

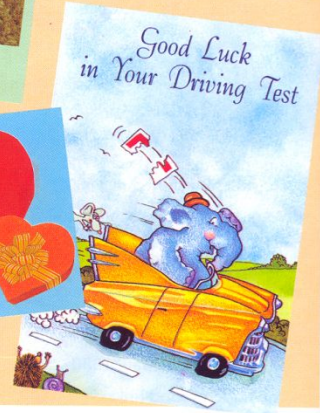
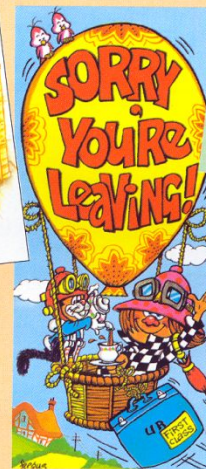
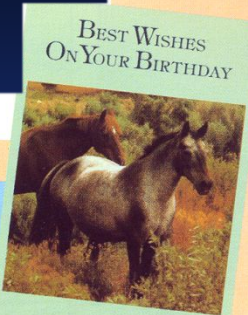
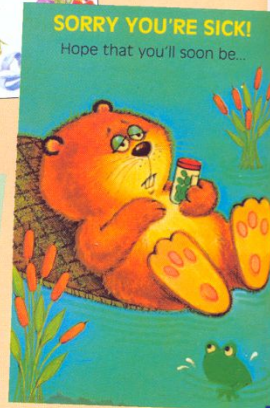
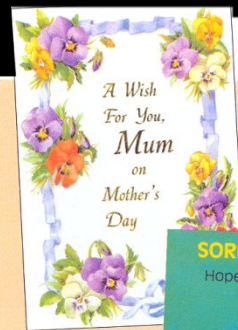


Britain in the World

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Customs and Habits

Cards and Celebrations



Occasions and celebrations –
When do the British send cards?

- birthdays
- Christmas
- Easter
- Valentine's Day (14 February)
- Mother's Day
- to say 'Thank you' to someone
- wedding anniversaries (the date someone got married)
- when someone passes an exam
- when someone passes a driving test
- when someone gets married (or, in recent years, engaged)
- when someone has a baby

A Sending you all my love on Valentine's Day

B With best wishes for your future

C Wishing you every success!

D Hope you have a very happy birthday

2 Match these inside messages (greetings) with the cards above.

E With lots of love on your special day

F Hoping you'll soon be well
Wishing you every happiness in your new home

G

Polite. Good manners in Britain

1. Queuing for a bus / in a shop.
2. Eating lunch in the street.
3. Giving up a seat on a bus.
4. Opening a present in front of the person who gives it to you.
5. Shaking hands every time they meet (more in business situations).
6. How women go to pubs.
7. Asking permission to leave the table after a meal.

Manners



Manners

Rude. Bad manners in Britain

1. Smoking in public places (now).
2. Jumping the queue for a bus/ in a shop.
3. Taking off their shoes when entering a house .
4. Kissing on meeting (apart from a close family member).
5. Making telephone calls in other peoples houses without permission.
6. Staring at strangers .





Holidays

Bank (Public) Holidays

New Year's Day

Good Friday

Easter Monday

May Day Bank Holiday

Spring Bank Holiday

August Bank Holiday

Christmas Day

Boxing Day

Festivals and Celebrations

St. Valentine's Day

Pancake Day

Mothering Day

April Fool's Day

Halloween

Guy Fawkes's Day

Meals in Britain

Food and Drink

MEALS IN BRITAIN

The Health Education Authority asked a number of people in Britain what sort of meals and snacks they eat regularly. Here are the most common replies to the survey.

BREAKFAST



The most popular choices are:
a bowl of cornflakes and a cup of tea
a bowl of muesli and fresh orange juice
a piece of toast with marmalade
a yoghurt and fresh fruit with black coffee or tea.



The traditional British breakfast is a cooked meal of bacon, eggs and sausages, preceded by cereal or fruit and followed by toast. Nowadays, this large meal is served mainly in hotels and is very popular with foreign visitors. Britons may eat this big



breakfast at weekends or on special occasions but prefer a smaller, healthier meal to start a normal day.

SNACKS AND LUNCHES

Lunch is a light meal and is eaten at school or work. Lunch takes 30–40 minutes. Some offices have installed a microwave oven for employees to use. Popular lunches are:

- a salad or a sandwich
- a baked potato
- beans on toast.



Snacks are very popular in Britain and many people frequently eat snacks between meals. Schools and workplaces may also sell snacks such as crisps, chocolate, sweets and biscuits. Instant snacks are the fastest-growing sector of the food

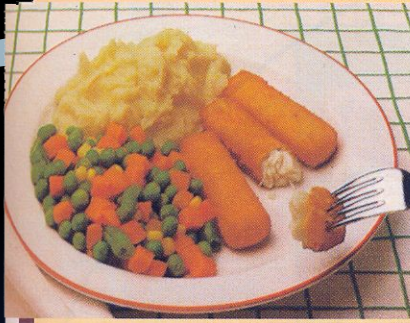


market; 5.5 million packets of crisps are sold every year. British kids eat more sweets than any other nationality. Biscuits, chocolates and sweets worth more than £5 billion were sold in Britain in 1990.

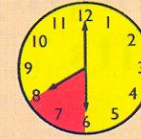


Meals in Britain

DINNER AND TAKE-AWAYS



Dinner is usually the main meal of the day and consists of two courses – meat or fish and vegetables followed by a dessert or pudding. Pre-packed or pre-cooked convenience foods are especially popular. £3,000 million of frozen foods are sold in an average year. Sixty per cent of British homes use a microwave oven for cooking.



In recent years, foreign foods have become a regular part of the British diet. Indian, Italian and Chinese dishes are particularly popular for evening meals. Most

supermarkets sell a range of pre-packed meals to be heated in the microwave.

Take-aways became extremely popular in the 1980s. The traditional British take-away is fish and chips eaten with salt and vinegar and served in an old newspaper. Most towns and cities now offer a wide range of take-away meals, from American-style hamburgers to Turkish kebabs. Many families prefer to eat take-



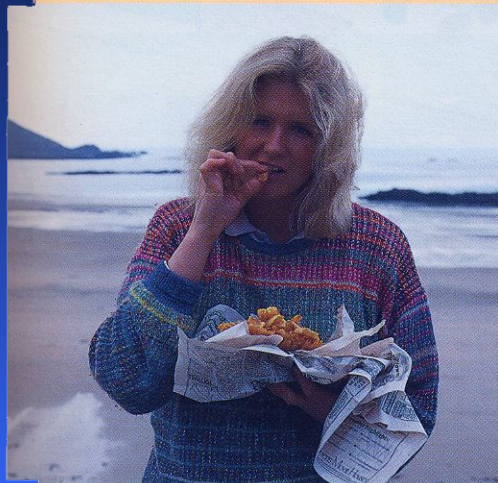
away food for dinner instead of cooking, and it is not unknown for people to buy a take-away after a visit to the pub or after a night out – in addition to dinner!

The British are famous for their love of sweet things, and afternoon tea with sandwiches, scones, jam and several different kinds of cake was once a traditional custom. Like the English cooked breakfast, it is now more often found in



teashops and hotels than in private homes, and you can buy special guidebooks

to tell you where the best afternoon teas are served. Most working people do not have tea as an afternoon 'meal', but they do have a short break in the middle of the afternoon for a cup of tea. Tea is often also drunk with lunch and dinner.



Changing Habits

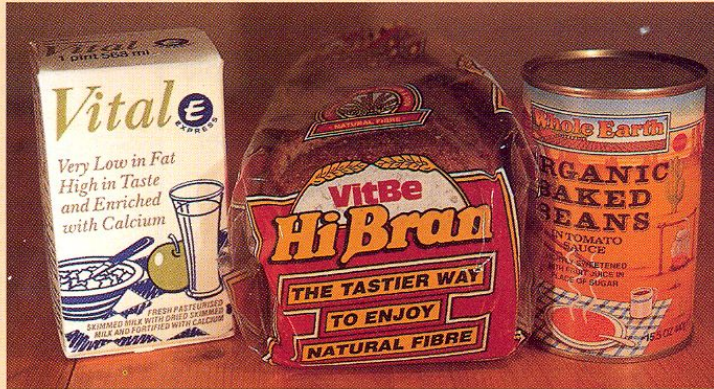
Food and Drink



Changing Habits

1 Since the 1970s eating habits in Britain have undergone a change. People have been encouraged by doctors, health experts and government advertisements to eat less fat and more fibre. Fat is believed to be one of the major causes of obesity and heart disease. Forty per cent of adults in Britain are overweight, and Britain has one of the highest death rates due to cardiovascular disease in the world. High fibre foods and low fat foods can now be found in all shops and supermarkets.

CHANGING HABITS - THE NUTRITION REVOLUTION

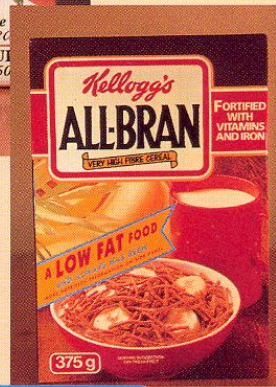


2 Britons have also become more aware of calories, the energy value of food. Some people count the number of calories they eat every day, so that they can try to take in fewer calories and lose weight. This is called a calorie-

controlled diet. Manufacturers are increasingly producing special foods with fewer calories for slimmers. One of the fastest-growing sectors of the food market in Britain today is slimming foods.

3 Food manufacturers have started to help the general public to make more informed choices about what they eat. Most food packaging gives information about the content of the food, and the ingredients are listed by law. This sophisticated information service has made British people

more aware of what they are putting in their mouths.

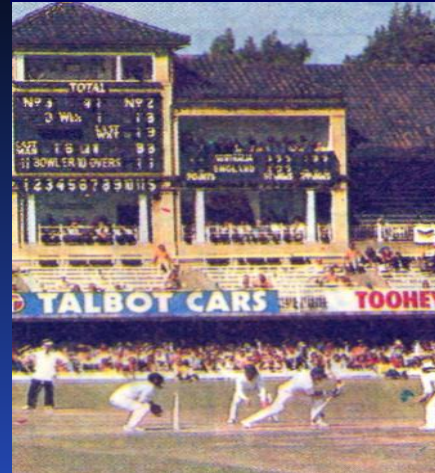


Sports in Britain

Football



Cricket



Lawn tennis



Table tennis



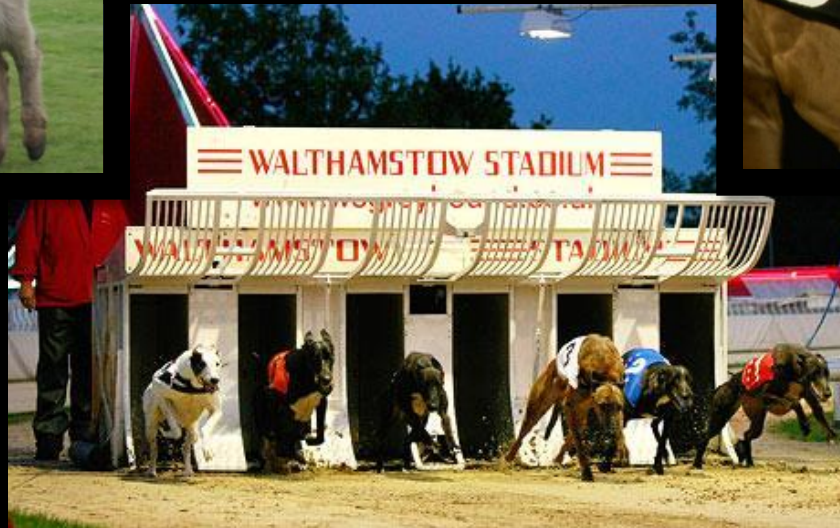
Oxford- Cambridge boat race



Rugby



Races: motor car racing
donkey racing
horse racing
dog racing



Round Britain Quiz

1. Who came to Britain first?

a) Vikings b) Saxons c) Celts

2. What country from the British Empire was called the "Jewel in the Crown"?

a) China b) India c) Egypt

3. How many countries are there in Great Britain?

a) four b) two e) three

4. Who called Britain a "precious stone set in the silver sea"?

a) W. Shakespeare b) R. Burns c) Ch. Dickens

5. What is the climate in Britain like?

a) tropical b) changeable c) Arctic

6. Which is the longest river in Britain?

a) the Thames b) the Severn c) the Avon

7. What city is the capital of Great Britain?

a) Belfast b) Cardiff c) London

8. What is the nickname of London's Underground?

a) the Tube b) the Channel c) the Tunnel

9. What place is the official home of the Queen?

a) Windsor Castle b) Buckingham Palace c) Edinburgh Castle

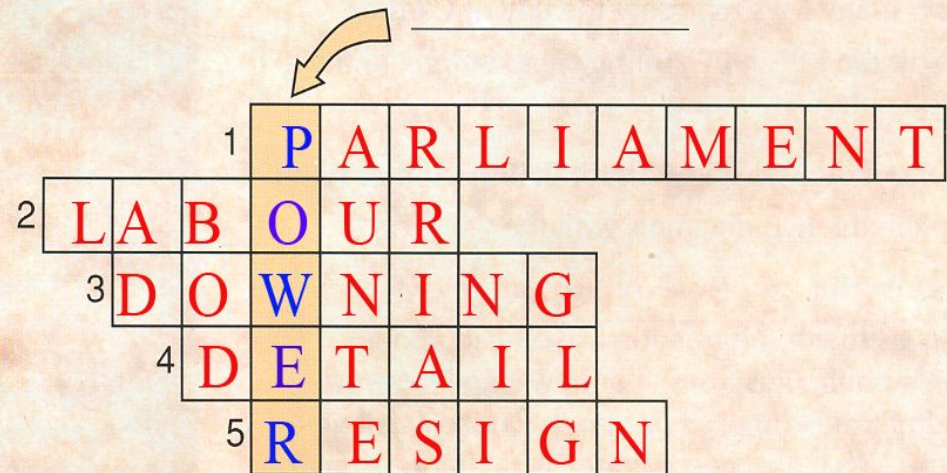
Keys

- 1) - c
- 2) - b
- 3) - c
- 4) - a
- 5) - b
- 6) - d
- 7) - c
- 8) - a
- 9) - b
- 10) - power

The Prime Minister's Puzzle

- 1 The Prime Minister answers questions here twice a week.
- 2 The opposition party in 1992
- 3 The most famous street in British politics
- 4 Cabinet discussions must remain this for 30 years.
- 5 A minister who cannot agree with the rest of the Cabinet in public must do this.

The mystery word is _____



Views of Britain

The Official View

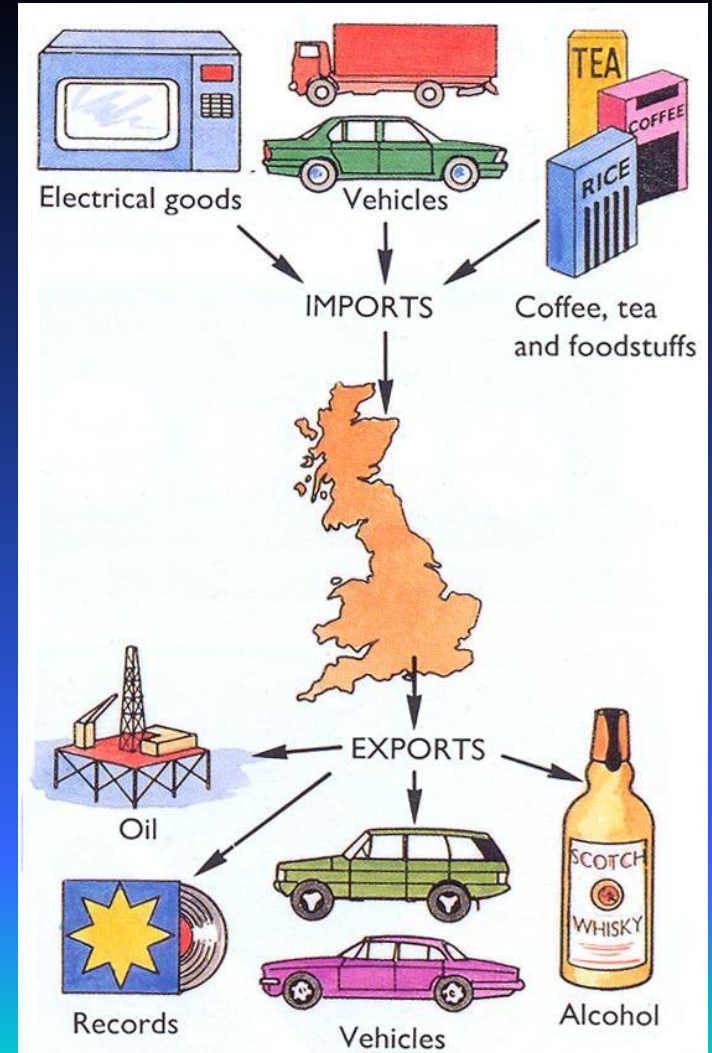
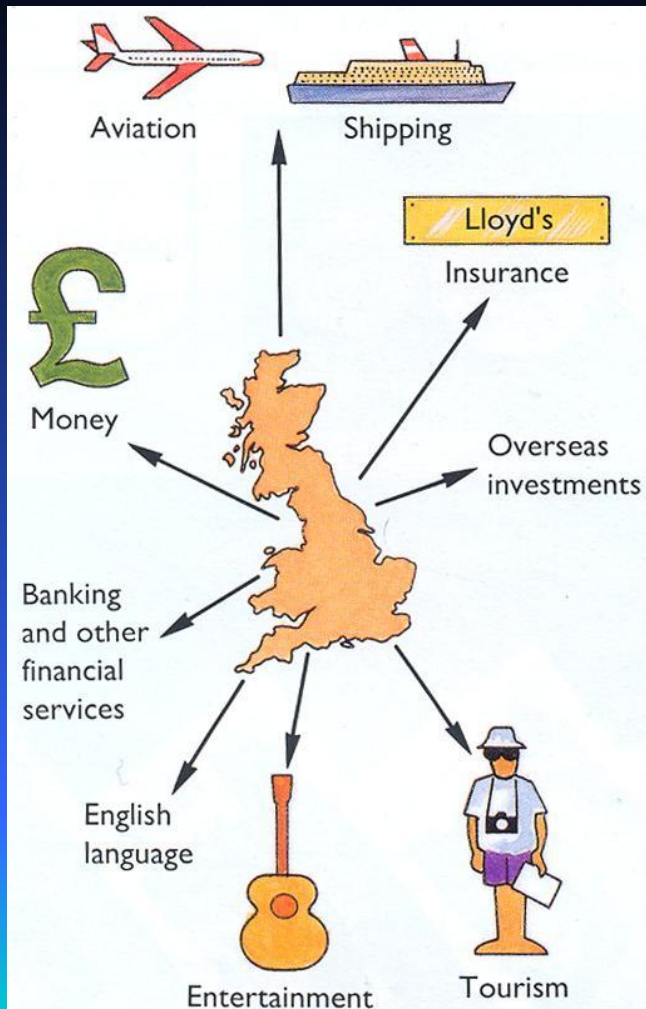
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What would the British government like you
to think about Britain?

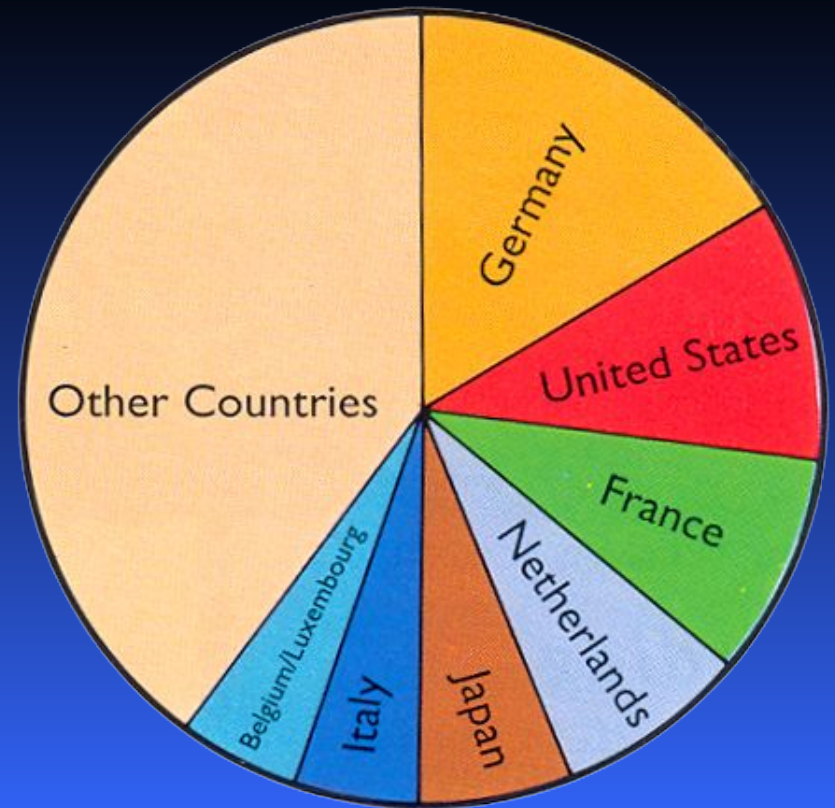
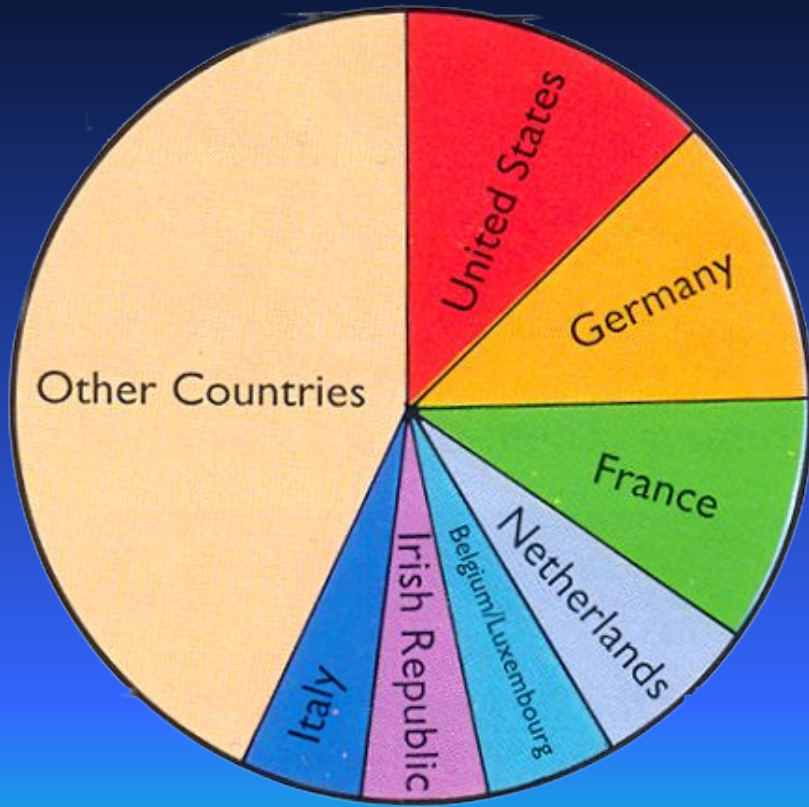
Britain's Trade

A visible export

An invisible export



Britain's Trade



The Tourist Authority's Views

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The Edinburg Festival

The Jorvik Viking Centre

The National Railway Museum in York

The National Museum of Photography in Britain

The Royal Marine Museum at Portsmouth

«Cadbury World» in Britain

The Tourist Authority's Views

I. What attracts tourists to Britain?

II. Finish the sentences:

- 1) If you are interested in history...
- 2) If you are fond of sports...
- 3) If you are a nature lover...
- 4) If you are crazy about taking pictures...
- 5) If you admire music...
- 6) If you have a sweet tooth...
- 7) If you enjoy travelling by ship...
- 8) If you prefer trains...

Some useful phrases for tourists:

- Well, you see...
- I am fond of...
- I am interested in...
- I am keen on...
- Can you give me a piece of advice?
- What can you advise me to visit?

For agents:

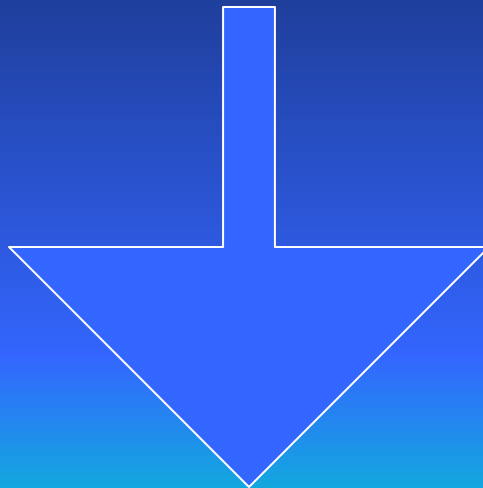
- If you are... you can V, because it is...
- You will enjoy...
- If I were you, I would V...

If you were in GB what places would you like to visit? Think of it, write down your ideas and tell us. Use the structure:

If I had a chance, I would...



**Many of us want things we can't
have. What has the character of
this poem never done?**

Use the right form of the words below.



be study be be eat be
kiss have read be
hear watch learn be see spend
be sail be drink drive

Present Perfect

have  + V₃
has 

He's never _____ to Athens and he's never _____ to Rome,
He's only _____ the Pyramids in picture books at home,
He's never _____ across the sea or _____ inside the plane,
He's always _____ his holidays in Brighton in the rain.

He's never _____ foreign food or _____ in a foreign bar,
He's never _____ a foreign girl or _____ a foreign car,
He's never _____ to find his way in a country he doesn't
know,
He's always _____ just where he is and where he'll never go.

He's _____ travel books by writers who have _____ to
Pakistan,
He's _____ people telling stories of adventures in Iran,
He's _____ TV documentaries about China and Brazil,
But he's never _____ abroad himself; it's making him feel ill.

He's _____ several languages like Hindi and Malay,
He's _____ lots of useful sentences he's never _____ able to
say,

The furthest place he's ever _____ was to the Isle of Man
And that was full of tourists from Jamaica and Japan.

He's never been to Athens and he's never been to Rome,
He's only seen the Pyramids in picture books at home,
He's never sailed across the sea or been inside the plane,
He's always spent his holidays in Brighton in the rain.

He's never eaten foreign food or drunk in a foreign bar,
He's never kissed a foreign girl or driven a foreign car,
He's never had to find his way in a country he doesn't know,
He's always been just where he is and where he'll never go.

He's read travel books by writers who have been to Pakistan,
He's heard people telling stories of adventures in Iran,
He's watched TV documentaries about China and Brazil,
But he's never been abroad himself; it's making him feel ill.

He's studied several languages like Hindi and Malay,
He's learnt lots of useful sentences he's never been able to
say,

The furthest place he's ever been was to the Isle of Man
And that was full of tourists from Jamaica and Japan.

