

The correct answers are shown in red

Handout 1

Exercise 1

Read the paragraph and answer the questions below. It will help you notice the key features of the paragraph.¹

The Importance of El Grito de Dolores

El Grito de Dolores is an important national celebration in Mexico and an important part of Mexico's national identity. Many people think that Cinco de Mayo is Mexico's Independence Day, but El Grito de Dolores, on September 16, is Mexican Independence Day. Each year before the 16th of September, decorations reveal that a great celebration, or *fiesta*, is coming. People hang the Mexican flag from their houses and cars. They put lights, balloons, and pinwheels² in the streets and on the buildings. Everything is red, white, and green because these are the national colors. On the evening of September 15, everyone starts to gather for an exciting social event. Families and friends go to the center of town. They eat traditional Mexican foods and dress in traditional Mexican clothes. The sound of mariachi music is everywhere. The largest gathering in the nation is in Mexico City in *el Zocalo*, which is the public square in the center of the city. Almost half a million people go there. If Mexicans live in another country, they might even watch this on TV. People shout and make noise with musical instruments. The square becomes more and more crowded. People are excited. They are waiting to watch the reenactment³ of El Grito. This is the most important and interesting part of the celebration. *El Grito* means "the cry." In the 1800s, the Mexican people had many concerns about their Spanish rulers, and they wanted freedom. Father Hidalgo was one of those concerned leaders. In 1810, he rang the bell in his small church and called the people to fight for liberty. This started a 10-year struggle for independence. Now, every September 15 at 11:00 p.m., a government leader acts like Father Hidalgo. He rings a bell and cries, "My fellow Mexicans, long live Mexico!" The people continue celebrating into September 16 by watching fireworks, singing the national anthem, and shouting "*Viva Mexico!*" El Grito de Dolores is a special and important celebration for the people of Mexico.

1. Find the paragraph head.

El Grito de Dolores is an important national celebration in Mexico and an important part of Mexico's national identity.

What national celebration is the writer going to describe?

El Grito de Dolores

2. In the yellow section, find the phrases that the writer uses to help you see the decorations.

hang the Mexican flag from their houses and cars;

lights, balloons, and pinwheels in the streets and on the buildings;

everything is red, white and green

¹ Adapted from: Bauer, J., Boyle M.S., Stapleton, S. (2016). Final Draft 2. Student's book. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

² pinwheel - a colorful decoration or toy that children can spin.

³ reenactment - a performance in which people repeat the actions of a historical event.

3. In the **green section**, find the word that describes peoples' feelings.

excited

4. Do all of the supporting sentences in the paragraph help you see, hear, feel, and learn about the celebration? **Yes** or No?
5. The writer says that *El Grito* is a special and important celebration for the people of Mexico. What three parts, or features, of the celebration did she write about?

decorations, people gathering, reenactment of *El Grito*

6. If you were in Mexico in the second week of September, what would you expect to see?

Mexican flags on houses and cars;

lights, balloons, and pinwheels in the streets and on the buildings;

red, white, and green decorations

7. How do you think Mexican people feel about Father Hidalgo? Why do you think they feel that way?

***Possible answer:* They feel proud of him and thankful because he started the war for independence**

Exercise 2

Fill the blanks in the outline for "The Importance of El Grito de Dolores."

Use the phrases in the box.

crowded and excited
leader rings a bell and cries out
red, white, and green colors

PARAGRAPH OUTLINE		
Paragraph head		El Grito de Dolores is an important national celebration in Mexico and an important part of Mexico's national identity.
Feature 1. A. The decorations	Detail	1. Flags.
	Detail	2. Lights, balloons, and pinwheels
	Detail	3 red, white, and green colors
Feature 2 B. The gathering	Detail	1. Traditional clothing, music, and food
	Detail	2. Locations: in the town centers, at el Zócalo, on Tv ...
	Detail	3. crowded and excited
Feature 3 C. The reenactment	Detail	1. Important history
	Detail	2. leader rings a bell and cries out
	Detail	3. Fireworks, national anthem, "Viva Mexico"
Concluding sentence		El Grito de Dolores is a special and important celebration for the people of Mexico.

Handout 2

Exercise 1

Work with a partner. Read the paragraph. Then answer the question in the next page.⁴

Symbols of Freedom

The Statue of Liberty is one of America's best-loved monuments, perhaps because it symbolizes freedom. The statue itself has symbols. One of the most important symbols on the statue is the golden torch in the statue's right hand. The torch is easy to see because the statue raises her right arm high. The torch means a light in the darkness. With this light, the Statue of Liberty is like a guide to people. She is boldly showing the way to freedom. When immigrants see the torch, they feel hopeful about their future. Another symbol on the statue is the seven-point crown on her head. The points make the crown look like the shining sun. The crown also means light. The statue is providing the light of freedom. It creates a sense of optimism and confidence for the future. Many people do not know about



one of the most powerful symbols of freedom. At the bottom of the statue, there are broken chains around her feet. One can only see these chains from the air, but the creator of the statue put them there for a special purpose. They show that the Statue of Liberty was chained. However, now the chains are broken, and she is free. The detailed symbols of the Statue of Liberty make this monument one of the main symbols of freedom in the United States.

⁴ Adapted from: Bauer, J., Boyle M.S., Stapleton, S. (2016). Final Draft 2. Student's book. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Questions to answer

1. The writer focuses on three features of the Statue of Liberty. What are they?

golden torch, seven-point crown, broken chains

2. Why do you think the writer chose these features?

What does the writer want you to experience, feel, or understand about the Statue of Liberty?

The writer chose the features because they are symbols of freedom that the writer wants the reader to understand.

3. The writer describes these features of the statue with different types of details.

Complete the table with the information from the paragraph.

FEATURES	SPATIAL LOCATION	SENSORY DETAILS	FEELINGS	FACTS AND RELEVANT INFORMATION
The torch	in the statue's right hand – raises right arm high	light in the darkness	feel hopeful	a guide showing the way to freedom
The crown	on her head	looks like the sun shining	optimism and confidence	means the light of freedom
The chains	at the bottom of the statue; around her feet	broken	free	can only see them from the air

Handout 3

Spatial location into practice

Exercise 1

Work with a partner. Describe the back of the one-dollar bill from the United States.

Complete the sentences with the prepositional phrases from the box.⁵

at the bottom

in front

on the right

in the center

on the left



1. **On the left**, there is a pyramid. It represents the strong foundation of the United States.
2. **At the bottom** of the pyramid, there are the Roman numerals NIDCCCLXXVI (1776). They represent the year the United States became an independent country.
3. The word "one" appears in large letters **in the center** of the bill.
4. **On the right**, there is an eagle. The eagle is the national bird of the United States and a symbol of the country.
5. There is a shield with thirteen stripes **in front** of the eagle. The stripes symbolize the thirteen original colonies.

⁵ Adapted from: Bauer, J., Boyle M.S., Stapleton, S. (2016). Final Draft 2. Student's book. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Exercise 2

Write three sentences to describe the pictures, images, or designs on the 1,000 rouble bill. Use prepositional phrases.



1. Students' own answers

2. Students' own answers

3. Students' own answers

Sensory details into practice

Exercise 3

Read the paragraph.

Turkish Hospitality Served with Çay

An important part of any national identity is the food or drinks that are traditional in the country, such as *çay* in Turkey. Çay, or Turkish tea, is central to Turkish hospitality. The most popular *çay* is a special black tea from the coast of the Black Sea. It has a strong taste, and some say it has a slight orange flavor. Çay is traditionally served in a small tulip-shaped clear glass. This allows people to see its dark brown color. Many tea drinkers add water to make the tea lighter in color and less strong in taste. The glass does not have handles. Therefore, servers cannot fill it to the top. People need a place to hold the cup without burning their fingers on the hot glass. The tea is always served with one or two white sugar cubes. Many add this sugar to make the tea very sweet. It is common for Turkish people to gather together in cafés to drink *çay* with friends and family, and this tea is almost always served to guests in Turkish homes.

Now, find and fill the table with the words showing sensory details that help you see, hear, touch, taste, or smell the çay.

SIGHT	SOUND	SMELL	TASTE	TOUCH
special (tea); black small tulip-shaped (glass); clear dark brown (color); one or two white (sugar cubes); lighter	N/A	N/A	strong (taste); slight orange (flavor); less strong; very sweet	burning their fingers on the hot glass

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Choose a food or drink that is important in your culture.

Then use the information in the chart to write sentences describing the food or drink with sensory details.

SIGHT		SOUND		SMELL		TASTE		TOUCH	
Students' own answers		Students' own answers		Students' own answers		Students' own answers		Students' own answers	

Feeling into practice

Exercise 5

Choose three adjectives from the table. Use each one in a sentence about a country or culture that is different from your own.

<i>concerned</i>	<i>hopeful</i>	<i>proud</i>	<i>thankful</i>
<i>excited</i>	<i>hopeless</i>	<i>sad</i>	<i>upset</i>
<i>glad</i>	<i>inspired</i>	<i>shocked</i>	
<i>grateful</i>	<i>joyful</i>	<i>sorry</i>	
<i>homesick</i>	<i>peaceful</i>	<i>surprised</i>	

1. Students' own answers

2. Students' own answers

3. Students' own answers

Relevant information into practice

Exercise 6

Complete the description of Argentina's coat of arms. Write the letters of the correct information into the gaps.

- a. when two people reach an agreement, they often shake hands. *(example)*.
- b. in ancient times, freed slaves used to wear red hats like this one. *(explanation)*.
- c. In May 1810, the May Revolution began in Argentina. It was the beginning of Argentina's struggle for independence from Spain. *(fact)*

Argentina's Coat of Arms

Argentina's coat of arms has many interesting images. The yellow sun at the top is called the Sun of May. It is an important symbol in Argentina because it symbolizes Argentina as a shining new nation. (1) (c) *In May 1810, the May Revolution began in Argentina. It was the beginning of Argentina's struggle for independence from Spain. (fact)* In the center of the coat of arms, there is a red hat on a stick. People are often confused about this image. However, the red hat is an old symbol of freedom because (2) *b. in ancient times, freed slaves used to wear red hats like this one. (explanation)*. The stick, or pike, represents a willingness to struggle for freedom. The handshake at the bottom of the coat of arms is a common symbol of unity. For example, (3) *a. when two people reach an agreement, they often shake hands. (example)*.

Altogether, the images on Argentina's coat of arms reveal the country's values of freedom and unity.

