

The bicultural competence

The bilingual classroom



1. FIRST SESSION:
Reflection about culture

2. SECOND SESSION:
Promoting intercultural understanding

3. THIRD SESSION:
English speaking countries culture

4. FOURTH SESSION:
Practical resources and ideas

SUBJECT
PLANNING

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Test: 40 %

Project: 50 %

Participation: 10%

Test: 40 %

Written test with 20 questions about the four lessons.

To be completed once the lessons have finished.

Project: 50 %

Create a PowerPoint presentation to teach your students in the bilingual programme socio-cultural aspects about a English speaking countries (20-50 slides).

You will check some examples in our four lessons.

Deadline: 14th February 2018

Upload it to the platform.

Participation: 10%

Forum or online sessions

Answer the questions from the teacher.

Participate in an active way.

Reflect and write your thoughts down.

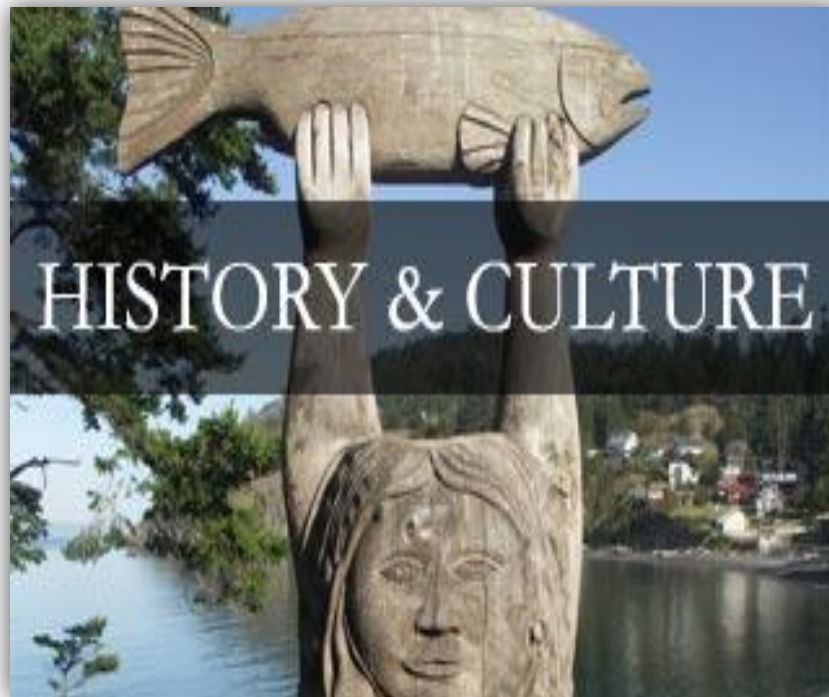
UNIT 3:

History and culture of English speaking countries.

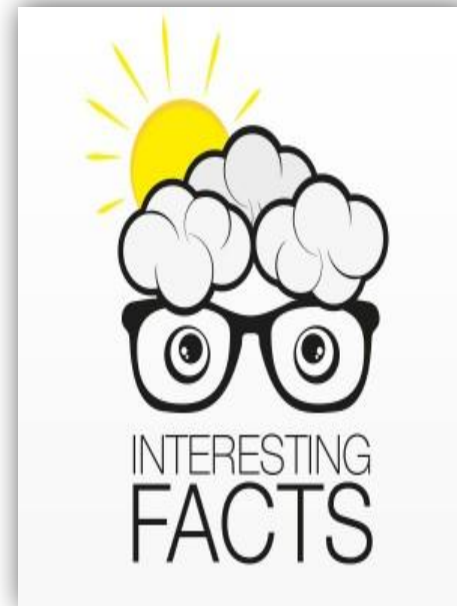
Cultural competence in the English classroom.

Methodology and activities to develop cultural awareness in the lessons.

History and culture of English speaking countries.



Example of projects





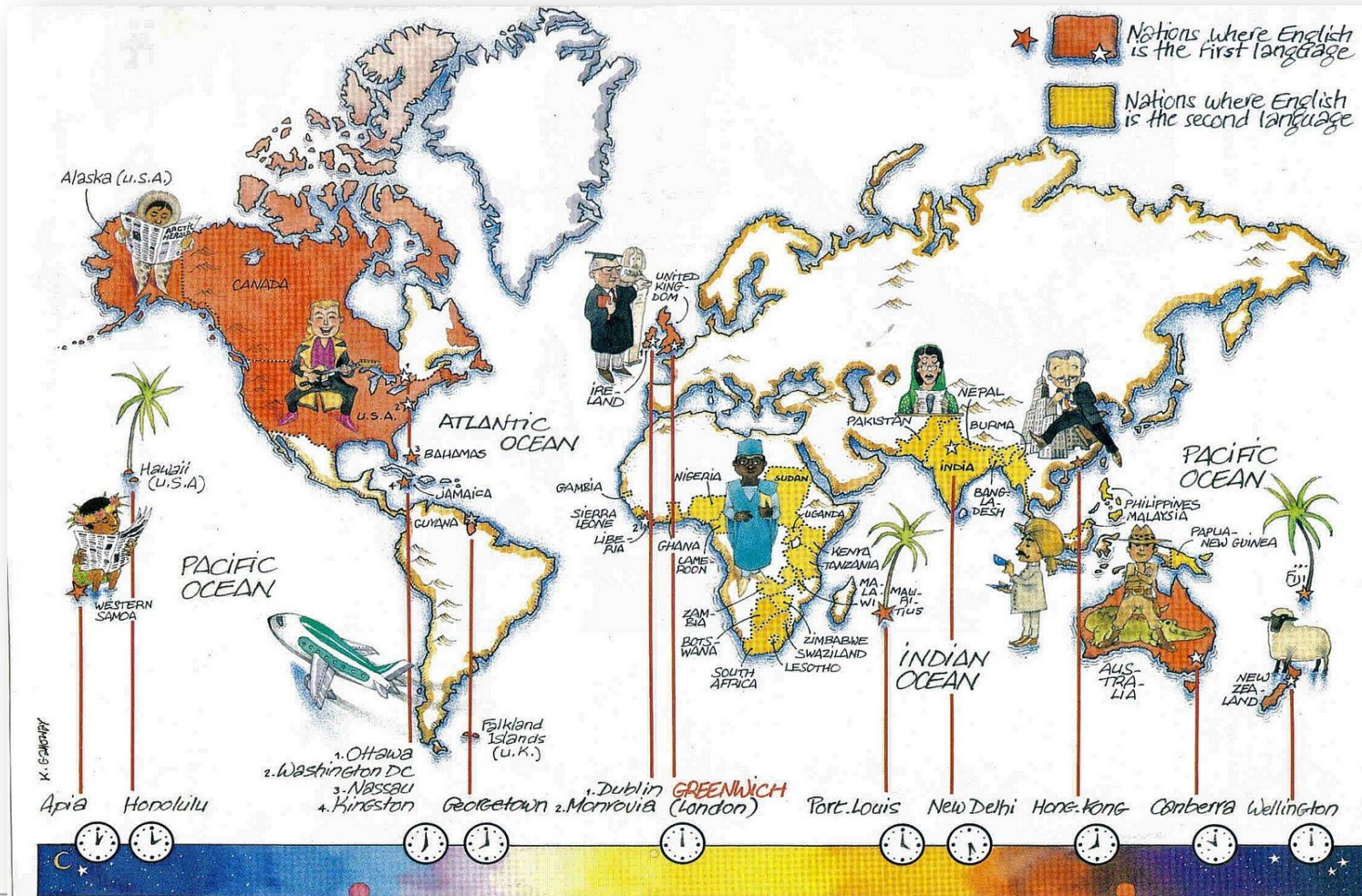
**ENGLISH SPEAKING
COUNTRIES**

**English is spoken in a lot of
countries.**





Look, listen and try to remember the most important countries where English is spoken.





Do you know where are they from?

They are Australian.

They are from

AUSTRALIA.

(Commonwealth of Australia)

- The capital of Australia is Camberra
- The population is 23.1 million
- It's located in the Pacific Ocean





CANADA

They are Canadians.
They are from
CANADA.

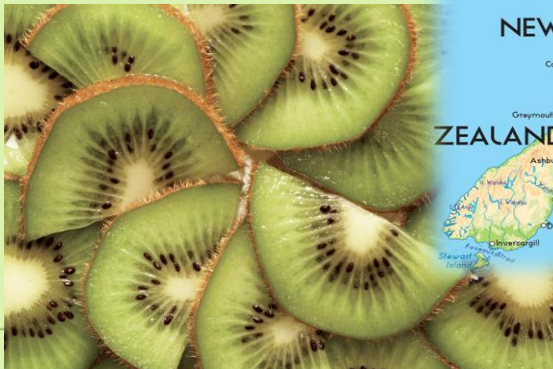
- The capital is Ottawa
- The population is 35 million
- It's in North America, near the North Pole



Victoria



They are New Zealanders. They are from NEW ZEALAND.



- The capital is Wellington
- The population is 4,4 million
- It's located in the Pacific Ocean, next to Australia

This is Ronald.

He is from USA.

(United states of
America)



- The capital is Washington D.C
- The population is 317 million
- It's in North America

He is Patrick.
He is Irish.
He is from IRELAND.



- The capital is Dublin
- The population is 4,5 million
- It's in Atlantic ocean, next to Great Britain



Hey! Wait a minute...
Do you know this man?





Sure!..., He is
Charles!
He is British.
He is from the
UNITED
KINGDOM



- The capitals are London, Edimburgh and Cardiff.
- The population is 63 million
- It's located in the North coast of Continental Europe



NOW, A SHORT QUIZ!

Answer the following questions:

1. What's the capital of Ireland?

Yes! Dublin.

2. What's the capital of Australia?

Sure! Camberra is the capital.

3. Where is Ronald from?

Yes, He is from USA.

4. What is the population of Great Britain?

...Are you sure?

Good! The correct answer is 63 million.

WELL DONE!Continue!

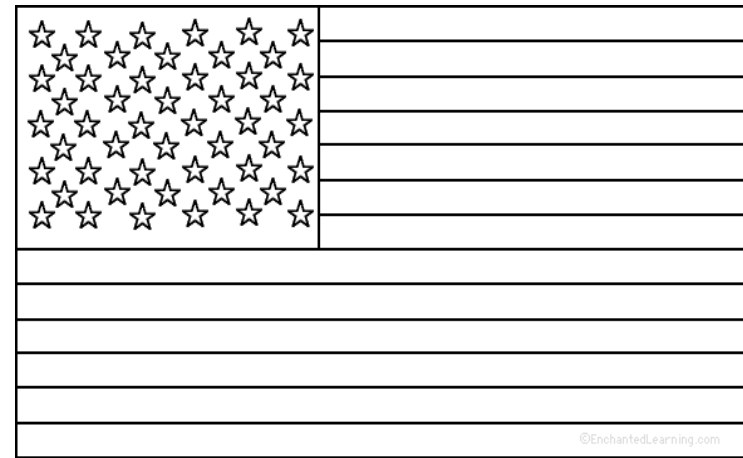
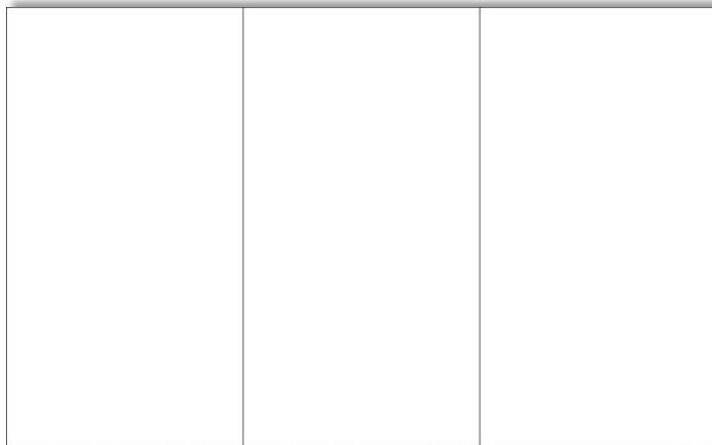
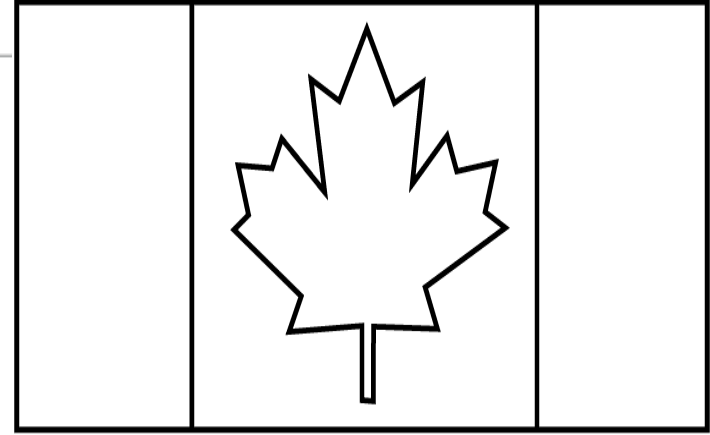


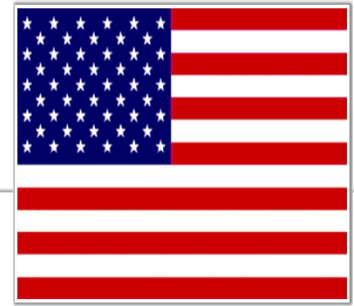
He is the little St. Patrick...
so cute!

AND FINALLY...USE THE SMART BOARD

Do you remember the colours of these flags?

Put the correct name below and try to colour each one.





The culture of the United States

The origins of American culture involve the Native American, African-American and Latin American, because of the fact that North America has the history connected with slavery and ethnic subcultures.

American culture involves traditions, ideals, customs, beliefs, values, arts, and innovations developed both domestically and imported through colonization and immigration.

It may be said that Americans are competitive nation, in the race to success. Their individual independence, material wealth, hard work with freedom at the same level tell word about the American character.



The culture of the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy.

People in Great Britain describe themselves as British, English, Scottish or Welsh. As a direct result of the British Empire, British cultural influence (such as the English language) can be observed in the language and culture of a geographically wide assortment of countries such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and the British overseas territories as well as in the others like Pakistan or India.

The origins of Western culture can be seen in Protestantism as well as in representative democracy.

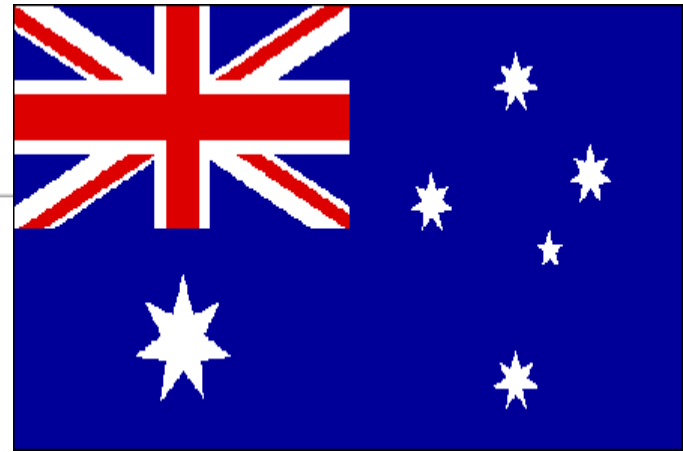


The culture of Canada

Canada has been shaped by waves of migration that have joined to form a unique mixture of customs, cuisine that put mark on the socio-cultural development of the nation.

Canada is the multicultural and bilingual country, with a high level of industrialization, economically advanced, and is on substantial level of depending on their own natural resources and trade exchange.

Canada is a country with a large surface area, and what goes with it is very diverse ethnically and culturally.



The culture of Australia

Australia is a highly developed country with a multicultural society.

Compared with other countries Australia is listed highly when it comes to the quality of life, health care, average life expectancy, education level, Human Development Index (Australia is in third place after Norway and Iceland), the freedom of economic activity, personal freedom and political rights.



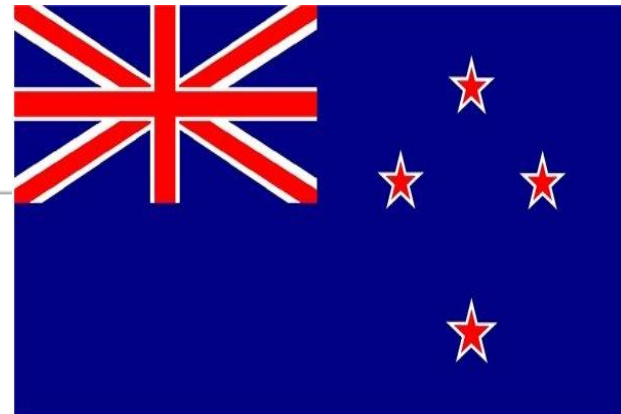
The culture of Irish Republic

The Irish are known for centuries for their hospitality.

There is a belief by which a reversal back to the stranger in need, the house brings bad luck. While many old beliefs and prejudices disappear, Irish warmth and hospitality are important features of the national.

Practiced not only in homes but also for example in pubs. Anyone who joins the group of drinkers, it automatically sets all queues.

In the years 500-200 BC The Celts lived on the island. They started to develop culture, art, literature. Saint Patrick arrived on the island in 430, and he assigned a Christianization of Ireland.



The culture of New Zealand

New Zealand consists of two major and many smaller islands, including Great Barrier, D'Urville's.

New Zealand's economy is one of the most diverse of all countries of Oceania.

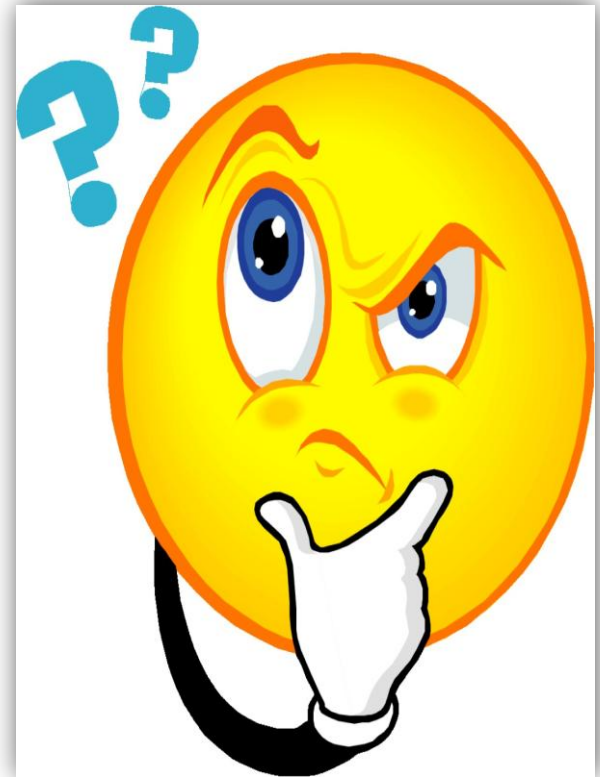
It is based on sheep and cattle and cultivation of cereals, fruits and vegetables. Importance of fishery and forestry.

Cultural competence in the English classroom.

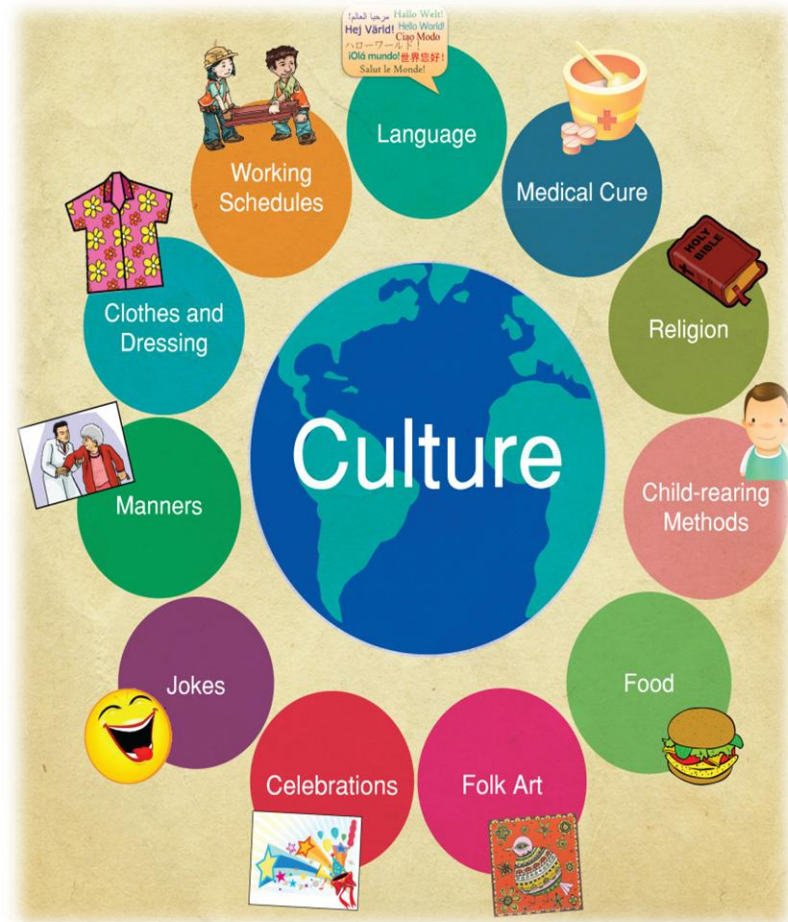


What should we teach?

What topics or content should we include when teaching students about culture?



1. Elements of a culture



Manners	Language	Behavior
Customs	Arts	Morals
Beliefs	Religion	Tools
Ceremonies	Values	Rituals
Laws	Knowledge	Idea of self
Thought patterns	Social institutions	Myths and legends

2. Exploring values



What are some
key values of
the target
culture that you
teach to?

The background of the slide is a close-up, low-angle shot of the Statue of Liberty's head and crown, rendered in a yellowish-green color. The crown's spikes radiate outwards against a dark blue background. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture of the statue's face and the details of the crown.

Exploring values: example

Traditional American values and beliefs

- Individual freedom
- Equality of opportunity
- Material wealth and hard work

(Datesman, Crandall, & Kearny, 2005)

3. Exploring proverbs and tongue twisters

- You've made your bed now lie in it.
- There's more than one way to skin a cat.
- God helps those who help themselves.
- A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
- Cleanliness is next to Godliness.

3. Exploring proverbs and tongue twisters

<https://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/tongue-twisters>



Peter Piper

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. A peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked. If Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, where are the pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?

BITTER BUTTER

Betty bought a bar of butter, but the butter Betty bought was bitter, so Betty beat a bit of butter to make the bitter butter better.



4. Survival basics

What are some elementary cultural norms that will help people adapt to the target culture that you teach to?



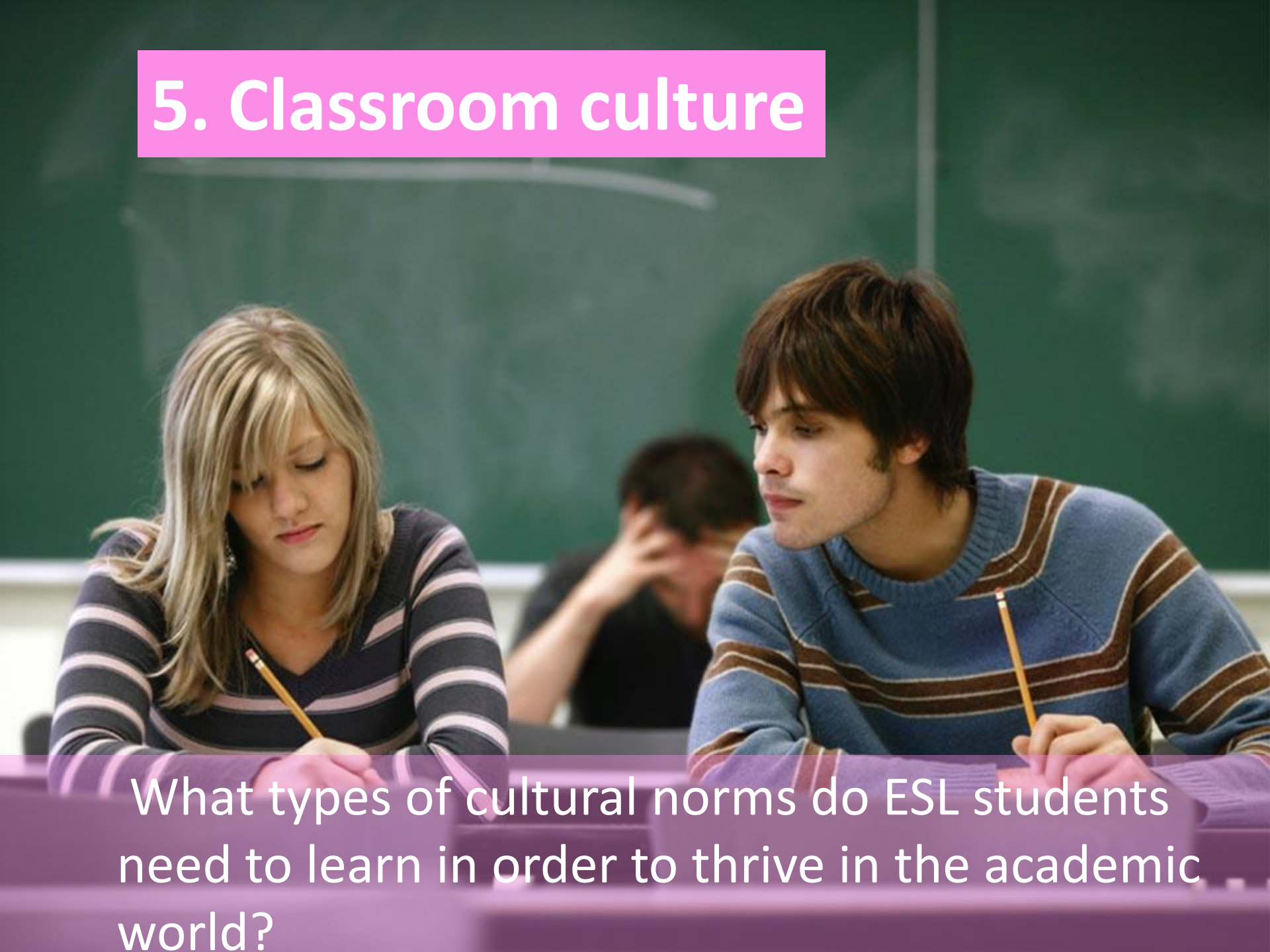
Survival basics: example

You and a friend have gone to a restaurant in the United States. How do you pay for your meal?

- A) Pay the person who takes your order before your food comes.
- B) Pay the person who brings your food after your meal. Wait for them to bring change.
- C) Get up from your table and pay someone near the door before you leave.

How do you know?

5. Classroom culture

A photograph of two students in a classroom. A young woman with blonde hair is on the left, wearing a dark blue and white striped sweater, looking down and writing in a notebook with a pencil. A young man with dark hair is on the right, wearing a blue and brown striped sweater, looking thoughtfully to the side with a pencil in his hand. In the background, another student is visible, resting their head on their hand. The background is a green chalkboard.

What types of cultural norms do ESL students need to learn in order to thrive in the academic world?

Classroom culture

- Plagiarism – proper source citation
- Participation – grades for “class participation” not too much or too little
- Moving beyond repetition to critical thinking...



6. Register and politeness



- How are you?
- Shut the damn door
- It's getting very late
- Shut up

7. Culture assimilators

- Describe an incident in which an international visitor is faced with a dilemma, problem, or situation that has a cultural basis.
- Suggest four multiple choice explanations for why things happened the way they did.
- Prepare answers to explain.

Culture assimilator: example

A male American exchange student in Britain is in conversation with an English girl during a break between classes. The conversation is friendly enough until the boy compliments the girl on her pants. After this exchange, the tone of the conversation becomes decidedly frosty and the girl leaves abruptly. What, the American wonders, did he do wrong?

Culture assimilator: example

- A. In English culture, compliments between boys and girls imply a closer relationship than the two had.
- B. The girl viewed the compliment as an effort to persuade her to go out with him.
- C. The girl viewed the remark as inappropriate.
- D. The English regard Americans as overly aggressive and the boy proved their point.

Culture assimilator: example

C. The girl viewed the remark as inappropriate.

The American was unaware that in British English, the word “pants” is short for “panties” or “underpants.”



8. Exploring idioms and expressions



*feast
your
eyes on*

If you feast your eyes on something, you are delighted and gratified by what you see.



*Have a
ball*

If you have a ball you enjoy yourself immensely



*Let
your
hair
down*

If you suggest that someone should let their hair down, you are telling them to relax and enjoy themselves.



*Bite
one's
tongue*

If you bite your tongue, you try not to say what you really think or feel.



*A wet
blanket*

To refer to someone as a wet blanket means that they spoil other people's fun, or make an event less enjoyable than it could have been.



*Makes
one's
blood
boil*

If something makes your blood boil, it makes you really angry.

9. Students as experts



Students research a particular area of the target culture, then present their findings in written, oral, or poster form.
Possible topics: food, work, holidays, attitudes towards money, family structure and life, education.

- **Food**

- **Traditions/Customs**
- **Sports**
- **Literature**
- **Music**
- **Films and TV shows**
- **Non-verbal communication**
- **Politics**
- **Art/Museums**
- **Magazines**
- **Social Issues**
- **Newspapers**

10. Using Realia



Methodology and activities to develop cultural awareness in the lessons.

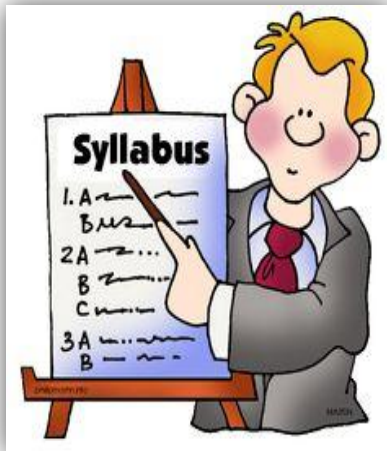


How should we teach culture?

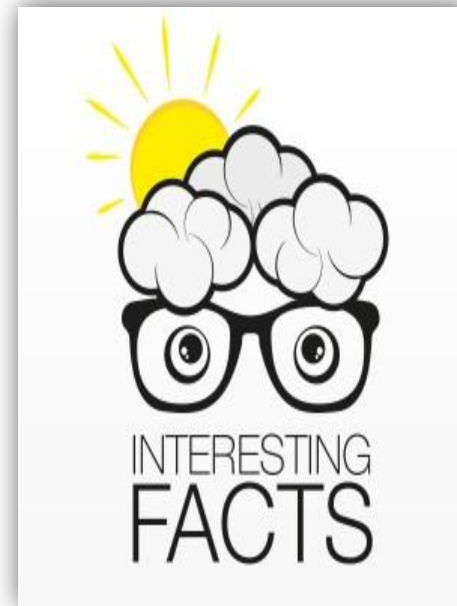
What are some techniques or ideas that you have for teaching culture as part of your class?



DYNAMIC & INTERACTIVE LESSONS



Example of projects



CHRISTMAS



11 29 2006

The first most obvious sign of Christmas comes in late October or early November, when shops put up **Christmas decorations.**

Christmas lights are used to decorate some of the main shopping streets, and there are often special ceremonies when these are turned on.





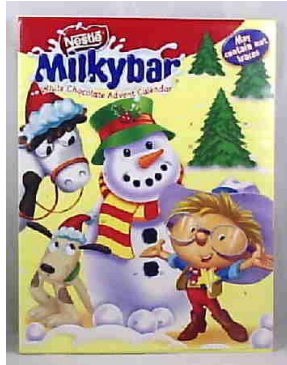
ADVENT



Advent is a religious celebration of the time leading up to the birth of Jesus Christ.

Advent wreathes are made and placed on special candlesticks in churches. The candlestick holds five candles: four red ones around the outside, and one white candle in the middle.





An advent calendar contains 24 doors, one of which is opened on each day from 1st December until 24th December (Christmas Eve).

Behind each door is a picture (some calendars have chocolates or other presents). Advent calendars are usually bought for children.

In the UK, many people like to put up a
Christmas tree in their homes.

Trees are also put up in churches and other public
places.



Electric lights are often used, and other decorations are hung on the branches.

It is traditional to put a **star** or an **angel** at the top of the tree (these represent the story of the birth of Christ).



In December many people decorate their homes. They may buy holly, mistletoe, flowers or wreathes from a florist's or market stall.



Mistletoe



Christmas wreath



Holly



Poinsettia



Red, green and gold are the most common colours used for decorations. People may blow up balloons and put up other decorations such as **paper chains**.



HELLO!
I'M A
SNOWMAN



Most British people also give

Christmas cards to their friends.

Christmas cards are put up (sometimes they are fastened to long pieces of string and hung up on the walls).



CHRISTMAS CHURCH SERVICES & CAROLS

Carols are songs about Christmas, which are sung at this time of year. Carol singers sometimes perform in public places, raising money for charities. Carol services are held in churches





CHRISTMAS FOOD & DRINK

In Britain, a traditional **Christmas cake** is a rich fruitcake topped with marzipan and covered with white icing sugar.

This is eaten at teatime (in the late afternoon) on any day shortly before or after Christmas.



A typical Christmas meal is shown below.
Roast turkey is the most common meat.

Stuffing, roast potatoes, Brussels sprouts or other vegetables and gravy are eaten with the meat.



A **Christmas pudding** is a traditional pudding.
Brandy is sometimes poured on top and set alight.

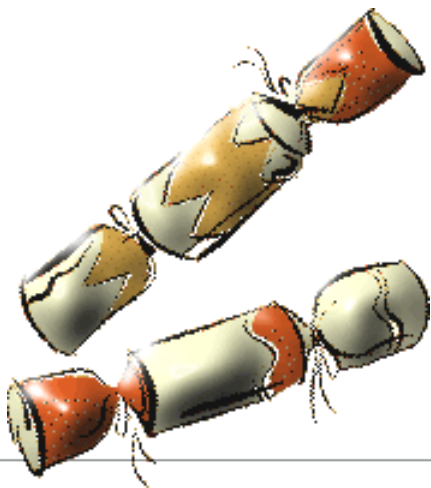


A **mince pie** is a traditional festive British sweet pastry.



It is common to pull a **Christmas cracker** before starting a Christmas meal. You ask a person next to you to pull one end, while you pull the other. The person who ends up holding the middle part wins the small gift inside.

There is a **paper hat** to wear during the meal. Finally, there is a piece of **paper with a joke** written on it.



As all British children know, if they have been good then **Father Christmas** will come to their house during the night of **Christmas Eve** and will bring presents for them.

Children sometimes write a letter to Father Christmas (sometimes called Santa Claus), asking for the things they would like to get.



He flies through the sky on a sleigh pulled by reindeer, the most famous of which is called **Rudolph** (who has a red nose).

Traditionally, Santa entered houses by coming down the **chimney**.

Children hang a long **sock** outside their bedrooms, and when they wake up they usually find that Santa has filled it with small presents.



Pantomimes are plays aimed at children, which are staged in many British theatres after Christmas.

Popular pantomime stories include Aladdin, Cinderella, Jack and the Beanstalk, Peter Pan, Puss in Boots, Sleeping Beauty and Snow White.

The audience are asked to take part by shouting out or by booing when the bad character appears. Often there are songs, and children are sometimes invited onto the stage.

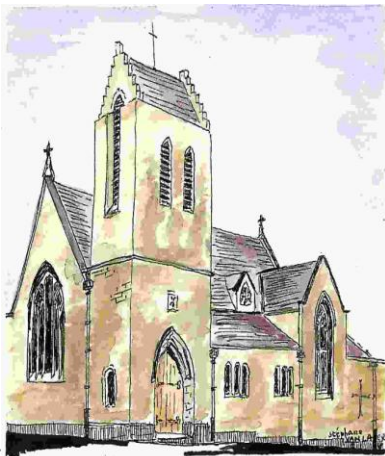




24th December

Christmas Eve

Many Christians go to a midnight service in churches to celebrate the start of Christmas Day.





25th December

Christmas Day

This is a public holiday in the UK. Christmas Day is when Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus; many people go to local church services. Most people spend the day together with their families.

The Queen's Christmas Message is broadcast in the afternoon.



26th Dec

Boxing Day (bank holiday)

A public holiday in the UK.
Some shops start their post-Christmas sales



31st Dec

New Year's Eve

As midnight approaches,
British people traditionally watch **Big Ben**,
and celebrate after it strikes for the
12th time: this is shown on television.

It is traditional to make a **New Year's Resolution**
(a promise to start doing something in the new year).
There usually is a street party and fireworks.





1st January

New Year's Day Parade

There is a free street parade in London. There are more than 10,000 performers (including marching bands, cheerleaders, historic vehicles, clowns, jugglers and acrobats), and giant balloons.



Twelfth Night (Epiphany)

Christmas decorations are taken down on 6th January which is 12 days after Christmas Day.

It is the **farewell** to Christmas.

There is music and carol singing, holly and ivy decorations are burnt, and cake is provided.





REFLECTIONS AND “AHA” MOMENTS

