

ENGLISH DIMENSIONS

Language,
Region,
Cultures

Part 2

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
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ENGLISH DIMENSIONS: LANGUAGE, REGION, CULTURES

Part 2

Учебно-методическое пособие

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Целью настоящего пособия является формирование и совершенствование релевантных компетенций, необходимых будущим выпускникам для осуществления эффективного профессионального взаимодействия на английском языке. Аутентичные и современные материалы подобраны так, чтобы расширить знания студентов о странах Азиатско-Тихоокеанского региона (странах изучаемых языков), а комплексная система заданий и упражнений способствует совершенствованию языковых навыков и навыков критического мышления. Пособие состоит из трех частей, что обеспечивает преемственность в изучении английского языка с 1-го по 3-й курс бакалавриата.

Предназначено для студентов 1–3-х курсов направления подготовки 45.03.02 «Лингвистика», профили «Лингвистическое обеспечение региональных исследований», «Межъязыковая и межкультурная коммуникация в сфере туризма и гостиничного дела», «Перевод и переводоведение», «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур» и др.

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CONTENTS

UNIT 1. FAMILY PROBLEMS	4
PART 1. LEAD-IN.....	4
PART 2. READING	13
PART 3. CULTURE CORNER.....	17
PART 4. CRITICAL THINKING.....	34
PART 5. CONSOLIDATION: SPEAKING	45
PART 6. WRITING.....	55
 UNIT 2. ENTERTAINMENT ACROSS CULTURES.....	 60
PART 1. LEAD-IN.....	60
PART 2. READING	63
PART 3. CULTURE CORNER.....	89
PART 4. CRITICAL THINKING.....	97
PART 5. CONSOLIDATION: SPEAKING	100
PART 6. WRITING.....	103
 UNIT 3. TRAVELING AND TOURISM.....	 108
PART 1. LEAD-IN.....	108
PART 2. READING	121
PART 3. CULTURE CORNER.....	130
PART 4. CRITICAL THINKING.....	136
PART 5. CONSOLIDATION: SPEAKING	138
PART 6. WRITING.....	148
 UNIT 4. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES.....	 153
PART 1. LEAD-IN.....	153
PART 2. READING	165
PART 3. CULTURE CORNER.....	176
PART 4. CRITICAL THINKING.....	187
PART 5. CONSOLIDATION: SPEAKING	194
PART 6. WRITING.....	200
 RECOMMENDED LITERATURE	 206
APPENDIX.....	207

UNIT I

FAMILY PROBLEMS

PART 1. LEAD-IN

1.1. Answer the questions.

1. Are you an only child? Do you have younger or older brothers / sisters?
2. Do you keep in touch with your parents and siblings?
3. Do you get along with the rest of the members of your family?
4. Do you ever argue with your parents and siblings?
5. How often do you meet your cousins?
6. Do you have family get-togethers?
7. What do you like the most about your family?
8. Do you still live with your parents?
9. What's the best thing about your mom or dad?
10. What are your parents like? (strict / flexible / permissive / authoritative / overprotective ...)
11. What are some of your childhood memories?
12. How did you get your name? Who are you named after?
13. How often do you go on vacation with your family?
14. Does your family have any traditions?
15. What is the best age to get married?
16. What is the perfect number of children a family should have?
17. What do you think of people who marry and decide not to have children?
18. How many children would you like to have?
19. What are some things that your parents did that you would never do?
20. Would you like to raise your children in the way that you were raised?
21. What's a dysfunctional family?
22. What makes a happy family?
23. Why do people get married?
24. Are you for a nuclear family or an extended family?
25. How important is your family to you?

1.2. What words are used to name the following family members?

A member of your family, a person's father or mother, a person's female child, the father of your father/mother, the parents of your parents, the children of your children, the son of one of your children, the father of your grandfather/grandmother, the brother of your mother/father, the sister of your mother/father, the child of your aunt/uncle, the male child of your brother/sister, the female child of your brother/sister, the father of your spouse, the husband of your daughter, the husband of your sister, the (new) wife of your father but not your biological mother, the son of your (new) husband / wife (he is not your biological son), the daughter of your stepmother or stepfather, the brother you have only one parent in common with, a woman on her wedding day, the man that a woman is engaged to.

1.3. These are some informal names of family members. Give their formal variants.

Folks, hubby, pop, mom, my other half, bro, bruv, bubba, old man, nana, rellie, gramps

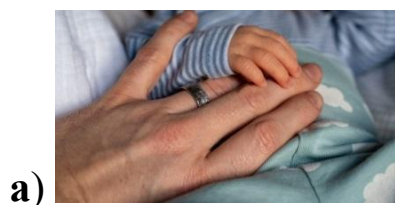
1.4. Give the terms for different age groups (e.g. newborn, infant, etc.). Explain the difference.

1.5. Match the terms to their definitions.

1. immediate family	a. this family type includes one or more adult parent who serves as a temporary guardian for one or more children to whom they may or may not be biologically related. In time, more formal arrangements may be made and foster children can be legally adopted
2. extended family	b. this type of family shares legal bonds but not genetic ones. Two parents may adopt a child to whom they share no blood relationship, or one parent may adopt the child of the other parent; can also be defined in an emotional or spiritual sense where no formal legal bonds are present
3. empty-nest family	c. a family showing impaired communication and relationships where members are unable to get close

4. single-parent family	d. this family type includes the parents and their children living in the same residence or sharing the closest bonds
5. foster family	e. a family that consists of two adults, the child or children that they have had together, and one or more children that they have had with previous partners
6. blended family	f. a family with two parents who cannot have or don't want kids
7. nuclear family	g. this family type includes one parent and their children only; it could be the result of a divorce, the death of one parent, or even a single parent adoption
8. dysfunctional family	h. people who are very closely related to you, such as your parents, children, brothers, and sisters
9. adopted family	i. a family that includes all relatives in close proximity, such as grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins
10. childless family	j. kind of family in which the children are not living close to the elderly and they are left living alone in the family home

1.6. Complete the idioms, using the pictures. Explain their meanings.



1. the doesn't fall far from the tree
2. to follow in someone's
3. like, like son
4. a chip off the block
5. the apple of one's
6. to wear the
7. black
8. (own) and blood
9. blood is thicker than

1.7. Make up situations that fit each idiom. Ask your classmates to guess the idiom.

Example: Everyone in my family can sing, compose, or play an instrument. = Music is **in my blood**.

1.8. Look at the picture. Find the proverb that fits it. What are the basic principles of raising children?



1.9. Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings.

1	bring sb up	a	have a good, friendly relationship with sb
2	fall out with sb	b	stop having a close relationship with somebody over a period of time
3	get along/on with	c	criticize someone angrily for doing something wrong
4	get together	d	look after a child until he or she becomes an adult
5	grow apart	e	take care of someone
6	grow up	f	begin to live a quieter life by getting married

7	look after	g	develop into an adult
8	take after	h	argue with sb and you are no longer friendly with them
9	tell off	i	become friendly with someone again after an argument
10	settle down	j	tolerate; accept an unpleasant situation without complaining
11	split up	k	to die
12	make up	l	end a relationship
13	break up	m	spend time together
14	put up with	n	end a marriage relationship
15	pass away	o	look or behave like an older relative

1.10. Make up your own short stories using the phrasal verbs in context.

Example: My granny **brought up** three sons on her own. Unfortunately, my granddad **passed away** when all the children were small. ...

1.11. Use the vocabulary in the table below to speak about Parent-Child Relationship.

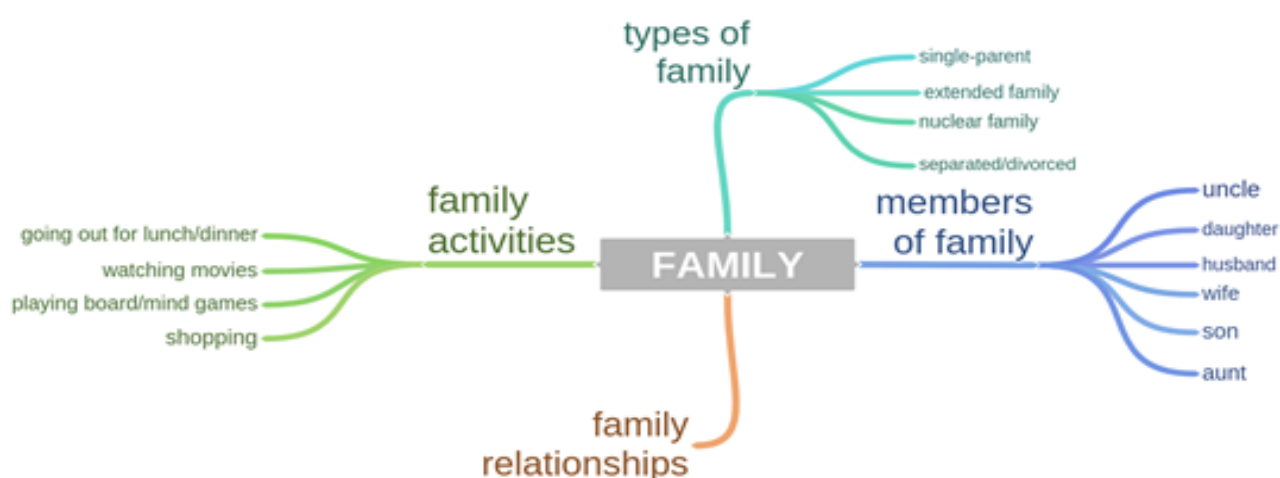
- **in your own family**
- **in a bad family**
- **in a perfect family**

Relationships are like birds. When you hold them tightly they die. If you hold them loosely they fly. But if you hold them with care, they will remain with you forever.

Positive relationship	Negative relationship
healthy / friendly / strong / supportive / secure rapport / mutual understanding / interaction to have a lot in common to build up a relationship of trust to develop a good rapport with children to have a secure relationship	aloof / inappropriate / poor / tense / unhealthy / weak / avoidant / ambivalent conflict / disconnection / discord / dissension to break up / to sour relationship to bully children / parents to lose one's temper / patience too easily / to throw a tantrum to give out punishments

to foster kind and friendly relationships to achieve a meeting of minds between parents and children to be open to discuss one's concerns to establish a strong bond	to abuse verbally to assault physically to give someone a smack on the back of the head to humiliate to grow apart from each other to give too much latitude to be too lenient
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1.12. Look at the chart. Speak about family as a group of people who are related to each other.



1.13. Here are some family types. Complete the table and share your viewpoints with your classmates.

	Family Type	Strengths	Weaknesses
1	Nuclear family		
2	Single Parent		
3	Extended Family		
4	Childless Family (DINK)		
5	Stepfamily		
6	Grandparent Family		
7	LGBT Family		

1.14. Complete the sentences with the words.

eroded / cohabitation / cornerstone / dependent / outlook / fragmented / abusive / transitory / hardship / childcare / units / bond / burden / impact / comprise

1. Television has such an on our kids.
2. They've also both got families whose lives are fraught and messy and chaotic, and their relationship forces the two family to collide.
3. Our personal freedom is being gradually away.
4. He felt a peculiar with these men and women, though most of them he barely knew.
5. In most countries, the family unit is still the of society.
6. Florida is one of eight states where is illegal under certain circumstances.
7. Most children remain on their parents while at university.
8. Men and women with the greatest burden of responsibilities had increased risk of psychological distress.
9. In this increasingly society, a sense of community is a thing of the past.
10. Single women 43% of the US female voting-age population.
11. A growing proportion of the population are in a stage between paid employment and old age.
12. Her husband's violent and behavior drove her to despair.
13. My elderly mother worries that she's a to me.
14. Their sons migrated for reasons of economic and personal insecurity following political harassment.
15. His on life is largely a result of his strict education.

1.15. LISTENING. Complete the sentences. Write two words for each answer.

1. Recent changes in society are eroding the traditional
.....
2. About 50% of American children under 13 live in a
.....
3. Cohabiting couples are to separate than married couples.

4. DINKS focus on rather than having children.

5. One children in the UK now lives in single-parent families.

6. responsible for the rise in single parenting.

7. The largest group of lone parents are

8. Single-parent families are more likely to live in
.....

9. One of the disadvantages of is that it is likely to foster a fragmented population.

10. Another disadvantage is a greater impact on the environment – the energy used by one person could be a group.

1.16. LISTENING “Family and Marriage”.

A. Answer the questions.

1. Have you ever heard the saying: “Blood is thicker than water”? What do you think it means? Find the Russian equivalent for the saying.

It is said to emphasize that family connections are always more important than other types of relationship. Can you agree with this?

2. Can friends be considered your family or do you only think of your parents and siblings as family members?

3. How strong are familial relationships? Do they come with obligations that you don’t have for other people?

4. What do you think makes a family a family?

B. Match the halves of the collocations and explain them.

Mutual	in hand
go hand	twice removed
a matter	somebody
second cousin	of choice
Acceptable	support
Mold	bonds
the most prominent	spouses
Family	the impact
Escape	example of

C. Listen to this part of the show “Crash Course Sociology” about family and marriage. What is its overall purpose: to entertain, to persuade, to argue, to inform, or to instruct?

Note: Full House – an American television sitcom created by Jeff Franklin for ABC. The show chronicles the events of widowed father Danny who enlists his brother-in-law Jesse and best friend Joey to help raise his three daughters.

D. Match the terms with the definitions. Listen again and check.

1. family	a. legally recognized relationship, usually involving economic, social, emotional, and sexual bonds
2. kinship	b. one parent raising children
3. fictive kin	c. marriage between people of different social categories
4. family of orientation	d. everyone in your family who isn't a parent or sibling. Grandparents, uncles, cousins, great-aunts, third cousins twice removed...
5. family of procreation	e. the unit made up of two parents and biological or adopted children
6. nuclear family	f. the family that you create on your own as an adult
7. single parent family	g. a social bond based on common ancestry, marriage, or adoption.
8. extended family	h. the family that you grow up in
9. marriage	i. a group of people who are related by genetics, marriage, or choice, and who share material, emotional, and economic resources
10. endogamy	j. living apart from both sets of parents
11. exogamy	k. friends incorporated into the larger family: interacting daily, living together, or having their kids grow up together
12. neolocality	l. marriage between people of the same social category

E. Answer the questions.

1. Is the family a formal organization or a social institution?

2. What are the members of a family held together by?
3. How can family be a matter of choice?
4. Marriage isn't always based on love and romance. What else can it be based on?
5. How has industrialization influenced the family patterns?

F. Discuss with the partner.

1. Can you agree that it's impossible to escape the impact that families play in molding us, both on an individual and on a societal level?
2. Do you think that fictive kin can develop a family bond as strong as any based on ancestry or law.
3. There is an old saying: "Like must marry like or there'll be no happiness." But is that really so?
4. Family life has greatly changed over the past few decades in most countries. Think about the most noticeable changes and discuss these with your groupmates.

PART 2. READING

2.1. Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

What's your idea of the traditional American family? Where does it come from? Movies? Television commercials?

What are American families in real life today?

Do you think that the very definition of "family" is changing nowadays? Why?

2.2. Read the summary of the report made by Population Reference Bureau (PRB) and answer the questions below.

UNDERSTANDING THE DYNAMICS OF FAMILY CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES

Summary

by Alicia Vanorman and Paola Scommegna
August 9, 2016

Beginning in the 1960s—and accelerating over the last two decades—changes in marriage, divorce, cohabitation, and nonmarital childbearing have transformed family life in the United States. The family continues to serve a primary role in raising children and caring for elderly relatives.

But new family patterns and increased instability are creating complex family and economic ties that often span multiple households, according to a new Population Reference Bureau (PRB) report, “Understanding the Dynamics of Family Change in the United States.”

Unstable living arrangements and complex family relationships create challenges for families and policymakers alike as more children are at risk of growing up poor and more adults reach old age without a spouse or ties to an adult child to provide care, reports Alicia VanOrman, PRB research associate and lead author.

Compared to the 1950s, men and women today have more socially acceptable choices about how, when, and with whom to form intimate relationships and in what context to have children. No longer do marriage, co-residence, and parenting always go together, nor is marriage necessarily viewed as a life-long commitment.

The prevalence of marriage has continued to decline in the United States. In 2014, about half of all U.S. adults were currently married, compared with nearly three-quarters in 1960. Multiple factors are driving this decline, including young adults delaying marriage to older ages, more couples cohabiting before or instead of marrying, more couples divorcing, and fewer adults remarrying following a divorce or the death of a spouse.

Cohabitation rather than marriage is now the setting of a majority of first live-in romantic relationships. Yet, cohabiting unions tend to be short and unstable. Only about two in five cohabiting couples now marry within three years, down from three in five in the early 1990s. Previously married people are not remarrying as quickly or as often as in the past; rather they are cohabiting. In nearly half (47 percent) of cohabiting couples in 2014, at least one member had been previously married.

The share of children born to unmarried parents has doubled since the 1980s, reaching 43 percent in 2009–2013 from 21 percent in 1980–1984. Births to cohabiting couples (whose relationships tend to be less stable than those of married couples) now represent 25 percent of all U.S. births and account for nearly all of the recent increase in nonmarital births.

While divorce has declined slightly among people in their 20s and 30s, it has increased dramatically among those ages 50 and older. In 2010, close to half of Americans ages 50 and older who had ever married had also divorced or separated. Family demographers point to a variety of reasons such as higher expectations for marital relationships, the in-

stability of remarriages, and higher women's earnings that make divorce more economically feasible.

However, the number of same-sex married couples has more than doubled from an estimated 230,000 in 2013 to 486,000 by late 2015; the U.S. Supreme Court legalized same-sex marriage in all states in June 2015.

A growing share of children experience unstable living arrangements—moving from families with two biological parents to families with a single parent, with a cohabiting parent, or with a stepparent—as more parents split up and form relationships with new partners.

In 2009, two in five children did not live with both biological parents in a nuclear or traditional family household. Instability has made family ties more complex, making it harder for parents to invest time and money in their children—especially those who live in different households. And surveys show that as adults, children feel less obligation to care for elderly stepparents or fathers with whom they did not reside during childhood.

Contemporary couples tell interviewers that they view financial security as a prerequisite for marriage. But the decline in family-supporting jobs, particularly for those without a college education, along with the rise in home prices and mounting student debt, all pose barriers to marriage.

However, marriage is associated with many benefits for children and adults, including higher income, better health, and longer life expectancy. Indeed, research shows that children raised outside of stable, two-biological-parent families are more likely to be poor and to receive lower-quality parenting—which can hinder their healthy development and future life chances.

The retreat from marriage and increased instability have been more heavily concentrated among disadvantaged groups – including racial/ethnic minorities and those with lower levels of education. About half of children with noncollege-educated parents are in complex families (a single-parent family, a cohabiting or married stepparent family, or a family with half-siblings or stepsiblings) compared with one in five children with a college-educated parent.

Unless policymakers, researchers, and others address the causes and consequences of family change, progress in reducing social and economic inequalities among children may be undermined and existing disparities across racial/ethnic groups may widen, the authors argue.

(<https://www.prb.org/resources/understanding-the-dynamics-of-family-change-in-the-united-states/>)

Questions

1. What is the primary role of family?
2. Is marriage viewed as a life-long commitment?
3. What factors are driving the decline of the prevalence of marriage?
4. What are the main features of cohabitation in the USA?
5. What poses barriers to marriage?
6. What has made family ties more complex?
7. What do contemporary couples view as a prerequisite for marriage?
8. What benefits is marriage still associated with?
9. Are there any specific family ties problems concerning disadvantaged groups?

2.3. People who make predictions about the future of families have different views. For example, some of them say that

1. Families will be even more diverse than they are now.
2. There will be more single-parent households.
3. It'll be common to have more than two parents.
4. More kids will have working moms – as well as stay-at-home dads.
5. People won't have as many children.
6. Families will probably include robots.

Do you agree or disagree with them? Try to make your own predictions about the future of families.

2.4. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases from the text. Use a dictionary. Give their Russian equivalents.

Marriage, divorce, cohabitation, co-residence, household, a spouse, living arrangements, a life-long commitment, intimate relationships, romantic relationships, marital relationships, family demographers, remarriage, same-sex marriage, to split up, to separate, to reside, life expectancy, parenting, half-siblings, stepsiblings.

2.5. Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase.

1. The Committee expressed its concern in respect of restrictions on women in relation to _____ after divorce.
2. She lives with her _____, mother-in-law, and two teenage kids.
3. I was in a few relationships in the decade after my _____, but none of them evolved into _____ or marriage.

4. The people who are actually interested in doing that are, of course, Republicans who would like to ban _____ and abortion.
5. _____ is the activity of bringing up and looking after your child.
6. A _____ is more easily explained: a group of people who live together, regardless of whether there are any kinship ties.
7. You and your brother are _____ from different moms.
8. Here, the wife is entitled to petition the judiciary to end _____.

2.6. Make a list of types of families, couples, parents mentioned in the text. Explain the difference between them. Add more items to the list.

2.7. Find words and phrases in the text that are synonymous to the following units.

1. out-of-wedlock childbearing – _____
2. cereal-packet family – _____
3. informal, marriage-like relationship – _____
4. aging parents – _____
5. birth parents – _____

PART 3. CULTURE CORNER

3.1. Before reading, answer the question: Do you think people treat children in a different way in different countries?

3.2. Read the text.

AMERICAN PARENTING STYLES SWEEP EUROPE

By Olga Mecking
Abridged
February 27, 2020

European parents have historically been relaxed when it comes to raising their children, but today more and more are adopting the kind of intensive parenting style common in the US.

Once, in a restaurant in The Hague, a woman complimented me on my son, who was then three months old. “What a lovely boy,” she said. “He seems so alert. He must be very intelligent.” I was flattered, of course. It’s nice to hear that your child might just be the next Einstein.

But later it occurred to me that the woman's comment was indicative of the way parenting is changing in Europe.

It's generally acknowledged that raising a child has geographic variations. In 2009, for example, a study by an international group of academics looked at the way parents in different countries talked about the traits they wanted their children to have. The differences were fascinating. Dutch parents, for example, focused on the Three Rs: rust, reinheid and regelmaat (rest, cleanliness and routine). Italian parents preferred their children to be even-tempered, well-balanced and "simpatico". American parents, meanwhile, were more likely to want their child to be "intelligent" or "cognitively advanced".

The US preference represents the shift that has taken place in the way American parents raise their children; the transition from the so-called latchkey kids of the 1980s to the helicoptered and hot-housed children of today. Parenting in European nations has traditionally been more relaxed, yet things are changing here too; more parents are adopting the kind of intensive parenting style common in the US.

Part of it may be down to fears of growing inequality, but the proliferation of expert advice may also be a factor. So where the US leads, will Europe follow? Is intensive parenting here to stay?

Nurture, to get ahead.

"[Intensive parenting] is a type of parenting that requires a significant amount of time and money," says Patrick Ishizuka, a sociology professor at Washington University. It includes scheduling children for multiple extracurricular activities, as well as advocating for their needs and talents in communications with schools and other institutions. And it's not limited to a small subset of parents. "I would describe it as the dominant cultural model of parenting in the US right now," says Ishizuka.

But it's not just the US. Parents in developed nations across the globe are spending more time on their children, according to a 2016 study by US and Italian academics.

This trend of change is also visible in other parts of Europe. In the past, parents' role would be to ensure that their children are physically well, that they are developing well in mental ways, and the learning part, the educational part would be the main task for schools. But parents now are more involved with their children's learning and "try to interact with teachers more".

Yet intensive parenting is taking root in societies that are known for generous welfare systems aimed at reducing inequality, too.

More advice, more examples.

Middle-class parents engaged in a more intensive parenting style, while their lower-income counterparts had a more hands-off approach. But Linda Quirke, a Canadian sociology professor at Wilfrid Laurier University who studies parenting advice, says that distinction may be blurring, with intensive parenting being adopted “in different groups where it wasn’t even happening before”.

Other experts point to the sheer volume of parenting books, blog posts and articles now available to those raising families. “When you look at longstanding advice books, like *What to Expect When You’re Expecting*, they become longer and longer over time, which suggests that yes, parenting advice is proliferating,” says Linda Quirke. She believes that even if parents are sceptical of expert advice, they are still influenced by it. “They look at the advice and say, ‘oh, that’s what people are doing’. So it’s important to see the advice given as part of the context within which parents are raising their kids.”

One indicator of change in European parenting methods is linguistic. In my native Polish, the word ‘rodzicielstwo’ (from ‘rodzic’, parent) is increasingly used instead of the more traditional ‘wychowanie dzieci’, which is the equivalent of ‘raising children’. German parents used to call what they were doing ‘Kindererziehung’ (raising children), but now that’s being replaced by some with the word ‘Elternhandeln’, which means ‘parental action’.

“If you implement a broader notion of parenting... trying to turn them into well-rounded, complete and successful personalities, then ‘Erziehung’ is not enough,” says De Moll.

Here to stay?

The intensification of parenting has consequences for nations, parents and children. One of the problems is that it increases economic inequality. In the 1960s, for example, when there was less emphasis on developing children’s talents and interests, parents across social classes spent similar amounts of time and money on their kids, says Ishizuka. It can also take a toll on parents, especially on mothers who still bear the brunt of childcare-related work. A much-mentioned 2012 study by three US academics showed that the more intensive the parenting style, the more depressed and anxious the mother.

Yet many parents believe that it's their duty. Last year, Ishizuka examined attitudes about parental norms across social classes in the US. His study found that parents expressed "remarkably similar support for intensive mothering and fathering across a range of situations". When given a child-rearing scenario, study participants viewed mothers and fathers as ideal if they took the intensive parenting option and marked them down when they didn't, he says.

Yet De Moll believes Europeans should probably be more relaxed about their parenting styles. "There is no need to be afraid that one's child could be left behind unless your family is already put at risk by harsh socioeconomic circumstances," he says. And perhaps the parenting pendulum will swing back in the future, if the way stressed-out American parents are consuming books on Dutch, German and French parenting styles is anything to go by.

(<https://www.bbc.com/worklife/article/20200225-the-parenting-style-sweeping-europe>)

3.3. Explain the words / phrases underlined.

3.4. Can you say that US way of children upbringing is so special? What is special about it?

3.5. Study information about children upbringing in different countries, make a list of key words concerning each country. Compare the list with your groupmates. Can you see any global difference?

3.6. What rules of child upbringing seem strange/absolutely wrong to you? Comment on your choice.

3.7. Make rules for your own family, pretend to be a citizen of some country. Count on your knowledge of cultural traditions of a country (Russia, the USA, China, Japan, South / North Korea, etc.)

3.8 Agree or disagree.

1. Being a parent is one of the most challenging roles in the world.
2. The stronger the parent-child relationship, the better the upbringing.
3. Children who have a healthy relationship with their parents are more likely to develop positive relationships with other people around them. They can establish secure bonds and friendships with peers.

4. Children who have a secure and positive relationship with their parents learn essential skills and values that set them on the path for future success.

5. Creating rituals and traditions increases a child's feeling of security.

6. As a parent, there's a lot to learn—and children don't come with a manual!

7. Familial estrangement seems to be widespread in America.

8. We have to let each other parent the way that's best for our kids. We're all different, but for the most part, we have the same goals.

9. Although separation and divorce change a family's structure, it does not change your responsibilities and feelings for your children.

3.9. Continue.

1. When I was a child, ...

2. In all countries the basic principle of child upbringing is love, but...

3. Your actions as a parent are...

4. The role of parents in a child's life is...

5. Parenting is easy, if...

6. Good parenting is hard work, especially if...

7. A good parent doesn't have to...

8. Successful parenting is about...

9. It's important to focus on balancing...

10. For a parent it is more effective to be authoritative than authoritarian because...

11. If you want your child to respect and trust you, you...

3.10. Speculate on the following statement: *Being a parent is the job of your life, the job of your heart, and the job that transforms you forever.*

3.11. Continue the story as

Father

Mother

The first son

The second son

Daughter

Unhappily married for many years, Peter (not his real name) waited until his children were grown up before he divorced their mother. He hoped this would make the experience less upsetting for them. Yet in the six years since, he has not seen either of his two sons. He speaks to the younger one, who is in his 20s, once or twice a year; the eldest, in his

30s, has cut off all contact. His middle child, a daughter, has at times tried to act as go-between, an experience she has found distressing. “For me it has been completely devastating,” he says. “I get on with my life, but I get teary when I think about them.” Losing contact with children is like bereavement, he says, but with the painful tug of hope that they might one day be reconciled.

(<https://www.economist.com/united-states/2021/05/20/how-many-american-children-have-cut-contact-with-their-parents>)

3.12. Read the text. Make up a plan of the text, then summarize it.

AMERICAN PARENTS ARE WAY TOO FOCUSED ON THEIR KIDS’ SELF-ESTEEM

By Melinda Wenner Moyer
JULY 21, 2021

Our over-the-top efforts to ensure that kids feel valued and adored can actually make them feel inept.

For two kids who share so much of their DNA, my children couldn’t be more different in their displays of self-confidence. My 7-year-old recently got toothpaste on her dress while brushing her teeth, and in response, she burst into tears, dropped to the floor, and rolled around screaming, “I’m the worst person ever!” My 10-year-old, however, acts as though his knowledge already surpasses that of Albert Einstein. Whenever we point out that he’s wrong about something, he disagrees, as if the number of moons orbiting Jupiter is a matter of opinion. Sometimes I wonder if my daughter’s self-esteem is too low and my son’s is too high. How important is having the right amount of self-esteem? Does the right amount even exist?

As an American parent, I’ve always assumed that having a healthy amount of self-esteem is crucial for my kids’ well-being. Once that’s secure, the thinking goes, everything else will just fall into place. This idea is such a given that when I was researching my book, *How to Raise Kids Who Aren’t Assholes*, one of my good friends – also a parenting journalist – advised me to make my first chapter about self-esteem.

But as I dug into the research, I learned that many American parents have been woefully overvaluing and misunderstanding the concept. Having healthy self-esteem does not ensure that kids will fare well or stay out of trouble. And although self-esteem is a tricky concept to study, research suggests that the steps parents take to foster self-esteem in their

kids often have the paradoxical effect of undermining it. Our over-the-top efforts to ensure that kids feel valued and adored can actually make them feel inept – whereas intentionally exposing our kids to disappointment and failure, which so many parents are loath to do, can give children a satisfying sense of self-efficacy.

For decades, Americans have been a little obsessed with the concept of self-esteem, a measure of how much confidence and value people feel they have. In 1986, the governor of California, George Deukmejian, signed legislation that created the Task Force to Promote Self-Esteem and Personal and Social Responsibility, which concluded that boosting Californians' collective levels of self-esteem would lower rates of crime, teen pregnancy, drug abuse, welfare dependency, and school underachievement. The task force's final report referred to self-esteem as a "social vaccine" that is "central to most of the personal and social problems that plague human life in today's world."

That's a bold statement, based on a bold assumption that the U.S. is suffering from an ongoing epidemic of low self-esteem, and that this deficiency is dangerous. You've probably heard that teens with low self-esteem are more likely than other kids to be depressed, to be anxious, to drink, to do drugs, and to commit crimes. This is all true. But what might come as a surprise is that the inverse of this statement is not also true. High self-esteem is not a panacea against all things bad, and kids with high self-esteem often make bad choices too.

"It's unclear, actually, just how important self-esteem may be in terms of predicting healthy outcomes," says Grace Cho, a developmental psychologist at St. Olaf College, in Minnesota, and the co-author of *Self-Esteem in Time and Place: How American Families Imagine, Enact, and Personalize a Cultural Ideal*. "The literature is actually really kind of messy and mixed." In an exhaustive review of the research literature, the Florida State University social psychologist Roy F. Baumeister and his colleagues concluded that "raising self-esteem will not by itself make young people perform better in school, obey the law, stay out of trouble, get along better with their fellows, or respect the rights of others."

Healthy self-esteem cannot be universally essential for another reason too: It is largely an American construct. Many other countries, including Japan and China, do not give self-esteem much, if any, consideration (some languages don't even have a word for it). "Even in very modern so-

cieties, cultures that we think are very similar to ours don't necessarily view self-esteem with the same set of ideals that we do," Cho told me.

America's obsession with self-esteem makes evaluating and encouraging it difficult and messy. U.S. parents often have a hard time estimating how much self-esteem their children have. "It's a really complex construct in our day-to-day lives," Chris Barry, a developmental psychologist at Washington State University, told me. For instance, some American kids (and adults) with low self-esteem outwardly project confidence in an attempt to appear self-confident. On top of that, parents tend to overestimate their children's self-esteem – perhaps both because kids are adept at hiding their issues, and because parents assume that healthy self-esteem is crucial and desperately want to believe their kids are doing fine.

Parents also try to boost their kids' sense of self-worth in the wrong way, through effusive praise. One survey found that 87 percent of U.S. parents believe that children need praise to feel good about themselves. But research conducted by Eddie Brummelman, a psychologist at the University of Amsterdam, suggests that praise can sometimes have the opposite effect. When parents give kids with low self-esteem what he calls "inflated" praise—such as saying "Oh, that is incredibly gorgeous!" to a kid who just made a stick-figure drawing—their self-esteem drops even more. Brummelman theorizes that when kids with low self-esteem hear inflated praise, they interpret it as pressure to continue performing exceptionally. They then launch into self-protection mode and end up doubting their ability more. (On the flip side, other research suggests that when we make our kids feel like the center of the universe all the time, we also increase the chance that they will grow up to become narcissists.)

Praising kids specifically for their ability or smarts – which parents do when they say things like "You're so smart!" or "You're such a great artist!" – can also pose problems. Research by the Stanford University psychologist Carol Dweck has shown that this kind of praise, compared with praising kids for their effort, increases the chance that kids will buckle in the face of setbacks and have deflated feelings of self-worth. They begin to question the ability they were told they had. Over time, they come to think of ability as a fixed trait – not something that can be cultivated with practice.

American parents today are also quick to protect their kids from disappointment and failure. We give participation trophies when kids don't win first place; we fly into the school to deliver kids' forgotten home-

work. But these well-meaning interventions backfire because a child with healthy self-esteem is a child who has learned, through experience, that he can overcome obstacles and disappointment. He's had the opportunity to fail and has discovered that failing doesn't preclude him from being loved.

When I asked Dario Cvencek, a cognitive psychologist at the University of Washington Institute for Learning and Brain Sciences who studies self-esteem, to describe to me what children with healthy self-esteem act like, he said that they're often kids who are willing to accept a new challenge or work longer on challenging tasks. Perhaps that's because they have had to do so before, and they have learned that perseverance through disappointment pays off. Martin Seligman, the director of the University of Pennsylvania's Positive Psychology Center, has argued that "by cushioning feeling bad, it has made it harder for our children to feel good."

What should parents do to foster healthy self-esteem in their kids? We should stop obsessing over the concept, because it is probably not the be-all and end-all that we think it is. According to Cho, research has shown, for instance, that many East Asian children score low on traditional self-esteem measures, but that they rarely suffer from psychological problems or do poorly in school as a result. This suggests that "self-esteem is just one thing in a myriad of practices that parents can engage in that could help children thrive," Cho said. We're not going to ruin our kids by not focusing on it – and we might even help them, given that our approaches for boosting self-esteem are often counterproductive.

We should also be careful about showering our children with indiscriminate praise. Instead, we should be more honest in our appraisals—not by shaming kids or putting them down, but by giving them feedback that is commensurate with their effort. Tell your kid that you like their off-key singing, but don't tell them it's the most beautiful thing you've ever heard. When we praise our kids, we should encourage their efforts, rather than celebrate them for their achievements, abilities, or smarts. And we should let them experience hardships. When kids face adversity and get through it, they learn that they are loved unconditionally and that failure is not a sign of ineptitude, but an opportunity to learn, grow, and come to believe in themselves.

(<https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/archive/2021/07/american-parents-are-way-too-focused-their-kids-self-esteem/619483/>)

3.13. Create your own text / speech with the title: “Russian / Chinese / Japanese / Korean... parents are way too focused on their kids’ ...”

3.14. Read the article.

JAPAN’S RENT-A-FAMILY INDUSTRY

People who are short on relatives can hire a husband, a mother, a grandson. The resulting relationships can be more real than you’d expect.

By Elif Batuman

April 23, 2018

Abridged

Two years ago, Kazushige Nishida, a Tokyo salaryman in his sixties, started renting a part-time wife and daughter. His real wife had recently died. Six months before that, their daughter, who was twenty-two, had left home after an argument and never returned.

“I thought I was a strong person,” Nishida told me. “But when you end up alone you feel very lonely.” Of course, he said, he still went to work every day, in the sales division of a manufacturing company, and he had friends with whom he could go out for drinks or play golf. But at night he was completely alone. Then he remembered a television program he had seen, about a company called Family Romance, one of a number of agencies in Japan that rent out replacement relatives. One client, an elderly woman, had spoken enthusiastically about going shopping with her rental grandchild. “The grandchild was just a rental, but the woman was still really happy,” Nishida recalled.

Nishida contacted Family Romance and placed an order for a wife and a daughter to join him for dinner. On the order form, he noted his daughter’s age, and his wife’s physique: five feet tall and a little plump. The cost was forty thousand yen, about three hundred and seventy dollars. The first meeting took place at a café. The rental daughter was more fashionable than Nishida’s real daughter—he used the English word “sharp”—but the wife immediately impressed him as “an ordinary, generic middle-aged woman.” He added, “Unlike, for example, Ms. Matsumoto”—he nodded toward my interpreter, Chie Matsumoto—“who might look like a career woman.” Chie, a journalist, teacher, and activist, who has spiky salt-and-pepper hair and wears plastic-framed glasses, laughed as she translated this qualification.

The wife asked Nishida for details about how she and the daughter should act. Nishida demonstrated the characteristic toss of the head with which his late wife had rearranged her hair, and his daughter's playful way of poking him in the ribs. Then the women started acting. The rental wife called him Kazu, just as his real wife had, and tossed her head to shake back her hair. The rental daughter playfully poked him in the ribs. An observer would have taken them for a real family.

Nishida booked a second meeting. This time, the wife and daughter came to his house. The wife cooked okonomiyaki, a kind of pancake that Nishida's late wife had made, while Nishida chatted with the daughter. Then they ate dinner together and watched television.

More family dinners followed, usually at Nishida's house, though one time they went out for monjayaki, another variety of pancake beloved by the late Mrs. Nishida. It hadn't been a fancy meal, and Nishida wondered whether he should have taken the women, who were, after all, his guests, to a nicer place. Then again, in real life, the Nishidas hadn't gone to any of those nicer places.

Before another meeting, it occurred to Nishida to send Family Romance a copy of his house key. When he came home from work that night, the lights were on, the house was warm, and a wife and daughter were there to say, "Welcome home."

"That was very nice," Nishida recalled, smiling slightly. He said he didn't miss the women when they left—not with any sense of urgency or longing. But he did think, "It would be nice to spend some time like that with them again."

Nishida said that, although he still calls them by the names of his wife and daughter, and the meetings still take the form of family dinners, the women have, to some extent, stopped acting and "turned into their own selves." The rental wife sometimes "breaks out of the shell of the rental family" enough to complain about her real husband, and Nishida gives her advice. With this loosening of the roles, he realized that he, too, had been acting, playing the part of "a good husband and father," trying not to seem too miserable, telling his daughter how to hold her rice bowl. Now he felt lighter, able for the first time to talk about his real daughter, about how shocked he had been when she announced her decision to move in with a boyfriend he had never met, and how they had argued and broken off contact.

On the subject of the real daughter, the rental daughter had a lot to say: as someone in her early twenties, she could tell that Nishida hadn't spoken correctly, or expressed himself in the right way. He'd made it hard for his daughter to apologize and it was up to him to create an opening. "Your daughter is waiting for you to call her," she told him. To me, this sentence had the eerie ring of something uttered at a séance. Nishida himself seemed uncertain about how and for whom the rental daughter had spoken. "She was acting as a rental daughter, but at the same time she was telling me how she felt as a real daughter," he said. "And yet, if it was a real father-daughter relationship, maybe she wouldn't have spoken this honestly."

Eventually, Nishida called his daughter—something he says he wouldn't have done if the rental substitute hadn't helped him see her point of view. It took a few tries to get through, but they were eventually able to talk. One day, he came home from work to find fresh flowers for his wife on the family altar, and he understood that his daughter had been at the house while he was gone.

"I've been telling her to come home," he said carefully, folding and refolding a hand towel that the waitress had brought him. "I'm hoping to meet her again soon."

Yūichi Ishii, the founder of Family Romance, told me that he and his "cast" actively strategize in order to engineer outcomes like Nishida's, in which the rental family makes itself redundant in the client's life. His goal, he said, is "to bring about a society where no one needs our service." His business card has a cartoon of his face on it, and a slogan that translates as "More pleasure than the pleasure reality can provide."

One of the hazards of the job is client dependency. Ishii says that between thirty and forty per cent of the women in ongoing relationships with rental husbands eventually propose marriage. Male clients have less opportunity to become dependent, because rental wives, for safety reasons, rarely visit men at home; Nishida's wife and daughter made an exception because there were two of them. In general, rental partners and spouses aren't supposed to be alone with clients one on one, and physical contact beyond hand-holding is not allowed.

After the Second World War, a new constitution, drawn up during the Allied occupation, sought to supplant the *ie* with a Western-style, "democratic" nuclear family. Forced marriages were outlawed, spouses became legal equals, and property was distributed evenly among a cou-

ple's children, regardless of gender and birth order. With postwar economic growth and the rise of corporate culture, ie households became less common, while apartment-dwelling nuclear households—consisting of a salaryman, a housewife, and their children—proliferated. During the economic boom of the eighties, women increasingly worked outside the home. The birth rate went down, while the divorce rate and the number of single-person households went up. So did life expectancy, and the proportion of older people.

That's when the first wave of rental families appeared. In 1989, Satsuki Ōiwa, the president of a Tokyo company that specialized in corporate employee training, began to rent out children and grandchildren to neglected elders—an idea she got from hearing corporate workers fret about being too busy to visit their parents. Ōiwa's service was widely covered in the press; within a few years, she had dispatched relatives to more than a hundred clients. One couple hired a son to listen to the father's hard-luck stories. Their real son lived with them, but refused to listen to the stories. The couple's real grandson, moreover, was now past infancy, and the grandparents missed touching a baby's skin. The price of a three-hour visit from a rental son and daughter-in-law, in possession of both an infant child and a high tolerance for unhappy stories, was eleven hundred dollars. Other clients included a young couple who rented substitute grandparents for their child, and a bachelor who rented a wife and daughter in order to experience having the kind of nuclear family he'd seen on TV.

Still, although it goes without saying that many aspects of the Japanese rental-relative business must be specific to Japan, it is also the case that people throughout human history have been paying strangers to fill roles that their kinsfolk performed for free. Hired mourners existed in ancient Greece, Rome, and China, in the Judeo-Christian tradition, and in the early Islamic world; they were denounced by Solon, by St. Paul, and by St. John Chrysostom. They still exist in China, India, and, lately, England, where an Essex-based service, Rent A Mourner, has been operating since 2013. And what are babysitters, nurses, and cooks if not rental relatives, filling some of the roles traditionally performed by mothers, daughters, and wives?

(<https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2018/04/30/japans-rent-a-family-industry>)

3.15. Explain the words / phrases underlined.

3.16. Answer the questions / Comment on.

1. Do you agree that the concept of family is fundamental to every society?
2. Does this kind of business idea seem unusual for you? Why, why not?
3. Can this business idea be put into practice in any other country? Why / why not? What does it depend on?
4. Do you think such a strange and unusual job (e.g. a rented mother) is easy and pleasant? Can its rewards outweigh its challenges? Why?
5. What relatives do you think are of more demand? Why?
6. The author compares rented relatives with rented babysitters, nurses, cooks. Do you think this comparison is equal?
7. What are the reasons which made such services so popular?
8. Can you agree that today we observe a lack of human connection due to social change and it is one of the reasons why rental family services have become such a recent hit?
9. Is some knowledge how to socialize important nowadays? How can it help modern people?
10. Yuichi says: "The Japanese are not expressive people. There is a communication deficit. In conversation, we do not express ourselves, our opinions, our emotions. Others come first, before our own desires. The family size is diminishing too. Families used to be larger. Now, you eat alone". Do you think this description refers to the Japanese only? Using a similar description scheme, speak about people from different countries.
11. Comment on: In fact, the idea that families are defined by "a love that money can't buy" is relatively recent. In preindustrial times, the basic economic unit was the family, and each new child meant another pair of hands. After industrialization, people started working outside the home for a fixed wage, and each new child meant another mouth to feed. The family became an unconditionally loving sanctuary in a market-governed world.
12. Can money buy you love? Speculate taking into account the situation described in the text.

3.17. Render the paragraph, pay special attention to translation of words *одиночество и уединение*. Answer the questions from the paragraph.

Есть ли разница между одиночеством и уединением? Как эти две категории понимали философы разных времен? Всегда ли одиночество вынужденно, а уединение – добровольно?

Уединение часто рассматривается как пример добровольного отстранения от общества. Свобода принятия решения об уединении делает его часто желанным и притягательным. Стремление к уединению может быть вызвано усталостью от общения с людьми, от избытка информации. Одиночество, наоборот, чаще тяжело переживается, как состояние тоски по общению, по пониманию. Может ли одиночество быть полезно, а уединение – вредно?

3.18. LISTENING “China’s Baby Boom”.

A. Do a little research, find out what countries have or used to have a one-child policy. What were the reasons for that?

B. Watch the video and find equivalents to the following notions.

Word combination from the video	Explanation	Translation
1. ...	the <u>application</u> of any of various methods or <u>procedures</u> to a woman or man to increase the woman's <u>chances</u> of <u>conceiving</u> a <u>baby</u>	
2.	something that has not been <u>experienced</u> before and so is <u>interesting</u>	
3.	a shallow <u>circular</u> flat-bottomed dish with a <u>fitting</u> cover, used in <u>laboratories</u> , for producing cultures of <u>microorganisms</u>	
4.	an <u>animal</u> that is <u>developing</u> either in its mother's <u>womb</u> or in an <u>egg</u> , or a <u>plant</u> that is <u>developing</u> in a <u>seed</u>	
5.	parents of one’s husband/wife	

C. Answer the questions.

1. Why is Fan-fun-nian’s baby-boy called a “miracle baby”?
2. What is Yemin, another older mother desperate to? Does she have any chances?
3. Why are older mothers with fertility problems suddenly at an advantage now in China?
4. What do you think about the use of frozen embryos? Do you think it’s a great opportunity for human beings to extend their fertility age? Is

it acceptable to interfere into the laws of nature, when it comes to procreation?

3.19. LISTENING “What should We Call Old People?”

A. Discuss with the partner.

1. When you hear the words *family*, *family relationships*, what associations come to your mind? Do you think about older people, your grandparents for example?

2. Why do people first think about children and children upbringing in the family context?

3. Do you know when the International Day of Older Persons is celebrated?

4. As you know, the world’s population is getting older. Across the globe, people are living longer thanks to advances in healthcare, nutrition and technology. This population shift brings with it incredible possibilities – but also a new set of challenges. How do we care for our elderly?

5. Comment on the following Key facts according to the WHO:

1) Between 2015 and 2050, the proportion of the world's population over 60 years will nearly double from 12% to 22%.

2) By 2020, the number of people aged 60 years and older will outnumber children younger than 5 years.

3) In 2050, 80% of older people will be living in low- and middle-income countries.

4) The pace of population aging is much faster than in the past.

5) All countries face major challenges to ensure that their health and social systems are ready to make the most of this demographic shift.

6. Pay attention to proper names mentioned in the audio: Ina Jaffe, Scott Simon, Elvis Presley, “The Ed Sullivan Show”, Laura Carstensen, AARP (AARP is the nation's largest nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to empowering Americans 50 and older to choose how they live as they age), Ken Dychtwald, Twitter

B. Listen to the audio, write down different nominations for old people. Explain the difference.

C. Answer the questions.

1. When you hear *OLD* – does it sound rude to you?

2. What associations come to your mind hearing the expression *super adult*?

D. Study the information given below and speak about other cultures (based on any language you study).

A culture's attitude towards the elderly is often reflected in its language. Honorific suffixes like “-ji” in Hindi enable speakers to add an extra level of respect to important people – like Mahatma Gandhi, who is often referred to as Gandhiji. The word “mzee” in Kiswahili – spoken in many parts of Africa – is a term used by younger speakers to communicate a high level of respect for elders. And as this report reveals, the Hawaiian word “kūpuna” means “elders,” with the added connotation of knowledge, experience and expertise.

In Japan, the suffix “-san” is often used for elders and reveals the nation's deep veneration for the old. The country holds an annual Respect of the Aged Day, with the media running special features that profile the oldest Japanese citizens. The Japanese also see a person's 60th birthday as a huge event. “Kanreki,” as the celebration is called, marks a rite of passage into old age.

E. In some societies, children care for their parents at home; in others, children put their parents in homes where others care for them. Some cultures see their elderly as a burden and resource drain and opt for more violent approaches to senior care. Present some information about elderly care (system) in different countries.

F. Comment on the phrases about aging.

1. Aging can be fun if you lay back and enjoy it. (Clint Eastwood)
2. What helps with aging is serious cognition – thinking and understanding. You have to truly grasp that everybody ages. Everybody dies. There is no turning back the clock. So the question in life becomes: What are you going to do while you're here? (Goldie Hawn)
3. Aging is an inevitable process. I surely wouldn't want to grow younger. The older you become, the more you know; your bank account of knowledge is much richer. (William Holden)
4. Beautiful young people are accidents of nature, but beautiful old people are works of art. (Eleanor Roosevelt)
5. Age is an issue of mind over matter. If you don't mind, it doesn't matter. (Mark Twain)

PART 4. CRITICAL THINKING

4.1. Let's talk about conspiracy theories.

1. Listen to the text “Conspiracy theories” and write down the words according to the definitions:

1	to make something that isn't true appear to be real
2	a belief that some organization or group of people is responsible for a situation or event through secret planning
3	easily persuaded to believe something
4	unusual and not done or shared by many other people
5	an attempt to prevent the public from discovering information about something important
6	likely to be influenced by conspiracy theories
7	strange things that can't be explained by science, for example, ghosts
8	a strong and unreasonable feeling that other people don't like you or want to harm you
9	not supported by evidence

2. Agree or disagree with the issues by Chris French, Professor of Psychology at Goldsmiths.

1. There are quite a few personality dimensions that seem to be related to belief in conspiracy theories and not surprisingly paranoia is one of them; also openness to new ideas – people who are willing to entertain ideas that are kind of off the beaten track. People who believe in conspiracy theories tend to believe in the paranormal.

2. Studies have shown that people are less likely to engage with the political process. People who accept medically based conspiracies are likely to avoid getting their kids vaccinated. And even terrorist acts – it's been shown that terrorist groups will actually use conspiracy theories as both a means to get new recruits and also to motivate people to carry out extreme terrorist acts.

3. Express your point of view and answer the questions.

1. Do you believe that the assassination of President John F Kennedy was not the result of a lone gunman? Why? Why not?

2. What proportion of the US population believes that the assassination of President John F Kennedy wasn't the result of a lone gunman? Is it a big number?

3. Is gullible a bad or good trait of character?
4. Do you believe in conspiracy theories?
5. How can you debunk conspiracy theories?
6. How can you correct misinformation?
7. Do you check the information before sharing it?

4.2. Find out what QAnon is.

- 1. What is QAnon? Find the information and share it.**
- 2. Read and analyze the text.**

QANON DESTROYED FAMILIES AND RELATIONSHIPS

By Mack Lamoureux
Jul 11 2019, 11:00pm

One of the most disheartening signs of our advancing hellscape are the thousands of people who wholeheartedly believe in the deranged conspiracy known as QAnon.

It's near impossible to summarize the entire QAnon conspiracy theory, as it's fluid and ever-changing. The nuts and bolts are that a secret government insider, the titular Q, has taken to the internet forum 8chan of all places to drop clues (known in the community as Q Drops breadcrumbs) about how U.S. President Donald Trump is taking down the deep state. The conspiracy takes some twists and turns into the occult, an ever-present cabal of pedophiles, possible executions, and the idea that JFK Jr. may have faked his own death and is cosplaying as an old guy who goes to Trump rallies.

While the QAnon conspiracy often feels like an elaborate troll, an online community of real, actual people has been built up around it. There's been a lot written about how lonely these people are, how they will cut themselves off from their family (and eat sad sandwiches during holidays), and poking fun at the whole thing. Rick Ross, a cult deprogrammer and executive director of the nonprofit Cult Education Institute, says the community bears a lot of the hallmarks of a cult: The main character is infallible and everything is part of a greater plan.

And because it's unfolding online, "it becomes hard to [penetrate]," Ross said. "[Followers] spend all their watching time Q material on YouTube, dialoguing with different people online, and becoming consumed by that world online."

No one knows how hard it is to break through a bubble one creates around themselves than loved ones. While maybe it's funny for those outside peering in, what is it like for those who are close to them, the people who experience their loved one's brain being rotted by YouTubers breaking down 8chan posts in real time?

I decided to seek them out. I found a woman whose husband became so obsessed with YouTube conspiracy videos he would follow her around the house and force her to watch them, someone who avoids their mother because of Q, and someone who was dumped by the man she loved because she actively attempted to debunk QAnon. Here are their stories.

(<https://www.vice.com/en/article/xwnjx4/people-tell-us-how-qanon-destroyed-their-relationships>)

3. Identify the statements as true or false, prove your answer.

1. U.S. President Donald Trump is taking down the deep state.
2. A lot of people believe in the deranged conspiracy QAnon.
3. Conspiracy theory is fluid and ever-changing.
4. JFK Jr. faked his own death.
5. Twists and turns are the base of a conspiracy theory.
6. QAnon followers spend all their time eating junk food and poking fun at the society.

4. Read the story about Deb.

Deb told VICE that her mother had always suffered from mental health issues, but it wasn't until recently that she was diagnosed with bipolar disorder, a personality disorder, and PTSD. Deb's parents' belief in QAnon started when they decided to get rid of cable TV and start watching YouTube a few years ago.

My mother is in her mid-60s and a Q cult member. It has made dealing with her mental issues that much harder. She had a hard time anyway dealing with the real world, and now the world is so much worse for her because of all the horrible things the cult deals with: devil worship, sex trafficking, children being tortured and eaten or used as sex slaves. She describes the horrible world we live in now with tears in her eyes and frustration in her tone, knowing that I don't believe her.

I've tried and tried to show her facts, only to have fake news thrown in my face. How do you disprove anything when everything that's different from what the Q cult says is considered fake news? I asked her how she could believe someone who doesn't even use his real name.

How can you believe someone who has to have everything he says decoded by people you don't know anything about?

Faith was her answer. Follow the plan, and you'll see when the mass arrests happen and Trump is the unsung hero that is going to save the world. I'd found it more plausible if she said the aliens are going to land on the White House lawn and take over the United States.

My father follows Q too. He's not as pushy about it as my mother is. He's been doing a lot better now that I've found him a hobby. Not being on YouTube 24/7 has also helped.

It's the ones with the deep mental disorders that really stick with it.

I can't really spend any time with my mother because all she'll want to talk about is Q, and I refuse. We used to go swimming at the lake, go shopping, have lunch, or just talk like a mother and daughter should, but that doesn't happen much anymore. I dread talking to her. I avoid her. I love her and care, but this Q cult crap has driven a wedge that is there even when we don't talk about it.

I've done my research. I've watched the videos, and my conclusion is that this person who claims to be Q is nothing more than a LARPer [live-action role player] who couldn't come up with an original thought if they tried. Everything is taken from other conspiracies or straight from movies and TV shows. All this LARPer had to do was add in a little bit of truth, a dash of the occult, a few villains, and a hero—and we have QAnon.

We can't ignore the danger that QAnon poses for the upcoming elections; you better believe each and every one of Q's followers will be voting, including my mother who hasn't voted in an election since Nixon. They'll be voting with information that they got from a LARPer, and in my mind, that's worse than Russian interference.

If I could get my hands on the piece of shit that started QAnon, I might end up in jail. This person has made my mother's life sadder, and our relationship almost nonexistent.

5. Answer the questions.

1. What is the problem of Deb's family? Single it out.
2. Is Q cult a new remedy for old, lonely or sick people?
3. Can YouTube addiction be compared with alcoholism, drug addiction? Why? Why not?
4. What consequences for our society will people have? Express your predictions.

5. Why do people believe in conspiracies?
6. How can we protect our families from conspiracies?

6. Read the story about Jane.

Jane had been with her husband for eight years; they had just bought a house together. Then, one day in late 2016, he started bringing up Q and the deep-state conspiracy. Jane says she's not positive where it all stemmed from, but it may have come from his friendship with a coworker. From the moment Q was introduced, the relationship changed drastically and her husband became unrecognizable.

I feel like a ground-zero patient. My husband must have caught on to QAnon very early. It started with an argument one night that came out of nowhere. I was sitting in our kitchen smoking before bed. Everything up until the argument that night was very quiet. But then he came in full throttle. He came at me freaking, berating me, attacking me about this thing I've never heard of, this QAnon stuff.

After that first argument, which scared the hell out of me, my life got flipped upside down.

It all became about Q from then on.

Sometimes I wasn't even allowed to go to bed because I had to watch one more Q video. The minute I came in the door from work he was sitting there with a video. He would say, 'You have to have the veil lifted from your eyes, Jane, you need to know this.' He quizzed me because he wanted to make sure that I actually watched and paid attention.

I can't pinpoint where exactly his obsession started but all of a sudden it seemed he would be watching a YouTube video and become either enraged or go into complete hysterics.

All of these Q breadcrumbs and things he was reading, these posts, YouTube videos, they took control of his entire day. He got in trouble with his job at the fire department. He was posting terrible things and tirades.

Our home became a very hostile environment. I was a robot to him; I was 'brainwashed.' There were days that I was going to work and he would call and scream at me to try to make me come home because I was going to go out and get gang-raped or martial law was going to break out. At home, he would follow me around with a phone trying to get me to watch these YouTube videos so I could 'see.' I was scared to death because his whole personality changed.

During one of his tirades I told him I was going to go take a shower. (Showers are the one place I thought he'd leave me alone.) This time he followed me. I tried to close the bathroom door but he got his arm in, holding his phone in my face while playing these videos. That was the first time ever that I had my cell phone in my hand with 911 ready to go, ready to call the police on my husband.

One day my husband went upstairs to take a nap and I decided to go out and grab dinner. I threw my phone in my handbag and didn't pay any attention to it as I was only going to be gone for 10 minutes. When I got back into the car, I noticed that I had a million missed calls and texts from my husband.

When I answered he was enraged and yelling.

I rushed home thinking something terrible must have happened.

When I walked through the door my husband was a mix of hysterics and anger, and pacing the house with a shotgun strapped to him. The gun wasn't there to intimidate me. It was for protection. He thought martial law was going to break out at any moment. He told me the terrible things the marauders would do to a girl like me once they got me, that I would be held captive and raped repeatedly.

I was scared to death.

I had no idea who the hell my husband was anymore because there was a monster in his place. He completely isolated himself. He went to work and didn't speak to anyone. He did his job and went to his room. People were afraid of him.

People at work worried about my safety. I took a loan from my job and I moved out last summer. We had been together for eight years and it took this QAnon stuff six months to ruin that.

Before this, my husband was my Prince Charming, a super cool guy. There's a reason I married that man. He's fun and outgoing and spontaneous, a little bit of a grump here and there, but who isn't? He had a lot of pride for serving his country and was very excited to come back west, once his service was over.

I don't know if I'm angry. I'm just so confused. There is a part of me saying: 'Are you kidding me, dude? YouTube videos? Breadcrumbs? This could be anybody sitting in anybody's basement.'

To this day, I feel I still don't know what to do. I survived this Q thing somehow and was able to get out. I really fear for the people in the world if this is what's happening to men and women and families out there.

7. Comment on the moments from the text and express your opinion.

1. I feel like a ground-zero patient.
2. All of these Q breadcrumbs and things he was reading, these posts, YouTube videos, they took control of his entire day.
3. We had been together for eight years and it took this QAnon stuff six months to ruin that.

8. Answer the questions.

1. Will Jane save her marriage?
2. Are the changes with her husband irreversible?
3. How shall she stop him bringing up Q and the deep-state conspiracy?

9. Read the story about Joan.

Joan met her boyfriend on Match.com. It turned out they lived close to each other, were both divorced, and had grown children. They had an amazing first date and, even though they were on opposite sides of the political spectrum, they soon moved in together. They called their relationship their “perfect imperfect life” and would often discuss the next 30 years they were going to spend together.

About a year into the relationship I started hearing and learning about QAnon, which quickly became a big, deep, dark rabbit hole for him. He’s a very smart man—he had two college degrees, owns a business, was a great dad.

I knew Spygate [the idea Obama was spying on the Trump campaign] was really intriguing to him. He liked to try to connect the dots between all these players. But then it became Pizzagate [a secret pedophile conspiracy] and the pedophilia thing and the tribunals and who was going to be hung for treason.

God knows he tried to red pill me. I saw all the literature; I saw more YouTube videos on the ‘Great Awakening’ to know that it was clearly a hoax. It was started by a handful of gamers and continues now to this day even though the original founders aren’t even involved in it anymore. I was not going to buy into that. And I was told, ‘I can’t save you because you’re not “woke.”’

Of the three years that we were together, almost two were fraught with conversation about Q. I came home from work one day to find a huge poster, about 4 feet by 4 feet, tacked up on the wall detailing the connections of Spygate. I had to look at it every single day. On the refrigerator, he had a

Bingo-style card that he had made with all of the Democratic enemies with nooses by the ones he thought were going to be executed.

It was a very slow transition process from this happy-go-lucky, extremely funny man. He was a distinctly different man at the end.

I decided the only thing I could do was work with people to help expose and shine a light on QAnon and what it really is all about—who started it and who’s running it today. And so I became involved with a small group of active Q debunkers. In a way, I think that made him dig his heels deeper into that world.

We were in this relationship for the long haul, joining families and finances and furnishing things together. So it came as a total surprise to me one day when he told me we were done. He said my politics made him dislike me, and that me working to debunk Qanon hurt him hugely and made him very angry.

We truly used to say all the time that we meant more to each other than politics. At some point in time, that became not true anymore.

There are a lot of people dealing with loved ones into Q. They all say the same thing—that you get to a point where you can no longer reason with them. One of the first things I tell people who reach out is you cannot make fun of them. You can’t criticize their beliefs. You can keep trying to show them over and over again how their beliefs are misguided, that there are all these Q predictions where the dates have come and gone and nothing has happened. You can show them these things. But the minute you try to make a judgment call or say, ‘See, look at how stupid it is. You’re an idiot,’ you know you’ll lose these people forever.

It’s been, without a doubt, the most devastating experience of my life. I love the man with all my heart. I’d give anything to have him say, ‘I’m done with Q. Come back. Let’s see if we can make this work again.’ But I’m not sure that’s ever going to happen.

10. Comment on the moments from the text and express your opinion.

1. I started hearing and learning about QAnon, which quickly became a big, deep, dark rabbit hole for him.
2. He liked to try to connect the dots between all these players.
3. God knows he tried to red pill me.
4. ‘I can’t save you because you’re not “woke.”’
5. I think that made him dig his heels deeper into that world.
6. There are a lot of people dealing with loved ones into Q.

7. You can keep trying to show them over and over again how their beliefs are misguided, that there are all these Q predictions where the dates have come and gone and nothing has happened.

11. Compare three stories, find common and different in their problems.

12. Analyze the characters. Compare them. Who has the most dreadful situation?

13. Summarize the facts and give the answer: Is Qanon a new disaster of the modern world?

14. Find and offer the ways to overcome Qanon and any conspiracies.

15. Express your experience.

1. Have you ever followed QAnon?
2. Do you believe in conspiracies?
3. How do you check the information?
4. Do you share only accurate information?
5. How can you debunk QAnon or any conspiracy theories?
6. What do you do if your relative shares bad information?

4.3. Probability.

1. Put the expressions into order from the most probable to the least probable.

Highly possible, almost possible, possible, probably, certainly, can't be possible, must be possible, might be possible, may be possible, could be possible.

2. Identify the statements as true or false, using the expressions. Add yours if necessary.

1. Jesus married Mary Magdalene and had children.
2. Princess Diana was murdered by the British Royal Family because she was going to marry a Muslim.
3. Coronavirus is a lie made up to give governments total control over people's lives.
4. Aliens sometimes kidnap humans and probe them in their space labs.
5. The Loch Ness monster exists.
6. The world is controlled by Freemasons.
7. Michael Jackson is still alive.

8. Anna Kournikova and Enrique Iglesias enlisted the help of a *surrogate* mother to give birth to their twins.

9. The Coca-Cola Company changed the formula of New Coke and now use cheaper ingredients.

10. Former U.S. President Barack Obama was not born in the US.

4.4. Role play.

1. You are members of a secret evil organization running big industries of the world called “Eleven”. The main purpose for “Eleven” is superpowers of kids. They take the kids from families and study in their laboratories. Then they create IT technology, and sell it. One girl got free from the laboratory and the organization can be uncovered. There is an Evil Genius debate. Choose a role from personality cards below and be ready to participate in the Evil Genius debate.

Card 1

You are an IT company executive and a former mercenary. You have very conservative views regarding incomes and profits of the company. You like scientific progress and IT technologies. You think that the kids have perfect conditions in the labs, but they are too capricious to understand it.

Card 2

You are a scientist. You study superpowers of humans. You have a purpose and are ready to use unusual and even cruel methods to find the truth. You think that progress depends on strength and consequently that the strong will always beat the weak.

Card 3

You are a philosopher who believes that most people on the planet are completely useless. You work as an executive director for Protection of Children's Rights group. You believe that people are very easy to deceive, but violence only brings unwanted attention. Uncovering of “Eleven” will be a disaster.

Card 4

You are an alien from another planet that has been put here to weaken the human race in order to make the Earth easier to conquer. At the moment people believe you are a health minister in a small, but influential country in Western Europe.

Card 5

You are a former dictator with a terrible human rights record. You faked your death and now lead the life of a respectable head teacher to avoid being prosecuted by the European court of human rights.

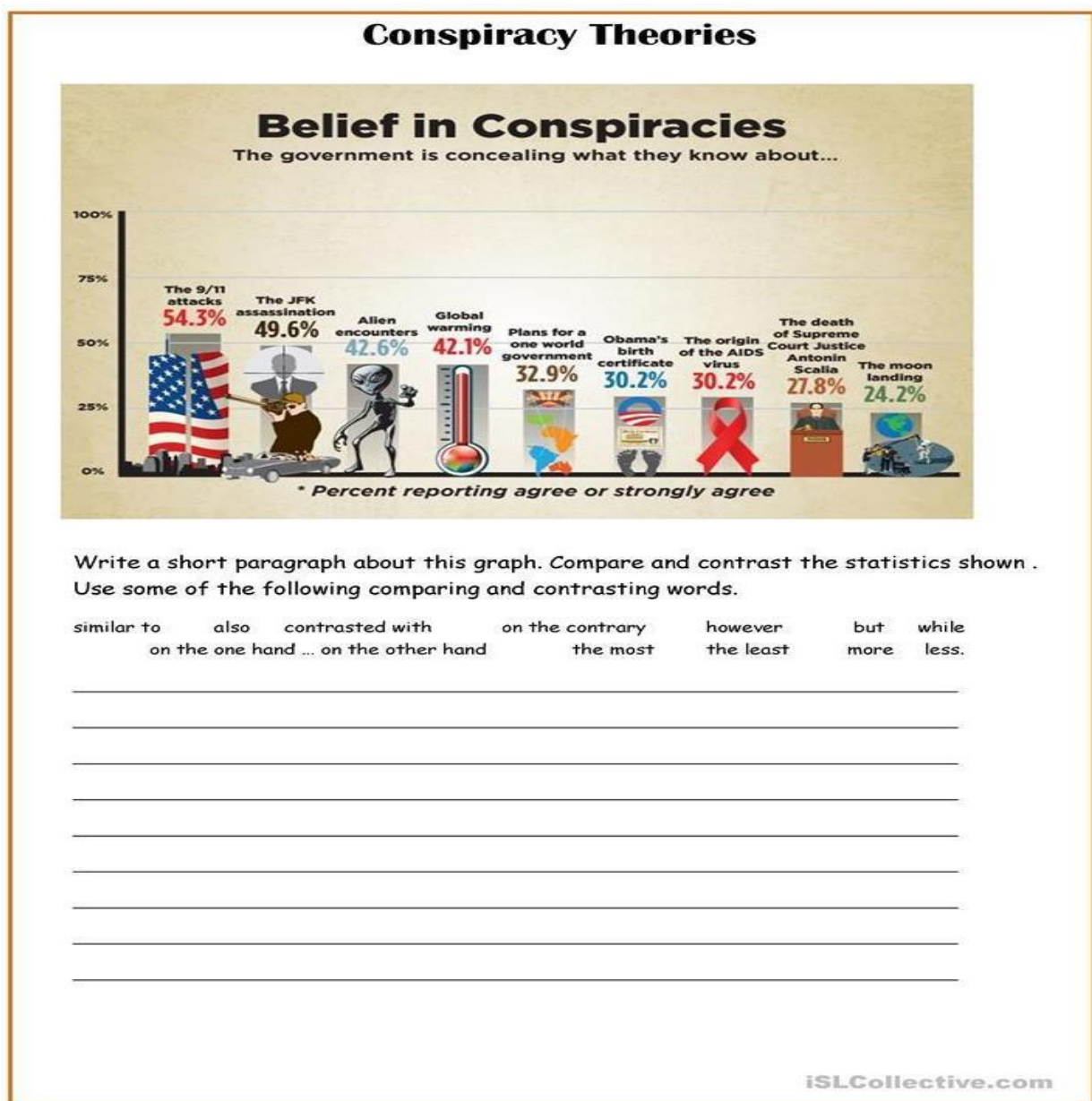
Card 6

You are a secret agent that works for a powerful country. You help the government control their people. You always think that a subtle approach is the best way to solve the problem.

Card 7

You are – insert personality.

4.5. Analyzing.



(<https://en.islcollective.com/>)

PART 5. CONSOLIDATION: SPEAKING

5.1. Discussion. Watch the video *Big family vs. Small family*. Complete the table with the notes and get ready to discuss the topic.

<i>Big family</i>	Pros:	Cons:
<i>Small family</i>	Pros:	Cons:

5.2. Speak about some problems within a family. Add others to the list.

- Alcohol / drug addiction
- Violence
- Emotional abuse
- Jealousy from family members

5.3. Describe:

- contemporary family trends
- a modern wife
- a modern husband
- modern children

5.4. Choose the alternative and explain your viewpoint.

- Marriage or cohabitation (living together)
- Children or no children
- Family or career
- A housewife or a househusband

5.5. LISTENING “The First Lady, Her Marriage and Influence on The President”.

A. Predict the main idea of the text you are going to listen. Share it.

B. Listen to the text ‘Free, Melania’ and fill in the gaps.

1. Donald Trump reached for his wife’s hand and she was having none of it, _____ his hand away with the TV cameras rolling on the tarmac in Tel Aviv.

2. That hand swat prompted all kinds of questions about Melania Trump, about the state of their _____, about a moment of very public defiance from a very private woman.

3. I have been curious about – how she _____ her husband's views on immigration with her own life story.

4. Melania Trump brought her _____ over and her _____ over from Slovenia.

5. I think where she actively got involved was during the _____ issue in Texas and at the border and put together a very quick trip to see for herself. And that happened whether or not the president really wanted her to.

6. She ended up wearing a particular jacket on the plane down. The _____ jacket.

7. How do you know what Melania Trump's views are? And she's given one on-the-record _____.

8. Another thing that I am deeply curious about is how she handles the reported infidelities, the multiple women who have come forward and made allegations – credible allegations – of _____, that "Access Hollywood" tape.

9. We have not seen her sit on a couch and do a deep interview about her marriage to try to sort of put a Band-Aid on things the way we've seen other political _____ do it.

10. She's _____ somehow and in need of a rescue makes for a good meme.

C. Identify the statements as true or false.

1. Melania Trump is abused.

2. She is sort of quiet and relatively silent.

3. The First Lady is one of the president's most vocal advisers behind the scenes.

4. Melania speaks on the phone with her husband several times a day.

5. She is Donald Trump's eyes and ears outside of Fox News.

6. Melania Trump is a way more forthright with Donald Trump than anyone else because she can be.

7. It's become Melania's job to figure out her husband's nonverbal clues, understand from a few sentences a deeper meaning, sort of looking into his past to understand his present.

8. Melania was seen to sit on a couch and do a deep interview about her marriage to try to sort of put a Band-Aid on things the way other political spouses do it.

9. At the Republican National Convention 2016 Melania Trump gave a plagiarized speech.

10. In many ways, Melania Trump is a very traditional wife – extremely so.

D. Comment on the statements from the interview.

1. The hand swat seen around the world is the moment in 2017.

2. First ladies are given this very antiquated role, this job that there's no real description. There's no salary. You're expected to be this and also this, but not too much this, and maybe a little more of this. And I think Melania Trump has held true to who she really is.

3. You know, to think that she's trapped somehow and in need of a rescue makes for a good meme. But if you speak to anyone who knows her and those around her, you just quickly realize that's just not the case.

4. That was a jaw-dropper, and people right away took that as she doesn't like him.

E. Choose a famous family that all are familiar with. Speak about it in detail without giving the names of the family members. Guess the family.

F. Give a PowerPoint presentation of a well-known family.

5.6. LISTENING “Marriage Not Included: The New American Dream?”

A. What do you know about the classification of generations into Millennials, Generation X, and the Baby Boomers? Why are these generation cohorts distinguished? What are the main trends that shape generations? Search the Internet and find out what the main characteristics of each generation are. Which generation do you belong to?

Generation	Birth years	Main characteristics
Baby Boomers		
Generation X		
Millennials (Generation Y)		
Generation Z		

B. For decades, marriage has been a key factor in achieving the American dream. Now, a study shows the Millennial generation is taking a different path to success. You're going to hear a CBN news reporter talking about this issue. Before you listen, study the words in the box below.

get sth straight, v.	to correctly understand something
priority, n.	something important that must be done first or needs more attention than anything else
random, adj	happening, done, or chosen by chance rather than according to a plan
pursue, v.	to follow a course of activity
rate, n.	the number of times something happens, or the number of examples of something within a particular period of time
poverty, n.	a situation in which someone does not have enough money to pay for their basic needs
peer, n.	a person who is the same age or has the same social position or the same abilities as other people in a group
devastating, adj.	causing a lot of damage or destruction
benefit, n.	something that produces good or helpful results or effects or that promotes well-being

C. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box.

1. What are the _____ things you do when you are bored?
2. Getting the work done on time is a _____ for me.
3. When I was in my twenties, I wanted to _____ a career in law enforcement.
4. Half the world's population is living in _____.
5. Teenagers are often worried about looking stupid in front of their _____.
6. What are the _____ of family for children and adults?
7. You need to _____ your priorities _____, young lady.

8. The main concern remains the rapid increase in the divorce

_____.
9. All that had a _____ effect on African children.

D. Listen to the report and answer the questions.

1. Why does the reporter say that sisters Nicole and Erica Barrada look like typical 20-somethings?

2. What are the recent changes in the marriage rate in terms of different generations?

3. Why does CBN Contributor and economist Stephen Moore think that marriage is one of the most important economic stimuluses?

4. Has planning a family ever been a priority for the Barrada sisters?

5. What do the students interviewed near Georgetown University say about marriage?

6. What are the benefits of marriage according to Roderick Hairston?

7. What reasons do the Barrada sisters give for being single?

E. ROLEPLAY: Act out the interview.

STUDENT A. Imagine you are a journalist whose task is to interview a representative of a certain generation for the report about family/marriage tendencies in modern society.

STUDENT B. Imagine you are being interviewed by a journalist on the issue about marriage/family tendencies in modern society. Express your opinion.

5.7. Comment on the sayings and quotes.

1. "Family is a life jacket in a stormy sea of life". – J. K. Rowling.

2. "A man should never neglect his family for business". – Walt Disney

3. "A man travels the world over in search of what he needs, and returns home to find it". – George Moore

4. "Nothing is better than going home to family and eating good food and relaxing". – Irina Shayk

5. "All happy families are alike; each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way". – Leo Tolstoy

6. "Families are the compass that guides us. They are the inspiration to reach great heights, and our comfort when we occasionally falter". – Brad Henry

7. “Everyone needs a house to live in, but a supportive family is what builds a home”. – Anthony Liccione

8. “In every conceivable manner, the family is a link to our past, bridge to our future.” – Alex Haley

9. “Families are like branches on a tree. We grow in different directions yet our roots remain as one.” – Unknown

10. “Home should be an anchor, a port in a storm, a refuge, a happy place in which to dwell, a place where we are loved and where we can love.” – Marvin J. Ashton

11. “When trouble comes, it’s your family that supports you.” – Guy Lafleur

12. “A family doesn’t have to be perfect; it just needs to be united.” – Unknown

13. “A family is a place where minds come in contact with one another”. – Buddha

14. “What can you do to promote world peace? Go home and love your family”. – Mother Teresa

15. “All that I am or ever hope to be, I owe to my angel Mother”. – Abraham Lincoln

5.8. WATCHING “Six Reasons Why Men Are Avoiding Marriage”.

A. Answer the questions before you watch.

1. Why do people marry? Make a list of reasons why women get married and why men get married (work in two big groups). Compare the results. Do women have more reasons for the wedlock? Why do men shun marriage? Can you think of any reasons for this?

2. Comment on the following quotation of Bernard Shaw. Do you agree with it?:

“It is a woman’s business to get married as soon as possible and a man’s to keep unmarried as long as he can. Marriage is popular because it combines the maximum of temptation with the maximum of opportunity.” (Bernard Shaw)

B. Study some information about Helen Smith.

Helen Smith is an American psychologist, the author of many articles and the book “Men on Strike: Why Men Are Boycotting Marriage, Fatherhood, and the American Dream –and Why It Matters.” Generally covers the issues of feminism, homosexuality, liberalism and race in her

blog and occasionally produces podcast with her husband, a law professor and a commentator Glenn Reynolds.

C. Work with the video vocabulary, match the words in the left column with their definitions in the right column.

1) to opt out	a) the state of being behind in the discharge of obligations; an unfinished duty, an unpaid and overdue debt
2) fatherhood	b) to have a legal right or duty to care for a child after his or her parents have separated or died
3) to cohabit	c) a regular amount of money that a law court orders a person to pay to his or her partner after a divorce
4) wedded	d) to live or exist together or in company
5) to get custody of smb	e) to put someone or something into a lower or less important rank or position.
6) alimony	f) entertainment
7) to relegate	g) the state or time of being a father
8) to get locked up	h) joined in marriage or firmly attached to smth/smb
9) (to be in) arrears	i) to choose not to be part of an activity or to stop being involved in it
10) diversions	j) to be incarcerated

D. Look through the statements from the video, identify them as true (T) or false (F). Correct the wrong sentences.

1. Some books say that men are just a bunch of lazy stoner frat boys who are acting immaturely. In reality men are acting intuitively, opting out of education, work and marriage, not realizing that in all of these areas the penalties are low and the rewards are high.

2. Today husbands and fathers are the butts of jokes and the media constantly portrays them as buffoons and bumbling idiots.

3. Men are aware of the dangers of marriage, specifically that the courts tend to favor mothers, men only get custody of their children 12%

of the time and overwhelmingly are responsible for paying child support and alimony.

4. The entire house is supposed to be a shared space, but the rise of men's sense of themselves makes the whole home a man's cave.

5. Employers look favorably at employees with non-conflicting family responsibilities.

6. On top of this, there's more to entertain a single man today, than there was in the past with video games, cable TV and Internet providing diversions, not previously available.

E. As you watch, make a list of reasons why, according to Helen Smith, men are choosing not to get married.

Reasons:	Arguments:
1.	1.
...	...
6.	6.

F. Discuss the issue raised in the video. Do you find Helen Smith's explanations why men avoid marriage plausible enough? Which of them do you agree and disagree with? Can you think of any other reasons that make men evade official marriage?

5.9. WATCHING "The Big Cason Family Are Expecting Their 17th Child".

A. Answer the questions.

How many brothers and sisters do you have?

Would you like to live in a big family?

Is it something unusual today?

Do you know any famous families with many children?

B. Comment on the following quotation. What does the author mean?

"Happiness is having a large, loving, caring, close-knit family in another city."(George Burns)

C. Watch the video. Check your attentiveness by doing the quiz.

1. How old was Christy Cason at the time of the interview?

- a) 39
- b) 45
- c) 41
- d) 43

2. Does mega mom Christy Cason work?

- a) No, she is a stay-at-home mom
- b) Yes, part time, when she can breathe out from her daily routine
- c) It wasn't mentioned

3. How old is Christy Cason's youngest child?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

4. What does Christy have to keep an eye on?

- a) regular cooking
- b) safety of all the children
- c) her children school performance
- d) the family budget

5. How much milk does the family need if the children are out of school?

- a) 14 gallons/53 liters
- b) 20 gallons/76 liters
- c) 21 gallons/80 liters
- d) 26 gallons/98 liters

6. Why do the Casons have so many children?

- a) they don't want to use birth control methods for religious reasons
- b) they always wanted to have a big family
- c) they have good government support as a big family
- d) they feel like they are addicted to having children

D. Watch the video again and provide the following English equivalents to the words.

- 1. род, поколение
- 2. лекарства от бесплодия

3. зачать
4. тест на беременность
5. с протокольной точностью
6. вести домашнее хозяйство
7. человек, которого надо кормить
8. контрацепция
9. подгузник
10. опыт воспитания детей

E. Expressing opinion.

At about 6am I wake up and I get them ready for school and then, you know, you're just cleaning all the time because they're always making a mess somewhere.

And once I'm home, you know, I kind of take over for her, you know, she is having a breather for a little bit, you know, I try to get the older kids help out and they do, most of them, and we get things cleaned up and try to get ready bed and then I go to sleep and get up and do it all over again.

This is how Christy and David, parents of 16 children, describe their daily routine:

Would you be able to do these duties day after day? What must be the most difficult in this hard job to be a parent of such a big family? What do you think is the most rewarding? Would you like to live a day of this big family?

PART 6. WRITING

WRITING A THESIS STATEMENT

As you already know, a summary is a very short piece of writing that is concise yet thorough. When all the main points in a piece of writing are explained in a much shorter way, a summary is complete. Writing a thesis statement is even a more challenging task, as it requires further condensation and carefully thought-out presentation.

Roughly speaking, a summary of a five-paragraph essay can be done in four or five sentences. A thesis statement is just one complete sentence that expresses the position of the essay.

Thesis statement – is a short statement, usually one sentence that summarizes the main point or claim of an essay, research paper, etc., and is developed, supported, and explained in the text by means of examples and evidence (www.dictionary.com).

A good thesis statement makes a claim and states the purpose and main idea of the essay. It conveys your position on a topic and provides focus for the essay. A strong thesis statement should identify your subject and detail your position on that subject directing the structure of the essay. In layman's terms, a thesis statement is a road map for the essay, it tells the reader what to expect from the rest of the paper.

A well-crafted thesis statement reflects well-crafted ideas, and signals a writer who has intelligence, commitment, enthusiasm, and is able to think critically.

The Qualities of a Solid Thesis Statement:

1. Conciseness. Typically, it is one concise sentence, which contains at least two clauses, usually an independent clause (the opinion) and a dependent clause (the reasons). The oversimplified formula for a thesis sentence may be presented as such:

Something (a specific topic) is true (your opinion or claim) because of this (reason 1), this (reason 2), and this (reason 3).

Roughly speaking, if there are three body paragraphs in your essay, the thesis statement must have three evidences / reasons. The formula can be transformed depending on the amount of arguments in your essay and the character of those arguments.

2. Argumentativeness. For a thesis to be strong, it needs to be arguable. This means that the statement should not be obvious, but it should

make a claim that others might dispute. A thesis statement is not a topic, but a brief explanation of the topic in a way that sets the direction of the essay. It shows the path the essay will take, and demonstrates how the essay is going to be organized, and what each part contains.

3. Precision. A strong thesis statement should be narrow, specific, and focused. If you find yourself using general words like “good”, “bad”, “useful”, etc., then you are not digging deep enough. A good thesis statement makes a definite and limited assertion that needs to be explained and supported by further discussion. Thesis statements that are too vague, broad, and superficial do not have a strong argument.

4. Originality. Use your own words in thesis statements; avoid quoting, generic arguments and clichés. You can gain credibility by grabbing the reader with your own ideas and words. A good thesis statement clearly asserts your own conclusion based on evidence, reasons, and research.

Thesis Statement Pitfalls:

1. The thesis statement is too general.

Too general	Family is very important to individuals.
Improved	Family is crucial to individuals because it provides benefits to their physical, emotional, and mental health that cannot be found anywhere else.

2. The statement makes a simple announcement.

Announcement	I am going to write about changes in family patterns.
Improved	Family patterns in the United States are changing due to the growth of single-parent households and the drop in fertility.

3. The thesis states an obvious fact or a conventional wisdom.

Obvious fact	There are many reasons why people get divorced.
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Improved The factors that contribute to divorce are financial problems, lack of commitment, and domestic violence.

Notice that reasons / evidences should be in parallel form, which means that they have the same grammatical form: all are nouns, all are adjective + noun phrases, all are prepositional phrases, or all are dependent clauses.

6.1. Analyze the thesis statements: locate the main topic in each of the following thesis statements, find the opinion about that topic and the reasons / evidences.

The first one has been done for you as an example.

1. Teenagers (**topic**) declare their separateness from their parents (**the opinion / claim**) by the way they dress (**evidence 1**) and by the way they talk (**evidence 2**).

2. Parents are not as close to their children as they used to be because both parents often work full-time or, when at home, they watch television and chat on the Internet for hours.

3. Children benefit from an abundance of toys because it offers them variety and teaches them to appreciate their belongings.

4. School students should receive parenting training as it will help them develop skills a good parent should have and also will help them become better people and have better personalities.

5. Children over 15 should be allowed to make decisions about their lives without the interference of their parents because it will help them become independent in the future and be responsible for what they do.

6.2. Complete the following thesis statements by adding reasons / evidences to them.

1. A generation gap exists in our societies because

_____.

2. In many western countries there is an increasing number of couples choosing to have no children as a result of

_____.
3. Nowadays parents put too much pressure on their children to succeed because _____.

4. It is better for children to grow up in the city not only because

_____ but also because _____.

5. Modern children spend less and less time with their parents due to

_____.

6.3. Read some interesting statistical data and facts about family life in America.

STATISTICS ABOUT FAMILY LIFE IN AMERICA



1. Half of Americans ages 18 and older were married in 2017, while back in 1960, this figure reached 72%. Current amount of married couples is also down 8 percentage points since 1990. One factor driving this change is that Americans are staying single longer. The median age at first marriage had reached its highest point on record: 30 years for men and 28 years for women in 2018, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The median age of the total USA population is 38.2 years; the male median age is 36.9 years; the female median age is 39.5 years. Respectively, American women give birth to the first child later, being averagely 26 years old. Back in 1970, first-time moms were usually 21.4 years old. Also, the total fertility rate has decreased to 1.72 children per mother for 2020, compared to 3.7 children in 1960. Experts say, this is mostly due to the declining birth rate of Hispanics, teenagers, and young women, although the birth rate for older women rose.

2. As the U.S. marriage rate has declined, divorce rates have increased. By 2020 the United States has a divorce rate of 3.2 divorces per every 1,000 residents. This is the average figure, people of more senior age divorce more often – in 2015, for every 1,000 married adults ages 50 and older, 10 had divorced – up from five in 1990. Among those ages 65 and older, the divorce rate roughly tripled since 1990. 66 % of divorces are filed by women. Divorces cause great complexities in the American household structure. The United States is home to most one-person households in the world. There are approximately 13.6 million single parents in the United States today, 27 percent of children under 21 are raised by a single parent. 43% of children in the US are living without their father involved in their lives.

3. The stereotypical housewife and stay-at-home mother image have been discouraged through the years. As more women have entered the workforce, 62% of the public view the ideal marriage as one in which the husband and wife both work and share household and parenting duties. Having double income is a great opportunity for a more diverse family travelling, especially abroad. Most couples have matching academic attainment, but 28% of married women are better educated than their male partners. Only 19% of married men are better educated than their female counterparts nowadays – changing the trend drastically compared to the trend forty years ago. Having career-focused parents, most children are being raised by television, movies, the Internet and video games. An average American has spent 10,000 hours playing video games by the time they reach 21.

4. The percentage of American adults identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) increased to 4.5% in 2017, up from 4.1% in 2016 and 3.5% in 2012 when Gallup began tracking the measure. U.S. Census data from 2010 revealed another emerging trend in American adoptions – the amount of same-sex couples adopting in the 21st century has tripled since the 1990s. A common fear of many persons who oppose the rearing of children by a homosexual couple will result in the child becoming homosexual themselves. Despite considerable prejudice in some quarters and legal barriers in states, same-sex couples are adopting children in growing numbers. LGBT people become parents in a variety of ways, including adoption, foster parenting, donor insemination, surrogacy, and from previous heterosexual relationships. Public opinion towards this trend is also becoming less categorical. In June 2018, a YouGov poll found that over half of Americans (55%) said they believe heterosexual and homosexual couples can be equally good parents. Majorities also said they were in support of gay (53%) and lesbian (55%) couples having the right to adopt and raise children.

5. Families have evolved to become socially egalitarian and Americans are breaking the status quo. Public approval of interracial marriage rose from around 5% in the 1950s to around 80% in the 2000s. Back in 1967, the U.S. Supreme Court "U.S. Supreme Court (the case Loving v. Virginia) under Chief Justice Earl Warren ruled unanimously that the interracial marriage is protected by the U.S. Constitution. A growing number of blacks marry whites, Asians and Hispanics marry Americans. One-in-six newlyweds (17%) were married to someone of a different race or ethnicity in 2015. This reflects a steady increase in intermarriage since 1967, when just 3% of newlyweds were intermarried, according to a 2017 Pew Research Center analysis. Today, we can most likely find a traditional family in immigrant communities, especially Asian-American families. They are less likely to be divorced as compared to Americans in general. 80% of Asian-American children are raised by two married parents and only 16% of them are born out of wedlock.



The basic characteristic of any text (paragraph, essay, article, etc.) is unity, attained by logical relationship between the main idea and supporting evidence within paragraphs.

6.4. Analyze five paragraphs about different aspects of family life in America you have just read from the viewpoint of their unity. Are there any sentences that do not contribute to the main topic of the paragraph and seem inadequate? Find them and read aloud.

6.5. Improve these vague, broad, and superficial thesis statements. Identify the topic, claim and evidence in your thesis statements (see ex. 6.1 above). Use the texts in ex. 6.3 as the source of information and data.

1. People are putting off life's big milestones.
2. More and more babies are born to unmarried mothers.
3. Working mothers have negative effects on the family.
4. Homosexual couples should not be allowed to adopt children.
5. Intermarriage among people of different races is increasingly common.

UNIT 2

ENTERTAINMENT ACROSS CULTURES

PART 1. LEAD-IN

1.1. Answer the questions.

1. Do you prefer relaxing at home or going out in the evening?
2. What do you like to do for entertainment?
3. What are the popular forms of entertainment?
4. How does entertainment vary between countries?
5. What is your favorite form of entertainment?
6. Have you ever hosted a party?
7. Do you enjoy going to the theatre, opera or ballet?
8. Do you listen to classical music? Why or why not?
9. Do you like going to parties?
10. How often do you visit museums?
11. Are there any games that you like to play?
12. What did you do for entertainment as a child?
13. Do you think the things we do for entertainment have changed over the years?
14. What home entertainment equipment do you have?
15. Do you enjoy watching magicians or comedians?
16. What forms of entertainment have been with us for centuries?
17. What new forms of entertainment have emerged in recent years?
18. Which country do you think has the world's best entertainment?
19. Are you a cinephile?
20. Are you a bookworm?

1.2. Use a dictionary to explain the difference between the words 'entertainment', 'pastime', 'hobby', 'recreation', 'amusement', 'leisure' and peculiarities of their usage. Make up sentences with each of them.

1.3. Group the following words and phrases according to the type of entertainment they relate to.

Soundtrack, thrilling rides, box-office hit, live music, funny clowns, huge screen, mission to accomplish, performing animals, talented perform-

ers, exciting roller coaster, flying trapeze, latest hits, colorful costumes, bestseller, joystick, ballet, exhibition, console, antiquities, cultural artifacts, wings, role-playing game (RPG), puppet, dramatist, blockbuster.

1.4. Name as many places of entertainment as possible.

1.5. Explain the difference between

an award and a prize

a festival and a carnival

an orchestra and a band

an amateur and a professional

a stage and a scene

a director and a producer

a composer and a conductor

1.6. Complete the table with the activities that entertain people and / but you consider them.

	relaxing
	soothing
	intellectual
	creative
	useful
	lucrative
	exciting
	tedious
	time-consuming
	dangerous

1.7. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. I like to sit ___ the back. She prefers to sit ___ the front.
2. We were shown ___ our seats ___ the first row.
3. What's ___ the Odeon?
4. This is a misleadingly violent trailer ___ the film.
5. There are three actors ___ the stage.
6. This program is boring. Switch ___ another channel.

1.8. Use a dictionary to explain the meanings of the following idioms:

behind the scenes, get the/show on the road, chew the scenery, Break a leg!, bring the house down, have a ball, be in the limelight, be star-studded, a show stopper.

1.9. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate idiom.

1. The new superhero movie is completely _____; I just can't wait to see it!

2. Jason sent Phillip a fax from the airport before Monday's show, with the greeting: '_____ and enjoy yourself.'

3. Dylan tried to avoid the publicity as much as possible, but he _____ all the time because of his new major hit movie.

4. Actors like Johnny Depp, William Shatner, and Tim Curry are well known for _____.

5. Everyone _____ at the party.

6. We had just one rehearsal and I was petrified but, as Lenny predicted, the sketch _____.

7. It's an exciting opportunity to learn what goes on _____.

8. He found faults in the film's politically correct storyline, lack of romantic tension between Tarzan and Jane, and the songs by Phil Collins, comparing them unfavorably with Elton John's _____ for The Lion King.

9. Come on, let's _____ or we'll be late.

1.10. Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings. Translate them into Russian.

catch on with someone	to exaggerate a performance or act in an overstated or over-the-top manner, often to the level of being irksome or inappropriate.
act sth out	to make sth more attractive and interesting
gear sth to sb	to witness or endure all of sth
jazz up	to remove (something, such as an unwanted word or scene) while preparing something to be seen, used, published, etc.
blow away	to derive sth from sth else, to create by modifying
adapt sth from sth	to perform the actions and say the words of a situation or story

ham up	to impress very strongly and usually favorably
sit through sth	become popular
edit out	to design or organize sth so that it is suitable for a particular group of people

1.11. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verb.

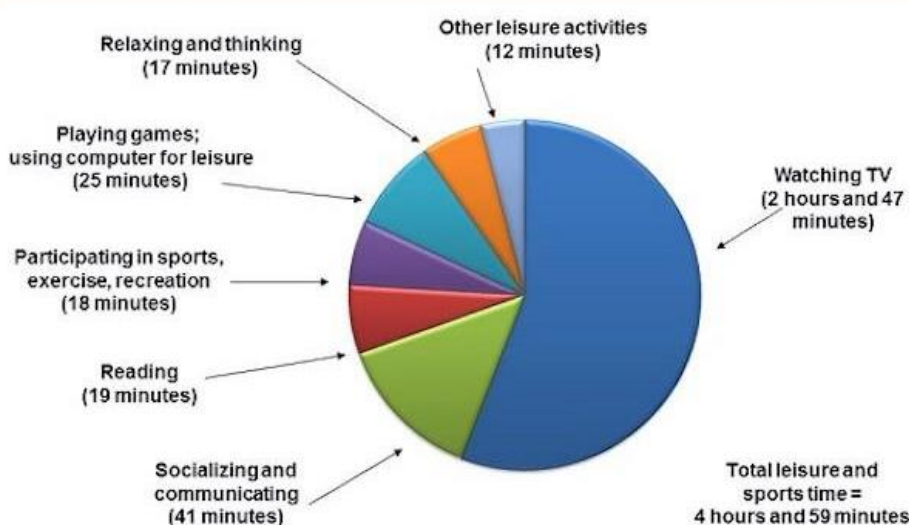
1. They _____ the scene.
2. Movies are so bad you can hardly bear to _____ them.
3. This is a serious play, so please don't _____ your part.
4. I _____ my new musical _____ a novel.
5. I was _____ by how good that movie was!
6. The third act was _____ with livelier music.
7. The children _____ their favorite poem.
8. I wonder if the game will _____ with young people?
9. This performance is _____ a younger audience.

PART 2. READING

2.1. Study the data given in the diagram below and say

- what leisure activity occupies the most time;
- whether the time spent on different leisure activities varies greatly;
- whether the way Americans spend their free time differs a lot from others.

Leisure time on an average day



NOTE: Data include all persons age 15 and over. Data include all days of the week and are annual averages for 2015.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, American Time Use Survey

2.2. Read the text and answer the questions below.

TYPES OF ENTERTAINMENT – WHAT DO YOU LIKE DOING?

September 9, 2020

Entertainment is a part of life. Everyone wants their life to be full of excitement and fun. There should be no place for boredom in your life. Life is not all about school and work. You have to make time for some fun and excitement as well. Not only is it good for your physical health but mental well-being as well. People who participate in fun activities for entertainment purposes are less likely to fall into a pit of depression. Entertainment is also important because it helps families grow closer to each other. We are always busy chasing a promotion at work and a better salary. That can get dull very fast. You need time to unwind and enjoy your life, as these moments will not come back. The following are the types of entertainment. You can enjoy them with your friends and family and introduce some much-needed fun in your life.

1. Movies

Movies are the easiest and most common form of entertainment that most people in the world consume. And thanks to the internet, you can just open your Netflix app and watch your favorite movie anywhere, anytime. Movies are the greatest way to escape the stress and tension of the day and get transported into a world of fun and magic. You can even make a movie date with your friends and go to your nearest cinemas. Nothing's better than eating popcorn and sipping a soda while watching the latest movie with your friends or family. You can even arrange a movie marathon and watch all the Star Wars movies with your college roommates. No matter what age you are or what you do, movies are always there to relieve your stress and provide you with excitement.

2. TV Shows

Just like movies, television is another type of entertainment that is easily available and comes in a wide array of choices. Whether you like politics or drama, mystery or comedy, there is no shortage of shows that you can enjoy. And if you have a Netflix account, you can sneak an episode of Friends during office hours as well. Watching TV after a long and hard day is a great way to get some family time. Just surfing through the channels will put your mind at ease and make you more relaxed.

3. Books

Books are the best companion you can have. They give you the opportunity to escape your life and step into another time. Whether you enjoy the magical world of Harry Potter or want to unwind with the all-time favorite classic *The Wuthering Heights*, they will transport you to another era or setting. Books are the easiest way to travel to destinations that you never thought possible. You can have tea with the Mad Hatter from *Alice in Wonderland*, solve mysteries with Sherlock Holmes, and even have a duel with He-Who-Must-Not-Be-Named.

4. Video Games

Gone are the times when video games were meant for kids. Nowadays, the world of video games is a thriving industry. Playing a friendly round of video games is the definition of excitement. Some people like to play virtual car racing games like *Need for Speed*, while others immerse themselves on their phones, trying to finish the latest *Candy Crush* level. These games help you energize your brain.

5. Open Mic Nights

One of the greatest forms of entertainment is open mic nights. Not only can you enjoy the acts other people put up, but you can also get up on the stage and find your own hidden talent. You can try entertaining people by telling them some jokes, sing a song, or maybe share your personal work. That is how great talents get discovered, you know. And even if you don't want to go up on the stage, you can sit in the crowd and have a great time while sipping a glass of wine.

6. Sporting Events

If you are a sports fan, then you must know that there is nothing more exciting and entertaining than sitting in the stands and supporting your favourite team. Sure, watching it on the television is fun too, but nothing beats the sound of the crowd and the excitement of a live game. How about you spend your Sunday afternoon watching a polo game? You will have a chance to try out your new hat, ladies! Sporting events teach you the importance of teamwork and give you a chance to step out and show your support to your favorite athletes. Now that's what we call entertainment!

7. Comedy Clubs

Are you feeling low after a long day of work? Do you want to elevate your mood and add a sparkle of excitement into it? We have a great way you can get entertained – visit a comedy club! You will have tears in your

eyes and will be clutching your stomach after listening to the jokes made by stand-up comedians. It is a great way to let go of the stress and enjoy some quality time with your family, surrounded by smiling faces.

8. Circus

A circus can lift anyone's spirits. No matter how down you are, a circus will provide you with such great entertainment that you will forget about all your worries and just focus on having a great time. Contrary to popular belief, the circus is not just for kids. Adults can enjoy the acts and have an amazing time as well. This will help you bring back the days of your youth back and give you child-like happiness. And let's face it, we all want that in our life.

9. Theater

If you are a theatre buff, then this type of entertainment is right up your alley. The theatre allows you to witness the passion and drive of the actors performing on stage. It gives you a much better picture than any movie can. You are able to live through the performer's pain and happiness and experience the magic on stage. There are different shows in theaters that you can enjoy. If you are a music fan, then a musical theatre performance will cheer you up and fill you with joy. If you are more a fan of the classics, then a great play can give you goosebumps.

10. Carnival

Carnivals are a great way to bond with your family. All the games, booths, food, rides, and let's not forget clowns. Going to a carnival and enjoying it will be a day well-spent. Carnivals are packed with fun and entertainment. Every step you take is an adventure. You can try a variety of foods, take your pictures with clowns on stilts, and cheer on the performers.

11. Magic Shows

Who doesn't want a bit of magic in their lives? Magic shows transport you into a world of magic and makes everything much more fun and adventurous. The tricks and activities performed by the magicians can and usually are enjoyed by both adults and kids. There are two kinds of magic shows – the ones that focus on amateur performers and the other with the professional kind. If you want something fun and light like seeing a magician pull out a pigeon from under his sleeve, then go for the amateur magic show. If you are looking for something more hardcore like "sawing a lady in half," opt for the professional one. You will definitely always be on the edge of your seat.

12. Concerts

Are you a fan of live music? Is your favorite band in town? What are you waiting for? Get those tickets and head over to the concert. Trust us, listening to your favorite band live is an experience that you should not miss out on. And even if you don't know the band very well, it is still one of the best types of entertainment you can ask for. When you go out with your best friends, there is no way it won't be fun. Make sure you wear comfy shoes because chances are you will be dancing to the beat all night.

13. Food Festivals

Are you a fan of great food? Do you like to experiment with different dishes? If the answer to all these questions is yes, then you will feel right at home at a food festival. Food chains from all over the town set their stalls for foodies just like you. Who knows, your next favorite dish is waiting for you there.

14. Shopping Festivals

If you thought that shopping could not be more fun, then think again because shopping festivals will change your opinion. Shopping festivals come with a promise of fun, excitement, and most importantly – sales. Shopping can elevate your mood. Whether you are shopping alone or with friends, you are bound to have a great time. We mean come on, who can resist all the amazing shoes, dresses, shirts, and accessories? Shopping festivals are not just held at malls, but also in the outdoors, where people set up stalls and sell hand-made accessories and décor. Looking for a one-of-a-kind wall hanging? Head on over to a shopping festival!

15. Travel

Do you know about the greatest way to escape your daily schedule and leave all your troubles behind? Yes, you guessed it right – it's through travel. Traveling gives you a chance to experience new cultures and meet new people. It can provide you with an adventure of a lifetime that you will not soon forget. You can backpack with your friends, go on a family vacation, or have a solo trip to a tropical location. Is all this talk getting you excited? Great, grab your passport and book your ticket, it's time for a journey that you will remember for the rest of your life.

16. Road Trips

Are you bored with your day-to-day routine and looking for something fun to do? Are you craving adventure and entertainment? Road trips are a great way to get all of that, and more. Call your closest

friends, pack your backpack, and drive away. Road trips provide you with a chance to reconnect with your family as well. You can visit your high-school buddies on the way and enjoy the beautiful sights. The options and variability are endless. If you can't afford a grand vacation, a road trip will serve the same purpose with fewer expenses and an equal amount of fun and entertainment.

17. Amusement Parks

Whether you are eight or eighty, amusement parks will surely bring a bright and happy grin on your face. Amusement parks are the definition of fun and excitement. There are so many different rides that you can't even ride them all in one day. If you want to take it up a notch, you can visit Disney World and see all your beloved Disney characters come to life. You can also head on over to the Harry Potter Theme Park and enjoy a cool butter beer and get some money exchanged from Gringotts. And while we are on the subject of amusement parks, how can we not mention water parks. Think how exciting it would be to slide down the biggest water slide!

18. Pet Shows

Aren't pets just adorable? Don't you just want to spend your day cuddling with your furry and adorable dog? Did you know that you can dress your furry best friend up and go to a pet show for entertainment? There is nothing better than spending your day surrounded by cute cuddly pets. Your stress will just evaporate. It is one of the best types of entertainments you can ask for.

Pet shows are enjoyed by both kids and adults.

19. Extreme Sports and Recreational Activities

If you are an adrenaline junkie and looking for your next adventure, then extreme sports is the type of entertainment that you have been looking for. If you are near water, you can try water sports like kayaking, parasailing, and diving. If you crave thrill, then paragliding, skydiving, and bungee jumping will create a high that you can't forget.

(<https://www.popoptiq.com/types-of-entertainment/>)

Questions

1. Why is entertainment necessary for everyone?
2. What TV genres are mentioned in the text? What other genres do you know? Which is your favorite?

3. What types of extreme sports are mentioned in the text?
4. What forms of entertainment can give you a chance to get a great picture for your social net account? Is it important for you?
5. What forms of entertainment encourage people to spend time with friends?
6. Do you agree that circus is not just for kids?
7. Why can theatre give a better picture than any movie?
8. What type of entertainment can help you find your own hidden talent?
9. What type of entertainment can help you reconnect with your family?

2.3. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases from the texts. Use a dictionary. Give their Russian equivalents.

A Netflix app, a movie marathon, an episode, TV shows, setting, open mic nights, virtual car racing games, a sports fan, to sit in the stands, a live game, a stand-up comedian, a theatre buff, a musical theatre performance, goosebumps, stilts, a magic show, a magician, a food festival, hand-made accessories, one-of-a-kind, stalls, amusement parks, theme parks, water parks, pet shows, extreme sports.

2.4. Find words in the text that mean:

1. _____ to release from tension, relax
2. _____ to become completely involved in something
3. _____ (phrasal verb) to put on formal clothes for a special occasion
4. _____ to see something happen
5. _____ to stop yourself from doing something that you want to do
6. _____ relaxed and comfortable
7. _____ (phrasal verb) to shout loudly in order to encourage someone in a competition
8. _____ (idiom) especially suited to someone's tastes or abilities
9. _____ (idiom) watching or listening to something with great interest especially because one does not know what is going to happen

2.5. Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase.

1. Now you will _____ a wonderful play.
2. As the runners went by, we _____ them _____.
3. I love books, so volunteering at the library is _____.
4. It's a thrilling movie that keeps audiences _____..
5. Create an event he can't _____ coming to.
6. It helps them _____ after a busy day at work
7. You said people _____ for opera.
8. She got some books out of the library and _____ herself in Jewish history and culture.
9. Well, let me begin with some news that will help to put your mind _____.

2.6. Match the words in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column to make two-word phrases from the text.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. to crave | a. game |
| 2. fun | b. band |
| 3. to escape | c. happiness |
| 4. thriving | d. adventure |
| 5. friendly | e. activity |
| 6. live | f. industry |
| 7. child-like | g. trip |
| 8. favourite | h. round |
| 9. solo | i. stress |

2.7. Fill in the missing preposition.

1. A major Hollywood star will be performing ____ stage tonight.
2. We want to encourage members to participate fully ____ the running of the club.
3. I'll just dance ____ the beat.
4. Step ____ another world and indulge in an exotic culinary tradition.
5. Instead of a soft drink, she opted ____ water.
6. Dramatic structure was fragmented, with the focus ____ the performer, who often used a variety of masks to reflect different personae.
7. I wouldn't want your friends to miss out ____ all the fun.
8. As long as that book is being read, its stories will come ____ life.

MOVIES AND TV

2.8. Fill in the gaps with the words and answer the questions below.

science fiction, thrillers, horror, adaptations, musicals, action, epics, comedy, animated, westerns

We love watching movies – either on TV, on DVD, downloaded on to our PCs or at the movie theatre. We've got a lot of genres to choose from: ... (set in the American Wild West), ... films (fights, car chases etc.), ... (cartoons), or ... (lots of blood or ghostly visits). Perhaps you prefer ... (or romcom) or dramas. Sometimes these are ... (long, historical dramas) and sometimes these are ... (adapted either from a previous film, or from a book or play). What about ... (or suspense), or ... (with song and dance) and (set in a futuristic world)?

1. What are the movie genres that you like?
2. What is your favorite movie? Why do you like it?
3. What is the worst movie you've ever seen?
4. Is there a movie you could watch over and over again?
5. Do you like documentaries?
6. Do you prefer to watch movies at home or at a movie theatre?
7. How often do you go to the cinema?
8. Are most of the films you watch in English or your native language?
9. Do you like Hollywood movies? Why or why not?
10. What makes a great movie for you?

2.9. Speak about your favorite movie. The questions below and the vocabulary can help you.

- Where was it set?
- When was it shot?
- Who are the main characters?
- Who are they played by?
- What is the storyline of the movie?
- What is the genre of the movie?
- Why is it your favorite movie?

A fabulous movie	A terrible movie
spine-tingling	atrocious
gripping	boring / bored to death
on the edge of your seat	deadly dull
nail-biting	shallow
sensational	feeble (jokes)
phenomenal	wooden (dialog)
thought-provoking	mediocre (acting)
inspirational	unconvincing
brilliant	uninspiring
marvelous	disappointing
brehtaking	lousy
terrific	confusing
thrilling	dreadful

2.10. Fill in the gaps with the words. Give a presentation of your favorite actor. The questions below can help you.

plot, screenplay, trailer, cinematography, producer, credits, screenwriter, lead, extras, cast, director, reviews, appearance, character, supporting, soundtrack, costumes

In a celebrity-obsessed world, actors are as famous as politicians. We like to see our favorite actors playing a ... in films, whether these are in ... roles (main roles), or ... roles (not main roles). Every year, The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences gives awards (knowns as “The Oscars”) to lead actors and supporting actors, but never to the ... (the actors who play people in a crowd, often without a speaking part.) We like reading the film ..., firstly to see who’s in the ... (everyone who acted in the film) and if there’s a special ... by a famous actor who’s only in the film for a couple of minutes.

Then we like to see who the ... (someone who gives instructions to the actors and other people working on a film or play) or ... (someone whose job is to control the preparation of a play, film, or broadcast,) is, the ... who wrote the ... (the script that the actors speak) and who composed the ... (the music background in the film). We’ll read film ... to find out more about the ... (storyline) and how good the ... (art of shooting the film) or ... are. We might even watch a ... (short extract from the film) to see the special effects.

Describing an actor

- Who is he / she?
- What does he / she look like?
- What kind of movies does he / she appear in?
- When did he / she start his / her career?
- Why do you admire him / her?

2.11. Listen to the common questions to ask about movies and write them down.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Make up a dialog. It can start like.

- Are you doing anything special tonight?
- Nothing. And what?
- I feel like seeing a movie. Will you join me?
- ...

2.12. ‘And the Oscar goes to ...’ Watch the video and fill in the gaps. Get ready to speak about Oscar-winning movies and actors.

1. The original concept of the Oscar statuette was born in ...
2. The statuette depicts a atop a reel of film.
3. The five spokes of the reel represent,,,,
4. The knight’s sword symbolizes for the welfare and advancement of the industry.
5. The Academy adopted the name Oscar in ...
6. The origin of the name of Oscar is a
7. The first Academy Awards Ceremony was held in at the Roosevelt Hotel.
8. The tickets to the first banquet cost

9. How many Academy Awards did ‘Gone with the wind’ take home in 1940?

10. The special thing about Hattie McDaniel, awarded for Supporting Actress, was that

11. The contribution of the Academy to WWII was that the statuettes were made of painted for three years.

12. The first televised broadcast of the Oscar Ceremony was in

13. The youngest ever Oscar winner is actress Tatum O’Neal who was years old when she won the best supporting actress for the film Paper Moon.

14. The Titanic took home Oscars.

15. At the 82nd Oscar ceremony Kathryn Bigelow became the first woman to win in the category.

16. Leonardo DiCaprio won his first Oscar at the ceremony.

17. The Oscar ceremony is the most watched entertainment award in the world and is seen live in more than countries.

2.13. Television is one of the most important mass media. Answer the questions.

1. Are you going to watch TV tonight? If so, what will you watch?

2. What is one of your favorite TV shows?

3. Do you think TV is educational?

4. Do you think there is too much violence on TV?

5. What are the advantages of watching TV?

6. What are the disadvantages of watching TV?

7. What do you usually watch on TV?

8. What kind of TV shows do you not like? Why?

2.14. ‘The Tonight Show’ is the world’s longest-running talk show (since 1954), hosted by Jimmy Fallon (since 2014). Watch the program with his guest Billie Eilish and answer the questions.

1. Where did Billie first see Jimmy Fallon?

2. How old are people who listen to Billie’s music?

3. What kind of music did Billie listen to?

4. Why does her music resonate with so different people?

5. Which song in Billie’s opinion would go to Jimmy?

6. What is wrong with Billie’s legs?

7. What was the most embarrassing for Billie on stage?
8. How did the audience respond?
9. What could be a reason of Billie's fall?
10. What is the specific feature of 'Where Do We Go World Tour'?
11. Do you like the talk show? Why?
12. What makes it popular?

2.15. Humor as a strategic means by which participants achieve their goals in interpersonal interaction, in particular in TV Shows. It's interesting to note how participants shift the topic of interaction. There are many factors that affect humor in TV talk shows including the personality of the host and his / her interviewees, the topic of interaction and the way through which a character deals with a certain topic. Do you have a great sense of humor? What kind of things make you laugh? Why? Do you like to make people laugh? How? Translate the questions into Russian and answer them in English.

1. Are you good at **cracking jokes**?
2. Does everyone **burst out laughing** when you tell a hilarious joke?
3. Did you happen to tell a joke but unfortunately it **fell flat**?
4. Have your jokes ever been considered **offensive** or **tactless**?
5. Have you ever been **the butt of the joke**?
6. Do you know a person / celebrity who is a **laughingstock**?
7. Do you **tease** any of your friends?
8. What is **no joke** for you?

2.16. These days, television and movies play a great role in our lives. They keep us entertained and informed. Aside from their benefits, they have their negative sides. Complete the table with pros and cons of TV.

<i>Pros</i>	<i>Cons</i>

2.17. LISTENING "How Binge Viewing is Changing the TV Industry" (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PGesDNA2DAc>).

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Technology continues to revolutionize how we experience entertainment. Streaming video on demand has changed our viewing experience more in a few years than cable television did over a few decades. Have your viewing habits been transformed by streaming services (Netflix, Hulu, Amazon, etc.)?

2. Would you rather spend an evening watching a movie (motion pictures) or a TV show (TV series)?

3. Which is a better way to watch a TV series: binge-watching or taking your time? How do you usually watch series? Do you think that binge-watching is changing the TV industry?

4. Why are TV series becoming popular with today's generation?

5. Do these names ring a bell: Prison Break, Breaking Bad, Lost, Mad Men, Battlestar Galactica? Have you watched any of these TV series? What's your favorite TV series? Why?

2. Guess the meaning of the words in bold. Match the words with their definitions (a–j).

1. We binge-watched an entire season of "Breaking Bad" on Sunday.	a. a story or a situation that is exciting because its ending or result is uncertain until it happens
2. The proliferation of social media platforms means people can be in touch in a variety of ways.	b. very easily, effortlessly
3. He works there so has all the latest statistics at his fingertips .	c. a term that describes a story's full progression
4. You can find practically anyone or anything with the click of a button .	d. a very slight difference in appearance, meaning, sound, etc.
5. The new tax law proved to have many ramifications unforeseen by the lawmakers.	e. to watch many or all episodes of (a TV series) in rapid succession
6. If the plot is the skeleton of your story, the narrative arc is the spine.	f. during one limited period of time, without stopping
7. Many of Hitchcock's films are real cliffhangers .	g. outgrowth, consequence, implication
8. I enjoyed the book so much that I read it all in one sitting .	h. convenient and easy to find

9. He started as an actor, making his debut as a director in 2015.	i. the fact of something increasing a lot and suddenly in number or amount
10. The painter has managed to capture every nuance of the woman's expression.	j. the occasion when someone performs or presents something to the public for the first time

3. Listen to the interview with Dr. John Jurgensen on Lunch Break on how binge viewing is changing the TV industry. Say if the following statements are true or false.

1. The presenter wasn't happy because she couldn't watch all the episodes of Prison Break.

2. One of the reasons that people binge-watch is because they identify with the characters.

3. This is the first time in the history of television that serial TV has become so popular.

4. Advertisers are indifferent about the time when people watch TV shows: with everybody when a new episode comes out or when the season is over at a convenient time.

5. Creators of TV shows worry that people who binge-watch miss many nuances of a story.

4. Listen to the interview again and complete the sentences using one word per space.

1. So, all these things are making a lot easier to pack a lot of TV into one

2. So, you find yourself sitting down with Lost or Battlestar Galactica or any of these shows that are very in nature.

3. Your own body chemistry, as I have been told, is, sort of, that of the characters' on the screen.

4. And when it's that easy to click to the next episode you just wanna keep this thing going and prolonging the

5. Folks like Netflix promote the vision of the world where they say that people discover Breaking Bad on their service and then flock to the

5. Discuss the questions with your groupmates.

1. Binge-watching and binge-eating go hand-in-hand. If you're sitting there binge-watching for some hours, not only are you sedentary, but

you're probably also eating whatever is in front of you. Do you think that all that mindless eating can lead to weight gain?

2. When you are done watching a series, do you feel really sad, lost, and kind of empty because your favorite characters, who now feel like friends, are gone until either the next season or, if they don't create a season, it's over?

3. There is a term – superbingers – for viewers who watch an entire season within a 24-hour period. Have you ever done that?

4. Have you ever replaced hours devoted to fitness, socializing and sleeping with hours spent glued to the screen? If yes, did you feel guilty?

5. Do you think that binge-watching can have negative effects on a person's mental and physical well-being, like obesity, sleep deprivation, high levels of stress, anxiety, and depression?

6. Think about some tips to manage your TV viewing. What steps can you take to make sure one episode doesn't turn into five?

READING BOOKS

2.18. Watching and Discussion: the Benefits of Reading.

1. Answer the following questions.

Do you read? Do you usually read a paper book or surf the net in search of something to read?

What do you usually read (newspapers, magazines, books)? What are your favorite books? What genres do you prefer, fiction or non-fiction?

What was the last book you read? How many books do you read a year? Do you go to book stores or shop for books on-line?

2. Watch the video “Why You Should Read Books – The Benefits of Reading More” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pRTWFqhEDeo>). As you listen, find equivalents to the following words and expressions and answer the questions.

1. отвлекающие моменты
2. быть более сконцентрированным
3. быть напряженным
4. переносить в другое измерение
5. нуждаться в отдыхе
6. чистое сознание

7. испытывать стресс
8. забывать о повседневных заботах
9. спортивная тренировка, разминка
10. оказаться полезным, пригодиться
11. бороться с возникающими трудностями
12. сохранять мозг в рабочем состоянии
13. при жутких обстоятельствах

1. Why reading is so important for the brain and nervous system?
2. What did the research conducted in 2009 show? What are the most popular ways to overcome stress?
3. What makes you smarter? What are the facts that speak in favor of it?
4. Provide consecutive interpretation of a fragment from the book “How to Make Your Brain Work at Any Age” by Ryuta Kawashima, a Japanese neuroscientist, the author of many bestsellers on the work of the brain. The book is written in a question-answer form, the questions been asked by children and answers given by the professor.

3. Here is one of classifications of the book genres (<https://gladreaders.com/types-or-genres-of-books>). Provide the translation of these writing styles and learn them by heart. Which ones are your favorites? Can you give examples of some well-known books for every genre?

Types of Books	
Fiction	Nonfiction
1. Action and Adventure	1. Biography/Autobiography
2. Anthology	2. Essay
3. Classic	3. Memoir
4. Comic and Graphic Novel	4. Narrative Nonfiction
5. Crime and Detective	5. Periodicals
6. Drama	6. Reference Books
7. Fable	7. Self-help Book
8. Fairy Tale	8. Speech
9. Fan-Fiction	9. Textbook
10. Fantasy	10. Poetry (Can be both Fiction or Nonfiction)
11. Historical Fiction	
12. Horror	
13. Humor	
14. Legend	

15. Magical Realism 16. Mystery 17. Mythology 18. Realistic Fiction 19. Romance 20. Satire 21. Science Fiction (Sci-Fi) 22. Short Story 23. Suspense/Thriller	
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4. Listen to the rules that Bill Gates follows when reading a book. As you listen make a list of them and find equivalents to the following words and expressions:

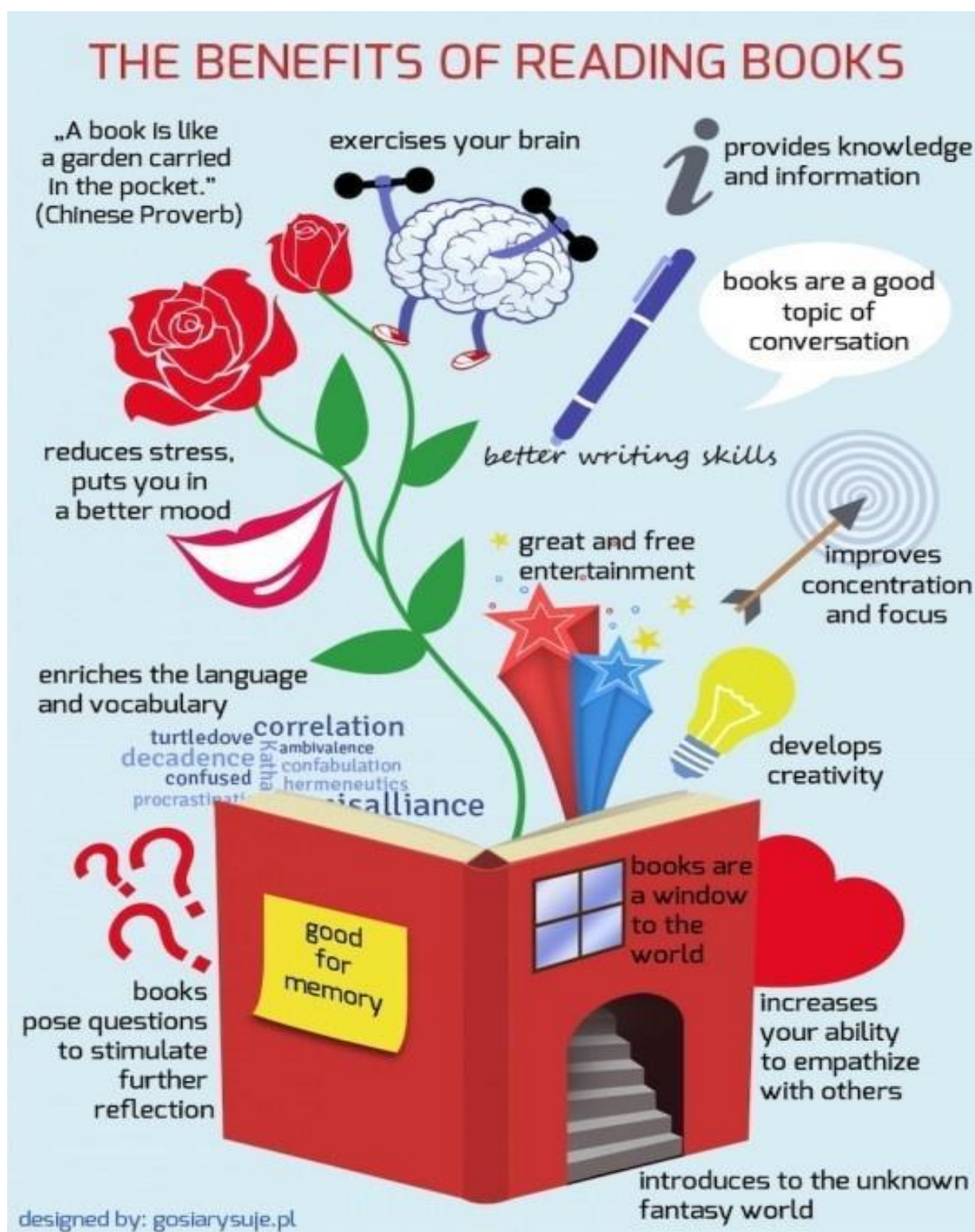
1. нехудожественная книга
2. писать на полях
3. дойти до конца
4. человек с широким кругозором
5. погружаться с головой
6. многотомный, увесистый (о книге)

5. Do you find Bill Gates' advice on reading books useful? Do you follow any of them? Can you share your own ideas on how it is better to read a book?

6. Read the statements below. What kind of reader are you?

- I like nothing more than to be engrossed in a good book.
- I can't go to sleep at night without some good bedtime reading.
- I have recently developed my appetite for reading.
- I have been an avid reader since childhood.
- I have really become a voracious reader.
- I'm a keen reader.
- I'm not really a big reader.
- My hands are full these days that I have very limited time to read.
- I'm not much into reading especially if it's quite a long read.

7. Here are some benefits of reading. Make a list of other positive impacts of reading on people.



8. Some people prefer other kinds of entertainment and find reading:

- a waste of time;
- a chore rather than an enjoyable pastime.

Do you agree? Do you see any more negative sides of reading books?

2.19. Read the article. Make sure you know the meanings of the words in bold.

WHAT READING MEANS TO ME

by Devon A. Corneal

According to family legend, I started reading tomato soup labels at the grocery store when I was two. I fear my **precociousness** has been exaggerated, but it's fair to say that I can't remember a time that I wasn't tumbling into books. My earliest memories are of The Poky Little Puppy, comics I found in the attic, my grandmother's old copies of National Geographic, and a tattered edition of Mother Goose. I quickly moved on to the library and its **smorgasbord** of neatly labeled titles, each waiting for my tentative signature on the checkout card. I devoured Little House on the Prairie, The Black Stallion, Where the Red Fern Grows, and absolutely anything by Judy Blume. Oh, Superfudge, how I loved you.

I don't know if I read because I was curious or if I was curious because I read. Probably both. I do know, however, that books were my **refuge**. They gave me safety and comfort when life was confusing or uncertain. They were an escape and a **sanctuary** and a peaceful oasis. Books transported me to places I never imagined I'd visit and exposed me to ideas I had never considered. I preferred Watership Down to hide-and-go-seek with the neighbor kids, who took to calling me Ichabod Crane as I walked to school hunched over a book. My father worried that I was turning into a **recluse**, but I was content.

Books were very real companions through a tumultuous childhood and adolescence. I cannot imagine life without them. I like to think books changed me. I hope they made me more compassionate, idealistic, open-minded, aware, and brave. Maybe they made me smarter. I know they provided me with inspiration and standards to live up to and choices to avoid.

So, when I had my son, it surprised no one that I filled his room with stories. With a certainty and calm I didn't know I had, I read to him for hours when he was an infant, hoping that the magic I experienced would pass to him. It did. At two, he would pile books at the end of his bed so he could "read" by the hallway light after we had tucked him in. I learned to sleep through the inevitable crash at 1:00 AM when they toppled to the floor. You do that sort of thing when you're a reading enabler. Now he writes disjointed tales about fire engines and policemen and

flying birds and is starting to read on his own. He is becoming an inveterate storyteller and dreamer – just like his parents.

I'm proud. I connect to him through stories in a way I hadn't envisioned. Yet, there are challenges to being a mom who loves to read. Gone are the days when I could disappear for a weekend into the 18th Century or a dystopian future. I've traded **escapism** for a mother's obligations. I am learning to be patient when my son stumbles over words that I expect he should know. My desire for him to be a fluent reader sometimes overpowers my knowledge that he's just beginning to anchor himself in a world of words and he has a long way to go. I have to feign enthusiasm for yet another book about sharks. I'm really starting to hate sharks.

My biggest **challenge**, however, is keeping a straight face when he mangles the language I love. The **downside** to helping your child develop a large vocabulary through reading is that, one day, he'll use it against you, but not quite the way he intends. I try very hard not to laugh when my son calls me "gruel and vicious" or threatens to put me in "handcups" and send me to jail as a "consequence for my actions." I shouldn't complain though. So long as he uses interesting words, many of which he learned from books, I know I'm doing something right.

(<https://www.readbrightly.com/what-reading-means-to-me/>)

2.20. Complete the sentences.

- I started reading ...
- My earliest memories are of ...
- I read because ...
- Books give me ...

2.21. J.K. Rowling said: "If you don't like to read, you haven't found the right book." Give a presentation of your favorite book. The plan below can help you.

- An introductory phrase
 - What is the title of the book?
 - What kind of book is it?
 - Who wrote the book?
 - What is the plot of the book?
 - Why do you like it?
- A concluding phrase

2.22. Read the text.

WHAT LITERATURE CAN TEACH US: COMMUNICATION AND RESEARCH SKILLS – AND HOW TO BE A BETTER HUMAN BEING

By Esther Lombardi

January 31, 2020

Literature is a term used to describe written and sometimes spoken material. Derived from the Latin word *litteratura* meaning "writing formed with letters," literature most commonly refers to works of the creative imagination, including poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction, and in some instances, journalism, and song.

What Is Literature?

Simply put, literature represents the culture and tradition of a language or a people. The concept is difficult to precisely define, though many have tried; it's clear that the accepted definition of literature is constantly changing and evolving.

For many, the word literature suggests a higher art form; merely putting words on a page doesn't necessarily equate to creating literature. A canon is the accepted body of works for a given author. Some works of literature are considered canonical, that is, culturally representative of a particular genre (poetry, prose, or drama).

Literary Fiction vs. Genre Fiction

Some definitions also separate literary fiction from so-called "genre fiction," which includes types such as mystery, science fiction, western, romance, thriller, and horror. Think mass-market paperback.

Genre fiction typically does not have as much character development as literary fiction and is read for entertainment, escapism, and plot, whereas literary fiction explores themes common to the human condition and uses symbolism and other literary devices to convey the author's viewpoint on his or her chosen themes. Literary fiction involves getting into the minds of the characters (or at least the protagonist) and experiencing their relationships with others. The protagonist typically comes to a realization or changes in some way during the course of a literary novel.

Why Is Literature Important?

Works of literature, at their best, provide a kind of blueprint of human society. From the writings of ancient civilizations such as Egypt and China to Greek philosophy and poetry, from the epics of Homer to the

plays of William Shakespeare, from Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte to Maya Angelou, works of literature give insight and context to all the world's societies. In this way, literature is more than just a historical or cultural artifact; it can serve as an introduction to a new world of experience.

But what we consider to be literature can vary from one generation to the next. For instance, Herman Melville's 1851 novel "Moby Dick" was considered a failure by contemporary reviewers. However, it has since been recognized as a masterpiece and is frequently cited as one of the best works of Western literature for its thematic complexity and use of symbolism. By reading "Moby Dick" in the present day, we can gain a fuller understanding of literary traditions in Melville's time.

Debating Literature

Ultimately, we may discover meaning in literature by looking at what the author writes or says and how he or she says it. We may interpret and debate an author's message by examining the words he or she chooses in a given novel or work or observing which character or voice serves as the connection to the reader.

In academia, this decoding of the text is often carried out through the use of literary theory using a mythological, sociological, psychological, historical, or other approaches to better understand the context and depth of a work.

Whatever critical paradigm we use to discuss and analyze it, literature is important to us because it speaks to us, it is universal, and it affects us on a deeply personal level.

School Skills

Students who study literature and read for pleasure have a higher vocabulary, better reading comprehension, and better communication skills, such as writing ability. Communication skills affect people in every area of their lives, from navigating interpersonal relationships to participating in meetings in the workplace to drafting interoffice memos or reports.

When students analyze literature, they learn to identify cause and effect and are applying critical thinking skills. Without realizing it, they examine the characters psychologically or sociologically. They identify the characters' motivations for their actions and see through those actions to any ulterior motives.

When planning an essay on a work of literature, students use problem-solving skills to come up with a thesis and follow through on com-

piling their paper. It takes research skills to dig up evidence for their thesis from the text and scholarly criticism, and it takes organizational skills to present their argument in a coherent, cohesive manner.

Empathy and Other Emotions

Some studies say that people who read literature have more empathy for others, as literature puts the reader into another person's shoes. Having empathy for others leads people to socialize more effectively, solve conflicts peacefully, collaborate better in the workplace, behave morally, and possibly even become involved in making their community a better place.

Other studies note a correlation between readers and empathy but do not find causation. Either way, studies back the need for strong English programs in schools, especially as people spend more and more time looking at screens rather than books.

Along with empathy for others, readers can feel a greater connection to humanity and less isolated. Students who read literature can find solace as they realize that others have gone through the same things that they are experiencing or have experienced. This can be a catharsis and relief to them if they feel burdened or alone in their troubles.

(<https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-literature-740531>)

- 1. Explain the words underlined.**
- 2. Give the idea of the text in 1–2 sentences.**
- 3. Summarize the text. Say what ideas from the text you agree, what ideas you disagree. Explain.**
- 4. Speak about the impact of literature in modern society.**
- 5. Agree or disagree, explain your point of view.**

1. The person who likes literature is more balanced, rewarding, and comprehensive.

2. More information is retained when facts are conveyed through stories.

3. It is easier to relate to historical events and characters when they are introduced in a narrative form, instead of via the dry writing of a textbook.

4. Authentic literature can open doors for students by introducing them to different cultures and social structures.

5. The poor performance of students in language is the result of a poor learner-centered approach in literature.

6. There is an inseparable relationship between literature and language.

7. Literature helps expand horizons.

8. Literature has become more and more a female activity.

9. Nothing teaches us better than literature to see, in ethnic and cultural differences, the richness of the human patrimony, and to prize those differences as a manifestation of humanity's multi-faceted creativity.

10. It always irritated Borges when he was asked, "What is the use of literature?" It seemed to him a stupid question, to which he would reply: "No one would ask what is the use of a canary's song or a beautiful sunset."

6. Answer the questions.

1. What comes to mind when you hear the word 'literature'?

2. What is the relationship between literature and culture?

3. How do you believe literature can help you get familiar with a culture?

4. What sort of books do you enjoy reading?

5. Have you ever read a book and then seen a film of that book? Tell about it.

6. Has seeing a film ever made you read the book it was based on? What was better for you?

7. What makes a 'classic' book?

8. Do you think that books are a thing of the past?

9. What is your favorite "quote" from any book?

10. What works of fiction have caused a huge culture shift (fashion trends, new identities, new products, social movements, revolutions or other significant societal changes)?

11. What are the greatest books that are less famous?

12. What books changed your attitude to life?

13. Do you agree with the statement from the text: "literature represents the culture and tradition of a language or a people"?

7. Speak about literature of different countries. What peculiarities does every country have?

THEATRE

2.23. Read short texts. Make a list of words you can use to talk about theatres.

A. Broadway Theatre is one of the most iconic theatres in New York. It initially opened as a film house in the early 20th century but now hosts award-winning productions. When you visit today, you'll be able to see world-class theatre productions put on by some of the best casts and crews in the business.

The whole family can enjoy a trip to this theatre, as most of the productions are family friendly. Of course, it never hurts to look into what's playing beforehand. Most shows last about 2 or 3 hours, so visits tend to last that long.

One of the most impressive aspects of Broadway Theatre is its architectural design. It was originally built to accommodate the orchestra that would accompany silent films, but this large space is used for musical comedies and other productions these days. In fact, the interior is large enough to fit an aircraft.

The array of musicals shown here is impressive. Throughout its history, this theatre has hosted "King Kong," "West Side Story," "Fiddler on the Roof," "Miss Saigon," "Sister Act," and more. The theatre typically changes which production is playing every 2 or 3 years.

If you show up late for a performance, you may not be able to get seated immediately. The productions held at Broadway Theatre don't allow for any unscheduled interruptions, so you'll be seated when there's a break in the performance. Even then, it's up to the discretion of management.

B. Learn more about Lincoln Center's iconic landmarks – including the Revson Fountain, the newly transformed Alice Tully Hall, and the Metropolitan Opera House! Go behind the scenes at venues where a spectacular range of artists have performed, including Luciano Pavarotti, Mikhail Baryshnikov, Leonard Bernstein, Renée Fleming, and Bruce Springsteen. Each tour is unique, and you never know what might happen. You might sit in on a rehearsal, walk out onto a stage, or meet a star! Whether you're just visiting New York City and want a glimpse of performing arts history, or you're a Lincoln Center regular who wants to see your favorite venues from a new perspective, a guided tour will bring you closer to the world's premier performing arts center.

C. 5 REASONS WHY THEATRE IS STILL IMPORTANT

1. Theatre helps us to see a different perspective from our own. We're shown humanity, psychology, motivations, conflict and resolution. We as the audience get to witness the trajectory of persons other than ourselves. As artists, we put ourselves into emotional and intellectual situations that may never arise in our personal lives. Theatre promotes us to give power to truth, to take risks and to advocate for new and diverse voices.

2. Theatre reminds us that we are not alone. Not only are we sharing space and an experience with the artists who are performing, we are sharing the experience with fellow audience members. Movies and television don't have the same intimacy or sense of participation. Sharing an experience with live actors and live audience members is not only valuable, it's necessary for human connection.

3. Theatre is immediate, evolving and always different. Although the script may be the same every night, the performance is unique, each and every time it happens. No two performances are ever the same. In this way, everyone involved has a distinct and unique experience that can never be replicated.

4. Live theatre helps to promote social discourse, dialogue and potential social change. Theatre is a cultural phenomenon that demands that society examines itself in the mirror. We can study societal problems and attempt to find solutions. Coming together as a community to listen to opposing points of view is necessary.

5. Theatre promotes education and literacy. Studies have shown that students who participate in theatre do better in school.

PART 3. CULTURE CORNER

3.1. LISTENING "Asians in Hollywood".

1. Study the proper names found in the text, shortly characterize the underlined ones.

TCL Chinese Theatre, Hollywood Walk of Fame, Arthur Dong, the Formosa Café, Fu Manchu, Charlie Chan, Sidney Toler, Roland Winters, Peter Ustinov, Ross Martin, Nancy Wang Yuen, Biola University, Anna Mae Wong, Keye Luke, Bruce Lee, Jackie Chan, Lucy Liu, movie Crazy Rich Asians, film Abominable

2. Agree or disagree, explain your point of view.

1. Cinematic stereotypes reflect and shape common prejudices.
2. The common Hollywood stereotypes are the following: portrayals of Asians as nerdy, black men as dangerous and Latinas as fiery.
3. The most common stereotype about Germans in movies since 2000 is that they are all Nazis.
4. Russians in movies are still very much defined by Cold War-era images in Hollywood. The most common stereotype is the "hard-fightin', heavy-drinkin', manly, boorish" character.
5. Latinos are the largest ethnic minority in the US, making up around 18 percent of the population. A look at 2,682 movies since the year 2000 finds that tropes about Latino characters focus most often on their sex appeal. For women, this translates as the "Spicy Latina" trope: a temperamental temptress who can hold her own and always looks sexy.
6. Asians are portrayed unfavorably in American media.
7. Asian women are victims of Orientalism, or the othering of Asia and the Middle East as exotic entities viewed through a colonialist and imperialist perspective. Even the way they are dressed proves they are "different" from Western women.
8. In recent years, there has been increased attention on racism and sexism in Hollywood films.

3. Listen to the text, match the words to the following definitions

1 movie-goer	A being or feeling different in appearance or character from what is familiar, expected, or generally accepted
2 filmmaker	b a person who regularly goes to watch films at the cinema
3 otherness	c likely to make money
4 bankable	d something very exciting or interesting, or something that causes great excitement or interest
5 sensation	e someone who is in charge of making a film

4. Listen to the text again. Write down the content of the text in 4-5 sentences.

5. Comment on.

1. Asian characters in the early days of Hollywood mostly appeared in the form of racist clichés – either as mysterious, menacing villains or

as laughable caricatures. In addition to everything else, characters were played by the entirely white American actors (e.g. Mickey Rooney), thus making it an example of yellowface: a non-Asian person impersonating an Asian person.

2. Before the 1950s, strict self-censorship in US cinema forbade romantic pairings between people of different ethnicities, or “miscegenation,” which meant that there were even fewer roles available to Asian actors.

3. As with Asians, black characters often weren’t played by black people in the early days of Hollywood.

4. To this day, black men are often portrayed as scary or angry and black women as loudmouthed and sassy.

5. Hollywood is still a long way from representing the diversity of the world – or even that of the United States. White people are still considerably overrepresented in front of the camera, as well as behind it.

6. Answer the question giving arguments and supporting information.

What stereotypes are often attributed to Asians and how is this stereotyping in media detrimental to the way Asians are perceived in American society?

3.2. LISTENING “China is a Fast-Growing Presence in the World of Cinema”.

1. Listen to the text and match speakers with the statements.

1. Laurent Danielou	a. Chinese stars strutted up the red carpet posing for photographers. But the biggest Chinese presence was on the business side of the Riviera festival
2. Eleanor Beardsley, Byline	b. I went to a party yesterday. And in that party, at least three Western producers came to me to ask – oh, we want to have a movie in China
3. Robbie Ho	c. For us, China was a dead territory. We never sold a movie in China
4. Dan Xu	d. Chinese now become a consumer society, so they want to be more and more entertainment program

2. Listen to the text and correct factual mistakes in the following sentences if there are any.

1. Robbie Ho is a movie investor who's interested in setting up Cannes Film Market with Western producers.

2. The top prize of the Cannes Film Festival went to a Chinese film.

3. Chinese government encourage jury president Cate Blanchett to be invest in this kind of entertainment industry.

4. China has a consumer society, and it limits the number of foreign films that can be imported every year.

5. Multimillion-dollar deals are signed at the Cannes Film Market, which is attended by some 30,000 film industry representatives every year with an increasing number of Chinese movie executives among them.

6. A whole new generation of Chinese filmmakers is beginning to make movies to appeal to Chinese gangsters.

7. Robbie Ho is the head of a small independent distributor Loco Films who bought the rights to one of the three Chinese movies screened outside the official competition at Cannes.

8. Most Chinese films are unknown in the West, some arthouse movies are gaining an audience in Europe. But the big opportunity is selling foreign films to China.

9. "Ash Is Purest White" by renowned director Jia Zhangke is a detective story and revenge in a gritty town run.

10. China now is a big market. There's a lot of Chinese company coming to Cannes to buy our French, our Russian, our American movie. So it's a very competitive territory.

3.3. Read the text.

VIDEO GAMES ARE TRANSFORMING HOW WE COMMUNICATE WITH EACH OTHER – AND THEY COULD FIX A RANGE OF OTHER GLOBAL ISSUES TOO

Unlike most other entertainment platforms, video games can connect people of all backgrounds and beliefs. When people engage in play of any kind, they are asked to take on a perspective that might be unfamiliar to them. Video games now provide the platform for this authentic, collaborative play that broadens perspectives and builds new communities by connecting people who may otherwise have never met.

Today, the average gamer has been playing for 14 years. They have grown up with the industry and evolved alongside it. Just as video games have become richer, fuller and more well-rounded, so too have the communities that play them and those communities are only becoming more inclusive and accessible.

The current video game audience is largely split down the middle when it comes to men and women (54% vs 46%). In the US, it covers all political viewpoints and includes Democrats (37%), Republicans (33%), independents (18%) and others (12%). They like different sorts of games but also find they have genres in common, and they regularly play with (and against) people from other countries who might not even speak their native language. These new connections increasingly allow players to put themselves in the shoes of others, helping to foster greater sympathy and compassion.

All of this subtly lays the framework for players to recognize that even if people are miles apart on the political or geographical scale, they have more in common with each other than is immediately apparent. Knowing that helps to build empathy, which is the first step in bridging the gaps that separate us.

Games possess more than just the power to connect us emotionally. Today, some 63% of adult players play with others, often in squads that get together both online or in person. Brought together by servers and matchmaking algorithms, these strangers quickly learn how to work together to achieve a common goal.

This one mechanic has led to an explosion in the popularity of esports, creating new social elements and opportunities to participate in video game culture. Players in teams of all genders, ages, nationalities and abilities come together to compete for a shared victory, helping engage empathy and compassion for their teammates, while growing communication skills and connections. Esports also builds a community of fans who gather online to watch and discuss tournaments or those who attend in person, often traveling long distances to sit in the stands with strangers, bonding over their shared fandom for teams or players. [...]

This ability of video games to connect and build community enables them to be a larger force for social good. Lual Mayen, a South Sudanese refugee who grew up in war-torn parts of that country, is now a video game developer and CEO of Junub Games in the US. He uses his life experiences to make games that focus on peace-building and conflict

resolution. His latest game is Salaam, where players live the life of a refugee, avoiding bombs, finding water and searching out energy points, as they journey from a warzone to a peaceful life. On top of all that, any money players spend in the game benefits actual refugees thanks to Junub's partnerships with charity organizations.

Games for Change is actively developing a community around games from an industry perspective. For more than 17 years, the not-for-profit has been building a community of practice around the premise that games as a medium can be a powerful driver for social change. Games for Change supports game creators and social innovators to improve their communities and learn through gameplay, hosting events like the XR Brain Jam, a hackathon that pairs researchers and game developers to create new applications for health. The annual Games for Change Festival includes a focus on health and wellness, various civic and social issues and games for learning. It brings together practitioners from diverse fields such as technology, media, government, academia, research and education who want to use this medium to make the world a better place.

The Games for Change Student Challenge teaches students how to design games that are rooted in social issues, promoting the acquisition of 21st-century skills – especially empathy, collaboration, creativity and communication – and empowers youth to become socially conscious, digital storytellers. When young people are cast in the role of designers, games arguably become one of the most influential storytelling mediums for youth. Giving young people the opportunity to express themselves through games helps them become “macro-minded citizens” with increased “empathy and understanding of diversity.”

These soft, cognitive skills help to better prepare these young players for healing the schisms that have arisen in this increasingly fragmented world. They build communities among players and fans, bringing together people from disparate cultures, beliefs and ages, who learn that – despite their differences – they still have a lot in common.

In an age that often feels more divided than ever, video games are enabling us to connect with others in new ways that feel familiar, while providing a path forward to reimagine the intersection of play, the power of communities and the significance of social impact.

(<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/12/video-games-culture-impact-on-society/>)

1. Explain the words underlined.

2. Present the idea of the text in 1–2 sentences.

3. Answer the questions.

1. What are video games for you: entertainment, a way to relax, opportunity to communicate or something else?
2. What game have you spent the most amount of hours on?
3. If you had to marry the last video game character you played, who would it be?
4. Are video games good for you? What's your favorite game of all time?
5. Is playing video games addictive? What makes video games addictive?
6. How to prevent video games addiction?
7. Can video games reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression?
8. Might video games slow down the aging process?
9. How much time do you spend playing video games a day/week/month?
10. If video games didn't exist anymore, what would you do?
11. Did your parents let you play video games as much as you wanted? How did they explain their decision?
12. Will you let your children play video games? Explain your position.
13. Can playing video games teach you socialize more effectively, solve conflicts peacefully, collaborate better in the workplace, behave morally?
14. Can playing video games be put on the same level with theatre, cinema, reading as a way of spending free time? Why / why not?

4. Agree or disagree.

1. For kids, playing video games is one of the most important activities of their daily lives.
2. Video games are an important part in the life of younger generations, being it uses one of the principal recreation activities in many homes.
3. Video games can be used to help improve test scores, teach life and job skills, improve brain function, and encourage physical exercise.
4. Most popular video games and apps are addictive by design.
5. Many video games teach kids how to delegate, work as a team, and prioritize. Internet-enabled games that let kids play with their real-life friends often require collaboration and division of tasks to beat the level.

6. Kids need to play more video games in order to be competitive in the current job market.
7. Video games are designed to be addictive.
8. Violence in video games is more influential than it is in the movies or television.
9. Violent video games should have a prominent role in the development of children, adults, and families.
10. Online gaming is one the fastest growing trend in today's generation.
11. Playing video games is intellectually lazy.

5. “Video game playing is often a collaborative leisure time activity for school-aged children. These results indicate that children who frequently play video games may be socially cohesive with peers and integrated into the school community,” said Katherine M. Keyes, PhD, assistant professor of Epidemiology at the Mailman School of Public Health. Do you agree? Study the positive and negative sides of video game playing. Detail each. Express your viewpoints.

<i>Pros</i>	<i>Cons</i>
1. Improves reasoning skills 2. Enhances hand-to eye coordination and motor skills 2. Creativity 3. Team skills 4. Winning ability 5. Keeps you happy, eases physical and emotional pain and depression 6. Problem-solving 7. Slows down aging 8. Improves decision making skills 10. Overcomes dyslexia	1. Can lead to addiction 2. Poor social skills 3. Leads to obesity 4. Limits academic process 5. Creates psychological stress 6. Financial consideration 7. Isolation from family 8. Leads to aggressiveness and violence 9. Increases anxiety 10. Can cause insomnia

6. Make a presentation on your favorite video game, paying special attention to its advantages in comparison with other games.

PART 4. CRITICAL THINKING

POST FACT OR POST-TRUTH

Post fact or post-truth – circumstances where objective facts are less significant to make public opinion than emotions and personal beliefs. Post-truth is an information flow that is deliberately designed in the modern society with the help of the media to create a virtual reality in order to manipulate public consciousness.

(<http://www.lem.seed.pr.gov.br/modules/conteudo/conteudo.php?conteudo=1359>)

4.1. Think and answer.

1. Are these catchwords opposite of truth?
2. Can we live in the modern society without falsehood?
3. Is believing a post fact or post-truth easier than truth?
4. Are post facts or post-truth new phenomena?

4.2. Read the text.

WORD OF THE YEAR 2016

'Post-truth' named word of the year by Oxford Dictionaries In the era of Donald Trump and Brexit, Oxford Dictionaries has declared “post-truth” to be its international word of the year.

Defined by the dictionary as an adjective “relating to or denoting circumstances in which objective facts are less influential in shaping public opinion than appeals to emotion and personal belief”, editors said that use of the term “post-truth” had increased by around 2,000% in 2016 compared to last year. The spike in usage, it said, is “in the context of the EU referendum in the United Kingdom and the presidential election in the United States”.

Oxford Dictionaries’s word of the year is intended to “reflect the passing year in language”, with post-truth following the controversial choice last year of the “face with tears of joy” emoji. The publisher’s US and UK dictionary teams sometimes plump for different choices – in 2009 the UK went for “simples” and the US for “unfriend”; in 2006 the UK went for “bovvered” and the US for “carbon-neutral” – but this year teams on both sides of the Atlantic chose the same word.

Contenders for the title had included the noun “alt-right”, shortened from the fuller form “alternative right” and defined as “an ideological grouping associated with extreme conservative or reactionary view-

points, characterised by a rejection of mainstream politics and by the use of online media to disseminate deliberately controversial content”. First used in 2008, its use “surged” this spring and summer, said the dictionary, with 30% of usage in August alone. Brexiteer was also in the running for the crown, along with nonpolitical terms including coulrophobia, the fear of clowns, and hygge, the Danish concept of cosiness.

But the increase in usage of post-truth saw the term eventually emerge ahead of the pack. “We first saw the frequency really spike this year in June with buzz over the Brexit vote and Donald Trump securing the Republican presidential nomination. Given that usage of the term hasn’t shown any signs of slowing down, I wouldn’t be surprised if post-truth becomes one of the defining words of our time,” predicted Oxford Dictionaries president Casper Grathwohl.

“It’s not surprising that our choice reflects a year dominated by highly-charged political and social discourse. Fuelled by the rise of social media as a news source and a growing distrust of facts offered up by the establishment, post-truth as a concept has been finding its linguistic footing for some time.”

According to Oxford Dictionaries, the first time the term post-truth was used in a 1992 essay by the late Serbian-American playwright Steve Tesich in the *Nation* magazine. Tesich, writing about the Iran-Contra scandal and the Persian Gulf war, said that “we, as a free people, have freely decided that we want to live in some post-truth world”.

“There is evidence of the phrase post-truth being used before Tesich’s article, but apparently with the transparent meaning ‘after the truth was known’, and not with the new implication that truth itself has become irrelevant,” said Oxford Dictionaries. The publisher pointed to the recent expansion in meaning of the prefix “post-”, saying that “rather than simply referring to the time after a specified situation or event – as in post-war or postmatch”, in post-truth it had taken on the meaning of “belonging to a time in which the specified concept has become unimportant or irrelevant”. The nuance, it said, originated in the mid-20th century, and has been used in formations such as post-national (1945) and post-racial (1971).

Post-truth has now been included in OxfordDictionaries.com, and editors will monitor its future usage to see if it will be included in future editions of the Oxford English Dictionary.

The Guardian 19/10/2017

(<https://www.theguardian.com/books/2016/nov/15/post-truth-named-word-of-the-year-by-oxford-dictionaries>)

4.3. Analyze and comment on the statements.

1. “We first saw the frequency really spike this year in June with buzz over the Brexit vote and Donald Trump securing the Republican presidential nomination. Given that usage of the term hasn’t shown any signs of slowing down, I wouldn’t be surprised if post-truth becomes one of the defining words of our time.”

2. “It’s not surprising that our choice reflects a year dominated by highly-charged political and social discourse. Fuelled by the rise of social media as a news source and a growing distrust of facts offered up by the establishment, post-truth as a concept has been finding its linguistic footing for some time.”

3. “We, as a free people, have freely decided that we want to live in some post-truth world”.

4.4. Offer the word of this year. Explain your choice.

4.5. Listen to Donald Trump’s speech, analyze it, and identify post-truth. Find the evidence. Give the motives of it.

4.6. Study the case of post-truth. Compare the facts. Analyze the manipulative impact.

Consider the double act of Philippines President Rodrigo Duterte and his former right-hand gaslighter, Ernesto Abella, in the sequence of events triggered by the murder in November 2016 of Rolando Espinosa, the elected mayor of Albuera, an island community some 575 kilometres from Manila. When asked by journalists to explain what had happened, Duterte reportedly said:

“He was killed in a very [questionable way], but I don’t care. The policemen said he resisted arrest. Then I will stick with the story of the police because [they are] under me.”

Espinosa was in fact shot in detention, inside a police cell.

Duterte continued:

“I might go down in history as the butcher. It’s up to you.”

And then:

“Since I have nothing to show, I just use extrajudicial killing. [That’s because] I have no credentials to boast about.”

The intended meaning of these utterances (to put things mildly) was oracular, so mystifyingly opaque that they served as the cue for Abella to

strut his stuff: to go on air and to say that this or that never happened, that Duterte never said what people heard him say, that Bisaya-speaking Duterte got lost in translation when speaking in Tagalog, to affirm at Malacañang press conferences that his intentions are good and that he is utterly sincere, whereas his enemies are wilful dissemblers, fools and toads.

Abella insisted he provided not “crumbs”, but “meat, deboned”. Armed with his favourite phrases, “let’s just say” and “let’s put it this way”, he described his job as “completing the sentences” of his leader, to “impart his true intentions”.

In this murder case, Abella said, “it is ... a matter of the leadership style and the messaging style of the president”. He added:

“This is his messaging style to underline his intention. He is serious about it [the drug menace]. However, it’s just meant to underline his seriousness in making sure that nobody is corrupt and involved in criminality.”

(<https://theconversation.com/post-truth-politics-and-why-the-antidote-isnt-simply-fact-checking-and-truth-87364>)

4.7. Watch TV, find a case of post-truth, analyze and share it.

PART 5. CONSOLIDATION: SPEAKING

5.1. Comment on the quotes.

1. Movies can and do have tremendous influence in shaping young lives in the realm of entertainment towards the ideals and objectives of normal adulthood. – Walt Disney

2. No entertainment is so cheap as reading, nor any pleasure so lasting. – Mary Wortley Montagu

3. I regard the theatre as the greatest of all art forms, the most immediate way in which a human being can share with another the sense of what it is to be a human being. – Oscar Wilde

4. You use a glass mirror to see your face; you use works of art to see your soul. – George Bernard Shaw

5. Movies will make you famous; Television will make you rich; But theatre will make you good. – Terrence Mann

6. All the world’s a stage. – William Shakespeare

7. The book is a film that takes place in the mind of the reader. That's why we go to movies and say, Oh, the book is better. – Paulo Coelho

8. Cinema can fill in the empty spaces of your life and your loneliness. – Pedro Almodovar

9. There's no thief like a bad movie. – Sam Ewing

10. A visit to a cinema is a little outing in itself. It breaks the monotony of an afternoon or evening; it gives a change from the surroundings of home, however pleasant. – Ivor Novello

11. If I were not a physicist, I would probably be a musician. I often think in music. I live my daydreams in music. I see my life in terms of music. – Albert Einstein

12. I think music in itself is healing. It's an explosive expression of humanity. It's something we are all touched by. No matter what culture we're from, everyone loves music. – Billy Joel

13. If I had my life to live over again, I would have made a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once every week. – Charles Darwin

14. Without music to decorate it, time is just a bunch of boring production deadlines or dates by which bills must be paid. – Frank Zappa

15. Free time is a terrible thing to waste. Read a book. – E.A. Buchianeri

5.2. Music is supposed to be the universal language of humanity. Do you agree? Are you a massive fan of music? What kind of music do you prefer? Make up sentences about music you like and dislike using the expressions below.

- That sounds great
- It has a pleasing melody
- That sounds awful
- It makes my ears hurt
- That is too much of noise than music
- It heals or calms me down
- It stirs my imagination
- It is rejuvenating
- It's a timeless classic
- It's a smash hit
- It's very cheesy
- It's too unlike the music I normally listen to

5.3. Give a presentation of your favorite music band or a singer. The plan below can help you.

- An introductory phrase
 - What is the name of the band / singer?
 - What genre does it play / sing?
 - What are the songs mostly about?
 - Why do you like it?
- A concluding phrase

5.4. Do you like parties and celebrations? Match the idioms with their meanings. Make up your own sentences with them.

1	to get down	a	to host a party, to invite guests
2	to throw a party	b	to be the person that everyone is looking at, to be entertaining everyone, to be the center of attention, telling jokes, making the party fun
3	to crash a party	c	someone who doesn't have fun at parties
4	to be the life of the party	d	to dance, to have fun, to enjoy, to get crazy
5	to be a party pooper	e	someone who loves parties
6	to be a wallflower	f	to show up uninvited, to go when you are not supposed to be at the party
7	to be a party animal	g	someone who is shy and stands in the corner at a party and does not socialize very much

5.5. Surf the Internet to find the information about:

- cocktail party
- coffee party / coffee klatsch
- dinner party
- garden party
- gender reveal party
- hen party
- housewarming
- masked ball
- open house
- pajama party

- rave
- shindig / shindy
- shower
- smoking party
- social
- stag party
- surprise party
- tea party

5.6. Describe a party you have fond memories of.

PART 6. WRITING

COMPARISON / CONTRAST PARAGRAPHS

Comparison / contrast paragraphs discuss how people, places, or things are similar or different.

The Outline

1. A topic sentence identifies the topic and the intention to compare / contrast subjects; comments on the degree of similarity or difference.

2. Support sentences describe and compare features of chosen topics. There are two common methods of development in a comparison / contrast paper. One format presents the details one side at a time. The other presents the details point by point.

<u>one side at a time</u>	<u>point by point</u>
Description of similarities and/or differences of the first subject: feature1, feature 2, feature 3 ...;	Feature 1 – identifying similarities and differences;
Description of similarities and/or differences of the second subject: feature1, feature 2, feature 3 ...;	Feature 2 – identifying similarities and differences;
	Feature 3 – identifying similarities and differences.

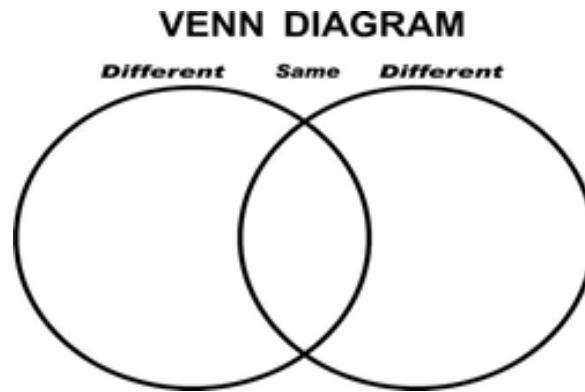
3. A concluding sentence summarizes and interprets differences and similarities.

Writing steps

1. Brainstorming

Make a list of details and characteristics of the subjects you are going to describe. Then make a list of similarities and a list of differences. This part of the work may be done in the form of a so-called Venn Diagram with

two overlapping circles. Put down all characteristics of the compared objects which are different and similar in the corresponding areas:



2. Organization

Decide which format you are going to use: one side at a time or point by point. An outline is an essential step in helping you decide which format will be more workable for your topic. Make sure the paragraph has a strongly stated topic sentence that presents the main idea and clearly identifies whether you are comparing, contrasting, or using both processes to discuss the subject. Write a concluding sentence that supports your overall paragraph.

3. Revising

Assess whether the paragraph clearly conveys the message you intended to express. Check your work carefully.

There are some transition words that help you:

- compare things: similarly, along the same lines, likewise, in the same way, also, just like, etc.;
- contrast things: but, however, yet, nevertheless, whereas, although, on the contrary, contrary to, nonetheless, conversely, in contrast, still, at the same time, on the other hand, in spite of, despite, while, etc.

There are also:

- comparing structures and expressions: to compare to/with, to be alike, to be similar to, to be the same as, both ... and, not only..., but also, neither ... nor, etc.;
- contrasting structures and expressions: to differ/to be different from, to be dissimilar to, to be unlike, it is argued that, opponents of this view say, there are people who oppose, contrary to what people believe, etc.

(Exploring Writing: Paragraphs and Essays. 4th ed.
New York : McGraw-Hill Education, 2020)

6.1. Read the paragraph where the description of a senior prom is presented in a one-side-at-a-time format. Underline the connecting words used for comparing and contrasting the topics (was nothing like).

My senior prom was nothing like what I expected it to be. From the start of my senior year, I had pictured putting on a sleek silvery slip dress that my aunt would make and that would cost more than \$500 in any store. I imagined my boyfriend coming to the door with a lovely deep-red corsage, and I pictured myself happily inhaling its perfume all evening long. I saw us setting off for the evening in his brother's BMW convertible. Our evening would be capped by a delicious shrimp dinner at the prom and by dancing close together into the early morning hours. The prom was held on May 15, 2005, at the Pony Club on Black Horse Pike. However, because of an illness in her family, my aunt had no time to finish my gown and I had to buy the only dress I could find in my size at such short notice. Not only was it ugly, but it was my least favorite color, pink. My corsage of red roses looked terrible on my pink gown, and contrary to what I imagined had no smell at all. My boyfriend's brother was out of town, and I stepped outside and saw the stripped-down Chevy, which is nowhere near as good as the BMW. After we arrived at the prom, I did not have much more to eat than a roll and some celery sticks. Worst of all, we left early without dancing because my boyfriend and I had had a fight several days before, and at the time we did not really want to be with each other. I had thought it would be the high point of my senior year, but instead it was a total disaster.

6.2. Complete the partial outline provided for the paragraph.

1. Topic sentence:

2. Support sentences:

A. Expectations (first half of paragraph)

Dress (expensive, silver)

..... (deep red, fragrant)

..... (.....)

Dinner (.....)

..... (all night)

B. Reality (second half of paragraph)

..... (ugly,)

..... (....., no scent)

Car (.....)
..... (roll and)
..... (.....)

3. Concluding sentence:

6.3. Read the paragraph where good and bad horror movies are contrasted point by point. Underline the connecting words used for comparing and contrasting the topics (on the other hand).

A good horror movie is easily distinguishable from a bad one. A good horror movie, first of all, has both male and female victims. Both sexes suffer terrible fates at the hands of monsters and maniacs. Therefore, everyone in the audience has a chance to identify with the victim. Bad horror movies, on the other hand, tend to concentrate on women, especially half-dressed ones. These movies are obviously prejudiced against half the human race. Second, a good horror movie inspires compassion for its characters. For example, the audience will feel sympathy for the victims in the horror classics about the Wolfman, played by Lon Chaney, Jr., and also for the Wolfman himself, who is shown to be a sad victim of fate. In contrast, a bad horror movie encourages feelings of aggression and violence in viewers. For instance, in the Halloween films, the murders are seen from the murderer's point of view. The effect is that the audience stalks the victims along with the killer and feels the same thrill he does. Finally, every good horror movie has a sense of humor. In Alien, as a crew member is coughing and choking just before the horrible thing bursts out of his chest, a colleague chides him, "The food ain't that bad, man." Humor provides relief from the horror and makes the characters more human. A bad horror movie, though, is humorless and boring. One murder is piled on top of another, and the characters are just cardboard figures. Bad horror movies may provide cheap thrills, but the good ones touch our emotions and live forever.

6.4. Complete the partial outline provided for the paragraph.

1. Topic sentence:

2. Support sentences:

A. Kinds of victims

1.....

2.....

B. Effect on audience

- 1.....
- 2.....

C. Tone

- 1.....
- 2.....
3. Concluding sentence:

6.5. Complete the outline of the paragraph about how reading a story in a book is different from seeing it as a movie.

1. Topic sentence:
2. Support sentences:

A.

- 1.....
- 2.....

B.

- 1.....
- 2.....

C.

- 1.....
- 2.....
3. Concluding sentence:

6.6. Write a comparison/contrast paragraph on one of the following topics. Use either one-side-at-a-time format or point-by-point organization.

Topics:

- 1) leisure activities in Russia and the USA;
- 2) doing sport and watching sport on TV;
- 3) reading books and watching TV;
- 4) spending one's free time at home and outdoors;
- 5) entertainment of people in the XX and XXI century.

UNIT 3

TRAVELING AND TOURISM

PART 1. LEAD-IN

1.1. Discuss the questions.

1. Do you travel with a fixed plan or usually just wing it (play it by ear)?
2. What characteristics and abilities are essential for being a good traveler? What characteristics and traits make for a nice travel partner?
3. Are there more advantages to traveling alone or with others?
4. What is your preferred means of transport when traveling?
5. Where do you prefer to stay? Hotel / hostel / apartment / couch surfing?
6. What are sure signs of being a travel addict? What is the biggest barrier to long term travel?
7. Are you a city traveler or nature explorer? Would you rather go on a safari, have a city break, or visit a tropical island?
8. Have you ever gone camping? Have you ever hitchhiked?
9. What is the best and worst thing about traveling to a new country? How many countries do you want to discover in your life?
10. What can you not travel without? What are some things you always take with you on a trip? What travel apps do you use most often?
11. Do you make friends easily while on the road?
12. Do you keep a journal to document all your experiences exploring the world?
13. What's a funny, strange, scary, or embarrassing travel story of yours?
14. What are some of the lessons that travel has taught you?
15. How do you feel when you return home? Comment on the proverb: East or West, home is best.



1.2. Why do people travel? Why do you like to travel? What is the purpose or point of traveling? Which of these reasons resonate most with you? Or do you have another motivator? Share your thoughts.

de-stress and truly switch off
get away from it all
put your feet up
step away from the workplace
escape your problems / reality
challenge yourself
get outside your comfort zone
search for tranquility
get an insight into eternal truths
experience sth unfamiliar
see / experience sth first hand
broaden your mind / horizons / outlook
develop a wider world view
harden the body
reflect on your life
recharge your batteries
smooth over any family grudges
deepen friendships
pick up new languages
feel homesick

1.3. LISTENING “Benefits of Traveling”.

1. Listen to the recording about some benefits of traveling. Comment on each of them giving details and examples.

1. It is better to spend your money on experiences rather than on material things.
2. Traveling is a good way to get away from everyday life and look at it from a different point of view.
3. Traveling gets you out of your bubble.
4. Traveling makes you push your limits.
5. Traveling helps you know yourself better.
6. The best thing about traveling is people you meet along the way.
7. Traveling can be challenging but it provides various ways as a break from your everyday life.

2. Expand the list of traveling benefits.

3. Speak about drawbacks of traveling.

1.4. Use a dictionary to explain the differences and peculiarities of the usage of the following words: ‘travel’, ‘trip’, ‘tour’, ‘journey’, ‘voyage’, ‘cruise’, ‘trek’, ‘ride’, ‘pilgrimage’, ‘getaway’.

1.5. There are two words in English that seem very close in meaning: ‘tourist’ and ‘traveler’. Consult a dictionary for the definitions; find differences between the words. Read the quotation of the British writer and filmmaker, Alex Garland, and comment on it.

“Tourists went on holidays while travelers did something else. They traveled.”

1.6. Tourism has various forms on the basis of the purpose of visit and everyone can find a tour to their taste. Actually, there is no consensus on how many tourism types exist! Find some information about these types and present it to your groupmates.

Adventure tourism
Agritourism
Backpacking
Beach tourism
Business tourism
Culinary tourism
Cultural tourism
Disaster tourism
Educational tourism
Flashpacking
Medical tourism
Pilgrimage
Rural tourism
Space Tourism
Virtual tourism
Wildlife tourism
Wellness Tourism
WWOOFING

1.7. Read the information about educational tourism and learning holidays. Explain the underlined words.

Choose one of our learning holidays and get more out of your next holiday than a fly-and-flop week spent vegetating on the beach. Whether you learn to surf in Costa Rica, learn yoga in St Lucia, or learn how to meditate in India, utilize that precious 'me time' by gaining a new skill and achieving a healthy life goal.

Learn a Healthy Lifestyle on Holiday

Escape the pressures of modern life and learn how to live a healthier lifestyle on a wellness holiday in luxurious destinations across the world. Whether you want to learn to stop smoking, eat healthier, beat insomnia, or increase your fitness, you will be able to gather the knowledge to improve your long-term health. Tailor classes, consultations and therapies to match your own wellness goals as you learn to balance mind, body and soul. Get outdoors with hiking or biking for some beneficial Vitamin D and daily exercise, or experiment with healing therapies and therapeutic treatments including acupuncture and Ayurvedic massages.

Learn to Dive on Holiday

Become spellbound with the world you discover beneath the ocean's surface when you learn to scuba dive from a range of luxury sea-front locations, including Mauritius, Portugal or a variety of resorts across both Asia and the Caribbean. From basic pool training to the ocean's vibrant coral reefs, learn about the diverse marine life you encounter for an experience you will never forget. Whether you are simply looking for a new learning experience or are aiming to become a PADI-pro you will love seeing the world through new eyes. Complement your experience with breathing technique classes such as yoga and meditation.

Learn to Beat Stress on Holiday

Banish the strains of modern day living as you escape on a wellness holiday and learn to beat stress long-term. Through a tailored plan combining relaxing spa treatments, supportive emotional therapies, as well as medical, nutritional, and fitness evaluations; you will learn how to embrace a personalized wellness lifestyle that will set you on the right track to a happier and healthier you. From breaks in Europe, to Asia and the Middle East, a de-stress holiday in an idyllic far-away location is the perfect opportunity to learn how to effectively rebalance and recharge.

(<https://www.healthandfitnesstravel.com/learning-holidays>)

1.8. Answer the questions.

1. What benefits of a learning holiday are mentioned in 1.7?
2. Would you be interested in going on any of the learning holidays listed there?
3. What skills would you like to learn on vacation?

1.9. Match the words and collocations with their definitions. Make up sentences using the words.

1. fly and flop	a. to adjust something to suit a particular need or situation
2. vegetate	b. a kind of holiday where a person travels somewhere to relax, without any detailed itinerary of activities
3. me time	c. extremely pleasant, beautiful, or peaceful
4. tailor	d. causing someone to feel happier and more relaxed or to be more healthy
5. therapeutic	e. to get new energy or to give new energy to something
6. spellbound	f. to live or spend time in a way that lacks physical and mental activity and effort
7. idyllic	g. time when you can do what you want to do
8. recharge	h. having your attention completely held by something, so that you cannot think about anything else

1.10. Choose the correct preposition.

1. it is not to / by my taste
2. be on / at the menu
3. beyond / off the beaten track
4. on / by foot
5. on / at the crossroads
6. go on / at holiday
7. stay at / in my friends' place
8. go on / at a cruise
9. arrive in / at Rome
10. go on / at a business trip

1.11. Match the words on the left with the suitable nouns on the right.

Fixed	feet
uninhabited	suite
out-of-the-way	place
sophisticated	home
glorious	explorer
mixed	haven
itchy	cuisine
intrepid	scenery
unexplored	blessing
domestic	wilderness
peaceful	flight
honeymoon	island

1.12. Choose the best option to complete the explanations.

Wanderlust, armchair traveler, couch surfing, digital nomad, travel restrictions, vagabond, escapism, travel light.

1. _____ is a person who works remotely while traveling, usually on a long-term basis.
2. _____ are constraints preventing people from traveling somewhere, especially preventing a particular person or group from entering a particular country.
3. _____ is someone who wanders from place to place and has no home or job.
4. _____ is a strong desire to travel.
5. _____ is the practice of sleeping at the houses of several different people for a period of time without paying.
6. _____ travel without taking much luggage.
7. _____ is someone who finds out what a place or location is like by watching travel programs on television, looking at internet websites about travel or reading books about travel.
8. _____ a tendency to escape from reality, the responsibilities and routine of real life, etc., esp. by unrealistic imaginative activity or traveling.

1.13. Match the idioms (1–8) with their definitions (a–h).

1. off the beaten track	a. e completely unaware of what is happening or of what someone is saying, because they are thinking deeply about something else.
2. have itchy feet	b. far from large cities or their centers, and so few people go there or live there.
3. the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence	c. in one attempt, without stopping.
4. in one go	d. to watch vigilantly (for).
5. jump on the bandwagon	e. said to mean that other people may appear to be in a better or more attractive situation than you, but in reality their situation may not be as good as it seems
6. miles away	f. act or develop in a way that is likely to be successful
7. on the right track	g. to have been friends or associates for a very long time
8. go back a long way	h. suddenly become involved in an activity because it is likely to succeed or it is fashionable.
9. keep one's eyes peeled	i. come across something that blocks progress or prevents accomplishment of an objective.
10. hit a roadblock	j. have a strong desire to leave a place and to travel.

1.14. Everyone has their own type of travel personality when they set out on a trip. While some people enjoy being the quintessential tourist, others want to explore offbeat destinations. Here are some types of travelers. Give a brief description of each, and decide what type of traveler you are or could be:

The Culture Vulture

The Foodie

The Photographer

The Social Butterfly

The Good Planner
The Nomad
The Pilgrim
The Shopper
The Backpacker
The Flashpacker
The Escapee
The Budget Tripper
The Typical Tourist
The Business Traveler
The Tech-Savvy Traveler
The City Slicker
The Armchair Traveler

1.15. Read the tour overview and explain the underlined words. Which type(s) of travelers (from 1.14) would opt for this particular tour?

Pakistan is an undiscovered gem full of incredible adventures. Visit the three highest mountain ranges in the world, see ancient forts, admire impressive landscapes, and learn more about ancient cultures.

Travel to UNESCO World Heritage Sites, go on multi-day treks along unexplored places, and learn about the different cultures and festivals of Pakistan.

Your Pakistan vacation is guaranteed to be exclusive. Pakistan is still an off-the-beaten-path destination, we only run our tours a few times a year, and we limit the number of clients. This means your experience is immersive, authentic, and well-supported.

We take care of all the details – whether you want to join one of our existing itineraries or have us create a totally private, customized adventure. From permits to climbing expeditions, quality accommodations, and mouthwatering meals.

1.16. Read another tour description and complete the text with the suitable words.

diverse, seekers, majesty, unforgettable, boasts, spectacular, friendly, Earth

Alaska – discover the beauty and _____ of “The Last Frontier”. There is no place on _____ like it, with all amazing scenery, fascinat-

ing wildlife, _____ people, and remote cities. Ride the thrilling Alaska Railroad to most of the areas that American Luxury Tours travel to. One of the most _____ destinations is Denali National Park, home to North America's highest peak, Denali, formerly known as Mount McKinley. Explore its vast regions and view its _____ wildlife. It _____ over 3 million lakes, volcanic islands and 16,000 square miles (41,439 square km) of glacier ice. Explore some of the most stunning terrains in the world. And take home memories of _____ natural splendor! Spend 14 days with a smaller group of no more than 10 adventure _____ on this one-of-a-kind adventure. So, join American Luxury Tours and lose yourself in the echoes and marvels that define the splendor of Alaska.

(<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/usa/tours/alaska-extreme-adventure/a/pa-tou/v-50420P11/361720>)

1.17. LISTENING “25 Most Popular Cities to Visit in America”.

1. Listen to the radio program about the most popular places to visit in the United States. Put down the names of the cities and states, and tell briefly what these places are famous for.

2. Explain the following words and collocations from the listening task.

Boroughs, visitors on a budget, world-class, chefs' restaurants, Mardi Gras celebration, beignets, resort city, try one's hand at, be home to sth, feast for the eyes, palm-lined avenues.

1.18. Read the article by Daniel Noll about a seemingly simple question: “Where are you from?” Pay special attention to the underlined words and word combinations; make sure you know what they mean.

WHERE ARE YOU FROM? A NOMAD'S GUIDE TO ASKING AND ANSWERING THE QUESTION

by Daniel Noll
uncorneredmarket.com

Say, you moved around when you were growing up, or maybe you were raised in one place but moved away and frequently changed locations as an adult. Then you take a trip and someone asks you, “Where are you from?” How do you answer?

In today's climate of über-travel, blended ethnicity, hyper-migration, globalization, and expatriation, the question “Where are you from?” is as complex as ever. Perhaps a deconstruction of this simple question may

seem overwrought, but why is virtually everyone inclined to ask it? And more importantly, what do they really want to know when they do?

This simple question can comprehend so many different concepts depending upon who is asking, why they are asking, and where you, the respondent, happen to be emotionally and physically when you are answering. “Where are you from?” might imply: Where were you born? Where did you grow up? Where is your family from originally? Where do you currently live? Where did you last live?

We have been asked this question so often that you’d figure our responses might be more fluid, more graceful than they are. But no. Instead, we are still deer-in-the-headlights. Why? Because we are pausing to consider why the question is being asked and which bits of information might be most relevant for the person asking. It’s likely that someone asks out of curiosity, to put us in context. Many people expect a static answer because the assumption is that we, like they, have come from one place and have probably lived in that place most of our lives. For better or for worse, where a person comes from helps many folks place strangers in cultural and socioeconomic context. Yet Audrey and I answer this same question in two very different ways.

My approach: “I grew up in Pennsylvania and lived in Washington DC and Dallas and the last place I lived in the United States was San Francisco for six years. Then we lived together in Prague for five years before living out of backpacks for the last three and a half years.”

Audrey’s approach: “I’ve spent most of my time growing up outside of Washington, DC in Virginia.”

True enough, but she does this rather humbly despite having moved to India at five weeks old and having lived out her childhood in places like Sri Lanka, Cameroon, Gabon, Ivory Coast and Tanzania and later choosing to spend her adult life between California, Estonia, Czech Republic and the rest of the world.

With my longer-winded version, I figure that whatever the person is looking for, it’s probably in there. It offers the various geographic hooks of my American identity (Pennsylvania, East Coast, California) and it illustrates a curiosity and wanderlust to live abroad in Europe and to travel around the world. I also figure it deflects some potential prejudgment along the way.

Audrey feels that her story is complicated and people really don’t want to know it all. Instead, they prefer a simple answer so they can

identify her with a geographic area for context. If a person wants to know more, then they can continue the conversation but she doesn't offer up her whole story at first.

We are curious about the people we meet and we'd like to hear their stories. Sometimes they are from the place where we happen to meet them, but often they are from someplace else, near or far. Today's migration patterns mean that big cities are more than ever multiethnic stews whose inhabitants are drawn from around the world. I think of cities like New York, London, Paris, Buenos Aires, Berlin, Bangkok, Hong Kong, and Sydney – each offers excellent “Where are you from?” conversation fodder. So we tend to ask the question a little differently, particularly if there's even the slightest doubt as to one's place of origin or migration path.

“Where's your family from?” we'll ask.

Posing the question in this way is neutral; it doesn't assume anything. At worst, we might look a little silly, for the person we are asking might have lived his entire life just down the block. But in case he hasn't and his family originated from somewhere else, this approach is respectful and allows for the conversation to expand into where he is living now, where he grew up and possibly where he wants to go next.

Our goal in posing the question is not only to better understand a person's story – his roots and journey – but also to make a personal connection. For example, if a woman in Buenos Aires shares with us that she and her family are originally from Armenia, we can then ask “which part?” and make a deeper, more meaningful connection. In this respect, our question serves less as an incision and more as an icebreaker.

Do you have a difficult time answering the question, “Where are you from?” If so, what answer do you give? Where you were born, grew up, live currently, last lived – or something entirely different? How do you ask others this same question? And in the end, does it matter where you are from? After all, we're all citizens of the world, aren't we?

1.19. Give your answers to Noll's questions.

1. Do you have a difficult time answering the question “Where are you from?”

2. If so, what answer do you give? Do you speak about the place where you were born, grew up, live currently, last lived – or something entirely different?

3. How do you ask others this same question?

4. Does it really matter where you are from?

1.20. Match the phrases from the article with their definitions. Use the phrases in context.

1. out of curiosity	a. live or stay somewhere on a temporary basis and with only a limited selection of one's belongings.
2. deer in the headlights	b. related to a subject or to something happening or being discussed.
3. for better or for worse	c. interested in knowing something for no other reason except that one just wants to know it.
4. live out of a suitcase (backpack)	d. to accept the bad results of the action as well as the good ones.
5. at worst	e. the basis or basic material for a chat
6. conversation fodder	f. under the most unfavorable interpretation.
7. imply	g. to be so frightened or surprised that you cannot move or think.
8. relevant	h. to communicate an idea or feeling without saying it directly.

1.21. Match the countries mentioned in the articles with their capital cities.

the United States	Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte
Sri Lanka	Prague
Cameroon	London
the Czech Republic	Washington, D.C.
Ivory Coast	Bangkok
Gabon	Yerevan
Tanzania	Yaoundé
Estonia	Buenos Aires
Armenia	Berlin
Argentina	Yamoussoukro
the United Kingdom	Libreville
France	Dodoma
Germany	Paris
Thailand	Tallinn

1.22. LISTENING “Twelve Mispronounced U.S. Place Names”.

1. Before you listen, make sure you know the following words:

hodgepodge, infamous, outdoorsy, sun-drenched, sequoia trees, street cred, vibrant, bustling, mulberries, an important hub.

2. Listen to the radio program. Write down the main facts about the places. How do you pronounce the following U.S. place names now?

1. Spokane, Washington
2. La Jolla, California
3. Yosemite National Park
4. Helena, Montana
5. Arkansas
6. Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
7. Schenectady, New York
8. Houston Street, New York City
9. Carnegie Hall
10. Worcester, Massachusetts
11. Louisville, Kentucky
12. Kissimmee, Florida

1.23. Find the odd one out and explain why it doesn't belong to the group.

1. Ecotourism, sustainable tourism, green tourism, mass tourism.
2. Out-of-the-way, unremarkable, extraordinary, unrivaled.
3. Trudge, wade, drag through, amble, plod.
4. Athens, Antananarivo, Austria, Amsterdam, Addis Ababa.
5. Vagabond, tram, homebody, globe-trotter, nomad.

1.24. What are the differences between these pairs of words?

emigration	immigration
sight	vista
explore	investigate
transfer	transmit
guide	lead
route	path
refugee	vagabond
repatriate	expatriate
tour operator	tour agent

PART 2. READING

2.1. Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

1. How important is traveling in our life?
2. How often do you travel by air, rail, road and sea?
3. What do you enjoy about traveling? What do you dislike?
4. What can inspire you to explore the world?
5. What is your best or worst travel experience?

2.2. With your partner make a list of the five most important tips for travelers.

2.3. Read the text quickly and match the missing headings with the tips the author gives. There are three headings you do NOT need.

- A. Carry Spare Passport Photos
- B. Avoid Expensive Hotels & Resorts
- C. Splurge A Bit While Traveling
- D. Get off The Beaten Path
- E. Take an Extra Credit & ATM Card
- F. Stash Extra Cash for Emergencies
- G. Book the Cheapest Flights
- H. Travel by Yourself Occasionally

MY BEST TRAVEL TIPS AFTER 9 YEARS TRAVELING THE WORLD

by Matthew Karsten
abridged

It's now been 9 years since I sold everything and left the United States to travel the world. These are the best travel tips to help you save money and have a great trip.

Curious about how to travel the world? I've been traveling around the world for 9 years now. And I have many useful travel tips to share from my journey. My traveling started when I quit my job and took a one-way flight from Miami to Guatemala, leaping nervously into the unknown and leaving much of my old life behind while embarking on an epic adventure around the world. The experience has been a wild ride – traveling to over 50 countries, meeting countless people, and I've learned a ton since I first left!

Having adventures like hitchhiking across America, camping in Greenland, trekking through Afghanistan and much more – the world has been an amazing teacher. I eventually turned writing about my journey into a successful travel blog, and continue to travel on a regular basis as part of my dream job. But to celebrate my **travelversary** each year, I update this guide with a collection of my best travel tips to help you save money, stay safe, and inspire others to get out there and explore our world.

1. Slow Down To Enjoy Your Trip

Please don't try to cram 6 countries into 6 weeks of travel. All the good stuff happens when you really take the time to explore. You'll learn about activities that aren't in your guidebook and meet people who are eager to show you around.

I can honestly say that NONE of my best travel experiences happened within the first few days of arriving somewhere. Spend more time in fewer places for maximum enjoyment. I promise you'll have a much better time!

2. Read A Book About The Country

Before you travel to a new country, I recommend reading a good book about it, to learn more about history and culture before you arrive. This could be as simple as a Lonely Planet guidebook, or maybe a popular novel by a local author.

Your on-the-ground travel experience will feel much more fulfilling if you already know some details about the area you're visiting. Don't worry, you'll still discover plenty of new stuff, but you'll have a foundation to start on.

3. Take Lots Of Epic Travel Photos

Pay attention to this travel tip. You may only see these places & meet these people once in your lifetime. Remember them forever with plenty of photos! Don't worry about looking like a "tourist". Great photos are the ultimate souvenirs.

They don't cost anything, they're easy to share, and they don't take up space in your luggage. Take plenty of photos of yourself too, they'll be more important than your postcard shots later. Just remember that once you get your shot, it's important to get out from behind the lens and actually enjoy the view.

4. _____

I'm a huge fan of budget travel, as it allows you to travel longer and experience more of the fascinating world we live in rather than waste

your hard-earned money on stuff you don't need. In fact you can travel to many places for \$50 a day with no problems.

That said, living on a shoestring budget gets old after a while. It's nice (and healthy) to go over your budget occasionally. Book a few days at a nice hotel, eat out at a fancy restaurant or spend a wild night on the town. Enjoy yourself!

5. Take A Scarf Or Sarong With You

I happen to use a shemagh, but **sarongs** also work great. This simple piece of cotton cloth is one of my most useful travel accessories with many different practical applications.

It's great for sun protection, a makeshift towel, carrying stuff around, an eye mask, a wrap for conservative countries, and much more. I can't tell you how many times a scarf has come in handy for me on my travels around the world.

6. Pack Less Stuff In Your Backpack

You don't need 1/2 the **gear** you think you do to travel anywhere. We've all done it. My first backpack was 70 liters packed full, my current bag is only 40 liters.

As a full-time **vagabond**, everything I own fits in my travel backpack. If you're not sure about packing something, you don't need it. It's also possible to buy most things at your destination country if you discover you need them.

7. _____

Flying can often be one of the most expensive parts of an international trip. But with practice, you can learn how to book super cheap flights and save tons of money. For example, by booking 2-3 months in advance.

Sign up for cheap ticket alerts, keep an eye on **mistake fares**, and take a look at alternative airports that might be near your final destination.

8. Go On Free Walking Tours

One great money saving travel tip is to join free city walking tours when you first arrive. These tours allow you to orient yourself in an unfamiliar city, scope out some good photography locations to return to later, learn facts about the city, and maybe make some new friends too.

Just keep in mind that the tours are free because the guide is expecting a tip at the end, so don't be too cheap and make sure to thank them for their time with \$5. It's a wonderful way to save some money while traveling!

9. Eat Local Food Frequently

Taste a bit of everything when you travel, especially if you don't know what it is. Ask local people for recommendations. Eat street food from **vendors** with big lines out front. Eating street food is an awesome way to save money while you travel!

I've only been very sick twice in 9 years of constant travel. Don't be scared of the food. Hey, there's nothing wrong with popping into McDonalds if you're feeling homesick, but why fly across the world to eat the same stuff you can get at home? Live a little!

10. _____

You don't need to stay at expensive hotels while traveling. In fact, you can save hundreds, or even thousands of dollars on your trip by staying in more budget-friendly accommodation, like hostels, local guest-houses, or **Couchsurfing** – an online community of people who share their couches with strangers for free.

Sleeping in backpacker hostels can also be beneficial to your wallet, as renting a dormitory bed costs a fraction of what a hotel would. \$30 a night versus \$100 a night really adds up! Plus it's a wonderful way to meet fellow travelers.

11. Don't Be Afraid Of Other Countries

The news media loves to report on tourists getting killed or kidnapped. However, the world is not nearly as dangerous as the media makes it out to be. Keep an eye out for sketchy situations but don't let that be the focus of your whole trip.

Use common sense and you'll be ok. Understand that "if it bleeds it leads". Most people in foreign countries are friendly, trustworthy, generous, and willing to help you out. This goes for women too. I realize I'm not a woman, but I've met plenty of experienced female travelers who agree.

12. Always Get Travel Insurance

No one ever thinks they'll get sick, injured, or robbed while traveling. But it happens when you least expect it. During my travels, I've sliced up my head on a volcano, contracted Dengue fever, and lost my laptop to thieves.

With travel insurance you don't have to worry about huge hospital bills or stolen gear when it eventually happens. For all kinds of trips ranging from a weekend up to a few months long, I always recommend picking up a travel insurance policy with World Nomads.

13. _____

To cover yourself in an emergency, make sure to stash some extra cash in a few different places. I recommend at least a couple hundred dollars worth. If you lose your wallet, your card stops working, or the **ATMs** run out of money, you'll be glad you did.

Some of my favorite hiding spots include dirty socks, under shoe inserts, in a **toiletry bag**, around the frame of a backpack, or even sewn behind a patch on your bag.

14. Back Up Your Files & Photos!

When my laptop computer was stolen in Panama, having most of my important documents and photos backed up saved my life. I've met many travelers who've had a hard drive fail on them, losing thousands of priceless travel photos.

In addition to photos, keep digital and physical copies of your passport, driver's license, birth certificate, health insurance card, serial numbers, and important phone numbers ready for an emergency. Backup your files & photos on an external hard drive as well as online with software like Backblaze.

15. _____

I know it's cliché, but you should still attempt it. Seek out interesting and unusual places that don't see much tourism while traveling. Many memorable travel experiences have happened to me in areas that are not easy to visit.

By all means, travel to popular sites, but don't rule out other locations just because they're not on the tourist trail. Although please realize that just because an area is remote or dangerous doesn't necessarily mean you'll have a life-changing experience.

16. Listen To Podcasts For Long Trips

Podcasts are awesome. It's like your own personal radio station full of shows and music you always want to listen to. I never thought I'd actually look forward to a 10-hour bus ride. But with **podcasts**, it's possible (well, as long as the seats are comfortable)!

Time will fly by as you listen to incredible storytelling, fun music, or fascinating interviews with experts. Here are some of my favorite podcasts that I play regularly: This American Life, The Moth, Tim Ferriss Show, Radiolab, and Smart Passive Income.

17. Get Out There & Travel More!

If there's one thing I've noticed over the past 9 years, it's that many people back home love to tell me how lucky I am while making excuses

why they can't travel. It's too expensive. They can't get time off work. *Who will feed their pets?* When I suggest solutions to these "problems", they still don't take action. Why? Because they're often hiding behind the true reason: they're scared. Unfortunately most people who wait to travel the world never do.

You don't need to sell all your worldly possessions and become a homeless vagabond like I did. Just get out there more than you do now. Start with a weekend in a different state. Then maybe try a week in the country next door. The new car, remodeling project, and the latest iPhone can wait.

If you truly want to travel more, you can make it happen. Career breaks are possible. You have friends who would love to watch your pets. It's a big, beautiful, exciting, and fascinating world out there.

(<https://expertvagabond.com/best-travel-tips/>)

2.4. Read the text again and answer the questions in small groups.

1. How did the writer start his traveling?
2. What travel experiences has the writer had?
3. According to the text, why is it important to take lots of travel photos?
4. Why does the writer say a scarf is one of the most useful travel accessories?
5. How can you save money when you buy plane tickets?
6. What are the forms of budget-friendly accommodation?
7. What does the expression "if it bleeds it leads" mean?
8. What can help you to endure a long trip?
9. What excuses do people who stay away from traveling make? What is the real reason?
10. Do you agree that "The new car, remodeling project, and the latest iPhone can wait"?

2.5. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases from the text. Use a dictionary. Give their Russian equivalents.

A one-way flight, a journey, a trip, hitchhiking, camping, trekking, a guidebook, a souvenir, luggage, destination, to book in advance, a hostel, a guesthouse, a backpack, to feel homesick, to explore the world, a shoe-string budget, an international trip, to orient oneself in an unfamiliar city,

budget-friendly accommodation, a backpacker hostel, final destination, a remote area.

2.6. Look at the words and phrases in bold in the text and guess the meanings from the context. Then match them with the definitions.

1. _____ is a type of pricing error used in respect to the airline industry. It occurs when an airline accidentally puts the wrong price for a ticket listing on their website.

2. _____ travel anniversary.

3. _____ the practice of traveling around and staying with people you do not know, who advertise their homes on the internet.

4. _____ a person who has no home and usually no job, and who travels from place to place.

5. _____ a long piece of thin cloth that is worn wrapped around the waist.

6. _____ abbreviation for automated teller machine: a machine, usually in a wall outside a bank, shop, etc. from which you can take money out of your bank account using a special card.

7. _____ a radio program that is stored in a digital form that you can download from the internet and play on a computer or on an MP3 player.

8. _____ a bag in which you put things for keeping yourself clean and tidy, especially when you are traveling.

9. _____ supplies, tools, or clothes needed for a special purpose.

10. _____ someone who is selling something.

2.7. Match the two halves of the word combinations used in the text.

epic	country
budget	cash
travel	ride
destination	tour
walking	insurance
fellow	bill
bus	travel
hospital	adventure
tourist	traveler
extra	trail

2.8. Fill in the missing preposition.

1. It's cheaper if you book the tickets ___ advance.
2. The flight _____ Quebec _____ New York is two hours.
3. Maybe I can win the lottery and travel _____ the world.
4. We have arranged for you to stay ___ a hotel.
5. Let me know when you're coming to Cambridge and I'll show you ____.
6. I travel ___ work ___ train.
7. I had to cram three countries ___ a week's business trip.
8. Good news is, this can only happen once ___ a lifetime.
9. You can land a plane on water ___ an emergency.
10. I don't know what I'd do if anything happened ___ him.

2.9. LISTENING "Skiing Holiday in Colorado".

1. Fill in the blanks with the words / word combinations according to their definitions given below.

When I was a kid my parents used to take me on a lot of 1) _____. My dad was a teacher so he had the same time off as I did. Every March during spring 2) _____ we would spend the week at my grandmother's 3) _____ in Boca Raton, Florida. She would be down there for most of the month of March.

Since we had a place to stay, we didn't have to get a travel agent to help us with finding a 4) _____ or anything like that. When I was growing up we lived right outside of New York City. Since this was a major city, it was a gateway city for many airlines. This meant that we didn't have to take more than one plane to get somewhere. There were no long 5) _____ in strange airports. Our plane flew directly from NYC to Miami International airport.

Once we arrived at Grandma's we would hit the 6) _____ right away. After a day at the beach Grandma would take us to fun little restaurants that only locals knew about. Many tourists would go to the 7) _____ in the area, because they didn't know where else to go. We stayed 8) _____ to avoid the big crowds that were common during Spring break. I have very fond memories of those vacations down there.

Now that I have a family of my own I try to take them on vacation a lot. I work a lot more than my father did, so many of our vacations are a working vacation. I will do a little business and then spend time with my

family. My wife and I love to camp and hike so we enjoy the whole 9) _____ scene. Our next trip is to the rain forest in Colombia to observe the natural 10) _____ and camp out. Not exactly the fanciness of Grandma's place in Florida, but we love it!

- 1) holidays
- 2) a short period of time when you stop what you are doing so that you can eat or rest
- 3) a holiday home that you buy with other people so that you can each spend a period of time there every year, or when you arrange to do this
- 4) a building where people pay to stay and eat meals
- 5) a short stay between parts of a journey, especially a long plane journey
- 6) an area of sand or small stones at the edge of the sea or a lake
- 7) a place that many tourists visit, but where drinks, hotels etc. are more expensive
- 8) far away from the places that people usually visit
- 9) the business of creating and selling holidays that give people the chance to learn about a natural environment, and cause as little damage to the environment as possible
- 10) animals, birds, and plants that live in natural conditions

2. Listen to the recording and complete the sentences with the information you hear:

1. For spring break David is going to _____ for a vacation.
2. The mountains are located to _____ of the city.
3. David will probably have a _____ in Cincinnati or Cleveland.
4. David's girlfriend's brother is a _____.
5. David's girlfriend's brother recommends traveling _____ to get a better rate.
6. Dave is bad at _____.
7. David is going to stay _____.
8. _____ are the expensive tourist traps.
9. David is thinking about visiting _____ in the Denver area.
10. David knows about the place from the _____.
11. David is going to see a _____ in the red light district.

PART 3. CULTURE CORNER

3.1. Read the texts about American and Chinese travelers.

THE TRUTH ABOUT HOW AMERICANS TRAVEL

To celebrate Independence Day, Sally Peck sorts fact from fiction when it comes to her fellow Americans.

Where they go

You will have read – and you will probably have used as a punchline or explanatory prop for American parochialism – the fact that “the majority of Americans do not have passports”.

This is true. The US State Department estimates that 42 per cent of the population possess one. However, that is double the 21 per cent that owned one in 2004, and a vast increase on the three per cent that carried one in 1989.

So, the majority of Americans travel in... America – California, Texas, Florida and New York are most popular, in that order.

But do not be deceived by the relatively low percentage of US passports holders. For the 42 per cent that do have passports use them – and frequently. One in five of all long-haul travellers has a US passport.

For Americans, the most popular international destination – by far – is Mexico, where they find plenty of beach resorts, from high end to low, and lots of culture, great food and vegan yoga retreats.

THE TRUTH ABOUT CHINESE TRAVELERS

Chinese tourists are among the world’s most maligned. But they also spend \$300 billion abroad each year, making them a force too important to ignore.

In 2015 Chinese tourists spent \$292 billion abroad, nearly three times as much as the second biggest spenders, the Americans, and nearly five times as much as Britons abroad.

Where they go

The Chinese name for China is 中国, pronounced “Zhōngguó” in Mandarin, and it translates literally as “The Middle Kingdom”; for centuries China expected people to come to it.

Pair that philosophy with half a century of isolation under the Communist Party, add into the mix the frustratingly difficult process of applying for foreign visas and the relatively recent emergence of China’s middle class, and it’s hardly surprising that, traditionally, Chinese have headed to domestic destinations for their holidays.

In fact, they’ve really only been travelling abroad for pleasure in significant numbers for the past two to three decades. Domestic tourism has increased 10 per cent annually over recent years. Big cities – Beijing and Shanghai top the destination wishlist – see so many domestic tourists on even ordinary weekends that major shopping streets have one-way pavements, with police directing foot traffic.

Often domestic trips take patriotic inspiration: go to the Three Gorges Dam, a grim industrial site in one of the country’s poorest regions, for example, and it’s swarming with visitors.

On a recent trip, a Chinese guest asked whether I, an American, had visited my own country’s Hoover Dam. As I scrambled to remember exactly where in the US that nearly 100-

Following the neighbourly trend, Canada is the second most popular destination, with Britain (mainly London) making an appearance at distant third. Britain still sees around 2.5 million American tourists each year.

Since shortly after the Mayflower set sail, Americans have been making the return trip to Europe for a spot of culture. Picture Henry James's American abroad and you'll see that – in the best possible way – not much has changed: there's a wide-eyed and worshipful innocence to the US visitor, who is as intent as any Japanese tourist on soaking up the culture of the Old World.

It is little surprise, then, that Western Europe is the next most popular region for US tourists, followed by Caribbean countries and East Asia.

What Americans like to do

Is it famous? Americans are there. You won't find many of them tootling around Puglia or Slovakia. They quest not for the hidden gem, but for the best. Head to the Amalfi Coast or St Tropez, Paris or Rome, and they're there, front and centre – you can hear them from a mile off. They may be coming in search of their family roots – in which case, you'll hear plenty about that, too.

Americans are list-tickers; with less holiday time than Europeans, they're a people on a mission, and they don't want to waste time. In Beijing, they'll "do" the Forbidden City, the Temple of

year-old structure might be found, she recited comparative statistics on the two constructions.

The country's wild south-west is often praised for being geographically and ideologically furthest away from the capital. Intrepid young people head to the mountainous Yunnan province, which borders Burma, Laos and Vietnam, and is one of the most ethnically diverse regions of the country.

But whether you've opted for a jaunt up the holy Yellow Mountain in Anhui, or a pilgrimage to the monumental 5th century Buddhas at the Yungang grottoes near the northern city of Datong, as you take in these ancient sites of astounding beauty, one thing is for certain: you will not be alone.

Isolation is not much of a goal when Chinese head abroad, either. Relatively nearby destinations – Vietnamese or Sri Lankan beaches, Japanese or Korean cities – are popular. American and Western European destinations are draws – China is behind only Mexico and Canada in the number of its nationals embarking on tourism in the US – and smaller European countries saw increased popularity over the past few years. As in other markets, fears of terrorism seem to have stalled growth in Chinese tourism to Egypt and Turkey, and to parts of Western Europe.

What Chinese like to do

When Chinese tourists come to Europe, they're determined to hit – and shop in – every major capital. From Big Ben in London to the vineyards of Bordeaux, for first-timers, especially, they're actively pursuing the beaten track.

Middle class Chinese often travel in groups, and coaches are a frequent feature, along with their umbrella-wielding Chinese guides. On these tours, they're after a whirlwind of culture and history – it would not be unprecedented to visit 10 European countries in a fortnight.

Cynical young Chinese will scornfully tell you that the travelling middle classes pay lip service to appreciating culture, but they are

Heaven and the Summer Palace – and all in one morning. In the afternoon, it's the Great Wall.

How they behave

Americans take their manners and their travel seriously – particularly when compared to Britons. Wine? Cocktails? Yes, if thematic, but not to excess.

Like Britons, their stabs at the local language will be unintelligible stabs in the heart of any purist. But it is an A for enthusiasm.

As travellers, they're also fairly big on respect, of the loud and proud Aretha Franklin variety – as tourists, they're not there to occupy, they've come to learn and engage. And to call you sir. Even if you have no title.

Safety, space and hygiene are the top concerns. This is the nation that put Purell on the map.

And Americans are highly adept at complaining. Grin and bear it? But why?

What American vacationers like to wear

Sneakers, naturally. Which is a funny name, as they most definitely do not sneak up on you. But this spongy footwear, beloved of old and young, and in a variety of sporty or fashion-y iterations, does contribute to another distinct Americanism: the cheerfully bouncy walk.

Beyond comfortable footwear – even paired with that mainstay of American manhood, chinos and a navy blazer – they do like to outfit themselves thematically.

On a safari with Americans? They'll be in head-to-toe khaki.

mainly after the goods: specifically, European brands they can buy in situ, and bring home to lord over their non-travelling neighbours. Aspirational destinations include the Maldives – and hotels there have been scrambling to cater for China's emergent upper-middle class – but the question of "What to do?" remains high on operators' minds: Chinese visitors aren't adept at the "flop" portion of fly-and-flop holidays, eschewing, as they do, sunbathing, and having a limited appetite for recreational swimming.

If it's classed as "luxury", you're guaranteed to find some Chinese tourists, but spending patterns skew far more, hotels report, towards shopping than they do towards in-hotel spends; if Brazilian guests are willing to splash some cash in order to bring the party, and Americans tip with abandon, the Chinese are rather more modest in their outlay, reserving their money for hitting the shops.

How they behave

Chinese of all economic classes are adept at operating in crowds. But spatial awareness is not a strong suit. While queues are not a popular pastime at home, tourists may consider joining the funny foreign customs while abroad.

Still, the Chinese government was moved just four years ago, thanks to unflattering feedback, to issue unintentionally revelatory proclamations on what its citizens should and should not do while abroad, under the title of 'Guide to Civilized Tourism and Travel'. Choice tips include:

Don't lie down in public

Don't cough, sneeze or pick your nose or teeth in front of others

Don't take a long time using public toilets.

What Chinese on holiday like to wear

Chinese in groups often wear US trucker-style hats or visors, proclaiming the name of their tour operator. There will often be impressive photographic equipment.

An alarming number of women on domestic trips will be wearing inappropriate shoes; it is typical, while climbing misty and muddy Bud-

Skiing (which, of course, they do in North America, because it's the best)? The gear will be unparalleled. Swimsuits offer maximum coverage – health concerns are always a high priority.

Speedos are strictly for the Olympic Games and are highly suspect in any family environment. Anything for the summer is monogrammed.

Dining and drinking habits

They'd like to try the local things, but nothing too oddball. Fish and chips in London? Check (but my goodness, it's greasy!). A bellini at Harry's Bar in Venice? It has to be done.

But andouillettes in Lyon? No way. And probably also not lamb. Or octopus. Or veal (how sad!). And what's a quail, again? Look, basically just chicken and steak.

Water, even in Italy, must come in a bottle – Americans, as a rule, do not trust the taps anywhere outside of the continental United States.

How to get along with them

Do ask: Where did you go to (college) university? They love to answer this. Especially the young ones.

Don't ask: Who did you vote for? Too divisive and, either way, you're in for a long lecture – possibly including "facts".

(<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/destinations/north-america/united-states/articles/what-american-tourists-are-really-like>)

dhist mountains in Chinese provinces, to find women in elaborately shoulder-padded polyester dresses with ankle-high pop socks and high heels in even the warmest of conditions.

And, of course, you'll see also the latest trends with designer labels aplenty on many international tourists.

Dining and drinking habits

French food has much in common with Chinese: both cuisines – regionally varied as they are – rely on sophisticated sauces to cover rather humble portions of meat and veg, the legacy of decades of austerity. Still, habits of a lifetime are hard to break, and if you're used to having noodle soup with vegetables for breakfast, cereal will disappoint.

However, increasing availability of international food in Chinese cities has made the country's diners far more cosmopolitan and flexible in their eating habits. Just don't demand heavy drinking (there's a widespread alcohol intolerance) or major dairy consumption (ditto re: lactose intolerance).

How to get along with them

Do say: I know a great place to go shopping...

But don't: Throw too many stones. Recently in Beijing a professional tour guide told me that the international destination he most wished to visit was England – so he could "appreciate the beauty of the river Rhine." The Chinese sense of Western geography can be unpredictable. But before you judge, consider this: China has the second-most Unesco World Heritage sites of any country after Italy. Fifty-two in total. How many of those can you name?

(<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/destinations/asia/china/how-chinese-tourists-travel-etiquette-and-money>)

3.2. Find and analyze cultural-specific vocabulary in the texts. Give examples of:

names of people
place names
food and drinks
brand names
clothing terms

3.3. What historic and cultural factors mentioned in the text determine the peculiarities of American and Chinese travelers?

3.4. What traits of national character influence the way Americans and Chinese travel?

3.5. Describe Russian travelers.

3.6. LISTENING “Yellowstone Park”.

1. You are going to listen to a person exploring Yellowstone Park. Listen and put the phrases in the order they go in the story.

a massive park ____
the rising sun ____
a tiny stream ____
a wild panorama ____
the hum of the city _1_
snow-capped mountains ____
a protected zone ____
true beauty and peace ____
the movement of urban life ____
the muggy city streets ____
an avid camper ____
great white rocks ____
the orange sky ____
the tiny, tinkling waterfall ____
the gruesome Grizzly ____
the vast openness ____
the dusty ground ____
a lucky escape ____
the rocky hills ____
the biggest, most ferocious bear

2. Answer the questions.

1. Where is the park located?
2. What is the park like?
3. Is the narrator a light or a heavy traveler?
4. Did she travel alone?
5. What happened to her?

3. Listen again and find English equivalents for the following Russian collocations:

- сбежать из душного города
- отправиться в путь
- разбить палатку
- не иметь страха, сомнений
- ночевать под открытым небом
- столкнуться с проблемой
- уютно устроиться и уснуть
- громко, неистово скулить
- выйти из палатки
- услышать рёв
- за металлическими решетками
- быть во всей красе
- вторгнуться на территорию
- притвориться мертвым
- осмелиться открыть глаза
- убежать с того места
- информировать работника парка о неожиданной встрече

4. Retell the story. You may use the expressions in ex. 3 as a plan:

Example: One summer, she decided to flee the muggy city for Yellowstone.

5. Fill in the verbs used with the similes:

1. ... like a dragon's fire
2. ... like a hedgehog
3. ... like a shield

6. A simile is used to compare two different things that are not similar in most ways, but are alike in at least one important way. It is an effective technique of describing something. Instead of using plain adjectives,

tives to describe a person, object or situation, one can use a simile to make it catchy. Use the similes below in the contexts related to traveling:

Example: Our tour guide in Rome was a lovely young woman who spoke perfect English. She was as wise as an owl.

as pretty as a picture
as noisy as a herd of elephants
as white as the driven snow
as pale as a ghost
as hungry as a hippo
as naked as a baby
as old as the hills
as plain as day
as proud as a peacock
as different as chalk from cheese
as fresh as a daisy
swim like a fish
eyes like a hawk
sleep like a baby
as many as the sands of the seashore

PART 4. CRITICAL THINKING

4.1. LISTENING “Fraud”.

1. Listen to the text about fraud and fill in the gaps.

- a. ____ is any criminal activity to get money by deceiving people.
- b. ____ is illegal or dishonest way of making money by tricking someone.
- c. ____ is to believe something that is a trick or a lie, to be true.
- d. ____ is to use of clever skill to gain something dishonestly.
- e. ____ is to search something in order to steal from it.
- f. ____ is to trick sb to get their personal data by pretending to be from their bank.
- g. ____ is clever and often complicated.

2. Express your point of view on the following.

- a) There are many ways for frauds these days.

b) There is one reason why people have fallen for fake emails, phone calls or letters that look genuine and ask them to give or update their financial details.

c) Fraudsters gain financial information by phishing.

d) Criminals need just a small piece of information about us – a key – that can eventually open up our identity and expose our personal data.

e) For victims of fraud the consequences – the outcome – can be very bad.

f) Frauds in tourism are popular.

g) Buying or renting a car you can be scammed.

4.2. Compare Transportation.

There are some different ways to travel. You can go by airplanes, trains, boats, cars or less common modes of transport, like dog sleds or rickshaws. Pick two types of transportation and describe how they are alike. Describe how they are different. Include at least three ways that they are alike and at least three ways that they are different. Try to make your description interesting and funny.

4.3. LISTENING “Living In Montana”.

1. Answer the questions.

1. How do people choose a place for traveling?
2. Which factors about a place can scare people off to visit it?
3. Visiting a place someday can encourage people to change the place of living forever, can't it?
4. What else attracts people while traveling?
5. What is the place you enjoy to the fullest when you visit it?

2. Listen to the recording and complete the table with the vocabulary related to weather, animals, and sky. Then speak about Montana using the words and ideas from the story.

Weather and climate	Wild animals	Sky

3. Get ready to speak about any place on the globe you'd like to visit.

4.4. For each number, circle a word that does not belong and then explain why. There can be more than one answer.

1. Tree, Flower, House
2. Truck, Car, Bike
3. Foot, Arm, Pretzel
4. Hitchhiking, Camping, Trekking
5. Mercury, Big Dipper, Mars
6. Hostel, Dormitory, Hotel
7. Cash, Budget, Wallet
8. Spider, Snail, Turtle
9. Book, Radio, Newspaper
10. Running, Swimming, Sleeping
11. Passport, Driver's License, Insurance
12. Miami, Ohio, Georgia
13. Bottle, Fork, Cup
14. Ice Cream, Soup, Salad
15. Camera, Photographer, Pilot

PART 5. CONSOLIDATION: SPEAKING

5.1 Read what some famous people think about traveling. How do you understand these quotations? Do they reflect the personality of the author? Do you agree with them?

1. "Travel isn't always pretty. It isn't always comfortable. Sometimes it hurts, it even breaks your heart. But that's okay. The journey changes you; it should change you. It leaves marks on your memory, on your consciousness, on your heart, and on your body. You take something with you. Hopefully, you leave something good behind." Anthony Bourdain

2. "No place is ever as bad as they tell you it's going to be." Chuck Thompson

3. "Our happiest moments as tourists always seem to come when we stumble upon one thing while in pursuit of something else." Lawrence Block

4. "It is good to have an end to journey towards; but it is the journey that matters, in the end." Ursula K. Le Guin

5. "Though we travel the world over to find the beautiful, we must carry it with us, or we find it not." Ralph Waldo Emerson

6. "I am not the same, having seen the moon shine on the other side of the world." Mary Anne Radmacher

7. "The man who goes alone can start today; but he who travels with another must wait till that other is ready." Henry David Thoreau

8. "Travel makes one modest. You see what a tiny place you occupy in the world." Gustave Flaubert

9. "The basis of tourism is perception of otherness, of something being different from the usual." Lucy M. Long

10. "The best journeys in life are those that answer questions you never thought to ask." Rich Ridgeway

5.2. How much do you know about airline terminology? Complete each sentence with an appropriate word from the list below.

Direct flight, connecting flight, layover, chartered, domestic, landing, terminal, boarding pass, runway, taxiway, hand baggage, carousel.

1. A _____ is a continuous moving strip on which passengers' bags are put for collection in an airport.

2. Is there a _____ to Madison, or do we have to change planes in Chicago?

3. If you change in Hamburg, you receive your boarding card for the onward flight at the gate of the _____

4. The company _____ a plane to take executives to the conference.

5. The airport primarily handles _____ flights, but can also accommodate international charter flights.

6. We had a three-hour _____ in San Francisco and had to change planes on the way to Hawaii.

7. How many items of _____ am I allowed to take onto the plane?

8. A _____ is a long path that aircraft travel along in order to get to or return from a runway.

9. A _____ is a long, level piece of ground with a specially prepared smooth, hard surface on which aircraft take off and land.

10. At the self check-in kiosk, passengers print their _____ as well as baggage tag after checking in.

11. _____ 3 is used mostly for international flights.

12. One person has died after the pilot of a light aircraft was forced to make a crash _____ in a field.

5.3. LISTENING “Air Rage”.

1. Match the columns.

1. violence and angry behavior by a passenger on a plane towards other passengers or the people who work on it	a. flight attendant
2. to say something in a loud voice, or to make a loud noise because you are angry, afraid, excited, or in pain	b. to assault
3. someone whose job is to look after passengers on a plane	c. air rage
4. in a dangerous situation	d. in jeopardy
5. to stop someone from doing sth, often by using physical force	e. to yell
6. using cruel words or physical violence	f. available
7. to attack someone in a violent way	g. to restrain
8. to make someone pay an amount of money as punishment for breaking the law	h. to fine
9. a company that owns aircraft and takes people or goods by plane from one place to another	i. airlines
10. able to be obtained, taken, or used	j. abusive

2. Fill in the blanks with the following words / word combinations.

jeopardy / flight attendant / obnoxious / abusive / equipment / hefty / assaulted / fined / air rage / grabbed / hit / airlines

1. In another _____ incident, a flight to Spain was forced to land after a passenger threatened cabin staff when they refused to serve him more alcohol.

2. He then gave them the choice of apologizing to the _____ or taking another flight.

3. Two drunk men _____ him after he left the bar.

4. The company was _____ \$1.6 million for breaking environmental regulations.

5. The message jolted him, for it suddenly put our destination in _____.

6. The woman became angry and _____ when she was not allowed into the hotel.

7. Long before other _____ adopted electronic ticketing, Southwest Airlines was using it to reduce costs and loading times.

8. Brown _____ the phone and started shouting.

9. I _____ my elbow on the corner of that table.

10. Thieves stole all the video _____ from the college.

11. The driver received a _____ fine for his role in the accident.

12. I have been in restaurants where the customers have been loud, rude and _____.

3. Listen to the recordings and complete the sentences.

1. Air rage is a _____.

2. Angry passengers _____ and start acting badly

3. Air rage needs to be fixed for the _____ of the people aboard.

4. Some angry passengers can _____ at the flight attendants.

5. Having an _____ passenger on a plane is dangerous.

6. Airline workers would like better _____ to deal with abusive passengers as well as special _____ to restrain angry passengers.

7. _____ for assaulting airline workers are strict.

8. Abusive passengers can be imprisoned for up to _____ years.

4. Listen to the recordings, complete the phrases and put them in the order the speaker talks about them.

1. _____ stories

2. _____ penalty

3. _____ fines

4. _____ airline passengers

5. _____ equipment

6. to _____ food

7. to _____ passengers

8. to _____ attention

9. to _____ training

10. to _____ a flight

5. Answer the questions.

1. Where is the airport located?
2. What are airlines workers' unions responsible for?
3. Is punishment for acting badly on a plane getting stricter? Why?
4. How much will people that assault airline workers be fined?

5.4. While listening to the recording you heard some phrasal verbs, e.g. go back, move away, race through. Match these common phrasal verbs with their meanings.

get on	go to the airport or station to say goodbye to someone
pick up	start a journey, especially a long journey
see off	leave or go out of a place
stop over	delay when traveling
get in	when a plane departs or leaves the ground
check out	arrive and register at a hotel or airport
get off	leave the hotel after paying
check in	have a holiday or vacation
get out	enter a bus, train, plane, to climb on board
hold up	arrive at the station/airport
set out	leave a bus, train, plane
take off	take someone to a place and leave them there
drop off	let someone get into your car and take them somewhere
get away	stay somewhere for a short time during a long journey

5.5. Make up the contexts using as many phrasal verbs as possible.

Example: All my relatives came to see me off when I was going to Alabama. As it's so hot in the afternoon, I decided to set out in the morning. I hoped that I wouldn't be held up by any circumstances on the way. My mom was worried over my ride as usual and persistently asked me to call her as soon as I got in.

5.6. In the sentences below there are some common idioms. Use a dictionary to understand their meanings. Make up your own sentences with these idioms.

1. Oh, man, it's been so long since we left Germany and went somewhere. We **have really itchy feet**, so we're going on a trip. We're off to Greece.

2. Our flight leaves at 4 p.m., and it takes an hour to get to the Munich Airport from here, and it's already 1:30, so we need **to get a move on!** Let's go!

3. You're not allowed to bring a bottle of water through security, so I bought one for now, and I always get thirsty on the plane, so I bought **one for the road** as well.

4. We made it successfully to our hotel here in Athens, and we're really excited to get out and explore the city, but it was a long journey here, and we've decided that for now we're going to grab some dinner and then **call it a day**.

5. We certainly have some beautiful views in Munich, but it doesn't look like this! It definitely doesn't look like this **in our neck of the woods**.

6. Look at these signs! What do they say? **It's all Greek to me!**

7. After learning more about other countries and cultures, she '**got the travel bug**', and after training as a teacher, started using her holidays to see the world.

5.7. WATCHING "The Changing Face of Tourism".

*"To move, to breathe, to fly, to float,
To gain all while you give,
To roam the roads of lands remote,
To travel is to live."*

Hans Christian Andersen

1. Answer the questions.

1. Do you consider the need for travel a natural human need? Do you agree with the statement of the world famous Danish writer, that "to travel is to live"?

2. Think about all the positive and negative impacts of tourism. Work in two teams, brainstorm the issue and come up with your ideas.

2. Watch and listen to the Economist video "The Changing Face of Tourism" [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O3bx5miizBw&feature=emb_logo]. Make notes as you listen. Work with the video and statistics following the plan:

a. Characterize the state of the tourism industry and travel trends before 2019.

b. Find out current statistical data on:

- the direct contribution of the travel and tourism industry to the total global GDP;
- the amount of people who are globally employed in the tourism sector and hospitality business;
- the countries providing the biggest tourist flow;
- top countries by tourist spending;
- top 5 visited countries by international tourist arrivals;
- top 5 most visited countries by Russian tourists;
- top 5 countries visiting the Russian Federation.

c. Compare the data of pre-COVID times with the modern situation. Speak about the major shifts and changes in tourism and travel industry using active vocabulary below:

Verbs: to be on the up, to soar, to be booming, to rise by; to go down, to drop, to slow down, to reduce to, to decline, to fall.

Word combinations and expressions:

tourism is increasing (decreasing)

to generate ... billion/trillion dollars

to account for ...% of employment worldwide/ international tourism travel budget

emerging market countries

top international destinations

more (less) attractive destination

to be number one choice for residents of <country>

<Nationality 1> used to be the biggest movers in the industry. Now it's the <Nationality 2>.

5.8. WATCHING “Why Travel Will Never be the same”.

1. Answer the questions.

1. Do you think the travel industry will be just as it used to be before the pandemic?
2. What things will remain the same and what things will change?
3. Will tourists have new priorities and desires in their trips?
4. Will people treat vacations in the same way?

2. Watch and listen to the video “Why Travel Will Never be the same” by an American filmmaker and journalist Johnny Harris. Make notes as you listen. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qtNbcTaBagI].

3. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the six major things that will be part of the new post-COVID travel? Make a list of them. Do you agree these trends will set the style of traveling after the pandemic?

2. What positive changes are expected in the tourist and travel industry?

3. Provide definitions to the following notions:

overtourism

rejuvenative travel

Airbnb policy

4. Watch the video again and find English equivalents for the following words and expressions.

1. стать закрытой, недоступной зоной

2. за счет местного населения

3. ограничения по вместимости

4. войти в моду (разг.)

5. остановить (туристический) поток

6. самостоятельное путешествие

7. знаковые объекты местности

8. сбиваться в кучу, толпиться

9. быть предвзятым

10. скрывать, замалчивать

11. суровое напоминание

12. делать что-либо удаленно

13. иметь абсолютно разрушительное действие на что-либо

14. возрождение туристического бизнеса

15. следить за информацией

16. не зависеть от места проживания

17. встраиваться в культуру

18. суть, заключение

5. Complete the sentences from the video.

1. Travel was the _____ for all of the spread of COVID-19. In fact most of the government policy around what we should do in response was to not travel, to _____ in place, to _____.

2. Camping is having the major _____ right now for obvious reasons. I believe that _____ like road trips and _____, and camping, and national parks will experience a major _____ of interest that won't go away very soon.

3. In the recent decades here is this thing called _____ where really popular place like Amsterdam or Hawaii gets so _____ that it ends up really _____ and negatively affecting the locals and their way of life.

4. I don't know exactly what this is going to look like. It may be _____ in major museums like the Louvre, it may be limits on the number of hotel beds that a city can have for tourists. It may be a _____ Airbnb policy in cities, I don't know, but I know we need to be prepared for it.

5. I think we gonna see much more of everyone crowding around the really popular _____ and instead a bigger focus on somebody traveling to a place and going out into the countryside, going out into the _____ that isn't the _____ or the center of a city where all the old buildings are and cool museums are.

6. There were some really _____ images that came out during COVID-19. The canals of Venice suddenly crystal clear because there were no tourists and boats _____ the waters or satellite data of _____ over the continent of Europe before COVID and after COVID and seeing a huge impact of no flights.

7. I believe we're also going to see a lot of the tourism industry _____ this trend whether that is resorts that have a carbon neutral _____ meaning no _____ at all and they advertise that, so you can feel like you can go and experience that place without being totally _____ from a carbon standpoint or potentially more companies that offer to plant trees to help _____ the emission from your flight.

6. Do you share the following author's convictions? Explain your standpoint on the issues raised.

“<...> tourism and travel is us walking on to somebody else's turf, their home where they live, where they have cultural roots and experiencing it for a little bit and then leaving. The people who live there have to live there still and it is their day-to-day life that we are walking into.”

“For years I have been pretty frustrated and critical with this idea of travelling to a city and everyone hoarding around the one museum that you have to see or you have to take a picture in front of to like post to Insta. I just feel like that is such a reductionist way of seeing a place.”

5.9. Read the trip advertisement about Lake Baikal from “The Lonely Planet”. Have you ever been to Baikal? What are the popular ways to explore the lake?

Banana-shaped Baikal is 636km from north to south and up to 1637m deep, making it the world’s deepest lake, containing nearly one-fifth of the planet’s unfrozen fresh water. Despite some environmental concerns, it’s pure enough to drink in most places, but use common sense. Fed by 300 rivers, it’s drained by just one, the Angara near Listvyanka.

One of the world’s oldest geographical features (formed 25 to 30 million years ago), magnificent Lake Baikal is the highlight of Eastern Siberia. Summer travelers enjoy gob-smacking vistas across waters of the deepest blue to soaring mountain ranges on the opposite shore; rarer winter visitors marvel at its powder-white surface, frozen steel-hard and scored with ice roads. Whether they swim in it, drink its water, skirt its southern tip by train, cycle or dog sled over it in winter, or just admire it from 2000km of shoreline, most agree that Siberia doesn’t get better than this.

5.10. Watch the video: The bitter battle over tourism at Russia's ‘Sacred Sea’. (<https://edition.cnn.com/2021/04/09/europe/lake-baikal-development-battle-russia-intl/index.html>). Tell briefly what the video is about, cover these points.

1. A unique ecosystem and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
2. The Olkhon Island (the ‘Bukhanka’, mass tourism, the Shaman Rock).
3. Lack of the basic necessities.
4. The village of Listvyanka.
5. Baikalsk Paper and Pulp Mill.
6. The local culture, the indigenous population.
7. Possible solutions to the ecological menace.

5.11. Look at the following sentences and decide if they are true or false. If they are false, explain why.

1. To travel light is to take very little with you when you go on a trip.
2. Voyage is a trip where you go to Africa to watch, take pictures of wild animals.
3. Heritage tourism is the same as sustainable tourism.
4. A stopover is a long stay somewhere between two parts of a journey.
5. A tourist ghetto is the place where tourists rarely get a chance to meet the local people and experience local culture.

6. If a hotel is a fleapit, it is a dirty, uncomfortable and, usually, cheap hotel.
7. Sustainable tourism is tourism which has a negative effect on the environment.
8. The words *trip*, *excursion*, *journey* and *cruise* all have the same meaning.
9. A flight from London to Paris could be described as a long-haul flight.
10. An armchair traveler is someone who books holidays on the Internet.
11. An all-inclusive holiday is a holiday in which the price includes flights, transfers, accommodation, food and drink.
12. A tourist trap is a place that is visited by many tourists and is therefore crowded and expensive.

5.12. Comment on the following proverbs from around the world.

1. A day of traveling will bring a basketful of learning. (Vietnamese Proverb)
2. Wisdom can be found traveling. (Sri Lankan Proverb)
3. Learn a new language and get a new soul. (Czech Proverb)
4. Little by little, one travels far. (Spanish Proverb)
5. You will reach your destination even though you travel slowly. (Icelandic Proverb)
6. He who returns from a journey is not the same as he who left. (Chinese Proverb)
7. Choose your fellow traveler before you start on your journey. (Nigerian Proverb)
8. The wise man and the tortoise travel but never leave their home. (Chinese Proverbs)
9. The beaten road is the safest. (British Proverb)
10. If we wonder often, the gift of knowledge will come. (Native American Proverb)

PART 6. WRITING

OPINION PARAGRAPHS

An opinion paragraph is a type of short argumentative text that writers use to state their beliefs. Opinion paragraphs make the author's be-

liefs clear and back them up with solid reasoning. An opinion paragraph has three main parts (See Units 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4). *The topic sentence* states the opinion. *The body sentences* support the opinion with reasons. *The ending sentence* restates or emphasizes the opinion.

Tips for writing an opinion paragraph

1. Use tactful, courteous language. Stay away from sweeping statements, overgeneralizations and rude terms.

2. Establish your credibility. You need to convince your readers that you know what you are talking about and that your opinion is sound. Researching your topic and using that research to support your points, as well as using your personal experience will establish your credibility.

3. Acknowledge other viewpoints. Readers are more likely to consider your point of view if you indicate a willingness to consider theirs. One effective technique is to cite the opposing viewpoint in your topic sentence. First, you acknowledge the other side's point of view; then you state your opinion, suggesting that yours is the stronger viewpoint.

4. Make it logical and coherent. The concluding sentence should clearly tie up the paragraph and add a final persuasive touch. Transitional words and phrases will help make the paragraph clear.

Transitional words and phrases:

Stating your opinion: It is widely believed that ...; most people consider that... ; it is generally agreed that ...; this evidence suggests that ...; in my opinion / view; it seems / appears to me that; I strongly believe; I believe, etc.

Clearly, obviously, surprisingly, inevitably, predictably, frankly, sadly, regrettably, unfortunately, etc.

(weakest) could; should; ought to; have to; must (strongest)

(weakest) don't have to; shouldn't; mustn't; can't (strongest)

Introducing conflicting viewpoints: it is argued that; opponents of this view say; the opposing view is, etc.

Listing points: in the first place; first of all; to start with; to begin with; firstly; secondly, etc.

Adding more points: what's more; another major reason; also; furthermore; not to mention the fact that; equally important, etc.

Restating: in other words; that is to say; namely; to put it in another way; as was previously stated, etc.

Concluding: all in all; finally; to sum up; all things considered; on the whole, etc.

1. Read the paragraph and answer the questions.

Does it present arguments for or against tourism? Does the paragraph sound convincing? Discuss whether you personally agree or disagree with the author. Explain why. What transition words or phrases are used to introduce the arguments?

Obviously, tourists are a fickle lot. They tromp on the posies they have come to see, dump garbage in the blue water caressing the beach, and then warn their friends away from the dirty place. Tourists know what they want. They want an attractive landscape first. Then they want a nice climate, clean air and water and a restful atmosphere. From the host country's point of view, tourism can provide jobs in low-income, low-industry regions, with multiplier effects in construction, road building and communications. However, it siphons off the local labor, usually to the detriment of traditional activities such as farming. Beaches and forests develop fences that keep the locals out. Plants and animals get trampled, run over and carried off as vandals and thieves arrive with the crowds. What's more, piles of litter and clouds of exhaust from cars, campers and motor boats pollute the air and water. In other words, the local population often has to change its way of life completely and to live cheek-by-jowl with people of a different, largely urban kind. All things considered, when the environment goes, so do the tourists, once again disrupting the natives.

(from "Tourism Found Mixed Blessing by World Group" by J. Omang)

2. Read the sentences. Are these facts or opinions?

1. The development of tourism may drive economic growth and working unit increase.

2. 1/10 jobs are supported by Tourism Industry across the world, i.e. 9.9% of global employment.

3. On the list of most visited countries, you have France leading with 86.9 million visitors a year.

4. Unfortunately, international tourism creates tension rather than understanding between people from different cultures.

5. Global tourism is part of the top five economic sectors in the world, and it makes up 29% of all global service exports.

3. Put the sentences in order to make an opinion paragraph.

a. For instance, when places of interest are overcrowded, natural resources often become overexploited.

b. Ancient buildings, temples and monuments struggle to cope with a vast amount of visitor's traffic and get damaged.

c. Tourism has some major disadvantages like destruction of popular tourist destinations and development of illegal economic activities

d. Also, the large number of tourists can cause environmental problems.

e. However, proper hospitality management and correct usage of tourism revenue by the local government can eliminate these disadvantages.

f. What is more, tourism can create more serious situations where criminal issues are involved.

g. The presence of a considerable number of tourists with a lot of money to spend, and often carrying valuables such as cameras and jewelry, increases the attraction for criminals and brings with it activities like robbery and drug dealing.

4. Match the viewpoints on international travel with the reasons.

Viewpoints	Reasons
1. I think when travel abroad there comes the moment when you feel home sick.	A. All that travel does is the construction of infrastructures for foreigners, while the locals are deprived of their land.
2. It seems to me international tourism ruins the local economy.	B. You meet different people, become acquainted with their traditions, ways of life, and discover new places, new things, admire their culture.
3. Intensive travel worldwide is moving forward far too fast.	C. When you decipher the dinner menu or eventually take the right bus, you feel adrenaline rush and a sense of pride.
4. In my opinion, travelling abroad is always very exciting and interesting.	D. You want to speak your mother tongue, meet your fellow-countrymen who are very kind and generous and eat your favorite Russian food.
5. The way I see it, travel beyond your backyard is challenging, but rewarding.	E. People should recalculate the costs of travel in terms of the destruction of local cultures and environmental pollution.

5. Choose one of the topics below and express your opinion about it. The purpose is to take a strong stand, and you must support your claim with at least three reasons.

- a. Tourism should be banned in some areas to protect local culture.
- b. When a person travels into a different culture they should adapt to the local practices and customs.
- c. Traveling broadens the mind.
- d. Travel is different after the COVID-19 pandemic.
- e. Traveling abroad is much more entertaining than domestic travel.

6. Read the topic sentences below and imagine how the paragraphs may continue. Develop one of the ideas stated in the topic sentences into an opinion paragraph.

- a. Nations worldwide should promote ecotourism that emphasizes the visitor's role in preserving the place.
- b. Mass tourism is an excellent example of the destructive nature of economic development.
- c. One of the world's biggest economic activities, tourism drives wealth, employment, and regional development.
- d. Global tourism experienced steady growth for several decades, benefiting from the rise of technological advances that have made travel easier and cheaper.

UNIT 4

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

PART 1. LEAD-IN

1.1. Answer the questions.

1. What do you consider to be the most serious environmental issues in the world today? How do people harm the Earth?

2. Here are our daily habits that are slowly killing the environment: driving, using paper, online shopping, brushing teeth, and throwing food as waste. Can you explain how these seemingly innocuous things harm the environment?



3. Are you worried about the climate change?

4. Do you think pollution is a big problem nowadays?

5. What do you do to prevent the environment from pollution?

6. What are the environmental issues in the area where you live?

7. What is renewable energy? Do you use renewable energy?

8. Do you think it is the responsibility of governments alone to protect the environment?

9. What measures can individuals take to protect the environment?

10. Have you ever participated in any environmental event?

11. Do you think that the environmental situation will improve in the nearest future?

12. How do you understand the expression: “Think globally, act locally”?

13. Do you take an interest in nature? How ‘green’ are you? Do the following quiz and find out if you know enough about the environment.

1.2. Choose the correct option:

1. Who coined the word ‘ecology’?

- a. Ernst Haeckel
- b. Charles Darwin
- c. Gregory Mendel

2. Who are ethologists? Scientists who study about ...

- a. ethos
- b. wild animals' behaviour
- c. the behaviour of animals in a particular ecosystem

3. What are terricolous animals? Animals that live...

- a. in a particular territory
- b. on high mountains
- c. in the soil

4. What are arboreal animals? Animals living...

- a. in trees
- b. in water
- c. in marshy lands

5. Who is known as the father of evolution?

- a. Gregory Mendel
- b. Charles Darwin
- c. Albert Einstein

6. Which of the following is an amphibian?

- a. Salamanders
- b. Lizards
- c. Fish

7. What is the safe level of noise intensity for humans?

- a. up to 90 decibels
- b. up to 70 decibels
- c. up to 80 decibels

8. Which country is popularly known as 'land of the windmills'?

- a. The Netherlands
- b. Poland
- c. Norway

9. The major diet of pandas is

- a. Acacia leave
- b. Bamboo
- c. Grass

10. Which of the following is not an endangered animal?

- a. Siberian tiger

- b. Loggerhead turtle
- c. The Maned Wolf

11. “Finding Nemo” is a 2003 American computer-animated adventure film, which tells the story of the fish named Marlin who searches for his abducted son Nemo all the way to Sydney Harbour. What species of a fish is Nemo?

- a. goldfish
- b. clownfish
- c. surgeonfish
- d. blowfish

12. These islands are famed for their vast number of endemic species and were studied by Charles Darwin during the voyage of the Beagle.

- a. Raja Ampat, Indonesia
- b. Great Barrier Reef, Australia
- c. Andaman Islands, India
- d. Galapagos Islands

13. Sick Building Syndrome (SBS) describes which phenomenon?

- a. Indoor air pollution
- b. Indoor water pollution
- c. Indoor noise pollution
- d. All the above

14. Which camel species has two humps on its back?

- a. Arabian camel
- b. Australian camel
- c. Bactrian camel
- d. Dromedary camels

15. By 2040, the world’s population is expected to rise to approximately

- a. 7 billion
- b. 9 billion
- c. 12 billion
- d. 20 billion

16. The Hollywood movie “Jurassic Park” was based on the novel with the same name written by

- a. Robin Cook
- b. Michael Crichton

- c. Agatha Christie
- d. Jules Verne

17. Which is the longest mountain range in the world?

- a. Karakoram
- b. Rockies
- c. Himalayas
- d. Andes

18. The natural process of the atmosphere heating through the trapping of re-radiated infrared radiation is known as

- a. the greenhouse effect
- b. thermal inversion
- c. solar heating
- d. global warming

19. Which of the following materials can be recovered from the recycling of soft drink cans?

- a. paper
- b. plastic
- c. metal
- d. glass

20. The brown haze dome formed in cities is because of which gas?

- a. sulfur dioxide
- b. nitrogen oxide
- c. carbon dioxide
- d. volatile organic compounds

1.3. LISTENING. Listen to the collocations and write them down.

Make sure you pronounce the words correctly. Make up your own sentences with some of them.

1.4. Read the definition of the word “green” (a). Explain the words and word combinations with “green” (b). Make up your sentences using the given words.

a) As well as referring to the color of grass and other vegetation, green can be used to describe envy, inexperience, illness and, from the 20th century onwards, environmental conscience. It recently appears to have been converted from adjective to verb. If you green something, es-

pecially a building or any other concept or process which has the potential to consume energy, then you make it more environmentally-friendly (Macmillan Dictionary).

b) green issues, green belt, greenhouse effect, greenhouse gas, greenwashing, green campaigners, make sth green, go green, to green the industry.

1.5. Study the synonyms for the word “ecological”. Are they interchangeable? If not, explain the differences and make up sentences or contexts explaining these differences.

Green, environmental, natural, conservational, environment-friendly, ecologically sound, eco-friendly, ozone-friendly, non-polluting, sustainable, recyclable, green-collar, organic, decontaminating, low-impact.

1.6. Environmental changes do not just affect our physical world. They have also led to the creation of a whole new set of ecology vocabulary in various languages. Study these English neologisms and explain what these words mean: *cli-fi*, *ecohippies*, *ecofreaks*, *econazis*, *eco score*, *ocean vinyl*, *trashion*, and *ecocide*. Find some other new words denoting environmental issues.

1.7. Use a dictionary to explain the difference between the words ‘debris’, ‘garbage’, ‘junk’, ‘litter’, ‘refuse’, ‘rubbish’, ‘sewage’, ‘trash’, ‘waste’ and peculiarities of their usage.

1.8. Match the phrasal verbs with their definitions. Make up your own sentences.

1	wipe out	A	kill trees
2	break down	B	dispose of rubbish
3	scale back	C	decompose, when something slowly reduces to its smallest parts
4	cut down	D	finish a supply of something
5	run out of	E	disappear or stop existing completely
6	throw away	F	destroy something completely
7	die out	G	make a tree fall down by cutting it with a sharp tool
8	use up	H	to use all of something so that there is none left
9	freeze over	I	reduce the amount or size of something
10	chop down	J	become frozen

1.9. Use the phrasal verbs in the correct form in the sentences below:

1. The lake has _____.
2. Whole villages were _____ by the floods.
3. What will we do when we _____ oil?
4. The country has _____ its use of fossil fuels and has started investing in renewable energy.
5. The rain forest is being _____.
6. Large areas of rain forest are being _____ every day.
7. Too many people _____ recyclable things.
8. The wild population of koalas is in danger of _____.
9. I worry that we will _____ the world's non-renewable resources.
10. Plastics do not _____ quickly. It takes hundreds of year for a plastic bottle to decompose.

1.10. Find synonyms or words close in meaning. If there is a slight difference in meaning, look it up and explain.

an effect on sth	to solve
Menace	to extinct
to tackle	an impact on
Contaminated	to lead to
Irreparable	polluted
Devastating	flora
Threatened	aggravated
Increasing	danger
to die out	growing
to result in	irreversible
Vegetation	disastrous
to thrive	in danger
Triggered	to decay
to decompose	caused
Exacerbated	to flourish

1.11. Find the odd one out and explain why it doesn't belong to the group.

1. Hazard, danger, menace, consequence, peril, risk, threat.
2. Rechargeable, biodegradable, irreversible, renewable, preventable.
3. Herbivores, carnivores, algae, mammals, insects, predators.

4. Urgent, burning, critical, acute, long-term, crucial.
5. Urban sprawl, deforestation, climate change, side effects, ozone depletion.

1.12. Fill in the blanks with the correct word-combination.

Change our ways; reduce your carbon footprint; avoid an environmental catastrophe; make a real difference; recycling paper; in the face of; irreversible climate changes.

1. What can mere people do _____ this global catastrophe? Is there a way out?
2. It is absolutely vital that we _____ before it is too late and nothing can really be done.
3. Human activity is changing the Earth's climate in unprecedented ways, so we may be facing some _____ very soon.
4. One of the most effective ways to begin thinking about how to _____ is to reconsider how much you travel.
5. With extreme weather already hitting food production, we demand that governments act now to _____.
6. _____ is vital to ensure you reduce your environmental impact and to reduce unnecessary general waste.
7. You can choose to be a part of the solution or do nothing and be a part of the problem. Even one person can _____.

1.13. Read the text about the United States' beloved national symbol. Insert the missing words. Explain the words in *italics*. Find out why the bald eagle was on the verge of extinction.

nesting flourish thriving prohibit brink

Populations of American bald eagles, once on the (1)_____ of extinction, have pleasantly surprised experts – *quadrupling* in size since 2009.

In 1963, there were just 417 known bald eagle (2)_____ pairs. But according to a new report from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the United States' beloved national symbol is now (3)_____, with more than 71,400 nesting pairs.

In 2007, the bald eagle was successfully recovered and removed from Endangered Species Act protection, with 9,789 known breeding pairs. It is still protected by the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Migra-

tory Bird Treaty Act. Both laws (4)_____ killing, selling or harming eagles, their nests or their eggs.

“The *recovery* of the bald eagle is one of the most well-known *conservation* success stories of all time,” said Service Principal Deputy Director Martha Williams. “The Service continues to work with our partners in state and federal agencies, *tribes*, *non-government organizations* and with private landowners to ensure that our nation's symbol continues to (5)_____”.

(Abridged from: www.cbsnews.com/news/american-bald-eagle-populations-quadrupled-since-2009/)

1.14. LISTENING “Why Bees are Disappearing?”

1. Answer the questions.

1. Why do animals become extinct?
2. Can loss of habitat be considered the major problem today?
3. What is the Red List? Give some information.
4. What country was the first to give endangered species legal status?
5. Can you agree that we don't need to save endangered species because extinction is part of evolution?
6. Who coined the term "biodiversity"? What does it mean?

2. Make a presentation about extinct / endangered species.

3. Give definitions to the following words / phrases from the video.

Pollinator, alfalfa, carbohydrate, floral part, pollen, the anther, bumblebee, propolis, disinfectant, hive, natural fertilizers, nitrogen, herbicides, pesticides, insecticides, neonicotinoid, neurotoxin, varroa destructor.

4. Watch the video: https://www.ted.com/talks/marla_spivak_why_bees_are_disappearing/transcript?referrer=playlist-why_climate_change_is_a_human.

5. Present the idea of the text in one sentence.

6. Make a plan of the text in 3–5 sentences. Summarize the text.

7. Mark the sentences as True / False. Correct false statements.

1. In parts of the world where there are no bees, or where they plant varieties that are not attractive to bees, people are paid to do the business of pollination by hand.

2. Tomato growers now put bumblebee colonies inside the greenhouse to pollinate the tomatoes but they get much less efficient pollination when it's done naturally and they get lower quality tomatoes.

3. There's over 200,000 species of bees in the world.

4. Honeybees can be considered a super-organism, where the colony is the organism and it comprises 40,000 to 50,000 individual bee organisms.

5. Bees have a social healthcare system.

6. Propolis is a natural disinfectant and a natural antibiotic.

7. Humans have known about the power of propolis since the 20th century.

8. In the United States, the number of bees in fact has been growing since World War II.

9. Since World War II, we have been systematically eliminating many of the flowering plants that bees need for their survival.

10. Neonicotinoid moves through the plant so that a crop pest, a leaf-eating insect, would take a bite of the plant and get a lethal dose and die.

11. Bees don't have their own set of diseases and parasites.

12. At least in the United States, an average of 50 % of all bee hives are lost every winter.

8. Speak about pesticides (including herbicides, insecticides, fungicides), point out their advantages and disadvantages.

9. Watch the film "Bee Movie". Say what problems are raised in the film and how some of them are solved.

10. After watching, take this True/False quiz on honeybees.

1. Honeybees have yellow bodies with black stripes.

2. Male bees have stingers.

3. Male bees go out to gather nectar from flowers and are the principal workforce inside the hive.

4. Worker bees select one job in the hive when they are young and do it for the rest of their lives.

5. All the bees in a colony are cousins.

6. Bees have no use for pollen themselves but suck it up and spray it over flowers because they somehow know pollination is important for the ecology.

7. If a colony of bees has enough honey to meet their needs, they will stop working.

8. Beekeepers enslave the bees for their own profit. Their slogan is, "They make the honey, and we make the money."

9. Beekeepers use smoke to suffocate the bees.

10. Many people are petrified of bees.

1.15. What words are used to describe the following?

1. _____ an organism that primarily obtains food by the killing and consuming of other organisms.

2. _____ an animal taken by a predator as food.

3. _____ an animal (such as a dog, fox, crocodile, or shark) that feeds primarily or exclusively on animal matter.

4. _____ an animal that feeds on plants.

5. _____ one who feeds on both animal and vegetable substances.

6. _____ a set of animals or plants in which the members have similar characteristics to each other and can breed with each other.

7. _____ animals and plants that grow independently of people, usually in natural conditions.

8. _____ the number and types of plants and animals that exist in a particular area or in the world generally, or the problem of protecting this.

1.16. Match the words on the left with the suitable nouns on the right.

endangered	forest
fragile	footprint
coniferous	species
uncontrolled	packaging
carbon	petrol
genetically modified	measures
biodegradable	farming
organic	ecosystems
unleaded	deforestation
short-term	food

1.17. Choose the correct preposition.

1. damage *to* / *on* the environment

2. effect *to* / *on* the environment

3. a threat *to / on* the environment
4. the destruction *of / on* the environment
5. contribute *in / to* global warming
6. concentration *to / of* carbon dioxide
7. *in / on* danger of dying out
8. *on / in* the verge of extinction
9. die *of / off* malnutrition
10. a growing menace *to / on* sth
11. be exposed *to / on* radiation
12. *on / at* a frightening pace
13. take *of / for* granted
14. feed *for / on* plankton
15. see the light *in / at* the end of the tunnel

1.18. Match the verbs on the right to the words on the left to make phrases for protecting the environment. Make up your own sentences with the phrases.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. conserve | a. car trips |
| 2. buy | b. chemicals out of the water supply |
| 3. keep | c. fewer packaged products |
| 4. turn off | d. lights and electronics |
| 5. consolidate | e. local produce |
| 6. reuse | f. paper |
| 7. use | g. water |

1.19. Match the expressions (1–8) with their definitions (a–h).

1. why on earth	a. be in or get into serious trouble
2. in deep water	b. fail or refuse to come to the point in discourse
3. a drop in the ocean	c. practical, reasonable, and friendly
4. neck of the woods	d. be unable to understand a situation clearly because you are too involved in it
5. beat around the bush	e. used when you are extremely surprised, confused, or angry about something
6. down-to-earth	f. make a slight difficulty seem like a serious problem

7. make a mountain out of a molehill	g. the place or area where someone lives
8. can't see the forest for the trees	h. a small, noticeable part of a problem, the total size of which is really much greater
9. go with the flow	i. a very small amount compared to the amount needed
10. the tip of the iceberg	j. do what other people are doing or to agree with other people because it is the easiest thing to do

1.20. WATCHING: Watch the first episode (One Planet) of the series “Our Planet” by Netflix (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GfO-3Oir-qM&t=3s>).

1. Speak about environmental problems raised in the episode.

2. While watching, find the English equivalents to the words from the list.

- 1) чудеса природы
- 2) сохранять, беречь
- 3) уменьшиться на
- 4) принять как должное
- 5) выносливый, живучий
- 6) в составе миллиона особей
- 7) питаться чем-то
- 8) в конечном счете
- 9) не имеющий себе равного
- 10) убежище, пристанище
- 11) обнаружить опасность
- 12) прорасть, пускать ростки
- 13) дикая местность
- 14) с пугающей скоростью определять будущее

3. Work in pairs or small teams. Choose one of the other seven episodes of the series, make a vocabulary list for your groupmates, and prepare a presentation based on the episode you have chosen.

PART 2. READING

2.1. Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

1. Write down five words that you think of when you hear the word ‘environment’. Compare your answers with your groupmates.
2. Can you name the biggest environmental problems in the world, in your country, in your region?

2.2. Read the text about global environmental problems.

TOP 17 ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

The effect that humanity is having on the environment is becoming ever-more important. Through our actions we are destroying habitats and endangering the lives of future generations. At this point there is no denying the fact that our environment is changing. Hundreds of studies have been conducted to demonstrate that this is happening and it is having an effect on life around us. However, many may be unaware of the specific issues that have led to these changes. Terms like “climate change” and “genetic modification” are commonplace, but without additional information it is difficult to see why they actually matter. To complicate the matter, many of these issues are linked to one another. The key is that they are all important challenges that need to be confronted. Here we examine the biggest environmental problems facing our planet today and why they should matter to you.

17. Genetic Modification of Crops

Environmental issues caused by man-made chemicals are becoming clearer. For example, there has been a 90% reduction in the Monarch butterfly population in the United States that can be linked to weed killers that contain glyphosate. There is also some speculation that genetically-modified plants may leak chemical compounds into soil through their roots, possibly affecting communities of microorganisms.

16. Waste Production

The average person produces 4.3 pounds of waste per day, with the United States alone accounting for 220 million tons per year. Much of this waste ends up in landfills, which generate enormous amounts of methane. Not only does this create explosion hazards, but methane also ranks as one of the worst of the greenhouse gases because of its high global warming potential.

15. Population Growth

Many of the issues listed here result from the massive population growth that Earth has experienced in the last century. The planet's population grows by 1.13% per year, which works out to 80 million people. This results in a number of issues, such as a lack of fresh water, habitat loss for wild animals, overuse of natural resources and even species extinction. The latter is particularly damaging, as the planet is now losing 30,000 species per year.

14. Water Pollution

Fresh water is crucial to life on Earth, yet more sources are being polluted through human activities each year. On a global scale, 2 million tons of sewage, agricultural and industrial waste enters the world's water every day. Water pollution can have harmful effects outside of contamination of the water we drink. It also disrupts marine life, sometimes altering reproductive cycles and increasing mortality rates.

13. Deforestation

The demands of an increasing population has resulted in increasing levels of deforestation. Current estimates state that the planet is losing 80,000 acres of tropical forests per day. This results in loss of habitat for many species, placing many at risk and leading to large-scale extinction. Furthermore, deforestation is estimated to produce 15% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions.

12. Urban Sprawl

The continued expansion of urban areas into traditionally rural regions is not without its problems. Urban sprawl has been linked to environmental issues like air and water pollution increases, in addition to the creation of heat-islands. Satellite images produced by NASA have also shown how urban sprawl contributes to forest fragmentation, which often leads to larger deforestation.

11. Overfishing

It is estimated that 63% of global fish stocks are now considered overfished. This has led to many fishing fleets heading to new waters, which will only serve to deplete fish stocks further. Overfishing leads to a misbalance of ocean life, severely affecting natural ecosystems in the process. Furthermore, it also has negative effects on coastal communities that rely on fishing to support their economies.

10. Acid Rain

Acid rain comes as a result of air pollution, mostly through chemicals released into the environment when fuel is burned. Its effects are most clearly seen in aquatic ecosystems, where increasing acidity in the water can lead to animal deaths. It also causes various issues for trees. Though it doesn't kill trees directly, acid rain does weaken them by damaging leaves, poisoning the trees and limiting their available nutrients.

9. Ozone Layer Depletion

Ozone depletion is caused by the release of chemicals, primarily chlorine and bromide, into the atmosphere. A single atom of either has the potential to destroy thousands of ozone molecules before leaving the stratosphere. Ozone depletion results in more UVB radiation reaching the Earth's surface. UVB has been linked to skin cancer and eye disease, plus it affects plant life and has been linked to a reduction of plankton in marine environments.

8. Ocean Acidification

Ocean acidification is the term used to describe the continued lowering of the pH levels of the Earth's oceans as a result of carbon dioxide emissions. It is estimated that ocean acidity will increase by 150% by 2100 if efforts aren't made to halt it. This increase in acidification can have a dire effect on calcifying species, such as shellfish. This causes issues throughout the food chain and may lead to reductions in aquatic life that would otherwise not be affected by acidification.

7. Air Pollution

Air pollution is becoming an increasingly dangerous problem, particularly in heavily-populated cities. The World Health Organization (WHO) has found that 80% of people living in urban areas are exposed to air quality levels deemed unfit by the organization. It is also directly linked to other environmental issues, such as acid rain and eutrophication. Animals and humans are also at risk of developing a number of health problems due to air pollution.

6. Lowered Biodiversity

Continued human activities and expansion has led to lowered biodiversity. A lack of biodiversity means that future generations will have to deal with increasing vulnerability of plants to pests and fewer sources of fresh water. Some studies have found that lowered biodiversity has as pronounced an impact as climate change and pollution on ecosystems, particularly in areas with higher amounts of species extinction.

5. The Nitrogen Cycle

With most of the focus being placed on the carbon cycle, the effects of human use of nitrogen often slips under the radar. It is estimated that agriculture may be responsible for half of the nitrogen fixation on earth, primarily through the use and production of man-made fertilizers. Excess levels of nitrogen in water can cause issues in marine ecosystems, primarily through overstimulation of plant and algae growth. This can result in blocked intakes and less light getting to deeper waters, damaging the rest of the marine population.

4. Natural Resource Use

Recent studies have shown that humanity uses so many natural resources that we would need almost 1.5 Earths to cover our needs. This is only set to increase as industrialization continues in nations like China and India. Increased resource use is linked to a number of other environmental issues, such as air pollution and population growth. Over time, the depletion of these resources will lead to an energy crisis, plus the chemicals emitted by many natural resources are strong contributors to climate change.

3. Transportation

An ever-growing population needs transportation, much of which is fueled by the natural resources that emit greenhouse gases, such as petroleum. In 2014, transportation accounted for 26% of all greenhouse gas emissions. Transportation also contributes to a range of other environmental issues, such as the destruction of natural habitats and increase in air pollution.

2. Polar Ice Caps

The issue of the melting of polar ice caps is a contentious one. While NASA studies have shown that the amount of ice in Antarctica is actually increasing, these rises only amount to a third of what is being lost in the Arctic. There is strong evidence to suggest that sea levels are rising, with the Arctic ice caps melting being a major contributor. Over time, this could lead to extensive flooding, contamination of drinking water and major changes in ecosystems.

1. Climate Change

The majority of the issues previously listed contribute or are linked to climate change. Statistics created by NASA state that global temperatures have risen by 1.7 degrees Fahrenheit since 1880, which is directly

linked to a reduction in Arctic ice of 13.3% per decade. The effects of climate change are widespread, as it will cause issues with deforestation, water supplies, oceans and ecosystems. Each of these have widespread implications of their own, marking climate change as the major environmental issue the planet faces today.

The Final Word

The impact that human activities have on the environment around us is undeniable and more studies are being conducted each year to show the extent of the issue. Climate change and the many factors that contribute to emissions could lead to catastrophic issues in the future. More needs to be done to remedy the major environmental issues that affect us today. If this doesn't happen, the possibility exists that great swathes of the planet will become uninhabitable in the future. The good news is that many of these issues can be controlled. By making adjustments, humanity can have a direct and positive impact on the environment.

(<https://pejoweb.com/articles.php?epr=view&pagename=Top17EnvironmentalProblemscaster.html>)

2.3. Answer the questions.

1. What impact do man-made chemicals have on the environment?
2. What hazards are created by waste production?
3. What may population growth result in?
4. What are the negative effects of water pollution on the environment?
5. What is deforestation?
6. How are some environmental issues connected with urban sprawl?
7. What causes an imbalance of ocean life?
8. What is acid rain?
9. What is bad about ozone layer depletion?
10. What may ocean acidification lead to?
11. What does lowered biodiversity mean?
12. What are the negative effects of excess levels of nitrogen in water?
13. What can cause an energy crisis?
14. What is bad about transportation?
15. What could ice caps melting lead to?
16. Why is climate change considered to be the major environmental issue?

2.4. Study the following terms and fill in the blanks.

glypho- sate	/'glai.fə.seit/	a chemical that is used to kill weeds (unwanted wild plants)	глифосат
chlorine	/'klɔ:r.i:n/	a chemical element that is a greenish-yellow gas with a strong smell, added to water in order to kill organisms that might cause infection	хлор
bromide	/'broʊ.maɪd/	a compound containing bromine	бромид
bromine	/'broʊ,min, - ,maɪn/	an element that exists in nature as a poisonous liquid and gives off vapor (gas) that causes uncomfortable physical reactions	бром
methane	/'mi:.θeɪn/	a gas with no smell or color, often used as a fuel	метан
carbon dioxide	/,kɑ:r.bən daɪ'ɑ:k.saɪd/	the gas formed when carbon is burned, or when people or animals breathe out	углекис- лый газ
nitrogen	/'naɪ.trə.dʒən/	a chemical element that is a gas with no color or taste, forms most of the earth's atmosphere, and is a part of all living things	азот

1. Named after the Greek word “nitron”, for “native soda”, and genes for “forming”, _____ is the fifth most abundant element in the universe. It is essential to life on Earth. It is a component of all proteins, and it can be found in all living systems. _____ compounds are present in organic materials, foods, fertilizers, explosives and poisons. _____ is crucial to life, but in excess it can also be harmful to the environment.

2. _____ (CO₂) enters the atmosphere through burning fossil fuels (coal, natural gas, and oil), solid waste, trees and other biological materials, and also as a result of certain chemical reactions (e.g., manufacture of cement). It is removed from the atmosphere (or "sequestered") when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle.

3. _____ (CH₄) is emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. _____ emissions also result from livestock and other agricultural practices and by the decay of organic waste in municipal solid waste landfills.

4. When _____ and _____ atoms come into contact with ozone in the stratosphere, they destroy ozone molecules. One _____ atom can destroy over 100,000 ozone molecules before it is removed from the stratosphere. Ozone can be destroyed more quickly than it is naturally created.

5. _____ is a chemical compound that works as an effective herbicide, or weed killer. _____ may be sprayed anywhere there are unwanted plants – from commercial farms to private backyards. It's also the subject of several multibillion dollar lawsuits by people who claim it gave them cancer.

2.5. Explain the meaning of the following words and phrases from the texts. Use a dictionary. Give their Russian equivalents.

Habitat, to endanger, genetic modification, man-made chemicals, weed killers, waste, landfills, global warming, overuse of natural resources, species extinction, to damage, sewage, heat-islands, deforestation, reproductive cycle, mortality rate, tropical forest, urban areas, rural regions, fish stocks, overfishing, ecosystem, to release, nutrients, ozone, stratosphere, UVB radiations, plankton, PH level, eutrophication, biodiversity, pests, carbon cycle, man-made fertilizers, contentious, ice caps, extensive flooding.

2.6. Make nouns from the following verbs. Translate them into Russian.

To emit, to deplete, to pollute, to contaminate, to disrupt, to modify, to confront, to reduce, to contribute, to discuss.

2.7. Match the words in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column to make two-word phrases from the text.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. climate | a. resources |
| 2. greenhouse | b. waste |
| 3. natural | c. water |
| 4. chemical | d. gas |
| 5. industrial | e. life |

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 6. food | f. change |
| 7. fresh | g. effects |
| 8. harmful | h. chain |
| 9. marine | i. compounds |

2.8. Fill in the missing preposition.

1. Projected air pollution reductions may lead ___ lower ozone concentrations.
2. The lack of health and safety measures also has an effect ___ the environment.
3. The challenge of feeding a planet with a growing population is closely linked ___ the environmental issue and climate change.
4. What happens ___ the environment matters ___ the economy and vice versa.
5. The inventive plant growth stimulant not relating ___ traditionally used chemical agents is environmentally sound and contributes ___ environment protection.
6. Developing countries, which were not primarily responsible ___ climate change, were suffering particularly from the impact ___ the calamity.

2.9. LISTENING “Can 100% Renewable Energy Power the World?”

1. Which one is the definition of renewable sources of energy?

- a) sources of energy that don't replenish, so once you've used it, it's gone forever.
- b) energy sources that can be used again or recycled or replaced. There is an unlimited supply of the energy source.

2. Put these energy sources in two groups – renewable and non-renewable:

Coal, solar, nuclear, geothermal, wind, water, natural gas, biomass, oil.

3. Speak about advantages and disadvantages of renewable and non-renewable energy sources. The following ideas may be of considerable help to you.

Reserves are running out at an alarming rate; it takes billions of lifetimes for new fossil fuels to form; pollute both in their harvesting and in

power production; greenhouse gas emissions; airborne pollutants; have a big ecological and social impact; its environmental footprint; oil spills; the impact on wildlife; the power of the falling water; renewables are infinite; limited in their availability; ability to generate power is limited when its cloudy; increasingly innovative and less-expensive.

4. Match the word combinations.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. on the flip | a. role in |
| 2. play a crucial | b. supply |
| 3. run out | c. a multifaceted problem |
| 4. tackle | d. leap towards |
| 5. an ample | e. novel solutions |
| 6. change | f. populated regions |
| 7. other hurdles | g. materials |
| 8. a technological | h. side |
| 9. an astronomical | i. in the way |
| 10. densely | j. of oil |
| 11. find | k. drastically |
| 12. superconducting | l. price tag |

5. Listen to the episode of TED Ed by Federico and Renzo Rosei. What does the episode say about these numbers?

1. 35 billion
2. 40%
3. 50 years
4. 173 quadrillion watts
5. 13%
6. 6–8%
7. 2.5 mega joules
8. 1,000 tons

6. Listen to the episode again and make notes on these things.

- a. Why does renewable energy still provide only about 13% of our needs?
- b. Building a connected electrical energy network with power lines crisscrossing the globe is theoretically possible but extremely problematic. Why?
- c. What do car batteries need to have to be truly competitive?

7. Tick the true sentences, correct the false ones. Use your notes from 2 to help you.

- a. According to predictions we'll run out of oil and gas in about 50 years, and in about 100 years for coal.
- b. Our technology is already advanced enough to capture all necessary energy from renewables, and there's an ample supply.
- c. To maximize efficiency, solar plants must be located in areas with lots of sunshine year round, like seashores.
- d. Superconductors can transport electricity without dissipation under all conditions.
- e. The transition towards all-renewable energies is a complex problem involving technology, economics, and politics.

8. Sum up all the information and answer the question: Why don't we exchange our fossil fuel dependence for an existence based only on renewables?

9. Discuss in small groups.

- 1. Iceland is currently the only country in the world that obtains 100% of its energy from renewable resources. Name the factors and conditions that make it possible.
- 2. About 20% of Russia's electricity is generated from hydropower, and less than 1% is generated from all other renewable energy sources combined. Why is the share of renewable energy sources so small in our country?
- 3. It wasn't long ago that the idea of producing energy to power your home was considered crazy talk. But now you can power your home, save money, and help the environment. Search the Internet for some ways to power your home with renewable energy.

2.10. WATCHING: "Powerful Video: Why We Need to Stop Plastic Pollution in Our Oceans for Good".

- 1. Do you know when plastic was invented? Why is it so popular? Do you think plastic makes people's life easier and more comfortable?
- 2. What have you heard about the negative impact of plastic? Do you think there is a serious ground to worry about the consequences this material may have for the planet?

3. Watch the video “Powerful Video: Why We Need to Stop Plastic Pollution in Our Oceans for Good” [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yomf5pBN8dY] made by Oceana. Learn the basic information about this organization before watching.

Oceana was established by a group of leading foundations (The Pew Charitable Trusts, Oak Foundation, Marisla Foundation, Sandler Foundation, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund) after a study in 1999 that has shown that less than 0.5 percent of all resources spent by environmental nonprofit groups in the United States went to ocean protection. To fill this gap Oceana has been created as the first organization focused solely on the oceans’ defense and restoration on a global scale. It conducts science-based policy campaigns and organizes a powerful movement worldwide to save the oceans (see the organization website <https://oceana.org/>).



4. As you watch find equivalents to the following words and expressions.

- 1) поддерживать жизнь
- 2) одноразовый пластик
- 3) пищевая цепь
- 4) собираться с духом, крепиться
- 5) изнашиваться, расщепляться
- 6) принимать закон
- 7) избавляться от пенопласта
- 8) разрушать

5. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is plastic so harmful for the oceans? Why are microplastics dangerous?
2. Why is plastic recycling not very effective in environmental protection?
3. What “plastic free victories” have been achieved by Oceana?

6. Choose the correct answers to the following questions.

A) How many people can the oceans feed every day?

- a) a trillion
- b) a billion
- c) a million
- d) ten thousand

B) How much plastic is dumped in the sea every minute?

- a) the equivalent of one garbage truck
- b) the equivalent of one bathtub

C) How many whale and dolphin species are affected by micro-plastics?

- a) 30%
- b) 40%
- c) 50%
- d) 60%

D) How much plastic will be produced between now and the middle of the XXI century?

- a) as much as has been produced in all of history
- b) twice as much
- c) three times as much
- d) four times as much

PART 3. CULTURE CORNER

3.1. Answer the questions.

1. What does waste disposal mean?
2. Can disposing of waste cause any environmental problems?

3.2. Read the text about garbage and recycling in Japan.

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT GARBAGE AND RECYCLING IN JAPAN

Sep 09 2020

Waste disposal in Japan is more complex than most other nations. In public, the country has a limited selection of trash cans on the street, and most of those are for recycling. At home, it's no less detailed, with each neighborhood governed by their own set of garbage disposal rules. To make the process a little easier to understand, we've put together a guide uncovering all the hidden mysteries of garbage in Japan.

Why Throwing Away Trash in Japan is So Complicated

Japan's garbage sorting system is more involved than most other nations because it has to be. Japan is a densely populated country, with lim-

ited space for landfill. It has the potential to create a lot of waste but not a lot of places to put it, unlike other nations with large populations like the US and China.

As a way to minimize landfill, a lot of Japan's trash is burned, which is another reason why the sorting is so important. Different materials require different burning methods, and mixing them causes a severe headache for the nation's hard-working waste disposal staff.

The Realities of Recycling in Japan

The nation's garbage sorting system leaves many with the impression that the country is one of the best recycling nations in the world. In reality, this isn't quite the case, according to Waste Atlas, the nation's recycling rate is 20.8%.

However, one item Japan does recycle well is the PET (plastic) bottle, the bottles you see in most vending machines. The country has come up with a system which melts the bottle's plastic and transforms it into a pure resin. This resin can be repurposed into new PET bottles and other items like clothing and carpets.

The success of this recycling innovation is why PET trash bins are the most common bins you'll see on the streets of Japan. It's also a great reason why you shouldn't throw other trash into these PET bottle bins, as it hinders the streamlined system.

Where to Throw Away Your Garbage

If you can't throw your onigiri wrapper into the PET bottle bin near the vending machine, then where can you throw it? It's a question asked by most travelers when they arrive in Japan.

Train stations often have a row of bins, on top of which you'll see the words and an icon indicating what type of garbage they accept. Recyclables are the most common, but some stations also have regular trash cans where you can get rid of your burnable plastic and papers guilt-free.

Convenience stores also have multiple garbage bins for all types of trash, and given the ubiquity of these stores, they're your best bet. Another option for garbage disposal is to do as most local Japanese people do, which is to pocket it, and take it home at the end of the day to dispose of it correctly.

Why Japan Doesn't Have Many Trash Cans

The reason that Japan's big cities especially don't have a lot of public trash cans is two-fold. The first is to encourage the minimization of waste.

Another reason is security. In 1995, Tokyo's subway system fell victim to an act of domestic terrorism known as the Tokyo Subway Sarin Attack. The attackers used gas as their primary weapon, killing 12 people, injuring 1,000 and forever impacting the psyche of the nation.

If there are fewer bins, there are smaller opportunities for concealing items that may be dangerous. These days most of the bins you'll find designated for regular trash are transparent for security too.

Garbage in the Home

Waste disposal is an issue that's managed at a municipal level, which means it varies from town to town. But that's not the extent of it! In Tokyo alone, each of the city's 23 wards has its own system for garbage disposal!

When you move to or within Japan, one of the first things you'll have to do is visit the local municipal office to register as a resident. During this registration system, people are given a handout detailing the trash collection protocols for that specific municipality. Many wards also have color-coded signs on poles outside residential areas reminding people on what day specific types of garbage will be collected.

Airbnbs and hostels also typically request that guests follow the waste disposal regulations of the area. Most places will have guidebooks or posters showing exactly how and where to throw away recyclables and garbage.

The Main Types of Garbage Categories

There are four main types of garbage categories. However, this may differ depending on where you're based. Four seems like a lot, but the town of Kakimatsu in the Shikoku region is home to a staggering 44 different garbage categories. The main categories are:

1. Combustible or moeru gomi (燃えるごみ)

Combustible is basic burnable trash. Items like paper waste (paper towels), plastic bags and food wrappings, fabrics, food peels, and similar items go in there. This garbage is the majority of what people throw out, and it's usually collected twice a week.

2. Incombustible or moenai gomi (燃えないごみ)

Incombustible is trash you can't simply burn. Thicker plastics like buckets, glass items like light bulbs, ceramics, umbrellas, and metallic items, small household appliances, and other personal items like spray cans and razors go into this trash. These items are usually collected once a month.

3. Recyclables or shigen gomi (資源ごみ)

Separating garbage for recycling is serious business in Japan. Within this category, there are three separate subcategories: cans (カン), glass bottles (びん), and PET Bottles (ペットボトル). These items need to be separated, and they are usually collected once a week or fortnight, with each type of material being picked up on a separate day.

4. Oversized trash or sodai gomi (粗大ごみ)

Oversized trash is larger than your regular, everyday trash. Each area has a different definition for what is considered oversized, but as a general rule, anything over 30cm long could be considered "sodai gomi." Getting rid of this type of trash requires an appointment and a fee.

If you want to throw something big in the trash, you have to call the local garbage disposal number and order a sticker known as a "sodai gomi shori ken" (粗大ごみ処理券). This sticker is your proof of payment for disposal services. Then on the designated day, you can leave this trash in the collection area to be picked up.

When to Throw Out Trash

It doesn't matter if you're in Japan for a vacation, even Airbnb and hotel owners expect guests to adhere to the local rules. It's possible that guests could even be blacklisted or scolded for not following the detailed rules.

If you're in Japan for a while, leaving the trash out before collection day is a sure-fire way to cause tension between you and your neighbors. It's also guaranteed to attract karasu, Japan's menacing crows. These oversized black birds love nothing more than tearing apart the plastic of a hot garbage bag that's been left out in the sun and strewing its contents across the street.

Karasu are one of the main reasons you'll see most Japanese garbage that's been left for collection under nets or inside netted boxes. They're also the reason you should try and make sure to minimize the amount of time the garbage is left waiting for collection. The best time to take out the trash is early in the morning on the day of collection. As for tourists, simply follow the rules outlined by the accommodation.

While it is more complex than that of other nations, Japan's garbage system doesn't take too long to get used to. Similar to the nation's train systems, it's overwhelming at first, but everything will start to make a lot of sense as you gradually grow to understand it.

As a general note, just be conscious of how much waste you produce, and recycle at every opportunity, and you'll have no problems at all.

(<https://www.tsunagujapan.com/everything-you-need-to-know-about-garbage-in-japan>)

3.3. Agree or disagree.

1. Humans are generating too much trash and cannot deal with it in a sustainable way.

2. Waste disposal is a systematic action for managing waste from its origin to its final disposal.

3. The present era is driven by a throw-away consumerism with companies and producers striving to maximize profits by producing one-time use products without prioritizing on reuse, recycling or the use of environmentally friendly materials.

4. Eco-responsibility pertains to the three Rs mantra of Re-use, Re-duce, and Recycle.

5. Burning waste doesn't release toxic materials into the environment.



3.4. Present some information on waste disposal / recycling systems in some other countries.

3.5. In the context of waste disposal speak about

- Soil Contamination;
- Water Contamination;
- Extreme Weather Caused By Climate Change;
- Air Contamination;
- Harm Towards Animal and Marine Life;
- Human Damage.

3.6. WATCHING: Watch the video “The life cycle of a plastic bottle, tell the story of your life being a plastic bottle (different scenarios)” (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_6xlNyWPpB8).

3.7. Answer the questions.

1. What do negative effects of improper waste management end in?
2. Can appropriate waste disposal limit harm to the environment?

3. What processes does waste disposal involve?
4. What is eco-responsibility?
5. People tend to leave mess behind them everywhere, even in outer space. Why is the problem worsening, and what is being done about it?
6. Do students need a course of environmental education while studying?

3.8. WATCHING. Watch the video, summarize the story presented by Lauren Singer, say what ideas seem easy and useful to be brought into your everyday reality (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pF72px2R3Hg>).

3.9. WATCHING. Watch the video “Why Buying Plastic-Free Groceries is so Hard (Marketplace)?” (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n5Qbi_dB3Qo) made by CBC News.

1. As you watch find equivalents to the following words and expressions.

1. предназначенный для одноразового использования
2. образ жизни с производством минимального количества мусора
3. предлагать в больших объемах
4. избегать одноразового пластика любой ценой
5. незаконная свалка мусора
6. территория, где не используется пластик
7. экологичная упаковка
8. делать механически, не задумываясь

2. Match the words and expressions similar in meaning.

1. zero wasters	a. to do one's work
2. to be more mindful of smth	b. to support
3. to become a little bit costly	c. to steer
4. to make a difference	d. to take for a model
5. to play along	e. biodegradable
6. to nudge in a particular direction	f. to change for the better
7. to hold back	g. step-by-step moves
8. compostable	h. to be aware of smth
9. to get on board	i. not to speak one's mind freely
10. incremental changes	j. waste prevention advocate
11. to do one's part	k. to go up in price

3. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the idea of the “social experiment” with the two families mentioned in the video? Would you like to participate in a swap like this?

2. Why do developed countries like Canada feel the need to turn down the tap on plastic waste?

3. What do you need to do in order to offer your customers plastic free groceries? Why did it work in England with one of the local supermarkets and did not have any meaningful results with giant Canadian supermarket chains?

4. Look around, what plastic things do you see? Name a few. Have you ever thought about how many things are made of plastic right now? Can we ever totally get rid of plastic? How can we reduce its usage? What items can be sold without using it? Brainstorm this issue in the groups of 4-5 people and come up with your ideas.

4. Find out more information on China's waste import ban of 2017. Present it in the form of a report or a presentation. Pay special attention to the reasons for the ban and speak about the consequences and possible solutions of the global waste problem.

3.10. Conduct an experiment (for three-five different students each).

Trace the amount of trash your family is making per *week*. Try to answer the following questions honestly. You will have to keep the records daily. Report the findings to the class. Make a conclusion.

- How many bags of trash have your family thrown away?
- How much plastic was there? (you will have to collect the plastic waste separately).
- What items accounted for the biggest amount of throw away plastic? Can you find any non-plastic alternatives for them?
- How many plastic bags did you buy and throw away during this week (those that you take in supermarkets, local stores, etc.)?

3.11. Make your usual grocery shopping list, go to your nearby supermarket and analyze critically how much plastic you can find there. Report the findings to the class. Make a conclusion.

Follow the plan:

- Take your own bags and containers from home, you might need them.

➤ In a supermarket/grocery store try to find the goods that have no plastic wrapping. If there is a choice, record the price of the things that go in and without plastic wrapping.

➤ Don't buy items that are made of plastic or contain plastic, unless they are absolutely nonexistent.

➤ If the item needs to be packed, use your own packaging or ask to put the product in your container. Report on the reaction of the salesperson, shop assistant, cashier, etc. you talked to (if any).

➤ As you shop, pay attention to the groups of products that have the most plastic wrapping. Record it.

➤ Take the sales check to analyze the result of your shopping.

3.12. Answer the questions.

1. What do you think of when you hear “ecotourism”? What is the aim of ecotourism?

2. Explain the difference between ecotourism and mass tourism.

3. Speak briefly about the history of ecotourism.

3.13. Read the text.

NOT ONLY FOR NATURE! ECOTOURISM IS A POSITIVE EXPERIENCE FOR BOTH TOURISTS AND LOCALS

July 21, 2020

Have you ever thought that you want to enjoy travel and embark on an unforgettable experience? Why not immerse yourself in the daily life of the locals at your destination? Ecotourism is such a journey.

There are many names for ecotourism; such as sustainable travel or eco-friendly travel. The common denominator between these is efforts to preserve nature through tourism activities and a respect for local culture.

Ecotourism is ecology + tourism.

Various organizations have defined ecotourism, but The International Ecotourism Society (TIES), the world's largest ecotourism NGO defines ecotourism as ‘responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people.’

Eco-tourism is a win-win travel mechanism which protects the environment, returns profits to local communities, and educates travelers.

Ecotourism is a way for tourists to create unforgettable memories by experiencing something unique that differs from the typical sightseeing trip.

Create a memorable experience

Eco-friendly accommodation options can be found in the forms of eco-hotels and eco-lodges, sometimes even tree houses and homestays! It is possible to participate in tours and excursions which explore the area's biodiversity and focus on conservation efforts.

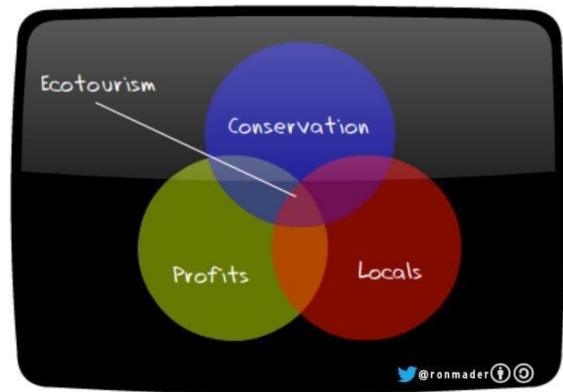
In addition, it can be fun to learn about local flora and fauna and the environment while in the wilderness. The traveler can look forward to a cross-cultural exchange with local residents, eating local meals using locally sourced food items, trying on the local historical costume, listening to local music and dance. Some travelers are fortunate to be able to act as part of the community while visiting, by participating in cooking classes, learning how to make their own handicrafts in workshops (or purchase community made handicraft as souvenirs) etc. as a way to experience the life of the locals by immersing oneself in it.

Be friendly to the environment and culture

Some activities, such as tree-planting experiences, have a direct connection to the renewal of natural resources. With this as an exception, most activities are more focused on the environmental protection & preservation aspect of things. By visiting national parks and nature reserves where the local nature is protected, the admission fee will generally be used to provide funding for the area's nature conservation efforts, educational programs within the reserve area, biodiversity research, and use of renewable energy and proper rubbish disposal and recycling programs.

If the traveler opts to stay at an eco-hotel or eco-lodge which uses organic local products, that simple choice alone will also aid in the promotion of environmental conservation.

Conservation of the local culture is an important element of ecotourism. The traveler can experience the "real life" of local cultures and customs that vary from the tourism-tailored experiences, so it is possible to learn more in-depth about local cultures and customs.



Additional benefits for local communities

Eco-friendly, eco-tourism that gives travelers the feeling of being a member of the local community, benefits not only the traveler but also the local community.

Local residents who have been engaged in slash-and-burn agriculture and poaching, etc. to make a living until now, are now able to make more money than ever before by ecotourism activities which work to protect the nature which was previously being destroyed. In this aspect, ecotourism is already a success story.

Locals recognize that the local nature and culture are of value to foreign travelers and the possibilities to make money by engaging in tourism while protecting it. Some examples of this are the local restaurants and grocery stores, accommodations, tour guides, cultural shows, etc. which create local employment. These businesses also act to encourage locals to acquire new skills.

Benefits from activities such as national park entrance fees, show participation fees, and accommodation fees can help to stabilize the local community economically as well as contributing to the improvement of local infrastructure, drinking water, schools, health centers, and electricity-related facilities.

Anyone can participate

Ecotourism isn't just for environmental activists or active backpackers. Anyone can participate and experience the joys of ecotourism. It is even possible to participate in groups with friends, lovers, family, children or even fellow travelers.

Rates vary, so everyone can participate.

When a person hears the words "Eco" or "Bio", the thought is usually that the price is higher than usual. Some people may have that perception, but it is not necessarily the case. Of course luxury options do exist, if the high-end route is what the traveler is searching, but this is more the exception than the rule.

Accommodations such as eco hotels and eco lodges are available in a wide range of options and prices. There are a variety of hotels, from small and affordable local hotels to luxury hotels. The shared factor is that the operation is environmentally friendly and sustainable. One doesn't have to spend a lot of money to engage in ecotourism activities. It can be done in something as simple as a day trip, or souvenir selection. [...]

(<https://ecotourism-world.com/not-only-for-nature-ecotourism-is-a-positive-experience-for-both-tourists-and-locals/>)

3.14. Explain the words underlined in the text.

3.15. Comment on the Principles of Ecotourism (<https://ecotourism.org/what-is-ecotourism/>).

Ecotourism is about uniting conservation, communities, and sustainable travel. This means that those who implement, participate in and market ecotourism activities should adopt the following ecotourism principles:

- Minimize physical, social, behavioral, and psychological impacts.
- Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect.
- Provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts.
- Provide direct financial benefits for conservation.
- Generate financial benefits for both local people and private industry.
- Deliver memorable interpretative experiences to visitors that help raise sensitivity to host countries' political, environmental, and social climates.
- Design, construct and operate low-impact facilities.
- Recognize the rights and spiritual beliefs of the Indigenous People in your community and work in partnership with them to create empowerment.

3.16. Answer the questions.

1. What are the benefits of ecotourism?
2. Do we need more projects concerning eco-tourism?
3. Should the business community put the core principles of ecotourism into practice? Why / why not?
4. Why do you think the development of ecotourism is slow in Russia?
5. What are the challenges and opportunities of ecotourism development in general and in Russia in particular?
6. What will ecotourism look like in the future?

3.17. WATCHING: Watch the video “Can ecotourism help save the Planet?” and summarize it, explain how ecotourism changed the situation. (<https://youtu.be/BudHTnb9G5s>).

3.18. Using the following information, make a profile of Ecotourists in America / China / Japan / Korea / Russia.

Profile of Ecotourists in Europe:

- Experienced travelers
- Higher education
- Higher income bracket
- Age: middle-age to elderly
- Opinion leaders
- Ask & tell their friends & colleagues about trip
- Are the most important source of trip information

3.19. Make a list of 5 top ecotourism destinations for you. Present them shortly.

3.20. Develop an ecotourism destination in Siberia, present it to the group (the group consists of business investors and representatives of different countries who ask a lot of questions and critically study your information).

PART 4. CRITICAL THINKING

EXAGGERATION

4.1. Read the text.

CATASTROPHE ON CAMERA: WHY MEDIA COVERAGE OF NATURAL DISASTERS IS FLAWED

By Patrick Cockburn

10/06/2020

Abridged

The media generally assume that news of war, crime and natural disasters will always win an audience. "If it bleeds, it leads," is a well-tried adage of American journalism. Of the three categories, coverage of war has attracted criticism for its lies, jingoism and general bias. Crime reporting traditionally exaggerates the danger of violence in society, creating an unnecessary sense of insecurity.

Media coverage of natural disasters – floods, blizzards, hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanoes – is, on the contrary, largely accepted as an

accurate reflection of what really happened. But in my experience, the opposite is true: the reporting of cataclysms or lesser disasters is often wildly misleading. Stereotyping is common: whichever the country involved, there are similar images of wrecked bridges, half-submerged houses and last-minute rescues.

The scale of the disaster is difficult to assess from news coverage: are we seeing or reading about the worst examples of devastation, or are these the norm? Are victims in the hundreds or the millions? Most usually the extent of the damage and the number of casualties are exaggerated, particularly in the developed world. I remember covering floods on the Mississippi in the 1990s and watching as a wall of cameras and cameramen focused on a well-built house in a St Louis suburb which was slowly disappearing under the water. But just a few hundred yards away, ignored by all the cameramen, a long line of gamblers was walking unconcernedly along wooden walkways to board a river boat casino.

The reporting of natural disasters appears easy, but it is difficult to do convincingly. Over the past year, a series of calamities or, at the least, surprisingly severe weather, has dominated the news for weeks at a time. Just over a year ago, Haiti had its worst earthquake in 200 years, which killed more than 250,000 people. In August, exceptionally heavy monsoon rain turned the Indus River into a vast dangerous lake, forcing millions of Pakistani farmers to flee their homes and take refuge on the embankments. Less devastating was unexpectedly heavy snow in Britain in December and the severe blizzard which struck New York at Christmas. In the first half of January, the news was once again being led by climatic disasters: the floods in Queensland and the mudslides in Brazil.

All these events are dramatic and should be interesting, but the reporting of them is frequently repetitious and dull. This may be partly because news coverage of all disasters, actual or forecast, is delivered in similarly apocalyptic tones. Particularly in the US, weather dramas are so frequently predicted that dire warnings have long lost their impact. This helps to explain why so many people are caught by surprise when there is a real catastrophe, such as Hurricane Katrina breaking the levees protecting New Orleans in 2005 and flooding the city. US television news never admits the role it plays in ensuring that nobody takes warnings of floods and hurricanes too seriously because they have heard it all before.

Governments are warier than they used to be in dealing with disasters, conscious of the political damage they will suffer if they are seen as unfeeling or unresponsive to climatic emergencies. The best-remembered single picture of the New Orleans flood is probably not of water rushing through the streets, but of President Bush peering at it with distant interest out of the window of his aircraft from several thousand feet above the devastation.

UK natural disasters are, thanks to the mild climate, not really in the same league as other countries'. Flooding in the Lake District hardly compares with what happened in Brisbane. The same broken or unsafe bridges are filmed again and again. The tone of the reporting is always doleful and, at times, funereal. Worst cases are presented as typical. The pre-Christmas snow and consequent transport difficulties were spoken of as if everybody in Britain spent their entire time longing to get to work instead of welcoming an excuse to stay at home. The simple pleasure of not having to do anything is underplayed and there is never a mention of the fact that the cities and countryside of Britain are at their most beautiful when they are under a blanket of snow.

There is a further difficulty in reporting British disasters, particularly for television and radio. The British still seem, despite some evidence to the contrary, such as in the aftermath of the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, to be genuinely stoical and emotionally tough. It is touching to see reporters baffled and irritated by the refusal of British flood victims, whose living rooms are knee-deep in sewage and water, to treat what has happened to them as more than an unlucky mishap which is not going to ruin their lives.

This British stoicism appears to be quite real even under the most intense pressure. I was in Baghdad in 1990 when British hostages who had been passengers on a British Airways flight that had landed in Kuwait were released just as the Iraqi army was invading. They had then been taken to military camps, power stations, refineries and other Iraqi facilities to deter the US and UK from bombing them. In December that year, Saddam Hussein decided to release his prisoners as a propaganda gesture, the first being freed in front of us journalists in the Al-Rashid hotel in Baghdad. To the frustration of television correspondents and photographers, almost all the former hostages refused to blub to order and seemed impressively unmarked and lacking in self-pity after their ordeal.

Television cameras clustered around a single man, evidently drunk, who spoke brokenly of his grim experiences.

Once the initial drama of a disaster is over, coverage frequently dribbles away because nothing new is happening. I remember how bizarre the foreign editor of the newspaper I was then working for found it that I should want to go back to Florida a month after Hurricane Andrew to see what had happened to the victims. "I am not sure that is still a story," he responded sourly to what he evidently considered a highly eccentric request.

I could see his point. After a day or two, accounts of disasters sound very much the same. There are the same bemused refugees on the road or in a camp of tents or huts; houses destroyed by an earthquake, be it in Kashmir or Haiti, look like squashed concrete sandwiches; the force of the water in rivers in flood often leaves nothing standing but a few walls and some rubble. Even a little looting is reported as a general breakdown of law and order. Even the worst of disasters has a limited life as a news story unless something new happens.

A central reason why the reporting of natural disasters so often sounds contrived and formulaic is that the journalist feels that he or she must pretend to an emotional response on their own part and that of their audience, which is not really there. It is one thing to feel grief for a single person or a small group whom one knows, but very difficult to feel the same way over the death or misery of thousands one has never met.

(<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/media/tv-radio/catastrophe-on-camera-why-media-coverage-of-natural-disasters-is-flawed-2189032.html>)

4.2. Analyze the statements from the text and express your opinion:

1. If it bleeds, it leads.
2. Media coverage of natural disasters – floods, blizzards, hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanoes – is, on the contrary, largely accepted as an accurate reflection of what really happened.
3. The reporting of cataclysms or lesser disasters is often wildly misleading. Stereotyping is common: whichever the country involved, there are similar images of wrecked bridges, half-submerged houses and last-minute rescues.
4. The scale of the disaster is difficult to assess from news coverage.

5. Most usually the extent of the damage and the number of casualties are exaggerated, particularly in the developed world.

6. The reporting of natural disasters appears easy, but it is difficult to do convincingly.

7. Particularly in the US, weather dramas are so frequently predicted that dire warnings have long lost their impact.

8. A central reason why the reporting of natural disasters so often sounds contrived and formulaic is that the journalist feels that he or she must pretend to have an emotional response on their own part and that of their audience, which is not really there.

4.3. Compare the media coverage of American and British / American and Russian weather.

4.4. Think critically and answer the questions.

1. Why is media coverage of natural disasters flawed?
2. Is only US media coverage of natural disasters flawed?
3. Can you give any examples of media exaggeration of natural disasters in Russia/ China/ Korea/ Japan?
4. Who is the author of the text? What is his motive?
5. Is exaggeration a type of manipulation?

4.5. LISTENING “Water Crisis in US City a ‘Disaster, Not Just an Emergency’”.

1. Match the words with their definitions.

1. Coma	a. <i>n.</i> to make unfit for use by the introduction of unwholesome or undesirable elements
2. Corrosive	b. <i>adj.</i> relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument: likely to produce controversy
3. Convulsions	c. <i>n.</i> a state of profound unconsciousness caused by disease, injury, or poison
4. Controversial	d. <i>adj.</i> causing damage to metal or other materials through a chemical process
5. Tainted	e. a sudden violent shaking of the muscles in your body that you are unable to control

6. Contamination	f. a serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action
7. Irreversible	g. an unborn or unhatched offspring of a mammal, in particular, an unborn human more than eight weeks after conception
8. Emergency	h. process of making something happen or develop more slowly, or the fact of being less well developed than other people or things of the same kind
9. Fetus	i. <i>adj.</i> dangerous or dirty especially by adding something harmful or undesirable to it
10. retardation	j. <i>adj.</i> impossible to change back to a previous condition or state

2. Give the synonyms of the words.

Emergency, politician, to fix, resident, high-risk, healthy, death, target, longtime, aid.

3. Give the definitions of the words and word combinations. Give their Russian equivalents.

Lead, to invade, supplying, under one's watch, to lessen, distribution, to seep, pretreated.

4. Listen to the report and fill in the blanks with the necessary words from the text.

1. Michigan Governor Rick Snyder recently apologized for _____ in Flint, Michigan, according to the news agency CNN.

2. The money would be used for things such as supplying bottled water, replacing water filters and other fixtures in _____ areas, testing children for high lead levels and treating potential physical and emotional health issues, reports CNN.

3. Jackson spoke later to reporters. He said the residents of Flint have been exposed to _____ drinking and bathing water for nearly two years.

4. Jackson's visit to Flint came one day after President Barack Obama declared a local state of _____.

5. Michael Moore is known for his _____ movies about social justice.

6. The film is about the closing of several automobiles _____ in Flint by CEO of General Motors Roger Smith.

7. Speaking at City Hall, Moore said the situation is "not just water _____. It is "a racial crisis." It is "a poverty crisis." How did this happen?

8. The water in the Flint River is highly _____. Officials did not properly treat the corrosive water before sending it through lead pipes and into people's homes.

9. Flint has since returned to using water from Detroit. However, engineers now say its water _____ may need replacement. This could cost as much as \$1.5 billion.

10. Critics of the governor say his emails may show a pattern of willful neglect by state officials. These same critics say the governor and his staff allegedly attempted to lessen the importance of the _____ and its effects.

5. Correct the factual mistakes if any.

1. Dr. Mona Hanna-Attisha is a Governor. She is being called a hero by many.

2. She brought the problem of high blood pressure and anemia in children to the public's attention. She did this after engineers first ignored her concerns.

3. Hanna-Attisha explains that bottled water has lifelong and generational effects. In a television interview, she says it is well-documented that high levels of lead in children can lead to coma and death.

6. Answer the questions.

1. What do civil rights activists, politicians and residents call "a disaster, not just an emergency" in an urban U.S. city?

2. How much does Michigan Governor Rick Snyder ask state legislators to solve the water crisis?

3. Who is Reverend Jesse Jackson?

4. What is the title of Michael Moore's new film?

5. Where was Michael Moore raised?

6. When did the water crisis begin according to many reports?

7. What do health experts find dangerously high in the city's children?

8. Where do Flint residents pick up bottled water and water filters?

PART 5. CONSOLIDATION: SPEAKING

5.1. Read the green quotes and comment on them.

1. Modern technology owes ecology an apology. Alan M. Eddison
2. The sun, the moon and the stars would have disappeared long ago ... had they happened to be within the reach of predatory human hands. Havelock Ellis
3. There's so much pollution in the air now that if it weren't for our lungs there'd be no place to put it all. Robert Orben
4. We never know the worth of water till the well is dry. Thomas Fuller
5. The industrial corporation is the natural enemy of nature. Edward Abbey
6. We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect. Aldo Leopold.
7. The basic science is not physics or mathematics but biology – the study of life. We must learn to think both logically and biologically. Edward Abbey
8. Here is your country. Cherish these natural wonders, cherish the natural resources, cherish the history and romance as a sacred heritage, for your children and your children's children. Do not let selfish men or greedy interests skin your country of its beauty, its riches or its romance. Theodore Roosevelt
9. A nation that destroys its soils destroys itself. Forests are the lungs of our land, purifying the air and giving fresh strength to our people. Franklin D. Roosevelt
10. It is horrifying that we have to fight our own government to save the environment. Ansel Adams
11. Like music and art, love of nature is a common language that can transcend political or social boundaries. Jimmy Carter
12. How can we be so arrogant? The planet is, was, and always will be stronger than us. We can't destroy it; if we overstep the mark, the planet will simply erase us from its surface and carry on existing. Why don't they start talking about not letting the planet destroy us? Paulo Coelho.

5.2. Make up the contexts for the following ecological concepts.

1. ecological terrorism
2. ecological niche
3. ecological warfare
4. eco-anxiety
5. greenwashing
6. environmental generation gap
7. green consumption
8. trashion
9. ecocide
10. ecomagination

5.3. Match the effects of pollution to their consequences to make sentences. Get ready to speak about them:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Global warming | a. causes respiratory problems. |
| 2. Acid rain | b. creates dead zones in water. |
| 3. Algae growth | c. damages trees and forests. |
| 4. Smog | d. means less space for growing crops. |
| 5. Infertile land | e. means the earth gets hotter and the ice caps melt. |
| 6. Ozone layer depletion | f. means UV rays damage skin and eyes. |

5.4. Speak about the consequences of these kinds of pollution:

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. burning fossil fuels | a. ... |
| 2. deforestation | b. ... |
| 3. dumping | c. ... |
| 4. natural causes (forest fires, volcanic eruptions) | d. ... |
| 5. plastic packaging | e. ... |
| 6. sewage | f. ... |
| 7. spraying insecticides and pesticides | g. ... |
| 8. urban sprawl | h. |

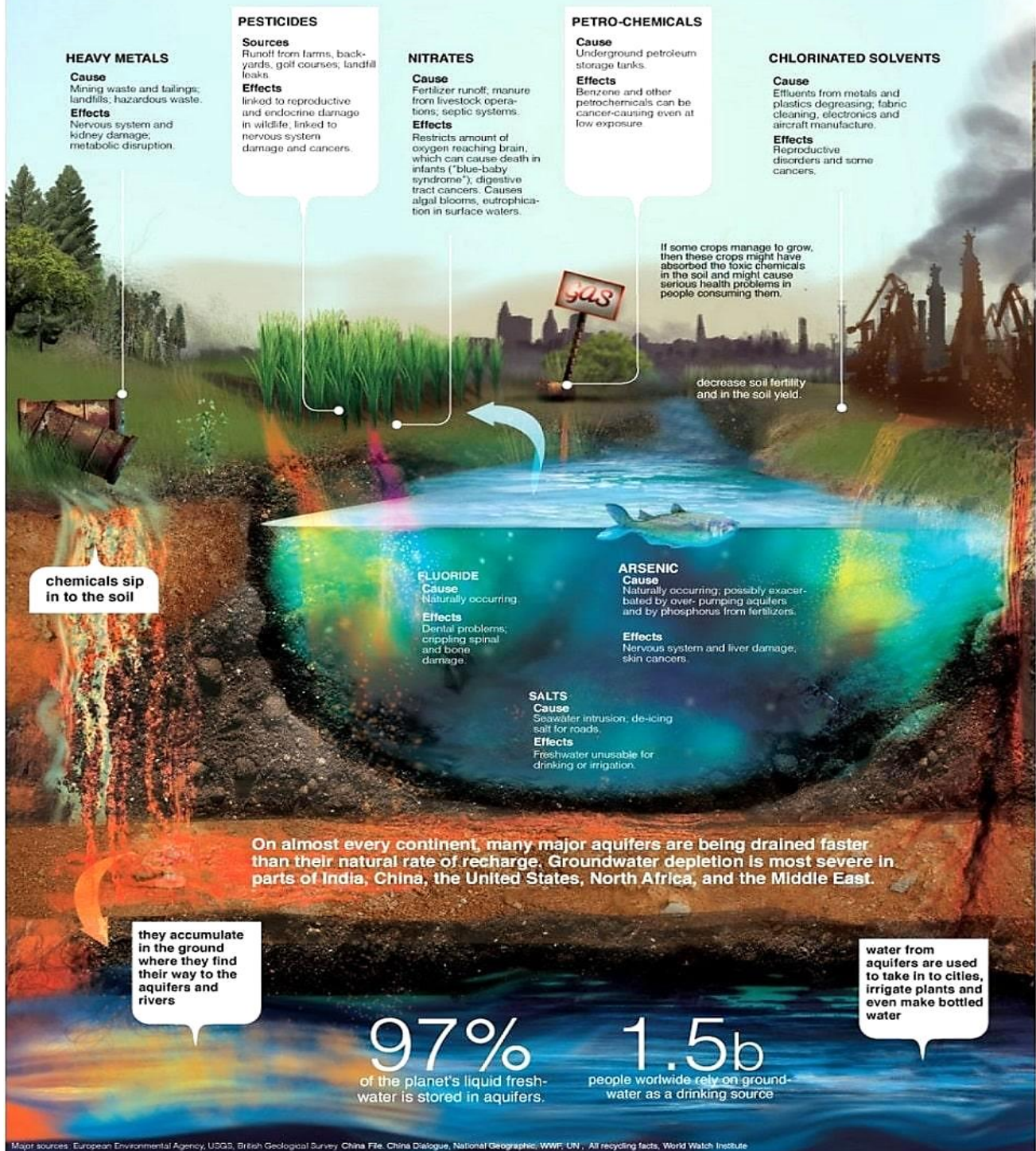
5.5. Study the following image and comment on the problems of soil contamination.

YOU DON'T SEE IT, BUT IT'S THERE



Contamination results when hazardous substances are spilled or buried in the soil. It can also occur when pollutants settle on the soil, such as chemicals or industrial smokestack. Plants in contaminated soil absorb hazardous substances. Humans or animals ingest these plants may get sick, they can also inhale soil contaminants through dust that is present in the air or absorb these hazardous chemicals through their skin.

The availability of clean water has come to be recognized as perhaps the most critical of all human security issues facing the world in the next quarter-century. New research finds that groundwater is dangerously threatened. Worldwide, 97 percent of the planet's liquid freshwater is stored in aquifers.



Major sources: European Environmental Agency, USGS, British Geological Survey, China File, China Dialogue, National Geographic, WWF, UN, All recycling facts, World Watch Institute

(<https://www.metropolitantransferstation.com.au/blog/negative-effects-of-improper-waste-management>)

5.6. LISTENING “The Cleanest Countries in the World”. Listen to the audio about the cleanest countries in the world and fill in the gaps.

5	Slovenia	Slovenia is the 3 rd most _____ country in Europe. In 2016 it was named the very 1 st _____ in the world. Ljubljana is a _____ of how clean the whole country is. Everything is perfectly maintained, _____ people are very _____ it's _____ Lake Bled is so _____ and _____.
4	New Zealand	The country is _____ and _____. A lot of locals are into _____, _____, _____, the _____. They are concerned about the environment. Small serious damage is caused by fewer _____, _____ and _____ population.
3	Iceland	People care about the environment. The advantage of its _____ and _____ is giving the country a haven for clean energy. It's famous for its _____, _____, _____. A lot of the hot water pumped from underground supplies much of a _____.
2	Singapore	The country attracts people by its _____, _____, _____, a lot of thing to do. Singapore established a set of laws to protect its _____. You can be fined up to \$ 1,000 SGD if you are caught _____. You are banned to _____. People are concerned about the environment, so they can pick up _____ if they see it.
1	Rwanda	Rwanda is like a _____ of cleanliness. Due to a _____ the country suffered in 1994, (800,000 people were killed within 100 days) the concept of _____ in common purpose to achieve an outcome (Umuganda) was created. The capital, Kigali, is famous for its _____, _____, roads in _____. On the last Saturday of every month, it's _____ for people of all ages to come together and clean the streets in the mornings.

5.7. Get ready to give a presentation about the dirtiest places on earth.

5.8. Read this debate between two politicians and fill in the gaps with the correct words.

renewable	welfare	shortages
margins	clean	fossil
harming hunger	endangered	disadvantaged
warming	irreparable	climate
shelters	line	

John: If I'm elected, my number one priority will be to alleviate poverty. A large portion of our country's population lives below the poverty _____1_____, and it's a fact that young people from _____2_____ backgrounds are more likely to engage in criminal activity. My opponent, on the other hand, wants to cut funding for the _____3_____ program and leave millions of people without help.

Greg: I believe it is a mistake to focus on our country alone; we must remember that we are part of a global community. Opening up more homeless _____4_____ is not a long-term solution to help those on the _____5_____ of society. However, investing in _____6_____ energy will enable us to grow our economy without _____7_____ the environment. This will benefit our country and our world.

John: That's a noble goal, but we have more pressing problems. I seriously doubt our citizens who are dying of _____8_____ care about protecting _____9_____ species and preventing global _____10_____. Plus, it's not scientifically proven that humans can even cause _____11_____ damage to the planet.

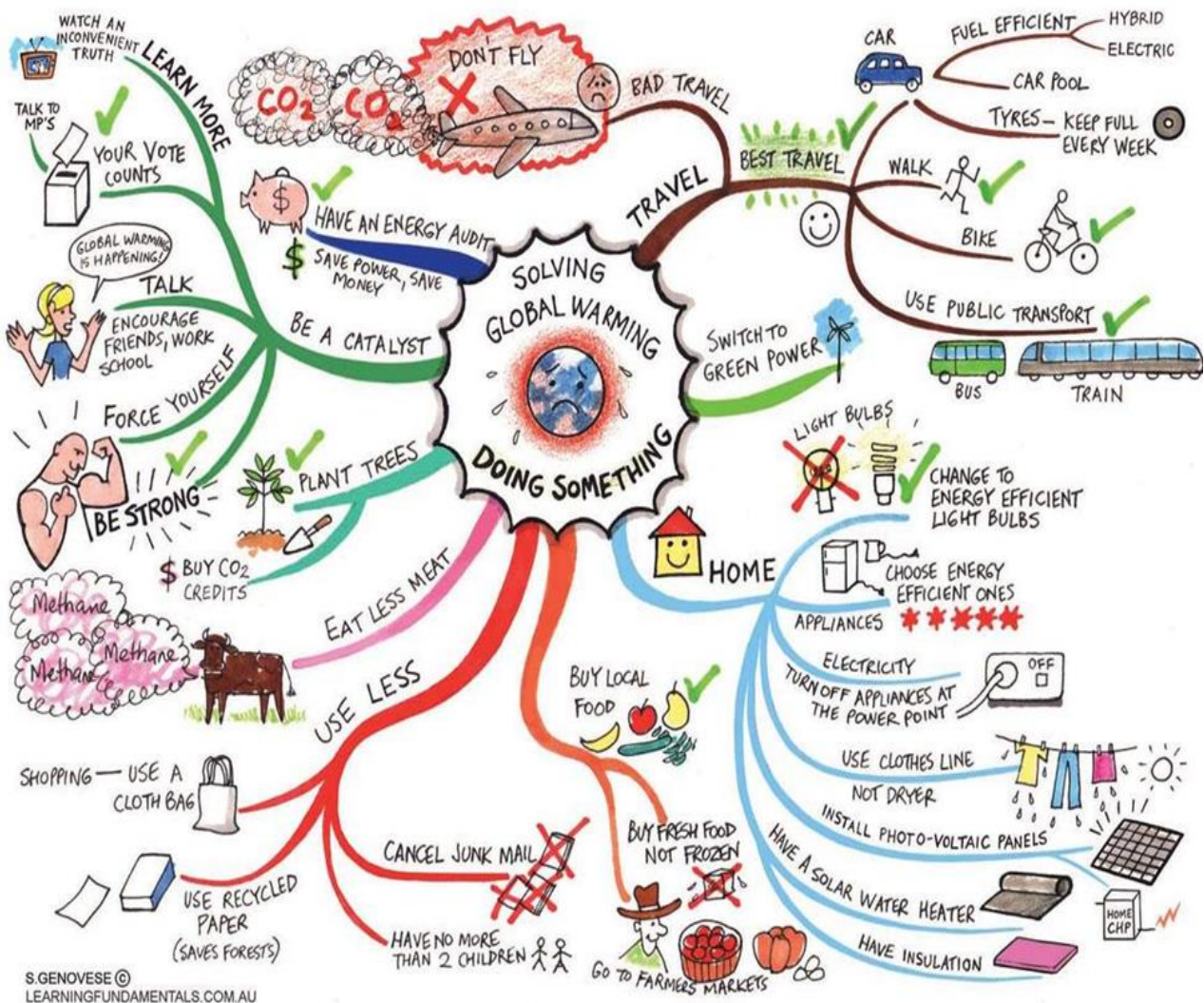
Greg: Don't you see that the two issues are related? Due to _____12_____ change, the rain patterns have changed and our agricultural sector is not as strong as it once was. This results in food _____13_____. It's only going to get worse unless we end our dependence on _____14_____ fuels and start using _____15_____ resources.

5.9. Role play. Make up a similar debate.

5.10. Comment on the extract from The Washington Post ‘We don’t Need to Save Endangered Species. Extinction is Part of Evolution’:

There is no return to a pre-human Eden; the goals of species conservation have to be aligned with the acceptance that large numbers of animals will go extinct. Thirty to forty percent of species may be threatened with extinction in the near future, and their loss may be inevitable. But both the planet and humanity can probably survive or even thrive in a world with fewer species. We don't depend on polar bears for our survival, and even if their eradication has a domino effect that eventually affects us, we will find a way to adapt. The species that we rely on for food and shelter are a tiny proportion of total biodiversity, and most humans live in – and rely on – areas of only moderate biodiversity, not the Amazon or the Congo Basin.

5.11. Use the picture to make a list of steps – How to become eco-friendly.



5.12. Read the “Idioms Updated for Climate Change” by Ginny Hogan for “The New Yorker”. Explain what these idioms mean, give examples illustrating these idioms and guess the original proverbs and sayings.

- ✓ A rising tide floods all houses.
- ✓ A bird in the hand is worth more than it used to be because they’re going extinct.
- ✓ She vanished into oddly thick air!
- ✓ One man’s trash is everybody’s trash because it all goes in the same enormous landfill.
- ✓ It happens only once in a blue moon, and that’s pretty frequently because now the moon is all sorts of weird colors.
- ✓ When it rains, it acid-rains.
- ✓ There’s got to be at least one other fish left in the sea.
- ✓ You can lead a horse to a dried-up reservoir, but you can’t make it drink dirt.
- ✓ Who let the cat out of the bag? Please be more careful with her. She’s our last cat.
- ✓ It’s beginning to look a lot like Christmas. (It’s June.)
- ✓ You’re on thin ice, buddy. In fact, we all are. If there’s a part of the world that still has thick ice, we need to know about it immediately.
- ✓ Don’t put all your eggs in one basket—it’s unclear if we’ll be able to find any new eggs. As I just mentioned, all the birds are dead.
- ✓ It’s not rocket science. You know, rocket science? The only type of science that matters anymore because we need to find a new planet to live on?
- ✓ Time flies when you’re traveling at the speed of light to escape the now uninhabitable Earth!

PART 6. WRITING

OUTLINING AN ESSAY

An essay is a group of paragraphs written about a single topic and a central main idea. It must have at least three paragraphs, but a five-paragraph essay is a common length for academic writing. When preparing to write an essay you must be clear about what areas you need to cover. These will then determine the organization of the essay.

An outline is a list of the information you will put in your essay. If you write an outline before you write an essay, it will help to make the essay more organized and clearly focused, and will keep you from forgetting any important points. An outline begins with the essay's thesis statement (see Unit 2), shows the organization of the essay, tells what ideas you will discuss and which ideas will come first, second, etc., and ends with the essay's conclusion.

The Outline of an Essay

INTRO- DUCTION	General Statement Thesis statement	The Introduction is the first paragraph of an essay. It explains the topic with general ideas. It also has a thesis statement, which usually comes at or near the end of the paragraph. The purpose of the introduction is to let the reader know the topic, the aspect of the topic being dealt with, and the attitude taken by the writer. In other words, the introduction actually contains the conclusion!
MAIN BODY	1. Topic Sentence Supporting Sentences 2. Topic Sentence Supporting Sentences 3. Topic Sentence Supporting Sentences	The main body consists of the paragraphs that explain and support the thesis statement and come between the introduction and the conclusion. Each paragraph consists of the topic sentence (see Unit 3) that advances the supporting points for the thesis, and the specific evidence that develops that point.
CON- CLUSION	Restatement of the Thesis Statement	The conclusion is the last paragraph of an essay. It summarizes or restates the thesis and the supporting ideas of the essay. It gives a final thought or two stemming from the subject of the essay.

6.1. Read the sample essay. Pay attention to its outline and elements.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT RESTS WITH THE INDIVIDUAL AND NOT ONLY WITH THE GOVERNMENT

I N T R O D U C T I O N	<p>The environment is becoming an increasingly serious issue. There is bad air and water pollution everywhere, the greenhouse effect is changing our weather, and the hole in the ozone layer is causing skin cancer. The responsibility for protecting the environment must be shared by everyone, so people should dispose of waste wisely, use water responsibly, and stop waiting for governments to make the decisions.</p>	<p>General statement</p> <p>Thesis statement</p>
M A I N B O D Y	<p>First of all people can make sure that they are responsible in the way that they dispose of waste. If people throw rubbish like plastic into rivers and oceans, it always stays there, and causes fish and sea-birds to die. It is also important to make sure that people do not buy goods that have too much wrapping on them, especially plastic wrapping, because if they do, they are adding to the huge amounts of waste.</p> <p>People also need to be responsible in the way that they use water. Water is the most precious resource, which people cannot live without, nor can vast numbers of species. Most countries are running out of fresh water. Nonetheless, many households waste an enormous amount of water for swimming pools, washing cars and so on.</p> <p>Finally, the most important thing that individual can do is to let their governments know that they want something to be done about the environment. It is obvious that the governments will not do anything unless the people force them to.</p>	<p>Topic Sentence that connects to thesis with first point Supporting sentences</p> <p>Topic Sentence that connects to thesis with second point Supporting sentences</p> <p>Topic Sentence that connects to thesis with third point Supporting sentences</p>
C O N C L U S I O N	<p>It is therefore clear that individuals must take responsibility for the environment, otherwise it will soon be too late, and the next generation will suffer serious consequences.</p>	<p>Restatement of thesis</p>

6.2. Label the structural elements of this essay. The developing world continues to exploit its natural resources without a thought for the future. The time has now come to put more pressure on developing countries to stop damaging the global environment. Discuss.

There can be very few people who have not read about the problems of pollution and global warming, and fewer still would say that nothing should be done. However, the idea that this could be achieved by pressurizing developing countries is a highly dubious proposition, because their contribution to the global pollution is relatively small and the responsibility should be shared by all countries.

It is often suggested by the media that the industrialized countries of the world have worked hard to limit pollution. To a certain limited extent, there is some truth in this, and measures have been taken to stop the increase in CFCs and other ozone-destroying gases; some cars are fitted with catalytic converters, recycling is commonplace, and lead-free petrol is widely available. However, the implication that people in the West are doing something to combat pollution whereas the developing world is not is an over-simplification. Western countries are continuing to pour billions of tons of pollutants into the atmosphere every year. It is clear that compared with the damage that they are doing to the environment, the contribution of the developing countries is almost negligible.

Many commentators also imply that the West is not responsible for the environmental damage that is taking place in the developing world. Some people would argue that if the rainforests are being destroyed in Brazil, then the Brazilians ought to be doing something about it. This argument has a superficial logic to it, but, on closer examination, it turns out to be untenable. The real situation is more complex. Many of the developing countries owe money to the Western banks, and they now need economic growth, whatever its environmental consequences, to pay back the interest on these loans. It is therefore quite wrong to suggest that the West is not responsible for environmental damage; on the contrary, the West is the cause of it.

To sum up, the West is in no position to lecture the developing countries on ways of reducing pollution and environmental damage. Ultimately, it is in everyone's interest that the environment should be protected; however, rather than putting more pressure on the developing world, the West needs to set an example and to show substantially less self-interest than they have done to date.

6.3. Read the outline and answer the questions.

1. What will the thesis statement of the essay be?
2. How many paragraphs will there be in the main body?
3. How many supporting points will the third paragraph have? What will they be?
4. How many details will the fourth paragraph have? What will they be?

The disadvantages of nuclear power far outweigh the benefits

1. Nuclear power is not the best energy source for the world, because of cost and little safety.

2. Very productive.

No other source of energy can produce such amount of power from so small quantity of material.

3. Very expensive.

Nuclear fuel is expensive.

Nuclear power stations are expensive to build and operate (construction, training workers, safety features).

4. Nuclear materials are not safe

Nuclear fuels are dangerous (mining fuels produces radioactive gas, harmful for workers).

Nuclear waste products are dangerous (radioactive, difficult to dispose or store safely).

5. There is a great possibility of accidents.

Nuclear power stations can fail (Three Mile Island, USA; Tarapur, India; Darlington, Canada).

Workers make mistakes (Chernobyl, USSR; Tokaimura, Japan).

Natural disasters can occur (Earthquake, Kozloduy, Bulgaria; Tornado, Moruroa, the Pacific).

6. There are more disadvantages because of the cost and danger.

6.4. Do a little research on one of the suggested topics below working in the groups of 3–4 people. Follow the plan:

1) choose the topic that you like most, this will be your starting point, you are free to reformulate the suggested topic in the way you think will be most appropriate for you. Think about a laconic headline for your future outline that can fit into one sentence;

2) brainstorm the issue, discuss and agree with your team members on the arguments you will use to prove your statement. Choose only 2–4 most powerful ones also think about main counterarguments and how you can confute them;

3) put your ideas down in the form of an outline. Make a general statement to start with, then provide a thesis statement; list your main arguments (or some objections to popular counterarguments) for each paragraph in the body of the outline; restate your thesis statement in conclusion, make sure it is paraphrasing, not the exact copy of the main idea stated above;

4) present the final version of your outline to your groupmates. See if they find it well-written, logical and sufficient for the future essay.

Suggested topics:

1. Most pollution, especially air and water pollution, is caused by industry. Factories and other forms of industry should pay for all the pollution that they cause. That is the only way to make sure that the owners will make a serious effort to reduce the pollution that they cause.

2. Many kinds of animals can feel pain and emotional suffering just as humans do. It is therefore necessary to support animal rights as well as human rights.

3. People throughout the world are ignoring the dangers of environmental pollution and of global warming in the hope that science and technology can find solutions while their development often leads to even greater exploitation of natural resources and harms the environment.

4. Industrialization is leading to the destruction of the earth as a home for humans and animals.

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APPENDIX

VOCABULARY LIST 1

family types	parents	children	family members
adoptive family blended family cereal-packet family childless family dysfunctional family empty-nest family extended family foster family immediate family joint family nuclear family same-sex parent family single-parent family stepfamily traditional family two-biological-parent family family of orientation family of procreation	biological single cohabiting stepparent foster parents elderly/aging parents stay-at-home mom/dad	baby newborn toddler infant preschool grade-schooler teen young adult boomerang children only child adolescent youngster embryo	parent offspring grandchildren grandparents siblings in-laws blood relative second cousin estranged family member uncle aunt cousin twice removed nephew niece widower half-brother/sister twins relatives kinsfolk spouse

Parenting styles and types of parents	Types of relationships	Activities	Marital relationships
authoritarian authoritative permissive uninvolved neglectful overprotecting toxic narcissistic abusive	long-term open long-distance life-long cohabitation commitment dating engagement friendship intimate/romantic/ endogamy exogamy neolocality	bring up raise look after rear nurture be the parent of adopt divorce get divorced get engaged (to) get married (to) start/end a relationship with someone separate conceive a baby	married divorced widowed single separated engaged bachelor widow widower grass widow grass widower fiancé; bride bridegroom (groom); bridesmaid best man mother-to-be

Positive relationship	Negative relationship	Idioms	Phrasal verbs
healthy / friendly / strong / supportive / secure rapport / mutual understanding / interaction to have a lot in common to build up a relationship of trust to develop a good rapport with children to have a secure relationship to foster kind and friendly relationships to achieve a meeting of minds between parents and children to be open to discuss one's concerns to establish a strong bond	aloof / inappropriate / poor / tense / unhealthy / weak / avoidant / ambivalent conflict / disconnection / discord / dissension to break up / to sour relationship to bully children / parents to lose one's temper / patience too easily / to throw a tantrum to give out punishments to abuse verbally to assault physically to give someone a smack on the back of the head to humiliate to grow apart from each other to give too much latitude to be too lenient	the apple doesn't fall from the tree to follow in someone's footsteps like father, like son a chip off the old block to wear the pants/trousers black sheep own flesh and blood blood is thicker than water	bring sb up fall out with sb get along/on with get together grow apart grow up look after take after tell off settle down split up make up break up put up with pass away

VOCABULARY LIST 2

general	TV, movies			literature
leisure pastime hobby	actor actress cameraman camera operator cast cinophile choreographer costumer critic director editor extra grip hair stylist leading role producer screenwriter stunt man supporting role movie-goer filmmaker	action adaptation adventure animated comedy epic horror series thriller western blockbuster season TV show episode musical science fiction documentary	binge-watching blooper box-office character cliffhanger cinematography debut dubbing film flashback flash-forward lighting movie marathon outtake plot premiere reel review scene screenplay script sequel sound effect soundtrack special effect subtitle trailer voice-over	bookworm fiction non-fiction autobiography paperback thriller memoirs romantic novel bestseller book of fairy tales science fiction novel hardback poetry detective fable fairy tale fantasy fiction mythology science fiction poetry essay genre fiction masterpiece author's message decoding

computers, games	theatre			music
phone tablet laptop wi-fi social networking joystick console role-playing game (rpg) esport hackathon	act actor actress critic playwright prompter ballet book comedian company conductor usher dramatist	aisle orchestra pit box office circle foyer entrance row stage stalls wings	admission advertisement applause audience ballet orchestra performance play comedy costume curtain drama dress rehearsal matinee first night scene puppet	classical music, concert folk music jazz music pop music musician composer lead singer songwriter band conductor orchestra

places	verbs	adjectives	Idioms and phrasal verbs
art gallery bar cinema café circus concert hall exhibition center movie theatre museum night club opera house pub restaurant stadium theatre zoo	applaud conduct cheer sb on dress up exhibit go out immerse perform on stage play (a part) unwind identify with the characters mimic to be set in shoot	addictive bankable extraordinary entertaining gripping moving disappointing relaxing soothing intellectual creative useful lucrative exciting tedious time-consuming dangerous thriving spine-tingling nail-biting sensational phenomenal thought-provoking inspirational brilliant marvelous breathtaking terrific thrilling atrocious boring dull shallow feeble wooden unconvincing uninspired disappointing lousy confusing dreadful	catch on with someone act sth out gear sth to sb jazz up blow away adapt sth from sth ham up sit through sth edit out behind the scenes get the/this show on the road chew the scenery break a leg! bring the house down have a ball be in the limelight be star-studded a show stopper

VOCABULARY LIST 3

Tourism	Accommodation	Attractions/ Activities	Tours/ Vacation	People involved	What to do
mass educational business adventure culinary cultural ecological heritage disaster inbound outbound domestic	hotel hostel b&b motel resort campsite guesthouse full/ half board all inclusive capsule hotel self-catering couchsurfing	theatre concert hall shopping excursion sightseeing wildlife safari canoeing jet-skiing kite-surfing kayaking scuba diving volunteering	package backpack flashpacking hitchhiking cruise road trip resort vacation staycation camping adventure WWOOFING personal growth	travel agent passenger receptionist porter chef airline representative tourist traveler flight attendant car rental clerk customs officer visitor	reach one's destination book check in explore sunbathe depart leave get on/off exchange currency pack up rent/hire a car unwind

Sea	Land	Air	Problems and accidents	Describing places
vessel boat crossing ferry port sail set sail go on a cruise gangway quay dock marina voyage (dis)embark canoe dinghy gondola lifeboat speedboat yacht sinking ship seasickness the upper deck a shared cabin	driver's license bicycle bike bus station coach coach station lane motorbike motorway junction main road roundabout parking lot hit-and-run accident traffic congestion to pay a toll go by rail railway restaurant car compartment berth carriage change trains direct / through train	a scheduled flight a charter flight check-in boarding pass passport control landing plane take off connecting flight baggage reclaim single vs. round trip departure lounge gate shuttle unlimited mileage aisle transit lounge domestic flight international flight hand luggage window seat non-refundable cancellation fee layover	heavy traffic cancelled flight delay lost luggage jetlag rush hour penalty emergency excess luggage diverted flight flight cancellation oversized hand luggage not enough leg room poor quality food and drink burglary overbooking tailback disruption on the road road rage skid crash head-on collision reckless driving overcharging	stunning unique unspoilt thriving luxurious available inspiring gorgeous outstanding glamorous comfortable breathtaking picturesque exotic awe-inspiring unrivalled one-of-a-kind unbeatable renowned scenic air-conditioned sophisticated overpriced unremarkable

Useful expressions	a real sense of adventure
to broaden one's mind / horizons / outlook	get hopelessly lost
to get / give an insight into eternal truths	send out a search party
a fellow traveler / soldier / prisoner	longed-for sunny spells
put one's feet up	boost the spirits of
get away from it all	face severe weather conditions
take to the skies / take to the sea	set off (to walk / to go)
search for tranquility	keep your eyes peeled
to frequent (a place)	the budget doesn't quite stretch to
inaccessible to sb	A leg of the journey
an 11-night all-inclusive tour	Turn right at the crossroads
to laze by the swimming pool	Take the second left turn at the roundabout
be on the menu	Travel light
be on offer	to lie in the sun
an uninhabited island	to stay at one's friends' place
roughing is not to my taste	to see sb off
be surrounded by glorious scenery	A peaceful haven
Densely / sparsely populated	To get (be) used to sth (doing sth)
have a thirst for adventure	drop way too much money on (hotels)
get itchy feet	in the middle of nowhere
a very arduous journey	do the sights
break the journey	off the beaten track
Do sth in one go	an intrepid explorer
have a stopover in	unexplored wilderness

VOCABULARY LIST 4

<p>The Natural World</p> <p>endangered / threatened / rare / protected / extinct species flora and fauna local / native wildlife balanced / fragile ecosystems natural habitat links of a food chain rich in natural resources coniferous forest evergreen forests leaf-bearing forest rainforest the taiga boreal forest tundra desert</p>	<p>Extreme Weather</p> <p>natural disasters severe drought violent storm frequent flooding heat waves experience searing heat devastating wildfires unstable climate earthquake hurricane tornado typhoon volcano rising sea levels</p>
<p>Ecological Issues</p> <p>contribute to (global warming) concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) soil erosion / degradation uncontrolled deforestation / logging land clearance use / burn fossil fuels air / water / soil pollution dry up / parch noxious / poisonous / toxic / hazardous emissions environmental hazard car exhaust fumes carbon footprint dumping ground oil spill / oil slick acid rain / acidification over-fishing / depletion of the fish stocks poaching loss of biodiversity hunted to extinction in danger of dying out on the verge of extinction loss of biodiversity human overpopulation / be densely populated produce domestic waste die of hunger / starvation / malnutrition a harmful effect on people genetically modified food increasing mortality rates</p>	<p>Protecting the Environment</p> <p>environmentalist/ conservationist volunteer on a conservation programme raise public awareness preserve the environment wildlife preservation fight / combat / tackle global warming recycle the waste plastic protect endangered species biodegradable packaging sustainable / renewable energy sources clean energy solar power geothermal power station wind turbine / wind farm hydroelectric power energy-efficient / environmentally-friendly organic farming afforestation / reforestation go green reusable bottles unleaded petrol do waste separation use smth sparingly create nature reserves / national parks develop ecotourism</p>

Useful Collocations and Expressions

a growing menace to
to complicate the matter, ...
be commonplace
be exposed to
at current rates of ...
at a frightening pace
be at risk
triggered by
determine the future
take for granted
the problem has been exacerbated by
the benefits are undeniable
contribute greatly to
on closer examination
set an example
a matter of life or death
account for / amount to
side effects of
the death toll

long-term solutions
urgent short-term measures
only a partial solution
find a solution to the problem of...
face the dire consequences of
have a golden opportunity to...cause irrepa-
rable damage to
the accelerated deterioration of
have a harmful effect on
have a direct impact on
become uninhabitable
feed on plankton
to thrive / to flourish
seek shelter
see the light at the end of the tunnel
a peaceful haven
the benefits are undeniable
contribute greatly to
have a superficial logic

ENGLISH DIMENSIONS: LANGUAGE, REGION, CULTURES

Part 2

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