



Answers

1. **(00:00-00:12)** The interviewer mentions that this is not the first interview that they have done together. The previous interview was done just before Sarah Millican did what?
She was “about to embark on” a 185-day tour.
About to = This phrase means that something is going to happen very soon.
to embark on = To begin something that will happen for a very long time.
2. **(00:12-00:24)** What assumption does the interviewer make about what Sarah Millican did, was her assumption correct?
The interviewer asks whether the tour was ‘utterly exhausting’ - extremely tiring
Sarah Millican says that they have breaks in the tour, so it is not as crazy as it sounds, but it spans a whole year. She mentions that she also loves it and it is her favourite thing to do.
3. **(00:24-00:33)** What does Sarah Millican take on tour with her, and what problem does this sometimes cause? (CHALLENGE: see if you can get all information here)
She takes her dog with her, but not always because he gets a bit ‘grouchy’ when they have been ‘on the road’ for too long, and a bit ‘crabby’ getting in the car.
4. **(00:33-01:03)** What generally is a “schnoodle” and what problem did Sarah Millican once have with this word?
A man’s dog attacked her dog, she was trying to get her dog back and he asked what kind of dog it was. She was furious and she couldn’t shout ‘Schnoodle’ because it sounds too nice.
5. **(01:03-01:22)** What is unusual about Sarah Millican’s pets?
All of her pets have a rank.
6. **(01:22-02:02)** What did one of Sarah Millican’s pets do on one occasion when she was on tour, and what did Sarah Millican do?
The dog had stomach problems, stained the bedsheets, so she just flipped the duvet over and checked out of the hotel without telling anyone.
7. **(02:02-02:36)** What 4 suggestions does Sarah Millican give for replacing the adrenaline rush that she gets before going on stage? **[For this answer, Sarah Millican is aiming to be amusing]**
Go on a rollercoaster, slip in the shower, pull out too quickly at a junction, eat a 3-day old cream cake.
8. **(02:36-03:06)** What are the 2 main reasons behind the title of Sarah Millican’s new stand-up show “Outsider”?
The first reason is because she is spending a lot more time outside. Before she would only spend time outside going from her car to her house, but now she goes for walks and has a nice garden.

The second reason is that she claims to be an outsider socially, which she says is a common trait in comedians in general. She says that comedians are often on the periphery - never invited to the party but they can “see it from the gate”.



Answers

9. **(03:06-03:35)** How are things different for Sarah Millican now compared to when she was a child, and what is still the same?
She is now invited to the parties, but she turns down the invitations. She doesn't go to parties because they are full of people and she is not good in a crowd. She says that it is different compared to being on stage, because on stage you are separate from the crowd.
10. **(03:35-03:52)** How does Sarah Millican spend Christmas?
**She spends Christmas talking to complete strangers on social media.
She does something on Twitter called "Join In": #joinin**
11. **(03:54-04:12)** What are Sarah Millican's exact words during these 18 seconds?
[see page 5 for a mini transcript and accent breakdown]
12. **(04:12-04:20)** What does the male interviewer ask here, and what is Sarah Millican's response?
He asks whether she 'chairs' the chat. She says that she spends around 5 or 6 hours on Twitter every Christmas Day. She says that by doing this she avoids having to make Christmas Dinner.
13. **(04:38-04:40)** What do you think that the female presenter is suggesting with her quick comment here?
She says that 6 hours is a lot of time to spend on Twitter even by the standards of the male presenter. She says: "Even by your standards that's high" - suggesting that the male presenter spends a lot of his time on Twitter.
14. **(04:40-04:56)** How does Sarah Millican avoid looking rude on Christmas Day?
She sits at her laptop as opposed to sitting on her phone, because if she is on Twitter on her laptop then it looks like work as opposed to looking like she is bored of her family's company.



Answer to Question 11 and Guide to Some Features of a Newcastle 'Geordie' Accent

Transcript of the video (03:54-04:12)

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

Green text	<p>The 'o' sound as in 'go' or 'boat' is pronounced almost like an 'or' sound but without the 'r' on the end.</p> <p>This is one of the main distinctive vowel features of a Newcastle accent, written in the transcript below as 'or'.</p>
Blue text	<p>The 'ay' sound as in 'day' and 'play' is pronounced like an 'ea' sound as in 'ear' or 'fear'</p> <p>This is the other distinctive vowel sound in the Newcastle accent, and is written below as 'ea'</p>
Red text	<p>'p, t, k' are often pronounced simultaneously with a 'glottal stop' at the end of a syllable and before a weak vowel</p> <p>Many British English accents replace a 't' sound with a hard stop before a short vowel or at the end of a word. This hard stop is known as a glottal stop. In Newcastle English, /p, t, k/ sounds are pronounced simultaneously with a glottal stop before a weak vowel. What basically happens is that the tongue moves to pronounce either a /p, t, or k/ sound, but the stop is actually what is pronounced. This feature is completely unique to the Newcastle English accent. It might be difficult to hear in the video, but listen out for short stops interrupting the flow of speech where you see red in the transcript below.</p>
Yellow Text	<p>'r' sounds before consonants or at the end of the sentence are not pronounced</p> <p>Newcastle English is mainly 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.</p>
Small text	<p>'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.</p>
Grey text	<p>The real transcript of the video</p>

A few years ago, about 5 or 6 years ago, I just got a bit sad about people who are

on their own on christmas day who didn't want to be, it's a very different thing if you

want to be, well done you have a lovely day... but if you don't want to be on your own

families are complicated, some people get left to one side, so we do a thing called

'join in' where all the people who are on their own join in and have some fun.