Updating Exam Format

**Grade 10**

*The updated Speaking exam in grade 10-humanitarian (2018-2019) is made up of 15 tickets covering the main areas of British culture, history, geography and traditions.*

*These exam papers are developed to test students’ English language skills. The Speaking test is taken face to face, with a student and examiners. This creates a more realistic and reliable measure of your ability to use English to communicate.*

*A student who is learning to speak English should learn about the history of Great Britain, its traditions, people, literature, and even cuisine. By taking a foreign language, a person learns about a place and its people as well as the language spoken there. We do care about learning the culture behind the languages we study. Culture is not a major and inseparable component of “knowing” a language; it is also one of the most enjoyable aspects of acquiring a new language and keeping yourself motivated. Trying to avoid the culture of a language is actually rather hard to do if you study a language to a thorough level and interact with its speakers. Learning a language without the cultural framework is not effective.*

*The purpose of the course in general and the oral examination in particular is not only to teach our students be bilingual, but also bicultural.*

**Grade 11**

In grade 11 humanitarian students can choose between the options they like best. They are to prepare essays on the questions given bellow and choose the way they present it: either oral or written. A student who chooses Oral presentation takes one topic to work on; a student who prefers a written examination has to prepare at least 10 essays.

This openness allows students to show that they can integrate the course material in creative ways. The requirement is that the students should provide a 5- paragraph essay structure to respond effectively.

 Essay questions provide students with an opportunity to explain their understanding and demonstrate creativity using slides (PPT) demonstrating their speaking in public skills.

*You can see exactly what’s in each paper below.*

**

**All about Great Britain**

**1The importance of learning foreign languages**

It is very important to learn foreign languages nowadays. Everybody knows their own language but to know one language more is a great advantage. If you know the language of a foreign country you can talk to its people and understand what they say. Today it is
not necessary to go abroad to communicate with native speakers. We live in the era of high technologies and you can enter the Internet to have a talk with your friend from a foreign country. There are more than 2700 languages in the world and some of them are international. English, for example is spoken not only in the British Isles and the USA but also in other parts of the world. It is the official voice of air, sea and space. It is the language of business and science, sport and culture. It is enough to mention that half of the world`s scientific literature is written in English to understand how important it is to be good at English.
So if you want to contact with foreigners, to know international trade, science and art, to use this information to the benefit of your own country, knowledge of English obtained at school must be only a start for you. It is important to find a good way to learn.
1. Which of the following is true
a)There are more than 2700 international languages in the world.
b) English is spoken only in the British Isles and the USA .
c )English is the language of business and science.
2. If you know the language of a foreign country you can.a) Communicate with its people.
b) Offend them c) Forget your mother-tongue
3. The best way to learn languages is a) To read scientific literature.
b) To talk to your friends about foreign countries. c) To contact with foreigners
4. Which of the following is not true a) The more languages you know the better
b) It is never late to learn languages c) Knowing languages is not necessary.
 5. English is a World language because a) English grammar is very easy
b) It sounds better than other languages c) English is the language of the Internet, business and science.

**Aesopian Language**

*Once, a chief told one of his servants to bring him the best meat from the market. The servant brought him a tongue. The next day the chief told the servant to bring him the worst meat from the market. The servant brought a tongue again. "What?" the chief said. "When I ask for the best meat, you bring a tongue and then you bring the same thing for the worst meat."
The servant said, "Sometimes a man is very unhappy because of his tongue and sometimes his tongue makes him very happy."
"You are right," the chief said. "Let us be masters of our tongue!*

**Proverbs, Quotes on languages**

body language--gesture, position, or movement of the body or face, used to communicate non-verbally, watch your language--means pay attention to what one is saying.
**Watch your mouth** -Watch your tongue, hold your tongue

Don't talk that way! Watch your language

**it's all Greek to me**

The phrase it's all Greek to me is an idiom in English, referring to something that is not understandable.

**in plain English**

The phrase in plain English is an idiomatic expression that means in clear, simple language.

Please, tell me what you mean in plain English.
The instructions are too technical. Why don't they write it in plain English?

**speak the same language**

The phrase ***to speak the same language*** is an idiomatic expression that means to have the same ideas, tastes and attitudes as someone else.
***Talk the same language***-*Are you sure we are speaking the same language?
They come from the same background. They really speak the same language about almost everything.
As far as politics is concerned, Jane and her husband don't speak the same language.*

**Collocations on languages**

**Master the language**  **first, native***She grew up in Spain, so her first language is Spanish.***| foreign, second***How many foreign languages does she speak? the teaching of English as a second language***| original***Most local cinemas show films in the original language, with German subtitles.***| source, target***(both technical)***| modern | common, shared | indigenous, local | official***Belgium has two official languages.***| national***Portuguese is the national language of Brazil.***|common** *language*

*Formal-informal* **take up/ pick up**

 **a new language**

VERB + LANGUAGE **speak | understand | use | learn, study | master | be couched in, be expressed in | enrich***idiomatic expressions that enrich the language*

LANGUAGE + NOUN **acquisition, learning***new methods of language learning***| course, lesson**

PHRASES **command/knowledge/mastery of (a) language***Her command of language is very advanced for a six-year-old.***| use of language***The writer's use of language reflects the personality of each character.*

**language . international | minority***Some minority languages are dying out.***| spoken, written***She could speak some Chinese, but never studied the written*

**Translate into English**

**2 My Learning style (Being a student of Humanitarian stream)**
**Are You Happy with the Way You Are Taught English?**
-Anna, You have been learning English for almost five years and you are planning to become an interpreter. What do you feel about learning grammar?  Do you think your teacher spends too much or too little time on it?
Anna: Of course, you must learn the grammar in any language. After all, you can’t  build a house without foundations. But that’s all we do at school –grammar, grammar, and more grammar. We have too many drills.
Int.: So grammar is important, but not too much of it. But should it be taught in  isolation?
Anna: No. You need to practice grammar with vocabulary. It’s not good when you
learn new words but don’t have much practice using them with the grammar you
have learnt.
Int.: With vocabulary- is it better to learn a few words at a time and practice them,
rather than a lot of words by heart.
Anna: Practice helps you to memorize the words. Also I remember words better if
they are related to my interests. I have no problem learning words connected with
my hobby, which is animals and wildlife.
Int.: How about pronunciation? A lot of students find that hard.
Anna: English intonation is awful! I mean, I think it’s the most difficult part of
pronunciation, because if you get it wrong, people think you are rude. Intonation is
far more difficult than learning to pronounce words correctly.
Int.: What advice would you give to people who are just beginning to learn English?
Anna: I find reading very helpful- I read books, newspapers, magazines and other
periodicals. I try to guess meaning of words I don’t know from their context. But I
also look up words in the dictionary and make a note of the most useful ones.
Int.: How about listening to pop music?
Anna: Yes, that can be useful. Listening to the radio, watching videos and educational TV programs in English help me, too, especially listening to the news.
Int.: As I can see, learning a language isn’t simple as all that. You can learn rules for grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary, but the most difficult feature of any  language is learning the elements for which there are no written rules- for example  “social English”. This means learning about expected ways of behavior, knowing  what sort of English to use in different situations, formal or informal and how to  understand what is said, all that is so easy and natural on your mother tongue.

 **Knowledge is power**

**Memory clue**

**Idioms on learning**

To **learn something off by heart**.-"I learnt all the vocabulary off by heart.

To learn something in such a way that you can say it from memory.

To **learn the hard way**. To have a bad experience.

To **learn your lesson**

"I got very drunk once and was really sick. I won't do it again, I learnt my lesson."

To suffer a bad experience and know not to do it again

To **teach an old dog new tricks**. The older you are the more set in your ways you become

To **teach someone a lesson**.-"I hit him hard on the nose. That taught him a lesson."

To do something to someone, usually to punish them.

The **University of Life**.--"I studied at the University of Life."

People who never went on to higher education often say this.

[**Draw a blank**](http://www.phrases.org.uk/meanings/draw-a-blank.html) = fail in attempts to remember something

**Hit the books** = begin to study hard

**Make the grade** = be satisfactory and of an expected level

Slip one’s mind –when you forget something

 In one ear and out the other

Jog someone’s memory – This is when someone suddenly remembers something. For example, to say ‘it jogged my memory’, means that something made me remember something. “Showing her this book will jog her memory”, means that the book will help her remember something.

**bear in mind** *"You must****bear in mind****that the cost of living is higher in New York.*

*"***(have a) brain/memory like a sieve**

Someone who has a*brain like a sieve* has a very bad memory and forgets things easily.*"Oh, I forgot to buy the bread - I've got a****brain like a sieve****these days!"*

**have (something) on the brain**

If you *have something on the brain*, you think or talk about it all constantly.
*"Stop talking about golf. You've****got golf on the brain****!"*

**go in one ear and come out the other**
*"I keep telling him about the risks but it****goes in one ear and out the other****. He never listens!"*
**lose your train of thought**

If you forget what you were saying, for example after a disturbance or interruption, you *lose your train of thought*.
*"Now where was I? I'm afraid I've****lost my train of thought.****"*

**if my memory serves me well**

If your *memory serves you well*, you remember correctly or you have not forgotten any details. *"You're Stella's daughter,****if my memory serves me well.****"*

**refresh someone's memory**-If you *refresh someone's memory,*you remind them of facts they seem to have forgotten.
**ring a bell**-If something*rings a bell,* it sounds familiar, but you don't remember the exact details. *"John Bentley? The name****rings a bell****but I don't remember him."*

**it slipped my mind** If something has*slipped your mind,* you have forgotten about it.

*"Oh dear!****It slipped my mind****that the shops were closed today!"*

**3 Political system of Great Britain**

 **How is Great Britain Governed?**

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. It means that the queen reigns but does not rule.

Britain does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws.

Parliament is the most important authority in Britain. Parliament is made up of three parts: the Monarch, the House of Lords; and the House of Commons. In reality the House of Commons is the only one of the three which has true power.

The monarch serves formally as head of state. But the monarch is expected to be politically neutral and should not make political decisions.

The present sovereign is Queen Elizabeth II. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey in 1953.

The House of Commons consists of Members of Parliament. There are 650 of them in the House of Commons. They are elected by secret ballot. General elections are held every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies. All citizens aged 18 have the right to vote.

There are few political parties in Britain thanks to the British electoral system. The main ones are: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal / Social Democratic Alliance.

Each political party puts up one candidate .The one who wins the most votes is elected MP for that area.

The party which wins the most seats in Parliament forms the Government. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister. His first job is to choose his Cabinet. The Prime Minister usually takes policy decisions with the agreement of the Cabinet.

The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker. The Speaker is appointed by the Government.

The House of Lords comprises about 1,200 peers. It is presided by the Lord Chancellor. The House of Lords has no real power. It acts rather as an advisory council.
It's in the House of Commons that new bills are introduced and debated. If the majority of the members are in favour of a bill, it goes to the House of Lords to be debated. The House of Lords has the right to reject a new bill twice.

But after two rejections they have to accept it. And finally a bill goes to the monarch to be signed. Only then it becomes law.

Parliament is responsible for British national policy. Local governments are responsible for organizing of education, police and many others

Text 2 Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. It means that there is a Queen (or King) and the Parliament. The Queen has almost no power in the country. Her powers are limited by the Parliament. Laws are made by the Parliament.

The Queen is only a formal ruler: she reigns but does not rule. In fact everything that she does is done on the active of her ministers, who are responsible for the royal acts. Thus, most of her functions are symbolic. The United Kingdom is governed by Her majesty's Government in the name of the Queen. But the Queen has all information, has the right to encourage and the right to warn. The Queen's residence in London is Buckingham Palace. Besides, she has some homes in England and Scotland.

The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. There are more than 1000 members in the House of Lords. Many seats are hereditary.

The House of Commons has 635 members. They are elected by a general election (secret ballot).

**Idioms on elections**

***One / Two ... horse race***

General elections in the UK are generally a two horse race.

A competition or election which don't have many likely winners

***Throw in the towel.***

They knew they were going to lose, so they threw in the towel. -To give up

***Hot air***

Politicians always talk a load of hot air.-- Empty, exaggerated, or pretentious talk.

**Law collocations-**

official rule/rules

ADJ. **administrative, common, constitutional, criminal, international**

VERB + LAW **become***Parliament voted for the bill to become law.***|**

**obey, observe | break, violate | adopt, pass | annul**

LAW + VERB **allow sth, forbid sth,** *The law forbids gambling of any kind.***|**

PREP. **above the ~***No one is above the law.***| against the ~***What you did was clearly against the law.***| by ~***By law, you are obliged to install smoke alarms in the factory.***| within the ~***The company is operating within the law.***| ~ against***a local law against keeping horses***~ on***A law on hunting will cause a lot of disagreements.***| ~ relating to***the law relating to the sale of goods*

PHRASES  **take the law into your own hands***When police failed to arrest the suspect, local people took the law into their own hands and beat him up.*

Outlaw, mother –in-law

**The Queen is only a formal and symbolic head of State.**

 Her duties are, e.g,.- she holds receptions and State banquets, she visits various parts of Britain every year, she gives audiences to the Prime Minister and other important persons, she pays state visits and undertakes tours in other countries of the Commonwealth, she formally summons and dissolves Parliament.(„The Queen´s speech“, with which the Queen opens each session of Parliament is prepared by the government and read by the Queen). Besides she is commander-in-chief of all armed forces and the head of the Church of England. She also awards various titles and orders, etc. But in reality, the Queen acts only on the advice of her ministers.

 **4 Geography of Great Britain**

Great Britain is separated from the continent by the English Channel, the narrower part of which is called the Strait of Dover. The British Isles are surrounded by the shallow waters of the Irish Sea, on the west, the North Sea on the north and northeast, the Norwegian Sea on the east. Britain is comparatively small, but there is hardly a country, in the world where such a variety of scenery can be found.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies most of the territory of the British Isles. It consists of four main parts: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. London is the capital of England, Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, Cardiff— of Wales and Belfast — of Northern Ireland. The UK is a small country with an area of some 244,100 square kilometres. It occupies only 0.2 per cent of the world's land surface. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north-west, north and south-west and separated from Europe by the North Sea in the east and by the English Channel in the south. The Strait of Dover or Pas de Calais is the narrowest part of the Channel. The North Sea and the English Channel are often called "the narrow seas"; they are not deep but are frequently rough.

In the west the Irish Sea and the North Channel separate the UK from Ireland. The seas around Britain provide exceptionally good fishing grounds. The country has many bays favourable for shipping. In their shelter are Britain's main ports such as London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull and others.

One will not find very high mountains or large plains in Great Britain. Everything occupies very little place. Nature, it seems, has carefully adapted things to the size of the island itself. The highest mountain is Ben Nevis in Scotland, 4,406 feet high. The longest river is the Severn in England.

***Albion*** *is the oldest known name of the island of Great Britain. Today, it is still sometimes used poetically to refer to the island. The White Cliffs of Dover may have given rise to the name Albion.*

 *The Romans called Britain Albion because of white chalk cliffs of Dover, which on a clear day you can see from the continental coast.*

*The country’s original name was Albion. When the Romans were crossing the channel in 43 AD, the white chalk cliffs around Dover were the first part of England they saw. So they exclaimed’’ Albion!”, which comes from the Latin Albus, meaning’* ***white***

**Proverbs**

When in **Rome**, **do** as the **Romans do**

**East or West home is best**

**Idioms**

## have a mountain to climb

To have an extremely difficult, seemingly impossible task at han

make a mountain out of a molehill- make a small problem seem big

## move mountains

If you **move mountains** you succeed in doing something that is very difficult and requires a lot of hard work. *If you geta good team round you, you can move mountains*

**King of the Hill-**

The most powerful, successful, or authoritative person in a group or organization. *After years of hard work , Joe finally became king of the hill in his office.*

## [living under a rock](https://www.phrasemix.com/phrases/living-under-a-rock)

When a person doesn't know about recent news, culture, or entertainment that's extremely well-known, you can ask: *Have you been living under a rock?*

# 7 continents of the world

The widely recognized all the 7 continents are listed by size below, from biggest to smallest.

* **ASIA**
* **AFRICA**
* **NORTH AMERICA**
* **SOUTH AMERICA**
* **ANTARCTICA**
* **EUROPE**
* **AUSTRALIA**
* Where is Great Britain situated?
* What is the official name of this country?

How many states are there in the British Isles?

 **Translate into English**

**5 The Land and Its People**

There are two large islands and several much smaller ones lying off the north-west coast of Europe. Collectively, they are known as the British Isles. The largest island is Great Britain .The other large island is Ireland .There are two states in the British Isles. One is the Republic of Ireland ,also called Eire (its Irish name); the other state is the United Kingdom (UK) ,which governs the whole of Great Britain and north-eastern area of Ireland.

 The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The country's original Roman name was Albion .When the Romans were crossing the channel in 43 AD, the white chalk cliffs around Dover were the first part of England they saw. So they exclaimed,''Albion!'', which comes from the Latin word albus, meaning 'white'.

 The UK consists of England , Scotland ,Wales and Northern Ireland .They have their capitals: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast

Britain is separated from the Continent by the English Channel (La Manche is its French name), which at its narrowest part is called the Strait of Dover or Pas de Calais . It divides Britain from France and is 20 miles (about 37 km) wide Britain is separated from Belgium and Holland by the North Sea. Its western coats are washed by the Atlantic Ocean. The Irish Sea lies between Ireland and Great Britain.

Though quite small in area, Britain has large population of about 60 million people. Most of Britain's population is concentrated in England (over 51 million) . Wales has around 3 million people; the population is concentrated in the southeast, along the coast between Cardiff and Swansea. Scotland has just over 5 million people; with the population concentrated in and around the cities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee. Being the most northern part of the island of Great Britain, not far away from the Arctic Circle, Scotland's Highland region is Britain's most sparsely populated area with 20 people per square mile.

English is the official language of the UK, but it is not the country's only language ; in Wales the Welsh language is spoken as a mother tongue by about 20 per cent of the population .In Scotland ,Gaelic is spoken as a second language ,and efforts are being made to ensure its survival. Welsh and Scottish people may still use Welsh and Scottish terms even when speaking English.

[**French leave**](https://www.usingenglish.com/reference/idioms/french%2Bleave.html) -To take French leave is to leave a gathering without saying goodbye or without permission.

[**An Englishman's home is his castle**](https://www.usingenglish.com/reference/idioms/an%2Benglishman%27s%2Bhome%2Bis%2Bhis%2Bcastle.html)

(UK) This means that what happens in a person's home or private life is their business and should not be subject to outside interference

[**Scotch Mist**](https://www.usingenglish.com/reference/idioms/scotch%2Bmist.html)

The phrase 'Scotch mist' is used humorously to refer to something that is hard to find or doesn't exist - something imagined

**Give synonyms-**

Mother tongue------------

Concentrate-----------------

Large------------------------

Region----------------------

Govern---------------------

**Tongue Idioms**

Bite your tongue-----------------------

Hold your tongue----------------------

6 **The Royal Family**

At present the British royal family is headed by Queen Elizabeth. When the Queen was born on the 21st of April 1926, her grandfather, King George V, was on the throne and her uncle was his heir. The death of her grandfather and the abdication of her uncle brought her father to the throne as King George VI.

As a child she studied constitutional history and law as well as art and music. In addition she learned to ride and acquired her enthusiasm for horses. As she grew older she began to take part in public life, making her first broadcast at the age of 14.

The marriage of the young Princess Elizabeth to Philip, Duke of Edinburgh took place in November 1947. She came to the throne after her father's death in 1952 and was crowned in Westminster Abbey in June 1953.

Among Queen Elizabeth's many duties are the regular visits she makes to foreign countries, and especially those of the Commonwealth, whose interests and welfare are very important to her. The Queen has allowed the BBC to make a documentary film about the every day of the royal family. She also started the tradition of the "walkabout", an informal feature of an otherwise formal royal visit, when she walks among the public crowds and stops to talk to some people.

The Queen's husband, Duke of Edinburgh, was born in 1926 and served in the Royal Navy. He takes a great deal of interest in industry, in the achievements of young people (he founded Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme in 1956) and in saving raise wild animals from extinction.

The Queen's heir is Charles, Prince of Wales, he has two children, Prince William and Prince Harry.

**Make set expressions and collocations with the word *Royal***

the royal prerogative

**Some interesting facts about the Queen**

* Hats are mandatory at formal events
* The family cannot sign autographs or partake in selfies
* The queen decides the end of her conversations with this gesture.
* Don’t talk to the queen if her bag is on her right arm
* The family cannot accept food or drinks from anyone
* The queen makes Christmas dinner mandatory
* Prince Philip must always walk two steps behind the queen
* Since the queen is the most important royal, she must always walk ahead of her husband
* Everyone must prepare to leave once the queen puts her bag on the table The queen signals the end of a meal with this.

**Elizabeth (behind the name)-meaning –oath----common, biblical, feminine**

**Head idioms**

* two heads are better than one
* To have one's head in the clouds – To dream about something
* To put heads together – to work together
* To hold one’s head high –

**to be the king/queen of something** – to be the best at something

**to give the royal treatment** – to treat or care for someone very well

**to live like a king/queen** – to live in great comfort and luxury

## the jewel in the crown- the most valuable or successful part of something

## crowning achievement

## The most important, significant, or greatest accomplishment or moment of one's career or life.

PHRASES **the heir to the throne, sb's son and heir***He left most of his property to*

*his eldest son and heir.*

**Choose the right word or word-combination.**

1. The Queen's power is ...

a) elective b) hereditary c) unlimited

2. Prime Minister is the ... ruler of the country,
a) formal b) hereditary c) virtual

3. The Party which has majority in the House of Commons forms ...

a) opposition b) parliament c) government

4. It's the ... duty to make appointments to all important state offices.

a) Queen's b) Prime Minister's c) Lord Chancellor's

## 7 The House of Commons

The Chamber of the House of Commons is quite small; it has seats for only about two-thirds of its members, so when there is something important to discuss it can become very crowded and MPs squeeze on to the benches or sit on the steps. The House of Commons has a chairman, called the Speaker**,**whose job is to keep the House in order. The Speaker sits in the centre at the back, on a high chair**,**and can see the whole Chamber from this position. There are red linesrunning along each side of the Chamber. This means that the Chamber is divided in two. Since Britain traditionally has two main political parties, the Conservative Party and the Labour Party, each party can have its own side! There are seats for the Government supporters on the Speaker’s right and seats for the Opposition on his left. There are, facing the Speaker, cross benches for Independent members, those who do not belong to either of the two great political parties. The two red lines on the floor must not be crossed, to prevent either side attacking the other during a debate. MPs in Britain do not normally use physical violence, but the red lines are a historical tradition; in the past, MPs used to carry swords into the Chamber and the distance between the two lines is too wide for a sword fight!

## out of order

A machine or device that is **out of order** is broken and does not work. *Their phone's out of order*

## in order -- to keep the house in order

Organized. *I have to get my classroom in order before the students return to school next week.* *My boss  prefers tohave his affairs in order before he leaves on vacation.*

**Debate -hold debates**

**a running battle**

If two people or groups have *a running battle* with each other, they argue or disagree about something over a long period of time.
*"There's been****a running battle****between the local authorities and the population over the school bus route."*

**shouting match**

An argument or debate where people shout loudly at each other is called***a shouting match***.
*"The debate between the two politicians turned into a****shouting match****which spoiled the event for viewers."*

## debate on something

to hold a long and disciplined discussion on a particular subject. *We can debate on this all night if you think we willsettle anything in the end.* *Are they still debating on the question?*

## Debate- (with someone) about something

1. to enter into a long and disciplined discussion on a particular subject with someone. *Our team debated with theother team about the chances for world peace.* *The candidates debate about taxes tomorrow.*
2. *We will debate with them about health care.*

 To oppose-to disagree strongly with somebody’s plan, policy, etc. and try to change it or prevent it from succeeding

oppose somebody/something

opposition *noun*

1disagreeing with sth/trying to change it

Opposite

Opposite side

To support – to support one’s policy

Supportive

**Form nouns from the following words**

Divide-----------------

Prevent---------------

Support--------------

Argue----------------

Disagree-------------

Discuss------------

 **8 British Cuisine**

One cannot say English cookery is bad, but there is not a lot of variety in it in comparison with European cuisine. The English are very particular about their meals. The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal. It consists of juice, porridge, a rasher or two of bacon and eggs, toast, butter, jam or marmalade, tea or coffee. Many people like to begin with porridge with milk or cream and sugar, but no good Scotsman ever puts sugar on it, because Scotland is the home of porridge. For a change you can have sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms, cold ham or perhaps fish.

But nowadays in spite of the fact that the English strictly keep to their meals many people just have cereal with milk and sugar or toast with jam or honey.
The two substantial meals of the day are lunch and dinner. Lunch is usually taken at one o'clock. For many people lunch is a quick meal. Office workers usually go to a cafe at this time. They take fish, poultry or cold meat (beef, mutton, veal and ham), boiled or fried potatoes and all sorts of salad. They may have a mutton chop or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and a cup of coffee. Some people like a glass of light beer with lunch. Pubs also serve good, cheap food. School children can have a hot meal at school. Some of them just bring a snack from home.

Tea is very popular among the English; it may almost be called their national drink. Tea is welcome in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. The English like it strong and fresh made. The English put one tea-spoonful of tea for each person. Tea means two things. It is a drink and a meal. Some people have afternoon tea, so called «high tea» with sandwiches, tomatoes and salad, a tin of apricots, pears or pineapples and cakes, and, of course a cup of tea. That is what they call good tea. It is a substantial meal.

Cream teas are also popular. Many visitors, who come to Britain, find English instant coffee disgusting. Dinner time is generally between six and eight p.m. The evening meal is the biggest and the main meal of the day. Very often the whole family eats together. They begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, fruit and coffee.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch consisting of roast chicken, lamb or beef with salads, vegetables and gravy.

The British enjoy tasting delicious food from other countries, for example, French, Italian, Indian and Chinese food. Modern people are so busy that they do not have a lot of time for cooking themselves. So, the British buy the food at the restaurant and bring it home already prepared to eat. So we can conclude that take-away meals are rather popular among the population. Eating has become rather international in Britain lately.

**The Queen’s eating habits----**Queen Elizabeth stays away from starchy foods, such as potatoes and pasta, [as well as garlic](https://www.tastingtable.com/culture/national/queen-elizabeth-hates-garlic). The queen essentially outlawed garlic in the royal kitchen, so you’ll never see — or smell — garlic at a royal family dinner. It’s unclear if she sincerely hates garlic or if it’s simply improper for the royal family to wreak of garlic breath. Either way, it’s banned.

## She doesn’t allow the family to eat starches or garlic

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***Next:***When she does this, everyone must follow.

## Once the queen has finished eating, everyone must stop eating

The queen is one of the most widely respected people on earth, and that’s clear if you ever dine with her. One rule the royal family and outsiders must follow is that [nobody can continue eating](https://www.businessinsider.com/queen-elizabeth-dinner-table-rule-2017-10) once the queen has taken her last bite. It doesn’t matter how delicious a second helping of fish might sound, it’s strictly inappropriate to continue stuffing your face once the queen has set down her fork for the last time.

***Next:***The queen signals the end of a meal with this

## Everyone must prepare to leave once the queen puts her bag on the table

Not only is it up to the queen to decide when everyone is finished eating, but it’s also up to her to say when everyone has to leave. Once the queen puts her bag on the table, it means she’s ready to conclude dinner. However, should anyone need to be excused from the table early, they may be, and they don’t need to provide an explanation as to why.

## The family cannot accept food or drinks from anyone

 One reason could be the vulnerability that comes with eating or drinking something given to you by someone you’re not good friends with. But a good friend will never “buy a round” for the royal family or offer to pay for their dinner, which seems odd in this day and age. The queen doesn’t allow it, and the royal family must abide by her rules — no matter how impractical.

**Food Idioms**

## A piece of cake--When something is **a piece of cake** it is very easy to do.

*'I was worried about taking the test, but it was a piece of cake.*

## Bread and butter-the basic things you need to survive e.g. food and shelter. It is also used to describe the job or activity that provides you with the money you need to live.

## Bring home the bacon--to earn money to live.

*'I'm looking for a job. I need to do something to bring home the bacon.'*

## Cup of tea--This expression is used in the negative: *'It's not my cup of tea'*. It means something is not to your interests or tastes. Basically, you don't like it.

*'Rap music is not my cup of tea; I prefer rock.'*

## Cry over spilt milk--When we **cry over spilt milk** we are upset, sad or complaining over something bad that happened in the past. It is usually used in this phrase: 'There's no use crying over spilt milk.'- 'Stop complaining about your lost pen - there's no use crying over spilt milk.'

**Apple of his eye** - A favorite person of someone.
She was the apple of her father's eye and he always went out of his way to get her what she wanted.

**Cool as a cucumber** -To remain calm and collected.
She was as cool as a cucumber in the interview and impressed everyone.

**Forbidden fruit** - Something banned.

**Go bananas** - Excited or crazy.
The dog was going bananas when the cat came into the house.

**9 Two Thousand Years in Two Minutes**

Until 7000 BC, Britain was covered in ice. When the ice melted, the sea level rose and Britain became an island.

In 55 BC, Julius Caesar and the Romans invaded Britain. The Romans built a complex road system, improved the water supply, built London and not only London. When they left (5th century AD) , Britain was invaded by the Angles, the Saxons an several other tribes. The last invasion was in 1066, when William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, defeated the Saxons.

Britain is a monarchy and has had queens and kings for more than a thousand years, but for many centuries their authority was threatened by powerful landlords. In 1215, the barons forced King John to sign a document called the Magna Carta, which limited England and Scotland. She chose her Scottish cousin James to succeed her and he became King of England and Scotland at the same time. In 1642 the Civil war began between King Charles I and the Parliament. As a result the monarchy today is still the head of the state but has very little legislative power.

The rise of Britain was due to the fact that it carried out successfully the Industrial Revolution, became a great sea power and claimed a number of vast territories to it turning into a great Empire.

The state that existed from 1707 to 1801 was called Kingdom of Great Britain. In 1801 the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was created. After the Irish war of Independence (1921) the kingdom is named the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

**When in Rome, do as Romans do**

**I came I saw I conquered ( Veni Vidi Vici)**

**Choose the right verb**

1. What time does the sun \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow? A rise b raise

2. Does the Queen \_\_\_\_\_ from her throne for the national anthem? A rise b raise

3. House prices have been \_\_\_\_\_ over the past few years. A rising b raising

4. If you know the answer, \_\_\_\_\_ your hand. A rise b raise

5 After the storm, the water \_\_\_\_\_ above the riverbanks. A rose B raised

**Noble titles in Great Britain ----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------**

**Collocations with WAR**

**war***noun*

ADJ. **long, short | bloody | total***Six years of total war had left no citizen untouched.***| holy, just | civil, global, world | air, | atomic, nuclear | cold |**

VERB + WAR **be in, fight in***My grandfather fought in two world wars.***| fight, make,** *The two countries fought a short but bloody war. The Spartans were persuaded to make war on Athens.*

**| win | lose | declare | go to***The country went to war in 1914.*

**Form nouns from the verbs**

To invade-

To create-

To succeed-

To improve-

To exist-

To supply-

To sign-

**10 The Weather in England**

The weather in England is very changeable. A fine morning can change into a wet afternoon and evening. And a nasty morning can change into a fine afternoon. That is why it is natural for the English to use the comparison "as changeable as the weather" of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. "Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather". This statement is often made by the English to describe the meteorological conditions of their country.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon, or when it rains all day long.

The weather is the favorite conversational topic in England. When two Englishmen meet, their first words will be "How are you?" And after the reply "Very well, thank you; how are you?" the next remark is almost certain to be about the weather. When they go abroad the English often surprise people of other nationalities by this tendency to talk about the weather, a topic of conversation that other people do not find so interesting.

The best time of the year in England is spring (of course, it rains in spring, too). The two worst months in Britain are January and February. They are cold, damp, and unpleasant. The best place in the world then is at home by the fire.

Summer months are rather cold and there can be a lot of rainy days. So most people, who look forward to summer holidays, plan to go abroad for the summer, to France or somewhere on the Continent.

Britain is known all over the world for its fogs. Sometimes fogs are so thick that it's impossible to see anything within a few meters. The most unpleasant aspects of the weather in England are fog and smog.

 The winter fogs of London are, indeed, awful; they surpass all imagination. In a dense fog all traffic is stopped, no vehicle can move from fear of dreadful accidents. So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and very changeable.

   The weather in England explains much about the English. The umbrella is carried even if it does not rain, for good luck with the weather. The well-dressed man-about-town in England always carried his umbrella tightly rolled. If it rains he takes a taxi in which he finds, his **refuge,** with his umbrella still tightly rolled.

**Weather idioms**

## Break the ice

Meaning: to get a conversation started in a social situation, break the awkward silence when meeting someone new.

Example: I met a nice girl for coffee yesterday. At first it was a bit awkward, but I broke the ice with my camp story.

## As right as rain

Meaning: to feel well, alright.

Example: I took some medicine before I went to bed and the next morning I was as right as rain.

## To be under the weather

Meaning: to feel sick or unhealthy.

Example: Are you coming to the party on Friday? Unfortunately not, I feel a bit under the weather so I want to stay in.

## Every cloud has a silver lining

Meaning: there’s something good in every bad situation. I’m really sick and feel awful, but I get to stay home, so I can thoroughly prepare for the test on Monday. Every cloud has a silver lining.

## Save it for a rainy day

Meaning: keep something i.e. money for a time when it is needed. I earned extra money babysitting my neighbor’s kids. I’ll save it for a rainy day.

[**Calm before the storm**](https://www.usingenglish.com/reference/idioms/calm%2Bbefore%2Bthe%2Bstorm.html)

A calm time immediately before period of violent activity or argument is the calm before the storm.

[**In a fog**](https://www.usingenglish.com/reference/idioms/in%2Ba%2Bfog.html)

If you're in a fog, you are confused, dazed or unaware.

**Warm up**-when it starts to become more interesting, enjoyable, or excit

**Fair-weather friend**- a person whose friendship cannot be relied on in times of difficulty.

**Phrases**

**To get caught in the rain** *We got caught in the rain on the way home.*

**rain***verb*

ADV. **hard, heavily | a little, slightly | incessantly, non-stop, solidly, steadily***It's been raining solidly for an hour now. It rained incessantly for the whole two weeks.*

VERB + RAIN **begin to, start to | be going to***I don't think it's going to rain.*

PHRASES **start/stop raining**

**It looks like rain**

 **11 British Character**

A nation is born from its land, its history, its art, its traditions and its institutions. These things work together to make people what they are. But above all, a nation is made up of people, and although there are things they all share, all of those people are different. We can say there is still a "British nation," and one of the most characteristic features of Englishmen is their traditions, which they respect, and which they have kept for centuries. The traditions don't only accumulate the experience and wisdom of many generations, but they bring some stability into the rapidly changing world. Some people say the English are always cold and reserved, which means that they don't talk much to strangers, and don't show much emotion. A reserved person never tells you anything about himself. But the people of the north and west of Britain are much less reserved than those of the south and east. Some people believe the English eat porridge for breakfast and read The Times every day. The Welsh, Scottish and Irish also have a thing or two to say about what they think the English are like with reference to the British Empire. And, of course, the English themselves have plenty of ideas about what they are, such as being proud of having one of the oldest parliaments in the world. British folk spend a lot of time and effort avoiding any possible awkward or confronting moments in social situations, most probably due to the previous point on manners and politeness. Because of this, they have mastered the art of small talk, something you’ll probably want to practice yourself.

The British have a need to apologize for absolutely any situation, saying ‘Sorry, I don’t smoke’ when asked for a lighter being a classic example.

English people are famous for their habit of politeness. It is considered polite to give up one's seat to a woman who is standing, to open a door for her, carry things for her, and so on. Most British people expect the person in front of them to hold the door open for them, and think you are rude if you don't do this. Most British people queue when they are waiting for a bus or waiting to be served in a shop, but during rush hour, when a bus or train arrives, people often push forward to make sure they get on. This is called jumping the queue. British people keep their old traditions and are very proud of them. They are famous for their sense of humour. English people show a great love for animals. And, of course, English people are fond of sports. Many continentals think life is a game; the English think cricket is a game. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a standard of behaviour. When they consider something unfair, they say "That isn't cricket

The traditional love of English people for tea is well known. They like to drink tea with milk. They have their five-o'clock tea not only at home or in offices, but also in tea-rooms and tea-shops, which can be found in every town.

# Cultural British Stereotypes

[**An Englishman's home is his castle**](https://www.usingenglish.com/reference/idioms/an%2Benglishman%27s%2Bhome%2Bis%2Bhis%2Bcastle.html)

This means that what happens in a person's home , private life is their business and should not be subject to outside interference.

"The happiest man on earth lives in a [British house](https://tvtropes.org/pmwiki/pmwiki.php/Main/BigFancyHouse) The saddest man on earth l eats [British food](https://tvtropes.org/pmwiki/pmwiki.php/Main/ForeignQueasine)."

**Idioms**

## break with tradition

To do something in a new, different, or unique way. *I'm from a family of doctors, so I really broke with tradition when Iwent to art school!*

## old habits die hard

It's difficult for people to stop doing things that they are very accustomed to.

*My grandmother retired last year, but she still gets up as early as she used to when she had to go to work. Old habits die hard.*

**Tradition**-**ancient, centuries-old, deep-rooted, living, unbroken, great, cherished, powerful, strong |family | local, national, native | folk, popular**

VERB + TRADITION **have | cherish, continue, follow (in), keep alive, maintain, preserve**  *British people keep their age-old traditions alive.*

*To* **break (with)** *He broke with the family tradition and became a singer*

TRADITION + VERB **continue, die hard, survive***Old habits and traditions die hard.*

PREP. **according to (a/the) ~***According to tradition, a tree grew on the spot where the king was killed.*

 **in the best traditions of sth***The building was constructed in the best traditions of medieval church architecture.*

**| respect for tradition***I acquired lasting respect for tradition and veneration for the past.*

**custom***noun*

ADJ. **accepted, age-old, ancient, old, traditional | | local |**

VERB + CUSTOM **follow, observe, respect***They still follow the custom of pinning money to the bride's dress.***| maintain, preserve**

CUSTOM + VERB **die out, disappear***The custom died out in the nineteenth century.*

PREP. **according to a/the ~, in accordance with (a/the) ~***They poured wine round the trees in accordance with local custom.***| through ~***The rules have grown up through custom and are not laid down by law.***| ~ of**

PHRASES **as is/was the custom***People threw coins onto the stage, as was the custom.*

**Character - synonyms, personality, identity, nature . Nature is the second habit**

**personality traits , personal characteristics**

**To form character, to make up character, to reveal character**

Because of their character

**It is typical of him**

**It is in his character to keep traditions .It is out of his character to tell lie**

**Translate into English**

**12 English Traditions and unwritten rules**

Every nation and every country has its own customs and traditions. In Britain traditions play a more important part in the life of the people than in other countries. Englishmen are proud of their traditions and carefully keep them up. It has been the law for about three hundred years that all the theatres are closed on Sundays. No letters are delivered, only a few Sunday papers are published. For the English the concept of the family is tied to the concept of home and house. It is interesting that the English never use the word motherland .They use the word home instead. Because of their character their patriotism is hidden. An Englishman ‘s home is the centre of his universe When travelling he dreams about home they say home sweet home there is no place like home. Their home must be a real home, not a flat. Englishman’s home may be small, tiny but it is his .It is usually surrounded by gardens and as we know they are very fond of gardening. English people may spend hours in the garden growing vegetables and most of all flowers.

There is another well known saying- My home is my castle. In truth the English do not often invite you into their homes, preferring to meet in the pubs and restaurants. However if you are lucky to be invited, prepare yourself for unexpected Nobody will make a special effort to tidy up before you arrive. The house will look just like it does every day.

There are certain unwritten rules you have to keep in mind when you visit people in their home. If you wish to call on an English friend telephone beforehand t5o see if it is convenient to do so

The English open invitation- Do come and see us sometimes, is not usually the open invitation and it shouldn’t be taken at face value.

The old habit weekly ‘’at home days’’ is dying out. Do drop in / pop in any Sunday, does not mean that you can do it. Telephone first.

If you are invited for a specific meal during the day, it is polite to leave an hour or so after the meal. It is impolite to stay long.

Body distance is very important for average English person. They have quite a long speaking distance between them. The custom of touching or coming too close is impolite, so try to avoid it. It also rude to point at people. Children in Great Britain are usually taught- Don’t point, it is rude. There are certain taboos that should be avoided when you talk to someone. Never ask people about their age, marital status, salaries and so on. You can talk about politics in general, but never ask which political party the person belongs to.

So, **when in Rome, do as the Romans do.**

**Etiquette-** **good manners** polite or polite behavior in society**,** the set of rules or customs that are accepted in particular situation

**Home-House**

The **main** difference between them is that house is concrete. House refers to a building in which someone lives. In contrast, a home can refer either to a building or to any location that a person thinks of as the place where she lives and that belongs to her.

**Point ----**

From my point of view

I see your point

A point of argument-

To get to the point-His remarks were brief and to the point

**to take at face value--** to accept someone or something just as it appears; to believe that the way things appear is the way they really are. He means what he says. You have to take him at face value. I take everything he says at face value

**custom***noun*

ADJ. **accepted, age-old, ancient, old, traditional | | local |**

VERB + CUSTOM **follow, observe, respect***They still follow the custom of pinning money to the bride's dress.***| maintain, preserve**

CUSTOM + VERB **die out, disappear***The custom died out in the nineteenth century.*

PREP. **according to a/the ~, in accordance with (a/the) ~***They poured wine round the trees in accordance with local custom.***| through ~***The rules have grown up through custom and are not laid down by law.***| ~ of**

PHRASES **as is/was the custom***People threw coins onto the stage, as was the custom.*

**13 Visiting London**

London is at the top of the world, in terms of culture, fashion, trade, politics, fashion and more. People come here to visit the many delights of London, including the London Bridge, the museums and River Thames**.**

 London is packed with history. And now we are going to the west of the City to see one of the oldest buildings in London – Westminster, the seat of the government. You can go to the Westminster Bridge to admire a beautiful view of Westminster.

London is a very important city in Europe. Many Europeans say it is probably the most beautiful city in Europe. People can go to this place in order to see the monuments as the Tower Bridge, Buckingham Palace, Trafalgar Square … But also they would discover this cosmopolitan place with all of nationalities that are represented in this town. Finally they would enjoy the arts, the music, sports, and the languages that are spoken.

Everybody has to know the amazing London monuments as Buckingham Palace, the Tower Bridge, Big Ben and the 10  Downing Street.

Buckingham Palace is very nice because of the architecture of this house. The architecture of this house is so beautiful to see. Moreover there is the Tower Bridge in London. If people go to London, they will share a good time with their friends or family close to the River Thames. Next people must go to see Big Ben. Basically, it is the most famous clock in the world. Finally people have to go to the Prime Minister house even though people cannot see the Prime Minister.

As well as being the capital of England, London is the capital of the United Kingdom. London was founded by the Romans in 43 A.D. and was called Londinium. In 61 A.D. the town was burnt down and when it was rebuilt by the Romans it was surrounded by a wall.

 This is the royal residence – Buckingham Palace. It has been the royal home ever since the days of Queen Victoria .You can see here one of the most spectacular ceremonies in London- the changing of the guards. The Buckingham Palace is the Royal residence. It is like a small town, with a police station, two post offices, a hospital, a bar, a cinema and a swimming pool. About 700 people work for the palace.

That area within the wall is now called the City of London. It is London's commercial and business centre. It contains the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the head offices of numerous companies and corporations. Here is situated the Tower of London. The Tower was built by William the Conqueror who conquered England in 1066. He was crowned at Westminster Abbey. Now most of the Government buildings are located there.

The Tower of London is one of the. Oldest buildings in the city. For nine centuries the Tower has kept watch over London and the river Thames. The Tower of London has a **grim** history. It was a fortress, a royal house, a church, a prison .For many famous people the Tower was a prison.

Westminster Abbey is a national shrine where the kings and queens are crowned and famous people are buried. Founded by Edward the Confessor ,the Abbey was a monastery for a long time, Almost every English monarch has been crowned in this great church, which contains the tombs and memorials of many Britain’s most eminent citizens. One of the greatest treasures of the Abbey is the oaken Coronation Chair made in 1300.

**Give synonyms**

Sight-spot-place of interest, tourist attraction, famous sight, historic sight, To come into sight

Be in my in my sight

Short-sighted, long-sighted

Historic-historical

Go sightseeing-do sightseeing

Famous for

Monument, memorial

Eminent-famous

Shrine-church, temple , holy place

Monarch-

Grim-gloomy or serious

**Proverbs and sayings**

Out of sight out of mind

When in Rome do as the Romans do

**to be the king/queen of something** – to be the best at something

**to give the royal treatment** – to treat or care for someone very well

**to live like a king/queen** – to live in great comfort and luxury

## the jewel in the crown- the most valuable or successful part of something

## crowning achievement-

## The most important, significant, or greatest accomplishment or moment of one's career or life.

**14** **British Teenagers**

Families in Britain are usually small,(nuclear family structure is common in Europe) but family life is sometimes very busy! Both parents in a family often work, so teenagers have to help around the house a little bit.

School starts at 8:45. Pupils study some really interesting school subjects, like IT, Citizenship and Food Technology. When school finishes, at about 3:30, many pupils go to an after-school club, like „French club” or „Drama club’. Pupils in Britain always wear a school uniform.

 The majority of teenagers in Great Britain spend their free time as everywhere in the world. The average young person spends about 19 hours in front of the television. According to the government report nearly three- quarter of young people have TV sets in their rooms. Besides watching TV, other activities like cinema going and sport remain popular. In Wales, the report says that some 50 percent of boys play football throughout the winter while a great number of girls also play football, although they in general prefer swimming and tennis. Listening to music is also a part of time spending .

About 20 % of British teenagers leave home between the ages of 16 and 20. Some of them are students. They get help from the government (grants) or their parents to study away from home. But they go back home during their holidays, so they have not really left.

Most of the 20 % leave home because they want to get work and experience of the world.

In Britain, although, it is natural for children to leave home. In fact, only 9 % of the people aged over 65 live with their children. Many older parents who cannot look after themselves have to live in old people’s homes.

British teens are more independent from their parents, most of them work to earn pocket money.

Give 6 adjective to describe an average British teenager--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Name 6 negative features of teenagers in general----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Describe a family structure in Great Britain------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Collocations with the word FAMILY------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

What is Family unity-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Family values

**Family idioms**

have a **loving family**or a **close-knit family**

## the apple doesn’t fall far from the tree

Blood is thicker than water

## like father, like son

## Like father, like son is an expression that means that sons tend to be similar to their fathers. We normally use this idiom to talk about personality, interests, and character.

## the apple of one’s eye- Someone’s favorite or most cherished person is the apple of their eye. We often use this idiom to talk about a parent and their child.

## pride and joy- Someone’s pride and joy is someone who makes that person extremely proud and happy. We can also use this idiom to talk about a thing (a hobby, possession, etc.) that makes someone proud and happy.

## Breadwinner- The breadwinner of a family is the person who financially provides for the family.- I didn’t see my father as much as I saw my mother. He was the breadwinner of the family and worked long hours.”

To bring home bacon-to earn money to keep a family

**(own) flesh and blood-** Someone’s (own) flesh and blood is that person’s close relative.

**black sheep-** The black sheep of a family is someone who brings shame to their family by being different or doing something wrong.

**family man-** A family man is a man who is devoted to his wife and children and enjoys spending time with them.

**blood is thicker than water-** Blood is thicker than water means that relationships with family members are stronger and more important than relationships with people outside of the family.**run in the blood** Also, **run in the family**. Be characteristic of a family or passed on from one generation to the next, as in *That happy-go-lucky trait runs in the blood*, or *Big ears run in the family*.

**15 Education in the United Kingdom**

 The UK is a highly developed country, in general, that’s why the educational system in the UK is well developed and highly ranked.

As in many other countries education in Great Britain involves nursery, primary, and secondary schools for school education; higher education institutions such as colleges and universities for higher education .

 Education in the United Kingdom is compulsory for the children from 5 till 16 years of age. There are 35000 state schools in the United Kingdom. These state schools do not demand any fees for education. On the contrary, children are provided with free books and equipment for their studies. At the age of five children go to primary schools. They study at primary schools until they are eleven. When they are eleven, they go to secondary schools which are called comprehensive. These comprehensive schools are co –educational which means that boys and girls study in the same class.

There are 2400 private schools where fees vary from school to school. Private schools are also called independent schools in which boys and girls study separately. Private school is usually a boarding one. They are also called state schools in England and Wales. They usually mean private fee-paying schools. Private schools are officially referred to as independent schools in England and Wales.

At the age of 16 pupils take a national exam which is called GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education). After having taken this examination pupils can leave school if they don’t want to get a university education. This is the end of compulsory education. The pupils who don’t want to go to universities can go to colleges of further education where they learn different professions.

There are also some alternatives to state schools such as public schools which usually have a high fee for education or becoming more and more popular home education.

On the other hand, higher education in the UK is not compulsory or free. Moreover, the cost of education in many universities is quite high.. Some of the UK universities are world–famous and international establishments. The most well–known are Oxford and Cambridge universities which are also the oldest ones. The duration of education for getting a Bachelor’s degree is three years and then students can continue studying to get Master’s or Doctor’s degree.

As far as I can see, the education in the UK is fundamental and high standard. There are many options for children so they are able to choose whatever they want.

There are many universities and colleges of higher education. Generally, universities award two kinds of degree: the Bachelor’s degree and the Master’s degree.

* **What types of schools are mentioned on the text----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------**
* **Give antonyms to the words**

Well-known-

Compulsory-

Popular-

Independent-

Oldest-

High-

* **Give synonyms to the words**

To educate-

To provide-

Profession-

Option-

Study-

Co-educational-

* **Proverbs on Education**------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
* **Education idioms**

**as easy as ABC**- very easy. **Learning how to use a computer is as easy as ABC for the children.**

**Copycat** - someone who copies the work of another

##### **The children called the girl a copycat when they saw her copying the test of another student.**

##### **hit the books**- to begin to study hard **After relaxing all weekend I hit the books on Sunday evening.**

##### **teacher's pet**- the teacher's favorite student

##### **My sister was always the teacher's pet at her school.**

 **Grade 11**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Presentation Topics** | **Resources** |
| **1** | **Taking risks or planning** | 149-150 Taking risks vs. planning 151*Topic 51* Careful planning 152Teach me the art of small steps Parable about the man who pleaded a piece of Land |
| **2** | **Is public speaking a talent or skill?** | Napoleon |
| **3** | **The best movie I have ever seen**  | *Topic 7* How do movies or TV affect people?(God Father) |
| **4** | **Speak so that I may see you** | Two candidates for the Post |
| **5** | **Appearance in Public Speaking** | PPT |
| **6** | **Should a teacher be Pygmalion in the classroom?** | Myth PygmalionMy Fair Lady |
| **7** | **Should teenagers work?** | *Topic 53* Is money the most important aspect of a job? 155*Topic 53* Is money the most important aspect of a job? |
| **8** | **My name is my destiny** | Herostratus Fame |
| **9** | **Is technology a source of freedom or confinement?** | Topic 12 |
| **10** | **Is jealousy a sin?** | Unfinished Story |
| **11** | **Travelling in a company or alone?** | 215- 216*Topic 74* Is it better to travel with a tour guide? |
| **12** | **What person in history you would like to meet** | *Topic 89* What person in history you would like to meet? 251-252-253Bill Gates |
| **13** | **Do you agree that the face is the index of the mind?** | The face of Judas |
| **14** | **The power of appearance** | FrankensteinFrankenstein an Bioethics |
|  | Should one judge a person by external appearances? | *Topic 54* Should one judge a person by external appearances? 157*Topic 54* Appearance |
| **15** | **Is creative thinking an important skill to have?** | *Angels on the pin* by Alexander Calandra |
| **16** | **Is progress always good?** | *Topic 37* Is progress always good? 111*Topic 37* Is progress always good? 112Alfred Nobel |
| **17** | Should university students be required to attend classes? | *Topic 14* Should university students be required to attend classes? 55-56-57 |
| **18** | **What is most important skill a person should have?** | 122-123-124-125*Topic 42* What is a very important skill a person should learn? Teach me the art of small steps |
| **19** | **My formula for success** | *Topic 103* What characteristic makes people successful? 276*Topic 103* What characteristic makes people successful? 277 |
| **20** | **Should monarchy be abolished?** |  |
| **21** | **Is advertising good or bad for consumers?**  | Topic 145 pg 366Big Business |
| **22** | **Are parents best teachers?** | 5- 6-7-8-9*Topic 2* Are parents best teachers? Parables Prodigy son |
| **23** | **Is it good to adopt western cultural traditions blindly?** | *Topic 83* Is modern technology creating a single world culture? 237-238St Valentine  |
| **24** | **Is Globalization good or bad for our country?** | Topic 14 |
| **25** | **Should parents make decisions for their teenage children?** | *Topic 61* Should parents make decisions for their teenage children? 177-178 |
| **26** | **What is an important discovery in the last 100 years?**  | What is an important discovery in the last 100 years? 248-249 |
| **27** | **What characteristic makes people successful?** | *Topic 103* What characteristic makes people successful? 276-277 |
| **28** | **Which methods of learning are best for you?** | *108* The best way of learning 287*Topic 108* The best way of learning 288 |
| **29** | **Do you learn better by yourself or with a teacher?** |  *Topic 17* Do you learn better by yourself or with a teacher? 65 |
| **30** | **Is a College or University education is essential for getting a good job?** | *Essay resources guide* |
| **31** | **Homes chooling better than traditional schooling** | *Topic13* |
| **32** | **Should people satisfy with what they have?** | *Topic 122* Should people satisfy with what they have? 312 |
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| **34** | **Do clothes make a man?**  | *Topic 119* Do clothes make a man? 305306  |
| **35** | **Should higher education be available to all?** | *Topic 107* Should higher education be available to all? 285*Topic 107* Should higher education be available to all? 286 |
| **36** | **Should children start learning a foreign language early?** | *Topic 76* Should children start learning a foreign language early?221 |
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| **40** | **Can we trust first impressions?** | Can we trust first impressions? 309*Topic 121* Are first impressions trustworthy? 310 |
| **41** | **Should art and music be compulsory subjects?** | *Topic 125* Should art and music be compulsory subjects? 316-317-318 |
| **42** | **What is a very important skill a person should learn?** | 122 -123-124What is a very important skill a person should learn? 125*Topic 42* What is a very important skill a person should learn? |
| **43** | **Are difficult experiences valuable lessons for the future?** | *Topic 63* Are difficult experiences valuable lessons for the future? 183-184185 |
| **44** | **What is an important discovery in the last 100 years?** | *Topic 87* What is an important discovery in the last 100 years? 248*Topic 87* What is an important discovery in the last 100 years? 249 |
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 The Chair of Foreign Languages

Speaking Test

Grade 10

School 139 after K. Demirchian 2018-2019