

**О. В. Борисович**

# **INTERACTIVE VIEWING**



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Посібник спрямований на розвиток навичок аудіювання із використанням відеоматеріалів англійською мовою. Мета посібника – сформувати вміння сприймати на слух інформацію іноземною мовою у різних ситуаціях спілкування. Комплекс вправ допомагає розширити словниковий запас та удосконалити навички розмовного мовлення.

Для студентів вищих навчальних закладів, які поглиблено вивчають англійську мову.

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## CONTENTS

ПЕРЕДМОВА .....	6
UNIT 1 COMMUNICATION .....	7
<i>UNIT 1A</i> LANGUAGES .....	7
• Video 1 How interpreters juggle two languages at once	
• Video 2 How language shapes the way we think	
<i>UNIT 1B</i> NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION .....	13
• Video 1 How to improve your personal brand	
• Video 2 Body language	
UNIT 2 IMAGES .....	19
<i>UNIT 2A</i> FASHION .....	19
• Video 1 Style explained	
• Video 2 The true cost of fast fashion	
<i>UNIT 2B</i> DESIGN .....	27
• Video 1 Why design matters	
• Video 2 The art of typography	
UNIT 3 ART AND HISTORY .....	33
<i>UNIT 3A</i> WHY DO WE NEED ART? .....	33
• Video 1 Why is Vermeer’s “Girl with the Pearl Earring” considered a masterpiece?	
• Video 2 What is art for?	
<i>UNIT 3B</i> MUSEUMS .....	40
• Video 1 The case for museums	
• Video 2 Natural history museum	

UNIT 4 NATURAL WORLD .....	48
<i>UNIT 4A</i> WILDLIFE .....	48
• Video 1 Plastic pollution	
• Video 2 Blue planet. Coral reefs	
<i>UNIT 4B</i> PETS .....	55
• Video 1 Why do cats act so weird?	
• Video 2 Cats and dogs 101	
UNIT 5 ENTERTAINMENT .....	62
<i>UNIT 5A</i> THE MAGIC OF CINEMA .....	62
• Video 1 Interview with Hugh Jackman	
• Video 2 Crash course: film history	
<i>UNIT 5B</i> ANIMATION: FROM DISNEY TO PIXAR .....	69
• Video 1 Walt Disney	
• Video 2 The pixar story	
UNIT 6 FOOD .....	76
<i>UNIT 6A</i> COOKING .....	76
• Video 1 Fish and chips	
• Video 2 Cookery programmes	
<i>UNIT 6B</i> EATING OUT .....	82
• Video 1 Table manners	
• Video 2 Chef's table	
UNIT 7 TRANSPORT AND TRAVELLING .....	88
<i>UNIT 7A</i> HOLIDAYS .....	88
• Video 1 Venice	

• Video 2 Amazing hotels	
<i>UNIT 7B</i> COMMUTING .....	96
• Video 1 London Underground	
• Video 2 Top Gear	
<i>UNIT 8</i> SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY .....	104
<i>UNIT 8A</i> SPACE EXPLORATION .....	104
• Video 1 NASA’s exploration mission to Mars	
• Video 2 Planets	
<i>UNIT 8B</i> INSIDE SCIENCE .....	111
• Video 1 Four ways your brain is playing tricks on you	
• Video 2 Does time really exist?	
<i>UNIT 9</i> WORK AND CAREER .....	118
<i>UNIT 9A</i> IDEAL JOB .....	118
• Video 1 How to find fulfilling work	
• Video 2 TED talks with entrepreneurs	
<i>UNIT 9B</i> HOW WORK IS CHANGING .....	125
• Video 1 Work-life balance	
• Video 2 The future of work	
Video sources .....	134
References .....	137

## ПЕРЕДМОВА

Сучасні навчально-методичні комплекси з вивчення іноземних мов передбачають широке застосування мультимедійних технологій для підвищення ефективності навчання. Відеоматеріали допомагають розвивати основні мовні навички, а також сприяють розумінню іншомовної культури та різних стилів мовлення.

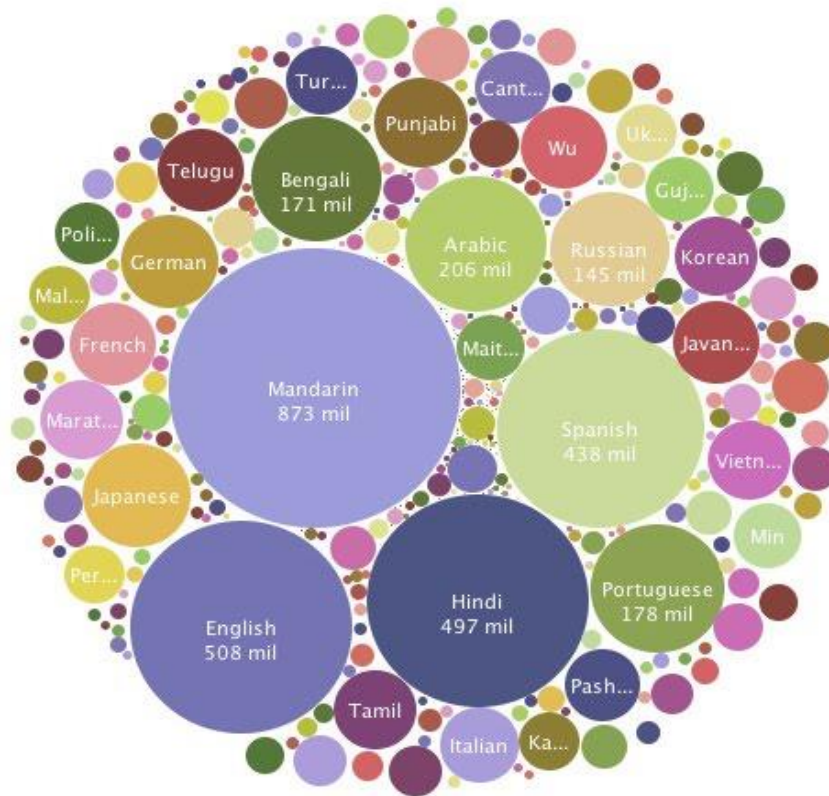
Запропонований посібник може бути використаний у межах загального курсу англійської мови або як окремий відеокурс. Посібник “Interactive Viewing” складається з 9 уроків і охоплює такі теми: вивчення мови, мистецтво, музеї, транспорт, кіно, мода і дизайн, природа і екологія, транспорт і подорожі, наука, сучасні технології, робота.

Кожен урок, додатково розділений на підтеми, починається з короткого відео тривалістю 5-10 хвилин і супроводжується вправами на загальне розуміння матеріалу. Основна частина уроку складається з одного або декількох відео, тривалість яких варіюється від 15 до 30 хвилин залежно від типу використаних відеоматеріалів, і містить такі елементи:

- Вправи перед відео;
- Комплекс вправ на розуміння змісту відео;
- Вправи після відео для опрацювання лексики;
- Теми для обговорення у парах і групах;

У посібнику використані інформаційні та навчальні відео, розміщені на сайтах BBC і CNN, мотиваційні та навчальні відео на платформі TED, відео з офіційних каналів Crash Course, National Geographic, Animal Planet, The Economist, Discovery, NASA на відеохостингу Youtube та уривки з документальних фільмів виробництва BBC і Netflix за 2010-2019 роки.

## UNIT 1 COMMUNICATION



### UNIT 1A

### LANGUAGES

**VIDEO 1** *How interpreters juggle two languages at once*

#### **BEFORE YOU WATCH**

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- What is the role of a language interpreter?
- What skills do you need to be an interpreter?
- What languages are in high demand for translators/interpreters?

#### **WHILE YOU WATCH**

**2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Expand vocabulary • instantaneously • master skills • look seamless • behind the scenes • work incessantly • get across • shadow speakers • create neural pathways •*

*become second nature • array • resort to • visual aids • read voraciously • skilful collaboration • work diligently*

- How do professionals train to become a conference interpreter?
- Why do conference interpreters work in pairs?
- How do interpreters prepare for an assignment?

## ***VIDEO 2 How language shapes the way we think***

### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- Why is it important to learn languages?
- What is the most difficult thing about learning a new language?
- How can language affect the way people view and describe events?

#### **2. Read an encyclopedia entry about the research regarding the relation of language to thinking and cognition.**

##### *Language and thought*

Most contemporary philosophers, psychologists, and linguists think of language as basically a means by which speakers reveal their thoughts to others. The notion that the structure of a language conditions the way in which a speaker of that language thinks is known as the theory of linguistic relativity or the Sapir-Whorf theory, named after American anthropological linguists Edward Sapir and Benjamin L. Whorf. They noticed, for example, that Eskimo has many words for snow, whereas Aztec employs a single term for the concepts of snow, cold, and ice.

Sapir suggested that man perceives the world principally through language. He wrote many articles on the relationship of language to culture. A thorough description of a linguistic structure and its function in speech might, he wrote in 1931, provide insight into man's perceptive and cognitive faculties and help explain the diverse behaviour among peoples of different cultural backgrounds. He also did considerable research in comparative and historical linguistics.

Under the influence of Edward Sapir, at Yale University, Whorf developed the concept of the equation of culture and language. Whorf maintained that the structure of a language tends to condition the ways in which a speaker of that language thinks. Hence, the structures of different languages lead the speakers of those languages to view the world in different ways. Whorf's formulation and illustration of the hypothesis excited considerable interest. On the basis of his research and fieldwork on American Indian languages, he suggested, for example, that the way a people view time and punctuality may be influenced by the types of verbal tenses in their language. Whorf concluded that the formulation of ideas is part of (or influenced by) a particular grammar and differs as grammars differ. This position and its opposite, that culture shapes language, have been much debated.

**3. You are going to watch a TED Talk about about how languages can affect the way people perceive the world. Read the information about the speaker – Lera Boroditsky.**



Lera Boroditsky is an associate professor of cognitive science at University of California San Diego and editor in chief of *Frontiers in Cultural Psychology*. She previously served on the faculty at MIT and at Stanford. Her

research is on the relationships between mind, world and language.

***WHILE YOU WATCH***

**4. Watch the first part of the video (to 8:48) and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. We can *transmit/convey* really complicated thoughts to one another.
2. There are about 5,000/7,000 languages spoken around the world.
3. Well, that suggests that maybe language doesn't *craft/create* reality.
4. Now we have actual scientific data *to weigh in/weigh up* on this question.

5. I'll start with an example from an Aboriginal community in *Australia/New Zealand* that I had the chance to work with.
6. In Kuuk Thaayorre, they don't use words like "left" and "right," and instead, everything is in *basic/cardinal* directions: north, south, east and west.
7. So imagine as you're walking around your day, every person you *greet/see*, you have to report your heading direction.
8. Some languages don't have exact *number/gender* words.
9. Languages also differ in how they divide up the colour *spectrum/spectre*.
10. Languages have all kinds of structural *peculiarities/quirks*.

**5. Watch the second part of the video (from 8:51) and fill in the gaps.**

1. Languages also \_\_\_\_\_ in how they describe events.
2. So, people who speak different languages will pay attention to different things, depending on what their language usually \_\_\_\_\_ them to do.
3. Two people witness the same crime, but end up \_\_\_\_\_ different things about that event.
4. I've given you a few examples of how language can \_\_\_\_\_ shape the way we think.
5. So language can have big effects, like we saw with space and time, where people can \_\_\_\_\_ space and time in completely different coordinate frames from each other.
6. This little trick of number words gives you a stepping stone into a whole cognitive \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The beauty of linguistic diversity is that it reveals to us just how \_\_\_\_\_ and how flexible the human mind is.
8. We're losing about one language a week, and by some estimates, half of the world's languages will be gone in the next \_\_\_\_\_ years.
9. Languages, of course, are living things, things that we can \_\_\_\_\_ and change to suit our needs.

10. What we know about the human mind is actually incredibly narrow and \_\_\_\_\_.

### ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

#### **6. Watch the video again and answer the questions.**

1. How do the Kuuk Thaayorre people say “Hello”?
2. What example does the speaker give to show big differences in how people think about time?
3. How does having exact number words change the way people perceive the world?
4. How can the perception of a word be influenced by its grammatical gender?
5. How do languages differ in the way they describe events?

#### **7. Match the words to make word combinations. Make sentences.**

flexible	your skills
stepping	your needs
eyewitness	research
ingenious	testimony
cognitive	stone
suit	diversity
linguistic	data
scientific	solution
do	ability
hone	mind

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

reasoning weighed cardinal boundaries estimate quirk reaches biased  
implications begs

1. News reporting was heavily \_\_\_\_\_ towards the government.
2. It's hard to put an accurate \_\_\_\_\_ on the number of people affected.
3. This election has profound \_\_\_\_\_ for the future of U.S. democracy.
4. Although I understood her \_\_\_\_\_, I did not agree with her decision.
5. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ of the language that pronunciation has changed, but not spelling.
6. This proposal \_\_\_\_\_ the question of who is going to pay for the new building.
7. "The \_\_\_\_\_ rules of social media are transparency and trust building," he said.
8. As a peaceful people, living deep in the remotest \_\_\_\_\_ of the jungle, they developed a unique culture.
9. The police statement maintained that the authorities "were acting within the \_\_\_\_\_ of the law."
10. The President's political advisers also \_\_\_\_\_ in on the plan.

**9. Work in pairs. Answer the questions.**

- Why did Cognitive scientist Lera Boroditsky start doing research?
- How can the language we speak shape the way we think?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of being bilingual?

**10. Group discussion.** Work in groups of 3-4 and discuss tips for learning a new language. Think of the best ways to learn and revise new vocabulary. Compare your ideas with another group.

## UNIT 1 B

### NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION



#### *VIDEO 1 How to improve your personal brand*

#### **BEFORE YOU WATCH**

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- How often do you meet new people, and in what situations?
- Which factors influence you most when you meet a person for the first time?

Look at the ideas in the box below and discuss with a partner.

appearance	clothes
body language	other factors

- How can the way you look influence your performance?

#### **WHILE YOU WATCH**

##### **2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Subconsciously transmit • utter a word • turn up to a meeting • classic mistakes • authenticity • get caught out • floppy hair • undo the top button • match the suit with*

*a tie • a sense of authority • exposed to images • access people's wardrobes • put pressure on • keep up with trends • to moderate*

- Why is it important to pay attention to the way you are perceived by other people?
- What image does the interviewer project according to experts?
- Why are we more conscious about the way we look these days?

## ***VIDEO 2 Body language***

### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- How important is body language in face-to-face communication?
- What does your body language say about you?
- How good are you at reading body language?

#### **2. Read the article about non-verbal communication and compare your ideas from Exercise 1.**

According to experts, communication, on a face-to-face basis, is thought to consist of three separate elements:

- Words (what is actually said)
- Tone of voice (how we say the words)
- Body Language

All three of these elements can be conveyed at the same time to express an overall message. Often, the tone of voice and body language are combined to become the most powerful form of communication. However, body language – which forms a large part of non-verbal communication – is often used on its own, and is thought to be one of the most ‘telling’ modes of communication. Through his research a prominent psychologist Albert Mehrabian surmised that proportionally, the three elements were

not of equal importance. He claimed that in face-to-face communication, the majority of what is put across is portrayed through non-verbal communication:

- Words (the literal meaning) account for 7% of the overall message
- Tone of voice accounts for 38% of the overall message
- Body Language accounts for 55% of the overall message

Therefore, through face-to-face communication, the nonverbal communication becomes the most powerful mode of communication when conveying feelings or attitudes – e.g. “I like this”, “I don’t like this”. It is much more likely to be the primary indicator.

Body language is part of every aspect of your daily life. It affects your interactions with other people your observations of other people, and even your interactions and observations with yourself. Many people don’t realize just how powerful body language is when it comes to self-esteem, self-confidence, and just generally feeling good about yourself.

**3. You are going to watch a video about the role of body language in communication. Read the information about the speaker – Joe Navarro.**



Joe Navarro has authored twelve books on non-verbal communication and worked for over 25 years as a special agent with the FBI’s Behavioural Analysis Program, where his job was to detect deception, discover spies, and read people. Since then, he has launched online courses, written books like ‘What Every BODY Is Saying’, and works as a nonverbal communication consultant.

**4. Watch the video and fill in the gaps.**

1. Most of my career I spent within the National \_\_\_\_\_ division.
2. We know from the \_\_\_\_\_ that most of us select mates based on non-verbals.
3. We are never in a state when we are not \_\_\_\_\_ information.

4. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ that a person didn't eventually reveal what I needed to know.
5. When we study non-verbals it's not about making \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. We can always remember a time when we \_\_\_\_\_ with someone and didn't like it.
7. Some players at the poker table might put their hands on the cards because the cards have increased \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. People who \_\_\_\_\_ their chips are self-soothing.
9. If you are looking at non-verbals, it's often useful to look at them at \_\_\_\_\_ the speed.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ percent of information is out in the open.

**5. Watch the video and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Correct the wrong statements.**

1. Joe Navarro was a special agent with the FBI for 25 years.
2. Joe Navarro's job was to catch terrorists.
3. People have a lot of misconceptions about body language.
4. If you cross your arms, it's blocking behaviour.
5. If you touch your nose or cover your mouth, it indicates deception.
6. We tend to compress lips when something bothers us.
7. We tend to interlace our fingers when we process some information.
8. When we don't like things, we tend to withdraw our hands.
9. People tend to repeat the same non-verbal behaviour.
10. Poker players can hide their body language if they want to.

***AFTER YOU WATCH***

**6. Watch the video again and answer the questions.**

1. What misconceptions do people have about body language?
2. How did Joe Navarro identify a spy?
3. What does Joe Navarro pay attention to when he interviews a person?

4. What influences our first impressions?
5. Why did Joe Navarro analyse a poker game as an example?

**7. Match the words to make word combinations. Make sentences.**

observe	service
law	nonsense
process	enforcement
compress	conversation
head	behaviour
intelligence	tilt
sheer	of deception
do	an assessment
lengthy	lips
indicative	information

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

<b>bring   factor   prattled   presumptive   similitudes   pacify</b> <b>fortuitous   shot   essence   akimbo</b>
--

1. Why did you have to \_\_\_\_\_ up the subject of money?
2. It was \_\_\_\_\_ that no one else was hurt.
3. She stood with arms \_\_\_\_\_, frowning at the small boy.
4. She'd have \_\_\_\_\_ on about her new job for the whole afternoon if I'd let her.
5. In \_\_\_\_\_, both sides agree on the issue.
6. The two robberies, committed on opposite ends of the country, show some curious \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Class participation will \_\_\_\_\_ into your grade.
8. Demand for water has \_\_\_\_\_ up by 70% over the last 30 years.
9. The statement was clearly intended to \_\_\_\_\_ worried consumers.

10. It was a strategic word choice for Pelosi's first White House meeting as \_\_\_\_\_ House speaker.

**9. Work in pairs. Answer the questions**

- What is the main message of Joe Navarro's talk?
- Was he persuasive? Why (not)?
- Can you tell if someone is lying to you?

**10. Roleplay: an interview**

Student A: Imagine you are an interviewer/presenter on TV (TV journalist) who is going to interview an expert on non-verbal communication. Prepare your questions.

Student B: Imagine you have written a book about body language and you are going to give an interview about it on TV. Get ready to give advice and explain how to read body language.

Act out the interview.

## UNIT 2 IMAGES



## UNIT 2A FASHION

### *VIDEO 1 Style explained*

### **BEFORE YOU WATCH**

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- What can people's clothes say about them?
- How would you describe your style? Choose adjectives from the box

chic	casual	bohemian	formal	geeky	vintage	rocker	grunge
				tomboy	classic		

- How does fashion industry influence society?

#### **2. Do you know the difference between haute couture and high-street fashion?**

**Read the article and check your ideas. Explain the words in bold.**

## What is haute couture – and why does it matter?

Staging an haute couture fashion show takes unimaginable time and expense, and most fashion houses make their profits from lower-priced accessories. So what is the point of gobsmackingly expensive couture?

The clothes are **sumptuous**, studded with pearls and Swarovski crystals; the sets are **lavish**, featuring Busby Berkeley-style choreography in enchanted forests and space-age discos. It's safe to say that the twice-yearly couture shows, taking place in Paris, are quite the spectacle. The prices are as **gobsmacking** as the dresses: a **made-to-measure** ballgown could easily cost the same as a Rolls-Royce; a blouse might be the price of an apartment in Madrid. Which begs the question: assuming that very few would spend six figures on a **frock**, what is the point of couture?

Just as car manufacturers show off their expertise through the creation of supercars, fashion designers use couture as a statement of strength and technical ability. Couture is a showcase for a designer's most **outrageous** ideas, where budget is no limit to ambition. It is also an expression of financial muscle.

Given that most luxury houses make the **bulk** of their profits not through clothes but through handbags, wallets and perfume, does the glory justify the expense and hours of labour? The couture houses would argue that it does. Until recently, couture clothing was only really visible to the masses during awards season. But in the age of social media, when the day's most fantastical images are hashtagged and tweeted and Instagrammed around the world, the sparkle and glamour created by couture shows has an ever greater footprint. And so couture has become ever more likely to spark trends.

And finally, in the age of the global super-rich, couture really does sell. According to fashion trade magazine WWD the average age of Dior's couture customer has fallen, from mid 40s to early 30s, a change Dior's chief executive **attributes to** the rise of rich, **tech-savvy** customers in **burgeoning** markets including China, Russia and the Middle East. The point of couture is clear: it's all about glory, **pizzazz** and the bottom line.

## ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

**3. In a series of CNN videos “Style Explained” fashion experts tackle a number of questions about haute couture. Watch the videos and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).**

• **A : “Who decides what we wear?”**

1. The chain of fashion influence goes down the following way: the designer – the journalist – the shop owner – the chain store – buyers.
2. Many people are not aware that high fashion influences what they buy in a clothes shop.
3. Elderly people are not influenced by fashion.
4. Fashion trends are often set by models.
5. Famous people can take a usual look and make it unique.

• **B : “Why it matters: Haute couture?”**

1. The couture market is in decline.
2. There is a revival in the couture market.
3. These days most buyers of couture clothes are from the Middle East.
4. Valentino had to close a few couture ateliers.
5. If we see a slump in couture, it means there is going to be an economic downturn.

• **C : “Understanding extreme runway looks.”**

1. Fashion shows always set out to tell you what you are going to see in the shops
2. You may not wear the exact look that you see coming down the runway.
3. Fashion designers often make their shows as outrageous as possible.
4. The first thing you see in a fashion show has got to electrify people.
5. A showpiece is the most expensive item of clothing in a fashion show.

**4. Watch the videos “Why is high fashion so expensive?” and “What is the front row?” and answer the questions.**

1. How long can it take to make a couture dress?

2. How much does a couture dress cost?
3. Who used to seat in the front row?
4. Who usually seats in the front row now?
5. Why are PR agents giving bloggers more and more front row seats?

## ***VIDEO 2 The true cost of fast fashion***

### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- *How often do you go shopping for clothes?*
- *How do you dispose of the clothes you don't wear anymore?*
- *What is 'fast fashion'?*

#### **2. Read the article about fast fashion. Explain the words and phrases in bold.**

##### *What Is Fast Fashion?*

Fast fashion is the term used to describe clothing designs that move quickly from the **catwalk** to stores to meet new trends. The collections are often based on designs presented at Fashion Week events. Fast fashion allows mainstream consumers to purchase trendy clothing at an affordable price.

Fast fashion became common because of cheaper clothing, an increase in the appetite for fashionable clothing, and the increase in **purchasing power** on the part of consumers. Because of all this, fast fashion is challenging new fashion lines that are introduced on a seasonal basis by traditional fashion houses. In fact, it's not uncommon for fast-fashion retailers to introduce new products multiple times in one week **to stay on trend**.

Shopping for clothing was once considered an event. Consumers would save up to buy clothing at certain times of the year. But that changed in the late 1990s, as shopping became a form of entertainment and demand for clothing increased.

Despite the advantages for customers, fast fashion has also been criticized because it encourages a “**throw-away**” attitude. That’s why it’s also called **disposable** fashion—the clothing is cheaply made in a style that will change very quickly.

Critics contend that fast fashion contributes to pollution, poor **workmanship**, and poor working conditions in developing countries, where many of the clothing is manufactured.

**3. Watch the video by The Economist *The true cost of fast fashion* and complete the sentences with the missing figures.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ billion items of clothing are manufactured every year.
2. Globally, sorting plants that sort and recycle clothes only deal with around \_\_\_\_\_ of discarded clothes.
3. In Britain, more than \_\_\_\_\_ tonnes of clothes end up in landfill every year.
4. It is estimated that by \_\_\_\_\_ global clothing sales could more than triple.
5. On average only \_\_\_\_\_ of clothes are worn on a regular basis.

**4. Watch the video again and complete the following sentences.**

1. People are wearing \_\_\_\_\_ less often and disposing of them at an unprecedented rate.
2. Clothing recycling plant processes \_\_\_\_\_ clothes from recycling bins around the country.
3. The quality of materials has gone \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Rent the Runway’s mission is to change \_\_\_\_\_ relationship with the clothes they wear.
5. Ijeoma Kola is a fashion blogger who has been \_\_\_\_\_ Rent the Runway’s radical new approach to high-end fashion.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ industry has become one of the most polluting in the world.

7. Patagonia's philosophy is to buy once, buy well and \_\_\_\_\_ clothing for a longer lifespan.
8. Patagonia's anti-fashion environmental message has \_\_\_\_\_ with people who buy into their vision.
9. Patagonia claims it generates \_\_\_\_\_ of nearly 1 billion dollars a year.
10. Industry pioneers are proving that there are viable business opportunities in selling less, others need to follow \_\_\_\_\_.

## **AFTER YOU WATCH**

### **5. Answer the questions.**

1. Why do people need to reconsider their shopping habits?
2. What happens to clothes discarded in recycling bins in the UK?
3. What are the environmental costs of fast fashion?
4. How does 'Rent the Runway' want to change consumers' approach to clothes?
5. What approach does the apparel brand Patagonia suggest?

### **6. Cross the odd word out.**

1. Apparel/attire/catwalk/garment
2. Fedora//boater/top hat/pendant
3. Sneakers/mules/culottes/flip-flops
4. Herringbone/milliner/paisley/polka dot
5. Corduroy/velvet/suede/trilby

### **7. Match the words/word combinations to the definitions.**

apparel	denoting the most expensive of a range of products
hefty	not expensive

flagship store	impressively large
champion ( <i>verb</i> )	the long stage that models walk on during a fashion show
high-end	modern and influenced by the most recent fashions or ideas
swanky	very expensive and fashionable
affordable	the finest, largest, or most important one of a chain of stores
trendy	the designing, making, and selling of expensive fashionable clothing
runway	clothes
fashionista	someone who works in or writes about the fashion industry
couture	to fight for or speak in support of a group of people or a belief

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

landfill   cast-off   borrowing   recycling   follow   waste   rags   sorting disposed   environmental
---

- Budget companies have been so successful that other airlines have had to \_\_\_\_\_ suit and lower their fares.
- Alexandra looked awkward in her \_\_\_\_\_ clothing.
- Ninety per cent of American rubbish is dumped in \_\_\_\_\_ sites.
- Radioactive waste must be \_\_\_\_\_ of safely.
- The supermarket has installed \_\_\_\_\_ bins for old newspapers, bottles and cans.
- Media attention has shifted recently onto \_\_\_\_\_ issues.
- The river was used for years as an industrial \_\_\_\_\_ dump.

8. Their clothes were in \_\_\_\_\_.
9. If brands offered clothing \_\_\_\_\_ services, would you participate?
10. A plastic bottle \_\_\_\_\_ plant capable of dealing with some mixed plastics has been opened outside Derby.

**9. Work in pairs.**

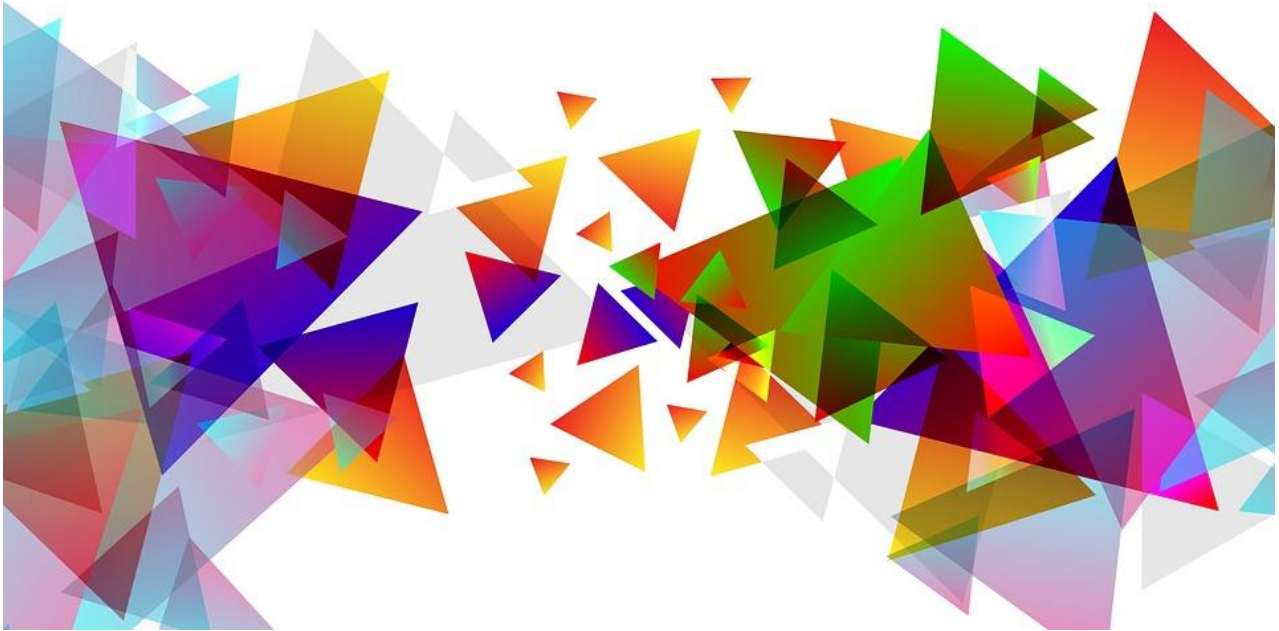
- How do fashion shows affect the high street fashion?
- Why do people choose to buy designer clothes?
- What are the positive and negative aspects of fast fashion?

**10. Group discussion. Work in pairs. Decide whether you agree or disagree with the statements below.**

- What you wear is how you present yourself to the world.
- Style goes way beyond fashion; it is an individually distinctive way of putting ourselves together.
- There's no need to dress like everyone else. It's much more fun to create your own look.
- Designer brands are unreasonably expensive.
- Clothing and fashion industry has a big impact on our lives.

## UNIT 2B

### DESIGN



#### ***VIDEO 1 Why design matters***

#### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- Why is design important?
- Can you give examples of good and bad design?
- How does design influence you everyday life?

#### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

##### **2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Evocative • quirk • to get something right • in a sense • brooding • defeated • at ease • alienated • minimal fuss • extraordinary basic • fancy building • beg to differ • stunning stained glass window • fervently believe • underlying idea • project an image (of) • goodness • evil • superfluous*

1. What is a designed object?
2. Why does design matter?
3. What feelings do beautiful and ugly designs (things) evoke in us?

## ***VIDEO 2 Art of typography***

### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- What makes design functional?
- What things can inspire designers?
- What do you know about typography?

#### **2. Read the text about typography and compare your ideas from exercise 1.**

Typography is everywhere we look. It's in the books we read, on the websites we visit, even in everyday life – on street signs, bumper stickers, and product packaging.

But what exactly is typography? Simply put, typography is the style or appearance of text. It can also refer to the art of working with text – something you probably do all the time if you create documents or other projects for work, school, or yourself.

It's central to the skills of a designer and is about much more than making the words legible. Your choice of typeface and how it works with your layout, grid, colour scheme and so on will make the difference between a good, bad and great design.

### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

#### **3. Watch the first part of the video (to 10:49) and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. Typography is painting with *words/signs*.
2. Paula Scher is the goddess of *graphic design/painting*.

3. Pentagram's a super group of the most *talented/famous* designers in the world doing the best work in the world.
4. Ideas can be *triggered/inspired* by working with my team.
5. We're working on the Summer Festival posters for the Public Theatre. They put *up/on* free Shakespeare in Central Park every summer.
6. You can create an *identity/image* for a whole place based on a recognizability of type.
7. It's a *design/language* that could be dissected, taken apart, put back together.
8. If you *put/lift* the little bar up higher, it will make the typeface look like it was drawn in the 1930s.
9. If a font is *thin/bold* and has a serif form, it may feel classical.
10. I used to make complicated, nonsensical charts and diagrams that were *funny/satirical*.

**4. Watch the second part of the video (to 20:10) and fill in the gaps.**

1. These paintings seem to have a little \_\_\_\_\_ quality to them.
2. I didn't really \_\_\_\_\_ very well in high school.
3. I got a job designing record \_\_\_\_\_ at CBS Records in the '70s.
4. They wanted it to be something futuristic, so we came up with this \_\_\_\_\_ idea that the Earth was blowing up and all these spaceships were escaping.
5. I am still \_\_\_\_\_ by how something like that really resonates in culture.
6. I get my best ideas in \_\_\_\_\_, you know, like sitting in traffic.
7. I'm allowing my subconscious to take over so that I can \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I've redesigned the Public Theatre \_\_\_\_\_ three times, and nobody even knows it.
9. Paula figured out a way how to take what she saw on the stage and turn it into \_\_\_\_\_ on paper.
10. 'Bring in 'da Noise, Bring in 'da Funk' really, really put her on the \_\_\_\_\_.

## ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

### **5. Answer the questions.**

1. Why is Paula Scher called ‘the goddess of graphic design?’
2. Why does she want to readjust design when she walks around the city?
3. How did she start her career?
4. How does she come up with her ideas for the design?
5. Why is she creating maps?

### **6. Add prefixes to these words to give their opposite meaning.**

match	relevant
connect	tolerant
imaginative	practical
dispensable	management
legible	similar

### **7. Match the words/word combinations to the definitions.**

county	the current situation or circumstances
indispensable	a confusing network of paths or passages; labyrinth
maze	the largest administrative division of most states in the united states.
state of play	absolutely essential
populous	the spirit of the time
zeitgeist	full of people; crowded
font	ridiculous or untrue
denigrate (v.)	terse and vigorously expressive
zip code	criticize someone unfairly or insult

nonsensical	a complete set of type of one size and face
pithy	a postal code

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

shot contempt fruition embody predated proportion half-baked evocative tweak mismatched
--

1. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ idea with no technical foundation.
2. That work \_\_\_\_\_ her time in the Senate.
3. His first impression was that the city seemed a sprawl of \_\_\_\_\_ buildings.
4. By supporting a tournament like this exciting new World Invitational, we are going to bring that goal to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I don't expect to win. But I am going to give it my best \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He shows \_\_\_\_\_ for those who are not as intelligent as he is.
7. The BBC wrote in a statement that the broadcaster's tweet "goes against the values we as a station aim to \_\_\_\_\_."
8. This exhibition gathers her austere but powerfully \_\_\_\_\_ landscapes, portraits and still lifes from the series.
9. He expects the system to get even better as the engineers \_\_\_\_\_ its performance.
10. The incident has been blown up out of \_\_\_\_\_.

**9. A. Watch the last part of the programme (from 20:10) and write a brief summary.**

**B. Work in pairs and answer the questions.**

- Do you pay attention to typography when you walk outside?
- What do you think of Paula Scher's works?

- How did digitalization change graphic design?

**10. Group discussion Work in groups of 3-4 and discuss the questions.**

- Imagine you were to present a new city project (park, recreation area etc.) that would benefit the community. What project would it be and why?
- What do you know about the 'smart city' concept?
- What is your idea of a well-designed flat/house?

## UNIT 3 ART AND HISTORY



### UNIT 3A

#### WHY DO WE NEED ART?

*VIDEO 1 Why is Vermeer's "Girl with the Pearl Earring" considered a masterpiece?*

#### **BEFORE YOU WATCH**

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- When was the last time you went to an art gallery?
- What exhibitions can you visit in your city/town?
- Do you have a favourite artist/painting?

##### **2. Read the text about Johannes Vermeer. Explain the words and phrases in bold.**

Johannes Vermeer (baptized October 31, 1632, Delft, Netherlands—buried December 16, 1675, Delft) is a Dutch artist who created paintings that are among the most beloved and **revered** images in the history of art. Although only about 36 of his

paintings survive, these rare works are among the greatest treasures in the world's finest museums. Vermeer began his career in the early 1650s by painting large-scale biblical and mythological scenes, but most of his later paintings—the ones for which he is most famous—depict scenes of daily life in interior settings. These works are remarkable for their purity of light and form, qualities that convey a **serene**, timeless sense of dignity. Vermeer also painted **cityscapes** and allegorical scenes.

Vermeer's fame was not widespread during his lifetime, largely because his paintings were collected by local **patrons** and because his creative **output** was small. After his death the paintings continued to be admired by a small group of **connoisseurs**, primarily in Delft and Amsterdam. By the 19th century a number of Vermeer's paintings had been attributed to other, more **prolific** Dutch artists, among them de Hooch. However, when the French painter-critic Étienne-Joseph-Théophile Thoré (who wrote under the pseudonym William Bürger) published his enthusiastic descriptions of Vermeer's paintings in 1866, passion for the artist's work reached a broader public. As private collectors and public museums actively sought to acquire his rare paintings during the early years of the 20th century, prices for his work **skyrocketed**. At the end of the 20th century, Vermeer's fame continued to rise, **fuelled** in part by an exhibition of his work held in 1995–96 at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., and at the Mauritshuis in The Hague. The exhibition also drew public attention to the painting *Girl with a Pearl Earring* (c. 1665), which was featured on the National Gallery's promotional materials and quickly became one of Vermeer's most famous pieces by the turn of the 21st century.

### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

**3. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Narrative scenes • allure • subtlety • stand apart from • observe from afar • retain distance • onlookers • invoke a balanced harmony • checkered floor • perspective • foreshortening • recede into the distance • for the sake of • portraiture • nobility • merchant • patron • worldly • smudge of paint • illusion maker*

*Notes: Tronie* – is a common type, or group of types, of works common in Dutch Golden Age painting and Flemish Baroque painting that shows an exaggerated facial expression or a stock character in costume.

*Chiaroscuro* – the treatment of light and shade in drawing and painting.

- What are the key features of Vermeer’s paintings?
- Why does *Girl with a Pearl Earring* stand apart from other paintings?
- What is ‘the Dutch Golden Age’?

## **VIDEO 2 What Is Art For?**

### **BEFORE YOU WATCH**

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- Why do we need art?
- How does art affect our lives?
- How can we benefit from studying art?

#### **2. Read the article *Art as understanding*. How would you answer the questions raised in the article?**

Why do people bother with art at all? When you think about it, dealing with art is often hard. Who is this guy “Godot” we seem to be waiting for? The Mona Lisa’s smile means just what? How does Picasso’s *Night fishing in Antibes* speak to us? How does Bartok’s *Music for Strings, Percussion, and Celesta* make sense to our ears?

Of course, we could avoid hurting our heads by sticking to easy art – sitcoms and comic strips, paintings of puppies with big eyes. But even so, why bother with art? Art seems to be a thoroughly loopy pursuit with no natural place in the physical or biological universe.

Anyhow, we seem to be stuck with it. Every civilization has it in one form or another. So, if the disease is incurable, we might as well ask another question too: What does it take to bother with art *well*? How do we unlock the secrets of Shakespeare, Beckett, da Vinci, Picasso, Bartok? In general, what do we do to unwrap the impact and meaning packaged in works of art? If we ourselves engage in the making of art,

how do we package impact and meaning in ways unwrappable by at least a few other fellow human beings?

**3. You are going to watch a video about the meaning of art in our lives. Complete the statements below describing five things art might be able to do for us.**

Art keeps .....

Art makes.....

Art rebalances .....

Art helps .....

Art is .....

**WHILE YOU WATCH**

**4. A Watch the video and check your ideas from Ex. 3.**

**B Watch the video and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. When it comes to art people get strangely *afraid/embarrassed* to ask directly what it might be all for.
2. We can have a go *at/to* ascribing certain rather clear purposes to art.
3. It's an obvious but a *simple/striking* fact that the most popular works of art in the world show pretty things.
4. Some of the world's greatest works of art have been loved for their *capacity/ability* to make the pain that's inside all of us more publicly visible and available.
5. Art is there to remind us that every good life has extraordinary amounts of confusion, suffering, loneliness and *dejection/distress*.
6. We should never *aggravate/exacerbate* sadness by feeling we must be freakish simply from experiencing it quite a lot.
7. Perhaps it's full of the *placidity/serenity* we admire, but don't have enough of.
8. Marcel du Champ challenges us to look at the seemingly *mundane/humdrum*.
9. For too long art has attracted a little too much *reverence/deference* and mystique for its own good.

10. We should use art as a constant *source/supply* of support and encouragement for our better selves.

### **5. Watch the video and fill in the gaps.**

1. People \_\_\_\_\_ to museums like never before.
2. They wonder: “Have people forgotten what life is really like?” But that seems a \_\_\_\_\_ worry.
3. Terrible things weigh so heavily on us that we’re in danger of slipping into \_\_\_\_\_ and depression.
4. The world often requires us to \_\_\_\_\_ a cheerful façade but beneath the surface there’s a lot of sadness and regret.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ works of art don’t have to depress us.
6. The art a person calls beautiful gives you \_\_\_\_\_ clues as to what’s missing in them.
7. It’s in the power of art to help us feel more \_\_\_\_\_ and more sane.
8. Art returns glamour to its \_\_\_\_\_ place, highlighting what’s genuinely worth appreciating.
9. It might be propaganda about the need to \_\_\_\_\_ one’s horizons.
10. It’s a force that stands up for the best sides of human \_\_\_\_\_.

### ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

#### **6. Watch the video again and answer the questions.**

1. What are the key aspects of art discussed in the video? Do you agree with them Why (not)?
2. What is meant by art as “propaganda”?
3. How can art help you become “a more rounded person”?
4. How does art influence your daily life?
5. What is modern art?

**7. Match the words/word combinations to the definitions.**

spontaneity	the state or quality of being calm
rounded	an aura of mystery, power, and awe that surrounds a person or thing
mundane	great respect and admiration for someone or something
distress ( <i>noun</i> )	make a bad situation, an illness, or an injury worse
mystique	sad and serious
aggravate	ordinary and not interesting or exciting
reverence	a feeling of extreme unhappiness
serenity	the quality of acting without thinking in advance
sombre	having a wide range of qualities that make someone or something pleasant, balanced, and complete
sane	reasonable and based on sensible thinking

**8. Complete the sentence with the adjectives from the box.**

ascribes striking stifle energized distorted compensate misplaced suffused longed counter
--

1. Seoul is one of the most modern cities in the world, a place \_\_\_\_\_ with the latest inescapable technology.
2. These threats still exist, and while we've found a way to \_\_\_\_\_ them, the situation remains fragile.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ his interest in music to listening to his mother, a professional musician, play the piano when he was a child.
4. He bore a \_\_\_\_\_ resemblance to Winston Churchill.

5. He was oppressed with his weariness, and he \_\_\_\_\_ for peace and ease of mind to come to him.
6. They were worried that “excess regulation” would \_\_\_\_\_ innovation and competitiveness.
7. Some airlines are demanding that Boeing \_\_\_\_\_ them for lost revenues as they cancel flights and their planes sit idle.
8. The painter Marc Chagall depicted Notre Dame in his canvasses, \_\_\_\_\_ in dreamlike haze.
9. The stillness and isolation both calmed and \_\_\_\_\_ her.
10. He said that their concern was genuine, but \_\_\_\_\_.

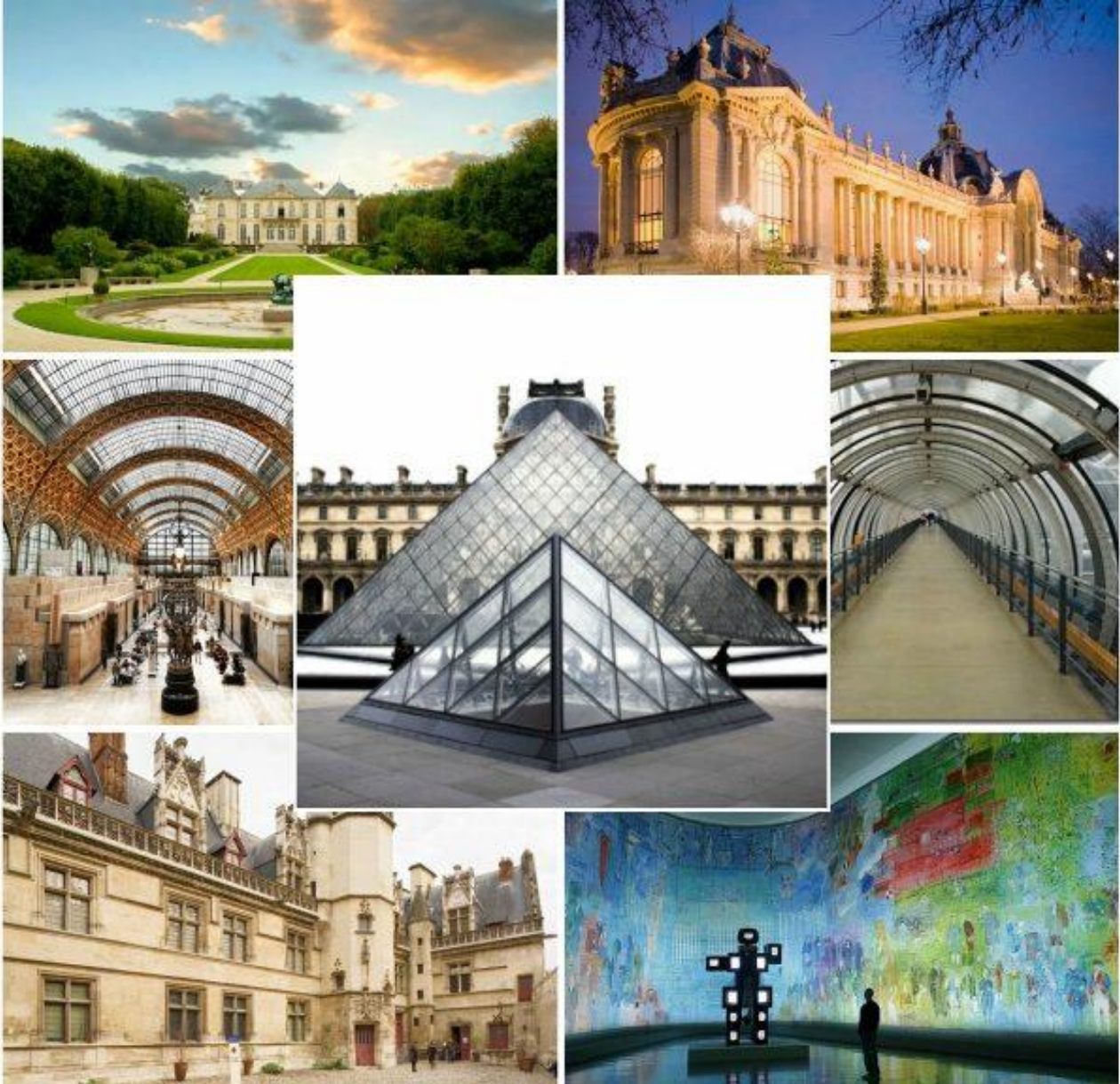
**9. Work in pairs. Answer the questions.**

- Why is art important to civilization?
- How does the idea and purpose of art differ across cultures?
- Can art appreciation be taught?

**10. Group discussion.** Work in groups of 3-4, describe your favourite pieces of art and explain why you like them. Compare your ideas with another group.

## UNIT 3B

### MUSEUMS



#### *VIDEO 1 The case for museums*

#### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- How often do you go to museums?
- Why do we need museums and art galleries?
- Why do people like collecting things?

## **WHILE YOU WATCH**

**2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Artefacts • specimen • hoard • privileged • house manuscripts • collect antiquities • amass • public good • miscellany • display • classical structures • neo-classical • restore historical objects • revise history • give insight*

- What objects did people use to collect in the past and why?
- How have museums changed over centuries?
- What role do museums play today? Why are they important? How can they benefit society?

## **VIDEO 2 Natural History Museum**

### **BEFORE YOU WATCH**

**1. Discuss in pairs**

- What museums are there in your city/town? Do you have a favourite one?
- What is the most interesting museum you've ever visited?
- Have you ever been to a Natural History Museum?

**2. Read about world famous museums according to national geographic. Have you been to any of the museums? What museums would you like to visit? Why do we need museums?**

*Le Louvre, Paris, France*

The Louvre was a medieval fortress and the palace of the kings of France before becoming a museum two centuries ago. The addition of I. M. Pei's pyramid shocked many when it was **unveiled** in 1989 as the new main entrance, yet it somehow works, integrating the palace's **disparate** elements. The museum's collections, which range from **antiquity** to the first half of the 19th century, are among the most important in the world. A good place to start is the Sully Wing, at the foundations of Philippe-Auguste's medieval **keep**—it's in the heart of the Louvre, kids love it, and it leads straight to the Egyptian rooms.

*Main attractions:* “Venus de Milo,” “Winged Victory of Samothrace,” and Leonardo da Vinci’s “Mona Lisa.”

*The British Museum, London, England*

Britain’s largest museum looks after the national collection of archaeology and ethnography—more than eight million objects ranging from prehistoric bones to chunks of Athens’ Parthenon, from whole Assyrian palace rooms to **exquisite** gold jewels.

*Main attractions:* The Egyptian gallery boasts the world’s second finest collection of Egyptian antiquities outside Egypt, including the Rosetta Stone, carved in 196 B.C.

*The Prado, Madrid, Spain*

The Spanish royal family is responsible for the Prado’s **bounty** of classical masterpieces. Over centuries, kings and queens collected and commissioned art with passion and good taste. In addition to stars of Spanish painting such as Velázquez, Goya, Ribera, and Zurbarán, the Prado has big collections of Italian (including Titian and Raphael) and Flemish artists. Fernando VII opened the collection to the public in 1819, in the same neoclassic building it’s housed in today, designed by Juan de Villanueva.

*Main attraction:* “The Three Graces” by Rubens.

*The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, New York*

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is the largest museum in the Western Hemisphere. Its collection of more than two million items is not only broad—covering the entire world, from antiquity to the present—but deep, with **holdings** so large in a number of areas that some might be considered museums unto themselves. Its European paintings are stunning: works by Botticelli, Rembrandt, Vermeer, Degas, Rodin, and other **luminaries**. The Egyptian Collection **showcases** the **tomb** of Perneb (**circa** 2440 B.C.) and the exquisite Temple of Dendur (circa 23-10 B.C.). The American Wing contains American arts and **crafts**, including a room from a Frank Lloyd Wright Prairie House. And the list goes on and on.

*Main attractions:* “Adam and Eve,” the well-known **engraving** by Albrecht Dürer, is only one of the many impressive pieces you will discover at the Met.

*Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, the Netherlands*

About 900,000 objects fill the Rijksmuseum, the largest collection of art and history in the Netherlands. It is most famous for its paintings by 17th-century Dutch masters, including Ruysdael, Frans Hals, Johannes Vermeer, and Rembrandt van Rijn. Established in 1800 to exhibit the collections of the Dutch **stadtholders**, the Rijksmuseum also displays art from the Middle Ages.

*Main attraction:* “The Night Watch” by Rembrandt.

**3. Read the text about “Google Arts & Culture” project and think about the ways in which technology can change museums.**

Artistic wonders are now available at the tip of your fingers. The Google Art Project is a free online database which gives Internet browsers the opportunity to view art pieces from all over the world in a gallery-style collection.

You have an option to view recently added pieces categorised by the museum each piece belongs to. Viewers can also select artwork by artists, gallery collection and collections assembled by online users themselves. This final category provides an interesting higher level of interactivity and personalisation to the experience of viewing an online art archive, as some viewers choose to organise artwork thematically in terms of era, artistic movement or nationality. Selecting an art piece takes you to a page where you can share the piece on social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter, by email to a friend or colleague, add the art piece to your own personal gallery or take a visual tour of the museum where the artwork is held through Google Maps.

***WHILE YOU WATCH***

**4. Watch the first part of the video (to 00:18:44) and decide whether the statements are true (T) or (F). Correct the false statements.**

1. A fossil called Archaeopteryx was secured for the museum by the first director, Professor Richard Owen, in 1862.
2. Archaeopteryx couldn't fly.
3. Archaeopteryx was half reptile, half mammal.

4. Archaeopteryx lived some 140 million years ago.
5. The Maoris of New Zealand had stories of giant, flightless birds that had once roamed their islands.
6. Moa was 3m tall.
7. Harpagornis was the largest eagle that has ever existed.
8. Mastodont is a relative of the elephant.
9. Mastodont was a carnivore.
10. Mastodont lived 12,000 years ago in North and Central Africa.

**5. Watch the second part of the video (to 00:37:02) and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. This poor old bird is a dodo. It once lived on the island of *Mauritius/Madagascar* in the Indian Ocean.
2. The dodo probably fed on *fruit/nourished* – there's a lot of it on the island.
3. That's a very powerful beak. In fact, it may well have been adapted for crushing shells and *crustaceans/clams* for the sake of the calcium.
4. In 1951 a famous Himalayan explorer and mountaineer, Eric Shipton, came across some footprints across a high snowfield that looked as if they'd been made by some kind of giant *bear/ape*.
5. The molar tooth of some kind of ape-like creature was found in a shop in *Hong Kong/Beijing* that sold Chinese traditional medicines.
6. So we know a huge ape did exist, Gigantopithecus. It could well have stood  $3/4$  meters tall.
7. They were giant sloths that lived not in trees, as modern ones do, but on the ground. And this one had immense *claws/jaws*.
8. These giant sloths probably spent most of their time on all fours but nonetheless, they were perfectly capable of *standing/rearing* up on their hind legs.
9. Such immense burrows must have been excellent places to take refuge. And the giant sloths may well have had need of them because there was a truly *ferocious/vicious* predator living alongside them.

10. In general shape, it was somewhat like a *tiger/lion*, but more muscular and much heavier and those sabre teeth were really sharp.

### ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

#### **6. Watch the video again and answer the questions.**

1. What objects are collected in the Natural History Museum?
2. How did the first director get the exhibits for the museum?
3. How did dodo become extinct?
4. What did the ape-like creature look like?
5. What types of prehistoric birds used to live in New Zealand?

#### **7. Match the words to the definitions.**

vicissitudes (of)	accumulate for preservation, future use, etc., in a hidden or carefully guarded place
ubiquitous	an animal that feeds on plants
coffers ( <i>noun</i> )	fill something or someone with a quality or feeling
imbue (with)	a twisted mass of something; a confused state or situation
amass ( <i>verb</i> )	a group of different things
miscellany	seeming to be everywhere
tangle ( <i>noun</i> )	not having interest or losing interest because you have experienced something too many times

jaded	a sharp nail on the foot of a bird which it uses when hunting animals
carnivore	a treasury; funds
talon (n.)	the continuous changes and problems that affect a situation or someone's life

**8. Complete the sentence with the adjectives from the box.**

<p>looted tangible murky flux allotment dingy vocal vaults host upright</p>
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1. He had always been a very \_\_\_\_\_ critic of the president.
2. Some people reportedly are wary of leaving their homes as waters rise because they fear the houses will be \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Our plans are in a state of \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.
4. Google announced smaller but \_\_\_\_\_ changes across many of its products.
5. A layer of yellow paint, I realized, would completely transform our \_\_\_\_\_ grey house.
6. The prospects for holding such talks and their success are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The agenda is still being compiled but there will be a \_\_\_\_\_ of guest speakers.
8. We have used up this year's \_\_\_\_\_ of funds.
9. The dog was sitting \_\_\_\_\_ on its hind legs.
10. Most of her jewellery is stored in bank \_\_\_\_\_ .

**9. Work in pairs. Answer the questions.**

- Why is the future of museums?
- What are the advantages of virtual museum tours? Can they replace the experience of viewing a famous piece of artwork in museums? Why (not)?

- How can museum attendance be increased?

**10. Group discussion.**

**A** Work in groups of 3-4, talk about your favourite painting. Compare your ideas with another group.

**B** What are the important museums or galleries in your country? Compare your ideas with another group.

## UNIT 4 NATURAL WORLD



### UNIT 4A

### WILDLIFE

#### *VIDEO 1 Plastic pollution*

#### *BEFORE YOU WATCH*

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- What are the main types of pollution?
- What are the effects of plastic pollution?
- How can we stop plastic pollution?

#### *WHILE YOU WATCH*

**2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Plastic trash • circulation • dispersed • global currents • ingested by species • marine world • sink • rethink • linear • dispose • valuable plastic material • ultimate goal • marine pollution • urban/agricultural waste • fuel explosion of algae • rob of oxygen • soil health • organic matter*

- How much plastic trash enters the sea from land every year?
- What happens to plastic in the oceans?
- How can the plastic packaging problem be solved?

***VIDEO 2 Blue Planet. Coral reefs***

***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

**1. Discuss in pairs.**

- What is a coral reef?
- Where are coral reefs located?
- Why are coral reefs endangered?

**2. Read an article about coral reefs and explain the words in bold.**

*Coral reefs*

Coral reefs only occupy 0.1% of the area of the ocean but they support 25% of all **marine** species on the planet. In fact, the variety of life associated with coral reefs rivals that of the tropical forests of the Amazon or New Guinea. Hundreds of millions of people rely on coral reefs for essential nutrition, **livelihoods**, protection from life-threatening storms and crucial economic opportunity. About half the world's shallow water coral reefs are already gone, and without urgent action to address climate change, pollution, **overfishing** and destructive coastal development, these **life-sustaining** natural wonders could all but disappear.

*What are the main threats to coral reefs?*

- Climate change: Corals cannot survive if the water temperature is too high. Climate change has already led to sharply increased rates of coral bleaching – killing vast areas of reef - and this is predicted to increase in frequency and severity in the coming decades. Scientists estimate that at current rates of ocean warming and reef decline, most of the world's coral reefs could be lost in the next few decades.

- **Overfishing:** This affects the ecological balance of coral reef communities, **warping** the food chain and causing effects far beyond the directly overfished population.

- **Unsustainable** coastal development: Tourist resorts and other coastal infrastructure have been built directly on top of reefs or close enough to them to cause significant damage. The impacts of coastal development can vary widely, and cumulatively can put coral reef systems under considerable additional pressure. Some resorts and coastal developments empty their sewage or other wastes directly into water surrounding coral reefs.

- **Pollution:** Urban and industrial waste, plastics, sewage, agrochemicals, and oil pollution are poisoning reefs. These toxins are **dumped** directly into the ocean or carried by river systems from sources upstream. Some **pollutants**, such as sewage and runoff from farming, increase the level of nitrogen in seawater, causing an overgrowth of **algae**.

- **Sedimentation:** **Erosion** caused by construction (both along coasts and inland), mining, logging, and farming is leading to increased **sediment** in rivers. This ends up in the ocean, where it can ‘**smother**’ corals by depriving them of the light needed to survive. The destruction of **mangrove** forests, which normally trap large amounts of sediment, is **exacerbating** the problem.

- **Careless tourism:** Careless boating, diving, snorkeling, and fishing happens around the world, with people touching reefs, stirring up sediment, collecting coral, and dropping anchors on reefs.

### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

#### **3. Watch the first part of the video (to 00:14) and fill in the gaps.**

1. The cuttlefish has a remarkable talent. Its skin contains millions of pigment cells, with which it can create \_\_\_\_\_ colours and patterns.
2. Coral reefs occupy less than one tenth of \_\_\_\_\_ of the ocean floor. Yet they’re home to a quarter of all known marine species.

3. The Great Barrier Reef runs for over \_\_\_\_\_ along the coast of north-east Australia.
4. Here, on Australia's Great Barrier Reef, a coral grouper lives by \_\_\_\_\_ for small fish.
5. How do you get a meal here when you're too big to squeeze into \_\_\_\_\_?
6. By day, \_\_\_\_\_ in tropical sunshine, the plant-like cells provide the polyps with up to 90% of their food.
7. The polyps also extract calcium carbonate from the \_\_\_\_\_ and use it to build a stony housing for themselves.
8. Coral colonies can continue to grow for centuries, possibly \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Activity in coral reefs, wherever they are, never \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Green turtles, here in Borneo, pay regular visits to a particular \_\_\_\_\_ of coral.

**4. Watch the second part of the video (from 0:14 to 00:25) and choose the correct option.**

1. This is home to blennies and surgeonfish. They clean the *visitors/fish*, picking off any parasites and dead skin that they can find.
2. The lands of the *Middle East/Far East* are so hot and dry that much of their surface is almost lifeless.
3. The waters offshore are almost as rich in life as a *jungle/rainforest*.
4. A *family/school* of bottlenose dolphins are resting on the reef after a night's feeding offshore.
5. Whilst the adults and their babies sleep the adolescents set *off/out* to explore.
6. Such games may help the youngsters develop the coordination and *speed/agility*.
7. Every reef has a sharply-defined *border/boundary*.
8. In the Bahamas, the *rush/tide* of the water creates a truly strange phenomenon.
9. Today, we know it is, in fact, a whirlpool, created by the incoming tide rushing over deep coral *crevices/caves*.

10. Life on the sheltered side of the reef is *serene/tranquil* and peaceful.

### ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

#### **5. Watch the video again and answer the questions.**

1. What are corals? Where do corals build themselves homes?
2. How long does it take coral reefs to grow? How big can they grow?
3. How do fish help each other to hunt?
4. What marine species inhabit the reef?
5. What legend did seamen have about the phenomenon created by the tide and coral reefs in the Bahamas?

#### **6. Fill in the gaps with the collective names for these animals.**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ of dolphins
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ of wolves
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ of bees
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ of geese
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ of lions
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ of cranes
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ of sheep
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ of deer
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ of tuna
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ of kittens

#### **7. Match the words and their meanings.**

den	a hunted animal; prey
crevice	the shelter or retreat of a wild animal; a lair
encumbrance	relating to or found in the sea

vortex	a narrow opening or fissure, especially in a rock or wall
marine	an animal that feeds on carrion, dead plant material, or refuse
quarry	a whirling mass of fluid or air
scavenger	bicker
lurk	an impediment or burden
rampart	be or remain hidden so as to wait in ambush for someone or something
squabble ( <i>verb</i> )	a defensive or protective barrier

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

<p><b>crammed    pampered    bustling    fright    eye    minute    barged    agility</b></p> <p><b>edible    rivalry</b></p>
---

1. Our dog took \_\_\_\_\_ at the noise of the fireworks and ran indoors.
2. This organism is too small to be seen with the naked \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The room was \_\_\_\_\_ with suitcases, footwear, clothes and other odds and ends strewn carelessly around.
4. Renault-FCA merger deal reflects fierce \_\_\_\_\_ in global car industry.
5. The door burst open and two men \_\_\_\_\_ in, screaming for help.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ detail like this could have meant something else was in play.
7. They amazed audiences with their dancing \_\_\_\_\_.
8. He was an only child, \_\_\_\_\_ by his mother and not disciplined by his father.
9. My mother was an imaginative cook, and her experiments weren't always \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ city on the western coast of Canada was known for its stunning views of the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

**9. Work in pairs. Answer the questions.**

- What are the biggest environmental problems facing our planet today?
- What is the greatest threat to the survival of endangered species?
- What are the effects of climate change?

**10. Group discussion.** Work in groups of 3-4 and discuss how pollution affects the area where you live. Think of the possible solutions to tackle the environmental issues. Compare your ideas with another group.

## UNIT 4 B

### PETS



#### ***VIDEO 1 Why do cats act so weird?***

#### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- Do you have any pets at home? What pet would you like to have?
- What type of feline behaviour do you find strange or puzzling?
- Why do cats purr?

#### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

##### **2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Pounce • stalk • bounce • feline • solitary predator • instinctual • survival of the species • perplexing • keen balancing abilities • observe • high vantage points • spot prey • propensity • tiny spaces • sharpen claws • in tip-top shape • rip to shreds • stealthy*

- Why do cats like high places?

- Why do cats like boxes and containers?
- Why do cats sharpen their claws?

## ***VIDEO 2 Cats and Dogs 101***

### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- What does the phrase “cats/dogs 101” mean?
- What breeds of cat and dogs do you know? What is your favourite one?
- Cats vs dogs. Who makes better pets?

#### **2. Read an article giving advice about how to choose a pet and explain the words and phrases in bold.**

##### *Finding the right pet*

Owning a pet is a fabulous and **rewarding** experience. But every animal and their needs are different, so how can you make sure you're ready for a new addition to your family and your home and that you choose the right one for you? Our tips on how to choose the right pet are here to help...

##### *Say goodbye to preconceived ideas*

You may like the look of a particular pet but that doesn't mean they're right for you. Every pet has its own personality and certain breeds of dogs often have strong traits – for example Jack Russell terriers can need a lot of exercise and play to stop boredom setting in and shih tzus require lots of **grooming**. If you have children look for a friendly, confident dog rather than focussing on a particular **breed**.

Most people think that all small pets are great for children but it isn't always the case. Some pets, including hamsters and chinchillas, are **nocturnal** which means that when the kids want to play, their pets are **snoozing** happily and won't appreciate being disturbed.

Pets like gerbils and mice are quick and **agile** so it's difficult for children to handle them without squeezing too hard. And rabbits are prey animals and don't always enjoy being picked up and **cuddled**.

On the other hand less popular pets like rats can actually make great pets and love social interaction with people. So think about what you want from your small pet and do some research before you take one on.

*Think about your lifestyle*

You may have an idea of what kind of pet you want, whether that's a dog or degu, but think about what would be best **suited to** your home and lifestyle.

For example, if you work full time and you want a dog, who would take care of them during the day? Are there any local **dog day care** or dog walking services you can use and have you looked into the cost of this?

If you want a cat, will they have access to outside space while you're **out and about** during the day and how will you feel if you come home to a clawed sofa?

Do some research on the size, temperament, exercise requirements, lifespan and **health predispositions** of different pets and breeds to make sure they're the right choice for you.

*Don't impulse buy*

It might be tempting if you see a gorgeous pet looking longingly at you but think about whether you're really ready for the long-term commitment. Your new pet could live for anything from two years to 20 or more and that **impulse purchase** might not seem like a good idea **further down the line**.

Plus if you haven't done your research, you won't know anything about the pet's history and any health or behavioural problems that they come with. Choosing the right pet requires both planning time so don't rush in to anything.

*Think about a rescue pet*

Thousands of **stray**, abandoned and unwanted pets are desperate for a good home. An adult rescue pet is a great choice because their personalities are already established so you can be more confident about whether they'll fit in well to your lifestyle. They will be neutered, microchipped and vaccinated so they offer great value compared to the outlay involved in buying from a **breeder**.

## ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

**3. Watch a series of videos about different breeds of cats and dogs and decide whether the sentences below are true or false.**

- **A : Japanese bobtail**

1. Japanese bobtail doesn't have a tail
2. They are talkative pets.
3. In 1600 China cats helped to fend off rodents.
4. A figurine of beckoning cat is believed to bring good luck.
5. A popular designer brand was inspired by Japanese bobtails.

- **B : Papillon**

1. This breed is named after an insect.
2. You can see papillons in the paintings by Titian and Rubens.
3. Their coat is always black.
4. Papillons have a lot of energy.
5. This breed requires a lot of grooming.

- **C : Javanese**

1. Javanese cats have a long bushy tail.
2. They come from an Indonesian island of Java.
3. The breed is easy to groom.
4. Javanese cats are suited for families.
5. Its most distinguishing feature is the colour of the eyes.

- **D : Pomeranian**

1. Newborn puppies need to eat every hour.
2. 3-week puppies learn to walk.
3. Sparrow is the smallest pup.
4. 6-week puppies began to explore the world outside.
5. Herding is a natural instinct in many dog breeds.

- **E : American Eskimo**

1. They take longer to mature than other breeds.
2. The dog was bred in France.

3. They have a two-layer coat.
4. The breed comes in three sizes.
5. They were developed for dog sledding.

### ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

#### **5. Watch the videos again and answer the questions.**

1. What breeds are best suited for families with kids?
2. What breed of dog was brought to the USA from Europe?
3. What breeds have been known for centuries?
4. What breeds require a lot of grooming?
5. How can dogs herd animals?

#### **6. Choose the correct prepositions.**

1. He wanted to make *up/on* for neglecting his children by spending more time with them.
2. Children can run *off/on* energy on the playgrounds, playing fields, or hiking trails.
3. With a great role model to look up to, he eventually decided to follow *off/in* his father's footsteps.
4. He argued the project was too costly and prone *for/to* corruption.
5. The art is elemental yet oddly sophisticated, adaptable *to/on* a wide range of pop culture references and parodies.
6. We are lacking *in/for* ideas.
7. Why don't you take a nap to rest *up/to* for the party?
8. SUVs are selling like hotcakes lately, even as overall car sales cool *on/off*.
9. Humans are susceptible *to/into* all manner of biases.
10. He has put *for/in* the time, work and dedication to get this opportunity.

**7. Match the words/word combinations and their meaning.**

parakeet	a domesticated bird kept for its eggs or meat
lap dog	relating to birds
guard dog	a dog trained to protect a place
fowl	to clean and brush an animal
groom (verb)	a small brightly coloured bird with a long tail
breed	a small pet dog
kennel	a place where people leave their dogs to be taken care of while they are away, or a place where dogs are bred
avian	the hair, wool or fur covering an animal
fuzzy	a particular type of animal that has been developed by people
coat	covered with short soft hairs or fibres like hair

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

<p><b>revered    demeanour    rugged    fastidious    sidetracked    full    traps</b></p> <p><b>beckoned    robustly    shedding</b></p>
---

1. Everything was planned in \_\_\_\_\_ detail.
2. Low \_\_\_\_\_ dogs are a great option for people with allergies, or those who just don't like vacuuming.
3. I was supposed to be writing a letter but I'm afraid I got \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. She maintained a calm \_\_\_\_\_ at all times.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ the waiter to ask for another bottle of wine.
6. The company would \_\_\_\_\_ defend itself against accusations.
7. Cézanne's still lifes were \_\_\_\_\_ by his contemporaries.

8. I'd love to help but I've got my hands \_\_\_\_\_ organizing the school play.
9. The wind was howling and the high peaks looked \_\_\_\_\_ and beautiful in the extreme.
10. A greenhouse stays warm because the glass \_\_\_\_\_ the heat of the sun.

**9. Work in pairs. Answer the questions.**

- Why do people keep pets?
- Why do people want to keep exotic animals as pets? Do you think it's a good idea? Why (not)?
- Should animals perform in circuses? Why (not)?

**10. Group discussion.** Work in groups of 3-4 and discuss the problem of stray cats and dogs and abandoned animals in your city/town. Brainstorm the ideas for a promotional campaign that would encourage people to donate money to animal shelters and adopt animals. Compare your ideas with another group.

## UNIT 5 ENTERTAINMENT



### UNIT 5A

#### THE MAGIC OF CINEMA

##### *VIDEO 1 Interview with Hugh Jackman*

##### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- Do you watch interviews with actors and film directors?
- How often do you go to the cinema? What was the last movie you saw?
- What movie(s) would you recommend watching?

##### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

**2. Watch the video (to 00:08) and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*In a row • pace • highly anticipated • immortal • invigorating • in the doghouse • high in sugar • keep you full • intermittent fasting • restrictive • chicken breasts • broccoli • eat non-stop • take a break • take advice from • wingman*

- How many movies did Hugh Jackman make in a row? How does he feel about it?
- What did Hugh Jackman say about his workout programme? What diet did he follow while shooting a film?
- Why does Hugh Jackman's son feel embarrassed when his dad talks about him on the show?

## ***VIDEO 2 Crash course: film history***

### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- How is a movie made?
- What is the connection between films and photography?
- What makes movies the cornerstone of modern entertainment industry?

#### **2. Read an article about one of the most famous film festivals in the world and explain the words in bold.**

##### *How the Cannes Film Festival Works*

In the world of film, the Festival de Cannes – known to many of us as the Cannes Film Festival – is the largest international showcase of cinematic art. In the world of the yet-to-be-discovered filmmaker, the Cannes Film Festival is a **godsend**. It's not like the Oscars: Anyone can submit a film, and every submission has the chance to be viewed by representatives of the international movie industry.

Every year, for 12 days in May, the small city of Cannes in southern France turns into a meeting place for cinema's players, would-be players and the people who report

on them. If you don't fall into any of these categories, your chances of attending a film screening at the festival are almost nonexistent, but you can **gawk** at the stars and **bask** in the atmosphere **to your heart's content**.

Artistically, it's an anything-goes film showcase that has launched the careers of directors like Quentin Tarantino and Steven Soderbergh. It boasts such diverse events as **black-tie screenings** and midnight movies on the beach, and it has grown into a fairly **intricate** system of main events, sidebars and awards.

The unique combination of ground-floor, first-time moviemakers and international stars creates an environment that is unlike any other. On the one hand, you have the very grand, art-above-all philosophy of the Cannes Film Festival, stated on the official Web site as an intent to be “a crossroads for world cinema,” an apolitical “melting pot of creativity” in which the “linguistic boundaries should fade away in the face of universal images.” On the other hand, you have the celebrities strolling down the red carpet at the main screening, the press snapping pictures at every turn, and festival guards who have been known to refuse admittance to people whose **attire** doesn't meet their standards.

This intense meeting of art, **stardom** and finance – Cannes is the number-one international market for first-time films, and multi-million dollar deals are signed there every year – attracts in the neighbourhood of 30,000 film industry representatives and countless tourists. The perfect spring weather in Cannes doesn't hurt, either.

The international feel of the festival, the focus on erasing national boundaries in the name of cinematic art, goes back to the political mood of the 1930s. The main international film festival at that time was held in Venice, Italy, and in 1939, a French film was the **shoo-in** for first place. Instead, a German film and an Italian film – both with political ties – shared the prize. The French, British and American judges resigned in protest.

In response to what was perceived as the political corruption of the film festival in Venice, France started its own. The Festival International du Film began in 1939, though that one was cancelled after a single screening (William Dieterle's “The Hunchback of Notre Dame”) because Germany invaded Poland and France joined

World War II. The festival gave it another try in 1946, and it stuck. Now known as the Festival de Cannes, what began as a protest has become the most widely recognized film festival in the world.

### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

#### **3. Watch the first part of the video and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. Film started out as a *collection/series* of still images viewed one after another in rapid succession.
2. *Frame/shot* is what we call one of the still images that make up a movie.
3. This effect can be combined with another oddity of *vision/perception* called the Phi Phenomenon.
4. Scientists thank that the original artists used flickering *fire/torchlight* to make images appear to move.
5. It's important to remember that no one *set out/off* to invent movies.
6. Film as we know it today exists because of the series of happy accidents and technical *inventions/innovations*.
7. The photographs were pretty *fragile/crude*, and they weren't easy to replicate.
8. George Eastman invented a way of taking pictures on *paper/glass plates*.
9. To settle the bet, Stanford *commissioned/hired* a photographer and inventor named Muybridge.
10. Muybridge' experiment *started/launched* a wave of 'motion studies'.

#### **4. Watch the second part of the video and fill in the gaps.**

1. The Lumiere brothers invented a \_\_\_\_\_ all-in-one motion picture device that made movies and exhibited them.
2. The Lumiere brothers were \_\_\_\_\_ businessmen.
3. This was technically the first public \_\_\_\_\_ of a motion picture.
4. Legend \_\_\_\_\_ that when the first audience saw this movie projected on the wall, they ran screaming from the theatre.

5. Most of the Lumiere audience would probably have been \_\_\_\_\_ of Kinetoscope films.
6. Film presents us with the \_\_\_\_\_ of reality.
7. When you are in an \_\_\_\_\_ watching a film, you are having a specific, personal experience.
8. Edison and other \_\_\_\_\_ also began experimenting with longer films.
9. Throughout all this experimentation, most people thought of films as a \_\_\_\_\_ that would burn brightly for a few years and then disappear.
10. As time went on, filmmakers would take cinematographs to \_\_\_\_\_ places.

### ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

#### **5. Watch the video again and answer the questions.**

1. How was the term 'film' first used?
2. Thanks to what phenomena do the pictures seem to move?
3. What was the first commercially available means of taking photographs?
4. What films did Lumiere brothers show to the audience?
5. What makes watching movies at the cinema a unique experience?

#### **6. Explain the underlined idioms.**

1. I've had lots of ideas about how to improve sales but my manager throws cold water on all my suggestions.
2. Good luck getting her out on stage—she always gets cold feet before a performance.
3. I thought that Sally and I were friends, but lately I've been getting the cold shoulder.
4. It may have been an accident, but that was very cold comfort to him.
5. The next morning, in the cold light of day, Sarah realized what a complete idiot she had been.

**7. Match the words to make word combinations. Make sentences.**

sheer	wizardry
make	a bet
savvy	the way
develop	device
portable	coincidence
sophisticated	motion
technical	projector
rapid	a film
gain	businessmen
pave	publicity

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

<p><b>mastermind snippets viable aficionados bigwigs credit took edge contraption intermittent</b></p>
--

1. We were invited to a lunch with local \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He is suspected of being the \_\_\_\_\_ behind the bombings.
3. He always takes the \_\_\_\_\_ for my ideas.
4. This coffee is regarded by \_\_\_\_\_ as one of the world's finest.
5. The guidebook is full of interesting \_\_\_\_\_ of information.
6. She showed us a strange \_\_\_\_\_ that looked like a satellite dish.
7. Although she made \_\_\_\_\_ movie appearances, she was essentially a stage actress.
8. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ over as director after Richard retired.
9. I am afraid your plan is not commercially \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Their economy is on the \_\_\_\_\_ of collapse.

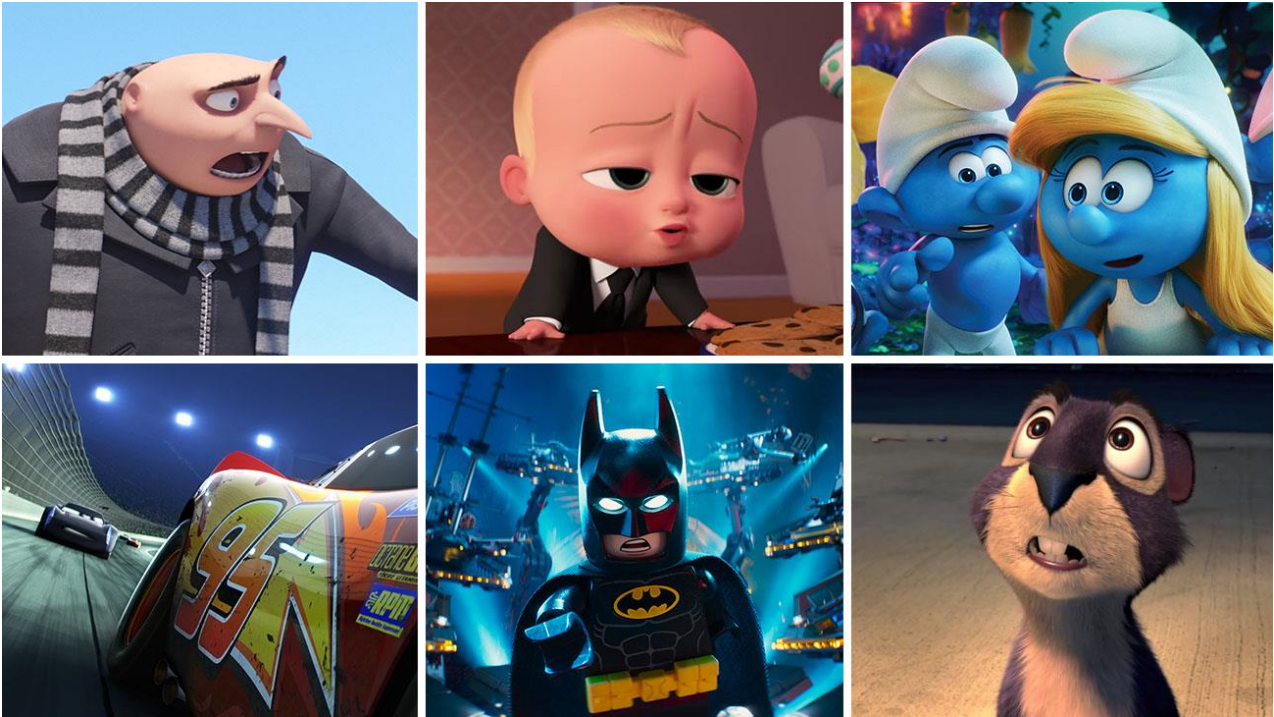
**9. Work in pairs. Answer the questions.**

- What makes movies a popular form of entertainment?
- What films are likely to become huge box office hits?
- What is your favourite scene from a movie or TV series?

**10. Group discussion.** Work in groups of 3-4 and discuss what makes movie making a popular entertainment industry. Compare your ideas with another group.

## UNIT 5 B

### ANIMATION: FROM DISNEY TO PIXAR



#### *VIDEO 1 Walt Disney*

#### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- What can make an animated movie a great hit with the audience?
- Are cartoons just for kids?
- What are the most famous cartoons made by Walt Disney studio?

#### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

##### **2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Draftsman • live-action film • well-plotted • masterpiece • of all time • consistent • form a company • high-grossing film • score nominations • artistic detail • theme park • realistic • cornerstone • animation classics • televised opening*

- What was Walt Disney's first job in the art world?

- Why did Mickey Mouse become a huge success?
- In what way are Walt Disney's cartoons and films special?

## *VIDEO 2 The Pixar story*

### **BEFORE YOU WATCH**

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- How were cartoons made before computer animation?
- How did modern technologies change cartoons?
- What Pixar cartoons have you seen?

#### **2. Read the text and explain the words and word combinations in bold. What do you think makes Pixar cartoons so popular?**

When Disney distributed Pixar's Toy Story as an autumn alternative to traditional 2D animated features, could the studio have predicted that it would instead set the gold standard and **template** for theatrical cartoons for decades to come? After all, the slide from peak Disney Renaissance had only just begun (their releases that year were Pocahontas and A Goofy Movie) and Pixar was up to that point a studio that only made commercials and shorts; a feature-length 3D animated movie was a miracle in of itself, and they were not equipped to **churn out** quality yearly releases like Walt Disney Animation.

Pixar's follow-up took three years to hit theatres, and though A Bug's Life is looked back on in the canon as a minor Pixar effort, everyone in 1998 rushed out to see it, and it again ended up grossing more than Disney's then recent works like Hercules and Mulan. 1999's Toy Story 2 was a cultural event, and established Pixar as the one to take animation to the highest heights in the new century. What followed was a then-unprecedented run of hits and box office **smashes**, from Monsters, Inc. and Finding Nemo to The Incredibles, WALL-E, and Up.

#### *Toy Story (1995)*

Pixar's first feature is still the template for every great movie the studio has made since: earned emotions; **ripping** action sequences; **dead-on** insights into human nature;

and lots of **giddy**, witty, silly laughs. Toy Story is so funny because deep down, it's actually a very melancholy film. Woody and Buzz's battle for Andy's love speaks to everyone's fear of being replaced, as well as our shared recognition that the innocence of childhood cannot last.

*Finding Nemo (2003)*

Director Andrew Stanton wanted to make a movie set in the ocean, but he also wanted to address his own guilty memories of being an overprotective father to his young son. So he made this emotional, exciting, visually gorgeous story about a nervous clownfish on a desperate search to find his lost son Nemo with the help of a lovably loopy blue tang. Finding Nemo's lessons about the importance of letting our children live their own lives are only strengthened by how scary this movie can be. Stanton and his animators load the film with plenty of terrors — the opening remains a nerve-shredder — and yet still insist that we have to learn that rather than **smothering** those we love, we need to release them into the scary world if they're going to survive on their own.

*WALL-E (2008)*

Director Andrew Stanton gives us a remarkable story that celebrates old cinema (the silent movie, the musical) while delivering a message about the need to protect the planet (and our health) as flashy technology takes over. Pixar is known for making us care about fictional creatures and objects, but with "WALL-E," that connection to the characters — the sense that they're living beings — is so **intertwined** with our experience of watching that you have to remind yourself it's just a story. And that's the best kind of storytelling.

*Coco (2017)*

Family is often a theme in Pixar films, but it's rarely been explored so deeply as it is in Coco, which tells the story of Miguel, a 12-year-old living in Saint Cecilia who wants nothing more than to be a singer and guitarist. Unfortunately for the boy, his family has forbidden music ever since his great-great-grandfather abandoned his wife and child to pursue his art years earlier. Told with magical realism and an **array** of terrific traditional folk songs, Coco sends Miguel on a journey into the Land of the

Dead, which allows Pixar's genius animators to produce one of their most dreamlike and colorful visual environments. The studio spent significant time researching Mexican culture and history, which adds authenticity and vibrancy to a quest-like tale about redemption, understanding, and forgiveness that will be familiar to Pixar fans.

### **WHILE YOU WATCH**

**3. Watch the first part of the video (to 00:13) and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. For the last 20 years, a group of artists and scientists have transformed two-dimensional *pictures/drawings* into their own three-dimensional worlds.
2. The art challenges technology, technology *inspires/encourages* the art.
3. Transforming the *hand-drawn/computer-generated* line into a new art form was no easy task.
4. Together they have *transformed/revolutionized* an industry and blazed an unprecedented record in Hollywood history.
5. The teachers at CalArts were none other than Disney's legendary *creators/collaborators* from the 1930s, known as the "Nine Old Men,"
6. John's success *landed/gave* him his dream job at the Walt Disney Studios.
7. When I came there in the 1970s, I just *sensed/felt* the history around.
8. As his first animation at Disney, John handled the introduction of a *lead/supporting* character in the 1981 feature *The Fox and the Hound*.
9. Animation was really at a point where it seemed like it was a *dying/successful* art form.
10. Computer animation excited me so much, and not excited about what I was seeing, but the *potential/prospect* I saw in all this.

**4. Watch the second part of the video (from 00:14 to 00:28) and fill in the gaps.**

1. In the 1960s, the University of Utah set up one of the first labs in computer \_\_\_\_\_, headed by the top scientists in the field.

2. Alex Schure, the president of New York Tech, hired Ed to \_\_\_\_\_ the new computer graphics department to develop paint programs and other tools to create art and animation using the computer.
3. We were creating a \_\_\_\_\_ and the older techniques were really going to be passé.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Ed's developments led Star Wars director, George Lucas, to see their potential in live-action filmmaking.
5. I had a lot of ideas that couldn't be \_\_\_\_\_ in the traditional film technology.
6. They really were kind of the outlaw outfit, the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
7. There was a big \_\_\_\_\_ to start doing things that were more artistic.
8. I've always been interested in what's possible, and, what's beyond the \_\_\_\_\_ of what's known.
9. John was hired on the spot into Lucasfilm's Bay Area computer division, under the \_\_\_\_\_ title of "interface designer."
10. The stuff that Ed and his team were doing was at the very \_\_\_\_\_, and I could see that it was way beyond what anyone else was doing.

### ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

#### **5. Watch the video again and answer the questions.**

1. Who created Pixar studios?
2. What were John Lasseter's first films made at CalArts college?
3. Why were artists who created cartoons afraid of computer animation?
4. Why did George Lucas take interest in new computer technologies?
5. Why did Steve Jobs invest money into a new company making animated movies?

#### **6. What do these abbreviations stand for?**

CG, 3-D, CGI, GIF, JPEG

**7. Match the words/word combinations to the definitions.**

obsolete	intended for people who want very good quality products and who do not mind how much they cost
stagnant	an idea which is wrong or untrue
live action	no longer used because of being replaced by something newer and more effective
ignite	not growing or developing
misconception	to set in motion
high-end	(in films) action involving real people or animals, not models, or images that are drawn, or produced by computer
breakthrough	no longer fashionable; out of date
visionary	having clear ideas of what the world should be like in the future
spearhead (v.)	a discovery or achievement that comes after a lot of hard work
passé	to lead an attack or organized action

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

**dawned shattered back-to-back propelled unprecedented knack  
cutbacks inconspicuous intimidated blast**

1. He's got a real \_\_\_\_\_ for making money.
2. You should have come with us last night, we had a real \_\_\_\_\_!
3. They have had five \_\_\_\_\_ wins.
4. It slowly \_\_\_\_\_ on me that he might have been mistaken.
5. There have been substantial staff \_\_\_\_\_ in order to save money.
6. She stood by the wall, trying to look \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The film's success \_\_\_\_\_ him to stardom.

8. She refused to be \_\_\_\_\_ by their threats.
9. Their hopes had been \_\_\_\_\_ by the outbreak of war.
10. Crime has increased on an \_\_\_\_\_ scale.

**9. Work in pairs. Answer the questions.**

- What were the main challenges facing the creators of 3-D animation?
- Why are people cautious about new technologies?
- What do you think the founders of Pixar learned from their setbacks?

**10. Group discussion.** Work in groups of 3-4 and discuss what it takes to be a visionary entrepreneur. Compare your ideas with another group.

## UNIT 6 FOOD



## UNIT 6A COOKING

### *VIDEO 1 Fish and chips*

### *BEFORE YOU WATCH*

#### 1. Discuss in pairs

- What is your favourite food? Least favourite?
- What's your favourite cuisine?
- What traditional British dishes do you know?

### *WHILE YOU WATCH*

#### 2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.

*Consume • edible • staple food • well before • candied • garnished with • fried parsley • fried in lard • deep fry • chipped potatoes • whitebait • fish and chip shop • took off • market stalls • filling • sprung up • crispy and fluffy • vinegar • mushy peas*

- When did the first fish and chip shops appear in the UK?
- Why did the combination of fried fish and potatoes become popular?

- What condiments and side dishes can you add to fish and chips?

## *VIDEO 2 Cookery programmes*

### **BEFORE YOU WATCH**

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- Are you good at cooking?
- Do you like watching cookery programmes on TV/the internet? Why (not)?
- What is your favourite cookery programme?

#### **2. Read the article and explain the words in bold.**

##### **Are Brits becoming more adventurous in the kitchen?**

What comes into your mind when you think of British food? Probably fish and chips, or a Sunday dinner of meat and two vegetables. But is British food really so **bland** and uninteresting? Despite a reputation for less-than-spectacular cuisine, Britain is producing more and more top class chefs who dominate our television screens and whose recipe books frequently top the bestseller lists.

It's thanks to these TV chefs rather than any advertising campaign that Britons are turning away from meat-and-two-veg and ready-made meals and becoming more adventurous in their cooking habits. It seems that TV programmes have the power to bring a higher profile to cooking and are **wielding real influence** on what people cook at home.

According to a new study from market analysts, 1 in 5 Britons claim that watching cookery programmes on TV has encouraged them to try different food. Almost one third say they now use a wider variety of ingredients than they used to, and just under 1 in 4 (24%) say they now buy better quality ingredients than before. One in four adults say that TV chefs have made them much more confident about expanding their culinary knowledge and skills, and young people are also getting more interested in cooking. With an increasing number of male chefs on TV, it's no longer 'uncool' for boys to like cooking. The UK's new obsession with food is reflected through

television scheduling. Cookery shows and documentaries about food are broadcast during prime time evening **slots**.

Many of the new celebrity chefs promote modern ‘fusion cuisine’, which **blends** classic ‘British’ cooking with international and exotic influences. Even the chefs themselves are younger, more beautiful and much more experimental, such as Nigella Lawson and Jamie Oliver. Jamie Oliver was only 23 when he first appeared on British television screens. More than 4 million people **tuned in to** his popular show ‘Jamie’s Kitchen’. The show began as an experiment and turned into a phenomenon. Jamie gave himself nine months to take a team of unemployed 16 to 24-year-olds, with virtually no previous experience of cooking, and transform them into top class chefs to work in his new restaurant in East London, ‘Fifteen’. Jamie left school himself without formal **qualifications** and believes that with a passion for food, anyone can become a good cook.

Jamie Oliver has proved to be a huge inspiration for British people. The recent survey finds that the number of those sticking to a traditional diet is slowly declining and around half of Britain’s consumers would like to change or improve their cooking in some way. There has been a rise in the number of students applying for food courses at UK universities and colleges, such as those offered by the School of Culinary Art at South Trafford College. Having been **ridiculed** for centuries for its **mediocre** cuisine, is Britain now competing with countries such as France and Italy in the field of culinary excellence? ([www.teachingenglish.org.uk](http://www.teachingenglish.org.uk))

### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

#### **3. Watch the first part of the video (to 00:12) and fill in the gaps.**

1. This is classic French country cooking, \_\_\_\_\_ and delicious.
2. I’ve got two carrots and an onion. All I want to do is get them in the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In our processor, we are going to throw in the \_\_\_\_\_ of onion.
4. Known as poor man’s caviar, they are delicious, served \_\_\_\_\_ succulent golden chicken.

5. Carrots are really important for colour and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Just move the chicken breast around in that \_\_\_\_\_ so it gets a little bit of everything on both sides.
7. The pan is on the \_\_\_\_\_ heat at the moment. This is going to cook for about 10 minutes.
8. The chicken is skinless, it's \_\_\_\_\_ protein but we are adding beautiful flavours.
9. If you look at these lentils, you'll see that they are beautifully cooked. They are not overcooked, they are not \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Another lovely thing to go with lentils is \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Watch the second part of the video (from 00:12) and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. Falafel has long been a street food *favourite/staple*.
2. Those *beans/peas* have got a wonderful texture.
3. They are going to allow you to have a falafel that's *crusty/crispy* on the outside and fluffy inside.
4. With the wet hands you can make a *decent/delicious* little patty, like that.
5. I have four spring onions here. I'm gonna *cut/chop* them in half.
6. I'm gonna whack in there some nice *ripe/lush* tomatoes, a little handful.
7. Let's have a look at the veggies. All I've got to do is *stir/shake* it up.
8. Put tortillas into the microwave to make them soft and steamy and pliable to wrap up things.
9. I like to finish it with some tangy pickled red *cabbage/pepper*.
10. When you eat it, it's just heaven in a *nutshell/nutmeg*.

***AFTER YOU WATCH***

**5. Watch the video again and answer the questions.**

1. What ingredients are used to make salsa sauce?
2. What is falafel?

3. What herbs does Jamie Oliver use to cook chicken?
4. What sauce does Jamie Oliver add to cottage cheese?
5. What vegetables does he cook on the grilled pan?

### 6. Translate into Ukrainian.

Lentils, veg, bay leaf, thyme, food processor, season to taste, lean meat, turn the heat up/down, tinned beans, grater, garlic crusher, leftovers, non-stick pan, dressing, mulled wine, spatula, zest, chickpea, patty, cinnamon, cottage cheese.

### 7. Match the words to make word combinations.

a bunch of	bacon
a pinch	vinegar
come	tomato
a tablespoon of	to the boil
remove	garlic
cloves of	olive oil
tinned	the outer skin
rashes of	of salt
red wine	coriander
ripe	beans

### 8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.

oozing succulent tangy comfort season heaped served fragrant charts savoury
--

1. Aunt Edie \_\_\_\_\_ up a lovely roast leg of lamb for dinner.
2. The waiter brought her a massive pizza \_\_\_\_\_ (with) cheese.
3. For me, spaghetti bolognese is the ultimate \_\_\_\_\_ food.
4. This sauce recipe is \_\_\_\_\_ and full of flavour.
5. The new restaurant is totally off the \_\_\_\_\_.

6. It adds a characteristic flavour to a range of \_\_\_\_\_ dishes, from pizza to pork chops.
7. Add one \_\_\_\_\_ tablespoon of salt.
8. The air was \_\_\_\_\_ with the smell of orange blossoms.
9. This part of the country is famous for its fine wines and \_\_\_\_\_ peaches.
10. Stir in the eggs and \_\_\_\_\_ with salt and pepper.

**9. Work in pairs. Answer the questions.**

- Did you like any of the dishes shown in the programme? Would you like to cook any of them?
- Do you think you have a balanced diet?
- What do people usually have for breakfast/lunch in your country?

**10. Group discussion.** Work in groups of 3-4 and discuss whether eating habits in your country are changing for the better or for the worse. Compare your ideas with another group.

**UNIT 6B**  
**EATING OUT**



***VIDEO 1 Table Manners***

***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

**1. Discuss in pairs.**

- Why is it important to have table manners?
- What are some bad table manners?
- How do table manners differ in various countries?

***WHILE YOU WATCH***

**2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Table manners • medieval times • tip the table • trestles • give room to • rocketed • civility • sophistication • complicated rules • sip • slurp • filleted fish • pointed knife • chopsticks • dunk your bread • eat with your mouth full*

- Where do the table manners come from? Do they still matter?
- What type of behaviour at the table do people find annoying?
- What tools are used to eat food around the world?

## *VIDEO 2 Chef's table*

### **BEFORE YOU WATCH**

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- How often do you eat out?
- What are the most important things to you in a restaurant?
- What is your favourite pastry?

#### **2. Read the review of the TV show *Chef's table*.**

##### **'Chef's Table' Profiles Top Culinary Talents**

It has been years since a cooking show could **get by** with merely demonstrating how to prepare a particular dish, but these days a lot of entries in the genre are torted up absurdly. Which of three competing chefs can cook the best five-course meal in 10 minutes using nothing but seaweed, paprika and a live chicken?

“Chef's Table,” an elegant six-part **docuseries** Netflix offers beginning Sunday, goes **refreshingly** in the opposite direction, rediscovering simplicity in much the same way that the chefs it profiles have rediscovered local ingredients and traditional methods. There are no **hokey** competitions or artificial deadlines here. Just chefs with vision, from all over the world, talking about what they're trying to accomplish and why.

Each episode concentrates on a single chef. There is, for instance, Ben Shewry, whose restaurant, Attica, in Melbourne, Australia, is considered one of the best in the world. Yes, he talks about food and ingredients, but he also talks about philosophy and **formative experiences**.

He recalls nearly drowning as a child — “having salt water stuffed down your throat and up in your nose, and being held under by a force far greater than you” — and how it led to a cooking **epiphany**.

“I wanted to create a dish which invoked that sensation in somebody who was eating it,” he says, “which is kind of **macabre**.” The resulting dish, which he called

Sea Tastes, “was the first time I was really proud of something that I’d cooked that wasn’t a **knockoff**.”

That kind of conversation — creative culinary geniuses trying, with only partial success, to put their craft into words — **abounds** in “Chef’s Table,” whose other chefs are Massimo Bottura, Dan Barber, Francis Mallmann, Niki Nakayama and Magnus Nilsson. So do some food-show clichés. Sauce can’t just be **dribbled** onto a dish; it has to be dribbled in slow motion. But the food always looks great. And each chef is different, not only in foods and restaurants but also in philosophy.

### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

#### **3. Watch the first part of the video (to 00:14) and fill in the gaps.**

1. Baking \_\_\_\_\_ is not making a chocolate chip cookie.
2. Nancy is one of the people who discovered California \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Nancy has a \_\_\_\_\_ palate.
4. Her mastery of bread was what really brought her to the \_\_\_\_\_ of our culture.
5. Nancy does not need \_\_\_\_\_. She does not need tricks. She does not even really use garnish per se. She just uses all of the food itself in its own expressive way.
6. I create my dishes based on \_\_\_\_\_ that I crave.
7. All they do in Italy is put salt, \_\_\_\_\_ and water with some olive oil in the flour and just mix it all up.
8. She developed this recipe within a half of a quarter of a gram of brown sugar and the right kind of yeast and, obviously, some malt or some \_\_\_\_\_ flour.
9. I didn’t grow up wanting to be a \_\_\_\_\_. It was never a profession that I even considered.
10. After \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe, I came back to Los Angeles.

**4. Watch the second part of the video (from 00:14 to 00:28) and choose the correct option.**

1. When I was learning pastries in cooking school they taught me that there was no flexibility and pastry making was so *exact/precise*.
2. I wasn't sure I was ready to *run/manage* the pastry department.
3. So we left Michael's restaurant to open up Spago with Wolfgang. That step was a *life/game* changer.
4. One of my jobs at Spago was to help Wolfgang make *bread/pastry*.
5. There was something that was pulling me to Italy. So we decided to rent a house for *a year/a month*.
6. We were eating at little bakeries and buying *food/produce* at local markets.
7. In 1987-'88 Mark and I started looking for a location for a future *bakery/restaurant*.
8. When Nancy Silverton first started thinking about bread, American bread was pre-sliced in a plastic bag, and had a *one-week/two-week* shelf life.
9. So I set *off/out* to make my first loaf, which was going to be a baguette.
10. I used to get up at midnight, bake all night, come back home at 8:00. There were some *rough/long* hours in there.

***AFTER YOU WATCH***

**5. Watch the video again and answer the questions.**

1. Why did Nancy decide to become a chef?
2. What qualities make her a successful chef?
3. Why did Nancy and her husband decide to open their own restaurant?
4. How did they name their restaurant?
5. What made their restaurant popular?

**6. Translate into Ukrainian.**

Dough, crust, elder (type of tree), garnish, molasses, ginger, palate, cranberry, mulberry, cantaloupe, herbs, walnut, fruit tart, spinach, yeast.

**7. Match the words/word combinations to the definitions.**

reluctant	by or of itself
flaky	a quality that attracts people to you and makes you successful and full of energy
soggy	breaking easily into small flat pieces
coax (v.)	a frequent subject of complaint
foie gras	very wet and too soft, in a way that seems unpleasant (used about bread, vegetables, and the ground)
per se	providing the food needed to live, grow, and be healthy
frippery (n.)	to persuade sb to do sth by talking to them in a kind and gentle way
nourishing	feeling or showing aversion, hesitation, or unwillingness
pet peeve	an unnecessary and useless object or decoration
mojo	the liver of a specially fattened goose or duck prepared as food

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

<p>cachet   build-up   shock   deflated   showed   status   incomprehensible</p> <p>inefficiently   tweak   shelf</p>
---

1. You just need to \_\_\_\_\_ the last paragraph and then it's done.
2. No other brand name has quite the same \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The product has a guaranteed \_\_\_\_\_ life of 60 days.
4. It's really hard getting back to work after three months off - it's quite a \_\_\_\_\_ to the system.

5. The restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_ run.
6. The book achieved cult \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as it was published.
7. They were totally \_\_\_\_\_ by losing the match.
8. Tension is mounting in the \_\_\_\_\_ to the elections.
9. We were expecting thirty people to come, but half of them never \_\_\_\_\_ up.
10. Some application forms can be \_\_\_\_\_ to ordinary people.

**9. Work in pairs. Answer the questions.**

- Is homemade food better than restaurant food?
- If you could open your own café or restaurant, what type of restaurant or café would it be?
- Are women better chefs than men?

**10. Group discussion.** Work in groups of 3-4 and discuss what things are important to you in a restaurant (food, service etc.)? Compare your ideas with another group.

## UNIT 7 TRANSPORT AND TRAVELLING



### UNIT 7A HOLIDAYS

#### *VIDEO 1 Venice*

#### **BEFORE YOU WATCH**

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- What are the benefits of travelling?
- What things should you know before travelling abroad?
- What countries would you like to visit and why?

#### **WHILE YOU WATCH**

##### **2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*picturesque • notoriously • out of pocket • entrance • overwhelm • heaving • hefty price tags • notable landmark • itinerary • sky high • queue around the block • back streets • churned • a dead giveaway • get around • split the cost*

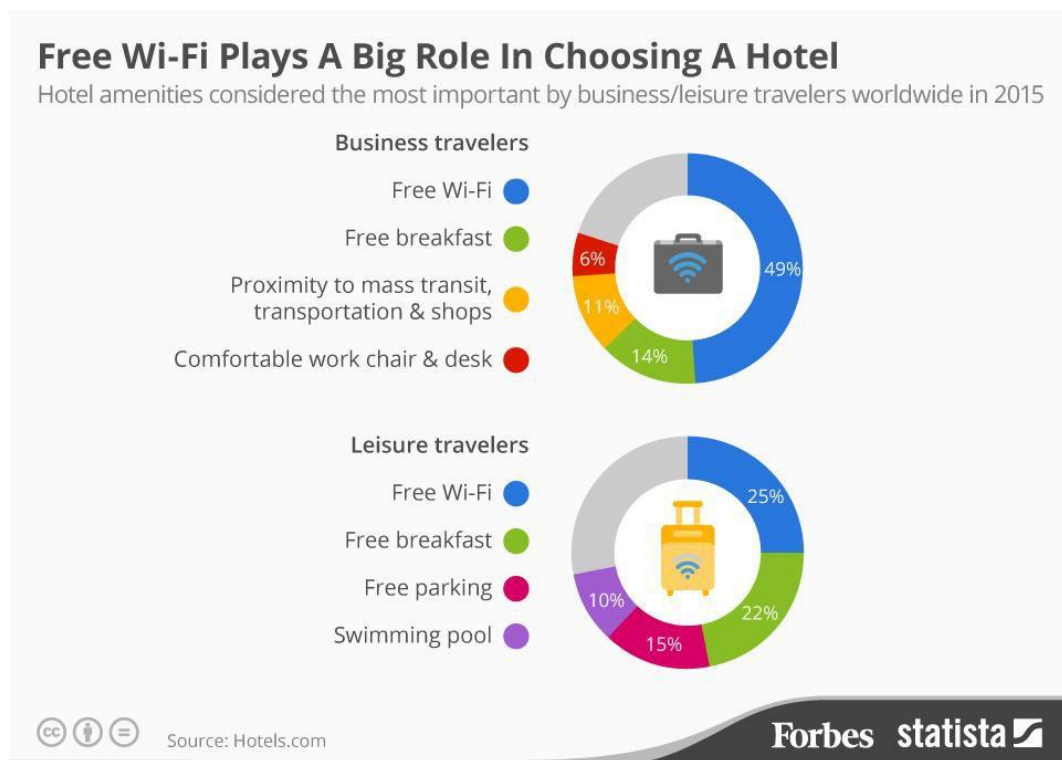
- How many people visit Venice every year? What attracts them?
- What area is called a Bermuda Triangle and why?
- What do you need to know if you plan to visit Venice?

## **VIDEO 2 Amazing Hotels**

### **BEFORE YOU WATCH**

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- Where do you usually stay when you go on holiday?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of staying at a hotel?
- According to a new survey from Hotels.com, Wi-Fi is the most important hotel amenity for guests. Look at the infographic and decide what factors are important to you in choosing a hotel.



#### **2. Read the article about some popular hotels and explain the words in bold.**

### **The Gritti Palace, Venice, Veneto, Italy**

"If we want everything to stay as it is, everything needs to change." So says Tancredi in the novel *Il Gattopardo*. It could be the motto of historic Venetian grande

dame The Gritti Palace, whose recent £36.5m top-to-toe restoration was designed to make everything look the same – just even more opulently stylish. One example: every sparkling teardrop pendant of every vintage chandelier was detached, repaired or replaced and polished by Murano artisans. The upgrade is most keenly felt in the 82 rooms, their antique décor and fine Rubelli silk fabrics freshened up by designer Chuck Chewning, without **forfeiting** any romance. Personable GM Paolo Lorenzoni is one of the best in the country – courteous, ever-present, quick to respond to problems – and the staff, in their **impeccable** vintage liveries, are role models in a city that doesn't always get service right. A waterside breakfast on the terrace overlooking the shimmering Grand Canal has to be one of the great Venetian experiences. Double rooms from £310.

### **La Bastide de Gordes, Gordes, Provence, France**

Provençal's tough past has long provided the setting for the **well-heeled** and tasteful. Hill-topping villages. Castles. Ramparts. Thus, the Bastide de Gordes, clamped to the cliff-side of France's most fashionable perched village. Here, among tight streets and steep stairways, be French media stars, the more discreet billionaires, and visitors for whom Provence needs cushioning into a five-star experience. The Bastide is their place. Last year's £18-million re-fit transformed a fine hotel into a **world beater**. It's old façades unfold down the drop, where once the ramparts were, in a series of stone terraces bearing grey-green Med vegetation, two swimming pools and sunlit hideaways. Views to the Luberon hills **mesmerise**. Within, 40 rooms and suites recall the **sumptuous** side of the 18th-century. Corridors and stairs, rich with treasures, rarely arrive at the same place twice. Manorial salons impose elegance. Young staff, dressed as if for a fête c.1912, have the bounce and smiles of a US musical comedy. And down below there is the Sisley spa. Posh eating is in the hands of Michelin-man Pierre Gagnaire; there's a cheaper **brasserie** along the same terrace. As you finish the rosé, **replete**, Provence is at your feet. It's been there a long time. It will wait. Double rooms from £141.

### **Belmond Hotel Splendido, Portofino, Liguria, Italy**

Portofino is a theatrically pretty fishing village on the Ligurian Riviera, where traditional wooden boats and **venerable** churches sit beside mighty superyachts and shiny outposts of Pucci and Gucci. Lording over this tripperish scene is the indisputably splendid Belmond Hotel Splendido, set high on a hillside, with a glorious wisteria-cloaked façade, terraced gardens with infinity pool, and an abiding sense that this really is one of the great hotels of Italy. Rex Harrison started it all when he bought a villa nearby in the 1950s, and although this former Benedictine monastery is now filled with photographs of its many glamorous guests, there's little stuffiness. Life here is all about a lazy lunch on the panoramic terrace, with its lemon trees and views over Portofino Bay, as **genial**, long-serving staff in café-crème jackets deliver dreamy dishes such as ravioli with walnut sauce and baked sea bream. The 67 charming rooms and suites are spread over five floors. Most have a balcony and sea view – perfect for throwing open the shutters on a sunny morning and feeling in love with life. Double rooms from £407.

### **Claridge's, Mayfair, London, England**

If there's one hotel that would make a perfect, spoiling gift, it's Claridge's. Once the **staid** and stately base for royalty and dowager duchesses, it is today at a **pinnacle** in its 160-year history. Slip past the celebrity-spotters outside, through the revolving door and into the glacial marble-floored Front Hall, once a turning circle for horse-drawn carriages. Take the wrought-iron lift, with sofa and attendant, to your room or suite, perhaps designed by David Linley or Diane von Fürstenberg. In the wonderful chrome and marble art-deco bathroom, luxuriate in the sunken tub, which fills in seconds. See and be seen at breakfast or tea in the **ravishing** foyer or for champagne in the showy Claridge's Bar, or slip into Simon Rogan's **sylvan** restaurant, Fera, or the shadowy Fumoir for cocktails. **Underpinned** by continuity and depth of service, Claridge's is a ribbon-tied gift box of a gorgeous, glamorous hotel. Double rooms from £420.

## **WHILE YOU WATCH**

### **3. Watch the first part of the video (to 10:50) and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. All over the world there are remarkable hotels born of *brave/bold* vision and daring endeavour.
2. But what does it take to offer once-in-a-lifetime experiences in *stunning/breathtaking* locations?
3. This incredible mountain range plays a *vital/pivotal* role in a global winter sports industry worth billions.
4. The hotel is in St Moritz, an *exclusive/luxurious* alpine resort at 1,800 metres, that's been a winter haven for the glamorous and wealthy for over 150 years.
5. Situated in the eastern Swiss Alps a 45-mile drive north of Lake Como, St Moritz is sheltered by high peaks that guarantee *300/320* days of sunshine every year.
6. Perched on the hillside overlooking the *lake/mountains* in the Engadin Valley the Kulm is the oldest hotel in St Moritz.
7. As you walk in, you have this stunning room but it's the view outside that just *pulls/attracts* you to have a look at this glorious mountainside.
8. In *peak/high* season, through the Christmas period, the hotel houses up to 400 guests at once.
9. In the subterranean maze below the hotel there's enough skilled labour to equip an army, including an in-house upholsterer, carpenter and a laundry operating on *a grand/an industrial* scale.
10. Silvio is one of many *long-serving/loyal* staff members who've looked after guests for almost half a century.

### **4. Watch the second part of the video (to 28:00) and fill in the gaps.**

1. Badrutt gets the credit for starting winter tourism but it was the \_\_\_\_\_ activities of his early guests that kick-started many alpine sports still pursued today.

2. A group of British winter guests \_\_\_\_\_ the idea to race makeshift sleds through St Moritz at breakneck speeds.
3. Still hotly contested today the Cresta run is the \_\_\_\_\_ of Olympic skeleton.
4. In 1886, the team behind the Cresta Run \_\_\_\_\_ themselves as the hotel's outdoor amusements committee with a view to developing winter sports further.
5. Fascinating to think that people who came on holiday here were writing their own \_\_\_\_\_ to show what an amazing time they were having here.
6. What started out as a bit of fun in the snow soon developed into \_\_\_\_\_ competition.
7. The hotel played a \_\_\_\_\_ role when St Moritz hosted the Winter Olympics in 1928 and then again in 1948.
8. In 2002, they built a 2.6-mile \_\_\_\_\_ ski run the longest in Switzerland.
9. I'm taking a cable car also owned by the group to the mid station of the Corvatsch to help prepare the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. As the lights come on, guests \_\_\_\_\_ into the cable car to ski until 2am.

### ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

#### **5. Answer the questions.**

1. When did the Kulm hotel open?
2. Who gets the credit for starting winter tourism in St Moritz?
3. What winter sport originated in St. Moritz?
4. What in-house staff does the Kulm hotel have?
5. How are ski slopes prepared for skiers?

#### **6. What do the figures below refer to? Watch the video again and check your ideas**

300 1800 167 350 400 1250 6

**7. Match the words to make word combinations.**

a hive	ride
a warren	holiday resort
settle	views
train	luxury
winter	of activity
opulent	of business
ski	a bill
panoramic	interest
peak	speed
to boost	run
breakneck	season

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

<p>scenes titans mingled extravagant savoured snugly clientele suite whetted hospitality</p>
--

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ industry has been undergoing tremendous changes and disruptions over the last two decades.
2. If we put the washing machine over there the fridge will fit \_\_\_\_\_ into this space.
3. The soft drink \_\_\_\_\_ are struggling for control of the market.
4. She booked a hotel \_\_\_\_\_ overlooking Central Park.
5. He bought \_\_\_\_\_ presents that he couldn't really afford.
6. This success \_\_\_\_\_ my appetite to go in for more competitions.
7. He prefers to work behind the \_\_\_\_\_ as a director.
8. The princess was not recognized and \_\_\_\_\_ freely with the crowds.
9. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ the view as he cruised along the coastline.
10. The hotel has a very upmarket \_\_\_\_\_.

**9. Work in pairs.**

- Where do you usually go on holiday during the winter/summer season?
- What are your favourite winter sports?
- What would be the best place for you to spend Christmas?

**10. Group discussion.** Work in groups of 3-4 and discuss the main tourist attractions in your country. Compare your ideas with another group.

## UNIT 7B

### COMMUTING



#### *VIDEO 1 London Underground*

#### *BEFORE YOU WATCH*

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- What are the benefits of travelling?
- What things should you know before travelling abroad?
- What countries would you like to visit and why?

#### *WHILE YOU WATCH*

##### **2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Officials • congestion • carts • costermonger • gridlock • jam the roads • trench • archways • refill • demolition • embankments • bore • carve • burrow • tubes • disturb the surface*

- When did the London underground open?
- Why did they build the railroad underground? How was it built?
- How much did it cost to build the first line?

## ***VIDEO 2 Top Gear***

### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- Which form(s) of transport do you usually use?
- What is the easiest way to get around your town/city?
- How do you usually travel to work or university in your town/city?

#### **2. Read the article. Compare the system of public transport in London and your city/town.**

### **Getting Around London**

London has one of the largest urban transport networks in the world, with integrated bus, river and road systems spanning the city's 32 boroughs.

#### *London Underground*

The London Underground rail network, or "the Tube" is a great way to travel to and from central London and will be an integral part of most people's stay in the UK capital.

- The Underground is divided into nine zones: central London is covered by zone 1.
- There are 11 Tube lines.
- The Tube fare depends on how far you travel, time of day, and how you pay.
- Oyster or contactless payments are the cheapest ways to pay for single fares.
- Tube services usually run from 5am until midnight, with Night Tube services on some lines on Friday and Saturday evenings.

#### *London buses*

London's iconic double-decker buses are a quick, convenient and cheap way to travel around the city, with plenty of sightseeing opportunities along the way.

- London buses are all cashless, so you need an Oyster card, Travelcard or contactless payment.
- Bus fare is £1.50 and a day of bus-only travel will cost a maximum of £4.50.
- You can hop on unlimited buses or trams for free within one hour of touching in for your first journey.
- Night buses run all night between the close of the Tube and the start of daytime bus services.
- There are several different London tours by bus.

#### *Docklands Light Railway*

London's innovative, driverless Docklands Light Railway (DLR) serves parts of East and South East London.

- The Docklands Light Railway (DLR) is a driverless line connected to the London Tube network.
- You can pay with Oyster.
- The DLR connects to the Emirates Air Line cable car and London City Airport.
- The DLR provides good access to parts of East London and the Docklands area.

#### *London river bus services on the Thames*

Travelling by river is a great way to get around London. You'll beat the traffic and enjoy fantastic views of London along the way.

- MBNA Thames Clippers operate frequent river bus routes.
- Oyster cards and Visitor Oyster cards are accepted on MBNA Thames Clippers services.
- Fares vary according to river zones and discounts; prices start from free for children under five, up to £19 for an adult River Roamer ticket.
- All London piers are accessible except for Cadogan Pier and London Bridge City Pier.

#### *London cycle hire scheme*

London's public bicycle scheme is a great way to travel around the city - and the first half hour is free! Grab yourself a bike and get riding today.

- You can hire bikes using London's public cycle hire scheme, Santander Cycles.
- There are more than 750 docking stations and 11,500 bikes to hire around London.
- It costs £2 to access a Santander Cycles bike for 24 hours; the first 30 minutes of each journey is free.
- For longer journeys, it costs an extra £2 for each additional 30 minutes.
- Bikes can be hired using a bank card at the docking station, or using the official app.

#### *London taxis*

Complete your London experience with a ride in one of the city's black cabs. London's official taxis, black cabs can be hailed in the street or at designated ranks situated in prominent places, including many mainline rail, Tube and bus stations. They can also be booked by telephone or online.

- Only black cabs can be hailed in the street. If the yellow TAXI sign is on, the cab is available for hire.
- Black cabs are metered and there is a minimum charge of £2.60.
- Minicabs can be a cheaper alternative, ask prices beforehand as they are not on a meter.

### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

*You are going to watch an episode of the TV show 'Top Gear'. The programme focuses on the review of cars, motoring-based challenges, special races and timed laps of notable cars. In this episode Jeremy Clarkson, Richard Hammond, James May and The Stig are taking part in a race across London.*

**3. Watch the first part of the video (from 00:36:03 to 00:47:01) and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. We start from Kew Bridge, which is the most westerly point of the North Circular, and we then finish up over here, at London's City Airport, which is at the most *easterly/northerly* point of the North Circular.
2. Now, to make sure that we aren't accused of *bias/sympathy* towards the car, it will be driven by the slowest man in the world.
3. It's the new Mercedes GL. It's 17 feet long, it's about six and a half feet wide, it weighs *two/three* and a half tons.
4. It's a specialised series limited, carbon *material/fibre* super-lightweight bicycle.
5. Anyway, this isn't just a race between a car and a bike, because we need to see how public transport will *do/fare*.
6. As we race across London in the car and on the bike, he will catch a *bus/tram* around the corner, then he will get an underground train to Monument station, and from there, he'll get on the Docklands Light Railway which takes him to the airport.
7. Unfortunately, on this part of the river, sort of Chiswick, there are many herons and otters, so I'm limited to *nine/ten* miles an hour-ish.
8. Meanwhile, the Stig saw a huge red car approaching, and he got on it using something called an *Oyster card/contactless card*, which is useful if you have no understanding of money.
9. To make sure I didn't *get lost/get stuck in the traffic jam*, I was using the sat nav.
10. At 25 minutes, this is how things stood. Hammond was alive, and in the lead, May was breathing down his neck in second, the Stig was third and I was going in the wrong direction on one of the river's endless and annoying *meanders/mazes*.

**4. Watch the second part of the video (from 00:47:01) and fill in the gaps.**

1. This has to be the most stress-free and relaxing Monday morning rush hour \_\_\_\_\_ since the dawn of civilisation.

2. I was now \_\_\_\_\_ down Piccadilly and, joy of joys, the traffic was horrible.
3. The police only wanted to check the \_\_\_\_\_ for our camera car, but it still cost me valuable time.
4. Although the car was imprisoned by the \_\_\_\_\_, the boat was coming into play and Stig was closing in too.
5. At this point, Richard was just eight miles from the airport. I had 17 miles to \_\_\_\_\_, but I was going an awful lot faster!
6. As the river \_\_\_\_\_, I became the fastest-moving man in all of London.
7. At this stage, James was last and the Stig was still several \_\_\_\_\_ away from the airport, so it was becoming a two-horse race.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ in the river had made my journey seven miles longer but I was now doing a whopping 70 miles an hour!
9. Unfortunately, a gentleman on a \_\_\_\_\_ has checked in already!
10. We sat down to see if Top Gear could be salvaged. Just so long as the car \_\_\_\_\_ public transport.

### ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

#### **5. Answer the questions.**

1. What forms of transport did they choose?
2. Where did they finish the race?
3. What means of public transport did the Stig use?
4. Who won the race?
5. What order did the other three participants arrive in?

#### **6. Look up the words and word combinations below in the dictionary.**

1. He doesn't drive very fast – he tends to potter along.
2. The road ahead was clear, so I put my foot down.

3. I could hear his footsteps pattering after me. He was practically breathing down my neck.
4. 35 minutes into the race and Richard was still in the lead. James was still on his tail.
5. You could receive a hefty penalty if you don't pay the congestion charge.

**7. Match the words to make word combinations.**

speed	of direction
ring	cities
race (v.)	plate
get stuck	lane
number	limit
change	walk
racing	boat
congested	across London
gentle	road
bus	trains
sense	in traffic

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

<b>cruised   fare   ring   beat   shot   biased   permit   jumped</b> <b>bemused   meandering</b>
--

1. How did you \_\_\_\_\_ in your exams?
2. He frequently asserts, without evidence, that companies such as Facebook and Google are \_\_\_\_\_ against him and conservative politicians.
3. But the country's roads – many of them narrow, \_\_\_\_\_ up mountains and twisting through city centres – needed modernising.
4. The news prompted some \_\_\_\_\_ reactions among fans on Twitter.

5. She has managed to obtain a temporary residence \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The book wasn't due to be released until September 10, but some booksellers have \_\_\_\_\_ the gun and decided to sell it early.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ road circles the suburb, and residential districts within are only accessible to cars through these roads on the edge of town.
8. Another car \_\_\_\_\_ out of a junction and smashed into the back of them.
9. They will be a tough team to \_\_\_\_\_.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ around the block looking for a parking space.

**9. Work in pairs.**

- What is the best form of transport for short distances/long distances?
- What criteria do you consider when choosing a holiday?
- What would you suggest a visitor should see and do in your city/town?

**10. Group discussion.** Work in groups of 3-4 and talk about your most memorable journey. Compare your ideas with another group.

## UNIT 8 SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



### UNIT 8A

#### SPACE EXPLORATION

##### *VIDEO 1 NASA's exploration mission to Mars*

##### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- Why do scientists explore other planets in the Solar system?
- What is NASA?
- Why does NASA send missions to Mars?

##### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

##### **2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Lander • peril • elation • lingering doubt • flawless landing • Martian surface • interior of Mars • celestial bodies • bold endeavour • do science • collect science data • long-term scientific study • human exploration • innovative • commercial partners*

- When did InSight mission land on Mars? How did InSight team members react to the news?
- Why did NASA send its InSight lander to Mars?
- What is NASA's next mission?

## ***VIDEO 2 Planets***

### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- What is a planet?
- What planets make up the solar system?
- What makes Planet Earth different from other planets?

#### **2. Read the article about our solar system and planet Earth. Compare your ideas from exercise 1.**

### **Our Solar System**

Our planetary system is located in an outer spiral arm of the Milky Way galaxy. Our solar system consists of our star, the Sun, and everything bound to it by gravity — the planets Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, dwarf planets such as Pluto, dozens of moons and millions of asteroids, comets and meteoroids. Beyond our own solar system, we have discovered thousands of planetary systems orbiting other stars in the Milky Way.

#### **10 Need-to-Know Things About the Solar System**

##### *1. One of Billions*

Our solar system is made up of a star, eight planets and countless smaller bodies such as dwarf planets, asteroids and comets.

##### *2. Meet Me in the Orion Arm*

Our solar system orbits the centre of the Milky Way Galaxy at about 515,000 mph (828,000 kph). We're in one of the galaxy's four spiral arms.

##### *3. A Long Way Round*

It takes our solar system about 230 million years to complete one orbit around the galactic centre

##### *4. Spiralling Through Space*

There are three general kinds of galaxies: elliptical, spiral and irregular. The Milky Way is a spiral galaxy.

### 5. *Good Atmosphere(s)*

Our solar system is a region of space. It has no atmosphere. But it contains many worlds—including Earth—with many kinds of atmospheres.

### 6. *Many Moons*

The planets of our solar system—and even some asteroids—hold more than 150 moons in their orbits.

### 7. *Ring Worlds*

The four giant planets—and at least one asteroid—have rings. None are as spectacular as Saturn’s gorgeous rings.

### 8. *Leaving the Cradle*

More than 300 robotic spacecraft have explored destinations beyond Earth orbit, including 24 astronauts who orbited the moon.

### 9. *Life as We Know It*

Our solar system is the only one known to support life. So far, we only know of life on Earth, but we’re looking for more everywhere we can.

### 10. *Far-Ranging Robots*

NASA’s Voyager 1 is the only spacecraft so far to leave our solar system. Four other spacecraft will eventually hit interstellar space.

## **WHILE YOU WATCH**

**3. Watch the first part of the video (to 15:30) and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. On the *scale/range* of galaxies and stars, the planets of our solar system are little more than grains of sand caught momentarily in the light of the Sun.
2. For the first few *million/billion* years after the Sun formed, there were no planets to see it rise.
3. Eventually, gravity assembled the rocks to create planetary embryos that, in time, formed the *three/four* closest planets to the Sun.
4. Together, they *form/compose* the only rocky so-called terrestrial planets in the solar system.

5. All the planets and *moons/stars* are made out of the same stuff – the carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, iron – all those atoms were present in the cloud that collapsed to form the solar system 4.5 billion years ago.
6. It's the right size and distance from the Sun to have *maintained/retained* an atmosphere that's protected its oceans of life-giving water for billions of years.
7. More than any other planet, it's endured the *unflinching/unwavering* glare of the Sun for billions of years.
8. Mercury is the least explored of the inner rocky worlds ...because getting to a planet in such a strange oval-shaped orbit, so close to the Sun, is a *terrific/tremendous* challenge.
9. Messenger set about its mission to map Mercury's surface and began *disclosing/revealing* the secrets of the most-cratered planet in the solar system in exquisite new detail.
10. So Mercury is a(n) *enigma/riddle*, and discoveries like these have forced us to completely rethink our theories about the formation of the planet.

**4. Watch the second part of the video (to 32:50) and fill in the gaps.**

1. It's natural to think of the \_\_\_\_\_ system as a piece of celestial clockwork, almost like a Swiss watch.
2. So planets don't necessarily remain in the same \_\_\_\_\_ for ever.
3. If Mercury began its life 170 million kilometres further away from the Sun, then it would have been in a region of \_\_\_\_\_ where the young Mars was also forming.
4. Amongst the chaos, something large kicked Mercury inwards, towards \_\_\_\_\_.
5. So, I think it's fair to say that the precise nature of Mercury's formation is still one of the great \_\_\_\_\_ mysteries in planetary science.
6. 50 million kilometres beyond Mercury, shrouded by an unbroken \_\_\_\_\_ of cloud, lies a world which, at first sight, has the potential to be far more Earth-like.

7. When we first sent a spacecraft to \_\_\_\_\_ on the surface of Venus, we prepared for a splash landing.
8. The craft was prepared to withstand pressures that could crush a car in seconds and temperatures that would \_\_\_\_\_ lead.
9. Venus is the same size as the Earth, and it's the same \_\_\_\_\_, as far as we know.
10. Counterintuitively, the surface temperatures today on Venus are hotter than those on \_\_\_\_\_.

### ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

#### **5. Answer the questions.**

1. How did the Solar System's planets form?
2. How old is planet Earth?
3. Why is Mercury difficult to explore?
4. What is the surface temperature on Mercury?
5. What makes Venus hotter than Mercury?

#### **6. Look up the words and word combinations below in the dictionary.**

Orbit, axis, crust, mantle, planetary core, gravitational force

#### **7. Match the words to make word combinations.**

map	of dust
grains	of sand
enter	planets
tremendous	data
withstand	orbit
precious	radio signals
greenhouse	Mercury's surface
notes	gases

perilous	descent
terrestrial	pressure
emit	challenge

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

<p><b>tipping   ablaze   desolate   retain   perilous   jettisoned   timescales</b></p> <p><b>shrouded   touchdown   descent</b></p>
--

1. The night sky is \_\_\_\_\_ with stars.
2. After the \_\_\_\_\_ point has been reached, even those opposed to the technology can no longer avoid it.
3. Climate change may occur over long and short \_\_\_\_\_ from a variety of factors.
4. News of the successful \_\_\_\_\_ was delivered to Earth via two briefcase-sized communication satellites.
5. The spacecraft was controlled by small rockets during \_\_\_\_\_ through the Martian atmosphere, toward the surface.
6. There stretched out before them miles of utterly wild and \_\_\_\_\_ terrain.
7. The land was \_\_\_\_\_ in a grey haze.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ the fuel and made an emergency landing.
9. The state of biodiversity and ecosystems is at its most \_\_\_\_\_ point in human history.
10. The US expects to \_\_\_\_\_ control over the operation.

**9. Work in pairs.**

- Will space tourism ever be a reality?
- What do you think about the idea to build a colony on Mars?
- What future scientific discoveries would have a positive impact on the world?

## **10. Group discussion.**

**A** Work in groups of 3-4 and talk about the future of space exploration. Compare your ideas with another group.

**B** Work in groups of 3-4. Prepare a presentation about the history of space exploration.

## UNIT 8 B

### INSIDE SCIENCE



#### ***VIDEO 1 Four ways your brain is playing tricks on you BEFORE YOU WATCH***

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- What can influence the way you perceive information?
- What are cognitive biases?
- Can you give any examples of cognitive biases?

##### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

##### **2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Interpret information • unduly • caffeine consumption • directly influenced • validity • viable information • negative implications • inconclusive • flawed • fragile ego • internal characteristics • pre-existing beliefs • handle complex tasks • shortcuts • alternative hypotheses*

- What is self-serving bias? What experiment is used to illustrate it?
- What causes the fundamental attribution error?
- What is confirmation bias?

## ***VIDEO 2 Does time really exist?***

### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- How would you define time?
- What is GMT – Greenwich Mean Time?
- Do you agree that there's no time like the present?

#### **2. Read the article and explain the words and word combinations in bold.**

### **Are you a lark or an owl?**

*By Deborah Cohen BBC Radio Science*

How you feel early in the morning is affected by your **genetic makeup**. Whether you prefer being up at dawn or **burning the midnight oil** depends on your genes, experts have found.

Some of us leap out of bed each morning, **raring** to start the day. Others need at least one alarm clock – preferably one with a snooze button – to ensure they get to work on time. And some of us happily stay up chatting until the **wee** small hours, while others prefer to be **tucked up** listening to 'Book at Bedtime' with the lights turned out. We really are divided into larks and owls. And this is set by our genes, says neurogeneticist Dr Louis Ptacek of University of California. He says: "Whether we like it or not our parents are telling us when to go to bed – based on the genes that they gave us."

Scientists have come to realise the importance of understanding a person's chronotype, the time of the day when they function the best. Knowing how much of a lark or an owl we are should help us live more healthily in the modern 24/7 world. Rick Neubig, a professor of pharmacology in Michigan, is an extreme lark. "People I communicated with in Europe will always notice that they get emails from me very

early in the morning. "The other thing I like a lot which fits in with the early mornings is that I'm a fairly serious bird watcher. It's much easier for me than other people to get up and see the birds at dawn." And it runs in his family. "My mother would always drag us out of bed at 4 in the morning to go on vacation, and my daughter works out early in the morning."

*'Strong genetic trait'*

Dr Louis Ptacek is studying the families of larks like Rick's that have Familial Advanced Sleep Phase syndrome. He got into this area of research when his colleague Dr Chris Jones met a 69 year old who was worried about waking up very early and whose concern had been ignored by other medics. Drs Ptacek and Jones looked at her family. "We recognised this was a strong genetic trait. We found the mutated gene resided near the end of chromosome 2", says Louis Ptacek. They knew that if similar genes were mutated in fruit flies and mice the **circadian clocks** speed up. The mutated gene made a different protein that affects the rhythm of the clock. They also study families of extreme owls, with Familial Delayed Sleep Phase syndrome. And they think this was due to a different mutation in the same genes. Mutations in other genes have been found in other families with advanced or delayed sleep patterns.

*Social jet lag*

Prof Roenneberg has a catchy way of describing and measuring the **sleep deprivation** many suffer during the working or studying week, when we rely on alarm clocks to get us out of bed. He calls it social jet lag. He finds that the middle of people's sleep on work days is usually earlier than that on free days. The difference is their social jet lag. "On average people accumulate one to two hours of social jet lag, though some can get up to five hours, particularly in the young, who still have to get to work at the same time as older people," says Prof Roenneberg.

Having social jetlag is like flying from New York to London every weekend. And it's harder to get over social jet lag than time zone **jet lag**. But Prof Roenneberg says there are things we can do to overcome social jetlag. "We should be changing work times and making them more individual to fit in with our chronotypes. If that's not possible we should be more strategic about light exposure. "You should try to go

to work not in a covered vehicle but on a bike. The minute the sun sets we should use things that have no blue light, like computer screens and other electronic devices."

### **WHILE YOU WATCH**

#### **3. Watch the first part of the video (to 18:00) and choose the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. Is time a *fundamental/basic* part of the Universe, or could it be that time doesn't really exist?
2. For most of us, time was a set of numbers we use to *measure/gauge* our days.
3. Time is what keeps everything from happening all at once, and so time is that part of the world that orders events in a certain way so they happen *sequentially/in succession*, from beginning to end.
4. Greenwich Mean Time is the time that every clock around the world uses as its *baseline/basis*.
5. In 1884, a world conference decided that the Meridian Line that passes through the observatory at Greenwich was to be the initial meridian – the *master/principal* time for planet Earth.
6. Newton's *concept/idea* of time was that it was absolute.
7. This was the great *insight/perception* of Einstein, that time is created by the relationships of the changes that happen in the Universe, and nothing else.
8. The older we get, the faster the *tides/currents* of time seem to carry us along.
9. Our time sense can also be altered by things such as sensory deprivation, overstimulation, and *altered/changed* states of consciousness.
10. What happens during a really high-intensity event is you have an emergency control centre in your brain that kicks into gear and lays down very *dense/crammed* memories during that event.

#### **4. Watch the second part of the video (from 18:00) and fill in the gaps.**

1. Declaring that time is an \_\_\_\_\_ may sound radical, but the denial of time is an old idea – 2,500 years old.

2. Decades ago, he began carefully laying out a mathematical case that the universe doesn't need \_\_\_\_\_, which is a bit odd, as he's surrounded by the past.
3. He believes this 1,000-year-old church and these 14th-century wall paintings are proof that the whole of time exists in slices of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. My view of the Universe – it's just like a huge collection of \_\_\_\_\_ which are immensely, richly structured.
5. The idea that time is an illusion has \_\_\_\_\_ a civil war in physics – a war that pits friend against friend.
6. But there's another camp that says we can't ignore that time really does \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Passage of time is a basic truth and, in fact, may be the one \_\_\_\_\_ thing in the Universe.
8. Lee Smolin believes that \_\_\_\_\_ is older than the Universe. It was here before the Big Bang, and it will be here after the Universe ends.
9. String theorists believe that space has more than the three \_\_\_\_\_ we see.
10. Whether or not we discover there are physical aspects of time we can't \_\_\_\_\_, our human experience of the endless cycle of life and death won't change.

### ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

#### **5. Answer the questions.**

1. What is Isaac Newton's concept of time?
2. What is the view of time in Einstein's theory of general relativity?
3. What experiment did scientists at the National Institute of Standards and Technology carry out in 2010?
4. What happens if people become unstuck in time? What can cause it?
5. What can influence our personal perception of time?

**6. Look up the words and word combinations below in the dictionary.**

1. We had a whale of a time on holiday.
2. If the resorts want to keep attracting tourists, they need to move with the times.
3. They are stronger than us and can afford to bide their time.
4. I don't want to seem rude but I'm very pressed for time. Could I call you back later?
5. We can't sign the agreement yet - we'll have to play for time.

**7. Match the words to make word combinations.**

theoretical	the theory
core	rhythm
vivid	detail
race	against time
circadian	perception
conclusive	cognition
fragmented	counter to
occupational	laws
to contradict	proof
run	hazard
time	physicist

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

<b>gauge laid about custom-made grappling loose trade-off</b> <b>cityscapes sequentially carried</b>
---

1. Without further information it is impossible to \_\_\_\_\_ the full extent of the problem.
2. I started my own business to develop \_\_\_\_\_ software for small businesses.

3. When the story was leaked to the press, all hell broke \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Most investments offer a \_\_\_\_\_ between risk and return.
5. Besides portraits, he also painted \_\_\_\_\_, history paintings, and genre paintings.
6. The economy is just one of several critical problems the country is \_\_\_\_\_ with.
7. Maxwell listened closely as Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ out his plan.
8. The pages are numbered \_\_\_\_\_.
9. They allowed themselves to be \_\_\_\_\_ away by fear.
10. Theories \_\_\_\_\_ about how the universe began.

### 9. Work in pairs.

- Do you think your personal perception of time has changed over the years?
- Do you think you manage your time wisely?
- If you could time travel, where would you go?

**10. Group discussion.** Work in groups of 3-4 and comment on the quotations below. Compare your ideas with another group.

- Better three hours too soon, than one minute too late – William Shakespeare.
- You may delay, but time will not – Benjamin Franklin.
- Punctuality is the thief of time – Oscar Wilde.
- Any sufficiently advanced technology is equivalent to magic – Sir Arthur C. Clarke.
- Technology is a word that describes something that doesn't work yet – Douglas Adams.
- All this modern technology just makes people try to do everything at once – Bill Watterson

## UNIT 9 WORK AND CAREER



### UNIT 9A

### IDEAL JOB

#### *VIDEO 1 How to find fulfilling work*

#### **BEFORE YOU WATCH**

##### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- Why is choosing the right career important?
- How do you make sure you choose the right career?
- What kind of work would give you job satisfaction?

#### **WHILE YOU WATCH**

##### **2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Different options • make the wrong choice • stem from • confusion • scupper our chances • have relevance to • arise spontaneously • have a calling • inclinations •*

*offbeat list • messed up • analyse thoroughly • identify a career that fits • self-indulgent  
• trapped in a job • collide with the real world • a business opportunity • give it a go  
• top positions • boldly ask • timidity • ultimate criterion*

- What is ‘the paradox of choice’?
- What are six useful ideas to help you find fulfilling work?
- Which advice did you find useful?

## **VIDEO 2 TED talks with entrepreneurs**

### **BEFORE YOU WATCH**

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- Would you rather be self-employed or work for someone else?
- What skills should an entrepreneur have?
- If you could have your own business one day, what would it be?

#### **2. Read the article and explain the words and word combinations in bold.**

##### **Ten skills you need to have as an entrepreneur**

1. Curiosity. Great entrepreneurs are tasked to discover new problems, reveal potential **niche** opportunities, refactor their original business process, and innovate. This is **contingent** on being passionate about different fields of study and business cases outside of one’s comfort zone.

2. Time management. Careful priority planning, defining **milestones**, execution, and **iteration** are all important. None of that would lead toward progress without the right project management and time allocation methodology that gets the work done.

3. Strategic thinking. Learning to decompose a problem to its core and reveal opportunities for growth. Figuring out creative solutions and identifying the low-hanging fruits. Defining the **scope** for an **MVP** and testing concepts within limited time and with a low budget.

4. Efficiency. You need high performance when it comes to solving a problem. Applying **the 80/20 rule** and other techniques for yielding higher results in less time. Switching between different chores and progressing effectively day-to-day.

5. Resilience. Handling rejections, stress, burnouts, lack of focus, slow progress. Determination and eagerness to fight the same dragon every morning are instrumental when it comes to building a business **from scratch**.

6. Communication. Crisp and concise communication is **paramount** for each and every interaction with clients, partners, peers, clients, prospects.

7. Networking. Growing a network facilitates business opportunities, partnership deals, finding subcontractors or future employees. It expands the horizons of PR and conveying the right message on all fronts.

8. Finance. Finance management will make or break a business. Handling resources properly and carefully assessing investments compared to **ROI** is a solid requirement for entrepreneurs.

9. Branding. Building a consistent personal and business brand **tailored** to the right audience.

10. Sales. Being comfortable doing outreach and creating new business opportunities. Finding the right sales channels that convert better and investing heavily in developing them. Building **sales funnels** and predictable revenue opportunities for growth.

### ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

#### **3. Watch the video and fill in the gaps.**

1. I think it's extremely important that we have sustainable transport and sustainable \_\_\_\_\_ production.
2. So in effect, even after you've taken transmission loss into account and everything, even using the same source fuel, you're at least twice as better off \_\_\_\_\_ an electric car, then burning it at the power plant.

3. So, in order to accelerate the \_\_\_\_\_ of electric transport, and I should say that I think, actually, all modes of transport will become fully electric with the ironic exception of rockets.
4. The goal of Tesla has always been to have a sort of \_\_\_\_\_ process, where version one was an expensive car at low volume, version two is medium priced and medium volume, and then version three would be low price, high volume.
5. But whenever you've got really new technology, it generally takes about three major versions in order to make it a compelling \_\_\_\_\_ product.
6. As I mentioned earlier, we have to have sustainable electricity production as well as consumption, so I'm quite confident that the primary means of power generation will be \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. Typical leases are 20 years, but the value proposition is quite \_\_\_\_\_. It's no money down, and your utility bill decreases. Pretty good deal.
8. Essentially, SolarCity \_\_\_\_\_ a chunk of capital from say, a company or a bank.
9. People would say, "Did you hear the joke about the guy who made a small \_\_\_\_\_ in the space industry?" Obviously true, "He started with a large one," is the punchline.
10. So it's possible to achieve, let's say, roughly 100-\_\_\_\_\_ improvement in the cost of spaceflight if you can effectively reuse the rocket.

**4. Watch the video (to 00:11:35) and decide whether the statements are true (T) or (F). Correct the false statements.**

1. Netflix used to distribute DVDs.
2. Netflix was basically a streaming service for other people's films and TV content.
3. Netflix's first self-commissioned original content series was "Mad Men".
4. They commissioned their first original TV series in 2005.
5. They were confident that producing original content would be successful.

6. Producing new content was important for making the brand stronger.
7. The company introduced the idea of binge-viewing showing all episodes at once.
8. They are going to invest 6 billion in new content.
9. The first company Reed Hastings worked for went bankrupt.
10. Netflix invested a lot on the algorithms, so that they feature the right content to the right people.

### ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

#### **5. Answer the questions.**

1. Now did Elon Musk come up with an idea to build an electric car?
2. What is a ‘Supercharging technology’?
3. Now is SpaceX going to reduce the cost of spaceflight?
4. Why did Netflix decide to make full seasons of shows available at once?
5. What are the key elements of the corporate culture at Netflix?

#### **6. Look up the words and word combinations below in the dictionary.**

1. So your current proposition to consumers is, don’t pay so much up front.
2. And the problem is, we were trying to dummy-proof the system.
3. It was a close call. Things almost didn’t work out. We came very close to failure, but we managed to get through that point in 2008.
4. And if you Google the Netflix culture deck, you see this list of quite surprising admonitions to your employees.
5. So the thing about rockets is that they’re all expendable. All rockets that fly today are fully expendable.

#### **7. Match the words to make word combinations. Make sentences.**

commercial	transport
growth	concerns
to run out of	hydrocarbons

sustainable	car
environmental	panels
charge	benefit
solar	bill
raise	capital
energy efficient	a monthly payment
primary	rate
utility	competitors

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

<p style="text-align: center;"> <b>voluminous    prevalent    effect    around    offset</b>  <b>empowering    tapped    call    refurbished    compartmentalize</b> </p>
---

1. Temporary working is most \_\_\_\_\_ among people in service occupations.
2. Rather than relying on top-down ideas, these challenges require a bottom-up approach: \_\_\_\_\_ people of all walks of life to help find and enact solutions.
3. We almost got hit by another car driving over here – it was really a close \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In \_\_\_\_\_, this means we'll all have to work longer hours for the same pay.
5. Housing developers are looking for a way \_\_\_\_\_ the law.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ data became publicly available for the first time last year.
7. Students often don't see the relevance of prior material because they \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge by course, semester, professor, or discipline.
8. Do we have any assets that can be \_\_\_\_\_ for capital?
9. Its previously dilapidated downtown is home to packed restaurants, bars and \_\_\_\_\_ historical buildings.

10. Cuts in prices for milk, butter, and cheese will be \_\_\_\_\_ by direct payments to farmers.

**9. Work in pairs.**

- What are good leadership skills?
- What motivates you in life?
- Who is your role model?

**10. Group discussion.** Work in groups of 3-4 and talk about a job you would (not) like to do. Compare your ideas with another group.

**UNIT 9B**  
**HOW WORK IS CHANGING**



***VIDEO 1 Work-life balance***

***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

**1. Discuss in pairs.**

- How do you balance study and free time?
- Can you multitask?
- What is good work-life balance for you?

***WHILE YOU WATCH***

**2. Watch the video and answer the questions. Use the words and word combinations below.**

*Outside of work hours • work culture • high levels of stress • reduce stress levels • take a lunch break • contribute to • increase in • counter-intuitive • feel energized • workplace creativity • barriers to • take time away from work • renewal • discourage from • overwork • work long hours*

- Why does Bruce Daisley compare work to a game of Jenga?
- Why is it important to take a lunch break?
- How can you increase creativity in your office?

## ***VIDEO 2 The future of work***

### ***BEFORE YOU WATCH***

#### **1. Discuss in pairs.**

- How do you see your future career?
- How long should you stay at the same job?
- What is ‘lifelong learning’?

#### **2. Read the article and explain the words and word combinations in bold. How has the job market changed?**

##### **How lifelong learning will land you a career you love**

When it comes to what makes someone employable, there are some universal pieces of advice you just can’t afford to ignore – get an education, work hard, be nice to your colleagues. However, in a fast-changing landscape that has been changed by technology and the digital world, it seems that the list of things required to be “employable” just keeps getting longer and longer. “It’s not just about looking at all the current skills needed now, but also looking at all of the skills that will be needed in the future,” says Richard Gahagan, founder of Adam Recruitment. “The **lifespan** of a career is changing and people are beginning to learn that employability is now about knowing how to manage a diverse number of jobs.” It can be overwhelming with more choices and career changes than ever before, but employability it seems, is all about having the ability to learn – and fast. As businesses and industries are changing all the time, knowing how to learn new things will end up **trumping** previous experience.

Although education is linear – you go to school, then college, then university – careers are not, and many people have found themselves shifting from permanent to freelance, from senior to junior, and from country to country across their career. Which

is why meeting people – and keeping their contact details – is key to being able to stay **fluid** with the changes. “I always say to students make sure that you keep a record of all your professional contacts,” says Sarah Sheikh, **placements manager** at the London College of Communication who helps place 300 students a year in work. She also believes that you can get ahead on building contacts by making the most of your time at university. “We calculated that on average, it costs a student £100-£150 a day to be at university. They’re not going to be in class for most of that time so in order to make the most of that they should go to every single careers workshop and **networking** event the university has to offer,” she says. “Without sounding harsh – the good students will do it, it’s the students who need those contacts who are the ones that end up not attending.” If you’re not at university, go to all of the events and conferences of the industry you want to work in.

But what does it really mean to be employable? “At its core, it means possessing **hard skills, soft skills**, and commercial awareness. What has dramatically changed is how one goes about developing those,” says Tommaso Dolfi from Pathfinder, a platform that helps people plan their careers and figure out what professions or industries best suit them. “To become employable, we must **embark on** a lifelong learning experience and embrace the **ongoing** development of skills.” Pathfinder uses psychometric testing – a sort of personal quiz that measures a person’s suitability for a role by assessing their mental capabilities and personalities – to help its users figure out the best career for them. Many companies are now using psychometric testing in their recruitment processes, but others are rapidly adopting new technologies to make the recruitment process more **rigorous** and **streamlined**. There are now apps to measure a candidate’s problem solving skills and virtual reality games to test how candidates think ahead and prepare for the next level. However, even if you have all the right skills, don’t feel down if you keep getting rejected, it doesn’t mean you’re not employable. “We’ve all been there, even if it doesn’t make it easier to deal with,” says Sheikh. She advises people become more creative in their search. “The vast majority of jobs are never advertised, especially in the creative industries, so you have to make your own roles – and that’s exciting too.”

## ***WHILE YOU WATCH***

### **3. Watch the video and fill in the gaps.**

1. For about 200 years, people have been saying exactly what I'm telling you – the age of technological \_\_\_\_\_ is at hand – starting with the Luddites smashing looms in Britain just about two centuries ago, and they have been wrong.
2. So when I look around, I think the day is not too far off at all when we're going to have \_\_\_\_\_ doing a lot of the work that we are doing right now.
3. The first is, technological progress is what allows us to continue this amazing recent run that we're on where output goes up over time, while at the same time, prices \_\_\_\_\_, and volume and quality just continue to explode.
4. The second reason that the new machine age is such great news is that, once the androids start doing jobs, we don't have to do them anymore, and we get freed up from drudgery and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The people who used to be \_\_\_\_\_ and hobbyists are now makers, and they're responsible for massive amounts of innovation.
6. If you look over the past couple decades at the returns to capital – in other words, corporate profits – we see them going up, and we see that they're now at an \_\_\_\_\_ high.
7. If you want to sell huge volumes of somewhat expensive goods to people, you really want a large, stable, \_\_\_\_\_ middle class.
8. Median income in America has actually gone down over the past 15 years, and we're in danger of getting \_\_\_\_\_ in some vicious cycle where inequality and polarization continue to go up over time.
9. But over the longer term, if we are moving into an economy that's heavy on technology and light on labor, and we are, then we have to consider some more radical \_\_\_\_\_, for example, something like a guaranteed minimum income.

10. The plain facts of the machine age are becoming clear, and I have every confidence that we're going to use them to chart a good course into the challenging, \_\_\_\_\_ economy that we're creating.

#### 4. Watch the video and choose the correct option.

1. In the 45 years since the introduction of the automated teller machine, those vending machines that dispense cash, the number of human bank tellers employed in the United States has *roughly/practically* doubled, from about a quarter of a million to a half a million.
2. I'm going to tell you what this means for the future of work and the challenges that automation does and does not *pose/present* for our society.
3. As their routine, cash-handling tasks *decreased/receded*, they became less like checkout clerks and more like salespeople, forging relationships with customers, solving problems and introducing them to new products like credit cards, loans and investments: more tellers doing a more cognitively demanding job.
4. Most of the work that we do requires a multiplicity of skills, and brains and *brawn/energy*, technical expertise and intuitive mastery, perspiration and inspiration in the words of Thomas Edison.
5. A century of productivity *growth/increase* in farming means that now, a couple of million farmers can feed a nation of 320 million.
6. Many of the industries in which we now work – health and medicine, finance and insurance, electronics and computing – were *tiny/insignificant* or barely existent a century ago.
7. As automation frees our time, increases the scope of what is possible, we invent new products, new ideas, new services that command our attention, occupy our time and *drive/spur* consumption.
8. The first part of the answer is that technology magnifies our leverage, increases the importance, the added value of our *proficiency/expertise*, our judgment and our creativity.

9. The second part of the answer is our endless *ingenuity/inventiveness* and bottomless desires means that we never get enough, never get enough.
10. Adjusting to the rapid pace of technological change creates real challenges, seen most clearly in our polarized labour market and the threat that it poses to economic mobility. Rising to this challenge is not automatic. It's not costless. It's not easy. But it is *feasible/attainable*.

### ***AFTER YOU WATCH***

#### **5. Answer the questions.**

1. What is the 'new machine age'?
2. What are the advantages of the advancement of technology?
3. What challenges can adjusting to the rapid pace of technological change create?
4. How can we deal with new challenges?
5. Are the speakers optimistic or pessimistic about the future of the economy? Why?

#### **6. Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.**

1. Which brings \_\_\_\_\_ another great question: What could possibly go wrong in this new machine age?
2. We should encourage entrepreneurship, double down on infrastructure, and make sure we're turning \_\_\_\_\_ people from our educational system with the appropriate skills.
3. I did a little bit of research \_\_\_\_\_ this notion, and it might calm some folk down.
4. You might be interested to know that social mobility, one of the things we really pride ourselves \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States, is now lower than it is in the northern European countries that have these very generous social safety nets.

5. The awareness is going to sink \_\_\_\_\_ that things are going to be different.
6. With the benefit \_\_\_\_\_ hindsight, I now know the job was to prepare me for life as a clerk or a labourer.
7. Why are there so many jobs? There are actually two fundamental economic principles \_\_\_\_\_ stake.
8. Computers were programmed to swap out error-prone, inconsistent human calculation \_\_\_\_\_ digital perfection.
9. If you think about it, isn't it kind of self-evident that once we get sufficiently productive \_\_\_\_\_ something, we've basically worked our way out of a job?
10. On numerous occasions in the last 200 years, scholars and activists have raised the alarm that we are running \_\_\_\_\_ work and making ourselves obsolete.

**7. Match the words to make word combinations. Make sentences.**

personal	cycle
economic	challenges
societal	record
automate	skills
vicious	job
precarious	jobs
track	entrepreneurship
encourage	value
obsolete	the economy
mundane	advancement
high-wage	situation

**8. Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box.**

<p><b>pundits affluent drudgery complacent gratuitous median</b></p> <p><b>calamitous robust toil championed</b></p>
--

1. The new mini laptop has gotten a thumbs-up from industry \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Exports will continue to be bolstered by the \_\_\_\_\_ economy.
3. At the same time, they said, he would need to ramp up preparations for a no-deal Brexit, with small businesses currently \_\_\_\_\_ about the risks of this outcome.
4. These narrative devices, designed to intrigue, risk annoying instead: the book conceals vital information for no clear reason other than to create \_\_\_\_\_ suspense.
5. He has \_\_\_\_\_ constitutional reform for many years.
6. The sale price is slightly higher than the \_\_\_\_\_ for similar properties in the area.
7. Now Puerto Rico plans to shutter another 265 schools, an even harsher measure following a \_\_\_\_\_ natural disaster that exacerbated the island's financial woes.
8. The store will benefit from its base of \_\_\_\_\_ customers to whom various other products will be sold in due course.
9. Lindi has achieved her comfortable life only after years of hard \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Like any job, right, there are parts of your job that are the real perks and there is the \_\_\_\_\_.

**9. Work in pairs.**

- What jobs are at risk of automation?
- What jobs do you think are not likely to be replaced with robots?

- What changes have there been in employment in your country?

## **10. Group discussion.**

**A** Work in groups of 3-4 and talk about how technology can affect jobs in the future. Compare your ideas with another group.

**B** Work in groups of 3-4 and talk about possible benefits and threats of new technologies. Compare your ideas with another group.

## VIDEO SOURCES

1. How interpreters juggle two languages at once  
[https://www.ted.com/talks/ewandro\\_magalhaes\\_how\\_interpreters\\_juggle\\_two\\_languages\\_at\\_once](https://www.ted.com/talks/ewandro_magalhaes_how_interpreters_juggle_two_languages_at_once)
2. Former FBI Agent Explains How to Read Body Language  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4jwUXV4QaTw>
3. Gok Wan on how to improve your personal brand  
<https://www.theguardian.com/media/video/2014/apr/03/gok-wan-how-improve-your-personal-brand-ad-week-europe-video>
4. Lera Boroditsky: How language shapes the way we think  
<https://ed.ted.com/featured/WzWvOfAY>
5. CNN: Style explained  
<https://edition.cnn.com/videos/fashion/2017/02/09/fashion-week-autumn-winter-2017-who-decides-what-we-wear-style-orig.cnn/video/playlists/style-explained/>
6. The Economist: The true cost of fast fashion  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tLfNUd0-8ts>
7. What is art for? Alain de Botton's animated guide  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZVIQOytFCRI>
8. Why is Vermeer's "Girl with the Pearl Earring" considered a masterpiece?  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pM\\_IzEA5d4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pM_IzEA5d4)
9. Paula Scher: Graphic Design <https://www.netflix.com/ua/title/80057883>
10. Why design matters <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J6LtABooE2c>
11. Case for museums <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tcTqaCwBBcQ>
12. David Attenborough's Natural History Museum Alive. Documentary  
<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt3438608/>
13. Why do cats act so weird? <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sI8NsYIyQ2A>
14. Blue planet II/ Coral reefs <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b09g4d98>

15. Cats 101:Japanese bobtail <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Id5LsGabYGo>
- 16.Dogs 101: Papillon <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cirvuQUfU6k>
- 17.Dogs 101:American Eskimo <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R72NjafeB7U>
- 18.Dogs 101:Pomeranian <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=imt0SFbCmwA>
- 19.Cats 101:Javanese <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=py-np3C15YE>
- 20.Interview with Hugh Jackman: David Letterman show  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7bfhtdMpT\\_I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7bfhtdMpT_I)
- 21.Movies are Magic: Crash Course Film History  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vsnB4iBb78o&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtN-Bd-H\\_TGq72CN50Fpv\\_JX&t=0s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vsnB4iBb78o&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtN-Bd-H_TGq72CN50Fpv_JX&t=0s)
- 22.Walt Disney biography <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9hXsLTcgmLQ>
- 23.The Pixar Story<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1059955/>
- 24.BBC Ideas: history of fish and chips <https://www.bbc.com/ideas/videos/good-cod-a-bitesize-history-of-fish-and-chips/p06gh8y8>
- 25.Jamie Oliver. Jamie's 15 minute meals, season 1 episode 15  
<https://www.youtube.com/user/JamieOliver>
- 26.Chef's table: Nancy Silverton <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt6546628/>
- 27.BBC Ideas: What do your table manners say about you?  
<https://www.bbc.com/ideas/videos/what-do-your-table-manners-say-about-you/p07gbkp3>
- 28.The Planets. BBC Earth, episode 1: A Moment in the Sun – The Terrestrial Planets  
[https://www.imdb.com/title/tt10394800/episodes?season=1&ref=tt\\_eps\\_sn\\_1](https://www.imdb.com/title/tt10394800/episodes?season=1&ref=tt_eps_sn_1)
- 29.InSight mission lands safely on Mars  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_F4Y4NOQJHk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_F4Y4NOQJHk)
- 30.Through the wormhole: Does time really exist?  
<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1904541/>
- 31.BBC Ideas: Four ways your brain is playing tricks on you  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yY29cd5SxYQ>

32. How the world's first metro system was built  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VdZd5zYTKAw>
33. Top Gear: the fastest way to cross London in peak hour  
<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1628033/>
34. Amazing Hotels: Life beyond the lobby. Christmas Special – St Moritz, Switzerland  
[https://www.imdb.com/title/tt9381896/?ref=adv\\_li\\_tt](https://www.imdb.com/title/tt9381896/?ref=adv_li_tt)
35. BBC One: How to holiday better  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pMJmUiqTy2Y>
36. What will future jobs look like? Andrew McAfee  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cXQrbxD9\\_Ng](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cXQrbxD9_Ng)
37. 6 tips to improve your work-life balance. BBC Ideas  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sSsb9ypWyIs>
38. How to find fulfilling work <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=veriqDHLXsw>
39. Will automation take away all our jobs? David Autor. TEDxCambridge  
[https://www.ted.com/talks/david\\_autor\\_why\\_are\\_there\\_still\\_so\\_many\\_jobs#t-49628](https://www.ted.com/talks/david_autor_why_are_there_still_so_many_jobs#t-49628)
40. The mind behind Tesla, SpaceX, SolarCity. Elon Musk  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IgKWPdJWuBQ>
41. How we can keep plastics out of our ocean. National Geographic  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HQTUWK7CM-Y>
42. How Netflix changed entertainment — and where it's headed  
[https://www.ted.com/talks/reed\\_hastings\\_how\\_netflix\\_changed\\_entertainment\\_and\\_where\\_it\\_s\\_headed/transcript?referrer=playlist-interview\\_with\\_a\\_business\\_mogul#t-485029](https://www.ted.com/talks/reed_hastings_how_netflix_changed_entertainment_and_where_it_s_headed/transcript?referrer=playlist-interview_with_a_business_mogul#t-485029)

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