

YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY

**NARINE HARUTYUNYAN
SYUZANNA GRIGORYAN**

**LEARN ENGLISH AND CULTURE
THROUGH MEDIA**

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Authors Doctor of Philology, Full Professor N. Harutyunyan
S. Grigoryan

Editor Doctor of Philology, Full Professor Sh. Paronyan

Reviewed by Associate Professor S. Ghaltakhchyan
Associate Professor M. Ohanyan

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The given handbook is intended for university students majoring in English. The handbook aims at developing reading, speaking, listening and writing skills through selected texts, news articles, informative video, and audio materials. Various exercises included in the handbook are believed to improve students' linguistic skills as well as broaden their cultural, political, historical background knowledge.

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CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	5
PART I.....	7
LESSON 1: We're all teenagers	7
LESSON 2: English butler leads China's latest cultural revolution	12
LESSON 3: Beware the Shopocalypse	17
LESSON 4: American dominance in the West End	21
LESSON 5: London's Millennium bridge	27
LESSON 6: Covent Garden.....	31
LESSON 7: Royal gaffe	35
LESSON 8: Hollywood	39
LESSON 9: Australian Constitution	43
LESSON 10: New York noise	48
PART II	53
LESSON 1: Protest against cuts	53
LESSON 2: The Confederate flag in South Carolina	55
LESSON 3: Long Wave in China.....	57
LESSON 4: Racism in the USA	58
LESSON 5: Church is attacked in Israel	60
LESSON 6: Charleston mayor: "We are still a work in progress in America"	62
LESSON 7: Flood of war refugees tests Greek hospitality	64
LESSON 8: Greek parliament approves controversial bailout deal	66
Lesson 9: Gunman shoots nine people at Charleston church.....	68
LESSON 10: How will robots affect your career options?.....	70
LESSON 11: Iran nuclear deal met with hope and anger	72
LESSON 12: The doctor will see you now... online.....	74
LESSON 13: While Muslims celebrate Ramada, Islamic State steps up attacks	76
LESSON 14: What can we learn from Cuba's organic farms?.....	78
LESSON 15: Politicians rethink criminal justice	80
PART III.....	82
LESSON 1: China's philanthropist.....	82
LESSON 2: Berlin Wall	89
LESSON 3: Che Guevara	96
LESSON 4: Ibiza	101
LESSON 5: Boxing	107
PART IV	112

LESSON 1: Cross-cultural dimensions of Working Hours	112
LESSON 2: Charity program spreads worldwide.....	117
LESSON 3: Fast food conquers the world.....	124
LESSON 4: Changing the world through yoga	131
LESSON 5: Round- the- World Trip.....	139
LESSON 6: Music as a Cultural Bridge	146
LESSON 7: Swedish women’s beverage revolution spreads the world	152
LESSON 8: Movies unite cultures.....	158
LESSON 9: World needs nature sound	166
LESSON 10: Proper names under the issue of cultural identity	172
PART V	178
LESSON 1: China growth slows	178
LESSON 2: News Report Germany’s plan for migrants	179
LESSON 3: News report Greek finance minister resigns after ‘no’ vote	180
LESSON 4: US gun law	182
LESSON 5: Recycling light.....	183
LESSON 6: EU and Africa heads discuss migrant crisis; Russia’s weapons threat; Rare diamond sells for more than \$28m.....	184
LESSON 7: India’s domestic workers law; Fighting online crime; E-cigarettes less damaging says study	186
LESSON 8: Dengue fever outbreak in Delhi; Drugs raid in the Caribbean Sea; UK starts womb transplant	188
LESSON 9: US investigates Volkswagen; Europe’s migrant plan; The art of Pele	190
LESSON 10: Obama’s final State of the Union address; Counting Africa’s elephants from the sky; Australia celebrates Elvis	192
LESSON 11: Puppet carnival in Thailand.....	194
LESSON 12: Don’t look down!	196
LESSON 13: A joke gone wrong	198
LESSON 14: Return of the lynx.....	200
LESSON 15: New York view from the top	202
LESSON 16: The secret of giraffes’ long legs	204
LESSON 17: Snakes in a café	206
LESSON 18: Plastic art	208
LESSON 19: Notting Hill Carnival	210
LESSON 20: Monuments in Nepal reopen.....	212
REFERENCES	214

PREFACE

Providing practical guidance on enhancing learning the given handbook is a comprehensive resource book for students studying English. The handbook is compiled with the strong belief that Media is a good teaching- learning platform where a foreign language manifests itself to the fullest and in the most natural but at the same time multifocal way thus being a perfect tool for teachers as well as learners in the acquisition of spoken and written English.

Split into five parts, the handbook features new authentic texts — authentic news reports and articles, video/audio materials with follow-up activities and lexical-grammar exercises, reflecting the latest social, political, and cross-cultural reality of the world.

PART I consists of ten lessons covering such topics as aging, cultural revolution, shopocalypse, American cultural dominance, London's Millennium bridge, the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden, Royal gaffe, Hollywood, Australian Constitution, noise pollution. Each unit includes an article in English with pre- and post-reading exercises, Glossary, video material and an article to be rendered from Armenian into English covering topics under discussion.

PART II is all about developing listening comprehension and rendering skills through video news reports. The given unit includes fifteen lessons.

PART III is divided into five lessons with reading, writing, listening activities. Students develop their language skills as well as critical thinking and cultural awareness by discussing such topics as philanthropism, Berlin Wall, Che Guevara, life in Ibiza, sports: American boxing. Each unit is presented with illustrations to be brainstormed at.

PART IV is made up of ten lessons with articles on cross-cultural dimensions of working hours, charity programs, yoga, travelling, music, brewing, movies, nature, proper names under the issue of cultural identity. Each lesson has tasks on verb+ noun collocations, word-building, guessing the headline, rendering into English, watching an English report and rendering into English.

PART V consists of twenty lessons including genuine BBC news reports with before and after listening activities.

At the end of the handbook References can be found and used as a further study material.

Students studying *Learn English and Culture through Media* are believed to become more fluent and confident in using the language thus increasing their career prospects.

PART I

LESSON 1: We're all teenagers

1. Look at the following words and guess the article.

adolescent	rebellious	infantile	pop music	shallowness
unencumbered				

2. Look at the adjectives below. Which words describe young people? Which ones describe older people?

wise	adolescent	serious	rebellious	knowledgeable
innovative	shallow	skeptical	dynamic	

3. In your opinion, in what ways do the following reflect the values and concerns of young people?

recent films modern art television programmes

4. Read the newspaper article. Which is the best summary of the article?

- a) Culture is dominated by the concerns of young people. This is a bad thing because this culture is shallow and lacks a sense of history.
- b) The vibrant, energetic culture of young people is transforming our society and culture, making it more profound and meaningful.

We're all teenagers

Martin Jacques on why age and wisdom have been cast out of our infantilised society

There is a strange phenomenon. Britain is getting older. In fact, the population is older now than it has been for over a century. Yet at the same time our culture has never been more adolescent. Young people may be a dwindling minority, but they exercise an extraordinarily powerful influence on the cultural stage, from television and newspapers to film and art.

The turning point, of course, was the 1960s. Until then, young people were largely ignored in a culture that was stiflingly middle-aged. A generation, who were brought up in very different conditions from those of their parents, rebelled in a way that remains unprecedented in western society. It is not difficult to explain or understand the 60s. The

young were a product of the long postwar boom, not war and unemployment, and the baby boom lent them exceptional demographic weight. What is far more difficult to comprehend is why our culture, in the decades since, has become progressively more infantile. It is as if the 60s gave birth to a new dynamic, which made young people the dominant and permanent subjects of our culture.

It started with the birth of pop music as a youth genre, but the concerns and attitudes of the young generation have since permeated areas that were never adolescent. One only has to think of Britart, for example, whose motif has been the desire to shock, or film, whose preoccupation with violence as spectacle is driven by the appetite of the young, to see how powerful these adolescent values have become. It is not that they are simply negative or offer nothing: on the contrary, there is much to be admired in their energy, skepticism and commitment to innovation. But they are also characterised by transience and shallowness, a desire to shock for shock's sake, and a belief that only the present is of value. A culture that succumbs to adolescence is a culture that is drained of meaning and experience, not to mention history and profundity.

But why is it happening? It can be argued that the 60s unleashed a new cultural dynamic, which is still working its way through society. A new mindset was formed, which gave priority to the young. It is plausible to suggest that parents and grandparents who themselves were the rebels of the 60s are more inclined to respect, and defer to, the sensibilities and demands of youth. And this tendency has been reinforced by a new technological dynamic, manifest in the internet, mobiles and the like, which has left older generations feeling a little left out, and lent credence to a misplaced technological determinism among the young.

There is more than a grain of truth in all this. But as the proportion of young people steadily declines, one would still expect the sheer weight of growing age to assert itself. So far there is absolutely no sign of this. In fact, extraordinarily, the opposite is happening. The underlying reason for all this could not be more fundamental. It concerns the western condition. For over half a century we have only known prosperity, never experienced mass unemployment, never fought wars except on the edges at other people's expense, never known the extremes of human existence, comfortable in a continent that has enjoyed, for the most part, a similar existence and, having turned its back on grand visions, opted for the quiet life. Yet it is extremes, personal or political or both, that teach us the meaning of life. Without them, the excesses of the young provide a little

4. *motif*
 - a. repeated idea
 - b. shape
5. *transience*
 - a. lasting a long time
 - b. lasting a short time
6. *succumbs*
 - a. loses the fight against something
 - b. wins the fight against something
7. *plausible*
 - a. incredible
 - b. believable
8. *manifest*
 - a. clearly shown
 - b. unclear
9. *opted*
 - a. lost
 - b. chose
10. *devoid*
 - a. lacking
 - b. possessing

7. A class debate.

'Teenage culture is shallow, transient and lacks a sense of history.'

Divide into two groups. Group A must think of five arguments that support the statement above. Group B must think of five arguments against the statement.

For example:

Group A

Young people like watching reality TV programmes like Big Brother – they are only interested in celebrities.

Group B

Some young pop stars write great songs which say profound things about life and love.

8. Watch the video “Teenagers Answer - What's Your Greatest Accomplishment?” and render into Armenian: /

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ONoB8bG5xFw>, *ըհտման ամսաթիվ*,
21.02.2023:

9. Render the article into English.

Բնչպե՞ս է պանդեմիան ազդել դեռահասների հոգեկան առողջության վրա

Կորոնավիրուսի համաճարակի պատճառով շատ դեռահասներ ստիպված էին երկար ամիսներ սովորել առցանց, քիչ ժամանակ անցկացնել ընկերների հետ, զրկվել սպորտից, համերգներից և այլ միջոցառումներից: Այս ամենը, ըստ գիտնականների, ծայրաստիճան բացասական ազդեցություն ունեցավ դեռահասների հոգեկան առողջության վրա:

Համաձայն Միչիգանի մանկական հիվանդանոցի անձնակազմի կողմից կատարված ազգային հարցման տվյալների՝ ծնողների 46%-ն ասում է, որ իրենց դեռահաս երեխաները ցույց են տվել նոր կամ վատթարացող հոգեկան առողջության վիճակի նշաններ, երբ համաճարակը սկսվել է 2020 թվականի մարտին: Դեռահաս աղջիկների ծնողներն ավելի հաճախ են խոսել իրենց երեխայի մոտ դեպրեսիվ ախտանիշների ու անհանգստության մասին:

«Համաճարակի հետ կապված կենսակերպի փոփոխությունները վնաս են հասցրել դեռահասների կյանքին, նրանցից շատերը խաթարում են իրենց առօրյան: Մեր հետազոտությունը ցույց է տալիս, որ համաճարակի դարաշրջանի փոփոխությունները կարող են էական ազդեցություն թողել որոշ դեռահասների հոգեկան առողջության վրա», - ասել է բժշկության դոկտոր, առողջապահության մագիստրոս Գերի Լ. Ֆրիդը:

Ազգային մակարդակով ներկայացուցչական զեկույցը հիմնված է 13-18 տարեկան դեռահասների 977 ծնողների պատասխանների վրա:

Դեռահաս աղջիկների ավելի շատ ծնողներ, քան դեռահաս տղաների ծնողներ, նշում են անհանգստության աճ (36% ընդդեմ 19%-ի) կամ ընկճվածության / տխրության աճ (31% 18%-ի դիմաց):

Ծնողների մոտավորապես նույն թիվը նշում է երեխաների քնի սովորույթների բացասական փոփոխությունների (24% (աղջիկների մոտ) 21%-ի (տղաների մոտ) դիմաց), տնից հեռանալու (14% 13%-ի դիմաց) և ագրեսիվ պահվածքի (8% 9%-ի դիմաց) մասին:

<https://med.news.am/arm/news/28610/inchpes-e-pandemian-azdel-derahasneri-hogekan-aroxjutyanyan-vra.html>, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 2: English butler leads China's latest cultural revolution

1. Look at the following words and guess the article.

class traitor	influx	jet-setting career	toastmaster	butler
high-rolling tourists				

2. Look at the two dictionary definitions below. What do you think the link is between the two?

The Cultural Revolution [noun] - a period of great social and political change during the 1960s and early 1970s in China.

butler [noun] - the most important male servant in a rich person's house, whose job is to organize the other servants, welcome guests, to pour wine at meals etc.

3. Look at the words below. Which would you connect with *The Cultural Revolution* and which would you connect with *butler*? Use a dictionary to look up words you do not know.

class traitor	hotels	communist luxury	etiquette
state	service industry		

4. Read the first sentence from the newspaper article and check your ideas.

Chinese tourist chiefs and luxury hotel managers are reinterpreting the old communist dictum *Serve the People* with help from an unusual source: an English butler.

5. What do you think the rest of the article will say?

6. Read the article and check your ideas.

English butler leads China's latest cultural revolution

Chinese tourist chiefs and luxury hotel managers are reinterpreting the old communist dictum *Serve the People* with help from an unusual source: an English butler.

When Robert Watson entered service in 1974, China was in the midst of the Cultural Revolution. If he had gone to Beijing at that time,

his profession would have called him a class traitor. Polite manners would have been dismissed as devices used to maintain a social hierarchy. Today, however, he has been recruited by the authorities to instruct local staff in the finer points of etiquette and customer satisfaction in response to a boom in the five-star service industry and an expected increase in high-rolling tourists and wealthy investors. With a surging economy, an influx of foreign professionals and a campaign to improve manners ahead of the Olympics in 2008, Beijing is calling on outside expertise to lift the standards of its service sector. Mr Watson served at a private home and the Lanesborough Hotel in London before embarking on a jet-setting career as founder and director of the Guild of Professional English Butlers.

With international salaries for top man servants as high as \$160,000 a year, his advice does not come cheap. The cost of his courses, which can cover anything from traditional white-glove service to modern hotel management, range from \$3,500 to \$10,000 a week. In the past 10 years he has arranged visits to top tailors, organized lectures by toastmasters and wine specialists and run training programmes in Las Vegas, the Caribbean, Saudi Arabia and Mexico. Mr. Watson was hired by Beijing Tourism Group, which operates state-owned hotels and sightseeing facilities in the capital. He also ran a five-day course for 20 staff of a private luxury development. Towering over his students and cracking jokes, the Englishman came across as more Basil Fawlty than Jeeves, but he said the modern global age requires more than the stiff formality of the traditional butler. "Throughout the world the big market is new money: people who have bought lots of luxury items but lack staff who know how to clean and use them properly. They need experts who can do this and organise superb dinner parties with all the right food and drinks," he said. "We need to educate wealthy Chinese about the value of having a butler. It not only enhances their status, it means that they have someone to organize their lives in the way they want. This market could be huge. China is the destination now, and it will be for years to come. Hotel work will spiral and so will the market for property management. There are huge numbers of luxury apartments in Beijing but no one with great skill to service them."

According to the World Tourism Organisation, China will be the world's leading tourist destination by 2020, generating an income of more than 3.6 trillion Yuan (\$460bn). The rising clout of China's new rich has led to an explosion in the number of luxury businesses, such as the

9. Find the words below in the article and then choose the correct meaning from the context.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>finer points</i> | |
| a) small details that are difficult to notice | b) something that is good quality |
| 2. <i>boom</i> | |
| a) a loud sound | b) an increase in success or popularity |
| 3. <i>surging</i> | |
| a) a sudden and large increase | b) a sudden movement of a large group of people. |
| 4. <i>influx</i> | |
| a) something unpleasant | b) a large number of people coming to a particular place |
| 5. <i>embarking</i> | |
| a) starting a new project or activity | b) getting on a ship |
| 6. <i>towering</i> | |
| a) much taller than the other people around | b) very impressive or important |
| 7. <i>cracking</i> | |
| a) telling or making something | b) losing control |
| 8. <i>enhance</i> | |
| a) to make something more effective | b) to improve or add value to something |
| 9. <i>spiral</i> | |
| a) to get worse | b) to increase quickly |
| 10. <i>clout</i> | |
| a) power or influence over events | b) to hit something hard |

10. Can you explain the following phrases from the text?

- a) Serve the People
- b) ...put the 'Wow!' factor into service

11. Read the opinions and decide which ones you agree with. Then discuss them with other students.

- 1. Knowing how to organize superb dinner parties with all the right food and drinks is an important social and business skill.

2. It is useful to be able to anticipate what customers might want and need when you work in a hotel.
3. It is useful to have someone like a butler to help you organize your life.
4. It is important to know the correct etiquette.

12. Watch the video “London's 'super butlers' who can earn £100k”

and render into Armenian: www.youtube.com/watch?v=AQ4NM_i7IIs,
ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:

13. Render the article into English.

***Չինաստանն ավելի քան 250 միլիոն դոլար կհատկացնի
 աշնանացան ցորենի արտադրությունը զարգացնելու համար***

Չինաստանն ավելի քան 250 միլիոն դոլար կհատկացնի աշնանացան ցորենի արտադրությունը զարգացնելու համար: Այս մասին հայտնել է երկրի ֆինանսների նախարարությունը:

Գումարի մի մասը կուղղվի աշնանացան ցորենի արտադրությունը կայունացնելուն հինգ հիմնական արտադրական շրջաններում, այդ թվում՝ Հեբեյ և Շանդուն նահանգներում, որտեղ ցանքը հետաձգվել է:

Կենտրոնական կառավարությունը նաև գումար կհատկացնի գրեթե տասնյակ արտադրական շրջաններին՝ կանխելու և վերահսկելու էքստրեմալ եղանակային պայմանների ազդեցությունը ցորենի վրա:

Չինաստանի գյուղատնտեսության նախարարը հայտարարել է, որ երկրում աշնանացանի ցանքի վիճակը պատմության մեջ վատագույնն է դարձել այն բանից հետո, երբ հորդառատ անձրևները հետաձգել են ցորենի դաշտերի գրեթե մեկ երրորդ հատվածի ցանքը:

<https://news.am/arm/news/690627.html>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 3: Beware the Shopocalypse

1. Look at the following words and guess the article.

televangelism	spoof	cultish	consumerism	space-invaders	sermon	sneaker riot
---------------	-------	---------	-------------	----------------	--------	--------------

2. The following are well-known parts of New York. What do you know about them?

Queens	Broadway	East Village	Manhattan	Times Square
--------	----------	--------------	-----------	--------------

3. The following are well-known American companies. What do you know about them?

Disney	Wal-Mart	Starbucks	Nike
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4. In what ways do major American corporations like Starbucks and Nike affect the lifestyle of people in the USA and abroad?

5. You are going to read a newspaper article about a man who is campaigning against ‘corporatism’ in New York. Look at the sentences below and check you understand all the words. Then read the passage and decide which are true and which are false.

1. Reverend Billy is a real evangelist preacher.
2. Recently, people camped in the street because they wanted to buy sneakers.
3. Reverend Billy would like to see a large Wal-Mart store built in Queens.
4. Billy thinks that cleaning up Times Square was a good thing.
5. There are fewer original plays on the Broadway stage these days.
6. Nowadays, in New York’s neighbourhoods, people from different backgrounds meet less often.

Beware the Shopocalypse.

Preaching against corporate space-invaders

Wearing a white suit, Reverend Billy strides through the faithful throng of 350 supporters in the East Village of New York to denounce the inherent evil of a \$5 Starbucks latte.

"We're going to push them back," he says to a chorus of alleluias. "Lord, save us from the Shopocalypse. Can we do it? Someone say, 'Alleluia!' Blessed are those who forgo the Gap, because they will save our city."

Reverend Billy is the head of the Church of Stop Shopping. He is not a real reverend. His real name is Bill Talen and he is an actor who mixes the manner of an evangelist preacher with the message of anti-globalisation. With the help of a very accomplished gospel choir, he delivers his own idiosyncratic sermons against the rampant consumerism in New York City. His aim, he says, is to mobilize people to do something about it. One recent week held mixed fortunes. On Tuesday a "sneaker riot" broke out on the Lower East Side of Manhattan after shoppers camped out for up to 48 hours to buy limited edition Nike Pigeon Dunk skateboarding trainers. Only 150 pairs were manufactured and only 20 were on sale in New York. When some people began pushing in the queue, the police were called.

"That's cultish consumerism right there," says Reverend Billy. "But there is hope."

On Thursday came better news. Efforts by Wal-Mart to penetrate the New York market by opening a 12,260-square-metre store in Queens was shelved after popular opposition forced the developer to bow out. "Alleluia," says Reverend Billy. "The devil will not be coming to Queens."

He began his crusade in the late 1990s, when the then mayor Rudolph Giuliani's transformation of the city was in full swing. "There was a cultural cleansing of the city," says Reverend Billy, referring to the area around Times Square. "They didn't just get rid of sex workers. They got rid of interesting people - poor people; people of colour. They made it safe for Disney."

As an actor he saw the changes most markedly in the theatre. "There used to be 200 original shows on Broadway every year. Now they just turn big-budget movies like the Lion King on stage. Only 12% of New Yorkers go to Broadway shows now. Unless you work there, no one from New York goes to Times Square any more. It's just for tourists." The best theatre on Broadway, he thought at the time, was taking place on the street, where store-front preachers were trying to save the prostitutes, beggars and drug addicts. He decided to adopt their style, but change the substance of their message. What emerged was a spirited spoof of televangelism. Reverend Billy has been known to exorcise Starbucks cash

registers, for which he spent three days in a Los Angeles jail during election week.

"What used to make New York great," says Savitra D., Reverend Billy's partner and manager, "was that you were constantly pushed up against people who you would never otherwise interact with, and things would happen." But as public space gives way to corporate-owned space, she says, the chances of those chance happenings become increasingly rare. "There are no real neighborhoods in most of Manhattan anymore."

<https://www.theguardian.com/guardianweekly/story/0,,1433800,00.html>,
ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ ᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒᄒ 21.02.2023:

6. Read the passage again and explain the phrases below. Discuss them with a partner.

- a) *the Shopocalypse* —
- b) *a "sneaker riot"*—
- c) *safe for Disney*—
- d) *a spirited spoof of televangelism*—
- e) *public space gives way to corporate-owned space*—

7. Find the words below in the passage, then match them to the correct synonym.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>throng</i> | |
| a. large group | b. small group |
| 2. <i>denounce</i> | |
| a. criticise/attack | b. praise/support |
| 3. <i>accomplished</i> | |
| a. lucky at | b. skilful at |
| 4. <i>rampant</i> | |
| a. under control | b. out of control |
| 5. <i>penetrate</i> | |
| a. to get inside | b. to get out of |
| 6. <i>bow out</i> | |
| a. arrive | b. leave |
| 7. <i>exorcise</i> | |
| a. remove evil from | b. make evil |

8. Read the opinions and decide which ones you agree with. Then discuss them with other students.

- 1. I am influenced by corporate advertising – I tend to buy Nike trainers and Starbucks coffee.

2. I think that major corporations destroy the heart of neighbourhoods – all the shops look the same.
3. I reckon we should campaign against major corporations and stop them building shops everywhere.
9. Watch the video “Reverend Billy's Church of Stop Shopping performs a credit card exorcism” and render into Armenian:

<https://youtu.be/TAXqEQPXpd8>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

10. Render the article into English.

Սուպերմարկետ մտնելուց առաջ խնձոր ուտելը կտախի օգտակար մթերքներ գնել

Սուպերմարկետ մտնելուց առաջ խնձոր ուտելը թույլ կտա ավելի օգտակար ու առողջ մթերքներ գնել, նշում են Քոբնել համալսարանի (ԱՄՆ) մասնագետները:

Նրանց խոսքով՝ եթե ձեզ դժվար է դիմակայել շոկոլատ, չիպս կամ «դատարկ կալորիաների» շարքին դասվող այլ մթերքներ գնելուն, ապա խնձորը կարող է օգնել ձեզ: Այն մարդիկ, որոնք սուպերմարկետ մտնելուց առաջ խնձոր են ուտում, 25 տոկոսով ավելի շատ են օգտակար միրգ ու բանջարեղեն գնում:

Մի շարք փորձարկումների արդյունքում գիտնականները պարզել են, որ մարդիկ կարող են խթանել առողջ սնունդ ձեռք բերելու իրենց ցանկությունը խնձոր ուտելու միջոցով:

«Խնձորը ոչ միայն թույլ է տալիս կասեցնել սովածության զգացումը, այլ նաև նպաստում է առողջ սննդամթերք գնելուն, - պնդում են հետազոտողները, - մենք խորհուրդ կտայինք առևտրի ցանցերի տերերին օգտագործել մեր ստացած տվյալները»:

Հետազոտության հեղինակները համոզմունք են հայտնում նաև, որ սուպերմարկետների տերերը կարող են իրենց հաճախորդներին խնձոր հյուրասիրել, որպեսզի նրանք ավելի շատ օգտակար սնունդ ձեռք բերեն:

<https://med.news.am/arm/news/5952/supermarket-mtneluc-araj-khndzor-utely-kstipi-ogtakar-mterqner-gnel.html>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 4: American dominance in the West End

1. Look at the following words and guess the article.

anglicizing	eclipse	mediocre	deluge	tit-for-tat	overhyped
behest					

2. Name one of each of the following. Tell your partner about them and say what you think of them.

1. An American TV programme that is popular in your country.
2. An American movie that is popular in your country at the moment.
3. Your favourite American movie star.
4. An American play that was recently performed in your country.

3. American cultural product is popular all over the world. Some people think, however, that too much of it has a negative effect on the culture of other countries. What do you think? Discuss the questions below.

1. Do you think that TV stations in your country should be obliged to show a high percentage of home-produced programmes, or do you think they should be allowed to show whatever they want, even if most of it is American?
2. Do you think that cinemas in your country should show home produced movies rather than Hollywood ones, even if fewer people want to go and see them?
3. Would you rather go and see a play about issues in your country, starring actors from your country, or well-known American plays starring famous Hollywood stars? Why?

4. You are going to read a newspaper article about how American plays now dominate London's theatre district – the West End. Look at the sentences below and check you understand all the words. Then read the passage and decide which are true (T) and which are false (F), in the writer's opinion.

1. American plays are not as good as the publicity for them claims.—
2. Only theatre in Britain is dominated by American product.—
3. Both Britain and the United States should support writers and actors from their own countries.—
4. American plays should be banned from Britain.—

5. There are twice as many American movies as there are European ones on British TV.—
6. The themes of British and American plays are very similar.—
7. American plays are more glamorous than British ones.—
8. The people who decide which plays and films we watch should choose to show things from other countries, not just the United States.—

The American cultural invasion.

American dominance in the West End

Overrated, overhyped and over here, American fare dominates the West End, the television and British cinemas. We hear a lot about London theatre's domination by stars. Less noticed has been its surrender to the stars and stripes. Whole weeks now go by in which, as a critic, I see nothing but American product and I learn far more about life in Manhattan or the midwest than Manchester or Midlothian. But that is merely a symbol of a far wider phenomenon in which Britain's cultural and political agenda is increasingly set by the world's one surviving superpower.

Some will argue that this is merely a healthy symptom of cultural free trade and of a historical tit-for-tat. Britain has long dominated Broadway; now American theatre is getting its revenge. But I share the view of critic Robert Brustein, who argues, from an American perspective, that the anglicising of New York theatre "has not only worked to exclude the best work coming out of Europe, but has also managed to eclipse our native traditions". I am not asking for the erection of cultural barriers, simply a measure of moderation and a recognition that both Britain and America need to nurture their native talent. What really appalls me is Britain's capitulation to American economic and cultural power. It's hard to find a non-American film at the local cinema. Only last week 34 of 46 movies on mainstream television were American, while only one came from continental Europe. American fast-food chains and coffee shops cover the country. And now there is even talk of the Booker prize, which has done an immense amount to stimulate British, Irish and Commonwealth writing, being open to American fiction at the behest of a financial services company.

Does it matter? Isn't this merely a symptom of the new globalised era in which we all live? Without descending into little-Englandism, I think it matters deeply, because we are increasingly cutting ourselves off from other sources of supply and neglecting our native strengths. In

purely theatrical terms, we would much rather do a mediocre American play than a good one from Europe, Africa, Australia or Canada. And the traditional British belief that theatre is a means of analyzing society as well as exploring character is in danger of being eroded by the American fixation with personal psychology. American plays habitually ask, "Why am I not happy?" British plays, at their best, ask, "What's wrong with the world?" None of this means that I want to prohibit the best American work: I still want to see great American plays like *The Producers*,

Edward Albee's *The Goat* and Mary Zimmerman's *Metamorphoses* in Britain. What I am against is the lazy belief that everything American is invested with a glamour and radical edge lacking in Britain.

For what it's worth, my own observation, after a week recently spent in New York, was that articulated by Jonathan Freedland in the *Guardian's* opinion pages: America is a society that currently stifles genuine debate and dissent. And, although I saw a handful of good shows in New York theatre, I came away convinced that our slavish submission to everything American is unwarranted. We are in danger, given the current artistic deluge, of becoming the 51st state. It's high time our cultural arbiters woke up to the fact that there is a world elsewhere.

<https://www.onestopenglish.com/download?ac=818>, *ηχηστήρις* *αυτοαρχή*,
21.02.2023:

Glossary

Midlothian = the area around Edinburgh, Scotland

The West End = London's theatre district

Broadway = New York's theatre district

The Booker prize = an annual literature prize.

5. Read the passage again and match each brief summary below to the paragraph being summarized.

1. Americans should encourage culture produced in their country. In Britain, local culture should be encouraged, rather than buying in to American culture, often for economic reasons.
2. Britain is wrong to import so many American plays because, although some are good, the United States is not open to discussing many issues at the moment, and British plays, or plays from other countries, may well be better.
3. There are too many American films and plays on in Britain, many of which are not that good. This is typical of how American culture influences many aspects of British society.

4. It is important to worry about this trend because we are in danger of not seeing plays from countries other than the United States, and of discouraging British plays which address very different issues from American plays.

6. Match the verbs from the passage on the left to their definitions on the right.

erode	help to grow and develop
set	put into words
stifle	encourage
nurture	make less
stimulate	put in place
neglect	ignore
articulate	stop from expressing

7. Which of the verbs in the list on the left above best collocate with which set of nouns below?

1. beliefs	values	confidence
2. dissent	debate	comment
3. an opinion	a point of view	an observation
4. the agenda	the table	
5. youth	talent	creativity
6. interest	creativity	writing
7. strengths	your health	children

8. Think of a film or play from your country or culture. In what ways is it typically different from an American film or play? Think about the following.

1. The story.
2. The setting.
3. The style of acting.
4. The message or theme.
5. The budget.

9. Watch the video “18 Cultural Differences Between the USA and Europe” and render into Armenian: /

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NutQz-MkVYQ>, *ղիտման տեսլաբիլ*՝ 21.02.2023:

10.Render the article into English.

Հայաստանն իր մշակութային հարստությամբ կներկայանա «Շարժայի ժառանգության օրեր» փառատոնին

Հայաստանի Հանրապետության կրթության, գիտության, մշակույթի և սպորտի նախարարի տեղակալ Ալֆրեդ Քոչարյանը, որը բոլորովին վերջերս է ստանձնել փոխնախարարի պարտականությունները, վստահեցնում է, որ երկրի մշակութային արժեքները պահպանելու, վերականգնելու, հանրայնացնելու ամբիցիոզ և հեռանկարային ծրագրեր ունեն:

Քոչարյանը հայտնում է, որ 2022թ. վերականգնելու են պատմամշակութային մի շարք հուշարձաններ, ուշագրավ միջոցառումներ են կազմակերպելու ոչ միայն Երևանում, այլև Հայաստանի մարզերում, իսկ մարտի 10-28-ը Հայաստանը մասնակցելու է Արաբական Միացյալ Էմիրություններում կայանալիք «Շարժայի ժառանգության օրեր» փառատոնին:

Նրա խոսքով՝ Շարժայի ցուցադրությանը Հայաստանը զբաղեցնելու է կենտրոնական դիրք: «Մեր տաղավարում ներկայացվելու են մեր ամբողջ մշակույթն ու պատմությունը: Ելույթներով հանդես կգան նաև նվագախմբեր, պարզապես դեռ քննարկումների փուլ է, և չենք կարող բացել փակագծերը: Պատրաստել ենք տեսաֆիլմեր, հոլովակներ: Արել ենք հնարավորը մեր տաղավարի այցելուներին տպավորելու համար», -նշում է Քոչարյանն ու հավելում, որ Հայաստանի պատվիրակության կազմում է Հայաստանի պատմության թանգարանի տնօրեն Դավիթ Պողոսյանը, որը համագործակցության հուշագիր կստորագրի Շարժայի ժառանգության ինստիտուտի հետ:

Հայաստանում զբոսաշրջության զարգացմանը նպաստելու, Երևանից զատ նաև այլ քաղաքներում մշակութային կյանքն ակտիվացնելու նպատակով ՀՀ ԿԳՄՍ նախարարության աջակցությամբ և Հովհաննես Շարամբեյանի անվան ժողովրդական արվեստների թանգարանի նախաձեռնությամբ առաջիկայում Գյումրիում կկազմակերպվի «Գյումրի՝ վարպետաց քաղաք» խորագրով ցուցահանդեսը: Փոխնախարարը կարծում է՝ եթե միջոցառումը պատշաճ լուսաբանվի, այն զբոսաշրջիկներին կտանի Գյումրի:

Անդրադառնալով Հովհ. Շարամբեյանի անվան ժողովրդական արվեստների թանգարանի Դիլիջանի մասնաճյուղի շենքի վիճակին՝ Քոչարյանը նշում է, որ այն բարվոք վիճակում չէ և պետք է ամրակայվի, նորոգվի, վերականգնվի: Ըստ փոխնախարարի՝ թանգարանի շենքի բարեկարգումն իրենց ծրագրերում կա: Առաջիկա 2 կամ 3 տարվա ընթացքում այնտեղ վերանորոգում կլինի, իսկ մի քանի տարի անց կվերականգնվի ամբողջությամբ:

Ալֆրեդ Քոչարյանը նախարարության առաջնային ու կարևոր խնդիրներից է համարում պատմամշակութային հուշարձանների վերականգնումը և հիշեցնում, որ հուշարձանների վերականգնման համար 2022թ. պետական բյուջեից կտրամադրվի 108 մլն դրամ. չի բացառում, որ ևս 128 մլն դրամով ավելանա գումարը, ինչը կախված է ծրագրերի իրականացման ընթացքից: «Շարունակվելու է պեղումների գործընթացը, պետական-մասնավոր համագործակցությունը: Նման համագործակցության լավ օրինակ է Արագածոտնի մարզի Աստվածընկալ եկեղեցու վերականգնումը: 2022թ. կմեկնարկեն Կոտայքի մարզի Սուլակի Մայրավանքի և Արագածոտնի մարզի Թալինի Կաթողիկե եկեղեցու վերականգնման աշխատանքները, որոնք ևս պետական-մասնավոր հատված համագործակցությամբ են իրականացվելու», - տեղեկացնում է Քոչարյանը:

Տարվա ընթացքում շարունակվելու են նաև Սանահինի վանական համալիրի կտուրի, Գոշավանքի Սուրբ Աստվածածին եկեղեցու, Քոբայրի վանքի բարեկարգման աշխատանքները:

Ալֆրեդ Քոչարյանը կարծում է, որ հուշարձանների պահպանության գործում կարևոր է հասարակության գիտակցության բարձրացումը: Դրան հասնելու համար մեծ դերակատարություն կարող են ունենալ ընտանիքը, դպրոցը: «Պետք է մարդուն հիշեցնել, որ հուշարձանը ևս իր հայրենիքն է, որն անհրաժեշտ է սիրել, պահպանել, չվնասել, չփչացնել: Այդ նպատակով տարբեր կրթական ծրագրեր են իրականացնում նախարարության ենթակայությամբ գործող ՊՈԱԿ-ները և այլ կառույցներ», - եզրափակում է Ալֆրեդ Քոչարյանը:

<https://armenpress.am/arm/news/1077082.html>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 5: London's Millennium bridge

1. Look at the following words and guess the article.

damper	cityscape	blustery	wind	bigwigs	spit of rain	bishop
shock absorber						

2. In Britain, to mark the start of the new Millennium, many new pieces of architecture were commissioned. These included the Millennium Dome and the Millennium Bridge in London. What do you think? Discuss these questions with a partner.

1. Do you think it is important to a country's or a city's pride and sense of identity to build important or imposing pieces of architecture?
2. Would you be pleased or angry if the government in your city decided to spend a lot of taxpayer's money on commissioning a beautifully-designed new bridge or museum or theatre? Why?
3. Imagine Sydney without its Opera House or Paris without the Eiffel Tower. Both these buildings were criticised by many people when they were first built. Why do people react so strongly to these big projects?
4. Is there a newly-built building in the city you live nearest to which people have criticised? What do you think of it?

3. Look at the sentences below and check you understand all the words. Then read the passage and decide which are true (T) and which are false (F).

1. It's a suspension bridge —
2. It's a roadbridge for cars —
3. It's a walkway for pedestrians —
4. It's a traditional structure —
5. It's an original design —
6. It's attractive —
7. It's long —
8. It's strong —
9. It's heavy —
10. It's dangerous —
11. It cost a lot —
12. It's still wobbly —

You are going to read a newspaper article about the new Millennium Bridge in London. When the bridge first opened in May 2000 so many people walked across it that it wobbled. It was closed and the architects and engineers had to repair it. Naturally, the British Press was very critical, and it was embarrassing for the government and the architects. This article was written at the time of its reopening in February 2002.

The Wobbly Bridge

London's Millennium bridge finally stops wobbling after \$7m worth of repairs

Nobody knew whether or not the Millennium bridge in London would wobble when it reopened last month. One newspaper invited a confident young lady in a bikini to pose with a plate of jelly for its photographers. This was a little unfair as it was a particularly windy day, so of course the jelly wobbled. A brisk westerly wind whipped along the River Thames threatening umbrellas, wigs and jellies. At nine o'clock that morning, a group of bigwigs including Lord Foster of Thameside, Sir Anthony Caro and the engineers from Arup who designed the structure, together with at least one bishop, and the media, stepped foot on the bridge. It was closed within three days of its first opening in May 2000 after members of the public were alarmed by the violent shake and wobble of the structure. Did the wobbly bridge live up to its name? No. Over the past 20 months, \$7m has been spent installing over eighty dampers (or shock absorbers) beneath the 4m-wide walkway that was shaken by no fewer than 160,000 pedestrians in those infamous first three days. "This is the world's first lengthy lateral suspension bridge," said Ken Shuttleworth, a partner of Lord Foster. "It has never been dangerous, but it was a leap of faith. What happened was that the bridge 'lozenged' – wobbled in a lozenge-like pattern, when so many people marched across it at once. It won't do that again." So what sort of load will it take now? "Elephants, horses, sure," said Mr. Shuttleworth, as he looked at all the steel rods and braces that support the walkway linking Tate Modern art museum on the south bank to St Paul's Cathedral on the north.

The bridge's design appears uncompromised by the work of the past 20 months, and it remains a lovely piece of lightweight engineering. The shock-absorbing dampers are, for the most part, tucked away beneath the 320m-long walkway. The Foster-Caro-Arup "blade of light" design beat more than 200 entries to build the bridge because it is elegant and discreet. Its design interferes very little with the surrounding cityscape. At

night it is lit from below by a fine arc of fluorescence. After all the problems not even a spit of rain, much less a blustery wind, could dampen the spirits of thousands of people who crossed the bridge formerly known as Wobbly.

<https://www.onestopenglish.com/news-lessons/culture-news-lessons-londons-wobbly-bridge/147779.article>, *ηήνυτῶν ὑψωτῆρι* ' 21.02.2023:

4. Read the passage again and answer the questions. Discuss them with a partner.

a) Why do you think...

- 1. a newspaper took photos of a girl in a bikini on the bridge?
- 2. they had to close the bridge after three days in May 2000?
- 3. the engineers hadn't expected the bridge to wobble?
- 4. the dampers were tucked (hidden) away beneath the walkway?
- 5. this bridge design was chosen?

b) Do you think the writer of this article is critical of or impressed with the bridge?

5. Find the words in italics in the passage, then answer the questions.

- 1. Do you think *bigwigs* think they are important people in the local community?
- 2. If the wind is *brisk* or *blustery*, do you think it is very strong, very light or somewhere in between?
- 3. Do you think *a leap of faith* means jumping over the river or taking a risky decision to do something without any proof it will happen.
- 4. Which of the following are used to
 - a. hold up the bridge
 - b. stop it shaking
 - c. light it up?

<i>rods</i>	<i>dampers</i>	<i>cables</i>	<i>an arc of fluorescence</i>
<i>braces</i>			

- 5. If something *dampens your spirits* do you feel happy or depressed?

6. Think of a controversial building project in your city or country. Answer these questions.

- 1. What was it and when was it built? Describe what it looks like and how it was built in detail.
- 2. What's your opinion of it?
- 3. How did people react to it when it was first opened?

7. Watch the video “London Millenium Bridge Opening” and render into Armenian:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gQK21572oSU&list=PLeigAdrhq4rJxDIqXOBpIKb0JN3EKxElq&index=3/>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

8. Render the article into English.

Կանադայում ցուցարարները փակել են կամուրջը

Կանադայում ցուցարարները գրեթե ամբողջությամբ փակել են երթևեկությունը Ամբաստդորի կամրջով, որը կապում է Վինձորը (Օնտարիո նահանգ) և Դեթրոյթը (Միչիգան նահանգ): Բողոքի պատճառը կորոնավիրուսի հետ կապված սահմանափակումներն են:

Նոր արգելքի դեմ հանդես եկող մարդիկ արգելափակել են կամրջի երթևեկությունը՝ տեղադրելով բեռնատարներ, պիկապներ և մեքենաներ: Ներկայումս երթևեկությունն անցկացվում է միայն մեկ զծով (ԱՄՆ-ից Կանադա):

Բողոքի ակցիայի մասնակիցները պարզաբանել են, որ աջակցում են բեռնատարների վարորդներին: Բողոքի ակցիան շարունակվում է արդեն երկրորդ շաբաթը:

Ոստիկանության աշխատակիցները նշում են, որ բողոքի ակցիայի հիմնական գոտում մոտ 500 բեռնատար կա: Բացի այդ, արտակարգ դրություն է հայտարարվել Կանադայի Օտտավա քաղաքում:

<https://news.am/arm/news/685827.html>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 6: Covent Garden

1. Look at the following words and guess the article.

fleeces stalls seats riffraff road show furore bow ties Covent Garden piazza

2. The Royal Opera House in Covent Garden, London, is Britain's premier opera house. The greatest opera singers in the world perform there in major opera productions.

- 1) What's the difference between the following types of people? You may need to use a dictionary
a. snobs and slackers b. the riffraff and the elite c. the general public and corporate guests
- 2) What sort of people go to operas? Discuss these questions with a partner.

3. Look at the type of clothes below. Which would you wear if you were going to an opera? Do you think it is important to dress well when you go to an opera or ballet?

a pair of trainers a bow tie a woolly pullover a t-shirt a suit a mini skirt a dress a pair of shorts a tracksuit a fleece
a pearl necklace a pair of sunglasses

4. In your country, what sort of people go to operas, and what do they typically wear?

5. You are going to read a newspaper article about the sort of people who attend the Royal Opera House. Read the passage and answer the question below.

In what ways are the performances and the audiences at the Opera House changing?

Slackers show up at Covent Garden

On a recent first night there were trainers, fleeces and woolly pullovers among the bow ties and pearls in the best stalls seats at London's Royal Opera House in Covent Garden. The theatre is positively boasting that the riffraff are storming the barricades of high culture, just

four years after Sir Colin Southgate became chairman and provoked a furore by declaring war on such slackers.

Figures just released by the new director, Tony Hall, show that more than half the people booking tickets have never before been to the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. The figures for new attenders were 53% three years ago when the opera house re-opened after an \$82m redevelopment, and 52% in the 2000-2001 season. But this season, just from September to February, an even greater percentage of the audience was new - and the percentage could rise to a record level for the entire year. There have been no sightings yet of T-shirts or smelly shorts, but it cannot be long before Sir Colin's worst nightmares come true, and he has to sit through an opera next to somebody dressed in a tracksuit.

"We must not downgrade the opera house", Sir Colin remarked after his appointment. A spokesman for Covent Garden said recently: "We have opened our doors and people are coming who would not have come in the past."

Launching the season, the new music director, Antonio Pappano, said it was only in England that opera was perceived as elitist and for the rich. "Every little town in Germany has its own opera house, its own ballet company and its own theatre."

The figures for new audiences represent only about two-thirds of the seats – the remainder are taken up by membership schemes and corporate sponsors. However, figures already released by Covent Garden do suggest that the new audiences are younger and poorer than the critics might suspect: a fifth of opera goers reportedly earn low wages, and 42% are under 45 years old.

Coming shortly, Mr. Hall and Mr. Pappano promised, were more cheap seats, pop concerts, big names, opera road shows, and big screen relays of performances not just to the Covent Garden piazza but to the rest of London.

<https://www.onestopenglish.com/news-lessons/culture-news-lessons-slackers-at-covent-garden/147778.article>, *ընտան ամսաթիվ*՝ 21.02.2023:

6. Read the passage again and decide whether the sentences below are true (T) or false (F). Discuss them with a partner.

1. The Opera House is pleased that more ordinary people are going to see operas than in the past. —
2. Even today the majority of people going to the Opera House attend regularly. —

3. The former director, Sir Colin Southgate, would like everybody to dress well when attending an opera. —
4. All over the world opera audiences tend to be rich and upper class. —
5. Most people going to the Royal Opera House are over 45. —
6. They only perform operas at the Opera House. —

7. Find a word or phrase in the passage to complete the sentences. Use the context of the sentences below to guess the meaning of the word.

1. The most expensive seats in the Opera House are in the _____. That's because they are near the stage and have the best view.
2. During the French Revolution, many ordinary people brought down the king by _____. This phrase is now used as a metaphor for causing a sudden or violent change.
3. Sir Colin made a lot of people angry when he suggested the Opera House should be for the elite. He was criticised in the press and by the government. It really _____.
4. Recently they spent a lot of money changing the décor and improving the sound quality of the Opera House. It was an expensive _____.
5. It's important when _____ of operas that you start with one that is popular.

8. Answer these questions for yourself.

1. Are you an opera-goer or theatre-goer? What do you enjoy about going out to the opera or theatre?
2. When you go to the opera, ballet or theatre do you dress well? Do you think it is important that people dress and behave well? Would you be angry if the person next to you was wearing jeans and drinking coke?
3. It is very expensive to go to the Royal Opera House, and a lot of taxpayers' money is used to keep it running. Do you think that opera and ballet should be supported by government money so that the price of tickets can be low, so that more people can go? Or do you think that taxpayers' money should be spent on other things? – if rich people want to go to the opera they should pay for it themselves!

9. Watch the video “Welcome to London - Tour around Covent Garden” and render into Armenian:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=bpnDAGVEeZg, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

10. Render the article into English.

Ներկայացվել է «Եվրատեսիլի» անցկացման չորս սցենար

Եվրատեսիլ երգի միջազգային մրցույթի կազմակերպիչները ներկայացրել են 2021թվականի միջոցառման անցկացման չորս սցենար: «Մրցույթի ձևաչափը կախված կլինի աշխարհում համաճարակային իրավիճակից, - հաղորդում է Եվրատեսիլի կայքը:

Առաջին՝ ավանդական տարբերակը ենթադրում է մրցույթի անցկացում Ռոտերդամում (Նիդերլանդներ)՝ Ահոյ համերգային դահլիճում, ուր ներկա կլինեն ժյուրին ու հանդիսատեսը: Այս դեպքում մրցույթի մասնակիցները կարող են նաև այլ միջոցառումների մասնակցել, որոնք կանկացվեն քաղաքում:

Երկրորդ տարբերակը որոշակի սահմանափակումներ մտցնելն է. դահլիճում սոցիալական հեռավորություն կպահպանվի, կկրճատվի միջազգային պատվիրակությունների ու մամուլի ներկայացուցիչների թիվը: Սահմանափակումները կվերաբերեն նաև քաղաքային միջոցառումներին:

Ըստ երրորդ սցենարի՝ մրցույթի մասնակիցները, որոնք սահմանների փակ լինելու պատճառով չեն կարողանա Ռոտերդամ մեկնել, հնարավորություն կստանան դիստանցիոն ելույթ ունենալ՝ գտնվելով հայրենիքում:

Չորրորդ տարբերակն առաջարկում է «Եվրատեսիլ» ամբողջությամբ առցանց ձևաչափով անցկացնել: Այդ դեպքում կչեղարկվեն նաև բոլոր միջոցառումները Ռոտերդամում:

2020թ. Եվրատեսիլը չեղարկվել է կորոնավիրուսի համավարակի պատճառով: Հունիսին կազմակերպիչները նշել են հաջորդ տարի մրցույթի անցկացման օրերը: Կիսաեզրափակիչները կանցկացվեն մայիսի 18-ին և 20-ին, եզրափակիչը ծրագրված է մայիսի 22-ին: <https://style.news.am/arm/news/74034/nerkayacvel-e-evratesili-anckackman-chors-scenar.html>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 7: Royal gaffe

1. Look at the following words and guess the article.

dressing-down spokeswoman distraction and detraction telling-off
backbencher

2. Read the definition of ‘gaffe’ from the *Macmillan English Dictionary for Advanced Learners*. Then discuss the questions below.

gaffe /gaef/ [noun] - an embarrassing mistake that you make in public, especially one that offends or upsets someone.

- Which of the following situations would you describe as a ‘serious gaffe’?
- Have you ever made any of these gaffes? Can you think of other examples of gaffes?
 - a. getting drunk and criticising the boss at a Christmas party.
 - b. forgetting your boy/girlfriend’s birthday.
 - c. accidentally sending an e-mail to the wrong person – somebody you don’t want to hear the information in the e-mail!
- Have you ever made a ‘gaffe’? Where were you? What did you do or say?
- What were the consequences?

3. Prince Harry is the youngest son of the late Princess Diana, and Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales. Prince Charles is the oldest son of Queen Elizabeth II, and heir to the British crown.

a. Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. What did Harry wear at the fancy dress party?
2. Where did he wear it?
3. Why is it a serious gaffe?

b. Read the passage again and answer the questions below. Discuss them with a partner.

1. Which people have criticised Harry’s behaviour?
2. What punishments have been suggested?
3. What has Prince Charles done to discipline his son?

4. Match the sets of words in 1 – 4 to their definitions in a – b.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. tell (s.o.) off | give (s.o.) a telling-off | give (s.o.) a dressing down |
| 2. thoughtless | insensitive | |
| 3. condemn | round on | |
| 4. shameful | disgraceful | |

- a. not thinking about other people's feelings
- b. reacting angrily and criticising someone strongly
- c. describing behaviour that is very bad
- d. talking to someone angrily for doing something wrong

5. Discuss the questions below with your partner.

- 1. Do you think Harry made a serious gaffe? Or do you think other people are taking it too seriously?
- 2. How would you describe Prince Harry? What do you think he is like?
- 3. What do you think Harry's punishment should be?

World, and father, condemn Harry's gaffe

Prince Charles's household was forced into a huge damage-limitation exercise recently after Prince Harry was pictured in a Nazi uniform complete with swastika armband at a fancy dress party early this month. As the world prepared to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz, politicians and Jewish leaders labeled his actions "offensive", "insensitive" and "shameful". With Israel's foreign minister and the Simon Wiesenthal Centre also rounding on the prince, Clarence House was forced to let it be known that his father had given him a severe dressing-down. There have been calls for Harry to go further than the apology he released.

Rabbi Marvin Hier, dean of the US-based Simon Wiesenthal Centre, said the prince, 20, should be told to accompany the British delegation to Auschwitz next week. "This was a shameful act displaying insensitivity for the victims, not just for those soldiers of his own country who gave their lives to defeat Nazism, but to the victims of the Holocaust." The Israeli foreign minister, Silvan Shalom, said wearing the Nazi symbol was disgraceful, while the head of foreign policy for the EU, Javier Solana, simply said: "It's not an appropriate thing to do."

Prince Harry's costume was exposed by *The Sun* newspaper, which published a picture of him wearing the Afrika Corps uniform at a themed

"colonial or native" fancy Dress party thrown in Gloucestershire by Richard Meade, an Olympic gold medal-winning three-day eventer.

Clarence House insisted the prince would not make a public appearance to say sorry. "He has apologised already in a statement and said it was a poor choice of costume," a spokeswoman said. Prince Harry would not be attending the event at Auschwitz, she added. "It would be a distraction and detraction from the importance of the occasion."

But royal sources made it clear that Prince Harry had received a telling-off. "He has spoken to his father. It is fair to say his father recognises he has made a serious mistake," *The Guardian* was told. There were reports that Prince Charles had ordered his son to pay a private visit to Auschwitz. Some MPs asked whether Prince Harry's lack of judgment made him suitable for officer training at Sandhurst, where he is due in May. Labour backbencher Doug Henderson called for him to withdraw his application. "I don't think this young man is suitable for Sandhurst," he said. Defence sources told *The Guardian* that the prince's behavior would not affect his place at Sandhurst. Had he been in officer training at the time, however, they said he would in all likelihood have been thrown out.

<https://www.theguardian.com/media/2005/jan/14/marketingandpr.royalsandthemedi>
2, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

Glossary:

Clarence House = home and offices of Prince Charles

Auschwitz = a Nazi concentration camp where thousands of Jewish people were murdered in the early 1940s

Sandhurst = Britain's premier military officer training centre

6. Watch the video “Prince Harry's Silence Over Camilla's Announcement Is Deafening” and render into Armenian:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=05Tz4CpySFE>, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

7. Render the article into English.

Մեծ Բրիտանիայի արքայազն Չարլզը երկրորդ անգամ վարակվել է ԶՈՎԻԴ-19-ով

Արքայազնի ներկայացուցիչ Քլարենս Հաուսը հայտնել է, որ Մեծ Բրիտանիայի արքայազն Չարլզը երկրորդ անգամ վարակվել է ԶՈՎԻԴ-19-ով:

«Այսօր առավոտյան Ուելսի արքայազնը ՔՈՎԻԴ-19-ի դրական արդյունք է ունեցել և այժմ ինքնամեկուսացվում է», - ասել է Հաուսը՝ հավելելով, որ արքայազնը չեղյալ է հայտարարել նույն օրը՝ ավելի ուշ նախատեսված միջոցառումները:

73-ամյա Չարլզը, որը դեկտեմբերին հայտարարել էր, որ և՛ ինքը, և՛ իր կինը՝ Քամիլան, կրկնակի պատվաստումներ են արել, մարտին կորոնավիրուսով են հիվանդացել:

Նախօրեին Չարլզը ներկա է գտնվել պաշտոնական ընդունելության, որտեղ լուսանկարներում երևում է, թե ինչպես է նա խոսում այլ հյուրերի, այդ թվում՝ Մեծ Բրիտանիայի ֆինանսների նախարար Ռիշի Սունակի հետ:

Առողջապահության նախարար Սաջիդ Ջավիդը և ներքին գործերի նախարար Պրիտի Պատելը նույնպես հյուրերի թվում էին:

Չարլզի որդին՝ արքայազն Ուիլյամը, նույնպես վարակվել է ՔՈՎԻԴ-ով 2020 թվականին, իր հոր հիվանդանալուց հետո, և ԶԼՄ-ները հայտնել են, որ նա բավականին ծանր է տարել հիվանդությունը: <https://news.am/arm/news/686277.html>, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023*:

LESSON 8: Hollywood

1. Look at the following words and guess the article.

celluloid ceiling	boys' club	domestic grossing	status quo	studio chiefs	parity
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2. Can you name one each of the following? Tell the class about them.

- a) 1 A film directed by a woman.
- 2 A film written by a woman.
- 3 A film made for a female audience.
- b) Do you think that there should be more female-oriented films made? Why? Why not?

3. Look at these jobs connected with the film industry. Match them to what they do.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| a) Director | 1. writes the words |
| b) Actor | 2. says the lines |
| c) Screenwriter | 3. tells the actors what to do |
| d) Studio chief | 4. the boss at MGM or Paramount |
| e) Producer | 5. decides what the set should look like |
| f) Designer | 6. gets the money and people together to make the film |
| g) Film-maker | 7. controls the camera, and decides on how the film will look |
| h) Cinematographer | 8. another word for director |

4. Match the verbs to the nouns.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. direct | an Oscar |
| 2. play | a film |
| 3. write | a role |
| 4. star in | a screenplay |
| 5. win | |
| 6. make | |

5. Very few Hollywood movies are written or directed by women. Which of the following reasons do you think are likely?

1. The economic situation in Hollywood is bad at the moment, so studios won't risk money on new directors and writers, particularly female ones.

2. Studio chiefs are all men, so they tend to employ male directors and writers.
3. Women are not as good as men at writing and directing movies.
4. Very few women go to film school, so there are not enough women trained as directors.
5. Movies made by women are often criticized by male critics.
6. The studios don't want to encourage more female directors and writers. They are happy with the people they already have.

6. Read the passage and decide whether the reasons above are true (T) or false (F).

The Hollywood boys' club

Duncan Campbell in Los Angeles Hollywood remains a boys' club, with women directors and screenwriters hitting a "celluloid ceiling" and their numbers actually falling, according to a survey. The lack of women working as directors, writers and cinematographers was blamed this month on a "fear factor" currently afflicting the entertainment industry. The percentage of women directors dropped from 11% in 2000 to 6% in 2001 in a survey of the top 250 domestic grossing films. Men directed more than nine out of 10 films released and served as cinematographers on virtually every film. The representation of women writers fell by 2% to 10% in 2001. Martha Lauzen, who is professor of communication at San Diego State University, says she believes that little has changed in the past 15 years, despite the emergence of women into some senior positions in the industry as studio chiefs. In 1987 3% of directors of the top 100 films were women, so the percentage has barely shifted in that time.

"I used to believe that this was an awareness problem," says Professor Lauzen. "I am coming to believe that the studios are simply not interested in changing the status quo." She blames the situation for women on economic fear in the industry: "When people are frightened they fall back on established patterns." The figures are doubly surprising given that three women are now studio chiefs and that women now hold the senior posts in three of the main film unions. Rachel Abramowitz, the author of *Is That A Gun In Your Pocket? Women's Experience Of Power In Hollywood*, says that the continuing lack of women as directors and writers is "totally *perplexing*". "It is incredibly *discouraging* that you have three female studio heads but the studios are still unwilling to entrust

a \$50m movie into the hands of a woman," says Ms Abramowitz. She adds that although there is near parity between men and women in film schools, this does not seem to translate itself into directors' jobs for women. There are a small number of women directors working in mainstream Hollywood, but even the successful ones have found it hard to get regular work on major films. Callie Khouri won an Oscar in 1991 for writing *Thelma And Louise*, but still had difficulty in creating the kind of films she wanted to make. She directed the recent *Divine Secrets Of The Ya Ya Sisterhood*, which has been dismissed by some male critics as a "chick flick". In acting, the figures are very different, with women playing 38% of the roles, according to the Screen Actors Guild.

But here, too, it has taken time for them to catch men in earnings. In 1999 Julia Roberts became the first female star to cross the \$20m barrier previously reserved for male actors.

<https://www.onestopenglish.com/news-lessons/culture-news-lessons-hollywood-boys-club/147773.article>, *ընտրված ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

7. Check the meaning of the words in bold italics, then discuss the questions with a partner. Read the passage again if you need to.

1. Why is the lack of women in Hollywood perplexing?
2. Why is it discouraging?

8. Can you explain the following?

1. a celluloid ceiling
2. a fear factor
3. a grossing film
4. the status quo
5. mainstream Hollywood
6. a chick flick
7. the \$20 million barrier

8. Prepare to debate the following motion: ‘Hollywood needs more female writers and directors’

9. Divide into two groups. Group *A* must prepare four or five reasons why they think more female writers and directors would be a good idea. Group *B* must prepare four or five reasons why it would not be a good idea.

When you have prepared your arguments, use some of the language below to put together a speech for the debate.

We firmly believe that...
We are of the opinion that...
First of all,
Secondly,
Thirdly,
Finally,
To sum up,

Select a spokesperson for each group. The spokesperson for group A should present their argument, then the spokesperson for group B should present their argument. At the end you may have a vote to see who has made the strongest argument.

Watch the video “Celluloid Ceilings: Women Directors Speak Out” and render into Armenian: www.youtube.com/watch?v=nLdE50v8Xc4, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

11.Render the article into English.

***Բրյուս Ուիլսոն ավարտում է կարիերան
դեմենցիայի պատճառով***

Հոլիվուդյան դերասան Բրյուս Ուիլսոն ավարտում է կարիերան 66 տարեկանում: Որոշ պարբերականների տվյալներով՝ կինոաստղը կավարտի դերասանական կարիերան զարգացող դեմենցիայի պատճառով:

Հրատարակության տեղեկատվության համաձայն՝ աստղի մոտ զարգանում է դեմենցիան, այդ պատճառով նրա համար էլ ավելի է բարդանում երկար տեքստեր սովորելը: Ենթադրություն կա, որ դերասանն այժմ մեծամասամբ փորձում է նկարահանվել քիչ բյուջեով ֆիլմերում՝ բավականաչափ գումար վաստակելու համար:

Ինչպես ենթադրում են Ուիլսոնի երկրպագուները, հիշողության հետ կապված խնդիրների պատճառով դերասանը վերջին ժամանակներս նկարահանվում է հիմնականում անցողիկ նախագծերում՝ ոչ մեծ քանակությամբ ռեյլինգով: 2022 թվականին արտիստը կհայտնվի 11 ժապավեններում, որոնց մասին հանդիսատեսի մեծ մասը չի լսել: <https://style.news.am/arm/news/87972/bryus-uilisn-avartum-e-karieran-demenciayi-pattharov.html>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 9: Australian Constitution

1. Look at the following words and guess the article.

tax evasion	moat	wheat farmer	micro-nation	principality
Ponderosa	declaration of independence			

2. What do you know about the Australian constitution? Look at the sentences below. Which are true (T) and which are false (F)?

1. It used to be a British colony.
2. It is now an independent country.
3. It is a republic.
4. It is made up of six states, (Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia and South Australia), and two territories, (Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory).
5. It is part of the British Commonwealth.
6. It seceded from British control after World War II, and declared independence.
7. The head of state is Queen Elizabeth II, who is also queen of the United Kingdom.
8. A governor-general is appointed to represent the Queen's interests in Australia.

In what ways is Australia constitutionally different from your country? Tell your partner.

3. Look at the words below. They describe the constitutional state of different countries. Match them to the correct definition.

State	principality	territory	colony	
nation	republic	empire	kingdom	commonwealth

1. A country ruled by a king or queen. The people in the country are subjects.
2. A country ruled by a prince.
3. A country ruled by an elected leader – a president. The people are citizens.
4. A country with its own land and government, or a people with its own culture and language.
5. A number of countries ruled by one person or government.

6. An area of land that is officially part of a country but does not have the status of a state.
7. A group of countries or states with the same political or economic interests.
8. A region of a federal country that has its own government for some matters.
9. A country that is being controlled by another country.

4. What is the constitutional status of the countries below?

Spain South Africa Wales the United States

5. You are going to read a light-hearted newspaper article about how some Australians have declared their homes, streets or suburbs independent of the Australian government.

Can you think of any advantages of declaring your home, street or village an independent country?

Read the passage. Why, according to the article, do Australians declare their homes and suburbs independent?

The Princes of Ponderosa

David Fickling in Melbourne Virgilio and Joe Rigoli are unhappy at being brought before a Melbourne court on charges of tax evasion. As self-proclaimed princes of the principality of Ponderosa – a 24-hectare property surrounded by a moat in northern Victoria - they are determined that they will not be governed by Australian law.

They secede from Australia with a declaration of independence in 1994. They believe this declaration has freed them from paying tax on A\$4.2m (US\$2.3m) of income over the past 10 years.

The Rigolis are far from alone. According to David Siminton, who styles himself governor of the state of Sherwood in the principality of Camside, Australia has 22 such microstates. They are as varied as the real countries on which they model themselves, and all but a handful have given themselves royal titles. Almost all agree that something is wrong with Australia's constitution, and that the Magna Carta and the Queen's role as head of state have something to do with it.

In 1970 Leonard Casley, a West Australian wheat farmer, declared himself Prince Leonard of the Hutt River Province and since then the micro-nation fad has been growing. One "nation" can be found in the seedy Sydney suburb of King's Cross.

c. coinage

6. Why are Australians more likely than other people to declare their homes independent?

- a. They enjoy being royal.
- b. They don't respect authority.
- c. They refuse to pay tax.

7. Find the words in A in the passage. Match them to the definitions in B.

A

a moat
self-proclaimed
a fad
seedy
comprises
afflicted

B

is made up of
a short-term fashion
affected
water around a castle or palace
dirty and unpleasant
announced by yourself

8. Imagine that you are going to declare the school an independent country. Answer these questions. Talk to your partner.

- 1. What are you going to call your new country, and what will its constitutional status be?
- 2. What will your title be?
- 3. What political reasons can you think of for declaring yourself independent? What are you protesting about?
- 4. How will you raise money to pay for services in your new country?

9. Watch the video “What is Constitution? Explain Constitution, Define Constitution, Meaning of Constitution and render into

Armenian: /https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tkjbxc_AzA/, *ըիտման ամսաթիվ*՝ 21.02.2023:

10. Render the article into English.

Բելառուսում բացվել են հանրաքվեի տեղամասերը

Բելառուսում բացվել է 5510 տեղամաս հանրաքվեին մասնակցելու համար, այդ թվում՝ 217-ը առողջարաններում, պրոֆիլակտորիաներում, հանգստի տներում, հիվանդանոցներում և առողջա-

պահության ոլորտի այլ կազմակերպություններում, որոնք մատուցում են բժշկական օգնություն ստացիոնար պայմաններում:

Հանրաքվեն տեղի է ունենալու մեկ հարցի շուրջ. կո՞ղմ եք արդյոք Բելառուսի Հանրապետության Սահմանադրության փոփոխություններին և լրացումներին:

Հանրաքվեի մասնակիցները կարող են նշում կատարել երկու վանդակներից մեկում՝ «կողմ» կամ «դեմ»: Ընդ որում՝ վանդակներից մեկում կարելի է ցանկացած տեսքով նշում կատարել: Եթե նշում կատարվի երկու վանդակներում կամ չկատարվի ոչ մեկում, ապա այդ քվեաթերթիկը կհամարվի անվավեր:

Հանրաքվեն անցկացվում է համընդհանուր, ազատ, հավասար և գաղտնի քվեարկության միջոցով: Դրան մասնակցելու իրավունք ունեն 18 տարին լրացած քաղաքացիները: Հանրաքվեի յուրաքանչյուր մասնակից անձամբ է քվեարկելու:

Հանրաքվեն կհամարվի կայացած, եթե դրան մասնակցի քվեարկության ցուցակներում ներառված քաղաքացիների ավելի քան կեսը: <https://news.am/arm/news/688840.html>, *Պիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 10: New York noise

1. Look at the following words and guess the article.

honking 4x4 haiku communal pastimes lamppost be tenuous
consecutive minutes

2. Look at these typical noise pollution problems in cities. Which do you think are the most serious? Why? Discuss with a partner.

1. Traffic noise
 - engines running constantly
 - bad-tempered motorists honking their horns
 - cars rushing by on fly-overs
2. Children playing in the street
3. Young people having parties late at night
4. Bars closing late
5. Noisy neighbours – rowing, playing music
6. Roadworks
7. Dogs barking
8. Planes flying over

3. If you lived in an inner-city area, how would you respond to noise pollution?

Think about the ideas below.

- Ignore it
- Confront the people responsible for the noise
- Yell at the people responsible for the noise
- Threaten or physically attack the people responsible for the noise
- Demonstrate
- Start a petition
- Write letters of complaint to the local government
- Write poetry
- Get involved in other forms of non-violent protest

4. You are going to read a newspaper article about one man's unusual response to noise pollution in his district of New York. Look at the questions below then read the passage.

1. What sort of noise pollution does Aaron Naparstek object to?

2. What does he do about it?
3. How would you describe his response?

reasonable	justified	weird	innovative	pointless
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New York noise

The honking of horns, as anyone who has tried to get more than a few consecutive minutes of sleep in New York will tell you, is one of the city's most widely enjoyed communal pastimes. But Aaron Naparstek has had enough of it. On one occasion, the 31-year-old website developer approached the open window of a 4x4, waited for the driver to finish honking, offered a polite "excuse me" and then yelled "Ho-o-o-o-o-onk!" in his face. (The response was blind fury.) Then a few months ago he snapped and threw three eggs from the window of his Brooklyn apartment on to the windscreen of a car honking loudly below. But the driver threatened to kill him. So, nobly, he chose the path of non-violence. He started writing anti-honking haiku verses - honku, he called them - and taped them to local lampposts:

Oh, forget Enron

The problem around here is

All the damn honking

"Then this really weird thing started happening," Naparstek says. "All these other haiku started appearing that I hadn't written." Naparstek's section of Brooklyn is now covered in anti-honking poetry, written by everyone from scary environmental activist types to militant revolutionaries:

Patience slowly fades

Residents stock up their eggs

That day is coming soon.

Inevitably Naparstek has started a website - www.honku.org - and now people from across the country send him news of their own anti-honking campaigns. Poetry, it turns out, can change the world after all (if you've got enough sellotape). Then, just recently, anti-anti-honking haiku started to appear, taped up by locals who thought Naparstek should stop worrying about honking and start worrying about starving children, say, or war in the Middle East instead. Naparstek has an answer for that. "Stop me if this is too tenuous," he says, "but they talk about the violence in the Middle East like it's a force of nature, like it's beyond our control. But actually it's kind of like the honking - the violence is man-made. If we can figure out how to stop honking on Clinton Street, I think we could

learn some things that we could use on a macro level." He pauses for a moment. "I told you it was tenuous."

<https://www.theguardian.com/theguardian/2002/apr/11/features11.g2>, *ἡῆνὶνῶν ὑπὸ τῆς* '21.02.2023:

Glossary

4x4 = a four wheel drive vehicle, like a jeep or land rover

haiku = a style of three line poem, originally from Japan, in which the first line has five syllables, the second seven and the third five.

he snapped = he lost his patience

Enron = a major American company that recently caused a scandal by going bankrupt because of corrupt mismanagement

on a macro level = on a large international scale

5. The tone of the passage is humorous and ironic. Discuss the phrases from the passage below with a partner. In what way are they humorous or ironic?

Refer to the context, and think about the words in *italics* in particular.

1. The honking of horns...is one of the city's *most widely enjoyed communal pastimes*.
2. *nobly*, he chose the path of non-violence.
3. written by *everyone from scary environmental activist types to militant revolutionaries*
4. *Inevitably* Naparstek has started a website
5. Poetry, it turns out, can change the world after all (if you've got enough sellotape)
6. Stop me if this is too *tenuous*

What do you think the writer of this article thinks of Naparstek?

6. Look at these words from the passage. Which of these types of people are most likely to take direct, violent action, and which are more likely to be involved in non-violent protest?

militants	activists	revolutionaries	campaigners
environmentalists			

7. Look at the ways of taking action below. Which are likely to be done by militant extremists? Which are likely to be done by non-violent campaigners?

sign a petition	take direct action	lobby the government
-----------------	--------------------	----------------------

go on a demonstration	fire bomb the police	throw eggs
start a riot	organise a peaceful	protest

8. Work in small groups.

- Think of something that you all feel very strongly about and would like to change. It could be something on an international level, like the destruction of the ozone layer or blood sports, or something more particular, like irregular buses, or noisy students in class. Plan a campaign to change things. Think of at least five things you will do. Try to be creative rather than violent, like Aaron Naparstek.
- Write a haiku to complain about the subject you feel strongly about.

9. Watch the video “NYC to cab drivers: Don't honk so much!” and render into Armenian:

www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z4qIb9w29aw,

դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:

10. Render the article into English.

Կարինե Դանիելյան. Երևանի մի շարք փողոցներում աղմուկը գերազանցում է թույլատրելի նորման

Երևանի մի շարք փողոցներում աղմուկը գերազանցում է թույլատրելի նորման. եթե նախկինում մայրաքաղաքում ցերեկային ժամերին աղմուկը չէր գերազանցում 70, իսկ գիշերային ժամերին՝ 60 դեցիբելը, ապա այժմ ցերեկային ժամերի աղմուկի նորման գերազանցվում է 5-7 դեցիբելով: Ապրիլի 16-ին տեղի ունեցած մամուլի ասուլիսի ժամանակ այս մասին հայտարարեց բնապահպան «Հանուն մարդկային կայուն զարգացման» հ/կ նախագահ Կարինե Դանիելյանը:

Նրա խոսքով, Երևանում աղմուկի աղբյուր են հանդիսանում հիմնականում տրանսպորտային միջոցները, սրճարանների և ռեստորանների, ինչպես նաև երաժշտական սկավառակների վաճառքով զբաղվող կետերի չափազանց բարձր երաժշտությունը:

«Այդ օբյեկտների սեփականատերերը կարծում են, որ բարձր երաժշտություն միացնելով ավելի շատ այցելուներ կգրավեն, սակայն իրականում քանդում են մարդկանց առողջությունը: Օրինակ, Օղակաձև այգում այնքան սրճարաններ և իրար մեջ խցկած բարձրախոսներ կան, որ մարդիկ, փոխանակ այգիներում հանգստանալու և

աղմուկից հեռու մնալու, այդքան բարձր երաժշտություն լսելով՝ սեփական օրգանիզմն ամեն օր սթրեսի են ենթարկում: Իրականում մենք հանգստի վայրեր և անաղմուկ միջավայրեր չունենք»,- ասաց բնապահպանը՝ հավելելով, որ աղմուկի ավելացման ազդանշան Երևանում պետք է հնչեցվեր դեռ այն շրջանում, երբ այգիներից հեռանում էին երգեցիկ թռչունները:

Ամփոփելով՝ Կարինե Դանիելյանը նշեց, որ մայրաքաղաքում միմյանց մոտիկ կառուցվող բետոնե կառույցները և շենքերը անդրադարձնում են ձայնի ալիքները, ինչն էլ կրկնակի մեծացնում է աղմուկի բացասական ազդեցությունը: Այնինչ լայնատերև ծառերի առկայության պարագայում ձայնային ալիքները, բախվելով դրանց, մեծ չափով խլանում են: <https://news.am/arm/news/55685.html>, *Պիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

PART II

LESSON 1: Protest against cuts

1. Predict the story from the headline: “*Protest against cuts*”

Watch the video: <http://www.newsinevels.com/products/protest-against-cuts-level-3/>, *ηχηρή αντανάκλαση* 21.02.2023:

Fill the gaps.

Thousands of protesters ——— the streets of London’s financial district on Saturday to demonstrate against the newly reelected conservative government’s plans for public spending cuts. Protesters gathered outside the Bank of England to listen to speeches before marching through central London towards Parliament.

“I think there’s a ————— need to stop ————— and cuts to the —————, particularly the disabled, the elderly, and the young, the young... The government seems to be very interested, almost obsessed with cutting benefits for young people who are looking for work.”

“I just don’t think the poor should have to suffer for the mistakes of the rich. It’s affecting the vulnerable, the disabled, the mentally ill, people who just want to make it, perhaps who don’t have the best start in the life, and they don’t want to be suffering from the mistakes of the few, the few at the top.”

Since winning the election, Conservative Finance Minister George Osborne has said he wants government departments to make extra cuts this year to commit future governments to run _____ during normal economic times.

“You know, at the election light, they always say the Tories got a majority, but they only got about 800 or 600,000 more votes than they did in 2010, so you know, they didn’t really, they didn’t get a big ———— for their full ————, which is what they’re claiming. 25% of people voted Tory, you know, that’s nothing. So I think a lot of people from up and down the country are here cause they’ve just had enough. They’ve had enough of austerity, of cuts, of privatisation. They don’t agree with that.”

The protest was organised by the People's Assembly Against Austerity, an ————— with support from trade unions, antiwar protesters, and some Labour and Green party politicians.

2. Watch again and check yourself.

3. Match the word to a definition:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. pack | a) a statement by a political party about their plans |
| 2. genuine | b) people who are easily harmed or hurt |
| 3. austerity | c) a bigger organization that coordinates activities of smaller organizations |
| 4. vulnerable | d) true |
| 5. budget surplus | e) when a government spends less money |
| 6. mandate | f) authority to make the decisions |
| 7. manifesto | g) when you have more money than you spend |
| 8. umbrella group | h) to stand close together |

4. Render the article “Protest against cuts” into Armenian.

LESSON 2: The Confederate flag in South Carolina

1. Predict the story from the headline: “The Confederate flag in South Carolina”

Watch the video: <http://www.newsinlevels.com/products/the-confederate-flag-in-south-carolina-level-3/>, *ηήυνufwūh wufuwp̄hɥ* '21.02.2023:

Fill the gaps.

South Carolina has voted to take down the Confederate flag after 16 hours of debate and weeks of _____. In a move considered unthinkable by many just a month ago, the flag, which has flown above the _____ — for more than 50 years, will now be removed.

After the House passed the bill, in a surprise _____ by 93 to 27 votes, there were hugs, tears and high fives in the chamber. South Carolina's governor Nikki Haley signed the bill after a long and _____ legislative session.

The move comes as Republican leaders in Congress called for talks on the flying of the flag across the US. A vote on a measure to defend the flying of the banner in cemeteries operated by the National Park Service was cancelled on Thursday.

The backlash against the emblem was sparked when a gunman Dylan Roof killed nine black people at a Charleston church last month. The 21-year-old was pictured _____ the flag.

The Confederate battle flag is a very controversial banner in South Carolina. For some, it's a symbol of their _____ and history. For others, it's simply a reminder of slavery, racism and _____.

2. Watch again and check yourself.

3. Match the word to a definition:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. controversy | a) a serious argument about something |
| 2. statehouse | b) traditional beliefs, values and customs |
| 3. landslide | c) the building where people who make laws in a US state do their work |
| 4. rowdy | d) a form of racism |
| 5. brandish | e) noisy and rough |

- 6. heritage
- 7. white supremacy
- f) to wave something around
- g) a great victory

4. Render the article “The Confederate flag in South Carolina” into Armenian.

LESSON 3: Long Wave in China

1. Predict the story from the headline: “Long Wave in China”

Watch the video: <https://www.newsinlevels.com/products/long-wave-in-china-level-3/>, *ընտան ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

2. Fill the gaps.

Thousands of people lined the banks of the Qiantang River in China on Monday to watch the world famous _____.

Locals and tourists _____, along the banks of the river in the cities of Haining and Hangzhou early in the morning to witness the amazing _____, with some staying until late at night.

“Wow!”

_____. with China’s traditional Mid-Autumn Festival, the “one-line tide”, which is a special form of tidal bore that rolls forward at the same speed to form a straight line, travelled up the river.

The phenomenon usually starts at the beginning of the eighth lunar month and reaches its peak on the 18th day, three days after the Mid-Autumn Festival.

The natural wonder also attracts many surfers looking to challenge themselves by riding the waves of the tidal bore up the river.

3. Watch again and check yourself.

4. Match the word to a definition:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. tidal bore | a) happen at the same time as something else |
| 2. gathered | b) something which happens in the nature |
| 3. phenomenon | c) relating to a tide which the rising and falling of the sea |
| 4. Coincide | d) wave caused by the meeting of two tides |

4. Render the article “Long Wave in China” into Armenian.

LESSON 4: Racism in the USA

1. Predict the story from the headline: “Racism in the USA”

Watch the video: <http://www.newsinlevels.com/products/racism-in-the-usa-level-3/>, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

Fill the gaps.

Barack Obama says the United States has not yet overcome its history of racism and he used the ———, an offensive racial ——— to highlight his point. He commented in an interview on a US podcast while speaking about the debate over race and guns after the racially motivated murder of nine churchgoers in Charleston South Carolina last week.

Mr. Obama told the comedian mark Marc Maron, “We’re not cured of racism and it's not just a matter of it not being polite to use the n word in public. It's not a measure of whether racism exists or not. Societies don’t ——— completely erase everything that happened 200 to 300 years ———.”

The US President also added while he thinks attitudes towards race have changed in his lifetime, the ——— of slavery casts a long shadow that's still part of our DNA that's passed on. He expressed his frustration of the strong ——— the National Rifle Association has on congress after the Sandy Hook ——— where 20 children and six teachers were killed in a school in Connecticut three years ago.

The ——— 21-year-old gunman Dylann Storm Roof faces nine counts of murder in connection with the Charleston shooting.

2. Watch again and check yourself.

3. Match the word to a definition:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. n word | a) when people believe something to be true |
| 2. slur | b) when someone kills a lot of people |
| 3. overnight | c) to have effective control over something |
| 4. prior | d) something which exists as a result of things which happened in the past |
| 5. grip | e) quickly |

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 6. legacy | f) before |
| 7. massacre | g) insult – something rude |
| 8. alleged | h) a very offensive term for an American black person, do not use this word |

4. Render the article “Racism in the USA” into Armenian.

LESSON 5: Church is attacked in Israel

1. Predict the story from the headline: “*Church is attacked in Israel*”

Watch the video: <http://www.newsinlevels.com/products/church-is-attacked-in-israel-level-3/>, *ἡ ἑκκλησία ὑφίσταται ἐκείνη* '21.02.2023:

Fill the gaps.

A fire has _____ part of the church where Christians believe Jesus performed the miracle of feeding the 5,000. The Israeli fire brigade has _____ this _____ following the results of a _____ investigation that showed the fire broke out in several places inside the church.

An eyewitness describes his memory of the scene.

“Early in this morning, I think 3:15 I heard a big loudly tone and I ran out from my room and I saw the main entrance for the monastery was burnt and I smelled it is benzine.”

Since 2009, there have been 43 hate crime attacks reported against churches, mosques and monasteries in Israel and the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem.

Staff at the monastery has _____ to repair the damage including the graffiti written in Hebrew script that reads "_____ false Gods".

"The residents of the monastery believe that we are not _____ to live together. We want to live together and we will not _____ a small group of fanatics to disturb this peaceful life between the two peoples of this country. We will repair the place, and it will perhaps look better."

The _____ Church of the Multiplication of the Loaves and Fishes is on the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee. It was constructed in the 1980s and was built on the site of the 4th and 5th century churches that commemorates what Christians _____ as one of Jesus's miracle.

No damage was reported to the 5th century mosaic floors that had been restored in the church.

2. Watch again and check yourself.

3. Match the word to a definition:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. gut | a) to respect |
| 2. rule | b) to let |
| 3. arson | c) to promise |
| 4. preliminary | d) a type of rock |
| 5. limestone | e) first |
| 6. be obliged to do something | f) to destroy completely |
| 7. eradicate | g) to have to do something |
| 8. vow | h) the crime of setting something on fire |
| 9. permit | i) to say officially that something is the case |
| 10. revere | j) to destroy completely the internal parts of a building |

4. Render the article “Church is attacked in Israel” into Armenian.

LESSON 6: Charleston mayor: “We are still a work in progress in America”

Watch the video <https://youtu.be/AJ-YFGcPYgM>, *η/ηunfuwū wufuwpθhɥ*
21.02.2023:

Read the text below.

The racially-motivated shooting of nine people at a historically black church in Charleston, SC, has spurred discussion and debate about racism in America.

21-year-old Dylann Roof entered the Emanuel AME Church and sat at a prayer meeting for an hour before opening fire. The Justice Department is investigating the incident as a hate crime or act of domestic terrorism.

The mayor of Charleston, Joseph Riley, has worked on improving race relations since he was first elected 40 years ago. He takes comfort in the fact that Roof was not from the city of Charleston, but admits that “he wasn’t from another planet. He was from America.”

“There are these pockets of evil and racial hatred that we have to put under a spotlight,” Riley said. “We have got to work as a country to find out where these cells of hate are, and at least bring them into public consciousness.”

Riley said the city has made major strides in the last four decades to improve race relations.

When he took office in 1975, people of different races in Charleston seldom interacted, he said. The first step was desegregation of the community. Some of his other priorities include affordable housing, restoring neighborhoods and public spaces and working on police-community relations.

But Charleston, along with the rest of the country, is still “a work in progress” when it comes to racism, he said.

Warm up questions

1. What is a hate crime? What is terrorism?
2. What do you know about the city of Charleston, South Carolina?

Critical thinking questions

1. What are some of the underlying historical roots of racism in the U.S. South?
2. How were race relations different in 1975 from today? Are there any similarities?
3. How do you think courts should determine whether or not a crime qualifies as a hate crime or a terrorist act?
4. From what the mayor said about his city, how is it similar and different from your own community?

<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/classroom/2015/06/charleston-mayor-we-are-still-a-work-in-progress-in-america/>, *ηηηηηηηη ηηηηηηηη* 21.02.2023:

Render the video text into English.

LESSON 7: Flood of war refugees tests Greek hospitality

Watch the video <https://youtu.be/9qzv6wuLAcY>, *ηήνυφωή ύψωυήηή*,
21.02.2023:

Read the text below.

An influx of Syrian and Afghan refugees is straining Greece's already-thin resources at a time when the country could face bankruptcy.

Most of the refugees pay upwards of \$1,000 each to smugglers for the dangerous journey, according to Eric Kempson, a volunteer refugee helper on the Greek island of Lesbos. About 25,000 migrants have come ashore in Lesbos since the beginning of 2015.

Once ashore, local volunteers direct the refugees to food and water. But other locals fear the refugee population will damage the tourism industry, a vital source of income for Greece during its ongoing financial crisis.

The migrants wait in refugee camps until they can be registered and sent to the capital city, Athens. Other nations in the region are aware of the new arrivals on Greece's southern shores, but no international European presence exists in the Greek islands to assist them.

Most of the migrants plan to head to northern countries once they arrive, but often face rejection and hostility from Greek authorities in the meantime. Some Greeks worry that dangerous members of the Islamic State (ISIL) are entering with refugees and could pose a security threat.

Sweden has an open borders policy and announced it will accept 100,000 Syrian refugees per year. Anja Franck, a peace studies researcher from Sweden, said she hopes other nations will do the same. "European countries and the European leaders have not taken the responsibility that they should," she said.

Warm up questions

1. What is a refugee?
2. What are some reasons someone would leave their home country?
3. What is happening in the Middle East to cause a refugee crisis?

Critical thinking questions

1. Why are so many people seeking refuge in Greece?
 2. What are the effects of a large influx of immigrants in Greece?
 3. How can countries in the region address the thousands of refugees who are seeking shelter?
 4. What would happen in your community if thousands of refugees suddenly appeared needing food, medical care and shelter?
- <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/classroom/2015/06/flood-of-war-refugees-tests-greek-hospitality>, *ἡ ἑλληνικὴ φιλοφροσύνη* '21.02.2023:

Render the video text into English.

LESSON 8: Greek parliament approves controversial bailout deal

Watch the video <https://youtu.be/x0HKEm3Ewdo>, *η/ημε/ρ/α/ς/ η/μ/ε/ρ/α/ς/ η/μ/ε/ρ/α/ς/*
21.02.2023:

Read the text below.

Greece is struggling to accept a deal with the European Union that will raise taxes and enforce economic changes that will make everyday life harder. The alternative was a banking crisis that could have crushed the economy and sent Greece spinning away from the European Union.

Greek Prime Minister Alexis Tsipras managed to win narrow approval for the international bailout, which means the European Central Bank will now reopen funds to the Greek banking system.

Protests erupted in the streets of Athens, Greece Wednesday night in response to the financial bailout deal.

Since 2008, when Greece first announced its dire financial situation, the country has been forced to raise taxes and realign public salaries and pensions as its leaders tried to remain in the Eurozone.

Tsipras admitted he did not agree with most of the deal, but signed it out of necessity and the hope that its measures will help his country avoid bankruptcy.

Greek banks remained closed for the third week in a row on Thursday, and a report from the International Monetary Fund projected that it may take 30 years before Greece can repay any of its debt.

Furthermore, instability in the Greek government and an upcoming election could make other European nations uneasy about sending bailout money until they know who exactly will be spending it.

Warm up questions

1. What is the European Union?
2. What do you know about Greece's financial situation?
3. What does it mean to go bankrupt?
4. What would happen if the banks in your community shut down?

Critical thinking questions

1. Given the Greek public's response and criticism of Greek leadership, should the European Union be confident in the country's ability to eventually dig itself out of debt?
2. Why does Greece want to remain in the Eurozone?
3. Why do the other European nations want to help Greece avoid bankruptcy? <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/classroom/2015/07/greek-parliament-approves-controversial-bailout-deal/>, *η ημεδαύτη* *αυτοκρατορία*,
21.02.2023:

Render the video text into English.

Lesson 9: Gunman shoots nine people at Charleston church

Watch the video <https://youtu.be/KzuOvqx6oNU>, *q̣ḥunufuñ uñufuwp̣ḥu* 21.02.2023:

Read the text below.

A deadly shooting at a church in Charleston, South Carolina has left the country shocked and calling for answers.

Suspect Dylann Roof, a 21-year-old white man, entered the historically black Emanuel AME Church Wednesday evening for a prayer meeting and waited for an hour before opening fire. Three men and six women died in the attack.

Police have described the attack as a racially-motivated hate crime. The shooter wore jacket patches symbolizing apartheid governments in South Africa and Rhodesia, which is now Zimbabwe.

White supremacists or anti-government beliefs have motivated at least one attack every five weeks for the past five years, according to Heidi Beirich, director of the Southern Poverty Law Center's Intelligence Project. And historically black churches are a particular target for white supremacists, she said.

"This kind of violence is really out of control, this kind of domestic terrorism," she said.

South Carolina Representative Jim Clyburn said it is important to examine the racist beliefs and organizations that motivated the alleged shooter. "Just because he acted alone in this doesn't mean that he is not getting his motivation from some other kind of organized effort taking place," he said.

The shooting has spurred the community to come together, Clyburn said. "I think this community is galvanizing. It is coalescing. It is coming together in a way that I think will serve great purposes going forward," Clyburn said. <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/classroom/2015/06/gunman-shoots-nine-people-at-charleston-church/>, *q̣ḥunufuñ uñufuwp̣ḥu* 21.02.2023:

Warm up questions

1. What is a hate crime?
2. Where is Charleston, South Carolina?

Critical thinking questions

1. What sorts of groups or messages most likely motivated the shooter?
2. In a statement the day after the shooting, President Barack Obama said, "At some point, we as a country will have to reckon with the fact that this type of mass violence does not happen in other advanced countries." Why is this statement significant?
3. How should the Charleston AME community and broader community of Charleston respond to what happened?

Render the video text into English.

LESSON 10: How will robots affect your career options?

Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KhQg1dJMofQ>, *ηηηηηηηη
ωωωωωωωω* '21.02.2023:

Read the text below.

As artificial intelligence gets better and better, traditional careers such as law and medicine will undergo radical changes, according to computer scientists. Already, programmers have designed a system that conducts nationwide kidney exchanges, matching donors with recipients faster than a human-operated system could.

“Going forward, we may see automation kind of unfold in a top-heavy pattern, where a lot of the best jobs are the ones to get impacted,” according to author and software developer Martin Ford. “Any kind of white-collar job where you are sitting at a computer at a desk, well, the people who you might call office drones, those are going to be very susceptible to this.”

Computers can already perform some of the tasks that are important to these fields, including many of a paralegal's typical duties, according to A.I. scientist Daphne Koller. "I think that there will be entire job categories that will go away," she said.

But the use of artificial intelligence could also create new jobs, Koller said.

“The optimistic perspective is that...the jobs that will be created will, by nature, be higher and more cognitively interesting jobs that are beyond the spectrum of what an artificial intelligence program can do,” she said.

Computers could also fill employment gaps in fields like data analysis, where 190,000 people are needed, according to McKinsey & Company.

But humans won't be entirely replaced by machines anytime soon, Koller said. The human brain still has an ability that machines do not: to adapt to unexpected situations.

Warm up questions

- # 1. What is artificial intelligence?

2. How do you interact with A.I. in your daily life?

Critical thinking questions

1. Do you think robots and computers can perform jobs as well as humans? Why or why not?
2. What risks are associated with machines performing more everyday jobs?
3. Will robots ever be able to reason and adapt as well as human brains? Explain your answer. <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/classroom/2015/05/how-will-robots-affect-your-career-options/>, *ηηηηηηηη ηηηηηηηη* 21.02.2023:

Render the video text into English.

LESSON 11: Iran nuclear deal met with hope and anger

Watch the video <https://youtu.be/fUSw77J-tM8>, *ընտան ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

Read the text below.

Iran, the United States and five other nations announced a ground-breaking agreement Tuesday aimed at preventing Iran from developing a nuclear weapon.

The deal limits the amount of uranium Iran can obtain and enrich for the next eight years for peaceful nuclear energy purposes and creates a schedule of regular inspections.

President Barack Obama said the 18 days of negotiations between the P5+1 nations and Iran in Vienna led to the agreement that successfully deprives Iran of any possible pathway to pursue nuclear weaponry. The countries began trying to reach an agreement 9 years ago under President George Bush in 2006.

Through the terms, Iran agreed to end uranium enrichment at its Fordow facility, not to engage in research that could lead to a nuclear bomb and to allow inspectors 24/7 access to its nuclear facilities in order to monitor its practices.

“This deal is not built on trust. It is built on verification,” Obama said.

The agreement allows for economic sanctions imposed against Iran to be phased out over time, but retains the ability to reinforce them if Iran does not keep up its side of the deal. Iran’s leaders celebrated the deal, while insisting there was never any intention to develop a nuclear bomb.

Meanwhile, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu immediately criticized the deal, saying it would not protect Israel and the rest of the world from Iran’s intent to become weaponized.

Republican congressional leaders and presidential candidates said they intend to oppose the deal, but President Obama promised to veto any legislation attempting to block it.

Warm up questions

1. Where is Iran?
2. What do you know about Iran's reputation as a country?

Critical thinking questions

1. What reasons do Israel and U.S. Republicans cite for their concerns about the deal?
 2. Do you think that the inspection standards put in place by the deal will be enough to ensure Iran does not build a nuclear weapon?
 3. What does this agreement mean for U.S.-Iran relations going forward?
- <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/classroom/2015/07/iran-nuclear-deal-met-with-hope-and-anger/>, *ըիտսման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

Render the video text into English.

LESSON 12: The doctor will see you now... online

Watch the video

<https://youtu.be/BTsFUor32os>, *ընտան ամսաթիվ*՝ 21.02.2023:

Read the text below.

Advancements in videoconferencing and health monitoring technology now make it possible for doctors to examine patients remotely for illnesses ranging from sore throat to stroke.

A number of telehealth companies now make it possible to consult with a licensed physician on a wide range of basic health care needs almost instantly from an iPhone, tablet or laptop.

From the comfort of their own homes, doctors can examine and treat patients while accessing medical records and charts, then send prescriptions to the patient's local pharmacy electronically. Patients who need a professional opinion quickly find the service more convenient than scheduling a doctor's appointment.

The rate of a standard telemedicine appointment is \$40. Visits to an emergency room can cost \$1,000 or \$300 for urgent care. The U.S. healthcare system could save up to \$25 billion from the use of telemedicine, according to Dr. Pat Basu, chief medical officer for Doctor on Demand.

Insurance companies have begun to take note of the potential savings. The largest private insurance company in the U.S., United Healthcare, partnered with three telemedicine companies in April to begin offering patients coverage for telemedicine appointments.

More than 20 million patients can now access Doctor on Demand through insurance and the company is in conversations with state Medicaid agencies and national Medicare with the goal that patients can one day receive coverage through government insurance as well, Basu said.

Most telemedicine companies do not allow doctors to treat serious illnesses due to the importance of in-person examination.

Warm up questions

1. How has technology affected medicine and health?
2. What is telemedicine?
3. Why is it sometimes difficult to get a doctor's appointment?

Critical thinking questions

1. Why might it be difficult for patients to access healthcare in certain situations?
2. Why might examining a patient via teleconference not reveal the same insights as an in-person visit?
3. Beyond doctor visits, what other ways can you see technology one day advancing the medical industry?

<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/classroom/2015/07/the-doctor-will-see-you-now-online/>, *ἡ ἡνιῶν ἡνιῶν* 21.02.2023:

Render the video text into English.

LESSON 13: While Muslims celebrate Ramada, Islamic State steps up attacks

Watch the video <https://youtu.be/VTjyM5ftoSg>, *ηήταν μόνον μια απειλή*, 21.02.2023:

Read the text below.

The Islamic State (ISIL) has launched new attacks during the holy month of Ramadan, while also offering food and money to people living under its control.

Ramadan takes place during the ninth month of the Muslim calendar to commemorate the first revelation of the Islamic holy scripture, the Quran, to the prophet Muhammad.

Muslims around the world refrain from eating and drinking during the day, but gather together for big family dinners after sunset. Many make a point of reading the entire Quran.

During this time of reflection and festive celebration, ISIL has attacked the Italian Consulate in Cairo and launched two new offensives in northern Syria. ISIL has taken control of dozens of towns, cities and networks of roads in Iraq and Syria since the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011.

Besides fasting, Ramadan is also a time to give to those less fortunate. ISIL hopes to win over the hearts of people living in its territories by donating food and money to the poor, said Associated Press reporter Bassem Mroue.

The group has carried out some of its most brutal acts during Ramadan, including executing purported spies on film and severely punishing anyone found not fasting during the day, despite Islamic law stating that the old and sick can refrain from fasting if necessary.

“They claim this is the only right interpretation,” Mroue said. “They don’t tolerate any kind of criticism or opposition.”

Warm up questions

1. What is Ramadan?

2. How do Muslims observe Ramadan?
3. What is Islamic State?

Critical thinking questions

1. How does ISIL justify its contradicting actions of violence and charity during Ramadan?
2. Why does the Quran stipulate that certain people may avoid fasting during Ramadan?
3. How might people living under ISIL's control interpret the charitable actions if they are already living under difficult circumstances?
4. How does ISIL pose a threat to the United States?
5. What should the U.S. do about the rise of ISIL?

<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/classroom/2015/07/while-muslims-celebrate-ramadan-islamic-state-steps-up-attacks/>, *ըհտման ամսաթիվ* '21.02.2023:

Render the video text into English.

LESSON 14: What can we learn from Cuba's organic farms?

Watch the video

<https://youtu.be/vXBT0X6RkcA>, *ηχητήφων υψίστην* '21.02.2023:

Read the text below.

When the Soviet Union fell apart in 1991, the communist country of Cuba lost its main supplier of food, fuel and fertilizer. Up until then, Cuba imported 80 percent of its food. Hunger and malnutrition followed as people waited in long lines for meager amounts of food.

The government offered state-owned farms to anyone prepared to grow food to help feed the suffering population. Without pesticides, fertilizer or fuel for tractors, Cubans turned to organic farming.

Miguel Salcines, the founder of Vivero Alamar Farm, grows food on his relatively small plot of land for 80,000 people in the surrounding area. He operates his farm completely without chemicals and earned an international reputation as a pioneer of organic farming.

Today, Salcines' farm is one of 10,000 urban organic farms across the country that are gaining attention for their approach and hosting group tours, including many Americans.

Miami chef Jamie DeRosa praised the quality of Cuban produce. "It's interesting to see a country with less resources than we have doing the very same farming we are just now becoming great at," DeRosa said.

Now that relations between the U.S. and Cuba are improving, American companies are looking to expand to Cuba. Salcines' said he expects a reintroduction of chemicals, but hopes the emphasis remains on organic farming.

Warm up questions

1. Where do you usually see the word "organic"?
2. What do you know about pesticides?
3. Where is Cuba?
4. What do you know about Cuba's history and relationship with the U.S.?

Critical thinking questions

1. How did the fall of the Soviet Union impact Cuba's economy?
2. Why did Cuba turn to organic farming? What could their approach teach us about how other countries could be compelled to farm organically?
3. How do you think more open relations with the U.S. will affect Cuban farming practices? <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/classroom/2015/06/what-can-we-learn-from-cubas-organic-farms/>, *ηηunfwu wufuwphu* '21.02.2023:

Render the video text into English.

LESSON 15: Politicians rethink criminal justice

Watch the video

<https://youtu.be/2DJlziyv9SE>, *q̣ḥunf̣aṇ uṇf̣uṇp̣ḥỵ* '21.02.2023:

Read the text below.

President Barack Obama and Republicans are having a rare moment of agreement over the need to change the U.S. criminal justice system.

With more than 2.2 million people behind bars in the U.S., the movement for solutions to the nation's overflowing prisons and high number of incarcerated minority men has grown in recent years, picking up political support from Republicans and Democrats alike.

President Obama toured the Federal Correctional Institution, El Reno outside Oklahoma City on Thursday, becoming the first-ever sitting president to visit a federal prison.

The visit followed a week in which the president commuted sentences for 46 drug offenders and addressed racial disparities within the justice system at the NAACP National Convention in Philadelphia. The president said that blacks and Hispanics make up 60 percent of the country's prison population, despite being only 30 percent of the overall U.S. population.

On Thursday, Republican presidential candidate Chris Christie announced a plan to require inmates to pursue their GED while incarcerated in order to be better prepared to find a job upon release.

Eighteen of the 20 candidates currently running for president have now voiced support for some degree of reform, and a number of bills related to criminal justice are making their way through Congress.

Even business leaders, including politically-influential Koch Industries, Target and Wal-Mart have all pledged to make it easier for ex-convicts to find work by removing requirements to declare prior convictions from job applications.

Still, some law enforcement officials warn against too much leniency. Federal prosecutor Steve Wasserman points out that there were significantly higher crime levels two decades ago, before the increased

incarceration efforts. “Crime is at its lowest levels in a generation,” he said.

Warm up questions

1. What does the term “criminal justice” mean?
2. What is the role of jails in our society?
3. What forms of racial disparities exist in the U.S.?
4. How does the size of the U.S. prison population compare to other countries?

Critical thinking questions

1. What socio-economic factors contribute to the high number of incarcerated minorities in the U.S.?
 2. How do prison education and not requiring ex-convicts to state prior convictions on job applications contribute to the reform movement?
 3. What other ways could we address crime, other than jailing criminals?
- <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/classroom/2015/07/politicians-rethink-criminal-justice/>, *դիմադրական ամսագրի*՝ 21.02.2023:

Render the video text into English.

PART III

LESSON 1: China's philanthropist

1. Guess the article.

vow	ebullient	red star on one's face	philanthropist	entrepreneurs
tins of air	demolished buildings	descendant	startled	to counter

2. Guess the headline.

China's 'violent philanthropist' gives away _____.



Multimillionaire entrepreneur Chen Guangbiao raises awareness about pollution by giving away air-filled cans in Beijing

Before watching, listening, reading

1. *Work in small groups and discuss the questions below.*

- a. What is a philanthropist?
- b. If you were very wealthy, would you become a philanthropist? Why/Why not? If yes, who or what would you give your money to?

2. *Vocabulary from the article. Write the words next to the people described.*

descendant, donor, entrepreneur, environmentalist, passerby, sceptic, sibling

A person who ...

- a. makes money starting new businesses _____
- b. doubts that something is true _____
- c. gives money to charity _____
- d. walks past something by chance _____
- e. wants to protect the natural world _____

- f. is the brother or sister of someone —————
 g. is the grandchild, great-grandchild etc. of someone —

3. Look at the headline, photo and caption. Which words and phrases do you think could be applied to Chen Guangbiao? Check unknown words in a dictionary.

timid	ebullient	pathetic	full of self-belief	creative	reticent
household name		a high-profile person			an unknown figure

Reading

*China's 'violent philanthropist'
 gives away fresh air*

Even through the thick Beijing smog, it is impossible to mistake the ebullient figure shaking hands, signing autographs and barking at startled passersby: "Come on, two cans for each one – free fresh air. Open it and drink it and breathe it! It keeps you fresh the whole day!"

It is the kind of offer that has made Chen Guangbiao a household name in China: giving away thousands of tins of air to raise awareness of China's pollution. "If we don't act in the next 10 years, our descendants will have to carry oxygen tanks and wear masks all the time," he said at the publicity event in Beijing this month.

Chen, 44, is a multimillionaire entrepreneur who bills himself as the country's number one philanthropist and environmentalist.

In January, he lay under a sheet of wood and steel while two cars drove over him, to demonstrate that the world would be better without cars. In another comment on the drawbacks of motoring he smashed up a Mercedes Benz car.

Recently he put an advert in the New York Times proclaiming the disputed Diaoyu Islands – currently at the heart of the territorial row with Japan – to be Chinese, and announced he was giving new cars to drivers whose vehicles were destroyed in anti-Japanese protests – while simultaneously promoting a cycling initiative.

He also plans to give away \$240,000 to young entrepreneurs in the next weeks. But he is best known for his personal deliveries to the victims of natural disasters. He arrived in Sichuan with a fleet of heavy machinery after the earthquake in 2008. When the tsunami struck Japan, he flew over with cash and goods.

Watching

1. Watch the video of Chen Guangbiao at

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/jan/31/china-smog-environmentalist-fresh-air-stunt>, *ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ* '21.02.2023:

2. Do you think you would be an admirer or a sceptic of him? Why?

While reading

1 Read the article. Which of these things has Chen Guangbiao done in his life? Write yes (Y) or no (N) next to the statements. Then change the “no” sentences to make them correct.

He has ...

- a .** —given out free oxygen masks to passersby in Beijing.
- b.** — lain under a wood and steel sheet while two vehicles went over him.
- c.** — destroyed a luxury car.
- d.** — bought new bicycles for people who lost theirs during a protest.
- e.** — taken heavy equipment to an area affected by an earthquake.
- f.** — flown to another country with goods and money after a disaster.
- g .** — helped pay for the education of some students at his village school.
- h.** — made a promise to give away all his money before he dies.

Which of the things above are environmental publicity stunts?

Which ones are acts of philanthropy?

2 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- a.** What behaviour is mentioned in the article that shows Chen Guangbiao's ebullient personality?
- b.** Which act of philanthropy seemed to contradict his anti-car campaign?
- c.** What general reasons does he give for his philanthropic acts and environmental stunts?
- d.** What sort of background does he come from and how did he make his fortune?
- e.** How does he compare to other philanthropists?
- f.** What do some sceptics say about him? What do admirers say?

After watching, listening, reading

1 Nouns relating to publicity campaigns and philanthropy

Complete the summary with the words below. You may need to put them into the plural.

awareness, donation, drawback, fortune, initiative, poverty, responsibility, stunt

Chen Guangbiao is an extraordinary figure who started life in extreme (a) _____ and then succeeded in making a huge (b) _____ through recycling building materials. He is famous in China for both his large (c) _____ to people in need and his spectacular publicity (d) _____ which aim to raise (e) _____ about key environmental issues. One of his latest (f) _____ has been to give away cans of fresh air to publicise the threat of air pollution. In addition, he has also organised events to show the significant (g) _____ of using motor vehicles. The hope is that his campaigns will encourage individuals and companies to take (h) _____ for their impact on the environment.

Look back through the summary. Make a note of any adjectives, verbs or prepositions that are used with the nouns, e.g. extreme poverty.

Activity – writing a profile

- 1. Work as a class and brainstorm famous philanthropists/campaigners from your country and across the world.*
- 2. Work with a partner. Choose one of the people that interests you both.*
- 3. Write a short text about the person but leave out their name. Use some of the vocabulary from the **After watching, listening, reading** section. Give information about the person's background, how they made their fortune, their philanthropic acts or awareness-raising stunts, the aims of their acts and their overall impact.*
- 4. Read the text to other pairs in the class. Can they identify who the person is? Do they know any more information about this person?*

Rendering

Render the article into English:

Գյումրիում 13-ից ավելի անօթևաններ բնակարաններ կստանան. դրամահավաքը գերազանցել է սպասելիքները

Գյումրիի անօթևան 13 ընտանիքի համար բնակարան գնելու նպատակով կազմակերպված դրամահավաքի շրջանակում փաստացի ձեռք է բերվել 11 բնակարան: Այս մասին այսօր՝ մարտի 14-ին, լրագրողների հետ զրույցում հայտնեց «Երևանը Գյումրիի կողքին է» նախաձեռնության հեղինակներից Մաքսիմ Սարգսյանը:

«Ստացվում է, որ նպատակը գերազանցվել է, այս դեպքում լավ իմաստով: Բնակարաններ կստանան նաեւ այլ անօթևաններ, որոնք ընդգրկված չեն ցանկում: Մյուս շահառուները կընտրվեն թափանցիկ կերպով, բնակարանները կհատկացվի ծայրահեղ պայմաններում ապրող ընտանիքներին», - նշեց «Երևանը Գյումրիի կողքին է» նախաձեռնության հեղինակը:

Մաքսիմ Սարգսյանի խոսքով՝ 11 բնակարաններից բացի խոստացվել է ևս երկու բնակարան:

«Այս երկու բնակարանների հարցը հստակ չէ, չէի ցանկանա օդում ասել, բայց որ խոստացվել է մի ամերիկահայուհու և պատգամավորի կողմից՝ հստակ է», - ասաց նա:

Միջազգային Քրաուդֆանդեր կայքում այս պահի դրությամբ, նրա խոսքով, հավաքվել է 26 000 ֆունտ ստերլինգ, իսկ բարեգործական համերգների և փոքր դրամահավաքների արդյունքում՝ մոտ 11 մլն 87 000 ՀՀ դրամ:

Մաքսիմ Սարգսյանը տեղեկացրեց, որ մարտի 20-ին՝ ժամը 17:00-ին, Երևանի Հյուսիսային պողոտայում տեղի կունենա բարեգործական համերգ, որին կմասնակցեն 30 երգիչ-երգչուհիներ և խմբեր (Քրիստինե Պեպելյանը, Արսեն Սաֆարյանը, Սոնա Ռուբենյանը, Մերի Մնջոյանը, Սոնան, «Ռեինկարնացիա»):

Նշենք, որ ՍՈՍ թիմի անդամներին հաջողվել է բանակցել միջազգային Քրաուդֆանդեր կայքի հետ ու դրամահավաքին անհրաժեշտ

գումարի շեմը իջեցնել մինչև 27 հազար ֆունտի: Դրամահավաքն ավարտվում է մարտի 20-ին:

Մարտի 19-ին տեղի կունենա բարեգործական աճուրդ, որտեղ վաճառքի կհանվեն Մադրիդի «Ռեալի» եւ Բարսելոնայի առաջատար ֆուտբոլիստների ստորագրությամբ մարզաշապիկները և դրոշմ՝ Լիոնել Մեսսիի, Չավիի, Ինյեստայի, Տիերի Անրիի ու թիմի 10 աստղերի ստորագրությամբ:

Դրամահավաքին անդրադարձել են միջազգային լրատվամիջոցները, աջակցություն է ցույց տվել ֆրանսահայ աշխարհահռչակ շանսոնիե Շառլ Ազնավուրը: Իսկ գյումրեցի հռչակավոր ջազ դաշնակահար Տիգրան Համասյանը անօթևաններին աջակցելու նպատակով Գյումրիի տնակային ավաններից մեկում փետրվարի 28-ին բարեգործական համերգ ունեցավ:

<https://news.am/arm/news/316627.html>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 2: Berlin Wall

1. Guess the article.

outdoor gallery	mural	symbol	divided city	dismantle
mayor	gentrification	developers	protestors	
authenticity	land adjacent	preservation		

2. Look at the picture and guess the headline.

_____ *most iconic paintings under threat.*

Berlin Wall murals by the French artist Thierry Noir who has joined protests to save the wall *Action Press/Rex*

Before watching, listening, reading

1. Look at the photos of the Berlin Wall (which is presented above and at the Appendix of the lesson). What do you know about the history of the wall? Work in pairs and answer the questions below.

1. When was the Berlin Wall built?

- a) 1947 b) 1955 c) 1961 d) 1966

2. How long was the wall in its final version?

- a) 53km b) 89km c) 104km
d) 155km

3. How many people are believed to have escaped across the wall?

- a) Nearly 100 b) About 350. c) Around 1,500
d) Approximately 5,000

4. Which US president visited Berlin after the wall was built and said: "Ich bin ein Berliner."?

- a) Kennedy. b) Roosevelt c) Truman d) Eisenhower

5. What was the open section of land between the east and west side of the wall known as?

- a) The iron curtain b) The death strip c) The Eastern Bloc
d) Checkpoint Charlie

6. When was the wall finally opened and partly knocked down?

- a) 1983 b) 1987 c) 1989 d) 1992

2. Look again at the photos A-C of the Berlin Wall. How could you describe the current artwork on the wall? Tick the appropriate adjectives.



— anarchic — colourful — conservative — conventional —
monochrome — orthodox
— political — radical — revolutionary — subversive — thought-
provoking
— traditional — unadventurous

Reading

Berlin Wall's most iconic paintings under threat

The longest-remaining stretch of Berlin Wall, known as the East Side Gallery, is the German capital's second most-visited tourist site and the mural of former Soviet and East German leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Eric Honecker in a passionate clinch is one of the star attractions.

But the 1.3km-long outdoor gallery, which is covered in paintings by artists from around the world, is now threatened by the city's strident gentrification, with a significant section of it due to be dismantled soon to make way for luxury flats.

"Our guide book describes it as an unbroken length of wall," said Coco Garda López, a 21-year-old art student from Madrid on a one-week visit to the city. But the gallery, she notes, already has a gaping hole after a 50-metre section was removed some years ago to provide access to a boat landing stage and an open view on the river for the 02 World arena, which dominates the land adjacent to the gallery. "If Berlin's not careful, it will lose all of this beautiful structure," she said.

The latest threat is from Living Levels, a 63-metre-high tower of 36 flats and offices, which its developers, Living Bauhaus, describe as a "new dimension of life" offering "breathtaking panoramic views".

But opponents of the plan said it would destroy the aesthetics of the gallery, which is visited by an estimated 800,000 visitors a year, as well as insulting the memory of those killed on the former death strip while trying to escape from East Berlin.

Kani Alavi, head of the artists' initiative East Side Gallery, who led a \$3.3m restoration project of the wall four years ago, and was one of the original artists to paint on the wall, said the whole structure was now under threat. "We see this act as a direct act of destruction towards the artwork, to the extent that you might as well tear the whole thing down," he said.

The parts of the wall that are to be removed so the flats' owners will have access to the water bear the famous "heads with big lips" paintings

by the French artist Thierry Noir. Last month the 54-year-old artist joined protesters at the wall to fight for the preservation of his work as a part of the gallery and the wall's survival.

"All the paintings have become a symbol of freedom in Berlin and Europe," he said. "Unlike elsewhere in the city, where the majority of the wall has been removed, this is a unique opportunity to preserve a large section of what was once a death strip. If you remove the sections, you're destroying the authenticity of this place."

The district's mayor, the Green MP Franz Schulz, confirmed that parts of the wall would be removed: "The investor has a legal right to demand this, so we'll have to do it." But he insisted the removal of the wall would not only make space for the flats but also for a new walkway for cyclists and pedestrians.

Pausing at another of the wall's iconic images - of an East German Trabant car appearing to tear through the wall - Garda López, the Spanish tourist not yet born when the Berlin Wall was brought down in November 1989, said: "It's the best place for me to come and have any sort of an inkling of what it must have been like to live in a divided city. If this goes, then that opportunity goes too."

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/feb/27/berlin-wall-paintings-threatened-developers>, *q̄h̄un̄f̄w̄n̄ w̄f̄uw̄p̄h̄q̄* 21.02.2023:

Glossary

iconic — (adjective) acting as a sign or symbol of something

clinch — (noun, informal) an embrace where two lovers hold each other very tightly adjacent to (adjective) when a building, room etc. is situated next to or near something tear down (phrasal verb) to pull or knock down a building, wall etc.

inkling — (noun) a slight knowledge of something that has happened or is about to happen

While reading

1. Read the article and complete the sentences with a word or phrase from the text.

- a. The second most popular visitor attraction in Berlin is called the ———.
- b. Part of the site will soon be taken down because of the construction of —.
- c. A section of the wall was previously taken away, which left a ———.

... where the majority of the wall has been removed ... (paragraph 8)
When the Berlin Wall was brought down in November 1989 ...
(paragraph 10)

Complete the text with the active or passive of the verbs in brackets.

The East Side Gallery (a) _____(know) as one of the most thought-provoking attractions in Berlin and it (b) _____ (describe) in detail in all the major guidebooks to the city. Modern-day visitors (c) ____

(attract) to the gallery by the colourful images and sense of history.

Many of the pictures (d) _____(reflect) the past of the wall, which (e) _____(build) at the height of the Cold War in the 1960s. However, at present, developers (f) _____(plan) to build luxury flats in the area and a large section of the wall is likely (g) _____(dismantle). Opponents (h) _____(say) that the authenticity of the wall (i) _____(threaten) by the new proposals and they (j) _____(argue) that it should (k) _____(keep) in its original state.

2. Look at these examples of the possessive 's from the article, plus the use of its and it's.

Work with a partner and discuss how we use the apostrophe in these cases.

... the German capital's second most-visited tourist site ... (paragraph 1)

... the flats' owners will have access to the water ... (paragraph 7)

The latest threat is from Living Levels, which its developers, Living Bauhaus, describe as... (paragraph 4)

It's the best place for me to come ... (paragraph 10)

Put the apostrophes in the correct place in these sentences.

- a** Berlins famous East Gallery lost some of its original paintings 10 years ago.
- b** Protestors against changes to the wall say that its one of the citys key tourist sites.
- c** The main protestors names are Kani Alvi and Thierry Noir.
- d** Thierry Noirs giant paintings show a number of peoples faces.
- e** This painting is particularly famous and its in many visitors photographs.

Activity – writing

- a *As a class, brainstorm planned building developments either in your country or abroad*
e.g. a new shopping centre, motorway, stadium, office block etc.
- b *Work with a partner. Choose and research one of the developments.*
- c *Look back at the original article and note down key vocabulary for writing about a new construction project.*
- d *With your partner, plan and write a short text about the proposed development. Include the following paragraphs:*
 - 1 An introduction covering the “what, where, when and why” of the development.
 - 2 What the opponents of the project argue.
 - 3 What the developers say.
 - 4 A conclusion highlighting what is likely to happen in the future.
- e *Swap your text with another pair. Then comment on and discuss the content of the texts. For example: Does the new development sound like a good idea?*

Rendering

Render the article into English:

Մայրաքաղաքում բացվել է «Ուշացած լուսանկար» անվանումը կրող արձանախումբը

ՀՀ նախագահը Երևանի քաղաքապետի հետ միասին ներկա է գտնվել մայրաքաղաքի Արուսյան փողոցում տարբեր սերունդների երեք վարպետներին՝ դուդուկահարներ Վաչե Հովսեփյանին, Զիվան Գասպարյանին և Լևոն Մադոյանին նվիրված «Ուշացած լուսանկար» անվանումը կրող արձանախմբի բացման արարողությանը: Արձանախմբի քանդակագործն է Դավիթ Մինասյանը, ճարտարապետը՝ Լևոն Իգիթյանը:



Երևանի քաղաքապետարանի մասնակցությամբ և «Տաշիր գրուպ» ընկերության հովանավորությամբ իրագործված արձանախմբի բացման պատիվը վերապահվել է Երևանի քաղաքապետին և քանդակագործին:

Հանդիսավոր բացմանը ներկա է գտնվել նաև Երևանի պատվավոր քաղաքացի, անվանի դուդուկահար Զիվան Գասպարյանը: <https://www.yerevan.am/hy/news/mayrak-aghak-owm-bats-vel-e-owshats-ats-lowsankar-anvanowme-krogh-ardzanakhowmbe/>, *Պիտան ամսագիր*՝ 21.02.2023:

APPENDIX:



Picture A : *Johannes Eisele/AFP/Getty Images.*



Picture B: *Sean Gallup/Getty Images*



Picture C: *Sean Gallup/Getty Images*



Picture D: *EPA*



Picture E: *CSU Archives/Everett Collection/Rex Features*



Picture F: *AP*

LESSON 3: Che Guevara

1. Guess the article.

political rally	guerrilla	lawsuits	socialist principles
exile	revolution	international prominence.	legal battles

2. Look at the picture and guess the headline.

——— *image puts brand value before spirit of revolution.*

Worn with pride Korda's Heroic Guerrilla (Mario Tama / Getty Images)

Before watching, listening, reading

1. The article is about Che Guevara. Work in groups and look at these nouns from the text. What do you know about him?

Guerrilla	Marxist	revolutionary principles	Cuba			
photographer	portrait	image	T-shirts	stare	good looks	myth

2. Complete the paragraph with words from the headline or caption.

The famous image of Che Guevara is now an international (a) ————
———.

The original picture was taken by the photographer (b) ————
———. People around the because he symbolizes world wear Che's photo
with (c) ———— because he symbolizes the revolutionary
(d) ————.

Reading

Che image puts brand value before spirit of revolution

It is the photograph that adorns student bedrooms across the world. The black and white portrait of Ernesto “Che” Guevara perfectly captured his intense stare and brooding good looks, helping establish his myth. But 50 years since Cuban photographer Alberto Diaz “Korda” Gutierrez snapped the Marxist revolutionary, the image has become the subject of bitter legal battles.

Since Korda’s death in 2001, his daughter, Diana Diaz, has pursued



companies she accuses of breaching the photograph's copyright by using it in their advertising campaigns. Her father employed a similar tactic when he sued Smirnoff Vodka for the illegal use of the image in 2001, a case that re-established his copyright after 41 years.

Diaz's legal battles are not without controversy - or irony. For decades Cuba did not recognise copyright. It was only following the collapse of the former Soviet Union that Cuba joined the World Trade Organisation and legalised copyright.

Diaz, who lives in Cuba, says that to fund her legal battles she has had to sell licences to a range of "Che" products, including baseball caps and T-shirts. Her control of the Che brand has led to reports of rows with her half-siblings who live in exile.

The fact that the photograph, taken on 4 March 1960 at a political rally in Havana, came to international prominence owes as much to luck as Korda's skill. "It was not planned, it was intuitive," said Korda, who worked for the *Revolucion* newspaper. He told one interviewer that Guevara had shown such an intense gaze that he had been briefly taken aback and only managed to fire off two quick shots.

But the photograph of Guevara, which Korda later called "Heroic Guerrilla", did not make the next day's paper and only emerged after Guevara's death seven years later.

The fact that for many years the photograph was not under copyright meant the image could be utilised by whoever wanted it, something that ensured its ubiquity.

Michael Casey, the author of *Che's Afterlife*:

The Legacy of an Image, notes the irony that the Marxist's photo is now a marketing weapon. "As Cuba has demonstrated, 'revolution' is a brand, not a goal in itself," Casey writes.

Korda justified the copyright lawsuits he brought as his way of protecting Cuba's socialist principles.

<http://image.guardian.co.uk/sys-files/Guardian/documents/2010/11/05/31553403-Advanced-lesson-plan-April.pdf>, *ηρησιν ανθρωπων* '21.02.2023:

Glossary

sue somebody — (verb) to make a claim against somebody in a law court about something they have done to harm you

intuitive — (adjective) when something is done based on feeling rather than facts or knowledge

gaze — (noun) a long steady look at something or somebody

ubiquity — (noun) the state of seeming to be everywhere

While reading

1. Complete these questions with the words below. Then read the first four paragraphs and answer the questions.

why, who, how many, when, what, where

- (a) _____ can you find Che's image? Why is it a perfect photo?
 - (b) _____ is Korda's photo in the news again?
 - (c) _____ did Cuba begin to recognize copyright?
 - (d) _____ years did it take for Korda to get his copyright back?
 - (e) _____ does Diaz do with the money from selling licences?
 - (f) _____ has Diaz had arguments with?
2. *Look at these imaginary statements below. Then read the rest of the article. Tick the ones you think Korda might have said.*
- a) _____ "The photo is famous because it needed skill to take it."
 - b) _____ "I didn't spend a lot of time preparing the shot."
 - c) _____ "I was rather surprised by Che's intense stare."
 - d) _____ "When I saw Che's look I took a lot more pictures than usual."
 - e) _____ "That picture came out soon after the rally."
 - f) _____ " My photo went everywhere because it wasn't subject to copyright."
 - g) _____ " My lawsuits helped protect the principles behind Cuban politics. "

Watching

1. Watch the video BBC News: Six News: Irish artist claims rights to iconic Che Guevara image www.youtube.com/watch?v=aLJ7metgLSI, ηηυνυών υψυωπρην' 21.02.2023:

After watching, listening, reading

1. Collocations- Find nouns to match the definitions. Put them in the singular where possible. Paragraph numbers are in brackets. Find the vertical word. How does this relate to Che?

- a) a series of adverts to promote a product (2)
- b) a political meeting (5)
- c) a photograph (5)
- d) a person's appearance when they are attractive (two words) (1)
- e) the act of using something (2)
- f) the method you use to achieve something (2)
- g) a big argument between two people (3)

2. Which adjectives are used before these nouns in the article?

- a) There was a long _____ in court about the copyright to the photo.
- b) The government wants to stop the _____ of guns by criminals.
- c) 100,000 anti-war demonstrators attended the _____.
- d) I took out my camera when I saw the president. But I only got a — of her.
- e) The company has a big TV _____ for its new cars.
- f) My friend made an excuse about his homework. I tried a _____ but it didn't work.
- g) The film star attracted a lot of fans because of his _____.

Activity

Iconic images

1. Brainstorm iconic images of people's faces.
2. Choose an image to use as your computer screensaver.
3. Make notes about why you have chosen that image.
4. In small group justify and explain your choice of picture.

APPENDIX:



Munch's Scream



Mona Lisa



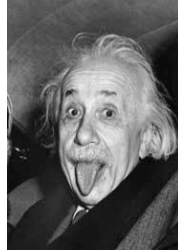
Marilyn Monroe



Van Gogh



Audrey Hepburn



Albert Einstein

Rendering

Render the article into English:

Շոն Բինը դադարել է դիտել «Գահերի խաղը» իր հերոսին մահապատժի ենթարկելուց հետո

Ամերիկացի դերասան Շոն Բինը, որը «Գահերի խաղում» մարմնավորել է Նեդ Սթրակլին, լրագրողներին հայտնել է, որ դադարել է դիտել սերիալն առաջին եթերաշրջանում իր հերոսին մահապատժի ենթարկելուց հետո: Այդ պատճառով դերասանը չգիտի, թե ինչով է ավարտվել ֆիլմաշարը:

Լրագրողի հարցին՝ արդյոք արտիստը դիտել է եզրափակիչ սերիան, նա հետաքրքրվել է, թե ինչ է տեղի ունեցել դրա ընթացքում: Դերասանը չի վախեցել սփոյլերներից և խնդրել է պատմել այուժեն՝ հավելելով, որ, միևնույն է, խոսակցությունն արդեն իսկ մոռացած կլինի այն պահին, երբ կպատրաստվի մինչև վերջ դիտել ֆիլմաշարը:

«Նշանակում է՝ Ուինթերֆելն, ամեն դեպքում անջատվե՞լ է: Դա այնքան լավ է», - նշել է Շոն Բինը, երբ լրագրողը նրան ներկայացրել է վերջին եթերաշրջանում տեղի ունեցած իրադարձությունները, երբ նրա երեխաները սկսել են դեկավարել Հյուսիսը: Դերասանը դարձել է քչերից մեկը, ով դրական է արձագանքել սերիալի վերջաբանին, թեև այն չի դիտել: <https://style.news.am/arm/news/79591/shon-biny-dadarel-editel-gaheri-khaxy-ir-herosin-mahapatzhi-entarkeluc-heto.html>, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 4: Ibiza

1. Guess the article.

recession	clubbers flock	venue	trapeze artists	hedonism.
heyday	dwarves	prebooked tickets		

2. Look at the picture and guess the headline

Recession-hit ————— fights to lure clubbers back.



Before watching, listening, reading

1. Work in small groups and discuss the questions below.

- a. Is there anywhere in your country that is famous for its nightlife?
- b. Do you ever go to nightclubs?
- c. How much do you think it costs to go into a nightclub in your country?

2. Verbs and expressions from the article. Complete the definitions.
downgrade, flock, gather, lure, tackle, take someone for granted

- a. If people ————— somewhere, they go there in large numbers.
- b. If you try to ————— a problem or situation, you make a big effort to deal with it.
- c. If people ——— somewhere, they come together in one place to form a group.
- d. If you ————— a person to a place, you persuade them to come by offering a reward.
- e. If you decide to — , you choose to do something cheaper or at a lower level.
- f. If you — , you don't recognize their true value because you are used to them.

3. Look at the headline, photo and caption of the article. Work with a partner. Decide if these sentences are true (T) or false (F). Which words in the headline or caption helped you find the answers?

- a. — The article is about nightclubs on the island of Ibiza.
- b. — More and more people have started going to the island.
- c. — The nightclub industry is doing well in the current economic situation.

Reading

Recession-hit dance island fights to lure clubbers back

For decades the Spanish island of Ibiza has been a byword for unbridled hedonism, a place where thousands of clubbers flock every summer for a never-ending dance party. But last year its most notorious club Manumission – with its performing dwarves, fire-eaters and trapeze artists – closed its doors for the last time. For some it marked the end of an era, and with the world in the grip of recession and many holidaymakers expected to stay at home this year, the Mediterranean isle faces testing times.

So it is fitting that dance music moguls, promoters and up-and-coming DJs gathered on the island recently to discuss the future of electronic music, at the grandly named International Music Summit (IMS).

Ben Turner, one of the founding partners of IMS, said the gathering was a way for the industry to go “back to business” and tackle its challenges head on.

Although the dance music heyday of the late 1990s is long gone, the genre is in a healthy state to ride out the storm, Turner said. “There was a time that we thought we were going to take over the world ... now electronic music is back where it is most comfortable, just under the mainstream.”

The expected drop in tourism on Ibiza - estimated to be around 10% this summer - is more likely to come from a dip in family holidays, rather than clubbers staying at home, according to Danny Whittle, brand manager for super club Pacha.

The club has so far remained unscathed, seeing record numbers last year and VIP ticket sales up 15% in 2009, as the rich and famous downgrade from more expensive resorts on the French Riviera, he said.

Watching

Watch the video BBC News:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZOZwVumhxAc>, *ηρήνικη* *απόφαση*
21.02.2023:

After watching, listening, reading

1. What do these words from the article mean?

- a. It is **fitting** that dance music moguls... (paragraph 2)
- b. ... promoters and **up-and-coming** DJs... (paragraph 2)
- c. Although the dance music **heyday**... is long gone, (paragraph 4)
- d. ... seeing **record** numbers last year... (paragraph 6)
- e. **Clubs are having to** get their act together... (paragraph 9)

2. *Vocabulary: economic problems*

Complete the summary with the words below.

climate, discounts, drop, grip, healthy, numbers, punters, responding, testing

The holiday island of Ibiza faces

(a) — times with an estimated 10% (b) — in tourist numbers due to the global economic.

(c) — With many of the world's largest economies in the (d.) — of recession, people are simply choosing to stay at home this summer.

Although there will be a dip in visitor (e.) — this year, experts believe that the island's tourist industry is still in a fairly. (f.) — state. Many of Ibiza's nightclubs are (g) — to the new economic challenges by offering sweeteners to their (h) — in the form of (i) — on tickets or free bus transfers.

Activity – Discussions

The state of the economy

How do you think the difficult economic climate...

- a. has affected your country in the past year?
- b. will affect your country in the year to come?

Work with a partner and make notes about the areas below. Use vocabulary from After watching, listening, reading exercise two.

unemployment

business failures

inflation

government spending

housing market

income from tourism

Rendering

Render the article into English:

Համաշխարհային տնտեսությունը նոր տարին ավելի լավատեսական նոտայով է սկսում

Ուրբաթ օրը հրապարակված տվյալները ցույց են տվել, որ Մեծ Բրիտանիայի տնտեսությունն անսպասելիորեն աճել է նոյեմբերին, իսկ Գերմանիան նաև խուսափել է կրճատումից 2022 թվականի վերջին: Բայց հաշվի առնելով, որ Դաշնային պահուստային համակարգը, Եվրոպական կենտրոնական բանկը դեռևս պնդում են, որ տոկոսադրույքները բարձրանան, տարեվերջյան անկման ռիսկը չի կարելի անտեսել, հատկապես, եթե գնաճը հաստատուն է և չի իջնում այնքան, որքան ցանկանում են կենտրոնական բանկերը: Գոլդմենի գլխավոր տնտեսագետ Յան Հացիուսը կարծում է, որ իրենք, ինչպես նաև ներդրողները, հաջողության կհասնեն: Ջարգացող շուկաների բաժնետոմսերը աճում են, իսկ կորպորատիվ պարտատոմսերի գներն աճում են՝ հույս ունենալով, որ համաշխարհային տնտեսությունը դուրս կգա վերջին տասնամյակների վատագույն գնաճից՝ առանց անկում ապրելու:

Զուսպ լավատեսության մի քանի պատճառ կա: Ամբողջ աշխարհում գների վրա ճնշումը թուլանում է՝ մասամբ համաշխարհային աճի տեմպերի դանդաղման, բայց նաև մատակարարման շղթաների նորմալացման պատճառով, որոնք խաթարվել են համավարակի և Ուկրաինայի պատերազմի հետևանքով: Դեկտեմբերին ԱՄՆ-ում սպառողական գներն աճել են 6,5%-ով նախորդ տարվա նույն ժամանակահատվածի համեմատ՝ հունիսի ամենաբարձր՝ 9,1%-ից:

Գնաճի նվազումը կաջակցի սպառողների գնողունակությանը, որոնք վերջին տարվա մեծ մասը կաշկանդված են եղել գների աճով, հատկապես առաջին անհրաժեշտության ապրանքների, ինչպիսիք են էներգիան, սննդամթերքը և վարձակալման վճարը: Այն նաև թույլ կտա կենտրոնական բանկերին կրճատել տոկոսադրույքների բարձրացումը՝ թուլացնելով ներդրողների մտավախությունը, որ քաղաքականություն մշակողները շատ հեռուն կգնան և շուկաներում «ինչ-որ բան կկտրեն»:

Այլ դրական կողմեր՝ աշխատաշուկաները շարունակում են զարմանալիորեն ճկուն մնալ, քանի որ տնային տնտեսությունների և բիզնեսի ֆինանսները շարունակում են վերականգնվել: Երբ անցյալ տարի էներգակիրների, հատկապես բնական գազի գները բարձրացան, Եվրոպայում ռեգեսիան կանխորոշված էր համարվում: Այլևս ոչ՝ Գոլմենից Հացիուսն ասել է, թե այժմ տեսնում է, որ տարածաշրջանը խուսափում է անկումից:

Համաշխարհային տնտեսությունը նոր տարին ավելի լավատեսական նոտայով է սկսում, թեև դա չի երաշխավորում, որ 2023 թվականն այդպես էլ կավարտվի, գրում է Բլումբերգը: Մի շարք գործոններ՝ Չինաստանի տնտեսության սպասվածից ավելի վաղ վերականգնումը, սովորականից ավելի տաք ձմեռը էներգիադեֆիցիտով Եվրոպայում և ԱՄՆ-ում գնաճի կայուն անկումը, միասին ցրում են 2022 թվականին ֆինանսական շուկաներում տիրող մոայլությունը և հույս ներշնչում, որ աշխարհը կկարողանա խուսափել ռեգեսիայից: <https://news.am/arm/news/739464.html>, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 5: Boxing

1. Guess the article.

posthumous pardon trafficking onus white challengers
succession Navy days “superior” race trumped-up charge

2. Look at the picture and guess the headline.

America may _____ first black boxing great.



Before watching, listening, reading

1. *The article is about Jack Johnson who was one of America's "boxing greats".*

This expression means that he was a:

- a. — big heavyweight fighter.
- b. — powerful boxing referee.
- c. — famous and successful boxer.

Do you know of any boxing greats in the history of your country?

2. *Look at the headline, photo and caption of the article. Discuss the questions with a partner.*

- a. Why was Johnson a famous fighter? Why are people talking about him now?
- b. Why do you think Johnson had problems as a boxer in the US in 1910?
- c. What role do you think these people might play in the newspaper story?: Boxer Jack Johnson; a white judge from 1913; some boxing promoters: Barack Obama; Mohammed Ali; musician Miles Davis.

3. *Verb and noun collocations from the article. Which one of the famous people might do or have done the following things? There may be more than one person for each phrase.*

- a. issue a pardon _____
- b. compose a tribute _____
- c. floor an opponent _____

- d. sentence a man to prison _____
- e. launch a search for a new fighter _____
- f. claim Johnson as an inspiration _____

Reading

America may pardon first black boxing great

Almost 100 years before Barack Obama became the first black president of the US, Jack Johnson struck another blow, literally, for African-American equality. On 26 December 1908 he became the heavyweight boxing champion of the world – a title previously reserved for white men.

Now Obama is being asked to issue a posthumous pardon for Johnson, who was floored not by a punch but by the force of racially prejudiced justice. A resolution was introduced to Congress last month calling for a presidential pardon for Johnson's conviction in 1913 on trumped-up racial grounds.

While Obama's victory in November 2008 has been feted around the globe, Johnson's historic win in 1908 against the Canadian world champion Tommy Burns garnered a rather different reaction. Boxing promoters immediately launched a search for the "Great White Hope" - a white fighter who could regain the title for the "superior" race.

The search failed. Johnson, the son of freed slaves from Texas, would not be brought down. One after another, he obliterated a succession of white challengers.

What could not be achieved within the boxing ring was, however, achieved in a courthouse. In 1913 Johnson was convicted on charges that he had violated the Mann Act - a law related to people trafficking.

Johnson had not only violated the supremacy of white boxers, he had also broken the great sexual taboo of those days: miscegenation. By the time of the trial he had been married to two white women. The judge, sentencing him to a year in prison, said he was "sending a message" to black men about relationships with white women.

John McCain, last year's losing Republican presidential candidate and a keen boxer from his Navy days, co-sponsored the pardon resolution. "We need to erase this act of racism which sent an American citizen to prison on a trumped-up charge," he said.

Since his death in a car crash in 1946, Johnson's legacy has lived on. Mohammed Ali claimed him as a great inspiration and musician Miles Davis composed a tribute to him.

Though presidential pardons are rarely granted, the onus now falls on Obama to right a wrong committed a century ago against a man dubbed "the greatest boxer of all time".

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2009/apr/03/obama-jack-johnson-boxing-pardon>,
ገጽ 21.02.2023:

Glossary

posthumous — (adjective) happening after a person has died

promoter — (noun) a person or company that organises a sporting event

violate a law — (verb) to break or disobey a law, rule, act etc

be dubbed something — (verb) be given a particular name or nickname

taboo — (noun) a custom that does not allow people to do or say something

While reading

1 *Read the article. Finish the sentences.*

- a. Before Johnson, only white boxers . . .
- b. Johnson was a victim of . . .
- c. Some US politicians now want Obama . . .
- d. After Johnson beat Burns, boxing promoters . . .
- e. But no white fighters could...
- f. In 1913, Johnson was sentenced to . . .
- g. The judge was against Johnson because . . .
- h. Although Johnson died in 1946, . . .

2. *Read the article again. Number these events in the correct time order.*

- a. — Johnson died in a car accident.
- b. — A resolution was introduced to call for Johnson's pardon.
- c. — Johnson became world heavyweight champion.
- d. — Johnson was sent to prison.
- e. — Obama was elected president and may pardon Johnson.
- f. — Johnson beat all the white challengers to his title.
- g. — Mohammed Ali claimed Johnson as an inspiration.

Watching

Watch a short documentary about Jack Johnson:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b9vZ3cY4-Aw>, ገጽ 21.02.2023:

Make notes. What information do you learn about his life that is not in the article?

After watching, listening, reading

1. Deducing words from context

What do these words and phrases from the article mean?

- a. Johnson** struck another blow (**two meanings**), **literally, for equality.** (paragraph 1)
- b.** Obama's victory has been **feted around the globe.** (paragraph 3)
- c.** Johnson's historic win **garnered** a different reaction. (paragraph 3)
- d.** This act of racism sent a citizen to prison on a **trumped-up** charge. (paragraph 7)
- e.** The **onus** now falls on Obama . . . (paragraph 9)

2. The passive

Complete the summary below with the passive of the verbs in brackets.

Although Jack Johnson (**a**) —— (kill) in a car crash over 60 years ago, his name (**b**) —— (not forget) and since his death in 1946, many African Americans (**c**) —— (inspire) by his example. Last month, a resolution in Congress (**d**) —— (sponsor) by John McCain calling for a pardon for Johnson. Currently, the details of this issue (**e**) —— (discuss) in the US media and the question of a pardon (**f**) —— (consider) by the president.

3. Discussion

Discuss the questions below with a partner with reference to the article.

- a.** Is it a good idea to try to right the wrongs of the past by pardoning people?
- b.** Can pardoning a person from the past change things now?
- c.** Should we leave history alone and not try to tidy it up?

Activity

Plan and write a brief biography of Johnson with all the key events of his life.

Rendering

Render the article into English:

Հայաստանի թիմը երրորդ տեղն է գրավել Չեռնոգորիայում

Չեռնոգորիայում անցկացված բռնցքամարտի երիտասարդական մրցաշարում Վազգեն Բադալյանի գլխավորած Հայաստանի հավաքականը թիմային պայքարում գրավել է երրորդ տեղը: Հայաստանի թիմը նվաճել է 2 ոսկե, 2 արծաթե և 4 բրոնզե մեդալ: 60 կգ քաշային կարգի եզրափակչում Էրիկ Իսրայելյանը հաղթել է դազախ Սարդոխան Պաիզախմանովին:

Երևանի օլիմպիական հերթափոխի քոլեջը ներկայացնող Ա. Մկրտչյանը 63 կգ քաշայինների եզրափակիչում պարտության է մատնել հույն Պանագիոտիս Կոստոուռուսին:

Հայաստանի երիտասարդական հավաքականից արծաթե մեդալակիր են դարձել Լուռու մարզը ներկայացնող 51 կգ քաշային Արեն Ասլամազյանը և 57 կգ քաշային արցախցի Մանվել Պետրոսյանը:

71 կգ քաշային Գարիկ Անթանոսյանը, 80 կգ քաշային Համլետ Ադամյանը, 86 կգ քաշային Ադվան Ալեքսանյանը և 92 կգ քաշային Ավետիք Հովակիմյանն էլ արժանացել են բրոնզե մեդալի:

<https://sport.news.am/arm/news/130098/hayastani-timy-error-d-textn-e-gravel-chernogoriayum.html>, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

PART IV

LESSON 1: Cross-cultural dimensions of Working Hours

“I’m a greater believer in luck, and I find the harder I work the more I have of it.”– Thomas Jefferson

1. **Read the headline and try to guess the key words of the article:**
“Clocking off: Japan calls time on long-hours work culture”

Brainstorming:

- What do you think should be the working hours per day/per week/quarter/ year in Armenia?
- How dependent should these be on the job description? Should the working hours vary based on location (metro/city/town, etc.).
- How many public holidays are there in your home country?
- Would you like to have a part time or full-time job?
- Do you mind working overtime?

2. **Write the key words next to the definitions below. Find the key words in the article to read them in context.**

beatify disloyalty be entitled height inalienable
ingrained nap ostracized punishing quota succumb unforgiving

1. behaviour that seems not supportive to an organization that you belong to _____
2. used to describe an attitude, belief or habit has existed for a long time and _____ cannot _____ easily _____ be _____ changed _____
3. have the right _____
4. an amount of something that someone is officially allowed to have _____
5. used to describe a right that cannot be taken away from you or given to someone else _____
6. the time when something is at its best or strongest _____
7. a short sleep, usually during the day _____

8. not allowing you to make mistakes _____
9. to become very ill or die _____
10. no longer accepted as a member of a group _____
11. extremely difficult, tiring or damaging _____
12. to declare that something or someone is especially good or holy

3 Reading

Clocking off: Japan calls time on long-hours work culture

As stress levels and karoshi – death through overwork – increase, the Japanese government is planning a law to force workers to take paid holiday JustiMcCurry in Tokyo

- 1 The regulation eight hours in the office is over. The most important work of the day is done; whatever is left can wait until the morning. This is the point many workers would think about heading for the door.
- 2 Yet, for millions of Japanese employees, the thought of clearing away their desks and being at home in time for dinner is enough to invite accusations of disloyalty.
- 3 But, after decades of giving companies carte blanche to milk every last drop of productivity from their workforce, a challenge to Japan's ingrained culture of overwork has come from the government, which is considering making it a legal requirement for workers to take at least five days' paid holiday a year.
- 4 Japanese employees are currently entitled to an average 18.5 days' paid holiday a year – only two fewer than the global average – with a minimum of ten days, as well as 15 one-day national holidays. In reality, few come even close to taking their full quota, typically using only nine of their 18.5-day average entitlement, according to the labour ministry. While many British workers regard a two-week summer holiday as an inalienable right, workers in Japan have come to see a four-night vacation in Hawaii as the height of self-indulgence.
- 5 The move, to be debated in the current parliamentary session, comes after companies started encouraging employees to nap on the job to improve their performance.



- 6 By the end of the decade, the government hopes that, if passed, the law will push Japanese employees towards following the example set by British workers, who use an average of 20 days' paid annual leave, and those in France, who take an average of 25.
- 7 Japan's unforgiving work culture may have helped turn it into an economic superpower, its corporate foot soldiers revered in the rest of the world for their commitment to the company, but this has often been to the exclusion of everything else.
- 8 Japan's low birth rate and predictions of rapid population decline are partly blamed on the lack of time couples have to start families. More employees are falling ill from stress, or worse, succumbing to *karoshi*, death through overwork.
- 9 Despite studies suggesting that longer hours in the office or workshop or on the factory floor do not necessarily make people more productive, today's workers are still nursing a collective hangover from the bubble years of the 1980s.
- 10 About 22% of Japanese work more than 49 hours a week, compared with 16% of US workers and 11% in France and Germany, according to data compiled by the Japanese government. At 35%, South Korea's workaholics are even worse off.
- 11 In spending 14 hours a day at work and giving up many of her paid holidays, Erika Sekiguchi is not even an extreme example. The 36-year-old trading company employee used eight of her 20 days of paid vacation in 2014, six of which counted as sick leave. "Nobody else uses their vacation days," Sekiguchi said.
- 12 She faces the dilemma shared by her peers in companies across Japan: never to take time off to recharge or to risk inviting criticism for appearing to leave more committed colleagues in the lurch.
- 13 Yuu Wakebe, a health ministry official overseeing policy on working hours, who admits putting in 100 hours of overtime a month, blames the irresistible pressure to match one's colleagues, hour for hour. "It is a worker's right to take paid vacations," Wakebe said. "But working in Japan involves quite a lot of volunteer spirit."
- 14 That fear of being ostracized at work is being blamed for a rise in stress-related illness, premature death and suicide. According to official data, about 200 people die every year from heart attacks, strokes and other *karoshi* events brought on by punishing work schedules.

- 15 The prime minister, Shinzo Abe, is not known for taking long vacations. Yet even he has spoken out against the unreasonable demands companies place on their employees as they struggle to stay afloat in a more complex globalized market. Japan's working culture, Abe said recently, "falsely beatifies long hours". <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/feb/22/japan-long-hours-work-culture-overwork-paid-holiday-law>, *ηηηηηηηη ηηηηηηηη* 21.02.2023:

4. Comprehension check

1. What can you remember from the article about working life in Japan?
2. What might people say about someone who finishes work in time to get home for dinner every evening?
3. What are the government considering doing in order to stop people from overworking?
4. On average, how many days' holiday do employees take a year?
5. How is overwork affecting population numbers?
6. What percentage of people work more than 49 hours a week?
7. What health repercussions do employees suffer from?
8. What sort of an example are politicians setting?

5. Key expressions

Find expressions in the article that have these meanings.

1. the freedom to do what you want in a particular situation (2 words, para 3)
2. people with junior positions in a large company, whose job it is to do necessary but boring work (3 words, para 7)
3. When you do something in this way, you only do that one thing and not the other things. (4 words, para 7)
4. recovering something from the past such as an idea or attitude that is no longer suitable today (4 words, para 9)
5. a time in Japan, from 1986 to 1991, when the economy was at a high point (2 words, para 9)
6. in a difficult situation without help (3 words, para 12)
7. an attitude to life in which people work for no money (2 words, para 13)
8. remain in business despite a difficult situation (2 words, para 15)

6. Work expressions

Explain what the expressions mean. Then, find them in the article to see how they are used. Write four new sentences, each one containing one of the expressions.

1. clock off
2. call time (on something)
3. head for the door
4. clear away your desk

7. Discussion

- *Read the quote from the article. Do you agree with the first part? Is volunteer spirit expected in your job?*

It is a worker's right to take paid vacations. But working in Japan involves quite a lot of volunteer spirit.

Yuu Wakebe, Japan health ministry

9. Render into English.

Իլոն Մասկի ընկերություններում ծանրաբեռնված աշխատաժամերը ցնցել են երկրպագուներին

«Միլիարդատեր Իլոն Մասկը բավականին պերճախոս է աշխատելու շուրջ իր ձգտումների մասին խոսելիս և անգամ ուղարկել է իր գործընկերներին էլեկտրոնային նամակներ, որոնք կոչված են բարձրացնելու նրանց աշխատանքի արդյունավետությունը», - գրում է Ֆոքս Բիզնեսը:

«Ոչ ոք երբեք չի փոխել աշխարհը՝ աշխատելով շաբաթական 40 ժամ», - անցյալ տարի հայտարարել է Տեսլայի հիմնադիրը՝ անցկացնելով հարցազրույցներ Սպանեքս, Տեսլա, Բոդինգ և Նեոտալինք ընկերություններում առկա թափուր հաստիքների համար:

Ընդ որում՝ նա ընդունել է, որ «կան վայրեր, որտեղ ավելի հեշտ է աշխատել», սակայն հավելել է, որ «եթե դուք սիրում եք ձեր գործը, դա հաճախակի չեք ընկալում այն որպես աշխատանք»:

<https://news.am/arm/news/512221.html>, *Պիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

Watch the video ‘Long work hours double depression risk’ and render into Armenian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0sL8LW6X-n41>, *Պիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 2: Charity program spreads worldwide

*"We make a living by what we get,
But we make a life by what we give."* - Winston Churchill

- 1. Look at the photo below and try to guess the probable headline of the article:**



- 2. Brainstorming:**

What do you know about charity programs?
Have you ever contributed to any of such programs?

If you won a lottery, would you donate money to charity?

- 3. Fill the gaps in the sentences using these key words from the upcoming text.**

challenge backlash narcissistic windfall debilitating
drought bracing nominate anchorman butt

1. A ____ is an invitation to compete, fight or do something difficult, especially in sport.
2. If things such as a walk or the weather are described as ____ they are cold in a way that makes you feel full of energy.
3. A ____ is a strong, negative and often angry reaction to something that has happened.
4. A ____ person is one who is extremely interested in his or her own appearance.
5. If you ____ someone, you officially suggest that they should do something.
6. A ____ is a very large container with curved sides that is used for collecting water.
7. A ____ is a large amount of money that you get when you are not expecting it.
8. A ____ disease is one that makes a person physically or mentally weak.
9. A ____ is a long period of time when there is little or no rain and crops die.
10. Someone who presents the news on a radio or television news programme. ____.

4. Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F). Then, check your answers in the text.

1. Barack Obama has done the Ice Bucket Challenge.
2. Stephen Hawking has done the Ice Bucket Challenge.
3. The challenge is intended to raise money for an American cancer charity.
4. The Ice Bucket Challenge originated in the USA.
5. Each person who completes the challenge then nominates two other people to do it.
6. In 2013, British people gave more than £60 billion to charity.

5. Reading

Ice Bucket Challenge backlash fails to dampen the spirits of British charity

Greens and animal-rights supporters have opposed the campaign but, for the UK's MND Association, the £4.5m is a 'fabulous' boost

Tracy McVeigh

- 1 David Cameron, Barack Obama and Pamela Anderson have refused. George W Bush, Benedict Cumberbatch and Stephen Hawking have taken part. As the Ice Bucket Challenge notched up \$100m for a US motor-neuronedisease charity and £4.5m for a British one, as well as thousands more for charities in Hong Kong and Australia, the bracing cold water of a backlash has quickly followed.
- 2 Narcissistic celebrities showing off toned bodies, people having all the fun without donating, complaints about the waste of water – the attacks have come from commentators, animal-rights groups and environmentalists. And the US Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Association – which is not related to Britain's MND Association – also came under fire for the six-figure salaries being paid to its top staff.
- 3 Meanwhile, the challenge continues to grow. For anyone unaware of how it works, someone gives a short speech to camera about the charity, then dumps a bucket of ice cubes in water over their head, or gets a friend to do it, before nominating three people to either do the same or donate.
- 4 It began in the US in July, although whether it was on a golf course or a baseball field depends on which version you prefer, and first appeared on mainstream American television on 15 July. But the ALS Association has now been forced to withdraw an attempt to patent the

- phrase “Ice Bucket Challenge” after criticism. “We understand the public’s concern and are withdrawing the trademark applications,” spokeswoman Carrie Munk said. The ALS has yet to respond to criticism of its high overheads and wage bills.
- 5 The unfortunate coincidence that 31 August to 5 September was World Water Week, with international delegates arriving in Stockholm to discuss the planet’s water crisis, has not been lost on some. The charity WaterAid is asking people to use recycled water from bathtubs or garden butts or to douse people with sea water.
 - 6 Douglas Graham, the MND Association’s fundraising director, said: “The backlash is to be expected but, really, this is just a wonderful windfall and we’re so grateful. We didn’t see it coming but, suddenly, the donations just started.” The boost is an enormous help to a small charity looking after sufferers of a debilitating, littleunderstood disease that has no cure and kills five people a day in the UK.
 - 7 Former *Baywatch* star Pamela Anderson, a longstanding animal-rights activist, wrote an open letter to the ALS Association, saying she could not support its record on animal experimentation. A few US stars have rejected the challenge because of California’s drought. Actor Matt Damon got around the problem by pulling up water from his toilets – pointing out that much of the world had less clean drinking water available. Actor Verne Troyer used milk, again citing environmental reasons. And the challenge has been blamed for causing a water shortage on the Scottish island of Colonsay after its 135 inhabitants picked up on the craze.
 - 8 In Australia, a TV anchorman apologized over his robust “no, thanks” response to being nominated. Lincoln Humphries had said: “Instead of pouring fresh water over your own head and wasting ice, here is a list of charities helping communities in desperate need of money across the world. I’d like to nominate everyone, everywhere, who has more than they need, to donate what they can to the people who need it most ... because that is what charity is about, not putting yourself through mild discomfort with a bucket of icy water.”
 - 9 Another criticism has been that small charities won’t be able to cope with the extra cash, but the MND Association rejected this. “Oh, we can cope here,” said Graham. “We fund world-class research into the causes and, ultimately, to find a treatment or cure. We provide care and support for 3,500 people and they need it because this is such a rapidly progressing disease and it’s a costly one to manage. Over 50%

die within two years of diagnosis. It's heartbreaking to see the decline in people we work with over just a few months."

10 But, for many people with a connection to the disease, the awareness that the challenge has created is as valuable as the cash. Graham says it is priceless. Normally, the MND Association gets around 300,000 hits a year on its website. On a single day recently, it had 330,000.

11 "We couldn't have created this if we'd tried. Charities are all worthwhile causes and I understand even that some people might want to donate to a different one. In 2013, British people gave £62bn to charity – we should be proud of that. It's fabulous for us to get this windfall. We'll be sitting down over the next few weeks to work out how to spend it in the best way but, I assure you, every penny will count for good."

<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2014/aug/30/ice-bucket-challenge-backlash-fails-to-dampen-uk-charitys-spirits>, *ηχηρή αντανάκλαση* 21.02.2023:

6. Comprehension check

Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. Why has there been a backlash to the Ice Bucket Challenge?
 - a. because some people who have done it have failed to donate any money to charity
 - b. because it is a waste of water
 - c. because of both of the above plus a number of other factors
2. What is the 'unfortunate coincidence' referred to in the article?
 - a. the fact that the ALS Association pays its top staff six-figure salaries
 - b. the fact that the Ice Bucket Challenge took place at the same time as World Water Week
 - c. the fact that celebrities are using it to gain publicity
3. Why do some people think small charities won't cope?
 - a. because they don't have enough people working for them
 - b. because they won't know how to spend large amounts of money
 - c. because they won't be able to fulfil their current research projects
4. How has the Ice Bucket Challenge benefitted the UK's MND Association?
 - a. Its website has had more hits in a single day than it normally gets in a whole year.
 - b. It has earned the charity \$100 million.

c. It has provided care and support for 3,500 people.

7. Find the following words in the text.

1. a two-word phrasal verb meaning *win, gain or achieve something* (para 1)
2. a three-word phrase meaning *be criticized* (para 2)
3. an adjective meaning *considered ordinary or normal and accepted or used by most people* (para 4)
4. a noun meaning *money you pay regularly as the costs of operating a business or organization* (para 4)
5. a verb meaning *cover someone or something with a liquid, especially water or fuel* (para 5)
6. a three-word phrasal verb meaning *react to something that has happened or that you have noticed* (para 7)
7. an adjective meaning *making you feel very sad or upset* (para 9)
8. an adjective meaning *extremely useful in helping you achieve something* (para 10)

8. Verb + noun collocations

Match the verbs in the left-hand column with the nouns and noun phrases in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. withdraw | a. a speech |
| 2. reject | b. awareness |
| 3. fund | c. an application |
| 4. create | d. support |
| 5. provide | e. criticism |
| 6. give | f. research |

9. Word-building

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets at the end of each sentence.

1. The American charity has not yet responded to _____ of its high overheads and wage bills.
[CRITICIZE]
2. Pamela Anderson is made uneasy by the ALS Association's record on animal _____. [EXPERIMENT]
3. The challenge may have caused a water _____ on one Scottish island. [SHORT]

4. We understand the public's concern and are withdrawing the trademark _____. [APPLY]
5. The aim of the MND Association is, _____, to find a treatment or cure for MND. [ULTIMATE]
6. _____ have criticized the Ice Bucket Challenge. [ENVIRONMENT]

10. Render into English.

Միջազգային կազմակերպությունները Հայաստանին կօգնեն դիմակայելու բնապահպանական մարտահրավերներին

Բելգիայի Մեխելեն քաղաքում համագործակցության հուշագիր է ստորագրվել Վայրի բնության և մշակութային արժեքների պահպանման հիմնադրամի (FPWC), ԱրԱվես (ArAves) բնապահպանական կազմակերպության, BirdLife International-ի (Բրդլիլայֆ միջազգային կազմակերպություն) և Natuurpunt (Նատուրպունտ կազմակերպություն) միջև:

Համագործակցության քառակողմ հուշագրի շրջանակում կազմակերպությունները պատրաստակամություն են հայտնել առավելագույնս աջակցելու Հիմնադրամին և ԱրԱվեսին իրենց բնապահպանական գործունեությունում:

«Ուրախ ենք, որ հայաստանյան և միջազգային կառույցների միջև ստորագրվել է այս կարևորագույն հուշագիրը: Տեղեկացնեմ, որ հուշագիրը կարևոր է ոչ միայն մեր կազմակերպությունների, այլև ամբողջ Հայաստանի համար: Այն Հայաստանին կտա հնարավորություն դիմագրավելու բնապահպանական մարտահրավերներին՝ ներգրավելով համագործակից կառույցների մասնագիտական ներուժը:

Լայն քննարկման արդյունքում կազմակերպությունները մոտ ապագայում կիրականացնեն մի շարք նախագծեր ուղղված ջրաճահճային թոշունների կենսամիջավայրերի պահպանությանը, ինչպես նաև կրթական մի շարք այլ նախաձեռնություններ», - նշում է Վայրի բնության և մշակութային արժեքների պահպանման հիմնադրամի տնօրեն Ռուբեն Խաչատրյանը՝ հավելելով, որ սպասվում են համատեղ այցելություններ արդեն այս ամռանը:

Natuurpunt-ը հիմնադրվել է 1951 թ-ին Բելգիայում և հանդիսանում է BirdLife International-ի անդամ կազմակերպությունը Ֆլանդերսում: Բըրդլայֆ կազմակերպությունը աշխարհի ամենամեծ բնապահպանական ցանցերից մեկն է, որը ներկայացված է աշխարհի 115 երկրներում տեղական անդամ կազմակերպությունների միջոցով: <https://news.am/arm/news/697447.html>, *Պիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

Watch the video 'Ice Bucket Challenge' Sweeps America and render into Armenian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8a9aNw-JE1E>, *Պիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 3: Fast food conquers the world

“I think America's food culture is embedded in fast food culture. And the real question that we have is: How are we going to teach slow-food values in a fast-food world?” - Alice Waters

1. Look at the photo below and try to guess the headline of the article:

2. Brainstorming:

How often do you eat fast food?

What meal are you most likely to eat at a fast-food restaurant?

What is your favorite fast-food restaurant?

What is your least favorite fast-food restaurant?

In the past three years, has fast-food quality improved?

Do you think fast food has become healthier?

Would you order beer or wine at a fast-food restaurant?

3.Fill the gaps in the sentences using these key words from the text.

atrocious tricky skeptical emblem tarnished
slime plunge outreach desert mistrust

1. An _____ is a design or object that is a symbol of something such as a country or organization.
2. If your reputation is _____ people have a worse opinion of you than they did before.
3. If something is described as _____ it is extremely bad.
4. If sales or prices _____ they suddenly fall to a much lower level.
5. If people _____ a company, they stop using its services and go somewhere else.
6. _____ is a feeling that you should not believe someone or have confidence in what they do or say.
7. _____ is the practice of providing help and advice to people before they have to ask for it.
8. _____ is a thick, wet, unpleasant substance.
9. A _____ problem is one that is difficult to solve.
10. A _____ person has doubts about something that other people think is true or right.



4. Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F). Then, check your answers in the text.

1. McDonald's is the world's biggest burger chain.
2. More than 60% of McDonald's restaurants are in the USA.
3. The first McDonald's restaurant was opened in Illinois by a man called McDonald.
4. McDonald's hamburgers were recently named the best in America.
5. A chicken McWrap takes 60 seconds to make.
6. Prices at McDonald's have increased much more than the fast-food average.

5. Reading

Young Americans drop McDonald's for tastier rivals

Big Macs go cold as young Americans drop McDonald's for tastier rivals

The burger chain is facing problems abroad but

nothing as serious as the year-long decline in its huge home market

Jennifer Rankin

- 1 It is not just the world's biggest burger chain; it is also a global emblem of American consumer capitalism. But, these days, the golden arches of McDonald's are looking a little tarnished. After a decade of expansion, customers around the world don't seem to be 'lovin' it' any more. McDonald's has revealed that worldwide sales dropped by 3.3% on 2013 in a set of results that were described as atrocious.
- 2 Problems are piling up almost everywhere. In China, sales plunged by 23% after a food scare when local media showed workers apparently caught on camera at a local supplier claiming to use out-of-date beef and chicken in products destined for McDonald's and KFC. In Europe, sales are down by 4%, mostly because of unrest in Ukraine and the sour anti-western mood in Russia. Around 200 of McDonald's 450 restaurants in Russia are being investigated by health inspectors in apparently politically motivated food-safety checks. Ten have been closed.
- 3 But it is in the US, where McDonald's has around 40% of its restaurants, where the crisis runs deepest. Almost 60 years after Ray Kroc opened his first restaurant in Des Plaines, Illinois, consumers are losing their appetite for a Big Mac and fries.

- 4 McDonald's has seen 12 straight months of declining sales in its massive home market, with sales down 4.1% in the latest quarter. Younger diners are deserting the restaurant in droves to eat out at rivals such as Chipotle Mexican Grill. The number of 19-to-21-year-olds visiting McDonald's once a month has fallen by 13% since 2011, according to food analysts Technomic, while the number of 22-to-37-year-olds visiting has not grown.
- 5 To add to the company's problems, McDonald's hamburgers were recently named the worst in America in a poll of more than 32,000 American diners, who said they would rather eat a burger at Five Guys, Smashburger or Fuddruckers. Fast-growing US-only chain Chick-fil-A was considered to be best for chicken. McDonald's is also widely perceived as less healthy than most of its rivals, especially Chipotle, which trumpets its antibiotic-free meat and "locally sourced, seasonal produce" – although 'local' for Chipotle can mean 350 miles away.
- 6 The depth of consumer mistrust of McDonald's was exposed by a consumer outreach exercise the company launched in the US in October. "Have you ever used pink slime in your burgers?" was one question on the Our Food Your Questions website – referring to the controversial beef filler (gristle and fat) used for dog food that is sprayed with ammonia to make it "fit" for human consumption. The meat product, banned in Europe since the BSE crisis, was dropped by McDonald's in 2012.
- 7 But pink slime has left doubts in US consumers' minds. "Does McDonald's beef contain worms?" asked another person ("No. Gross. End of story," replied the company). Others wanted to know whether it uses real eggs or whether the McRib is made with the same plastic contained in yoga mats. McDonald's Chief Executive Don Thompson acknowledged the company had a job to do in addressing misconceptions about the freshness, quality and integrity of its ingredients.
- 8 Yet, just as McDonald's has been losing the customers who will pay a bit more for food perceived as fresher and healthier, it has also lost its edge in fast-food essentials: speedy service at low prices. Ever since it introduced \$2 items on its dollar menu, it has gained a reputation for being more expensive than its rivals, while many consumers complain that service is slower.

- 9 The “expensive” tag was unjustified, said Mary Chapman at Technomic. “Prices have indeed gone up but they haven’t gone up as quickly as the rest of the fast-service chains in the US.” Prices at McDonald’s have increased by 4.8% since 2009, well below the “quick service” sector average (up 19.4%), while the cost of “fast casual” eating, a category that includes the much-hyped Chipotle, is up 16.9%, according to Technomic’s menu monitor. US consumer prices rose 11% over the same period.
- 10 But critics have a point when it comes to longer queues. McDonald’s has a bigger menu than some, with more complicated items – its chicken McWrap takes 60 seconds to make. “I think it is worth waiting but the guy behind me who wants his double cheeseburger for a dollar might not,” said Chapman.
- 11 In the UK, McDonald’s has turned around its business, making Britain a rare bright spot for the company. A competitive breakfast menu, improved coffee and free wi-fi had given McDonald’s a broad appeal in the UK, said Peter Martin of consultancy CGA Peach whose figures show that 56% of British adults have visited a McDonald’s restaurant at least once in the last six months.
- 12 Executives are promising to tackle misconceptions about its food in its home market. Thompson has promised more organic food and custom-made burgers but, to cut down queues, he also wants to introduce simpler menus. Analysts are scratching their heads about how the company can square the circle of simpler menus and greater choice over fillings.
- 13 “They want to simplify the menu but enhance its ability to customize and that sounds tricky,” said Mark Kalinowski at Janney Capital Markets. Only four out of McDonald’s 14,000 US restaurants had so far tested “build your own burger”, he said, raising questions about how it could be scaled up. “Right now, we are sceptical; we would like to see more detail.”
- 14 Meanwhile, despite the declining sales, the chain continues to expand globally: by the end of 2014, it expects to have opened 1,400 new restaurants. Kalinowski expects McDonald’s market share will continue to shrink but he, too, warned against writing off the company. “You can never really count McDonald’s out. We think it will be number one in terms of total sales for not just years but decades to come.”

<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2014/oct/26/mcdonalds-big-macs-go-cold-young-americans-tastier-rivals>, *ḡḡunufuḡ unufuḡḡḡ* 21.02.2023:

6. Comprehension check

Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. What is the main reason for the 4% drop in McDonald's sales in Europe?
 - a. the US poll that named McDonald's as the worst burgers in America
 - b. the unrest in Ukraine and the anti-western mood in Russia
 - c. investigations by health inspectors
2. What 'misconception' does McDonald's face in its US market?
 - a. that its products are not as fresh or healthy as those of its rivals
 - b. that its service is slow and its products too cheap
 - c. that it doesn't use locally sourced, seasonal produce
3. Why is the 'expensive' tag unjustified?
 - a. because McDonald's prices have gone up in line with US consumer prices as a whole
 - b. because McDonald's prices have gone up much less than those of its rivals
 - c. because McDonald's prices have only gone up a bit more than the rest of the fast-food sector
4. What is the expert forecast for McDonald's?
 - a. that the company will continue to expand globally
 - b. that its market share will begin to recover
 - c. that it will be the biggest selling fast-food chain for many years to come

7. Find the word

• **Find the following words and phrases in the text.**

1. a two-word phrasal verb meaning *increase a lot* (para 2)
2. a two-word noun phrase meaning *in large numbers* (para 4)
3. a three-word verb phrase meaning *no longer have an advantage in a particular area* (para 8)
4. a two-word adjectival phrase meaning *advertised and promoted a lot* (para 9)
5. a three-word noun phrase meaning *something good in a situation that is mostly bad* (para 11)
6. a two-word adjectival phrase meaning *designed and made for one particular person* (para 12)

7. a three-word verb phrase meaning *do something that is very difficult or impossible* (para 12)
8. a two-word phrasal verb meaning *decide that someone or something will not succeed and stop giving them your attention and energy* (para 14)

8. Verb + noun collocation

Match the verbs in the left-hand column with the nouns and noun phrases in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| 1. lose | a. misconceptions |
| 2. gain | b. questions |
| 3. scratch | c. your appetite |
| 4. tackle | d. someone on camera |
| 5. raise | e. a reputation |
| 6. catch | f. your head |

9. Word- building

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets at the end of each sentence.

1. McDonald's sales are falling after a decade of _____.
[EXPAND]
2. Some people believe the health inspections are _____ motivated. [POLITICS]
3. Others claim the 'expensive' tag is _____. [JUSTIFY]
4. McDonald's in the UK has a _____ breakfast menu.
[COMPETE]
5. McDonald's continues to expand _____.
[GLOBE]
6. Pink slime is a _____ beef filler. [CONTROVERSY]



10. Render into English.

Բրիտանական պիցցերիան տուփեր է թողարկել, որոնք դիջեյական վահանակի են վերածվում

Մեծ Բրիտանիայում «Պիցցա Հաբ» ընկերությունը պիցցան փաթեթավորում է այնպիսի տուփերում, որոնք հնարավոր է իսկական դիջեյական վահանակի վերածել, հայտնում է «Ռոսբալտը»:

Տուփերը, որոնք մատչելի են «Պիցցա Հաթ» ռեստորանի միայն ընտրյալ հաճախորդների համար և միայն որոշակի օրերին, զինված են գաղտնի էլեկտրոնային տարրերով, որոնք զգայուն են թանաքի հանդեպ, ինչպես նաև Bluetooth-ով, որը թույլ է տալիս սարքը միացնել սմարթֆոնին կամ պլանշետին:

Տուփի ֆունկցիոնալը ներառում է քրոսֆեյդեր, ձայնի բարձրության վերահսկիչ, թրիգերների բարձրության կարգավորման և համաժամանակեցման կոճակներ: Բացի այդ, այդ «սովարաթոթե վահանակները», ըստ ամենայնի, համատեղելի կլինեն պրոֆեսիոնալ դիջեյական հավելվածների և ծրագրերի հետ:

<https://news.am/arm/news/342660.html>, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

11. Watch BBC Documentary ‘Inside the McDonalds Empire’ and render the facts it covers: <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x2xrsh5>, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 4: Changing the world through yoga

‘Yoga is not a religion. Yoga is a pure science just like mathematics, physics or chemistry. It is just an accident that Hindus discovered it. It is not Hindu. It is a pure mathematics of the inner being.’ - Osho

1. Look at the photo and try to predict the headline of the article.

2. Brainstorming:

What do you know about meditation?

When and where does the culture of yoga emerge?

Do you consider yourself a morning person?

Are you good at concentration?

How do you usually start your day?

Do you simply get up and get ready or do you go for a run, do some yoga, stretch, call someone, read the paper...?



3. Match the key words with the definitions. Then, find them in the article to read them in context. The paragraph numbers are given to help you.

1. a large number _____ (para 5)
2. qualities that make something suitable for something _____ (para 5)
3. someone who lives a very simple life, especially for religious reasons _____ (para 8)
4. someone who does a particular activity _____ (para 8)
5. based on the idea that you should take care of your whole body and mind, rather than just treating a part of the body that is ill _____ (para 9)
6. a branch of knowledge _____ (para 10)
7. strict or extreme in your beliefs or opinions and not willing to change them _____ (para 11)
8. indirect in a way that prevents people from noticing what you are trying to do _____ (para 11)
9. the use of force or threats to make someone do something _____ (para 11)

10. consisting of large numbers that are all moving _____ (para 12)
11. lacking, especially a good quality _____ (two words, para 13)
12. the outward signs or features of something _____ (para 13)

4. Reading

Modi's plan to change India and the world through yoga angers religious minorities

Police, pupils and civil servants get lessons on ancient techniques ahead of mass yoga gathering in Delhi **Jason Burke, Delhi**

- 1 Every morning, before the temperatures in India's capital start to rise, a handful of old friends gather. On the parched grass not far from the India Gate monument at the centre of Delhi, they stretch, breathe and meditate.
- 2 "It is the only healthy way to start the day. Much better than an egg or a sandwich or a cup of tea," said Arvind Singh at 6.15am as he did his breathing exercises on a bench.
- 3 Singh, a 42-year-old salesman, and his friends are far from alone. All across India, in the overcrowded cities, on whatever green space is left, similar scenes are being played out.
- 4 On 21 June – the new International Day of Yoga – Narendra Modi, India's prime minister, hopes the world will join in. The grass near India Gate will be transformed into the venue for what, it is hoped, will be the biggest single yoga session ever held, with up to 45,000 people running through a 35-minute routine.
- 5 The participants will include 64-year-old Modi, most of his government and, they hope, a range of celebrities. Officials have been sent to round up volunteers from scores of countries to reinforce the international credentials of the ancient Indian practice.
- 6 Getting Indians, and others, stretching has emerged as something of a focus for Modi, who led his Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) to a landslide election victory in 2014. In May 2015, schools were directed to make sure students attended yoga events timed to coincide with the big demonstration in Delhi, even though it is being held on a Sunday.
- 7 Officials have already signalled the introduction of compulsory yoga for India's famously out-of-shape police officers and said that daily

- yoga lessons would be offered free to three million civil servants and their families. Air India, the national carrier, has also said it will introduce yoga for trainee pilots. More controversially, senior politicians in India have suggested more widespread practice of yoga could bring down soaring levels of sexual violence in the country.
- 8 Modi, an ascetic who is a committed vegetarian and an enthusiastic yoga practitioner himself, suggested an international yoga day when speaking to the United Nations on a visit to New York in 2014.
 - 9 “Yoga is an invaluable gift of India’s ancient tradition. It embodies unity of mind and body, thought and action, restraint and fulfilment, harmony between man and nature, a holistic approach to health and wellbeing. It is not about exercise but discovering the sense of oneness with yourself, the world and nature,” Modi said at the time, adding that yoga could help in tackling climate change.
 - 10 The discipline is between 3,000 and 6,000 years old and originated somewhere on the Indian subcontinent, possibly among religious ascetics. Its meditative practices, as well as its physical exercises, have long been associated with local religious traditions including Buddhism and Jainism, as well as the Hinduism practised by 80% of Indians.
 - 11 Modi, who started his career as an organizer for a hardline Hindu nationalist organization, has been previously criticized for promoting a view of Indian culture that has little place for other traditions. One commentator called the event on 21 June “a mix of cultural nationalism, commercialization and subtle coercion”.
 - 12 Novelist Ajaz Ashraf wrote on India’s Scroll website: “Underlying it is the hope of bringing into the BJP tent the modern-day gurus and their teeming followers, who largely constitute the urban middle classes.”
 - 13 Others, however, point to a recent US court ruling that said yoga was not inevitably linked to faith. A court in California ruled that: “While the practice of yoga may be religious in some contexts, yoga classes as taught in the [San Diego] district are, as the trial court determined, ‘devoid of any religious, mystical or spiritual trappings’.” This came after two parents claimed yoga in schools promoted Hinduism and inhibited Christianity.
 - 14 Amish Tripathi, the author of best-selling novels set 4,000 years ago in India that retell stories: from Hindu mythology, said characters in his books practise yoga.

- 15 “In ancient India, it was part of daily life, both the physical and the mental aspects. Every culture has gifted something to the world and this is our gift,” Tripathi said.

Suneel Singh, a guru in south Delhi, agreed that yoga did not belong to any one religion: “Is t'ai chi just Chinese? Is football just English? Same with yoga. It is a complete package for everybody's body and a cheap way to keep you hale and hearty.”

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jun/06/narendra-modi-yoga-india>,

q̣ḥuṇuf̣ẉṇ ụnf̣ụẉp̣ḥq̣ḷ '21.02.2023:

5. Comprehension check

Answer the questions, if possible, without referring back to the article.

1. What is the venue for the world's largest yoga class (place, city, country)?
2. Provide at least four facts about India's prime minister.
3. Which section of society, which is notoriously unfit, are officials keen to introduce to yoga?
4. Who else will be offered free yoga classes?
5. What does the prime minister say about the benefits of yoga?
6. Why have some groups criticized the campaign to introduce yoga to more people?
7. What did a recent US court ruling say about yoga in schools?
8. How long has the discipline of yoga been in existence?

6. Expressions

a. Find the following expressions in the article.

1. certainly not the only ones (3 words, para 3)
2. bring people who are willing to do something to one place (3 words, para 5)
3. a situation in which a political party wins by a very big majority (3 words, para 6)
4. arranged so that it will happen at the same time as something else (4 words, para 6)
5. in bad physical condition (3 words, para 7) 6. strong and in good health (3 words, para 16)

b. Use the expressions in sentences of your own.

7. Vocabulary – word families

Complete the first four rows of the table. Then, complete the rest of the table by choosing other words from the article and adding their related forms.

noun	Verb	Adjective	adverb
harmony			
	Meditate		
		Enthusiastic	
			controversially

8. Discussion

- Is yoga or any other kind of sport or exercise offered at your workplace or school?
- If so, do you attend any classes? Why? Why not?
- If nothing is offered, do you think it should be? If so, then what would you like to see offered?
- Who benefits from these kinds of offers?
- In the article, Indian author Amish Tripathi says, ‘Every culture has gifted something to the world and this is our gift.’ What has your culture or country gifted to the world?

9. Webquest

- What yoga events were held around the world during the most recent International Day of Yoga (21 June)? Where were they? How many people attended?

- Find out more about the International Day of Yoga and its connection to the United Nations General Assembly.

10. Render into English.

Հայաստանում յոգայով զբաղվում է ավելի ինտելեկտուալ շերտը. Հայաստանի յոգայի ֆեդերացիայի նախագահ

«Հայաստանում յոգայով զբաղվում են անկախ տարիքից՝ հիմնականում 18 տարեկանից բարձր, մինչև 70 տարեկան մարդիկ, բայց, որպես կանոն, հասարակության առավել ինտելեկտուալ շերտերը», ասաց Հայաստանի յոգայի ֆեդերացիայի նախագահ Հակոբ Բաղդասարյանը: Նա նաև տեղեկացրեց, որ Հայաստանի յոգայի ֆեդերացիան գործում է արդեն 3 տարի, ունի շուրջ 600-ից ավելի անդամ և Միջազգային յոգայի ֆեդերացիայի լիիրավ անդամ է:

«Քաղաքական գործիչներ ևս կան, եղել են, բայց ավելի ակտիվ են այն մարդիկ, ովքեր կապ ունեն ստեղծագործական աշխատանքի հետ, արվեստի, բժշկության, հոգեբանության», - ասաց Հակոբ Բաղդասարյանը՝ ի պատասխան հարցի, թե Հայաստանում հասարակության ո՞ր հատվածներն ու տարիքային խմբերն են ընդգրկված Յոգայի ֆեդերացիայում և արդյոք նրանց թվում կա՞ն նաև քաղաքական գործիչներ:

Շատերն ինքնաբերական կամ այլ նպատակներով համացանցի միջոցով փորձում են զբաղվել յոգայի տեխնիկաների յուրացմամբ՝ կատարելով միայն շնչառական վարժություններ, սովաբություն, տարբեր օրգան-համակարգերի մաքրում և այլն: Ի պատասխան հարցի, թե սա կարելի՞ է անել ինքնուրույն, համացանցում տեղադրված տեսանյութերի միջոցով և վնասակա՞ր է, թե՞ արդյունավետ, Հայաստանի յոգայի ֆեդերացիայի նախագահն ասաց. «Բազմիցս լսել եմ՝ «շնչառական յոգա», բայց ասեմ, որ միայն շնչառական յոգա, որպես այդպիսին, գոյություն չունի: Պրանայամաները կամ շնչառական վարժությունները յոգայի դասի մի մասն են կազմում, և միայն շնչառական վարժություններ կատարելը չի համարվում յոգա»:

Հակոբ Բաղդասարյանն այս դեպքում տեղին է համարում մեջբերել յոգայի հիմնադիր Պատանջալի հայտնի խոսքերը՝ որ մարմինը թթվածնով հարստացնելուց հետո պիտի անցում կատարել յոգայի մյուս փուլերին, իսկ նախքան շնչառական վարժությունները կան ևս 3 փուլեր:

Այսինքն՝ բոլոր այդ փուլերը պետք է լինեն բալանսավորված: Հակառակ դեպքում, ըստ Հակոբ Բաղդասարյանի, յոգան վնաս կհասցնի գրգռվողին:

«Այսօր համացանցում ներկայացված են յոգայի հարյուրավոր տեսակներ, տեղադրված են շատ տեսանյութեր՝ իրենց հարյուրավոր սխալներով. թերություններով և առավելություններով հանդերձ: Սկսնակի համար դա կնմանվի խառնաշփոթի: Շատ կարևոր է, թե նա ի՞նչ ուղղություն է ընտրել, ի՞նչ ուսուցիչ է ընտրել: Յոգան մի ամբողջ աշխարհ է, որի մեջ կա թե՛ փիլիսոփայություն, թե՛ հոգեբանություն, թե՛ մարմնամարզական վարժանքներ, թե՛ առողջ սնունդ: Չկա հարց, որի պատասխանը չլինի յոգայի շրջանակներում: Յոգան մի զարմանահիշառ ֆենոմեն է, որն օգնում է բացահայտել իրական աշխարհը պատրանքներից», -ասաց յոգը:

Ի պատասխան հարցի, թե քանի որ յոգան առաջին հերթին աշխարհայացք է, ապրելակերպ և ըստ հիմնական ընկալումների՝ նաև կրոնական ուղղություն և, հետևաբար, դրա հետևորդներն ունեն այդ համալիր մտածողությունը և կրոնական ինչ-ինչ հայացքներ, Հայաստանի յոգայի ֆեդերացիայի նախագահն ասաց. «Յոգան դուրս է կրոնների դասակարգումներից, չի պատկանում ոչ մի կրոնի, չունի ոչ մի կրոնական պիտակավորում: Յոգայի փիլիսոփայության հիմքում սերն է և ազատությունը: Յոգայում չկա ոչ մի տեսակի կաշկանդվածություն, չկան վախեր, չկա չար, չկա սատանա: Քանի որ եթե Դուք անմիջապես Աստծուն եք որոնում, ապա նա կդառնա Ձեր երևակայությունը: Դա հինդուիստական աստված կլինի կամ մուսուլմանական, կամ քրիստոնեական: Այդպիսի աստվածն իրական Աստված չի լինի: Մի՞թե միջոցով որոնենք, քանի որ սերը քրիստոնեական, հինդուիստական, մուսուլմանական չի լինում: Մերը պարզապես սեր է, առանց ամեն տեսակի ածականների»:

Ավելին՝ Հակոբ Բաղդասարյանն ասում է, որ յոգան մեր մոռացված հինն է, և որ այն եղել է հին հայկական մշակույթում, քանի որ չակրաների՝ էներգետիկ դաշտերի մասին կան նաև հայագիտական աղբյուրներում, այդ թվում՝ Մատենադարանում պահվող:

Ամբողջ աշխարհում Արևելքը ժամանակ առ ժամանակ դառնում է նորաձև: Կարելի՞ է ասել, որ մեզ մոտ՝ Հայաստանում այն ևս մոդայիկ է: Հակոբ Բաղդասարյանի պատասխանից դատելով՝ նա շատ կցանկանար, որ այդպես լիներ, բայց այդպես չէ. «Այսօր ողջ աշխարհում է յոգան մեծ քայլերով առաջ գնում, նույնիսկ ճանաչված բուհերում յոգան և մեդիտացիան դարձել են պարտադիր ծրագիր և միլիոնավոր մարդիկ զբաղվում են դրանով: Ես շատ կցանկանայի, որ մեզ մոտ այդպես լիներ»:

Հայաստանի ֆեդերացիայի նախագահն ավելացրեց, որ բազմիցս առաջարկել է պատկան մարմիններին՝ ամենատարբեր մակարդակներում, որպեսզի օգնեն ֆեդերացիային յոգայի տարածման և պրոպագանդման հարցում, բայց իր առաջարկներին որևէ ընդառաջ քայլ չի արվել: <https://www.tert.am/am/news/2013/05/12/joga/770404>, *Պիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

Watch the video “Why Indians say Americans are doing yoga wrong” and render into Armenian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I58C9PopnVU>, *Պիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 5: Round- the- World Trip

‘My feeling about seeing the world is that it's going to change you necessarily, just the very fact of being out there and meeting people from different cultures and different ways of life.’ - Ewan McGregor



1. Look at the photo above and try to guess the probable headline of the upcoming article.

2. Brainstorming:

1. How many countries have you visited and which is your favourite country apart from your own? Explain why?
2. Would you like to live permanently in another country? Why or why not?
3. Which is the longest journey you have ever made? How did you travel? What events do you remember on the way?
4. Which is your favourite journey for beautiful scenery? Describe what there is to see.
5. Do you enjoy touring - travelling from place to place? Describe one of your itineraries?
6. Travelling is said to be learning new cultures. To what extent do you agree with the idea?
7. Would you accept an offer to travel round the world with a complete stranger? What problems could people experience in that situation?

3. Fill the gaps in the sentences with these key words from the text.

groundswell dismay globetrotter platonic mutual
abrupt lossom namesake viral explicitly

1. A _____ is a person with the same name as someone else.
2. _____ is a feeling of extreme disappointment or sadness.
3. If love affairs _____, they develop and become more intense.
4. A _____ is someone who travels a lot and visits a lot of countries.
5. If you say something _____, you say or explain it in a very clear and direct way.

6. A _____ relationship is one that is friendly but does not involve physical touch.
7. If feelings are _____, they are experienced in the same way by each of two or more people.
8. A _____ is a sudden increase in people's feelings about something.
9. An _____ ending is sudden and unexpected.
10. If something on the internet goes _____, it becomes very popular and spreads very quickly.

4. Scan the text and find the following information as quickly as possible.

1. What is A Ticket Forward?
2. Where is Jordan Axani from?
3. How did people follow Axani and Gallagher?
4. How does Axani think of Gallagher?
5. What does Elizabeth Gallagher call herself?
6. Which city did they describe as 'a favourite'?

5. Reading

Love not on the itinerary as Canadian pair return from round-the-world trip

Jordan Axani says they had 'a blast' but stresses that three-week jaunt with stranger who shared his ex-girlfriend's name was 'strictly platonic'

Adam Gabbatt

- 1 A Canadian man who sprang to fame after offering a free round-the-world trip to a woman with the same name as his ex-girlfriend has returned from the jaunt with his chosen namesake, although, to the dismay of those following the story, love did not blossom between the pair. Jordan Axani, a 28-year-old Toronto real-estate developer turned charity founder, made it back to Canada with Elizabeth Quinn Gallagher but said the pair had "forged a brother-sister-like relationship".
- 2 Axani had made headlines in 2014 after offering an air ticket to any Canadian named Elizabeth Gallagher. He had booked a three-week vacation with his ex-girlfriend but, after they split up, he was unable to change the name on the flights.

- 3 That's where Axani's new travelmate, a 23-year-old student from Cole Harbour, Nova Scotia, came in. Gallagher, who goes by the name Quinn, replied to a Reddit post Axani had submitted – along with other hopeful Elizabeth Gallaghers – and was selected. Gallagher had made it clear before the trip that she had a “pretty serious” boyfriend but that had not stopped romantics, and journalists, from hoping the globetrotters might fall for one another. Unfortunately, it was not to be.
- 4 “I’m going to be explicitly clear,” Axani said, shortly after the pair returned to Toronto. “This was never a romantic endeavour. It was strictly platonic. I do not think of Quinn in a romantic light in the least. There is no future for us romantically. She is a good friend. I think of her as a little sister but that will be it. And her feelings are entirely mutual in that regard.” It took work to establish that brother-sister, good-friend, no-future-for-us-romantically relationship, however.
- 5 “It wasn’t easy and it certainly wasn’t immediate. It took us about a week to really figure each other out,” Axani said. There was a certain amount of “natural stumbling” around “the dos and don’ts of travelling together” as the pair got to know each other. “At the end of it, we’d developed a really great rhythm of, one second, having really funny inside jokes, and, the next second, knowing when the other needed space.”
- 6 Although the pair failed to fall for one another, Axani said the trip, which took in Milan, Venice, Vienna, Prague, Khao Lak (in Thailand) and Hong Kong, was “fantastic”. A favourite place was Prague, Axani said, where they “had the largest groundswell of people reaching out”.
- 7 “Over the course of two and a half days, I think we met about two dozen people. So that’s a lot of stories, that’s a lot of individuals and that’s a lot of love for their home city of Prague.”
- 8 People were following the pair on Twitter and Instagram, Axani said, and they were even recognized in the street in Hong Kong. “It was a real adventure. We had a blast. We learned a lot about ourselves and about each other. I think, coming out of it, I can’t imagine it going much better than it did.”
- 9 Axani made it back to Toronto at 3am on Monday, 12 January, when the holiday came to an abrupt halt. He went straight into a board meeting with fellow board members at his charity, A Ticket Forward. Axani started the non-profit organization after his Reddit post went

10 Alongside that, Axani is also in talks to spin his story into a television show or film, although he would not comment on what form those productions might take. “Suffice to say there’s been significant interest from many production companies. We’re well advanced.” In terms of his love life, Axani said he was not looking for his next Elizabeth Gallagher just yet. “I’m not looking for anything, per se, but life happens and we’ll see,” he said. “As always, life’s a journey.” <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jan/13/love-canadian-pair-return-round-the-world-trip>, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

Choose the best answer according to the text.

- 142

7. Find the word

Find the following words and phrases in the text.

1. a three-word verb phrase meaning *suddenly become well known* (para 1)
2. a noun meaning *a journey that you take for fun* (para 1)
3. a noun meaning *an effort to do something, especially something new or difficult* (para 4)
4. a three-word verb phrase meaning *have a very enjoyable experience* (para 8)
5. a five-word verb phrase meaning *suddenly stop* (para 9)
6. a three-word verb phrase used to show that the statement you are making contains your main idea, even though you could say more about it (para 10)
7. a two-word adverbial phrase used for emphasizing that you are not considering something in relation to anything else (para 10)

8. Phrasal verbs

Match the phrasal verbs from the text with their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. fall for | a. to be able to understand something or someone |
| 2. reach out | b. to end a romantic relationship |
| 3. figure out | c. to be very attracted to someone and to start to love them |
| 4. take in | d. to make mistakes when you are trying to achieve something |
| 5. split up | e. to include |
| 6. stumble around | f. to try to make contact with someone |

9. Word building

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets at the end of each sentence.

1. Jordan Axani is a real-estate _____. [DEVELOP]
2. A number of _____ Elizabeth Gallaghers replied to Axani's post. [HOPE]
3. Axani said there was no future for them _____. [ROMANCE]
4. His charity intends to offer trips to _____ of abuse, cancer and war. [SURVIVE]
5. Their relationship was _____ platonic. [STRICT]

6. The feelings between them were _____ mutual.
[ENTIRE]

10 Render the article into English.

Հայաստանը զբոսաշրջության ոլորտում աշխարհի ամենամրցունակ երկրների ցանկում զբաղեցրել է 79-րդ հորիզոնականը

Համաշխարհային տնտեսական ֆորումի (WEF) փորձագետները *The Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index 2019* միջազգային վարկանիշի շրջանակում նշել են զբոսաշրջության ոլորտում աշխարհի ամենամրցունակ երկրները: Վարկանշային ցանկը ներկայացված է ֆորումի զեկույցում:

Հայաստանը ցանկում զբաղեցրել է 79-րդ հորիզոնականը՝ Ուկրաինայի և Ղազախստանի միջև: Վրաստանը վարկանշային ցուցակում զբաղեցրել է 68-րդ տեղը, Ադրբեյջանը՝ 71-րդ: Ռուսաստանը 39-րդ հորիզոնականում է:

Ցուցակի առաջատարն է Իսպանիան. նրան հաջորդում են Ֆրանսիան և Գերմանիան: Առաջին տասնյակում են հայտնվել Ճապոնիան, ԱՄՆ-ն, Մեծ Բրիտանիան, Ավստրալիան, Իտալիան, Կանադան և Շվեյցարիան: Զբոսաշրջության ոլորտում անմրցունակ երկրներ են ճանաչվել Եմենը, Չադը և Լիբերիան:

Վարկանշային ցուցակը հրապարակվել է Համաշխարհային տնտեսական ֆորումի (WEF) և հետազոտության գործընկերների՝ Մրցունակության եվրասիական ինստիտուտի և *Strategy Partners* խորհրդատվական ընկերության կողմից: Այն տարբեր կետերով գնահատում է աշխարհի 140 երկրների, այդ թվում՝ պատմամշակութային ժառանգության, տնտեսության, տրանսպորտի, հյուրանոցային հատվածի, բժշկության, վիզային քաղաքականության և այլ առումներով:



WEF-ը զբոսաշրջային մրցունակության վարկանիշը սկսել է հրապարակել 2007 թվականից՝ երկու տարին մեկ անգամ:

<https://www.tert.am/am/news/2019/09/05/Armenia/3086488>, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

11. **Watch the video “Will Digital Payments Replace Cash In The U.S” and render it into Armenian:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CmrWB7vt5S0>, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 6: Music as a Cultural Bridge

“Music doesn't lie. If there is something to be changed in this world, then it can only happen through music.” - Jimi Hendrix

1. Read the headline and try to guess the probable key words used in the article “The age of the music festival is passing”.

2. Brainstorming:

- According to Ludwig van Beethoven music is the mediator between the spiritual and the sensual life. Comment on the idea.
- To what extent do you agree with Billy Joel's following idea? “Music in itself is healing. It's an explosive expression of humanity. It's something we are all touched by. No matter what culture we're from, everyone loves music.
- Who do you consider to be the five biggest music artists and bands in the world today?

3. Find the key words in the article and write them next to the definitions below. The paragraph numbers are given to help you.

1. very severe or serious _____ (para 2)
2. reached the highest standard of performance, before becoming less successful _____ (para 3)
3. be the main performer in a show or at an event where other people are also performing _____ (para 3)
4. improve a skill or talent that is already well developed _____ (para 5)
5. spreads through the whole of something to become a very obvious feature of it _____ (para 5)
6. the edge of a circle, round object or area _____ (para 7)
7. someone who organizes performances such as concerts, plays or operas _____ (para 9)
8. making someone temporarily unable to think or behave normally, especially by frightening them _____ (para 9)
9. pushed with force _____ (para 9)
10. three or more musical notes played together _____ (para 9)

11. the tradition, art, acts etc that a society considers important to its history and culture ____ (para 13)
12. the most successful or exciting example of something _____ (para 14)

4. Reading

The age of the music festival is passing

- 1 The age of the big British summer music festival, including Glastonbury, is drawing to a close, according to the leading rock promoter and manager Harvey Goldsmith.
- 2 The man who has produced and worked with most of the western world's biggest music stars, from the Who, the Rolling Stones and Queen to Madonna, Bob Dylan and Luciano Pavarotti, said the biggest problem was a dire lack of major new bands to succeed the old ones.
- 3 "The festival circuit has peaked," he said, speaking at the Hay Festival of Literature and Arts in Powys, Wales. "It really peaked about two years ago. There's too many of them and there are not enough big acts to headline them. That is a big, big problem in our industry. And, we are not producing a new generation of these kind of acts – the likes of the Rolling Stones, Muse, even the Arctic Monkeys – that can headline."
- 4 There were about 900 music festival events in the UK between May and September 2014, he said, and there is no way they can all continue. "Music festivals have probably run their course. What is going to happen is a growth in vents where it isn't just music but, like this one, with poetry or books or magic shows. There will be lots of small combination festivals that give something extra – not people standing around in a massive great field unable to go to the toilet because they might miss the band."
- 5 Clearly, the way music is being delivered has changed, he said. "People don't seem to want to listen to a body of work, an album, any more. And, most rock bands built a reputation on a body of work – they might take three albums to really hone their art, to become great, but young people don't want that. They home in on a track, a sound, then, ping, off again to the next one. Pop pervades, not that there's anything wrong with pop. I think it will come round again but it will take time."
- 6 Goldsmith, 69, also revealed that he has teamed up with Robin de Levita, the Dutch producer of the Who's 1970s rock musical *Tommy*,

- at a new 1,100-seat theatre in Wembley, which is due to be finished in time for the first stage adaptation of the phenomenally successful teen book and movie series *The Hunger Games* in June 2016.
- 7 De Levita would, said Goldsmith, be bringing his experimental SceneAround concept to London – theatre that puts the audience seating on a turntable that rotates round a series of scenes built around its circumference, accompanied by projections on panel screens. The concept was pioneered in an aircraft hangar outside Amsterdam and has proved hugely successful.
 - 8 Goldsmith, who is already planning to bring a production of the Anne Frank story to the as-yet-unnamed venue, said: “It’s a whole completely different way of producing shows.”
 - 9 During his Hay appearance, the impresario also revealed some of the “access-all-areas” secrets from his long career in the music industry, talking about Keith Moon putting dynamite down a Sydney hotel room toilet in an effort to unblock it and witnessing the paralysing stage fright that gripped John Lennon just before an appearance at Madison Square Garden in 1974 and led to him being dragged, vomiting, out of his dressing room and shoved out on stage. “It’s the most bizarre thing, really, how common that is among artists. It’s odd how stricken with fear they’ll get but, as soon as the first chord is hit, they’re fine,” he said.
 - 10 He also laid to rest a long-running rock ‘n’ roll mystery: why Elvis Presley never performed outside North America. Presley’s long-time manager, Colonel Tom Parker, admitted to him over tea, he said, that the real reason why Goldsmith’s attempts to bring the singer to London had failed was Parker’s own uncertain immigration status.
 - 11 “He explained that it was because he was an illegal Dutch immigrant. He didn’t want to risk leaving the US – it was him, not Elvis,” said Goldsmith. And, his ultimate rock ‘n’ roll performer? “Freddie Mercury had to be our most powerful stage performer, the best live performer we’ve ever had. At Live Aid, he went out and saw that audience and just grabbed it.”
 - 12 But, the next Queen was still far from being formed, he said. “We’re not producing a new generation of this kind of act. Coldplay is probably the last one to come up and that was ten years ago. There isn’t much out there that looks like it is forming the next generation of heritage artists.

- 13 “So, with no big acts to headline, there are no big shows. Glastonbury has got to the point where it can’t find any more big acts and that’s the pinnacle of the festivals. They are really over.”

<https://www.theguardian.com/music/2015/may/31/music-festival-is-dead-says-promoter-harvey-goldsmith>, *ηχητή των αυστραλίων* 21.02.2023:

5. Comprehension check

Answer the questions. If possible, do not refer back to the article.

1. Who is Harvey Goldsmith and what does he do?
2. What does he say about Elvis Presley, John Lennon and Coldplay?
3. What is his opinion on the future of the music festival circuit?
4. What reasons does he give to justify his opinion?
5. What are his next projects?
6. Who does he describe as the ‘ultimate rock ‘n’ roll performer’?
7. What example does he give of this person’s showmanship to back up his opinion?
8. What festival was he attending when he made these statements?

6. Phrases

a. Complete the sentences using phrases from the article.

b. Talk about what the phrases mean.

c. Use the phrases to talk about other things.

1. The age of the big British summer music festival is _____.
2. Music festivals have probably _____.
3. He also _____ a long-running rock ‘n’ roll mystery.
4. If you’d had the chance, which one of these performers would you most like to have seen in concert? Why?

Elvis	Freddie	Johnny	Amy
Michael	Jimi	Whitney	Kurt

- Have you ever seen any music legends in concert?
- Do you agree with Goldsmith that there are no new acts that can match the standard of the ‘heritage acts’ he talks about in the article?
- Have you ever been to a music festival?
- What kinds of festivals are there in your country or where you live?

7. Webquest

Find out who headlined each day at Glastonbury 2015.

Where exactly is the Glastonbury festival held?

How would you get there from where you are now?



8. Render into English.

Google-ը մշակել է ներդրանք, որը տեքստային նկարագրության հիման վրա երաժշտություն է ստեղծում

Արհեստական բանականությամբ աշխատող ծրագրերի մրցավազքի ֆոնին Google-ը GitHub-ում ներկայացրել է MusicLM ներդրանքին ցանցը, որն ունակ է երաժշտական լիարժեք կոմպոզիցիաներ ստեղծել՝ օգտատերերի տեքստային հարցումների հիման վրա: Ընկերությունը, սակայն, մտադիր չէ մոտ ապագայում այն հասանելի դարձնել հանրության համար: Ինչպես տեղեկացնում է Businessinsider-ը, MusicLM արհեստական բանականությանն ուսուցանելու համար օգտագործվել է մեդիագրադարան, որի աուդիո ֆայլերի ընդհանուր տևողությունը կազմում է 280,000 ժամ:

Հրապարակված հետազոտական հոդվածում Google-ի մասնագետները MusicLM-ը նկարագրում են որպես «մոդել, որն ստեղծում է բարձրորակ երաժշտություն տեքստային նկարագրություններից, ինչպիսիք են «ջութակի հանգստացնող մեղեդին, որն ուղեկցվում է կիթառի փոփոխված ակորդներով»:

Նաև նշվում է, որ MusicLM-ը կարող է կոմպոզիցիաներ ստեղծել ինչպես կոնկրետ հարցումների հիման վրա, երաժշտական կոնկրետ գործիքների կատարմամբ, այնպես էլ տրամադրության կամ զգացողությունների վերացական նկարագրությունների հիման վրա:

Ներդրանքին ցանցի հնարավորությունները ցուցադրելու նպատակով Google-ը մի քանի տասնյակ թրեքներ է հրապարակել: Դրանք ներառում են «Երաժշտություն արկադային խաղի համար», «Երաժշտություն տիեզերքում կորստի համար», «Մեղեդի մեդիտացիայի համար», Վինսենթ վան Գոգի «Աստղային գիշեր» և Սալվադոր Դալիի «Հիշողության համառություն» կտավներին ուղեկցող մեղեդիներ

և այլն: Ընկերությունը նշել է, որ մտադիր չէ MusicLM-ը հանրությանը հասանելի դարձնել: Պատճառներից մեկը հեղինակային իրավունքի խախտման հավանականությունն է: Ներդրային ցանցի ստեղծած ստեղծագործությունների մոտ 1%-ն ամբողջությամբ կրկնում է գրադարանից կրթական նպատակներով վերցված լիցենզավորված երաժշտությունը: Google-ը նշել է նաև այլ ռիսկեր, թե ինչու այս ծառայությունը դեռ հասանելի չի լինի հանրությանը, մասնավորապես՝ ծրագրավորման հարցում կողմնակալությունը, ինչը կարող է հանգեցնել ոչ պատշաճ ներկայացուցչականության և մշակութային արժեքների յուրացման, տեխնոլոգիական խափանումները և այլն:

«Մենք խստորեն ընդգծում ենք երաժշտության գեներացման հետ կապված այս ռիսկերը վերացնելու նպատակով հետագա հավելյալ աշխատանքի անհրաժեշտությունը. մենք այս պահին մոդելներ թողարկելու պլաններ չունենք», - ասվում է հետազոտությունում: <https://tech.news.am/arm/news/692/musiclm%E2%80%A4-google-y-mshakel-neyrocanc-ory-teqstayin-nkaragrutyany-himan-vra-erazhshtutyun-e-textsum.html>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

Watch the documentary about the history of American folk music and render the story into Armenian:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F9ZNgbp_NkM, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 7: Swedish women's beverage revolution spreads the world

"In wine there is wisdom, in beer there is
Freedom, in water there is bacteria."

— Benjamin Franklin

1. Read the headline of the article you are going to read and guess 10 key words you think you will come across in the text: *"Revolution brewing as Sweden's first beer made by women goes on sale"*.

2. Read the definitions and find the words in the article. The paragraph numbers are given to help you.

1. with similar tastes, interests and opinions _____ (two words, para 3)
2. a type of dark-coloured beer without bubbles _____ (para 4)
3. a version or interpretation of something _____ (para 4)
4. information that a government or organization spreads in order to influence people's opinions and beliefs _____ (para 4)
5. swollen with gas or air _____ (para 6)
6. events where you can try small amounts of things to decide if you like them ____ (para 7)
7. a clever system, organization or plan that someone thinks of and develops ____ (para 9)
8. people who think their opinions and judgments are better than other people's _____ (para 9)
9. produced by mixing things in a new way, especially a drink or meal _____ (para 9)
10. a grain such as barley that is kept in water until it begins to grow and then dried. It is used for making beer, whisky and vinegar. _____ (para 12)
11. a plant whose flowers are dried and used for making beer _____ (para 12)
12. make a choice or decision from a range of possibilities _____ (two words, para 13)
13. a type of dark beer _____ (para 14)

14. distinctively flavoured; brewed and distributed regionally _____ (two words, para 15)
15. served directly from a barrel rather than in bottles or _____ (two words, para 15)

3 Reading

Revolution brewing as Sweden's first beer made by women goes on sale

Female drinkers come up with bottled pale ale named We Can Do It after getting frustrated with prejudice at festivals and bars

David Crouch in Gothenburg

- 1 After being told for the umpteenth time that the beer she wanted would be “too dark and too strong for you, love – have something sweeter”, Rebecka Singerer had had enough.
- 2 “No, I don’t want a fruit beer. Women can drink whatever we want,” she says.
- 3 Now Singerer, a childminder, has joined FemAle, a group of like-minded drinkers in Gothenburg, to launch Sweden’s first beer made by women.
- 4 We Can Do It, a bottled pale ale, has just gone on sale in stores across Sweden. Its label is a take on Rosie the Riveter, the creation of a US Second World War propaganda campaign that went on to become a symbol of women’s power in the workplace.
- 5 The group’s founder is Elin Carlsson, 25, who paints cars at the Volvo factory outside the city. “We Can Do It is not a female beer but a beer brewed by women that anyone can drink,” she says. “It’s nothing to do with feminism; it’s about equality – we wanted to show we can do it.”
- 6 FemAle is up against decades of prejudice in the beer world. In an irony not lost on FemAle, Carlsberg and other big brewers have spent millions in recent years trying to sell beer to women, attempting to “pink it and shrink it” to appeal to perceived feminine tastes. Carlsberg’s Eve and Copenhagen offerings, Foster’s Radler and Coors’s Animée were among lighter, flavoured and even “bloat-resistant” beers that failed to find a market.
- 7 FemAle’s approach is different, with womenonly tastings that allow potential customers to experiment with flavours and styles of beer that they may not normally try. This education process is the way to “get more girls into the beer world”, the group says. “Bring your mother,



- sister, girlfriend, aunt and grandmother so we can all learn more about beer.”
- 8 The idea for FemAle arose after the women kept bumping into each other at beer festivals.
 - 9 We Can Do It was the brainchild of Felicia Nordström, a bar worker who says she was fed up with bearded beer snobs telling her: “What do you know about beer, sweetie?” She approached FemAle and they teamed up with Ocean, a local independent micro-brewery. One weekend they concocted the recipe and the next they brewed 1,600 litres.
 - 10 “This is not a beer that is aimed at women – it’s our hoppiest brew,” says Thomas Bingebo, the head brewer at Ocean. “When the big breweries target women, it usually fails. This is something completely different.”
 - 11 The first batch of We Can Do It was sold out almost before it was brewed. FemAle has already been approached by other breweries asking if they can brew new beers with them.
 - 12 We Can Do It uses three malts – Maris Otter, Amber and a Thomas Fawcett wheat malt – and the hop varieties Galaxy and Cascade. Its IBU, or bitterness level, is 65 and its alcohol content is 4.6%.
 - 13 “Women opt for a glass of wine because they don’t know what beer is all about; they don’t know what to order,” says Carlsson. “We open up new worlds to them.”
 - 14 “I used not to like stout but, back then, I only drank Pripps [a light, Swedish lager],” says Singerer, 38. “Guinness tastes like water to me now. There are imperial stouts that are like drinking *biscotti* dipped in espresso.”
 - 15 The women are part of a brewing explosion in Sweden, which is developing a passion for “craft” ales, bottled and on draught. The standard *stor stark* (large strong) lager is now “almost extinct” in Gothenburg, the women say, as pubs and bars replace the big brands with a choice of specialist beers.
 - 16 “All the girls are different – there is no typical woman beer-lover. Anyone can do it,” says Emma Henriksson, 22, a group member who works in a garden equipment company.
 - 17 “Every pub wants to learn how to reach women,” adds Singerer. “And Elin has found the way. It’s awesome. We feel so proud.”
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/feb/08/revolution-brewing-sweden-beer-women>, *ηῆντῶν ὑψῶς* 21.02.2023:

4. Comprehension check

What can you remember? Answer the questions.

1. Why did Rebecka Singerer join FemAle?
2. How is We Can Do It, the beer, described in the article?
3. According to Elin Carlsson, why do women drink wine in bars and pubs?
4. How does Felicia Nordström describe men who think they know all about beer?
5. What are FemAle doing to encourage women to find out more about beer?
6. What was the size of the first batch of the beer and how was it received?
7. How is FemAle different from beers for women made by large companies?

5. Language task

- a. Write the correct form or derivative of the word *brew* into the gaps.**

We Can Do It is a new beer that has been concocted and _____(1) by a group of Swedish women. The group, FemAle, teamed up with Ocean, a small _____(2), to produce and bottle the beer. Thomas Bingebo, Ocean's head _____(3), describes the beer as 'our hoppiest _____(4)'.

- b. Write the missing words into these expressions and say what they mean.**

1. _____ the umpteenth time
2. come _____ with something
3. be up _____ something
4. be fed _____ with something

6. Discussion

- Look again at the expression 'pink it and shrink it' in paragraph 6. What do you think it means?
- Why do you think the attempts of other breweries to market and sell beer specifically to women failed?
- Do you know of any other cases in which a particular product has been marketed specifically to women (or men)? Was the attempt successful?

7 Render into English.

Ալկոհոլից միջին կախվածությունը չեզոքացնող դեղամիջոց է մշակվել

Շատերին թվում է՝ ալկոհոլիզմով միայն այն մարդիկ են տառապում, որոնք, կախվածության արդյունքում, ի վերջո կարող են աշխատանքից զրկվել ու ընտանիքը կորցնել: Սակայն, գիտնականների պնդմամբ, երևույթի «մոխրագույն գոտին» ևս գոյություն ունի, երբ կախվածությունն այնքան մեծ չէ և չի կարող մարդուն օրերից մի օր հիվանդանոցի վերակենդանացման բաժին հասցնել: Նման դեպքերի համար դանիացի գիտնականների ջանքերով մշակված նոր դեղամիջոցը՝ նալմեֆենը խոստանում է ալկոհոլի սպառման միջին ծավալների՝ անհրաժեշտ մակարդակով կրճատման և արդյունքում՝ կախվածության չեզոքացման հանգեցնել, հաղորդում է Medical Daily-ն:

Իսկ որքա՞ն պետք է խմել՝ նույն այդ կախվածության ազդեցությունից խուսափելու համար: Նոր դեղամիջոցի ջատագովների վկայությամբ, օրական 1,5 լիտր զարեջուր խմող տղամարդիկ երեկոյան 2 մեծ գավաթ գինի խմող կանայք ալկոհոլի սպառման ծավալներն ընդամենը մի փոքր առավել վերահսկելու, և ոչ՝ խմիչքներից ամբողջությամբ հրաժարվելու կարիք ունեն: «Նալմեֆենը ալկոհոլային ըմպելիքներից ստացված «պարզևատրման» զգացումը մի փոքր կրճատելու հատկություն ունի», - նշել է դոկտոր Դեյվիդ Քոլիերը՝ Վիլյամ Քարվերի գիտահետազոտական ինստիտուտից:

Նորահայտ դեղամիջոցի մեկ հաբն առավելագույնը 5 ԱՄՆ դոլար է արժենալու: Դոկտոր Քոլիերի գնահատմամբ, նալմեֆենն իսկական հրաշք է՝ ալկոհոլի չարաշահումից խուսափելու, մեկ-երկու բաժակ վայելելու համար, քանի որ անվտանգ չափաբաժինն ավելացնելու ցանկություն այլևս չի առաջանում:

«Էլ չենք խոսում այնպիսի բարդությունների առաջացման վտանգի մասին, ինչպիսիք են արյան բարձր ճնշումը, քաղցկեղը կամ լյարդի հիվանդությունները», - հավելել է British Liver Trust կազմակերպության գործադիր տնօրեն Էնդրյու Լանֆորդը:

Տեսականորեն, նալմեֆենը վերը հիշատակված բոլոր բարդություններից խուսափելու հնարավորություն է ընձեռում:

Այդուհանդերձ, որոշ փորձագետներ, կասկածի տակ չառնելով դեղամիջոցի՝ նախանշված նպատակին հասնելու կարողությունը, մտահոգություն են հայտնում առ այն, թե արդյոք խնդրի լուծման ճիշտ մոտեցում է ընտրվել: «Մոցիալական բնույթ կրող խնդիրը բժշկական միջոցներով չպետք է լուծվի: Ալկոհոլի սպառման ծավալների նվազեցմանը միտված բազմաթիվ այլ մոտեցումներ կարող են գործի դրվել», - համոզմունք է հայտնել նալմեֆենի ընդդիմադիրներից մեկը՝ դոկտոր Մարկ Բելիսը՝ հիշեցնելով, որ նորահայտ դեղամիջոցը կարող է նաև տնտեսական բեռ դառնալ՝ առողջապահական համակարգի համար:

Կլինիկական փորձարկումների փուլում նալմեֆենն ստացած կամավորների մոտ ալկոհոլի սպառման ծավալների՝ 64-79 տոկոսի չափով կրճատում է արձանագրվել՝ ի տարբերություն պլացեբո ընդունածների, որոնց պարագայում ցուցանիշը 49-64 տոկոս է կազմել: Դեղամիջոցն արդեն իսկ գործածության է հանձնվել Շոտլանդիայում, որտեղ, ի համեմատություն Մեծ Բրիտանիայի մասը կազմող այլ երկրների, ալկոհոլի չարաշահման արդյունքում մահացության ամենաբարձր ցուցանիշներն են ավանդաբար գրանցվում: Մառախլապատ Ալբիոնի բոլոր այլ երկրներում նալմեֆենը մինչև ընթացիկ տարվա վերջ շուկա կհանվի:

<https://med.news.am/arm/news/3528/alkoholic-mijin-kakhvatsutyuny-chezoqacnox-dexamijoc-e-mshakvel.html>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

8 Watch the video “Women Brewers Return to Roots” and render it into Armenian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b6qwb4XFPhQ>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 8: Movies unite cultures

"It's the movies that have really been running things in America ever since they were invented. They show you what to do, how to do it, when to do it, how to feel about it, and how to look how you feel about it." - Andy Warhol

- 1. Look at the photo and guess the headline of the article you are going to read:**



- 2. Fill the gaps in the sentences using these key words from the text.**

Nostalgic retro highcalibre complacent slick
Spin-off quirk reinvigorate orchestrate stunt

1. _____ things are deliberately intended to be like clothes, music, films etc. from the recent past.
2. If you feel _____, you remember happy times in the past.
3. A _____ actor is one with a very high level of ability.
4. A _____ person or organization is too confident and relaxed because they think they can deal with something easily, even though this may not be true.
5. A _____ production is one that is done in a very impressive way that seems to need very little effort.
6. A _____ is something strange that happens for reasons that you do not know or understand.
7. If you _____ something, you plan and organize it so that it achieves the result you want.
8. A _____ is something dangerous, such as jumping from a building, that is done to entertain people, often as part of a film.
9. If you _____ something, you make it stronger and more effective again.
10. A _____ is a new product, service, television programme, game etc that is based on another one that already exists.

3. Complete the statements by choosing one of the two answers. Then, check your answers in the text.

1. The first Bond film was *Dr No / Thunderball*.
2. **Roger Moore / Sean Connery** was the first actor to play James Bond.
3. The most recent Bond film was *Skyfall / Quantum of Solace*.
4. James Bond films have earned **\$6 million / \$6 billion** at the box office.
5. The original James Bond stories were written by **Ian Fleming / Kevin McClory**.
6. The new Bond film, *Spectre*, will be the **twenty-fourth / thirty-fourth**.

4 Reading

Making a killing: why James Bond is forever

High on adventure and glamour, the films have always been a byword for product placement and brand promotion Andrew Pulver

- 1 He is the star of one of the world's longest running and most successful film series, with 23 movies and more than \$6bn amassed at the global box office, but James Bond shows no signs of slowing down. In fact, the Bond brand is stronger than ever, after the record-breaking performance of *Skyfall*, which became the biggest ever film at the UK box office on its release in 2012 and, with its total earnings of \$1.1bn, currently stands in ninth place of all-time largest earners.
- 2 Hence the intense interest that surrounded the announcement of a few more details of the 24th Bond film – not the least its official title, *Spectre*. The number one question is this: can *Spectre* repeat the *Skyfall* trick? Will *Skyfall* remain a high water mark for the Bond movie or can *Spectre* extend this winning run?
- 3 Charles Gant, film editor for *Heat* magazine, says the indications are it is heading in the right direction. “*Skyfall* was a brilliant strategic move,” he says. “It was cleverly positioned as simultaneously modern and retro. It appealed to the Daniel-Craig-era fans, who are relative newcomers to the franchise, and it also managed to engage the older, more nostalgic elements of the audience, who may have lost interest over the previous few films. With the new title,” he adds, “they are already on to a winner. My feeling is that *Spectre* announces that they

want to hang on to the nostalgic, more age-diverse Bond fan, as well as retaining the younger audience.”

- 4 The initial signs are that Eon Productions, the company originally founded in 1961 to make *Dr No* and that is behind all the “official” Bonds, is doing its utmost to ensure lightning strikes twice by installing the key creative talent behind *Skyfall* on *Spectre*. Daniel Craig has been tied down at least until Bond 25, while the same writers have produced the script.
- 5 But it’s the recapture of director Sam Mendes that gives Bondwatchers the most hope. A director principally known for character studies such as *American Beauty* and *Revolutionary Road*, Mendes has taken the Bond series to new heights. Gant says: “Mendes managed to engage with both the modern and the traditional Bond audience, and he also pulled in high-calibre actors like Ralph Fiennes. To get actors like Fiennes in, they have to be happy with the director.”
- 6 Among other achievements, *Skyfall* virtually doubled the box office of its predecessor, *Quantum of Solace*, which managed a worldwide figure of \$586m on its release in 2008. No one is expecting anything like that this time, but Eon will not be complacent.
- 7 Though the Bond series was not in trouble before Mendes’s arrival – and Craig’s – there was the sense of a certain amount of staleness towards the end of Pierce Brosnan’s run. The series had survived the drying up of actual Bond stories to adapt, the movies having long since departed from any resemblance to the Ian Fleming originals, but it was lacking a certain dynamism.
- 8 This cycle, however, was nothing new: the history of the Bond series has been one of ebb and flow, stasis and renewal, revolving most obviously around the lead actor: first, Sean Connery; then, successively, George Lazenby, Roger Moore, Timothy Dalton, Brosnan and, now, Craig. Each appointment has been a response to the state of the series and some have worked out better than others.
- 9 Lazenby only lasted a single film, while Dalton’s two efforts, *The Living Daylights* and *Licence to Kill* coincided with a period in the late 80s when the 007 movie had been thoroughly eclipsed by more aggressive, slickly produced Hollywood action movies. According to Gant, “the period of Roger Moore’s last ones, going into Dalton, didn’t really excite audiences. Brosnan saw a bit of an upturn commercially, while Craig has taken it to new levels. On the other

- hand, the early Bonds were incredibly commercial films, sexy and exciting, and there was very little around like them.”
- 10 It’s a point worth underlining that, although *Skyfall*’s actual receipts dwarf all the other Bond films, the performance of some of the 1960s entries in the series was almost as brilliant by comparison. With figures adjusted for inflation, the 1965 release, *Thunderball*, is only a hair’s breadth below *Skyfall*, while *Goldfinger* and *You Only Live Twice* both outperformed the other Craig films (as did the 70s Bonds, *The Spy Who Loved Me* and *Live and Let Die*). By this reckoning, *Licence to Kill* is the worst-performing of all Bonds, with Moore’s final effort, *A View to a Kill*, in second-to-last place.
 - 11 Nevertheless, the Bond brand has remained immensely powerful over the decades, with Eon being forced to fend off attempts by rival outfits to capitalize on the series’s popularity. Through a quirk of rights ownership, adaptations of *Casino Royale* (in 1967) and *Thunderball* (as *Never Say Never Again*, in 1983) were released in competition with Eon productions. Although subject to legal disputes over several decades, Eon now has full control of both books.
 - 12 *Casino Royale*, whose rights had been individually sold off by Fleming in 1955, eventually passed to Eon in 1999 as a result of an agreement between Eon’s backers, MGM, and rival Hollywood studio Sony – thereby clearing the way for the 2006 version. *Thunderball*, on the other hand, owed its disputed status to writer-producer Kevin McClory, who helped Fleming outline the original story and who claimed ownership of the novel over subsequent decades, and produced *Never Say Never Again* as a result. After McClory’s death in 2006, his family eventually settled with MGM and Eon’s parent company in November 2013.
 - 13 If the initial surge of enthusiasm for Bond movies lasted through the 60s and into the 1970s, it’s fair to say that the series almost ground to a halt after *Licence to Kill*’s poor figures. *Goldeneye*, the first of Brosnan’s efforts, heralded a dramatic renewal: not simply because of a new actor but, more significantly, because of who was behind the camera.
 - 14 However, after a six-year break, Eon installed Martin Campbell in the chair: another experienced British director but one who was able to orchestrate one of the most elaborate stunts in Bond history. The justly renowned opening scene of *Goldeneye* – during which Bond

freefalls into the cockpit of a pilotless light aeroplane – did much to reinvigorate and modernize the series on its own. Moreover, a whole new generation was reached through a hugely successful *Goldeneye* video-game spin-off, making a significant contribution to perceptions that the Bond film was no longer stale and old-fashioned.

<https://www.theguardian.com/film/2014/dec/05/bond-james-spectre-skyfall-daniel-craig-sam-mendes>, *ἡ ἑξῆς ἀνάλυση* '21.02.2023:

5 Comprehension check

Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. Why is *Skyfall* described as ‘a brilliant strategic move’?
 - a. because it employed a talented team of writers
 - b. because it appealed to both older and younger audiences
 - c. because it starred Daniel Craig
2. Why has director Sam Mendes ‘taken Bond to new heights’?
 - a. because he is well known for his character studies
 - b. because the Bond series was in trouble before his arrival
 - c. because he managed to engage with both the modern and traditional Bond audience and also attracted high-quality actors
3. After adjustments for inflation, which Bond film is second to *Skyfall* in terms of actual box-office receipts?
 - a. *Thunderball*
 - b. *Licence to Kill*
 - c. *Goldfinger*
4. What feature of the *Goldeneye* film did much to reinvigorate and modernize the Bond series?
 - a. the first appearance by Pierce Brosnan as James Bond
 - b. the opening stunt in which Bond freefalls into a pilotless plane’s cockpit
 - c. the video game spin-off

6 Find the word

Find the following words and phrases in the text. The paragraph numbers are given to help you.

1. a three-word noun phrase meaning *the highest level that something reaches, before coming down again* (para 2)
2. a three-word verb phrase meaning *try as hard as you can* (para 4)
3. a three-word noun phrase meaning *a situation that keeps changing between two states* (para 8)

4. a verb meaning *make something seem less successful or important by becoming more successful or important than it is* (para 9)
5. a two-word noun phrase meaning *the smallest possible distance, amount or degree* (para 10)
6. a noun meaning *a calculation or measurement* (para 10)
7. a noun meaning *a sudden increase* (para 13)
8. a four-word verb phrase meaning *move more and more slowly before finally stopping* (para 13)

7 Phrasal verbs

Match the phrasal verbs from the text with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. tie down | a. to keep something |
| 2. dry up | b. to sell something quickly and for a low price |
| 3. fend off | c. to stop being available |
| 4. hang on to | d. to make someone commit to a project by making them sign a contract |
| 5. sell off | e. to attract |
| 6. pull in | f. to defend yourself against an attack |

8 Word-building

Fill the gaps in the sentences using the correct form of the word in brackets at the end of each sentence.

1. Intense interest surrounded the _____ of the new Bond film. [ANNOUNCE]
2. There was a certain amount of _____ towards the end of Pierce Brosnan's run as James Bond. [STALE]
3. The films had long since departed from any _____ to the original Ian Fleming stories. [RESEMBLE]
4. Rival companies have attempted to capitalize on the _____ of the series. [POPULAR]
5. Kevin McClory claimed _____ of *Thunderball* for many years. [OWN]
6. *Goldeneye* saw a dramatic _____ in enthusiasm for the Bond films. [RENEW]

9. Render into English.

Մեկնարկել է «Ոսկե ծիրան» Երևանի 14-րդ միջազգային կինոփառատոնը

Ծիրանօրհների ավանդական արարողությամբ, ապա հայ անվանի կինոգործիչների շարքում արժանավորների անունը հավերժացնող նոր աստղերի բացմամբ՝ մեկնարկել է տարվա սպասված մշակութային իրադարձությունը՝ «Ոսկե ծիրան» Երևանի 14-րդ կինոփառատոնը: Համաշխարհային կինոարվեստի շունչն ուղիղ մեկ շաբաթ՝ հուլիսի 9-16-ը կթևածի մայրաքաղաքում:

Շառլ Ազնավուրի հրապարակում իրենց պատվավոր տեղն են զբաղեցրել կինոռեժիսորներ Ֆրունզե Դովլաթյանի, Յուրի Երզնկյանի և կինոօպերատոր Սերգեյ Իսրայելյանի հիշատակը հավերժացնող աստղերը: Անվանի հյուրերը, մրցութային և արտամրցութային ծրագրերի մասնակիցներն անցել են կարմիր գորգով: Փառատոնի պաշտոնական բացումը կայացել է «Մոսկվա» կինոթատրոնում:

Ողջույնի խոսքով հանդես են եկել «Ոսկե ծիրան» Երևանի միջազգային կինոփառատոնի հիմնադիր տնօրեն Հարություն Խաչատրյանը և փառատոնի գլխավոր գործընկեր՝ ՎիվաՄեդ-ՄՏՄ-ի գլխավոր տնօրեն Ռաֆ Յիրիկյանը: Փառատոնի մեկնարկն ազդարարելուց հետո, ներկայացվել են մրցութային ծրագրում ընդգրկված ֆիլմերը, ինչպես նաև ժյուրիի կազմը: «Ոսկե ծիրանի» մեկնարկն ազդարարող հանդիսավոր արարողությունից հետո ցուցադրվել է բացման ֆիլմը՝ Համո Բեկնազարյանի «Խասսիուշը»:

«Մենք երկար ճանապարհ ենք անցել «Ոսկե ծիրանի» հետ և կարող եմ ասել, որ կինոտոն լինելուց բացի, այս փառատոնը կարևոր առաքելություն է ստանձնել: Արդեն տասնչորս տարի, այն փորձում է արվեստի ամենագոր ուժով արթուն պահել մարդու միտքն ու լուսավոր մտածելու ունակությունը, մարդկությանը դարձնել քաղաքակիրթ արժեհամակարգի հետևորդ: Կինոն ազդեցիկ միջոց է միմյանց ճանաչելու, հասկանալու և հարգելու համար: Ողջունում եմ փառատոնի մասնակիցներին, հյուրերին և կինոսեր հասարակությանը՝ մաղթելով հաճելի դիտում և հաջողություն», -ասել է ՎիվաՄեդ-ՄՏՄ-ի գլխավոր տնօրեն Ռաֆ Յիրիկյանը:

«Ոսկե ծիրանի» այս տարվա պաշտոնական ազդագիրը ծիրան հիշեցնող և 14-րդ փառատոնը խորհրդանշող երկրաչափական մարմին է:

96 երկրից 1100 հայտ ստացած փառատոնը կարող է իրական կինոտոն դառնալ մրցութային և արտամրցութային տարբեր ծրագրերում ընդգրկված բազմաժանր ֆիլմերի ասելիքով և ինքնատիպությամբ: Հայաստանի կինոսեր հասարակության համար այս իրադարձությունը բացառիկ հնարավորություն է՝ հայկական և համաշխարհային կինեմատոգրաֆի գլուխգործոցներին հաղորդակցվելու համար: <https://www.tert.am/am/news/2017/07/10/vivacell/2426806>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

10. Watch the video “BBC exclusive: What is life like for the real 'James Bond'?” and render into Armenian:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OmFJ-R8Xq4E>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

LESSON 9: World needs nature sound

“I go to nature to be soothed and healed,
and to have my senses put in order.”- John Burroughs

1. Before reading the article guess its probable key words. Here is the headline: “Noise pollution makes us oblivious to the sound of nature”

2. Read the definitions and find the words in the article.

1. calm, still and quiet _____
2. stop noticing; block out _____ (two words)
3. not notice _____ (two words)
4. made worse _____
5. training to behave in a certain way _____
6. a medical condition that makes you unable to remember things ____
7. the ability to see or think very clearly and quickly _____
8. not planned or prepared _____
9. put in various places in or among something else _____
10. considers why something has happened or what might happen ____
11. an animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals _____
12. crowded with things and untidy _____

3 Reading

Noise pollution is making us oblivious to the sound of nature, says researcher

Gift of hearing birdsong and trickling water is being lost to a process of ‘learned deafness’, says US scientist, as people screen out background noise

Ian Sample, science editor, in San Jose

- 1 The tranquil chorus of the natural world is in danger of being lost to today’s generation as people screen out the noises that surround them, a senior US researcher warns.
- 2 Rising levels of background noise in some areas threaten to make people oblivious to the uplifting sounds of birdsong, trickling water and trees rustling in the wind, which can often be heard even in urban centres, said Kurt Fristrup, a senior scientist at the US National Park Service.
- 3 The problem was exacerbated by people listening to music through their earphones instead of tuning in to the birds and other sounds of

- nature that can easily be drowned out by traffic, music and other noises, he said.
- 4 “This learned deafness is a real issue,” Frstrup told the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in San Jose. “We are conditioning ourselves to ignore the information coming into our ears.”
 - 5 “This gift that we are born with – to reach out and hear things hundreds of metres away, all these incredible sounds – is in danger of being lost through a generational amnesia,” he said.
 - 6 “There is a real danger, both of loss of auditory acuity, where we are exposed to noise for so long that we stop listening, but also a loss of listening habits, where we lose the ability to engage with the environment the way we were built to,” he added.
 - 7 For the past ten years, the US National Park Service has recorded sound levels at more than 600 sites across the US, including Yosemite in California, Yellowstone and Denali in Alaska. Not one was unaffected by some form of noise from human activity, be it over-flying aircraft, motorbikes, motorboats or tour buses.
 - 8 Frstrup’s team combined the sound levels recorded from national parks with similar data from urban settings to create a model of noise levels across the US. They predict that noise pollution is growing faster than the US population and more than doubles every 30 years.
 - 9 “It’s not surprising people are putting on earphones or even noise cancelling headphones to try and create a quieter or more congenial environment,” he said.
 - 10 “As you raise background sound levels, it has the same effect on your hearing that fog would have on your vision. Instead of having this expansive experience of all the sounds around you, you are aware of only a small area around you,” he said. “Even in most of our cities, there are birds and things to appreciate in the environment, and there can be very rich natural choruses to pay attention to. And that is being lost.”
 - 11 People quickly become accustomed to changes in their environments, including rising noise levels, and, over time, Frstrup fears that we will accept far worse environmental conditions than we should and forget how much quieter the world could be. “If finding peace and quiet becomes difficult enough, many, many children will grow up without the experience and I think it’s a very real problem,” he said.

- 12 The warning came as other scientists reported beneficial health effects from listening to natural sounds. Speaking at the same meeting, Derrick Taff, a social scientist at Pennsylvania State University, described preliminary experiments which suggest that listening to recordings from national parks, of waterfalls, birdsong and wind, helped people recover from stressful events.
- 13 In one experiment, Taff told participants who visited his lab to give an impromptu talk that would be judged by researchers standing behind a one-way mirror. Measurements of their heart rate and the stress hormone, cortisol, before and after the speech found that people calmed down faster when they listened to nature recordings than when the same audio tracks were interspersed with sounds from road traffic, aeroplanes and even normal conversation.
- 14 “We know that natural sounds are very important to people. They are some of the main reasons people visit protected areas. They want to hear the natural quiet, the birdsong, and the wind and water,” Taff said. “We may be losing this as people are listening to iPods all the time but I do believe that the public is appreciative of these sounds. My advice is to go to your protected areas and experience what you are missing.”
- 15 Why natural sounds might be calming to people is unclear but Frstrup speculates that, over millions of years of evolution, we may have come to associate the more tranquil sounds of the natural world with safety. “I suspect there’s something about these intact soundscapes that reminds our ancestral brains of a place that’s safe, where there’s no sense of a predator nearby, and that these more cluttered soundscapes are problematic for us because we know we’ve lost that surveillance capability,” he said.

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2015/feb/17/noise-pollution-is-making-us-oblivious-to-the-sound-of-nature-says-researcher>, *ηhunuwni wufuwphyl*, 21.02.2023:

4 Comprehension check: What can you remember?

1. Which organization carried out the study, where and for how long?
2. Which three US national parks are mentioned?
3. Could the scientists find anywhere that wasn’t affected by noises from human activity?
4. What three things have made us oblivious to the sounds of the natural world?
5. What in-born gift are future generations in danger of losing?

6. What fear does Taff, a social scientist, have for our children?
7. What are the reported health benefits of natural sounds?
8. What specific use might recordings of natural sounds have?
9. What does Taff advise people to do?

5 Collocations

Match the words to make collocations from the article. Then, use them to talk about the article.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. noise | a. soundscapes |
| 2. learned | b. brains |
| 3. tranquil | c. hormone |
| 4. listening | d. capability |
| 5. expansive | e. deafness |
| 6. stress | f. pollution |
| 7. impromptu | g. sounds |
| 8. surveillance | h. talk |
| 9. cluttered | i. experience |
| 10. ancestral | j. habits |

6 Onomatopoeic words such as *buzz* or *murmur* sounds like the sounds they refer to.

- a. **Underline the onomatopoeic words in this excerpt from the article.**
trickling water and trees rustling in the wind
- b. **What other onomatopoeic words related to nature can you think of?**
 - Can you work with the radio or TV on?
 - Are you easily distracted by the noises and people around you?
 - Do you listen to music or to the radio while you drive or travel?
 - Do you ever wear headphones or earphones?
 - Do you ever find that you've been listening to something without being aware of it?
 - What kinds of sounds relax you? What kinds increase your stress levels?
 - Do you ever go to protected areas to listen to, and experience, nature?
 - Do you think it is becoming more difficult find 'peace and quiet' these days?

7 Render into English.

Երևանի 2800-ամյակի այգու սալահատակը

Բոլորի սիրված զբոսավայրը դարձած Երևանի 2800-ամյակի այգին գրավիչ է ոչ միայն իր շատրվաններով, յուրահատուկ ծառատեսակներով և արձաններով, այլև սալահատակով: Այգու 5420 քմ մակերես ունեցող սալահատակը պատրաստված է 10 սմ երկարություն, 10 սմ լայնություն և 5 սմ հաստություն ունեցող 500.000 հատ 7 տեսակի գրանիտե սալիկներով: Սալահատակի տակ՝ ամբողջ մակերեսով, բետոնային հատուկ ամրացում է տրվել՝ իր դրենաժային համակարգով: Սալահատակի նախշագարդերը գրեթե ամբողջությամբ վերցված են հին ավանդական հայկական գորգերի նախշերից, իսկ նախշագարդերի փոքր մասը կրկնում է Էրեբունի ամրոցի ուրարտական դարաշրջանի նախշերը:

Սալահատակի կենտրոնում պատկերված է հայկական գորգերի նախշերով ուղեգորգ: Ուղեգորգն ունի նեղ ու երկարավուն ձև: Դրա կառուցվածքի հիմքում շեղանկյունագարդ խոշոր հորինվածքների իրար կցված շարանով բնորոշվող գորգերի, տվյալ դեպքում՝ «Ճարտար» տիպի գորգերի գեղազարդման համակարգն է: Ներկայացված է «Խնձորենկ» տիպի ուշ վիշապագորգերի հիմնական հորինվածքը, որը կազմված է բարու և չարի հավերժական հակամարտությունը ներկայացնող արևի խորհրդանշանից ու դրան պարուրող վիշապի ութ ոճավորումներից: Բարու հաղթանակն ու կյանքի հավերժության գաղափարն էլ ներկայացնում են արևի խորհրդանշանից սկզբնավորված «կենաց ծառ» նախշերը: Խոշոր շեղանկյունագարդի կենտրոնում գտնվում է 1680 թ. գործված «Գուհար» վիշապագորգի կենտրոնական վարդակի գծայնացված տարբերակը, իսկ անկյունները զեղազարդված են «Մայացոտն» տիպի ուշ շրջանի վիշապագորգերին բնորոշ ոճավորված վիշապապատկերներով ու «Ճարտար» տիպի գորգերին բնորոշ աստիճանաեզր շեղանկյունագարդերով:

Ավելացնենք, որ այգում գտնվող ճարտարապետական տարրերի գրանիտե մակերեսների վրա առկա զարդաքանդակներն ու ալյումինե նախշերը իրականացվել են Ալեքսանդր Թամանյանի, Ջիմ Թորոպյանի, Մարկ Գրիգորյանի, Ռաֆայել Իսրայելյանի և Ստեփան Քյուրքչյանի ստեղծած ճարտարապետական հայտնի կոթողների

նախշերով: <https://www.tert.am/am/news/2019/06/27/Grand-candy/3035926>,
դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:

**Watch the video “The Seven Wonders of the World - BBC
Documentary” and render it into Armenian:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3aY9Se-J2ww>,
դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:

LESSON 10: Proper names under the issue of cultural identity

“Remember that a person’s name is to that person the sweetest and most important sound in any language.”-Dale Carnegie

1. Complete the sentences using these key words from the text and try to guess the headline of the upcoming article.

understatement impasse offspring orthography
saga reluctant violation subscriber registry barely

1. If you are _____ to do something, you are not willing to do it.
2. An _____ is an announcement that makes something seem less important or serious than it really is.
3. A _____ is the place where official documents are kept.
4. An _____ is a situation in which progress is not possible because none of the people involved are willing to change their opinion or decision.
5. _____ means the same as *hardly* or *scarcely*.
6. A _____ is someone who pays money in order to receive a service regularly.
7. Your _____ are your children.
8. A _____ is a long story written in Norway or Iceland during the Middle Ages.
9. _____ is the system of spelling that a language uses.
10. A _____ is an action that is in opposition to a law, agreement, principle etc.

2. Find this information as quickly as possible.

1. What is the population of Iceland?
2. How many children are born in Iceland each year?
3. How many approved female names are on the official list?
4. How many letters are there in the Icelandic alphabet?
5. When did Tristan Cardew move to Iceland?
6. What nationality is his wife?

3. Reading

Icelandic girls can't be called Harriet, government tells family
Authorities reluctant to renew passport of Harriet, ten, as name is not on approved list of 3,565 Jon Henley



- 1 You can be Aagot, Arney or Ásfríður; Baldey, Bebbja or Brá. Dögg, Dimmblá, Etna and Eybjört are fine; likewise Frigg, Glódís, Hörn and Ingunn. Jórlaug works OK, as do Obba, Sigurfljóð, Úranía and – should you choose – Vagna. But you cannot, as a girl in Iceland, be called Harriet.
- 2 “The whole situation,” said Tristan Cardew, with very British understatement, “is really rather silly.” With his Icelandic wife, Kristin, Cardew is appealing against a decision by the National Registry in the capital Reykjavik not to renew their ten-year-old daughter Harriet’s passport on the grounds that it does not recognize her first name.
- 3 Since the registry does not recognize the name of Harriet’s 12-year-old brother, Duncan, either, the two children have, until now, travelled on passports identifying them as Stúlka and Drengur Cardew: Girl and Boy Cardew. “But, this time, the authorities have decided to apply the letter of the law,” Cardew, a British-born cook who moved to Iceland in 2000, said. “And that says no official document will be issued to people who do not bear an approved Icelandic name.”
- 4 The impasse meant the family, from Kópavogur, risked missing their holiday in France until they applied to the British embassy for an emergency UK passport, which should now allow them to leave.
- 5 Names matter in Iceland, a country of barely 320,000 people, whose phone book lists subscribers by their first name for the very sensible reason that the vast majority of Icelandic surnames simply record the fact that you are your father’s (or mother’s) son or daughter. Jón Einarsson’s offspring, for example, might be Ólafur Jónsson and Sigríður Jónsdóttir.
- 6 The law dictates that the names of children born in Iceland must – unless both parents are foreign – be submitted to the National Registry within six months of birth. If they are not on a recognized list of 1,853 female and 1,712 male names, the parents must seek the approval of a body called the Icelandic Naming Committee.

- 7 For the 5,000 or so children born in Iceland each year, the committee reportedly receives about 100 applications and rejects about half under a 1996 act aimed mainly at preserving the language of the sagas. Among its requirements are that given names must be “capable of having Icelandic grammatical endings”, may not “conflict with the linguistic structure of Iceland” and should be “written in accordance with the ordinary rules of Icelandic orthography”.
- 8 What this means in practice is that names containing letters that do not officially exist in Iceland’s 32-letter alphabet, such as “c”, are out. Similarly, names unable to accommodate the endings required by the nominative, accusative, genitive and dative cases used in Icelandic are also routinely turned down. “That was the problem with Harriet,” said Cardew.
- 9 The country’s naming laws have come under increasing fire in recent years: in 2013, Blær – “Light Breeze” – Bjarkardóttir Rúnarsdóttir won the right to be officially known by her given name, as opposed to “Girl”, when a court ruled that denying her was a violation of the Icelandic constitution. The former mayor of Reykjavik, Jón Gnarr, has also called Iceland’s naming law “unfair, stupid and against creativity”.
- 10 The Cardews could get round Harriet’s problem by giving her an Icelandic middle name. “But it’s a bit late for that and way too silly,” said Cardew. “Are they saying they don’t want us here?”
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jun/26/iceland-strict-naming-convention-cardew-family>, *ηηηηηηηη ηηηηηηηη* 21.02.2023:

4 Comprehension check: Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. Why can’t Harriet Cardew’s name be used on a new Icelandic passport?
 - a. because it is too difficult to spell
 - b. because it is not on a list of officially recognized names
 - c. because it isn’t her real name
2. What is the problem with the name *Harriet* in the Icelandic language?
 - a. It is a foreign name so it cannot be used.
 - b. It contains letters that do not officially exist in the Icelandic alphabet.
 - c. It cannot accommodate the case endings used in Icelandic.
3. What solution have the Cardew family found?

- a. They have applied for an emergency UK passport.
- b. They have decided to rename Harriet using an Icelandic name.
- c. They have decided to simply call her 'girl' on her new passport.
4. What does Mr Cardew think of the situation?
 - a. He thinks it is absolutely outrageous.
 - b. He thinks it is very funny.
 - c. He thinks it is rather silly.

5 Find the following words and phrases in the text.

1. a two-word verb phrase meaning *formally ask a court of law or another official body to change its decision* (para 2)
2. a three-word phrase that introduces the factors that justify a particular action (p.2)
3. a five-word noun phrase meaning *the exact words that are used in a law, rather than its general meaning* (para 3)
4. an adverb meaning *according to what is said but not certain to be true* (para 7)
5. a verb meaning *accept or take* (para 8)
6. a two-word phrasal verb meaning *refuse to accept a request* (para 8)
7. a three-word expression meaning *be criticized* (para 9)
8. a two-word phrasal verb meaning *find a way of dealing with a problem or avoiding it* (para 10)

6 Verb + noun collocations

Match the verbs in the left-hand column with the nouns or noun phrases in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1. renew | a. the constitution |
| 2. apply | b. an application |
| 3. seek | c. a passport |
| 4. violate | d. a problem |
| 5. get round | e. approval |
| 6. reject | f. the letter of the law |

7 Word-building

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets at the end of each sentence.

1. The Icelandic Naming Committee must give its _____ to names in Iceland. [APPROVE]

2. Names must be capable of having Icelandic ____ endings.
[GRAMMAR]
3. Names that do not accommodate such endings are _____ rejected.
[ROUTINE]
4. The former mayor of Reykjavik has described the naming law as
against _____. [CREATIVE]
5. Iceland is a country of _____ 320,000 people. [BARE]
Phone books in Iceland list _____ by their first name.
[SUBSCRIBE]

8. Render into English.

ԱՄԷ-ի անձնագիրը դարձել է աշխարհում համար մեկը

«ԱՄԷ-ի անձնագիրը դարձել է աշխարհում համար մեկը՝ մոբիլության և ուղևորության սահմանափակումներից ազատության առումով», - ասվում է Անձնագրերի ինդեքսի մասին Մոնրեալի Arton Capital ֆինանսական խորհրդատվական ընկերության վերջին հրապարակման մեջ:

ԱՄԷ-ն վերջին վարկանիշում առաջ է անցել Գերմանիայից, Շվեդիայից, Ֆինլանդիայից և Լյուքսեմբուրգից, թեև այս բոլոր երկրները լավագույն հնգյակում են:

Ըստ էության, եթե դուք Էմիրաթական անձնագիր ունեք, կարող եք առանց վիզայի ճանապարհորդել հսկայական թվով երկրներ, իսկ շատ այլ երկրներում վիզա ստանալ ժամանելուն պես: Էմիրաթական անձնագիր ունեցողները կարող են առանց վիզայի մուտք գործել 121 երկիր և վիզա ստանալ ևս 59 երկիր ժամանելիս: Նրանց վիզա անհրաժեշտ է միայն 19 երկրների համար, ինչը նշանակում է, որ նրանք կարող են այցելել աշխարհի երկրների 91 տոկոսը՝ նախապես վիզայի համար չդիմելով:

ԱՄՆ անձնագրի «համաշխարհային ընդգրկումը» հաշվարկված է աշխարհի երկրների 83 տոկոսի համար՝ ԱՄԷ-ի 91 տոկոսի համեմատ:

ԱՄԷ-ն ստացել է 180 միավոր մոբիլության, այլ երկրներ ժամանելուն պես արտոնությունների համար, եւ «որքան բարձր է մոբիլության ցուցանիշը, այնքան ավելի լավ գլոբալ մոբիլություն ունի անձնագրի տերը», ասվում է զեկույցում:

<https://news.am/arm/news/733946.html>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

9. **Watch the video “10 banned baby names” and render it into Armenian:** <https://youtu.be/V7dzXapwGtQ>, *ղիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

PART V

LESSON 1: China growth slows

EXERCISE 1. You are going to hear a genuine BBC news report.

Before you listen, read these three summaries.

- a) The Chinese economy is getting smaller.
- b) The Chinese economy is getting bigger at a slower speed than before.
- c) The Chinese economy is only affecting China.

Now listen and decide which one is correct. Listen again if you need to.

EXERCISE 2. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/features/news-report/ep-160119>, *ընտանիքի* 21.02.2023:

The Chinese economy grew by 6.9% last year.

It's the slowest _____ for the world's second largest economy in 25 years.

Concerns about the health of the Chinese economy, including _____ foreign and _____ demand and the _____ of its currency, has contributed to sharp _____ on global markets.

EXERCISE 3. Match the words with their definitions.

rate of growth	process in which something becomes less valuable
Depreciation	getting smaller
Shrinking	speed at which something increases in size

EXERCISE 4. Learn the vocabulary, listen again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 2: News Report Germany's plan for migrants

EXERCISE 1. You are going to hear a genuine BBC news report.

Before you listen, read these three summaries.

- a) Germany is spending \$6bn on building new homes for asylum seekers.
- b) Germany will build homes for new migrants arriving in the country.
- c) Germany's temporary relaxation of EU laws has caused a humanitarian crisis.

Now listen and decide which one is correct. Listen again if you need to.

EXERCISE 2. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/oromo/features/news-report/ep-150907>, *ገጽ 21.02.2023*:

The German government has announced a \$6bn action plan _____ a record influx of migrants.

The measures include speeding up _____ procedures and building homes for new arrivals. The government says that by temporarily relaxing EU migration laws over the weekend it's _____ a humanitarian _____.

The flow of people heading for Europe shows no sign of _____. A Greek ferry carrying about 2,000 migrants from the island of Lesbos has arrived at the port of Piraeus near Athens.

EXERCISE 3. Match the words with their definitions.

to cope with	making a bad situation get better
Averted	to deal with a difficult situation
Asylum	procedures legal steps that governments take in order to offer shelter to people who are forced to leave their own countries
Crisis	stopped a bad situation from happening humanitarian
Easing	an event such as war that threatens the health and safety of a large number of people

EXERCISE 4. Learn words, listen again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 3: News report Greek finance minister resigns after 'no' vote

EXERCISE 1. You are going to hear a genuine BBC news report.

Before you listen, read these three summaries.

- It's believed the resignation of Greece's finance minister Yanis Varoufakis will help towards finding a solution to the country's debt crisis.
- Greece's finance minister Yanis Varoufakis has resigned because the people of Greece voted against the terms of a financial bailout.
- The resignation of Greek Prime Minister Alexi Tsipras might help secure a solution to the country's financial crisis.

Now listen and decide which one is correct. Listen again if you need to.

EXERCISE 2. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/features/news-report/ep-150706>, *ηηηηηηηη*
ηηηηηηηη '21.02.2023:

Within hours after the people of Greece voted against the terms of a financial _____, the country's combative finance minister, Yanis Varoufakis.

He said he'd been made aware that some Eurozone members didn't want him at ministerial meetings and, because of that, the Greek Prime Minister, Alexi Tsipras, felt his _____ would help secure a new deal.

Eurozone ministers have been giving their reaction to the Greek vote. The German economy minister, Sigmar Gabriel, accused the government in Athens of leading the Greek people down a path of _____ and hopelessness. The French finance minister, Michel Sapin, called on the Greek government to make new _____ for a deal with creditors.

Chancellor Merkel of Germany will meet the French president, Francois Hollande, later today to discuss the crisis, and there'll be a _____ of Eurozone leaders on Tuesday.

EXERCISE 3. Match the words with their definitions.

Abandonment	officially stopped doing his job
Resigned	help or a loan that is given when someone is in a very difficult situation that they cannot solve by themselves

Summit	being left alone creditors people or companies who are owed money
Bailout	an important meeting (between government leaders from different countries)

EXERCISE 4. Learn the vocabulary, listen again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 4: US gun law

EXERCISE 1. You are going to hear a genuine BBC news report. Before you listen, read these three summaries.

- a) US President Obama is using Congress to pass laws to make gun control stronger.
- b) US President Obama has made gun control stronger.
- c) US President Obama is using special powers to make gun control stronger.

Now listen and decide which one is correct. Listen again if you need to.

EXERCISE 2. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.com/learningenglish/oromo/features/news-report/ep-160105>, *ገጽ 21.02.2023*:

The White House has given details of President Obama's plans to _____ gun controls in the US.

It says all gun sellers will have to be registered and must carry out ____ on buyers.

After years of fierce opposition, President Obama has decided to _____ Congress and introduce the measures through a series of _____.

EXERCISE 3. Match the words with their definitions.

bypass	checks on the things a person has done in their past
background checks	an order given by the president or the governor of a state in the US which is like a law
Executive order	to go around something in order to avoid it

EXERCISE 4. Learn the vocabulary, listen again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 5: Recycling light

EXERCISE 1. You are going to hear a genuine BBC news report. Before you listen, read these three summaries.

- a) A lightbulb which uses much less energy than an older model has been developed by scientists in the US.
- b) A lightbulb which uses much less energy than an older model has gone on sale in the US.
- c) A lightbulb which uses slightly less energy than an older model has been developed by scientists in the US.

Now listen and decide which one is correct. Listen again if you need to.

EXERCISE 2. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/oromo/features/news-report/ep-160112>, *ገጽ 21.02.2023*:

Researchers in the United States say they've developed a technique that can _____ improve the efficiency of the traditional _____ lightbulb. They say they've built _____ that are already three times more efficient than standard incandescent bulbs.

EXERCISE 3. Match words with their definitions.

Significantly	the first example of a new product
prototype	producing light from a heated part
incandescent	by a large or noticeable amount

EXERCISE 4. Learn the vocabulary, listen again and render the text into Armenian.

184

2. There was so much rain that we had to use blankets and towels to try to ____ of water coming under the door.
3. I decided to bid for the ____ but someone else offered a much higher price.
4. I told my lawyer to take ____ against the newspaper that published false stories about me.

EXERCISE 4. Learn words, listen again and render the text into Armenian.

3. A _____ of supporters turned up at the stadium for the big match but there weren't enough tickets so some of them couldn't get in.
4. The company was at the _____ of design and had won many awards.

EXERCISE 4. Learn the vocabulary, listen again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 8: Dengue fever outbreak in Delhi; Drugs raid in the Caribbean Sea; UK starts womb transplant

EXERCISE 1. Listen and fill the gaps.

https://www.bbc.com/persian/learningenglish/2015/09/150930_147_vid_lingohack,
դիտման ախտաթիվ 21.02.2023:

Thousands of patients arrive every morning at Delhi's hospitals suffering the high fever and terrible joint pain that have earned dengue its _____ name – break bone fever. Tempers are _____. 25,000 people in India have been infected so far this year, according to the official figures. But the real number is reckoned to be hundreds of times higher.

Operation Martillo in action – moving 1,100 kilograms of cocaine and over 2,000 kilograms of marijuana. And then offloaded to a _____ on Miami Beach. The _____ makes it a record year for the US coastguard.

This is Vincent – the world's first baby born from a transplanted womb. It happened in Sweden a year ago. His mother, who preferred not to be identified, said she wanted her success to _____ other women. Now a team at London's Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospital hopes to repeat that success here. Around one in 5,000 women is born without a uterus and already more than a 100 potential transplant _____ have been identified by the UK team.

EXERCISE 2. Match the words with their definitions.

Haul	getting extreme
to inspire	line of people passing objects from one place to another
human conveyor belt	large amount of illegal items such as drugs or weapons
running high (here)	to inspire to make people feel they can do the same thing

EXERCISE 3. Use one of the words or phrases to complete each of these sentences. Note that you may have to change the form of a word or phrase to complete the sentence correctly.

running high / human conveyor belt / haul / to inspire

1. When the cargo ship hit the rocks, people formed a _____ to take all the boxes of whisky ashore.
2. Police found the _____ hidden under the engine of the car.

3. Tensions on the ship were ____ after the captain announced there was no more food left.
4. The boxer hoped ____ young people to take up the sport, just as he had done several years earlier.

EXERCISE 4. Learn the vocabulary, listen again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 9: US investigates Volkswagen; Europe's migrant plan; The art of Pele

EXERCISE 1. Listen and fill the gaps.

https://www.bbc.com/persian/learningenglish/2015/09/150925_147_vid_learn_english_vw, *ըիսման ամսաթիվ*՝ 21.02.2023:

Reports from the United States say the Justice Department has launched a criminal _____ into Volkswagen's _____ of its emission tests. Volkswagen has admitted that 11m of its diesel vehicles contained software to _____ emissions tests.

Central European states have reacted angrily to plans to use _____ to relocate 120,000 _____ across the continent. The idea was voted through despite _____ from several countries including Hungary and the Czech Republic.

The renowned pop artist Andy Warhol predicted that one day everyone would be famous for 15 minutes but it would be Pele whose fame would last for 15 centuries. _____ in room after room of artwork, it's easy to believe that he may always be the gold standard against which all footballers are judged.

EXERCISE 2. Match the words with their definitions.

probe	acting in a dishonest way to achieve a certain result
immortalised	fixed quantities required by law (here, the number of refugees that each country is required to accept)
compulsory quotas	attempt to discover the real facts about a problem or issue
Rigging	made famous for a very long time

EXERCISE 3. Use one of the words or phrases to complete each of these sentences. Note that you may have to change the form of a word or phrase to complete the sentence correctly.

probe / rigging / compulsory quotas / immortalized

1. The views of Yosemite National Park were _____ through the work of photographer, Ansel Adams.
2. The police launched a full-scale _____ into the claims that the businessman had stolen all the money.

3. The election had to be held again after it was found the result was _____.
4. The Paris radio station had to play a _____ of music sung in the French language.

EXERCISE 4. Learn the vocabulary, listen again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 10: Obama's final State of the Union address; Counting Africa's elephants from the sky; Australia celebrates Elvis

EXERCISE 1. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9LdNnhk44Es>, *դիտման ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:*

President Obama has set out the vision he hopes will define his legacy in his final State of the Union address. He ____ to continue targeting terrorist networks, accelerate the switch from fossil fuels and also ____ a new drive to cure cancer. He called for Congress to be less _____ in order to make real progress.

The elephant population in Africa is continuing to decline despite an international ban on the trade of ivory _____. Counting the remaining animals is certainly a difficult task – they roam through vast areas, across 20 countries but that is the _____ of the great elephant _____. It's a continent-wide initiative started by the co-founder of Microsoft, Paul Allen, to keep an account of Africa's elephants and to do it from the sky.

Thousands of Elvis Presley fans descended on a town in Australia over the weekend for an annual outback festival dedicated to the _____ US singer. The celebrations in Parkes coincided with what would have been Elvis's 81st birthday. The festival was first held in 1993 and includes lookalike competitions, an Elvis-themed gospel service and large street parades as well.

EXERCISE 2. Match the words with their definitions.

vowed	promised (to do something)
bold ambition	supporting the political views of just one party
census	official count and collection of information about a population
partisan	famous person or object which is thought to represent an idea or style from a particular time
iconic	big or difficult aim, requiring lots of effort

EXERCISE 3. Use one of the words or phrases to complete each of these sentences. Note that you may have to change the form of a word or phrase to complete the sentence correctly.

vowed / partisan / bold ambition / census / iconic

1. The latest ____ shows that there are more people living in London than ever before.
2. Staff at the factory weren't convinced by the manager's ____ to improve working conditions and improve wages.
3. One of the world's most ____ railway locomotives, the Flying Scotsman, has taken its first public test run after ten years of repairs and rebuilding work.
4. Some people thought John's ____ to row across the Pacific Ocean in one month as completely mad.
5. The prime minister thought ____ differences got in the way of real progress.

EXERCISE 4. Learn the vocabulary, listen again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 11: Puppet carnival in Thailand

EXERCISE 1. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.com/learningenglish/tigrinya/features/witn/ep-141105>,
ዝከተለህ
ወጥታዊነት' 21.02.2023:

They've come — — to Bangkok.

Glove puppets, puppets on strings and even the odd—— celebrity puppet.

The Harmony World Puppet Carnival in Thailand has brought together more than 160——from 80 countries.

The organisers are hoping to — the most entertaining of events, with only — — — — —.

EXERCISE 2.

Match words with their definitions

in droves	someone who hopes to be famous
Wannabe	produce
put on	in great numbers
a few strings attached	artists who control dolls which perform in shows
puppeteers	a few conditions

EXERCISE 3

Use one of the words or phrases below to complete each of these sentences from news reports.

Note that you may have to change the form of a word to complete the sentence correctly.

in droves / wannabe / puppeteers / put on / a few strings attached

1. Locog have put together a creative team of British talent to oversee the ceremonies, with Oscar-winning film director Danny Boyle as artistic director for the Olympics opening ceremony and Take That's creative director Kim Gavin as artistic director for the Olympic and Paralympic closing ceremonies.
Mr Boyle and the opening ceremony's executive producer Stephen Daldry have been talking about the task of ____a show with a 20,000 strong cast.
2. But it's not just geographical proximity that connects Scotland and

Northern Ireland.

Millennia of migration - most famously in the 17th Century, when the plantation of Ulster saw English and Scottish Protestants move over _____ to what is now Northern Ireland - has intertwined their history, culture and language.

3. Beverly Hills has long had the reputation of being the plastic surgery capital of the world. Tummy tucks and nose jobs are a way of life for the well-heeled showbiz community.
But now, even the _____ stars are turning to cosmetic contouring to further their careers.
4. Puppetry and magic have been popular forms of traditional entertainment in India for long, but in recent years, the _have been desperately trying to preserve their dying art form.
5. The deal is valid through Thanksgiving Day, though there are _____.

Shoppers are limited to one turkey per shopping trip and you must spend an additional \$35 in groceries to get the 79-cent per pound price. Alcohol, tobacco, fuel and prescriptions are excluded.

EXERCISE 4

Learn the vocabulary, listen the report again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 12: Don't look down!

EXERCISE 1. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/chinese/features/witn/ep-141112>, *ηηηηηηηη*
ηηηηηηηη '21.02.2023:

The wonderful sight of Zimbabwe's Victoria Falls.

Two — trained for two years to make the 100-metre-long crossing on a slack line. German student Lukas Irmeler and Austrian journalist Reinhard Kleindl are the first people ever to cross the — walking upright.

It might be a — walk for many, but it's just a — for these two and they managed to — — — — —.

EXERCISE 2

Match words with their definitions.

daredevils	adventurous
gorge	to deal with problems and difficulties calmly
daring	a geographical feature which is made of a narrow passage with steep walls, usually with a stream running through it
take (it) in their stride	a free-time activity that people do regularly
hobby	people who enjoy the excitement of doing dangerous activities

EXERCISE 3

Use one of the words or phrases below to complete each of these sentences from news reports.

Note that you may have to change the form of a word to complete the sentence correctly.

daredevils / gorge / daring / hobby / take it in their stride

1. Lifeguards who were involved in a _____ rescue of two surfers stranded on rocks at sea have been honoured for their heroism.

2. One at a time, the extreme sports enthusiasts jumped off the 330m-high Kuala Lumpur tower and parachuted towards a nearby skyscraper rooftop.

The _____ landed in the pool where they were met by cheers from fellow extreme sports enthusiasts.

3. The work, which will involve drilling and grouting old mine workings and strengthening slopes and the river banks, will take four years, the council said.

A spokesman said land instability in the _____ "is nothing new" with reports of ground movement being recorded over the past 235 years.

4. A new record of trainspotting has been discovered from 1861, 80 years earlier than the _____ was first thought to have begun.

5. Young said: 'Though it is a big occasion we will be treating it as just another game.'

'It isn't very often that you get the opportunity to play live on the television but I am sure the lads will go out there and _____.'

EXERCISE 4

Learn the vocabulary, listen the report again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 13: A joke gone wrong

EXERCISE 1. Listen and fill the gaps

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/thai/features/witn/ep-141119>, *η/ηunufuū wuf-uupəhɪl'* 21.02.2023:

It seems like an ordinary motorsport event at Britain's former Grand Prix track, Brands Hatch. But all is not as it should be...

(Commentary: "Why is there a Volkswagen Golf on the track?")

As a —, 22-year-old Jack Cottle drove his girlfriend's car onto the circuit while a race was in progress.

—— by a friend, Cottle did one lap before —— ——. Over two million people have watched it on YouTube.

But it's — ——: the judge sentenced Jack to eight months in prison — — others.

EXERCISE 2

Match words with their definitions.

prank	a vehicle moving over to the side of the road and stopping
egged on	very serious
pulling over	to stop people from doing something by explaining the possible bad results
no laughing matter	a trick that is supposed to be funny
to deter	encouraged

EXERCISE 3

Use one of the words or phrases below to complete each of these sentences from news reports.

Note that you may have to change the form of a word to complete the sentence correctly.

prank / egged on / pulling over / no laughing matter / to deter

1. A spokeswoman for bus operator PW Jones Coaches said children claimed a lorry involved in the accident did not stop.
"The coach had _____ to stop on a grass verge and it gave way," she said.
2. Not that Candy Crush Saga was perfect from the first iteration. "We

had an early theme based around the French Art Deco style," Knutsson explains. That included an over-the-top French voice _____players when they made good moves.

3. Det Sgt Steve Hall said it was a miracle she was not seriously injured. He said the stone-throwing "might have seemed like a good laugh at the time but this is ____".
4. In Victoria, tourism and local governments have protected a population of penguins by introducing a pair of Maremma guardian dogs, a breed whose natural territorial behaviour _____local foxes that had previously devastated the colony.
5. A Gwynedd man who edited a webpage and named himself the founder of Everton Football Club as a childhood _____has come clean nine years on.

EXERCISE 4

Learn the vocabulary, listen the report again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 14: Return of the lynx

EXERCISE 1. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/oromo/features/witn/ep-150429>, *ገጽ 150429*
ገጽ 150429 21.02.2023:

—, shy and an excellent —... but the lynx was hunted to extinction in Britain over 1,000 years ago.

Now, a conservation group plans to reintroduce the species to the wild. They say they aren't dangerous to humans, and claim that with an overpopulation of deer, the lynx will help rebalance the —.

But first, they'll have to convince farmers who think the animal would — — — — — to — — — — —.

EXERCISE 2

Match words with their definitions

livestock	could cause harm
elusive	all plants and animals in an area
pose a threat	farm animals
predator	difficult to find
ecosystem	animal that hunts and eats other animals

EXERCISE 3

Use one of the words or phrases below to complete each of these sentences from news reports.

Note that you may have to change the form of a word to complete the sentence correctly.

elusive / predator / ecosystem / pose a threat / livestock

1. Lions are among the fiercest modern _____.
2. Prof Stephen Hawking, one of Britain's pre-eminent scientists, has said that efforts to create thinking machines ____to our very existence.
3. A new study suggests that the production of beef is around 10 times more damaging to the environment than any other form of ____.
4. The huts, and the luxury items inside, belong to Dairo Antonio Usuga David, better known as Otoniel, one of the most wanted men in Colombia.

Currently some 1,200 members of the security forces are chasing the _____gang leader.

5. The Sundarbans mangrove forests along the coastline of India and Bangladesh – a delicately balanced ____that protects the densely populated Bay of Bengal from the worst extremes of nature – is home to the endangered royal Bengal tiger.

EXERCISE 4

Learn the vocabulary, listen the report again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 15: New York view from the top

EXERCISE 1. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/features/witn/ep-150527>, *q̣ḥuṇụẉụṇ ụṇụụ-
p̣ḥụ* '21.02.2023:

The Freedom Tower in New York. The tallest building in the western
_____ is now open to visitors.

The history of the city _____ on the 100-floor journey to the top.
The skyscraper replaces the World Trade Center, and many visitors
will _____ think of September 11th, 2001.

New York still feels the _____ of those events. But the opening of this _____ is part of the city's ongoing recovery.

EXERCISE 2

Match words with their definitions.

landmark	appears for a short time and then disappears
inevitably	(here) half of the Earth
trauma	a building or site which helps to identify a place
flashes by	(here) shock caused by a deeply disturbing experience
hemisphere	unavoidably

EXERCISE 3

Use one of the words or phrases below to complete each of these sentences from news reports.

Note that you may have to change the form of a word to complete the sentence correctly.

hemisphere / flashes by / inevitably / trauma / landmark

1. His injuries were so severe he lost his right leg, but he says the psychological _____ has been harder to deal with.
2. The princess, who is fourth in line to the throne, was delivered at 08:34 BST on Saturday at St Mary's Hospital in London, and weighed 8lbs 3oz (3.7kg).
Tower Bridge was among several London _____ lit up in pink in her honour.

3. Haiti is the poorest country in the western _____ and has suffered a number of recent disasters, including four hurricanes and storms in 2008 that killed hundreds.
4. Mr Chisolm said: "With hundreds of thousands of people seeing the film around the world, some will undoubtedly get hooked on Hardy and will _____ come and visit the places and his houses."
5. Going deeper into the Javanese countryside, names of small towns and villages _____: Kebumen, Gombong, Purwokerto. Deep in Indonesia's interior, the ubiquitous Indomaret convenience chain outlets are replaced by traditional family shops, a relic of the old ways. It is a world away from big city life.

EXERCISE 4

Learn the vocabulary, listen the report again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 16: The secret of giraffes' long legs

EXERCISE 1. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/thai/features/witn/ep-150701>, *η/ηunufuū uuf-uuf-p/hu'* 21.02.2023:

_____ for scientific research.

These giraffes at a zoo near London are helping researchers find out just how their _____ legs work.

Experts are using special technology to measure the animals' leg movements. They want to see if being tall is a help or a _____ to moving around.

The scientists also hope to solve the _____ mystery of how these animals developed from their more _____ ancestors.

EXERCISE 2

Match words with their definitions.

evolutionary	smaller sized
spindly	(idiom) taking a risk
modestly proportioned	long and thin
hindrance	gradual process of change and development
sticking their necks out	something that can make it difficult for you to do something else

EXERCISE 3

Use one of the words or phrases below to complete each of these sentences from news reports.

Note that you may have to change the form of a word to complete the sentence correctly.

sticking their necks out / spindly / hindrance / evolutionary / modestly proportioned

1. Scientists have used CT scans to make 3D models of fossil harvestmen, revealing just how little these _____ invertebrates have changed in 300 million years.

2. Suddenly, campaign ads, which had previously been _____ fly-poster style efforts became 48 sheet billboards displayed in prominent High Street locations, where they could compete for eyeballs with major consumer brands.
3. A machine that runs an artificial finger across different types of surface is being used to investigate the _origins of the pattern of ridges on the ends of our digits.
4. Doran revealed it was the first time the Shakespeare comedies Love's Labour's Lost and Much Ado About Nothing had been paired. "It's always struck me that these plays belong together and so strong is my sense that I am _____to say that Much Ado About Nothing may also have been known as Love's Labour's Won in Shakespeare's lifetime," said Doran.
5. Divya Arora, a scriptwriter with cerebral palsy, thinks that disability is no __ to achieving her dream of making it big in Bollywood.

EXERCISE 4

Learn the vocabulary, listen the report again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 17: Snakes in a café

EXERCISE 1. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/oromo/features/witn/ep-150819>, *ገንዘብ*
ገንዘብ '21.02.2023:

A relaxing place for a coffee... Or is it?

This café, which has just opened in Tokyo, is ————.

Here you sip your drink in the company of 35 snakes.

None of them are ————, meaning customers can ———— ————
——— with the reptiles.

The café's owner says he's interested in ————, and hopes customers will realise the animals are worth saving, even though they often have a bad ————.

EXERCISE 2

Match words with their definitions.

conservation	not suitable for people who are not brave or do not like to take risks
get up close and personal	opinion people have of someone or something
reputation	(here) the act of protecting wildlife
not for the faint-hearted	contains poison
venomous	be intimate with something

EXERCISE 3

Use one of the words or phrases below to complete each of these sentences from news reports.

Note that you may have to change the form of a word to complete the sentence correctly.

not for the faint-hearted / venomous / get up close and personal / conservation / reputation

1. Drilling for oil in the Arctic may harm Shell's _____
and cost it dear, the former BP boss Lord Browne has said.
Shell has just started preliminary drilling in Alaska's Chukchi Sea after several setbacks.

2. A ____centipede which climbed into a woman's suitcase during her Caribbean holiday has been given a new home at Bristol Zoo.
3. This would put at least 15 carnivores, 8 primates and 21 bat species at risk of extinction by 2080, almost doubling the proportion of threatened mammals on the island, according to the research.
But there is hope that better forestry management for _____outside existing reserves could curb this loss, said lead researcher Dr Matthew Struebig.
4. There are pearls of all shapes, sizes and colours here, including the world's largest, a 276-carat whopper fashioned into a ring. Most of these pieces are not for sale but the price tags for those collector pieces that are available are _____. I offer quiet thanks my wife is not with me to see these amazingly opulent jewels.
5. As footballing history is made at Hampden, Scots fans are being offered the chance to_____with the oldest football in the world.
Made from cow leather and a pigs bladder, it was found behind panelling of the
Queen's chamber in Stirling Castle, which was decorated in the 1540s.

EXERCISE 4

Learn the vocabulary, listen the report again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 18: Plastic art

EXERCISE 1. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/oromo/features/witn/ep-150826>, *ገጽ ፩*
ግንባታ 21.02.2023:

An art studio with no brushes or paint.

Mbongeni Buthelezi uses strips of plastic — and glued to the — for his portraits.

When the South African studied art he couldn't ——— to buy expensive materials. So he found an alternative and now produces this ——— kind of art.

He collects plastic bags from the streets around his Johannesburg studio and has turned——into an art form.

EXERCISE 2

Match words with their definitions

HARDEST WORDS WITH THEIR DEFINITIONS	
afford	(here) unusual and not made anywhere else
unique	made soft or made into a liquid
canvas	using waste materials again
recycling	have enough money
melted	thick and strong cotton cloth that artists paint on with oil paints

EXERCISE 3

Use one of the words or phrases below to complete each of these sentences from news reports.

Note that you may have to change the form of a word to complete the sentence correctly.

melted / canvas / afford / unique / recycling

1. Many of Kolkata's old buildings reflect diverse European architectural styles that in time became imbued with Bengali and Marwari (or classical Rajasthani) influences, creating a blend of Indo-European design, _____ to the city.
2. Stronger powers to fine people for not _____ may be the only way to hit a zero landfill waste target by 2050, the body representing

Welsh councils said.

3. A portrait artist has been working on an unusual _____
- his pregnant wife's bump. Alex Makwana's labour of love has seen him create 11 designs on Jo's stomach, including Toy Story's Buzz Lightyear and a mocked-up ultrasound scan.
4. Thousands of guns are seized in the UK every year. Most are destroyed by police, but a new project in the north of England, Guns to Goods, is trying to put them to good use.
The idea is to _____ the guns down to make metal tags for T-shirts and also create artworks to be sold to the public.
5. Kenya's Supreme Court has said that the government should abide by a lower court's decision to give teachers a pay rise of at least 50%. The teachers' pay body had argued that it cannot _____ the increase awarded by the industrial court.

EXERCISE 4

Learn the vocabulary, listen the report again and render the text into Armenian

LESSON 19: Notting Hill Carnival

EXERCISE 1. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/oromo/features/witn/ep-150902>, *ጥክብረት*
ሠራዊት '21.02.2023:

One of the world's largest street music festivals has taken place in London. Around sixty bands in colourful ——— took part in the Notting Hill Carnival. Thirty- eight ——— entertained the crowds.

——— at the annual event ——— raincoats and held umbrellas as west London was hit by ———.

More than a million people are believed to have attended the event across its two days.

EXERCISE 2

Match words with their definitions

costumes	people at a party or celebration
donned	heavy rain showers
downpours	put on (clothes)
sound systems	clothes worn for a certain type of activity
revellers	electrical equipment used to play music, recordings and announcements

EXERCISE 3

Use one of the words or phrases below to complete each of these sentences from news reports.

Note that you may have to change the form of a word to complete the sentence correctly.

costumes / sound systems / revellers / donned / downpours

1. It was the impressive _____ and cutting edge DJs such as Larry Levan that kept the clubbers coming back night after night.
2. Hundreds of tents and piles of rubbish were left behind by _____ after the two day music festival.
3. Motorists across the South East were warned to keep their speeds down amid further _____ and expected flooding.
4. Halloween is weeks away but some _____ are already causing controversy online.

5. But of course I have watched the West Ham men's team on television and it was like a dream come true when I ____their jersey with the same logo.

EXERCISE 4

Learn the vocabulary, listen the report again and render the text into Armenian.

LESSON 20: Monuments in Nepal reopen

EXERCISE 1. Listen and fill the gaps.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/features/witn/ep-150617>, *ըհտման*
ամսաթիվ՝ 21.02.2023:

The scene is one of _____. But these monuments are now open again to the public. According to the UN's — body, UNESCO, their state is _____.

But the —— Nepalese government feels the need to —— tourism.

At least 740 monuments were damaged by two earthquakes less than two months ago, including centuries-old temples, monasteries and palaces.

EXERCISE 2

Match words with their definitions.

kick-start	without enough money
precarious	large scale destruction, damage
heritage	to activate
cash-strapped	unstable, in a state that can cause danger
devastation	something created in the past that still has historical importance to a particular society

EXERCISE 3

Use one of the words or phrases below to complete each of these sentences from news reports.

Note that you may have to change the form of a word to complete the sentence correctly.

devastation / heritage / precarious / cash-strapped /kick-start

1. When acquired in 1998 the roof at Gelli Iago had already collapsed and its chimney and external walls were in a _____state, said the trust.
2. The latest eurozone inflation figures showed inflation turned negative in December, with prices down 0.2% from a year earlier, but the data means the European Central Bank may be forced to try fresh stimulus measures to _____the economy.
3. Greece is trying to reach a deal that will unlock bailout funds. It is seeking to avoid defaulting on a €1.5bn debt repayment to the IMF.
4. Brazil now has five cultural art forms which have been given

UNESCO cultural____status.

They include several dance and music forms, indigenous rituals and art.

5. A lorry driver has been arrested after a crash involving up to 13 vehicles near Tunbridge Wells left "a scene of carnage and _____".

EXERCISE 4

Learn the vocabulary, listen the report again and render the text into Armenian.

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ԱՄՓՈՓՈՒՄ

Անգլերեն լեզուն և մշակույթը ՁԼՄ-ներում

*Նարինե Հարությունյան
Մյուզաննա Գրիգորյան*

Սույն ուսումնական ձեռնարկը նախատեսված է բուհերում անգլերեն լեզու մասնագիտություն ձեռք բերող ուսանողների համար: Ձեռնարկի նպատակն է ամրապնդել անգլերեն գրավոր և բանավոր խոսքի հմտությունները անգլալեզու զանգվածային լրատվամիջոցներից ընտրված լրատվական հոդվածների և տեղեկատվական տեսանյութերի միջոցով:

Ուսումնական ձեռնարկը կազմված է հինգ գլխից, որոնցից յուրաքանչյուրը ներառում է մամուլի ոլորտին առնչվող տեղեկատվական տեքստեր, թեմատիկ նյութերը ամրապնդող լեքսիկական և բառակազմական վարժություններ, թեմային առնչվող տեսանյութեր:

Առաջին գլխում ներառված է 10 դաս, որոնցից յուրաքանչյուրը պարունակում է մեկ տեղեկատվական տեքստ, թեմատիկ նյութը ամրապնդող բազմաբնույթ վարժություններ, նախնական ընթերցման և հետընթերցման հարցեր, որոնք հեշտացնում են տեքստի ընկալումը և ծավալում են քննարկումներ տեքստի շուրջ: Յուրաքանչյուր դասի վերջում ներկայացված է թեմային առնչվող տեսանյութ, որն անհրաժեշտ է դիտել և վերարտադրել հայերենով և մեկ տեղեկատվական հոդված, որն անհրաժեշտ է կարդալ և վերարտադրել անգլերենով:

Երկրորդ գլխիւր պարունակում է 15 թեմատիկ տեսանյութ և դրանց հետ կապված բազմաբնույթ վարժություններ, որոնք ուղղված են զարգացնելու ուսանողների լսողական և տեսողական ընկալման հմտությունները:

Երրորդ գլուխը բաղկացած է 5 դասից, որոնք պարունակում են տեղեկատվական տեքստեր, ակտիվ բառապաշար, տեքստերում կիրառվող քերականական կառույցներն ամրապնդող վարժություններ, թեմային առնչվող բովանդակալից տեսանյութեր: Վերջիններս նախատեսված են թեմայի շուրջ քննարկում ծավալելու համար, ինչը միտված է բարելավելու խոսելու և լսելու հմտությունները, ինչպես նաև զարգացնելու քննադատական մտածողությունը:

Չորրորդ գլուխը՝ 10 դասից բաղկացած, ներառում է տարբեր երկրների և ժողովուրդների մշակույթները լուսաբանող հետաքրքիր և բովանդակալից տեքստեր՝ իրենց համապատասխան վարժություններով:

Հինգերորդ գլխում ներառված 20 դասերը պարունակում են ուսանողների լսելու հմտությունները զարգացնող լսողական նյութեր և վարժություններ:

Ձեռնարկը կազմվել է այն համոզմամբ, որ նրանում գետեղված բազմատեսակ և բազմաբնույթ վարժությունները կբարելավեն ոչ միայն լեզվական գիտելիքները, այլև կընդլայնեն ուսանողների մտահորիզոնը, կզարգացնեն նրանց պատմաքաղաքական և միջմշակութային գիտելիքները:

РЕЗЮМЕ

Английский язык и культура в средствах массовой информации

Нарине Арутюнян

Сюзанна Григорян

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов, изучающих английский язык в университетах. Целью пособия является развитие навыков письменной и разговорной речи на английском языке с помощью статей и видеопроодукции новостных сайтов BBC News.

Учебное пособие состоит из пяти глав, каждая из которых включает информационные тексты, относящиеся к сфере прессы, лексические и словарные упражнения, закрепляющие тематические материалы и видеоролики по теме.

Первая глава включает 10 уроков, каждый из которых содержит один информативный текст, несколько упражнений для закрепления тематического материала, вопросы до, во время и после чтения текста, облегчающие понимание прочитанного и развивающие обсуждение статьи. К каждому уроку прилагается видео по теме, для воспроизведения на армянском языке, а также статья, которую нужно прочитать и воспроизвести на английском языке.

Вторая глава содержит ряд тематических видеоматериалов (15 видеороликов) и связанных с ними различных заданий, направленных на развитие навыков эффективного аудирования и зрительного восприятия.

Третья глава состоит из 5 уроков, которые содержат познавательные тексты, активную лексику, упражнения на закрепление грамматических конструкций, используемых в текстах, содержа-

тельные видеоролики по теме. Последние предназначены для развития групповых дискуссий по теме и направлены на совершенствование всех четырех основных языковых коммуникативных навыков учащихся – аудирования, чтения, письма и, прежде всего, речи.

Четвертая глава, состоящая из 10 уроков, включает достаточное количество интересных и содержательных текстов, охватывающих культуры разных стран и народов с соответствующими упражнениями.

Пятая глава, содержит 20 уроков предназначенных для развития навыков и умений аудирования у студентов.

Авторы данного учебного пособия надеются, что включенные в него разнообразные и междисциплинарные упражнения улучшат не только языковые компетенции, но и расширят кругозор учащихся, разовьют их историко-политические и межкультурные знания.

YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY

**NARINE HARUTYUNYAN
SYUZANNA GRIGORYAN**

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