who come to listen to different jazz bands from around the country. ***The stage is on an island in the middle of the lake that the park encircles.*** The fun starts on a Friday and doesn't stop until Wednesday of the following week. It is a perfect way to spend a warm summer's evening with friends and great entertainment.

### The Vendimia Queen

One of the main events is the crowning of the Vendimia Queen. A different woman from each department of the province competes in a pageant to win the crown and represent the harvest and Mendoza in general. ***The crowning event is held on the first day of the Vendimia show.*** The people of Mendoza can get to know the candidates at a Miss Universe inspired presentation in front of the Governor's house.

## Post-reading activities

### SPEAKING

1. People who...

- like wine. ✓
- like music. ✓
- like silence and meditation.
- enjoy crowded spaces. ✓
- enjoy quietness.
- like fireworks. ✓

## UNIT: CELEBRATIONS AROUND THE WORLD

### READING COMPREHENSION: COMING OF AGE TRADITIONS

People around the world: can you identify them?

1.

A: United States

B: China

C: Kenya

D: Germany

E: India

F: Argentina

G: Mexico

H: Japan

### While reading

### Amazing coming of age traditions from around the world

4.

CULTURE	Jewish culture	Hispanic culture	North American culture	Malaysian culture	Vanuatu culture	Japanese culture
TRADITION	religious celebration and then reception	Catholic mass and a fiesta with family and friends	a party and sometimes also a driving license + a car	religious ritual	Jumping off a tower with a bungee-like vine tied to the ankles	
GIRLS/BOYS	both	girls	both	girls	boys	girls
AGE	12-13	15	16	11	Starts 7-8	20
PURPOSE	To demonstrate commitment to their faith	To renew baptismal vows and solidify her commitment with her family and faith	Less rooted in tradition, marks the time when youth are allowed to drive which leads to freedom	To demonstrate growing maturity	To end childhood, to demonstrate manliness	To recognize the girls as mature, contributing members of society (they can vote and drink).



## VIDEO ACTIVITY: WEDDING CEREMONIES

### Viewing

2.

A. ✓

B.--

C. ✓

D.--

E. ✓

F. ✓

G. ✓

H.--

3.

A. T

B. F (7 days)

C. T

D. F (He can't see her until the wedding day)

E. F (with henna)

F. T

G. F (outside the groom's house)

H. T

## PROJECT: GRADUATION TRADITIONS AROUND THE WORLD

1.

CHARACTERISTICS	JAPAN	PHILIPPINES	UNITED KINGDOM	USA	SWEDEN	HONG KONG	MEXICO	NORWAY
EXAM						Final exam (in the 5th year to continue 2 more years and finish secondary school)		
CLOTHES		Togas and mortarboards or caps as standard graduation attire. All graduates usually wear corsages pinned on the left lapel or left breast of their clothing.		The ACE code addresses college and university dress: high school and other lower school gown colors vary from institution to institution	Dress formally, wear a special hat	uniform	Caps and gowns	
PARTY					Open house with family and friends after ceremony		Dance party after ceremony	
CEREMONY	Very formal. Speech by principal and some students. The diploma is handed in a particular way.	Ceremonies usually have a baccalaureate mass before the actual graduation ceremonies begin. This is especially true if the school is Catholic. Ceratin basic		A graduation orcommence ment speech, in the U.S., is a public speech given by a student to a graduating class and their guests. It is common for graduates	Graduation ceremony is held in the school auditorium. The principal holds a speech and seniors receive a diploma.	Specch by principal and student body before students get their diplomas.		No formal ceremony. Students receive the diploma on the last day of school.

		elements of the ceremony are: the porcessional, the invocation, the national anthem sung and finally students are awarded their diplomas. Graduates sing the graduation song.		not to receive their actual diploma at the ceremony but instead a certificate indicating that they participated in the ceremony or a portfolio to hold the diploma in. At the high school level, this allows academic administrators to withhold diplomas from students who are unruly during the ceremony, or whose friends and family disrupt the proceedings				
<b>FOOD</b>								
OTHER SPECIFIC	Singing is very important. Students sing the national anthem, the city song and the school song.	Graduation ceremonies are held at the end of March or, in some cases, the beginning of April of every year. The actual diplomas usually are not awarded during the ceremonies; the graduates get their diplomas and other pertinent papers after they have complied with their clearance. Candlelight ceremony: the senior class president usually lit a large ceremonial candle on the	In the United Kingdom, unlike the United States, students do not usually 'graduate' from school below university level. They will normally leave secondary school or a sixth form college (if applicable) with specific qualifications, such as General Certificate of Education GCS Es and A-levels, Scottish Qualification Authority Standard Grades and Higher national courses or, less frequently, other certificates such as the International	The American Council on Education (ACE) is the authority on academic regalia in the US, and has developed an Academic Ceremony Guide[9] that is generally followed by most institutions of higher learning. The ceremony guide and the related Academic Costume Code provide the core of academic ceremony traditions in the US.	Champagne breakfast with family and friends before they go to the graduation ceremony		There is not much of a celebration with the family	Students celebrate on their own, not with the family. The school gives them the week of May 17th, (Norway's independence day) to celebrate. The celebrations take 3 months. Students are permitted to do things that are usually not allowed.

		<p>stage, then lit their own candle from this flame and symbolically “passed the flame” to the junior class president. Many high schools now place stands beside the stage and hang garlands on them. When the graduates exit the stage after getting their diplomas, lowerclassmen usually put garlands on each of them. After the recessional, family and friends also place garlands around the necks of the graduates. Some people also give graduation gifts during this time; however, garlands are de rigueur.</p>	<p>Baccalaureate. However, these are not usually presented in a formal ceremony.</p>					
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## UNIT: TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

### TOURISM AROUND THE WORLD

1. Temple of the Sagrada Familia: Spain  
Machu Pichu: Perú  
Colosseum: Italy  
Iguazú Falls: Argentina  
Pyramids and the Sphinx: Egypt  
Christ the Redeemer: Brazil  
Taj Mahal: India  
Chichén Itzá: Mexico  
The Great Wall: China  
Sydney Opera House: Australia  
Grand Canyon: The USA

Temple of Angkor Wat: Cambodia  
Eiffel Tower: France

6. go shopping   visit a museum   go swimming   go kayaking  
go sightseeing   listen to music   go dancing   go skateboarding  
go for a bike ride   visit the markets   try typical food

Possible answers:

*In the mountains you can* go swimming, go kayaking, listen to music, go for a ride bike, try typical food, but you can't go dancing.

*In the city you can* go shopping, visit a museum, go sightseeing, listen to music, go dancing, go skateboarding, go for a bike ride, visit the markets, try typical food.

*At the beach you can* go swimming, listen to music, try typical food.

7. Iglesia del Sagrado Corazón (Iglesia de los Capuchinos), Paseo del Buen Pastor, Arco de Córdoba, La Cañada.

They are in Córdoba, Argentina.

9.

a)

1573: year of foundation of Córdoba city.

2000: year in which UNESCO declared the "manzana Jesuítica" a World Heritage Site.

10,000: accommodation rooms for tourists.

b)

Any time of the year.

You can visit historic sites, museums and shopping malls. You can see and buy handcrafts, go to theaters, cinemas, bars, and discos.

Manzana Jesuítica

Plaza San Martín

La Catedral

El Cabildo

El Convento de las Carmelitas

Iglesia de Santa Teresa

Museo de Arte Religioso

Museo Marqués de Sobremonte

Teatro Libertador

Centro Comercial Patio Olmos

Paseo del Buen Pastor

Palacio Ferreyra

Museo Emilio Caraffa

Museo de Ciencias Naturales

Paseo de las Artes convents,.

c)

"from 5-star accommodation to hostels": ii

"The city is a great destination appropriate for visitors of all ages": i

10. Top things to do in Buenos Aires:

1) Take a free walking tour.

- 2) Visit "La Recoleta"
- 3) Take a Street Art tour
- 4) Try ice-cream
- 5) Take a bike tour
- 6) Relax in the parks
- 7) Watch couples dance tango in San Telmo
- 8) Visit the San Telmo market
- 9) Try the meat and Malbec wine
- 10) Enjoy the nightlife

## **UNIT: SPORTS AROUND THE WORLD**

### **HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SPORTS?**

#### **VOCABULARY**

1.
  - A. All except for ice hockey.
  - B. All.
  - C. Golf, ping-pong, gymnastics, judo, tennis, badminton, boxing, swimming, karate.
  - D. Baseball, basketball, ice hockey, American football, soccer, field hockey, volleyball, rugby, cricket
  - E. Swimming.
  - F. What sports use balls? Baseball, golf, basketball, ping-pong, American football, soccer, volleyball, tennis, cricket.

### **READING: ARGENTINA'S NATIONAL SPORT**

#### **Before Reading**

2.
  - A. *A popular sport*
  - B. Two: in 1978 and in 1986
  - C. Juan Manuel Fangio and Carlos Reutemann. Fangio was world champion 5 times in the 1950s.
  - D. Rugby is popular and the national team is the Pumas.
  - E. Basketball, volleyball, hockey, boxing, polo and tennis are also popular
  - F. Guillermo Vilas (1970s and early 1980s), Gabriela Sabatini (1990s), Guillermo Coria, David Nalbandian and Juan Martin del Potro at present.

#### **While Reading**

3.
 

Who wins the game	7
Characteristics of the early game	2
Reasons for not changing the national sport	9
Kind of sport and relation to other sports	1
Prohibition	3

How to play pato /Equipment	6
Reasons for changing the national sport	8
Characteristics of modern pato	5
When it was declared a national sport	4

4.

