

# Britishness?

This KEY is meant to be printed in colours or read from a screen as the key is in **RED**.

## 1. Listening Key. (9 questions x 2 marks each: total 18 marks)

1. The reporter says that the British feel ...**blessed**... because the Royals are giving them a Royal wedding and that means joy for the country.
2. Harry and Meghan will tie ... **the knot** ... on Saturday May 19<sup>th</sup> at Windsor Castle.
3. Meghan's father who is 73 and lives in a quiet ... **town in Mexico** ... will walk her down the aisle.
4. Meghan is breaking many traditions, she is American, she is an actress and wears ...**messy** ... buns.
5. Meghan might break the Royal norms by giving a ... **toast** ... at the reception.
6. Sophie reports that both Meghan and Kate are ... **36 / the same age** ... and also non-royals, just commoners.
7. Prince Harry and Meghan will live in a four-floor ...**apartment** ... at Kensington Palace.
8. Kate and Prince William went on a four-day Royal tour of ...**Sweden** ... and Norway.
9. Windsor Castle is regarded as haunted due to more than a ...**dozen** ... ghost sightings.

Audio taken from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ey-Jdx3b47A&t=40s>

## 2. Reading KEY: "Outsiders Looking In" (6 questions x 2 marks each: total 12 marks)

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 systems.
  - 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. Reading activity: Find the words that mean: (8 questions x 1 mark each: total 8 marks)**

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

**4. Rewriting: (6 questions x 2 marks each: total 12 marks)**

- 1. ““We were very quietly dating for about six months before it became news,” Meghan Markle said**  
She said they had been very 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 said his mum would be over the moon, jumping up and down, being excited about him.
- 3. “Where did Meghan and Prince Harry meet?” an old lady asked.**  
She asked where they had met.
- 4. “I will celebrate at the pub with friends,” a boy said**  
He said he would celebrate 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 wedding day are to be reveled 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 if he could get a picture of the Queen’s corgis.

## 5. Fill in the gaps (7 questions x 1 mark each: total 7 marks)

Generally, British people **are** renowned for being polite. But some older people in Britain think that people's manners are worse than they were in past. **When** 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 **allowed** to speak at all. But today, conversation at the table is normal.

Although manners are still important **to** 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 **is** 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 **while** 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 **few** 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

**Writing: opinion write about 50 / 60 words. (15 marks)**

**USE THE RUBRICS ON THE STUDENTS' TEST TO ASSESS THEIR PRODUCTIONS.**

	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.

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

**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.

	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.

**Marking Scale for Written Component.**

Calificación	Porcentaje
12	97 - 100
11	91 - 96
10	85 - 90
9	81 - 84
8	74 - 80
7	67 - 73
6	60 - 66
5	51 - 59
4	41 - 50
3	31 - 40
2	16 - 30
1	1 - 15

**Speaking Component of exam.**

Please, refer to this document before the “Speaking” sessions:

<https://goo.gl/VRSRku>

