

### Ficha Técnica

<b>Titulación:</b>	Grado en Economía		
<b>Plan BOE:</b>	BOE número 75 de 28 de marzo de 2012		
<b>Asignatura:</b>	Cultura e idioma inglés		
<b>Módulo:</b>	Instrumental		
<b>Curso:</b>		<b>Créditos ECTS:</b>	6
<b>Tipo de asignatura:</b>	Optativa	<b>Tipo de formación:</b>	Teórico-práctica

### Presentación

Esta asignatura pretende dar a los estudiantes del Grado de Economía una visión global de la cultura del mundo anglosajón a través del uso del idioma inglés. El curso se dará en la lengua extranjera, ayudando al alumno a reforzar el vocabulario, gramática y funciones aprendidos previamente con explicaciones y correcciones puntuales. El mayor objetivo del curso se centrará en la adquisición de los conceptos culturales, y la expresión y comprensión en inglés serán objetivos secundarios.

Los contenidos se centrarán en la mayoría en la cultura y vida cotidiana del Reino Unido, siendo la referencia del idioma y cultura más cercana en Europa. Adicionalmente habrá tres unidades dedicadas a la cultura norteamericana para contrastar y dar otra perspectiva, ya que los Estados Unidos tiene una influencia importante en la economía y cultura global.

### Competencias y/o resultados del aprendizaje

- Capacidad de síntesis y análisis crítico de los conocimientos adquiridos.
- Capacidad de entender el contexto cultural de personas ajenas y respetar sus costumbres.
- Capacidad de apreciar y valorar críticamente las culturas anglosajonas para su comparación con la propia cultura y el enriquecimiento personal.
- Destrezas de comprensión oral y escrita en inglés de los conceptos generales y sus detalles.
- Destrezas de producción oral y escrita en inglés para poder sintetizar conceptos y expresar opiniones propias.

### Contenidos Didácticos

- 1 Introduction to the United States: History, geography, identity.
  - 1.1 Early America
  - 1.2 Colonial Period
  - 1.3 Road to Independence
  - 1.4 Revolution
  - 1.5 Formation of a National Government
  - 1.6 Early Years, Westward Expansion, and Regional Differences
  - 1.7 Sectional Conflict
  - 1.8 Civil War and Post-War Reconstruction
  - 1.9 Growth and Transformation

- 1.10 Discontent and Reform
- 1.11 World War I, 1920s Prosperity, the Great Depression
- 1.12 The New Deal and World War II
- 1.13 The Cold War, Korean Conflict, and Vietnam
- 1.14 Cultural Change: 1950-1980
- 1.15 End of the 20th Century
- 1.16 What is the American Dream?
- 2 U.S. Politics and the economy
  - 2.1 How the United States is governed
    - 2.1.1 Overview of national, state, and local governments in the United States
    - 2.1.2 Similarities and differences between the U.S. system of government and other forms of democratic government
    - 2.1.3 The federal government
    - 2.1.4 State governments
    - 2.1.5 Local governments
    - 2.1.6 Elections and the electoral process
    - 2.1.7 Nongovernmental organizations and institutions that influence public policy
  - 2.2 USA Economy in brief
    - 2.2.1 Goods and Services
    - 2.2.2 A Service Economy
    - 2.2.3 Creative Destruction
    - 2.2.4 Businesses Large and Small
    - 2.2.5 Workers and Productivity
    - 2.2.6 The Role of Government
    - 2.2.7 Macroeconomic Policy
    - 2.2.8 Recent Developments
    - 2.2.9 Strengths and Problems of the U.S. Economy
    - 2.2.10 Energy Consumption
    - 2.2.11 Foreign Investment
    - 2.2.12 Economic Expansion
- 3 The American people and their traditions.
  - 3.1 Introduction
    - 3.1.1 Identification
    - 3.1.2 Demography
    - 3.1.3 Linguistic Affiliation
    - 3.1.4 Symbolism
  - 3.2 Ethnic Relations
    - 3.2.1 National Identity
    - 3.2.2 Ethnic Relations
  - 3.3 Urbanism, Architecture, and the Use of Space
  - 3.4 Food
    - 3.4.1 Food in Daily Life
    - 3.4.2 Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions
  - 3.5 Social Stratification
    - 3.5.1 Classes and Castes
    - 3.5.2 Symbols of Social Stratification
    - 3.5.3 Social Problems and Control
  - 3.6 Gender Roles and Statuses
    - 3.6.1 Division of Labor by Gender
    - 3.6.2 The Relative Status of Women and Men
  - 3.7 Marriage, Family and Kinship
    - 3.7.1 Marriage

- 3.7.2 Domestic Unit
- 3.7.3 Inheritance
- 3.7.4 Kin Groups
- 3.8 Socialization
  - 3.8.1 Infant Care
  - 3.8.2 Child Rearing and Education
  - 3.8.3 Higher Education
- 3.9 Etiquette
- 3.10 Religion
  - 3.10.1 Religious Beliefs
  - 3.10.2 Religious Practicioners
  - 3.10.3 Rituals and Holy Places
  - 3.10.4 Death and the Afterlife
- 3.11 Medicine and Health Care
- 3.12 Secular Celebrations
- 3.13 The Arts and Humanities
  - 3.13.1 Support for the Arts
  - 3.13.2 Literature
  - 3.13.3 Graphic Arts
  - 3.13.4 Performance Arts
- 3.14 English Language: Introductions
- 4 Introduction to Britain and its people
  - 4.1 Country and people
    - 4.1.1 Geographically speaking
    - 4.1.2 Politically speaking
    - 4.1.3 The four nations
    - 4.1.4 The dominance of England
    - 4.1.5 National loyalties
  - 4.2 History
    - 4.2.1 Prehistory
    - 4.2.2 The Roman period (43-410)
    - 4.2.3 The Germanic invasions (410-1066)
    - 4.2.4 The medieval period (1066-1458)
    - 4.2.5 The sixteenth century
    - 4.2.6 The seventeenth century
    - 4.2.7 The eighteenth century
    - 4.2.8 The nineteenth century
    - 4.2.9 The twentieth century
  - 4.3 Geography
    - 4.3.1 Climate
    - 4.3.2 Land and settlement
    - 4.3.3 The environment and pollution
    - 4.3.4 London
    - 4.3.5 Southern England
    - 4.3.6 The Midlands of England
    - 4.3.7 Northern England
    - 4.3.8 Scotland
    - 4.3.9 Wales
    - 4.3.10 Northern England
  - 4.4 English language: Expressing opinions
- 5 Identity and attitudes.
  - 5.1 Identity

- 5.1.1 Ethnic identity: the four nations
- 5.1.2 Other ethnic identities
- 5.1.3 The family
- 5.1.4 Geographical identity
- 5.1.5 Class
- 5.1.6 Men and women
- 5.1.7 Social and everyday contacts
- 5.1.8 Religion and politics
- 5.1.9 Identity in Northern Ireland
- 5.1.10 Being British
- 5.1.11 Personal identity: a sense of humour
- 5.2 Attitudes
  - 5.2.1 Stereotypes and change
  - 5.2.2 English versus British
  - 5.2.3 A multicultural society
  - 5.2.4 Conservatism
  - 5.2.5 Being different
  - 5.2.6 Love of nature
  - 5.2.7 Love of animals
  - 5.2.8 Public-spiritedness and amateurism
  - 5.2.9 Formality and informality
  - 5.2.10 Privacy and sex
- 6 The British political system.
  - 6.1 Political life
    - 6.1.1 The public attitude to politics
    - 6.1.2 The style of democracy
    - 6.1.3 The consitution
    - 6.1.4 The style of politics
    - 6.1.5 The party system
    - 6.1.6 The modern situation
  - 6.2 The monarchy
    - 6.2.1 The appearance
    - 6.2.2 The reality
    - 6.2.3 The role of the monarch
    - 6.2.4 The value of the monarchy
    - 6.2.5 The future of the monarchy
  - 6.3 The government
    - 6.3.1 The cabinet
    - 6.3.2 The Prime Minister
    - 6.3.3 The civil service
    - 6.3.4 Local government
  - 6.4 Parliament
    - 6.4.1 The atmosphere of Parliament
    - 6.4.2 An MP's life
    - 6.4.3 Parliamentary business
    - 6.4.4 The party system in Parliament
    - 6.4.5 The House of Lords
  - 6.5 Elections
    - 6.5.1 The system
    - 6.5.2 Formal arrangements
    - 6.5.3 The campaign
    - 6.5.4 Polling day and election night

- 6.5.5 Recent results and the future
- 6.5.6 Modern issues
- 6.6 English language
  - 6.6.1 Cause and effect
  - 6.6.2 Writing a formal letter
- 7 The law and international relations.
  - 7.1 The law
    - 7.1.1 The police and the public
    - 7.1.2 Crime and criminal procedure
    - 7.1.3 The system of justice
    - 7.1.4 The legal profession
  - 7.2 International relations
    - 7.2.1 British people and the rest of the world
    - 7.2.2 The British state and the rest of the world
    - 7.2.3 Transatlantic relations
    - 7.2.4 European relations
    - 7.2.5 Relations inside Great Britain
    - 7.2.6 Great Britain and Northern Ireland
  - 7.3 English language: Modal verbs of probability
- 8 Personal life in Britain.
  - 8.1 Religion
    - 8.1.1 Politics
    - 8.1.2 Anglicanism
    - 8.1.3 Catholicism
    - 8.1.4 Other conventional Christian churches
    - 8.1.5 Other religions, churches, and religious movements
  - 8.2 Education
    - 8.2.1 Historical background
    - 8.2.2 Modern times: the education debates
    - 8.2.3 Style
    - 8.2.4 School life
    - 8.2.5 Public exams
    - 8.2.6 Education beyond sixteen
  - 8.3 The economy and everyday life
    - 8.3.1 Earning money: working life
    - 8.3.2 Work organizations
    - 8.3.3 Public and private industry
    - 8.3.4 The distribution of wealth
    - 8.3.5 Using money: finance and investment
    - 8.3.6 Spending money: shopping
    - 8.3.7 Shop opening hours
- 9 Public life in Britain.
  - 9.1 The media
    - 9.1.1 The importance of the national press
    - 9.1.2 The two types of national newspaper
    - 9.1.3 The characteristics of the national press: politics
    - 9.1.4 The characteristics of the national press: sex and scandal
    - 9.1.5 The BBC
    - 9.1.6 Television: organization
    - 9.1.7 Television: style
  - 9.2 Transport
    - 9.2.1 On the road

- 9.2.2 Public transport in towns and cities
- 9.2.3 Public transport between towns and cities
- 9.2.4 The channel tunnel
- 9.2.5 Air and water
- 9.3 Welfare
  - 9.3.1 The benefits system
  - 9.3.2 Social services and charities
  - 9.3.3 The National Health Service
  - 9.3.4 The medical profession
- 9.4 Housing
  - 9.4.1 Houses, not flats
  - 9.4.2 Private property and public property
  - 9.4.3 The importance of “home”
  - 9.4.4 Individuality and conformity
  - 9.4.5 Interiors: the importance of cosiness
  - 9.4.6 Owning and renting
  - 9.4.7 Homelessness
  - 9.4.8 The future
- 9.5 English language: Comparatives and superlatives
- 10 British customs and traditions.
  - 10.1 Food and drink
    - 10.1.1 Eating habits and attitudes
    - 10.1.2 Eating out
    - 10.1.3 Alcohol
    - 10.1.4 Pubs
  - 10.2 Sport and competition
    - 10.2.1 A national passion
    - 10.2.2 The social importance of sport
    - 10.2.3 Cricket
    - 10.2.4 Football
    - 10.2.5 Rugby
    - 10.2.6 Animals in sport
    - 10.2.7 Other sports
    - 10.2.8 Gambling
  - 10.3 The arts
    - 10.3.1 The arts in society
    - 10.3.2 The characteristics of British arts and letters
    - 10.3.3 Theatre and cinema
    - 10.3.4 Music
    - 10.3.5 Words
    - 10.3.6 The fine arts
  - 10.4 Holidays and special occasions
    - 10.4.1 Traditional seaside holidays
    - 10.4.2 Modern holidays
    - 10.4.3 Christmas
    - 10.4.4 New Year
    - 10.4.5 Other notable annual occasions

## Contenidos Prácticos

Durante el desarrollo de la asignatura se realizarán las siguientes actividades prácticas:

- Explorar y analizar el concepto del sueño americano y las razones de su existencia en un ambiente colaborativo.
- Reflexionar sobre los efectos económicos de hechos históricos.
- Opinar sobre la importancia de estudiar culturas ajenas.
- Escribir una carta formal expresando una opinión sobre la monarquía británica, basándose en hechos reales.
- Comparar las tradiciones y costumbres británicas a las propias en una grabación oral.

## Evaluación

El sistema de evaluación del aprendizaje de la UDIMA contempla la realización de diferentes tipos de actividades de evaluación y aprendizaje. El criterio de valoración establecido se detalla a continuación:

Actividades de aprendizaje	10%
Controles	10%
Actividades de Evaluación Continua (AEC)	20%
Examen final presencial	60%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Bibliografía

- O'Driscoll, J. (2009). *Britain for Learners of English, 2nd edition*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- U.S. Department of State. *USA History in Brief*, Bureau of International Information Programs.
- U.S. Department of State. *USA Economy in Brief*, Bureau of International Information Programs.
- U.S. Department of State. *About America: How the United States Is Governed*, Bureau of International Information Programs.