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ENGLISH FOR GLOBAL ISSUES

Учебное пособие

Казань, 2017

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Introduction

English for Global Issues teaching aid is designed to increase vocabulary awareness and improve reading skills based on newspaper and other mass media sources. This book aims to build up students' skills and confidence so that they could easily grasp the lexicon used in social and political spheres. The articles are chosen from various media rubrics such as politics, economics, medicine, entertainment, education, psychology, new technologies and others.

Introductory unit includes general information related to the types of newspapers, rubrics and basic elements constituting media structure.

The teaching aid contains not just a variety of authentic material (articles), but also tasks and exercises to help the students deal with unknown vocabulary and improve active reading, writing and speaking skills.

Each unit is provided with some quotations covering the studied topic. The quotes and statements can be used as revision of the units' material and are supposed to check the fluency of the introduced vocabulary as well as students' communicative skills.

At the back of the teaching aid there is the answer key section that provides clues to the tasks suggested in the book. Moreover there is a concise dictionary section which includes words definitions that can be used when working with texts or tasks.

The book has been prepared to save teacher's time, extend lessons and make them more interesting and useful. It can be used as a practice book or as supplementary material in classes preparing for English as Professional course.

Introductory Unit

Media. Press

1. Warm-up activity

Discuss the following questions in pairs:



How often do you read newspapers?

What newspapers and magazines do you prefer?

How do you choose what to read first in the newspapers or on news sites?

Do you read newspapers or magazines in English? Why?

A newspaper is a scheduled publication containing news of current events, informative articles, diverse features, editorials, and advertising. General-interest newspapers typically publish stories on local and national political events and personalities, crime, business, entertainment, society and sports. Most traditional papers also feature an editorial page containing editorials written by an editor and columns that express the personal opinions of writers. The newspaper is typically funded by paid subscriptions and advertising.

A wide variety of material published in newspapers includes editorial opinions, criticism, persuasion and op-eds; obituaries; entertainment features such as crosswords, sudoku and horoscopes; weather news and forecasts; advice, food and other columns; reviews of radio, movies, television, plays and restaurants; classified ads; display ads, radio and television listings, inserts from local merchants, editorial cartoons, gag cartoons and comic strips.

There are many types (formats) of newspapers. They include broadsheet (a newspaper printed on large sheets of paper. Broadsheets are generally believed to contain more serious news than tabloid newspapers), tabloid (a newspaper with fairly small pages mostly containing stories about famous people and not much serious news), national, local and regional. Sometimes broadsheet newspapers shift to *compact* size but the contents remain serious. The *Berliner* format is slightly taller

and marginally wider than the tabloid/compact format; and is both narrower and shorter than the broadsheet format. Moreover there is a division of the press based on spheres of coverage (sports, yellow press, politics, economics, entertainment etc.) The type of newspaper may be defined by several criteria.

2. Make up your own research on the newspapers the sites of which are given below. Fill in the chart using the information taken from the following sources.



<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>



<http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/news/>



<http://www.mirror.co.uk/>



<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/>



<http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/>



<http://www.independent.co.uk/>

	The Guardian	Mirror	The Times	The Telegraph	The Sun	The Independent
Type of newspaper						
Suggested rubrics						

Main story headline						
Main picture (size, topic)						
Other news items						
Language style						
The article that grabs your attention						

3. Use dictionaries to define the following words and word combinations connected with media. Use them in sentences of your own.

Tip: You can use *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* or *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*.

Censorship

Libel

Coverage

Paparazzi

Current affairs

Readership

Exploit

Reporter

Freedom of the press

Unscrupulous

Invasion of privacy

Vulnerable

Journalist

4. Writing

Write two-three paragraphs summarizing the major differences between newspaper front pages given in Task 2. Explain why you think the front pages vary and which of the newspapers you would choose to read. Why? (Use the vocabulary from the previous task).

5. Extra information

Newspaper Headlines



There are two types of newspaper – broadsheets and tabloids. Broadsheets are the ones with large pages, and are often more serious. Tabloids have smaller pages, and make all news as eye-catching as possible. The words used by tabloids are shorter and snappier, catch the eye, use up less space, are more emotive – and help sell newspapers!

The words below may be used in both types, but are mainly seen in the tabloids. After 2003 most of the broadsheets, who were losing out to the tabloids, made their pages smaller mainly so that commuters could read them easily while sitting – or standing – on crowded public transport.

What is a headline? Headlines are the short titles above newspaper reports. The headlines in English-language newspapers can be very difficult to understand. One reason for this is that newspaper headlines are often written in a special style, which is very different from ordinary English. In this style there are some special rules of grammar, and words are often used in unusual ways.

Non-native speakers of English often have difficulty in understanding newspaper headlines and vocabulary. Using this chart will make reading the newspapers easier!

Look through the words frequently used in the news language with the meanings and examples of usage:

Newspaper Word	Meaning	Example of use in Newspaper Headlines
aid	military or financial help, to help	Union Aids Hospital Strikers
alert	alarm, warning	Flood Alert on East Coast
axe	cut, cancel (usually a service)	Council Axes Swimming Pools
back	support, agree with	UN Backs Bid for Bird Flu Proposal
ban	exclude, prohibit, forbid	DEA Supports Meth Ban
bar	exclude, ban, refuse	FDA Bans AIDS Vaccine
bid	attempt, try	GM Takeover Bid Fails
blast	criticize, condemn	Bush Blasted for GNP Flop
boost	increase	Huge boost in exports
breakthrough	success	Breakthrough in Fight Against Cancer
call	request, suggestion	Calls for Reform at the DMV
clash	disagree, disagreement	Minister clashes with Home Secretary
clear	find innocent	Doctor Cleared of Drugs Charge
crackdown	control, purge	DEA Cracks down on Drugs
curb	restrict	Call for Curb on Late-Night Pubs and Clubs
dump	dismiss, sack, jilt	Man in Murder Trial Dumps Defense Lawyer
embrace	meet, agree to	NYPD Embraces New Initiative on Crime
face	confront	Pres. Faces Journalists
feud	quarrel, row	Neighbours Feud About New Wal-Mart
fury	anger	Fury as Police Arrest Famous Boxer
go on	cause chaos	Fans Go on Rampage After Soccer

Newspaper Word	Meaning	Example of use in Newspaper Headlines
rampage		Match
grab	confiscate, steal	Police Grab Stolen Computers
hack	break into	Thieves Hack INS Computers
hit	affect	Snow Hits Traffic on Motorway
hold	arrest, keep under arrest	Police Hold Terror Suspect
hurdle	difficulty, obstacle	\$\$\$\$ Hurdle in Bid to Solve Tube Crisis
loom	threaten to happen	Vat on Food: New Row Looms
opt for	choose	Europe Opts for Euro
oust	replace, sack	MP Ousted
outrage	anger	Outrage as Killer is Freed by Legal Error
plan	proposal	MP's Back Plan for 5 th Terminal
plea	request	Mayor's Plea for More Government Cash
pledge	promise	London Mayor Pledges Better Tube Service
probe	investigate, investigation	Probe Into Cash Missing from Airport
purge	control, crackdown	Purge on Capital's Gun Crime
push for	ask for, insist on	Public Pushes for Better Public Services
quit	resign, leave	MSFT Exec Found Stealing Quits Post
quiz	question, interrogate	Police Quiz Suspected Arsonist
rap	criticize, reprove	Opposition Raps Prime Minister
raid	attack	Narks Raid Houses of Drug Dealers
riddle	mystery	Missing Musician a Riddle
row	argument,	Row Over Plans to Lock up Asylum

Newspaper Word	Meaning	Example of use in Newspaper Headlines
	disagreement	Seekers
set to	ready to, about to	Balloonist Set to Break World Record
shake-up	reform	Shake-up in Police Bureaucracy
shun	avoid, hide from	Recluse Actor Shuns Limelight
sink	destroy, eliminate	Lack of Cash Sinks Plans for Memorial
slam	criticize	Prime Minister Slammed by Opposition
snag	difficulty, problem	New Tramline Hits Snag
snub	avoid, fail to meet	French President Snubs Prime Minister
soar	increase, rise	Crime Figures Soar in City Center
split	division, separation	DOD Split on whether to Go to War
storm	attack, anger, leave angrily	Police Storm Crack House
swoop	raid	Police Swoop on Illegal Gambling
threat	possibility	Threat of Longer Strike Looms
toll	number killed	Quake Toll May Be 5, 000
turmoil	controversy, trouble	Turmoil as New Road Plan Comes into Effect
vow	promise	FBI Head Vows to Cut Street Crime
war	rivalry	Turf War Breaks Out Between Rival Gangs
wed	marry	Robin Weds Sweetheart

6. Replace the word or words underlined with one of the headline words from the box.

bid clash held toll boost cleared looms set vows
--

1. Miners' union promises to fight over local pay deals.
2. Change to school funding aims to increase teacher numbers.
3. Newspapers and union going to clash over pay claim.
4. Man found innocent in bank robbery case.
5. British attempt to aid refugees turned down.
6. Woman arrested by police after pub shooting.
7. Number of people killed rises to six.
8. Rail strike approaches.
9. Ministers in disagreement over pay rises.

7. Complete the collocations in each sentence with an appropriate word from the box.

broadcast	bulletin	coverage	forecast	media	campaign	edition
manual	novel	brochure				

1. Read the instruction _____ before using your new word-processor.
2. 'David Copperfield' is an autobiographical _____.
3. What did it say on the weather _____?
4. This is a party political _____ on behalf of the Democratic Party.
5. What time is the next news _____?
6. This channel doesn't have very good sports _____.
7. A first _____ of this book is worth a fortune.
8. The mass _____ in most countries is dominated by advertising.
9. When does our new advertising _____ begin?
10. I spent all of yesterday evening looking at this holiday _____.

8. Both options make sense. Underline the one which forms a common collocation.

1. I do like Channel 4's *reporting* / *coverage* of the big sporting events.
2. We do not have the book in stock. It is out of *circulation* / *out of print*.
3. This report comes from our political *correspondent* / *journalist*, Edward Ross.
4. The 'Sunday News' has the highest *circulation* / *output* of any newspaper in

Britain.

5. They are bringing out Sue's book in a new *edition / publication* soon.
6. Are books subject to *banning / censorship* in your country?
7. Through market research the advertising company identified their *intended / target* customer.
8. They are very concerned with the image that the advert *projects/gives*.
9. At least 50 members of the *population/public* wrote in to complain about the ad.
10. He sits there for hour after hour, staring *calmly / blankly* at the screen.

9. Speaking

Comment on the following quotations:

1. The most important service rendered by the press and the magazines is that of educating people to approach printed matter with distrust (Samuel Butler).
2. Freedom of the press is perhaps the freedom that has suffered the most from the gradual degradation of the idea of liberty (Albert Camus).
3. The majority of us are for free speech when it deals with subjects concerning which we have no intense feelings (Edmund B. Chaffee).
4. A free press is not a privilege but an organic necessity in a great society (Walter Lippmann: American journalist).
5. Early in life I had noticed that no event is ever correctly reported in a newspaper (George Orwell).

Unit 1

Pass-thoughts to Replace Passwords

1. Pre-reading task

1. What are the things most in need of passwords?
2. Name the most common passwords. Is your computer password unique?
3. How often do you change the passwords?
4. What do people usually do if the password is forgotten or lost?
5. Do you think that passwords can really protect the data from your gadgets?

2. Reading

Read the newspaper article and answer the following questions:



1. Who invented a new device?
2. How was this technology described?
3. Where were the project findings revealed?
4. Do experts express any concern about a new gadget?

Researchers from the University of California, Berkeley's School of Information have come up with an ingenious device that might, one day soon, replace the need for passwords. A press release explains: "Instead of typing your passwords, in the future you may only have to think your password". Their research explored the feasibility of brainwave-based computer authentication as a substitute for passwords. This resulted in the creation of the Neurosky MindSet headset – a \$100 device that can read brainwaves. The team believes this new technology is secure, accurate, and user-friendly. They also believe people would be willing to replace using passwords with pass-thoughts.

The project's findings were unveiled at the Workshop on Usable Security at the Seventeenth International Conference on Financial Cryptography and Data Security.

Team leader Professor John Chuang explained his new technique provides a more fail-safe and cheaper solution than things like fingerprint scans, retina scans, or facial or voice recognition. He said his team’s inexpensive headset connects to a computer wirelessly using Bluetooth and is little different to headsets used with mobile phones, music players, and other computer devices. However, security experts expressed concern regarding the ability of software that can “hack” people’s minds to extract things like ATM PINs.

Source: Berkely.edu

3. *According to this article, are these sentences True (T) or False (F)?*

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Researchers from School of Innovation have come up with an ingenious device that might replace the need for passwords | T/F |
| 2. Experts believe this new technology is secure, accurate | T/F |
| 3. The project’s findings were unveiled at 17 th International Conference on Financial Cryptography | T/F |
| 4. The team believes people would be willing to replace using passwords with pass-thought | T/F |
| 5. A current price of a new device is £100 | T/F |
| 6. The technology is cheaper solution than retina scan | T/F |
| 7. A new headset works on WiFi and Bluetooth | T/F |

4. Vocabulary work

Match the words and definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1. ingenious | a. identification |
| 2. device | b. a secret word or phrase |
| 3. password | c. free from danger |
| 4. research | d. correct in all details |

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 5. authentication | e. the art of writing or solving codes |
| 6. accurate | f. inventive |
| 7. cryptography | g. waves to transmit signals |
| 8. retina | h. a piece of electronic equipment |
| 9. wireless | i. investigate systematically |
| 10. secure | j. a layer at the back of the eyeball |

5. Put the words in the right order.

1. of your, in the future typing you have passwords to think your Instead may only password

2. can a device brainwaves \$100 read

3. The secure technology believes and user-friendly this new is, accurate, team

4. to replace People passwords willing with would be pass-thoughts using

5. Bluetooth headset to a computer connects using A wirelessly

6. Punctuate the text and add capitals.

researchers from the university of California berkeley's school of information have come up with an ingenious device that might one day soon replace the need for passwords a press release explains instead of typing your passwords in the future you may only have to think your password their research explored the feasibility of brainwave based computer authentication as a substitute for passwords this resulted in the creation of the neurosky mindset headset a \$100 device that can read brainwaves the team believes this new technology is secure accurate and user-

friendly they also believe people would be willing to replace using passwords with pass thoughts

7. Speaking

What do you think?



1. Would you prefer the idea of pass-thoughts to passwords?
2. Will you buy the Neurosky MindSet?
3. How dangerous might this device be?

8. Idioms

Match the idioms to their meanings.

1) through thick and thin	a) to have the same way of thinking or the same ideas or feelings as somebody else
2) throw in the towel	b) to lose energy and enthusiasm and stop doing something, or do it less well
3) in the thick of something	c) to become aware of other people's thoughts and feelings, etc.
4) tune in to somebody/something	d) to leave somebody alone to do as they wish, and not tell them what to do
5) be on the same wavelength	e) to admit that you have been defeated and stop trying
6) leave somebody to their own devices	f) to be very shocked, upset or angry
7) have/throw a fit	g) involved in the busiest or most active part of something
8) run / be out of steam	h) even when there are problems or difficulties

Unit 2

Google Glass Coming to Consumers This Year for under \$1,500

1. Warm-up activity

Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word “digital”. Share your words with a partner/group.

2. Pre-reading task

1. What gadgets of the XXI century can you name?
2. How useful are they?



3. Reading

Read the article and answer the questions.

Google is planning to release a “fully polished” version of the smart eyeglasses for consumers before the end of the year, according to The Verge’s Josh Topolsky, who was able to extensively test out the gadget recently. Google also indicated that it would cost less than the \$1,500 price tag that developers and creative types can spend to get an advanced version and that its pricing would be more in line with a new top-model smart phone.

Google Glass does many of the same things you do with your smart phone, such as snapping pictures, recording video, displaying augmented reality user interfaces (such as driving directions) and communicating with others. Also, the device can connect with your smart phone’s (iPhone or Android) cellular data network via Bluetooth, so you can stay connected anywhere. Previously, some speculated that Google Glass would only work with smart phones running Google’s native operating system, Android, but that doesn’t seem to be the case. At least according to The Verge’s report.

The tentative consumer release time frame for Google Glass is sooner than the 2014 general product launch timeline stated by Google cofounder Sergey Brin last

summer. Obviously, Google is aggressively pursuing its goal of being the first major manufacturer to get into the wearable computing gadget market, especially since rivals Microsoft and Apple are also rumored to be working on a product of their own.

Source: <http://venturebeat.com>

4. Comprehension questions:

1. What purposes is Google Glass used for?
2. How can this device connect people with their smart phones?
3. Who is the cofounder of Google?
4. What companies are considered to be rivals of Google?
5. What is the price of an advanced version of Google Glass?

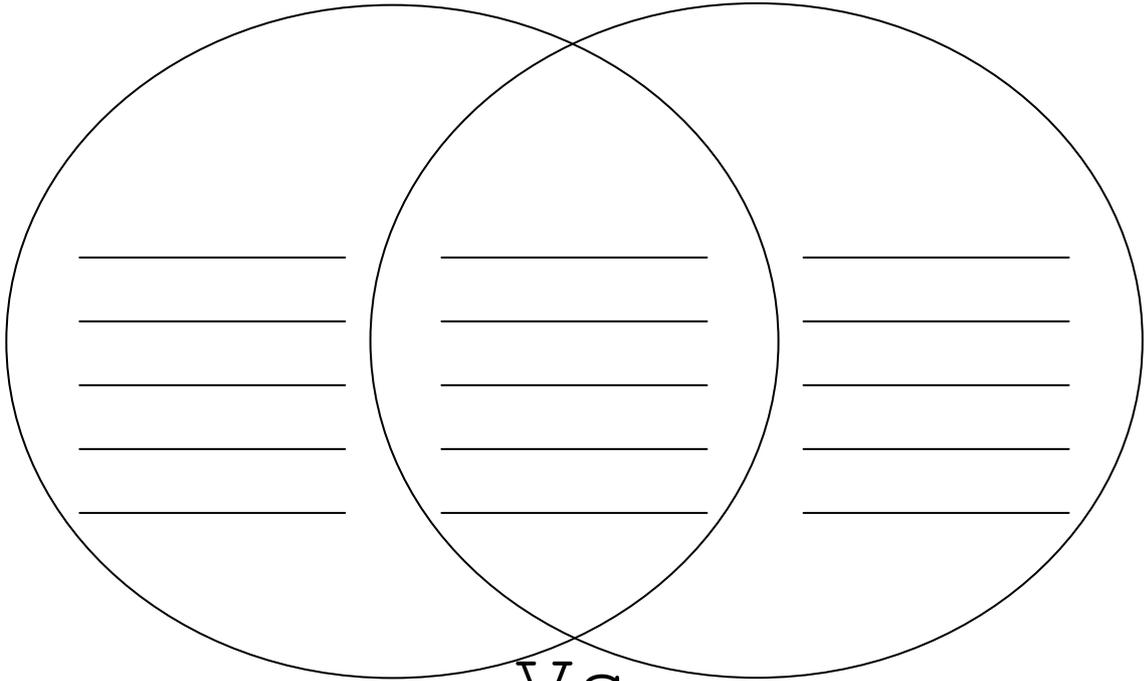
5. Vocabulary work

Synonym match. Match the following synonyms from the article:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. smart | a. sizable |
| 2. consumer | b. preliminary |
| 3. gadget | c. purchaser |
| 4. extensive | d. bright |
| 5. augment | e. gossip |
| 6. speculate | f. opponent |
| 7. tentative | g. hypothesize |
| 8. display | h. appliance |
| 9. rival | i. show |
| 10. rumor | j. increase |

6. Spelling

Put the letters of the underlined words in the right order.



Vs.



Unit 3

United Nations Asks Us to Eat Insects



1. Pre-reading task

1. What sort of insects is edible?
2. What cultures are adding insects to their every day diet?

2. Reading

Read the newspaper article and answer the following questions:

1. Why is it important to eat insects according to the U.N.?
2. Name the reasons why people should add insects to their diet.
3. How many species have been used as food?
4. Why don't people in Western or "developed" countries eat insects?
5. Who should educate Westerners about the benefits of eating bugs?

A new United Nations report says that we should all eat insects. The report is from the U.N. Food and Agriculture organization. It is called "Edible Insects: Future Prospects for Food and Feed Security". The U.N. says it is important we eat insects to help the Earth. It gave three reasons why we should be adding insects to our diet. The first is they are good for our health. "Insects are healthy, nutritious alternatives to mainstream staples such as chicken, pork, beef, and even fish". The second reason is they are better for the environment than breeding cows, sheep, and other animals. Finally, "insect farming" would help millions of poor families around the world eat and start a small business.

Many cultures already include insects in their diet. The report says: "Many people around the world eat insects out of choice, largely because of the tastiness. More than 1,900 species have reportedly been used as food". However, most people

in Western or “developed” countries think the idea of eating insects is disgusting. The report says governments need to educate Westerners about the benefits of eating bugs so they get over the “disgust factor”. Ento, a company in London that sells insect-based food, said it is difficult to get people to eat creepy-crawlies. It told the “New Scientist” magazine: “On paper, insects are fantastic, but on a plate most people won’t touch them”.

Source: New Scientist / UN FAO

3. According to this article, are these sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. A new UNESCO report says that we should all eat insects. | T/F |
| 2. The report is called “Edible Insects: Future Prospects for Food and Feed Security” | T/F |
| 3. The U.N. says it is important we eat insects to help business | T/F |
| 4. There are two main reasons why we should be adding insects to our diet | T/F |
| 5. Many cultures already include insects in their diet | T/F |
| 6. Westerners cannot get over the “disgust factor” | T/F |
| 7. Unfortunately, there are no companies that sell insect-based food | T/F |

4. Vocabulary work

Match the words and definitions.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. insect | a. nourishing |
| 2. diet | b. stomach-turning |
| 3. nutritious | c. available as another choice |
| 4. alternative | d. creepy-crawly |
| 5. prospect | e. safety |
| 6. security | f. eating habits |

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 7. benefit | g. advantage |
| 8. disgusting | h. expert |
| 9. scientist | i. farming |
| 10. agriculture | j. expectation |

5. Fill the gaps with vowels.

_____ n_w _____ n_t_dN_t____nsr_p_rts_ysth_t w_ sh_ _ld _ll _ _t _ns_cts. Th_ r_p_rt _s fr_mth_ _N. F_ _d _nd _gr_c_lt_r_ _rg_n_z_t_ _n. _t _s_c_ll_d “_d_bl_ _ns_cts: F_t_r_ Pr_sp_ctsf_r F_ _d _nd F_ _d S_c_r_t”. The _N.s_ys _t _s_m_p_r_t_nt w_ _ _t _ns_cts t_ h_lpth_ _rth. _t g_v_ thr_ _ r_s_nsw_ w_ sh_ _ld b_ _dd_ng _ns_cts t_ _ _r_d_ _t. Th_ f_rst _s th_y _r_ g_ _d f_r _ _r h_ _lth. “_ns_cts _r_ h_ _lthy, n_tr_t_ _ _s _lt_rn_t_v_s_t_m_nstr_m st_pl_ss_ch _s_ch_ck_n, p_rk, b_ _f, _nd _v_nf_sh”. Th_s_c_nd r_s_n_s th_y _r_ b_tt_rf_rth_ _nv_r_nm_ntth_tbr_ _d_ngc_ws, sh_ _p, _nd _th_r_n_m_ls. F_n_lly, “_ns_ctf_rm_ng” w_ _ldh_lpm_ll_ _ns _f_p_r_f_m_l_s _r_ndth_ w_rld _ _t _ndst_rt _ sm_llb_s_n_ss.

6. Speaking

Complete the table and discuss it with your partner/group.

Food	Disgusting (10 - very / 0 – not at all)	Why?
Grasshoppers		
Worms		
Cockroaches		
Snakes		

Unit 4

U.K. Now Has 7 Social Classes

1. Warm-up activity

Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word combination “working class”. Share your words with a partner/group.

2. Pre-reading task

1. What social class do you belong to? Are you satisfied with your social status?
2. What is the most important to you? Rank these words and put the most significant at the top. Share your ranking with a partner/group.

- wealth
- good education
- job
- savings
- social networking
- cultural activities
- social status



3. Reading

Read the article and answer the questions below.

A new survey shows there are seven social classes in the United Kingdom. This is four classes more than the traditional class system. Last century, there were just three classes in Britain – upper, middle, and working class. This system centered around people’s wealth, education and job. The new survey, from the BBC, shows how the times have changed. The BBC says the old model is too simple and a new one is needed to show someone’s class. This new model includes how rich you are,

your schooling and your occupation, but adds several more points. These include savings, how many people you know, social networking and cultural interests and activities.

The BBC study is called the Great British Class Survey. More than 161,000 people answered questions about their life. The researchers looked at all the information and decided that Britain's way of measuring class needed modernizing. The top class is the "elite" – the richest people. This is followed by the "established middle class", the "technical middle class", and the "new affluent workers". The three bottom classes are the "traditional working class", the "emergent service workers", and the poor. Six per cent of Britons are in the elite class. They have saving of more than \$200,000 and went to a top university. Fifteen per cent are in the poor class. These earn less than \$12,000 a year.

Source: BBC / Mirror.co.uk

4. Comprehension questions:

1. How many social classes are there in the United Kingdom according to a new survey?
2. How many social classes does traditional class system have? Name them.
3. What does a new model of social class include?
4. How many people were questioned in the Great British Class Survey?
5. How much money does Britain's elite class make?

5. Vocabulary work

Match the words and translations.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. survey | a. исследователь |
| 2. wealth | b. укоренившийся |
| 3. occupation | c. обзор |
| 4. savings | d. богатеющий рабочий |

5. networking	e. занятие
6. researcher	f. налаживание контактов
7. affluent worker	g. совершенствовать
8. established	h. измерять
9. modernize	i. состояние
10. measure	j. сбережения

6. Circle the correct word.

A new survey (1) *shows/is showing* there are seven social classes in the United Kingdom. This is four classes more than the (2) *tradition/traditional* class system. Last century, there were just three classes in Britain – upper, middle, and (3) *work/working* class. This system centered (4) *around/about* people’s wealth, education and job. The new survey, from the BBC, (5) *shows/is showing* how the times have changed. The BBC says the old (6) *model/models* is too simple and a new one is needed to show someone’s class. This new model includes how rich you are, your schooling and your occupation, but (7) *adds/additions* several more points. These include savings, how many people you know, (8) *social/socially* networking and cultural interests and activities.

7. Role Play

Role A – Elite Class person

You don’t understand why the elite class is so small. Tell the others three reasons why. You think many more people can join the elite class if they study and work harder. Tell the others to aim higher in life and that it is their public duty to do this.

Role B – Poor class person

You think society is not kind to poor people. Tell the others three reasons why. The richer classes have an easy life. They don’t have to work so hard. They get everything

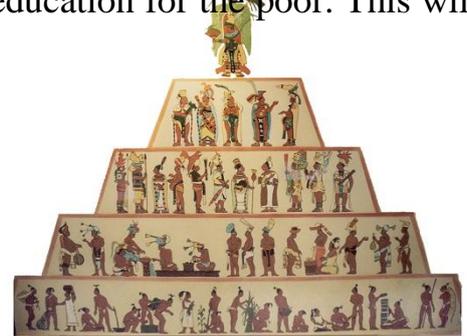
from their rich parents. Tell them how hard it is to be poor. Tell them the rich should help poor people.

Role C – Middle class person

You think in a fair society everyone should be middle class. Tell the others three reasons why. You think the elite class should give more of their money to the poor. You also think the poor need to study and work harder. Tell them you studied and worked hard to be middle class.

Role D – Sociologist

You think governments do not help the poor. Tell the others three reasons why. You think governments want to keep many poor people so they can do the jobs no one else wants. The rich should pay more money for the education for the poor. This will make the society more equal.



Unit 5

Britain Still Europe's Biggest Magnet for Migrant Workers

1. Warm-up activity

Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "migration". Share your words with a partner/group.



2. Pre-reading task

1. What are the reasons of migration?
2. Does your country receive a great number of immigrants?
3. Why do some people have negative attitude towards migrants?

3. Reading

Read the article and fill in the table below.

Britain is still the biggest magnet for migrants across Europe, despite other nations opening their borders, official figures show.

Almost one in four of all international migrants who found work were employed in the UK, nearly double the number who went to Germany.

The number of EU workers arriving increased despite the fact that major economies on the continent welcomed workers from Eastern Europe for the first time, figures from the European Commission's statistics arm Eurostat show, proving that Britain continues to be the preferred destination.

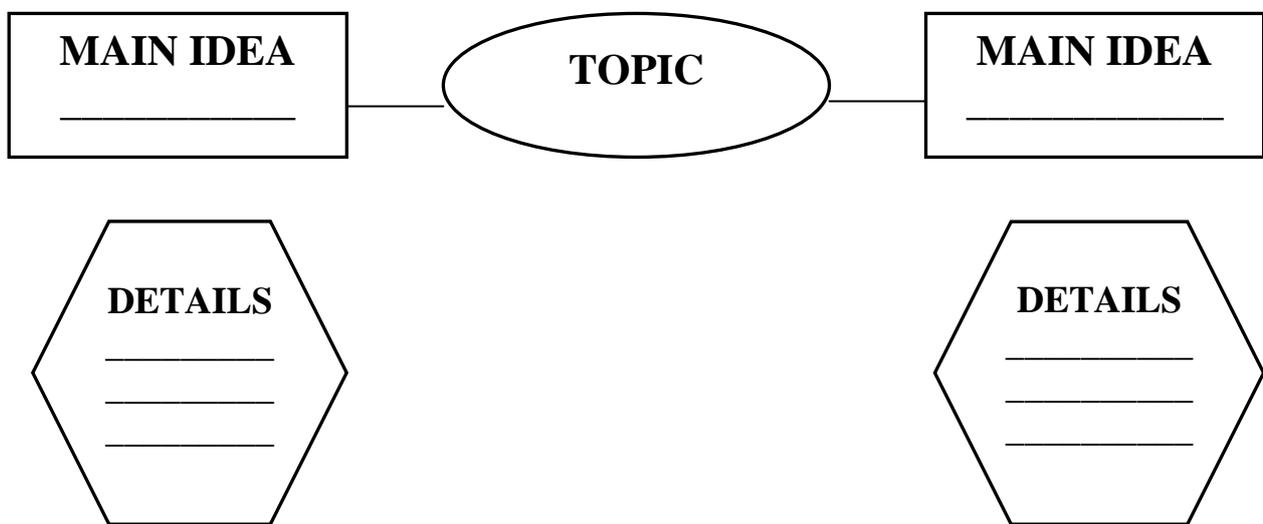
The statistics were released just days after Romanian think-tank Ires predicted that more than 700,000 people would flood to Britain when the restrictions are lifted

as a quarter of their workers aged between 18 and 35 will seek work here, the Daily Mail reported.

Since Poland and seven other Eastern European countries joined the EU more than a million citizens have come to work in Britain.

In 2012 there were more than 216,000 EU citizens working in the country who have arrived in the previous two years, an increase of over 10 per cent on 2010 levels, the national labor force statistics show.

Source: The Telegraph.co.uk



4. Vocabulary work

Synonym match. Match the following synonyms from the article.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. magnet | a. greeting |
| 2. migrant | b. attraction |
| 3. border | c. announce |
| 4. welcome | d. transient |
| 5. destination | e. verify |
| 6. prove | f. search for |
| 7. release | g. stopping place |
| 8. restriction | h. boundary |
| 9. seek | i. limitation |
| 10. citizen | j. resident |

5. Put the text back together.

- () despite other nations opening their borders, official figures show.
() who found work were employed in the UK,
(1) Britain is still the biggest magnet for migrants across Europe,
() nearly double the number who went to Germany.
() despite the fact that major economies on the continent welcomed workers
() Almost one in four of all international migrants
() figures from the European Commission's statistics arm Eurostat show,
() The number of EU workers arriving increased
() proving that Britain continues to be the preferred destination.
() from Eastern Europe for the first time,

6. Look at the words below and try to recall how they were used in the article. Work with your partner/group.

- official figure
- international migrants
- employed
- major economies
- statistics
- citizen
- think-tank
- labor
- flood
- restriction



Unit 6

White Children Nearly a Minority in the USA

1. Pre-reading task

1. How do you understand the word “minority”?
2. What problems do minorities have?
3. Is your country multicultural?



2. Reading

Read the article and answer the following questions:

1. How is demographic in the USA changing?
2. Name the new majority ethnic groups.
3. What is the fastest growing community?
4. Which country has the second largest Hispanic population?
5. What did the Bureau see for the first time ever?

Statistics recently released from the USA’s Census Bureau have shown how demographics in the U.S. are changing. The figures show that white children in the country are set to become a minority within the next year or two. It was revealed that currently, 49.9% of American children under the age of five are from non-white backgrounds. Asian and Hispanics will soon become the new majority ethnic groups in the country. The Bureau gave two main reasons for this trend. One is that birth rates among minority populations are growing faster than those in the white community, especially in the Hispanic community. The second is the steady number of immigrants arriving in America.

The Bureau also reported that for the first time ever, deaths outnumbered births among whites in a one year period. During this time, the Hispanic population grew by 2.2 per cent and the number of Asians rose by 2.9 per cent. Mark Hugo Lopez from

the Pew Hispanic Center says the changes in the makeup of the U.S. population will have a global impact. He said: “The U.S. Hispanic population is second only to Mexico’s”. He noted that the current U.S. Latino population is larger than those in Peru, Columbia and Spain. He added: “That is something which has an incredible implication not only in the U.S., but as part of a larger Hispanic world”.

Source: latinetimes.com

3. According to this article, are these sentences True (T) or False (F)?

1. White children in the country are set to become a minority within five years T/F
2. 49.9% of American children under the age of five are from non-white backgrounds T/F
3. The Bureau gave three main reasons for this trend T/F
4. The steady number of immigrants arriving in Latin America T/F
5. Deaths outnumbered births among whites in a one year period T/F
6. The number of Asians rose by 2.2 per cent T/F
7. The U.S. Hispanic population is second only to Mexico’s T/F

4. Vocabulary work

Phrase match.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. demographics | a. community |
| 2. white | b. background |
| 3. ethnic | c. impact |
| 4. non-white | d. children |
| 5. birth | e. recently released |
| 6. Hispanic | f. rates |
| 7. global | g. implication |

8. incredible

h. immigrants

9. statistics

i. are changing

10. the steady number of

j. groups

5. Word search

Look in your dictionary and find other meanings, synonyms and information for the words “majority” and “minority”.

<i>majority</i>	<i>minority</i>

6. Speaking

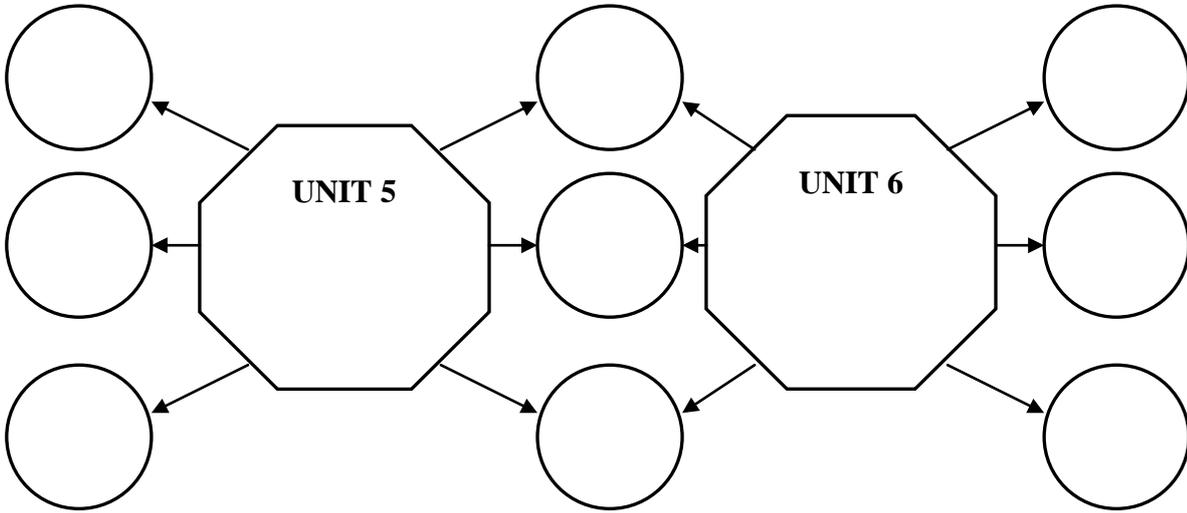
Work in pairs. Rank these words and share your ranking with a group. Put the most interesting to the top.

- crime statistics
- births and deaths statistics
- marriage and divorce statistics
- sport statistics
- business statistics
- social statistics
- epidemiological statistics
- statistics about migration



7. Compare and Contrast Web

Compare Unit 5 “Britain still Europe’s biggest magnet for migrant workers” with this unit. Write down the differences and similarities of these two articles.



Unit 7

Elon Musk: Tesla Electric Lorry to Be Unveiled in Late October

1. Pre-reading task

Read the article and find out if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Tesla is going to launch its first electric lorry in October. T/F
2. Battery technology used in Tesla electric lorry takes up more volume and is heavier than conventional fuels. T/F
3. Tesla's electric big-rig truck is more suitable for long-distance motorway haulage than for inner-city transport. T/F
4. Tesla is competing with Waymo, and Uber's commercial transport research projects. T/F
5. Computer-controlled trucks driving closer together could decrease the aerodynamic efficiency of the chain of vehicles. T/F
6. The last vehicle takes the brunt for the group in pushing the air out of the way as it travels along the road. T/F
7. The UK Government said new vehicles driven by diesel and petrol engines will be banned for the next decade as part of efforts to tackle air pollution. T/F
8. Elton Mask is a CEO of Tessler. T/F

Electric Semitruck will be 'tentatively' ready for first test rides and is 'worth seeing in person', but can batteries and self-driving trucks really replace diesels?

Tesla is set to launch its first electric lorry, which is expected to be able to drive itself, in late October as the company attempts to break into the commercial market.

Chief executive Elon Musk said that the "Tesla Semitruck" is "tentatively scheduled" for unveiling and first test rides one month behind schedule on 26 October in Tesla's hometown of Hawthorne, California.

“Worth seeing this beast in person. It’s unreal,” said Musk on Twitter.

The commercial trucking industry appears interested in Musk’s proposed battery-powered heavy-duty vehicle, which can compete with conventional diesels and travel up to 1,000 miles on a single tank of fuel. But analysts remain sceptical that battery technology, which takes up significantly more volume and is heavier than conventional fuels, is capable of matching diesel as a power source without reducing the truck’s maximum payload.

Tesla’s electric big-rig truck could have a working range of only 200 to 300 miles, according to reports, which would make it more suitable for inner-city transport than long-distance motorway haulage.

Autonomous driving and road trains

Tesla’s plans for new electric vehicles, including a commercial truck called the Tesla Semi, were announced last year, and in April Musk said the release of the semi-truck was set for September. The company is betting on both electrification and autonomous driving systems that could eventually remove the need for a driver, but in the short term could increase efficiency and safety.

Tesla is competing with Alphabet’s former Google self-driving systems, now called Waymo, and Uber’s commercial transport research projects, which aim to produce similar vehicles and services.

In August, leaked correspondence with vehicle regulators revealed Tesla’s plan to test long-haul, electric lorries that move in so-called platoons, or road-trains, that automatically follow a lead vehicle driven by a human. Computer-controlled lorries driving much closer together could increase the aerodynamic efficiency of the chain of vehicles. The front vehicle takes the brunt for the group in pushing the air out of the way as it travels along the road, reducing drag for the rest of the platoon and therefore reducing transport costs and emissions.

The Department for Transport announced last month that platoons of self-driving lorries will be trialled on England’s motorways. Tesla has been seeking to test its electric trucks in Nevada and California.

The UK Government said new vehicles driven by diesel and petrol engines will be banned from 2040 as part of efforts to tackle air pollution, forcing automotive manufacturers to consider electrification as well as alternative fuel sources such as hydrogen.

Source: www.theguardian.com

2. Vocabulary work

Match the words from the text to their definitions:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. the action or process of charging something with electricity | a) vehicle |
| 2. a large, heavy motor vehicle for transporting goods or troops;
a truck | b) platoon |
| 3. a thing used for transporting people or goods, especially on
land, such as a car, truck, or cart | c) fuel |
| 4. the amount of people or things that an aircraft or other vehicle
is able to carry | d) electrification |
| 5. a small group of trucks | e) emission |
| 6. petrol or diesel used in vehicles | f) trial |
| 7. a substance, especially a gas, that goes into the air | g) lorry |
| 8. the process of testing a product, plan, or person over a period
of time | h) payload |

3. *Use the words from previous exercise to fill in the sentences according to the meaning. Change the word forms where necessary:*

1. According to police, the two _____ collided as the lorry turned right into West Street.
2. The airplane will usually be carrying a _____ (passengers, cargo, weapons) and often a full load of fuel.

3. We can burn these _____ as power, for automobiles, aircraft, and so forth.
4. _____ of factories and houses was an exploding new technology that increased output and brought with it appliances and radio.
5. An accident involving a _____ carrying radioactive waste closed a major Scottish road for hours yesterday.
6. Those results will reveal if the medical drug is suitable for human clinical _____.

4. Speaking

Discuss the following questions in pairs or small groups:

1. What did you think when you read the headline?
2. What do you think of Tesla cars?
3. Can a car really be green?
4. What are advantages and disadvantages of electric cars?
5. Do you think safety is the most important thing for car companies?
6. What do you think about electric cars?
7. What car producing companies do you expect very high standards from?
8. What's your dream car and why?

Unit 8

Study Shows Money Makes Us Worry

1. Pre-reading task

1. What associations come to your mind when you hear the word “money”?
2. Do you have any money worries?
3. Is it easy to look after money?



2. Reading

Read the article and fill the gaps using the words given below.

things researchers constantly part likely continually aisles study ways

A new (1) _____ from the BBC shows that looking after money is not easy. Over 109,000 people took (2) _____ in the BBC’s Big Money Test. It was one of the biggest ever studies on money psychology. One of the biggest findings is that money makes many people feel bad. (3) _____ say over 40 per cent of us always worry about spending money; a third of us (4) _____ worry about money; and the same percentage feel guilty when spending money on themselves. The study found that women like to go shopping to make themselves feel better about life, while men are more to save their cash. Women are more generous with their money and are also more (5) _____ to suffer from money problems.

The researchers also looked at (6) _____ shops try and make us spend our money. It showed how stores are (7) _____ looking at new ways to make us buy things on impulse. It asks why candies and chocolate are always by the checkout in supermarkets; why “everyday essentials like bread and milk are at the back of the shop so you have to walk through as many (8) _____ as possible to reach them”; and why the perfume and jewellery sections are always at the front of the department

store. The test says that buying (9) _____ on impulse can be bad for our finances: “People who bought goods impulsively were three times more likely to go bankrupt, and four times more likely to run out of money by the end of the week”.

Source: bbc.co.uk

3. Comprehension questions:

1. Is it easy to look after money according to a new study?
2. What is the biggest finding?
3. Why do women like to go shopping?
4. How do stores and shops to make consumers buy things on impulse?
5. Who is more likely to go bankrupt?
6. How many people constantly worry about money?
7. Why do stores put bread and milk at the back?
8. How many people took part in the study?

4. Vocabulary work

Match the words and definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. psychology | a. purchasing of goods |
| 2. finding | b. a thing that is discovered |
| 3. guilty | c. till |
| 4. shopping | d. at fault |
| 5. cash | e. study of human mind |
| 6. generous | f. a sudden strong desire |
| 7. constantly | g. readiness to give |
| 8. checkout | h. all the time |
| 9. essential | i. bank notes |
| 10. impulse | j. absolutely necessary |

5. Speaking

What do you most worry about? Rank these words and share your ranking with your partner. Put the best at the top.

- the size of the salary
- taxes
- retirement
- paying bills
- money saving
- rising prices
- benefits
- bankruptcy



6. Writing

Write an essay to the theme “A wise man should have money in his head, but not in his heart” (Jonathan Swift).

7. Multiple choice quiz

1. What shows that looking after money is not easy?
 - a) a BBC talk-show
 - b) a newspaper
 - c) a new BBC study
 - d) Euronews

2. How many people took part in the study?

- a) 109
- b) under 109,000
- c) 108,000
- d) morethan 109,000

3. What is the biggest finding?

- a) money makes many people feel bad
- b) money makes many people feel nervous
- c) money makes many people feel happy
- d) money makes many people feel better

4. How many per cent of us always worry about spending money?

- a) 4
- b) 40
- c) 14
- d) a third

5. What two everyday necessities are mentioned in the article?

- a) Internet and shopping
- b) bread and milk
- c) water and air
- d) love and friendship



6. What is impulse buying bad for?

- a) the economy
- b) our health
- c) relationship
- d) our finance

Unit 9

Ten Things to Do Before You Graduate

1. Warm-up activity

Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word “university”. Share your words with a partner/group.



2. Pre-reading task

1. What will the article be about (based on the title)?
2. What interesting facts do you know about your university?
3. Do you think that education is a guarantee of future working prospects?

3. Reading

Read the article and answer the comprehension questions below.

As thousands of students approach their final week at university, RozinaSabur lists 10 things to make sure you've done by the time you graduate.

1. Go on tour. The stories are legendary.
2. Get a 0% interest student overdraft. You'll never get that again. One of the perks of being a student is living off money you haven't actually earned; use that to its full extent at least once.
3. Gain a skill for free that you would have to pay for otherwise – free photography or language classes tend not to exist in the real world.
4. Make full use of your student card before it expires. The next time you will be getting these kinds of concessions is likely to be when you are a senior citizen.
5. Go to an all-student performance. Student performances are excellent value for money: cheaper than your average professional performance and sometimes a very high – even better – standard.

6. Give an unlikely relationship a shot. It might not work out, in which case, you can easily go your separate ways once you graduate without any complicated situations. On the other hand, it might surprise you – roughly a quarter of students meet their spouses at university.

7. Go to as many fancy dress socials as possible, and take the dressing up part seriously. It's not as acceptable to paint yourself blue and dress like a Smurf when you're a grown up, and it will produce some excellent photo memorabilia.

8. Go to all your lectures and do all your required reading for a week – just so you know what it's like.

9. Make an effort to get to know someone who has completely different interests from you and/or is from a completely different walk of life. Chances are, your social circle will be a lot more unvaried once you graduate.

10. Speak to a careers' adviser. It may not be the most fun-filled thing you can do in your final weeks of the year but, ultimately, university is a means to a job. Whether you know exactly what you want to do, or don't have a clue, university careers services are an unparalleled resource.

Source: telegraph.co.uk

4. Comprehension questions:

1. What pieces of advice do you remember?
2. How do you understand the phrase "Get a 0% interest student overdraft"?
3. Do you have any courses at your university where you can gain a skill for free?
4. Have you ever painted yourself blue (red, green etc.)? Why?/ Why not?
5. Which things in the list are helpful and which of them are ridiculous? Will you follow them?

5. Vocabulary work

Synonym match. Match the following synonyms from the article.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. approach | a. compromise |
| 2. graduate | b. move forward |
| 3. perk | c. bonus |
| 4. otherwise | d. worth |
| 5. expire | e. adequate |
| 6. concession | f. get a degree |
| 7. value | g. noteworthy things |
| 8. complicated | h. or |
| 9. acceptable | i. run out |
| 10. memorabilia | j. difficult |

6. Put the words in the right order.

1. full card use of it student Make before your expires

2. all-student performance Go an to

3. unlikely an Give a shot relationship

4. to Speak adviser a careers'

5. interest overdraft a student 0% Get

7. Speaking

What do you think?

1. What world's top universities do you know?
2. Have you ever heard about Ivy League?



Unit 10

Europe Worried about U.S. Spying



1. Pre-reading task

1. Do you like reading/watching stories about spies?
2. Would you be good at spying?
3. What do you think will happen in this article?

2. Reading

Read the newspaper article and answer the following questions:

1. Who is worried about a top-secret American surveillance program?
2. What does the word “surveillance” mean?
3. Who leaked secret documents about this program?
4. What does the program PRISM do?
5. Why are European officials and citizens angry?

The European Union (EU) is worried about a top-secret American surveillance program that has spied on its citizens. “Surveillance” means looking the daily actions of spies and criminals. EU officials are angry that the program called “PRISM” spied on normal EU citizens. The company that operates PRISM accessed millions of e-mails and personal data from Google, Facebook, Apple and other e-mail providers. EU spokesman Tonio Borg said the EU want the USA to promise it will respect the rights of European citizens. He said the USA must not look at the personal information of Europeans. He is angry because US laws say PRISM cannot spy on Americans, unless they are possible terrorists.

PRISM has the power to get the e-mails and phone records of non-US nationals. It can also tap into voice chat, videos and social networking details. A

reporter from Britain's "The Guardian" newspaper said PRISM workers could access anyone's e-mails or phone calls at any time. Dutch lawmaker Sophia Veld said: "500 million Europeans were shocked to find a foreign nation has access to every intimate detail of their private lives". A former CIA worker, Edward Snowden, 29, leaked secret documents about the surveillance program to "The Guardian". The USA says he has broken the law.

Source: bbc.co.uk

3. *According to this article, are these sentences True (T) or False (F)?*

1. "Surveillance" means looking the daily actions of spies and criminals. T/F
2. US officials are angry that the program called "PRISM" spied on normal US citizens. T/F
3. The company accessed millions of e-mails and personal data T/F
4. A spying program cannot tap into voice chat and videos T/F
5. PRISM workers could access anyone's e-mails or phone calls at any time T/F
6. A former FBI worker, Edward Snowden, leaked secret documents T/F
7. US officials let Edward Snowden free T/F

4. Vocabulary work

Match the words and translations.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. surveillance | a. доступ |
| 2. spy | b. сверхсекретный |
| 3. guardian | c. тайный агент |
| 4. leak | d. страж |
| 5. lawmaker | e. правонарушитель |
| 6. access | f. поставщик услуг |

7. top-secret	g. наблюдение
8. provider	h. утечка информации
9. criminal	i. личные данные
10. personal data	j. законодатель

5. Put the slash (/) where the spaces are needed.

The European Union (EU) is worried about a top secret American surveillance program that has spied on its citizens. "Surveillance" means looking at the daily actions of spies and criminals. EU officials are angry that the program called "PRISM" spied on normal EU citizens. The company that operates PRISM accessed millions of emails and personal data from Google, Facebook, Apple and other email providers. EU spokesman Tonio Borg said the EU wants the USA to promise it will respect the rights of European citizens. He said the USA must not look at the personal information of Europeans. He is angry because US laws say PRISM cannot spy on Americans, unless they are possible terrorists.

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6. Speaking

What do you think?

1. When is spying a good thing?
2. What does a spy do every day?
3. What do you think of the CIA?
4. What spheres are more prone to spying?



7. What is top secret for you? Complete the table and discuss it with your partner. Then change your partner.

Source: breakingnewsenglish.com

	Secret?/Why?	Who would you tell?	Who wouldn't you tell?
Age			
Weight			
Salary/scholarship			
Mail password			
Phone number			
Address			
Bank PIN			
A big secret			

9. Free writing

Write about spy programs for 10 minutes. Discuss with your partner.



Unit 11

Teachers in England Paid Higher Salaries

1. Warm-up activity

Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word “teacher”. Share your words with a partner/group.

2. Pre-reading task

The KWL chart. Work in small groups and pool your knowledge of the topic filling in two columns (Know and Want to Know). Complete the last column (Learned) after reading.

Know	Want to know	Learned

3. Reading

Read the article and answer the questions.

Teachers in England Paid Higher Salaries than Those in Most Other Countries

England’s teachers are paid some of the highest salaries despite working fewer hours than their counterparts in other countries.

Primary school teachers in England are among the youngest in the world but they still earn almost £4,000 more on average than their counterparts across the rest

of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The average salary for a primary teacher in the OECD countries is £24,690, compared to £28,660 in England.

However, according to the think-tank's latest study of education, teachers in English primary schools spend less time in class than their peers elsewhere. The report found England's primary teachers deliver 684 hours of lessons a year, significantly below the OECD average of 786 hours.

In Chile, teachers spend 1,120 hours in front of their classes, while teachers in the United States clock up 1,097 hours of teaching time.

The report found that English primary teachers' starting salaries are also relatively generous, at around £19,600, compared with an OECD average of £18,700.

Although teachers in Spain and Korea are paid more, staff in English schools receive "pretty close to what an average worker" with a university degree would earn.

Around three-fifths (60 per cent) of the UK's primary teaching workforce are under the age of 40, the report found. This makes teachers in the UK significantly younger than average. Almost a third – 31 per cent – of primary teachers in the UK are under 30, against an OECD average of 13 per cent. This puts the UK in "stark contrast" with other countries, where the teaching population is much older.

In Germany, 71 per cent of primary teachers are at least 40 years old, while in Italy the proportion of over 40s in the classroom is 85 per cent.

Mr. Schleicher said that the UK had a remarkably young school workforce, which should make it easier for teachers to adapt to new ways of working and educational techniques, but could lead to a shortage of experience, he said. In common with many other countries, teaching is predominantly a career for women, especially in primary and nursery schools, Mr. Schleicher said.

Source: Telegraph.co.uk

4. Comprehension questions:

1. What is the average salary for a primary teacher in the OECD countries and England?

2. How many hours a year do England's primary teachers work?
3. How many per cent of the UK's primary teaching workforce are under the age of 40?
4. Where is the highest proportion of over 40-year-old teachers in the classroom?
5. Name the countries where primary teachers are well-paid.

5. Vocabulary work

Synonym match. Match the following synonyms from the article.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. counterpart | a. provide |
| 2. think-tank | b. sufficiently |
| 3. peer | c. equivalent |
| 4. deliver | d. worthy of attention |
| 5. clock up | e. researcher |
| 6. significantly | f. mainly |
| 7. predominantly | g. register |
| 8. remarkably | h. part |
| 9. shortage | i. lack |
| 10. proportion | j. equal |

6. Spelling

Put the letters in the right order.

1. tehgethihsrasalise _____
2. tehirparotcutnres _____
3. apyriarmrecahet _____
4. krastctanostr _____
5. cohsoforkweroc _____



Unit 12

Mount Fuji to Be the World Heritage Site

1. Warm-up activity

Complete the table with your partner and discuss what you wrote.

World's best	Why?	How to preserve heritage?
mountain		
river		
building		
museum		
park		
historic site		

2. Pre-reading task

1. Name World Heritage Sites you know.
2. What are the most popular tourist destinations in the world?

3. Reading

Read the article and answer the questions.



1. Why is Mount Fuji important to Japanese people?
2. What might be limited on Fuji?
3. What do hikers want to see from its peak?
4. What can people wash away at the top of the mountain?
5. What problems can cause more visitors?

Japan's Mount Fuji will soon become a World Heritage Site. The United Nations (U.N.) decided on April the 30th to give the famous mountain UNESCO World Heritage status. The U.N. team that made the decision said Fuji was very important to Japanese religion and art. They also said that the 3,776-meter-high volcano was important outside of Japan too. Fuji-san (as Japanese people call it) has been a sacred mountain for more than 1,000 years. Priests say that when you climb it, you move from the "everyday world" at the bottom, to the "world of gods, Buddha and death" at the top. They believe people can wash away their sins by climbing to the top and coming back down again.

Mount Fuji is a major tourist destination. It is very popular with hikers, who want to see the rising sun from its peak. More than 318,000 hikers visited the mountain last summer, with up to 15,000 people climbing each day. Local residents are now worried the World Heritage status will mean more visitors. That means there will be more litter and environmental problems. The local government may ask people to pay to climb the mountain to help preserve its beauty. Governor Shomei Yokouchi said: "It's likely we will ask mountain climbers to help financially with keeping the mountain clean". Another idea being talked about is to limit the daily number of hikers allowed at the top.

Source: japantimes.co.jp

4. According to this article, are these sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Korea's Mount Fuji will soon become a World Heritage Site | T/F |
| 2. People believe going up and down Mount Fuji helps wash away sins | T/F |
| 3. There is a plan to limit the daily number of visitors | T/F |
| 4. Japanese people call the mountain Fuji-man | T/F |
| 5. Fuji was very important to Japanese entertainment | T/F |
| 6. 15,000 people climb Fuji each day | T/F |
| 7. There are no worries about environmental problems | T/F |

5. Vocabulary work

Match the words and translations.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. heritage | a. житель |
| 2. sacred | b. наследие |
| 3. sin | c. пункт назначения |
| 4. destination | d. мусор |
| 5. hiker | e. оберегать |
| 6. litter | f. грех |
| 7. resident | g. ограничивать |
| 8. preserve | h. священный |
| 9. status | i. путешественник |
| 10. limit | j. положение |

6. Word search

Look in your dictionary and find other meanings, synonyms and information for the words “heritage” and “world”.

<i>heritage</i>	<i>world</i>

Unit 13

The Louvre is most Visited Art Gallery

1. Warm-up activity

Spend several minutes drawing any famous picture you remember. Show your masterpiece to the class.

2. Pre-reading task

1. What famous museums in the world do you know?
2. Which of the world famous museums would you like to visit? Why?
3. What do you know about the Louvre?



3. Reading

Read the newspaper article and answer the questions.

1. How many people visited the Louvre in 2012?
2. How often does the Art Newspaper take the survey of galleries?
3. Where is the second most visited museum?
4. What can people see in a new wing of the Louvre?
5. What was the most ambitious exhibition in Brazil?

The Louvre in Paris has topped a list of the world's most visited art museum. The annual survey of galleries and attendance was taken by the "Art Newspaper". Its results put the Louvre in the top spot with around 9.7 million visitors in 2012. That was a jump of over a million from the previous year. New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art was the second most visited venue, with three London museums filling the third, fourth and fifth positions. The most popular exhibition of the year was the Dutch Old Masters at Tokyo's Metropolitan Art Museum, which attracted

over 10,000 art lovers a day. The continuing popularity of the Louvre was boosted last year by the opening of its new wing dedicated to Islamic art.

The survey showed that while traditional art was popular in Japan, contemporary and modern art dominated the top exhibitions in Europe. It also highlighted Brazil as an up-and-coming destination for art. The newspaper said: “The appetite of Brazilians for exhibitions is remarkable ... especially for the non-charging shows organized by the Centro Cultural Banco do Brazil. The exhibition halls in its Rio de Janeiro space were crowded thanks to an ambitious visual history of the Amazon”. The publication also noted how “the spiritual power of artifacts” proved popular. Japan’s Shoso-in temple exhibition drew over 14,240 visitors a day, “to venerate as well as admire a selection of temple treasures”.

Source: globalpost.com

4. According to this article, are these sentences True (T) or False (F)?

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. The Louvre attracted more than 9 million visitors in 2012 | T/F |
| 2. Newsletter conducts survey of galleries every year | T/F |
| 3. London museums are in top five in the survey | T/F |
| 4. The most popular exhibition of the year was the Dutch Old Masters | T/F |
| 5. Traditional art is popular in Europe | T/F |
| 6. Japanese exhibition drew over 14,000 visitors a day | T/F |
| 7. The Louvre opened its new wing dedicated to Islamic art. | T/F |

5. Vocabulary work

Synonym match. Match the following synonyms from the article.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. to top | a. to devote |
| 2. annual | b. place |
| 3. venue | c. up to date |

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| 4. to boost | d. to control |
| 5. to dedicate | e. to lead |
| 6. contemporary | f. yearly |
| 7. to dominate | g. to revere |
| 8. up-and-coming | h. to increase |
| 9. ambitious | i. making good progress |
| 10. to venerate | j. aspiring |

6. Speaking

A questionnaire. Work in pairs and rank these opinions.

Wants to see most of all	Me	Teacher	St1	St2
Graffiti				
Prehistoric art				
Leonardo da Vinci				
Portraits				
Landscapes				
Statues				
Australian Aboriginal art				
Arabic calligraphy				
Still life				

7. What do you think?

Discuss these questions with partner/group.

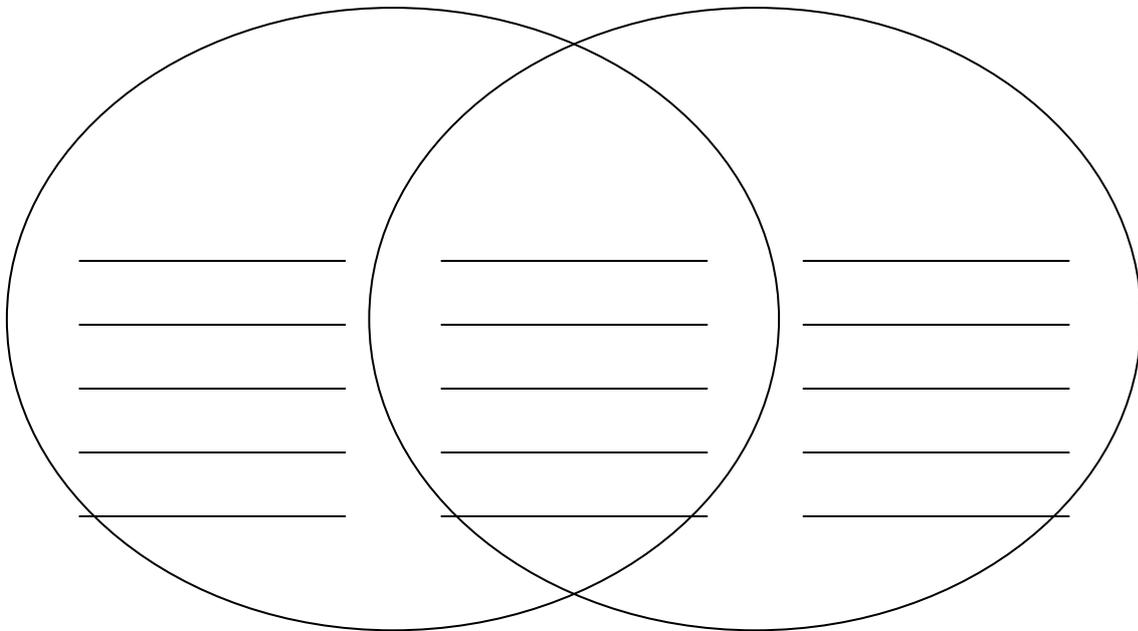
1. What is your favorite genre of art?
2. How often do you visit art galleries?
3. Name the most popular artists?
4. Do you prefer traditional art or modern art?
5. Which part of the world has the best art?

8. Writing

“Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once he grows up”
(Pablo Picasso).

9. Diagram

Compare world's most visited places Mount Fuji with the Louvre. Write down their differences and similarities.



Vs .



Unit 14

Mothers Have 26 Morning Tasks, Study Shows

1. Warm-up activity

Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word “task”. Share your words with a partner/group.

2. Pre-reading task

1. What tasks do you have to do at home?
2. Do you write a list of tasks to remember them?



3. Reading

Read the article and answer the questions.

No doubt their children won't appreciate it, but the average mother has to remember to do 26 tasks at once – and that's just before the children go to school in the mornings.

A study found the typical mother has to be on top of everything from organizing drinks and snacks, to packing PE kit and ensuring homework is delivered on time.

Other tasks on the daily to-do list include getting the children dressed, making breakfast, making sure the uniform is clean and remembering important dates of things such as eye tests.

And a frazzled eight in ten mothers admitted to finding it hard to remember everything they need to get done each day.

The study also found over 70 per cent of mothers admitted to doing child-related tasks single-handedly, while two thirds have had arguments with their partner because they feel they've been relied on too heavily to remember everything for other people.

Shockingly, one in eight mothers admitted having so many things to juggle means they have forgotten to pick up their child from school at least once.

While a quarter of mothers have had the horrible realization the night before that their child needed a fancy dress costume the next day and had to stay up late cobbling it together.

On top of the 26 morning tasks, mothers have at least 12 major chores to complete each day, including the school run, planning meals and domestic chores - and that is before any paid employment.

It is estimated it takes six hours and 45 minutes every day just to keep the family ticking over.

Andy Hepworth, optician for the Jul-Eye eye awareness campaign which commissioned the survey, said: “With 26 things to juggle on a daily basis it’s no wonder mums forget important tasks. It’s clear they are the heartbeat of the household and are constantly working to ensure a great home life for their loved ones. Of course, given the amount they juggle day to day, it can mean important things like booking and attending an eye exam for their children every year can get missed. Neglecting an eye exam can be dangerous, because as well as checking sight, it can also detect any unnoticed health conditions like diabetes, and can give an indication of overall health”.

The survey did not cover the tasks fathers must remember or their role in helping bring up children.

Source: dailymail.co.uk

4. Comprehension questions:

1. What tasks does a typical mother include to the list?
2. How many per cent of mothers do child-related tasks single-handedly?
3. Do mothers forget to pick up their children from school?
4. What tasks should fathers remember?
5. What does Andy Hepworth say about mother’s duties?

5. Vocabulary work

Match the words and definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. frazzled | a. sign |
| 2. single-handed | b. cope with several activities |
| 3. juggle | c. a routine task |
| 4. cobble | d. a person qualified to make eyeglasses |
| 5. chore | e. done without help |
| 6. optician | f. notice |
| 7. heartbeat | g. exhausted |
| 8. detect | h. produce smth from available parts |
| 9. diabetes | i. a pulsation of the heart |
| 10. indication | j. too much sugar in blood |

6. Speaking

What are the most important tasks? Rank these words and put the most significant at the top. Share your ranking with a partner/group.

Remember appointment

- Get the kids to school on time
- Laundry
- Making children's breakfast
- Ironing
- Put sun cream on before children go to school
- Cook dinner
- Check children's homework
- Make sure the pets are fed
- Remember to pick up children from school
- Remember to take vitamins



Unit 15

Man Angry at English on Japanese TV

1. Warm-up activity

Make a list of all languages you can speak. Name three words from each language you know. Tell the class.

2. Pre-reading task

1. How often do you use loanwords in your speech?
2. Is there any difference between international words and loanwords?
3. Do the international words and loanwords spoil languages or make them better?

3. Reading

Read the newspaper article and answer the following questions:

1. What TV company is a Japanese man angry with?
2. How much money does he want as compensation?
3. What Japanese words were mentioned in the article?
4. How did NHK reply Mr. Takahashi?
5. Who has problems with loanwords?



A Japanese man is angry with Japan's television company NHK. He is tired of hearing so many English words on TV. Mr. Hoji Takahashi, 71, says he is stressed every time he hears an English loanword on NHK. He is taking NHK to the court. He wants the TV company to pay him 1.4 million yen (\$14.300) for his "mental distress". Mr. Takahashi's lawyer told the AFP news agency that Japanese TV is too "Americanized". Takahashi doesn't understand why NHK uses words borrowed from English instead of Japanese words. He said NHK should use Japanese and not

loanwords for vocabulary such as “toraburu” (trouble), “risuku” (risk) and “shisutemu” (system). He said this would help protect Japanese culture.

Mr. Takahashi started a small group called “The Treat Japanese as Important Association”. He started it after he wrote to NHK but got no reply. He said NHK does not care about his opinions. Takahashi said older Japanese people often have problems with the many loanwords on NHK. He said they have trouble understanding what announcers on NHK say. He told reporters: “Young people can probably understand a lot of this stuff, but for older people like myself ... I don’t know what it means”. The Japanese language has thousands of words borrowed from English and other languages. It uses a special alphabet called *katakana* to write them. It also changes the pronunciation to fit with Japanese phonics.

Source: japantimes.co.jp

4. *According to this article, are these sentences True (T) or False (F)?*

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. A Japanese man is angry with Japan’s television company | T/F |
| 2. He is taking TV company to court to get money | T/F |
| 3. After he wrote to NHK, company offered their apologies | T/F |
| 4. A man said all languages are becoming “Americanized” | T/F |
| 5. Older Japanese people don’t understand English loanwords | T/F |
| 6. Young Japanese people don’t understand English loanwords either | T/F |
| 7. There is a special alphabet in Japanese for borrowed words | T/F |

5. Vocabulary work

Phrase match.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. He is taking NHK | a. to pay him 1.4 million yen |
| 2. He is tired of hearing | b. words borrowed from English |
| 3. He wants the TV company | c. to the court |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 4. Japanese TV is | d. and not loanwords |
| 5. NHK should use Japanese | e. a small group |
| 6. This would help protect | f. so many English words |
| 7. Mr. Takahashi started | g. Japanese culture |
| 8. NHK does not care | h. about his opinions |
| 9. Japanese language has thousands of | i. called <i>katakana</i> |
| 10. It uses a special alphabet | j. too “Americanized” |

6. Speaking

Work in pairs. Rank these words and share your ranking with a group. Put the things that make you angry at the top.

- new slang
- English loanwords
- difficult grammar
- abbreviations and acronyms in the text
- forgetting easy words
- bad handwriting
- poor spelling



7. What do you think?

Discuss these questions with your partner/group.

1. What do you think of English words being used in your language?
2. What makes you stressed about your language?
3. Are you worried that many cultures including yours are becoming Americanized?
4. Name your favorite English loanwords?
5. What are your favorite words in your language?

8. Write your own questions. Ask and answer questions in pairs/groups.

Unit 16

New Cancer Drug Provides ‘Substantial Improvement’

1. Pre-reading task

Do you know what these scientific words and expressions mean?

Look them up in the dictionary.

cancer research gene mastectomy lesion tumour ovary cell DNA
--

2. Before reading the article fill the first two columns of the KWL chart. The third is to be filled after.

What I K now about cancer	What I W ant to know about cancer	What I L earned about cancer



Patients with breast and ovarian cancer have seen “substantial improvement” in their condition following treatment with a new drug, researchers claim.

The new drug, known as BMN 673, is tailored to patients with faults in their “BRCA” genes – the same inherited trait which recently prompted Angelina Jolie to undergo a double mastectomy to lower her risk of cancer.

A safety trial on 70 patients found signs of “excellent anti-tumour activity” while also establishing that the treatment was suitable for further tests.

Some 23 of 28 ovarian cancer patients and 12 of 18 breast cancer patients’ condition improved after the treatment, researchers reported at the American Society of Clinical Oncology meeting in Chicago on Monday.

In 11 ovarian and seven breast cancer patients, there were noticeable lesions or cracks on the sides of their tumours, indicating that the drug was working, they added.

Mutations in the BRCA genes are rare in the general population, only affecting one in every 800 to 1000 people, but they dramatically increase the risk of certain cancers including breast and ovarian.

While healthy BRCA genes naturally suppress cancer by preventing cells from growing out of control, mutations in these genes can prevent them doing their job properly.

Cancer Research UK estimates that women carrying faulty BRCA genes have between 45 and 90 per cent chance of developing breast cancer during their lifetime.

Angelina Jolie recently revealed that she had chosen to undergo a double mastectomy after doctors advised her that she had a mutation in the BRCA1 gene which gave her an 87 per cent risk of developing breast cancer and a 50 per cent chance of ovarian cancer.

Researchers hope that a trial of the drug’s effectiveness on a larger group of patients could lead to it becoming the first treatment targeted at patients with hereditary faults in their BRCA genes.

Prof Johann de Bono, Professor of Experimental Cancer Medicine at the Institute of Cancer Research, London, said: “Patients with germ line BRCA-associated tumours have no targeted treatment options, and there is a real need for these to be developed.”

The new drug works by targeting PARP, a protein which helps repair damaged DNA in cells after they divide.

Tumours in people with BRCA mutations are particularly dependent on PARP to fix these faults, which allows them to continue to grow.

Researchers believe that drugs like BMN 673 and other “PARP inhibitors” currently being developed could cut off these tumours’ life source by preventing the protein from being produced.

Prof de Bono said: “Our promising study showed that BMN 673, a potent member of a family of potential drugs called PARP inhibitors, had excellent anti-tumour activity.”

Such drugs “offer the potential of more personalised treatments to patients, including those with BRCA mutations”, he said.

Dr Safia Danovi of Cancer Research UK added: “Cancer Research UK scientists played a crucial role in the discovery of BRCA1 and BRCA2 so we’re pleased that potential treatments are emerging for patients with faults in these genes.

“These early-stage results are encouraging, but we’ve got a long way to go before we know whether these drugs can be used to treat cancer patients.”

Source: telegraph.co.uk

3. *Fill in the third column of the KWL chart to reflect you have learnt from the article about cancer.*

4. Vocabulary work

Match the verbs from the article with the suitable definitions.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. Affect | a) to give somebody support, courage or hope |
| 2. damage | b) to form an idea of the cost, size, value etc. of something, but without calculating it exactly |
| 3. emerge | c) to make something known to somebody |
| 4. encourage | d) to produce a change in somebody/something; to attack somebody or a part of the body; to make somebody become ill/sick |
| 5. establish | e) to receive money, property, etc. from somebody when they |

die OR to have qualities, physical features, etc. that are similar to those of your parents, grandparents, etc.

6. estimate f) to come out of a dark, confined or hidden place; to become known
7. improve g) to start or create an organization, a system, relation etc. that is meant to last for a long time
8. inherit h) to restore something that is broken, damaged or torn to good condition
9. prevent i) to become better than before; to make something/somebody better than before
10. repair j) to harm or spoil something/somebody
11. reveal k) to put an end, often by force, to a group or an activity that is believed to threaten authority OR to prevent something from growing, developing or continuing
12. suppress l) to stop somebody from doing something; to stop something from happening

5. *Use the verbs from the previous task to make up sentences. The topic should be connected with the article.*

6. Speaking

Choose one of the quotes that you like and comment on it.

1. There's nothing more important than our good health – that's our principal capital asset(Arlen Specter).
2. A fit, healthy body – that is the best fashion statement(Jess C. Scott).
3. Healthy citizens are the greatest asset any country can have (Winston Churchill).
4. A sad soul can kill you quicker than a germ (John Steinbeck).
5. Diseases of the soul are more dangerous and more numerous than those of the body (Cicero).
6. The appearance of a disease is swift as an arrow; its disappearance slow, like a thread (Chinese proverb).

Unit 17

Germany Drops its Longest Word: Rindfleischeti...

1. Warm-up activity

Think about the longest word that you know in your native and any other language. Share ideas with your partner. Compare and find the longest one in the group. How many letters does it contain?

2. Reading

Read the article and answer the questions.

1. Why has the longest Germany's word ceased to exist?
2. What specific feature of the German language is mentioned in the article?
3. Why not all the words are included in the dictionaries?
4. What are the longest words found in German and English dictionaries?
5. How do you understand Mark Twain's observation?

Germany's longest word–

Rindfleischetikettierungsüberwachungsaufgabenübertragungsgesetz– a 63-letter long title of a law regulating the testing of beef, has officially ceased to exist.

The word – which refers to the “law for the delegation of monitoring beef labelling”, has been repealed by a regional parliament after the EU lifted a recommendation to carry out BSE tests on healthy cattle.

German is famous for its compound nouns, which frequently become so cumbersome they have to be reduced to abbreviations. The beef labelling law, introduced in 1999 to protect consumers from BSE, was commonly transcribed as the “RkReÜAÜG”, but even everyday words are shortened to initials so Lastkraftwagen – lorry – becomes Lkw.

Professor Anatol Stefanowitsch, a linguistics expert at the Free University of Berlin, told the German news agency dpa that the beef labelling law was the longest "authentic" word in the German language.



The law was considered a legitimate word by linguists because it appears in official texts, but it never actually appeared in the dictionaries, because

compilers of the standard German dictionary Duden judge words for inclusion based on their frequency of use.

The longest word with a dictionary entry, according to Duden is at 36 letters, Kraftfahrzeug-Haftpflichtversicherung, motor vehicle liability insurance.

However a 39-letter word, Rechtsschutzversicherungsgesellschaften, insurance companies providing legal protection, is considered the longest German word in everyday use by the Guinness Book of World Records.

In theory, a German word can be infinitely long. Unlike in English, an extra concept can simply be added to the existing word indefinitely. Such extended words are sometimes known as Bandwurmwörter – “tapeworm words”. In an essay on the Germany language, Mark Twain observed: “Some German words are so long that they have a perspective.”

The Teutonic fondness for sticking nouns together has resulted in other famous tongue-twisters such as: Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaftskapitän – Danube steamship company captain – which clocks in at 42 letters. It has become a parlour game to lengthen the steamship captain’s name, by creating new words such as Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaftskapitänswitwe, the captain’s widow. And, Donaudampfschiffahrtskapitänsmütze– the captain’s hat.

At 80 letters, the longest word ever composed in German is Donaudampfschiffahrtselektrizitätenhauptbetriebswerkbauunterbeamtengesellschaft, the “Association for Subordinate Officials of the Head Office Management of the Danube Steamboat Electrical Services”.

The longest word in the Oxford Dictionary of English is pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis– at 45 letters. Its definition is “an artificial long word said to mean a lung disease caused by inhaling very fine ash and sand dust”.

The longest word to be found in Britain is the Welsh place name Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogoch.

Source: telegraph.co.uk

3. Vocabulary work

Match the words from the text with the definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1) Artificial | a) if a government or other group or person with authority does it with a law, that law is no longer valid |
| 2) Authentic | b) long or complicated |
| 3) Cease | c) to become longer; to make something longer |
| 4) Cumbersome | d) the fact of something happening often |
| 5) Extended | e) known to be real and genuine and not a copy; true and accurate |
| 6) Frequency | f) to stop happening or existing; to stop something from happening or existing |
| 7) Lengthen | g) long or longer than usual or expected |
| 8) Repeal | h) made or produced to copy something natural; not real |

4. Writing

Comment on one of the quotations. Write an essay to reflect your ideas.

1. Human vocabulary is still not capable, and probably never will be, of knowing, recognizing, and communicating everything that can be humanly experienced and felt (Jose Saramago).

Unit 18

Don't Help Your Child to Get a Job

1. Pre-reading task

Read the introduction to the article and try to predict reasons why parents should not help their children to get job.

2. Reading

Read the text and mark the sentences T (true), F (false), or NG (not given).

- 1) Parent should be involved in the process of finding a proper job place for their children.
- 2) Mr Caas is a native American.
- 3) Mr Caas was the top panellist on the BBC programme.
- 4) Westminster School was not approved of selling off placements at companies for hundreds of pounds each.
- 5) An “Open Doors” campaign is aimed at persuading firms to run open and fair recruitment and helping to “raise the aspirations of young people”.
- 6) Wasting young talents may bring to economic crises in the country.



Parents should not help their sons and daughters into jobs and should only use their influence if a child has failed to find work after a year, the Government's new social mobility tsar has said.

Too many parents are eager to provide their children with the opportunity of work experience at top companies, said James Caan, the entrepreneur and Dragons' Den panellist who will be introduced in his new role on Tuesday.

Instead, he said, children should be encouraged to make their own way and parents should step in only if their offspring were seriously struggling. Nick Clegg, the Deputy Prime Minister, who appointed Mr Caan, will unveil an initiative this week aimed at persuading companies to take on more people from poorer backgrounds.

Mr Clegg has been an outspoken critic of unpaid internships, which he has said limit social mobility, despite his father having helped to arrange work experience at a bank for him when he was a pupil at Westminster School.

In an interview with The Telegraph, Mr Caan said it was important for parents to “let the child stand on his own two feet”. He added that parents should not become involved for about a year and only when “the child has tried everything” and failed to find a job. Holding back ultimately helped the child, he said. “You are trying to develop your child too; you don’t want them to feel as though they don’t have to make the effort.”

He accepted that it was not the job of the Government to tell parents how to bring up their children.

But he said: “Our job as a society is to make people aware of the consequences of some of the things that we do and the underlying messages that sometimes we send out by some of the actions that we take,” he added.

Mr Caan was born in Pakistan and founded two recruitment companies before moving into private equity. He was a panellist on the BBC programme for three years.

He said that, not having been to public school, he had to work harder to prove himself and “make myself more visible to those employers, those opportunities. The onus is on me because I don’t have rich parents”.

He added: “People from deprived backgrounds can be massively impactful on business – they have more to prove, they are more driven, more determined. In my own experience it was not easy, you always have to do that bit extra to stand out. You are hiring somebody to whom that opportunity is more valuable.”

Last month, Westminster School was criticised for selling off placements at companies for hundreds of pound each.

Asked about such auctions, Mr Caan said that parents were “reinforcing” the problem by bidding for expensive internships at City firms, adding that it was a sign of the “desperation” many felt about their children’s prospects.

Parents were wrong to think “it is only for little Jonny, it doesn’t really matter”, Mr Caan said. “What we are saying is that actually it does matter; look at the macro effect of what we as a country are trying to do.” He quoted figures which he claimed showed that while only 7 per cent of the workforce went to public school, more than half of doctors and those in many other professions were educated privately.

Companies have to do more to attract people from poorer backgrounds, he claimed.

He said he wanted to make firms “more aware of their obligations and social responsibilities” and to help end situations where a good job depended on “people you know, or ... the school that you went to or how you got in”.

He wants to encourage companies to develop explicit policies on work experience placements.

He said it was important that they paid young people carrying out work experience because it created “good discipline” on both sides. He added: “We are trying to create some awareness to make people understand the implications of some of their actions and the decisions they make.”

He forced family and friends to apply formally through his company’s human resources department if they wanted work experience, he said.

“We treat them the same as anyone. You can write in to us, send in your CV and we would have a look at it, to evaluate if there is any space over the period.”

Mr Caan is helping the Deputy Prime Minister launch an “Open Doors” campaign on Tuesday. It is intended to persuade firms to run open and fair recruitment and help to “raise the aspirations of young people”.

Officials said that Mr Clegg wanted to stress that the campaign was not just good corporate social responsibility but was also a “moral thing to do”.

One said: “Opening up recruitment to search for the very best talent makes good business sense. If companies and businesses keep recruiting from the same small talent pool then they will find it harder to innovate and grow and ultimately to succeed.”

Mr Clegg said: “I’m thrilled that James Caan is joining our campaign to make sure every young person has a fair chance to get the job that makes the best of their skills and talents.

“This is about putting an end to outdated and lazy recruitment where only young people with the right connections get a foot in the door.

“Wasting young talent is a tragedy that has huge economic implications for the country and I want to see more companies work towards making their recruitment process fairer.”

Gus Baker, a co-founder of Intern Aware, which campaigns against unpaid internships, said: “At a time when family budgets are tight, parents simply cannot afford to fund their children on unpaid internships in London, where most placements are based.

“The cost of working for free in the capital is £1,000 a month, meaning a three month internship costs around £3,000. That’s money that most people simply don’t have.”

Source: telegraph.co.uk

3. Vocabulary work

*Find the word in the article that has the following meaning. All the words begin either with **I** or **E**. The number of letters is given in brackets.*

- 1) A person who makes money by starting or running businesses, especially when this involves taking financial risks (12)
- 2) A period of time during which a student or new graduate gets practical experience in a job, for example during the summer holiday/vacation (10)

- 3) The knowledge and skill that you have gained through doing something for a period of time; the process of gaining this (10)
- 4) The physical or mental energy that you need to do something; something that takes a lot of energy (6)
- 5) To give somebody support, courage or hope (9)
- 6) A possible effect or result of an action or a decision (11)
- 7) To form an opinion of the amount, value or quality of something after thinking about it carefully (8)
- 8) To introduce new things, ideas, or ways of doing something (8).

4. *Make up a dialogue discussing employment problems in your country. Use the words from the previous task.*

5. *Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.*

of	on	for X 2	at	with
----	----	---------	----	------

1. This guide provides you _____ an opportunity to visit all the interesting places in Greece.
2. The rules and regulations are aimed _____ the prevention of accidents at work.
3. I don't think people are really aware _____ just how much it costs.
4. Starting salary varies from £26000 to £30500, depending _____ experience.
5. The police officers were engaged in a long search _____ the murder weapon.
6. The development of the site will have implications _____ the surrounding countryside.

6. Speaking

Comment on the following quotations. Share your ideas with the partner / group.

1. I believe that one defines oneself by reinvention. To not be like your parents. To not be like your friends. To be yourself. To cut yourself out of stone (Henry Rollins).

2. Parents can only give good advice or put them on the right paths, but the final forming of a person's character lies in their own hands (Anne Frank).
3. The most loving parents and relatives commit murder with smiles on their faces. They force us to destroy the person we really are: a subtle kind of murder (Jim Morrison).
4. Children must be taught how to think, not what to think (Margaret Mead).
5. Don't handicap your children by making their lives easy (Robert A. Heinlein).
6. Nothing you do for children is ever wasted (Garrison Keillor).

Unit 19

Foreign Languages: How to Memorise Vocabulary

1. Pre-reading task

Discuss the following questions in pairs.

1. How do you usually learn new words when studying a foreign language?
2. How many words a day are you capable of learning and further using in speech?
3. Share your ideas on the subheadings of the article connected with memorizing vocabulary strategies:

Set realistic goals

Cluster

Avoid opposites

Dissect new words

Read, read, read

Visualise

Focus on phrases

Review often

2. Reading

Read the article and compare your ideas with those given by the author.



To “get by” in a language it takes a vocabulary of about 120 basic words. Anne Merritt explains how to learn them.

When trying to learn a foreign language, most of us have the same complaint: “I’m just not good at memorising.” Learning new vocabulary can be daunting, especially for busy adults whose minds are already occupied with work, family, and other responsibilities.

A comfort? Linguists say that to “get by” in a language, such as directing a taxi or asking for a phone number, it takes a vocabulary of about 120 basic words. It’s a manageable goal, and a firm foundation for beginners. Here are eight tips for getting there:

Set realistic goals

Forget the long vocabulary study sheets, or reading the dictionary. Experts say that learners are capable of retaining 10-20 words per study hour. If you do 15 minutes of self-study per day, set a weekly vocabulary goal of 20-25 words and phrases. That’s only six weeks until the 120-word “survival kit” is learned and memorised.

Cluster

Those one-word-a-day language learning apps may feel convenient, but thematically, they’re all over the place, delivering a chain of unrelated words: envelope, tired, January, receive, onion. Focus on a single theme each week. The mind naturally clusters connected words together, so learning, say, types of weather in one lesson, and parts of the body the next, works in tune with your brain’s natural system for classifying information. However...

Avoid opposites

It might seem logical to study opposites together: hot/cold, expensive/cheap. It isn’t. A learning hiccup called ‘cross association’ can occur, when you learn two words so closely together you end up mixing them up. If a Spanish student learns ‘always’ (*siempre*) and ‘never’ (*nunca*) together, they might later draw on one word when they mean to use the other. Instead, study the more common word first (eg: deep) and, once it’s retained, learn its opposite (shallow).

Dissect new words

When encountering a new word, take a look at its structure. Many words consist of prefixes and suffixes, and an understanding of these parts of speech is advantageous. The French word *désagréable*, for example, contains the negating prefix *dés-* and the adjective-forming suffix *-able*. Studying these affixes can help

you to understand conjugation and structure, and make educated guesses when encountering new vocabulary.

Read, read, read

Reading helps you revisit learned vocabulary, and see those words in new sentences and contexts. One excellent source of foreign language exposure is through graded readers, which are designed specifically for language learners. Another good source is advertisements or menus, which tend to use short, colloquial text.

Visualise

One mnemonic learning trick for new vocabulary is the Keyword Method. Drawing on a similar-sounding word in your native language, visualise a picture or scene to go with the new vocabulary. For example, on a trip to Moscow, I remembered the Russian formal hello, “Zdravstvujtye” (Здравствуйте) with the mental image of a stressed vulture. These visualisations are often abstract, ridiculous, and embarrassing to admit, but they work, especially for longer words.

Focus on phrases

Linguist Michael Lewis encourages language learning in lexical chunks, rather than on a word-by-word basis. A good portion of daily communication involves predictable common phrases: “turn left,” “just a minute,” “nice to meet you.” When studying a new language, memorise these phrases and you’ll have a ready arsenal of dialogue, without the stress of having to build and conjugate your sentences from scratch.

Review often

In a vocabulary class, yesterday’s vocabulary is more important than today’s. The goal is to transfer the short-term knowledge of new vocabulary into your long-term memory. Review is essential – in the first few days or weeks after learning new vocabulary, recycle those words and you’ll entrench them in your memory. A good language textbook or online program will be organised in a way that reviews and applies learned vocabulary in later lessons.

Source: telegraph.co.uk

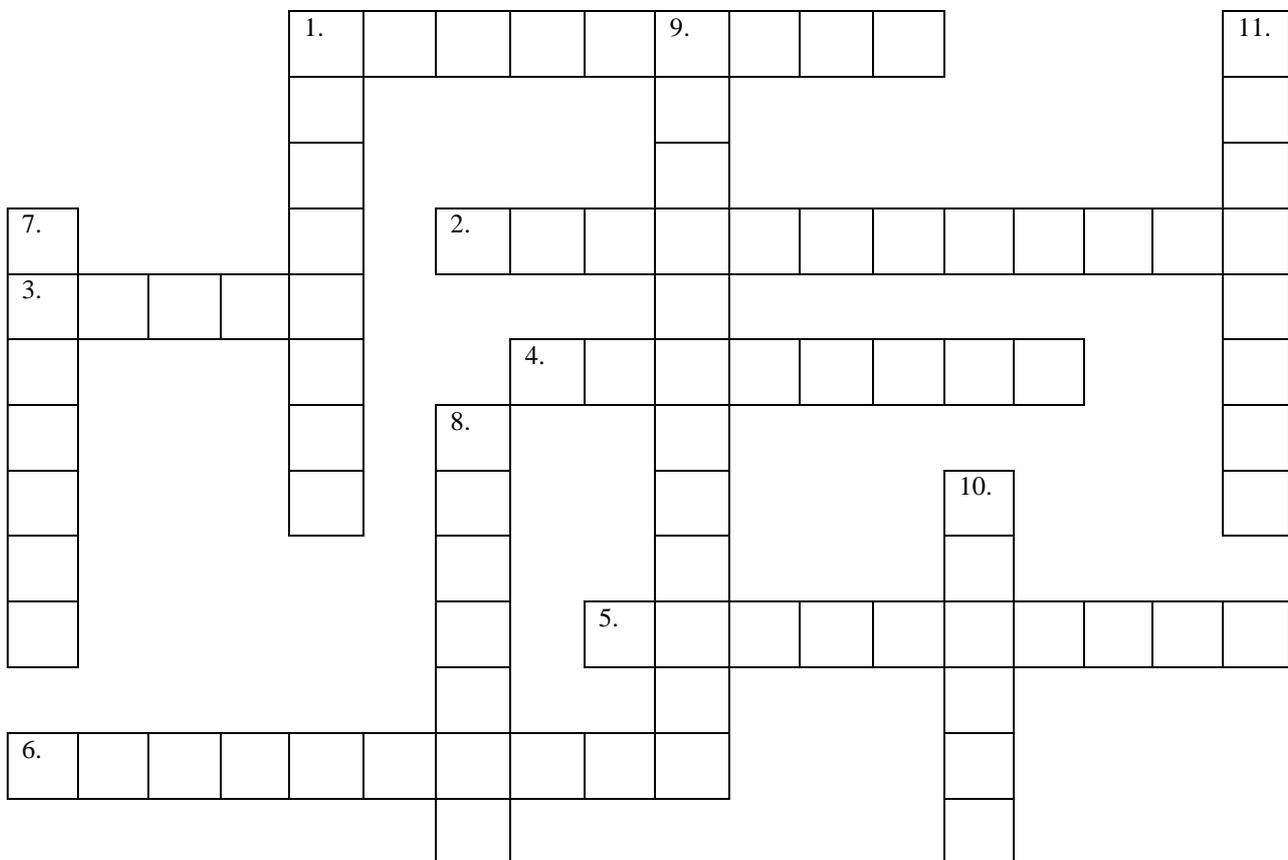
3. Vocabulary work

Find the synonyms to the words. The first letters are given as hints.

1. Remember – M _____
2. Frightening / scaring – D _____
3. Comfortable – C _____
4. Get / acquire / obtain – R _____
5. Connect / build up – C _____
6. Relevant / vital / important – E _____

4. *Cover the text. In pairs, try to remember five strategies described in the text.*

5. *Solve the crossword puzzle using the words from the text.*



ACROSS ⇒

1. a reason for not being satisfied; a statement that somebody makes saying that they are not satisfied
2. making you feel shy, awkward or ashamed
3. to agree, often unwillingly, that something is true
4. to establish something very firmly so that it is very difficult to change
5. all the words that a person knows or uses
6. very silly or unreasonable

DOWN ↓↓

7. connected with the place where you were born and lived for the first years of your life
1. a group of things of the same type that grow or appear close together
8. to treat things that have already been used so that they can be used again
9. good or useful in a particular situation
10. a place, person or thing that you get something from
11. the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area

Tip: *There are other strategies for learning a foreign language. If you are interested in 10 fun and easy ways to learn English faster go to <http://voxy.com/blog/index.php/2012/01/learn-english-easy/>*

6. Comment on the quotes.

1. The limits of my language are the limits of my world (Ludwig Wittgenstein).
2. Learn everything you can, anytime you can, from anyone you can; there will always come a time when you will be grateful you did (Sarah Caldwell).

3. Language is the road map of a culture. It tells you where its people come from and where they are going (Rita Mae Brown).
4. Language shapes the way we think, and determines what we can think about (Benjamin Lee Whorf).
5. Language is a city to the building of which every human being brought a stone (Ralph Waldo Emerson).

Unit 20

Swot up on How to Pay School Fees

1. Pre-reading task

Look at the word cloud and try to guess the main idea of the article. Share the ideas in pairs and as a class.

**education private school inflation fee-paying schools
average financial assistance scholarship mortgage
enroll income plan discounts for siblings
burden prices sacrifice lump sum volatile
selection process**

2. Reading

Education costs are soaring but bursars and product providers have new schemes that may help.



Childcare and education are easily the biggest costs for parents and with private school fees rising above inflation, you need a strong financial plan in place if you don't want to be priced out.

The number of pupils in fee-paying schools has fallen in the past few years, but this hasn't stopped average fees rising by 3.9 per cent to £4,765 a term, or £14,295 a year, in 2012/2013, according to the latest census by the Independent Schools Council. If you want your

child to board, you could pay more than double this with the average fee ranging from £8,100 a term in Wales to £10,054 in Greater London.

If your biggest concern is making big lump-sum payments, specialist providers may offer some relief. A new product from School Fee Plan, for example, enables you to pay fees independently by monthly direct debit rather than termly via the bursar of your child's school. Over 10 months you pay less than £28 in interest a month for every £10,000 in fees, equating to a fixed APR of 6.1 per cent, which is cheaper than other types of borrowing such as credit card and bank loans.

Schools should also offer some form of financial assistance. You may be able to pay fees in advance, locking in today's prices to avoid the inevitable hike in later years, perhaps from remortgaging, or by releasing tax-free cash from your pension (you can take up to a quarter of your pension savings as a tax-free lump sum at age 55).

Around a third of private school pupils receive some help via scholarships, awarded to children with a talent for academia, arts or sports, or means-tested bursaries. There are usually discounts for siblings and if you're really determined, pick your job or partner carefully as parents in the armed forces or working as teachers at the same school can save around 25 per cent on fees.

It's worth noting some schools are more generous than others. For example, Christ's Hospital in West Sussex has an emphasis on helping children in social or financial need. But every school is different and it can take years before your child is due to enroll to wade through the application and selection process.

Ideally, financial planning for school fees starts from day one. Junior ISAs (individual savings accounts) are vehicles designed specifically for children, but these can only be accessed at age 18 (by your child) so you may prefer to use them for university fees, or to help them buy their first home. In the meantime you can make the most of your own ISA allowance, which is £11,520 for the 2013-14 tax year, although only £5,760 of this can be kept in cash. Starting early is key because you benefit from compounded interest over the years and if you take a punt on the stock

market, a long timeframe gives you the best opportunity to smooth out any ups and downs.

“For simplicity, if you invest £100 every month into an ISA and it grows at 5 per cent a year (after charges), you would have a pot of around £15,530 in 10 years’ time,” says Kusal Ariyawansa at independent financial adviser Appleton Gerrard.

It’s vital in any financial plan to take into account inflation, which will eat into the real value of your return. Mr Ariyawansa recommends structuring your investments in periods, which typically means moving away from equities and towards something less volatile such as fixed interest funds as you get closer to the point at which you need the money. The stock market is not for everyone, but it does offer rewards to balance out its risks and cash rates are currently a very weak weapon against inflation.

“In simple terms if fee inflation is 4 per cent then investing in cash won’t cut the mustard but investing in a range of big solid blue-chip companies probably will because each year these companies pay a dividend that should match the price rises,” says Robert Forbes of IFA Plutus Wealth Management. “If inflation is higher, say 8 per cent, then you’ll need to consider taking more risk just to keep up with rising costs”.

If you have enough equity, you could also use your property to finance schooling. Many parents use offset mortgages, placing their savings into an account linked to their home loan to reduce the mortgage interest payable. The money you’ve built up can be placed in the savings account where it effectively earns the mortgage rate of interest and you can pay fees on a monthly or termly basis. Remortgaging can also be a cheap way and rates are very attractive if you have at least 25 per cent equity.

Grandparents can give up to £3,000 a year without worrying about inheritance tax (IHT), whether they pay into savings accounts, trusts, old child trust funds or Junior Isas. Financial advisers can also help set up plans and trusts to cover fees, while minimising IHT. A bare trust is very simple – the assets and income are held

and owned by the beneficiary so all tax liabilities for income and capital gains tax fall to the child.

Even with all these options, you need to weigh up the potential burden of private schooling against the alternatives. Tuition fees are hardly a bargain, but even at around £40 an hour they are considerably less of a strain on your finances than school fees.

Many parents also try to move into the catchment areas of the best state schools. Property prices may be inflated, but if your child does get a place, you can put the house on the market and hope there are others happy to make the same sacrifice.

Source: independent.co.uk

3. Comprehension check

What do the following numbers refer to?

3.9	6.1	25% (twice)	18	3,000	40
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4. *Answer the questions on the article.*

1. What is the average fee for getting education in Great Britain?
2. Why is more profitable to pay in advance?
3. What categories of students can receive discounts?
4. When can you start generating money for studying?
5. What inflation rates are mentioned in the article?
6. What are the ways to pay for education described in the article?
7. Which of the described would you prefer and why?

5. *Make up a survey to find the average prices for education in local and national universities, pay attention to available discounts. You may work in groups to find*

information about a certain institution. Compare the data at the next class. Use the vocabulary from the article (word cloud).

6. Comment on the following quotations.

1. Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever (Mahatma Gandhi).
2. Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world (Nelson Mandela).
3. Self-education is, I firmly believe, the only kind of education there is (Isaac Asimov).
4. If you think education is expensive, try ignorance (Derek Bok).
5. Thank goodness I was never sent to school; it would have rubbed off some of the originality (Beatrix Potter).
6. I think you learn more if you're laughing at the same time (Mary Ann Shaffer).

Unit 21

Capital Punishment

1. Warm-up activity

Discuss the following questions in pairs:

1. Do you have death penalty in your country?
2. What are the ways of execution that you know?
3. Are you for or against such radical measures as executing a person, who was found guilty of a serious crime, by the government? Why?

2. Reading

Pros and Cons of Capital Punishment

Debates on whether capital punishment is morally correct in a civilized society have been going on for ages. Let's look at some pros and cons of death sentence.



Capital punishment is the death penalty given by the government of a country, to people who have committed hideous crimes like homicide, rape, etc. Death penalty has been a way of punishing people since ages. Although there are some countries that have abolished death penalty from their law, there are still many which still practice the act of killing a person for crime. Death penalty is prevalent in the US, Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Some of the ways of executing criminals are hanging, shooting, electrocution and giving lethal injections.

People have different opinions on the issue of death penalty given to a convict. While some think that death penalty is necessary for those who have committed a terrible crime, there are others who consider it as an immoral act that goes against the values of humanity.

Advantages

A person who has committed a crime like killing or raping another person should be given death penalty, which is as severe punishment as the act. It is said that when a criminal is given a death penalty, it dissuades others in the society from committing such serious crimes. They would refrain from such crimes due to fear of losing their lives. This would definitely help in reducing crime rate in society.

If a criminal is jailed, he may again commit the same crime after being released from prison. Giving him death penalty would make sure that the society is safe from being attacked by criminals. It seems to be an appropriate punishment for serial killers and for those who continue to commit crimes even after serving imprisonment.

Some believe that instead of announcing life imprisonment for the convicts, where they would have to live a futile life behind closed bars, it is better to kill them. It is said that imprisoning someone is more expensive than executing him. Rather than spending on a person who may again commit terrifying crime, it is better to put him to death.

Death penalty is equated as revenge for pain and suffering that the criminal inflicted on the victim. Some people strongly believe that a person who has taken the life of another person does not have a right to live. Sentencing such a criminal can give relief to the family members of the victim that their loved one has obtained justice.

It is also important for the safety of fellow prison inmates and guards, as people who commit horrifying crimes like murder are believed to have a violent personality and may, in future, attack someone during imprisonment. These reasons emphasize the importance of death penalty for the safety and betterment of human society. However, there is another section of people who believe that it is an immoral and unethical act of violence.

Disadvantages

If we execute a person, there will be no difference between us and the criminal who has committed the horrifying crime of killing another person.

Capital punishment is not always just and appropriate. Usually, it has been seen that poor people have to succumb to death penalty as they cannot afford good lawyers

to defend their stance. There are very rare cases of rich people being pronounced a death penalty. Also, an individual from minority communities are more likely to be given death penalty.

Every human being is entitled to receive a second chance in life. Putting a convict behind bars is always a logical option than killing him, as there is a chance that he may improve. People who have served life sentences are reported to have bettered their earlier ways of living and have made worthwhile contribution to the society.

There is also a chance that an individual is innocent and is wrongly charged for a crime he has never committed. There have been cases where people were released after being given death sentence, because they were proved innocent. There are also cases where a person's innocence was proved after he was put to death. Hence, it is best to avoid executing a person.

It is reported that there is no relation between death penalty and crime rate i.e. giving death penalty does not decrease crime rate in the society. Crimes are prevalent in countries where death penalty exists and where it has been abolished.

The question whether death penalty is a moral or an immoral act in a cultured society, does not have a definite answer. Whether to give death penalty to a criminal or not, may depend on his earlier criminal records and the seriousness of the crime he has committed. But, do we really have the right to take the life of our fellow human beings?

Source: buzzle.com

3. Spelling

Put the underlined letters in the right order.

1. capital phenunmist _____
2. hadet penalty _____
3. lethal jiconetni _____
4. lisare killer _____
5. mocimt crime _____

- 6. life nemirpsonitm _____
- 7. act of neliovce _____
- 8. life tenesenc _____
- 9. groynwl charged _____
- 10. criminal drescor _____

4. Comprehension check

Make up 5 questions based on the text information. Ask your partner and answer his / her questions in return.

5. Vocabulary work

Match the words or phrases (1-10) to the definitions (a-j).

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Execution | a | chemical used in lethal injection to stop the heart and cause death |
| 2 | Capital punishment | b | repeated or habitual relapse, usually in reference crime |
| 3 | Incarceration | c | a building or room where officials kill prisoners by filling the air with poison gas |
| 4 | Retribution | d | the act of killing a person as a punishment for a crime |
| 5 | Potassium chloride | e | a way of killing someone by putting a rope around their neck and letting them hang from it, usually as a punishment |
| 6 | Hanging | f | punishment that someone deserves because they have done something very bad |
| 7 | Gas chamber | g | a chair to which someone is fastened and legally killed, especially in the US, by having a very strong electrical current passed through their body |
| 8 | Firing squad | h | the punishment of being legally killed |
| 9 | Electric chair | i | method of execution where the person is tied to a poll, blind folded, and shot with firearms |
| 10 | Recidivism | j | imprisoning someone |

6. Divide into two groups A&B.

Group A searches for advantages of death penalty. Go to the following links and find the needed information:

<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/death-penalty-pros.html>

Group B searches for disadvantages of death penalty. Go to the following links and find the needed information:

<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/reasons-why-death-penalty-is-wrong.html>

7. Speaking

Groups A & B: Discuss pros and cons of the studied issues in class.

8. Writing

Write a brief essay expressing your attitude towards the studied issue. Use one of the following quotes to support your ideas:

1. I don't think you should support the death penalty to seek revenge. I don't think that's right. I think the reason to support the death penalty is because it saves other people's lives (George W. Bush).
2. Most people approve of capital punishment, but most people wouldn't do the hangman's job (George Orwell).
3. Capital punishment is as fundamentally wrong as a cure for crime as charity is wrong as a cure for poverty (Henry Ford).
4. As long as you have capital punishment there is no guarantee that innocent people won't be put to death (Paul Simon).
5. Capital punishment is the source of many an argument, both good and bad (Marilyn vos Savant).

Final Test

1. The smallest unit of living matter that can exist on its own
 - A) Cell
 - B) Hand
 - C) Head
 - D) Blood
 - E) Fiber
2. Find the word which is NOT synonymous to “crucial”
 - A) Essential
 - B) Vital
 - C) Important
 - D) Critical
 - E) Minor
3. Choose the word meaning *a person, company, or thing that competes with another in sport, business, etc.*
 - A) Peer
 - B) Hiker
 - C) Resident
 - D) Rival
 - E) Spouse
4. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:
Parents play a crucial role in preparing their child for school.
 - A) a complicated
 - B) a cumbersome
 - C) a beneficial
 - D) an essential
 - E) an inevitable
5. Choose the word / word combination which is NOT a type of punishment for a crime
 - A) Firing squad
 - B) Electrocution

- C) Labor force
- D) Retribution
- E) Execution

6. Find the word with correct spelling

- A) Continually
- B) Demografic
- C) Despiration
- D) Mortgage
- E) Homiside

7. Find the word that does NOT mean a type of newspaper

- A) Berliner
- B) Tabloid
- C) Broadsheet
- D) Hollander
- E) Yellow press

8. Which of the abbreviations means *a number given to you, for example by a bank, so that you can use a plastic card to take out money from a cash machine*

- A) APR
- B) PIN
- C) FAO
- D) DNA
- E) CIA

9. Find the synonym to the word “evaluate”

- A) Execute
- B) Assess
- C) Inflict
- D) Inherit
- E) Refrain

10. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *His career was cut short when he succumbed _____ cancer.*

- A) For
- B) At

- C) From
- D) To
- E) Of

11. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *He has refrained _____ criticizing the government in public.*

- A) For
- B) At
- C) From
- D) To
- E) Of

12. Choose the word meaning *a person whose job is to examine people's eyes and to recommend and sell glasses*

- A) Entrepreneur
- B) Convict
- C) Optician
- D) Bursar
- E) Peer

13. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *Her speech made a profound impact _____ everyone.*

- A) At
- B) For
- C) On
- D) To
- E) From

14. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *The population has increased from 1.2 million _____ 1.8 million.*

- A) At
- B) For
- C) On
- D) To
- E) From

15. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *I felt guilty _____ not visiting my parents more often.*

- A) About
- B) For
- C) From
- D) To
- E) In

16. Which of the abbreviations means *the chemical in the cells of animals and plants that carries genetic information and is a type of nucleic acid*

- A) APR
- B) PIN
- C) FAO
- D) DNA
- E) CIA

17. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *I tried to dissuade him _____ giving up his job.*

- A) About
- B) For
- C) From
- D) To
- E) In

18. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *The police think the videotape may hold some vital clues _____ the identity of the killer.*

- A) About
- B) For
- C) From
- D) To
- E) In

19. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *We are recruiting a sales manager with responsibility _____ the European market.*

- A) Against
- B) For

- C) From
- D) To
- E) In

20. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:

A free trade agreement would be advantageous to both countries.

- A) Complicated
- B) Cumbersome
- C) Beneficial
- D) Feasible
- E) Inevitable

21. Find the singular form for the noun “paparazzi”

- A) Paparazzo
- B) Paparazz
- C) Paparazzi
- D) Paparazzia
- E) Paparazzor

22. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:

The monk was subsequently venerated as a saint.

- A) Revered
- B) Daunted
- C) Retained
- D) Employed
- E) Refrain

23. Find the synonym to the word “persuade”

- A) Dissuade
- B) Convince
- C) Prevent
- D) Repeal
- E) Succumb

24. Which adjective usually collocates with the word “paparazzi”

- A) Fair
- B) Vulnerable

- C) Unscrupulous
- D) Innocent
- E) Ethnic

25. Find the word with positive meaning

- A) Hideous
- B) Embarrassing
- C) Unscrupulous
- D) Acceptable
- E) Ridiculous

26. Find the word that suits the following definition: *the process of proving that something is genuine, real or true*

- A) Authentication
- B) Desperation
- C) Destination
- D) Improvement
- E) Restriction

27. Find the word that suits the following definition: *a husband or wife*

- A) Sibling
- B) Spouse
- C) Retina
- D) Mortgage
- E) Hike

28. What is the meaning of the word “artificial”

- A) made or produced to copy something natural; not real
- B) useful, easy or quick to do; not causing problems
- C) long or complicated OR large and heavy; difficult to carry
- D) fit or suitable to be eaten; not poisonous
- E) clear and easy to understand

29. Find the synonym to the word “Futile”

- A) vital
- B) necessary
- C) pointless

D) essential

E) generous

30. Which word is NOT a type of crime?

A) Homicide

B) Rape

C) Murder

D) Killing

E) Concession

31. Find the word with INCORRECT spelling

A) Cumbersome

B) Demographic

C) Entrepreneur

D) Hereditary

E) Ingenious

32. Which of the abbreviations does NOT mean an organization or agency?

A) APR

B) UNESCO

C) CIA

D) FBI

E) UN

33. Find the abbreviation used to define a system for sending data over computer networks using radio waves instead of wires

A) DNA

B) FAO

C) WiFi

D) ATM

E) APR

34. Find the synonym to the word “Creepy-crawly”

A) Insect

B) Bird

C) Animal

D) Human being

E) Fish

35. Which of the words is NOT connected with medicine?

A) Mastectomy

B) Ovary

C) Lesion

D) Tumour

E) Onus

36. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:

It was ridiculous that this should be so difficult to say.

A) Sacrosanct

B) Widespread

C) Pointless

D) Absurd

E) Crucial

37. How do you call a basic type of food that is used a lot

A) Retina

B) Staple

C) Stance

D) Hike

E) Coverage

38. How do you call a person who has the legal right to belong to a particular country

A) Panellist

B) Migrant

C) Citizen

D) Bursar

E) Convict

39. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition: *This guide provides you*

_____ an opportunity to visit all the interesting places in Greece.

A) At

B) In

C) On

D) For

E) With

40. Choose the word meaning *a person who collects and reports news for newspapers, radio or television*

A) Reporter

B) Announcer

C) Host

D) Presenter

E) Paparazzo

41. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition: *The police officers were engaged in a long search _____ the murder weapon.*

A) At

B) In

C) On

D) For

E) With

42. What is the meaning of the word “convict”

A) a person who has been found guilty of a crime and sent to prison

B) to make somebody feel nervous and less confident about doing something

C) an object or a piece of equipment that has been designed to do a particular job

D) to persuade somebody not to do something

E) a small tool or device that does something useful

43. Find the word or word combination that does NOT belong to business/ banking terminology

A) loan

B) mortgage

C) lump sum

D) wireless

E) borrowing

44. Choose the word that best completes the sentence: *We were greatly _____ by the positive response of the public.*

A) Established

B) Enrolled

- C) Encouraged
- D) Executed
- E) Exploited

45. Choose the word that best completes the sentence: *He _____ his father's name to get himself a job.*

- A) Established
- B) Enrolled
- C) Encouraged
- D) Executed
- E) Exploited

46. Find the word with correct spelling

- A) Occupation
- B) Recieve
- C) Sacriphice
- D) Substantial
- E) Unscrupulous

47. Choose the word that best completes the sentence: *The prisoners were _____ by firing squad.*

- A) Established
- B) Enrolled
- C) Encouraged
- D) Executed
- E) Exploited

48. Choose the word that best completes the sentence: *The school has _____ a successful relationship with the local community.*

- A) Established
- B) Enrolled
- C) Encouraged
- D) Executed
- E) Exploited

49. Which of the abbreviations means *a department of the US government which collects information about other countries, often secretly*

- A) APR
- B) PIN
- C) FAO
- D) DNA
- E) CIA

50. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *People use alarm system to secure a property _____ intruders.*

- A) Against
- B) For
- C) From
- D) To
- E) In

51. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:

Recession at the time seemed unavoidable.

- A) Complicated
- B) Cumbersome
- C) Beneficial
- D) Feasible
- E) Inevitable

52. Choose the synonym to the word “lethal”

- A) curious
- B) essential
- C) important
- D) vital
- E) deadly

53. Choose the word meaning a person directly connected with religious sphere

- A) Peer
- B) Provider
- C) Panelist
- D) Priest
- E) Paparazzo

54. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:

Details of the murder were revealed by the local paper.

- A) Speculated
- B) Disclosed
- C) Retained
- D) Transferred
- E) Estimated

55. Which of the abbreviations means *something written on a document or letter to say who should deal with it*

- A) APR
- B) PIN
- C) FAO
- D) DNA
- E) CIA

56. Choose the word synonymous to “Modern”

- A) Outdated
- B) Contemporary
- C) Updated
- D) Stark
- E) Overall

57. Choose the word meaning *a person who is the same age or who has the same social status as you*

- A) Peer
- B) Hiker
- C) Resident
- D) Rival
- E) Spouse

58. A newspaper printed on a large size of paper, generally considered more serious than smaller newspapers

- A) Berliner
- B) Tabloid
- C) Broadsheet

- D) Hollander
- E) Yellow press

59. A gene which prevents another gene from being effective

- A) Inhibitor
- B) Bursar
- C) Exposure
- D) Clue
- E) Cancer

60. Choose the word that best completes the sentence: *Long queues at the _____ were unusual for such an hour.*

- A) Mainstream
- B) Property
- C) Surveillance
- D) Checkouts
- E) Think tank

61. Find the definition of the word “staff”

- A) a possible effect or result of an action or a decision
- B) all the workers employed in an organization considered as a group
- C) a collection of information shown in numbers
- D) a set of emergency equipment, including food, medical supplies and tools
- E) things that people collect because they once belonged to a famous person

62. The act of printing a statement about somebody that is not true and that gives people a bad opinion of them

- A) Obituary
- B) Allowance
- C) Burden
- D) Libel
- E) Coverage

63. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:

He was sent to prison for five years.

- A) Think tank
- B) Wireless

- C) Jail
- D) Hike
- E) Chore

64. The amount of money that you owe to a bank when you have spent more money than is in your bank account; an arrangement that allows you to do this

- A) Direct debit
- B) Loan
- C) Lump sum
- D) Overdraft
- E) Saving

65. Money that an organization such as a bank lends and somebody borrows

- A) Direct debit
- B) Loan
- C) Lump sum
- D) Overdraft
- E) Saving

66. An amount of money that is paid at one time and not on separate occasions

- A) Direct debit
- B) Loan
- C) Lump sum
- D) Overdraft
- E) Saving

67. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:

The company is investing \$9 million to modernize its factories.

- A) Update
- B) Prevent
- C) Release
- D) Suppress
- E) Wade

68. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:

There are substantial differences between the two groups.

- A) Generous

- B) Emergent
- C) Explicit
- D) Considerable
- E) Native

69. Choose the word meaning *a person who goes for long walks in the country for pleasure*

- A) Provider
- B) Spouse
- C) Bursar
- D) Hiker
- E) Panellist

70. Not definite or certain because you may want to change it later

- A) Unparalleled
- B) Violent
- C) Nutritious
- D) Legitimate
- E) Tentative

71. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *The wind blew through gaps at the top and bottom _____ the door.*

- A) At
- B) From
- C) To
- D) Of
- E) For

72. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:
When does your driving license expire?

- A) Run out
- B) Carry on
- C) Give up
- D) Take away
- E) Run into

73. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:

She retained her tennis title for the third year.

- A) Speculated
- B) Disclosed
- C) Preserved
- D) Transferred
- E) Estimated

74. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *People were evacuated to avoid the*

exposure _____ harmful radiation

- A) About
- B) For
- C) From
- D) To
- E) In

75. Which of the abbreviations means *the amount of interest a bank charges on money that it lends, calculated for a period of a year*

- A) APR
- B) PIN
- C) FAO
- D) DNA
- E) CIA

76. A group of experts who provide advice and ideas on political, social or economic issues

- A) Think tank
- B) Survival kit
- C) PE kit
- D) Panellist
- E) Creepy-crawly

77. Find the word which does not mean a person

- A) Sibling
- B) Encounter
- C) Scientist

D) Consumer

E) Bursar

78. Choose the word that best completes the sentence: *You need to _____ on the course before the end of August.*

A) Establish

B) Enroll

C) Encourage

D) Execute

E) Exploit

79. Find the word with correct spelling

A) Sceintist

B) Memorabilia

C) Responcibility

D) Prisone

E) Pasword

80. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:

'I can assure you,' she added with emphasis, 'the figures are correct.'

A) Prospect

B) Relief

C) Stress

D) Experience

E) Respect

81. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition: *He was the sort of person you could depend _____.*

A) At

B) In

C) On

D) For

E) With

82. A newspaper with small pages (usually half the size of those in larger papers)

A) Berliner

B) Tabloid

- C) Broadsheet
- D) Hollander
- E) Yellow press

83. Choose the word meaning *a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work*

- A) Entrepreneur
- B) Migrant
- C) Resident
- D) Rival
- E) Sibling

84. To arrange for yourself or for somebody else to officially join a course, school, etc.

- A) Enroll
- B) Damage
- C) Conjugate
- D) Avoid
- E) Repeal

85. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *She was found innocent _____ any crime.*

- A) For
- B) At
- C) From
- D) To
- E) Of

86. Find the definition of the word “edible”

- A) extremely unpleasant
- B) fit or suitable to be eaten
- C) new and still developing
- D) that is possible and likely to be achieved
- E) causing or able to cause death

87. Choose the word meaning *a person who introduces, or gives information about, programs on the radio or television*

- A) Announcer
- B) Reporter
- C) Journalist
- D) Paparazzo
- E) Lawmaker

88. Find the definition of the word “encourage”

- A) to make something longer or larger
- B) to make somebody believe that something is true
- C) to give somebody support, courage or hope
- D) to introduce new things, ideas, or ways of doing something
- E) to keep something; to continue to have something

89. A radio OR a system of sending and receiving signals

- A) Wireless
- B) Device
- C) Gadget
- D) Clue
- E) Survival kit

90. Choose the synonym for the word “limit”

- A) Restrict
- B) Retain
- C) Release
- D) Require
- E) Reveal

91. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *He dedicated his life _____ helping the poor.*

- A) At
- B) From
- C) To
- D) Of
- E) For

92. Find the synonym to the word “poor”
- A) Deprived
 - B) Affluent
 - C) Wealthy
 - D) Rich
 - E) Prosperous
93. Insert the right preposition in the sentence: *They have responsibility _____ ensuring that the rules are enforced.*
- A) At
 - B) From
 - C) To
 - D) Of
 - E) For
94. Find the word with INCORRECT spelling.
- A) Tumour
 - B) Mastectomy
 - C) Conjugate
 - D) Bargain
 - E) Sucumb
95. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:
My child attends the nursery school and likes communicating with peers.
- A) Secondary school
 - B) Preschool
 - C) Elementary school
 - D) Primary school
 - E) Private school
96. An instruction to your bank to allow somebody else to take an amount of money from your account on a particular date, especially to pay bills
- A) Direct debit
 - B) Loan
 - C) Lump sum
 - D) Overdraft

E) Saving

97. Choose the word that does NOT mean a part of newspaper

- A) Op-ed
- B) Editorial
- C) Obituary
- D) Advertisement
- E) Perk

98. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined part of the sentence:

She dedicates herself to her work.

- A) Estimates
- B) Devotes
- C) Innovates
- D) Occurs
- E) Refrains

99. How do you call a period of time during which a student or new graduate gets practical experience in a job

- A) Lesion
- B) Research
- C) Internship
- D) Retina
- E) Scholarship

100. Find the abbreviation used to define *a written record of your education and the jobs you have done, that you send when you are applying for a job*

- A) OECD
- B) FAO
- C) APR
- D) PE
- E) CV

Answer key

Introductory Unit

Task 3:

	The Guardian	Mirror	The Times	The Telegraph	The Sun	The Independent
Type of newspaper	Daily/ weekly, berliner	tabloid	Daily, compact	Daily/ weekly, broadsheet	Daily, tabloid	Daily, compact
Suggested rubrics	News Sport Comment Culture Business Money London 2012 Life & style Travel Environment Video Apps Offers Jobs News UK World Development US Politics Media	News Sport 3am TV Lifestyle Money Play Opinion	News Opinion Business Money Sport Life Arts Puzzles Papers	News World Sport Finance Comment Blogs Culture Travel Life Fashion Dating Offers Jobs	Video news Sport Showbiz TV Woman Travel Fun& games Dear Deidre Mystic Meg Motors	News UK World Business People Science Environment Media Education Olympics Obituaries Diary Corrections Newsletter sign-up Opinion Sport EURO 2012 Life Property Arts &Ents

	Education Society Science Tech Law Data TV Football Observer					Travel Money IndyBest Blogs Student
Main story headline	Depends on the date of doing the task					
Main picture (size, topic)	Depends on the date of doing the task					
Other news items	Depends on the date of doing the task					
Language style	Depends on the type of newspaper					
The article that grabs your attention	Depends on the date of doing the task and students' preferences. Students' own answers					

Task 6: 1 – vows, 2 – boost, 3 – set, 4 – cleared, 5 – bid, 6 – held, 7 – toll, 8 – looms, 9 – clash;

Task 7: 1 – manual, 2 – novel, 3 – forecast, 4 – broadcast, 5 – bulletin, 6 – coverage, 7 – edition, 8 – media, 9 – campaign, 10 – brochure;

Task 8: 1 – coverage, 2 – out of print, 3 – correspondent, 4 – circulation, 5 – edition, 6 – censorship, 7 – target, 8 – projects, 9 – public, 10 – blankly.

Unit 1

Task 4: 1-F, 2-F, 3-T, 4-T, 5-F, 6-T, 7-T;

Task 5: 1-f, 2-h, 3-b, 4-i, 5-a, 6-d, 7-e, 8-j, 9-g, 10-c;

Task 9: 1-h, 2-e, 3-g, 4-c, 5-a, 6-d, 7-f, 8-b;

1. on the same wavelength
2. throw in the towel
3. have a fit
4. in the thick of
5. through thick and thin.

Unit 2

Task 5: 1-d, 2-c, 3-h, 4-a, 5-j, 6-g, 7-b, 8-i, 9-f, 10-e;

Task 6: 1 – consumer, 2 – gadget, 3 – version, 4 – snapping, 5 – interface, 6 – cellular, 7 – system, 8 – cofounder, 9 – top-model, 10 – general.

Unit 3

Task 4: 1-F, 2-T, 3-F, 4-F, 5-T, 6-T, 7-F;

Task 5: 1-d, 2-f, 3-a, 4-c, 5-j, 6-e, 7-g, 8-b, 9-h, 10-i;

Unit 4

Task 5: 1-c, 2-i, 3-e, 4-j, 5-f, 6-a, 7-d, 8-b, 9-g, 10-h;

Task 6: 1 – shows, 2 – traditional, 3 – working, 4 – about, 5 – shows, 6 – model, 7 – adds, 8 – social.

Unit 5

Task 4: 1-b, 2-d, 3-h, 4-a, 5-g, 6-e, 7-c, 8-i, 9-f, 10-j.

Unit 6

Task 4: 1-F, 2-T, 3-F, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-T;

Task 5: 1-i, 2-d, 3-j, 4-b, 5-f, 6-a, 7-c, 8-g, 9-e, 10-h.

Unit 7

Task 1: 1-T, 2-T, 3-F, 4-T, 5-F, 6-F, 7-F, 8-T;

Task 2: 1-d, 2-g, 3-a, 4-h, 5-b, 6-c, 7-e, 8-f;

Task 3: 1 – vehicles, 2 – payload, 3 – fuels, 4 – electrification, 5 – lorry, 6 – trials.

Unit 8

Task 2: 1 – study, 2 – part, 3 – researchers, 4 – constantly, 5 – likely, 6 – ways, 7 – continually, 8 – aisles, 9 – things;

Task 4: 1-e, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a, 5-i, 6-g, 7-h, 8-c, 9-j, 10-f;

Task 7: 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b, 5-b, 6-d.

Unit 9

Task 5: 1-b, 2-f, 3-c, 4-h, 5-i, 6-a, 7-d, 8-j, 9-e, 10-g.

Unit 10

Task 4: 1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-F;

Task 5: 1-g, 2-c, 3-d, 4-h, 5-j, 6-a, 7-b, 8-f, 9-e, 10-i.

Unit 11

Task 5: 1-c, 2-e, 3-j, 4-a, 5-g, 6-b, 7-f, 8-d, 9-i, 10-h;

Task 6: 1. the highest salaries, 2. their counterparts, 3. a primary teacher, 4. stark contrast, 5. school workforce.

Unit 12

Task 5: 1-F, 2-T, 3-T, 4-F, 5-F, 6-T, 7-F;

Task 6: 1-b, 2-h, 3-f, 4-c, 5-i, 6-d, 7-a, 8-e, 9-j, 10-g.

Unit 13

Task 5: 1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-T, 5-F, 6-T, 7-T;

Task 6: 1-e, 2-f, 3-b, 4-h, 5-a, 6-c, 7-d, 8-i, 9-j, 10-g.

Unit 14

Task 5: 1-g, 2-e, 3-b, 4-h, 5-c, 6-d, 7-i, 8-f, 9-j, 10-a.

Unit 15

Task 5: 1-T, 2-T, 3-F, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-T;

Task 6: 1-c, 2-f, 3-a, 4-j, 5-d, 6-g, 7-e, 8-h, 9-b, 10-i.

Unit 16

Task 4: 1-d, 2-j, 3-f, 4-a, 5-g, 6-b, 7-i, 8-e, 9-l, 10-h, 11-c, 12-k.

Unit 17

Task 3: 1-h, 2-e, 3-f, 4-b, 5-g, 6-d, 7-c, 8-a.

Unit 18

Task 2: 1-F, 2-F, 3-NG, 4-T, 5-T, 6-NG;

Task 3: 1 – entrepreneur, 2 – internship, 3 – experience, 4 – effort, 5 – encourage, 6 – implication, 7 – evaluate, 8 – innovate;

Task 5: 1 – with, 2 – at, 3 – of, 4 – on, 5 – for, 6 – for.

Unit 19

Task 3: 1 – memorise, 2 – daunting, 3 – convenient, 4 – receive, 5 – conjugate, 6 – essential.

Task 5: ACROSS ⇒ 1 – complaint, 2 – embarrassing, 3 – admit, 4 – entrench, 5 – vocabulary, 6 – ridiculous.

DOWN ↓ 7 – native, 2 – cluster, 8 – recycle, 9 – advantageous, 10 – source, 11 – language.

Unit 21

Task 3: 1 – capital punishment, 2 – death penalty, 3 – lethal injection, 4 – serial killer, 5 – commit crime, 6 – life imprisonment, 7 – act of violence, 8 – life sentence, 9 – wrongly charged, criminal records;

Task 5: 1-d, 2-h, 3-j, 4-f, 5-a, 6-e, 7-c, 8-i, 9-g, 10-b;

Task 6: Group A: The fear of Death, No Escape, It's Retribution, Not Killing!, Saving the Innocent, Law Should Provide Justice and other similar answers with more details on each item.

Group B: Racist Factor, Killing is Expensive, Punishment for the Poor, Unfair to the Innocent, Violates Human Rights, Playing God, Salvation, Family Hardship.

Final Test Key

1. A	2. E	3. D	4. D	5. C
6. D	7. D	8. B	9. B	10.D
11.C	12.C	13.C	14.D	15.A
16.D	17.C	18.D	19.B	20.C
21.A	22.A	23.B	24.C	25.D
26.A	27.B	28.A	29.C	30.E
31.D	32.A	33.C	34.A	35.E
36.D	37.B	38.C	39.E	40.A
41.D	42.A	43.D	44.C	45.E
46.E	47.D	48.A	49.E	50.A
51.E	52.E	53.D	54.B	55.C
56.B	57.A	58.C	59.A	60.D
61.B	62.D	63.C	64.D	65.B
66.C	67.A	68.D	69.D	70.E
71.D	72.A	73.C	74.D	75.A
76.A	77.B	78.B	79.B	80.C
81.C	82.B	83.B	84.A	85.E
86.B	87.A	88.C	89.A	90.A
91.C	92.A	93.E	94.E	95.B
96.A	97.E	98.B	99.C	100. E

Vocabulary Bank

Abbreviations and symbols used in Vocabulary Bank

adj. - adjective

adv. - adverb

etc. - used after a list to show that there are other things that you could have mentioned (the abbreviation for 'et cetera')

n. - noun

pl. - plural

prep. - preposition

smb. - somebody

smth. - something

v. - verb

= - shows a synonym

A

Abolish, v. - to officially end a law, a system or an institution

Acceptable, adj. - agreed or approved of by most people in a society

Accurate, adj. - correct and true in every detail

Admire, v. - to respect somebody for what they are or for what they have done; to look at something and think that it is attractive and/or impressive

Admit, v. - to agree, often unwillingly, that something is true

Advantageous, adj. - good or useful in a particular situation = BENEFICIAL

Affect, v. - to produce a change in somebody/something OR to attack somebody or a part of the body; to make somebody become ill/sick

Affluent, adj. - having a lot of money and a good standard of living = PROSPEROUS, WEALTHY

Allow, v. - to let somebody/something do something; to let something happen or be done

Allowance, n. - an amount of money that is given to somebody regularly or for a particular purpose

Alternative, n. - a thing that you can choose to do or have out of two or more possibilities

Ambitious, adj. - determined to be successful, rich, powerful, etc.

Announcer, n. - a person who introduces, or gives information about, programs on the radio or television = HOST, PRESENTER

Annual, adj. - happening or done once every year; relating to a period of one year

Appear, v. - if something new or different appears, it starts to exist or to be known about for the first time

Apply, v. - to use something or make something work in a particular situation

Appreciate, v. - to recognize the good qualities of somebody/something; to be grateful for something that somebody has done; to welcome something (*not used in the progressive tenses*)

Approach, v. - to come near to somebody/something in distance or time

Artifact, n. - an object that is made by a person, especially something of historical or cultural interest = ARTEFACT

Artificial, adj. - made or produced to copy something natural; not real

Aspiration, n. - a strong desire to have or do something

Assistance, n. - help or support

Attendance, n. - the act of being present at a place, for example at school; the number of people present at an organized event

Augment, v. - to increase the amount, value, size, etc. of something

Authentic, adj. - known to be real and genuine and not a copy

Authentication, n. - the process of proving that something is genuine, real or true

Average, adj. - calculated by adding several amounts together, finding a total, and dividing the total by the number of amounts OR typical or normal

Avoid, v. - to prevent something bad from happening OR to keep away from somebody/something; to try not to do something

B

Bankrupt, adj. - without enough money to pay what you owe

Bargain, n. - a thing bought for less than the usual price OR an agreement between two or more people or groups, to do something for each other

Benefit, n. - an advantage that something gives you; a helpful and useful effect that something has

Berliner, n. - (of a newspaper) printed on pages measuring 470mm by 315mm, smaller than a broadsheet and larger than a tabloid

Big-rig truck, n. - a large truck that consists of two parts, one for the engine and the driver and the other for carrying a load

Boost, v. - to make something increase, or become better or more successful

Border, n. - the line that divides two countries or areas; the land near this line

Borrowing, n. - the money that a company, an organization or a person borrows; the act of borrowing money

Bottom, n. - the lowest part of something (of smth.)

Broadsheet, n. - a newspaper printed on a large size of paper, generally considered more serious than smaller newspapers

Brunt, n. - to receive the worst part of something that has a bad effect

Burden, n. - a duty, responsibility, etc. that causes worry, difficulty or hard work

Bursar, n. - a person whose job is to manage the financial affairs of a school or college

C

Cancer, n. - a serious disease in which growths of cells, also called cancers, form in the body and kill normal body cells. The disease often causes death

Cease, v. - to stop happening or existing; to stop something from happening or existing

Cell, n. - the smallest unit of living matter that can exist on its own. All plants and animals are made up of cells

Censorship, n. - the act or policy of censoring books, etc.

Census, n. - the process of officially counting something, especially a country's population, and recording various facts

Checkout, n. - the place where you pay for the things that you are buying in a supermarket

Chore, n. - a task that you do regularly; an unpleasant or boring task

Citizen, n. - a person who has the legal right to belong to a particular country

Claim, v. - to say that something is true although it has not been proved and other people may not believe it

Climb, v. - to go up something towards the top

Clue, n. - a fact or a piece of evidence that helps you discover the answer to a problem (to smth.)

Cobble smth. together, v. - to produce something quickly and without great care or effort, so that it can be used but is not perfect

Commit, v. - to do something wrong or illegal

Complaint, n. - a reason for not being satisfied; a statement that somebody makes saying that they are not satisfied

Complicated, adj. - made of many different things or parts that are connected; difficult to understand = COMPLEX

Concern, n. - a feeling of worry, especially one that is shared by many people

Concession, n. - something that you allow or do, or allow somebody to have, in order to end an argument or to make a situation less difficult

Conjugate, v. - to give the different forms of a verb, as they vary according to number, person, tense, etc.

Consequence, n. - a result of something that has happened

Constantly, adv. - all the time; repeatedly

Consumer, n. - a person who buys goods or uses services

Contemporary, adj. - belonging to the same time; belonging to the present time = MODERN

Continually, adv. - repeated many times in a way that is annoying

Convenient, adj. - useful, easy or quick to do; not causing problems

Conventional, adj. - based on or in accordance with what is generally done or believed

Convict, n. - a person who has been found guilty of a crime and sent to prison

Counterpart, n. - a person or thing that has the same position or function as somebody/something else in a different place or situation = OPPOSITE NUMBER

Coverage, n. - the reporting of news and sport in newspapers and on the radio and television

Creepy-crawly, n. - an insect, a worm, etc. when you think of it as unpleasant

Criminal, n. - a person who commits a crime

Crucial, adj. - extremely important, because it will affect other things = CRITICAL, ESSENTIAL

Cryptography, n. - the art of writing or solving codes

Cumbersome, adj. - long or complicated OR large and heavy; difficult to carry

Current affairs, n. - events of political or social importance that are happening now

D

Damage, v. - physical harm caused to something which makes it less attractive, useful or valuable (to smth.)

Daunt, v. - to make somebody feel nervous and less confident about doing something

Dedicate, v. - to give a lot of your time and effort to a particular activity or purpose because you think it is important (smth. to smth./smb.) = DEVOTE

Deliver, v. - to take goods, letters, etc. to the person or people they have been sent to; to take somebody somewhere

Demographic, n. - data relating to the population and different groups within it

Deprived, adj. - without enough food, education, and all the things that are necessary for people to live a happy and comfortable life

Desperation, n. - the state of being desperate, having little hope and are ready to do anything without worrying about danger to yourself or others

Despite, prep. - used to show that something happened or is true although something else might have happened to prevent it = IN SPITE OF

Destination, n. - a place to which somebody/something is going or being sent

Determined, adj. - if you are determined to do something, you have made a firm decision to do it and you will not let anyone prevent you

Device, n. - an object or a piece of equipment that has been designed to do a particular job

Diabetes, n. - a medical condition which makes the patient produce a lot of urine and feel very thirsty. There are several types of diabetes

Diet, n. - the food that you eat and drink regularly OR a limited variety or amount of food that you eat for medical reasons or because you want to lose weight; a time when you only eat this limited variety or amount

Direct debit, n. - an instruction to your bank to allow somebody else to take an amount of money from your account on a particular date, especially to pay bills

Discovery, n. - an act or the process of finding somebody/something, or learning about something that was not known about before

Disease, n. - an illness affecting humans, animals or plants, often caused by infection

Disgusting, adj. - extremely unpleasant OR unacceptable and shocking

Display, v. - to put something in a place where people can see it easily; to show something to people (to smb.)

Dissuade, v. - to persuade somebody not to do something (from smth./ from doing smth.)

Drug, n. - a substance used as a medicine or used in a medicine

E

Earn, v. - to get money for work that you do

Edible, adj. - fit or suitable to be eaten; not poisonous

Editorial, adj. - connected with the task of preparing something such as a newspaper, a book or a television or radio programme, to be published or broadcast

Effort, n. - the physical or mental energy that you need to do something; something that takes a lot of energy

Electrocution, n. - the process of injuring or killing somebody by passing electricity through their body

Embarrassing, adj. - making you feel shy, awkward or ashamed

Emerge, v. - to start to exist; to appear or become known

Emergent, adj. - new and still developing

Emission, n. - a substance, especially a gas, that goes into the air

Emphasis, n. - special importance that is given to something = STRESS

Employ, v. - to give somebody a job to do for payment

Enable, v. - to make it possible for somebody to do something = ALLOW

Encounter, v. - to experience something, especially something unpleasant or difficult, while you are trying to do something else = MEET WITH, RUN INTO

Encourage, v. - to give somebody support, courage or hope

Enroll, v. - to arrange for yourself or for somebody else to officially join a course, school, etc.

Ensure, v. - to make sure that something happens or is definite

Entrench, v. - to establish something very firmly so that it is very difficult to change

Entrepreneur, n. - a person who makes money by starting or running businesses, especially when this involves taking financial risks

Essential, adj. - completely necessary; extremely important in a particular situation or for a particular activity = VITAL

Established, adj. - respected or given official status because it has existed or been used for a long time

Estimate, v. - to form an idea of the cost, size, value etc. of something, but without calculating it exactly

Ethnic, adj. - connected with or belonging to a nation, race or people that shares a cultural tradition

Evaluate, v. - to form an opinion of the amount, value or quality of something after thinking about it carefully = ASSESS

Execute, v. - to kill somebody, especially as a legal punishment

Exhibition, n. - a collection of things, for example works of art, that are shown to the public

Exist, v. - to be real; to be present in a place or situation

Experience, n. - the knowledge and skill that you have gained through doing something for a period of time; the process of gaining this

Expire, v. - to be no longer valid because the period of time for which it could be used has ended = RUN OUT

Explicit, adj. - clear and easy to understand

Exploit, v. - to treat a person or situation as an opportunity to gain an advantage for yourself

Exposure, n. - the state of being in a place or situation where there is no protection from something harmful or unpleasant (to smth.)

Extend, v. - to make something longer or larger

F

Fail, v. - to not be successful in achieving something

Fancy dress, n. - clothes that you wear, especially at parties, to make you appear to be a different character

Feasible, adj. - that is possible and likely to be achieved

Fee, n. - an amount of money that you pay for professional advice or services

Flood, v. - to become so full that it spreads out onto the land around it

Frazzled, adj. - tired and easily annoyed

Freedom of the press, n. - the right to publish news and opinions in the press without the government removing any of the information. This right became part of American law under the First Amendment. In Britain the press is free to publish most types of information but the government can prevent newspapers and broadcasters from reporting some stories by using the Official Secrets Act or DA-notices.

Frequency, n. - the rate at which something happens or is repeated

Frequently, adv. -often

Fuel, n. -petrol or diesel used in vehicles

Futile, adj. - having no purpose because there is no chance of success = POINTLESS

G

Gadget, n. - a small tool or device that does something useful

Gain, v. - to obtain or win something, especially something that you need or want

Gene, n. - a unit inside a cell which controls a particular quality in a living thing that has been passed on from its parents

Generous, adj. - giving or willing to give freely; given freely

Graduate, v. - to get a degree, especially your first degree, from a university or college

Guilty, adj. - feeling ashamed because you have done something that you know is wrong or have not done something that you should have done (about smth.) OR having done something illegal; being responsible for something bad that has happened (of smth.)

H

Hanging, n. - the practice of killing somebody as a punishment by putting a rope around their neck and hanging them from a high place; an occasion when this happens

Haulage, n. - the business of carrying goods by road or railway, or the cost of doing this

Headline, n. - the title of a newspaper article printed in large letters, especially at the top of the front page

Heavy-duty, adj. -strong and not easily damaged; very serious

Hereditary, adj. - given to a child by its parents before it is born

Heritage, n. - the history, traditions and qualities that a country or society has had for many years and that are considered an important part of its character

Hideous, adj. - very ugly or unpleasant

Highlight, v. - to emphasize something, especially so that people give it more attention

Hike, n. - a large or sudden increase in prices, costs, etc.

Hiker, n. - a person who goes for long walks in the country for pleasure

Homicide, n. - the crime of killing somebody deliberately = MURDER

I

Impact, n. - the powerful effect that something has on somebody/something (of smth. on smb./smth.)

Implication, n. - a possible effect or result of an action or a decision

Improvement, n. - the act of making something better; the process of something becoming better

Impulse, n. - a sudden strong wish or need to do something, without stopping to think about the results

Increase, v. - to become or to make something greater in amount, number, value, etc. (from - to)

Incredible, adj. - impossible or very difficult to believe = UNBELIEVABLE

Inevitable, adj. - that you cannot avoid or prevent = UNAVOIDABLE

Infinitely, adv. - extremely; with no limit

Inflict, v. - to make somebody/something suffer something unpleasant

Influence, v. - to have an effect on the way that somebody behaves or thinks, especially by giving them an example to follow

Ingenious, adj. - very suitable for a particular purpose and resulting from clever new ideas (of an object, a plan, an idea, etc.)

Inherit, v. - to have qualities, physical features, etc. that are similar to those of your parents, grandparents, etc. OR to receive money, property, etc. from somebody when they die

Inhibitor, n. - a gene which prevents another gene from being effective

Innocent, adj. - not guilty of a crime, etc.; not having done something wrong (of smth.)

Innovate, v. - to introduce new things, ideas, or ways of doing something

Insect, n. - any small creature with six legs and a body divided into three parts.

Insects usually also have wings

Internship, n. - a period of time during which a student or new graduate gets practical experience in a job, for example during the summer holiday/vacation

Introduce, v. - to make something available for use, discussion, etc. for the first time

Invest, v. - to spend money on something in order to make it better or more successful

J

Jewellery, n. - objects such as rings and necklaces that people wear as decoration

Journalist, n. - a person whose job is to collect and write news stories for newspapers, magazines, radio or television

Juggle, v. - to try to deal with two or more important jobs or activities at the same time so that you can fit all of them into your life (smth., with smth.)

Justice, n. - the fair treatment of people

L

Labor force, n. - all the people who work for a company or in a country =
WORKFORCE

Language, n. - the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country or area

Launch, v. - to start an activity, especially an organized one; start selling a new product or service to the public

Lawmaker, n. - a person in government who makes the laws of a country =
LEGISLATOR

Leak, v. - to give secret information to the public, for example by telling a newspaper (smth. to smb.)

Legitimate, adj. - allowed and acceptable according to the law

Lengthen, v. - to become longer; to make something longer

Lesion, n. - damage to the skin or part of the body caused by injury or by illness

Lethal, adj. - causing or able to cause death = DEADLY, FATAL

Libel, n. - the act of printing a statement about somebody that is not true and that gives people a bad opinion of them

Life sentence, n. - the punishment by which somebody spends the rest of their life in prison

Limit, v. - to stop something from increasing beyond a particular amount or level = RESTRICT

Litter, n. - small pieces of rubbish/garbage such as paper, cans and bottles, that people have left lying in a public place

Loan, n. - money that an organization such as a bank lends and somebody borrows

Loanword, n. - a word from another language used in its original form

Lump sum, n. - an amount of money that is paid at one time and not on separate occasions

M

Mainstream, n., adj. - the ideas and opinions that are thought to be normal because they are shared by most people; the people whose ideas and opinions are most accepted

Majority, n. - the largest part of a group of people or things

Mastectomy, n. - a medical operation to remove a person's breast

Means, n. - an action, an object or a system by which a result is achieved; a way of achieving or doing something

Measure, v. - to find the size, quantity, etc. of something in standard units

Memorabilia, n. - things that people collect because they once belonged to a famous person, or because they are connected with a particular interesting place, event or activity

Memorise, v. - to learn something carefully so that you can remember it exactly

Migrant, n. - a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work

Minority, n. - the smaller part of a group; less than half of the people or things in a large group

Modernize, v. - to make a system, methods, etc. more modern and more suitable for use at the present time = UPDATE

Mortgage, n. - a legal agreement by which a bank or similar organization lends you money to buy a house, etc., and you pay the money back over a particular number of years; the sum of money that you borrow

N

Native, adj. - connected with the place where you were born and lived for the first years of your life

Nursery school, n. - a school for children between the ages of about two and five = PRESCHOOL

Nutritious, adj. - very good for you; containing many of the substances which help the body to grow (of food)

O

Obituary, n. - an article about somebody's life and achievements, that is printed in a newspaper soon after they have died

Occupation, n. - a job or profession OR the way in which you spend your time, especially when you are not working

Occur, v. - to happen

Onus, n. - the responsibility for something

Op-ed, n. - the page in a newspaper opposite the editorial page that contains comment on the news and articles on particular subjects

Optician, n. - (also **ophthalmic optician**) (*both British English*) (also **optometrist** *North American English, British English*) a person whose job is to examine people's eyes and to recommend and sell glasses

Outdated, adj. - no longer useful because of being old-fashioned

Outnumber, v. - to be greater in number than somebody/something

Ovary, n. - either of the two organs in a woman's body that produce eggs; a similar organ in female animals, birds and fish

Overall, adj. - including all the things or people that are involved in a particular situation; general

Overdraft, n. - the amount of money that you owe to a bank when you have spent more money than is in your bank account; an arrangement that allows you to do this

P

Panellist, n. - a person who is a member of a panel answering questions during a discussion, for example on radio or television

Paparazzo, n. (pl. paparazzi) - a photographer who follows famous people around in order to get interesting photographs of them to sell to a newspaper

Parlour game, n. - a game played in the home, especially a word game or guessing game

Password, n. - a secret word or phrase that you need to know in order to be allowed into a place

Payload, n. - the amount of people or things that an aircraft or other vehicle is able to carry

Peer, n. - a person who is the same age or who has the same social status as you

Penalty, n. - a punishment for breaking a law, rule or contract

Perk, n. - something you receive as well as your wages for doing a particular job

Persuade, v. - to make somebody believe that something is true = CONVINCED

Platoon, n. - a small group of trucks

Predominantly, adv. - mostly; mainly

Preserve, v. - to keep a particular quality, feature, etc.; to make sure that something is kept; to keep something in its original state in good condition

Prevalent, adj. - that exists or is very common at a particular time or in a particular place = COMMON, WIDESPREAD

Prevent, v. - to stop somebody from doing something; to stop something from happening

Previous, adj. - happening or existing before the event or object that you are talking about = PRIOR

Priest, n. - a person who is qualified to perform religious duties and ceremonies in the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Orthodox Churches

Primary school, n. - a school for children between the ages of 5 and 11 = ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Prison, n. - a building where people are kept as a punishment for a crime they have committed, or while they are waiting for trial = JAIL

Property, n. - a thing or things that are owned by somebody; a possession or possessions

Prospect, n. - the possibility that something will happen OR the chances of being successful

Prove, v. - to use facts, evidence, etc. to show that something is true

Provider, n. - a person or an organization that supplies somebody with something they need or want

R

Rape, n. - to force somebody to have sex with you when they do not want to by threatening them or using violence

Reach, v. - to arrive at the place that you have been travelling to OR to increase to a particular level, speed, etc. over a period of time

Readership, n. - the number or type of people who read a particular newspaper, magazine, etc.

Receive, v. - to get or accept something that is sent or given to you

Reduce, v. - to make something less or smaller in size, quantity, price, etc.

Refrain, v. - to stop yourself from doing something, especially something that you want to do (from smth.)

Reinforce, v. - to make a feeling, an idea, etc. stronger

Relatively, adv. - to a fairly large degree, especially in comparison to something else

Release, v. - to let somebody/something come out of a place where they have been kept or trapped OR to make something available to the public

Relief, n. - the feeling of happiness that you have when something unpleasant stops or does not happen

Remove, v. - to take something or someone away from a place

Repeal, v. - if a government or other group or person with authority **repeals** a law, that law is no longer valid

Reporter, n. - a person who collects and reports news for newspapers, radio or television

Require, v. - to need something; to depend on somebody/something OR to make somebody do or have something, especially because it is necessary according to a particular law or set of rules

Research, n. - a careful study of a subject, especially in order to discover new facts or information about it

Resident, n. - a person who lives in a particular place or who has their home there

Respect, v. - to have a very good opinion of somebody/something; to admire somebody/something

Responsibility, n. - a duty to deal with or take care of somebody/something, so that you may be blamed if something goes wrong (for)

Restriction, n. - a rule or law that limits what you can do or what can happen

Retain, v. - to keep something; to continue to have something = PRESERVE

Retina, n. (pl. retinas OR retinae) - a layer of tissue at the back of the eye that is sensitive to light and sends signals to the brain about what is seen

Retirement, n. - the fact of stopping work because you have reached a particular age; the time when you do this

Reveal, v. - to make something known to somebody = DISCLOSE

Review, v. - to carefully examine or consider something again, especially so that you can decide if it is necessary to make changes

Ridiculous, adj. - very silly or unreasonable = ABSURD

Rival, n. - a person, company, or thing that competes with another in sport, business, etc.

Roughly, adv. - approximately but not exactly

Rumor, n. - a piece of information, or a story, that people talk about, but that may not be true

S

Sacred, adj. - connected with God or a god; considered to be holy; very important and treated with great respect = SACROSANCT

Sacrifice, n. - the fact of giving up something important or valuable to you in order to get or do something that seems more important; something that you give up in this way

Salary, n. - money that employees receive for doing their job, especially professional employees or people working in an office, usually paid every month

Saving, n. - an amount of something such as time or money that you do not need to use or spend

Scholarship, n. - an amount of money given to somebody by an organization to help pay for their education

Scientist, n. - a person who studies one or more of the natural sciences (= for example, physics, chemistry and biology)

Secure, adj. - that cannot be affected or harmed by something (against/ from smth.)

Security, n. - the state of feeling happy and safe from danger or worry

Seek, v. - to look for something/somebody

Serial killer, n. - a person who murders several people one after the other in a similar way

Shortage, n. - a situation when there is not enough of the people or things that are needed (of smth.)

Sibling, n. - a brother or sister

Sight, n. - the ability to see = EYESIGHT

Significantly, adv. - in a way that is large or important enough to have an effect on something or to be noticed

Sin, n. - an offence against God or against a religious or moral law

Snack, n. - a small meal or amount of food, usually eaten in a hurry

Snappy, adj. - clever or amusing and short (of a remark, title, etc.)

Soar, v. - if the value, amount or level of something soars, it rises very quickly

Species, n. - a group into which animals, plants, etc. that are able to breed with each other and produce healthy young are divided, smaller than a genus and identified by a Latin name

Speculate, v. - to form an opinion about something without knowing all the details or facts

Spouse, n. - a husband or wife

Spy, v. - to collect secret information about another country, organization or person

Staff, n. - all the workers employed in an organization considered as a group

Stance, n. - the opinions that somebody has about something and expresses publicly =
POSITION

Staple, n. - a basic type of food that is used a lot

Stark, adj. - unpleasant; real, and impossible to avoid

Statistics, n. - a collection of information shown in numbers

Substantial, adj. - large in amount, value or importance = CONSIDERABLE

Succumb, v. - to not be able to fight an attack, an illness, a temptation, etc. (to smth.)

Suitable, adj. - right or appropriate for a particular purpose or occasion

Suppress, v. - to put an end, often by force, to a group or an activity that is believed to
threaten authority

Surveillance, n. - the act of carefully watching a person suspected of a crime or a
place where a crime may be committed = OBSERVATION

Survey, n. - an investigation of the opinions, behaviour, etc. of a particular group of
people, which is usually done by asking them questions

Survival kit, n. - a set of emergency equipment, including food, medical supplies and
tools

T

Tabloid, n. - a newspaper with small pages (usually half the size of those in
larger papers)

Temple, n. - a building used for the worship of a god or gods, especially in religions
other than Christianity

Tentative, adj. - not definite or certain because you may want to change it later

Tentatively, adv. - subject to further confirmation; not definitely

Think tank, n. - a group of experts who provide advice and ideas on political, social
or economic issues

Trait, n. - a particular quality in your personality

Transfer, v. - to move from one place to another; to move something/somebody from one place to another (from / to)

Treasure, n. - a collection of valuable things such as gold, silver and jewellery; a highly valued object

Treatment, n. - something that is done to cure an illness or injury, or to make somebody look and feel good

Trial, n. - the process of testing the ability, quality or performance of somebody/something, especially before you make a final decision about them

Tumour, n. - a mass of cells growing in or on a part of the body where they should not, usually causing medical problems

U

Ultimately, adv. - in the end; finally

Unparalleled, adj. - used to emphasize that something is bigger, better or worse than anything else like it = UNEQUALLED

Unscrupulous, adj. - without moral principles; not honest or fair = UNPRINCIPLED

V

Value, n. - how much something is worth in money or other goods for which it can be exchanged

Vehicle, n. - a thing used for transporting people or goods, especially on land, such as a car, lorry, or cart

Venerate, v. - to have and show a lot of respect for somebody/something, especially somebody/something that is considered to be holy or very important = REVERE

Venue, n. - a place where people meet for an organized event, for example a concert, sporting event or conference

Via, prep. - by means of a particular person, system, etc.

Victim, n. - a person who has been attacked, injured or killed as the result of a crime, a disease, an accident, etc.

Violent, adj. - involving or caused by physical force that is intended to hurt or kill somebody

Vulnerable, adj. - weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally (to smb./ smth.)

W

Wade, v. - to walk with an effort through something, especially water or mud

Wireless, n. - a radio OR a system of sending and receiving signals

Abbreviations

APR - annual percentage rate (the amount of interest a bank charges on money that it lends, calculated for a period of a year)

ATM - automated teller machine

BBC - British Broadcasting Corporation (a national organization which broadcasts television and radio programmes and which is paid for by the public and not by advertising)

CIA - Central Intelligence Agency (a department of the US government which collects information about other countries, often secretly)

CV - curriculum vitae' (a written record of your education and the jobs you have done, that you send when you are applying for a job)

DNA - deoxyribonucleic acid (the chemical in the cells of animals and plants that carries genetic information and is a type of nucleic acid)

e.g. - for example (from Latin 'exempli gratia')

EU - European Union

FAO - for the attention of (written on a document or letter to say who should deal with it)

FBI - Federal Bureau of Investigation (the police department in the US that is controlled by the national government and that is responsible for dealing with crimes that affect more than one state)

IHT - Inheritance Tax

OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (an organization of industrial countries that encourages trade and economic growth)

PE - the abbreviation for physical education' (sport and exercise that is taught in schools)

PIN - personal identification number (a number given to you, for example by a bank, so that you can use a plastic card to take out money from a cash machine)

UK - United Kingdom

UN - United Nations (an association of many countries that aims to help economic and social conditions improve and to solve political problems in the world in a peaceful way)

UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

WiFi - wireless fidelity (a system for sending data over computer networks using radio waves instead of wires)

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