



CULTURE SPOT

THE BRITISH AND THE SEASIDE



English	Arabic
1. Frivolous : behaving in a silly way rather than doing serious or sensible things	سطحي / تافه – التصرف بطريقة سخيفة بدلاً من القيام بأشياء جادة أو منطقية
2. heyday – the time when something was most popular, successful, or powerful	أوج – الوقت الذي كان فيه شيء ما الأكثر شعبية أو نجاحاً أو قوة

Highlighted Word	Definition	Arabic
1. staycation	A holiday spent in your own country	عطلة داخل البلاد
2. rejuvenation	When something is given a new life	تجديد / إحياء
3. globetrotting	Travelling around the world	السفر حول العالم
4. quintessentially	Very typically	بشكل نموذجي / مميز
5. straightlaced	Strict manners	متشدد / صارم
6. deteriorated	Got in a bad condition	تدهور / أصبح في حالة سيئة
7. let their hair down	Relax and enjoy	الاسترخاء والاستمتاع
8. beneficial	Good for you	مفيد / صحي

Today, I'm sharing some really interesting information about the traditional British seaside holiday. Everyone I know has deeply embedded memories about going to the seaside as a child, building sandcastles with buckets and spades under (as we probably mistakenly recall) cloudless skies. I'd never really thought about it as a very British tradition before, but apparently it's **quintessentially** British! So, check this out!

Royal connections

The transformation of seaside towns into resorts started in 1789 when King George III was advised to spend time close to the sea for his health. The sea air, sea bathing and even drinking seawater were considered **beneficial** for your health and the king

اليوم، أشارككم بعض المعلومات الشيقة حقاً عن عطلة الشاطئ البريطانية التقليدية. لدى كل شخص أعرفه ذكريات عميقة حول الذهاب إلى الشاطئ في الطفولة، وبناء قلاع رملية بالدلاء والمجارف تحت سماء صافية (كما نتذكرها ربما بشكل خاطئ). لم أفكر يوماً في الأمر كعادة بريطانية بحثة من قبل، لكن يبدو أنها بريطانية جوهرياً! إذًا، تحقق من ذلك!

الروابط الملكية

بدأت عملية تحويل المدن الساحلية إلى منتجعات في عام 1789 عندما نصح الملك جورج الثالث بقضاء الوقت بالقرب من البحر لصالح صحته. كان يُعتقد أن هواء البحر، والسباحة في البحر، وحتى شرب ماء البحر

took his royal family to Weymouth, a seaside town on the south coast.

The advice benefitted both the king and the town of Weymouth, which became the king's favourite holiday destination, one to which he regularly returned until 1805.

Following the king's lead, holidaying at the seaside became extremely fashionable for those in high society and resorts sprang up all round the coast. George IV, his son, was also advised to take the sea air for medical reasons.

He favoured Brighton as it was closer to the capital than Weymouth, and this resulted in the rapid growth and popularity of the resort and its nickname of 'London by the sea'.

This king's legacy was the construction of the Brighton Pavilion, an innovative and elegant building, incorporating both architectural and interior decorative features from all round the world.

The seaside became a playground for the rich, the artistic and the frivolous!

The heyday

The heyday of the seaside resorts in the UK came in the late 1940s, in the post-war years. More people could afford to travel greater distances to stay in the resorts of their choice.

By now, many seaside traditions were well-established, and these annual breaks were the time for the traditionally **straitlaced** Brits to **let their hair down** and exhibit another side to their character!

The seaside brought the opportunity to indulge in food, enjoy the sunshine, and have a lot of fun! The children were treated to sugary candyfloss, rock and ice creams and the parents bought postcards.

Many stereotypical images of the British on the beach date from this time: men with socks and sandals and knotted handkerchiefs on their heads; pink-skinned sunbathers whose fair skin couldn't take the sunshine; the stoicism of those determined to enjoy a beach holiday at all costs, in spite of the rain, wind and cold!

مفيد للصحة، فأخذ الملك عائلته الملكية إلى وايموث، وهي مدينة ساحلية على الساحل الجنوبي.

أفاد هذا النصيحة كل من الملك ومدينة وايموث، التي أصبحت وجهة العطلات المفضلة للملك، وكان يعود إليها بانتظام حتى عام 1805.

بعد أن سار الناس على نهج الملك، أصبحت العطلات على الشاطئ شائعة جداً بين النخبة، وظهرت المنتجعات على طول الساحل. كما نُصح جورج الرابع، ابنه، بأخذ هواء البحر لأسباب طبية.

فضّل برايتون لأنه كان أقرب إلى العاصمة من وايموث، وأدى ذلك إلى النمو السريع وشعبية المنتجع ولقبه "لندن على البحر".

إرث هذا الملك كان بناء جناح برايتون، وهو مبنى مبتكر وأنيق، يدمج بين العناصر المعمارية والديكورات الداخلية من جميع أنحاء العالم.

أصبح الشاطئ ملعباً للأثرياء والفنانين ومحبي اللهو!

ذروة المجد

جاءت ذروة شعبية المنتجعات الساحلية في المملكة المتحدة في أواخر الأربعينيات، في سنوات ما بعد الحرب. أصبح بإمكان المزيد من الناس تحمل تكاليف السفر لمسافات أطول للإقامة في المنتجعات التي يختارونها.

بحلول ذلك الوقت، أصبحت العديد من تقاليد الشاطئ راسخة، وكانت هذه العطلات السنوية وقتاً للبريطانيين المحافظين ليكشفوا عن جانب آخر من شخصيتهم!

جلب الشاطئ الفرصة للتمتع بالطعام، والاستمتاع بأشعة الشمس، وقضاء وقت ممتع! كان الأطفال يحصلون على حلوى القطن السكرية، والحلوى الصلبة، والآيس كريم، بينما كان الآباء يشترون البطاقات البريدية.

العديد من الصور النمطية للبريطانيين على الشاطئ تعود إلى هذا الوقت: رجال يرتدون الجوارب والصنادل ويدخلون المناديل المعقودة على رؤوسهم؛ مستحمون بالشمس ذوو بشرة وردية لا تتحمل الشمس؛ صبر أولئك المصممين على الاستمتاع بعطلة الشاطئ مهما كانت الظروف، رغم المطر والرياح والبرد!

Decline and rejuvenation

The British love affair with the seaside came to a sudden end in the late 20th century when cheap flights made it more affordable to visit other countries, where the weather was better and more reliable.

Package holidays meant that a family could buy flights and accommodation abroad for the same price as a week at the British seaside, if not less.

Seaside hotels closed, piers **deteriorated** and the end-of-pier entertainers looked for work elsewhere.

However, today, after decades of **globetrotting**, the popularity of the '**staycation**', whether for economic reasons or through choice, is growing again.

Many British seaside resorts are reinventing themselves and attracting large numbers of foreign tourists, hoping to sample some aspects of the British seaside culture too.

الانحدار والانتعاش

انتهت العلاقة العاطفية للبريطانيين مع الشاطئ فجأة في أواخر القرن العشرين عندما جعلت الرحلات الجوية الرخيصة السفر إلى دول أخرى أكثر تكلفة معقولة، حيث الطقس أفضل وأكثر استقراراً.

تعني العطلات الشاملة أنه يمكن للعائلة شراء الرحلات الجوية والإقامة في الخارج بنفس سعر أسبوع على الشاطئ البريطاني، إن لم يكن أقل.

أغلقت فنادق الشاطئ، وتدهورت الأرصفة، وبحث فنانون نهاية الرصيف عن عمل في أماكن أخرى.

ومع ذلك، اليوم، بعد عقود من السفر حول العالم، تنمو شعبية "الإجازة المحلية" مرة أخرى، سواء لأسباب اقتصادية أو بالاختيار. تقوم العديد من المنتجعات الساحلية البريطانية بإعادة ابتكار نفسها وجذب أعداد كبيرة من السياح الأجانب، على أمل تجربة بعض جوانب الثقافة الساحلية البريطانية أيضاً.

- Themes الأفكار

1. Recreation	الترفيه
2. National identity and word affinities	الهوية الوطنية وروابط الكلمات

1. Read the blog and decide if statements 1–5 are true (T) or false (F), or if the information is not given (NG).

- 1 ☐ The first UK seaside town to become a resort was Weymouth.
- 2 ☐ Recently, members of the royal family have preferred east coast seaside destinations.
- 3 ☐ British men used to protect their heads with unusual coverings.
- 4 ☐ In the 19th century, people were concerned about sunburn.
- 5 ☐ Package holidays are the most popular type of holiday for foreign visitors.

Answers 1 T 2 NG 3 F 4 T 5 NG 6 NG

2. CS1.1 Listen to a podcast about the British seaside and answer the questions.



1 Who might find this programme useful?

2 What personal examples does Chloe give when talking about the different traditions?

Suggested answers

1 A tourist interested in visiting a British seaside resort

2 A deckchair collapsing on her. Almost breaking a tooth when eating a stick of rock when she was eight.

3. CS1.1 Listen again and complete the fact files with 1–3 words in each gap.

Pleasure piers

The first ones were built in the 1 _____ century.

The purpose was to transfer people from the 2 _____ to the shore.

The longest is Southend-On-Sea at 3 _____ km.

The oldest is at Ryde on the Isle of Wight, over 4 _____ years old.

Deckchairs

Invented in 5 _____ by John Moore.

First used by passengers on the decks of 6 _____.

Traditional colour of beach deckchairs was 7 _____ and white stripes.

Fish and chips

The first fish and chip shop in the UK opened in 10 _____.

Fish and chips were traditionally wrapped in 11 _____.

Packaging had to change due to 12 _____ regulations.

Answers

1 19th 2 ship 3 1.3 4 200 5 1886 6 ships 7 green 8 Blackpool 9 ten 10 1860 11 newspaper 12 health and safety



LITERATURE SPOT

BLACK BEAUTY



Highlighted Word	Definition	Arabic
Neigh	[of a horse] make a loud noise	ينهق
Gig	a small carriage with two wheels pulled by one horse	عربة صغيرة بعجلتين تجرها حصان واحد
Gallop	[of a horse] run quickly	يهول بسرعة / يعدو
Brook	a small river	جدول صغير / نهر صغير
Lodging	a temporary place to stay	مسكن مؤقت / إقامة مؤقتة
Ploughed	[of a field] dug and turned over to prepare for planting seeds	حرث / حرث الأرض
Colt	a horse which is typically no older than four years old	مهر / حصان صغير
Whinnied	[of a horse] made a soft noise	ينه / يطلق صوتاً ناعماً

1. Write the highlighted words from the extract on page 61 next to the definitions.

- 1 [of a horse] make a loud noise _____
- 2 a small carriage with two wheels pulled by one horse _____
- 3 [of a horse] run quickly _____
- 4 a small river _____
- 5 a temporary place to stay _____
- 6 [of a field] dug and turned over to prepare for planting seeds _____
- 7 a horse which is typically no older than four years old _____
- 8 [of a horse] made a soft noise _____

Answers 1 neigh 2 gig 3 gallop 4 brook 5 lodging 6 ploughed 7 colt 8 whinnied

CULTURAL GLOSSARY

قاموس ثقافي

cart-horse – a working horse used to carry heavy loads

حصان العرب – حصان عامل يُستخدم لحمل الأحمال الثقيلة

Newmarket – a town in the east of England close to Cambridge. It has held famous horse-racing events for over 400 years.

نيوماركت – مدينة في شرق إنجلترا قرب كامبريدج. لقد استضافت أحداث سباقات الخيل الشهيرة لأكثر من 400 عام.

Duchess – typically the title of a female who has a high social rank in society. Although this is not true of Black Beauty's mother, the fact that she has been given that name hints at the respect and value she is given by her owners.

دوقة – عادة لقب لامرأة ذات مرتبة اجتماعية عالية في المجتمع. على الرغم من أن هذا لا ينطبق على والدته "الجمال الأسود"، فإن حقيقة منحها هذا الاسم تشير إلى الاحترام والقيمة التي يمنحها لها أصحابها.



BLACK BEAUTY

by Anna Sewell

A The first place that I can well remember was a large, pleasant meadow with a pond of clear water in it. Some shady trees leaned over it, and rushes and water lilies grew at the deep end. Over the hedge on one side, we looked into a **ploughed** field, and on the other we looked over a gate at our master's house, which stood by the roadside; at the top of the meadow was a grove of fir trees, and at the bottom a running **brook** overhung by a steep bank.

B While I was young, I lived upon my mother's milk, as I could not eat grass. In the daytime I ran by her side, and at night I lay down close by her. When it was hot, we used to stand by the pond in the shade of the trees, and when it was cold, we had a nice warm shed near the grove. As soon as I was old enough to eat grass my mother used to go out to work in the daytime and come back in the evening. There were six young **colts** in the meadow besides me; they were older than I was; some were nearly as large as grown-up horses. I used to run with them and had great fun; we used to **gallop** all together

أ أول مكان أستطيع أن أتذكره جيداً كان مرجاً واسعاً وجميلاً به بركة ماء صافي. كانت بعض الأشجار الظليلة تميل فوق البركة، وتنمو القصب وزهور الزنبق المائي عند الطرف العميق. عبر السياج من جانب واحد، كنا ننظر إلى حقل مُحَرث، ومن الجانب الآخر كنا ننظر عبر بوابة إلى منزل سيدنا، الذي كان يقف بجانب الطريق؛ في أعلى المرج كان هناك بستان من أشجار الصنوبر، وفي الأسفل جدول جارٍ يغطيه منحدر حاد.

ب عندما كنت صغيراً، كنت أعيش على لبن أُمي، لأنني لم أستطع أكل العشب. في النهار كنت أجري بجانبها، وفي الليل كنت أستلقي قريباً منها. عندما يكون الجو حاراً، كنا نقف بجانب البركة في ظل الأشجار، وعندما يكون الجو بارداً، كان لدينا حظيرة دافئة جميلة بالقرب من البستان. بمجرد أن أصبح كبيراً بما يكفي لأكل العشب، كانت أُمي تخرج للعمل في النهار وتعود في المساء. كان هناك ستة مهور صغيرة في المرج بجانبني؛ كانوا أكبر مني؛ بعضهم كان تقريباً بحجم الخيول البالغة. كنت أجري معهم وأستمتع كثيراً؛ كنا نهرول جميعاً حول الحقل مرة بعد مرة

round and round the field as hard as we could go. Sometimes we had rather rough play, for they would frequently bite and kick as well as gallop.

C One day, when there was a good deal of kicking, my mother **whinnied** to me to come to her, and then she said: "I wish you to pay attention to what I am going to say to you. The colts who live here are very good colts, but they are cart-horse colts, and of course they have not learned manners. You have been well-bred and well-born; your father has a great name in these parts, and your grandfather won the cup two years at the Newmarket races; your grandmother had the sweetest temper of any horse I ever knew, and I think you have never seen me kick or bite. I hope you will grow up gentle and good and never learn bad ways; do your work with a good will, lift your feet up well when you trot, and never bite or kick even in play." I have never forgotten my mother's advice; I knew she was a wise old horse, and our master thought a great deal of her. Her name was Duchess, but he often called her Pet.

D Our master was a good, kind man. He gave us good food, good **lodging**, and kind words; he spoke as kindly to us as he did to his little children. We were all fond of him, and my mother loved him very much. When she saw him at the gate she would **neigh** with joy and trot up to him. He would pat and stroke her and say, "Well, old Pet, and how is your little Darkie?" I was a dull black, so he called me Darkie; then he would give me a piece of bread, which was very good, and sometimes he brought a carrot for my mother. All the horses would come to him, but I think we were his favourites. My mother always took him to the town on a market day in a light **gig**.

بأقصى سرعة نستطيعها. أحياناً كانت ألعابنا عنيفة إلى حد ما، لأنهم كانوا كثيراً ما يعضون ويركلون أثناء الركض.

ج في يوم من الأيام، عندما كان هناك الكثير من الركل، صاحت أمي لتناديني للقدوم إليها، ثم قالت: "أريدك أن تنتبه لما سأقوله لك. المهور التي تعيش هنا مهور جيدة جداً، لكنها مهور خيول العربية، وبالطبع لم تتعلم الأدب. أنت ولدت في عائلة جيدة وذات نسب طيب؛ لوالدك اسم عظيم في هذه المنطقة، وجدوك فاز بالكأس مرتين في سباقات نيوماركت؛ وجدتك كانت أرقى الخيول من حيث الطباع التي عرفتها على الإطلاق، وأعتقد أنك لم ترني أبداً أركل أو أعض. أمل أن تكبر رقيقاً وجيداً وألا تتعلم الطرق السيئة؛ قم بعملك برغبة طيبة، ارفع قدميك جيداً عند السير، ولا تعض أو تركل حتى أثناء اللعب." لم أنس نصيحة أمي أبداً؛ كنت أعلم أنها كانت حصاناً حكيمًا وعجوزًا، وسيدنا كان يقدرها كثيراً. كان اسمها دوقة، لكنه كان غالباً ما يناديها "بيت".

د كان سيدنا رجلاً جيداً ولطيفاً. كان يعطينا طعاماً جيداً وسكنًا جيداً وكلمات لطيفة؛ كان يتحدث إلينا بلطف كما يفعل مع أطفاله الصغار. كنا جميعاً نحبه، وكانت أمي تحبه كثيراً. عندما كانت تراه عند البوابة كانت تصهل فرحاً وتركض نحوه. كان يربت عليها ويمسحها ويقول: "حسناً، يا بيت العجوز، وكيف حال صغيرك داركي؟" كنت أسود داكن، لذلك دعاني داركي؛ ثم كان يعطيني قطعة خبز، كانت جيدة جداً، وأحياناً كان يحضر جزرة لأمي. كل الخيول كانت تأتي إليه، لكن أظن أننا كنا المفضلين لديه. كانت أمي دائماً تصطحبه إلى المدينة في يوم السوق بعربة خفيفة.

2. Read the extract from Black Beauty on page 61. Decide in which section A–D you can find the following information. You may need to choose a section more than once.

- 1 Black Beauty's diet when he was very small
- 2 A type of plant which grows in the pond where Black Beauty lives
- 3 Black Beauty's father's reputation
- 4 Where the horses stayed during winter
- 5 What Black Beauty was called by the master
- 6 How Black Beauty's mother expected him to walk

- 7 Black Beauty's view of his mother _____
- 8 How Black Beauty's mother felt about her master _____

Answers

- 1 B *While I was young, I lived upon my mother's milk* 2 A *water lilies*
 3 C *your father has a great name in these parts* 4 B *a nice warm shed*
 5 D *I was a dull black, so he called me Darkie* 6 C *lift your feet up well when you trot*
 7 C *she was a wise old horse* 8 D *my mother loved him very much*

3. SPEAKING: In pairs, answer the questions.

- 1 What is your reaction to this extract? Say why.
 2 What themes do you think are being introduced in this extract? Say why.
 3 What do you think might happen later in the story?

Answers

2 Duchess's stated expectations for her son introduce **the theme of proper behaviour**. We also see **how their master is loved for his kind treatment of the horses**, an important theme of the story. This time in Black Beauty's life is ideal and innocent and so will be juxtaposed with more trying situations later in the novel.

1, 3 Students' own answers.

4. LS1.1 Listen to an extract from a lecture on Anna Sewell, the author of Black Beauty.



Write the correct numbers or dates next to the information.

- 1 Number of stories and poems that were published by Anna Sewell's mother _____
 2 Anna Sewell's age when she was seriously injured _____
 3 The year when Black Beauty was published _____
 4 Anna Sewell's age when she died _____
 5 The year when Black Beauty was published in the US _____
 6 The amount in British pounds that Anna Sewell was paid for her novel _____

Answers 1. 7 2. 14 3. 1877 4. 58 5. 1890 6. 40

5. LS1.1 Listen again and complete each note with two words from the lecture.

- 1 Anna Sewell was raised in a family which frequently experienced _____ .
 2 In her early teens, a serious accident left Anna Sewell unable to _____ .
 3 Following the publication of Black Beauty, the cruel 'bearing rein' became unfashionable and started to be _____ .
 4 Throughout the story, Black Beauty's owners treat him with kindness and empathy, or cruelty. This demonstrates another of the book's themes: _____ .
 5 Due to Sewell's illness, much of the writing for her novel was done by dictating the story to _____ .
 6 In the US, Black Beauty was well-received and was instrumental in improving _____ regarding animal rights.
 7 As well as a museum in the house where she was born, Anna Sewell is remembered in both the UK and the US with _____ which celebrate her life and influence.

- 1 financial difficulties 2 walk easily 3 kinder alternatives 4 responsible leadership
 5 her mother 6 society's attitude 7 memorial fountains