

Alumno/a: _____ Orientación: _____	NOTA FINAL:
Liceo: _____ Departamento: _____	Escrito: /100
Firmas del Tribunal Presidente                      Secretario                      Vocal	Entrevista Oral: /12

# Britishness?

## 1. Listen carefully about the forthcoming Royal wedding: Prince Harry and Meghan Markle. Complete the sentences with a word or a phrase. (18 marks)

USE this code to listen to the audio in YouTube or you can download the mp3 from:  
[www.uruguayeduca.edu.uy](http://www.uruguayeduca.edu.uy) or  
[www.ces.edu.uy](http://www.ces.edu.uy)



- The ET reporter says that the British feel ..... because the Royals are giving them a Royal wedding and that means joy for the country.
- Prince Harry and Meghan will tie ..... on Saturday May 19<sup>th</sup> at Windsor Castle.
- Meghan's father who is 73 and lives in a quiet ..... in ..... will walk her down the aisle.
- Meghan is breaking many traditions, she is American, she is an actress and wears ..... buns.
- Meghan might break the Royal norms by giving a ..... at the reception on her wedding day.
- Sophie reports that both Meghan and Kate are ..... and also non-royals, just commoners.
- Prince Harry and Meghan will live in a four-floor ..... at Kensington Palace.
- Kate and Prince William went on a four-day Royal tour of ..... and Norway.
- Windsor Castle is regarded as haunted due to more than a ..... ghost sightings.

Audio taken from:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eY-Jdx3b47A&t=40s>



Photo taken from:

<https://www.instagram.com/kensingtonroyal/?hl=en>

## Read the text **OUTSIDERS LOOKING IN.**

It's a bright morning in St James Park and a stream of tourists approaches Buckingham Palace. In the middle of the crowd walk five very short, unusual-looking men. They carry camcorders, gesticulate wildly and talk in a language no one can understand. In the heart of picture-postcard London, this group of people stands out like a sore thumb.

Further investigation reveals that a film crew is following the party, at a discreet distance. For not so long ago, a British TV company invited a small tribe called the Kastam, from the tiny South Pacific Island of Tanna, to send a delegation to England, a country none of its people had ever visited before. They spent a month living there, learning customs, and making a film about the way the strange and alien inhabitants of a modern western democracy live. The five men walking up The Mall are this delegation.

The three-part documentary called *Meet the Natives* marks a scientific first: for generations, westerns anthropologists have travelled to faraway lands to live among native tribes and document their way of life. But, until now, anthropology has always been a one-way street; alien cultures have never “gone native” over here. The project was an experiment in what one might call reverse anthropology.

The five men whose names are Yapa, Joel, JJ, Posen and Albi, come from a small hillside village on Tanna, which is the southern tip of the archipelago that makes up the island nation of Vanuatu. At home, they live in mud huts, and spend their time growing crops, looking after their animals and sitting contentedly in the shade of the banyan tree. The hurly-burly of central London couldn't be more different. For men who grew up in a place where the only form of currency is animals, and innovations like electricity, television and the internal combustion engine never caught on, the land of skyscrapers and capitalism isn't just another country. It might as well be another planet.

In a strange way, however, the five visitors from Tanna were ideally equipped to study our frenetic society: as the ultimate outsiders, their opinion of everything from household gadgets to domestic relations and workplace convention promised to be unique. Over the three episodes of *Meet the Natives* the group lives amongst the three great English tribes: the middle-class, upper-class and working-class. They spend a week on a Norfolk farm, a week on a Manchester housing state, and a week at Chillingham Castle in Northumberland. ‘We had four weeks to give them the sense of the enormous diversity of England, and decided this was the best way to show them a snapshot of what was here’, says Will Anderson, the series producer.

Most surprising is what Yapa, Joel, JJ, Posen and Albi find either enjoyable, or shocking. In Manchester they were amazed by the phenomenon of homelessness (in Tanna your family provides a home, whatever happens), but felt relatively at home in a nightclub, since ritual dancing is an important part of their culture. They learnt to love fish and chips, but were left cold by the bustle and hustle of city living. They were astonished at the amount of time Britons spend cleaning and washing up, which is regarded as a waste of time and effort. They are also amazed at the fact we spend most of our time working.

‘One of the problems of our modern world is that for too long we've regarded these sort of cultures as exotic creature, thinking how primitive they are,’ says anthropologist Kirk Huffman, who acted as a consultant in the project ‘but I've spent 18 years living with them, and there's a lot we can learn. They are much more open-minded, and interested in the big questions. In the West, we are obsessed with little things. Our culture is all about how: to travel faster, to live longer, and make more money. Smart cultures are more about WHY. They are more reflective. That's what they can teach us.

**2. Read the text “Outsiders Looking In” again.**

**(12 marks)**

**After that, choose the correct answers:**

1. **What do we learn about the visitors from Tanna in the first paragraph?**
  - A. They are not at all like the other tourists.
  - B. They are very excited to be visiting London.
  - C. They would prefer to keep away from other tourists.
  - D. They have problems communicating with each other.
  
2. **What does the writer say in the third paragraph about “Meet the Natives”?**
  - A. It questions the methods used by western anthropologists.
  - B. It introduces a new area of anthropology.
  - C. It aims to compare life under two political system.
  - D. It forms part of a series of films on different western cultures.
  
3. **By saying “It might as well be another planet” the writer wants to highlight ...**
  - A. the enormous distance that separates England from Tanna.
  - B. the great lack of open spaces in London compared to Tanna.
  - C. the high cost of living in London compared with Tanna.
  - D. the huge differences between life in England and life in Tanna.
  
4. **What does the writer say about the five visitors from Tanna in paragraph 5?**
  - A. They have no class system in Tanna.
  - B. They were surprised by the size of England.
  - C. They were the right people for the project.
  - D. They were reluctant to express their opinions.
  
5. **The writer is surprised by**
  - A. the Kastam’s mistrust of homeless people.
  - B. the Kastam’s style of dancing.
  - C. how easily the Kastam find somewhere to live.
  - D. how comfortable the Kastam felt in a nightclub.
  
6. **What does Kirk Huffman say in the last paragraph about people like the Kastam?**
  - A. They are unwilling to adopt a more western lifestyle.
  - B. They have been undervalued by western cultures.
  - C. They pay a great deal of attention to their appearance.
  - D. They are incapable of making quick decisions.

**3. Read the text “Outsiders Looking In” again and find words that mean:**

**(8 marks)**

1. to make movements with your hands and arms when you are talking	Verb	
2. the central, the most important part of something	Noun	
3. to be easy to see or notice because of being different	Ph. Verb	
4. a narrow or pointed end, especially of something long or thin	Noun	
5. to take care of someone or something and make certain that they have everything they need	Ph. Verb	
6. very fast and with a lot of energy	Adj	
7. a short description that tells you what a particular place or situation is like at a particular time	Noun	
8. showing a tendency to serious and careful thought	Adj	

**4. These are some quotes about the Royal wedding. Rewrite them using between three and six words. (12 marks)**



Photo taken from:  
<https://www.instagram.com/kensingtonroyal/?hl=en>

1. ***"We were very quietly dating for about six months before it became news," Meghan Markle said***  
She ..... quietly dating for six months before it became news.
  
2. ***" My mum would be over the moon, jumping up and down, so excited for me.", Prince Harry said***  
He ..... over the moon, jumping up and down, being excited about him.
  
3. ***"Where did Meghan and Prince Harry meet?" an old lady asked.***  
She ..... met.
  
4. ***"I will celebrate at the pub with friends," a boy said***  
He ..... at the pub with his friends.
  
5. ***The palace said further details about the wedding day were to be revealed in the weeks and months ahead.***  
"Details about the ..... in the weeks and months ahead", the Palace said.
  
6. ***"Can I get a picture of the Queen's corgis?" a photographer asked.***  
He wanted to know ..... a picture of the Queen's corgis.



Photo taken from  
<http://time.com/4352389/queen-elizabeth-vanity-fair-cover-corgis/>

5. Please, fill in the gaps using **SOME** of the words from the chart: (7 marks)

WHILE	<b>allowed</b>	<i>is</i>	<b>FOR</b>	<b>than</b>
To	<b>LITTLE</b>	ARE	few	when

### *British Manners*

Generally, British people \_\_\_\_\_ renowned for being polite. But some older people in Britain think that people's manners are worse than they were in past. \_\_\_\_\_ children were sitting at the dinner table fifty years ago, they could not put their elbows on the table or speak with their mouth full. Sometimes, the youngest children were not \_\_\_\_\_ to speak at all. But today, conversation at the table is normal.

Although manners are still important \_\_\_\_\_ most British people. They are famous for their ability to queue for a long time, and become very unhappy if somebody 'jumps' the queue. British people are often too polite to complain about bad behaviour, but will not hesitate to say something about queue –jumping. The weird thing is that even when they complain, British people sound like they are sorry and say something like "I'm very sorry but I think I was there first"

When it comes to apologising, the British go further than almost every other nation. It's normal to say sorry if you bump into somebody with your supermarket trolley, but British people often say sorry back to the person that hit them! Now that really \_\_\_\_\_ polite!

The rules about good and bad manners change as the world changes. A good example of this is how people use their mobile phones. Most people agree that talking loudly about boring business or family problems on a mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_ on a train or a bus is rude. But many people still do it, and although the other passengers roll their eyes and look angry, very \_\_\_\_\_ Brits say anything to the person on the phone. Then there is the question of when to switch your mobile off. In a cinema? Yes definitely. In a business meeting? Yes probably. At business lunch? Well, possibly.

Taken and adapted from: Cornford, A. (2011). *Gateway*. Oxford: Macmillan. p6

**6. CHOOSE ONE** of the paragraphs from the previous activity “British manners”.

State **WHY** you choose it and express your **OPINION** about the topic.

(table manners, queueing, apologizing, or phone usage)

Write about **50 / 60 words**.

**(15 marks)**

This is the evaluation rubric. Please, read it carefully before writing, because teachers will use it to correct your work:

	0 points	1 points	2 points	3 points
Content	Content is not relevant to the task. The questions are not answered.	There are minor irrelevances. The questions are answered without details.	Message is relevant to the task. All questions are answered.	Message is very clear. The reader is clearly informed. All questions are appropriately answered.
Organisation	There are no linkers. Paragraphs are not recognizable.	Basic linkers are fairly used. Paragraphing may fit the task, but can be improved.	The text is coherent and uses different types of linkers. Paragraphs are clearly organized and developed.	The text is coherent from beginning to end. Linkers are perfectly used. Paragraphs fit the task and are clearly developed.
Language use: vocabulary/ grammar	Vocabulary below the expected level. (A1/A2). Very limited grammar forms.	Vocabulary ranges between A2 and B1. A correct balance of grammar forms.	Vocabulary within the expected level (B1). A correct and varied use of grammar structures.	Vocabulary exceeds the expected level (B1+/B2). A varied use of grammar structures shows a very good command of the language.
Language Use: spelling	More than 13 spelling mistakes	From 7 to 9 spelling mistakes.	From 4 to 6 spelling mistakes.	From 0 to 3 spelling mistakes.
Communication	Errors impede communication.	The reader can easily understand the message (despite the mistakes)	Communication is not compromised by minor mistakes. The reader needs a little effort to understand.	Communication is not impeded at all. There is no effort from the reader.

Topic: .....

## Writing

### 7. You see this announcement on an English-language website.

#### Article contest: Is there anything like “Uruguayism”?

After reading all the information about the British and Britishness, please think about Uruguay. How are we different from the British? What traditions define us? What makes us different from the rest of the nations?

The best articles will be published next month.

**Write between 130 / 150 words. (28 marks)**

**This rubric will be used to evaluate your article.**

**Read it carefully before starting writing.**

	0 points	1 point	2 points	3 points	4 points
Title	No title	No special quality to grab the reader's attention. Too long.	No special quality to grab the reader's attention.	Grabs the reader's attention	Grabs reader's attention. Is creative and appropriate
Introduction	No introduction.	Very weak introduction.	The introduction may or may not state the topic. It is not inviting to the reader.	The introduction states the topic, and makes an attempt to engage the reader.	The introduction is engaging and draws the reader into the article
Content	Content is not relevant to the task. The questions are not considered.	Content is somewhat irrelevant. Only two questions are answered. There are no supporting details.	There are minor irrelevances. The three questions are answered. There are some supporting details.	Message is relevant to the task. All three questions are answered. There are enough supporting details.	The reader is clearly informed. All three questions are appropriately answered with logical supporting details.
Conclusion	There is no conclusion.	The conclusion is hard to understand.	The writer sketches a conclusion/message to the reader.	The writer states a conclusion/message, but it is not satisfying.	There is an appropriate conclusion/ message to the reader.
Organisation	There are no linkers. Paragraphs are not recognizable.	Only two or three really basic linkers are used (and, but...) Paragraphing doesn't fit the task.	Basic linkers are fairly used. Paragraphing may fit the task, but can be improved.	The text is coherent and uses different types of linkers correctly. Paragraphs are clearly organized and developed.	The text is coherent from beginning to end. Linkers are perfectly used. Paragraphs fit the task and are clearly developed.
Language use	Vocabulary below the expected level. (A1/A2). Very limited grammar forms. More than 13 spelling mistakes	Vocabulary below the expected level. (A1/A2). Only simple grammar forms. From 10 to 12 spelling mistakes.	Vocabulary ranges between A2 and B1. A correct balance of grammar forms. From 7 to 9 spelling mistakes.	Vocabulary within the expected level (B1). A correct and varied use of grammar structures. From 4 to 6 spelling mistakes.	Vocabulary exceeds the expected level (B1+/B2). A wide range of grammar structures. From 0 to 3 spelling mistakes.
Communication	Errors impede communication.	The reader must put a lot of effort to understand the message.	The reader can easily understand the message (despite the mistakes)	Communication is not compromised by minor mistakes. The reader needs a little effort to understand.	Communication is not impeded at all. There is no effort from the reader.

Complete this graphic organizer before writing your article if you want. This can help you organize your ideas.

