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Českému termínu reálie odpovídá anglický termín culture.

Nicméně v angličtině existuje i termín realia. Co znamená?

Je odvozen od slova real a označuje předměty, které jsou autentické (např. replika double deckeru, mapa metra, krabička od čaje, výstřižky z časopisu, jídelní lístek nebo tričko s anglickým nápisem).

Culture je všude okolo nás. A není tudíž možné vyučovat jazyk jako pouhou sestavu mluvnických pravidel a slovní zásoby. Culture je součástí výuky jazyka, ať už to je Culture with Capital C (např. hudba, literatura, dějiny, instituce) nebo small c culture (co se jí ke snídani, jak se lidé zdraví, kam jezdí v létě atd.).

Jak tedy přistupovat k výuce culture? Na co klást důraz?

Informace o světě okolo nás (a nejen o tom anglosaském) by měly sloužit jako základ pro srovnání se světem, který už známe. Náš žák bude mluvit především o domácí, místní culture, pokud bude komunikovat anglicky.

Jak získá náš žák příslušnou slovní zásobu?

Jednoduše. Tím, že použijeme (adaptujeme) aktivity, které jsou běžné v komunikativní výuce jazyka.

MONTREAL (GATE December 2013)

Task 1

Read about Montreal and write the most important information into the table. Then write similar information that is true about your own town/village

Speak about both places and say what is the same and what is different.

	Montreal	Your home
1	Winter	
1	Countryside	
1	Food	

Task 2

In Montreal you can eat food from many foreign countries. Read their names in the article. Many people also love to buy this ...

(now the teacher draws two circles, one inside the other, on the board)

What is it? Can you guess?

The right answer is bagel ['beɪɡəl].

Tell your pupils the basic information about bagels. Divide the class into pairs: one should remember what the bagels are made from, the other how they are most often eaten. You might need to explain the words yeast (droždí) and dough (těsto) first.

After Reading the Article

Ask one pupil from one pair to draw his/her four words (flour, salt, water, yeast) in a circle that copies the outer circle of the bagel. The other pupil from a pair will draw his/her four words (smoked, salmon, creme, cheese) in a circle that copies the inner circle.

In this way they create a bagel out of the related words that describe it. Such way of "drawing" an object with words is called a calligram (kaligram).

A short history of the bagel

Bagels are in fact round rolls with a hole in the middle. They probably come from Krakow, Poland. They were brought to Canada by Polish Jews who emigrated from Poland in 19th century. Today they are also popular in the USA and the UK. To make bagels you need flour, salt, water and yeast [ji:st], which makes the dough rise. Bagels can be salty or sweet. Montreal-style bagels can look "black" (these have poppy seeds on top) or "white" (these are with sesame seeds on top). Most people enjoy bagels with smoked salmon and cream cheese. This is really great.



Task 3

Ask the pupils to say the first thing that comes to their minds when you say the word "hill". They work in pairs and "draw" a hill out of these words. Then they read and compare their "pictures".