S	SAN FERNANDO CENTRO EDUCACIONAL I. IDENTIFICACIÓN DE LA PRESENTACIÓN N°22-23-24-25-26/2022			
	DEPARTAMENTO	IDIOMA EXTRANJERO.		
	ASIGNATURA	INGLÉS.	۸ (Con I)	
	PROFESOR	VERÓNICA DÍAZ MORALES.		
	CURSO	OCTAVO BÁSICO.	│ ゞ = ゞ	
	SEMESTRE	PRIMERO.		

II. GESTIÓN CURRICULAR

OBJETIVO	Reconocer, aplicar y usar el vocabulario temático.
CONTENIDO	vocabulario, presente simple.
N° DE CLASE	22-23-24-25-26
FECHA	MAY-JUNE
MATERIALES	COPY BOOK AND PEN.





1. Nationality

It is the official right to belong to a particular country.

Example:

If you were born in Chile, you are Chilean. But if you were born in England, you are English.



2. Language

CIAO

 A system of communication consisting of sounds, words, and grammar, or the system of communication used by people in a particular country or type of work.

Example:

In Chile we speak Spanish but in China people speak Chinese.

3. Typical/traditional food

• Traditional foods are foods and dishes that are passed through generations or which have been consumed for many generations.

Example:

A Chilean traditional food is curanto. It is a stew that combines seafood, meat and vegetables. It consists of every meat and seafood ingredient imaginable, and it's very popular at parties.



4. Landmark

 It is a building or place that is easily recognized, especially one that you can use to judge where you are.

Example:

One of the most popular Chilean landmarks could be Moais.



5. Traditions

 A tradition is a belief, principle, or way of acting that people in a particular society or group have continued to follow for a long time, or in a particular society or group.

Example:

A Chilean tradition is to greet giving a kiss on the cheek.





6. Festivities

• The parties, meals, and other social activities with which people celebrate a special occasion.

Example:

Fiestas Patrias on September are a Chilean festivity where we usually dance cueca, play some traditional games and spend time around traditions.

7. Symbols

 A sign, shape, or object that is used to represent something else. Also, an object can be described as a symbol of something else if it seems to represent it because it is connected with it in a lot of people's minds.

Example:

In Chile our flag is a main symbol are symbols, too.



Preparing an ' exhibition.



AN EXHIBITION

- Work in pair or individual. You can't be a group of three or more.
- Choose a country to talk about.
- Dates:

Thursday 26th: vocabulary, work groups and countries. Friday 27th: prepare exhibition and practice pronunciation. Thursday 02nd: prepare cardboard with pictures and info. Friday 03rd: exhibition.

It is an individual grade.

DIALOGUE

• <u>Greeting:</u>

Good morning Miss Verónica and classmates. Today, we are going to talk about _____.



DIALOGUE **]•** *First part:* First, is located in (continent). They speak (language) and people from called are (nationality). Lo que está con azul no se debe escribir. Es una quía para saber qué va en cada línea; en las líneas rosadas va el nombre del país.

DIALOGUE

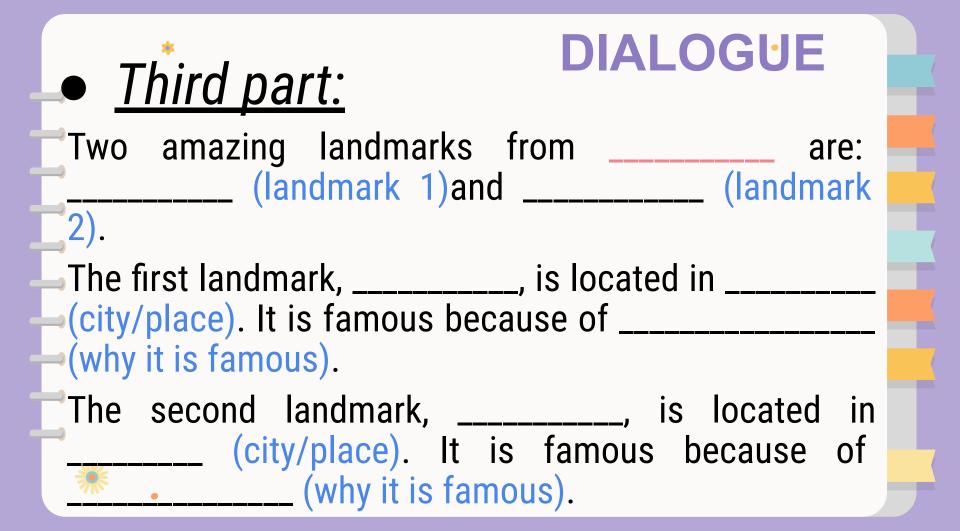
Second part:

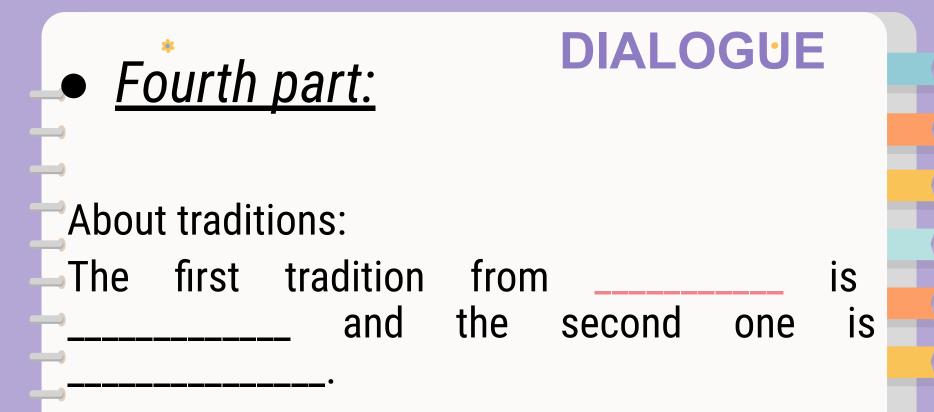
Now, I am going to talk about traditional food from

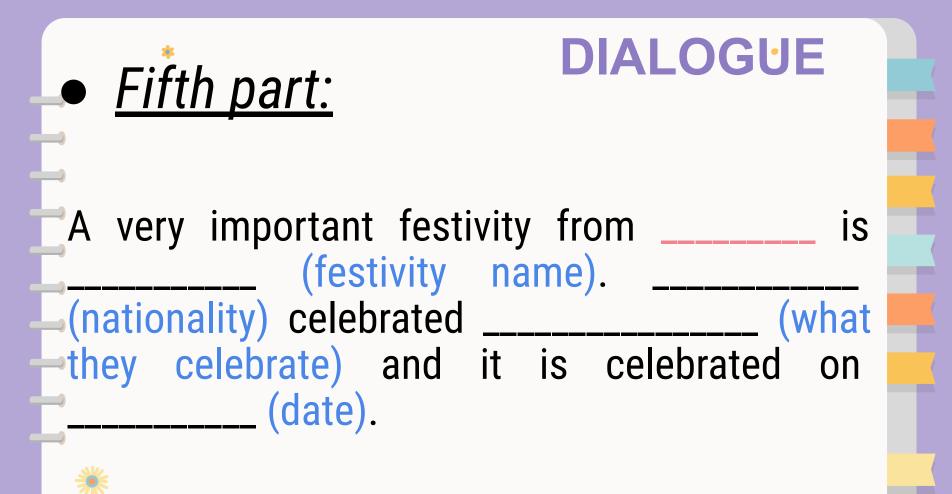
The first is _____ (food name) and it has _____, and ____ (ingredients).

The second food from _____ is ____ (food name). It has ____, ___ and ____ (ingredients).

A typical drink from _____ is ____. It is _____.







DIALOGUE Sixth part: The last information is about symbols. The first symbol from _____ is its flag. It has •_____ (colors). The second symbol is ____ ____. It is important (nationality) because of for The third symbol from İS IS

DIALOGUE

<u>Closing.</u>

We finished our exhibition about _____. Thank you for your attention.

