

The Cardinal Points: Without Geography We are Nowhere



Enseñanzas Oficiales de Idiomas

Inglés Nivel Avanzado C1: Segundo curso

Lesson 1

The Cardinal Points: Without Geography We Are Nowhere

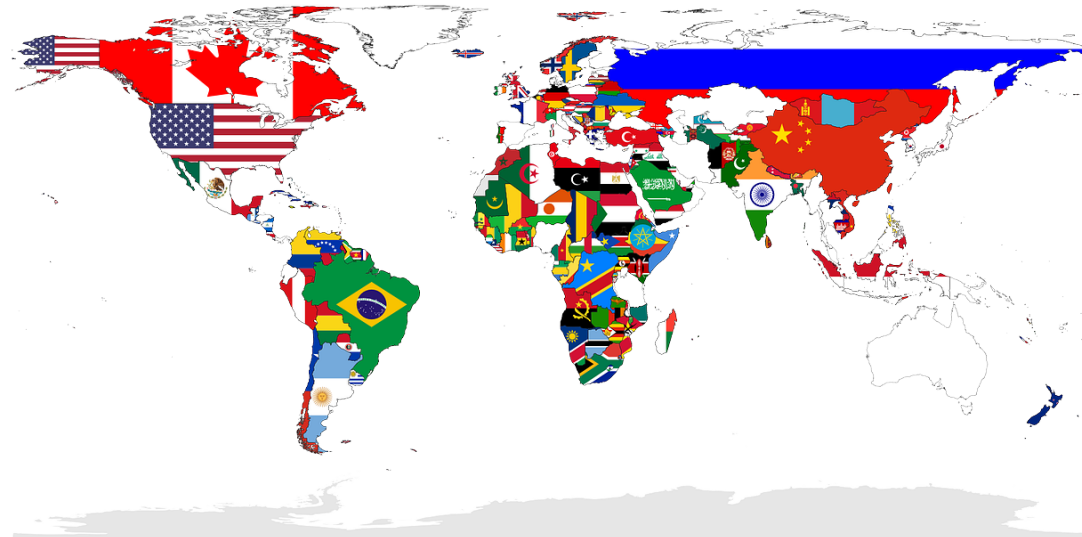


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Get Thinking

Why do you think it is important to learn Geography?

Read the following epic quotations that some famous people said when talking about Geography. In pairs try to discover why they made a mistake:

- In 2001, President George Bush claimed that "border relations between Canada and Mexico have never been better".
- In a National Geographic survey in 2002, 85 per cent of young Americans could not find Israel, Iraq or Afghanistan; 30 per cent could not find the Pacific.
- Paul Martin, the Canadian PM suggested in April that the D-Day landings took place in Norway.
- Charles Clarke, the Education Secretary, accused a fellow MP last summer of lounging on the beach at Harrogate. In fact, the genteel Yorkshire spa town is at least 60 miles from the nearest stretch of coast.

- In 2001, George Bush had to ask the teenage Welsh singer Charlotte Church which state Wales was in. (She replied: "It's a separate country next to England.")
- Jade Goody, who appeared on Channel 4's Big Brother programme famously thought that East Anglia "was abroad".
- In 2001, the former health minister Lord Hunt of King's Heath told the House of Lords that the Netherlands was in Scandinavia.
- Norway's royal palace apologised in February after Crown Prince Haakon claimed that Portugal was on the Mediterranean.

Adapted from: <https://www.independent.co.uk/environment/geography-wed-be-lost-without-it-557135.html>

Culture counts

Now it's time for you to [test](#) yourself.

<http://www.youtube.com/embed/43IOoFgMK3g>

Video by Cube Root on [YouTube](#)

'You can travel the seas, poles and deserts and see nothing. To really understand the world you need to get under the skin of the people and places. In other words, learn about geography. I can't imagine a subject more relevant in schools. We'd all be lost without it.'

Michael Palin, actor, writer, traveller

1. America



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Get Talking

- How much do you know about the USA? what about the American continent?
- Were you interested in Geography when you were at school?
- How did you use to learn by heart all the facts related to continents and countries in the world?
- How important do you think it is to know where we are?
- Do you think it may open our minds in the way that we get to understand other cultures? How?
- How connected is Geography to culture and language learning in general?
- What are the consequences of not knowing about our own world?

Get Reading

USA FACTS: GET READY FOR THE LOWDOWN ON THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY!

We're off to a place of towering skyscrapers, beautiful beaches, breath-taking canyons, cool cowboys and mega movie stars! Fancy joining? Then check out our fab facts about the USA...

USA facts

Official Name: United States of America
 Population: 324, 057, 300
 Form of Government: Constitution-based federal republic
 Capital: Washington, D.C.
 Area: 9, 826, 630 square kilometres
 Major Mountain Ranges: Rocky Mountains, Appalachian Mountains
 Major Rivers: Mississippi, Missouri, Colorado
 Languages: English, Spanish
 Money: U.S. dollar

Geography of the USA

The United States of America (often referred to as the USA, or simply the US) is the world's third largest country in size (after Russia and Canada) and the third largest in terms of population (after China and India). Located in North America, the country is bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Along the northern border is Canada, and along the southern border is Mexico. There are 50 states and the District of Columbia.

More than twice the size of the European Union, the United States has high mountains in the West and a vast, central plain. The lowest point in the country is in Death Valley, which sits 86m below sea level, and the highest peak is Mount McKinley, standing a whopping 6,198m tall.

Landscape, wildlife and nature of the USA

The landscape varies across this large country – from the tropical beaches of Florida to the snowy peaks of the Rocky Mountains, from the rolling prairie lands and barren deserts in the west to the huge areas of dense wilderness in the north. Interspersed throughout are the Great Lakes, the Grand Canyon, the majestic Yosemite Valley and the mighty Mississippi River.

The wildlife is as diverse as the landscape. Mammals such as American Buffalo once roamed freely across the plains, but today can only be found in protected areas. The largest carnivores are black bears, grizzlies and even polar bears, which live in the northernmost state of Alaska.

The United States works to look after its wildlife, with nearly 400 areas protected and maintained by the National Park Service, and many other parks in each state. The bald eagle, today a protected species, is the national bird and symbol of the United States.

History of the USA

For centuries, native peoples lived across the vast expanse that would become the United States of America. In the early 17th century, settlers moved from Europe to the 'New World', established colonies and displaced the native peoples.

The settlers fought for their independence from Britain in the late 18th century and formed a union of states based on a new constitution. The nation continued to expand westward and, although the country is a relatively young nation, it has become a global power since declaring independence from Britain on July 4, 1776.

The people and culture of the USA

Throughout its history, the United States has been a nation of immigrants. The population is diverse with people from all over the world seeking refuge and a better way of life. The country is divided into six regions – New England, the mid-Atlantic, the South, the Midwest, the Southwest and the West.

European settlers came to New England in search of religious freedom. These states are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

The mid-Atlantic region includes Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and the city of Washington, D.C. These industrial areas attracted millions of European immigrants and gave rise to some of the East Coast's largest cities – New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The South includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. These states all struggled in the years following the American Civil War, which lasted from 1860-1865.

The Midwest is home to the country's agricultural base and is called the "nation's breadbasket". The region comprises the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

The Southwest is a beautiful stark landscape of prairie and desert. The states of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas are considered the Southwest, home to some of the world's great natural marvels, including the Grand Canyon and Carlsbad Caverns.

The American West, land of the iconic western cowboy and rolling plains, is a symbol of the pioneering spirit of the United States. The West is diverse, ranging from endless wilderness to barren desert, coral reefs to Arctic tundra, Hollywood to Yellowstone National Park. The states of the West include Alaska, Colorado, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

US government and economy

Citizens over the age of 18 years old vote to elect the President and Vice President of the United States every four years. The president lives in the White House in the capital city of Washington, D.C.

The part of the government that makes the country's laws, controls the money and decides if the USA should go to war is called the Congress. There are two houses of Congress – the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate has 100 members, two from each of the 50 states, and each serves a six-year term. The House of Representatives is made up of 435 representatives, who must be elected every two years.

The Supreme Court is the branch of the government that interprets the laws of the USA. It is the highest court in the country and made up of nine justices, who are each picked by the president and must be approved by Congress.



Image by [Public_Domain_Photos](#) in Pixabay under public domain

Advances in the past hundred years have established America as a world leader economically, militarily and technologically. The USA's important exports include petroleum products, aircrafts, vehicle parts and medical equipment, and the country's big imports include cars, industrial machinery, computers and crude oil.

Adapted from: <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/geography/countries/usa-facts/>



Mediation

A British friend has decided to move to the USA to look for a better job. He has heard about the [land of opportunity](#) and has a job interview soon. However, the CEO at the company has told him that it is really important to know about the culture of the country because he will be receiving tourists and showing them around some days. You know he is a bit overwhelmed, that is why you have decided to write him an email lending him a hand. To do so, read the text above. Do not forget to use your own words to excel at this task (Write around 200 words).

Get Writing

- Here you have a [Twitter post](#) that can help you use more advanced linkers.
- Don't forget to use advanced expressions, idioms and grammar to improve your level.
- Here you can find some more [fun facts](#) related to the USA.

Real World English

Now it's time for you to listen to the different accents that we can find in the fifty States of the USA.

<http://www.youtube.com/embed/UcxByX6rh24>

Video by Condé Nast Traveler on [YouTube](#)

Remember to click on "Open transcript" if you need to follow it.

1.1. The North and the South

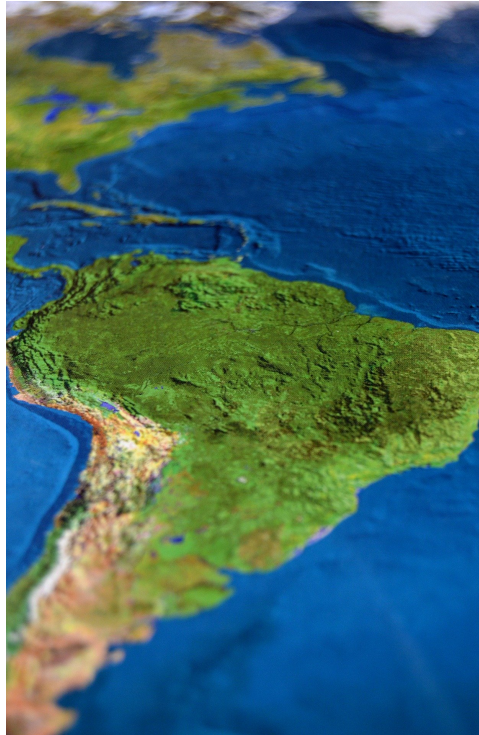


Image by [jarmoluk](#) in Pixabay under public domain

Get Talking

- What images spring your mind if you are asked to talk about America?
- What is America famous for? Why do a lot of people think of The USA when they have to talk about the Americas?
- What are the differences between the North and the South?
- When did Europeans arrive in the Americas for the first time?
- What happened to the native people in the Americas?
- What have you learnt about the Americas by watching movies?
- Have you ever gone across the pond? Where did you go? If you haven't, would you like to do it one day?

Now, read the following text and with your partner discuss the meaning of all the new vocabulary you find. Is there any interesting information that you didn't know?

What do you think are the differences between North America and Canada? [Here](#) you can find some [interesting facts](#) about these two countries.

Get Reading

Americas

Americas, also called America, the two continents, North and South America, of the Western Hemisphere. The climatic zones of the two continents are quite different. In North America, subarctic climate prevails in the north, gradually warming southward and finally becoming tropical near the southern isthmus. In South America, the climate in the north is tropical, becoming cooler southward, and finally becoming a cold, marine climate at Cape Horn.

The Americas can be roughly divided into two major cultural regions: Latin America, which includes North America south of the Rio Grande, the islands of the West Indies, and all of South America; and Anglo-America, which includes Canada and the United States. The term Middle America is sometimes used to designate Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies collectively.

The name America is derived from that of the Italian explorer and friend of Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, who made several voyages to the Western Hemisphere and, perhaps more important, described his travels there in letters to friends in Italy. One of these letters, published in 1504, used the term "Mundus Novus" ("New World") in referring to South America. The letter circulated from hand to hand, and a copy reached the German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller, who was apparently unaware of Columbus' voyage of 1498, during which he had discovered the continent of South America. Waldseemüller included some of Vespucci's writings in his *Cosmographiae introductio* (1507; Introduction to Cosmography) and observed that "another fourth part [of the inhabited earth] had been discovered by Americus Vespucius," and he suggested that the new land be called America, in recognition of that explorer's voyages. Waldseemüller's book was widely read, and the new appellation was eventually universally accepted.

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Americas>

Do it yourself

The Americas

Can you determine if North or South America is the correct answer to these questions? Choose N (North America) or S (South America) next to each question.

Which continent has more countries?

Which continent lies on the Equator?

Which continent contains the Andes Mountains?

Which continent has the world's second largest country?

Which continent contains Cape Horn?

Which continent is larger by area?

Which continent is larger by population?

Which continent has native penguins?

Which continent contains the Greater and Lesser Antilles?

Which continent contains the Amazon Rainforest?

Which continent is closer to Antarctica?

Which continent was home to the 2016 Summer Olympics?

Which continent borders the Arctic Ocean?

Which continent is home to the Great Lakes?

Which continent contains the land farthest from the center of the Earth?

Which continent contains the San Andreas Fault?

Which continent is home to the world's highest capital city?

Which continent lies on the Tropic of Cancer?

Which continent was the site of Aztec civilization?

Which continent has more forested area?

Source: <https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/554399/north-or-south-america>

Comprobar respuesta **Mostrar retroalimentación**

Which continent has more countries? N

Which continent lies on the Equator? S

Which continent contains the Andes Mountains? S

Which continent has the world's second largest country? N

Which continent contains Cape Horn? S

Which continent is larger by area? N

Which continent is larger by population? N

Which continent has native penguins? S

Which continent contains the Greater and Lesser Antilles? N

Which continent contains the Amazon Rainforest? S

Which continent is closer to Antarctica? S

Which continent was home to the 2016 Summer Olympics? S

Which continent borders the Arctic Ocean? N

Which continent is home to the Great Lakes? N

Which continent contains the land farthest from the center of the Earth? S

Which continent contains the San Andreas Fault? N

Which continent is home to the world's highest capital city? S

Which continent lies on the Tropic of Cancer? N

Which continent was the site of Aztec civilization? N

Which continent has more forested area? S

Source: <https://www.mentalfloss.com/article/554399/north-or-south-america>

Do it yourself

Read the following definitions and match them to the correct term.

- one of the main landmasses of the globe
- the angular distance north or south from the equator measured in degrees
- an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the north and south poles
- to follow a winding, indirect or intricate course; to wander aimlessly
- a rubbing or wearing away; a place where the surface has been scraped off
- the art or work of making maps or charts
- large body of ice moving slowly downward or spreading outward
- half of the terrestrial globe; the northern or southern half of the earth

- a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas
- the great circle of the earth that is equidistant from the North & South Poles
- state of being worn away in degrees by the action of water, wind, or glacial ice
- an expanse of water with many scattered islands; a group of islands
- relating to a deposit of fine soil formed from the decomposition of rock
- Lying or formed at the base of mountains (noun)
- Detailed graphic delineation, mapping or charting of the surface configuration of an area (noun)
- A place where something is kept in store, especially an artificial lake where water is kept in quantity (noun)
- Pertaining to a geographical axis or the region around it; serving as a guide; diametrically opposite (adj.)
- A lasting frozen layer at variable depth below the surface of the earth in frigid regions (noun)
- A stream feeding a larger stream or lake (noun)
- Located in or used in either of two parallels of the latitude of the earth (23.5 degrees north of the equator or 23.5 degrees south) (adj.)
- The act or process of altering from an undesirable or uncultivated state; the obtaining from a waste product or by-product (noun)
- a portion of land nearly surrounded by water and connected by an isthmus with the mainland (noun)
- Ground; the physical or surface features of a tract of land (noun)
- Having pores or openings that allow liquids or gases to pass through (adj.)
- Material that settles to the bottom of a liquid; material deposited by water, wind or glaciers (noun)
- The act of treating, furnishing or changing with something where no more can be absorbed, dissolved or retained (noun)

Source: <https://myvocabulary.com/word-game-puzzles/geography-vocabulary/definition-match/>

Comprobar respuesta **Mostrar retroalimentación**

Continent - one of the main landmasses of the globe

Latitude - the angular distance north or south from the equator measured in degrees

Meridian - an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the north and south poles

Meander - to follow a winding, indirect or intricate course; to wander aimlessly

Abrasion - a rubbing or wearing away; a place where the surface has been scraped off

Cartography - the art or work of making maps or charts

Glacier - large body of ice moving slowly downward or spreading outward

Hemisphere - half of the terrestrial globe; the northern or southern half of the earth

Isthmus - a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas

Equator - the great circle of the earth that is equidistant from the North & South Poles

Erosion - state of being worn away in degrees by the action of water, wind, or glacial ice

Archipelago - an expanse of water with many scattered islands; a group of islands

Eluvial - relating to a deposit of fine soil formed from the decomposition of rock

Biedmont - Lying or formed at the base of mountains (noun)

Piedmont - Lying or formed at the base of mountains (noun)

Topography - Detailed graphic delineation, mapping or charting of the surface configuration of an area (noun)

Reservoir - A place where something is kept in store, especially an artificial lake where water is kept in quantity (noun)

Polar - Pertaining to a geographical axis or the region around it; serving as a guide; diametrically opposite (adj.)

Permafrost - A lasting frozen layer at variable depth below the surface of the earth in frigid regions (noun)

Tributary - A stream feeding a larger stream or lake (noun)

Tropical - Located in or used in either of two parallels of the latitude of the earth (23.5 degrees north of the equator or 23.5 degrees south) (adj.)

Reclamation - The act or process of altering from an undesirable or uncultivated state; the obtaining from a waste product or by-product (noun)

Peninsula - a portion of land nearly surrounded by water and connected by an isthmus with the mainland (noun)

Terrain - Ground; the physical or surface features of a tract of land (noun)

Permeable - Having pores or openings that allow liquids or gases to pass through (adj.)

Sediment - Material that settles to the bottom of a liquid; material deposited by water, wind or glaciers (noun)

Saturation - The act of treating, furnishing or changing with something where no more can be absorbed, dissolved or retained (noun)

Source: <https://myvocabulary.com/word-game-puzzles/geography-vocabulary/definition-match/>

2. Europe

Properly Speaking

Sometimes it's hard to learn some phonemes in English that are pronounced differently depending on the word they are used. Here you have a video which will help you with the pronunciation of the names of cities in the UK.

Repeat the pronunciation of all the cities mentioned. Were you able to pronounce them correctly before?

<http://www.youtube.com/embed/MHCb2D3IMNM>

Video by Learn English with Benjamin on [YouTube](#)

Now, check how a weatherman in Britain is capable of pronouncing the longest name village in Europe, consisting of fifty-eight characters. Try to pronounce it!

<http://www.youtube.com/embed/dCGkqUr1kbY>

Video by CNN on [YouTube](#)

Remember, if you want to see the audioscript, go to youtube and click on the icon ... and select "Open script".

Culture counts

Have you ever wondered about the origin of our flags? Do you know how they have changed? Watch the following video for an explanation.

<http://www.youtube.com/embed/37E6ITFgtIE>

Video by Qriosity on [YouTube](#)

Remember, if you want to see the audioscript, go to youtube and click on the icon ... and select "Open script".

3. Asia



Image by sasint in Pixabay under public domain

Get Talking

- What are some strange costumes from your country that tourists or immigrants might find strange?
- Could you talk about any foreign costume or ritual you have heard of?
- Are there many people of other cultures in your country?
- Have you ever experienced an uncommon ritual when traveling or with a foreign friend?
- To what extent do we all as humans celebrate weddings and funerals in the same way?
- Could you talk about a different wedding or funeral you have attended?

Get Reading

Death is not the end: Fascinating funeral traditions from around the globe

The funerals I've attended have all been very much the same. Relatives and friends arrive in all black and take seats in the church or synagogue pews for a somber ceremony where prayers are said, memories are shared and tears are shed. The attendees walk slowly out to their cars and form a single file line a behind the hearse, arriving at the graveyard where they place roses on the casket just before it's lowered into the ground. Then, they proceed to the immediate family's home, where the doorbell rings with a steady stream of loved ones — casserole dishes in hand — since, in the days ahead, people often forget to eat.

Cultural anthropologist Kelli Swazey shares a different approach to memorializing the dead. In **Tana Toraja** in eastern Indonesia, funerals are raucous affairs involving the whole village. They can last anywhere from days to weeks. Families save up for long periods of time to raise the resources for a lavish funeral, where sacrificial water buffalo will carry the deceased's soul to the afterlife. Until that moment — which can take place years after physical death — the dead relative is referred to simply as a "person who is sick," or even one "who is asleep." They are laid down in special rooms in the family home, where they are symbolically fed, cared for and taken out — very much still a part of their relative's lives.

Funeral practices are deeply ingrained in culture and around the globe hugely varied traditions reflect a wide spread of beliefs and values. Here, a look at just a few of funeral traditions that might strike someone outside a culture as odd.

● **The New Orleans jazz funeral.** It's one of the prototypical images of New Orleans, Louisiana: the boisterous, jazz-tinged funeral procession. Fusing West African, French and African-American traditions, funerals in New Orleans strike a unique balance between joy and grief as mourners are led by a marching band. The band plays sorrowful dirges at first, but once the body is buried, they shift to an upbeat note. Cathartic dancing is generally a part of the event, to commemorate the life of the deceased.

● **South Korean burial beads.** In South Korea, a law passed in 2000 requires anyone burying a loved one to remove the grave after 60 years. Because of dwindling graveyard space and this resulting law, cremation has become much more popular. But families don't always opt for ashes. Several companies there compress remains into gem-like beads in turquoise, pink or black. These "death beads" are then displayed in the home.

● **Filipino death traditions.** Many ethnic groups in the Philippines have unique funeral practices. The Benguet of Northwestern Philippines blindfold their dead and place them next to the main entrance of the house; their Tinguian neighbors dress bodies in their best clothes, sit them on a chair and place a lit cigarette in their lips. The Caviteño, who live near Manila, bury their dead in a hollowed-out tree trunk. When someone becomes ill, they select the tree where they will eventually be entombed. Meanwhile, the Apayo, who live in the north, bury their dead under the kitchen.

● **Sky burial in Mongolia and Tibet.** Many Vajrayana Buddhists in Mongolia and Tibet believe in the transmigration of spirits after death — that the soul moves on, while the body becomes an empty vessel. To return it to the earth, the body is chopped into pieces and placed on a mountaintop, which exposes it to the elements — including vultures. It's a practice that's been done for thousands of years and, according to a recent report, about 80% of Tibetans still choose it.

● **Green funerals.** In the United States, more and more people are opting for environmentally friendly burials. This means skipping embalming processes, nixing traditional concrete vaults and getting biodegradable, woven-willow caskets, which decompose into the ground. The Green Burial Council has approved 40 environmentally friendly cemeteries in the U.S. — way up from a decade ago. Another option: becoming a memorial "reef ball." A company called Eternal Reefs compresses remains into a sphere that is attached to a reef in the ocean, providing a habitat for sea life.

● **Balinese cremation.** "Strange as it seems, it is in their cremation ceremonies that the Balinese have their greatest fun," Miguel Covarrubias wrote in the 1937 book, *Island of Bali*. In 2008, the island saw one of its most lavish cremations ever as Agung Suyasa, head of the royal family, was burned along with 68 commoners. Thousands of volunteers gathered to carry a giant bamboo platform, an enormous wooden bull and wooden dragon. After a long procession, Suyasa's body was eventually placed inside the bull and burned as the dragon stood witness. In the Balinese tradition, cremation releases the soul, so it is free to inhabit a new body — and doing this is considered a sacred duty.

● **The turning of the bones in Madagascar.** The Malagasy people of Madagascar have a famous ritual called "famadihana," or "the turning of the bones." Once every five or seven years, a family has a celebration at its ancestral crypt where the bodies, wrapped in cloth, are exhumed and sprayed with wine or perfume. As a band plays at the lively event, family members dance with the bodies. For some, it's a chance to pass family news to the deceased and ask for their blessings — for others, it's a time to remember and tell stories of the dead.

● **Aboriginal mortuary rites in Australia.** When a loved one dies in Aboriginal society in Australia's Northern Territory, elaborate rituals begin. First, a smoking ceremony is held in the loved one's living area to drive away their spirit. Next a feast is held, with mourners painted ochre as they partake in food and dance. The body is traditionally placed atop a platform and covered in leaves as it is left to decompose. It has been reported that in some traditions, fluids from the platform can help identify the deceased's killer.

● **Ghana fantasy coffins.** In Ghana, people aspire to be buried in coffins that represent their work or something they loved in life. These so-called "fantasy coffins" were recently popularized by BuzzFeed, which showed images of 29 outrageous ones, from a coffin shaped like a Mercedes-Benz for a businessman to an oversized fish for a fisherman to a really big Bible for someone who loved going to church.



Image by niekverlaan in Pixabay under public domain

Adapted from: <https://ideas.ted.com/11-fascinating-funeral-traditions-from-around-the-globe/>

Do it yourself

Read the following descriptions and match them to the correct ritual.

1. : In this place it is common to get the remains compressed to display the stones of their beloved ones at home.
2. : People belonging to this society want to be buried in a funerary box which has something in common to what they used to do when they were alive.
3. : These people still prefer to be cut into pieces so that their bodies can be offered to nature.
4. : In this place, people go and dance and tell news to their passed away relatives to catch up with them.
5. : In this case, people prefer an eco-friendly option so that all the materials used are biodegradable.
6. : Really typical in this city. It is a blend of happiness and sadness in just one ritual.
7. : Even if it may be seen as an extravagant ritual, they burn the bodies so that the person's soul can choose a new life to

ive.

8. : These groups have different traditions, from choosing a tree when they are ill to dress up corps to the nines or cover their eyes with a cloth to sit them at their house entry.

Comprobar respuesta **Mostrar retroalimentación**

1. South Korean burial beads: In this place it is common to get the remains compressed to display the stones of their beloved ones at home.
2. Ghana fantasy coffins: People belonging to this society want to be buried in a funerary box which has something in common to what they used to do when they were alive.
3. These Sky Burial in Mongolia and Tibet: These people still prefer to be cut into pieces so that their bodies can be offered to nature.
4. The turning of the bones in Madagascar: In this place, people go and dance and tell news to their passed away relatives to catch up with them.
5. Green funerals: In this case, people prefer an eco-friendly option so that all the materials used are biodegradable.
6. The New Orleans jazz funeral: Really typical in this city. It is a blend of happiness and sadness in just one ritual.
7. Balinese cremation: Even if it may be seen as an extravagant ritual, they burn the bodies so that the person's soul can choose a new life to live.
8. Filipino death traditions: These groups have different traditions, from choosing a tree when they are ill to dress up corps to the nines or cover their eyes with a cloth to sit them at their house entry.

Culture counts

Now it is time for you to watch the following video and discover how the largest contiguous land empire was created.

<http://www.youtube.com/embed/wUVvTqvjUaM>

Video by TED-Ed on [YouTube](#)

Remember you can click on "Open transcript" to follow the script if needed.

3.1. Contrasting with Asia



Image by sasint in Pixabay under public domain

Get Talking

- Think of your country, how many communities do you know?
- Is there diversity at all?
- What are the relationships established among these different cultural groups?
- What issues do these different groups have in common?
- How could the world become completely globalized when there are so many cultural groups?
- What is censorship? How can it affect the way we see the world?

<http://www.youtube.com/embed/PdxPCeWw75k>

Video by TED on YouTube

Remember you can click on "Open transcript" to follow the script if needed.

Do it yourself

Watch the video from the beginning to minute 5:32 and fill the gaps with the correct word.

When I was little, I thought my country was the best on the planet. And I grew up singing a song called "Nothing To Envy." And I was very proud. In school, we spent a lot of time studying the history of Kim Il-Sung, but we never learned much about the outside world, except that America, South Korea, Japan are the enemies. Although I often wondered about the outside world, I thought I would spend my entire life in North Korea, until everything suddenly changed.

When I was seven years old, I saw my first public . But I thought my life in North Korea was normal. My family was not poor, and myself, I had never experienced . But one day, in 1995, my mom brought home a letter from a coworker's sister. It read, "When you read this, our five family members will not exist in

this world, because we haven't eaten for the past three weeks. We are lying on the floor together, and our bodies are so weak, we are waiting to die."

I was so shocked. This was the first time I heard that people in my country were suffering. Soon after, when I was walking past a train station, I saw something terrible that to this day I can't [] from my memory. A lifeless woman was lying on the ground, while an [] child in her arms just stared helplessly at his mother's face. But nobody helped them, because they were so focused on taking care of themselves and their families.

A huge [] hit North Korea in the mid-1990s. Ultimately, more than a million North Koreans died during the famine, and many only survived by eating grass, bugs and tree bark. Power [] also became more and more frequent, so everything around me was completely dark at night, except for the sea of lights in China, just across the river from my home. I always wondered why they had lights, but we didn't. This is a satellite picture showing North Korea at night, compared to neighbors.

This is the Amnok River, which serves as a part of the border between North Korea and China. As you can see, the river can be very narrow at certain points, allowing North Koreans to secretly cross. But many die. Sometimes, I saw dead bodies [] down the river. I can't reveal many details about how I left North Korea, but I only can say that during the ugly years of the famine, I was sent to China to live with distant relatives. But I only thought that I would be separated from my family for a short time. I could have never imagined that it would take 14 years to live together.

In China, it was hard living as a young girl without my family. I had no idea what life was going to be like as a North Korean []. But I soon learned it's not only extremely difficult, it's also very dangerous, since North Korean refugees are considered in China as illegal migrants. So, I was living in constant fear that my identity could be revealed, and I would be [] to a horrible fate, back in North Korea.

One day, my worst nightmare came true, when I was caught by the Chinese police, and brought to the police station for interrogation. Someone had accused me of being North Korean, so they tested my Chinese language abilities, and asked me tons of questions. I was so scared. I thought my heart was going to explode. If anything seemed unnatural, I could be [] and repatriated. I thought my life was over. But I managed to control all the emotions inside me and answer the questions. After they finished questioning me, one official said to another, "This was a false report. She's not North Korean." And they let me go. It was a miracle.

Some North Koreans in China seek [] in foreign embassies. But many can be caught by the Chinese police, and repatriated. These girls were so lucky. Even though they were caught, they were eventually released, after heavy international pressure. These North Koreans were not so lucky. Every year, [] North Koreans are caught in China and repatriated to North Korea, where they can be tortured, imprisoned, or publicly executed.

Adapted from: https://www.ted.com/talks/hyeonseo_lee_my_escape_from_north_korea/transcript

Enviar

When I was little, I thought my country was the best on the planet. And I grew up singing a song called "Nothing To Envy." And I was very proud. In school, we spent a lot of time studying the history of Kim Il-Sung, but we never learned much about the outside world, except that America, South Korea, Japan are the enemies. Although I often wondered about the outside world, I thought I would spend my entire life in North Korea, until everything suddenly changed.

When I was seven years old, I saw my first public execution . But I thought my life in North Korea was normal. My family was not poor, and myself, I had never experienced hunger . But one day, in 1995, my mom brought home a letter from a coworker's sister. It read, "When you read this, our five family members will not exist in this world, because we haven't eaten for the past three weeks. We are lying on the floor together, and our bodies are so weak, we are waiting to die."

I was so shocked. This was the first time I heard that people in my country were suffering. Soon after, when I was walking past a train station, I saw something terrible that to this day I can't erase from my memory. A lifeless woman was lying on the ground, while an emaciated child in her arms just stared helplessly at his mother's face. But nobody helped them, because they were so focused on taking care of themselves and their families.

A huge famine hit North Korea in the mid-1990s. Ultimately, more than a million North Koreans died during the famine, and many only survived by eating grass, bugs and tree bark. Power outages also became more and more frequent, so everything around me was completely dark at night, except for the sea of lights in China, just across the river from my home. I always wondered why they had lights, but we didn't. This is a satellite picture showing North Korea at night, compared to neighbors.

This is the Amnok River, which serves as a part of the border between North Korea and China. As you can see, the river can be very narrow at certain points, allowing North Koreans to secretly cross. But many die. Sometimes, I saw dead bodies floating down the river. I can't reveal many details about how I left North Korea, but I only can say that during the ugly years of the famine, I was sent to China to live with distant relatives. But I only thought that I would be separated from my family for a short time. I could have never imagined that it would take 14 years to live together.

In China, it was hard living as a young girl without my family. I had no idea what life was going to be like as a North Korean refugee . But I soon learned it's not only extremely difficult, it's also very dangerous, since North Korean refugees are considered in China as illegal migrants. So, I was living in constant fear that my identity could be revealed, and I would be repatriated to a horrible fate, back in North Korea.

be released, and I have to repatriated to a normal life, back in North Korea.

One day, my worst nightmare came true, when I was caught by the Chinese police, and brought to the police station for interrogation. Someone had accused me of being North Korean, so they tested my Chinese language abilities, and asked me tons of questions. I was so scared. I thought my heart was going to explode. If anything seemed unnatural, I could be imprisoned and repatriated. I thought my life was over. But I managed to control all the emotions inside me and answer the questions. After they finished questioning me, one official said to another, "This was a false report. She's not North Korean." And they let me go. It was a miracle.

Some North Koreans in China seek asylum in foreign embassies. But many can be caught by the Chinese police, and repatriated. These girls were so lucky. Even though they were caught, they were eventually released, after heavy international pressure. These North Koreans were not so lucky. Every year, countless North Koreans are caught in China and repatriated to North Korea, where they can be tortured, imprisoned, or publicly executed.

Adapted from: https://www.ted.com/talks/hyeonseo_lee_my_escape_from_north_korea/transcript

Do it yourself

Watch from minute 5:32 to the end of the video and decide if the following statements are True or False.

1. When North Koreans seek asylum in China and learn a new language, they can have a quiet and normal life.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

It's tragic that North Koreans have to hide their identities and struggle so hard just to survive. Even after learning a new language and getting a job, their whole world can be turned upside down in an instant.

-

2. She decided to move to South Korea because she was missing home and both countries are not so different.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

Also, I realized there was a wide gap between North and South. We are all Korean, but inside, we have become very different, due to 67 years of division.

-

3. She had to think of ways to rescue her family from North Korea because they were going to be punished by the authorities.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

The North Korean authorities intercepted some money that I sent to my family, and, as a punishment, my family was going to be forcibly removed to a desolate location in the countryside. They had to get out quickly. So I started planning how to help them escape.

-

4. When the speaker was crossing China with her family, they were about to be seized several times.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

The journey by bus took one week, and we were almost caught several times.

5. Guards and police officers are really uncorrupted in Laos, that's why her family was imprisoned twice, and nothing could be done.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

We made it all the way to the border of Laos. But I had to spend almost all my money to bribe the border guards in Laos. But even after we got past the border, my family was arrested and jailed for illegal border crossing. After I paid the fine and bribe, my family was released in one month. But soon after, my family was arrested and jailed again, in the capital of Laos.

6. After receiving help from a complete stranger, she realized it is the international community that can bring hope to North Koreans.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

The kind stranger symbolized new hope for me and the North Korean people, when we needed it most. And he showed me that the kindness of strangers and the support of the international community are truly the rays of hope we, North Korean people, need.

7. North Korean refugees may create a connection with those who still live in North Korea to help them change this country from the inside.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

We can also act as a bridge between the people inside North Korea and the outside world. Because many of us stay in contact with family members still inside, and we send information and money that is helping to change North Korea from inside.

4. Africa

Get Listening

<http://www.youtube.com/embed/t9VJqSetpXY>

Video by Datacube: awesome facts and interesting top lists on [YouTube](#)

Remember you can click on "Open transcript" to follow the script if needed.

Get Talking

After watching and reading the information in the video, discuss the following questions with a partner:

1. Which are the four of the five fastest animals which live in Africa?
2. Where can we find older pyramids than those in Egypt?
3. What's the percentage of the gold in the world that comes from Africa?
4. How many different peoples are there in Africa?
5. Where in Africa does the biggest migration of animals take place?
6. What's the origin of the word "Africa"?
7. What do they say about the Chinese migration in Africa?
8. Which percentage of the world languages is spoken in Africa?
9. What separates Africa from Europe?
10. Which is the largest lake in Africa? And the largest lake in the world?
11. Where do the fastest runners come from?
12. Is there anything you can do to avoid carjacking in Africa?

Do it yourself

Read the following text and find the best phrase to complete the sentences.

A Dozen Amazing Facts About Africa: Do you know more than one?

Africa is a huge continent made up of 54 countries and over a billion people. But did you know that in Ethiopia, clocks are upside down with our 6:00 at their 12:00? This and 12 other incredible facts are sure to turn you into the captain at your next trivia tournament.

1. Africa and Europe are separated by less than 9 miles at the Strait of Gibraltar, . The two countries are discussing constructing an undersea rail tunnel to connect the rail systems on the two continents.

2. In South Africa you are legally allowed to attach flamethrowers to your car . Seriously.

3. Timbuktu, Mali is home of one of the oldest universities in the world, established in 982 CE. By the 12th century, the city was such an intellectual hub that . I guess the Spice Girls didn't take geography because in one of their self-penned lyrics they believed Timbuktu to be located in China!

4. The world's biggest frog is found in Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon. , it can grow up to be a foot long and weigh up to 8 lb.
5. The word "Crossword" in Kiswahili, a language spoken mainly by people in eastern and central Africa is "chemshebongo" which, when translated, . I suppose after trying to do the Sunday New York Times puzzle your head might feel like exploding!
6. The official title of Idi Amin, the Ugandan dictator, was "His Excellency, President for Life, Field Marshal Al Hadji Doctor Idi Amin Dada, VC, DSO, MC, Lord of All the Beasts of the Earth and Fishes of the Seas and Conqueror of the British Empire in Africa in General and Uganda in Particular".
7. Ethiopia is the only African country with its own alphabet. It's also the world's oldest living alphabets – Ethiopic – and .
8. People living in what is currently Swaziland were the world's first miners. in the Ngwenya mountain range along with 300,000 artifacts and stone-made mining tools that were later dated to be 43,000 years old!
9. Graca Machel is the only women to have ever been (Mozambique and South Africa).
10. Sudan has more than 200 pyramids, . The Meroe pyramids were part of the Nubian Kingdom of Kush and are up to 4,600 years old.
11. Almost has come from a single place – Witwatersrand, South Africa.
12. Libya's current flag, introduced in 2011 after the overthrow of Gaddafi's government, is a red-black-green triband featuring a white star and crescent. However, from 1977 to 2011, Libya was the only country in the world with only one color for its flag, with no insignias, design or other details. It was chosen by Gaddafi since (after his Green Book).

Source: <https://www.one.org/us/blog/a-dozen-amazing-facts-about-africa-do-you-know-more-than-one/>

Comprobar respuesta **Mostrar retroalimentación**

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1. Africa and Europe are separated by less than 9 miles at the Strait of Gibraltar, which separates Spain from Morocco. The two countries are discussing constructing an undersea rail tunnel to connect the rail systems on the two continents.
2. In South Africa you are legally allowed to attach flamethrowers to your car in order to deter car jacking. Seriously.
3. Timbuktu, Mali is home of one of the oldest universities in the world, established in 982 CE. By the 12th century, the city was such an intellectual hub that National Geographic has referred to it as the Paris of the medieval world. I guess the Spice Girls didn't take geography because in one of their self-penned lyrics they believed Timbuktu to be located in China!
4. The world's biggest frog is found in Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon. Named the Goliath frog, it can grow up to be a foot long and weigh up to 8 lb.
5. The word "Crossword" in Kiswahili, a language spoken mainly by people in eastern and central Africa is "chemshebongo" which, when translated, means "boil brains". I suppose after trying to do the Sunday New York Times puzzle your head might feel like exploding!
6. The official title of Idi Amin, the Ugandan dictator, was "His Excellency, President for Life, Field Marshal Al Hadji Doctor Idi Amin Dada, VC, DSO, MC, Lord of All the Beasts of the Earth and Fishes of the Seas and Conqueror of the British Empire in Africa in General and Uganda in Particular".
7. Ethiopia is the only African country with its own alphabet. It's also the world's oldest living alphabets – Ethiopic – and probably one of the longest with its 345 letters.
8. People living in what is currently Swaziland were the world's first miners. In the late 1960s a hematite mine was found in the Ngwenya mountain range along with 300,000 artifacts and stone-made mining tools that were later dated to be 43,000 years old!
9. Graca Machel is the only women to have ever been first lady of two different countries (Mozambique and South Africa).
10. Sudan has more than 200 pyramids, double the number found in Egypt. The Meroe pyramids were part of the Nubian Kingdom of Kush and are up to 4,600 years old.
11. Almost half of the gold ever mined on Earth has come from a single place – Witwatersrand, South Africa.
12. Libya's current flag, introduced in 2011 after the overthrow of Gaddafi's government, is a red-black-green triband featuring a white star and crescent. However, from 1977 to 2011, Libya was the only country in the world with only one color for its flag, with no insignias, design or other details. It was chosen by Gaddafi since it symbolized both Islam and his political philosophy (after his Green Book).

Language Mechanics

If and whether

Indirect questions

- We can use *if* or *whether* to report indirect yes-no questions and questions with *or*. *If* is more common than *whether*:

*Call the bakeries around town and find out **if** any of them sell raspberry pies.*

*I rang Peter from the station and asked **if** I could drop in to see him before going back or **if** he'd meet me.*

- We often prefer *whether* in more formal contexts:

*The teachers will be asked **whether** they would recommend the book to their classes.*

[from a business meeting]

*John read a letter that he'd written and the board discussed **whether** it should be mailed.*

- We prefer *whether* with *or* when there is more than one alternative in the indirect question:

*After the election, we asked **whether** the parties should change their leaders, their policies, or both.*

- To express an alternative, we can use *or not* with *if* and *whether*. With *whether* we can use *or not* immediately after *whether* or in end position. With *if* we use *or not* in end position only:

*I called Bill to find out **whether** or not he really did go to Afghanistan.*

*I called Bill to find out **whether** he really did go to Afghanistan or not.*

*I called Bill to find out **if** he really did go to Afghanistan or not.*

- We use *whether* and not *if* before a to-infinitive, often when we're referring to future plans or decisions:

*I was wondering **whether** to go for a swim.*

*Some financial decisions, such as planning a pension, need to be taken as early as possible. Others, such as **whether** to move house, can probably only be made much later.*

Whether not if

- We use *whether* and not *if* after prepositions:

*Later I argued with the doctor about **whether** I had hit my head, since I couldn't remember feeling it.*

Not: ~~*Later I argued with the doctor about if I had hit my head ...*~~

*The police seemed mainly interested in **whether** there were any locks on the windows.*

Not: ~~*The police seemed mainly interested in if there were any locks ...*~~

I doubt if, I don't know whether

- We use *if* or *whether* to introduce clauses after verbs of doubting:

*I don't know **if** I can drive. My foot really hurts.*

*I didn't prune the rose bush this year, so I doubt **if** we're going to have many flowers. ('prune' means cut back)*

*We'll have plenty of photographs to show you but I'm not sure **whether** we'll be able to learn very much from them.*

If, whether: typical errors

- We use *whether*, not *if*, before to-infinitives:

*I don't know **whether** to buy the blue one or the red one.*

Not: ~~*I don't know if to buy the blue one ...*~~

- We use *whether*, not *if*, directly before or not:

*Can you tell me **whether** or not you're interested in the job?*

Not: ~~*Can you tell me if or not you're interested ...*~~

- We use *whether*, not *if*, after prepositions:

[talking about a trip to Australia for a year]

*We're not interested in **whether** we get great jobs and that kind of thing, we just want to have a good time.*

Not: ~~*We're not interested in if we get great jobs and that kind of thing ...*~~

Source: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/es/gramatica/gramatica-britanica/if-or-whether>

Have fun learning!

Now it is time for you to do the following exercises and practise:

- [Exercise 1](#)
- [Exercise 2](#)
- [Exercise 3](#)
- [Exercise 4](#)

5. Oceania

Oceania review – marvels of the human mind that were ripped off by modernists

Royal Academy, London

From a two-headed Tahitian god to a mourner's costume made of pearl shells, this dazzling exhibition is like having the ocean roll under your canoe.

In around 1900, an artist portrayed a woman with an oval abstract face bisected by a long rigid slash of a nose, who sits with her legs wide apart to expose her triangular pubic hair framing a well-observed vagina. And no, this artist was not Picasso.



Image by Barni1 in Pixabay under public domain

This wooden figure that an islander created in today's Republic of Palau, in the western Pacific, bears an astonishing resemblance to one of the women in *Les Femmes d'Alger*, the revolutionary painting Picasso made on the far side of the world in his Montmartre studio in 1907. There's a similarly squatting figure in *Les Femmes d'Alger* and almost identical mask-like faces. At this moment in history there was such a quantum entanglement between Paris and the Pacific that artists in the two places were creating the same images.

It was the European modernists, of course, who got all the wealth and fame while their collections of Oceanian art went down in art history as troves of "raw material" for their supposedly unprecedented ideas. Wandering through the Royal Academy's intoxicating forest of sculpted symbols from the Pacific, I am inclined to see the whole thing more bluntly. It wasn't a coincidence that Picasso saw like an Oceanian. This dazzling exhibition is full of the art the fathers of modernism ripped off.

How much art from the Pacific islands – as well as Africa – Picasso saw before painting *Les Femmes d'Alger* is disputed, but there are so many daring, confrontational artistic inventions here that it becomes obvious the presence of such pieces in European collections must have been fundamental to the shattering of Europe's own artistic assumptions at the end of the 19th century. Imagine how dreary a Victorian painting or statue, cleaving to notions of verisimilitude established four centuries earlier, must have looked beside the glowering, pulsing statue of the Hawaiian god Ki'i, "the island snatcher", when this masterpiece entered the collection of the British Museum in 1839. Europeans at the time may have called such pieces "primitive", but it didn't take long for their power to shake the foundations of western art.

The creativity on show here displays a freedom that had Picasso, Matisse and the rest running to catch up. Why give a being just one head? An early 19th-century sculpture of a Tahitian god has two, emerging from the shoulders of a single fat body. A male deity from the Caroline Islands has an eerily blank face that anticipates the marionette-like beings Malevich painted in Stalin's Russia: it's clear the sheer scale of modern art's debt to the Pacific has yet to be properly acknowledged, or fully understood.

Oceanian art was, in fact, seen in Europe a long time before that of central Africa. Its first European collectors were James Cook and the scientists and artists he took on his epochal voyages of discovery. There are works here that were brought back by Cook – mostly, it should be stressed, after being exchanged as gifts in friendly and respectful encounters. One reason that Cook and his chief scientist, Joseph Banks, were able to negotiate many of their meetings happily was through the mediation of Tupaia, a high priest they met in Tahiti who not only helped Banks understand its customs but sailed on as a translator.

Tupaia also made faithful drawings of Pacific costumes and ceremonies. His watercolour here of a Chief Mourner of Tahiti wearing a mask made of two metallic-looking discs that create a lunar abstract effect dates from 1769. Near it is a real Chief Mourner's costume from the 18th century – and it does indeed have those lunar discs. Magically they are made of

glistening pearl shells.

In this exhibition you can feel the ocean roll under your canoe, hear sea birds and see dorsal fins. The Royal Academy helps by painting some of the rooms ocean blue. Long before Cook explored the vastness of the Pacific, its indigenous peoples did. The very existence of the art here is a monument to one of humanity's greatest and earliest acts of exploration. Human beings reached Papua New Guinea and Australia from Africa more than 50,000 years ago, and this stone age act of audacity was followed by canoe voyages that gradually encompassed myriads of islands. This maritime world is beautifully documented here, not only by gorgeously carved boats and oars, but navigational maps made of strips of wood to mark the canoe routes, and shells to denote islands. These are marvels of the human mind.

Living so close to the sea makes for intimacy with its other inhabitants. On a decorative house beam from the Solomon Islands, black and white sea birds, tuna, and sharks are carved with acute realism. You can feel the natural world as if you were in a canoe. Natural observation is everywhere. So are human images including the recurring theme of a mother nursing her child. Yet these great artists felt no need to be confined by realism. Birds become beaked patterns, humans become fantastic deities.

I don't just like this art. I want to live in the world it portrays. That was what the first Europeans who visited Tahiti felt. Cook tried to restrain his men from getting too relaxed there. In 1789, the crew of the *Bounty* were so seduced by this paradise they mutinied. This art is not like modernism after all, for Picasso was making images for art galleries, for an aesthetic elite. The objects here express instead a way of life.

Gone, of course. It comes as real pain to enter the final rooms and see the destruction of a world. The encounters that so nourished European art brought the Pacific islands missionaries and global pop culture. A late 20th-century war shield from Papua New Guinea has the face of the comic book hero The Phantom on it. American comics were brought there by GIs in the 1940s and fitted well with warrior ideals. Funny? No, it is a tragic document of the destruction of human culture's variety in our monotonously modern world.

Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2018/sep/25/oceania-review-marvels-of-the-human-mind-that-were-ripped-off-by-modernists>

Do it yourself

1. Why can we see so much resemblance between the wooden figure created by an islander in Republic of Palau and one of the works of art by Picasso?

- ☐ Because they both belong to the same school of art.
- ☐ Because Picasso was really connected to the western Pacific.
- ☐ Because artists from Paris and the Pacific were associated at that time.

At this moment in history there was such a quantum entanglement between Paris and the Pacific that artists in the two places were creating the same images.

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Solution

- 1. Incorrecto
- 2. Incorrecto
- 3. Opción correcta

2. At this stunning exhibition, the writer suggests that:

- ☐ We can see lots of pieces that the founders of modernism sacked one day.
- ☐ We can see lots of pieces that founders of modernism ripped up one day.
- ☐ We can see lots of pieces that founders of modernism learnt from one day.

This dazzling exhibition is full of the art the fathers of modernism ripped off.

This dazzling exhibition is full of the art the fathers of modernism ripped off.

This dazzling exhibition is full of the art the fathers of modernism ripped off.

Solution

- 1. Opción correcta
- 2. Incorrecto
- 3. Incorrecto

3. If we pay attention to the works of art created in the pacific, it is obvious that:

- ☐ Modern artists have realized the impact that these pieces have had in their works.
- ☐ Modern art is in debt with these artists.
- ☐ We fully understand modern art.

It's clear the sheer scale of modern art's debt to the Pacific has yet to be properly acknowledged, or fully understood.

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It's clear the sheer scale of modern art's debt to the Pacific has yet to be properly acknowledged, or fully understood.

Solution

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta
3. Incorrecto

4. Most of the pieces of art brought by Cook were...

- ☐ negotiated at many meetings and taken by his chief scientist.
- ☐ stolen to extend his personal collection.
- ☐ given as mere presents at kind meetings.

There are works here that were brought back by Cook – mostly, it should be stressed, after being exchanged as gifts in friendly and respectful encounters.

There are works here that were brought back by Cook – mostly, it should be stressed, after being exchanged as gifts in friendly and respectful encounters.

There are works here that were brought back by Cook – mostly, it should be stressed, after being exchanged as gifts in friendly and respectful encounters.

Solution

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Opción correcta

5. This exhibition helps you...

- ☐ feel life in the Pacific.
- ☐ explore immigration.
- ☐ see different bird species.

In this exhibition you can feel the ocean roll under your canoe, hear sea birds and see dorsal fins. The Royal Academy helps by painting some of the rooms ocean blue.

In this exhibition you can feel the ocean roll under your canoe, hear sea birds and see dorsal fins. The Royal Academy helps by painting some of the rooms ocean blue.

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Solution

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto

6. What does living in the Ocean provoke?

- ☐ It makes you feel connected to nature and the sea.
- ☐ It creates a close-knit community.
- ☐ It makes you feel really relaxed.

Living so close to the sea makes for intimacy with its other inhabitants.

Living so close to the sea makes for intimacy with its other inhabitants.

Living so close to the sea makes for intimacy with its other inhabitants.

Solution

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta
3. Incorrecto

7. What is the feeling when you reach the last rooms of the exhibition?

- ☐ Happiness, because you can see a globalized world.
- ☐ Relieved, because you can see how much we have given to tribes throughout history.
- ☐ Sadness, because you understand this art and way of life were destroyed by Europe and America.

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Solution

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Opción correcta

Focus on

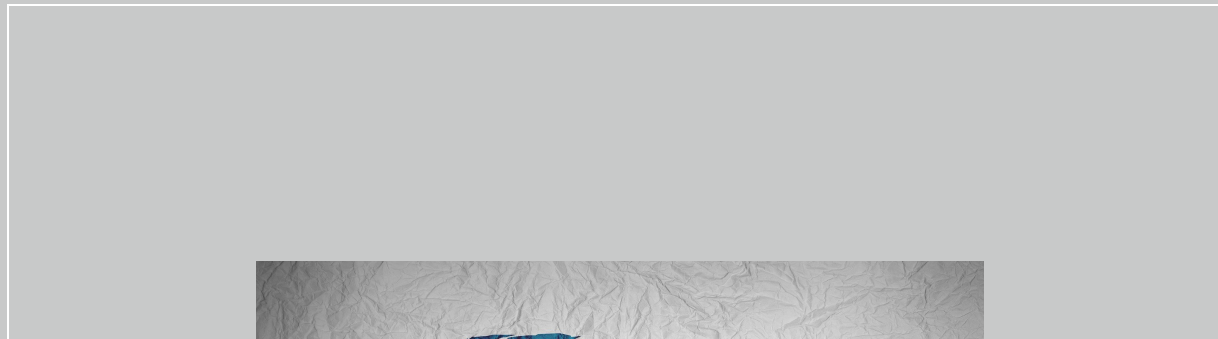




Image by Yuri_B in Pixabay under public domain

Have fun learning!

Now it is time for you to click [here](#) and download an uncolored world map or atlas. Using crayons, colour with green all the places you have been to, yellow for those you would like to visit one day and red for the areas you think are unattractive for you. Once you have it, compare it with a partner. Do you have any interests in common?

Culture counts



Image by JanBaby in Pixabay under public domain.

To finish, and having been understanding our world a bit more, here you have some [quizzes](#) that you can take to discover how much you know about the world.

6. Bite size



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We established a number of expected results at the beginning of the lesson. Click [here](#) and download the outcomes list. In the blank columns, fill in your trouble areas or areas you need to work on. Pay special attention to:

- The speaking section, that is, being able to talk about complex topics like geography, art and culture using specific vocabulary.
- The writing section, in other words, whether you were able to write an informal text using some information given.
- Mediation, linked to the previous item, i.e., whether you were able to summarize some information given to inform a friend.
- Your summarizing, paraphrasing and retelling skills.
- Pronunciation, phonemes that are pronounced differently in different words, the pronunciation of the names of different British cities and American accents throughout the USA.

Keep these pages as a reminder of the areas you need to polish up, they will come in very handy once you start preparing for your exam.

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