

## UNIT 1: MOMENTS THAT MADE US LESSON 2: FAMOUS CHILEANS

### Lesson aims:

- Read for details
  - Use time expressions to connect ideas
  - Use past simple and past continuous to describe past activities
  - Recognize and produce the /ə/ sound
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### Lead-In

1. *Do you know who these people are?*



### Reading

1. *Work in pairs. Student A will read about Claudio Arrau León and Student B will read about Amanda Labarca Hubertson.*

#### CRITICAL THINKING

##### Reading strategies

When you read to find information, you need to read quickly. **Scanning** is a way of reading where you are not reading to understand everything in the text, but instead you are only looking for specific details. The following activity gives you practice with scanning.

### STUDENT A

**Claudio Arrau León** was a Chilean and American pianist known for his range of interpretations from the baroque to 20th-century composers. He is widely considered one of the greatest pianists of the twentieth century.

Arrau was born in Chillán, Chile on February 6, 1903. He was a child prodigy and could read music before he could read words. His mother was an amateur pianist and introduced him to the instrument. At the age of five, he gave his first concert. Then, when Arrau was six, he auditioned in front of President Pedro Montt, who was so impressed that he made arrangements for Arrau's future education. After that, when Arrau was eight years old, he was sent on a ten-year-long grant from the Chilean government to study in Germany. This resulted in Arrau's ability at age eleven to play Liszt's *Transcendental Etudes*, which is one of the most difficult works for piano.

As an adult in the 1930s, Arrau gave renditions of Bach, Mozart, Schubert, and Beethoven around the world. He became one of the leading authorities on Beethoven in the 20th century. In 1937, while Arrau was still living in Germany, he married mezzo-soprano Ruth Schneider, and later they had three children. Later, in 1941 the Arrau family emigrated from Germany to the United States.

He became a dual US–Chilean citizen in 1979. On August 17, 1982, the first CD of classical music in history was released, which consisted of waltzes by Chopin performed by Claudio Arrau. Arrau died on June 9, 1991, at the age of 88, in Mürzzuschlag, Austria. His remains were interred in his native city of Chillán, Chile.

Adapted from: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claudio\\_Arrau](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Claudio_Arrau)

### STUDENT B

**Amanda Labarca Hubertson** was a Chilean diplomat, educator, writer and feminist. Her work was directed mainly at improving the situation of Latin American women and women's suffrage in Chile.

She was born Amanda Pinto Sepúlveda in Santiago, Chile, on December 5, 1886. She obtained a Bachelor's degree in Humanities in 1902 and began working as a teacher at Santiago College, where she met her future husband Guillermo Labarca Huberston. Then, in 1905 she graduated from the Pedagogical Institute of the University of Chile as a teacher of the State with a concentration in Castilian. In 1910, she and her husband traveled to the U.S. to continue her studies at Columbia University, and then later at the Sorbonne University in France in 1912.

In 1919, Labarca developed the National Council of Women. After that, in 1922 she obtained the position of Extraordinary Professor of Psychology at the Faculty of Philosophy, Humanities and Education at the University of Chile, being the first Latin American woman to obtain this type of position. In 1925, she helped achieve the adoption of the Maza Law which restricts the power of custody of the father in favor of the mother. She was a founder of the National Committee for Women's Rights, created in 1933. She was appointed ambassador in 1946, by the government of President Gabriel González Videla, as the representative of Chile to the United Nations.

In 1964 she was honored as an Academic Member of the Faculty of Education at the University of Chile, and, in 1969, the Academy of Political Science, Sociology and Morals at the Chilean Institute. She died in Santiago on January 2, 1975.

Adapted from: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amanda\\_Labarca](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amanda_Labarca)

2. *Timeline. Ask your partner about what happened during the years to fill in the timeline. For example: What happened in ...? When did she graduate from ...?*

**Student A:** ask Student B about Amanda Labarca Hubertson.

Amanda Labarca Hubertson	
Date	Information
December 5, 1886	Amanda Pinto Sepúlveda was born.
1902	
	She graduated from the Pedagogic Institute of the University of Chile as a teacher.
1910	
1912	
	She developed the National Council of Women.
1922	
	She helped achieve the adoption of the Maza Law.
1933	
	She was appointed as an ambassador to the United Nations.
1964	
1969	
1975	

**Student B:** ask Student A about Claudio Arrau León.

Claudio Arrau León	
Date	Information
February 6, 1903	Claudio Arrau was born.
Age 5	
	He auditioned in front of President Pedro Montt.
Age 8	
Age 11	
	He performed renditions of many composers around the world.
1937	
1941	
	He became a dual US–Chilean citizen.
1982	
1991	

3. *Talk with your partner about what Claudio Arrau and Amanda Labarca have in common and what was different about their lives. For example:*

- Both Claudio and Amanda were from Chile.
- Claudio emigrated to the USA, whereas Amanda returned to Chile after her studies.

**Grammar: Past Simple & Past Continuous**

1. *Talk with your partner about the questions below:*

- a) Who is Pablo Valenzuela?
- b) What is he famous for?

2. *Timeline. Below is a timeline of Pablo Valenzuela’s life. Match the dates with his life events. Then compare your answers with a partner.*



Dates	Life events
1941	a) Pablo and his team invented the Hepatitis B vaccine.
1965	b) He received the National Award for Applied Sciences and Technology.
1967 - 1970	c) He began to research recombinant DNA technology.
1970s	d) He co-founded Chiron Corporation, a biotechnology company.
1980	e) Pablo Valenzuela was born in Santiago, Chile.
1981	f) He studied for a PhD in biochemistry at Northwestern University, USA.
1986	g) He founded the Science for Life Foundation.
1996	h) He returned to Chile to promote scientific research and education.
2002	i) He graduated from the University of Chile with a degree in chemical engineering.

3. *Fill the gaps in the sentences below with a word or phrase from the box. There may be more than one possibility.*

<b>after that</b>	<b>while</b>	<b>when</b>	<b>then</b>	<b>before</b>
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- a) Pablo Valenzuela graduated from the University of Chile in 1965 ..... he moved to the USA.
- b) He was studying for a PhD at Northwestern University ..... he began working with recombinant DNA.

- c) ..... he was working in the USA, he created the Hepatitis B vaccine.
- d) In the 1970s he was doing research about recombinant DNA technology, and ....., he and his team created the vaccine for Hepatitis B.
- e) He received the National Award for Applied Sciences in 2002. ....., he founded the Science for Life Foundation.

4. Underline the verbs in the sentence below. Then, answer the questions.



**GRAMMAR  
SUPPLEMENT:  
THE PAST CONTINUOUS**

While he was working in the USA, he discovered the Hepatitis B vaccine.

- a) Do the verbs talk about the past? .....
- b) Which verb describes a completed action? .....
- c) Which verb describes an action in progress at a particular time? .....

5. Choose the correct form of the verb: past simple or past continuous.

- a) I ..... (walk) home last night when it suddenly ..... (start) to rain.
- b) She ..... (watch) a video when her brother ..... (call) her for dinner.
- c) While we ..... (play) football, one of the players ..... (fall) and hurt his leg.
- d) The teacher ..... (talk) to the class when the fire alarm ..... (go) off.
- e) I ..... (drop) my phone while I ..... (try) to take a picture.

**Pronunciation: The schwa sound / ə /**

1. Look at the list of words and **highlight** the part of the word that has a schwa sound /ə/ and underline the stressed syllable.

<b><u>ABOUT</u></b>	<b>BANANA</b>	<b>SUPPORT</b>	<b>AMAZING</b>	<b>ENEMY</b>	<b>CELEBRATE</b>
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2. Listen and check your answers. Repeat the words.

3. *Listen and repeat the dialogue. Copy the rhythm.*

A: Where **were** you **at 6 o'clock** yesterday?  
B: I **was** at home.  
A: What **were you** doing?  
B: I **was** working **on the project**.

4. **Speaking.** Use the dialogue above as a model and talk to your partner about what you were doing yesterday at the times below.

7.00 AM	3.00 PM	lunchtime	6.00 PM	10.00 PM
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### Final Lesson Task

1. Look at the information in the lifeline of a famous Chilean man. Do you know who it is?
2. In pairs **write a paragraph** using the past continuous and past simple as well as time expressions e.g., *when, while, then, after that, before*.

- born in Santiago 1911
- 1935 graduate: Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile: architecture & interior design
- travel: Peru- Panama- surreal drawings of geographical features, Europe & USA  
- meet famous artists e.g., Salvador Dalí, André Breton, & Paris Surrealist Movement
- 1938: move to USA, start oil painting
- Post WWII: conflict with Surrealist group, use political themes in paintings
- 1950s & 1960s: live in Europe & South America, 1966- represent Chile at Venice Biennale
- late 20th century: live in semi-exile, painting support Chilean resistance
- died in Civitavecchia, Italy in 2002

### Exit Ticket

*Can you do these things?*

<input type="checkbox"/>	I can read for details
<input type="checkbox"/>	I can use time expressions to connect ideas.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I can use past simple & past continuous to describe past activities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I can recognize & produce the /ə/ sound.

### My Top 5 Words from this lesson:

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

### Homework: Self-study

[90 minutes per week]

1. **GRAMMAR SUPPLEMENT: Past Continuous**
2. **Extra practice** (online): Past Simple vs Past Continuous  
<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/a1-a2-grammar/past-continuous-past-simple>