

# Solutions Words in Context – oefenboek

## 1 Families and relationships

### 1.1 Family structures

key terminology:

**children:** son/daughter – brother – stepbrother/stepsisiter – sister – half-sister/half-brother – foster child – fostering – adoption – only child – test tube baby – offspring – ...

**nuclear family:** blended family – neo-extended family – gay/lesbian family – patchwork family...

**parents:** father – mother – single-parent household – ...

**marriage:** to cohabit – couple – to delay starting a family – marital problems – to separate – to divorce – to file for divorce – to remarry – widow – ...

### 1.2 Coming of age

1a: to lose one's temper; 2d: to accept responsibility; 3h: to go through a phase; 4e: to enter a new phase; 5b: to give advice to sb; 6g: to question authority; 7c: to form close ties; 8f: to be on the brink of doing sth

### 1.3 Team up

hang out – accept responsibility – answer back – go through – live up to – moan about – rebel against – tell sb off – turn to sb

### 1.4 On the emotional roller coaster

key terminology:

1: to be unaccepted – to live up to sb – to have nobody to turn to ... – peer pressure – peers – pressure – to find your own sense of identity

2: to be accepted – close-knit (family) – to form close ties – to hang out in cliques – identity – peers

3: adolescent/adult – to answer back – to live up to sth – to lose one's temper – to moan about sth – to experience mood swings – pressure – to question authority – to rebel – to sulk – to tell sb off

4: to accept responsibility – adolescent/adult – live up to sth – to be mature – pressure

5: adolescent/adult – aggression – to have differences of opinion – to lose one's temper – to question authority – to rebel

6: aggression – to live up to sth – to lose one's temper – peer – pressure

### 1.5 Role models

key terminology:

to look up to sb – inspire sb – influence – inspiration – emulate sb – values – public figure – ideals – humanitarian – common good – compassion – commitment – courage – respect for other – trustworthiness – humility – wisdom – achievements – behave (in)appropriately – imitate sb – appearance – manner

### 1.6 Leaving home

key terminology:

go to university/college – gain work experience – do military service – do community service – do voluntary work – start fending for yourself – set up on your own – take a gap year – settle down – travel – pursue your interests – marry and start a family

### 1.7 The twists and turns of love

key terminology:

ask sb out – be happily married – be heartbroken – be in love – be on the same wavelength – be on your own (again) – be single – boyfriend/girlfriend – break off – file for divorce – dump sb – enjoy sb's company – fall in love – get on well – go out/go on a date – have a crush on sb/fancy sb – have a row with sb – make the first move – marriage – marry sb – mutual love – patch things up – start a relationship; be/live in a relationship – trust sb

## 2 Education

### 2.1 Education – a basic right

1 compulsory; 2 illiteracy; 3 vocational (education/training); 4 drop out; 5 elimination; 6 attendance; 7 basic; 8 majority; 9 primary (education); 10 mental; 11 dignity; 12 adult; 13 accessible; 14 ignorant; 15 potential; 16 discipline; 17 poverty; 18 talent; **vertical box:** secondary education

### 2.2a Education in Britain – The school system

key terminology:

1 state secondary schools – comprehensive schools – single-sex/co-educational schools – public funding  
2 schools often in urban areas that specialize in science, technology and vocational training – GCSEs – A levels  
3 independent/private schools – tuition fees to be paid – not funded by state – often excellent reputation  
4 standards all state schools in England and Wales are bound to – core subjects – key stages – progress is assessed by tests and recorded in a written report  
5 registration – assembly – periods – extra-curricular activities  
6 to instil pride – support a positive attitude – identify with school

### 2.2b Education in Britain – Qualifications

key terminology:

1 10-15 subjects – age 16 – academic/"applied" subjects – two levels – written exam – oral exam – external examiner – mock exams – revision – pass grades

2 A levels in two or three courses – International Baccalaureate

3 work-related qualifications – involving job-related skills and practical skills

key terminology: **Extra: Schools around the world**

decline in educational standards – truancy – bullying – cyber-bullying – shortage of qualified teachers – shortage of money – violence – drug abuse

### 2.3 Education in the US

1 centralized **education** system; 2 national **curriculum**; 3 **federal** government; 4 **guidelines**; 5 **compulsory** subjects; 6 **math**; 7 **social** studies; 8 **physical** education; 9 sports **scholarship**; 10 **graduate**; 11 excellent **facilities**; 12 **academic** staff; 13 **competition** for admission; 14 **scores**; 15 secure **admission**; 16 prove their **proficiency**; 17 sufficient **financial** resources; 18 pay **tuition** fees; 19 be **eligible** for; 20 financial **aid**; 21 **apply** for a scholarship; 22 **take out** a student loan.

#### Follow-up activity

1 take out a (student) loan; 2 win a scholarship; 3 set guidelines; 4 be eligible for financial support; 5 apply for a scholarship; 6 compulsory subjects

### 2.4 What to do in school ...

1 **to go to university / studeren (aan de universiteit)**; 2 **to play truant / spijbelen**; 3 **to pass a course / slagen voor een vak**; 4 **to take a course / een cursus volgen**; **to sit an exam / een examen afleggen**; 6 **to graduate from high school / het middelbareschooldiploma halen**; 7 **to attend school / op school zitten/onderwijs volgen**; 8 **to drop out of school / voortijdig de school verlaten**; 9 **to acquire basic skills / basisvaardigheden aanleren**; 10 **to cater for/to sb's need / in iemands behoeften voorzien**

## 2.5 Education the UK and the US: different systems – different terminology

1 mark – grade; 2 secondary school – high school; 3 primary school – elementary school; 4 A levels – high school diploma; 5 nursery school – kindergarten/nursery school; 6 secondary school – junior high school; 7 sixth form – senior high school; 8 pupil – (high school) student

## 2.6 Every child has a right to education

individual solution

## 3 Life in the community

### 3.1 Migration – odd one out

1 to **flee a country** > a person leaves because of danger or fear; the other verbs imply that authority orders a person to leave

2 **civilian** > ordinary citizen of a country (neither military nor police); the other terms both refer to people who leave or flee a country (possibly their home country)

3 **accent** > the way people speak in a particular region; the other words both refer to the bad, harmful or wrong treatment of a person

4 **scapegoat** > the term scapegoat refers to somebody who is blamed without reason for something that has gone wrong; the other terms belong together, as the term sweatshop refers to a workplace where workers are exploited

5 **retaliation** > the term retaliation means taking (violent) action against somebody who has harmed you; the other terms both deal with entering a country unlawfully; human trafficking means to illegally take people across a border for money

6 to **set a quota** > a quota limits the number of people allowed to enter a country or the quantity of certain goods to be imported; people who stand out may well fall prey to prejudice

7 **colony** > a colony is a region or country that is governed by another country or government; the other terms refer to the home country of a person

### 3.2 Migration – verbs and adverbs:

#### a) Focus on verbs

1 emigrated; 2 contributed; 3 lure; 4 expelled / sent away / deported / imprisoned / naturalized; 5 migrate / move / go / wander; 6 exploited / ripped off; 7 persecuted; 8 fled / left; 9 violate

#### b) Focus on verbs and adverbs

1 flee desperately; 2 migrate freely; 3 expel immediately; 4 persecute relentlessly; 5 exploit ruthlessly; 6 violate seriously; 7 contribute substantially; 8 abuse verbally

The verb "emigrate" is usually not used with an adverb.

### 3.3 Migration – crossword A

**Across:** 1 THREAT; 2 ASSIMILATE; 3 POVERTY; 4 TRAFFICKER; 5 CIVILIAN; 6 TENSION; 7 LURE; 8 COLONY; 9 DEPORT

**Down:** 1 EXPEL; 2 MIGRATION; 3 PERSECUTION; 4 IMMIGRANT; 5 TARGET

### 3.3 Migration – crossword B

#### Across

1 dividing line between two countries  
2 all the inhabitants of a country / city / place  
3 to run away because of danger or fear  
4 traditional way of doing things  
5 way to pronounce words that shows where a person comes from (region or social class)  
6 to injure or molest somebody; to break or disturb sth (e.g. the law, rules)  
7 person who is unfree and owned by someone else

#### Down

1 money you make in business  
2 passing through or travelling on  
3 person who was forced to leave their home to escape war / persecution / a natural disaster  
4 country of origin  
5 wrong or harmful use of substances or people  
6 person who has been molested, injured or killed  
7 period of extreme scarcity of food

### 3.4 Perspectives – refugee and rescuer

key terminology: to flee a conflict (civil, ethnic, religious or tribal violence); threat of persecution; economic inequality; immigration out of economic necessity; poverty; famine; human trafficking; prostitution; domestic labour; sweatshops; unemployment;

human rights; humanitarian aid; border control; restrictive immigration policies; set quotas; illegal immigrants; prejudice; harassment; abuse; threat; assimilation

### 3.5 US population, US citizenship and the American Dream – word webs

to sign > the Declaration of Independence – **an** act – **a** form  
to improve > socio-economic mobility – legislation – skills  
to stop > **the** inflow of unwanted immigrants – **a** nightmare – exclusion  
to introduce > a quota system – legislation – ID  
to impose > restrictions on immigration – **a** penalty  
to apply **for** > citizenship – naturalization – benefits – **a** driver's licence – **an** ID – political asylum  
to take > **an** oath of allegiance  
to give > preference to somebody  
to grant > amnesty – liberty – benefits – political asylum – citizenship  
to live > **on** charity – (**in**) **a** nightmare – **the** American Dream  
to abolish > **the** quota system – restrictions

### 3.6 Cities and urbanization

a)

1 urban **growth** – stedelijke groei; 2 slum **clearance** – sanering van sloppenwijken; 3 high-rise **flat** – flatgebouw; 4 local **government** – plaatselijke overheid; 5 shopping **centre** – winkelcentrum; 6 tower **block** – torenflat; 7 built-up **area** – bebouwde kom; 8 health **services** – gezondheidszorg; 9 underground **system** – metrostelsel; 10 living **conditions** – leefomstandigheden; 11 rush **hour** – spitsuur

b)

key terminology:

**neutral:** suburb; residential area; business area; cathedral; high-rise; flat; underground system; commuters; public transportation; complex infrastructure

**positive connotation:** economic activity; cosmopolitan lifestyle; efficient public transport systems; attractive services

**negative connotation:** **high** population density; complex infrastructure; services; underground system; commuters; pollution; heavy traffic; homelessness; pollution; heavy traffic; overcrowding; crowded; homelessness; bad housing; slum clearance; poverty; unemployment; anonymous; anonymous tower blocks

### 3.7 The many faces of homelessness

key terminology:

run-away; unemployed; lay off; homeless; poverty; drug and alcohol abuse; desperation; freedom

1 housing shortage, especially of rented accommodation, lack of affordable accommodation, rising unemployment, eviction because of being unable to pay the rent, running away from home

2 shelters, temporary accommodation, hostels, charities, volunteers

## 4 Religion

### 4.1 Lexical field: religion

**religion:** adopt a religion; dominant religion; orthodox religion; reject religion; practise a religion; observe a religion; convert to a religion  
**religious:** be religious, become religious, religious service / attend a religious service; religious affiliation / have a religious affiliation; religious faith, religious belief; religious persecution; religious denomination  
**denominations:** Christian; Muslim; Jew; Hindu; (Roman) Catholic; Protestant; Evangelical; Buddhist; Mormon; Church of England (CofE)  
**attitude towards faith:** churchgoer; fundamentalist; orthodox; non-believer; believer; atheist  
**religious activities:** to observe; to worship; to practice; to preach; to pray; to attend church / attend a service; to convert to a religion; give up one's denomination

### 4.2 Religion in the US

#### A

1 conscience; 2 belief; 3 to manifest; 4 to worship;  
 5 to observe (a religion); 6 to lay down sth; 7 amendment

#### B

1 to act against a law / to break a law; 2 antonym of believer; a person who has no religious faith; 3 an oath of loyalty; 4 sth cannot be broken / divided into parts; 5 one part does not agree with another part; 6 belief that the world was made by god as described in the bible / rejections of scientific theories on the formation of the earth; 7 refuse to accept to or believe sth

### 4.3 Religion in the UK: The CofE

1 What is the state church / established church / official religion / state religion of Great Britain?

Answer: The Church of England

2 Which titles does the British Monarch hold in the Church of England?

Answer: Defender of the Faith, Supreme Governor

3 Who is the spiritual leader of the Church of England?

Answer: The Archbishop of Canterbury?

4 Who appoints the archbishops?

Answer: The monarch (on advice of the Prime Minister)

### 4.3 Religion in the UK: The Bible Speech

1 Christian; 2 Bible; 3 clergy; 4 values; 5 collapse; 6 immoral; 7 extremism; 8 relevant; 9 permeates; 10 heritage; 11 steeped; 12 faith; 13 religion; 14 communities; 15 set; 16 Christianity; 17 committed; 18 practising; 19 stand up; 20 doubts; 21 theological

### 4.4 Religion – a hotly disputed subject

individual solution

## 5 Challenges of modern society

### 5.1 Crimes

1 homicide; 2 phishing; 3 espionage; 4 mugging; 5 assault; 6 child abuse; 7 rape; 8 manslaughter; 9 arson; 10 burglary; 11 theft; 12 kidnapping; 13 forgery; 14 bribe; 15 intellectual property theft; 16 cyberstalking

#### crime against a person

**subcategory:** crimes involving bodily harm; murder; kidnapping; assault; manslaughter; homicide; **category:** sexually motivated crimes; sexual offence; child abuse; rape; **category:** computer crimes against persons; identity theft; phishing; cyberstalking; cyberbullying

#### crime against property

**sub category:** destruction of property; arson; vandalism; **subcategory:** stealing things/ideas; mugging; theft; burglary; armed robbery; embezzlement; intellectual property theft

#### crime against authority

fraud; drug trafficking; hijacking; hostage taking; espionage; forgery; bribery

### 5.2 Jurisdiction: Court proceedings

1 give testimony / make a statement; 2 plead guilty; 3 take a case to court; 4 return a verdict; 5 consider the verdict; 6 give a closing speech; 7 preside over a trial; 8 prove sb's innocence; 9 advise sb about sth; 10 charge sb with a crime; 11 present evidence; 12 reduce a sentence; 13 call a witness; 14 swear sb in; 15 sentence sb to sth

### 5.2 Jurisdiction: Alternatives to imprisonment

individual solution

### 5.3 Gun control

A key terminology:

accessible; to advocate sth; to bear arms; controversial; firearm; to grieve; heritage; increase in sth; innocent bystander; legislation; lobby; Second Amendment; survey; to defend oneself; to prevent; victim

B key terminology:

**against gun control:** constitutional right (second amendment) to defend / protect yourself; right to bear arms; regulated militia  
 civilians prevent crimes / save lives; essential part of US heritage; private / individual decision

**for gun control:** tougher enforcement of gun laws, mass shooting, victims, grieve, tragedy

### 5.4 Terrorism: What is terrorism?

1 use violence – intimidate others – extremists' opinion – achieve aims by all means

2 destabilize a government / state – political / religious motives

3 hijackings – assassinations – kidnappings – bombings – crimes to fund operations

4 civilians – innocent bystanders – the state – representatives of state – politicians

### 5.4 Terrorism: Education – measures against terrorism?

key terminology:

security issue – extremism – fundamentalism – ignorance – distorted / false view of sth – tolerance tolerate – peaceful – co-existence / co-exist – diversity – difference – divergence – tolerance and respect – cultural / religious differences – respect sb as equal – overcome prejudices

### 5.5 Drugs, addiction and crime: Mind map

individual solution

### 5.5 Drugs, addiction and crime: Addiction and crime

1 soft drugs: seemingly less harmful – are thought not to be physically addictive such as cannabis

hard drugs: habit-forming – mood affecting – physically addictive – side effects

2 withdrawal symptoms – psychological and physical dependency – rehabilitation centres – self-help groups

3 drug trafficking – smuggling – couriers/mules – customs crimes – prostitution – offences under the influence of drugs

### 5.6 Health

1 vaccine – **vaccin** – to vaccinate – vaccination

2 **infection** – **besmetting** – to infect – **infectious (disease)**, disinfect, disinfectant

3 **infectious disease** – besmettelijke ziekte – to contract a disease – diseased

4 **health care** – gezondheidszorg – to provide health care – healthy, to be healthy, unhealthy

5 eradication – **uitroeiing** – to eradicate – –

6 **obesity** – obesitas/overgewicht – to be obese – obese

7 **threat** – bedreiging – to threaten – threatening

8 **prescription** – doktersrecept – to prescribe – on prescription, prescriptive

9 **obsession** – **obsessie/bezetenheid** – to be obsessed with – obsessive

10 **diet** – **dieet houden / lijnen** – to diet – dieting, to go on a diet

11 malnutrition – **ondervoeding** – to be malnourished – malnourished

- 12 **pregnancy** – **zwangerschap** – to be pregnant – **pregnant** (adj.)  
 13 **cancer** – **kanker** – to have / develop / get / overcome **cancer** – **cancerous** (adj.)  
 14 **mortality** – sterfte – to be mortal – **mortal**  
 15 **threat** – **bedreiging** – to threaten – **threatening**  
 16 **detection** – **ontdekking** – to detect – **detecting, detective**

## 5.6 Health: Eight rules for keeping healthy

examples

- 1 Avoid an unbalanced diet – stress, people with contagious diseases – ...
- 2 Follow your GP's advice – prescription – ...
- 3 Exercise regularly – ...
- 4 Learn relaxation techniques – ...
- 5 Organize routine check-ups – appointments with your doctor – ...
- 6 Make regular appointments – ...
- 7 Have vaccinations – routine check-ups – ...
- 8 Don't be obsessed with dieting – don't overdo exercises – ...

## 5.7 Old age

- 1 longevity; 2 pension; 3 elderly; 4 dementia; 5 retirement; 6 loneliness;  
 7 fragile; 8 neglect; 9 caregiver; 10 cancer; 11 spouse; vertical: golden agers

## 5.8 Challenges – dominoes

individual solutions

# 6 The working world

## 6.1 The world of work is ever changing: A timeline

individual collection of vocabulary

## 6.1 The world of work is ever changing: From industrialization to automation – the changing workplace

- 1 from agrarian society to industry – mechanization – mass production – wider distribution of wealth – increased trade
- 2 replacement of humans by automatic devices in the manufacturing process – assembly lines – shorter delivery times – more flexibility – but also rising unemployment – need to retrain
- 3 need for computer literacy – growth in teleworking – flexible working hours – part-time work

## 6.2 World of work: Key compounds

- 1 assembly line; 2 working hours; 3 welfare contributions; 4 computer literacy; 5 sick leave; 6 trade union; 7 overtime rates; 8 retirement age; 9 pay rise; 10 vocational training; 11 curriculum vitae; 12 letter of application

## 6.2 World of work: Key word fields

employment and corporate life

working hours – minimum wage – unemployment – career – job security – retirement – recruit sb – hire sb – overtime rate – go on strike

dramatic changes in the workplace

promotion / being promoted – being made redundant – downsize – outsource – apply for a job – retirement – go on strike

discrimination at the workplace

racial origin – to exclude sb – sexual orientation – ethnic origin – to discriminate against sb

# 7 The economy

## 7.1 Economy: odd one out

- 1 recession > possible headword: economy
- 2 interest rate > possible headword: infrastructure
- 3 consumption > possible headword: economic decline
- 4 manufacturing > possible headword: finance, financial crisis
- 5 personnel > possible headword: consumption
- 6 to cut taxes > possible headword: financial crisis
- 7 economic decline > possible headword: economy, pattern

## Follow-up activity

interest rate = percent that a bank charges for credits; consumption = amount of things consumed (bought, used, eaten, etc.); manufacturing = producing goods for consumption; personnel = people employed in a company; cut taxes = reduction of taxes; economic decline = economy is moving towards a recession

## 7.1 Economy: Synonyms and antonyms

Define the synonyms or antonyms for the following items of vocabulary.

- 1 ≠ poor living standard; 2 ≠ to cut taxes; 3 ≠ recession; 4 ≠ decrease; 5 ≠ deflation/decrease; 6 ≠ inefficient; 7 = developing country; 8 = housing bubble

## 7.2 Economics – black or white or grey

Positive aspects: economic growth – income – goods – boom – skilled labour – supporter – gain – human rights – diversity – opportunity – employment – health care – shelter – debt relief – gender equality – environmental sustainability – billion – advance – solidarity

Negative aspects: inflation – unemployment – recession – decrease – slump – debt – economic decline – financial crisis – downturn – credit crunch – critic – protectionist barriers – exploitation – forced labour – threat – fragility – poverty – disease – crisis – natural disaster – weapon

Neutral: economy – gross domestic product – living standard – demand – consumption – consumer spending – manufacturing – stock market – infrastructure – transport – population – developing country – globalization – production costs – merger – capital – investment – trade – competition – purchasing power – labour – trade agreement – free trade

## Follow-up activity

key terminology:

stable income; consumer goods; temporary boom; cultural diversity; a feeling of solidarity; employment opportunities; consumption growth / consumption expenditure; resource exploitation / to exploit natural resources; trade union / trade surplus; etc.

## 7.3 Economics – frequent collocations

- 1 **promotes** international trade; 2 economic **ties**; 3 **production** costs; 4 **relocate** ... to countries; 5 **protectionist barriers** against imports; 6 **cultural** diversity; 7 **purchasing** power; 8 provides **grants**; 9 **financial** reserves; 10 **negotiate** trade agreements

## 7.4 Globalization: Aspects of globalization

- 1 multinational; 2 economic; 3 raw; 4 cheapest; 5 global; 6 constant; 7 cut; 8 profitable; 9 increase; 10 reduce; 11 promote; 12 Technological; 13 easily; 14 efficiently; 15 cultural; 16 social; 17 growing

## 7.5 Poverty: Verb partners

- 1 to suffer from – hunger – diseases
- 2 to lack: education – sanitation facilities
- 3 to fight: poverty – diseases – human trafficking
- 4 to provide: education – health care – employment – shelter – debt relief
- 5 to improve: education – health care – standard of living – the economy – environmental
- 6 to reduce: poverty – customs duties
- 7 to have access to: health care – education – sanitation facilities – small loans – sustainability – maternal health
- 8 to prevent: human trafficking – crises – poverty – diseases – undercutting prices
- 9 to promote: gender equality – primary education

## 7.6 Poverty: Crossword puzzle

Across

- 1 lavish; 5 subsidized; 6 health care; 7 mankind; 8 rural; 11 gender equality; 15 mortality; 16 poverty; 17 loan; 18 duty

Down

- 2 sustainable; 3 shelter; 4 disease; 9 hungry; 10 illiterate; 12 eradicate; 13 divide; 14 reduction



## 8 Leisure

### 8.1 On the move

key terminology:

- 1 long-distance running – athletics – track event – hurdling – Formula One racing – rowing – sailing – windsurfing – skiing – snowboarding – ...  
 2 hang-gliding – skydiving – high jump – pole vault – ...  
 3 archery – shot put – shooting – ...

### 8.2 The changing face of leisure and sports

- 1 spare time; 2 leisure activities; 3 mass entertainment; 4 computer games; 5 DIY activities; 6 retired; 7 high disposable income; 8 leisure industry; 9 commercialized; 10 doing some kind of sport; 11 amateurs; 12 do sports for the exercise; 13 enter any competitions; 14 tournaments; 15 professionals; 16 earn their living through; 17 pressure to win; 18 performance-enhancing drugs; 19 urine samples; 20 sportswomen; 21 smart sportswear; 22 high-tech equipment

### 8.3 Extreme adventures – crossword, reversed

- 1 something unusual or interesting that appears to happen out of the blue  
 2 rivals, especially in sports (singular)  
 3 person who goes hiking in the Alps, for example  
 4 physical harm to a person (caused by an accident)  
 5 the state of being dead tired  
 6 an organized journey or voyage, often to exotic destinations  
 7 an unusual, exiting or dangerous experience  
 8 going up a mountain  
 9 jumping out of planes  
 10 place a journey leads to  
 11 top of a mountain  
 12 exciting experience  
 key word down: Mount Everest

### 8.4 Tourism – how, where and at what cost?

key terminology:

**type of travel:** backpacking – cruise – hiking – overnight trip – winter sports – overseas travel – package tour – relax – research – expedition – explore – rough it

**infrastructure:** travel agency – accommodation – sports facilities – fixed itinerary – profit – tour operator – transportation – scenic – resort – book sth in advance

**destinations:** the Mediterranean – developing country – native – resident – indigenous

**ecological issues:** endangered species – ecological footprint – fragile – environmentally-conscious – pollution – sustainable – mass tourism

## 9 Literature

### 9.1 Word fields

individual answer / example solution

#### genre

**narrative prose:** novelist / author; fictional / prose fiction; comic / sequential art / graphic novel; whodunit / detective novel; biography / autobiography; fairy tale; coming-of-age; Gothic novel / mystery; thriller; science fiction; **short story:** rising action; exposition; climax; turning point; **drama:** comedy / tragedy; dramatist / playwright; act / scene; dramatic effect; stage / actor / audience; soliloquy / monologue / comic relief; play on words; hero; **poetry:** sonnet / epic poetry / narrative poems / ballad; rhyme / stanza / lines; alliteration

#### themes

love; death; ambition; revenge; faith; fate; hatred; deceit

#### criticism

stylistic devices; plot / action; character / memorable / round character / flat character; setting / action / suspense; feature; narrative point of view / narrative perspective / first-person narrator / third-person narrator / omniscient narrator / unobtrusive narrator; narrative technique; imaginative; dull; thought-provoking; unforgettable

### 9.2 The perfect match

- 1 novelist; 2 twist; 3 omniscient; 4 plot; 5 narrative prose; 6 whodunit; 7 suspense; 8 round; 9 maturity; 10 understatement; 11 identify; 12 unobtrusive; 13 fictitious; 14 themes

### 9.3 Word families

noun	adjective	verb	opposite	addition
drama	dramatic	to dramatize	-	dramatist
maturity	mature	to mature	immaturity	maturation
imagination	imaginative	to imagine	concrete fact	imaginary
myth	mythical	-	reality	mythology
poetry	poetic	-	prose	poet, poem
criminal	criminal	to commit a crime	legal	criminal offence
anticipation	anticipating	to anticipate	fear, doubt	-
legend	legendary	-	truth, non-fiction	to achieve legendary status
ambition	ambitious	-	indifferent, lazy	ambitiousness
character	characteristic	to characterize	uncharacteristic	characterisation
tension	tense	to tense	relaxed	tenseness
complexity	complex	-	simple	-
revenge	revengeful	to revenge	forgiveness	revenger
mystery	mysterious	to mystify	known	mystique
atmosphere	atmospheric	-	-	atmospheric pressure
exposition	expository	to expose	conceal, hide	exposed
faith	faithful	-	unfaithful	faithless
hatred	hateful	to hate	love	hate campaign
science	scientific	-	unscientific	scientist
narrator	narrative	to narrate	-	narration
deceit	deceitful	to deceive	honesty	deceiver

## 9.4 Talking about literature

1 from cover to cover; 2 in one sitting; 3 put the book down; 4 twists;  
5 intense; 6 There's never a dull moment; 7 unforgettable; 8 provides;  
9 thought-provoking; 10 insights into; 11 poignant; 12 good read

## 9.5 Poems, plays and all the rest Shakespeare that was good at ...

1 rhythm – stanza – rhyme scheme – metre – quatrain – couplet ...  
2 alliteration – assonance – pun – simile – metaphor ...  
3 ruthless – tragic – memorable – fascinating – popular – comical ...  
4 audience – stage – scene – protagonists – dramatist – playwright – actors – script ...  
5 betrayal – jealousy – comic relief – anguish – villains ...  
6 conspiracy – public execution – voyage of discovery – lavish lifestyle – outbreaks of disease – bubonic plague ...

## 9.6 Shakespeare's advice to young playwrights

key terminology:

Choose timeless themes.

Create fascinating characters.

Use eloquent / creative language with many stylistic devices (play on words, puns, anything for dramatic effect, e.g. repetition; figurative language, metaphors, similes, personifications; rhetorical devices (e.g. hyperbole), dramatic irony)

Work as an actor and test your plays on stage. Supporting roles give you more freedom to test what you have written.

Work with your own theatre company.

Produce at least two plays a year.

Give the actors only scripts of their own parts – they will be much more attentive at rehearsal.

Don't let women play [sic].

Be prepared to entertain the masses as well as your reign!

## 10 The arts

### 10.1 The theatre

stage – backstage – scenery – auditorium – dressing room – pit  
to be added: curtain – safety curtain – orchestra – trap door – revolving stage

#### Follow-up activity

actor – set designer – lighting designer – costume designer – stage manager – director

### 10.2 Theatre terminology – scrambled words and definitions

1 / e: audition; 2 / a: safety curtain; 3 / g: audience; 4 / f: applause;  
5 / h: dressing room; 6 / i: stagehand; 7 / j: prompter; 8 / c: opening night;  
9 / d: dress rehearsal; 10 / b: auditorium

### 10.3 Rave review or boo!

introduction: when / what / where and how

set design and impact on audience – comment on the play – comment on the actors – reaction of the audience

## 10.4 The visual arts – word grid

A	F	F	N	E	W	D	Y	G	O	N	D	A	R	M	Z
R	C	E	A	M	O	E	C	A	G	W	E	R	E	K	U
E	O	B	T	A	R	E	A	V	E	A	R	T	I	S	T
B	M	E	A	R	D	T	N	R	I	T	U	X	E	D	O
C	M	A	O	L	Y	L	V	A	D	E	S	I	G	N	R
F	E	T	A	M	S	B	A	D	N	R	E	A	N	U	R
I	R	E	N	A	I	S	S	A	N	C	E	D	O	D	E
B	C	Q	U	S	T	H	O	L	L	O	F	T	T	E	M
P	I	S	N	T	H	A	E	O	I	L	S	U	D	A	M
A	A	C	C	E	E	T	U	A	R	O	B	T	O	N	E
R	L	U	E	R	A	E	S	L	F	U	E	O	M	A	B
T	E	L	K	P	T	S	T	M	A	R	B	L	E	D	P
I	B	P	A	I	S	T	R	I	K	S	U	L	T	Y	T
D	L	T	G	E	N	U	I	N	E	D	A	R	M	T	I
G	L	O	A	C	E	D	O	U	E	Y	A	U	E	R	M
F	O	R	G	E	R	Y	D	R	I	L	T	T	H	E	E

1 sculptor – 2 art – 3 artist – 4 masterpiece – 5 tone – 6 Renaissance –  
7 marble – 8 nude – 9 design – 10 dome – 11 watercolours – 12 oils –  
13 study – 14 canvas – 15 forgery – 16 commercial – 17 fake – 18 genuine

### 10.5 The visual arts critic

key terminology:

masterpiece – technique – transition – tones – talented – oils –  
watercolours – studies – atmosphere – dabs of colour – shade – dripped  
paint – work of art – contemporary

### 10.6 Music – words that sound good together

key terminology:

**to compose** ... music, a symphony, a concerto, chamber music, an opera –  
**to have** ... a talent for improvisation, a wide range of sth – **to release** ...  
an album – **to appeal** ... to sb's emotions – **to go** ... on tour, platinum – **to**  
**make** ... music – **to launch** ... sb's career – **to audition** ... for a role,  
a part – **to perform** ... a song, a ballad, a ditty, piece of classical music ... –  
**to write** ... music, a soundtrack – **to sign** ... up good bands – **to set** ... sth  
to music – **to cause** ... controversy – **to nominate** ... sb for an award – **to**  
**take part** ... in qualifying rounds

### 10.7 The panel of judges

individual solution

### 10.8 What's my job on and off the set?

1 **director** – directs the film, i.e. guides the action and performance,  
chooses location, decides on camera angles ...

2 **screenwriter** – writes the screenplay (action and stories used in the film)

3 **grip** – moves the camera down rails or tracks

4 **actor and actress** – leading actor / leading actress – plays main role;  
there also are supporting actors / actresses who perform a role below that  
of the lead role

5 **cinematographer** – director of photography, plans the shots and directs  
the camera operators

**camera operator** – works the camera, takes the shots

6 **film producer** – manages the business side of the film, finds the money  
and the studio, hires the cast, director and crew, manages the budget and  
the marketing, ...

7 **stuntman** – performs stunts, plays the part of the actors in dangerous  
scenes

8 **gaffer** – chief electrician, controls lighting equipment

9 **film editor** – cuts the film, controls whether all the pieces are put  
together in the correct order

## 10.9 Analysing films

individual solution

## 11 The media

### 11.1 The changing media landscape

1 **mobile** communication; 2 Internet **connectivity**; 3 **available** 24/7; 4 mobile **devices**; 5 traditional news **sources**; 6 **magazines**; 7 are **losing** their centrality; 8 digital news **consumption**; 9 **media** industry; 10 social media sites; 11 digital **sources**; 12 global **village**; 13 amateur **journalists**; 14 news **stories**; 15 **syndicate** their work; 16 different **publications**; 17 News **organizations**; 18 keep **pace** with; 19; **gather** detailed personal data; 20 **target** every user with; 21 personalize **advertising**; 22 becoming a central **issue**

### 11.2 Print media – key compounds and collocations

A) 1 industry; 2 magazine; 3 news; 4 news; 5 press; 6 age; 7 landscape; 8 affairs; 9 article; 10 subscription; 11 material; 12 figures; 13 fee; 14 bulletin; 15 news; 16 ad

B) 1 classified ads / hard news / breaking news; 2 a news magazine / business news / gutter press / the leading article / current affairs / breaking news; 3 hard news / current affairs / business news; 4 circulation figures / digital subscription (numbers; prices; etc); 5 subscription fees; 6 the digital age; 7 visual material / hard facts / the gutter press / business news; 8 the media industry / the media landscape / the leading article; 9 current affairs / business news / the leading article; 10 a news bulletin / a news magazine; 11 breaking news / leading articles / current affairs / breaking news / hard news; 12 a digital subscription

### 11.3 Tabloid versus Broadsheet

key terminology:

**tabloid**: attention grabbing headlines, puns, alliteration; proportion of masthead / headline / photo vs. text; gossip; short articles; exaggeration; subjective language, emotional, sensationalist, visual material; originally half the size of broadsheets

**broadsheet**: factual/informative headlines; more text on front page; more than one topic on front page; hard news vs. gossip; analysis; in-depth; coverage balanced and informative; objective language, photos illustrate text

### 11.4 The print media – the ABC in adjectives

key terminology:

**a** attention-grabbing; **b** balanced/biased/biweekly; **c** controversial/crude/complex; **d** digital/daily; **e** entertaining; **f** factual; **g** glossy/gross; **h** hard; **i** incredible; **j** juicy/jaundiced; **k** keen; **l** lying; **m** malicious/monthly; **n** negative; **o** objective; **p** popular/provocative/perceptive/peculiar; **q** quizzical; **r** relentless; **s** sensational; **t** thought-provoking; **u** unethical; **v** visual/vulgar; **w** weekly/wild; **x** xenophobic; **y** yellow (as in yellow press); **z** zany

### 11.5 Television – crossword puzzle

**Crossword puzzle**: 1 BBC; 2 series; 3 audio impairment; 4 advertising; 5 producer; 6 sitcom; 7 cable TV; 8 subtitle; 9 documentary; 10 viewer; 11 panel game; 12 average; 13 live coverage; 14 vote; 15 commercial break; 16 popular

**Dutch**: 1 Britse publieke omroepmaatschappij; 2 serie; 3 hoorapparaat; 4 reclame; 5 producent; 6 komische tv-serie; 7 kabel-tv; 8 ondertitel; 9 documentaire; 10 kijker; 11 panelquiz; 12 gemiddeld; 13 live/rechtstreekse verslaggeving; 14 kiezen; 15 onderbreking voor reclame; 16 populair

### 11.6 What's on their box?

individual solution

### 11.7 There's nothing on the box for you today!

individual solution

## 11.8 The history of the Internet – with nouns and verbs

**Nouns**: 1 internet; 2 centres; 3 network; 4 data; 5 e-mail; 6 World Wide Web; 7 websites; 8 commercialization; 9 users; 10 social media; 11 spread

**Verbs**: 1 developed; 2 communicate; 3 linked; 4 shared; 5 introduced; 6 invented; 7 visited; 8 followed; 9 access; 10 surf; 11 created

**Serious problems created by the internet (individual solution)**: unrestricted access of minors; pornography; anonymity; cybercrime; cyberbullying; cyber grooming; data mining; phishing

## 12 Politics

### 12.1 Government and elections

1 suffrage; 2 polling station; 3 monarchies; 4 eligible; 5 cast their votes; 6 held; 7 form a government; 8 elect; 9 administration; 10 policy

### 12.2 Politics in the UK – What do they do?

key terminology:

1 make laws – debate current issues – decide on (financial) bills – propose taxes – amend a bill – draw up a bill – approve a bill – pass an act – ...

2 debate current issues – examine bills – amend bills – delay a bill – consent to a bill – ...

3 represent the constituency – resign – sit in Parliament – be a backbencher – toe the party line – vote – ...

4 form a government – form a coalition – win an election – govern – appoint whips

5 open parliamentary session – deliver a speech – dissolve Parliament – sign bills – appoint PM

### 12.3 Politics in the UK – antonyms

1 evolution; 2 the former; 3 to disapprove; 4 national (affairs); 5 Lord Spiritual; 6 unofficial; 7 to dismiss sb; 8 precursor; 9 to open Parliament; 10 stay; 11 to dissent; 12 minority; 13 following this; 14 hobby; 15 at home; 16 to veto a law

### 12.4 On politics in the UK

key terminology:

1 House of Commons; House of Lords; legislation; scrutiny; debating current issues; HoC: decision on financial bill; members elected by public; approve decisions made by HoL: draw up bills; pass acts ...

2 party that wins the largest number of seats, forms government; hung parliament – no party has absolute majority; coalition has to be formed

3 Prime Minister – appoints Cabinet members; Chancellor of the Exchequer – taxation, finances; Foreign Secretary – affairs abroad; Home Secretary – affairs at home; Speaker – chair person during debates, politically impartial

4 mainly symbolic; acts on advice of PM; signs bills; appoints PM etc.; opens/dissolves Parliament;

5 reducing the number of peers in the House of Lords; cutting the number of MPs; fixed term Parliaments; referendum on first-past-the-post system – rejected by the voters

6 give power to regional assemblies in Wales and Northern Ireland and the Scottish Parliament; devolution in education; local government; health, justice; transport; special role of Scotland

### 12.5 Politics in the US – the system of checks and balances

key terminology:

1 **legislative / legislation**: Congress (chamber: House of Representatives, Senate) pass laws – overrule veto – ratify treaties – declare war – confirm appointments – reject bill

2 **executive**: President: head of administration – Vice President – be elected – cabinet – law – veto – judge – suggests legislation – veto laws – appoint judges

3 **judicial**: Supreme Court – judge – declare presidential acts – unconstitutional – to declare sth unconstitutional

## 12.6 Politics in the US – running for President

key terminology:

1 decide to run for President – 2 take part in primaries and caucuses – 3 become the party's presidential nominee / choose a running mate / start the election campaign – 4 win over presidential electors in the election – 5 be voted President by the Electoral College – 6 be sworn in, deliver your Inaugural Address

## 12.7 Politics – who's who in NL / US / UK

**NL:** 1 minister president / premier; 2 staatshoofd; 3 Tweede Kamer; 4 senaat / Eerste Kamer; 5 vicepresident; 6 minister van Buitenlandse Zaken; 7 procureur-generaal; 8 minister van Binnenlandse Zaken; 9 minister van Financiën; 10 minister van Defensie

**US:** 1 President; 2 President; 3 House of Representatives; 4 Senate; 5 Vice President; 6 Secretary of State; 7 Attorney General; 8 Interior Secretary; 9 Treasury Secretary; 10 Defense Secretary

**UK:** 1 Prime Minister; 2 the monarch (King of Queen); 3 House of Commons; 4 -; 5 deputy PM; 6 Foreign Secretary; 7 Lord Chief Justice; 8 Home Secretary; 9 Chancellor of the Exchequer; 10 Defence Secretary

## 12.8 Politics – I am who I am

individual solution

## 13 Changing roles in a changing world

### 13.1 The European Union – a few milestones and institutions

1 European Coal and Steel Community; 2 European Atomic Energy Community; 3 European Free Trade Association; 4 Common agricultural policy; 5 Single European Act; 6 European Single Market (also: internal market); 7 European Central Bank; 8 European Court of Justice; 9 European Court of Auditors; 10 Member of the European Parliament

### 13.2 EU – Which verb fits best?

1 proposed; 2 ratified; 3 eliminated; 4 upholds; 5 manages; 6 curb; 7 celebrated; 8 withdraw; 9 boost

### 13.3 The rise and fall of the British Empire

1 overseas settlement; 2 was founded in; 3 acquired; 4 covered; 5 land area; 6 total population; 7 colonies; 8 proclaimed Empress of India; 9 industrial superpower; 10 relied on; 11 raw materials; 12 became essential for; 13 national beverage; 14 Indigenous people; 15 missionaries; 16 way of life; 17 mistreatment; 18 at the height of; 19 decolonization; 20 gain independence; 21 granted independence; 22 overseas territories; 23 civil service

### 13.4 The Commonwealth

individual solution

### 13.5 Immigration to Britain

key terminology:

1 encourage immigration  
2 former colonies, the Caribbean and the Indian subcontinent; settled in large cities  
3 housing was cheaper; jobs were available  
4 rise in racial prejudice; violence; rioting; white people were afraid of the growing black community  
5 restricted number of immigrants; so-called race relations acts was passed; Commission for Racial Equality (CRE); Equality and Human Rights Commission (2007)  
6 rise in immigration caused by an increase in the number of asylum seekers  
7 Afro-Caribbean community is the best integrated; highest level of interracial marriages; the women are earning well

8 citizenship test was introduced in 2005; attempt to try and find a more meaningful way for people to become British citizens; encourage integration; to share British values / traditions; immigrants are welcomed to their local community in a formal ceremony.  
9 individual solution

### 13.6 Multiculturalism – success or failure?

key terminology:

home-grown terror – spark a debate on ... – limits of multiculturalism – bring communities together keep communities apart – ideal of multiculturalism – commit to core values – mixed reactions – discussion ebbs down

### 13.7 To intervene or not to intervene – that is the question!

key terminology:

**isolationism**

**positive:** take no risks in wars and conflicts far away (e.g. Vietnam, Afghanistan)

**negative:** not part of a stronger community (e.g. League of Nations or UN)

**interventionism**

**positive:** status of superpower; have allies / form coalitions; define rules and values

**negative:** possibly permanent power-play of nations; rising tensions between camps (e.g. Cold War); bearing a burden for others

**Follow-up activity**

key terminology:

mobilize for collective action – bearing the burden together – form coalitions – shared principles of justice and human dignity – shared responses to shared challenges – maximize benefits of multilateral engagement – modern diplomacy – rally global responses to critical needs

## 14 War and peace

### 14.1 The many faces of war

key terminology:

**subcategories:** types of war – weapons – victims of war – effects – people involved in war – etc.

**destructive** armaments – **traumatized** victim/civilian/soldier/casualty – **high-tech** warfare – **sophisticated** armaments/warfare/tactics – **undesirable** conscription – **hostile** forces/troops/soldier – **innocent** civilian/victim – **deliberate** attack/destruction – **suspected** guerrilla fighter/torture – **wounded** soldier/civilian/victim – **voluntary** suicide mission/disarmament – **injured** soldier/civilian/victim – **compulsory** conscription – **armed** forces – **nuclear** warfare/arms race/destruction ...

### 14.2 The military use of children

key terminology:

1 kidnapped / forced to serve in the army / join up voluntarily (reasons: desperation / poverty / hunger / homelessness / help families)  
2 go head of adult troops to the frontline / go into minefields / go one suicide missions (cannon fodder) / work as cooks / guards / servants / messengers / spies  
3 traumatized / injured / scarred for life  
4 use of children as combatants / compulsory recruitment

### 14.3 Civil Rights – a few examples from history

activist / politically active person – poverty – rebellion / insurrection – bloodbath / carnage – civil rights movement – street demonstration / picketing – freedom – acquit sb – justice – imprisonment – (high) treason – take sb into custody – rally – multiethnic – passive resistance – racial segregation – sit-in – oppression – negotiation – civil disobedience

### 14.4 The United Nations – working toward peace

key terminology:

1 maintain international peace / security – peacekeeping operations – develop friendly relations among nations – promote respect for human



rights – eradication of poverty – fight disease and illiteracy – provide emergency relief – help refugees  
 2 representation of all member states of the UN – one vote each – discuss most pressing problems  
 3 maintain peace and security – settle disputes peacefully – diplomacy – envoys as mediators – secure ceasefire – send peacekeeping forces – impose economic sanctions – trade embargoes – authorizing collective military action

## 15 Geography

### 15.1 Establishing terminology

Mountains: 1 ridge; 2 plateau; 3 peak; 4 pass; 5 summit / mountain top; 6 slope; 7 cliff; 8 valley  
 Rivers: 1 delta / river mouth; 2 canyon / gorge; 3 lake; 4 spring; 5 glacier; 6 brook; 7 waterfall; 8 tributary; 9 floodplain; 10 delta  
 Lakes: 1 volcanic lake; 2 glacial lake; 3 reservoir / artificial lake; 4 barrage / dam; 5 oasis

### 15.2 Fixed in your memory

individual solution

### 15.3 Comparisons – grammar and vocabulary

1 swamper; 2 more tropical; 3 more temperate; 4 the most spectacular; 5 arid; 6 barren; 7 lushest; 8 gentler; 9 most fertile; 10 more rugged; 11 more mountainous

### 15.4 Dutch geography

key terminology:  
 12 'provincies' comparable to British counties; gently sloping hills in the south; below sea level; polders

### 15.5 Natural disaster

1 tornado (headword: hurricane); 2 tsunami (headword: earthquake); 3 extinct (headword: volcano); 4 eruption (headword: volcano); 5 fault zone (headword earthquake)

## 16 The environment

### 16.1 Environmental problems

1 greenhouse effect; 2 solar radiation; 3 skin cancer; 4 nitric acid; 5 drinking water; 6 ozone layer; 7 climate change; 8 marine habitat; 9 ice sheet; 10 crop yield; 11 fossil fuel; 12 respiratory disorder; 13 acid rain; 14 global warming; 15 sea level; 16 food chain; 17 power station; 18 polar bear; 19 raw material; 20 water supply; 21 carbon dioxide

### 16.2 Pollution – it's in the nose, in the throat, in the ear

key terminology:  
gas mask: air pollution; natural causes: dust storms; volcanic activity; man-made causes: exhaust fumes; transport; fossil fuels; incineration; airborne pollutants; radioactive fallout; methane...; effects: respiratory disorder; acid rain; greenhouse effect; ...  
water (bottle): water pollution; causes: sewage; chemical fertilizers; pesticides; toxic substances; phosphate; nitrate; mercury; lead; corrosives; poisons; oil spillages; detergents; landfills;... effects: contamination of rivers; lakes; oceans and groundwater; drinking water; destruction of aquatic systems; effect on wildlife...  
ear protection: noise pollution: decibel; urban sounds; jet planes; construction equipment; ... effects: deafness; high blood pressure; ... individual solution

### 16.3 It's the environment, stupid!

key terminology:  
**Cartoon "polar bears"**: endangered species; extinction; global warming; melting of ice sheets; glaciers; rise of sea levels; loss/destruction of natural habitat; flooding; heatwaves; energy-efficiency; recycle

**Cartoon "mercury"**: endangered species; extinction; health risk; pollution; food chain; devastating effects  
**Cartoon "away"**: pollution; waste; recycling; sustainability; renewable; environmental consciousness

### 16.4 Commandments for sustainable development

key terminology:  
ecological perspective: environmentally sound production; organic farming; economic perspective: create jobs/build markets; social perspective: include marginalized people; meet everybody's needs; political perspective: democracy; participation; freedom of choice; overall: limit growth and production

### 16.5 Sustainability

key terminology:  
**needs**: drinking water; shelter; food; education; health; transportation; communication; commerce  
**limitations**: transportation; commerce; production; exploitation of natural resources

## 17 Technology and progress

### 17.1 From IT to AI

key terminology:  
**1: 1834**: Charles Babbage: programmable / mechanical computer / mathematician; **2: 1946**: large-scale – electronic computer – calculations; **3: 1960s**: programming language - microchip; **4: 1970s**: microprocessor – floppy disk – operating systems; **5: 1980s**: PCs – spreadsheet calculation – word processing; **6: 1990s**: home computing – web pages – data theft – infiltration; **7: 2000 and after**: 150 million users online 800 million – web pages e-commerce; **8: more recent developments**: smart/mobile devices – tablets – wireless communication – mobile internet – cloud computing – social media – electronic reading devices – device – artificial intelligence – surveillance technology

### 17.2 Surveillance technology

1 security camera; 2 surveillance camera; 3 surveillance footage; 4 mobile device; 5 to generate evidence of sth; 6 to show evidence of sth; 7 to film footage; 8 the right of privacy; 9 privacy breach; 10 to process data; 11 biometric data; 12 data security; 13 to track somebody down; 14 iris scanning; 15 voice pattern ID; 16 closed-circuit television (CCTV)

### Follow-up activity

Pros: prevent criminal action; solve crimes; find the perpetrator/culprit/offender  
 Cons: privacy breach; surveillance of innocent citizens; data security

### 17.3 Brave New World of progress – or the road to hell?

key terminology:  
 disillusionment; need to develop a virtual identity; traditions no longer valued; exclusion; online illiterates are left behind; digital native; digital divide/gap;

### 17.4 About robotics

1 Czech; 2 forced labour; 3 microelectronics; 4 repetitive jobs; 5 exploration; 6 microsurgery; 7 assess; 8 an unmanned aerial vehicle; 9 nanorobotics

### 17.5 Biotechnology

key terminology:  
 allergic response – balance of nature – brain disorder – controversial issue – cross species – defective gene – degenerative illness – embryonic stem cell – endangered species – genetic defect – genetic disorder – genetic engineering – genetic test – genetically modified – heart disease – herbicide resistant – hereditary disease – human genome project – immune system – in vitro fertilization – long-term effect – nerve tissue – organ rejection – organ transplant – reproductive cloning –

reproductive technology – screen for a disease – selective breeding – sexual reproduction – stem cell research – therapeutic cloning

#### **Follow-up activity**

##### health issues / medial questions

allergic response; brain disorder; defective gene; degenerative illness; genetic defect; genetic disorder; genetic test; heart disease; hereditary disease; human genome project; immune system; nerve tissue; organ rejection; organ transplant

##### ethical questions

controversial issue; embryonic stem cell; endangered species; genetically modified; human genome project; long-term effect; screen for a disease; selective breeding; stem cell research;

##### reproduction

in vitro fertilization; reproductive cloning; reproductive technology; screen for a disease; selective breeding; sexual reproduction

##### agriculture / environmental issues

balance of nature; genetically modified; herbicide resistant; balance of nature; endangered species; long-term effect

##### cloning

cross species; embryonic stem cell; genetic engineering; genetic test; genetically modified; therapeutic cloning

### **17.6 Biotechnology – GMO**

key terminology:

- 1 selective breeding – takes time; based on trial and error;
- 2 get results much faster – isolating specific genes; inserting gene into plant/animal
- 3 increase yield; pest resistant; herbicide resistant; way to solve world food problem
- 4 increase environmental/health/economic risks; risk of allergic responses; endanger the balance of nature; reduce diversity of nature; pollute groundwater; upset the food chain; unknown long-term effects

### **17.7 On progress**

individual solution