Unit 1

Writing headlines

1. Warm-up activity
Discuss the following questions in pairs:
1) Which newspapers do you read? Why?
2) Why are headlines important?
3) Do you find it difficult to read headlines in English? Explain why/ why not?

2. Reading

There are two types of newspaper – broadsheets and tabloids. Broadsheets are one of the ones with large pages, and are often more serious. Tabloids have smaller pages, and make all news as eye-catching as possible. After 2003 most of the broadsheets, that were losing out into the tabloids, made their pages smaller mainly so that commuters could read them easily while sitting, or standing – on a crowded transport.

What is headline? Headlines are the short titles above newspaper reports. The headlines in English-language can be difficult to understand. One reason for this is that newspaper headlines are often written in a special style, which is very difficult from ordinary English.

In this style there are some more special rules of grammar, and words are often used in unusual ways. So, non-native speakers of English often have difficulty in understanding newspapers headlines and vocabulary.

3. Understanding headlines in a foreign language can be difficult. Look at the headlines (1-8) and:
a) decide what you think each story is about.
b) match the headlines (1-8) to their everyday English equivalents (a-h).

1. Paris probe proves palace innocent	a) The Government is going to close 3,500 post offices
2. Love's Labour's Lost	b) The US Government is not keen on a new environment policy
3. Choose That Grill Madge jets to Africa to adopt girl	c) A family dog has been brutally killed
4. US cool on climate change	d) An investigation into Princess Diana's death shows the Britain royal family were not involved
5.Weeping mum damns teenage killer thug	e) Labour's Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer do not agree on Government policies
6. Family's pet dog butchered	f) A popular comedian, who pretends to be a rapper, is in trouble with the Independent Television Commission for using offensive words on TV
7. Comedian rapped over slang word by TV watchdog	g) The singer Madonna has flown to Africa to adopt a child

8. Government to axe 3,500 post offices	h) A mother refuses to forgive the people who killed her daughter

4. Vocabulary work
Match the newspaper word and its definition

1. hack	a. difficulty		
2. call	b. reform		
3. boost	c. meet, agree to		
4. push for	d. choose		
5. rap	e. affect		
6. shake up	f. request, suggestion		
7. snag	g. break into		
8. hit	h. criticize, reprove		
9. embrace	i. increase		
10. opt for	j. ask for, insist on		

5. Using the following website https://www.thoughtco.com/broadsheet-and-tabloid-newspapers read the article «The Difference Between Broadsheet and Tabloid Newspapers» and answer the questions:

1) When did the first Broadsheet newspapers appear in Britain?
2) Continue the following: according to Kath Bates' words «Even today, broadsheet papers tend to… …»
3) What was referred to the early 1900s to as «small newspapers»?
4) What was the first tabloid in the USA?
5) What happened to newspapers in the USA between 2000 and 2015?
6) What is the most famous tabloid in the USA?
7) What is «AOL» and what does it offer?
8) What are the most respected and influential newspapers in the USA?
9) What journal added more than 500,000 online subscriptions in 2016?
10) What changes have happened to tabloids and broadsheets due to the Internet today?

6. In pairs, look at the following sentences and turn them into headlines:
1) A very rare breed of bird has returned to the United Kingdom after more than 400 years.
2) A drunk driver caused an accident on route 95, which resulted in two people being killed
3) The Australian Prime Minister is going to open a new hospital in Melbourne.

Source: https://www.thoughtco.com/broadsheet-and-tabloid-newspapers-2074248

Unit 2

History of Broadsheets and Tabloids

1. Read the article

Broadsheet newspapers first appeared in 18th-century Britain after the government began to tax newspapers based on their number of pages. That made large-format papers with fewer pages cheaper to print than smaller ones with more pages, writes Kath Bates on Oxford Open Learning. She adds:

"As few people could read to the standard required of those early broadsheet editions, they soon became associated with the aristocracy and more well-to-do businessmen. Even today, broadsheet papers tend to be linked with a higher-minded approach to news-gathering and delivery, with readers of such papers opting for in-depth articles and editorials".

Tabloid newspapers, perhaps due to their smaller size, are often associated with shorter, crisper stories. Tabloids date to the early 1900s when they were referred to as "small newspapers" containing condensed stories easily consumed by everyday readers. Tabloid readers traditionally came from the lower working classes, but that has changed somewhat in the past few decades. The New York Daily News, the most widely circulated tabloid in the United States, for example, had won 11 Pulitzer Prizes, journalist's highest honour, as of June 2018. Even with the blurring of clear distinctions between the economic and social classes of their readership, however, advertisers continue to target different markets when buying space in broadsheets and tabloids.

Source: https://www.thoughtco.com/broadsheet-and-tabloid-newspapers-2074248

2. Answer the following questions:
1) When did first broadsheet newspapers appear?
2) Who were the early broadsheet editions associated with?
3) What were the first tabloid referred to?
4) What is the main difference between broadsheet papers and tabloids?
5) What is the most famous tabloid in the USA?

3. The tabloid press sometimes uses words that are not common in everyday English. This is known as tabloidese. Match each of the underlined tabloidese words in the sentences (1-5) their meanings (a-e)

1.	Guilty pupil <u>vows</u> to return stolen exam papers	A	A mistake
2.	Husband and wife <u>row</u> keeps neighbours awake	B	Anger
3.	Government <u>blunder</u>: 1 million taxpayers personal details lost	C	To promise
4.	Voter <u>fury</u> at election results	D	To question
5.	Police <u>quiz</u> over Greenwood Bank robbery	E	An argument

4. In groups, look through the websites below and role play an editorial meeting for a national daily newspaper. Discuss and then decide on the following questions.

• What type of newspaper is it: tabloid or broadsheet?
• What are the most important stories of the day?
• What are headlines going to be for those stories?
• Which headlines will you put on the front page?
• Which will be your lead story?

https://www.nydailynews.com/news/
https://www.independent.co.uk/topic/NewsOfTheWorld
https://www.chicago.suntimes.com/news
https://www.nytimes.com/news/
https://www.washingtonpost.com/news
https://www.wsj.com/news

5. Writing
Using the studied vocabulary and the websites below write an essay about different types of newspaper
https://www.thoughtco.com/broadsheet-and-tabloid-newspapers-2074248
http://www.mediaknowall.com

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Unit 3

Media. Press

1. Warm-up activity
Discuss the following questions in pairs:

- What newspapers and magazines do you prefer?
- How do you choose what to read first?
- Do you read newspapers or magazines in English?

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

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

There are many types (formats) of newspapers. They include broadsheet (*a newspaper printed on large sheets of paper. Broadsheets are generally believed to contain more serious news than tabloid newspapers*), tabloid (*a newspaper with fairly small pages mostly containing stories about famous people and not much serious news*), national, local and regional. Sometimes broadsheet newspapers shift to *compact* size but the contents remain serious. The *Berliner* format is slightly taller and marginally wider than the tabloid/compact format; and is both narrower and shorter than the broadsheet format. Moreover, there is a division of the press based on spheres of coverage (sports, yellow press, politics, economics, entertainment etc.) The type of newspaper may be defined by several criteria.

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

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

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

Mirror http://www.mirror.co.uk/

The Telegraph http://www.telegraph.co.uk/

THE Sun http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/

The INDEPENDENT http://www.independent.co.uk/

	The Guardian	Mirror	The Times	The Telegraph	The Sun	The Independent
Type of newspaper						
Suggested rubrics						
Main story headline						
Main picture (size, topic)						
Other news items						
Language style						
The article that grabs your attention						

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

broadcast bulletin coverage forecast media campaign edition manual novel brochure

1. Read the instruction _____ before using your new word-processor.
2. "David Copperfield" is an autobiographical _____.
3. What did it say on the weather _____?
4. This is a party political _____ on behalf of the Democratic Party.
5. What time is the next news _____?
6. This channel doesn't have very good sports _____.

7. A first _____ of this book is worth a fortune.
8. The mass _____ in most countries is dominated by advertising.
9. When does our new advertising _____ begin?
10. I spent all of yesterday evening looking at this holiday _____.

4. Writing
Write two-three paragraphs summarizing the major differences between newspaper front pages given in Task 2. Why do you think the front pages vary and which of the newspapers would you choose to read?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Unit 4

Analysing newspaper articles

1. Warm-up activity
In groups, discuss the following questions:
1) Do you think newspapers should be objective? Explain why/why not?
2) What do you know about the political slant of newspapers in English-speaking countries?
3) Which kind of article do you prefer: opinion-based or fact-based?

2. Find the articles using the following websites:
https://www.dailymail.co.uk/columnists /article-348738/Under-hoodie-child-like-yours.html
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/kent/4534903.stm , *read them and discuss the following questions in groups:*
1) What do you think was the reason for banning hooded tops?
2) How do you think this might have been reported in the press?

3. Choice of vocabulary can affect the slant of a newspaper article. Look at the following vocabulary items from the article. In pairs, decide which words are more emotive and which are more neutral.

Muggers	Ban	Intimidated
Low-level disorder	Discrimination	Yobs
Law-abiding	Teenagers	Shoplifting
Fed up with	Crime epidemic	Weapon
Terrorise	Outsider	

4. Read the two articles again and:
a) come up with your own headlines to the articles.
b) make a list of the words the journalists use to refer to (1) young people and (2) crime. In pairs, discuss what effect this creates.

5. Read the article again and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F)
1) All teenagers wear hoodies.
2) Prince William has definitely got a hoodie.
3) The Prime Minister thinks that banning hoodies is a good idea.
4) In some areas of the country more than 50% of robberies are committed by people wearing hoodies and baseball caps.
5) According to the writer of the second article, most people let gangs of kids do as they want
6) Both articles see a connection between young people feeling alienated from society and the wearing of hoods.

6. Web quest

a) Visit the websites of five famous British newspapers in order to get general impressions of the British press and fill in the following table:

Papers Adj.	The Daily Telegraph	The Guardian	The Mirror	The Sun	The Times
colourful					
plain					
quality					
sensationalist					
serious					
tabloid					
trashy					

b) For each homepage, say (+) whether the emphasis is

Papers	The Daily Telegraph	The Guardian	The Mirror	The Sun	The Times
- on the text					
- on the photos					

Sources:
https://www.dailymail.co.uk/columnists /article-348738/Under-hoodie-child-like-yours.html
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/kent/4534903.stm

Unit 5

The internet or printed materials for research?

1. Warm-up activity
Discuss the following questions in pairs:
1) Do you use online sources in everyday life?
2) Add two or more benefits of using online sources:
a) they provide you by a significant amount of free information;
b) they keep you up to date;
c) you can easily get the needed information without wasting time.

2. Read the article
In the past, without the widespread presence of the Internet, people made use of printed materials for information. However, the Internet apparently wires in every corner of the world by now. Hence, most information now is referenced from the Internet, which I totally in favour of. This article will explore the reasons for such a choice.

To begin with, searching for information from the Internet is less time-consuming than from books and articles. It is because of the introduction of searching engines, which allow the exploration of millions of data. All users have to do is to type down the questions that they feel dubious, and all sorts of answers emerge at the click of a button. For example, when an Internet user asks for "How to say hello in English", the searching engine on the Internet will reply with thousands answers on the dot. Compared to the printed one, it is far faster. On using books, readers have to look up the content and spend time looking for the pages. For this reason, it would take at least several minutes to do the book-searching procedures.

Secondly, the Internet can provide more sufficient answers than the other can. The Internet is dominated by billions of people. Among these people, there are possibly thousands of experts coming from different fields. So, when someone proposes a question, it can be answered by different experts. Consequently, the response to the question may possibly never get inaccurate. Meanwhile, the author who writes a book, whose authority on their subject might be profound, can make a mistake. But, since he authorizes the book by himself, the mistake will surely be overlooked. A classic case in point for this is the recently published result from the findings from Harvard University. It has pointed out clearly that nearly 75% of the book contains some erroneous details, while the Internet only publishes 20% false information. Finally, the finding constitutes a conclusion that the reliability of the Internet overwhelms that of the printed material.

In the final analysis, the Internet is a worthier source of reference for researching than the other one. Therefore, we should appreciate the essence of the Internet for researching purpose because the Internet are not sure to be here to stay.

Source: https://essayforum.com

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

1) Searching for information from the Internet is more time-consuming than from books and articles.

2) On using books, readers have to look up the content and spend time looking for the pages.

3) The Internet can provide more sufficient answers than the other can.

4) The author who writes a book, whose authority on their subject might be profound, cannot make a mistake.

5) It would take at least several hours to do the book-searching procedures in Internet.

4. Online sources for environmental news

Using the following website https://www.thoughtco.com/top-environmental-news-sources-1203564 find **10** Top Environmental News Sources and fill in the table:

Name of the source	Main issues discussed
1.	
2.	
3.	

5. Writing essay

Compare online sources and printed material (books, articles). Write down the advantages and disadvantages of these two sources for doing research. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Unit 6

Pass-thoughts to replace passwords

1. Pre-reading task
1. Name the most common passwords.
2. Is your computer or smartphone password unique?

2. Read the article

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

The project's findings were unveiled at the Workshop on Usable Security at the Seventeenth International Conference on Financial Cryptography and Data Security. Team leader Professor John Chuang explained his new technique provides a more fail-safe and cheaper solution than things like fingerprint scans, retina scans, or facial or voice recognition. He said his team's inexpensive headset connects to a computer wirelessly using Bluetooth and is little different to headsets used with mobile phones, music players, and other computer devices. However, security experts expressed concern regarding the ability of software that can "hack" people's minds to extract things like ATM PINs.

Source: Berkely.edu

3. After reading the text, name 6-7 keywords of the article
_____
_____
_____

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

1. Researchers from School of Innovation have come up with an ingenious device that might replace the need for passwords   T/F
2. Experts believe this new technology is secure, accurate   T/F
3. The project's findings were unveiled at 17th International Conference on Financial Cryptography   T/F

4. The team believes people would be willing to replace using passwords with pass-thought   T/F
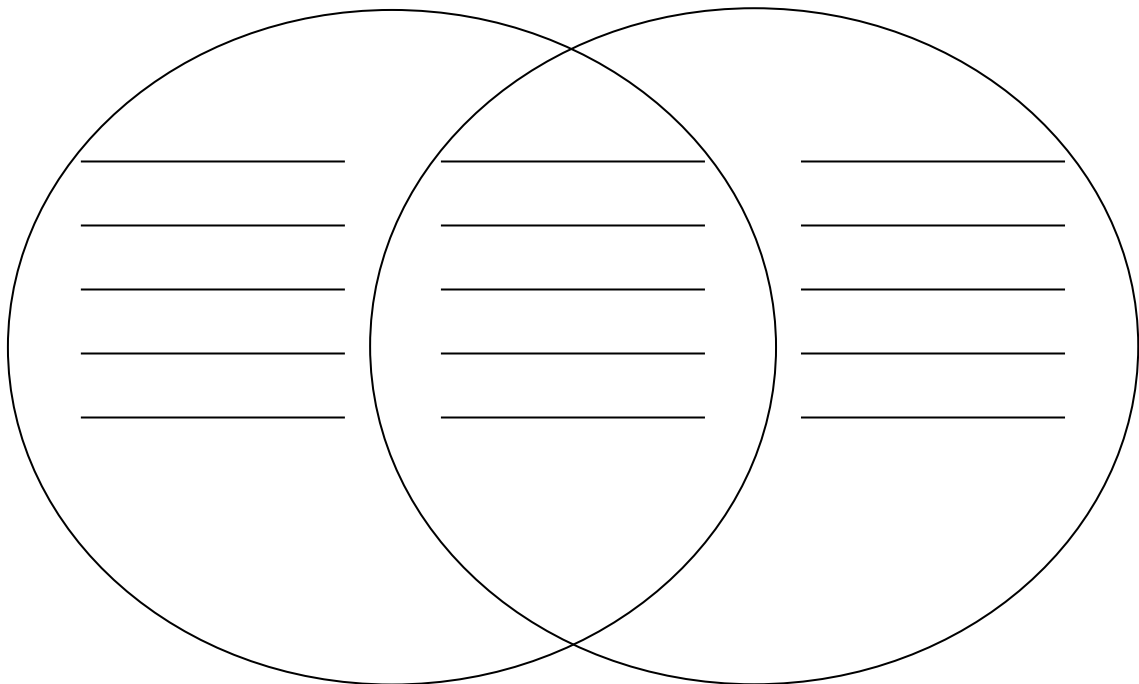
5. A current price of a new device is £100   T/F
6. The technology is cheaper solution than retina scan   T/F
7. A new headset works on WiFi and Bluetooth   T/F

5. Writing

Make an overview of modern gargets. Write pros and cons of new devices. How do smart devices help in educational process?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

6. Diagram

Compare a pass-thought device with another smart device. Write down the differences and similarities of these two technologies.

Unit 7
Scientists record the sounds of the Sun

1. Pre-reading task
1. What are your favorite sounds of nature?
2. Have you ever heard about any sounds in the universe?

2. Read the article

What does the Sun sound like? Perhaps you have never about what kinds of sounds the Sun makes, but scientists have found out. Researchers from the European Space Agency, NASA and the Solar and Heliospheric Agency studied 20 years of data to listen to the Sun. They say the Sun produces a low, deep "heartbeat" sound. The scientists used a solar observatory to measure vibrations from the Sun. They translated these vibrations into different sounds. These can tell the scientists what is happening inside the Sun. They can now understand more about solar flares, chemical reactions and other phenomena that happen inside the Sun and on its surface.

The scientists explained how they reacted the Sun's sound. Researchers from the Stanford Experimental Physics Lab turned data from the space agencies into a "song". Dr Alex Young said: "We don't have straightforward ways to look inside the Sun. We don't have a microscope to zoom inside the Sun, so using a star or the Sun's vibrations allows us to see inside of it". Dr Young continued: "Waves are travelling and bouncing around inside the Sun, and if your eyes were sensitive enough they could actually see this". He added: "We are finally starting to understand the layers of the Sun and the complexity. That simple sound is giving us a probe inside a star. I think that is pretty cool thing".

Source: space.com

3. Name the aim and tasks of the research
_____
_____
_____
_____

4. Speaking
Rank the following sounds. Put the best sounds at the top. Interview your partner and share your ranking:
- message notification;
- baby sounds;
- alarm clock;
- food cooking;
- piano;
- birdsong;
- wind;
- running water.

Sound	Pleasant (10 - very / 0 – not at all)	Why?
Message notification		
Baby sounds		
Alarm clock		
Food cooking		
Piano		
Birdsong		
Wind		
Running water		

5. Write a short essay about your favourite sounds of nature

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Unit 8

Ten Things to Do Before You Graduate

1. Warm-up activity
Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "university". Share your words with a partner/group

2. Pre-reading task
1. What the article will be about?
2. What interesting facts do you know about your university?

3. Read the article
As thousands of students approach their final week at university, Rozina Sabur lists 10 things to make sure you have done by the time you graduate.

1. Go on **tour.** The stories are legendary.

2. Get a **0% interest student overdraft.** You'll never get that again. One of the perks of being a student is living off money you haven't actually earned; use that to its full extent at least once.

3. Gain a skill for free that you would have to pay for otherwise – free photography or language classes tend not to exist in the real world.

4. Make full use of your **student card** before it expires. The next time you will be getting these kinds of concessions is likely to be when you are a senior citizen.

5. Go to an all-student performance. Student performances are excellent value for money: cheaper than your average professional performance and sometimes a very high – even better – standard.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: telegraph.co.uk

4. Analyze the article and fill in this table

MAIN IDEA	TOPIC	MAIN IDEA
_____		_____

DETAILS

_____
_____
_____
_____

DETAILS

_____
_____
_____
_____

5. Free writing
Write your list of things to do before you graduate

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Unit 9

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

1. Warm-up activity
Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "teacher". Share your words with a partner/group.

2. Pre-reading task
The KWL chart. Work in small groups and pool your knowledge of the topic.

Know	Want to know	Learned

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

Primary school teachers in England are among the youngest in the world but they still earn almost £4,000 more on average than their counterparts across the rest of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The average salary for a primary teacher in the OECD countries is £24,690, compared to £28,660 in England.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Telegraph.co.uk

4. Read the article again and write an abstract of 5-6 sentences
_____
_____
_____
_____

5. Speaking
What do you think teachers most worry about? Rank these words and share your ranking with your partner.

- discipline in the class
- the size of the salary
- experience
- paper work
- relationship with a boss and colleagues
- pupils' good results
- extra activities

6. Academic writing
"The best teachers teach from the heart, not from the books"

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Unit 10

Garbage collectors start library with abandoned books

1. Pre-reading task
1. How important are libraries?
2. Do we need libraries today in the age of gadgets?
3. What will libraries be like in the future?

2. Read the article

Garbage collectors in the Turkish capital Ankara are recycling the books they find in the trash. They have created a mobile library. The library is full of books that people have thrown away. There are now over 9,000 books on the library's shelves. The books are divided into over 20 categories., including politics, philosophy, drama, thrillers, romance, history, literature, healthy living and economics. The library is inside the truck that tours schools in the suburbs of Ankara. The garbage collectors hope to create a greater passion for reading books in children, especially in the age of mobile phones and tablets. Many schools do not have a reading room or their own library.

The library has got a lot of attention in Turkey. There is now a campaign for it to grow. People from all over Turkey are sending their unwanted or old books to the garbage collectors. The director of the library said: "The interest is growing. Each day we have guests coming here to borrow books or have a quiet time to read". A worker at the mobile library said: "We have books here for children aged from six to ten, but also books for older children, like world classics and fiction novels. We hope that it will amuse them and arouse a passion for books". Turkey currently has just one public library for every 70,000 people, compared to one for every 6,200 people in the EU (European Union).

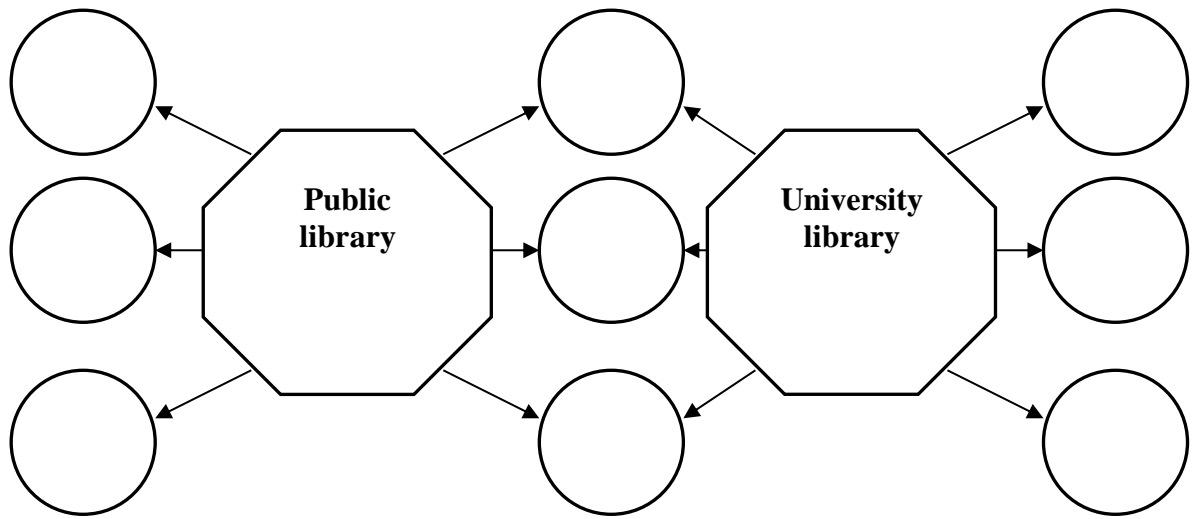*Sources:* smithsonianmag.com, cnn.com

3. After reading the text, name 6-7 keywords of the article
_____
_____
_____

4. Synonym match
1. categories   a) rising
2. growing   b) books
3. quiet   c) kinds
4. novels   d) presently
5. currently   e) silent

5. Compare and Contrast Web
Write down the differences and similarities of public and university libraries

Public
library

University
library

6. Academic writing
We don't need paper books because we have digital devices (e-books). Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Unit 11

Are people who speak more than one language are smarter?

1. Pre-listening task
1. Are you bilingual?
2. How many languages do you speak?

2. Watch and listen to the following video with English subtitles
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Ye-BeVyJ5M

3. Read the article

I am Carolyn Presutti with the VOA Special English Health Report. In the early nineteen fifties, researchers found that people scored lower on intelligence tests if they spoke more than one language. Research in the nineteen sixties found the opposite. So which is it? Researchers presented their newest studies in February at a meeting of American Association for the Advancement of Science. The latest evidence shows that being bilingual does not necessarily make people smarter. But researcher Ellen Bialystok says it probably does make you better at certain skills. She says: "Imagine driving down the highway. There are many things that could capture your attention and you really need to be able to monitor all of them. Why would bilingualism make you any better of that?" And the answer, she says, is that bilingual people are often better at controlling their attention – a function called the executive control system. She says it is possibly the most important cognitive system we have. It is where all of our decisions about what to attend to, what to ignore and what to process are made.

Ms. Bialystok is a psychology professor at York University in Toronto, Canada. She says the best method to measure the executive control system is called the Stroop test. A person is shown words in different colors. The person has to ignore the word but say the color. The problem is that the words are all name of colors. She explains: "So you would have the word blue written in red, but you have to say red. But blue is just lightning up all these circuits in your brain, and you really want to say blue. So you need a mechanism to override that so that you can say red. That's the executive control system". Her work shows that bilingual people continually practice this function. They have to, because both languages are active in their brain at the same time. They need to suppress one to be able to speak in the other. This mental exercise might help in other ways, too. Researchers say bilingual children are better able to separate a word from its meaning, and more likely to have friends from different cultures. Bilingual adults are often four or five years later than others in developing dementia or Alzheimer's disease.

Foreign language study has increased in the United States. But linguist Alison Mackey at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. points out that English-speaking countries are still far behind the rest of the world. For VOA English Special I am Carolyn Presutti.

4. Reread the article and write an abstract of 5-6 sentences

_____
_____
_____
_____

5. Word search
Look in your dictionary and find the meanings, synonyms and information for the words "intelligence" and "language"

intelligence	*language*

6. Free writing
Write about the advantages and disadvantages of being a polyglot

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Unit 12

Fortnite more popular than TV for young people

1. Pre-reading task
1. What are the best video games you know?
2. What is your favourite video game?

2. Read the article
The video game Fortnite is more popular than television, movies and streaming movies among young people. This is according the video streaming service Netflix. Gaming is becoming more and more popular with young people worldwide. TV viewing is becoming less popular. Netflix said Fortnite was now more of a competitor than HBO – another popular streaming company. Fortnite is much more popular with young men. A study from the American Economic Association found that between 2015 and 2017, men aged between 21 and 30 spent more time on gaming. Their playing rose from 2.3 hours a day to 4 hours, while time spent on watching TV, movies or streaming fell.

Netflix said it must do more to compete with Fortnite. It said the video game was a big challenge in "the global war for Internet users' attention". Netflix said: "We compete with, and lose to, Fortnite. ... There are thousands of competitors in this market [trying] to entertain consumers". Fortnite is owned by the company Epic Games. It has over 200 million registered users. More than 80 million people log in to play the game each month. Fortnite is so popular because the game's competitive version is free to play. However, other parts of the game helped Epic Games to make $3 billion in profit last year. Epic has plans to build its own app and game store that will be cheaper than Apple's and Google's.

Source: marketwatch.com, washingtonpost.com, forbes.com

3. Critical thinking activity. Think. Pair. Share.
1 step – Think. Reflect on the question: "How do companies do their money if their games are free?". Write a response in your copybook.
2 step - Pair. Work in pairs and share your responses.
3 step – Share. Work in large groups. Ask pairs to report back on your conversations.

4. Speaking
Put the best TV shows at the top. Rank these words and share your ranking with your partner.

- Quiz shows
- Weather forecast
- Movies
- Soap opera
- Comedies
- News

- Documentaries
- Cooking

5. Phrase Match

1. This is according	a. more to compete with Fortnite
2. Gaming is becoming more	b. on watching TV
3. another popular streaming	c. its own app and game store
4. Their playing rose from	d. registered users
5. time spent	e. and more popular
6. Netflix said it must do	f. $3 billion in profit
7. We compete with, and	g. 2.3 hours a day
8. It has over 200 million	h. to the video streaming service
9. make	i. lose to, Fortnite
10. Epic has plans to build	j. company

6. Write an essay: "Sources and forms of entertainment and their impact on society"

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Unit 13

Multiculturalism

1. Warm-up activity
Discuss the following questions in pairs:
- How do you understand the meaning of the word «multiculturalism»?
- Is it actual problem for today?
- Give your own examples of this phenomenon

2. Read the article
Multiculturalism in India: The Constitution of India recognizes two kinds of minorities – linguistic and religious.

A handshake, a tight hug, a gesture like bowing down, a kiss on the cheek, or something quite unique like sticking one's tongue out at someone… these are all various kinds of greetings followed by people of different cultures on the planet. Beyond the 'interesting-to-know reaction', how do we really see these little cultural differences?

Finding a true answer to this question can make us contemplate and delve deeper into philosophical questions. Let's not go there for now, but we can definitely find out how societies with a culturally diverse population thrive and progress. A unified acceptance, respect, and tolerance are probably some of the values that underlie multiculturalism in several countries today.

Definition of Multiculturalism

Multiculturalism can be defined as cultural diversity or the evolution of it, where people from different ethnicities coexist; it can also refer to an integrative policy adopted by a multicultural nation.

The meaning of the term multiculturalism can have many interpretations. Definitions of this term differ according to the references made to: 1. demography of a country (population of various racial, religious, linguistic backgrounds); 2. the normative-ideological aspect (cultural rights of individuals); or 3. the political policy-level programs adopted to address ethnic diversity.

Multiculturalism had gained significance during the 1970s and 1980s in American society. It was the period when Latin Americans, African-Americans, and other ethnic groups explored their history.

Article 27 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that:

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities should not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, or to use their own language.

Advantages of Multiculturalism

1. Education

There have been changes in the syllabus of subjects, like history, to accommodate a more comprehensive and broader version of the past events. This can be seen as giving more exposure to children, wherein they learn about

different perspectives on a given topic. Kids are educated about equality, and thus develop an attitude against racism.

2. Professional

Employees coming from various cultures can contribute with a wider range of perspectives on an assignment. A mix of cultural experiences helps in problem-solving, and can create a strong team. Having a diverse group of workers always enriches the office environment, improving the work culture.

3. Multinational Companies

These service industry giants, specifically the FMCG (fast-moving consumer goods) manufacturers, have benefited greatly from globalization. A diverse population employed by these companies in different countries helps them capture global markets, increase customer base across nations, and earn profits easily.

4. Skilled Migrant Labor

Multiethnic countries are home to majority of immigrants, a significant population of it being a highly educated skilled workforce. For example, students coming from Asia to the United States for higher education become part of the country's workforce. Besides their aptness for the job, a basic requirement, like knowledge of the English language, serves as an additional asset for both, the employer and the employee.

Disadvantages of Multiculturalism

1. Education

Children from ethnic minorities or immigrant families would take time in getting accustomed to a new environment. This may get reflected in their academic performance, when compared with that of the local children.

2. Professional

Although largely it is a benefit, managing a multicultural workforce can be very demanding. Prejudices of employees may work against the people belonging to a minority. Encouraging cooperation among all the coworkers, especially in collaborating as a team, can be a task.

3. Fear of Influence

Living in a multicultural society, even a cosmopolitan city for that matter, may inculcate a fear among individuals or minority groups, that they would lose their original ethnic identities or lifestyle. Being influenced by other cultures or foreign belief systems, at times create a protectionist tendency among the citizens.

4. Risk of Social Conflict

The possibility of a social conflict occurs due to differences in religious beliefs and practices, ethnic rituals, or certain ways of life that may cause a rift between two or more groups. However, in those countries that have adopted multiculturalism as an integrative policy, it has been noticed that conflicts arose mainly during financial crisis and due to lack of social programs.

Examples of Multiculturalism

There are many nations that can be called multicultural societies. Listed below are a few of them, pertaining to their characteristics as a multicultural nation.

● Canada: This country officially adopted multiculturalism in 1971. It is based on the principle of *ius solis* or (the right of citizenship by birth). Further, the Multiculturalism Act of 1988 gives all members of Canadian society the

freedom to preserve and share cultural heritages, and encourages protection and enhancement of their ancestral languages. It also asks all federal agencies to promote practices ensuring equal employment opportunities and advancement therein.

● Australia: It sees itself as a country of immigrants. Multiculturalism, in this nation too is based on the right of citizenship by birth. Easy access to the naturalization process and citizenship for immigrants has been established long ago. The government believes multiculturalism to have strengthened the Australian society.

● Sweden: Different from the above examples, Sweden operates by ius sanguinis or (right of blood), which extends the right of citizenship only if one or both parents are citizens of the country. However, the procedures of naturalization here are easier.

Other examples of multicultural societies include India, Britain, and the United States of America. Multicultural societies are also known as salad bowl or cultural mosaics.

Cultural awareness and sensitivity training is imparted to maintain a healthy environment in a multiethnic workforce. Also, cultural exchange programs across different countries help in bringing about several subtle changes in one's perspective towards other cultures.

Source: https://opinionfront.com/

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

1) The meaning of the term "multiculturalism" can have many interpretations.
2) Multiculturalism in Canada is based on the right of citizenship by birth
3) Multiculturalism had gained significance during the 1970s and 1980s in Canadian society.
4) The term «ius sanguinis» means «right of blood».
5) The Constitution of India recognizes two kinds of minorities – linguistic and religious.
6) The academic performance of children from ethnic minorities or immigrant families is no different from that of local children.
7) Diverse population employed by FMCG in different countries doesn't help these companies in capturing global markets.

4. Using information from the article fill in the chart:

Multiculturalism	
Advantages	Disadvantages
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

5. Writing
Review the manifestations of multiculturalism in different countries.
_____
_____
_____

Unit 14

Should children be allowed to have smartphones?

1. Warm-up activity
Discuss the following questions in pairs:
- Do smartphones play an important role in your life?
- Can you imagine your life without this device?

2. Read the essay written by Tung

Hi guys, my name is Tung. I am a newbie of essayforum.com. (https://essayforum.com) This is the first time that I have posted an essay to this forum, and because my writing skills still needs to improve, so I will be very grateful if you, guys, could give me any suggestions about this essay. And I hope to work with you guys on correcting many essays. Thanks for reading this.

In this modern globalization era, many advanced technologies have been made to aid more benefits to the people's lives. *Especially in life communications, smartphones are being the most beneficial tools. Unfortunately, the pros and cons of that kind of tools have been debated whether the early access to this kind of technologies are good are bad to children. Does this means that smartphones should be banned from the reach of young-aged people?* In my point of view, I wholeheartedly believe that parents should not forbid their children from owning that kind of tools.

First, smartphones are the most convenient tools which have the functions of both the cell phones and the computers. Two are always better than one, isn't it? Consequently, they bring out many advantages to children. For example, a child wants to find more information on its assigned homework. *To do so, only 2 tools are able for an internet access: smartphone and computer.* Using computer is only for accessing the sources, but using smartphone can additionally help the kid to carry those sources freely to places which are good study environments. *Therefore, not only does the kid can learn more effective, but he or she one also can avoid from sitting in front of the computer for hours affecting negatively on the eyes.*

Second, having the smartphones is vital for parents in keeping contact with their children. Smartphones have already been upgrade to have GPS devices helping to keep tracks on the users. *Also, the calling systems of smartphones make getting an instant connect to those users easier.* Consequently, parents can precisely know where their children have been. *For example, a kid has gone for hours, and its parents worry sick whether the child is facing dangerous or not.* If the child does not have a smartphone, there is no possible way to find him or her. By having that tool, which has a GPS device, tracking down where that child went is much easier. Also, parents could call him to see what is going on. This will help a lot in finding the kid. So letting a child to own a smartphone is crucial. Not only does the child can be found whatever the situation was, but it also can avoid from unable to reunite with its family.

For these reasons, giving children the smartphones is necessary. There are many benefits gained from using these tools, such as learning more effectively and helping parents to keep track on their children. For the sake of the society and the safety of the children, giving the chance of owning the smartphones to children is very important. Maybe, they can learn from the pros and cons of these tools. So that in the near future, they can make a more innovative forms of smartphones which will aid even more benefits to the society.

Source: https://essayforum.com

3. Correct some mistakes made by Tung in the italicized sentences

4. Synonym match
1. vital   a) comfortable
2. device   b) ban
3. convenient   c) successfully
4. benefit   d) tool
5) effectively   e) worldly
6) forbid   g) profit

5. Work with your partner: discuss whether you agree with Tung's opinion or not. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

6. Writing
Make an overview of using smartphones. Write pros and cons of these devices.
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Unit 15

Using mobile applications in the class

Download some mobile applications from Play Market or AppStore

The application "Research – Tools, Journals, Areas, Methodology" includes the following information:
- research tools;
- research areas;
- research methodology;
- Google Scholar;
- research Gate;
- Sci-Hub.

The application "Research Helper" helps to grow personal research mind map, can structure the research process.

The application "Academic Writing" helps to compose:
- class essays;
- exam essays;
- experimental reports;
- scientific essays;
- academic articles.

It includes an in-depth self-learning course covering the entire creative process of academic writing, interactive exercises, checklist for reviewing critical thinking, arguments and an essay as a whole, an extensive glossary of terms.

The application "How to Write Research Paper" is offline guidance for university students. It includes the following topics:
- advanced research methods;
- research design;
- literature search and review;
- research model;
- research project;
- essay writing;
- research paper topics;
- research paper;
- criteria for good research;
- exploratory research;
- descriptive research.