



Answers

1. **(01:28-02:22)** What does the interviewer feel is strange about Gary Neville's family?
That 3 siblings have all achieved sporting greatness without having parents or grandparents who were sports people.
2. **(02:22-03:51)** What 2 'not normal' examples does Gary Neville give to illustrate his family's drive and commitment to what they do?
His sister only took 2 weeks of maternity leave before starting work again. Gary Neville did a presentation on the morning of his father's funeral, and they continued their work commitments relatively normally.
3. **(03:51-04:40)** What do you think Gary Neville is referring to here when he talks about 'layers'?
He is referring to the people who have monstrous mentalities as leaders. The first layer refers to his parents, and the second layer refers to his team-mates at Manchester United.
4. **(04:40-05:00)** What are the exact words that Gary Neville says in these 20 seconds?
[see page 5 for a mini transcript and accent guide]
5. **(05:00-05:40)** What does the interviewer say is the best way to learn lessons from our parents, and what example does he give about his mum?
He says that the best way to learn lessons is to observe our parent's actions, thus 'living vicariously' through them. As an example he says that when he was a child his mum stopped coming home because she was sleeping in the back of a corner shop that she was running. The visual of seeing his mother sleeping in the back room of a corner shop with a bag of rice with rat holes in it stuck with him as a lesson in hard work, even though his mother didn't have to say anything to teach it.
6. **(05:40-06:51)** What was Gary Neville's dad's occupation; what time did he leave for work and what time did he return?
His dad was a lorry driver. He left for work at around 4-5am, and then he would return by 11am.
7. **(07:08-08:02)** What did Gary Neville do after school, and what did he never risk?
He would go to football and cricket. He was always early, and would never risk being late.



Answers

8. **(08:02-08:37)** What problems did Gary Neville's dad have at a young age, and what were the potential causes of these problems?

He had heart problems at the age of 42. Gary Neville suggests that this was potentially due to the fact that he was a lorry driver who liked to go for a beer and liked to have a night out. He also did too much and got stressed.

SKIP TO 'YOUR BUSINESS' (01:01:02)

9. **(01:01:02-01:01:40)** What does the interviewer find so impressive about Gary Neville's business portfolio?

He finds it impressive that Gary Neville has such a huge business portfolio. The interviewer says that Gary Neville's business portfolio is as big as his own, which he finds impressive because Gary Neville has a whole broadcasting career as well.

BONUS QUESTION: (01:01:40-01:01:51) What 2 words does Gary Neville not like to refer to himself as? **[strong language]**

Entrepreneur and broadcaster

10. **(01:02:30-01:03:09)** What do all of Gary Neville's business ventures have in common and why?

They are all in the Greater Manchester area / They are all within the same area. He says that he feels very focused on his business investments in this area. He is passionate about where he comes from, where he lives, and he wants to invest back into that part of the country.

11. **(01:03:09-01:03:38)** What does Gary Neville like and dislike about startups?

He dislikes the fact that startups are hard.

He likes the fact that startups are rewarding. He also likes the fact that he can influence them and instil his own culture into the businesses.

12. **(01:03:38-01:03:50)** What 2 things does Gary Neville really enjoy about his businesses?

He loves building teams and he loves the sectors that he is involved in.



Answer to Question 4 and Guide to Some Features of a Manchester English, or 'Manc' Accent

Transcript of the video (04:40-05:00)

Key - Some differences between a Manchester accent and Standard English:

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Orange text | In central and Northern accents of the UK, the 'u' sound is very different to Standard English. The 'u' sound used here is much stronger with rounded lips. The phonetic symbol is /ʊ/ and it sounds much shorter and stronger than a standard English 'u'. |
| Green text | 'l' sounds are 'velarized' - made with the back of the tongue raised This makes the 'l' sound slightly more nasal, written below as 'll'. The Manchester accent in general is characterised by having a fairly nasal quality. |
| Blue text | The 'o' sound as in 'goat' or 'wrote' has a much more nasal quality This sound also adds to the nasal quality of Manchester English, written below as 'ao' |
| Red text | 't' replaced by a 'glottal stop' This occurs in many accents of the UK. When a 't' is at the end of a word or followed by a consonant, it sounds like it is simply deleted. However, it is replaced by a hard stop in the middle of the word called a 'glottal stop'. This can be heard also in formal spoken English and in professional settings. |
| Purple text | 'ar' sounds as in 'hard' and 'calm' are pronounced with a slightly higher but very noticeable 'aah' sound This is common across Mancher, Lancashire and Yorkshire accents, and is written below as 'aah' |
| Pink Text | 'or' sounds such as in 'taught', 'caught', 'born' are pronounced with a much more nasal sound This is written below as 'aao', and is characteristic of the Manchester accent's more nasal quality |
| Yellow Text | 'r' sounds before consonants or at the end of the sentence are not pronounced Manchester English is a 'non-rhotic' accent, which means that 'r' sounds are only pronounced before vowels. This is the same in many British English accents, but not US accents. |
| Small text | 'filler' words such as 'are / to / a / can / of / for / from' are sometimes reduced to very quick sounds which are hard to hear. Each of these words contains some form of 'schwa' sound, which is a kind of lazy 'uh' sound. This occurs in all accents, including US accents. This general reduction of smaller words is also used in formal and professional settings, and it is in fact essential in maintaining the natural rhythm of the English language. |
| Grey text | The real transcript of the video |

And that's why I allways say the. resilience_n raobustness_n haahd work_{cn} be taao.
And that's why I always say that resilience and robustness and hard work can be taught

_n llearnt...I daon'. think i.'s something yer baaorn with. _n I think when you say...
and learnt...I don't think it's something you're born with. and I think when you say...

like..how did we achieve tha. ... I jus think we wer very faaortuna.... with aah paren.s
like.. how did we achieve that... I just think we were very fortunate... with our parents

n the expaasure{thet} we had_{te} brillian. lleaders_s throughou. aah career_n examplles
and the exposure that we had to brilliant leaders throughout our career and examples

_n the standard beaers_s the. wer next to us.
and the standard bearers that were next to us.