

Reading for Meaning in the Chile Mine

Objective

Identify details in a passage.

Materials

- Newspaper Article, *All 33 miners rescued from Chile miners* (1st paragraph) Even though this organizer is for the first paragraph, the entire article is included.
- Anticipation Guide

What to Do:

1. Give students a copy of the *advanced organizer*. (It's called an advanced organizer because students do this in well, advance of the reading.) Have students read each of the statements and check whether or not they think each statement is true or false.
2. Provide students with the article, *All 33 miners rescued from Chile miners*. Use the first statement to model how to complete the organizer. Show students how to read the statements and then find the details related to the statements. (If this is the first time students have used this type of organizer, you may even want use the organizer in this way: Model with the first statement. Do the second statement together and check for understanding. Do the third statement and check for understanding. Have the students do the last statement on their own.)
3. Discuss the answers to the organizer letting students share what they found as evidences.
4. Discuss with students how the organizer helps them think more deeply about what they are reading – and how to look for details in what they read.

Follow-up

1. This example has four statements. Consider adding several more.
2. Have students make statements for other students to test.

Technique Source

Silver, H.F., Reilly, E.C., & Perini, M.J. (2009). *The thoughtful education guide to reading for meaning*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.

The Chile Mine

Student Sheet

Check here for TRUE	Details That Make This TRUE	Statements	Details That Make This FALSE	Check here for FALSE
		A total of 31 miners were rescued from the Chile mine.		
		There was no concern that the miners would have a panic attack while coming up in the cage.		
		The miners put on sweaters before getting into the capsule.		
		The temperature inside the mine is hotter than the temperature on the surface.		

Answer Sheet

Check here for TRUE	Details That Make This TRUE	Statements	Details That Make This FALSE	Check here for FALSE
		A total of 31 miners were rescued from the Chile mine.	<i>All 33 miners rescued from Chile mine.</i>	
		There was no concern that the miners would have a panic attack while coming up in the cage.	<i>The miners were monitored by video for any sign of panic.</i>	
	<i>The miners were monitored by video for any sign of panic and were aided by oxygen masks, dark glasses to protect their eyes from unfamiliar light and sweaters for the climate change from subterranean heat to chilly air on the surface.</i>	The miners put on sweaters before getting into the capsule.		
	<i>The miners were monitored by video for any sign of panic and were aided by oxygen masks, dark glasses to protect their eyes from unfamiliar light and sweaters for the climate change from subterranean heat to chilly air on the surface.</i>	The temperature inside the mine is hotter than the temperature on the surface.		

All 33 miners rescued from Chile mine

By Victor Herrero, Special for USA TODAY

October 14, 2010

SAN JOSE MINE, Chile — All 33 miners trapped in an underground mine for more than two months in Chile have been rescued.

Sometimes almost as quickly as once every half hour, a man climbed into a cage nearly a half-mile underground on Wednesday and made the trip upward. The miners were monitored by video for any sign of panic and were aided by oxygen masks, dark glasses to protect their eyes from unfamiliar light and sweaters for the climate change from subterranean heat to chilly air on the surface.

The emerging miners appeared energetic and healthy, one pounding his fist into the air and another kneeling down in prayer.

"I can't believe we are all alive," said Edison Pena, 34, the 12th man to complete the trip and emerge through a manhole-size opening to cheers, bearhugs and back slaps.

Pena, who is a fan of [Elvis Presley](#), inspired his comrades to erect a sign deep underground that read, "Edison, you will be greater than [Elvis](#)."

On another continent, in Washington, D.C., the scene was just as jubilant as well wishers gathered outside of the Chilean embassy to watch the rescue on a huge TV screen mounted on a trailer.

"Last night, here, we had more than 300 people," ambassador Arturo Fermandois said Wednesday from the embassy's driveway. "I never felt a happiness like that ever in my life. We took a champagne, sang the (Chilean) national anthem. There was an explosion of happiness to be Chilean and we wanted to share that moment with the city and with the country."

Earlier, in Chile, as the missile-like rescue container continued its methodical journey plucking the men to safety, Bolivian President [Evo Morales](#) arrived at 9.30 a.m. at the San José mine to greet Carlos Mamani, the lone Bolivian miner, who reached the surface around 3 a.m.

Morales was greeted by Chilean President Sebastián Piñera.

Morales was set to meet with Mamani, 24, who was staying at the medical tent in the rescue area.

As it traveled down and up the 2,041-foot escape shaft, the capsule was not rotating as much as officials expected, allowing for faster trips, Health Minister Jaime Manalich said. The rescues came as quickly as 39 minutes apart.

The miners have survived longer trapped underground than anyone on record. For 17 days after 700,000 tons of rock collapsed Aug. 5 and sealed the men in the lower reaches of the mine, no one knew whether they were alive.

Manalich told a news conference after eight miners were rescued that all of them were in good health, and none has required any special medication, not even the diabetic among them.

The joyful rescue effort began when Florencio Avalos surfaced at 12:10 a.m. Wednesday local time. He climbed out of the rescue capsule and was immediately embraced by rescue workers and others, as bystanders cheered and clapped.

As he exited the rescue device, his young son sobbed, and he received a bracing bearhug from Pinera.

Avalos smiled widely as he hugged rescuers, then Pinera, as his wife, two sons and father looked on. His 7-year-old son Bairo sobbed, as did Chile's first lady, Cecilia Morel. Avalos was then escorted into a medical triage center for the first of a battery of tests.

"I can't describe the joy we all are feeling right now," Florencio's brother Wilson Avalos said. "We also knew that Florencio would make it out of the mine. He looked calm and confident, exactly the way he is."

Avalos, 31, the second-in-command of the miners, was chosen to be first because he was in the best condition. He has been so shy that he volunteered to handle the camera rescuers sent down, so he wouldn't have to appear on the videos that the miners sent up.

"I know it was fast, but it felt like it took forever," said the miner's father, Alfonso Avalos.

The family's ordeal wasn't over: Florencio's brother Renan awaited rescue. "Second time around, it gets a little bit easier; we are much less tense," the elder Avalos said.

Shortly after Avalos became the first miner to step into the cold night in the [Atacama desert](#), Pinera thanked God, the rescuers and the miners' strength for the successful start of the final rescue operation.

"It may not be a surprise that Florencio Avalos came back to us on the 13th day of the 10th month of the 10th year of the decade ... which sums 33," Pinera said.

Mario Sepulveda, who became known to millions of Chileans for being the "host" of the first video the miners shot underground and that was broadcast around the world, was the second miner who was lifted out. He jubilantly hugged his wife, Pinera and rescuers, handing out souvenir rocks from his underground home to the laughing rescuers.

"I think I had extraordinary luck. I was with God and with the devil. And I reached out for God," said Sepulveda, as he awaited the air force helicopter ride to a nearby hospital where all the miners were to spend 48 hours under medical observation.

Sepulveda has been the most "media-friendly" miner, performing a traditional dance known as Cueca for Chile's Independence Day on Sept. 18. His dance was filmed and broadcast in Chilean media. He turned 40 inside the mine Oct. 4.

The third miner to be rescued was Juan Illanes, 51, who is a married former soldier who urged his fellow miners to be disciplined and organized while stuck a half-mile underground.

He hugged his wife and then climbed onto his cot, smiling broadly as he was wheeled away.

Mamani, the lone Bolivian in the group, was the fourth miner to be rescued.

Mamani was greeted by his wife, Veronica, with a hug and kiss that knocked off her white hard hat as Chile's president and first lady held small Bolivian flags. Mamani gestured with both forefingers at the Chilean flag on his T-shirt and shouted, "Gracias, Chile!" before a round of backslapping with rescuers.

The youngest miner, 19-year-old Jimmy Sanchez, came up fifth. Osman Isidro Araya came out sixth, and Jose Ojeda, who turned 47 while the miners were trapped on Monday, was seventh.

The oldest miner, 63-year-old [Mario Gomez](#), was the ninth miner to reach the surface, just after 8 a.m. local time.

After Sanchez got to the surface, the rescuers paused to lubricate the spring-loaded wheels that give the 13-foot-tall capsule a smooth ride through the hard-rock shaft. Then they brought up the sixth and seventh.

As dawn broke over the rock-strewn moonscape, eight men had been pulled from the mine in a little more than seven hours, putting the rescue on track to end before the sun comes up Thursday.

The entire rescue operation was meticulously choreographed, with no expense spared in bringing in topflight drillers and equipment — and drilling three separate holes into the copper and gold mine.

Avalos' ascent came after Manuel Gonzalez, a mine safety expert from [Codelco](#), Chile's state copper giant, reached the bottom of the mine shortly before 11:40 p.m. local time to become the first rescuer to be lowered through a 650-yard-long shaft and make contact with the trapped miners.

Live TV images showed Gonzalez arriving at the bottom of the mine shaft, where he was greeted and hugged by the men, who filmed the arrival from inside.

Before Gonzalez descended, Pinera hugged him and told him to "bring back our miners."

Gonzalez, a former professional soccer player, was lowered with three oxygen tanks and a mask. He descended slowly to make safety inspections along the shaft and check the telecom equipment in the capsule.

Pinera and the rescue team chanted the Chilean national anthem as Gonzalez made his way down.

Gonzalez was the first rescuer to reach the miners and he was the last person to come out of the mine area late Wednesday night.

He waited alone a half-mile down for 26 minutes while the escape capsule went up and came back down for him. He talked by phone with other rescuers at the top while waiting, joking that he was praying the capsule showed up.

A video feed showed him gesture triumphantly, then bow before making an awkward climb into the capsule, drawing cries of "Careful! Careful!" from those at the surface. Then he strapped himself in and shut the door before disappearing up the shaft.

In all, the operation took just over 24 hours after the first miner was pulled out at 12:11 a.m. Wednesday.

The intricately planned rescue moved with remarkable speed — and flawless execution — in ending history's longest underground entrapment.

Wilson Avalos, who arrived one day after the Aug. 5 cave-in, said he and most of his family were going to stay at Camp Hope until the last miner is lifted up.

"We are going to stay until the end," he said previously. "This is not only about Florencio, but all the miners and all their families, which we have befriended over these long weeks."

"I can't believe it's already happening, we are so happy that our miners are coming out," Noemi Donoso, mother-in-law of miner Samuel Avalos, said before the rescue operation began.

Relatives of the trapped miners waited at the dining tent of Camp Hope to watch a video feed of the rescue attempt. In the capital of Santiago, throngs of people watched for news on a giant screen in Parque Forestal. In Washington, a sign outside the Chilean Embassy invited people to watch the rescue attempt on TV.

Chileans were gripped by the fate of the miners. Relatives of the miners were everywhere in the media, and for weeks, politicians held news conferences daily to disclose the smallest details of the rescue effort.

The last miner out has been decided: shift foreman Luis Urzua, whose leadership helped the men endure 17 days with no outside contact after the collapse. The men made 48 hours' worth of rations last before rescuers reached them with a narrow borehole to send down more food.

His neighbors told the Associated Press he probably insisted on being the last one up.

"He's a very good guy — he keeps everybody's spirits up and is so responsible — he's going to see this through to the end," said neighbor Angelica Vicencio, who has led a nightly vigil outside the Urzua home in Copiapo.

Janette Marin, sister-in-law of miner Dario Segovia, said the order of rescue didn't matter.

"This won't be a success unless they all get out," she said, echoing the solidarity the miners and people across Chile have expressed.

President Obama praised rescuers, including many Americans. "While that rescue is far from over and difficult work remains, we pray that by God's grace, the miners will be able to emerge safely and return to their families soon," he said.

Former miner [Richard Trumka](#), president of the [AFL-CIO](#), said in a statement: "It is a rare blessing when the Earth gives back up those that it has trapped within. Watching these brave miners return to the embrace of their families is an indescribable joy."

Contributing: The Associated Press; Oren Dorell, Steve Marshall and Melanie Eversley in McLean, Va.