

Oral 10 (for substitute teacher David)

Oral English (slide #1)

No narrative.

For this class (slide #2)

For "for this class" point-form text

"Today we'll talk about England. More specifically, we'll discuss:"

- Englands population and weather.
- Ethnicity and immigration to England.
- Iconic English food.
- The British monarchy.
- Famous British landmarks.

"We'll also do some pronunciation practice, word stress practice, and play a game if there's time."

England Introduction

England is in the southern part of the island of Great Britain and is one of the four countries in the United Kingdom. It has land borders with Scotland in the north and Wales in the west, and it is surrounded by the North Sea and the English Channel. The capital city, London, is not only an important cultural and financial center but also the capital of the UK. The main language spoken in England is English. The country has a long history, from leading the British Empire to making important contributions to science, literature, and law. England has a government system with a king or queen and a parliament that makes laws. Famous places like the Tower of London, Stonehenge, Buckingham Palace, and the Houses of Parliament

show England's mix of history and modern life, making it a popular place for visitors.

Population and weather (slide #3)

England is part of the United Kingdom (UK), alongside Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. It is located in the southern part of the island of Great Britain, bordered to the north by Scotland and to the west by Wales. Together, these three countries share the island, while Northern Ireland is across the Irish Sea on the island of Ireland. London, the capital of England, is also the capital of the UK. Each country has its own unique identity, traditions, and government, but they are united under the British monarchy and parliament.

Population of England

England, the largest country in the United Kingdom, is home to about **56 million people**, making it one of the most densely populated countries in Europe. This population is a blend of diverse cultures and traditions, all contributing to its rich history and vibrant modern life.

England's cities are at the heart of its identity.

- **London**, the capital, is the largest city, with a population of approximately **9 million**. It's a global hub for finance, culture, and history.
- **Birmingham**, in the Midlands, comes next, housing around **1.1 million people**, renowned for its industrial heritage.
- **Manchester**, a city of about **550,000**, is famous for its music, sports, and innovation.
- **Liverpool**, with a population close to **500,000**, is the birthplace of The Beatles and a thriving port city.
- **Leeds**, also at around **500,000**, is known for its shopping districts and universities.

Weather Throughout the Year

Let's talk about England's weather, which is often a topic of conversation among locals. England experiences a **temperate maritime climate**.

- Winters are mild, with temperatures typically ranging from **1°C to 7°C**. Snow is rare but possible.
- Summers are moderate, with average temperatures between **15°C and 25°C**, though heatwaves do occur occasionally.
- Spring and autumn bring mild temperatures and occasional rain, with spring offering bursts of sunshine and blooming flowers. Rain is a common feature year-round, but it adds to the country's lush green landscapes.

Ethnicities & Immigration (slide #4)

Immigration has been a defining feature of England's history and continues to shape its identity today. As part of the United Kingdom, England is one of the world's leading destinations for immigrants, attracting people from diverse backgrounds seeking economic opportunities, education, or refuge. In recent years, immigration has been significant, with over 1.2 million arrivals in the UK in the year ending June 2023. This has contributed to England's status as one of the most multicultural regions in Europe.

England has consistently drawn immigrants from around the globe. Historically, waves of migration were influenced by the expansion of the British Empire, economic growth, and periods of political instability in other parts of the world. Today, people from countries like India, Pakistan, Poland, Nigeria, and China make up significant portions of England's immigrant population. Many arrive for work or to study, while others seek safety and stability as asylum seekers or refugees. The UK ranks fifth globally in terms of the number of immigrants, following the United States, Germany, Saudi Arabia, and Russia.

Current ethnic demographics:

- **White ethnic groups** still form the majority at 81.7%, with White British making up 74.4% of the population.
- **Asian communities**, including Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Chinese groups, make up 9.3% of the population.

- **Black ethnic groups**, including African and Caribbean communities, account for 4%.

Iconic English Dishes (slide 5)

England's food traditions include many hearty and well-loved dishes that are popular with both locals and visitors. One of the most famous is **Fish and Chips**, which features crispy battered fish, usually cod or haddock, served with thick-cut fried potatoes. It is often enjoyed with mushy peas, tartar sauce, or a splash of vinegar and is a favorite in seaside towns and takeaways. Another well-known dish is the **Full English Breakfast**, a filling morning meal that includes eggs, bacon, sausages, baked beans, grilled tomatoes, mushrooms, black pudding, and toast. This breakfast is a classic choice in pubs and cafes across the country.

The **Sunday Roast** is another important English tradition, where families gather to enjoy roasted meat, such as beef, chicken, lamb, or pork, served with crispy roast potatoes, vegetables, gravy, and the famous **Yorkshire Pudding**. For a more everyday meal, **Shepherd's Pie** and **Cottage Pie** are very popular. These dishes have minced meat—lamb for Shepherd's Pie and beef for Cottage Pie—cooked with vegetables and gravy, then topped with mashed potatoes and baked in the oven.

Lastly, the **Cornish Pasty** is a traditional pastry filled with beef, potato, swede, and onion. It was originally made for miners in Cornwall to take as a portable meal. Today, it is enjoyed all over England and is loved for being both tasty and easy to eat. These dishes show the rich variety of flavors in England's food culture.

The British Monarchy (slide 6)

Introduction

The British monarchy is one of the most well-known institutions in the world and is an important part of England's history and culture. It has existed for over a thousand years and serves as a symbol of stability and tradition in a fast-changing world.

A Constitutional Monarchy

Today, the monarchy follows a **constitutional system**, meaning that while the monarch is the official Head of State, their role is mostly symbolic and ceremonial. The government is run by the **Prime Minister** and Parliament. Over time, the monarch's absolute power has decreased, with key events like the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 and the Glorious Revolution in 1688 helping to shape this system.

The Role of the Monarch

The monarch, **King Charles III**, has several key responsibilities:

1. The monarch represents stability and unity in the nation, acting as a non-political figurehead that brings people together across different groups.
 2. The monarch opens and closes Parliament, with ceremonies like the **State Opening of Parliament**.
 3. The monarch also meets with foreign leaders and ambassadors, helping to build international relationships.
 4. Members of the royal family take part in many public events, charity activities, and national celebrations, such as **Trooping the Colour** and **Remembrance Day services**.
 5. The monarch is also the Supreme Governor of the Church of England, showing the historic link between the Crown and the Anglican Church.
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King Charles III's Reign

King Charles III became king in **2022** after the long 70-year reign of **Queen Elizabeth II**, who was deeply respected around the world. His reign represents a new period, with efforts to **modernize the monarchy**, address current issues like climate change, and promote inclusivity.

Charles III is well-known for supporting environmental causes and charity work through groups like **The Prince's Trust**, which has helped millions of young people. His dedication to these causes shows how the monarchy is adapting to meet the needs of today's society.

English landmarks (slide 7)

"England is a country full of history, culture, and beauty, where every corner has a story to tell. From ancient monuments that remind us of the past to royal palaces that are still in use today, there's so much to explore. Let's take a journey through some of England's most famous and interesting places, and discover what makes them unique."

Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament (slide 8)

Standing tall on the north side of the River Thames, Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament are famous symbols of London and the British government. Big Ben, often used to describe the clock tower at the Palace of Westminster, is well-known around the world for its size and accuracy.

The Houses of Parliament, also known as the Palace of Westminster, serve as the place where the United Kingdom's government meets. This historic building is where the House of Commons and the House of Lords gather to discuss and pass laws. Its beautiful Gothic-style design adds to its impressive appearance, with detailed decorations and tall spires that attract visitors from around the world.

Big Ben is especially striking at night when its clock faces are lit up, creating a lovely view alongside the Thames. Together, Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament represent the heart of British government and culture, making them a must-see for anyone visiting London.

Buckingham Palace (slide 9)

A symbol of royal history and tradition, Buckingham Palace is the official home of the British king or queen in London. Located in Westminster, it has been an important place for the monarchy since Queen Victoria made it her home in 1837.

The palace is known for its amazing design and large gardens, as well as its role in important ceremonies and royal events. Its front gates and balcony are famous worldwide, often shown during major royal occasions, such as Trooping the Colour and royal weddings.

One of Buckingham Palace's most popular attractions is the Changing of the Guard ceremony, a traditional display of military precision and pride that brings thousands of visitors. Buckingham Palace remains a strong symbol of British history and the lasting presence of the monarchy.

Stonehenge (slide 10)

Stonehenge, a fascinating site on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire, is one of the oldest and most interesting places in England. With its large circle of stones built over 4,000 years ago, this UNESCO World Heritage Site gives a look into life in ancient times.

The purpose of Stonehenge has puzzled historians and archaeologists for hundreds of years. Some believe it was an ancient ceremonial or religious site, while others think it may have been used to watch the movements of the sun and stars. The way the stones are positioned to align with the summer and winter solstices supports this idea.

Stonehenge is very important culturally and continues to attract visitors from all over the world, especially during solstices when modern-day Druids and other groups gather to celebrate. Its mysterious nature, combined with the beauty of the surrounding landscape, makes Stonehenge a lasting symbol of England's ancient history.

Tower of London (slide 11)

Built as a stronghold by William the Conqueror in 1066, the Tower of London has stood through the ages along the Thames in central London. It has served many purposes over the centuries, including as a royal home, prison, armory, and treasury.

This medieval castle is perhaps most famous for its role as a prison, holding notable figures such as Anne Boleyn and Guy Fawkes. Its dark history has earned it a reputation as a place of mystery and legend, including stories of ghostly sightings. The White Tower, the central structure, is a remarkable example of Norman architecture and contains interesting historical items.

Today, the Tower is best known as the home of the Crown Jewels, a dazzling collection of objects still used in royal ceremonies. Visitors are also welcomed by the Yeoman Warders, or "Beefeaters," who guard the Tower and share its rich history through entertaining tours. The presence of the iconic ravens, believed to protect the monarchy, adds to the unique atmosphere of the site. The Tower of London stands as a testament to England's complex and colorful history, drawing millions of visitors each year.

The White Cliffs of Dover (slide 12)

Rising high above the southeastern coast, the White Cliffs of Dover are one of England's most beautiful natural sights. These bright white chalk cliffs rise high above the English Channel, their brilliant color representing both beauty and strength. They have long been seen as a natural protector of England, offering a dramatic view to those arriving by sea.

Rich in history and cultural meaning, the cliffs have been an important symbol of England's identity, especially during times of war. During World War II, they were used as a lookout point and a strong reminder of the country's defense against invasion. Their fame is remembered in literature, music, and art, including the famous wartime song (*There'll Be Bluebirds Over*) *The White Cliffs of Dover*.

The cliffs are part of the Kent Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and are popular for walking trails that provide amazing views of the Channel and, on clear days, the coast of France. As a natural wonder and a symbol of England's strong spirit, the White Cliffs of Dover continue to attract visitors from around the world.

Windsor Castle (slide 13)

Located in Berkshire, Windsor Castle is one of England's most historic places and still an active royal home. It is the oldest and largest castle in the world still being lived in, and it has been a royal home for over 1,000 years, starting when it was built by William the Conqueror in the 11th century. Today, it is still a working royal residence and a favorite home of the British monarch.

The castle is famous for its beautiful design, which combines medieval, Georgian, and Victorian styles. Its main feature is St. George's Chapel, a great example of

Gothic design and the site of royal weddings and burials, including that of Queen Elizabeth II. The State Apartments are richly decorated with artworks from the Royal Collection and are a major highlight for visitors.

Windsor Castle is also a symbol of the monarchy's history and tradition. It is used for important state events, such as banquets and official ceremonies. The Changing of the Guard ceremony at Windsor is another popular event that attracts visitors from all over the world.

Surrounded by lovely gardens and located near the charming town of Windsor, the castle gives a glimpse into the beauty and history of the British monarchy. It remains a treasured and important part of England's heritage.

The Lake District (slide 14)

The Lake District is one of the most beautiful areas in England, found in the county of Cumbria. Known for its amazing landscapes, it has lovely lakes, tall mountains, and charming villages that have inspired poets, artists, and travelers for hundreds of years. This area is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and a national park, covering over 2,000 square kilometers.

The Lake District is home to England's largest natural lake, Windermere, and its highest mountain, Scafell Pike. It offers many activities like hiking, boating, and cycling. Its calm beauty and constantly changing weather create a special atmosphere that attracts visitors throughout the year.

The Lake District is closely connected to the Romantic poets, especially William Wordsworth, who wrote many poems about its natural beauty, and Beatrix Potter, whose famous children's stories were inspired by the area. Visitors can see historic places like Dove Cottage, Wordsworth's home, and Hill Top, Potter's former house.

As a destination, the Lake District offers not only amazing scenery but also a rich cultural and literary history, making it a must-visit place for those looking for peace, creativity, or adventure.

Canterbury Cathedral (slide 15)

Canterbury Cathedral, an important place for religion and history, stands in the city of Canterbury in Kent. A UNESCO World Heritage Site, it is the main church of the Church of England and the global Anglican Communion, and it is the seat of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Built in 597 AD by St. Augustine, the cathedral has a long history of over 1,400 years.

The cathedral is famous for its stunning Gothic design, with beautiful stained glass windows, tall arches, and detailed stone decorations. Its most well-known historical event was the murder of Archbishop Thomas Becket in 1170, which made Canterbury a major site of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages and was made famous in Geoffrey Chaucer's *The Canterbury Tales*.

Visitors to the cathedral can explore its impressive nave, the ancient crypt, and the shrine dedicated to St. Thomas Becket. The quiet cloisters and chapter house also show its medieval charm. As a working place of worship and a historical site, Canterbury Cathedral is a symbol of England's religious and cultural heritage, drawing pilgrims and tourists from all over the world.

Break (slide 16)

I usually give 7 to 10 minutes, depending upon remaining time and content.

Pronunciation practice (slide 17)

For David:

- For the last few classes I have been drilling the students on pronunciation for sounds and other aspects (final consonant clusters) that English learners tend to have problems with.
- I usually communicate this reasoning to them while stating that it will help with proper communication, help prevent misunderstandings, and to help them sound more like a native speaker.

Pronunciation Practice, exercise (slide 18)

For David:

- I usually start off by reading these out-loud (me), one-at-a-time, and have the students repeat after me each time.
- I will remind them to try to focus on pronunciation.
- I will usually do this for the first 6 to 8.
- Afterwards, starting back at line 1, I will go around the room (in a circle) and ask a student to read a line out-loud. I will listen to the pronunciation for each sound and correct them as necessary.

Word Stress (slide 19)

For David:

- I think this is the third time they've seen this slide before. They should be well aware of what word stress is.
- Like with general pronunciation, I have been drilling the students on word stress. Again I usually communicate that this is important in having them sound like a native speaker.

One syllable words (slide 20)

For David:

- Just a quick reminder, that for one-syllable words, the word stress is placed on words that are content words and generally not function words.

Two syllable words (slide 21)

For David:

- Just a quick reminder, that for two-syllable words, the word stress is placed on the first syllable of nouns and adjectives, and the second syllable for verbs (in general).

Three syllable words (slide 22)

For David:

- Just a quick reminder, that for three-syllable words, the word stress is placed on the first syllable of nouns and adjectives, and the second syllable for verbs (in general), similarly to two-syllable words.

Word Stress, speaking practice (slide 23)

For David:

- Just like with the pronunciation practice, I generally have them repeat me for the first 6 to 8 lines, then I will go around the room and ask them to read out a line, correcting any word stress concerns.
- Generally they are quite good at word stress, but I still drill them to try to build up a habit of doing this in regular speech.

Word Stress, speaking practice (slide 24) & Taboo: example round (slide 25)

- They seem to like this game.
- Instructions are on the slide.
- I will provide post-it notes with topics and taboo words on them.
- You can start by being the person trying to get the students to guess the word (without using the taboo words, of course).
- Afterwards they can take-turns doing the same thing for the other students.