

Culture Video Material

Contents

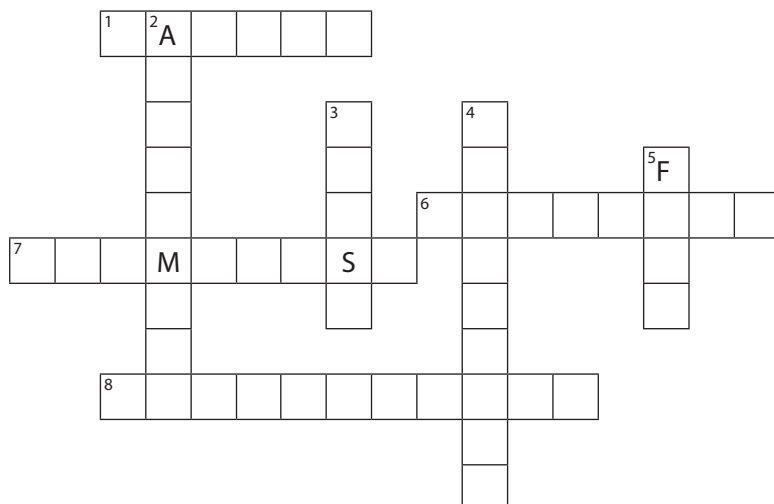
Culture video 1: Home	1–2
Culture video 2: Animals	3–4
Culture video 3: Language	5–6
General teaching notes	7
Video scripts	8–9
Answer key	10

1 Culture video worksheet

Home

Before you watch

1 Read the clues and complete the puzzle.



Across

- 1 A very old home where kings and queens live.
- 6 A home which only has one floor.
- 7 A home with lots of land and a large space for animals.
- 8 A very big house where rich people live.

Down

- 2 A home which is a small part of a larger building (US English).
- 3 A traditional home which stands alone or in a street with others.
- 4 A home which floats on a river or canal.
- 5 A home which is a small part of a larger building (British English).

2 Circle the correct words.

- 1 The UK has a population of around **10 / 60** million people.
- 2 London is the **smallest / largest** city in the UK.
- 3 Most people in **the UK / London** live in houses.
- 4 The river in London is called the **Thames / Medway**.
- 5 **Lighthouses / Houseboats** can be on rivers or canals.



Second viewing

5 Circle the correct words.

- 1 Pete lives on the **Thames / Tyne** river.
- 2 There is **a long / no** road to his home.
- 3 In **autumn / winter** it can get very cold on Pete's boat.
- 4 Pete **doesn't have to work / has to work** every day.
- 5 When it's really hot, Pete goes **fishing / swimming**.

6 Are the sentences T (true) or F (false)?

- 1 The other name for a houseboat is a narrowboat. T / F
- 2 There is no street lighting near Pete's home. T / F
- 3 Pete's houseboat is only four metres wide. T / F
- 4 Pete keeps his boat in the same place all the time. T / F
- 5 It doesn't get dark until about 10 pm in summer. T / F

While you watch



First viewing

3 What is the man's name?

- | | |
|--------|--------------------------|
| a Pete | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b Dave | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c Matt | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d Sam | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4 What is his favourite time of year?

- | | |
|----------|--------------------------|
| a spring | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b summer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c autumn | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d winter | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Final viewing

7 Answer the questions.

- 1 How long does it take Pete to walk to the town centre?

- 2 What are the two names for Pete's home?

- 3 How wide is Pete's home?

- 4 What happened last year which Pete thought was beautiful?

- 5 Why does Pete have to go?

After you watch

8 What can you remember? Look at the pictures. Match the sentences with the pictures. One sentence is not needed.

- 1 It's only two metres wide.
- 2 Pete lives on a narrowboat on the Thames.
- 3 In winter it can get really cold.
- 4 Last year it snowed and it was beautiful.
- 5 There is no street lighting at night.

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐


9 What do you know about homes in your country? Answer the questions.

- 1 What are typical homes in your country like?

- 2 What type of home do you live in?

- 3 Do you have a garden? What do you use it for?

- 4 Do you know anyone who lives in a very different type of home?

- 5 Where do you want to live when you are older?

HOMEWORK WEB QUEST



Choose a famous home to research:

- 10 Downing Street
- Longleat House
- Kelburn Castle
- Buckingham Palace

Use the internet and research your chosen famous home. Think about the following questions:

- Who built it and why?
- Who lived there in the past?
- Who lives there now?
- What happens at the home now?

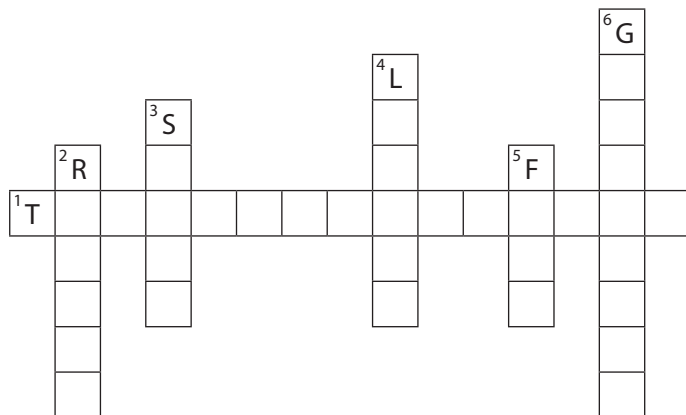
Use your information to write a presentation for your class. Include photos and pictures.

2 Culture video worksheet

Animals

Before you watch

1 Read the clues and complete the puzzle.



2 Circle the correct words.

- 1 A Labrador Retriever is a **breed** / **species** of dog.
- 2 If you are overjoyed about something, you are very **happy** / **sad**.
- 3 A peacock is a kind of **bird** / **cat**.
- 4 A pit pony is a kind of **horse** / **mouse**.
- 5 A coal mine is **above** / **below** ground.
- 6 A bridleway in England is where you can **walk** / **ride** a horse.

Across

- 1 A big poisonous spider that lives in Central and South America.

Down

- 2 A small animal with soft fur and long ears.
- 3 A long thin animal with no legs and a smooth skin.
- 4 A small animal with a long tail and rough skin.
- 5 An animal that lives in water and swims.
- 6 A small animal with fur and no tail.



Second viewing

5 Match the questions with the answers.

- 1 Which is the most popular breed of dog in the UK?
- 2 When is the Crufts Dog Show?
- 3 What pet does Bhajan have?
- 4 What is the RSPCA?
- a It's an animal charity.
- b It's in March.
- c He has a pet peacock.
- d It's the Labrador Retriever.

☐
☐
☐
☐

While you watch



First viewing

3 What is Crufts Dog Show?

- a It is a show where dogs perform in a circus. ☐
- b It is a show where people buy dogs. ☐
- c It is a show where people demonstrate their dog's abilities, talents and physical beauty. ☐

4 What is Battersea Dogs and Cats Home?

- a It is a place where abandoned dogs and cats go. ☐
- b It is a place where people live with their dogs and cats. ☐
- c It is a place where police keep dogs and cats which are waiting for their owners. ☐

6 Are the sentences T (true) or F (false)?

- 1 The RSPCA looks after pit ponies today. T / F
- 2 The police often use horses to control big numbers of people. T / F
- 3 Battersea Dogs and Cats Home tries to find people to adopt their animals. T / F
- 4 Buckingham Palace uses cats for ceremonial occasions. T / F



Final viewing

7 Complete the sentences with the numbers in the box.

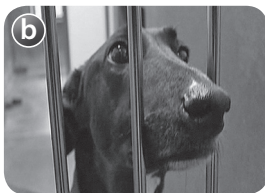
£1.9 billion	£100	50%	1.7 metres
8 million	1824	2.4 million	

- _____ of British homes have a pet.
- British people spend _____ on food for their animals.
- There are nearly _____ cats in the UK.
- The 'Best in Show' at Crufts wins _____.
- The RSPCA started in _____.
- _____ people regularly ride horses in the UK.
- The horses the police use are usually _____ tall.

After you watch

8 What can you remember? Look at the pictures. Match the sentences with the pictures. One sentence is not needed.

- I can see a cat called Lola.
- I can see a dog performing at Crufts.
- I can see a dog at Battersea Dogs and Cats Home.
- I can see Bhajan's peacock.
- I can see a snake.



<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

9 What do you know about animals in your country? Answer the questions.

- What animals do people have as pets in your country?

- Do you have a pet? If not, would you like a pet? Which pet do you have or would you like, if you would like one?

- What animal charities are there in your country? Which animals do they help?

- Are horses used for controlling big numbers of people or for ceremonial occasions in your country? Why/Why not?

HOMEWORK WEB QUEST



Choose an animal which could be a pet to research:

- terrapin
- iguana
- hamster
- canary

Use the internet and research your chosen animal.

Think about the following questions:

- What is the animal?
- What food does it eat?
- What exercise does it need?
- What sort of house does it need and what should there be in the house for the animal?

Use your information to write a presentation for your class. Include photos and pictures.

3 Culture video worksheet

Language

Before you watch

1 Complete the table with the words in the box.

Canada Celtic English French
Germany Scandinavia Wales Welsh

Places	Languages

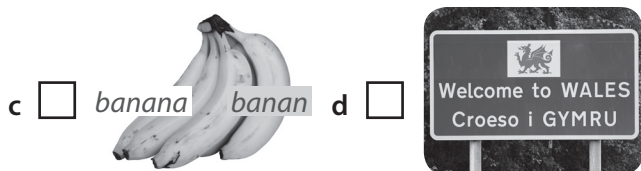
2 Circle the correct words.

- In the United Kingdom the official language is **English / Celtic**.
- The Vikings came from **Canada / Scandinavia**.
- Some people in Wales speak English and **Welsh / Gaelic**.
- In Scotland some people speak **Gaelic / French**.
- The official language in France is **Gaelic / French**.

While you watch

First viewing

3 Number the five items in the order you learn about them.



4 Who invaded Britain in 1066?

- a people from Germany
b people from Scandinavia
c people from France

☐
☐
☐

Second viewing

5 Choose the correct words.

- What is the most common language in the world?
a) Spanish b) English
- What language did people in Britain speak before the fifth century?
a) Welsh b) Celtic
- Who invaded Britain in the fifth century?
a) people from Germany b) people from France
- How many English words come from the French language?
a) a quarter of English words b) a third of English words

6 Are the sentences T (true) or F (false)?

- The word *coffee* comes from the Turkish language. T / F
- British and American English are very similar. T / F
- The Welsh language is very similar to English. T / F
- Gaelic is spoken all over the UK. T / F
- Chinese is used more than English on the internet. T / F



Final viewing

7 Answer the questions.

- 1 When the people from Germany invaded England what language did they speak?

- 2 Which language does the word *bungalow* come from?

- 3 What does the American English word *movie* mean?

- 4 Are signs in Wales written in Welsh or Welsh and English?

- 5 Where is Cornish spoken?

After you watch

8 What can you remember? Look at the pictures. Match the sentences with the pictures. One sentence is not needed.

- 1 This man speaks Gaelic.
- 2 He is a Viking preparing to fight.
- 3 This is a famous view in a Scottish city.
- 4 This tapestry shows the events of 1066.
- 5 This shows the differences between American and British English.



☐

☐

☐

☐

☐

9 What do you know about languages in your country? Answer the questions.

- 1 What is the official language of your country?

- 2 What languages do people speak in your country?

- 3 Do people speak different languages in different parts of the country?

HOMEWORK WEB QUEST



Choose a language to research. Here are some suggestions:

- A language spoken in your country
- A language that you speak
- A language that you are interested in

Use the internet and research your chosen language.

Think about the following questions:

- How many people in the world speak it?
- Where do people speak it?
- What other languages is it similar to?
- How many letters are in the alphabet?
- What are some common words in this language?
- What are some interesting facts about this language?

Use your information to write a presentation for your class. Include photos and pictures.

Before you watch

These activities are designed to introduce the key vocabulary before students watch the video. Allow students to complete these exercises individually and check answers once all students have finished.

While you watch

The comprehension activities are designed to check students' understanding of the key points in the text. They are split into three sections: First viewing, Second viewing and Final viewing. You should therefore allow enough time to play the video through three times.

First viewing

Make sure that all the students are quiet and settled before playing the video. Students watch the video all the way through and listen for the answers to the first two exercises. Space is provided on the worksheets for students to write their answers although you could do the questions orally in class.

Second viewing

Students watch the video again. They answer more detailed questions on the content. Don't check answers with the class until the Final viewing.

Final viewing

Students watch the video once more all the way through. They answer the final set of more detailed questions and check their answers to the questions they answered during the Second viewing. Check answers to Second and Final viewing questions with the class.

After you watch

These activities are designed to test what the students remember from the video and to encourage them to think about the topic in relation to their own country. Allow students to complete these exercises individually or in pairs and discuss the final questions orally as a class.

Homework

The homework exercises are designed to allow students to complete further research at home and extend the subject matter. Students should choose a topic and answer the questions given and also add further information where possible. Students can either present their information as a poster or as a presentation which can be done in front of the class.



Home

All over the world, there are people who live on houseboats. And in Britain there are people who live on boats on canals and rivers.

Pete lives on a narrowboat on the Thames. He lives 15 minutes' walk from the centre of a busy town but here on the river there is no road to his house and there is no street lighting at night.

Hi there. My name's Pete and I live here on my narrowboat, so come in and have a look around and make yourself at home. So, as you can see, it's just like a normal home.

Well, it is a little bit smaller. You can see why they are called 'narrowboats'. I mean, it's only two metres wide.

In winter it can get really cold on the boat but the fire's great. It gets so warm, I have to open the windows. Winter is my favourite time of the year. Last year it snowed and it was beautiful. I love the summer too, though. It means I can move the boat about a bit and go to different places. I still have to work every day but it doesn't get dark until 10 in the evening, so I can eat out, on top of the boat. And when it's really hot, I love to go for a swim.

I'd better go and turn the engine on. I'll see you later. I hope you liked the boat! Bye!

Animals

How many people do you know with a pet? While there are animal lovers all around the world, over 50 per cent of British homes have a pet and they spend over 1.9 billion pounds a year feeding them.

The most popular pet animals are cats and dogs. There are nearly eight million cats and over six million dogs in the UK. The most popular breed of dog in the UK is the Labrador Retriever, followed by the Cocker Spaniel, the Springer Spaniel and the German Shepherd.

I could walk out for two minutes and I could walk back in the room and my dogs are absolutely overjoyed to see me. They don't give me any trouble at all. They're always happy – and I just want to give them the best that I can.

This is my cat. Her name is Lola. She's one year old and I feed her twice a day.

Because people in the UK like dogs and cats so much, there are special shows where people come to look at animals. This is Crufts Dog Show that is held in March every year. Dogs compete to be the 'Best in Show'. The dogs can also take part in an agility course where they must run over different obstacles. The 'Best in Show' wins a cup and £100.

You know we've never done anything like this at Crufts, and this is absolutely amazing.

However, winning dogs can earn much larger sums of money advertising pet food.

Other popular pets in the UK include fish that are kept inside in tanks and outside in garden ponds, rabbits, guinea pigs and caged birds. There are lots of unusual pets, too! Some people in the UK keep snakes, lizards and even tarantula spiders as pets! This is Bhajan in Derbyshire, who shares his home with a pet peacock. The peacock appeared in his garden one day and Bhajan has been feeding it ever since.

He just came in one day out of nowhere. He seemed to like it here for some reason. I think it's probably all the food I give him free.

As well as looking after their own pets, many British people support charities that help protect animals throughout the UK. The most important animal charity is the RSPCA – the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This was founded in 1824 to improve the lives of working animals such as 'pit ponies' – horses that were used in coal mines. Nowadays they help look after all kinds of animals including pets, farm animals and animals in the wild.

In London, the Battersea Dogs and Cats Home looks after lost and abandoned dogs and cats. Battersea opened in 1860 and every year they take in 9,000 animals that they either find on the street or that the public bring them to look after. Battersea Dogs and Cats Home tries to find new homes for these animals but sometimes they are unable to find enough people to adopt them.

Horses are another important animal in British life and more than 2.4 million people regularly ride them in the UK. There are 32,000 kilometres of bridleways in Britain where people can ride and don't have to use busy roads. Apart from riding horses for pleasure, there are also lots of working horses in the UK. Horses are used by the army on ceremonial occasions such as this one at Buckingham Palace. A third of police forces keep horses and use them to control crowds at public events, protests and football matches. The events are often very busy, so the police only use very large animals that are around 1.7 metres in height.

Language

English is now the most common language in the world. It is the first language in the UK, Ireland, the USA, Canada, New Zealand and Australia. It is also the most popular second language, which means English is probably spoken by over one billion people around the world. But how did we arrive at the English we speak today?

The history of the English language begins in the fifth century with the invasion of Britain by three tribes from Germany – the Angles, Jutes and Saxons. The original language of Britain was an older European language called Celtic. Over time most of the Celtic speakers were forced into the north and west of the British Isles.

The invaders spoke a language called Anglo-Saxon and many of the most common words in English come from this. The Anglo-Saxon word *hus* became *house*, *scip* became *ship*, *cū* became *cow* and *cild* became *child*.

In the eighth and ninth centuries there were other invasions by the Vikings, from Scandinavia. These brought words like *knifr* or *knife*, *ægg* or *egg* and *kaka* or *cake* into the English language.

The last invasion of Britain was in 1066 when a French Duke, William of Normandy, landed at Hastings in the south of England. The Bayeux Tapestry shows the battle that followed. William's army won the battle and he became king of England.

After the invasion of 1066, a large number of French words became part of the English language, for example, *fruit*, *table*, *crocodile* and *invasion*. In fact, more than a third of English words come from French and it has been estimated that English-speaking people who have never learnt French already know 15,000 French words.

Today, English is also a mixture of words that come from Germany, Scandinavia and many other places too. The word *coffee*, for example, comes from the Turkish word *kahve*; *banana* is from West Africa *banan*; *pyjamas* is from the Hindi *peyjama* and *bungalow* is from the Urdu *bangalo*.

There are now even different kinds of English. Although American English – spoken in the USA and Canada – and British English are very similar, many words are different. In American English, a *motorway* is a *freeway*; a *shop* is a *store*; a *film* is a *movie* and *sweets* are *candy*. Some words in American English are now common in British English. For example, in Britain we often use the American term *train station* for a *railway station*.

Although there are English speakers in many parts of the world, it is not the only language spoken in many parts of Britain. Wales has its own language, Welsh, and all official signs in Wales are in both English and Welsh. The Welsh language is of Celtic origin, and is very different from modern English, and there are Welsh TV and radio channels. (*Welsh being spoken*)

In parts of Scotland another Celtic language, Gaelic, is spoken. Although it is not an official language of the United Kingdom, approximately 60,000 people in Scotland still speak Gaelic today. (*Gaelic being spoken*)

The far southwest of Britain, Cornwall, also has its own language, Cornish, which again is of Celtic origin.

Outside of the United Kingdom, the use of English is growing. It is the official language of the European Union and is used all over the world for air traffic control. Also, English is used more than any other language on the internet, ahead of Chinese.



Culture Video Answer key

Home

Before you watch

- 1 Across: 1 castle 6 bungalow
7 farmhouse 8 stately home
Down: 2 apartment 3 house
4 houseboat 5 flat

- 2 1 60 2 largest 3 the UK
4 Thames 5 Houseboats

While you watch

- 3 a Pete

- 4 d winter

- 5 1 Thames 2 no 3 winter
4 has to work 5 swimming

- 6 1 T 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T

- 7 1 15 minutes
2 houseboat / narrowboat
3 2 metres
4 It snowed.
5 He has to go and turn the engine on.

After you watch

- 8 1 b 2 a 3 c 4 d

- 9 *Students' own answers.*

Animals

Before you watch

- 1 Across: 1 tarantula spider
Down: 2 rabbit 3 snake 4 lizard
5 fish 6 guinea pig

- 2 1 breed 2 happy 3 bird 4 horse
5 below 6 ride

While you watch

- 3 c

- 4 a

- 5 1 d 2 b 3 c 4 a

- 6 1 F 2 T 3 T 4 F

- 7 1 50% 2 £1.9 billion 3 8 million
4 £100 5 1824 6 2.4 million
7 1.7 metres

After you watch

- 8 1 c 2 a 3 b 4 d

- 9 *Students' own answers.*

Language

Before you watch

- 1 Places: Canada, Germany, Scandinavia,
Wales
Languages: Celtic, English, French,
Welsh

- 2 1 English 2 Scandinavia 3 Welsh
4 Gaelic 5 French

While you watch

- 3 1 b 2 a 3 e 4 c 5 d

- 4 c

- 5 1 b 2 b 3 a 4 b

- 6 1 T 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 F

- 7 1 Anglo-Saxon 2 Urdu 3 film
4 Welsh and English
5 Cornwall (in the southwest of
England / the United Kingdom)

After you watch

- 8 1 – 2 a 3 d 4 b 5 c

- 9 *Students' own answers.*