

IBRIS

We know
books

**Philippa Bowen
Margherita Cumino**

CULTURAL **Links**

**An exploration of the
English-speaking world**

		FACTS AND FIGURES	
FILE	1 LANGUAGE	p. 5	Language then and now The history of English pp. 6-7 The spread of English pp. 8-9
FILE	2 IDENTITY	p. 17	Home The four nations pp. 18-19 National identity pp. 20-21 Britain, a cultural kaleidoscope pp. 22-23 America, a nation of immigrants pp. 24-25 The USA, a pluralist society pp. 26-27
FILE	3 ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES	p. 35	Countries, people and places The UK pp. 36-39 Ireland pp. 40-43 The USA pp. 44-47 Canada pp. 48-51 Australia pp. 52-55 New Zealand pp. 56-59 South Africa pp. 60-63 India pp. 64-67
FILE	4 FLASHBACK	p. 75	Historical landmarks Industrialization pp. 76-77 The Victorian Age pp. 78-79 Slavery pp. 80-81 The Great Depression pp. 82-83 South Africa and apartheid pp. 84-85 Northern Ireland – a troubled past pp. 86-87
FILE	5 PEOPLE AND LIFESTYLE	p. 93	Home and away 21 st century families pp. 94-95 Teenage lifestyles pp. 96-97 Time for sport pp. 98-99
FILE	6 EDUCATION	p. 107	At school Education in the UK pp. 108-109 School life in Britain pp. 110-111 Education in the USA pp. 112-113 School traditions pp. 114-115
FILE	7 INSTITUTIONS	p. 123	Political systems A parliamentary system: the UK pp. 124-125 The British monarchy pp. 126-127 A presidential system: the USA pp. 128-129 The President of the USA pp. 130-131

MAPS AND FAST FACTS		
	The UK	p. 135
	Ireland	p. 136
	The USA	p. 137
	Canada	p. 138

GLOBAL VIEW	WORD BANK
<p>English today English around the world pp. 10-11 English at work and play pp. 12-13 Varieties of English pp. 14-15</p>	<p>Languages and nationalities p. 16</p>
<p>Aspects of multiculturalism Food pp. 28-29 Festivals pp. 30-31 Music pp. 32-33</p>	<p>People and identity p. 34</p>
<p>A fragile world The environment pp. 68-69 Carbon footprint pp. 70-71 Endangered species pp. 72-73</p>	<p>Countries and places p. 74</p>
<p>Inequalities Poverty pp. 88-89 Fair trade pp. 90-91</p>	<p>Trade and industry p. 92</p>
<p>Global lifestyle The Internet pp. 100-101 Networking pp. 102-103 Global entertainment pp. 104-105</p>	<p>Free time activities p. 106</p>
<p>Wider experiences Student exchange programmes pp. 116-117 A gap year pp. 118-119 Education: a right for all pp. 120-121</p>	<p>School life p. 122</p>
<p>Political and economic integration The main EU institutions pp. 132-133</p>	<p>Government and politics p. 134</p>

Australia	p. 139
New Zealand	p. 140
South Africa	p. 141
India	p. 142



*Ornata pars:
meth the Segge of Thebes ful
to lde by John Lidgate yonke of
ynge it to ye castyls of Cambrny
his quod I. hys of yonre Emcesse
I eucede au. m to poure Compaune
and admirped. A tale for to tele
by hym what hath poure to compele
meue omr hose governance and ynde
eviduce here by fide
haryne*



Mr. WILLIAM
SHAKESPEARES
COMEDIES,
HISTORIES, &
TRAGEDIES.
Published according to the True Original Copies.



Language

FACTS AND FIGURES: Language then and now

- ▶ The history of English pp. 6-7
- ▶ The spread of English pp. 8-9

GLOBAL VIEW: English today

- ▶ English around the world pp. 10-11
- ▶ English at work and play pp. 12-13
- ▶ Varieties of English pp. 14-15

WORD BANK

- ▶ Languages and nationalities p. 16



The history of English

English is a Germanic language that originated from the dialects brought to Britain by invaders from north-west Germany and Denmark in the 5th century. One of these tribes was the Angles. Their dialect was called *Englisc* from which the word 'English' comes:



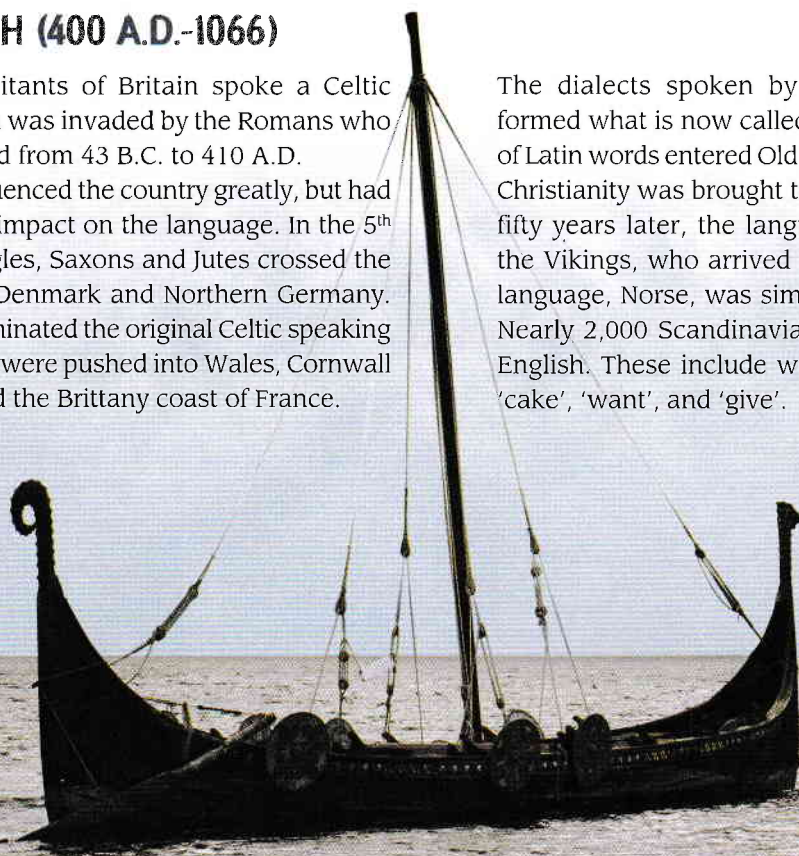
The development of English can be divided into three periods – **Old English** (or Anglo-Saxon; to 1066), **Middle English** (to about 1500), and **Modern English**.

OLD ENGLISH (400 A.D.-1066)

The early inhabitants of Britain spoke a Celtic language. Britain was invaded by the Romans who occupied the land from 43 B.C. to 410 A.D.

The Romans influenced the country greatly, but had little permanent impact on the language. In the 5th century A.D. Angles, Saxons and Jutes crossed the North Sea from Denmark and Northern Germany. The invaders dominated the original Celtic speaking inhabitants, who were pushed into Wales, Cornwall and Scotland and the Brittany coast of France.

The dialects spoken by the Germanic settlers formed what is now called **Old English**. Hundreds of Latin words entered Old English in 597 A.D. when Christianity was brought to Britain. A hundred and fifty years later, the language was influenced by the Vikings, who arrived from Scandinavia. Their language, Norse, was similar to modern Swedish. Nearly 2,000 Scandinavian words were added to English. These include words such as 'sky', 'leg', 'cake', 'want', and 'give'.



Warm up

1 What do you know about the English language? Answer the questions, then read the text and check your answers.

1 What language group does English originate from?

- Celtic Germanic
 Slavic Romance

2 Who had the most influence on English?

- the Romans the Celts
 the Anglo-Saxons

Reading

2 Tick (✓) these statements true (T) or false (F). Correct any false statements.

- 1 The Roman dialect formed the basis of Old English. T F
- 2 The Vikings had little impact on Old English. T F
- 3 In the 12th century, English was the language of the nobility. T F
- 4 Chaucer wrote in Middle English. T F
- 5 English has only incorporated words from European languages. T F
- 6 Thousands of new words are added every year. T F

MIDDLE ENGLISH (1066-1500s)

The Old English period ended with the Norman conquest in 1066. The Norman duke, William, beat the English king, Harold, at the Battle of Hastings. The Normans ruled in England for about 300 years and the language changed again. The Norman kings and the nobility spoke a variety of French. English continued to be the language of the common people. Most literature from this period was in Old French or Latin, but large numbers of Norman words were assimilated into Old English.

The Norman influence reinforced the continual evolution of the language and, by the end of the 14th century, the dialect of London was what we now call **Middle English**. In the early 1340s, the first great English writer, Geoffrey Chaucer, was born. His most famous book, *The Canterbury Tales*, is written in Middle English.

The Battle of Hastings.



The arrival of the Englishmen in Virginia.

MODERN ENGLISH (1500s-2000s)

The language evolved once more into **Modern English** from around the time of William Shakespeare in the 16th century. At that time England started an era of exploration and colonization. As a result many new words entered the language. Shakespeare himself used over 1600 new words in his plays, including *champion*, *gossip* and *drugged*. Over the centuries English has incorporated words from about 350 languages including Latin, Greek, French, German, Arabic, Hindi, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish and African languages.

Today English has one of the largest vocabularies in the world. The Oxford English Dictionary contains over 600,000 definitions and it is estimated that about 25,000 words are added to the language each year. The Global Language Monitor in Texas estimates that a new word is added every 98 minutes.

Listening

3a Match the English words to their language of origin.

rendezvous	1	a	German
bungalow	2	b	French
vigilante	3	c	Latin
graffiti	4	d	Hindi
magnanimous	5	e	Italian
waltz	6	f	Spanish

Speaking

4 Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions.

- Who / invade Britain in the 5th century?
- How / their dialect influence English?
- What other events / change Old English?
- What / happen in 1066? Why / be it important?
- Why / be Geoffrey Chaucer important?
- When / the language evolve into Modern English?

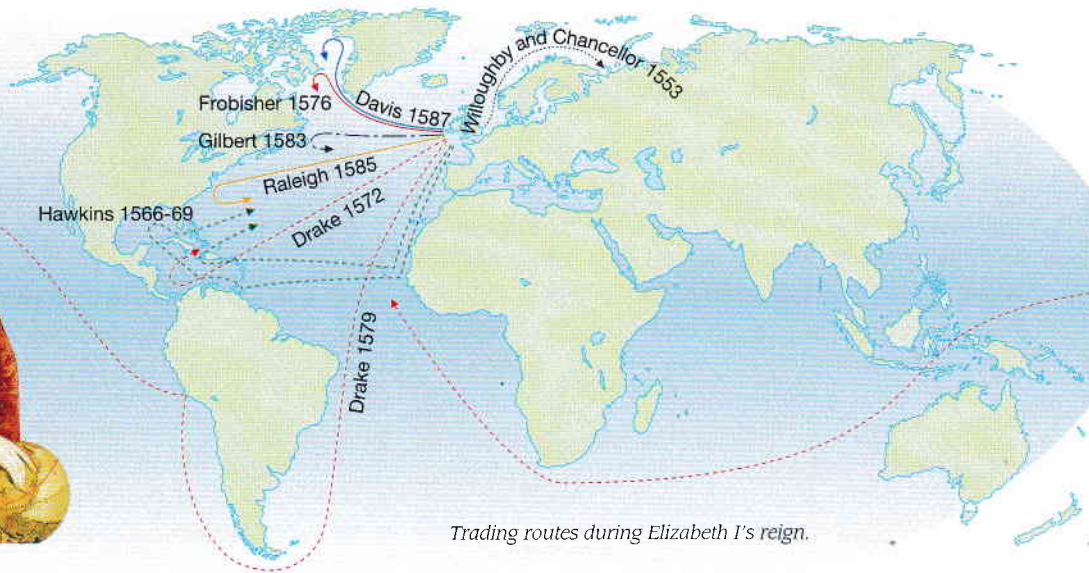
Writing

5 Use your answers to the questions in ex. 4 to write a summary of the history of English.

In the 5th century AD ...

The spread of English

English is used in many parts of the world for communication between people who speak different languages. To understand its importance and spread we need to look back in time.



Trading routes during Elizabeth I's reign.

THE NEW WORLD

Explorations

During the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) England became a strong and prosperous country. The Queen encouraged important sailors such as Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh to explore trading routes to the New World (north, central and south America) and the Caribbean. A new age of travel, trade and settlement started. This was the first step in the spread of English across the world.

Early American colonies

In 1620 a group of Puritans, known as the Pilgrim Fathers, left England to escape religious persecution. They settled in an area which they named New England. Over the next thirty years more than 250,000 British people followed them. North America was a British colony until the War of Independence in 1776. After that date America became an independent country, but kept English as its mother tongue.

ACTIVITIES

Warm up

1a Class discussion.

- Why do you think English is spoken in so many countries?
- What are the historical reasons for the spread?

1b Read the text and check your answers.

Reading

2 Why were these people important for the spread of English? Read these pages and find out.

- Queen Elizabeth I
- Sir Francis Drake
- Sir Walter Raleigh
- The Pilgrim Fathers
- James Cook
- Queen Victoria

Speaking

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions to complete the timeline.

Dates	Events
.....	Reign of Elizabeth I.
1620 left England to escape persecution.
1766 started.
.....	James Cook claimed Australia for Britain.
1788-1830 were sent to Australia.
1837-1901	Reign of

AUSTRALIA

A convict colony

English was exported to the other side of the world in 1770 when the British explorer James Cook claimed Australia for Britain. At first Australia was considered as a place to send convicts. This was because there was a lot of crime in Britain at the time and the prisons were full. Thousands of criminals were sent to Australia between 1788 and 1830 and the area where they first settled later became the city of Sydney. After 1830 British people began to emigrate to Australia in large numbers and English became Australia's mother tongue.



THE BRITISH EMPIRE

From Empire to Commonwealth

Throughout the 19th century English became an important language on every continent thanks to the enlargement of the British Empire. The Empire was

founded in the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901) and at its peak it covered a quarter of the earth's surface, including the countries of Canada, India, Nigeria, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. In the 20th century these countries gained their independence, but became part of the British Commonwealth. Most also maintained English as their first language.



Listening



4 Listen to the recording about Queen Victoria and complete the factfile.

Queen Victoria

Born in

Reigned from to

Main events during her reign:

1

2

3

Died in

Writing

5 Write a short biography of Queen Victoria. Use the factfile in ex. 4.

Queen Victoria was a very important British monarch. She was born in ...

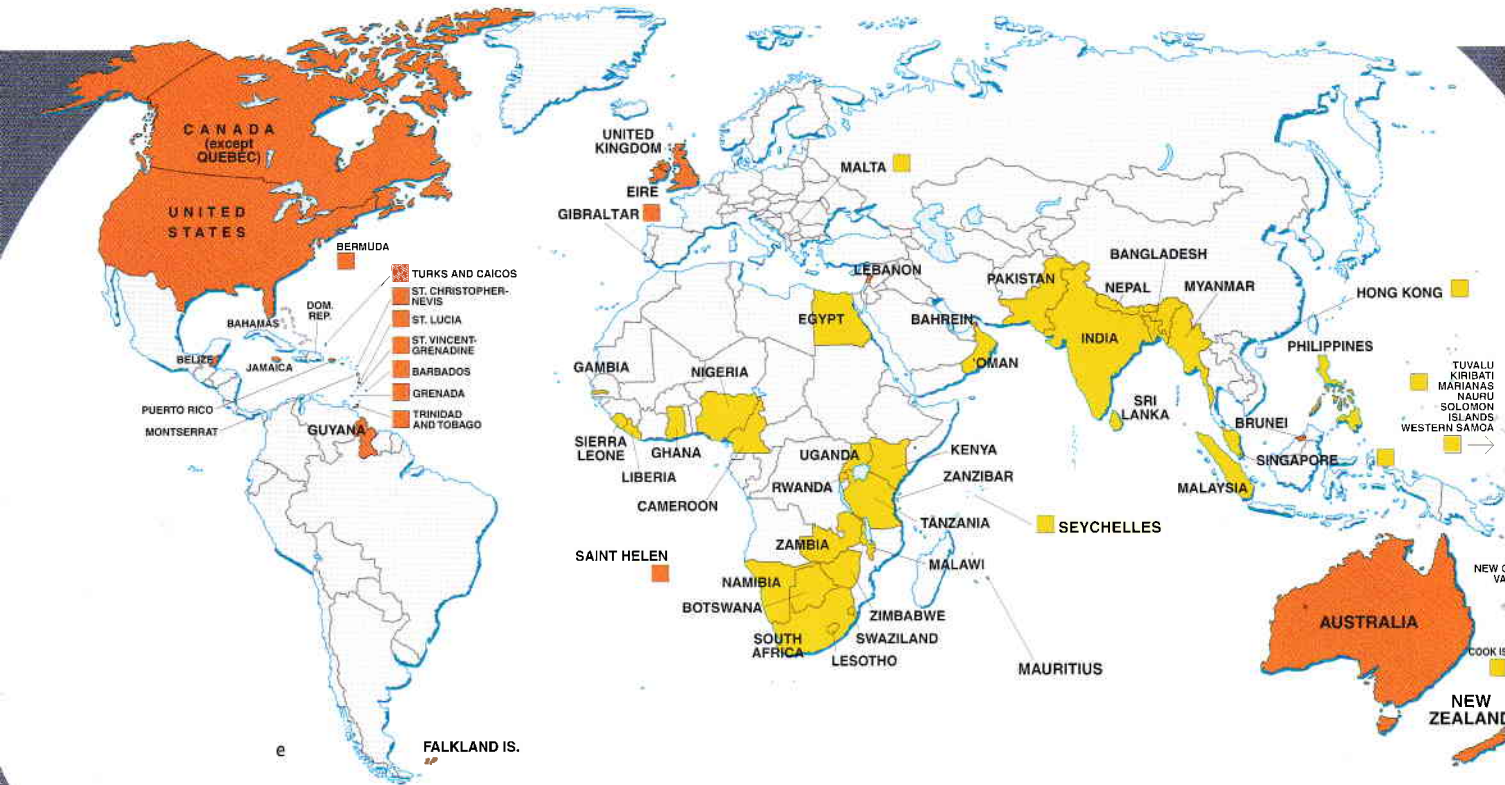
6 Find out more about one of these famous people and write a short biography.

- Queen Elizabeth I
- Sir Walter Raleigh
- Francis Drake
- James Cook

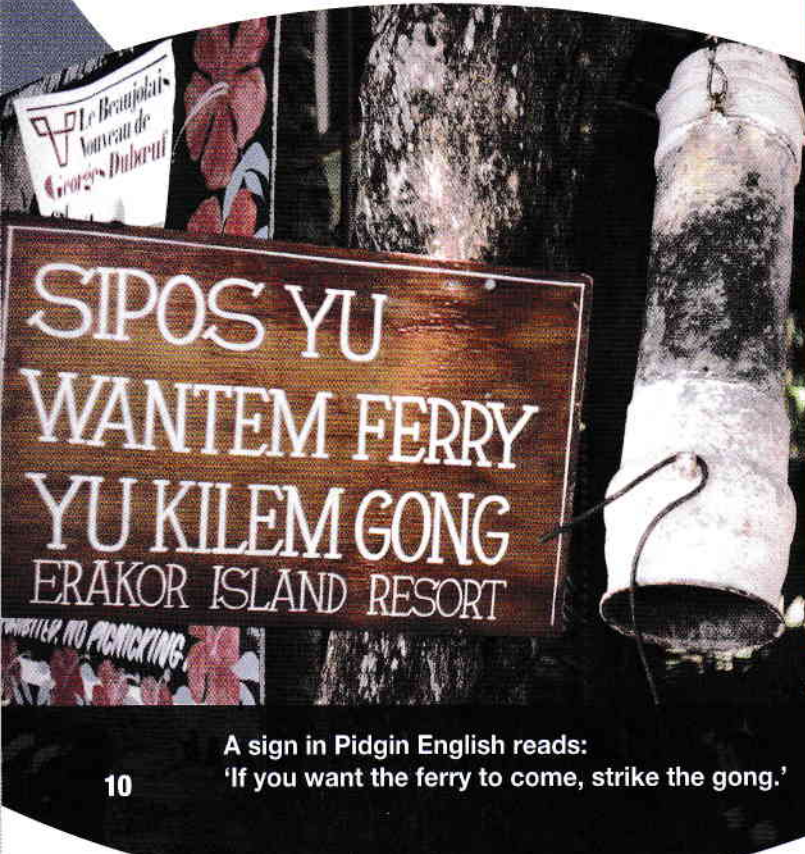
Links

- 'History timeline': UK, p. 37; USA, p. 45; India, p. 65
- 'The Victorian Age', pp. 78-79

English around the world



■ English as a first language
■ English as a second language



A sign in Pidgin English reads:
'If you want the ferry to come, strike the gong.'

MOST SPOKEN LANGUAGES IN THE WORLD	
Total number of language speakers (million) (first, second and foreign languages)	
English	1,800
Chinese (all dialects)	1,300
Hindi	829
French	600
Arabic	480
Spanish	450
Russian	285
Portuguese	235
Bengali	230
Indonesian/Malay	200

Number of languages spoken in the world: 6,909
Source: *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*.

قف

STOP

ENGLISH AROUND THE WORLD

- English is the first language in 36 countries including the USA, the UK, Canada, Australia, Ireland, South Africa and New Zealand.
- It is an official language in 34 countries.
- More than 1 billion people speak English as a second or foreign language.
- About 180 million students are currently learning English in China. Some experts estimate that, by the year 2025, nearly all Chinese people under the age of 25 will speak English.
- A lot of English dialects and English-based languages have developed around the world. These are often referred to as **creole languages** and **pidgins**.
- English words have also started to become part of other languages. Some experts think that 5% of the day-to-day French vocabulary now comes from English, creating an interlanguage called *Franglais*. Examples of *Franglais* words include *le snack bar*, *le sandwich*, *le jean*, *le weekend*.



禁止烧烤

NO BARBECUE



Did you know?

- Pidgin:** a simple form of English with simplified grammar and a limited number of words used together with words from the local language
- Creole:** a pidgin language which has become the mother tongue of a community. It is more complex than a pidgin.

ACTIVITIES

Warm up

1 Work in pairs. Answer these questions.

- What is the most spoken language in the world?
- What is the most widespread?

Reading

2 Read these pages and answer the questions.

- How many countries use English as the first or as an official language?
- How many people speak English as a second or foreign language?
- What are pidgin and creole forms of English?
- What is *Franglais*?

Speaking

3 Discuss the questions in class.

- Is English a compulsory school subject in your country now? How many years do school children have to study it?
- Do you think that by the year 2025 everybody under the age of 25 will speak English in your country? Why? Why not?

Listening



4 Listen to the speaker and complete the table with the missing information.

Country	Total No. of speakers	% of population
The United States	251,388,301
.....	90,000,000
The United Kingdom	98%
.....	45,900,000	52%
Canada	25,246,220

Writing

5 Imagine that you are planning a round-the-world trip and you want to visit countries where you can practice and improve your English.

- Select five countries that you would like to visit.
- Explain where you are going to go and why.

Links

- 'Varieties of English', pp. 14-15
- 'English-speaking countries', pp. 35-74