МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

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ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ДРУГОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)

Навчальний посібник
для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти магістра
спеціальності «Філологія»
освітньо-професійних програм
«Мова і література (французька)», «Мова і література (німецька)», «Мова і література (іспанська)», «Російська мова і зарубіжна література. Друга мова (англійська)», «Переклад (німецький)», «Переклад (французький)»



Запоріжжя
2020

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Каніболоцька О.А., Іваненко С.В., Ваніна Г.В. Практичний курс другої іноземної мови (англійська) : навчальний посібник для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти магістра спеціальності «Філологія» освітньо-професійних програм «Мова і література (французька)», «Мова і література (німецька)», «Мова і література (іспанська)», «Російська мова і зарубіжна література. Друга мова (англійська)», «Переклад (німецький)», «Переклад (французький)». Запоріжжя : ЗНУ, 2020. 116 с.

Навчальне видання призначене для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти магістра 1-2 років навчання спеціальності «Мова і література (німецька, французька, іспанська)», «Російська мова і зарубіжна література. Друга мова (англійська)», «Переклад (німецький, французький)», які вивчають англійську мову як другу іноземну денної та заочної форм здобуття освіти.

Основною метою видання є формування та активізація іншомовної аудитивної компетенції студентів-магістрів з другої іноземної мови. До змісту видання включено завдання комплексного характеру, які спрямовані на інтенсифікацію процесу формування аудитивної компетенції студентів. Тематика адитивного матеріалу підібрана відповідно до тем розмовної практики (12 загальних тем за змістом базового автентичного НМК «CuttingEdge Advanced»). Послідовність і тематика розділів корелюється з тематикою уроків базового підручника. Запропоноване видання розширює комплекс творчих вправ, більш наочно представляє практичне застосування здобутого на практичних заняттях лексико-граматичного матеріалу.

Тематика, складність та обсяг завдань відповідають робочій програмі підготовки здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти магістра, які вивчають англійську мову як другу іноземну.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Курс «Практичний курс другої іноземної мови (англійська)» належить до циклу фахових дисциплін, його вивчення сприяє підготовці висококваліфікованого та конкурентоспроможного фахівця. Він є необхідною складовою оволодіння студентами професійними практичними іншомовними навичками. Він дає можливість здобути мовну, мовленнєву, соціокультурну та комунікативну компетенцію для здійснення педагогічної і наукової діяльності.

Метою викладання навчальної дисципліни є розширення профілю підготовки висококваліфікованого фахівця. Метою останніх семестрів навчання другої іноземної мови є поглиблення і розвиток навичок мовної та мовленнєвої діяльності, узагальнення і систематизація одержаних студентами мовних знань на матеріалах підвищеної складності, більш глибока робота зі словом, а також стилями сучасної англійської мови.

Навчання дисципліни здійснюється за інтегрованим принципом: оволодіння мовним матеріалом і формування комунікативної компетенції у говорінні, аудіюванні, читанні та письмі. Автентичний характер навчальних матеріалів, трактування їх змісту й тематика сприяють ідейно-світоглядному та естетичному вихованню студентів, формують професійну мотивацію, розвивають творче осмислення, особисте відношення й громадську активність. Навчання здійснюється за аспектним принципом з метою формування комунікативної та лінгвосоціокультурної компетенції, зміст кожного аспекту передбачає застосування різних видів мовленнєвої діяльності: «Розмовна практика», «Реферування текстів соціально-публіцистичного характеру», «Інтерпретація поезії / художнього тексту», «Робота з текстами за фахом». Кожний представлений аспект передбачає використання аудіоматеріалів, і саме тому представлене видання набуває своєї актуальності.

Посібник укладено відповідно до навчальної програми з курсу «Практичний курс з другої іноземної мови (англійська)» для студентів 1-2 курсу ступеня вищої освіти магістра. До змісту видання включено 12 розмовно-тематичний блок (*English as a global language, Generation gaps, Ecological problems, Money and compensation, Man and woman, Globalisation, Mixed emotions, Truth and lies* та інші). Кожний тематичний блок містить наступні компоненти:

- прослуховування аудіотексту за допомогою сучасною технології *Qr Code* (сканування коду дає студентам можливість вільного доступу до аудіофайлу і самостійної організації своєї навчальної діяльності);
- робота з лексичними одиницями (словник до аудіофайлу *Vocabulary*);
- завдання практичного характеру на застосування нових лексичних одиниць (*Guess the word by the definition, Choose the most suitable word from the box* та інші);
- завдання на формування навичок писемного мовлення (*Creative Writing*);
- комплекс вправ на формування розмовних вмінь та навичок (*Discussion, Let's get creative*);
- заключний тест на перевірку отриманих знань, вмінь та навичок (*Quiz*).

Усі завдання містять умовні позначення, які допоможуть студентові самостійно їх виконувати (код для прослуховування -  ; прослуховування аудіофайлу - ); усне обговорення -  ; написання есе -  ; творча робота - ).

У результаті вивчення дисципліни студент повинен

Знати:

З **лексики**: лексичні одиниці з соціально-культурної та побутової сфери спілкування (газети та журнали Великої Британії та англомовних країн), лексичні одиниці з тем, що вивчалися на попередньому рівню. Лексичні одиниці для лінгвостилістичного аналізу тексту із творів англомовних авторів, для аналізу змісту прагматичного тексту, для аналізу, анотування та реферування статей з англійської та української преси, для реферування фахової статті (фрагменту лінгвістичного тексту).

Уміти:

– вести бесіду в межах тематики, передбаченої програмою навчання для студентів ступеня вищої освіти «магістр»;

– реферувати в усній формі тексти із соціально-суспільної тематики з аутентичних джерел; виступати з оглядовими рефератами з конкретної теми, зокрема з лінгвокраїнознавчої тематики;

– критично коментувати зміст прочитаного;

– висловлюватись у формі монологічного й діалогічного мовлення на основі змісту текстів основних і допоміжних посібників, а також на основі змісту статей з соціально-культурної, професійної, побутової, наукової сфери спілкування; на основі художніх текстів та текстів прагматичного характеру;

– читати і реферувати статті (з іноземної або з рідної мови) іноземною мовою (без використання словника); давати вичерпну інформацію зі змісту текстів прагматичного характеру (бізнес-реклама, оголошення, запрошення на роботу і інше) та текстів за фахом;

– реферувати та анотувати за запропонованою схемою статті, вживати при цьому загальноприйняті у англійській мові фрази-кліше;

– читати та перекладати текст; обговорювати тематику та проблематику статті, виділяти загальні висновки, аналізувати зміст текстів: визначення теми, мети, проблем статей; у письмовій формі висловити власні думки до прочитаного, прослуханого, до проблем соціально-побутового і професійного плану.

Посібник включає комплекс вправ, які спрямовані на розвиток навичок розуміння англомовного тексту, збагачення словникового запасу студентів, розвиток комунікативної компетенції, навичок самостійної роботи з новими лексичними одиницями. Основним призначенням видання є формування у студентів полікультурної компетенції на базі інтегрованого використання другої іноземної мови з опорою на володіння і знання першої іноземної мови. Посібник адресується студентам 1-2 курсів ступеня вищої освіти магістра денної та заочної форм здобуття освіти.

ПОЗНАЧКИ, ЩО СУПРОВОДЖУЮТЬ ВПРАВИ ТА ЗАВДАННЯ

- **код для прослуховування**



- **прослуховування аудіофайла**



- **усне обговорення**

- **написання есе**



- **творча робота**



ACADEMIC BANK

1. HOW QR CODES WORK AND THEIR HISTORY

- **Read and discuss in public.**

What is a QR Code?

Before we delve into the history of a QR Code, let's make sure it's clear what a QR Code is. A QR Code, or quick response Code, is a Code that is quickly readable by a cell phone (hence the word "quick" in the name). Using a combination of spacing as a type of Matrix Barcode (a 2-D Barcode), when a QR Code is scanned, it conveys a wide multitude of information. QR Codes have a wide range of uses across all types of industries such as retail, marketing, and logistics.

QR Codes vs Barcodes

While QR Codes and Barcodes are similar in practice, QR Codes contain more information because they have the ability to hold information both horizontally and vertically. Barcodes only use horizontal information. While Barcodes work wonderfully for situations like scanning supermarket items, QR Codes have a much higher capability of transferring information, likely what has made them increasingly popular due to their versatility.

How did QR Codes become popular?

QR Codes found their first use in Japan's Kanban, which is a type of electronic communication tool used in the automotive industry. They quickly recognized the versatility that QR Codes offered and began to use them in everything from production and shipping, as well as for transactions. Following the subsequent societal demand for more traceability for products, particularly for the food and pharmaceutical industries, these industries realized how they could use QR Codes provided their businesses with an indispensable advantage.

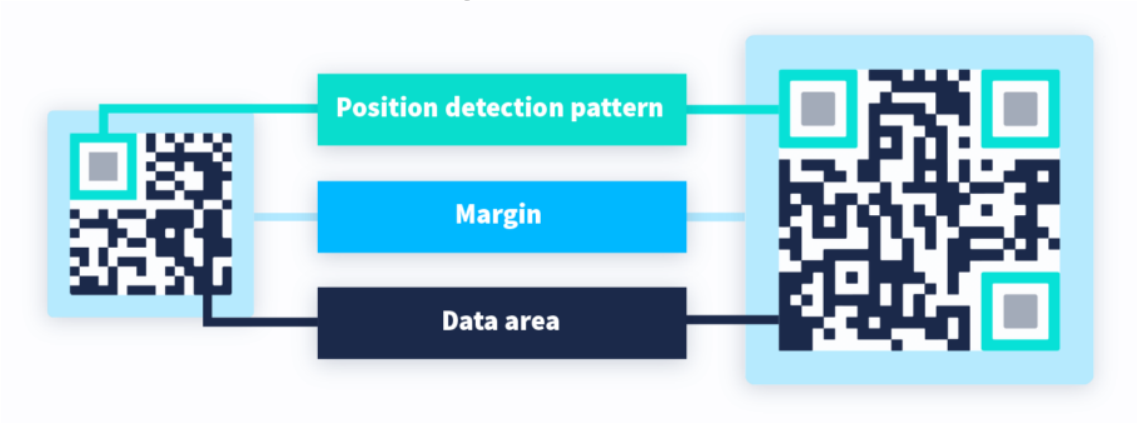
As a result of Hara's decision not to keep patent rights, QR Codes found their uses into people's daily lives. Later on, in 2000, QR Codes were added to ISO international standards. This allowed them to basically be used across the globe. Later on, with the invention of the smartphone, there was no stopping the increasing rate of QR Code's popularity.

Other types of QR Codes

There are actually many types of both Barcodes and QR Codes in use for many reasons. Here are a few of the most popular versions:

Micro QR Codes

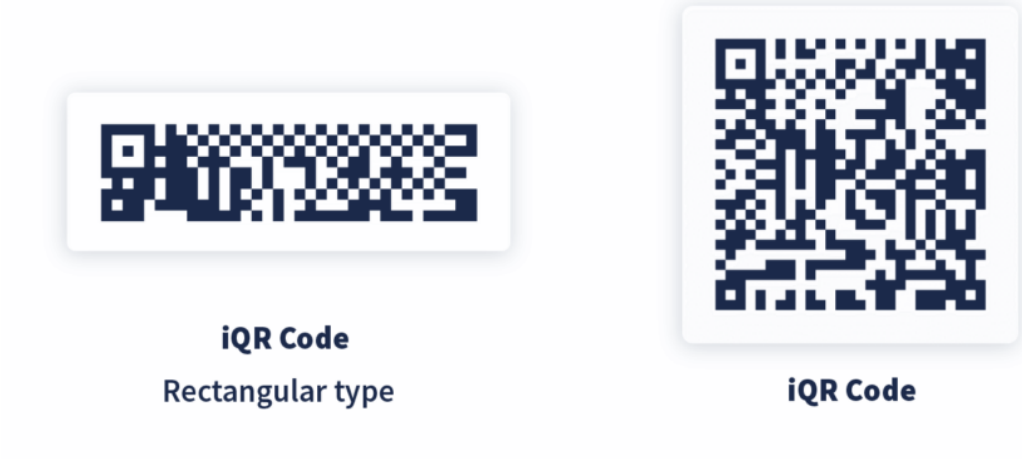
QR Codes found even further uses through the development of micro QR Codes, or Codes that small enough to fit on smaller items so they don't take up space. However, they do have the limitation that they hold less information than regular QR Codes.



Micro QR Codes in comparison with a normal size QR Code.

iQR Codes

In contrast to the square shape of a typical QR Code, iQR Codes use a rectangular shape. iQR Codes can hold both smaller and larger data amounts than traditional and micro QR Codes due to this shape.



The rectangle shape of an iQR Code

FrameQR

Developed in 2014, FrameQR Codes were developed to allow for more creativity to the look of QR Codes. QR Code Generator offers a wide range of possibilities for this, including the color, shape, type, logo, and much more.

What information does a QR code contain?

By their very nature, QR codes (and other data matrix codes) are meant to be read by machines, not humans, so there's only a certain amount we can tell just by looking at them. Although each code is different, they contain a few interesting, common features. Looking again at the explainthatstuff.com QR code up above, we have:





Artwork: Above: Some of the key features in a QR code. Below: Features like this ensure a code can be read at high speed even when it's viewed at an angle, smudged, printed on a curved surface, or distorted in various other ways.

1. **Quiet zone**: An empty white border that makes it possible to isolate the code from among other printed information (for example, on a dirty envelope, among the black and white print of a newspaper, or on smudged product packaging).
2. **Finder patterns**: Large black and white squares in three of the corners make it easy to confirm that this is a QR code (and not, say, an Aztec code). Since there are only three of them, it's immediately obvious which way up the code is and which angle it's pointing at (unless the code is partly obscured or damaged in some way).
3. **Alignment pattern**: This ensures the code can be deciphered even if it's distorted (viewed at an angle, printed on a curved surface, and so on).
4. **Timing pattern**: This runs horizontally and vertically between the three finder patterns and consists of alternate black and white squares. The timing pattern makes it easy to identify the individual data cells within a QR code and is especially useful when the code is damaged or distorted.

5. **Version information**: There are various different versions of the QR code standard; the version information (positioned near two of the finder patterns) simply identifies which one is being used in a particular code.
6. **Data cells**: Each individual black or white square that's not part of one of the standard features (the timing, alignment, and other patterns) contains some of the actual data in the code.

Source: https://www.explainthatstuff.com/
how-data-matrix-codes-work.html

2. LISTENING QUESTIONS

- **Read and discuss in public.**

10 STEPS TO EFFECTIVE LISTENING

Step 1: Face the speaker and maintain eye contact.

Talking to someone while they scan the room, study a computer screen, or gaze out the window is like trying to hit a moving target. How much of the person's divided attention you are actually getting? Fifty percent? Five percent? If the person were your child you might demand, "Look at me when I'm talking to you," but that's not the sort of thing we say to a lover, friend or colleague. In most Western cultures, eye contact is considered a basic ingredient of effective communication. When we talk, we look each other in the eye. That doesn't mean that you can't carry on a conversation from across the room, or from another room, but if the conversation continues for any length of time, you (or the other person) will get up and move. The desire for better communication pulls you together.

Do your conversational partners the courtesy of turning to face them. Put aside papers, books, the phone and other distractions. Look at them, even if they don't look at you. Shyness, uncertainty, shame, guilt, or other emotions, along with cultural taboos, can inhibit eye contact in some people under some circumstances. Excuse the other guy, but stay focused yourself.

Step 2: Be attentive, but relaxed.

Now that you've made eye contact, relax. You don't have to stare fixedly at the other person. You can look away now and then and carry on like a normal person. The important thing is to be attentive. The dictionary says that to "attend" another person means to:

be present/ give attention/ apply or direct yourself/ pay attention/ remain ready to serve

Mentally screen out distractions, like background activity and noise. In addition, try not to focus on the speaker's accent or speech mannerisms to the point where they become distractions. Finally, don't be distracted by your own thoughts, feelings, or biases.

Step 3: Keep an open mind.

Listen without judging the other person or mentally criticizing the things she tells you. If what she says alarms you, go ahead and feel alarmed, but don't say to yourself, "Well, that was a stupid move." As soon as you indulge in judgmental bemusements, you've compromised your effectiveness as a listener.

Listen without jumping to conclusions. Remember that the speaker is using language to represent the thoughts and feelings inside her brain. You don't know what those thoughts and feelings are and the only way you'll find out is by listening.

Don't be a sentence-grabber. Occasionally my partner can't slow his mental pace enough to listen effectively, so he tries to speed up mine by interrupting and finishing my sentences. This usually lands him way off base, because he is following his own train of thought and doesn't learn where my thoughts are headed. After a couple of rounds of this, I usually ask, "Do you want to have this conversation by yourself, or do you want to hear what I have to say?" I wouldn't do that with everyone, but it works with him.

Step 4: Listen to the words and try to picture what the speaker is saying.

Allow your mind to create a mental model of the information being communicated. Whether a literal picture, or an arrangement of abstract concepts, your brain will do the necessary work if you stay focused, with senses fully alert. When listening for long stretches, concentrate on, and remember, key words and phrases. When it's your turn to listen, don’t spend the time planning what to say next. You can't rehearse and listen at the same time. Think only about what the other person is saying. Finally, concentrate on what is being said, even if it bores you. If your thoughts start to wander, immediately force yourself to refocus.

Step 5: Don't interrupt and don't impose your "solutions."

Children used to be taught that it's rude to interrupt. I'm not sure that message is getting across anymore. Certainly the opposite is being modeled on the majority of talk shows and reality programs,

where loud, aggressive, in-your-face behavior is condoned, if not encouraged. Interrupting sends a variety of messages. It says:

"I'm more important than you are."

"What I have to say is more interesting, accurate or relevant."

"I don't really care what you think."

"I don't have time for your opinion."

"This isn't a conversation, it's a contest, and I'm going to win."

We all think and speak at different rates. When listening to someone talk about a problem, refrain from suggesting solutions. Most of us don't want your advice anyway. If we do, we'll ask for it. Most of us prefer to figure out our own solutions. We need you to listen and help us do that. Somewhere way down the line, if you are absolutely bursting with a brilliant solution, at least get the speaker's permission. Ask, "Would you like to hear my ideas?"

Step 6: Wait for the speaker to pause to ask clarifying questions.

When you don't understand something, of course you should ask the speaker to explain it to you. But rather than interrupt, wait until the speaker pauses. Then say something like, "Back up a second. I didn't understand what you just said about…"

Step 7: Ask questions only to ensure understanding.

At lunch, a colleague is excitedly telling you about her trip to Vermont and all the wonderful things she did and saw. In the course of this chronicle, she mentions that she spent some time with a mutual friend. You jump in with, "Oh, I haven't heard from Alice in ages. How is she?" and, just like that, discussion shifts to Alice and her divorce, and the poor kids, which leads to a comparison of custody laws, and before you know it an hour is gone and Vermont is a distant memory.

This particular conversational affront happens all the time. Our questions lead people in directions that have nothing to do with where they thought they were going. Sometimes we work our way back to the original topic, but very often we don't. When you notice that your question has led the speaker astray, take responsibility for getting the conversation back on track by saying something like, "It was great to hear about Alice, but tell me more about your adventure in Vermont."

Step 8: Try to feel what the speaker is feeling.

If you feel sad when the person with whom you are talking expresses sadness, joyful when she expresses joy, fearful when she describes her fears—and convey those feelings through your facial expressions and words—then your effectiveness as a listener is assured. Empathy is the heart and soul of good listening.

To experience empathy, you have to put yourself in the other person's place and allow yourself to feel what it is like to be her at that moment. This is not an easy thing to do. It takes energy and concentration. But it is a generous and helpful thing to do, and it facilitates communication like nothing else does.

Step 9: Give the speaker regular feedback.

Show that you understand where the speaker is coming from by reflecting the speaker's feelings. "You must be thrilled!" "What a terrible ordeal for you." "I can see that you are confused." If the speaker's feelings are hidden or unclear, then occasionally paraphrase the content of the message. Or just nod and show your understanding through appropriate facial expressions and an occasional well-timed "hmmm" or "uh huh."

The idea is to give the speaker some proof that you are listening, and that you are following her train of thought—not off indulging in your own fantasies while she talks to the ether. In task situations, regardless of whether at work or home, always restate instructions and messages to be sure you understand correctly.

Step 10: Pay attention to what isn't said—to nonverbal cues.

If you exclude email, the majority of direct communication is probably nonverbal. We glean a great deal of information about each other without saying a word. Even over the telephone, you can learn almost as much about a person from the tone and cadence of her voice than from anything she says. When I talk to my best friend, it doesn't matter what we chat about, if I hear a lilt and laughter in her voice, I feel reassured that she's doing well.

Face to face with a person, you can detect enthusiasm, boredom, or irritation very quickly in the expression around the eyes, the set of the mouth, the slope of the shoulders. These are clues you can't ignore. When listening, remember that words convey only a fraction of the message.

Listening Skills Exercise: Summarize, Summarize, Summarize!
For at least one week, at the end of every conversation in which information is exchanged, conclude with a summary statement. In conversations that result in agreements about future obligations or activities, summarizing will not only ensure accurate follow-through, it will feel perfectly natural. In conversations that do not include agreements, if summarizing feels awkward just explain that you are doing it as an exercise.

Source: forbes.com/sites/womensmedia/2012/11/09/10-steps-to-effective-listening/#8ce361638918

LISTENING BANK

TOPIC 1: GLOBALISATION. CHANGING CITIES



1. Globalization or Isolation? US Voters Weigh in on Economy

1.1 Vocabulary

decade – n., a period of ten years.
abandoned – adj., having been deserted or left.
guaranteed – adj., for which a guarantee is provided; formally assured.
foundry – n., a workshop or factory for casting metal.
refinery – n., an industrial installation where a substance is refined.
theft – n., the action or crime of stealing.
cargo – n., goods carried on a ship, aircraft, or motor vehicle.
recession – n., a period of temporary economic decline during which trade and industrial activity are reduced, generally identified by a fall in GDP in two successive quarters.

1.2 Give answers on the questions below



1. Which factory are there talking about?
2. What position does Donald Tramp have towards trade deals and globalization?
3. What does government should do according to Millevoi?
4. Does national policy affects really the restaurants?
5. Can US isolate itself according to Kundla? Why?

1.3 Guess the word by the definition



1. The action of making or manufacturing from components or raw materials, or the process of being so manufactured.
2. Make (something) on a large scale using machinery.
3. Distribute (cards) in an orderly rotation to players for a game or round.
4. A payment made to a professional person or to a professional or public body in exchange for advice or services.
5. Relating to or found in the sea.

1.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Manufacture theft production cargo abandoned fee marine recession decade foundry

1. I work in a _____ to earn my living.
2. One such industry is secondary steel _____.

3. Each _____ occurred despite heavy security.
4. We have ships and crews that can ferry heavy _____.
5. I just sent the plane ticket _____.
6. Shows like this come once in a _____.
7. This was actually an _____ mill complex.
8. This _____ and all, can't afford being picky.
9. It takes international cooperation to protect our _____ resources and environment.
10. The enterprise _____ motor vehicle parts, mostly in this country.

1.5 Discussion



- Read the quotation: *"A global economy is characterized not only by the free movement of goods and services but, more important, by the free movement of ideas and of capital."* George Soros

What does it mean?

- Divide into two teams. The first one has to talk about pros and cons of globalization, the second one pros and cons of isolation.

1.6 Creative Writing



Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.** *How do you think what is better: globalization or isolation? Why? Give some examples*.



1. **The air outside this factory in Northeast Philadelphia once smelled of ……..**
2. **…….. was one of the first major industrial cities in the United States**

- Florida
- Kanzus
- Philadelphia

3. **Who wasn't mention in this text?**

- Millievoi
- Bill Clinton
- Donald Trump

4. **The process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale**

- Manufacture
- Globalization
- Integration



2. GLOBAL LEADERS SEE GLOBALIZATION AS CHALLENGED, NOT FAILING

2.1 Vocabulary

agenda– n., a list of items to be discussed at a formal meeting;
urge– v., try earnestly or persistently to persuade (someone) to do something;
trade – n., the action of buying and selling goods and services;
harm – n., physical injury, especially that which is deliberately inflicted;
backlash – n., a strong negative reaction by a large number of people, especially to a social or political development;
alienated- adj., experiencing or inducing feelings of isolation or estrangement;
reputable – adj., having a good reputation;
remotest –adj., (of a place) situated far from the main centres of population; distant.

2.2 Give the answers on the questions below



1. Why did business and political leaders around the world meet?
2. What did have motivated unity in Europe according to Federica Mogherini?
3. What did Tom Cook said about the immigration?
4. Why did Cook express shock?
5. Why did Cook said that he was more optimistic than ever?

2.3 Guess the word by the definition



1. The action or process of investing money for profit.
2. Help or encourage (something) to increase or improve.
3. Movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions.
4. A person's natural tendency or urge to act or feel in a particular way; a disposition.
5. Not logical or reasonable.
6. Giving rise or likely to give rise to controversy or public disagreement.

2.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Urge migration alienated agenda investment harm backlash controversial remotest trade

1. I feel very _____ in America, very unwanted.
2. This is clearly a _____ issue among States.
3. _____ that programs be designed to prevent and treat these diseases.
4. Furthermore, _____ and investment were complementary.
5. Contemporary _____ is an increasingly complex phenomenon.

6. I cannot let any _____ befall my daughter.
7. This led to a _____ of enraged public opinion.
8. These programs have reached the _____ areas of the country.
9. The reform agenda is far from exhausted.
10. It has been generally accepted that _____ in education amounts to _____ in peace and progress.



2.5 Discussion

- Read the quotation: "*Imperialism or globalization - I don't have to care what it's called to hate it".* Bill Ayers

What does it mean?

- Find the most popular global companies through the world (at least top 5). Choose one and tell the story of it globalization to your classmates.



2.6 Creative Writing

Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**

How do you think is globalization good or bad? Write pros and cons.



1. According to text name the list of global challenges.

climate change, migration, terrorism

2. Who told generally about immigration?

A. Federica Mogherini
B. Michael Bloomberg
C. Tim Cook
D. Bill Gates

3. Who is Tim Cook?

A. Microsoft founder
B. The chief executive officer of Apple Inc
C. The European Union's Foreign Policy chief

4. According to Bill Gates globalization will totally change:

A. banking
B. education
C. scientific research
D. sales and marketing
E. All the variant



3. ILLICIT TRADE - THE DARK SIDE OF GLOBALIZATION

3.1 Vocabulary

empire – n., an extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state.
laundered - adj., informal (of money) obtained illegally and processed secretly, typically by transfers involving foreign banks or legitimate businesses.
fund – n., a sum of money saved or made available for a particular purpose.
corrupt - adj., having or showing a willingness to act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain.
kingpin – n., a person or thing that is essential to the success of an organization or operation.

3.2 Give answers on the questions



1. What was the goal of building empires on laundered funds?
2. How do you understand what is illicit trade actually?
3. What is the best way to combat illicit trade according to the text?
4. What does America do to combat the illicit trade?
5. What does the author offer to the international community?

3.3 Guess the world by the definitions



1. A thick, solid piece of something.
2. Relating to the running of a home or to family relations.
3. Roughly calculate or judge the value, number, quantity, or extent of.
4. Made in exact imitation of something valuable with the intention to deceive or defraud.
5. The state of being prosperous.

3.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Estimate prosperity laundered chunk domestic corrupt counterfeit empire fund kingpin

1. A future of peace, _____ and democracy.
2. We have schemed and built this _____ of lies.
3. Time it with the election, I guess, show they doing their job, cleaning up the city, taking down a _____.
4. I know he _____ the money.
5. The navigation system must _____ and display the position of the ship.
6. Smaller airports offer _____ and local flights.
7. Is this... a pineapple _____?
8. He rallied against their system, one he thought was archaic and _____.

9. The _____ was of particular benefit for women from poor socio-economic backgrounds.
10. However, the gold appeared to be _____, and the deal did not go through.



3.5 Discussion

Read the quotation**: "***When we look at human trafficking, we always think that it's far away from us".* Du Yun
What does it mean?

3.6 Creative Writing



Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**
How do you think in what way are globalization and illicit trade are connected?



1. **According to various international organizations, the illegal economy accounts for _____ to _____ percent of the world gross domestic product**
   A. 8, 15
   B. 7, 16
   C. 8, 14
2. **Name all the mentioned parts of illicit trade.**
3. **What does the collective action of combating the illicit trade mean?**
4. **How does the US will continue to combat illegal trade?**



4. US CITIES NOT GROWING LIKE THEY USED TO

4.1 Vocabulary

senior fellow – n. a job position at a research center or university
strand– *v.* to leave (a person or animal) in a place without a way of leaving it — usually used as *(be) stranded*
suburb– *n.* an outlying part of a city of town; a smaller community close to a city
county– *n.* an area of a state or country that is larger than a city and has its own government to deal with local issues
resident– *n.* a person who lives in a place for some length of time

4.2 Answer the questions



1. Who was set up to provide research to officials in cities across the USA?
2. What caused the growth of cities starting from 2008 band 2009?
3. Which state's planners were surprised with the Census Bureau data?
4. How many people left San Jose, California last year?
5. Are cities growing faster than suburbs?

4.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. More than 3,000 residents moved away from San Jose, California.
2. Cities are growing less than suburbs.
3. Houston and San Antonio are two cities that seem to be growing.
4. Millennials delay home-buying in nearby suburban communities.
5. There are not that many immigrants coming to the country.

4.4 Guess the word by its definition



1. A division of a government department or an independent administrative unit.
2. A person born in the 1980s or 1990s, especially in the U.S.; a member of Generation Y.
3. To count or calculate erroneously.
4. To form an approximate judgment or opinion regarding the worth, amount, size, weight, etc., of; calculate approximately.
5. an official enumeration of the population, with details as to age, sex, occupation, etc.; (in ancient Rome) the registration of citizens and their property, for purposes of taxation.

4.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Growth	stranded	miscalculated	Los Angeles	Houston	Dallas	suburbs

1. The city _____ resulted from the Great Recession of 2008 and 2009.
2. The millennials were _____; therefore they delayed buying new houses in the suburbs.
3. New York City's planners are afraid the Bureau _____ the number of immigrants.
4. Such big cities like _____ and _____ don't grow as much as they did in the past.
5. Things have turned around and now _____ are growing faster than cities.

4.6 Underline the correct word that fits the sentence the best

1. More than 2,000 residents have left *San Antonio/San Jose*, California.
2. The city growth was influenced by the Great *Recession/Depression* of 2008.
3. The collected data doesn't show any visible changes in *suburbs/countries*.
4. The population of *New York/Washington/Dallas* hasn't changed that much since 2010s.

4.7 Creative writing



Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**
What do you think about the city growth and/or reduction in the States? What about Ukraine?

4.8 Let's get creative!



Divide into groups of 3 and calculate the growth of Ukrainian cities for the past 5 years. Present obtained results in a table with graphics.



5. LACK OF CLEAN WATER IN ANGOLA LEADS TO DELIVERY SERVICES

5.1 Vocabulary

access – *n*. a way of being able to use or get something
sewage – *n*. waste material that is carried away from homes and other buildings in a system of pipes
sanitation – *n*. the process of keeping places free from dirt, infection and disease by removing waste and garbage
hygiene – *n*. the things that you do to keep yourself and your surroundings clean in order to maintain good health
opportunity – *n*. a chance to do something
tap – *n*. a device for controlling the flow of a liquid or gas from a pipe or container
infrastructure – *n*. the basic equipment and structures (such as roads and bridges) that are needed for a country or place to function properly

5.2 Give the answers on the questions



1. Why has Angola become one of the richest country in Africa?
2. Which water sources does surround Luanda?
3. What are the main causes of infectious diseases?
4. In which way did the lack of clean water become a business opportunity for hundreds of young men?
5. What is the daily need of water?

5.3 Guess the word by the definition

1. Recommended but not compulsory.
2. Not preserved, improved, or altered by the use of a chemical, physical, or biological agent.
3. Throughout a whole nation.
4. The area surrounding a particular place, person, or object.

5. (of a disease or disease-causing organism) liable to be transmitted to people, organisms, etc. through the environment.

5.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Sewage	infectious	access	sanitation	hygiene	untreated	neighborhood
advisory	opportunity	nationwide				

1. Business _____ service Mercer named the capital, Luanda, the most costly city for foreigners to live in.
2. They started there and spread _____.
3. These require _____ to advanced production technology. These require access to advanced production technology.
4. _____ overflows in certain residential areas, where household and other waste accumulate because they are collected less often.
5. I had to stop for feminine _____ supplies.
6. Climate also plays a role in the transmission of many _____ or communicable diseases.
7. We cannot let the _____ lapse.
8. The discharge of _____or partially treated wastewater into the sea is a further health hazard.
9. Focus of _____ will also help us fight disease.
10. You should probably move to a safer _____.





5.5 Discussion

Read the quotation**: "***Our language, one of our most precious natural resources, deserves at least as much protection as our woodlands, streams and whooping cranes". James Lipton*

What does it mean?



5.6 Creative Writing

Write about the following topic (essay 250 words).

What kind **of** natural problems do you know in your own country? How to improve them?



1. **Luanda is surrounded on ….. sides by water:**
   A. Two
   B. Four
   C. Three
2. **Many people in and around Angola's capital use:**
   A. untreated water
   B. partially treated water
   C. treated
3. **Can having no safe water cause death?**
   Yes No

TOPIC 2: ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE



1. WILL CHINESE REPLACE ENGLISH AS THE GLOBAL LANGUAGE?

1.1 Vocabulary

anticipate - *v.* to think of (something that will or might happen in the future)
realm - *n.* an area of activity, interest, or knowledge
stifle - *v.* to stop (someone) from doing or expressing something
conjugate - *v.* joined together
multilingual - *adj*. of, having, or expressed in several languages

1.2 Answer the questions



1. What surprised students and faculty at Tsinghua University in Beijing?
2. Who praised Zuckerberg's effort of speaking Chinese?
3. How many people studied Chinese in 2009?
4. What kind of advantage will children receive if they know to speak Chinese in the future?
5. Is China surpassing the United States in economy?
6. Who thinks that Chinese language will grow in importance?
7. When has English language risen?
8. What is one of the reasons for English's popularity as a foreign language?
9. Who both respects Chinese language and believes that English will remain the global language?
10. What are some difficulties in learning Chinese?

1.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)



1. Mark Zuckerberg spoke to Chinese students in Mandarin.
2. You will never understand how Chinese speakers see the world even if you try to learn their language.
3. China has already passed the U.S. as the world's largest economy.
4. Only 10,000 American college students were studying Chinese in 1990.
5. Clayton Dube believes that Chinese will overtake English any time soon.
6. Thanks to American pop culture English is popular as a foreign language.
7. Speech in English on the Internet is continuously censored and demonetized.
8. It's easier to study Spanish, Dutch or French than Chinese.
9. It takes around 3,000 hours to reach a decent level of fluency in Chinese.
10. Only two in four Americans are multilingual.

1.4 Guess the word by its definition

1. One of the departments of learning, as theology, medicine, or law, in a university.
2. Any system of formalized symbols, signs, sounds, gestures, or the like used or conceived as a means of communicating thought, emotion, etc
3. The standard Chinese language; a northern Chinese dialect, especially as spoken in and around Beijing
4. Able to speak two languages with the facility of a native speaker.
5. Used or understood by all.
6. Something that is conspicuous; a projection or protuberance.
7. Rule; control; authority; ascendancy.
8. The study of the way the sentences of a language are constructed; morphology and syntax.
9. Able to speak or write smoothly, easily, or readily.
10. To make oneself master of; become an adept in

1.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Tsinghua replace 2009 Yu Ying competitive global 2,200 Spanish Dutch English

1. Mark Zuckerberg presented a speech in Mandarin at _____ University in Beijing.
2. Could Chinese _____English language any time soon?
3. In _____, about 60,000 American college students were studying Chinese.
4. Leianne Clements sends her children to the _____ Public Charter School.
5. It is said that the knowledge of Chinese language gives its learners a _____ advantage.
6. English will remain a _____language no matter what.
7. The U.S. Foreign Service Institute states that it would take _____ hours to learn Chinese and use it fluently.
8. It takes four times less to study _____, French or _____ than to study Chinese.
9. The official language of APEC is _____.

1.6 **Creative Writing**



Write an opinion essay *on the importance of studying foreign languages. How many foreign languages do you know and how many more would you like to study? Is there any way to learn languages faster? Is it important to train your memory? Why or why not?(*250 words)



1. How many people studied Chinese in 2009?

A. 20,000 B. 40,000 C. 60,000

2. When has English language risen?

A. 19th century B. 18th century C. Mid 18th century

3. What are some difficulties in learning Chinese?

A. Difficultgrammar
B. Unusualwritingsystem
C. Multiplevariationsoftones

4. What kind of advantage will children receive if they know to speak Chinese in the future?

A. Betterjoboffers
B. Highersalary
C. Competitivefactor

5. China is rumoured to soon surpass what country in economy?

A. The U.S.A
B. Finland
C. Japan



2. UNDERSTANDING OF ENGLISH IMPROVES WORLDWIDE

2.1 Vocabulary.

proficiency - *n*. the state of being good at something
rote– *n*. mechanical or unthinking routine or repetition; the use of memory with little intelligence
acquisition – *n*. the act or process of gaining skill, knowledge, etc.
random sample – *n*. a sample in which every person in the population has an equal chance of being chosen
bias– *n*. to have a strong and often unfair influence on (someone or something)
re-assess – *v*. consider or assess again, especially while paying attention to new or different factors

2.2 Answer the questions

1. What company released a report on the understanding of English?
2. Who is EF's Director of Research and Academic Partnerships?
3. What does the importance of English consist in?
4. What ranks at the very top for its English proficiency?
5. What countries have the best rankings in English in Asia?
6. What is the only Latin country with the "high language proficiency" in English?
7. Why Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are not improving in the English study?
8. Has English proficiency level dropped in the Middle East? Why?
9. Who is Dr. Clive Robert's?
10. What are TOEFL and IELTS?
11. According to the British Council estimation how many people speak English?



2.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. English language proficiency ranks in 4 different categories in 62 countries
2. Many countries study English due to its importance in internationalizing their economies.
3. Poland tops the chart for English as a foreign language with the "very high proficiency".
4. South Korea is the best ranking Asian country with "high proficiency" in English.
5. ¾ million adults in 63 countries took test for EF's report.

2.4 Guess the word by its definition



1. The state of being proficient; skill; expertness
2. Proceeding or directed toward the outside or exterior, or away from a central point
3. Of, relating to, or derived from another country or nation; not native
4. The act or process of imparting or acquiring particular knowledge or skills, as for a profession
5. The mental capacity or faculty of retaining and reviving facts, events, impressions, etc., or of recalling or recognizing previous experiences
6. Inclined to interact or impart; talkative
7. A procedure, technique, or way of doing something, especially in accordance with a definite plan
8. a plan, method, or series of maneuvers or stratagems for obtaining a specific goal or result

2.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Index speaking skills importance acquisition grammar re-assess

1. The English Proficiency _____varies from country to country.
2. Denmark is the best English _____ foreign country.
3. Asian countries pay a lot of attention to _____and vocabulary _____ instead of developing communicative _____.
4. There are cases when the _____ of English has dropped in some countries.
5. Conducting researches helps _____ language situation in a country.

2.6 Underline the correct word that fits the sentence the best



1. English learners tend to pass *TOEFT/TOEFL* better nowadays.
2. The South Koreans/Indians pay attention to *grammar/vocabulary* in their studies.
3. *Chile/Argentina* is the only Latin American country to rank as "high proficiency" in English.
4. EF's Director of Research and Academic Partnerships *Minh Tran/Dr. Clive Roberts* states that Asian countries are bad at English because they have not made any significant reform to the way they teach English.
5. TOEFL scores have risen by *two/three* points in the past *five/nine* years.



2.7 Creative Writing

Write a for/against essay *on whether methodology on studying and/or teaching English should be upgraded or developed. Include your personal experience of studying English. How long did it take you to become a confident and fluent English speaker?*



3. NINE SURPRISING FACTS ABOUT THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

3.1 Vocabulary

grammar – *n*. the set of rules that explain how words are used in a language
institution – *n*. an established organization
dictionary – *n*. a book that lists words in alphabetical order and contains their meanings, forms and pronunciations
vowel – *n*. a letter – such as a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes y – in English that represents a sound
spell – *n*. to say, write, or print the letters of word
oddity – *n*. the quality or state of being strange or unusual
hiccough – *n*. a sound in your throat that sometimes happens after you have eaten or drunk too much or too quickly
printing press – *n*. a machine that prints books, magazines, newspapers and other documents in large numbers
typesetter – *n*. a person who arranges words on paper for the purpose of printing them

3.2 Answer the questions



1. What program has detailed explanations of almost every single language competency?
2. What country doesn't have an official language?
3. Who dictates the rules for English when it comes to establishing them?
4. How many new words appear in English every year?
5. What is a portmanteau?
6. What are the top-2 words in OED with the most definitions of any English word?
7. Can you create the shortest grammatically correct sentence? How?
8. How many ways are there to spell the /i:/ sound?
9. Can one letter combination make many sounds?
10. When did William Caxton introduce people to the printing press?

3.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)



1. Spanish is the co-official language of the United States.
2. English is the only spoken language that doesn't have any set standards.
3. The OED stands for the Oxford Elementary Dictation.
4. 'Brunch' is a portmanteau word.
5. There is no possible way to create a 2-syllable grammatically correct sentence.
6. The printing press was created in 1547.

3.4 Guess the word by its definition

1. (in English articulation) a speech sound produced by occluding with or without releasing, diverting, or obstructing the flow of air from the lungs
2. a book giving information on particular subjects or on a particular class of words, names, or facts, usually arranged alphabetically
3. extending throughout the nation
4. an organization, establishment, foundation, society, or the like, devoted to the promotion of a particular cause or program, especially one of a public, educational, or charitable character
5. a word made from shortening and combining two other words

3.5 Let's get creative!



Divide into groups of 3 and work on a list of words that (10), subjectively, can be added to the Oxford Dictionary. Make up and play with words to keep them original. Later on, discuss with other teams and eliminate extra words. Have fun!



1. How many ways are there to spell the /i:/ sound?

A. 5 C. 9
B. 7 D. 11

2. Can one letter combination make many sounds?

A. Yes B. No

3. When did William Caxton introduce people to the printing press?

A. 1477 C. 1475
B. 1476 D. 1474

TOPIC3. ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES



1. A HISTORY OF CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA

1.1 Vocabulary

society - n. people in general thought of as living together in organized communities with shared laws, traditions, and values
festive- adj. cheerful and exciting: suited to a celebration or holiday
unifying - v. to cause (people or things) to be joined or brought together
decoration - n. something that is added to something else to make it more attractive
practice - n. something that is done often or regularly

1.2 Is it true (T) or false (F)?



1. Steve Ember and Shirley Griffith present a special program on Christmas traditions in the United States during the first half of the 21th century.
2. In 19th century Christmas wasn't an official holiday yet.
3. All the communities celebrated this holiday.
4. American started to celebrate Christmas using only ancient traditions.
5. Penne Restad wrote a book Christmas in America: A History.
6. Religion didn't play a big role in how an American might celebrate the holiday.
7. Christmas became an important time for families to celebrate at home.

1.3 Guess the word by the definitions



1. To produce something new that is based on something that already exists.
2. A short piece of writing on a particular subject, especially one done by students as part of the work for a course.
3. A worried or nervous feeling about something, or something that makes you feel worried.
4. To bring together; combine.
5. A belief, principle, or way of acting that people in a particular society or group have continued to follow for a long time, or all of these beliefs, etc. in a particular society or group.
6. To announce something clearly, firmly, publicly, or officially.
7. A short, narrow tube with a small container at one end, used for smoking tobacco

1.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

festive	tradition	unify	declare	decoration	concern	reinvent	society	pipe	essay

1. The Government may _____ days off, to be paid or considered as vacation, at national or municipal level.
2. You'll get no marks for this _____, Miss Deverell.
3. There was some _____ that the program could be used as a political tool.
4. How fortunate that you've chosen such _____ attire.
5. I tried to talk to her, then she lit up a _____.
6. Now that it exists, we need to _____ it.
7. Genghis can _____ wolf and fox with his parables.
8. You know is a family _____, Erica.
9. They can foster a healthy and peaceful society.
10. Really, Han, It's like your arms are only there for_____.



1.5 Discussion

Read the quotation**:** *"At Christmas, all roads lead home."* Marjorie Holmes
What does it mean?

1.6 Creative Writing



Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**
Are there any special Christmas's tradition in your family?



1. **American celebrate Christmas by the way of:**

A. Using new traditions
B. Using ancient traditions
C. Combining new and ancient traditions

2. **A big role in how an American might celebrate the holiday played:**

A. Desire
B. Religion
C. Politics
D. History

3. **German immigrants brought their tradition of:**

A. Going to the Church
B. Holiday dinner
C. Putting lights, sweets and toys on the branches of evergreen trees
D. Putting of evergreen tree at home

4. **The first state that declared Christmas as the day state holiday was:**

A. California
B. Louisiana
C. Florida
D. Arizona

5. **In the 19th century, many Dutch immigrants living in the United States celebrated the feast of Saint Nicholas on**

A. December 6 B. December 19 C. December 16 D. December 25



2. Australia Increases Efforts to Protect Koalas

2.1 Vocabulary

claw – n. a sharp curved part on the toe of an animal
Aboriginal – n. native people of Australia
habitat– *n.* the place or type of place where a plant or animal naturally or normally lives or grows
breed – v. to produce young animals, birds, etc. : to produce offspring by sexual reproduction
transmit – v. to cause (a virus, disease, etc.) to be given to others
herbivore - *n.* an animal that only eats plants

2.2 Listen to and write the numbers

1. Now, the state's government has _____ plan to protect the beloved animals.
2. Over the last _____ years, the koala population in New South Wales has fallen by _____ percent.
3. About _____koalas remain.
4. The government of New South Wales is setting aside nearly _____ hectares of forest where koalas will be able to breed freely.
5. It will join an already existing hospital in the New South Wales town of Port Macquarie, which began treating injured marsupials in the _____.



2.3 Give the answers on the questions below

1. Describe koalas' appearance.
2. What does the government of Australia want to do to increase efforts to protect koalas?
3. Which disease harming koalas' health?
4. Which plans does Gabrielle Upton have to help koalas?
5. What did say conservationists about the idea of opening the second one hospital?



2.4 Guess the word by the definition

1. Keep safe from harm or injury.
2. A mammal of an order whose members are born incompletely developed and are typically carried and suckled in a pouch on the mother's belly.
3. Keep away from or stop oneself from doing (something).
4. Wild animals collectively; the native fauna (and sometimes flora) of a region.
5. A substance used to stimulate the production of antibodies and provide immunity against one or several diseases, prepared from the causative agent of a disease, its



products, or a synthetic substitute, treated to act as an antigen without inducing the disease.

6. The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.

2.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

herbivore	wildlife	environment	breed	vaccine	marsupial	claw	habitat	transmit	Aboriginal

1. The _____ l developed killed people.
2. Your reaction proves that you're a carnivore, not a _____.
3. Currently registered interpreters cover 104 _____ languages/dialects.
4. This research ascertained that the marine _____ in the region was safe.
5. They are toxic to both humans and_____.
6. It is broadly defined to include freedom to seek, receive and _____ information.
7. There are _____ marks on the tree.
8. A _____ is a mammal with a pouch like a kangaroo.
9. They have this weird _____ with super short legs.
10. Also, it was a _____ for ferrets.

2.6 Discussion



Read the quotation*:"An animal's eyes have the power to speak a great language."* Martin Buber
What does it mean?

2.7 Creative Writing



Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**
What do think about testing cosmetic on animals? What solution to this problem can you suggest?



1. **Koalas have large**
   A. Nose B. Ears C. Eyes
2. **The animals' numbers have fallen**

A. Only in New South Wales
B. in other parts of Australia
C. in all parts of Australia

3. **The state will build specially**
   A. bridge B. zoo C. house
4. **Koalas' health is also harming**
   A. black death B. chlamydia C. quinsy
5. **A new hospital will be opened in**
   A. Melbourne B. Newcastle **C.** Sydney



3. AUSTRALIAN SCIENTISTS PROPOSE A 'TELESCOPE' TO LOOK DEEP UNDERGROUND

3.1 Vocabulary

dimensional – adj. of or related to a measurement in any one direction
interior– n. an inner part or area
mobile – adj. being moved; changeable in purpose
virtually – adv. existing or occurring on computers or the internet
seismic – adj. of, relating to, or caused by earthquakes
battery – n. something that produces electric current

3.2 Give the answers on the questions below



1. How do scientists want to create aa three-dimensional (3-D) map of the Earth's interior?
2. What did the The Academy say in its report?
3. How did Sue O'Reilly describe the mapping project?
4. Which information about the Earth will be received?
5. Why does Australia need minerals?

3.3 Guess the word by the definition



1. An abundance of valuable possessions or money.
2. A red-brown metal, the chemical element of atomic number 29.
3. The chemical element of atomic number 27, a hard silvery-white magnetic metal.
4. The action of measuring something.
5. Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.

3.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

battery copper measurement mobile dimensional cobalt data wealth virtually interior

1. There's _____ pipe sitting at that site.
2. All year guests have access to the lovely heated _____ courtyard.
3. This _____ is especially suitable for children.
4. However, the _____ structure of each universe is totally dissimilar.
5. Furthermore, all are _____ operated.
6. Seawater contains many minerals, such as gold, magnesium and _____.
7. Meetings may be held _____ or in person, if necessary.
8. User _____ include identification _____ and activity _____.

9. We will continue redistributing _____ so that there are neither rich nor poor.
10. Given these circumstances, and that Chinese are highly _____, the country's urbanization is far from stable.



3.5 Discussion.

Read the quotation: *"Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs, but not every man's greed."* Mahatma Gandhi

What does it mean?



1. **What will the Australian scientist's "downward looking telescope" be used to look for?**

A. Minerals
C. Gases
B. Water
D. Lifeforms

2. **How far down below the Earth's surface will the new telescope look?**

A. Atleast 300 kilometers
B. Morethan 10 kilometers
C. Around 50 kilometers
D. Under 2,030 kilometers

3. **How will most of the telescope's work be done?**

A. Bynon-scientists
C. Bycomputers
B. Withhandtools
D. Withsimplemath

4. **How much do scientists believe the value of cobalt will increase by 2030?**

A. 10 times
C. 30 times
B. 20 times
D. 50 times



4. CANADA NOW WORLD'S LARGEST LEGAL MARIJUANA MARKETPLACE

4.1 Vocabulary

recreational– *adj.* done for enjoyment
frame– *v.* to create a decorative border around something
cannabis – *n.* a drug (such as marijuana or hashish) that comes from the hemp plant
tweet– *n.* a message made on the Twitter message service
horn– *n.* a wind instrument or something sounding like an instrument

4.2 Give the answers on the questions below



1. Who was one of the first people to buy legal recreational marijuana in Canada? What is he going to do with it?
2. When and where did it happen?
3. What was the goal to legalize marijuana for recreational uses?
4. Which country was the first one in legalizing marijuana?
5. How can you buy marijuana in Canada?

4.3 Listen to and write the numbers



1. Canada has permitted medical use of marijuana since _____.
2. Uruguay was first was the first country to legalize marijuana sales in _____.
3. “We just made history,” said the _____-year-old Power.
4. Linton's company recently received an investment of _____ billion from Constellation Brands.
5. A crowd of _____ to _____ people waited outside and cheered him.
6. We’ve only been discussing this for _____ years.
7. The Newfoundland stores are among at least _____ legal marijuana stores expected to open across the nation of _____ people.
8. Two provinces, Alberta and Quebec, have set the age for legal purchase at _____, while others have made it _____.

4.4 Guess the word by the definition



1. An open space where a market is or was formerly held.
2. Observe and direct the execution of (a task or activity).
3. The action or process of investing money for profit.
4. Acquire (something) by paying for it; buy.

4.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box (there is word you will use twice)

tweet supervise purchase cannabis marketplace investment horn recreational frame

1. About 150 million people are estimated to abuse _____ worldwide.
2. Cross-border travel for _____ and leisure purposes has become one of the fastest-growing economic activities worldwide.
3. But if you _____ with a hashtag and a link, it goes to Facebook, Instagram, etcetera.
4. The incumbent may _____ or coordinate the work of a team.
5. Every _____ in health is an _____ in the future.
6. Some of those countries are also the primary _____ for drugs and centres for money laundering.
7. Pan's flute, Gabriel's _____, Mozart's piano.
8. The report considers three issues, which also _____ the ensuing discussions.
9. Well, then I suggest you return your _____.
10. Actually, I just sent out my first _____.



4.6 Discussion

Read the quotation: **"***Herb is the healing of a nation, alcohol is the destruction."* Bob Marley
What does it mean?

4.7 Creative Writing



- Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**
What is your attitude to drugs? Which bad habits do you have?
- Create a mind map with pro and cons of the legalization of marijuana.



1. **Canada became the largest country with a legal national marijuana marketplace on:**
   A. Wednesday B. Tuesday C. Saturday
2. **Canada has permitted medical use of marijuana since**
   A. 2010 C. 2000
   B. 2002 D. 2001
3. **Which country was the first country to legalize marijuana sales in 2017?**
   A. Paraguay C. Uruguay
   B. Canada D. USA
4. **Fill the gaps:**

A. Two provinces, ……..and …….., have set the age for legal purchase at 18, while others have made it 19.
B. No stores will open in Ontario, which includes the city of …….



5. EXPRESSIONS FROM A THANKSGIVING MEAL

5.1 Vocabulary

roast– *v.* to cook by exposing to dry heat (as in an oven or before a fire) or by surrounding with hot embers, sand, or stones
mash– *v.* to make (something, such as a type of food) into a soft mass by beating it or crushing it
parade – *n.* a public celebration of a special day or event that usually includes many people and groups moving down a street by marching or riding in cars or on special vehicles (called floats) < the annual Thanksgiving Day *parade* >
dress– *v.* to prepare (food) for cooking or eating

oven– *n.* a piece of cooking equipment that is used for baking or roasting food
leftovers– *n.* food that has not been finished at a meal and that is often served at another meal
complaint– *n.* a statement that you are unhappy or not satisfied with something
scalloped– *adj*. baked in a sauce usually with bread crumbs on top
old-fashioned – *adj*. of or relating to the past: such as : no longer used or accepted : replaced by something more recent
annoying– *adj*. to cause (someone) to feel slightly angry

5.2 Give the answers on the questions below



1. How does a big parade in New York City look like?
2. Name all the parts of the American holiday of Thanksgiving.
3. What is actually Friendsgiving day?
4. What does mean "turkey" in American English if it is relatep to someone?
5. What does mean "cold turkey"?
6. What does mean "told turkey"?
7. How can be used the word "gravy" in American English?
8. What does mean "hot potato"?
9. What does mean "to be stuffed"?
10. What are you thankful for?

5.3 **Guess the word by the definition**



1. A large rounded orange-yellow fruit with a thick rind, the flesh of which can be used in sweet or savory dishes.
2. Not decorated or elaborate; simple or basic in character.
3. A fixed regular payment earned for work or services, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis.
4. An important topic or problem for debate or discussion.
5. A kind of stew that is cooked slowly in an oven.
6. A shoot of a plant.
7. Slightly wet.

5.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

leftovers moist pumpkin scalloped complaint wage oven roast plain old-fashioned

1. Had a funny smile like a Halloween _____.
2. Market forces may also affect _____ levels.
3. He was very _____ about what women shouldn't do.
4. You turn those _____ into dessert.
5. It's as _____ as daylight.
6. I'm grateful that Linda made her _____ potatoes, 'cause I'm tired of eating healthy.
7. I must say, Bree, I don't know when I've tasted such _____ pound cake.
8. No action was taken on this _____.

9. _____ chicken, serviettes and a beautiful wife.
10. I thought Meredith doesn't know how to turn on an _____.



5.5 Discussion

Read the quotation**:***"When I started counting my blessings, my whole life turned around."* Willie Nelson
What does it mean?

5.6 Creative Writing



Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**
How do you think is it important to be thankful? Why?



1. **On a big parade in New York City people are dressed like:**
   A. Turkey
   B. Superheroes
   C. Pumpkin
2. **A fairly new term for spending Thanksgiving is:**
   A. Friendsgiving
   B. Colleaguegiving
   C. Classmatesgiving
3. **When you immediately give something up, usually something that is not good for you, is called:**
   A. Cold turkey
   B. Hot potato
   C. Talk turkey
4. **Fill the gap:**
   A. I agree. There are too many ……. issues these days. You never know what is going to make someone angry.
   B. And since I've already paid my bills for the year, the money is pure ……!
   C. I gave up all alcohol last month. I quit ……. and haven't had a drop since.



6. GROUNDHOG PREDICTS SIX MORE WEEKS OF WINTER IN US

6.1 Vocabulary

candle - *n.* wax that has been formed into a stick or another shape and has a string in the middle that can be burned
gridlock- *n.*a situation in which no progress can be made
silly- *adj.*having or showing a lack of thought, understanding, or good judgment : foolish or stupid
shadow- *n.*a dark shape that appears on a surface when someone or something moves between the surface and a source of light
stuffed- *adj.*to be filled with another, usually soft, material

6.2 Give the answers on the questions



1. How does the groundhog predict the weather?
2. When does this ceremony happen?
3. When was the first official Groundhog Day at Gobbler's Knob held?
4. Is the groundhog really correct?
5. Why do people go to see this ceremony every year?

6.3 Guess the word by the definition



1. Another term for woodchuck.
2. A male priest, minister, or religious leader, especially a Christian one.
3. A gnawing mammal of an order that includes rats, mice, squirrels, hamsters, porcupines, and their relatives, distinguished by strong constantly growing incisors and no canine teeth. They constitute the largest order of mammals.
4. A thing predicted; a forecast.
5. A heavily built, gregarious burrowing rodent of mountainous country in both Eurasia and North America.

6.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Gridlock clergymen marmot candle groundhog prediction rodent silly stuffed shadow

1. A mail-coach full of fat _____ covered with rings.
2. The disagreements and procedural wrangling that had too often led to _____ must be set aside.

3. I am not missing those truffle _____ mushrooms.
4. He's not a _____, he's a Chihuahua.
5. I've always been in her _____ and I'm just...
6. This is a _____, a pot-bellied member of the squirrel family.
7. Ask a _____ question, get a _____ answer.
8. We determined the fire was started accidentally by a _____.
9. Many natural disasters defy accurate _____, though many are predictable.
10. There is no way that this winter is ever going to end as long as this _____ keeps seeing his shadow.

6.5 Discussion



Read the quotation**: "***Spring is when you feel like whistling even with a shoe full of slush".* Doug Larson

What does it mean?

6.6 Creative Writing



Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**

Would you believe an animal's prediction for the weather? Give the examples



1. According to Punxsutawney Phil, North America will have …….. more weeks of winter:

A. 5
B. 7
C. 6
D. 8

2. Groundhog Day is said to come from a:

A. American tradition
B. Brazilian tradition
C. European tradition
D. Asian tradition

3. The first official Groundhog Day at Gobbler's Knob was held in …….

4. Yet the animal has been right only ……. percent of the time.



7. IT WAS A DARK AND STORMY NIGHT'

7.1 Vocabulary.

haunt– *v.* to visit or inhabit as a ghost
desolate– *adj*. lacking the people, plants, animals, etc., that make people feel welcome in a place
soaked to the bone – *idiomatic expression*: to be extremely or completely wet, especially through the clothing
glance– *n.* a quick look
chill– *v.* to become cold
weed– *n.* a plant that tends to grow where not wanted and to prevent the growth of more desirable plants usually by taking up space
vine– *n.* a plant whose stem requires support and which climbs by tendrils or twining or creeps along the ground
dim– *adj*. not bright or clear
creak – *v.* to make a long, high sound: to make a sound like the sound made by an old door when it opens or closes
shadow– *n.* a dark shape that appears on a surface when someone or something moves between the surface and a source of light
nightmare– *n.* a frightening dream that usually awakens the sleeper: something (such as an experience, situation, or object) having the monstrous character of a nightmare or producing a feeling of anxiety or terror
skeleton– *n.* the structure of bones that supports the body of a person or animal
scream– *n.* a sudden sharp loud cry: *v.* to voice a sudden sharp loud cry
entangle – *v.* to wrap or twist together
run for your life – *idiomatic expression*: to run very fast because you are in danger
razor-sharp– *adj*. very sharp
sends shivers down my spine – *idiomatic expression*: to cause an intense feeling of fear, nervousness, exhilaration, or excitement in someone
scared out of my wits – *idiomatic expression*: suggests one is frightened enough to lose one's mind

7.2 Is it true (t) or false (f)?

1. The story happened during the Halloween night.
2. There was a big, dark and quit scared house without windows.
3. You can’t understand where you are.
4. The author doesn’t like being scared actually.
5. It was the last time the author visited the haunted house.

7.3 Guess the word by the definition

1. A paved path for pedestrians at the side of a road; a pavement.
2. Be in or move into a sloping position.



3. Grasp or seize suddenly and roughly.
4. A covered shelter projecting in front of the entrance of a building.
5. Of or like bone. (bony)
6. The floor of a building which is partly or entirely below ground level. (basement)

7.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Bony creak haunt entangle nightmare grab razor-sharp scared out of my wits basement sidewalk

1. His weight made the floorboards _____.
2. Come on, it was a _____.
3. Yes, I was scared _____ when you were about to run me down.
4. I'll _____ you from the grave.
5. Let's _____ him before he gets to the border.
6. Funny she never mentioned an entire _____ full of dangerous chemicals and drugs.
7. Kitchen knives should be... _____.
8. I tripped over an uneven sidewalk.
9. He shoots out these sticky webs to _____ his enemy.
10. You're definitely on the skinny side, kind of _____.



7.5 Discussion

11. Read the quotation: "*Where there is no imagination there is no horror.*"Arthur Conan Doyle
What does it mean?



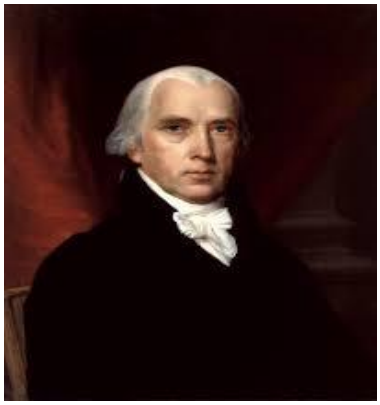
7.6 Creative Writing

Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**
Tell the most terrible or mystery story in your life.



Using the words from the "Vocabulary" fill the gaps

✓ You walk alone down a …….. street.
✓ You are …….. and need to get out of the rain.
✓ The front yard is …….. with overgrown …….. and …….. (
✓ To this day, the thought of it still ……..
✓ And I still love being ……..!



8. JAMES MADISON, FATHER OF THE CONSTITUTION

8.1 Vocabulary

confederacy– *n.* a group of people, countries, organizations, etc., that are joined together in some activity or effort
cradle – *n.* the place where something begins — usually singular — usually + *of*
ratify – *v.* to approve a document officially by voting
consensus*n.* a general agreement about something; an idea or opinion that is shared by all the people in a group
checks and balances - *n*. a fundamental principle of American government, guaranteed by the Constitution, whereby each branch of the government (executive, judicial, and legislative) has some measure of influence over the other branches and may choose to block procedures of the other branches
charismatic - *adj*. having great charm or appeal

8.2 Is it true (T) or false (F)?

1. James was a typical politician.
2. From the childhood James knew the profession he wanted to obtain.
3. Tom Howard was an educator of James Madison.
4. Mr. Howard tells that Madison could read 6 different languages.
5. Madison's recommendations for a strong central government became the basis for the delegates' conversation.
6. James wasn't the most prepared delegate, but have the authority of many of the other delegates.
7. According to Tom Howard, Madison argued that a national population would have a greater number of groups, or factions, with different interests.
8. Madison was elected to the House of Representatives in the first Congress under the new government.
9. Professor Lynn Ross thinks Madison might have been definitely successful in our modern political world.
10. The Constitution of James Madison has inspired other constitutions around the world.

8.3 Guess the word by the definition



1. A person who shapes or creates a concept, plan, or system.
2. Having a great deal of money, resources, or assets; rich.
3. Cause (something) to occur in a particular way or to have a particular nature.

4. Induce (someone) to do something through reasoning or argument.
5. Sharing a particular activity, quality, or condition with someone or something.

8.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Ratify persuade framer cradle confederacy charismatic fellow determine wealthy consensus

1. Only one _____ is known as "the father of the Constitution."
2. The only thing we know about that guy right now... is he's independently _____, totally insane.
3. I think that girl can _____ anybody to do what she wants them to.
4. Earth is a prosperous planet, the _____ of civilization.
5. Madison and his _____writers explained why the government described in the Constitution would be the best government for the United States.
6. Slovakia encouraged Cambodia to _____ additional human rights treaties.
7. Countries can therefore _____ how to protect such data.
8. Unfortunately, no _____ was achieved in either Working Group.
9. It's like a _____ of outcasts out here.
10. You're _____ and compelling and a pathological liar.

8.5 Discussion



- Read the quotation**: "***Just because you do not take an interest in politics doesn't mean politics won't take an interest in you.''*Pericles
What does it mean**?**

- Imagine you've become a president. What would you change? Contrive your speech that presents your ideas.

8.6 Creative Writing



Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**
Are you interested in politics? Is it important? Why?



1. How does the story describe James Madison's youth?

A. He was strong and a good athlete.
B. His family was very poor but well educated.
C. Madison was rich but had no clear direction in life.
D. Madison knew he wanted to go into politics.

2. How did Madison prepare for the Constitutional Convention?

A. He learned the languages of the other delegates.
B. Madison studied the structures of other governments.
C. He went to Greece to study their democracy.
D. Madison talked with experts on the law.

3. Why were Madison's notes only published after his death?

A. He respected the other delegates' wishes to keep them secret.
B. Madison did not want historians to know what was said.
C. He disagreed with the details of the Constitution that was ratified.
D. Madison was ashamed of his small part in the convention.

4. How did Madison's government plan address public fears?

A. His plan would have resulted in fewer factions or interest groups.
B. The new government would give most control to the states.
C. The stronger national government prevented a tyranny of the majority.
D. The public thought that the writer, "Publius," was a wise Roman.

5. What did Madison mean by his "If men were angels" comment?

A. That only religious people should be elected rulers.
B. That people are not perfect so they need a balanced government.
C. That the government had a divine right to rule.
D. That the delegates themselves were not good role models.



9. NATIVE AMERICAN MASCOTS, REDFACE, LOGOS ARE SLOWLY DISAPPEARING

9.1 Vocabulary

relic- *n.* something that is from a past time, place, culture, etc. — often + of or from
teepee– *n.* a tent that is shaped like a cone and that was used in the past by some Native Americans as a house
stereotype – *v.* to believe unfairly that all people or things with a particular characteristic are the same
indigenous – *adj.* produced, living, or existing naturally in a particular region or environment
headdress – *n.* a decorative covering for your head
consequence – *n.* something that happens as a result of a particular action or set of conditions
fake- *adj*. not true or real
complicated– *adj*. hard to understand, explain, or deal with
minstrelsy – *n.* the practice of performing as a minstrel - a member of a group of entertainers who performed black American songs and jokes usually with blackened faces
mascot – *n.* a person, animal, or object used as a symbol to represent a group (such as a sports team) and to bring good luck

9.2 Give answers on the questions



1. What do people who support teams with Native-American-connected names do?
2. How many Native Americans are there in America?
3. How many African Americans are there?
4. What is the most common place to see red-faced?
5. Are there some positive signs?

9.3 Guess he word by the definition



1. Visually descriptive or figurative language, especially in a literary work.
2. A device or implement, especially one held in the hand, used to carry out a particular function.
3. Firmly embedded in thought, behaviour, or culture, and so having a persistent influence.
4. Lacking humor; not able to appreciate or express humor.
5. Any of the flat appendages growing from a bird's skin and forming its plumage, consisting of a partly hollow horny shaft fringed with vanes of barbs.
6. Of or characteristic of a tribe or tribes.

9.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Relic consequence mascot headdress humorless tool teepee fake feather deep-rooted

1. You have a _____ certificate that you printed off the internet.
2. I like that waffle _____ that you have built.
3. As a _____, for the first time in history, more than 1 billion people are now hungry.
4. Service personnel may remove their _____.
5. Which _____ you use depends on battlefield circumstance.
6. This parcel contains a priceless holy _____.
7. The crimson rhino is the _____ for an Australian rugby team.
8. Conflicts are often _____ and tend to recur.
9. And the latter being a humorless snoot.
10. Stiff as a board, light as a _____.



9.5 Discussion

Read the quotation**:** *"The way to kill a man or a nation is to cut off his dreams, the way the whites are taking care of the Indians: killing their dreams, their magic, their familiar spirits."*William S. Burroughs
What does it mean?



9.6 Creative Writing

Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**
What do you know about native Americans? Can you give similar example in your/neighborhood country?



1. A sharp tool is called as:

A. Tomahawk B. Homohawk C. Homehawk

2. Native Americans make up less than …….. percent of the United States population:

A. 3 B. 4 C. 2

3. The most common place to see redface is at:

A. The street
B. sporting events
C. almost everywhere

4. There have been protests against the …….. name for 50 years:

A. Red-faced B. Red-skins C. Red-ey



10. WHAT AN AMERICAN HOME LOOKS LIKE

10.1 Vocabulary

colonial - *adj*. of or relating to the original 13 colonies forming the United States
romantic - *adj*. stressing emotion and imagination
porch - *n.* a structure attached to the entrance of a building that has a roof and that may or may not have walls
gingerbread - *n.* a cake or cookie made with molasses and ginger and often decorated with candy
fancy - *adj*. very expensive and fashionable
modest - *adj*. not showing or feeling great or excessive pride
mansion - *n.* a large and impressive house : the large house of a wealthy person
catalogue - *n.* a book containing a list of things that you can buy or use, often with pictures

10.2 Answer the questions



1. What type of housing usually has a box-shaped, two-storey house?
2. Do Americans combine different styles in architecture designs?
3. Can any historical events be projected onto the house design? Give examples.
4. During what century did workers learn to make copies for not very much money?

5. Who had an impact on this period of time?
6. Describe a typical Victorian house.
7. What are some nicknames for a Victorian house?
8. What material made some people in the U.S. wealthy and helped with urbanisation?
9. How many and what design styles were mixed in architecture in the late 1890s?
10. Was social inequality a step to creating and building cheaper? What else?
11. Who created the house building kit?
12. Who influenced the ranch house on "the Brady Bunch" show?

10.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. Americans designed cheaper houses in the times of the economic depression of the 1930s.
2. Colonial houses date late back to 1500s.
3. Narrow columns near the front door, like the U.S. White House, belong to Ancient Rome.
4. Houses with long pieces of wood on the outside define as the ones during the Middle Ages.
5. Queen Victoria ruled Britain from 1873 to 1900.
6. Victorian houses are famous for looking like doll houses.
7. The Industrial Revolution made steel an irreplaceable part of the American environment.
8. Mansions looked like the mix of Italian, French and German building traditions.
9. The houses built off of building kits by Sears last until today.
10. In the late 1900s the tendency to show off your house comes back.



10.4 Guess the word by its definition

1. The quality of a distinct object or body in having an external surface or outline of specific form or figure
2. Something cut out from something else, as a pattern or figure cut out or intended to be cut out of paper, cardboard, or other material
3. A building of exceptional height completely supported by a framework, as of girders, from which the walls are suspended, as opposed to a building supported by load-bearing walls
4. A passageway from one level, as of a building, to another by a series of stairs
5. A set or collection of tools, supplies, instructional matter, etc., for a specific purpose
6. A large farm used primarily to raise one kind of crop or animal
7. A particular kind, sort, or type, as with reference to form, appearance, or character
8. A person who devises or executes designs, especially one who creates forms, structures, and patterns, as for works of art or machines
9. Mansions that are as common and quickly made as the food at a McDonalds fast food restaurant
10. Possessor; proprietor

10.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Victorian neighbourhood porch sources cutouts windows steel designed dominates environmentally-friendly

1. A visitor to a _____ in the United States will notice several kinds of colonial houses.
2. Jackie Craven states that homes are similar, like people, and drawn from many _____.
3. Large _____, detailed wood _____ and _____ all meet in a typical _____ house.
4. The Industrial Revolution made _____ an irreplaceable part of the American environment.
5. Frank Lloyd Wright _____ more than 1,000 houses in his life.
6. The single family house _____ American neighbourhoods.
7. Piedmont-Palladino hopes to see more _____ houses in the future.

10.6 Creative writing



Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**
Express your opinion on the Ukrainian architecture. Are there any specifically introduced details? Do you like how buildings in Ukraine are designed? Why or why not?

10.7 Let's get creative



Draw your dream house trying to implement different design elements. Present it in class.



1. In what year did the workers begin to build colonial houses?

A. Inthe 1600s
B. Inthe 1580s
C. Inthe 1800s
D. Inthe 1930s

2. What are some details for a typical colonial house?

A. A French-styleroof
B. Missing pieces of wood in the inside
C. Massivedoor
D. Brown, green and dark orange colours

3. Victorian houses follow Queen Victoria's ... image.

A. Rebellious
B. Mysterious
C. Romantic
D. Adventurous



11. THE 25 MOST POPULAR CITIES TO VISIT IN AMERICA

11.1 Vocabulary

destination- *n*. a place to which a person is going
world-class- *adj*. of or among the best in the world
iconic- *adj*. relating to a widely known symbol
spectacular- *adj*.
attraction- *n*. something interesting or enjoyable that people want to visit, see, or do.
surrounding- *adj*. all around a particular place or thing

11.2 Answer the questions

1. Which cities would you most like to visit in the United States?
2. If you have already visited the U.S., what was your favourite place?
3. How many people visit New York every year?
4. What is America's third-largest city?
5. What is Charleston famous for?
6. What can you do in Las Vegas?
7. When was the Space Needle in Seattle built?
8. Where is Alcatraz Island situated?
9. Whose residence is Washington D.C.?
10. What is MardiGras?
11. What does take place in Palm Springs, California annually?
12. What can you do in San Diego?
13. What is the capital of Hawaii?
14. Such world-class universities like Harvard and MIT are situated in what U.S. city?
15. What city is the "the amusement parks capital"?



11.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. Freedom Trail in Massachusetts is 5 kilometres long.
2. Little Havana and Little Haiti are ethnic neighbourhoods in Miami.
3. The Ozark Mountains is a great place for hiking, fishing and biking.
4. The most famous amusement park in Florida is called 'Magic World'.
5. Portland claims to have more breweries than any other city in the world.
6. Lahaina is the current capital Hawaii dating way back from 1800s.
7. St. Augustine is the oldest European settlement in the United States.
8. The Country Music Hall of Fame is situated in Nashville, Tennessee.
9. If you are in Los Angeles, California in early February you can see all the movie starts on Oscar night.
10. Texas is famous for its big cities San Antonio and Austin.

11.4 Underline the correct word that fits the sentence the best

1. Austin is a *car-/bike-* friendly city.
2. Around 3 million people visit San Antonio during its Fiesta Week in *September/April*.
3. The Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon claimed the Saint Augustine area in the name of Spain in *1513/1672*.
4. The great writer Herman Melville wrote about the Lahaina era in his classic *poem/novel* Moby Dick.
5. The friendly city of Portland, in the U.S. Pacific *Northwest/Southeast*, offers excellent dining and beautiful nature.
6. Branson is the place to go for *country/hip-hop* music concerts, *comedy/travesty* shows, and magic shows.
7. The capital city of Hawaii, *Honolulu/Lahaina* is surrounded by beautiful scenery, including Waikiki Beach and Diamond Head Mountain.
8. Palm Springs is a resort city in the Coachella Valley *desert/forest*.
9. The Space Needle was built in *1962/1892* for the World's Fair.
10. More than *50/70* million people visit New York City every year.

11.5 Creative Writing



Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**
Which cities would you most like to visit in the United States? If you have already visited the U.S., what was your favourite place?

11.6 Let's get creative!



Create a survey for your fellow students and ask them what city, in their opinion, is the best to visit in the U.S. Collect the results and create a catalogue with the top 5 cities to visit. Imagine yourself as a travel agency operator and try to sell a holiday trip to one of your friends.



1. How many people visit New York every year?
A. 20 million
B. 40 million
C. 50 million
D. 90 million

2. What is America's third-largest city?
A. Boston
B. Chicago
C. Seattle
D. Washington D.C.

3. What is Charleston famous for?
A. Dullarchitecture
B. Deliciousfoods
C. Rudepeople
D. Crowdystreets

4. What can you do in Las Vegas?
A. Playincasino
B. Getdrunk

C. See Caesar Palace Hotel's fountain show
D. What happens in Vegas – stays in Vegas

5. When was the Space Needle in Seattle built?

A. 1961
B. 1962
C. 1963
D. 1964

6. Where is Alcatraz Island situated?

A. San Diego
B. San Fracisco
C. Los Angeles
D. Sacramento

7. Whose residence is Washington D.C.?

A. The U.S. President'sresidence
B. BarackObama'sresidence
C. GeorgeBush'sresidence
D. AngelaMerkel'sresidence

8. What does take place in Palm Springs, California annually?

A. CoachellaMusicFestival
B. CoachellaFilmFestival
C. CoachellaFoodFestival
D. CoachellaElectronicsFestival

9. What can you do in San Diego?

A. Gosurfing
B. Exploreoutdoors
C. Eatdeliciousfood
D. Alloftheabove

10. What is the capital of Hawaii?

A. Honolulu
B. Maui
C. Lahaina
D. Noneofthelistedabove

11. Such world-class universities like Harvard and MIT are situated in what U.S. city?

A. NewYork
B. Boston
C. Seattle
D. St. Louis

12. What city is the "the amusement parks capital"?

A. Miami
B. LosAngeles
C. NewYork
D. Orlando



12. 'WINDY CITY' OFFERS LOOP, LAKEFRONT, LOTS OF THINGS TO ENJOY

12.1 Answer the questions



1. Are there any nicknames for Chicago city? What are they?
2. What does “L” stand for?
3. What are some sightseeings you can spot in the Loop?
4. Did Pablo Picasso sculpt something for the people of Chicago?
5. What happens to the Chicago River on Saint Patrick’s Day?
6. Name some water sports you can enjoy in Chicago.
7. Who was the Pedway built for?
8. State some facts about the Great Fire of 1871.
9. Who created the Millennium Park and its public art?
10. Who does the population of Chicago consist of?
11. Where can you go if you’re interested in art?
12. Name the movies ‘L’ has starred in.

12.2 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. Carl Sandburg is responsible for creating numerous nicknames for the city of Chicago.
2. Loop is a railway system that carries trains from Chicago’s northern, western, and southern areas, and then makes a complete circle.
3. The financial district is home to the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Stock Exchange and many banks.
4. The people of Chicago are known for their low spirits and low temper.
5. The Polar Plunge “hike” is the event that helped pay for Special Olympics Chicago, a program for individuals with intellectual disabilities.
6. Chicago is a major industrial and commercial port.
7. The Pedway is an extensive network of underground pedestrian tunnels in the Loop that provide a more comfortable way to move about when the weather is unfriendly.

12.3 **Guess the word by its definition**

1. the land along the edge of a lake
2. the act or fact of passing across or through; passage from one place to another
3. a course, way, or road for passage or travel
4. a grassland region with isolated or grouped trees, usually in temperate regions
5. having taken flight, or run away

12.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

L downtown commercial sculpture spirits financial civic landmarks 1959 industrial

1. The system, also known simply by the "____," carries trains from Chicago's northern, western, and southern areas, and then makes a complete circle – or loop – of the downtown district, on a large overhead structure, with many station stops, running high above the city streets.
2. The Loop is the location of the city's ____ district, centered around La Salle Street.
3. The Chicago Picasso _____ is a popular destination in the Loop's Daley Plaza.
4. The people of Chicago are known for high ____ and a sense of fun and ____pride.
5. There are famous Chicago _____nearby, like the stately Drake Hotel.
6. Chicago is a major _____ and _____ port. It became a major port when the Saint Lawrence Seaway opened in _____.
7. The Pedway connects many of the _____ stores, office buildings, hotels, and apartment buildings, and even provides shops and services.



12.5 Underline the correct word that fits the sentence the best

1. The Chicago railway system carries trains from Chicago's northern, *southern/eastern* areas and makes a half circle.
2. The Loop district actually extends east to the wide boulevard of Michigan Avenue, with its large stretches of green parkland along the shore of Lake *Michigan/Ontario*.
3. Mayor Rahm Emanuel and 3,000 other people jumped into the icy waters on a day when the air temperature was minus 12 degrees *Celsius/Fahrenheit*.
4. Chicago is often called "the city that *sleeps/works*."
5. The musical "Chicago" was written by *Bob Fosse/John Kander* and Fred Ebb and opened on New York's Broadway in *1973/1975*.

12.6 Creative writing



Write a for/against essay *explaining all advantages and disadvantages of living in Chicago. Would you like to live in Chicago? Where would your work? Will it be easy for you to cope with windy and, sometimes, frosty weather? (*250 words)



1. suburbs*(n.)*
Example: She left the city and moved to the suburbs.
What is the meaning of suburbs?
A. ancityunderground
B. a largeclassroom
C. a town or other area where people live in houses near a large city
D. a smallforest

E. Homes in the suburbs of Small Town, USA

2. fountain*(n.)*

Example: Millennium Park has the Crown Fountain in the park.

Whatis a fountain?

A. a garden
B. somethingthatfiltersthesun
C. a birdhouse
D. an ornamental structure that sends a stream of water into the air in a garden or park
E. Crown Fountain Millennium Park, Chicago

3. headquarters*(n.)*

Example: The Chicago Cultural Center also served as headquarters for the city's public library until 1991.

What is the meaning of headquarters?

A. the head shown on a quarter
B. the center from which orders are given; the main offices of a business or organization
C. a greenhouse
D. a planetary
E. ChicagoCulturalCenter

4. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

We went for a walk down at the _____.

A. lakeview
B. lakefront
C. oceanside
D. stream

Luxury home with a lakefront

5. What activities can visitors to Millennium Park enjoy?

A. music
B. dancing
C. iceskating
D. alloftheabove

IceskatinginMillenniumPark

6. . Where is the the Chicago Water Tower located?

A. RollingThunder
B. GrandCanyon
C. MagnificentMile
D. TheLoop ChicagoWaterTower

7. What event takes place during Chicago's cold winters?

A. 5k marathon
B. PolarPlungeswim
C. Jazzfestival
D. Earthdayparade

The Polar Plunge swim helps pay for Special Olympics Chicago, a program for individuals with intellectual disabilities.

8. What kind of transit system is known as the "L" in Chicago?

A. train
B. bus
C. plane
D. all of the above Chicago's public train system known as the "L"



13. SOUTHERN FRIENDLINESS MEETS HISTORYIN CHARLESTON

13.1 Vocabulary

waterfront - a part of a city or town on such land; wharf or dock section.
plantation - a usually large farm or estate, especially in a tropical or semitropical country, on which cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar cane, or the like is cultivated, usually by resident laborers
colony - a group of people who leave their native country to form in a new land a settlement subject to, or connected with, the parent nation
defeat - to overcome in a contest, election, battle, etc.; prevail over; vanquish
cannon - a mounted gun for firing heavy projectiles; a gun, howitzer, or mortar
elected - chosen by vote, as for an office (contrasted with appointed)
federal - pertaining to or of the nature of a union of states under a central government distinct from the individual governments of the separate states, as in federal government; federal system
independence - freedom from the control, influence, support, aid, or the like, of others
civilwar - a civil war in the united states from 1861 to 1865, fought between the northern united states (loyal to the union) and the southern united states (that had seceded from the union and formed the confederacy)

13.2 Answer the questions

1. What can you tell about Charleston's history?
2. Where did the first public flower garden, museum and continual train service appear?
3. What type of plant was produced in the 1700s?
4. When was the area's name changed to Charleston? By who?
5. How many times was Charleston attacked by the Brits?
6. What happened to the city during the Civil War?
7. When did a national crisis start?
8. What took place on April 12, 1861?
9. What happened in Charleston in 1989?
10. Are there any places of interest in Charleston?



13.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. The Ashley and the Cooper Rivers join to form the Atlantic Ocean.

2. It’s the only city to have defended itself from American Indians, fierce pirates and Spanish ships.
3. Early spring, late winter and early autumn are the best times to visit Charleston.
4. The Spanish and German explorers tried to establish settlements near Charleston.
5. English settlers were the ones to establish a town.
6. People came to stay in Charleston due to its good port and an indigo growing ability.

13.4 Guess the word by its definition

1. a blue dye obtained from various plants, especially of the genus Indigofera, or manufactured synthetically
2. to install or settle in a position, place, business, etc
3. to reject, resist, or rise in arms against one's government or ruler
4. a sudden assault or attack, as upon something to be seized or suppressed
5. severetoil; drudgery
6. a hostile encounter or engagement between opposing military forces

13.5 Underline the correct word that fits the sentence the best

1. Charleston had the first continual *car/train* service in the United States.
2. Many plantation owners forced slaves to do the work needed to grow indigo in the extreme *heat/cold*.
3. The people of the city changed its name to Charleston in *1773/1783*.
4. In *1713/1719*, the citizens of Charleston rebelled against the group of English men who controlled their colony.
5. A national crisis began when *Abraham Lincoln/Andrew Johnson* was elected president in 1860.

13.6 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Winter pirates slavery autumn ships friendly Cooper spring forces Ashley

1. The _____ and the _____ Rivers flow by either side of Charleston city.
2. One travel writer has called Charleston the most _____ city in the United States.
3. The people of South Carolina believed Abraham Lincoln would try to end _____ by force.
4. Charleston is the only city in the United States that can claim to have defended itself from American Indians, fierce _____, Spanish _____, French _____, and British _____.
5. Plan your visit to Charleston for early _____, late _____ or the _____ months.

13.7 Creative writing



Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**
Do you know any Ukrainian city that has as huge history as Charleston? Compare two cities and express your opinion on living in either one of those.



1. How many times was Charleston attacked by the Brits?

A. Twotimes
B. Threetimes
C. Fourtimes
D. Fivetimes

2. What happened to the city during the Civil War?

A. Majorbattleswerefoughthere
B. Much of the city was destroyed
C. People started to question their stay in the city
D. Alloftheabove

3. When did a national crisis start?

A. In 1860
B. When Abraham Lincoln became a president of the U.S.
C. In 1862
D. In 1828

4. What took place on April 12, 1861?

A. A fort Winter was fired at by a cannon
B. A fort Spring was fired at by a dynamite
C. A fort Summer was fired at by a cannon
D. A fort Sumter was fired at by a cannon

5. What happened in Charleston in 1989?

A. The city got struck by a tremendous lightning
B. The city got struck by a major storm
C. The city got struck by the British army
D. The city got struck by a bee swarm



14. UNITED STATES CONGRESS EXPLAINED

14.1 Vocabulary

article - *n.* a separate part of a legal document that deals with a single subject

impeach - *v.* to charge a public official with a crime done while in office

14.2 Answer the questions

1. What is Congress?
2. How many legs are there?
3. What does Congressdo?
4. What is the Senate?
5. What is the House?
6. How are the representatives from each state chosen?
7. Is there anything citizens of other countries can do to members of Congress?



14.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. There are only two legs in U.S. Congress.
2. The third article of the U.S. Constitution describes the powers Congress has.
3. The president can only be impeached by Congress.
4. The House has 453 members.
5. The Senate has 100 voting members.
6. California is the populous state with the House members.



14.4 Guess the word by its definition

1. a person who makes or enacts law; legislator.
2. of or relating to a system of governance by chosen representatives, usually elected from among a large group, as in representative democracy; representative government.
3. the national legislative body of the U.S., consisting of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house, as a continuous institution.
4. to allow to do something
5. the competition by rival political candidates and organizations for public office
6. to choose or select by vote, as for an office

14.5 Underline the correct word that fits the sentence the best

1. Members of the Senate are called senators/representatives.
2. Members of the House are called congressmen/-woman/senators.
3. Citizens of others countries are not allowed to donate/lend more to members of Congress.

14.6 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Article	least	populous

1. The first _____of the U.S. Constitution describes the powers Congress has.
2. California, the most _____ state, has 53 House members.
3. Wyoming, the _____ populous state, has only one.

14.7 Creative writing



Write about the following topic (essay 250 words)**.**
Write a for/against essay on why would like or not like to work in Congress, Verkhovna Rada, etc. Give both advantages and disadvantages.

14.8 Let's get creative!



Divide into 3 groups – each being a branch (executive, judiciary, and legislature). Try to cooperate and create 5 new laws for Ukraine or better the existing ones. Reduce the number of laws to 3. Pass a session and establish the remaining laws. Goodluck!



15. THE RISE OF THE US SUPREME COURT

15.1 Vocabulary

resort - *n.* something that you choose for help
role- *n.* the part that someone has in a family, society, or other group
symbol- *n.* an action, object, event, etc., that expresses or represents a particular idea or quality
boundaries- *n.* unofficial rules about what should not be done **:** limits that define acceptable behavior
outgoing- *adj*. leaving a particular position
invalidate- *v.* to show or prove (something) to be false or incorrect
column - *n.* a long post made of steel, stone, etc., that is used as a support in a building
staircase- *n.* a set of stairs and its supporting structures
dignity- *n.* the quality of being worthy of honor or respect

15.2 Answer the questions

1. How do the U.S. citizens sometimes call the Supreme Court?
2. What do the justices do for their job?
3. Who is Linda Greenhouse?
4. How long does the idea of the Supreme Court date back?
5. What governmental branch is responsible for the Court?
6. How did the Supreme Court become supreme?
7. Who helped out with strengthening the Court?



15.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. The idea of the Supreme Court dates back to 18th century.
2. John Jay thought that the Court would never succeed in earning people's trust.
3. John Adams asked former U.S. president, John Marshall, to step in and take his place.
4. The Supreme Court depends on American's respect for it.
5. The judicial branch, the Court, makes up the rules and decides what is right or wrong.

15.4 Guess the word by its definition

1. to declare (a law) illegal and unenforceable
2. a public official authorized to decide questions brought before a court
3. highest in rank or authority
4. an official elected or appointed to act as ruler, chief executive, or nominal head of a political unit
5. to do harm to the person or especially the chastity of
6. to urge with energy

15.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

30 important take strengthen Supreme Court Marshall

1. I’m going to _____ it all the way to the Supreme Court.
2. Linda Greenhouse reported on the U.S. Supreme Court for _____years.
3. Americans were not sure how _____ the Supreme Court would be.
4. And the position of _____ justice was not highly valued.
5. During his 34 years in office, beginning in 1801, John _____ helped shape and _____ the Supreme Court.

15.7 Creative writing



Write an opinion essay *on whether the Supreme Court is doing its job correctly, cutting down the number of plaintiffs 10-100 times. How would you act if you were a judge in the Supreme Court?* (250 words)

15.8 Let’s get creative!



In between the students choose 3 to be the judges, 1 plaintiff and 1 defendant. Try to solve the problem peacefully.

TOPIC 4: STRONG EMOTIONS



1. ONE METHOD FOR CONTROLLING EMOTIONS, STRESS

1.1 Vocabulary

grammatical– *adj*. of or relating to grammar: **grammar** – *n.* the set of rules that explain how words are used in a language
clinical psychologist – *n.* a psychologist who works with patients
neuroscientist– *n.* one who studies the nerves and especially of how nerves affect learning and behaviour
refer– *v.* refer to (something): to have a direct connection or relationship to (something): **reference** – *n.*
negative– *adj*. harmful or bad: not wanted
strategy– *n.* a plan or method for achieving a particular goal usually over a long period of time
adopt– *v.* to begin to use or have (a different manner, method, etc.)
intuitive– *adj*. readily learned or understood
anxious– *adj*. afraid or nervous especially about what may happen: feeling anxiety
stimuli– *n.* something that causes a change or a reaction: an influence that acts usually from outside the body to partly change bodily activity (as by exciting a receptor or sense organ)
regulation– *n.* the act of regulating something: **regulate** – *v.* to set or adjust the amount, degree, or rate of (something)
electroencephalogram– *n. medical* the tracing of brain waves made by an electroencephalograph: **electroencephalograph** – *n. medical:* an apparatus for detecting and recording brain wave**s**
automatic – *adj*. happening or done without deliberate thought or effort
reflect – *v.* to cause people to think of someone or something in a specified way
technique– *n.* a way of doing something by using special knowledge or skill
silly – *adj.* having or showing a lack of thought, understanding, or good judgment: foolish or stupid: not serious, meaningful, or important

1.2 Answer the questions

1. What emotions affect the way people think and act?
2. Is there a quick and easy plan for dealing with your emotions every time you face a stressful situation?
3. How does this plan work?
4. Who is Jason Moser?
5. Does Jason Moser's sound strange for you? Why or why not?
6. What moved a mental health expert to introduce the research?



7. Is it easy for patients to adopt their expert's strategies?
8. Can the third-person self-talk be an effortless form of emotion regulation?
9. What is an EEG?
10. Were there any changes in one's brain activity after they used the third-person self-talk?
11. What do EEG and fMRI measure?
12. Is it difficult to follow such steps and reduce a level of depression and/or anxiety?
13. Who shouldn't use this technique?
14. Does this plan receive any criticism?

1.3 Guess the word by its definition

1. The condition or quality of being sad
2. The science of the mind or of mental states and processes
3. An affective state of consciousness in which joy, sorrow, fear, hate, or the like, is experienced, as distinguished from cognitive and volitional states of consciousness



4. An exchange of ideas or opinions on a particular issue, especially a political or religious issue, with a view to reaching an amicable agreement or settlement
5. To undergo or feel pain or distress
6. the treatment of disease or disorders, as by some remedial, rehabilitating, or curative process
7. Psychiatry. a condition of general emotional dejection and withdrawal; sadness greater and more prolonged than that warranted by any objective reason
8. The act or practice of talking to oneself, either aloud or silently and mentally positive
9. Anatomy. - the part of the central nervous system enclosed in the cranium of humans and other vertebrates, consisting of a soft, convoluted mass of gray and white matter and serving to control and coordinate the mental and physical actions
10. affected with, causing, or characterized by pain

1.4 Creative writing



Do you agree with Jason Moser? Can his anxiety reduction plan be useful, for everyone? Would you use his strategy to relieve stress? Is this method completely safe for use? List both advantages and disadvantages in your 200 word opinion essay.

1.5 Let's get creative!



Divide into 2 groups and debate whether Jason Moser's method is useful, effortless and helpful to those in need of a mental health expert. Present your pros/cons; try to convince your opponents. Prepare additional material that will help to persuade them.



1. According to Moser, how does talking to yourself in the third person help manage stress?

A. It helps you control how you react to stress.
B. It allows you to give yourself advice.
C. It creates mental distance from the self.
D. It allows you to do all of these things.

Moser says talking to yourself in the third person seems to put psychological distance between yourself and your emotions. This, he says, helps you to control how you react to stress. It also enables you to give yourself advice.

2. What third-person 'advice' does Moser give himself before he boards an airplane?

A. He says the pilot is an experienced professional.
B. He's been on thousands of flights with no issue.
C. He wasn't nervous or afraid during the last flight.
D. He doesn't like flying but must do so for his work.

The 'advice' Moser gives himself before boarding an airplane is that air travel is very safe and that he's been on thousands of flights without issue.

3. What inspired Moser to research the third-person self-talk method?

A. He was tired of feeling uneasiness and fear about flying.
B. His patients had difficulty using methods he had suggested to them.
C. He had heard about the method from one of his patients.
D. His depression patients disliked him asking them to think differently.

Moser said he had grown frustrated in trying to offer solutions to his patients that didn't work. He was looking for easy and quick strategies they could use to manage negative emotions.

4. What similarity is mentioned between the first and second studies Moser performed?

A. They both examined electrical activity in the brains of subjects with an EEG.
B. Both studies asked subjects to look at pictures of difficult memories.
C. They both had subjects use first-person pronouns or third-person self-talk.
D. Both studies use new fMRI technology to look at the subject's brains.

In both studies, the researchers asked subjects to think about the stimuli using either first-person pronouns or third-person self-talk.

5. What result does Moser mention about the subjects' brains and the third-person strategy?

A. It required no extra effort in non-emotional areas of their brains.
B. It showed an increase in activity in some parts of their brains.
C. It showed positive thinking helps no matter which pronoun is used.
D. It did not show any short-term changes to the subjects' brains.

Moser explains that there was no needed effort for the non-emotion processing parts of the subjects' brains.

6. What is one study finding Moser says he is especially happy about?

A. The results have been more positive than other studies on self-talk.
B. A trusted friend can also use the technique with a fearful patient.
C. The study showed that painful memories can be erased completely.
D. People can use it for both immediate stress and hurtful memories.

One of the findings Moser is excited about is that the strategy works on both immediate stress and painful memories.

7. What warning does Moser give about the strategy?

A. It may cause some to depend on it too heavily in crises.
B. People with a serious mental disorder should avoid it.
C. Some experts have disputed the findings from his studies.
D. The research is still too new to say definitively it works.

Moser warns that this strategy may not be good for everyone. People with a severe mental disorder and who already have too much distance from their feelings should probably not use the strategy.



2. SAYING 'SORRY' MIGHT NOT HELP PERSON YOU'RE REJECTING

2.1 Vocabulary

manners- *n*. a way in which people act usually when dealing with other people
obligate - *v*. to make a person do something because it is the right thing to do
okay - *n*. used to ask for or express agreement, approval
disappointment -*n*. the state of being made sad because of an action or decision
actually - *adv*. used to refer to what is true or real
boss - *n*. the person in charge at a job
dynamic - *n*. the way that two or more people behave with each other because of a particular situation
stack up - *v*. compare to something else

2.2 Answer the questions



1. Should an apology be included in a rejection?
2. What does Gili Freedman's research consist of?
3. Would people like be turned down with or without an apology?
4. What emotions are expressed after a rejection without an apology?
5. Do the reactions differ when it comes to the same situation but in a different environment?
6. What does one famous line from the novel "Love Story" say?

2.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. Gili Freedman is completing her doctoral studies at the University of Texas at Austin.
2. Young lady as well is doing her postdoctoral research in Austin, Texas.
3. It is considered to be good manners to say ‘sorry’ when you turn down one’s request.
4. According to the research, the asked people left some positive responses.
5. An apology often makes the person doing the rejecting feel better.

2.4 Guess the word by its definition

1. A person who is assigned to share or shares a room or apartment with another or others
2. A written or spoken expression of one's regret, remorse, or sorrow for having insulted, failed, injured, or wronged another
3. The act or process of turning down
4. The act or fact of displeasing
5. Communication or direct involvement with someone or something

2.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Rejection New Hampshire ‘sorry’ hurt 1,000 dynamic stack up 1970 Jenny Oliver



1. A lot of people believe saying _____ is making them seem polite towards the person they are rejecting.
2. Dartmouth College is situated in Hanover, _____ and considered as an ‘Ivy League’ college.
3. Over _____ people were asked to take part in Gili Freedman’s research.
4. The interviewed people responded that they would feel more _____ if someone apologized after not returning their request.
5. What do people feel after the _____?
6. There is a different power _____ in rejecting a friend for a coffee date versus firing someone.
7. Words and emotions have a tendency to _____ and hurt even more.
8. “Love Story” screening appeared in _____, starring Ali MacGraw as _____ and Ryan O’Neal as _____.

2.6 Creative writing



What are some of the rules you follow whilst communicating with people? Do they vary from person to person, from occasion to occasion? Describe your opinion in a170 word essay, including some stories from personal experience. Good luck!

UNIT 5: MONEY MAKES THE WORLD GO ROUND



1. WORDS AND THEIR STORIES: MONEY (PART 1)

1.1 Vocabulary

lottery- a gambling game or method of raising money, as for some public charitable purpose, in which a large number of tickets are sold and a drawing is held for certain prizes
windfall- an unexpected gain, piece of good fortune, or the like.
hard up - short of money
to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth - be born into a wealthy family of high social standing
hand-out- any printed, typed, mimeographed, or photocopied copy of information, as a speech, policy statement, or fact sheet given to reporters, attendees at a meeting, or the like
deadbeat- a person who deliberately avoids paying debts
flat broke - not having any money at all
scrape- to collect —often used with *up* or *together*
hit the jackpot - have great or unexpected success, especially in making a lot of money quickly
splurge- to spend (money) lavishly or ostentatiously
burn a hole in one's pocket - a phrase usually applied to money, suggesting that the person with the money feels the need to spend it quickly
foot the bill - pay the bill for something, typically when the amount is considered large or unreasonable
pick up the tab - pay for something
feel like a million dollars - to look or feel extremely good, often because you are wearing something that costs a lot of money
penny wise and pound foolish - careful and economical in small matters while being wasteful or extravagant in large ones

1.2 Answer the questions



1. How does a lottery work?
2. What happened to Al a few years ago?
3. What kind of person is Al?
4. Did the man spend his won money wisely?
5. Has everything turned out great for person's friend Al? Why or why not?

1.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. Our story hero won a lottery once.

2. Al is a person with a wealthy family who have always helped him out with extra money.
3. A man hit the jackpot and decided to save up a part of his money.
4. The man felt like a million dollars after he's bought a brand new car and lots of lavish things.
5. He ended up building a new house and marrying the love of his life.

1.4 Guess the word by its definition



1. to make a lot of money quickly
2. a ridiculously small sum of money
3. a person who is stingy and miserly
4. the last dollar in a stack
5. Without any or very much **money** at the moment; broke, especially temporarily
6. With very limited financial means
7. acquire a great deal of money, typically in a sudden or unexpected way

1.5 Underline the correct word that fits the sentence the best

Almost everyone is ready to give anything in order to make money hand over *knee/fist*.
Sometimes it's pleasant to *splurge/hoard* money on the things that we normally wouldn't buy.
You don't have to spend all your money on a *reduced/costly* car.

1.6 Creative writing



Express your opinion on money and how they should be spent. Are you good at managing your own money? Is it hard or, opposite, easy for to save up money for something?

1.7 Let's get creative



Find a 'Monopoly' board game and bring it to class, play with your mates. Find out who's best at dealing with their finances.



3. WORDS ANDTHEIR STORIES: MONEY (PART 2)

3.1 Vocabulary

at all costs – regardless of the price to be paid or the effort needed
ante up – to give money, often unwillingly
clean up – make a substantial gain or profit

break the bank – (in gambling) win more money than is held by the bank
breakeven – having income exactly equal to expenditure, thus showing neither profit nor loss
take a beating – suffer financial damage or hurt.
go in the hole – to lack money or some other resource; in debt
cook the books – alter facts or figures dishonestly or illegally
fast buck – easily and quickly earned money
have sticky fingers – to have a tendency to steal
cashed in – to use an opportunity to make a profit or gain an advantage
be back on one's feet – well or successful again after being ill or having problems
in the red – if a person or company is in the red or if their bank account is in the red, they have spent more money than they have in their account and therefore they owe money to the bank
pass the buck – shift the responsibility for something to someone else
bet one's bottom dollar - to be absolutely sure of something; to be certain enough of something to wager everything

3.2 Answer the questions



1. What did Bob like to do at all costs?
2. Did the man believe that he would easily win a big amount of money?
3. Is gambling always successful? Why or why not?
4. Did Bob commit crime? How?
5. Does the person believe that his friend learned his lesson on gambling?

3.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)



1. Bob always played cold, hard cash when it came to gambling.
2. Playing card games for money are never risky unless you're a good player.
3. It's almost impossible loose at the gambling table.
4. Man's friend illegally stole money from the company he worked at.
5. The man believes that his friend Bob has already learnt his lesson gambling in jail.

3.4 Guess the word by its definition

1. a person who steals, especially secretly or without open force; one guilty of larceny
2. to play at any game of chance for money or other stakes
3. to impose or ask as a price or fee
4. the amount by which a sum of money falls short of the required amount
5. having income exactly equal to expenditure, thus showing neither profit nor loss

3.5 Creative writing



Write a for/against essay on the topic of gambling, stealing and/or getting money in a dishonest way. How should people be punished for stealing money or someone else's possessions? Have you ever had something be stolen from you? If yes, how have you felt?

3.6 Let's get creative!

Create a business plan that will help people to deal with their money and save them up the same time. Present your ideas in class, including tips and advice



4. WORDS AND THEIR STORIES: MONEY (PART 3)

4.1 Vocabulary

loaded - having a great deal of money; rich.
make ends meet - earn just enough money to live on.
from hand to mouth - satisfying only one's immediate needs because of lack of money for future plans and investments.
to bring home the bacon - achieve success.
get caught short - found to *be* lacking something one needs, especially money
tighten one's belts - cut one's expenditure; live more frugally.
gravy train - used to refer to a situation in which someone can make a lot of money for very little effort.
live high off the hog - have a luxurious lifestyle
make a bundle - make a great deal of money
rake in the cash - making a lot of money very easily, more easily than you think they should
pay through the nose - pay much more than a fair price
make a killing - pay much more than a fair price
dutch treat - an outing, meal, or other special occasion at which each participant pays for their share of the expenses.
grease someone's palm - give someone money in exchange for a favor; also, bribe someone
buy off - to get rid of (a claim, opposition, etc.) by payment; purchase the noninterference of; bribe
two cents worth - an unsolicited opinion

4.2 Answer the questions

1. Why do people enjoy working?
2. How do man's friends live and get by?
3. What do people do when they need to pay more for the expenses?
4. Do rich people tend to not count their money?
5. What is a Dutch treat? Have you done this? Why or why not?
6. Is it important to remember nice things and always drive for the



better in our lives?

7. What would you do if you found lots of money lying on the ground? Would you keep it or return to its owner? What would you buy?

4.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. Lots of people nowadays barely make their ends meet.
2. Money can be easily earned by anyone.
3. If you want something really badly you can always tighten your belt.
4. Wealthy people do not count their money and waste them thoughtlessly.
5. If you want to receive a special treatment – you can always buy off the staff.

4.4 Guess the word by its definition



1. having great wealth; rich; affluent
2. the sum or amount of money or its equivalent for which anything is bought, sold, or offered for sale
3. several objects or a quantity of material gathered or bound together
4. a person working for another person or a business firm for pay
5. gold, silver, or other metal in pieces of convenient form stamped by public authority and issued as a medium of exchange and measure of value

4.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

object	grease	caught	treat	cents	bring	ends	off	house

1. A lot of people struggle to earn enough money to _____ home the bacon.
2. Because money is no _____ to wealthy people, they will pay high prices for whatever they want.
3. To _____ someone's palm helps you to obtain a desirable result a lot faster and with the cost of money.
4. He spent $1,000 on his new phone and it's not worth it, that's just my two _____.
5. Poor people can get _____ short, so they would have to make their _____ meet.
6. We spent 2 hours waiting outside of the restaurant while some couple easily entered the building; I'm sure it was a buy _____.
7. My friend and I are simply students and we don't earn enough money, so every meal we have is Dutch _____.
8. Enjoy this delicious banana split with your family, this one's on the _____.

4.6 Creative writing



Express your opinion on money. Do you like spending or earning money? Why or why not? Is it pleasant to buy presents for yourself or to treat family and friends?

4.7 Let's get creative!



Divide into 2 groups. One is wealthy and the other one is poor. The poor group has to find arguments and to persuade the rich group to donate them money. The wealthy group has to sway the poor group into lending money

and/or starting to work and to open their business. The first group to double in its size – wins. Have fun!



(including all 3 parts of Money stories)

1. Al was...

A. A manwholovedgambling
B. A man who lost everything he had
C. A man who ended up in jail
D. A man who killed his friend

2. Bob was...

A. A man who helped his friends out giving them money
B. A man who ended up in prison
C. A man who was hardly making his ends meet
D. A manwholivedhappily

3. Third character from the Money Stories series...

A. Led a lavishlife
B. Always had something to worry about
C. Learned how to manage his money
D. Used to split the bill when eating out with friends

4. What do a lot of people struggle to bring home...?

A. Turkey
B. Beef
C. Poultry
D. Bacon

5. Choose a synonym to the word 'splurge'

A. Hoard
B. Save
C. Rampage
D. Stackup

6. My father's just received his salary so now it's burning a ....in his pocket. Whatisit?

A. Hole
B. Spot
C. Leak
D. Nest

7. Yesterday morning I found $500 but lost them later that day, I guess it was a perfect...

A. Gapeven
B. Crackthrough
C. Breakeven
D. Holeup

8. You don't know anything about my situation, so I don't need your...

A. Onedollar
B. Fivewon
C. Threehryvnias
D. Twocents

UNIT 6: SELF-HELP. FITNESS. HOW DO YOU KEEP FIT?



1. DEMENTIA: A GROWING WORLDWIDE HEALTH PROBLEM

1.1 Vocabulary

decline – *n.* the process of becoming worse in condition or quality
variety– *n.* the quality or state of having or including many different things
rapidly– *n.* happening in a short amount of time: happening quickly
awareness– *n.* the state or condition ofknowing that something (such as a situation, condition, or problem) exists
diet– *n.* the food that a person or animal usually eats
society– *n.* people in general thought of as living together in organized communities with shared laws, traditions, and values
regularly– *adv.* at the same time every day, week, month, etc. : on a regular basis
reminder– *n.* something that calls a memory or thought to the mind
cognitive– *adj.* technical: of, relating to, or involving conscious mental activities (such as thinking, understanding, learning, and remembering)
pill– *n.* a small, rounded object that you swallow and that contains medicine, vitamins, etc.
adjustment– *n.*a small change that improves something or makes it work better

1.2 Give the answers on the questions below



1. What is dementia according to The World Health Organization?
2. How does dementia influence human health?
3. What do health experts from the World Health Organization said in a recent statement to the press?
4. How to reduce the risk of getting dementia?
5. What does WHO advice to countries?

1.3 Guess the word by the definition



1. The process of growing old.
2. An act of hitting or striking someone or something; a blow.
3. Become three times as much or as many.
4. A family member or paid helper who regularly looks after a child or a sick, elderly, or disabled person.
5. Keep (something) from happening.

1.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Reminder stroke adjustment awareness cognitive prevent triple decline regularly society

1. Overall, Adele scored a 23, which is a marked _____ from the last time we tested her, which was 27. (decline)
2. After four years of implementation, the Business Plan required some _____. (adjustment)
3. _____, Leslie, we have less than an hour to get the ad to the station.(Reminder)
4. Maybe Lenny can _____ another tragedy. (prevent)
5. Bobby suffered another ischemic _____, much more severe this time. (stroke)
6. The same money could _____ the global development aid budget. (triple)
7. This has literally revolutionized _____ science. (cognitive)
8. They can foster a healthy and peaceful _____. (society)
9. Girls are also found to attend schools more _____ than boys. (regularly)
10. Human rights _____ should be heightened in both urban and rural areas. (awareness)



1.5 Discussion

Read the quotation: "*You can't take good health for granted"* Jack Osbourne**. What does it mean?**



1.6 Creative Writing

Give some tips "How to be healthy? Why does it important?"



1. Which of the following best sums up the new WHO guidelines?

A. Taking "brain health" pills every day can help.
B. Having an active and healthy lifestyle is best for the brain.
C. Eating fatty foods that are bad for the heart may be good for the brain.
D. Exercising is good for the heart but not important for brain health.

2. New WHO guidelines suggest ways to avoid getting dementia. Which is true of these guidelines?

A. The guidelines contain advice given by other health organizations.
B. They will cost countries a lot of money but are worth it.
C. The guidelines say to cut out salt from your diet completely.
D. The guidelines are not intended to be used by governments, just people.

3. What do the WHO health experts (in this article) say about so-called "brain health" pills?

A. Take them once a day because they are scientifically proven to work.
B. Do not take them because they could lead to heart disease.

C. Only men should take them because they do not work for women.
D. Do not take them because there is strong research showing they don't work.

4. In dealing with dementia, what advice does the WHO give to the leadership of countries?

A. Families can manage dementia without making any lifestyle changes.
B. There are other deadlier diseases that countries need to worry about.
C. Countries need to support the caregivers of dementia.
D. Cases of dementia seem to be decreasing in wealthier countries.



2. STUDY: NOT ENOUGH EXERCISE LEADS TO SICKNESS

2.1 Vocabulary

trend– *n.* a general direction of change: a way of behaving, proceeding, etc. that is developing and becoming more common
data– *n.* facts or information used usually to calculate, analyze, or plan something
income– *n.* money that is earned from work, investments, business, etc.
region– *n.* a part of a country, of the world, etc., that is different or separate from other parts in some way
factor– *n.* something that helps produce or influence a result: one of the things that cause something to happen
author– *n.* a person who has written something
range– *n.* a series of numbers that includes the highest and lowest possible amounts — usually singular
prevalence – *n.* accepted, done, or happening often or over a large area at a particular time: common or widespread
refer– *v.* to look at or in (something) for information: to have a direct connection or relationship to (something)
cycling– *n.* to ride a bicycle

2.2 Answer the questions

1. How many people around the world do not get enough physical exercise?
2. What does the WHO stand for? Whatisitsaim?
3. Are the levels of physical inactivity three times higher in wealthy countries? Why?
4. What is the cause of physical activity in poorer countries?
5. How long should a person exercise every week?



2.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. About 6.3 billion people around the world get enough physical exercise.

2. A lack of exercise decreases the risk of cardiovascular disease and other health problems.
3. Some of the most inactive countries are Kuwait, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Iran and the United States.
4. In wealthier countries, people are more likely to spend time sitting in offices.
5. People should at least spend 150 minutes on moderate physical activity.
6. It's better to take an elevator if you work in a high-rise office building.
7. Joining a group activity helps with stabilizing your physical activity level.



2.4 Guess the word by its definition

1. A disorder of carbohydrate metabolism, characterized by inadequate production or utilization of insulin and resulting in excessive amounts of glucose in the blood and urine, excessive thirst, weight loss
2. Severe impairment or loss of intellectual capacity and personality integration, due to the loss of or damage to neurons in the brain
3. Productive activity, especially for the sake of economic gain
4. Used for recreation and enjoyment rather than to treat a medical condition
5. Kept or keeping within reasonable or proper limits; not extreme, excessive, or intense
6. Money that is paid or received for work or services, as by the hour, day, or week
7. Also called moving staircase; a continuously moving stairway on an endless loop for carrying passengers up or down
8. To draw out or extend (oneself, a body, limbs, wings, etc.) to the full length or extent

2.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Exercise fairly sex wealth geographical position relax motorized vehicles intense walk

1. Almost 1.4 billion people do not _____ enough.
2. The data on world's activity was collected _____, except for Latin American and Caribbean countries.
3. Activity levels depend on such things like _____, a person's _____ and _____.
4. Wealthier countries _____ by using computers and electronic devices or by travelling long distances.
5. The _____ are less like to be used by people from poorer countries.
6. To stay healthy people should spend at least 75 minutes of _____ physical activity every week.
7. Don't stay sat down during lunch break, go for a _____.

2.6 Creative Writing



Is it possible to stay active while leading a busy life? Present both pros and cons and summarize your ideas.

2.7 Let's get creative!



Divide into pairs and create a training plan for people that live around the world. Include tips and comments on how to help them stay active and healthy. Present your project in class including visual representation.



1. How many people around the world do not get enough exercise?

A. 358 thousand
B. 1.4 billion
C. 2 million
D. 67 million

2. Which country has an inactivity rate lower than 50 percent?

A. Uganda
B. Kuwait
C. AmericanSamoa
D. Iraq

3. Why are people in poorer countries more physically active than in wealthier countries?

A. They are more likely to work in offices
B. They have more time to play sports
C. They are more likely to do physical labour
D. They are more likely to travel

4. What is one way the report suggests that people can be more active?

A. Leave work earlier to go exercise
B. Take walks instead of spending time with friends or family
C. Only work at jobs that require you to be physically active
D. Take the stairs instead of the elevator



3. GENE-EDITED FOOD WILL ARRIVE SOON, BUT WILL PEOPLE EAT IT?

3.1 Vocabulary

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) –*n.* a substance that carries genetic information in the cells of plants and animals

edit–*v.* to make changes to something, such as a piece of writing, by by adding or removing parts of it
consumer–*n.* a person who buys goods and services
benefit–*n.* a good or helpful result or effect
embrace–*v.* to accept something readily or gladly
breeding–*n.* the activity of keeping and caring for animals or plants in order to produce more of a particular kind
selective–*adj.* involving choosing from among a group of people or things to get the best result

3.2 Are the sentences true or false? Put T (true) or F (false).



1. Scientists say they hope to use gene-editing to make the food more tasty and health-giving.
2. Modern tomatoes are much delicious.
3. According to scientists GMOs are safe to eat.
4. A new process of producing GMO products is more costly.
5. The U.S. Agriculture Department says extra rules are not needed.
6. There are new rules proposed for gene-edited animals.

3.3 Guess the word by the definition



1. A cultivated plant that is grown on a large scale commercially, especially a cereal, fruit, or vegetable.
2. Withstand the action or effect of.
3. Win a victory over (someone) in a battle or other contest; overcome or beat.
4. A person, typically one more remote than a grandparent, from whom one is descended.
5. Dismiss as inadequate, unacceptable, or faulty.

3.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Consumer resist ancestor selective embrace defeat breeding crop reject edit

1. Maybe killing is a compulsion he can't _____.
2. Well they won't _____ you.
3. _____ choice and protection would be enhanced.
4. He once said that his ancestor was a renowned _____.
5. The drought has diminished both _____ and livestock production.
6. You can _____ what you truly are...
7. Today, _____cattle is a worldwide business.
8. I can't believe it took them two months to _____ our wedding video.
9. Foreign investment up to now is of a _____ nature.
10. We must face them together because no one can _____ them alone.



3.5 Discussion

Read the quotation : *"After a good dinner one can forgive anybody, even one's own relations." Oscar Wilde, A Woman of No Importance*

What does it mean?



3.6 Creative Writing

What is your opinion to GMO food? How do you see the food of the future? Write advantages and disadvantages.



1. Why does the National Academy of Sciences say gene editing is needed?

A. It improves the taste of food.
B. It reduces the level of calories.
C. It reduces fat levels in food.
D. It improves food production.

2. What are the researchers trying to do to corn?

A. Make it resist pollution
B. Make it change colors
C. Make it resist dry weather
D. Make it high in fiber

3. How have farmers genetically changed crops and animals for hundreds of years?

A. In a laboratory
B. By killing the weak
C. With special chemicals
D. Through breeding

4. About how many gene-edited crops does Jennifer Kuzman believe will be on the U.S. market in the next few years?

A. 2
B. 5
C. 12
D. 20



4. ONE IN FIVE DEATHS LINKED TO UNHEALTHY DIET

4.1 Vocabulary

trend– *n.* a general direction of change; a way of behaving that is developing and becoming more common

proportion– *n.* the relationship that exists between the size, number, or amount of two things — often + *of*

consumption – *n.* the act of eating food or using something
factor– *n.* something that helps produce or influence a result; one of the things that cause something to happen
recommend– *v.* to suggest or advise; propose

4.2 Answer the questions

1. How many deaths were connected to foods?
2. What diseases can be caused by foods?
3. How are the study called and where the findings published?
4. What country had the highest percentage of diet-related deaths recording to the research?
5. Do people consume enough nuts per day? What about drinks with added sugar?

4.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. People eat less sugar, salt and processed meat and this causes heart diseases, cancer and diabetes.
2. At least 20 dietary elements were considered threatening to one's health.
3. Israel placed the lowest with diet-related deaths.
4. Poor diet is worse for our health than any other risk factor in the world.
5. "Ideal diet" consists of doubling the amount of consumed nuts, fruits, vegetables, red meats and fish.



4.4 Guess the word by its definition

1. Food and drink considered in terms of its qualities, composition, and its effects on health
2. The gathered seed of food plants, especially of cereal plants
3. Having been subjected to a special process or treatment, as in the course of manufacture
4. Something (such as energy) taken in or consumed
5. The fruit or seed of plants of the legume family (such as peas or beans) used for food; a vegetable used for food



4.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Heart	cancer	diabetes	seeds	diet	sugar	consumption

1. Various foods are to blame for _____ disease, _____ and _____.
2. It's very important to eat around 21 grams of nuts and or _____ a day.
3. "Ideal" _____ does not exist.
4. Added _____ in drinks can be extremely dangerous and threatening to one's health state.
5. Doubled _____ of fruits, vegetables and legumes can normaliseyour eating habits.

4.6 Underline the correct word that fits the sentence the best

1. *Good/poor* diet is responsible for more deaths than any other risk factor.
2. Products high in added *sugar/vitamin C/salt* are difficult to process by our bodies.
3. Researchers *recommend/praise* eating more pant-based dishes along with nuts and seeds.
4. Roughly *5/12* % of people eat their daily portion of nuts.
5. Person often drinks *10/twice* times the amount of sugary drinks.

4.7 Creative Writing

Write a for/against essay on whether people should consume only healthy or tasty and delicious foods. Include all the words in bold from this story. Good luck!

4.8 Let's get creative!




Create a new, healthier eating plan for yourself and switch to it for a week. Do you notice any changes in your body, your overall mental state? Note everything down and present obtained results in class. Would you recommend experimenting with your regular eating habits? Why or why not?



5. US SCIENTISTS SAY GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FOODS ARE SAFE

5.1 Vocabulary

conclusive- *adj*. showing that something is surely true
characteristic- *n.* a special quality of someone or something
herbicide- *n.* chemical used to kill plants and weeds
substantiate– *v.* to prove the truth of something
conventionally– *adv*. usual or traditional
pesticide– *n.* a chemical that is used to kill animals or insects that damage plants or crops
polarization– *n.* people dividing into separate and opposing groups
commercialized - *adj*. relating to something done to earn money; for business purposes
consultant- *n.* a person who gives advice or services to a company in exchange for payment

5.2 Answer the questions

1. Is genetically modified food safe for humans and the environment in general?
2. Was any evidence found on the environmental crops problems?

3. What's GMOs and what's GE's? What'd the difference between them? Please, explain.
4. What are herbicide products used for?
5. What does the chemical glyphosate cause?
6. Is there any type of problem with pesticide?
7. Does the produce quantity change when farmers switch from GMOs to GEs?
8. Who called the report "very well-balanced, accurate"?
9. Does anybody oppose the research and its results?
10. Has any scandal taken place?
11. What does Marion Nestle think about the report?
12. How does genetic engineering work?



5.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)



1. American scientists declared that genetically modified foods are 100% safe for both humanity and environment.
2. The changed gene directs the plant or other organism to do things it normally does not do.
3. Genetic engineering has been used by biologists for nearly 50 years.
4. A released report contained 500 pages.
5. Commercialized GMOs and conventionally bred crop carry a cancer risk.
6. There is no evidence of environmental problems from genetically modified crops.
7. Pesticides are actively used by farmers and don't carry any risk to the goods.

5.4 Guess the word by its definition

1. *Biology*, the science of heredity, dealing with resemblances and differences of related organisms resulting from the interaction of their genes and the environment
2. The cultivated produce of the ground, while growing or when gathered
3. Any of a group of organic substances essential in small quantities to normal metabolism, found in minute amounts in natural foodstuffs or sometimes produced synthetically
4. a compound, C3H8NO5P, used to kill a wide range of weeds
5. the presiding officer of a meeting, committee, board, etc
6. to change somewhat the form or qualities of; alter partially; amend
7. the use of living organisms or other biological systems in the manufacture of drugs or other products or for environmental management, as in waste recycling: includes the use of bioreactors in manufacturing, microorganisms to degrade oil slicks or organic waste, genetically engineered bacteria to produce human hormones, and monoclonal antibodies to identify antigens

5.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Modified canola herbicide corn crops cotton edited soybean insects consultant

1. GMOs stand for genetically _____ organisms, when GEs means genetically _____.
2. Genetically edited crops can better resist _____ and _____ products.
3. Most of the modified plants being grown are _____, _____, _____ and _____.
4. Production of _____ is increasing.
5. Charles Benbrook formerly worked at Washington State University, but now works as a private _____.

5.6 Creative Writing



Write a 200 word opinion essay about the foods you eat. Do you consume a lot of genetically modified foods? Do you check labels before putting something into your shopping cart? If you were to buy absolutely natural food, would you pay more or less than already? Do you want to change your eating habits? Present your idea in class.

UNIT 7: LIVE AND LEARN. TEACHING



1. COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO TURN TO DRUGS, ALCOHOL CAN HAVE PROBLEMS LATER

1.1 Vocabulary

stress – *n.* a state of mental tension and worry caused by problems in your life and work
campus – *n.* the area and buildings around a university, college or school
counseling – *n.* advice and support that is given to people to help them deal with problems and make important decisions
anxiety – *n.* fear or nervousness about what might happen
focus – *n.* a main purpose or interest
factor(s) – *n.* something that helps produce or influence a result
challenge(s) – *n.* something that is hard to do
excitement(s) – *n.* a thing or activity that gives a person a feeling of eager enthusiasm and interest
accessible – *adj.* able to be used or obtained

1.2 Is it true (T) or false (F)?

1. Learning is the only thing that takes place at colleges and universities in the United States.
2. A lot of students in US drink alcohol or use drugs.
3. New researches suggest that students drink alcohol or take drugs only for fun.
4. The American Addiction Centers asked almost one thousand current and former college students how they dealt with stress.
5. One in five people experience some sort of mental health issue during their life.
6. 16 years is an age at which many people are open to experimentation, including trying substances like drugs and alcohol.
7. The best way for students to avoid problems is through parental involvement and school administrators shaping campus culture.



1.3 Guess the word by the definition

1. Make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others.
2. Culminate or result in (a particular event or consequence).
3. Use (something) to bad effect or for a bad purpose; misuse.
4. Relating to a person's parent or parents.

5. An important topic or problem for debate or discussion.

1.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Campus	reveal	parental	challenge	counseling	abuse	issue	anxiety	lead	accessible



1. I didn't _____ my secret identity.
2. She hasgrief _____ every afternoon.
3. Guarantee that you won't _____ your power.
4. Security is a state of being free from danger, fear, threat, _____ and uncertainty.
5. We are convinced you can only _____ the country to democracy.
6. Education is free, making it _____ for the entire population.
7. The Commission may wish to deal with that _____ as an _____ of priority.
8. _____ is still like a million miles away.
9. A _____ approval for a trip to England.
10. Climate change is another major _____ confronting humanity.



1.5 Discussion

Read the quotation: *"Our greatest weakness lies in giving up. The most certain way to succeed is always to try just one more time."* Thomas A. Edison**. What does it mean?**



1.6 Creative Writing

How to overcome the depression? Do you have depression from time to time? How do you overcome it?



1. How much did the number of college students seeking mental health services grow by between 2009 and 2015?

A. 5 percent
C. 30 percent
B. 26 percent
D. 60 percent

2. What percentage of students turned to alcohol to deal with stress?

A. 5 percent
C. 30 percent
B. 26 percent
D. 60 percent

3. What is one of the difficulties that every generation of college students has to face?

A. Learning computer skills
B. Developing relationships
C. Dealing with social media
D. Choosing a field of study

4. What is one of the new difficulties that the current generation of college students is facing?

A. Rising costs of attendance
B. A shortage of textbooks
C. Drops in low cost housing
D. Increased study requirements



2. DEALING WITH BACK-TO-SCHOOL STRESS (PART 1)

2.1 Vocabulary

bittersweet – *adj*. combining sadness and happiness
transition– *v*. to make a change from one state, place, or condition to another; *n*. a change from one state or condition to another
stress - *v*. to feel very worried or anxious about something
stress - *n*. s state of mental worry caused by problems in your life
transition – *n*. a regular way of doing things in a particular order
bullying- *n*. abuse of someone by stronger, more powerful individuals

2.2 Give the answers on the questions below

1. Why parents might also being stressed?
2. Why do younger/older children may feel scared?
3. What does make Danielle Lanteri feel stress?
4. What does help to reduce stress in children according to Ms. Bambina?
5. Which advices does Ms. Aidala give to perents?

2.3 Listen to and write the numbers

1. A _____ survey by the American Psychological Association found that teens in the U.S. are now as stressed as adults.
2. With my scholarship for high school, I'm expected to be on a sport, participate in clubs, get an above _____ average in all my classes.
3. Lori Bambina has been a teacher for over _____ years.
4. She currently teaches first grade in Brooklyn, New York at Public School _____.
5. Her students are _____ and _____-years-old.
6. Mary Anne Aidala began teaching in the New York school system in _____.
7. She retired _____ years later, in _____.



2.3 Guess the word by the definition



1. A payment made to a professional person or to a professional or public body in exchange for advice or services.
2. Anxiety; worry.
3. An insistent and peremptory request, made as of right.
4. The ability to be predicted.

2.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

concern fee transition(n) transition(v) predictability demand bullying bittersweet stress(n) stress(v)

1. Only that she thinks Thomas is _____ William.
2. I do it before the office, to relieve _____.
3. No _____ is charged for public information.
4. Young people need special support in their _____ to adulthood.
5. I should _____ that these proposals are still standing.
6. The one with perfect memory, who could provide perfect _____.
7. It was time to make the _____ from a cessation of hostilities to a ceasefire.
8. Increased urban _____ for water raises its price.
9. I'm really sad and happy, _____.
10. The Human Rights Committee has likewise raised its _____.





2.5 Discussion

Read the quotation: *"I am always ready to learn although I do not always like being taught."* – Winston Churchill

What does it mean?

2.6 Creative Writing



Did you have "back to school" stress? Why do you think children have it? How to overcome it? Give some advices.



1. What is one cause for back-to-school stress in parents?

A. They spend extra money on their children's school needs.
B. They have to find people to watch their children after school.
C. Parents do not want to be separated from their children.
D. Parents worry about whether their children will get good marks.

2. What point does the report make about teens and stress?

A. Most of teens' stress is about whether or not they will get into good schools.
B. Teens in the U.S. are suffering from similar stress to adults.
C. School teens cause their parents more stress than younger schoolchildren.

D. Some high schools may cause teens more stress than others.

3. What point does Lanteri make about her scholarship?

A. Playing sports should not be a requirement.
B. The demands of the scholarship are unreasonable.
C. More people should receive this scholarship.
D. She would prefer a scholarship to a different school.

4. How does Bambina lower stress in her students?

A. Sets up a clear system in her classroom.
B. Uses less formal teaching methods.
C. Offers a more relaxed class schedule.
D. Asks students to vote on class rules.

5. What does Aidala advise parents to do?

A. Make sure their children have a good breakfast.
B. Get their children on a regular sleep schedule.
C. Do a learning activity with their children before bed.
D. Aidala advises parents to do all of these things.



3. DEALING WITH BACK-TO-SCHOOL STRESS (PART 2)

3.1 Vocabulary

open house – *n.* an event in which an organization (such as a school or company) invites the public to visit in order to see the things that happen there

orientation– *n.* the process of giving new and returning students (and sometimes their families) training and information about the school environment, rules, process and expectations

mentor– *n.* someone who teaches or gives help and advice to a less experienced and often younger person

extracurricular – *adj*. extra activities that are not part of the regular schedule of school classes

mandatory– *adj*. required by a law or rule

specific – *adj*. precise or exact

visualize– *v.* form a mental picture; imagine

retain – *v.* to keep something in your memory especially for a long period of time

3.2 Listen to and write the numbers



The teenagers who responded to the APA survey listed the ways they like to unwind or relax. The top most common ways are:

- listening to music _____
- playing video games _____

- going online _____
- spending time with family or friends_____
- exercising or walking_____

3.3 Give the answers on the questions



1. What can help to reduce stress?
2. What for at the start of a school year, many schools invite students and their families?
3. What is mentoring program?
4. What did Mary Anne Aidala suggest to teachers?
5. What does The American Psychological Association suggest?

3.4 Guess the word by the definition



1. A regular journey of some distance to and from one's place of work.
2. Having meaning.
3. Conscious or aware of something.
4. Undo or be undone after winding or being wound.
5. Look closely at or examine (someone or something)

3.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Extracurricular mandatory meaningful unwind mentor retain orientation specific survey mindful

1. During the last 10 years, _____ institutions have changed considerably.
2. We should be _____ that time is of the essence.
3. Donna, a going-away gift should be something special, _____, personal.
4. All staff underwent a _____ conduct and discipline online course.
5. Don't worry, my _____ at the FBI taught me it. (mentor)
6. No further _____ data was currently available.
7. He would therefore prefer to _____ the original drafting.
8. International financial institutions in particular must have a clear development _____ .
9. According to a _____, there are eleven mega-cities in 2011.
10. I thought a bath will help me _____.



3.6 Discussion

Read the quotation: *"We must have a pie. Stress cannot exist in the presence of a pie."* David Mamet

What does it mean?



3.7 Creative Writing

Are you a stressful person? How do you think stress influence our life?



1. According to the report, what is one reason open houses and orientations are useful?

A. They help make the school seem familiar to students.
B. They give parents a better idea of whether the schools are good.
C. They help to lower the stress level of the teachers.
D. They give students a chance to spend time with their classmates.

2. What is one thing Aidala recommends to teachers?

A. Ask students to tell classmates about their stress.
B. Share details about themselves with their students.
C. Tell older students to mentor the younger students.
D. Invite their students to spend time with their families.

3. What is does Tocci recommend to parents about technology?

A. Use Google Calendar to see when homework is due.
B. Ask the school what extracurricular activities it offers on technology.
C. Use technology to remember events and schedules.
D. Ask family members to teach your child how to use Google Calendar.

4. What advice does Tocci give to parents about homework?

A. Avoid forcing your children to do too much homework.
B. Offer to help your children to study longer every night.
C. Give your children breaks while they do their homework.
D. Find ways to help your children retain information better.

UNIT 8: TASTE. STYLE ICONS



1. LEVI STRAUSS GOES PUBLIC AGAIN

1.1 Vocabulary

jeans– *n.* pants made of a strong cloth (called denim)
offering– *n.* the sale of a company's stock to the public
yoga– *n.* a system of exercises for mental and physical health
sportswear– *n.* comfortable clothes that people wear for informal activities; clothes that people wear for playing sports
patent – *n.* an official document that gives a person or company the right to be the only one that makes or sells a product for a certain period of time

1.2 Give answers on the questions



1. What for is known Levi Strauss?
2. Why jeans are becoming not comfortable?
3. How have denim brands responded to a new trend?
4. Whom with the company has also partnered?
5. What plans does the Levis company have for the future?

1.3 Guess the word by the definition



1. Temporarily prevent from continuing or being in force or effect.
2. The goods or merchandise kept on the premises of a shop or warehouse and available for sale or distribution.
3. Become or make smaller in size or amount.
4. A person whose occupation is making fitted clothes such as suits, trousers, and jackets to fit individual customers.
5. A person, plant, or animal that is descended from a particular ancestor.

1.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Yoga descendant tailor patent stock shrink sportswear offering suspend jeans

1. My wife is a _____ of the ancient priestesses of our land.
2. It was refreshing to see someone design wearable _____.
3. We filed our _____ before they did.
4. _____ is about the mind controlling the body.
5. I tell her her _____ are too tight.
6. Like a tailor making a custom suit.
7. I would also recommend that you _____ her immediately.
8. It also plans to give financial support to companies _____ childcare.

9. Samples of new products for new products of our customers are available from our _____.
10. Astronauts _____ two inches when they come back to Earth.



1.5 Discussion

Read the quotation: "*I'm kind of a jeans and T-shirt guy"* Kevin Dillon

What does it mean?



1.6 Creative Writing

What is your favorite wearing? Why do you prefer it? What would you like to change?



1. Levi Strauss is known as the company that gave …….. its first pair of blue jeans:

A. Canada
B. America
C. Latin America

2. Now more women wear:

A. Jeans
B. Classic pants
C. Yoga pants

3. What did Levi brand added to cotton?

4. Company has partnered with:

A. Justin Timberlake
B. Justin Timberland
C. Justin Bieber



2. MCDONALD'S CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIG MAC

2.1 Vocabulary

sauce– *n.* a thick liquid put on food to add flavor
ingredient– *n.* one of the things used to make food or products

hamburger– *n.* a round, flat shape of meat that is cooked and eaten between pieces of bread
sandwich– *n.* two pieces of bread containing meat, cheese, etc.
bun– *n.* small, round piece of bread

2.2 Give answers on the questions



1. Which burger is the most popular one in the story of the company?
2. What for does Big Mac is popular?
3. What is an essential part of the memorable advertising?
4. Who and when invented McDonald's?
5. How will McDonald's celebrate 50th Anniversary of Big Mac?

2.3 Guess the word by the definition

1. A piece of news or information.
2. An organized course of action to achieve a goal.
3. Induce (someone) to do something through reasoning or argument.
4. A system of money in general use in a particular country.
5. Buy and sell goods and services.

2.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Trade item bun sauce persuade campaign hamburger ingredient sandwich currency



1. _____ opportunities between regions would be lost.
2. I'll have a _____, toasted bun, please.
3. I made your favorite, breakfast _____ on wheat toast.
4. That _____ raised three major questions.
5. Blaine, I am putting the most valuable _____ I have into this event, and that _____ is my reputation.
6. I think that girl can _____ anybody to do what she wants them to.
7. The _____ received extensive local media coverage both on television and in newspapers.
8. You said you needed tomatoes for spaghetti _____.
9. Unfortunately for her, she was missing the secret _____.
10. Now, our featured _____ must be perfectly symmetrical with a golden crust.



2.5 Discussion

Read the quotation: *"The journey of a thousand pounds begins with a single burger"***.** Chris O'Brien
What does it mean?



2.6 Creative Writing

Do you like eating in McDonald's? Why?



1. McDonald's is celebrating the …….. anniversary of its world famous Big Mac.

A. 40th
B. 50th
C. 60th

2. Name the ingredients of Big Mac Burger.

3. Who invented Big Mac?

4. In which state of America was invented Big Mac?

A. Pennsylvania
B. California
C. Arizona

5. What will be illustrated on the coins?

UNIT 9: LIVE AND LET LIVE. FAMILY



1. NEW REPORT LOOKS AT WEDDING TRADITIONS AROUND THE WORLD

1.1 Vocabulary

wedding– *n.* a ceremony in which two people get married
couple– *n.* two people who are married or who have a romantic or sexual relationship
guest– *n.* someone who is invited to attend an event or visit a home
bride– *n.* a woman who has just married or is about to be married
tiara– *n.* a small crown that is decorated with jewels and that is worn by women or girls on special occasions
sponsor– *n.* someone who takes the responsibility for someone or something
confetti– *n.* small pieces of brightly colored paper that people often throw at celebrations

1.2 Listen to and write the numbers

1. A wedding in India can have _____ or more, while in Colombia a wedding is much smaller.
2. Researchers surveyed _____ newly married couples in _____ countries about their weddings.
3. But less than _____ percent of couples in Italy and Spain do.
4. In Colombia, the average wedding has _____ guests. In India, the average is _____.
5. In Italy, parents usually pay about _____ percent, the study said.



1.3 Is it true (t) or false (f)?

1. In India a wedding is much smaller than in Columbia.
2. October and November are the most popular months to get married in Europe and North America.
3. In India Hindu couples prefer to get married on days that are believed to bring good luck.
4. The style of the wedding dress is quit traditional.
5. Nearly everywhere, music keeps the party going until late into the night.



1.4 Guess the word by the definitions

1. A person who speaks for another or for a group.
2. To accept, allow, or officially agree.
3. High respect; great esteem.

4. Take and use (something belonging to someone else) with the intention of returning it.
5. (of a sum of money) be enough to pay (a cost)

1.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Tiara	borrow	approval	couple	confetti	sponsor	honor	spokesperson	guest	wedding



1. I think you mean the _____ is off.
2. She said I could _____ some stuff.
3. A parental _____ for a trip to England.
4. Here is your bride-To-Be sash And a _____.
5. And then there's our peeps, scattered like confetti.
6. Remember, live, until he returns your _____.
7. I am today excited about you being the president's _____.
8. We thought maybe you could _____ us.
9. And of course, our next _____ needs little introduction.
10. We even fight like an old married _____.

1.6 Discussion



Read the quotation : *"A successful marriage requires falling in love many times, always with the same person."*Mignon McLaughlin
What does it mean?

1.7 Creative Writing



What do you know about wedding traditions in your country? In Britain/USA?



1. A wedding in India can have …….. or more, while in Colombia a wedding is much smaller:
   A. 300
   B. 500
   C. 400

2. One of the similarities across many countries is:
   A. the strong desire to (personalize) a wedding
   B. needing the parents approval
   C. huge wedding parties

3. But, for the most part, wedding traditions are …… in the same country:
   A. The same
   B. Different
   C. Common

4. Colombian couples had the …….. wedding planning period at seven months:

A. Shortest
B. Biggest
C. Finest

5. In Mexico it is traditional to name a "padrinos" that seems to be:

A. Sponsor
B. Families
C. Friends



2. FEMALE RESEARCHERS GET LESS FINANCIAL SUPPORT THAN MALES

2.1 Vocabulary

fund – *v.* to provide money for something
impact – *n.* a powerful or major influence or effect
application(s) – *n.* a formal and usually written request for something, such as a job, admission to a school, or a loan
gender – *n.* the state of being male or female
graduate degree – *n.* a degree that is given to a student by a college or university usually after at least one or two years of additional study following a bachelor's degree
positive – *adj.* good or useful
diversity – *n.* the state of having people who are different races or who have different cultures in a group or organization
enhance(s) – *v.* to increase or improve something
isolated – *adj.* happening just once
exponential – *adj.* very fast
verify – *v.* to prove, show, find out, or state that something is true or correct

2.2 Answer the questions

1. What influences the choice of funding organizations when deciding on grant applications?
2. What is considered to be the world's largest public funder of biomedical research?
3. What are two main aspects of the research according to Brian Uzzi?
4. Is there anything that changes opinion on a grant proposal? Whatisit?
5. How a programme for liquidating barriers in studies is called?



2.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. Completing classes, passing major events and carrying out a long term research are all very important in the study in order to become a doctor or scientist.
2. Grant money is donated to those only who present a valuable research.
3. The United States government agency offers nearly $40 billion a decade in grants.
4. The less money researches receive the worse the quality of their project is.
5. Tenure is a 20 year long position for professors who have published the most notable research.
6. The cases of unequal grant applications for both male and female have not been studied by the JAMA.
7. ‘Women in Biomedical Careers’ is a NIH program that is oriented towards removing barriers for women in science.



2.4 Guess the word by its definition

1. Diligent and systematic inquiry or investigation into a subject in order to discover or revise facts, theories, applications, etc.
2. Something granted, as a privilege or right, a sum of money, or a tract of land
3. A teacher of the highest academic rank in a college or university, who has been awarded the title Professor in a particular branch of learning
4. Status granted to an employee, usually after a probationary period, indicating that the position or employment is permanent
5. A circular journey or one beginning and ending at the same place; a round
6. Social or economic disparity: inequality between the rich and the poor; unequal opportunity or treatment resulting from this disparity
7. Application of the mind to the acquisition of knowledge, as by reading, investigation, or reflection
8. The science concerned with the effects of the environment on the human body, especially environments associated with space travel
9. Anything that restrains or obstructs progress, access, etc.

2.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Study	graduate degree	grant	unequal barrier	provided	NIH	published

1. A recent _____ on male-female grant applicationsin science projects shows how remarkable results are.
2. College and university students need to lead at least one research project while they are completing their _____.
3. A _____ is offered for any remarkable results for studying and/or fulfilling a research.
4. There is an _____ that stops women from receiving grants bigger in size.
5. Students are usually _____ with plenty of time to do their research.
6. The _____ operates a special program called Women Biomedical Careers.

7. Before employing a professor colleges and universities check how much research the person has already _____.



2.6 Creative Writing

Is there any possible way to solve inequality problem for both men and women when it comes to receiving grants? What are your thoughts on this?



1. How do most researchers fund their work?

A. Asking for donations
B. Writing grant proposals
C. Sellingtheirresearch
D. Workingextrajobs

2. How much more did the NIH give male researchers than female researchers on average?

A. $37 billion
B. $126,615
C. $40,000
D. $1,100

3. What do colleges and universities want to know about a researcher's work?

A. Thatitisvaluable
B. Thatitisinteresting
C. Thatitwillbringattention
D. Alloftheabove

4. What traditional thinking does Heather Metcalf say is still very common?

A. Men are better at doing scientific research.
B. Womenarequickerthinkers.
C. Women are better at handling money.
D. Menarephysicallystronger.

UNIT 10: THINGS TO COME. DESCRIBING FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS. FROM FANTASY TO REALITY



1. HOT TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS AT CES2019

1.1 Words in This Story

tablet– *n.* small computing device that is controlled by touching the screen or by using a special pen
furry– *adj.* covered with fur or something that fells like fur
loaf– *n.* piece of bread that has been baked in one large piece
watt– *n.* a unit for measuring electrical power
virtual reality – *n.* computer images and sounds that make you feel an imagined situation is real
automated– *adj.* controlled using machines and not people
toilet- *n.* a large bowl attached to a pipe that is used for getting rid of body waste

1.2 Listen to and write the numbers

1. The _____ -day event covers areas such as computers, health, transportation, agriculture and sports.
2. As this year's show comes to a close, we have put together a list of some of the most interesting products introduced at CES_____.
3. It has _____ movable legs that can raise the main part of the vehicle high off the ground.
4. Mercedes says as a ride-sharing vehicle, the futuristic-looking car can seat ____ people.
5. The company says the bike will be able to go _____ kilometers between charges.
6. It can reach _____ kilometers per hour in under _____ seconds.
7. With large eyes and _____ small arms, Lovot moves around and reacts to human interaction.
8. Creators of the robot baker say it can produce _____ loaves of bread an hour.
9. The company says the machine can capture up to _____ watts of power per hour from human energy.
10. The company says the machine can produce up to _____ liters of water per day.



1.3 Are the sentences true or false? Put T (true) or F (false).

1. At CES 2019 there was introduced only one new personal robot.
2. The first fully electric motorcycle, called LiveWire, can reach 96 kilometers per hour in under 5 seconds.

3. CES isa four-day event, presents the latest developments in many areas of technology.
4. A “walking car” was presented by Germany’s Mercedes.
5. The Scribit machine an experimental self-driving vehicle that it claims can revolutionize transportation for people and goods.
6. A new machine, the VR Bike from NordicTrack, uses a virtual reality (VR) attachment to help people stay fit and also generate electricity.
7. By using the Y-Brush you can clean your teeth in just 10 seconds.
8. Elevate is designed to be used in search-and-rescue operations during emergencies or natural disasters.
9. German car maker BMW demonstrated a self-flying air taxi.
10. The water produced by Genny water generator is made from the air.

1.4 Guess the word by the definitions



1. The application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry.
2. A thing used for transporting people or goods, especially on land, such as a car, lorry, or cart.
3. Become or make greater in size, amount, or degree.
4. A thing made or adapted for a particular purpose, especially a piece of mechanical or electronic equipment.
5.Produce or create.
6.Using, requiring, or involved in high technology.
7. Not needing wires to make a connection or to communicate.
8. A computer that is small enough to be carried around easily and is flat when closed.
9. An aim or purpose.
10. An event that results in great harm, damage, or death, or serious difficulty

1.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

watt automated vehicle furry loaf device increase virtual reality technology disaster

1. In a _____ little animal sort of way.
2. This will only become possible, however, when the procedure is _____.
3. Progress, where it occurred, relied on _____ imports.
4. And I'll thank you to hand me the malt _____.
5. The driver was injured, and the _____ sustained material damage.
6. Box says 40 _____, but the bulb inside is 100.
7. I much prefer the real thing to _____.
8. No genetic materials or prints found on the _____.
9. The worldwide number of unemployed could _____to 230 million during 2009.
10. Nothing like a little _____ for sorting things out.



1.6 Discussion

- Read the quotation: "*The great myth of our times is that technology is communication".* Libby Larsen

What does it mean?

- Think about an unusual invention and advertise it to your classmates.



1.7 Creative Writing

Write an essay: how do you think new technologies influence our life?



1. CES is an electronic show that takes place in:

A. New York
B. California
C. Las Vegas
D. Canada

2. A car with legs was created for:

A. search-and-rescue operations during emergencies or natural disasters
B. to transport people
C. to transport goods
D. all the variants

3. Germany's Mercedes presented an experimental self-driving vehicle that it claims can revolutionize:

A. transporting people
B. searching-and-rescue operations during emergencies or natural disasters
C. transporting goods
D. transporting people and goods

4. BreadBot machine is designed to be placed in:

A. restaurants
B. at home
C. food markets
D. factories

5. NordicTrack, uses a virtual reality (VR) attachment to:

A. entertain people
B. transport exercisers through imaginary environments
C. do the work more effective
D. distance education

6. According to text an automated toilet is made for:

A. people
B. cats
C. dogs
D. all the variants



2. SALT BATTERIES COULD BE MAJOR STEP IN MOVE AWAY FROM FOSSIL FUELS

2.1 Words from this story

ingredient – *n.* one of the things that are used to make a food or product
renewable– *adj*. restored or replaced by natural processes
gigawatt – *n.* a unit of electric power equal to one billion watts
facilities – *n.* something such as a building or large piece of equipment that is built for a specific purpose
batteries– *n.* devices that are placed inside a machine (such as a clock, toy, or car) to supply it with electricity
cycle(s) – *n.* a set of events or actions that happen again and again in the same order
ambition – *n.* a desire to be successful, powerful, or famous
alternative(s) – *n.* something that can be chosen instead of something else
grid(s) – *n.* a network of electrical wires and equipment that supplies electricity to a large area

2.2 Answer the questions



1. Would the new form of energy depend on traditional fossil fuels?
2. What's the name of a company that's testing the use of salt?
3. What type of problem is presented by renewable energy sources?
4. Are wind and solar power systems always reliable? Why or why not?
5. How much energy can be produced through renewable resources?
6. Would people still rely on gas and other fossil fuel backups with this many alternative facilities?
7. How does the salt storing energy process work?
8. What is the temperature that can be produced with the help of the salt system?
9. Where is the project based?
10. What is the most famous example of the power storing? Do you like this company's production?

2.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. New type of energy can be a substitute for traditional fossil fuels, such as oil or coal.
2. The salt is capable to store heat.
3. Renewable energy sources, such as wind and the sun's energy, cause the problem of being not the most dependable source of energy.
4. Salt can produce twice as much energy Germany needs.

5. Quicklime is ground-like substance called calcium chloride that's capable of generating power.
6. The power generating process operates in the same way batteries do, storing electricity instead of heat.
7. Some battery technologies use rare or toxic materials.
8. Similar systems exist in many European countries, as well as in the South African Republic, South Korea and Canada.
9. The German government believes to stop burning coal by 2038.
10. Countries agreed on keeping warming in the Earth's atmosphere below 2 degrees Celsius.

2.4 Guess the word by its definition

1. Also Centigrade; pertaining to or noting a temperature scale in which 0° represents the ice point and 100° the steam point. Symbol: C
2. Any combustible organic material, as oil, coal, or natural gas, derived from the remains of former life
3. That of which a thing consists; physical matter or material; a species of matter of definite chemical composition
4. The state of a body perceived as having or generating a relatively high degree of warmth; the condition or quality of being hot
5. Operated or powered by atomic energy
6. To make agree or correspond; adapt
7. The gaseous envelope surrounding the earth; the air



2.5 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Fossil-free	watt	supplies	energy	calcium oxide	SaltXnano-coating	renewable

1. New form of _____would not depend on fossil fuels.
2. The salt is tested by a Swedish company '_____' in order to find out its storing possibilities.
3. _____ energy sources constitute a reliability problem.
4. The standard unit of power in the International System of Units is called .
5. Power plant _____ can heat up to 600,000 households in Berlin.
6. Covering the quicklime, a salt-like substance called _____, with small particles is also known as a _____.
7. Nowadays countries intend to be _____ within a generation.



2.6 Creative Writing

Write a For/against essay minimum of 180 words including your ideas on how Ukraine can participate in fossil fuels reduction on its own territory.



1. How many households can be heated up in Berlin thanks to power plant supplies?

A. 200,000
B. 450,000
C. 600,000
D. nearly 900,000

2. Systems of pipes pushing hot water or steam from power plants exist in...?

A. China, Japan, the U.S.
B. Germany, Canada
C. Ukraine
D. SouthKorea, china, Japan

5. Germany wants to stop burning coal foe electricity by...?

A. 2022
B. 2020
C. 2038
D. 2049

6. 'SaltX' states that the salt-heating facility can be easily...?

A. upgraded
B. expanded
C. soldandrenewed
D. replaced



3. SCIENTISTS CREATE NEW PLASTIC THAT COULD BE FULLY RECYCLABLE

3.1 Words in this story

ideal– *adj*. perfect, of the best choice possible
polymer– *n.* a natural or artificial substance made from many smaller molecules
texture– *n.* the way something feels then you touch it
assemble– *v.* to build or put together
perspective– *n.* way of thinking about or looking at something
thermal– *adj*. relating to heat
foam– *n.* lightweight material produced from a chemical process
divert– *v.* send something somewhere different from where it was expected to go
enable– *v.* make something possible

3.2 Answer the questions

1. What is one of the most-used materials for making hardly everything in our everyday lives?
2. Name some of the major problems for the environment caused by plastic.

3. How long does it take for plastic to break down?
4. Is there a way to create a 100% recyclable plastic?
5. What is PDK?
6. What do bottle bottles consist of?
7. Is it possible to redirect plastic lifecycles from “linear to circular”?
8. How can newly-developed types of plastic be used? What for?
9. Is it important to recycle?

3.3 Declare whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)



1. Plastic can be easily recycled in a span of 50 years.
2. We can simply find plastic floating and lying around pretty much everywhere we go.
3. There are lots of disadvantages to a recycle process.
4. Scientists from the U.S. Department of Energy have created a kind of plastic that could be 100% recyclable.
5. The new material is called monodiketoenamine.
6. Various kinds of plastic are created with added chemicals, making them easier to recycle.
7. Researchers are interested in including plant-based materials in the development of DPK.
8. The Earth can hold on for trillion more years.

3.4 Underline the correct word that fits the sentence the best

1. Things made of *steel/plastic* can be very strong and last a long time.
2. Plastic material is flooding landfills and causing severe damage in the world’s *rivers/oceans*.
3. The most recyclable kinds of plastic can only be *20/40* % recycled.
4. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory is situated in *Washington/California*.
5. PDK is a plastic *oligomer/polymer*.
6. Researchers found a way to *assemble/accumulate* plastics that takes recycling into consideration from a molecular *viewpoint/perspective*.
7. With the newly discovered PDK material, the *polymers/monomers* could be recovered and separated from any chemical additives.

3.5 Creative Writing



Express your opinion in a 200 word essay, explaining how plastic problem can or cannot be solved. Is there something non-scientifically involved people can do for the Earth? Are we in danger?

3.6 Let’s get creative!



Divide into 2 groups and debate on whether humanity should do something with plastic and environment or not. Present your pros/cons; try to convince your opponents. Prepare additional material that will help to persuade them.



1. What problem were researchers at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory trying to solve?

A. The researchers were looking for a way to prevent floods around landfills.
B. They wanted to find out how to make plastic that is completely recyclable.
C. The scientists were searching for a stronger kind of polymer for making plastics.
D. They were trying to learn how to do 3D printing with recycled plastic.

2. What problem stops recyclers from getting 100% reuse of old plastics?

A. To clean the plastics, harsh chemicals have to be added.
B. There are not enough monomers in the polymers to make them useful.
C. The amount of energy used does not match the value of plastic produced.
D. Chemicals added to the plastics cannot easily be separated from them.

3. What is the most important quality of the poly (diketoenamine), or PDK, discovered by the scientists recently?

A. It can be mixed with other chemicals to produce lightweight materials.
B. PDK is made from plants so it can break down under sunlight and in water.
C. It can be broken down at the molecular level and built up again and again.
D. PDK can be processed at 20% efficiency at current recycling plants

4. What does Helms say about the process of recycling PDK polymer?

A. The PDK polymer can be made from plastics now in the oceans.
B. PDK polymer can easily be recycled in existing recycling plants.
C. Recycling plant processes must be updated to completely recycle it.
D. Recycling plants will not be needed for the new process of reusing PDK.

UNIT 11: TRUTH AND LIES



1. 'LIAR! LIAR! PANTS ON FIRE!'

1.1 Vocabulary

intentional– *adj*. done in a way that is planned or intended
consequence– *n*. something that happens as a result of a particular action or set of conditions
deceiveto make (someone) believe something that is not true: **deception** is the noun
clever– *adj*. intelligent and able to learn things quickly
subtle– *adj*. hard to notice or see: not obvious: clever and indirect: not showing your real purpose

1.2 Is it true (t) or false (f)?

1. The word “lie” comes from old German?
2. White lie-is a lie for the rescue.
3. A fib is a big and serious lie.
4. Barefaced lie is a direct lie.
5. The original expression is "barefaced lie" began in the 1700s.

1.3 Guess the word by the definition



1. Being the same in quantity, size, degree, or value.
2. Save (someone) from a dangerous or difficult situation.
3. Inoffensive.
4. Easily perceived or understood; clear, self-evident, or apparent.
5. Forgive (someone) for a fault or offence.

1.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

Deceive excuse rescue consequence intentional subtle harmless equal clever obvious

1. You always seem to have an _____.
2. Poverty can be both the cause and the _____ of social exclusion.
3. It is _____ and fairly structured.
4. It's a _____ trick, it draws attention from the rest of the face.
5. Nice, little, _____, sharp-toothed, hungry crocodile.
6. Women have _____ access with men to international posts.
7. It is _____ that we are not investing enough.
8. A _____ operation will soon begin.

9. I regret having to _____ you.
10. Changes so _____, you'd hardly even notice.



1.5 Discussion

Read the quotation:*"If you tell the truth, you don't have to remember anything."*Mark Twain
What does it mean?



1.6 Creative Writing

Do you lie? What is a type of your lie? Is it possible to live without lie?



1. What is the simple rhyme to define the liar in US?
2. What is a lie?
3. People often use ……..to prevent hurting the feelings of others or to save themselves trouble.
A. white lies
B. black lies
C. barefaced lies
4. Why do parents use white lies?



2. CAN YOU CATCH A LIAR?

2.1 Vocabulary

fidget – *v.* to make a lot of small movements because you are nervous, bored, etc. : to move or act in a nervous or restless way
shift – *v.* to move or to cause (something or someone) to move to a different place, position, etc. **shifty** - *adj*. having an appearance or way of behaving that seems dishonest
smoke out – *v.* to drive out by or as if by smoke : to cause to be made public
pretend– *v.* to act as if something is true when it is not true : to imagine and act out
make-believe – *n.* things that are imagined or pretended to be true or real
evasive– *adj*. not honest or direct
erratic– *adj*. acting, moving, or changing in ways that are not expected or usual : not consistent or regular
interrogate – *v.* to ask (someone) questions in a thorough and often forceful way

web – *n.* a net made from silk threads woven together by a spider — often used figuratively — often + *of*

- He was caught in a *web of* lies.
- a tangled *web of* deceit/deception

contradiction– *n.* the act of saying something that is opposite or very different in meaning to something else

do not add up – *informal expression* If a situation does not add up, there is no reasonable or likely explanation for it

dig a hole for yourself – *informal expression* to get yourself into a difficult situation

2.2 Is it true (T) or false (F)?

1. For a long time, the traditional method of identifying liars was to pay attention on their way to gesticulate.
2. According to a new study the best way to identify liars is to watch their body language, including facial expressions.
3. The new investigation took place during the judgment process.
4. The British government financed this study at all.
5. In the conversational CCE method, security agents just talk with passengers.
6. Liars will often change their speaking style when they are questioned.

2.3 Guess the word by the definition

1. Of or affecting the face.
2. Make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others.
3. So as to give the impression of having a certain quality; apparently.
4. Fond of or given to talking.
5. Lack of consensus or approval.



2.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

erratic	smoke out	fidget	contradiction	evasive	interrogate	seemingly
shift	dig a hole for yourself	reveal				

1. Something _____ resolved and certain in fact is neither.
2. We believe liars tend to look up, _____ or scratch their ear.
3. Think about the consequences, do not _____.
4. The paragraph in question was, moreover, a _____ of the paragraphs immediately before and after it.
5. I noticed your spirits _____ over the afternoon.
6. But their _____ behavior could be caused by the increase in hormone levels.
7. I didn't _____ my secret identity.
8. You will _____ the perp by making them think you're onto them.
9. Miss Partridge, it seems to me that you're being very _____ .
10. You and Carrie will _____ him, with the help of Sergeant Brody.





2.5 Discussion

Read the quotation: *No man has a good enough memory to make a successful liar. Abraham Lincoln*

What does it mean?

2.6 Creative Writing



How do you think which lie is good? Do you lie? Is it possible to say always only the truth?



1. What is the traditional method of identifying a liar?

A. Ask the person if they are telling the truth.
B. Accuse the person of lying.
C. Watch how the person moves.
D. Make casual conversation with the person.

2. According to the article, what is the best way to find out if a person is lying?

A. Watch the person's body language.
B. Accuse the person of lying.
C. Make normal conversation with the person.



3. Complete the sentence:

In the study, security agents try to observe _____.

A. If the person avoids eye contact.
B. If the person changes the way they speak.
C. If the person starts to sweat.
D. If the person became less evasive or less erratic.

4. Which of the following is the best way to catch a liar?

A. Asksurprisingquestions.
B. Avoid "yes and no" questions.
C. Watch for changes in speaking styles
D. All of the above.



3. YEARS LATER, MILLIONS STILL ESCAPE FROM ALCATRAZ

3.1 Vocabulary

danger - n. a strong chance of suffering injury, damage or loss
dangerous - adj. able or likely to cause injury, harm, pain, etc.

impossible - adj. very difficult
detain - v. to keep or hold
cell - n. a room in prison; a small room that one person (such as a nun) lives in; a very small mass of living material that is part of all plants and animals
harbor-a protected area of water next to the land where ships and boats can be safely kept

3.2 Answer the questions below



1. What is Alcatraz? What for was it invented and where does it situated?
2. Why did federal officials choose Alcatraz Island?
3. How did the prisoners success to escape?
4. What was the destiny of Alcatraz after it was closed in 1963?
5. Is there now any place similar to Alcatraz?

3.3 Guess the word by the definitions

1. A place where criminals are kept to punish them for their crimes, or where people accused of crimes are kept while waiting for their trials.
2. To get free from something, or to avoid something.
3. The action of abducting someone and holding them captive.
4. To force someone officially to stay in a place.

3.4 Choose the most suitable word from the box

repair kidnapping harbor military jail detain cell surround impossible

1. The guy who shot you goes to _____.
2. Lionel's been planning this _____ for months.
3. I thought _____ was not part of your vocabulary.
4. We have to get to the _____ and find a boat.
5. A _____ was designated for first-time prisoners.
6. In its turn, the Border Guard may _____ the illegal immigrant for a period of up to 10 days.
7. Excluding temporary residents at Mount Pleasant _____ base.
8. Which is why I try and _____ myself with people I can rely on.
9. Damage prevention is less costly than damage_____.
10. We pretend I'm a_____.





3.5 Discussion

Read the quotation: *"That's all the freedom we can hope for - the freedom to choose our prison."***.** L.M. Montgomery, The Blue Castle



3.6 What does it mean?

How do you think is it necessary to have a such place as Alcatraz for keeping there dangerous criminals? Is it effective?



1. Alcatraz is situated in:

A. San Francisco
B. New York
C. Los Angeles

2. One of the main reasons federal officials chose Alcatraz Island to detain these prisoners was because:

A. There were not another place
B. Of good conditions and fresh air
C. They thought it was impossible to escape

3. Are the prisoners alive after the escape?

A. Yes
B. No
C. Nobody knows

4. The prison closed in 1963 because of:

A. The big amount of escaped prisoners
B. The high cost of keeping prisoners there
C. Weather conditions



5. Now Alcatraz is used as:

A. Museum
B. Prison
C. It doesn't used at all

ВИКОРИСТАНІ ДЖЕРЕЛА

1. Практичний курс з другої іноземної мови (англійська) : навчально-методичний посібник для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти магістра спеціальності «Філологія» освітньо-професійних програм «Мова і література (французька)», «Мова і література (німецька)», «Мова і література (іспанська)», «Російська мова і зарубіжна література. Друга мова (англійська)», «Переклад (німецький)», «Переклад (французький)» / О.А. Каніболоцька, С.В.Іваненко. Запоріжжя : ЗНУ, 2018. 110 с.
2. Практика писемного мовлення з другої іноземної мови (англійської): навчально-методичний посібник для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра спеціальності «Філологія» освітньо-професійних програм «Мова і література (німецька), «Мова і література (французька)», «Мова і література (іспанська)», «Переклад (німецький)», «Переклад (французький)» / укладачі: О.А. Каніболоцька, С.В. Іваненко. Запоріжжя : ЗНУ, 2019. 102 с.
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Навчальне видання
(англійською мовою)

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ПРАКТИЧНИЙ КУРС ДРУГОЇ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)

Навчальний посібник для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти магістра спеціальності «Філологія» освітньо-професійних програм «Мова і література (французька)», «Мова і література (німецька)», «Мова і література (іспанська)», «Російська мова і зарубіжна література. Друга мова (англійська)», «Переклад (німецька)», «Переклад (французька)»

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