

TARPKULTŪRINĖ KOMUNIKACIJA IDKM: ANGLŲ KALBA

MOKOMOJI MEDŽIAGA TARPKULTŪRINĖS
KOMUNIKACIJOS PLĖTOJIMUI INTEGRUOJANT DALYKO IR
KALBOS MOKYMĄ

2013

1. SKLANDŽIOS
KOMUNIKACIJOS
KORTELĖS ANGLŲ KALBA

2. TARPKULTŪRINĖS
KOMUNIKACIJOS
KORTELĖS ANGLŲ KALBA

Mokomąją medžiagą parengė:

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Mokomoji medžiaga - paramos integruoto dalyko ir kalbos (IDKM) mokytojams ir mokiniams rinkinys, leidžiantis įgyvendinti 4 pagrindinius IDKM principus, anglų kalba vadinamus 4Cs (*Content, Communication, Cognition, Culture*) – turinys, komunikacija (kalba), kognicija (pažinimas) ir kultūra.

Kortelėse sklandžios komunikacijos ugdymui anglų, vokiečių ir prancūzų kalbomis pateikiama leksinė medžiaga, skirta palengvinti mokytojo ir mokinių žodinio diskurso kūrimą integruotoje dalyko ir užsienio kalbos pamokoje. Kortelėse pateikiamų šnekamosios ir akademinės kalbos posakių bei frazių vartojimas IDKM pamokose ugdyt gebėjimą laisvai ir spontaniškai bendrauti užsienio kalba, atliekant įvairias žodinės komunikacijos funkcijas: formuluoti ir pagrįsti savo nuomonę, pateikti grįžtamąjį ryšį, pritarti, prieštarauti, paaiškinti, dalyvauti ir palaikyti diskusiją, susieti savo ir pašnekovo nuomonę, apibendrinti ir kita.

Mokomosios medžiagos rengėjai rekomenduoja mokiniams pasirinkti keletą labiausiai patinkančių frazių kiekviena tema ir, taikant įvairias individualias žodyno mokymosi strategijas, vartoti pamokoje, užklasinėje veikloje, bendraujant užsienio kalba. Taisyklingų frazių žinojimas ir taikymas praktinėje kalbinėje veikloje leidžia drąsiau įsijungti į diskusiją, pradėti ar plėtoti pokalbį, labiau pasitikėti savo kalbiniais gebėjimais. Nejausdami kalbinių barjerų mokiniai gali labiau gilintis į dalyko turinį, pašnekovo mintis ir laisviau reikšti savo nuomonę.

Tarpkultūrinės komunikacijos integravimo į IDKM medžiagos pavyzdžiai, iliustruojantys kultūrinius skirtumus, ypatybes, palengvins tarpkultūrinio bei krašto pažinimo aspektų integravimą į įvairių dalykų medžiagą, dėstant dalyką užsienio kalba bei praplės tarpkultūrinę mokinių kompetenciją. Rekomenduojame mokytojams integruoti tarpkultūrinę medžiagą į įvairių dalykų pamokinę veiklą, rengiant papildomas užduotis, skiriant namų darbus ar organizuojant savarankišką ar projektinę veiklą.

ASKING ABOUT / FOR AN OPINION

Could you tell me....?
What do you think about/of....?
What's your opinion about...?
What's your view?
Do you think/feel....?
May I ask you....?
Is it right what I've
done?
What about ...?
How about ...?
How do you see the situation?
Do you agree with ...?
What's your reaction to that?
What makes you feel that ...



A1/1

GIVING YOUR PERSONAL OPINION

In my opinion/view....
As far as I'm concerned ...
It seems to me that....
The way/As I see it...
I'm convinced that ...
Let me put it this/another way....
Let's get this clear (first)....
The point I'm trying to make is....
Personally (speaking) I think....
My view/point of view is that....
What I actually meant was....
My reaction is that we should ...
Speaking for myself ...



A1/2

GIVING A STRONG OPINION

I'm absolutely convinced that ...
I strongly believe that ...
I have no doubt that ...
There can be no doubt
that ...
Nobody will deny that ...



DEFENDING ONE'S OPINION

Yes, but what I really mean is ...
What I'm trying to say is ...
On the contrary, I ...
What you said is really an argument for my
point of view. I feel ...

A1/3

AVOIDING EXPRESSING OPINION

I'm sorry, I'm afraid, I think you are
mistaken.
I'm afraid that just isn't
the case / that's not the
point/question.
I'm afraid I don't really
know much
about it.
I'd like to think about that for a while.
I suppose, it depends on your point of
view, doesn't it?
That might be a good idea. It's difficult to
say.



A1/4

AGREEING/SUPPORTING OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINION

Yes, that's right.
I couldn't agree more.
I fully agree with you.
Exactly/Definitely.
That's what I feel, too...
That's exactly what I feel (about it).
I'm with you here.
I see exactly what you mean. I'm of the same opinion.
X put it very well.
X raised some good points.
What X said are the most important..., I feel.
I think X is right because...



A1/5

ASKING FOR FEEDBACK

Am I making myself clear?
Do you know what I mean?
Do you see what I mean?
Do you understand?

GIVING FEEDBACK

Oh. Sure.
Oh, I see.
Well ...
All right.
I understand.
I don't understand.



A1/6

BUILDING ON OTHER SPEAKER'S WORDS OR PREVIOUS TEXT

Regarding...
In regard with/to....
In this regard...
Regarding the reasons for ...
According to....
As was already mentioned....
As far as
Pythagoras theorem is concerned



A1/7

DISAGREEING PARTLY

I see what you mean, but...
That's all very well, but...
That's true, but we mustn't forget...
That's fine for X , but what about...
Yes, but you can't get away from the fact that...
Yes, but surely you are forgetting...

DISAGREEING/CONTRADICTING OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINION

I'm sorry, I'm afraid I don't agree there ...
I see what you mean, but I'm afraid I can't agree.
Oh, I'm afraid I couldn't go along with that...

A1/8

REPAIRING SNAGS IN COMMUNICATION

Could you please repeat that?
Could you please spell that?
Sorry, I don't know the word ...
Could you please tell me what *kvadratas* is in English?
Could you please speak more slowly?



A1/9

OPENING EXPRESSIONS

You know what I think? I think that ...
The point is ...
Wouldn't you say that...?
Don't you agree that...?
As I see it ...
Perhaps I could begin by ...



A1/10

ASKING FOR AN EXPLANATION

Could you explain to me...?
Could someone please tell me...?
I don't really understand....?
I just don't see why/what/how....
Are you saying that...?
What do you mean by that?
I didn't quite get that.
Excuse me, did you say that...?

GIVING AN EXPLANATION

What I mean is ...
The reason/main problem for this is ...
Just let me explain ...
Well, the thing is....
Above all we must keep in mind that ...

A1/11

EXPRESSING A GENERAL POINT OF VIEW

It is thought that ...
Some people say that ...
It is considered ...
It is generally accepted that ...
It is a fact that....
On the one hand ...
On the other hand ...
They claim that ...
Opinion among (teachers) is that ...
That's a matter of opinion.



A1/12

FOCUSING ON THE MAIN PROBLEM/ISSUE

What is the real issue (here)?
(I think) the major problem is . . .
Our primary concern is . . .
The crux of the matter is . . .
As I see it, the most important thing is . . .
The main problem we need to solve is . . .
We really need to
take care of . . .
It all comes down
to this...



A1/13

ASKING FOR INPUT

What should we do about it?
What needs to be done?
What do you think we should do?
What are we going to do about it?
Do you have any suggestions?
Any ideas?

MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend reading/ you should read / you
read. . .
I suggest trying / you should try/ you try ...
I would like to propose that . . .

A1/14

CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

Do you know what I mean?
Do you know what I'm saying?
Do you understand me/this?
Are you following me?
Are you with me (so far)?
Have you got it?



A1/15

SHOWING UNDERSTANDING

I understand.
I get it./I got it.



EXPRESSING LACK OF UNDERSTANDING

I don't get it.
(I'm sorry.) I don't understand.
What do you mean?
I'm not following you.
I don't quite follow you.
I'm not sure I get what you mean.
What was that again?

A1/16

ASKING FOR INSTRUCTIONS

How do you (do this)?
What is the best way to . . . ?
How do I go about it?
What do you suggest?
How do you suggest I proceed?
What is the first step?

GIVING INSTRUCTIONS

First, (you) . . .
Then, (you) . . .
Next, (you) . . .
Lastly, (you) . . .



A1/17

SEQUENCING

Before you begin, (you should . . .)
The first thing you do is . . .
I would start by . . .
The best place to begin is . . .
To begin with/Starting out...
The next step is to . . .
The next thing you do is . . .
Once you've done that, then . . .
When you finish that, then . . .



CONTINUING

The last step is . . .
The last thing you do is . . .
At the end of the lesson/process...
In the end, ...
When you've finished...
When you've completed all the steps... A1/18

INTERRUPTING POLITELY

Excuse me,
Pardon me,
Sorry to interrupt,
May I interrupt you (for a minute)?
Can I add something here?
I don't mean to intrude, but . . .
Could I say something here?
Do you mind if I jump in here?

GETTING BACK TO THE TOPIC

Now, where was I?
Where were we?
What were you saying?
You were saying . . .
To get back to . . .



A1/19

COMMENTING

That's interesting. I think that...
Interesting point. I would add...
Hmmm. I hadn't thought of that before.
What do you think about . . .
Have you considered . . .
Can I add something here?
(Do you) mind if I interject something here?

Sources:

Mačianskienė, N. (2009). English for Intercultural Communication. Kaunas: Vytautas Magnus University.

ESL: English Study and Learning materials. Retrieved from: <http://www.eslgold.com/speaking/phrases.html>

A1/20

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, commonly known as the United Kingdom (UK) or Britain, is a sovereign state located off the north-western coast of continental Europe. The country includes the island of Great Britain, the north-eastern part of the island of Ireland, and many smaller islands. Northern Ireland is the only part of the UK that shares a land border with the Republic of Ireland.

The UK's form of government is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system and its capital city is London. It consists of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom has 14 British Overseas Territories. The United Kingdom is a developed country and has the world's sixth-largest economy by nominal GDP and eighth-largest economy by purchasing power parity. It was the world's first industrialised country.

The term 'Britain' is often used as a short form for the United Kingdom. The term Great Britain strictly only refers to the main island which includes England, Scotland and Wales. However, some foreign usage, particularly in the United States, uses Great Britain as a loose synonym for the United Kingdom

The adjective 'British' is commonly used to refer to matters relating to the United Kingdom. The term has no definite legal connotation, however, it is used in law to refer to UK citizenship and matters to do with nationality.

Sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom; http://europa.eu/about-eu/countries/member-countries/unitedkingdom/index_en.htm; <http://www.answers.com/topic/united-kingdom>



Year of EU entry: 1973
Capital city: London
Total area: 244 820 km²
Population: 61.7 million
Currency: pound sterling (£)
Not a member of Schengen

A2/1

ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE

Modern English, sometimes described as the first global lingua franca, is the dominant language or in some instances even the required international language of communications, science, information technology, business, seafaring, aviation, entertainment, radio, and diplomacy. It is one of six official languages of the United Nations. English has official or special status in at least 75 countries with a total population of over two billion. English is spoken as a native language by around 375 million. Estimates that include second language speakers vary greatly from 470 million to over a billion.

Modern English comes from the East Midland dialect of Middle English. This divide between the East Midland dialect and all others emerged between the fourteenth and nineteenth centuries when those speaking with a "proper" or "posh" accent separated themselves from those speaking "Cockney" or working-class English. This division is signified by the distinction between "received pronunciation" (r.p.), Standard English, or BBC English and regional or local dialects of English. The elite generally spoke with an r.p. accent (also known as the Queen's or King's English), and other residents spoke a non-standard, locally mediated English.

[aɪ lʌv
'ɪŋ glɪʃ]

"Go." is the shortest complete sentence in the English language. No language has more synonyms than English. The longest one-syllable word in the English language is "screeched". The word "queue" is the only word in the English language that is still pronounced the same way when the last four letters are removed. "Underground" is the only word in the English language that begins and ends with the letters "und". The only 15 letter word that can be spelled without repeating a letter is "uncopyrightable". "Four" is the only number whose number of letters in the name equals the number.

Sources: <http://www.englishclub.com/interesting-facts/>; <http://www.studyco.com/en/en>; <http://www.everyculture.com/Cr-Ga/England.html>; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language

A2/2

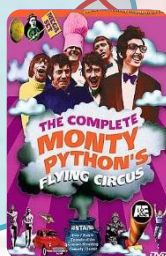
BRITISH HUMOR

"What is the longest word in the English language? "Smiles". Because there is a mile between its first and last letters!"

This is a perfect example of British humour which tends to be verbal with the use of dry, but sophisticated sarcasm, mockery, irony, and some surrealism. The American comedians use more of slapstick and physical humour, maybe more appropriate for children, when they do stand-up or entertain an audience (e.g. *Family Guy*).

THE BENNY HILL SHOW

One of the most influential sketch shows was *Monty Python's Flying Circus*, a comedy from the late 1960s and early seventies. Python found surprising popularity in the United States in the 1970s, as did the less cerebral humour of Benny Hill and his ITV sketch series *The Benny Hill Show*.



One cannot imagine British TV comedy without mentioning *Mr Bean*. *Mr. Bean* is a British comedy television series of 14 half-hour episodes starring Rowan Atkinson as the title character. In 1992 there were 18.74 million viewers in the UK for *The Trouble With Mr. Bean*.



Another ground breaking comedy series, *Blackadder* is a historical sitcom, it is set in a different historical period over four series. In a 2004 TV poll to find "Britain's Best Sitcom", *Blackadder* was voted the second best British sitcom of all time, topped by *Only Fools and Horses*. *The Office* is a popular mockumentary comedy sitcom that was first made in the United Kingdom and has now been remade in many other countries, with overall viewership in the hundreds of millions worldwide.

It is a type of film or television show in which fictional events are presented in documentary style to create a parody.

Sources: <http://www.learnenglish.de/culture/britishhumour.htm>; <http://www.anglik.net/britishjokes.htm>; <http://wikibritain.wikispaces.com/British+humour>; <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/this-britain/joking-around-british-really-do-have-unique-sense-of-humour-793491.html>

A2/3

TRANSPORT IN THE UK

The **red double decker buses** in London are famous all over the world. In London, taxi cars (sometimes called taxicab, cab, or hack) are **black** but in the rest of the country they have different colours. The name of London's underground system is "**The Tube**" and London was **the first city in the world to have an underground railway**. In the UK nowadays, according to statistics, **only two out of ten** British trains are late. In England, there are also Euro trains which travel under the sea in a very long tunnel called **The Channel Tunnel**.



England was **the first** country to establish any kind of **law regarding its roads**. The **left-hand drive** rule first became compulsory in 1722, to combat increasing traffic congestion on the narrow London Bridge. In total, there are **76 countries** and territories worldwide **where traffic keeps right**. Today the legal driving age for a car or van in the UK is seventeen.

The first traffic signal was installed in 1868 in London, England, on a corner outside the British Houses of Parliament. Today the legal driving age for a car or van in the UK is **seventeen**.

Sources: <http://www.bigsiteofamazingfacts.com/who-made-the-first-traffic-laws>; <http://www.bigsiteofamazingfacts.com/when-was-the-first-traffic-light-invented>

A2/4

POLITICAL SYSTEM

Monarchy is the oldest form of government in the United Kingdom. In a monarchy, a king or queen is Head of State. The British monarchy is known as a constitutional monarchy. Elizabeth II (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary; born 21 April 1926) is the constitutional monarch in the UK. As Head of State the Queen has to remain strictly neutral with respect to political matters, unable to vote or stand for election. The Queen's duty includes opening each new session of Parliament.



The UK political system is a multi-party system. Since the 1920s, the two largest political parties have been the Conservative Party (Tories) and the Labour Party (now often called New Labour). The UK has no written constitution. Instead the country's electoral system is based on a series of parliamentary acts dating back to the 17th century, when men wore the sort of tights and wigs still donned on ceremonial occasions by some officials of the Houses of Parliament. Legislative power is vested in the two chambers of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, the House of Commons and the House of Lords, as well as in the Scottish parliament and Welsh and Northern Ireland assemblies.

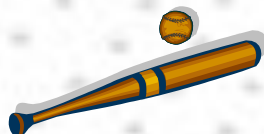
Sources: <http://www.royal.gov.uk>; <http://www.parliament.uk/about/how/role/parliament-government/>; <http://www.rogerdarlington.me.uk/Britishpoliticalsystem.html>; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_the_United_Kingdom

A2/5

SPORT

England's national sport is **cricket** although to many people **football (soccer)** is seen as their national sport. **Rugby** is similar to football but played with an oval ball. Cricket has only ever appeared in the Olympic games twice. **Golf** originated in 15th century Scotland. **Table tennis (ping pong)** was invented in England in 1880. It began with Cambridge University students using cigar boxes and champagne corks. Wimbledon is the oldest of all the major **tennis** tournaments beginning in 1877. In 2003, Forbes rated **squash** as the number one healthiest sport to play. **Badminton** takes its name from the Duke of Beaufort's country home, Badminton House, where the sport was first played in the 19th century. **Rounders** is an old English game that never became a seriously competitive sport, although it is probably an ancestor of **baseball**. **Snooker** is a popular billiards game of British origin, played on a table similar in size and markings to that used in English **billiards**. **Curling** is a game similar to lawn bowls but played on ice.

There are other popular sports played in the UK. One of them is **polo**, perhaps the oldest team sport, brought to England from India in the 19th century; it is played by men on horses. It is the fastest ball sport in the world. **Horse racing and greyhound racing**, the sports of Kings, are popular spectator sports. Ascot, a small town in the south of England, becomes the centre of **horse-racing** world for one week in June. It's called Royal Ascot because the Queen always goes to Ascot. She has a lot of racehorses and likes to watch racing. **Darts** is a very popular pub game. Traditionally Boxing Day (on December 26) is a day for **fox hunting**.



Sources: <http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/customs/questions/sport.html>; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sport_in_the_United_Kingdom

A2/6

WEDDING



In the past, Wednesday was considered the most auspicious day to get married:

*Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for health,
Wednesday the best day of all.
Thursday for losses,
Friday for crosses,
Saturday for no luck at all.*

A white wedding dress became a popular option in 1840, after the marriage of Queen Victoria to Albert of Saxe-Coburg.

In the United Kingdom, the engagement ring is worn, by the woman, on the third finger of the left hand (the ring finger). In the UK, the 29th of February (in a leap year) is said to be the one day (coming round only once every four years) when a woman can propose to her partner.

A man who is engaged to be married is called his partner's fiancé; a woman similarly engaged is called her partner's fiancée.



There is another rhyme that affects what the bride wears:

*"Something old,
Something new,
Something borrowed,
Something blue."*

Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wedding_dress; www.learnenglish.de/culture/marriage.htm

A2/7

CELEBRATIONS

The main UK public holidays are at **Christmas**, **Easter** and **New Year**. **Christmas** seems to be the most important British festival of the year. Houses tend to be decorated; in the corner of the living room there is a Christmas tree. Gifts are wrapped up; children leave a long sock at the end of their bed on Christmas Eve, hoping that Father Christmas will bring them some presents.

At **Easter** time, the British celebrate the idea of new birth by giving each other chocolate Easter eggs which are opened and eaten on Easter Sunday. Decorating Easter Eggs is a common tradition in the UK, particularly in the North of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In the UK children believe that if they are good the "Easter Bunny" will leave (chocolate) eggs for them.



There is also the **International Festival of Worm Charming** which takes place in South Devon in South West England during the early May Bank Holiday. Worm charming is a method of attracting earthworms from the ground. Each competitor competes in the 3 x 3 meters area. Music of any kind can be used to charm worms out of the ground. No drugs can be used! Water is considered to be a drug (stimulant).



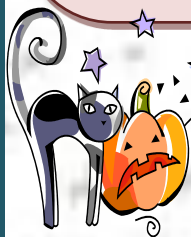
The Cooper's Hill Cheese-Rolling and Wake is an annual event held on the Spring Bank Holiday at Cooper's Hill near Gloucester in the Cotswolds region of England. Cooper's Hill Cheese Rolling has been summarised as "twenty young men chase a cheese off a cliff and tumble 200 yards to the bottom, where they are scraped up by paramedics and packed off to hospital".



Thanksgiving ceremonies and celebrations for a successful harvest are very famous and ancient. People celebrate it by singing, praying and decorating churches with baskets of fruit and food. It is usually in September.



On 31st October the British celebrate **Halloween**, which means "holly evening". It is one of the oldest celebrations of the world. It is connected with witches and ghosts, people dress up in strange costumes. Children knock on doors and ask for a treat. Pumpkin lantern is one of the famous traditions of this festival.



Guy Fawkes Night (or "bonfire night"), held on 5 November in the United Kingdom and some parts of the Commonwealth, is a commemoration of the plot during which an effigy of Fawkes is burned, often accompanied by a fireworks display. Basically, it is a celebration of the failed attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament in Westminster.



Sources: www.englishlanguagespacestation.com; <http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/customs/holidays.html>

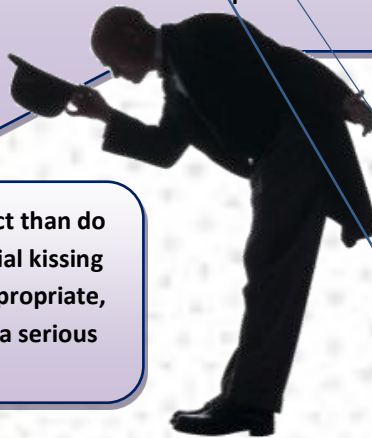
A2/8

ETIQUETTE

- The British have always been famous for their manners. The word '**sorry**' in the UK is almost a reflex reaction. '**Sorry**' is not necessarily used to indicate an admission of guilt and British say it a lot.
- Children are often told to '**mind their Ps and Qs**'. 'P' is for 'Please' and 'Q' is for 'Thank you'. Whenever you ask someone to do anything, you should say **please**, and whenever someone does something for you (even if it is part of their job) you should say '**Thank you.**'

- In conversation the British are known for **understatement** both in humour and in other forms of expression.
- People **reciprocate** in paying for food and drink in social exchanges, by ordering drinks by rounds, for example. In public houses (bars), appropriate etiquette includes not gesturing for service.
- In restaurants it is important to keep one's palms toward the waiter, and tips are in the range of 10 to 15 per cent.
- Soup should always be taken (without slurping, of course) from the side of the spoon, and not from the 'end' as in most of the rest of Europe.

The British expect less physical expression and physical contact than do many other societies: handshakes should not be too firm, social kissing is minimal, loud talking and backslapping are considered inappropriate, staring is impolite, and not waiting for one's turn in queue is a serious social blunder.



Indirect, vague, less than complete.

Take turns, Interchange.

Sources: http://www.stgiles-international.com/forms/General_cultural_information.pdf; <http://www.everyculture.com/Cr-Ga/England.html>

A2/9



SYMBOLS OF THE UK



When most people think of Britain, they think of eating **Fish and Chips**, or **drinking tea** and **wearing bowler hats**. There is a lot more to it than just that.

St. George's Day is one of the most important days for England, known as their national day and celebrated on **23 April**. St. George is the patron saint of England; he protested against the Romans torture of Christians and died because of his beliefs.

On Sundays, the main meal of the day is often eaten at midday instead of in the evening. This meal usually is a Roast Dinner consisting of **roast meat**, **Yorkshire pudding** and two or three kinds of **vegetables**.

There are three national symbols that identify British culture:

- **the Union Jack** (the flag of the United Kingdom, it dates back to 1603);
- **the Red Rose** (the national flower of England);
- **the three Lions Crest** also known as the Royal Arms of England (the three golden lions on a red background, symbolising England).

"God Save the Queen" (alternatively "God Save the King") is an anthem used in a number of Commonwealth realms, their territories, and the British Crown Dependencies. The words and title are adapted to the gender of the current monarch, i.e. replacing "Queen" with "King", "she" with "he", and so forth, when a king reigns. Other symbols that may be found on the streets of England include **red double decker buses**, **black taxi cabs**, a **pillar box** (post box) and a **telephone box**.

Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symbols_of_the_United_Kingdom,_the_Channel_Islands_and_the_Isle_of_Man; <http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/customs/questions/symbols.html>; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/God_Save_the_Queen



A2/10

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT IN THE UK

British Imperial System, traditional system of weights and measures used officially in Great Britain from 1824 until the adoption of the metric system beginning in 1965. British Imperial units are now legally defined in metric terms. The only imperial measure still widely used officially in the UK is the *mile* (1.609 kilometres), which is used on road signs.



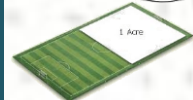
In British Imperial System, length is measured in *yards* (0.9144 metre), *feet* (30.48 centimetres) and *inches* (2.54 centimetres), and many people know their height in feet and inches.



Weight is measured in *pounds* (0.454 kilogram) and *ounces* (28.350 grams), although many British people say their own weight in *stones* (a stone is 14 pounds, which is 6.35 kilograms) and pounds. Larger quantities are weighed in *hundredweight* (50.80 kilograms) and *tons* (1016 kilograms), the exact sizes of which are slightly different in the UK and US.



Volume is measured in *pints* (0.568 litre) and *gallons* (4.546 litres), with a US gallon (3.785 litres) being slightly smaller than a UK gallon. In Britain, pints are still used to measure beer in pubs. Milk is still sold by the pint.



The imperial unit of area is the *acre* (0.405 hectare), an Old English word meaning field and is still often preferred to the metric hectare.



Weather forecasters in Britain now describe temperature in degrees *Celsius* or *Centigrade*, but they often convert it to the *Fahrenheit* scale, in which freezing point is 32° and boiling point 212°, for older viewers. Fahrenheit is still used in the US. **Celsius to Fahrenheit:** $^{\circ}\text{C} \times 1.8 + 32 = ^{\circ}\text{F}$; **Fahrenheit to Celsius:** $(^{\circ}\text{F} - 32) / 1.8 = ^{\circ}\text{C}$

Sources:

<http://oald8.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/dictionary/the-imperial-system>

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/80231/British-Imperial-System>

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2374858/UK-weather-Heatwave-ends-bang-thunder-lightning-strike.html>

A2/11

ENGLISH 'AFTERNOON TEA'



The credit for inventing 'Afternoon Tea' goes to the Duchess of Bedford, Anna Russell, in 1840s who came up with the idea of a late afternoon meal of tea, thin sandwiches, and small cakes to overcome the "sinking feeling" she felt when having to wait from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. for supper to be served.



The British actually invented two kinds of afternoon teas: "Low tea" (simply called "afternoon tea") and "High tea." These labels can be a source of confusion to foreigners. The "high" in high tea does not mean that fancy, high class, or expensive foods are served (or that high tea is enjoyed by well-to-do Britons). It actually refers to afternoon tea served on a dining room table (a high table) as opposed to afternoon tea served on a "tea table" (a low table). High tea is a fairly substantial meal — equivalent to supper — served in working class homes. It is generally served at 5:00 or 6:00 p.m., and includes a hot dish, hefty sandwiches, scones, heavy cakes, biscuits — and, of course, plenty of tea. By contrast, afternoon tea is traditionally served around 4:00 p.m. This is a lighter meal — a satisfying "snack" between lunch and dinner — that will include scones, thin sandwiches (often with bread crusts trimmed away), biscuits, and assorted cakes.



There has been a lot of confusion with regard to whether milk should be added before or after tea. The English upper class etiquette says the milk should be added after the tea. This came about because when soft paste porcelain was invented, it was necessary to add the milk first to lower the heat, preventing the cup from cracking. But when hard paste porcelain was reproduced in imitation of Chinese originals in the 1760s, those able to afford the latest 'china' demonstrated their social superiority by adding the tea first and the milk afterwards.

Source:

<http://teamuseum.org/about/tea/>

A2/12



Fish and chips" is deep-fried fish in batter with deep-fried potatoes. Fish and chips is originally from the United Kingdom, but also very popular in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and some coastal towns of the Netherlands and Norway; and also increasingly so in the United States and elsewhere. For decades it was the dominant (if not the only) take-away food in the United Kingdom.



'FISH AND CHIPS' – THE MAIN MEAL DISH IN ENGLAND



chips (BrE)
(also French fries
NAme, BrE)



crisps (BrE)
chips (NAme)

The fried potatoes are called chips in British and international usage; and while American English calls them French fries, the combination is still called "fish and chips". (Potato *chips*, an American innovation, are a different potato-derived food, and are known as *crisps* in the United Kingdom.)

Fish and chips have separately been eaten for many years – though the potato was not introduced to Europe until the 17th century. The originally Sephardi dish Pescado frito, or deep-fried fish, came to the Netherlands and England with the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Source: <http://poster.4teachers.org/worksheet/view.php?id=120309>

A2/13

EDUCATION:

BOARDING SCHOOLS AND HOGWARTS SCHOOL OF WITCHCRAFT AND WIZARDRY

The term boarding school often refers to classic British boarding schools and many boarding schools around the world are modelled on these. It's a school where some or all people study and live during the school year with their fellow students and possibly teachers and/or administrators. The word 'boarding' is used in the sense of "bed and board", i.e., lodging and meals. Boarding school pupils ("boarders") normally return home during the school holidays and, often, weekends, but in some cultures may spend the majority of their childhood and adolescent life away from their families.



Coincidentally, boarding schools have become increasingly popular in recent years, and if press reports are to be believed, partly so because of a romantically fuelled desire by parents to see their children enjoy a Harry Potter-style schooling at institutions like Hogwarts.

Hogwarts school was voted as the 36th best Scottish educational establishment in a 2008 online ranking, outranking Edinburgh's Loretto School. According to a director of the Independent Schools Network Rankings, it was added to the schools listing "for fun" and was then voted on.

Sources:

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/teacher-network/teacher-blog/2012/apr/30/not-like-hogwarts-boarding-schools>;
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boarding_school; <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hogwarts>

A2/14

MUSIC: THE FAB FOUR



The Beatles were an English rock band formed in Liverpool in 1960. Their best-known line-up, consisting of John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr – The Fab Four –, became the greatest and most influential act of the rock era, introducing more innovations into popular music than any other rock band of the 20th century.

Facts you may not know about the Beatles:

- Their original name was 'The Blackjacks', then it was changed to 'The Quarrymen', then again, it was changed, making what we know now as The Beatles in 1962.
- Sometimes they would catch a ride in a fish truck because their fans would expect them in fancy cars and they didn't want to get fan-attacked.
- The band was formed in 1957, when John Lennon was 16 years old.
- Some foods mentioned in Beatles records include: truffles, cornflakes, honey, turkey, octopus, strawberries, eggs, peppers, pies and marshmallows.
- John Lennon didn't get his driver's license till he was 25.
- The Beatles once bought a private island with plans to all live together in peace away from screaming fans, but later sold it as they were breaking up.
- None of the Beatles could read music.

If you ever decide to visit Liverpool, the first stop has to be The Beatles Story - a fantastic museum dedicated to The Fab Four and a popular visitor attraction full of Beatles personal belongings. Fans of The Beatles should also head to Albert Dock which is the starting point for the Magical Mystery Tour, a bus trip taking in various Beatles landmarks including and Strawberry Fields.

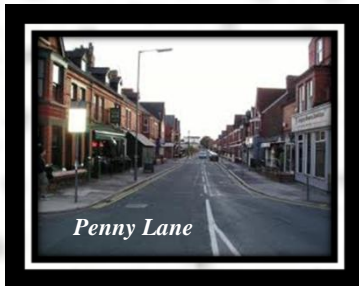
Source: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/music/the-beatles/6150647/The-Beatles-20-things-you-did-not-know-about-the-Fab-Four.html>

A2/15

MUSIC: THE FAB FOUR PLACES TO VISIT WHEN IN LIVERPOOL

Having bad reputation

Supporting slavery



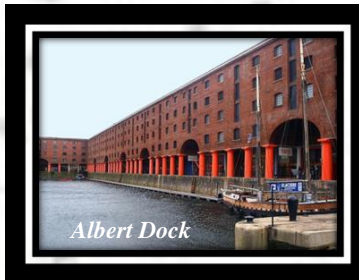
Penny Lane

Penny Lane is named after James Penny, an 18th century slave trader infamous for his anti-abolitionist activities. There were moves to change the name, but it survived nowadays being more closely associated with the Beatles song "Penny Lane" than the slave trader.
<http://bellcurveoflife.blogspot.com/2011/08/beatles-in-liverpool-penny-lane.html>



Strawberry Fields

"Strawberry Fields" is the children's home immortalised in a song by The Beatles. The institution had been saved from closure in 1984 by a cash donation from John Lennon widow Yoko Ono. However, it only lasted until 2005.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/merseyside/4593625.stm



Albert Dock

The Albert Dock is a collection of 19th century warehouse buildings that were recently renovated to the tune of £ 100000. The renovation boosted the establishment of bars, restaurants and cafés as well as other tourist attractions guaranteed to delight Liverpool's many travellers. One can find The Beatles Story, The Liverpool Echo Arena and the Tate Gallery there. The Beatles Story is Liverpool's premier attraction for the greatest band that ever was.
<http://hattersgroup.com/liverpool/liverpool-sights/culture-liverpool-sights/liverpools-albert-dock/>



The Beatles Story

A2/16

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

William Shakespeare (1564-1616), 'The Bard of Avon', English poet and playwright wrote the famous 154 Sonnets and numerous highly successful oft quoted dramatic works including the tragedy of the Prince of Denmark, Hamlet.

- In Shakespeare's time there were no female actors. This was because acting was not considered an honourable job, so no woman would be seen doing such a thing. The role of women had to be played by young boys who had not gone through puberty. The text of some plays like *Hamlet* and *Antony and Cleopatra* refer to that. Shakespeare himself even acted in some of his own plays, but because it was such a long time ago, it is not known which ones.
- Shakespeare introduced over 3000 new words into the English language, some of which are still being widely used today, e.g. *addiction, assassination, bedazzled, belongings, cold-blooded, eyeball, eventful, fashionable, inaudible, uncomfortable, manager* and many more.
- Some of Shakespeare's signatures have survived on original documents. In none of them does he spell his name in what has become the standard way. He spells it Shakespe; Shakspe; Shakspeare and Shakespear.
- Shakespeare's shortest play, *The Comedy of Errors* is only a third of the length of his longest, *Hamlet*, which takes four hours to perform.
- All Uranus' satellites are named after Shakespearean characters.
- Shakespeare's Globe Theatre is the world's largest exhibition devoted to Shakespeare and the London in which he lived and worked, currently the home of the spectacular Shakespearean performances.

Sources:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare, <http://alexryan8x.tripod.com/theatre.html>,
<http://mentalfloss.com/article/48657/20-words-we-owe-william-shakespeare>,
<http://www.nosweatshakespeare.com/resources/shakespeare-facts/>,
<http://www.shakespeares-sonnets.com/sonnet/18>, <http://www.evanevanstours.co.uk/shakespeare-globe.htm>



*So long as men can breathe,
 or eyes can see,
 So long lives this, and this
 gives life to thee.*

W. Shakespeare, Sonnet 18



A2/17

DIALECTS

AMERICAN VS ENGLISH BRITISH ENGLISH

To be consistent in their use of English and, more importantly, to be understood, the non-native speakers need to know which words have distinct meanings and pronunciations depending on whether they are used by a Briton or an American. This is necessary not only for the sake of communication, but also to avoid embarrassment. For example, if a Londoner tells a resident of New York that she has left her child's **dummy** in the **pram** and its **nappy** in the **boot**, she will merely be greeted with a look of bewilderment. If the New Yorker then tells the London woman that she has nice **pants**, he may well wonder why she doesn't seem to take his remark as a compliment.

[In America **dummies** and **nappies** are called **pacifiers** and **diapers**; **prams** and **boots** are called **baby carriages** and **trunks**. For Americans **pants** are **trousers** but for Britons pants are what you wear **under** your **trousers**.]

Spelling differences

In general, where there are differences between British English (BE) and American English (AE) spelling, it can be said that American English has the more economical and phonetic spelling. Unnecessary letters are left out and words are spelled how they sound. An obvious example is the omission in AE of the letter *u* in words such as *color, neighbor, honor*, etc. Compare also the AE words *traveling, jewelry* and *program* with their BE counterparts *travelling, jewellery* and *programme*. However, this rule does not always apply. For example, you would expect *skilful* to be the AE spelling and *skillful* the BE spelling, but unfortunately you would be wrong!

In the following table the red spellings are American English and the blue spellings are British English:

<i>airplane</i> - <i>aeroplane</i>	<i>check</i> - <i>cheque</i>	<i>theater</i> - <i>theatre</i>
<i>defense</i> - <i>defence</i>	<i>woolen</i> - <i>woollen</i>	<i>tire</i> - <i>tyre</i>
<i>pajamas</i> - <i>pyjamas</i>		



Source: <http://esl.fis.edu/grammar/easy/aebe.htm#10>

A2/18

DIALECTS PRONUNCIATION DIFFERENCES



There are, of course, great regional differences in pronunciation within both countries, but the following is a list of words which are pronounced differently by most Americans and most British. The difference lies either in using different vowel sounds or by stressing the word in a different place.

Americans and Britons agree in most cases on where a word is stressed. For example, everyone says *pencil* and *relax*, *cinema* and *consider*, but the following words below are stressed differently in the two dialects:

- ballet - BE : ballet - AE
- address - BE : address - AE
- garage - BE : garage - AE
- advertisement - BE : advertisement - AE

The differences in pronunciation of the other words lie in the vowel sounds, not in differently-stressed syllables:

- vase: **vars** as in cars (BE) : **vace** as in face (AE)
- route: **root** as in shoot (BE) : **rout** as in shout (AE)
- ate: **et** as in let (BE) : **ate** as in late (AE)
- tomato: **tomarto** (BE) : **tomayto** (AE)
- leisure as in pleasure (BE) : leesure (lee as in she) (AE)



England and America are two countries separated by a common language.

George Bernard Shaw

Source: <http://esl.fis.edu/grammar/easy/aebe.htm#10>

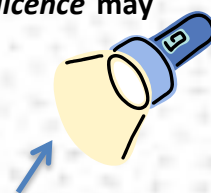
A2/19

DIALECTS VOCABULARY DIFFERENCES



As a percentage of the total English vocabulary used in one or the other country is very small, but the problem for learners of English is that these words are among the most common in the language. There are many words that are used almost exclusively by Americans which are understood by most Britons, and vice versa. But there are others which can cause difficulty. For example, most Britons know that Americans call *biscuits* *cookies* and *flats* *apartments*, but not so many know what an *alumnus* or a *fender* is. Similarly, Americans know that what they call their *yard* is called a *garden* in Britain and that *trucks* are *lorries*, but common British English words like *plimsolls* or *offlicence* may mean nothing to them.

The **AE** words are shown in red, the **BE** words in blue:



closet – **cupboard**; **vacation** – **holiday**; **fall** – **autumn**; **thumb tack** - **drawing pin**; **flashlight** – **torch**;
subway – **underground**; **baggage** – **luggage**; **movie** – **film**; **drapes** – **curtains**; **elevator** – **lift**; **hood** –
bonnet; **mailman** – **postman**; **check** – **bill**; **line** – **queue**; **candy** – **sweets**; **gas** – **petrol**; **trailer** – **caravan**.

Source: <http://esl.fis.edu/grammar/easy/aebe.htm#10>

A2/20

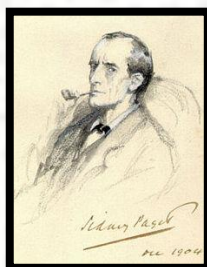
MEMORABLE LITERARY CHARACTERS: SHERLOCK HOLMES

Sherlock Holmes is a fictional detective created by the author and physician Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. A London-based "consulting detective" whose abilities border on the fantastic, Holmes is famous for his sharp logical reasoning, his ability to adopt almost any disguise, and his use of forensic science skills to solve difficult cases.

Holmes, who first appeared in publication in 1887, was featured in four novels and 56 short stories. The first novel, *A Study in Scarlet*, appeared in *Beeton's Christmas Annual* in 1887 and the second, *The Sign of the Four*, in *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* in 1890. All but four stories are narrated by Holmes's friend and biographer, his sidekick, Dr. John H. Watson.

Disguise

Holmes displays a strong aptitude for acting and disguise. In several stories, he adopts disguises to gather evidence while 'under cover' so convincing that even Watson fails to penetrate them, such as in "The Adventure of Charles Augustus Milverton", "The Man with the Twisted Lip", "The Adventure of the Empty House" and "A Scandal in Bohemia". In other adventures, Holmes feigns being wounded or ill to give effect to his case, or to incriminate those involved, as in "The Adventure of the Dying Detective" and "A Scandal in Bohemia".



"Elementary, my dear Watson"

The catchphrase "Elementary, my dear Watson" is never actually uttered by Holmes in any of the sixty Holmes stories written by Conan Doyle. In the stories, Holmes often remarks that his logical conclusions are "elementary", in that he considers them to be simple and obvious. He also, on occasion, refers to Dr. Watson as "my dear Watson". The two fragments, however, never appear together.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sherlock_Holmes

A2/21

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND FORENSIC SCIENCE



Sherlock Holmes remains a great inspiration for forensic science in literature, especially for the way his acute study of a crime scene gives small clues as to the precise sequence of events. He makes great use of trace evidence such as shoe and tire impressions, as well as fingerprints, ballistics and handwriting analysis, now known as questioned document examination. Such evidence is used to test theories conceived by the police, for example, or by the investigator himself. All of the techniques advocated by Holmes later became reality, but were generally in their infancy at the time Conan Doyle was writing. In many of his reported cases, Holmes frequently complains of the way the crime scene has been contaminated by others, especially by the police, emphasising the critical importance of maintaining its integrity, a now well-known feature of crime scene examination.



Tourist attraction

Many people still visit the Sherlock Holmes Museum thinking that he was a real person.

The Sherlock Holmes Museum

221b Baker Street London NW1 6XE England

<http://www.sherlock-holmes.co.uk/>

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sherlock_Holmes

A2/22

MEMORABLE LITERARY CHARACTERS: DRACULAR

The Irish writer Bram Stoker, born near Dublin on 8 November 1847, was a sickly child, mostly bed-ridden during his early years. During this time, his mother entertained him with stories and legends from Sligo, which included supernatural tales and accounts of death and disease. In 1897, he wrote his novel *Dracula*, and used Vlad the Impaler as a source of inspiration. The novel is about a mysterious and sinister nobleman from Transylvania who can turn into a wolf-like animal. He is also a vampire, who bites humans and turns them into vampires too.

Dracula is one of the most famous names in fiction. There have been more films about Dracula than about any other person in fiction except Sherlock Holmes.

The author was a frequent visitor to the United States and met Presidents William McKinley and Teddy Roosevelt. He also met one of his literary idols, Walt Whitman. Stoker had a lifelong interest in art, and was a founder of the Dublin Sketching Club in 1874.

It is commonly believed that the character of Dracula is based on a Romanian ruler from the 15th century, who used to inflict horrible punishments on his enemies. Vlad the Impaler, as he was known, would capture whole villages and enslave the people, or sometimes he would just burn the whole village, inhabitants and animals included.

Vlad used to sign his name Draculea or Draculya, meaning 'the devil's son'. This name was distorted into Dracula. Many of his victims were Saxons, who were horrified by his atrocities and printed books and pamphlets about Vlad's cruelty. The booklets reached Germany and Western Europe and Dracula became known as a vicious tyrant.

Sources:

Kempton, Grant. 2008. *Language Leader Upper-Intermediate*. Pearson Longman.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/books/booknews/9215182/Bram-Stoker-10-facts-about-Dracula-author.html>



A2/23

UNITED KINGDOM: TIPPING



Tipping is not expected in the UK in the way it is in the United States or Canada. All staff in the UK must, by law, be paid at least the National Minimum Wage 2013 (£6.19 / hr, unless under 21) whether they receive tips or not. Therefore, unlike in much of North America, the need and culture for tipping is much less.

Equally, British people have a reputation in the USA for not tipping, and indeed many object to the practice, arguing that the cost should be included in the price of the food. Others, however, feel it appropriate to tip in various scenarios.

In restaurants where you place your order with your waiter/waitress and receive food, and your bill, at your table, it is usual to tip around 10%. The expectation does vary from place to place - in fine dining restaurants where you receive personal service, a tip would always be expected.

If your food is delivered to your hotel or apartment, tipping is not required, but the delivery driver would obviously appreciate a pound, or some/all of the change as appropriate, as a tip. Some customers tip, some do not. If you pick up the food from the takeaway restaurant, tipping would be inappropriate. Don't do it.

As with anywhere in the world, a porter bringing your bags to your room expects to receive a cash tip. Around £2 would be reasonable.

A few guests choose to leave a tip for their chambermaid, and this would be considerate especially if you have left a mess in your room, but it is not a requirement.



Source: <http://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/Travel-g186216-s606/United-Kingdom:Tipping.And.Etiquette.html>

A2/24

UNITED KINGDOM: ETIQUETTE

Source: <http://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/Travel-g186216-s606/United-Kingdom:Tipping.And.Etiquette.html>

Avoid controversial lines of conversation if you don't know the people you're talking to that well. Religion, racism, homophobia, and criticism of government are the ones to avoid, the list is not limited to these, however.

Avoid the middle finger or reverse peace signal (known as the V) whilst in the UK. They are both highly insulting and could land you in serious bother if used in the wrong situation.

When you first meet someone a verbal greeting such as 'Hi, I'm (your name), how are you?', usually breaks the ice well and makes people amenable. A limp handshake is perceived as rude and insincere. Only in a business setting is hand shaking generally the norm. In an informal setting take your lead from those around you. To lead with a strong handshake may be seen as being over familiar.

When talking or listening to someone, eye contact is a good idea. It shows interest and sincerity in the conversation. Don't stare at people. It is considered rude and will not go unnoticed.

Smoking in all indoor public places (this includes platforms at train stations) in the UK is now illegal. Do not light up unless you are outside or in a designated smoking shelter. If you do light up in a shopping mall, pub or cinema, for example, you will find yourself thrown out rather swiftly and could get yourself fined or even arrested.

Do use the proper nationality when referring to a resident of the United Kingdom. That is, remember that the nation actually comprises the English, Scottish, Welsh and Northern Irish. Never refer to someone from say Scotland, as "English" as it is liable to offend. Either use the national origin (e.g. "Scottish") or use "British" if you're not sure, except for in Northern Ireland (where it's easier to just avoid the issue of nationality altogether).

An easy way to begin a discussion with a stranger (in a pub, queue, train, etc.) is to talk about the weather. All British people have an opinion on the weather and most can tell you what the weather is due to do for the next 4/5 days. Being knowledgeable about the British weather is an essential part of living / visiting here. You will sometimes see people carrying umbrellas (brollies) on roasting hot, sunny days because they know that it will rain intensely later in the afternoon for about 45 minutes. You ignore this expert knowledge at your own risk. Remember - in Britain, there is no such thing as bad weather: there are only the wrong clothes. Avoid this by checking the forecasts, a good website for a 5 day outlook is <http://news.bbc.co.uk/weather/>

A2/25

BRITISH HOLIDAY SWEETS



English
Holiday Plum
Pudding Cake

Mincemeat pie is a British Christmas favourite. Unlike the name, the pie actually contains no meat. Instead, the pie is made with a mixture of dried fruits, such as raisins and candied peels, nuts, apples, spices, suet and sugar. Brandy or sherry is sometimes used to add a little moisture to the mixture.



Mincemeat
Pie

English Plum Pudding cake (Christmas pudding) is one of those super delicious, super impressive and super easy desserts. You see, in England, pudding is a generic word for all sorts of dessert, and this particular dessert may once have included plums.

Hot Cross Buns



Served during the entire Easter season in Great Britain, hot cross buns were initially baked for consumption on Good Friday only. The buns are small and made with yeast and slightly sweetened. Raisins or currants are typically used inside of them. Other chopped candied fruits can also be used. The shape of a cross is cut into the tops of the buns prior to baking them. After baking, powdered sugar is sprinkled into the cross on top of the buns.

Source:
http://www.ehow.com/info_7837153_british-holiday-foods.html
<http://makinglifedelicious.com/2010/12/11/english-plum-pudding-aka-christmas-pudding-aka-cake/>

A2/26

**TARPKULTŪRINĖS
KOMUNIKACIJOS KORTELĖS
ANGLŲ, PRANCŪZŲ IR
VOKIEČIŲ KALBOMIS**