



LESSON 11. NATIONAL SYMBOLS



Describe the picture
Give as many details as you can.



Can you identify these symbols?

Vocabulary Building



reminder
traditional

colonies
represents

independent
citizens

unite
freedom

national
recognize

1. _____ to cause someone to remember again.
2. _____ an area that is controlled or belong to a country and is usually far away from it.
3. _____ not requiring or relying on something else
4. _____ to join together to do or achieve something
5. _____ relating to an entire nation or country
6. _____ a way of thinking, behaving, or doing something that has been used by people in a particular group, family, society, etc., for a long time.
7. _____ to act or speak officially for someone or something.
8. _____ a person who legally belongs to a country
9. _____ the quality and state of being free.
10. _____ to know and remember (someone or something) because of previous knowledge or experience.

National Symbols

A symbol is something that is a **reminder** of something else. A country often has **national** symbols. These symbols help bring people together. Communities get together for special events. Regional communities join together within states or provinces, which unite as a whole nation. People throughout the nation share some **traditional** symbols. They are able to connect with each other through them. They share pride in the country.

The United States has many national symbols. The flag is a symbol that is easy for all Americans to **recognize**. It stands for the country. It has one star for each of the 50 states. There are 13 stripes to represent each of the original 13 colonies. Those **colonies** later became states. Thirty-seven more states joined them to make up the US.

The Bald Eagle is the national bird of the US. It was chosen because it is very **independent** and free. Choosing an eagle to represent the country tells everyone that the US values freedom and the courage to be independent.

The Statue of Liberty is another very famous American symbol. It was a gift to the people of the US from the people of France in 1885. It **represents** the spirit of friendship between the two countries. It also shows a shared vision for liberty, which is a synonym for **freedom**.

The American symbols **unite** people from many different states. The symbols help them feel like Americans instead of just **citizens** of their own individual states. They are united into one country

TRUE

FALSE

1. Most countries have national symbols.
2. The symbols in a country unite the people.
3. People don't share the same traditional symbols.
4. The US has a few national symbols.
5. A flag is not easy to recognize.
6. The American flag has 23 stripes.
7. The bald eagle is the national symbol of Britain.
8. The US value freedom and bravery.
9. The statue of Liberty is a gift from the US to France.
10. The symbols help Americans feel united.



Describe your country's national flag.

Conditionals

CONDITION + RESULT

ZERO conditional

If you stand in the rain, you get wet.
If you heat ice, it melts.

PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE

USES: *Facts which are generally true or scientific facts
The condition always has the same result*

FIRST conditional

If it rains, we will cancel the trip.
If you study, you will pass the exam.

PRESENT SIMPLE + WILL / WON'T + VERB

USES: *A possible situation in the future
Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens)*

SECOND conditional

If I won the lottery, I would travel a lot.
If they sold their house, they would be rich.

PAST SIMPLE + WOULD + VERB

USES: *Hypothetical or unlikely situations
Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future*

THIRD conditional

If you had studied, you would have passed the exam.
If I hadn't been sick, I would have gone to your party.

PAST PERFECT + WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

USES: *The person is imagining a different past
Imaginary situation that did not happen*

Make the first conditional

1. If I (go) out tonight, I (go) to the cinema.
2. If you (get) back late, I (be) angry.
3. If he (come) , I (be) surprised.
4. If we (wait) here, we (be) late.
5. They (go) to the party if they (be) invited.

Make the third conditional

1. If you (not/be) late, we (not/miss) the bus.
2. If she (study) she (pass) the exam.
3. If we (arrive) earlier, we (see) John.
4. He (be) happier if he (stay) at home.
5. We (come) if we (be) invited.

Make the second conditional

1. If I (be) you, I (get) a new job.
2. If he (be) younger, he (travel) more.
3. If we (not/be) friends, I (be) angry with you.
4. If we (live) in Mexico, I (speak) Spanish.
5. We (come) to dinner if we (have) time.

Make the zero conditional

1. If I (wake up) late, I (be) late for work.
2. If you (heat) ice, it (melt).
3. The river (freeze) if it (be) very cold.
4. Everybody (be) grumpy if it (rain) a lot.
5. If people (eat) too many sweets, they (get) fat

1. If I _____ stronger, I'd help you carry the piano.
2. If we'd seen you, we _____ .
3. If we _____ him tomorrow, we'll say hello.
4. He would have repaired the car himself if he _____ the tools.
5. If you drop the vase, it _____.
6. If I hadn't studied, I _____ the exam.
7. I wouldn't go to school by bus if I _____ a driving licence.
8. If she _____ him every day, she'd be lovesick.
9. I _____ to London if I don't get a cheap flight.
10. We'd be stupid if we _____ him about our secret.

Complete the Conditional Sentences with the correct form

Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a **Conditional sentence – type I**.

1. If it **(to rain)**, the children **(not/to go)** for a walk.
2. If she **(not/to read)** the novel, she **(not/to pass)** the literature test.
3. If I **(not/to argue)** with my father, he **(to lend)** me his motorbike.

Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a **Conditional sentence – type II**.

1. If Oliver **(to find)** money, he **(not/to keep)** it.
2. If they **(not/to wear)** pullovers in the mountains, it **(to be)** too cold during the night.
3. If Tony **(to know)** her phone number, he **(not/to give)** it to Frank.

Put the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Form a **Conditional sentence – type III**.

1. If you **(to check)** the car, it **(not/to break)** down in the middle of the desert.
2. If it **(not/to rain)**, the children **(to play)** outside.
3. If my parents **(not/to be)** so tired, they **(to watch)** the film on TV.

Those of you who have been following the Conditional Tutorial should now be familiar with present, past and future conditional verb forms. Sometimes Unreal Conditional sentences are mixed. This means that the time in the if-clause is not the same as the time in the result.

For example, If I **had taken** French in high school, I **would have** more job opportunities.

But I didn't take French in high school and I don't have many job opportunities.



1. What are these signs and where do we find them?
2. What is the importance of knowing these signs?

Vocabulary Building

Match the (nick)names of these flags to their countries:

The Cedar Tree
Five Stars Red Flag
Tricolore
Hinomaru
Union Jack
Maple Leaf
Stars and Stripes
The Hammer and Sickle
The Southern Cross
Star of David



Ex-Soviet Union
Australia / New Zealand
United Kingdom
China
France
United States of America
Israel
Lebanon
Japan
Canada

How does each of these flags make you feel?

Speaking Practice



Complete the following table for your country and talk about what you wrote with your teacher. You can add some more in the list.

NATIONAL	Thing or Comment
Anthem	
Flag	
Flower	
Animal	
Dress	
Hero	
Sport	
Dance	
Dish	

Tongue Twisters

- Nine nice nieces never noticed nine nice nieces noticing nine nice nieces
- Popular people, people popular places
- Suzy Sampson is surrounded by her sousaphone

The End