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**LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE  
FROM VIDEO MATERIALS. B1+**

***Tutorial***

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В 41

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**V 41 Learning a foreign language from video materials. B1+ : Tutorial /**  
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The second part of the tutorial was created to improve the study of a foreign language with the help of video materials. It consists of 12 units, each containing authentic video resources on topics provided for in the curriculum and interactive vocabulary exercises based on the platform “Quizlet”. Videos and quizlets have unique QR-codes to facilitate the educational process. There is an appendix with links to the videos, quizlets, scripts of the units, and the wordlist and the keys for all the key vocabulary.

The tutorial aims to improve listening skills and expand vocabulary on the proposed topics. The book can be used in class or as a self-study guidebook. The tutorial is intended for the higher education applicants of the second level of studying (Bachelor’s degree) of DSUIA and is a component of the system of methodical materials for independent work of the discipline “Foreign Language”.

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**В 41 Вивчення іноземної мови за відеоматеріалами. B1+ : навч. посіб. /**  
Т. В. Іщенко, І. В. Козубай, А. Я. Максимова, І. П. Нікітіна. Дніпро :  
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Друга частина посібника була створена для вдосконалення вивчення іноземної мови за допомогою відеоматеріалів. Вона складається з 12 розділів, кожен із яких містить автентичні відео ресурси на теми, передбачені робочою програмою навчальної дисципліни, та інтерактивні лексичні вправи, розроблені на платформі «Quizlet». Відео та матеріали в «Quizlet» мають унікальні QR-коди для спрощення навчального процесу. У додатку до посібника містяться посилання на відео, матеріали з «Quizlet», скрипти розділів, словник та відповіді до всіх ключових лексичних завдань.

Мета посібника – покращення навичок аудіювання та розширення словникового запасу з обраних тем. Посібник можна використовувати як на практичних заняттях, так і для самостійного навчання. Він призначений для використання здобувачами другого курсу першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти ДДУВС та є складовою системи методичних матеріалів для самостійної роботи з навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова».

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## INTRODUCTION

The tutorial “Learning a Foreign Language from Video Materials. B1+” was written to help students develop listening skills, and learn and boost their new vocabulary with the help of modern interactive platforms that will benefit the process of language comprehension and make the whole educational process uncomplicated and enjoyable. This Tutorial provides around 120 hours of English learning. It follows from Close-Up (B1+) and is an addition to the language learning series.

The tutorial “Learning a Foreign Language from Video Materials. B1+” introduces new features to challenge the students that learning English is interesting and informative.

Key features:

- ***Theme-related video material*** was selected from a wide variety of sources, including authentic shorts. Videos are a great source of “real-life” English language, they are short and exciting. Besides, pictures will help the students to understand what is being said.
- ***Before you watch, while you watch*** and ***after you watch*** sections present practice exercises to the videos and extend the language in meaningful contexts.
- ***Quizlet*** is a web-based application that allows users to study and train information through interactive tools. Lots of visuals that illustrate the words, lots of language repetition, good pictures and sound quality are available anywhere with an internet connection.
- ***QR-codes*** direct users to specific multimedia content (videos, Quizlet) and can be used on various mobile device operating systems.

Videos can also help to:

- become familiar with different accents;
- watch facial expressions, body language and gestures used in different cultures;
- develop their understanding of the world and “real” situations outside the classroom.

Most of all, it can be a great source of motivation – one of the most important factors in language learning.

This book aims to enable students to function effectively in English at Intermediate Level. This book focuses on improving listening skills thanks to authentic videos and boosting the main vocabulary based on video resources with the help of the Quizlet platform. The units of the book are presented in realistic contexts ranging from family-, food-, and relationship-related topics to technology-, education-, entertainment-, and environment-related issues accompanied by a wealth of attractive photographs.

There are twelve units in the book. Each unit consists of two main parts based on videos with subdivisions into pre-watching, while-watching and after-watching activities. The “Before you watch” part includes Quizlet drilling exercises where you can study the main vocabulary of the unit (on average 70-80 items per unit) easily

(studying, matching, testing tasks). The “While you watch” part is presented with contemporary video resources and some traditional exercises such as true or false statements and others the objective of which is improving listening skills. The “After you watch” part aims at checking the main understanding of the video and contains gap-filling activities.

There is an appendix with the video and Quizlet links, scripts of the units, and the wordlist for all the key vocabulary and the keys at the end of the book.

It is very important to keep a record of new words and expressions that you learn. In this book, you will find a ‘note page’ where you can put down useful words and expressions from the units. Keep your notes and review them regularly so that the words and expressions become an 'active' part of your vocabulary.

We also recommend keeping a good dictionary with you and referring to it when necessary. For general vocabulary reference, the Macmillan English Dictionary, the Collins English Dictionary, and the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English are also excellent resources.

The units in the book can be used in any order you like, but we should advise starting from the initial ones. When you have been working through a group of units it is a good idea to repeat some of them after a certain period to see how much you have learnt. Repeating work is essential. Although the units and exercises are designed for self-study they can be easily adapted for class work as well. The book is organised around the topics that are included in the curriculum of the discipline “Foreign Language”.

We hope you appreciate using the book.

## Unit 1. YOUR WORLD

### Video 1. How an Igloo Keeps You Warm



#### Before you watch

#### A. Do you know the answers to these questions?

- What are igloos made from?
- Do you know how igloo keeps warm?
- What do you know about the living conditions of the Inuit?

#### B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.



[Quizlet Unit 1 Video 1.1](#)

<b>igloo (n)</b>	a type of dome-shaped shelter built from blocks of solid snow, traditionally used by Inuit
<b>Arctic (adj)</b>	relating to the regions around the North Pole

<b>pack ice (n)</b>	a mass of ice floating in the sea, formed by smaller pieces freezing together
<b>Inuit (n)</b>	a member of an indigenous people of northern Canada and parts of Greenland and Alaska
<b>frozen (adj)</b>	(of a liquid) having turned into ice as a result of extreme cold
<b>survive (v)</b>	continue to live or exist, especially in spite of hardship
<b>shelter (n)</b>	a place giving temporary protection from bad weather or danger
<b>nomadic (adj)</b>	living the life of a nomad; wandering
<b>hunter (n)</b>	a person or animal that hunts
<b>cold (adj)</b>	of or at a low or relatively low temperature
<b>convection (n)</b>	the movement caused by the tendency of hotter and therefore less dense material to rise, and colder, denser material to sink under the influence of gravity, which consequently results in transfer of heat
<b>stuff (n)</b>	matter, material, articles
<b>radiation (n)</b>	the emission of energy which cause ionisation
<b>insulation (n)</b>	the action of insulating something
<b>conduction (n)</b>	the process by which heat is directly transmitted through the material of a substance when there is a difference of temperature between adjoining regions, without movement of the material
<b>fur (n)</b>	the short, fine, soft hair of certain animals
<b>texture (n)</b>	the feel, appearance, or consistency of a surface
<b>prevent (v)</b>	keep (something) from happening
<b>barrier (n)</b>	an obstacle that prevents movement or access
<b>arch (n)</b>	a curved symmetrical structure spanning an opening
<b>melt (v)</b>	make or become liquefied by heat
<b>inner layer (n)</b>	the inner parts of something
<b>frigid (adj)</b>	very cold in temperature
<b>abode (n)</b>	a place of residence; a house or home
<b>surrounding (adj)</b>	all round a particular place or thing

***C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*****Quizlet Unit 1 Video 1.2**

1. frigid (adj)	a) compact
2. barrier (n)	b) cover
3. stuff (n)	c) surface
4. abode (n)	d) construct
5. frozen (adj)	e) chilled
6. cozy (adj)	f) comfortable
7. insulator (n)	g) obstacle
8. texture (n)	h) various
9. available (adj)	i) home
10. built (v)	j) accessible
11. roof (n)	k) nonconductor
12. different (adj)	l) material
13. dense (adv)	m) ice-cold

**While you watch****How an Igloo Keeps You Warm*****D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. No one knows for sure who built the first igloo.



2. The vast, frozen Arctic is one of the most forbidding environments on our planet.
3. The trading of heat can happen three different ways: by convection, conduction, and insulation.
4. The temperature in an igloo cannot hover some 40 degrees above the surrounding air.
5. Eskimo languages really do have dozens and dozens of different words for snow.
6. Powdery, fresh snow can be up to 15% trapped air.

**E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.**

1. A person inside an igloo will radiate body heat, which moves around the igloo by *convection/conduction*.
2. Out on the pack ice, winter temperatures reach 50 degrees *below/above* zero.
3. Eskimo languages really do have *a lot of / very few* different words for snow, because there are a lot of different types of it.
4. The trading of heat can happen three different ways: by convection, conduction, and radiation. *All three/Only two* are at play in an igloo.
5. A person inside the igloo will *radiate/absorb* body heat, which moves around the igloo by convection.
6. Traditional igloo blocks *aren't molded/are molded*, they're cut out of the ground.

**After you watch**

**F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

<i>light</i>	<i>warm</i>	<i>insulator</i>	<i>arches</i>	<i>half-spheres</i>	<i>hot air</i>
	<i>motivator</i>	<i>months</i>	<i>igloo blocks</i>	<i>temperature</i>	

Traditional 1) \_\_\_\_\_ aren't molded, they're cut out of the ground. That tightly-packed ground snow is dense enough to hold up, but because it still has far more air pockets than a block of ice, it's 2) \_\_\_\_\_, and still a pretty good 3) \_\_\_\_\_. As usual, animals figured this one out long before humans. Polar bears, groundhogs, even birds like grouse all make snow burrows to stay 4) \_\_\_\_\_. And even before that, plants were tucking into snow to avoid death by freezing. During the warm 5) \_\_\_\_\_, heat energy from the sun builds up in soil, and just like the roof above your head, a deep covering of snow prevents that heat from escaping onward and upward.

This snowy blanket above stops ice crystals from forming inside plant roots, and shoots, and seeds. Not freezing to death is a pretty good 6) \_\_\_\_\_ for any animal to get crafty, but our big primate brains took it one step further with igloos. Their engineering maximizes warmth and stability. Cartoon igloos look like flat-bottomed 7) \_\_\_\_\_, but in reality, they're neither of those things!

## Video 2. Origins of the Universe



### Before you watch

#### *A. Do you know the answers to these questions?*

- What is the Big Bang theory?
- What was the first chemical element in the universe?
- What was the second chemical element in the universe formed?

#### *B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 1 Video 2.1](#)

<b>the universe (n)</b>	existing in or as part of a tradition; long-established
<b>galaxy (n)</b>	a system of millions or billions of stars, together with gas and dust, held together by gravitational attraction
<b>Big Bang (n)</b>	theory of expansion of the universe from an original fireball

<b>black hole (n)</b>	a region of space having a gravitational field so intense that no matter or radiation can escape
<b>explode (v)</b>	burst or shatter violently and noisily as a result of rapid combustion
<b>matter (n)</b>	physical substance in general
<b>energy (n)</b>	the strength required for activity
<b>space (n)</b>	the area beyond the atmosphere (= air) of the earth
<b>time (n)</b>	the part of existence that is measured in minutes, days, years, etc.
<b>era (n)</b>	a long and distinct period of history
<b>epoch (n)</b>	a particular period of time in history or a person's life
<b>gravity (n)</b>	the force that attracts a body towards the center of the earth
<b>nuclear (adj)</b>	relating to the nucleus of an atom
<b>expand (v)</b>	become or make larger or more extensive
<b>atom (n)</b>	the smallest particle of a chemical element that can exist
<b>quark (n)</b>	one of the most basic forms of matter
<b>span (v)</b>	extend from side to side of
<b>helium (n)</b>	the chemical element of atomic number 2
<b>electron (n)</b>	a stable particle with a charge of negative electricity
<b>stable (adj)</b>	firmly fixed
<b>hydrogen (n)</b>	the chemical element of atomic number 1
<b>cluster (n)</b>	a group of similar things positioned closely together
<b>star (n)</b>	a very large ball of burning gas in space
<b>conversion (n)</b>	the process of converting something from one thing to another
<b>emerge (v)</b>	to appear by coming out of something



***C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*****[Quizlet Unit 1 Video 2.2](#)**

<b>1. span (v)</b>	a) hypothesis
<b>2. emerge (v)</b>	b) step
<b>3. explosion (n)</b>	c) condition
<b>4. theory (n)</b>	d) extend
<b>5. state (n)</b>	e) action
<b>6. evolution (n)</b>	f) consist of
<b>7. shape (v)</b>	g) form
<b>8. event (n)</b>	h) burst
<b>9. dominance (n)</b>	i) transformation
<b>10. stage (n)</b>	j) broaden
<b>11. universe (n)</b>	k) appear
<b>12. expand (v)</b>	l) cosmos
<b>13. include (v)</b>	m) control

**While you watch****[Origins of the Universe](#)**

**D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.**

1. The universe is everything from the tiniest particles, to the largest galaxies.
2. Only a few scientific theories have tried to explain the origin of the universe.
3. The Big Bang theory doesn't explain the origin of the universe.
4. According to the Big Bang theory, the universe began as a hot and infinitely dense point.
5. It is from the bang, that all matter, energy, space, and time were created.
6. Matter existed all the time even before the creation of the Universe period.
7. After the creation of hydrogen, the universe got a new ability to form matter.

**E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.**

1. The first chemical element in the universe was *helium/hydrogen*.
2. The Big Bang theory states that the universe began as a hot and infinitely dense *point/matter*.
3. After the Big Bang, the *radiation/ explosive* era came.
4. *No matter/No energy* existed within the universe's first tens of thousands of years.
5. At the end of the first stage, *gravity/ helium* split away from the superforce.
6. Then the inflationary epoch began during which the universe rapidly *expanded/ narrowed*.
7. The formation of *stars/suns* helped shape the universe as we know it.

**After you watch****F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

<i>stages</i>	<i>to explain</i>	<i>begin</i>	<i>origin</i>	<i>explosion</i>	<i>theories</i>
	<i>galaxies</i>	<i>Bang</i>	<i>millimeters</i>	<i>evolution</i>	

The universe is everything. From the tiniest particles, to the largest 1) \_\_\_\_\_, to the very existence of space, time, and life. But how did it all 2) \_\_\_\_\_? The origin of the universe is the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ of everything. Multiple scientific 4) \_\_\_\_\_ plus creation myths from around the world have tried 5) \_\_\_\_\_ its mysterious genesis. However, the most widely accepted explanation is the Big 6) \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

The Big Bang theory states that the universe began as a hot and infinitely dense point. Only a few 7) \_\_\_\_\_ wide, it was similar to a supercharged black hole. About 13.7 billion years ago this tiny singularity violently exploded. And it is from this 8) \_\_\_\_\_, this bang, that all matter, energy, space, and time were created. What happened next were two major stages of the universe's 9) \_\_\_\_\_. Called the radiation and matter eras, they're defined by key events that helped shape the universe.

## Unit 2. WORLD MYSTERIES

### Video 1. The Knights Hospitaller



#### Before you watch

##### *A. Do you know the answers to these questions?*

- What was the primary mission of the Knights Hospitaller during the Middle Ages?
- How did the Knights Hospitaller originate?
- Are there any contemporary organisations or institutions that trace their heritage back to the Knights Hospitaller?

##### *B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 2 Video 1.1](#)

**Crusader (n)**

a Christian who fought in one of the religious wars against Muslims in Palestine

<b>fortress (adj)</b>	a large, strong building that can be defended from attack
<b>knight (n)</b>	(in the past) a man of high rank who was trained to fight as a soldier on a horse
<b>pilgrim (n)</b>	a person who travels to a holy place as a religious act
<b>hospital (n)</b>	a place where people who are ill or injured are treated
<b>shelter (n)</b>	(a building for) protection from bad weather or danger
<b>monastery (n)</b>	a building in which monks live and worship
<b>suffer (v)</b>	to experience physical or mental pain
<b>alleviate (v)</b>	to make pain or problems less severe
<b>monk (n)</b>	a man who lives a simple life usually in a monastery
<b>robe (n)</b>	a long, loose piece of clothing
<b>resist (v)</b>	to fight against something that is attacking you
<b>painful (adj)</b>	causing emotional or physical pain
<b>combat (n)</b>	a fight, especially during a war
<b>treat (v)</b>	to cure a person of a disease or heal an injury
<b>wounded (adj)</b>	injured, especially with a cut or hole in the skin
<b>headquarter (n)</b>	the main offices of an organisation in a particular place
<b>Saracen (n)</b>	a word used in the past by Christians for a Muslim who fought against Christians
<b>advantage (n)</b>	a condition giving a greater chance of success
<b>sudden (adj)</b>	happening or done quickly and without warning
<b>deceive (v)</b>	keep the truth hidden from someone for own advantage
<b>replenish (v)</b>	to fill something up again
<b>troops (n)</b>	soldiers on duty in a large group
<b>expel (v)</b>	to force someone to leave an organisation, or country
<b>attack (v)</b>	to try to hurt or defeat using violence

**C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.**

[Quizlet Unit 2 Video 1.2](#)

1. treat (v)	a) fight
2. wounded (n)	b) ease
3. deceive (v)	c) unforeseen
4. replenish (v)	d) cure
5. expel (n)	e) deport
6. fortress (n)	f) injured
7. protect (v)	g) defend
8. combat (v)	h) refill
9. sudden (adj)	i) go for
10. objective (n)	j) aim
11. simple (adj)	k) citadel
12. attack (v)	l) trick
13. alleviate (v)	m) plain

**While you watch**

[The Knights Hospitaller](#)



**D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.**

1. Due to its religious importance, Jerusalem was inhabited by Jews, Christians and even Muslims.
2. The hospital in Jerusalem was run by Muslims. Monks didn't treat the wounded on the battlefields.
3. The Knights Hospitaller helped Richard, the Lionheart, to win the battle.
4. After 1530, the Hospitaller order established itself on the island of Sicily.
5. At present, the Hospitaller order had a strong presence in Portugal.

**E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.**

1. The first crusade *ended/started* in 1099.
2. The Sovereign Military Order of Malta is also known as the order of the *Knights Hospitaller/Knights Templar*.
3. The motto of the Hospitaller was "*To defend the faith and help the poor*" / "*For St. George*".
4. Around 1278 the Knights Hospitaller began to wear the color *blue/red* in their battle tunics.
5. They left Malta in 1798 after an attack by *Napoleon Bonaparte/Grand Master* while the French Emperor was on his way to Egypt.
6. At present, the order of the Knights Hospital *no longer does/continues doing* military training.

**After you watch****F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

<i>counter-attack</i>	<i>wounded</i>	<i>Napoleon Bonaparte</i>	<i>Saladin</i>	<i>Crusade</i>
<i>"For St. George!"</i>	<i>numerical</i>	<i>Malta</i>	<i>red</i>	<i>Grand Master</i>

One of the most important battles where the Knights Hospitaller were present was the Battle of Arsuf part of the Third 1) \_\_\_\_\_. In that battle King Richard, the Lionheart was in trouble before the army of Sultan 2) \_\_\_\_\_. Saladin's army had a

3) \_\_\_\_\_ advantage. It consisted mainly of light cavalry and archers on horseback. The Knights Hospitaller were in the rear of Richard, the Lionheart army where they helped the 4) \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers. Realising that the battle could be lost, the Knights Hospitaller abandoned their position and attacked while shouting their war cry 5) \_\_\_\_\_. The Knights' sudden attack surprised the Saracen army causing it to retreat and allowing the remaining Crusaders to reorganize a 6) \_\_\_\_\_. After the battle King Richard, the Lionheart praised the bravery of the Knights Hospitaller further valuing the symbolism of the order.

Around 1278 the Knights Hospitaller began to wear the color 7) \_\_\_\_\_ in their battle tunics. It was a color used mainly by the leaders of the order. After 1530, the Hospitaller order established itself on the island of 8) \_\_\_\_\_, south of the island of Sicily. They remained in Malta until 1798 when they were forced to leave the island after an attack by 9) \_\_\_\_\_ while the French Emperor was on his way to Egypt. Napoleon deceived the 10) \_\_\_\_\_ who commanded the island Castle saying he only wanted to replenish

the provisions of his ships. But when they landed, Napoleon's troops attacked the Knights. The survivors were expelled from the island.

## Video 2. The 'Lost' City of Atlantis



### Before you watch

#### *A. Do you know the answers to these questions?*

- What is the origin of the Atlantis legend?
- Is there any evidence to suggest that Atlantis might have been a real, historical place?
- What are the various theories regarding the possible location of Atlantis?

#### *B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 2 Video 2.1](#)

<b>tale (n)</b>	a story, especially one that might be invented
<b>ancient (adj)</b>	of or from a long time ago
<b>metropolis (n)</b>	a large city, esp. the main city of a country or region

<b>evidence (n)</b>	anything that helps to prove that something is or is not true
<b>legend (n)</b>	a very old story or set of stories from ancient times
<b>fabled (adj)</b>	famous, esp. because of having been frequently written about
<b>mighty (adj)</b>	very large, powerful, or important
<b>greedy (adj)</b>	wanting a lot more food, money, etc. than you need
<b>harshly (adv)</b>	in an unkind or severe way
<b>briny (adj)</b>	briny water contains a lot of salt
<b>destruction (n)</b>	the act of destroying something
<b>explanation (n)</b>	the details or reasons that someone gives to make something clear or easy to understand
<b>push (v)</b>	to use physical pressure in order to move something into a different position
<b>frigid (adj)</b>	extremely cold
<b>giant (adj)</b>	extremely large
<b>trace (n)</b>	to find the origin of something
<b>conclude (v)</b>	to judge something after thinking carefully about it
<b>exist (v)</b>	to be, or to be real
<b>sink (v)</b>	to go down below the surface or to the bottom of a liquid substance
<b>doomed (adj)</b>	certain to fail, die, or be destroyed
<b>state (v)</b>	to say or write something, especially clearly and carefully
<b>crust (n)</b>	a hard outer covering of something
<b>shift (v)</b>	to change from one position or direction to another, especially slightly
<b>Atlantis (n)</b>	a fictional island mentioned in Plato's works
<b>mention (n)</b>	a short remark or written statement

**C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.**



[Quizlet Unit 2 Video 2.2](#)

<b>1. ancient (adj)</b>	a) salty
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2. metropolis (n)	b) interpretation
3. evidence (n)	c) abruptly
4. doomed (adj)	d) icy
5. fabled (adj)	e) mythical
6. mighty (adj)	f) megalopolis
7. greedy (adj)	g) former
8. harshly (adv)	h) enormous
9. briny (adj)	i) confirmation
10. destruction (n)	j) breakdown
11. explanation (n)	k) fated
12. frigid (adj)	l) powerful
13. giant (adj)	m) insatiable

### While you watch



### The 'Lost' City of Atlantis

#### ***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. The legend of Atlantis dates back over 2,000 years ago to ancient Rome.
2. According to the legend, a once great metropolis suddenly lost to the briny

- depths of the ocean as if it never existed at all.
3. One day, the people of Atlantis decided to attack the ancient Roman city of Athens.
  4. In 1882 the idea was put forth that Atlantis really did sink into the Atlantic Ocean.
  5. Modern science proves that a giant island like Atlantis could sink under the surf.
  6. Most experts agree that Atlantis never existed at all.

**E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.**

1. A famous philosopher named *Plato/Diogenes* first made mention of the lost city of Atlantis.
2. In the past, Atlantis was described as a near perfect *paradise/hell*.
3. According to the legend, the people of Atlantis lived there over *11,000/2,000* years ago.
4. Atlantis was punished harshly by the gods for their *generosity/greed*.
5. There is a theory that Earth's crust shifted Atlantis under the ice of *Antarctica/Arctica*.
6. There are *no/many* known records of Atlantis existing outside of Plato's teaching.

**After you watch**

**F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

<i>Mediterranean</i>	<i>icy</i>	<i>frigid</i>	<i>theory</i>	<i>buried</i>	<i>science</i>
<i>middle</i>		<i>popular</i>	<i>crust</i>	<i>Atlantic</i>	

The most basic possibility is that Atlantis really did sink into the 1) \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean. This idea was put forth in an 1882 book that argued Atlantis sank beneath the waves in the exact spot that Plato said it did, just outside the Pillars of Hercules. The two rocks that mark the entrance to the 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Sea.

Another 3) \_\_\_\_\_ states that Atlantis is just an ancient and much less 4) \_\_\_\_\_ Antarctica. According to the theory, Earth's 5) \_\_\_\_\_ shifted suddenly 12,000 years ago, pushing Antarctica from its ancient spot in the 6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the ocean, all the way down to where it is today. The newly 7) \_\_\_\_\_ temperatures doomed Atlantis, which was 8) \_\_\_\_\_ under mountains of Antarctic ice.

But modern 9) \_\_\_\_\_ proves that the chances are slim to none that a giant island like Atlantis could sink under the surf or move that much that quickly. So, those theories are out. The final theory is also by far the most 10) \_\_\_\_\_. Most experts agree that Atlantis never existed at all. Instead, Plato made the story up as a way to teach people about what could happen to great civilizations that became too greedy.

There are no known records of Atlantis existing outside of Plato's teaching, and no other ancient Greek writers mention anything about it. On top of that, despite all the modern advancements in technology, no trace of Atlantis has ever been found on the ocean floor. All these clues together have led most experts to conclude that Atlantis likely never existed.

## Unit 3. FIT AS A FIDDLE

### Video 1. Aboriginal Australians



#### Before you watch

##### *A. Do you know the answers to these questions?*

- What is the history of Aboriginal Australians before European colonisation?
- How have Aboriginal Australians preserved their cultural traditions?
- What are some traditional forms of art, music, and storytelling within Aboriginal cultures?

##### *B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 3 Video 1.1](#)

<b>inhabitant (n)</b>	a person or animal that lives in a particular place
<b>sacred (adj)</b>	considered to be holy



<b>create (v)</b>	to make something new, or invent something
<b>meetings (n)</b>	when two or more people come together to discuss one or more topics
<b>contemplate (v)</b>	to consider one particular thing for a long time in a serious and quiet way
<b>twilight (n)</b>	the period just before it becomes completely dark in the evening
<b>hum (v)</b>	to make a continuous low sound
<b>didgeridoo (n)</b>	a long wooden wind instrument played by Australian Aborigines to produce a long deep sound
<b>unite (v)</b>	to join together as a group
<b>attached (adj)</b>	feeling close to emotionally, or loving
<b>foreigner (n)</b>	a person who comes from another country
<b>enormous (adj)</b>	extremely large
<b>island (n)</b>	a piece of land completely surrounded by water
<b>furious (adj)</b>	using a lot of effort or strength
<b>torrent (n)</b>	a strong and fast-moving stream of water
<b>inlet (n)</b>	a narrow strip of water that goes from a sea into the land
<b>custom (n)</b>	a way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time
<b>Homo Sapiens (n)</b>	modern humans considered together as a species
<b>ancestor (n)</b>	a person related to you who lived a long time ago
<b>cave (n)</b>	a large hole in the side of a hill, cliff, or mountain
<b>image (n)</b>	any picture
<b>depict (v)</b>	to represent or show something in a picture
<b>inaccessible (adj)</b>	very difficult or impossible to travel to or reach
<b>spear (n)</b>	a pole with a sharp point at one end, used as a weapon that is either thrown or held in the hand
<b>ceiling (n)</b>	the upper surface of a room that you see when you look above you

**C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.****Quizlet Unit 3 Video 1.2**

1. sacred (adj)	a) forefather
2. inhabitant (n)	b) creed
3. create (v)	c) draw
4. contemplate (v)	d) picture
5. enormous (adj)	e) timeworn
6. furious (adj)	f) stream
7. torrent (n)	g) fierce
8. inlet (n)	h) initiate
9. ancestor (n)	i) divine
10. image (n)	j) view
11. depict (v)	k) fjord
12. ancient (adj)	l) dweller
13. belief (n)	m) huge

**While you watch****Aboriginal Australians****D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.**

1. Each song of the original inhabitants is a living map which describes their land.
2. If we brought together all the aboriginal songs, we would compose the map of the world.

3. The didgeridoo reminds the aborigines of their past.
4. Australian Aborigines lived on a huge island.
5. The elders have the important task of initiating the young into their customs.
6. The paintings are made in some of the most inaccessible places.

**E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.**

1. The land is called Australia by *the white men/the original inhabitants*.
2. The original inhabitants passed down these songs from *generation to generation/fathers to sons*.
3. The didgeridoo is a *musical/religious* instrument.
4. In the sacred caves Australian Aborigines can feel the influence of the spirits of their *descendants/ancestors*.
5. In the past, people lived in *natural shelters/wooden houses*.
6. They painted the animals they *hunted/saw* so the spirits would help them capture them.

**After you watch**

**F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

<i>white</i>	<i>sacred</i>	<i>generation</i>	<i>created</i>	<i>twilight</i>	<i>beautiful</i>
	<i>enormous</i>	<i>didgeridoo</i>	<i>inhabitants</i>	<i>describes</i>	

We are the original 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of this land, called Australia by the 2) \_\_\_\_\_ men. We have been here since the beginning of time, since the Dreamtime, when everything we know was 3) \_\_\_\_\_.

My people know how to sing each and every place of this 4) \_\_\_\_\_ country, while we contemplate Yhi, the Sun God. Each song is a living map which 5) \_\_\_\_\_ a specific path, the course of a river, a mountain or forest. If you brought together all these songs, which are passed down from generation to 6) \_\_\_\_\_, and which come from dreams, we would compose the map of Australia. At 7) \_\_\_\_\_, the humming of the 8) \_\_\_\_\_, our religious instrument, reminds us who we are and what we are doing here. It is the beat of our tradition, which keeps us united and attached to the land.

I am old Yakar Garimala, an Australian Aborigine, as foreigners call us, and I am going to tell you what our world is like. My country is 9) \_\_\_\_\_. It is an island that could be a continent. It is the most 10) \_\_\_\_\_ country in the world.

We have deserts, jungles, savannah, plateau and mountains with deep canyons carved by furious torrents. The sea is all around, along our coast there are bays and inlets, and sacred cliffs like this one of Bikerton Ailan.

This is where I live.



## Video 2. A West African Philosophy of Calm



### Before you watch

#### A. Do you know the answers to these questions?

- What are the key principles and beliefs underlying an African philosophy of calm?
- How does this philosophy view and define the concept of "calm" compared to Western or other philosophies?
- What can other cultures and societies learn from a West African philosophy of calm?

#### B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.



[Quizlet Unit 3 Video 2.1](#)

<b>ethnic (adj)</b>	belonging to a group of people who have a shared culture, tradition, language, history, etc.
<b>flattering (adj)</b>	making someone look or seem more attractive than usual
<b>approach (n)</b>	a way of considering or doing something

<b>unflappable (adj)</b>	not likely to get worried, nervous, or angry even in difficult situations
<b>assured (adj)</b>	showing skill and confidence
<b>composed (adj)</b>	calm and in control of your emotions
<b>unhurried (adj)</b>	not doing something too quickly; slow
<b>distinguished (adj)</b>	(of a person) respected and admired for excellence
<b>crucially (adv)</b>	in a way that is extremely important or necessary
<b>divine (adj)</b>	connected with a god, or like a god
<b>cultivate (v)</b>	to try to develop and improve something
<b>outcome (n)</b>	a result or effect of an action, situation, etc.
<b>agitation (n)</b>	worry and anxiety
<b>anger (n)</b>	the feeling people get when something unfair, painful, or bad happens
<b>alter (v)</b>	to change a characteristic, often slightly, or to cause this to happen
<b>universe (n)</b>	everything that exists, esp. all physical matter
<b>offence (n)</b>	upset and hurt feelings, often because someone has been rude or shown no respect
<b>frantic (adj)</b>	almost out of control because of extreme emotion
<b>strive (v)</b>	to try hard to do something or make something happen
<b>rattle (v)</b>	to worry someone or make someone nervous
<b>render (v)</b>	to cause someone or something to be in a particular state
<b>ambition (n)</b>	a strong wish to achieve something
<b>destiny (n)</b>	the force that some people think controls what happens in the future
<b>adjust (v)</b>	to change something slightly to make more suitable
<b>resignation (n)</b>	a sad feeling of accepting something that you do not like because you cannot easily change it



**C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.****Quizlet Unit 3 Video 2.2**

1. flattering (adj)	a) crazy
2. unflappable (adj)	b) endeavor
3. composed (adj)	c) change
4. unhurried (adj)	d) fate
5. rattle (v)	e) embarrass
6. cultivate (v)	f) intention
7. outcome (n)	g) result
8. agitation (n)	h) impassive
9. alter (v)	i) reserved
10. frantic (adj)	j) slow
11. strive (v)	k) anxiety
12. ambition (n)	l) develop
13. destiny (n)	m) complimentary

**While you watch****A West African Philosophy of Calm****D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.**

1. The word “itutu” denotes a particular approach to life.

2. Only heavy rain can rattle a person of “itutu”.
3. “Itutu” is a sort of divine gift or chance trait of the West Africans.
4. A sense of that trouble could not be skirted and must be accepted as belonging to the order of things underpins their equanimity.
5. The Yoruba philosophical word “ase” can be translated as fate, existence or cosmic order.
6. For the Yoruba, agitation is a proper understanding of the universe.

**E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.**

1. In Togo and Benin, one of the flattering ways to describe a person is to say they have much “ase”/“itutu”.
2. The Yoruba believe that it *is* /*isn't* within our power to change anything.
3. “Itutu” makes a person *nervous*/*attractive* to others.
4. According to the video, when we believe we have more control over external reality than we actually do, we react to unusual situations in a *calm*/*excited* manner.
5. Ideas of “itutu” and “ase” have *the same*/*different* meanings.
6. A person *cannot*/*can try to* change “ase”, but he can adjust his desires.

**After you watch**

**F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

<i>cultivated</i>	<i>frustrations</i>	<i>gift</i>	<i>resignation</i>	<i>physically</i>	<i>sense</i>
	<i>cosmic</i>	<i>altered</i>	<i>counterpart</i>	<i>agitation</i>	

Crucially, “itutu” isn’t any sort of divine 1) \_\_\_\_\_ or chance trait. It’s a quality that can be 2) \_\_\_\_\_ and is the outcome of having absorbed a particular view of existence. For the Yoruba, 3) \_\_\_\_\_ and anger flows from a mistaken and over-ambitious 4) \_\_\_\_\_ of what it lies in our power to alter. It’s when we believe that we are more in command of external reality than we actually are that we respond to reversals and 5) \_\_\_\_\_ with range. The calm person of “itutu” may be every as sad as their hysterical 6) \_\_\_\_\_ about the delayed bus or torrential shower, but what underpins their equanimity is a sense of that trouble could not be skirted and must be accepted as belonging to the order of things. In their noble 7) \_\_\_\_\_, a person of “itutu” displaces a grasp of another key term in Yoruba philosophy: “ase” which we might translate as destiny, existence, or the 8) \_\_\_\_\_ order. What lies in the province of “ase” can’t be 9) \_\_\_\_\_ by any human will but an enlightened person should understand that direction of “ase” and then adjust their desires and ambitions accordingly.

There is an important detail here: “itutu” doesn’t only render a person wise. It additionally makes them attractive, including 10) \_\_\_\_\_ attractive, and what we might call “cool” – which is why any self-respectful young Yoruba will strive hard to adopt its outward signs particularly when a distinguished photographer like Rachidi Bissiriou has offered to take one’s portrait.

## Unit 4. TECHNOLOGICAL MARVELS

### Video 1. Rockets



### Before you watch

#### *A. Do you know the answers to these questions?*

- How has rocket technology evolved over the years, from early designs to modern space launch systems?
- What are the key components of a rocket, and how do they function?
- How do rockets play a crucial role in space exploration, including missions to the moon, Mars, and beyond?

**B. Study the following definitions and practise them in Quizlet.**[Quizlet Unit 4 Video 1.1](#)

<b>tremble (n)</b>	an act of shaking slightly in a way that you cannot control
<b>engine (n)</b>	a machine that uses the energy from liquid fuel
<b>voyager (n)</b>	a person who goes on a long and dangerous journey
<b>universe (n)</b>	everything that exists, esp. all physical matter
<b>launch (v)</b>	to send a spacecraft into space
<b>rocket (n)</b>	a large cylindrical object that moves very fast by forcing out burning gases, and that is used for space travel
<b>function (n)</b>	the natural purpose (of something)
<b>fuel (n)</b>	a substance that is used to provide heat or power
<b>satellite (n)</b>	a natural object moving around a larger object in space
<b>radar (n)</b>	a system that uses radio waves to find the position of objects that cannot be seen
<b>gravity (n)</b>	the force that makes objects fall toward the earth
<b>generate (v)</b>	to cause to exist; produce
<b>weight (n)</b>	the amount that something or someone weighs
<b>burn off (v)</b>	to get rid of (unwanted gas at an oil well, etc.) by burning
<b>technique (n)</b>	a way of doing something that needs skill or thought
<b>efficiency (n)</b>	the condition or fact of producing the results you want without waste
<b>orbit (n)</b>	the curved path through which objects in space move around a planet or star
<b>propulsion (n)</b>	a force that pushes something forward
<b>aeronautics (n)</b>	the science of designing, building, and operating aircraft
<b>vehicle (n)</b>	a machine, usually with wheels and an engine, used for transporting people or goods, especially on land
<b>astronaut (n)</b>	a person who has been trained for travelling in space

<b>exploration (n)</b>	the act of searching a place in order to learn about it
<b>oxidizer (n)</b>	a substance that combines with the fuel in a rocket engine
<b>stability (n)</b>	a situation in which something is not likely to change
<b>cylindrical (adj)</b>	a solid or hollow tube with long straight sides and two circular ends the same size

*C. Match the synonyms and practise them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 4 Video 1.2](#)

<b>1. universe (n)</b>	a) cosmos
<b>2. thrust (v)</b>	b) launch
<b>3. generate (v)</b>	c) spaceship
<b>4. technique (n)</b>	d) investigate
<b>5. tremble (v)</b>	e) assistance
<b>6. liftoff (n)</b>	f) decrease
<b>7. explore (v)</b>	g) method
<b>8. propulsion (n)</b>	h) exhibit
<b>9. spacecraft (n)</b>	i) push
<b>10. guidance (n)</b>	j) go on
<b>11. reduce (v)</b>	k) movement
<b>12. continue (v)</b>	l) oscillate
<b>13. display (v)</b>	m) produce

## While you watch



### Rockets

#### ***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. Launching a rocket into space is one of humankind's crowning achievements.
2. The propulsion system of a rocket consists of radars and computers.
3. The propulsion system includes the rocket engine, fuel, and oxidizer.
4. The guidance system of a rocket provides stability and control manoeuvres during flight and is composed of radars and computers.
5. The rocket's propulsion system generates thrust, which is the force produced by the exhaust gases escaping through the engine.
6. The weight of the rocket remains constant during its powered ascent.

#### ***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. The structural system of a *guidance system/rocket* includes the cylindrical body, nose cone, and fins.
2. The *guidance system/ propulsion system* of a rocket provides stability and control manoeuvres during flight and is composed of radars and computers.
3. All rockets are propelled by engines that produce *fuel/thrust*.
4. To launch into space, all four of these rocket systems must work together to overcome the force of *gravity/ weightlessness*.
5. The Atlas rocket family launched America's *first/last* astronaut into orbit.
6. The *Saturn/ Atlas* rocket family includes the largest and most powerful rocket ever successfully launched, the Saturn V.

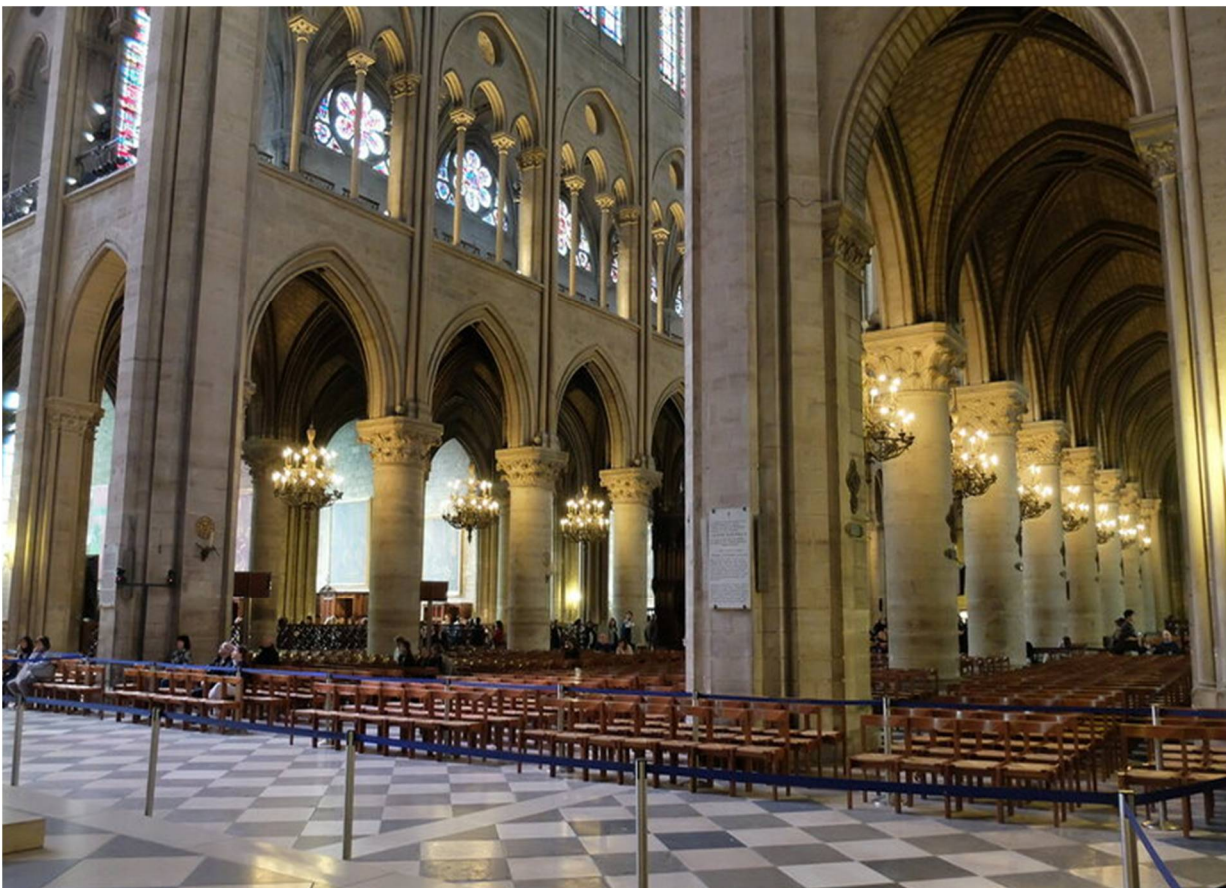


**After you watch*****F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.***

<i>improvements</i>	<i>1950s</i>	<i>vehicle</i>	<i>building</i>	<i>skies</i>	<i>aeronautics</i>
<i>innovations</i>		<i>the Apollo</i>	<i>rocketry</i>	<i>astronaut</i>	

However, the true dawn of space 1) \_\_\_\_\_ began in the early 20th century, thanks to massive technological 2) \_\_\_\_\_ in rocket science and 3) \_\_\_\_\_. By the 4) \_\_\_\_\_, the stage was set for the modern space age, and development began on sophisticated launch 5) \_\_\_\_\_ systems like the Atlas rocket family, which launched America's first 6) \_\_\_\_\_ into orbit, the Titan rockets, which were behind the pivotal Gemini missions during the Space Race, and the Saturn rocket family, which includes the largest and most powerful rocket ever successfully launched, the mighty Saturn V. Standing as high as a 36-story 7) \_\_\_\_\_ and weighing more than 3,000 tons, this behemoth was used to launch 8) \_\_\_\_\_ missions to the moon.

We choose to go to the moon not because they are easy, but because they are hard. Since the beginning of human history, adventurers have looked at the 9) \_\_\_\_\_ and dreamt of touching the stars. And today, 10) \_\_\_\_\_ in rocketry are opening up possibilities to launch astronauts farther into space than ever before. Whether our sights are set on the moon, Mars, or beyond, the future of rocketry and space exploration is only just blasting off.

**Video 2. Laser Scanning Reveals Cathedral's Mysteries**

## Before you watch

### A. Do you know the answers to these questions?

- What is the purpose of laser scanning when it comes to revealing mysteries about a historical structure?
- How can the information obtained through laser scanning contribute to the preservation and restoration of the cathedral?
- How does the use of laser scanning tie into broader efforts to conserve and protect cultural heritage sites?

### B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.



[Quizlet Unit 4 Video 2.1](#)

<b>Gothic (adj)</b>	(of buildings) built in an old style that uses stone, very high ceilings, and lots of decoration
<b>scanner (n)</b>	a device for examining, reading, or monitoring something
<b>technology (n)</b>	the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes
<b>architecture (n)</b>	the art or practice of designing and constructing buildings
<b>network (n)</b>	a group or system of interconnected people or things
<b>space (n)</b>	an empty area that is available to be used
<b>density (n)</b>	the degree of compactness of a substance
<b>scan (v)</b>	to use a piece of electronic equipment to get information from something
<b>acquire (v)</b>	obtain (an asset or object) for oneself
<b>speed (n)</b>	how fast something moves
<b>beam (n)</b>	a ray or shaft of light
<b>data (n)</b>	acts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis
<b>extremely (adv)</b>	to a very great degree; very
<b>Cathedral (n)</b>	the principal church, containing the bishop's official throne
<b>upright (adj)</b>	straight up or vertical
<b>bend (v)</b>	to (cause to) curve



<b>fascination (n)</b>	a passion for something
<b>giant (adj)</b>	extremely large
<b>evidence (n)</b>	facts, information, documents, etc. that give reason to believe that something is true
<b>aesthetic (adj)</b>	concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty
<b>archaeology (n)</b>	the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts
<b>deliberately (adv)</b>	consciously and intentionally; on purpose
<b>generate (v)</b>	to cause something to exist
<b>refinement (n)</b>	the process of removing impurities from a substance
<b>intersection (n)</b>	an occasion when two lines cross, or the place where this happens

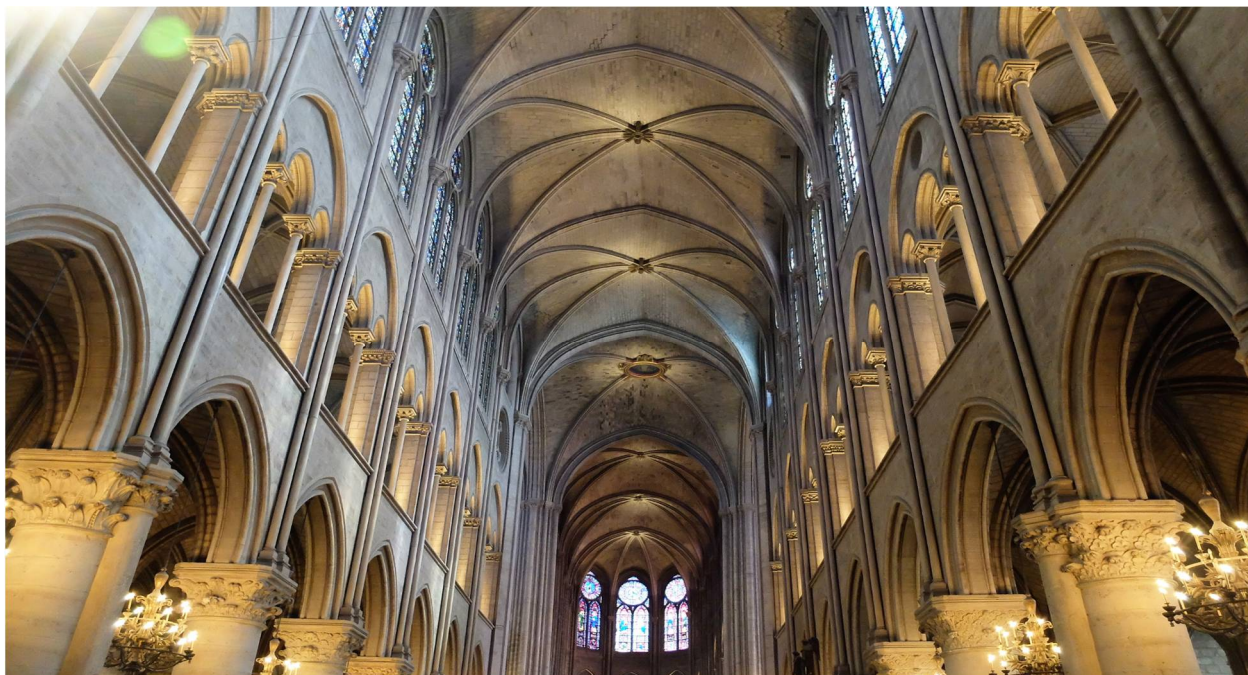
*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 4 Video 2.2](#)

<b>1. target (n)</b>	a) area
<b>2. space (n)</b>	b) enormous
<b>3. density (n)</b>	c) ray
<b>4. acquire (v)</b>	d) incredibly
<b>5. speed (n)</b>	e) curve
<b>6. beam (n)</b>	f) intentionally
<b>7. extremely (adv)</b>	g) obtain
<b>8. cathedral (n)</b>	h) passion
<b>9. upright (adj)</b>	i) vertical
<b>10. bend (n)</b>	j) compactness
<b>11. fascination (n)</b>	k) church
<b>12. giant (adj)</b>	l) velocity
<b>13. deliberately (adv)</b>	m) aim

## While you watch



### [Laser Scanning Reveals Cathedral's Mysteries](#)

#### ***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. The speaker has been using more sophisticated technology, such as laser scanning, to gain new insights into historical buildings.
2. The National Cathedral is perfectly upright vertically throughout its structure.
3. Laser scanning measures the time it takes for a beam to travel from the laser device to an object and back, generating a rich cloud of data points.
4. In Gothic buildings from the 12th or 13th century, deliberate imperfections were common, and it was the standard way of construction.
5. Laser scanning and IG technology are used to map space and conduct archaeological research by looking back in time.
6. The speaker views their work as a giant detective puzzle, trying to understand how the big stone building was constructed.

#### ***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. The builders of the National Cathedral deliberately tried to build it in a *crooked/straight* manner, which sets it apart from typical Gothic architecture.
2. The speaker's fascination with architectural construction and the question "How do they do that?" began in *childhood/adulthood*.
3. The speaker views their work as a *tiny/giant* detective puzzle, trying to understand how the big stone building was constructed.
4. Laser scanning and IG technology are used to *map/design* space.
5. The builders of the National Cathedral deliberately tried to build it *curved/perfectly upright*, which distinguishes it from typical Gothic architecture.

6. The speaker suggests that the architect of the cathedral intentionally incorporated *imperfections/perfections* for aesthetic reasons.

### After you watch

#### F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

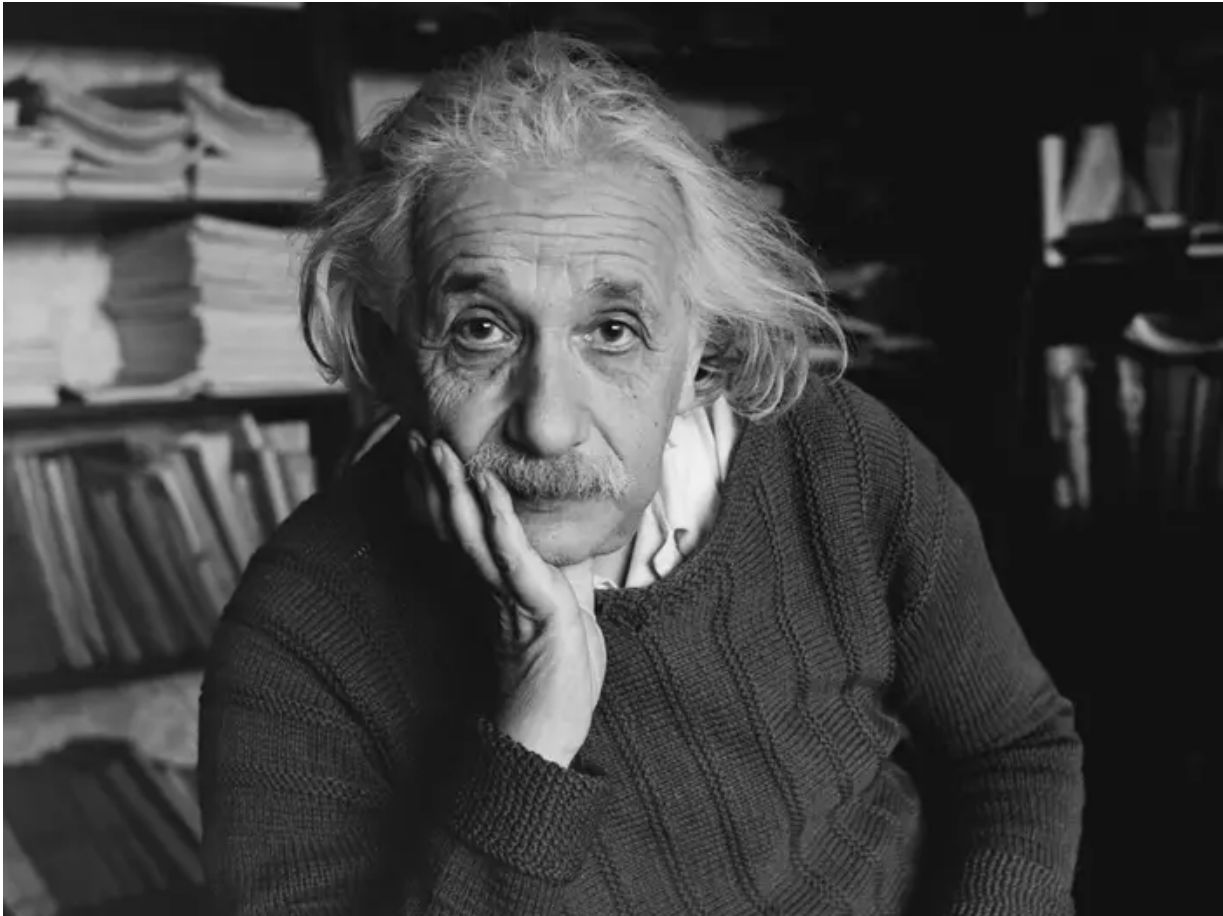
<i>architecture</i>	<i>sophisticated</i>	<i>resolution</i>	<i>speed</i>	<i>network</i>	<i>scanner</i>
	<i>data</i>	<i>back</i>	<i>beam</i>	<i>technology</i>	

I've been using more 1) \_\_\_\_\_ technology these days to try to get new answers from the buildings. The best 2) \_\_\_\_\_ that could solve certain problems like this was the laser 3) \_\_\_\_\_. It allows one really for the first time in the history of writing about Gothic 4) \_\_\_\_\_ to say things, I would say, with relative certainty. So, the way it works is: I had to set up a 5) \_\_\_\_\_ of targets which are just geo-located points in space. Now that should be alright and you define the density of the scan, the 6) \_\_\_\_\_ of the scan, in other words, how many XYZ coordinate points in the space do you want to acquire. And then you let it rip. So, what the laser scan actually does, it sends out a 7) \_\_\_\_\_ and it measures the amount of time that it takes for the beam to be admitted from its little laser device to whatever it hits, and then the time that it takes to come 8) \_\_\_\_\_. So, it's doing this at a 9) \_\_\_\_\_ of hundreds of thousands of times a second. Yeah, we're actually talking to the scanner. That's good. So, it generates a whole cloud of 10) \_\_\_\_\_ points. That's extremely rich.

You can measure your way into articulating the exact curvature of this thing. And once you realise the curvature, then you can project it on up.

## Unit 5. HIGH-FLYERS

### Video 1. Albert Einstein: the Man You Know, the Story You Don't



#### Before you watch

#### A. Do you know the answers to these questions?

- What is Einstein's genius?
- What famous theory did he invent?
- What does the equation  $E=mc^2$  mean?

#### B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.



[Quizlet Unit 5 Video 1.1](#)

<b>failure (n)</b>	lack of success
<b>struggling (adj)</b>	facing with difficulties or problems
<b>skip (v)</b>	to miss the lessons or meetings
<b>conventional (adj)</b>	traditional, usual or standard learning

<b>reputation (n)</b>	the opinions that are generally held about someone
<b>graduate (n)</b>	a student taking his or her last year of studies
<b>tutor (v)</b>	to give private lessons to someone
<b>cram (v)</b>	to learn or study something intensively
<b>suffer (v)</b>	to feel pain either physically or emotionally
<b>devastate (v)</b>	to cause a great damage
<b>confidence (n)</b>	being certain about your abilities, people or plans
<b>reluctantly (adv)</b>	in a way to do anything without a desire
<b>genius (n)</b>	great and rare natural ability or skill in science or art
<b>limelight (n)</b>	public attention and interest
<b>ignore (v)</b>	not to pay attention
<b>award (v)</b>	to give money or a prize following an official decision
<b>despair (n)</b>	the feeling that there is no hope
<b>fame (n)</b>	the state of being known or recognized by many people
<b>equation (n)</b>	a scientific statement where you can use chemical or mathematical symbols
<b>universe (n)</b>	everything that exists, all physical matter such as stars, planets or galaxies in space
<b>gravity (n)</b>	the force that attracts objects towards one another
<b>acceleration (n)</b>	the increase in speed or its ability to go faster
<b>pillar (n)</b>	extremely important or necessary member of group or organization
<b>celebrated (adj)</b>	famous or respected person
<b>collider (n)</b>	a machine for forcing particles to hit each other at high speed

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



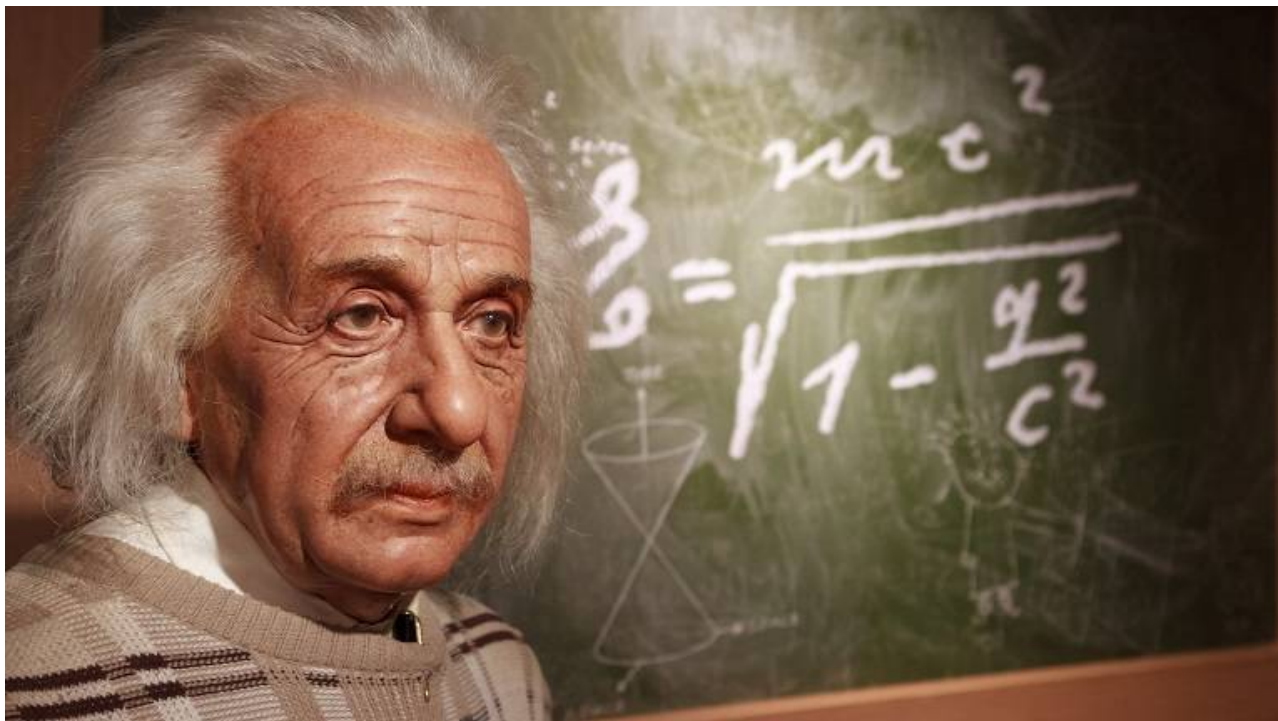
[Quizlet Unit 5 Video 1.2](#)

<b>1. failure (n)</b>	a) trust
-----------------------	----------



2. spectacularly (adv)	b) employment
3. carefree (adj)	c) damage
4. job (n)	d) assistance
5. believe (v)	e) prize
6. concepts (n)	f) impressive
7. support (n)	g) notions
8. ignore (v)	h) problems
9. award (n)	i) abandon
10. disappoint (v)	j) careless
11. give up (v)	k) frustrate
12. brilliant (adj)	l) neglect
13. difficulties (n)	m) outstanding

### While you watch



[\*Albert Einstein: The Man You Know, The Story You Don't\*](#)

**D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.**

1. At school Einstein was a good student, most of his grades were high and he was

- near the top of his class
2. His professors refused to recommend him for various positions so the academic institutions wouldn't hire him
  3. Young Einstein started his career as a clerk in a patent office. The job was mostly mindless and very easy for him
  4. While working in a patent office he developed his most important theories such as the theory of relativity and the world's most famous equation
  5. His research works were highly accepted by his colleagues
  6. Einstein was never awarded the Nobel Prize for physics

**E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.**

1. Einstein never performed *spectacularly/miraculously* in school
2. Hermann Minkowski used to call Albert Einstein “a *lazy/crazy* dog”.
3. He also started tutoring school children but his students *could/could not* score good grades
4. At the patent office Einstein *could/would* spend his time thinking about some of the unsolved problems of physics.
5. The special theory of relativity *prescribes/describes* what happens when something travels close to the speed of light.
6. *Despite/In spite of* all those difficulties and rejections Einstein never stopped doing what he loved.

**After you watch**

**F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

*recognition   poorly   give up   effect   reluctantly   focus   no matter  
incomplete   failure   scientist*

Albert Einstein's father died thinking his son was a 1) \_\_\_\_\_. In Europe he skipped classes and his professors never took him seriously. He did so 2) \_\_\_\_\_ in school that he nearly decided to drop out and just sell life insurance. His carefree attitude towards conventional learning offended his professors. Because of his poor reputation as a graduate student Einstein failed to secure a job. He started tutoring school children but his students could not score good grades because Einstein always went too far. He always believed in the application of knowledge rather than cramming of mathematical formulae and scientific concepts; this was something not practiced by the schools.

His failures destroyed his confidence and he had nowhere to go. To support his family Einstein 3) \_\_\_\_\_ took the job of a third class patent clerk in Switzerland.

At the patent office Einstein would quickly complete his work and spend the rest of his time thinking about some of the unsolved problems of physics.

In 1905 Einstein published his first paper on the photoelectric 4) \_\_\_\_\_. The scientific community completely ignored this paper that came from a patent clerk. Einstein then turned his 5) \_\_\_\_\_ on the microscopic world. His second paper explained Brownian motion which later led reluctant physicists to accept the existence of atoms. Although the

young man was disappointed he did not 6) \_\_\_\_\_. Then came the third paper that changed the course of science. This brilliant paper introduced the special theory of relativity. The special theory of relativity describes what happens when something travels close to the speed of light. This paper brought him fame and 7) \_\_\_\_\_ among scientists. But he didn't stop in 1905 he published his fourth paper introducing the flagship equation of physics  $E = mc^2$ . This equation tells the relationship between mass and energy. However Einstein realised that this theory was 8) \_\_\_\_\_. It did not incorporate the two most important parameters of the universe – gravity and acceleration. Einstein spent the next 10 years of his life developing the general theory of relativity which became one of the two pillars of physics. The other being quantum mechanics.

The most important thing that we can learn from Einstein is that 9) \_\_\_\_\_ what we do we should never give up. Despite all those difficulties and rejections Einstein never stopped doing what he loved. Had he given up on any of those failures he would not have become the most celebrated 10) \_\_\_\_\_ in history.

## Video 2. Elon Musk's Path to Becoming a Billionaire



### Before you watch

#### *A. Do you know the answers to these questions?*

- What is Elon Musk famous for?
- How did he start his career?
- What are the reasons for Musk's success?



***B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.*****[Quizlet Unit 5 Video 2.1](#)**

<b>entrepreneur (n)</b>	someone who starts their own business, especially when this involves seeing a new opportunity
<b>defy (v)</b>	to refuse to obey
<b>odds (n)</b>	the possibility that something will or will not happen
<b>audacious (adj)</b>	showing an unusual willingness to take risks
<b>perseverance (n)</b>	continued effort to do or achieve something, even when this is difficult or takes a long time
<b>aspirations (n)</b>	something that you hope to achieve
<b>bully (v)</b>	to frighten or hurt a weaker person; to use your strength or power to make somebody do something
<b>solace (v)</b>	to make somebody feel better or happier when they are sad or disappointed
<b>thirst (n)</b>	a strong desire for something
<b>penchant (n)</b>	a special liking for something
<b>foray (n)</b>	an attempt to become involved in a different activity or profession
<b>merger (n)</b>	the act of joining two or more organizations or businesses into one
<b>revolutionise (v)</b>	to completely change the way that something is done
<b>accessible (adj)</b>	that can be reached, entered, used, seen, etc.
<b>meagre (adj)</b>	small in quantity and poor in quality
<b>juncture (n)</b>	a particular point or stage in an activity or a series of events
<b>urge (v)</b>	to advise or try hard to persuade somebody to do something
<b>embark (v)</b>	to start to do something new or difficult
<b>infancy (n)</b>	the early development of something
<b>overarching (adj)</b>	very important, because it includes or influences many

	things
<b>sustainable (adj)</b>	that can continue or be continued for a long time
<b>testament (n)</b>	a thing that shows that something else exists or is true
<b>pursuit (n)</b>	the act of looking for or trying to get something
<b>humble (adj)</b>	(of a thing) not large or special in any way
<b>groundbreaking (adj)</b>	making new discoveries; using new methods

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 5 Video 2.2](#)

<b>1. influential (adj)</b>	a) key
<b>2. exploration (n)</b>	b) important
<b>3. pioneering (adj)</b>	c) cheap
<b>4. crucial (adj)</b>	d) powerful
<b>5. pivotal (adj)</b>	e) winning
<b>6. substantial (adj)</b>	f) agonizing
<b>7. grandiose (adj)</b>	g) research
<b>8. affordable (adj)</b>	h) puzzle
<b>9. achievement (n)</b>	i) stormy
<b>10. audacious (adj)</b>	j) vital
<b>11. turbulent (n)</b>	k) initiating
<b>12. excruciating (adj)</b>	l) brave
<b>13. dilemma (n)</b>	m) splendid



### While you watch



### [Elon Musk's Path to Becoming a Billionaire](#)

#### ***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. At the age of 12 Elon Musk created a video game called Blastar which was published in a South African magazine earning him \$50.
2. Education played a crucial role in Musk's development, majoring in economics and physics
3. PayPal company was Musk's first foray into the world of business
4. Musk's desire was to revolutionize space exploration by making it more accessible and affordable.
5. SpaceX experienced a series of failures with a number of consecutive failed launches the fourth launch attempt to be successful
6. Musk switched to the Tesla business project because the previous projects went under.

#### ***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. At the age of 12 he created a video game called Blastar which earned him \$50/500.
2. He started his business with a *meager/ bigger* budget and despite facing countless challenges his determination resulted in the development of the Falcon 1 rocket.
3. SpaceX experienced series/*serials* of three consecutive failed launches.
4. The achievement secured a \$16/60 billion contract from NASA preventing the company from going under.
5. By 2008 Tesla had only \$9 million left and the global financial crisis made it

- challenging/challenges* to attract investors.
6. Musk *faced/paced* an excruciating dilemma choosing between Tesla and SpaceX.
  7. He envisions a future where technology *bridges/brings* the gap between humans and artificial intelligence.

### After you watch

#### **F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

**dilemma   revolutionize   bridges   infancy   consecutive   substantial  
testament   a turning point   hardships   space travel**

Elon Musk's first foray into the world of business came with the founding of x.com that would later become PayPal which ultimately led to eBay's acquisition of the company. Musk's share from the PayPal deal provided him with 1) \_\_\_\_\_ capital that he would later invest in his grandiose visions.

"SpaceX" became a reality in 2002. Musk's vision was to 2) \_\_\_\_\_ space exploration by making it more accessible and affordable. SpaceX experienced a series of failures with three 3) \_\_\_\_\_ failed launches. Instead of giving up he urged his team to keep going. The fourth launch attempt in 2008 was successful marking 4) \_\_\_\_\_ for the company. The achievement secured a \$16 billion contract from NASA preventing the company from going under. Around the same time Musk embarked on another audacious journey with Tesla. He joined the company in its 5) \_\_\_\_\_ when Tesla's early days were turbulent. By 2008 Tesla had only \$9 million left and the global financial crisis made it challenging to attract investors. Musk faced an excruciating 6) \_\_\_\_\_ choosing between Tesla and SpaceX. He decided to invest the little money he had left into both companies. Tesla continued to face 7) \_\_\_\_\_ but eventually turned the corner achieving profitability in 2013 and expanding to become a global force in the electric vehicle Market.

Musk's overarching goal with both SpaceX and Tesla is to free humanity from Earth's limitations. SpaceX is working on making 8) \_\_\_\_\_ more accessible and sustainable with the ambitious goal of colonizing Mars. On the other hand Tesla is striving to accelerate the world's transition to sustainable energy through electric vehicles. Musk's vision extends beyond space travel and electric cars. He envisions a future where technology 9) \_\_\_\_\_ the gap between humans and artificial intelligence. Elon Musk's journey is a 10) \_\_\_\_\_ to the power of innovation, determination and the relentless pursuit of one's dreams.

## Unit 6. LIVING HISTORY

### Video 1 Petra: The Rise and Fall of a Desert City



#### Before you watch

##### *A. Do you know the answers to these questions?*

- What do you know about Petra?
- Who built the Rose City and why was it eventually abandoned?
- What were the main reasons for Petra's rise and decay?

##### *B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 6 Video 1.1](#)

<b>ancient (adj)</b>	very old; having existed for a very long time
<b>heritage (n)</b>	history, traditions, buildings and objects that are considered an important part of the culture

<b>carve (v)</b>	to make objects, patterns, etc. by cutting away material from a piece of wood or stone, or another hard material
<b>tribe (n)</b>	a social group in a traditional society consisting of people with the same language, culture, religion, etc., living in a particular area and often having one leader known as a chief
<b>tomb (n)</b>	a large grave where a dead person is buried, especially one built of stone above or below the ground
<b>adorn (v)</b>	to make something/somebody look more attractive by decorating it or them with something
<b>steep (adj)</b>	rising or falling quickly, not gradually
<b>trail (n)</b>	a path through the countryside
<b>ornate (adj)</b>	covered with a lot of decoration, especially when this involves very small or complicated designs
<b>intricate (adj)</b>	having a lot of different parts and small details that fit together
<b>sophisticated (adj)</b>	(of a machine, system, etc.) clever and complicated in the way that it works or is presented
<b>precision (n)</b>	the quality of being exact, accurate and careful
<b>cistern (n)</b>	a container in which water is stored in a building, especially one in the roof
<b>dam (n)</b>	a barrier that is built across a river in order to stop the water from flowing, used especially to make a reservoir or to produce electricity
<b>sustain (v)</b>	to provide enough of what somebody/something needs in order to live or exist
<b>harsh (adj)</b>	cruel, severe and unkind
<b>incense (n)</b>	a substance that produces a pleasant smell when you burn it, used particularly in religious ceremonies
<b>frankincense (n)</b>	a substance that is burnt to give a pleasant smell, especially during religious ceremonies
<b>myrrh (n)</b>	a sticky substance with a sweet smell that comes from trees and is used to make perfume and incense
<b>decline (n)</b>	become smaller, fewer, weaker

<b>province (n)</b>	one of the areas that some countries are divided into with its own local government
<b>sacred (adj)</b>	connected with God or a god; considered to be holy
<b>temple (n)</b>	a building used for religious worship, especially in religions other than Christianity
<b>disguise (v)</b>	to change your appearance so that people cannot recognize you
<b>destination (n)</b>	a place to which somebody/something is going or being sent

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 6 Video 1.2](#)

<b>1. iconic (adj)</b>	a) amazing
<b>2. elaborate (adj)</b>	b) complex
<b>3. tomb (n)</b>	c) occupy
<b>4. intricate (adj)</b>	d) entrepreneur
<b>5. adorn (v)</b>	e) ideal
<b>6. spectacular (adj)</b>	f) main
<b>7. notable (adj)</b>	g) decorated
<b>8. sophisticated (adj)</b>	h) beautify
<b>9. capture (v)</b>	i) leave
<b>10. precision (n)</b>	j) famous
<b>11. merchant (n)</b>	k) detailed
<b>12. essential (adj)</b>	l) mausoleum
<b>13. abandon (v)</b>	m) accuracy



## While you watch



### [Petra: The Rise and Fall of a Desert City](#)

#### ***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. Petra was established around 312 BC by the Nabatian Arabs who were nomadic tribes that controlled the area's trade routes.
2. The gate is the first structure that visitors see when entering Petra
3. The Roman theater could seat up to 30 000 people and it was used for religious and ceremonial events
4. Water resources in the area were abundant
5. The water management system is not functioning today any more
6. The city was strategically located at the intersection of several trade routes that connected the Mediterranean the Arabian Peninsula and the East

#### ***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. The Nabatians traded in a variety of *good/goods* such as spices, incense and textiles, these goods were highly sought after
2. Petra's architecture is characterized by its rock *cut/art* architecture which is the most iconic feature of the city.
3. Petra's decline began in the second century *A.D. / B.C.* when the Romans

- annexed the Nabatian kingdom and the trade route shifted.
4. Petra was rediscovered in 1820/1812 by Swiss Explorer Johann Ludwig Burkhardt who disguised himself as an Arab and entered the city.
  5. The city's population *decreased/increased* as trade and commerce declined but it continued to be occupied by the local Bedouin tribes.
  6. Petra's control of the trade *routes/rules* also made it an important center of banking and finance.

### After you watch

#### F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

*Adorned      connected      rock cut      abandoned      sophisticated*  
*precision      carved      goods      disguised      decline*

Petra is an ancient city located in present-day Jordan and it is a UNESCO world site. It is often referred to as the Rose City due to the color of the stone out of which it is carved. Petra's architecture is characterized by its 1) \_\_\_\_\_ architecture which is the most iconic feature of the city. The city is full of elaborate tombs, temples and other structures that were 2) \_\_\_\_\_ directly into the sandstone cliffs. The most famous of these rock cut structures is the treasury which is a massive tomb. The facade of the treasury is 3) \_\_\_\_\_ with detailed intricate carvings and sculptures of figures and animals. Other notable rock cut structures in Petra include the monastery, the Roman Theater which is located at the foot of the hill and is one of the largest theaters in the ancient world. The theater could seat up to 3 000 people and it was used for religious and ceremonial events.

Petra's water management system is an impressive feat of engineering and it is one of the most 4) \_\_\_\_\_ systems of its time. The Nabatians built a complex system of dams, cisterns and channels to collect and store rainwater. They captured and stored the water from flash floods and this water was used for drinking, irrigation and other needs. The Nabatians also built a complex system of terraces and retaining walls that helped to stabilize the slopes and prevent erosion. Terraces and retaining walls were built with great 5) \_\_\_\_\_. The system is still functioning today and it is one of the reasons why Petra was able to survive for so long.

Petra was strategically located at the intersection of several trade routes that 6) \_\_\_\_\_ the Mediterranean, the Arabian Peninsula and the East making it an important hub of trade and commerce. The Nabatians traded in a variety of 7) \_\_\_\_\_ such as spices, incense and textiles. Spices such as black pepper, cinnamon and ginger were used to flavor food and were considered valuable for their medicinal properties, incense such as myrrh and frankincense was used for religious ceremonies.

Petra's 8) \_\_\_\_\_ began in the second century A.D. when the Romans annexed the Nabatian kingdom and the trade route shifted. The Nabatian kingdom was absorbed into the Roman province of Arabia and the city's role as a center of trade and commerce diminished. However the city continued to be occupied and used for religious and ceremonial purposes by the Bedouin tribes who saw the city as a sacred place. Petra



was eventually 9) \_\_\_\_\_ in the 7th Century A.D. and the city remained largely unknown to the Western World for centuries. It was rediscovered in 1812 by Swiss explorer Johann Ludwig Burkhardt who 10) \_\_\_\_\_ himself as an Arab and entered the city. In the following centuries Petra became a popular destination for archaeologists and historians. Today Petra is a UNESCO world heritage site and it is considered one of the most famous and important archaeological sites in the world.

## Video 2. The History of the Statue of Liberty: from France to America



### Before you watch

#### A. Do you know the answers to these questions?

- What does the Statue of Liberty symbolize?
- Who created the famous statue?
- When and where was it made?

**B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.****[Quizlet Unit 6 Video 2.1](#)**

<b>liberty (n)</b>	freedom to live as you choose without too many limits from government or authority
<b>world-renowned (adj)</b>	famous and respected all over the world
<b>freedom (n)</b>	the power or right to do or say what you want without anyone stopping you
<b>democracy (n)</b>	a system of government in which the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives, fair and equal treatment of everyone in an organization
<b>harbor (n)</b>	an area of water on the coast, protected from the open sea by strong walls, where ships can shelter
<b>beacon (n)</b>	a light that is placed somewhere to guide vehicles and warn them of danger
<b>immigrant (n)</b>	a person who has come to live permanently in a different country from the one they were born in
<b>monument (n)</b>	a building, column, statue, etc. built to remind people of a famous person or event
<b>cooperation (n)</b>	the fact of doing something together or of working together towards a shared aim
<b>spirit (n)</b>	the typical or most important quality or mood of something
<b>politician (n)</b>	a person whose job involves politics, especially as an elected member of parliament
<b>equality (n)</b>	the fact of being equal in rights, status, advantages, etc.
<b>enlist (v)</b>	to persuade somebody to help you or to join you in doing something
<b>tribute (n)</b>	an act, a statement or a gift that is intended to show your love or respect
<b>hammer (v)</b>	to hit something hard many times, especially so that it makes a loud noise

<b>statue (n)</b>	a figure of a person or an animal in stone, metal, etc., usually the same size as in real life or larger
<b>pedestal (n)</b>	the base that a column, statue, etc. rests on
<b>fanfare (n)</b>	a short loud piece of music that is played to celebrate somebody/something important arriving
<b>witness (v)</b>	to see something happen (typically a crime or an accident)
<b>torch (n)</b>	a small electric lamp that you can hold in your hand and carry with you
<b>renovation (n)</b>	the act or process of repairing and painting an old building, piece of furniture, etc. so that it is in good condition again
<b>restoration (n)</b>	the work of repairing and cleaning an old building, a painting, etc. so that its condition is as good as it originally was
<b>testament (n)</b>	a thing that shows that something else exists or is true
<b>inspire (v)</b>	to give somebody the desire, confidence or enthusiasm to do something well
<b>strive (v)</b>	to try very hard to achieve something

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 6 Video 2.2](#)

<b>1. symbol (n)</b>	a) grandiose
<b>2. iconic (adj)</b>	b) global
<b>3. grand (adj)</b>	c) image
<b>4. impressive (adj)</b>	d) finish
<b>5. international (adj)</b>	e) ideal
<b>6. enduring (adj)</b>	f) watch
<b>7. complete (v)</b>	g) excite
<b>8. unveil (v)</b>	h) awe-inspiring
<b>9. witness (v)</b>	i) desire



10. inspire (v)	j) think
11. strive for (v)	k) permanent
12. world renowned (adj)	l) disguise
13. believe (v)	m) famous

### While you watch



### [The History of the Statue of Liberty: From France to America](#)

#### ***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. Statue of Liberty stands tall in Washington Harbor
2. It is a symbol of freedom, friendship, hope and democracy
3. The Statue is made of copper and iron
4. The Statue was shipped to the USA in 1871
5. It stands up to present day without any restoration
6. It was greeted with great enthusiasm and continues to be a symbol of friendship for all people

**E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.**

1. The Statue of Liberty is a world-renowned *symbol/sign* of freedom and democracy standing tall in New York harbor.
2. The help of French *engineer/sculptor* Frederico Goose Bartoli to create a grand monument would be a tribute to the American ideals of freedom and democracy.
3. Bartoli began work on the statue in 1871 and it took him *10/20* years to complete the project.
4. The Statue was officially *opened/unveiled* on October 28 1886. It was greeted with great fanfare.
5. Thousands of people gathered to *witness/watch* the grand event. The Statue of Liberty became an instant icon.
6. In the *early/mid* 20th century the statue was fitted with a new torch and in the 1980s it was cleaned and restored to its original glory.

**After you watch****F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

*immigrants    beacon    hammered    international    torch    enlisted*  
*tribute    symbol    fanfare    renovations*

The Statue of Liberty is a world-renowned 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of freedom and democracy standing tall in New York harbor as a 2) \_\_\_\_\_ of hope for 3) \_\_\_\_\_ arriving in the United States. But the history of this iconic monument is not just about its grand design and impressive size. It is also a story of friendship, 4) \_\_\_\_\_ cooperation and the enduring spirit of the American people. The idea for the statue was first proposed by French historian and politician Édouard René Lefebvre de Laboulaye in 1865 as a symbol of the friendship between France and the United States. He 5) \_\_\_\_\_ the help of French sculptor Frederico Goose Bartoli to create a grand monument that would be a 6) \_\_\_\_\_ to the American ideals of freedom. Bartoli began work on the statue in 1871 and it took him 10 years to complete the project. The statue was made of copper sheets that were 7) \_\_\_\_\_ and shaped into the final form. The interior structure was made of iron and the whole statue was supported by a massive pedestal made of granite. The completed statue was shipped to the United States in 1885 and it was officially unveiled on October 28, 1886. It was greeted with great 8) \_\_\_\_\_ and celebration as thousands of people gathered to witness the grand event. The Statue of Liberty became an instant icon and it remains a beloved symbol to this day. Over the years the Statue of Liberty has undergone several 9) \_\_\_\_\_ and restorations to keep it in top condition. In the early 20th century the statue was fitted with a new 10) \_\_\_\_\_ and in the 1980s it was cleaned and restored to its original glory. Today the Statue of Liberty continues to stand tall as a symbol of hope and freedom greeting millions of visitors each year.

## Unit 7. WILD WORLD

### Video 1. Avalanches



#### Before you watch

#### A. Do you know the answers to these questions?

- When does an avalanche occur?
- What factors trigger an avalanche?
- What are the main problems people may have there?

#### B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.



[Quizlet Unit 7 Video 1.1](#)

<b>avalanche (n)</b>	a mass of snow, ice and rock that falls down the side of a mountain
<b>bury (v)</b>	to hide something in the ground
<b>wipe out (v)</b>	to destroy somebody/something completely
<b>erase (v)</b>	to remove something completely

<b>slab (n)</b>	a thick, flat slice or piece of something
<b>pack (v)</b>	to press something such as snow or soil to form a thick hard mass
<b>crack off (v)</b>	to break without dividing into separate parts
<b>crash down (v)</b>	to hit something hard while moving, causing noise and/or damage
<b>slope (n)</b>	an area of land that is part of a mountain or hill
<b>bond (v)</b>	join together
<b>trigger (n)</b>	something that is the cause of a particular reaction or development, especially a bad one
<b>gentle (adj)</b>	not strong, violent or extreme
<b>sledge (v)</b>	to ride on a sledge
<b>contrary to (prep)</b>	completely different from something in nature or direction
<b>yell (v)</b>	to shout loudly, for example because you are angry, excited, frightened or in pain
<b>descend (v)</b>	to come or go down from a higher to a lower level
<b>pose (v)</b>	to create a threat, problem, etc. that has to be dealt with
<b>cannon (n)</b>	a large, heavy gun, usually on wheels, that fires solid metal or stone balls
<b>explosive (n)</b>	a substance that is able or likely to cause an explosion
<b>rescue (v)</b>	to save somebody/something from a dangerous or harmful situation
<b>warning (n)</b>	a statement, an event, etc. telling somebody that something bad or unpleasant may happen in the future so that they can try to avoid it
<b>emergency (n)</b>	a sudden serious and dangerous event or situation that needs immediate action to deal with it
<b>slam (v)</b>	to put, push or throw something into a particular place or position with a lot of force
<b>rumble (v)</b>	to make a long deep sound or series of sounds
<b>roughly (adv)</b>	approximately

***C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*****[Quizlet Unit 7 Video 1.2](#)**

<b>1. terrifying (adj)</b>	a) roar
<b>2. rumble (v)</b>	b) bang
<b>3. erase (v)</b>	c) fast
<b>4. occur (v)</b>	d) crisis
<b>5. slam (v)</b>	e) quick
<b>6. sudden (adj)</b>	f) scary
<b>7. rapid (adj)</b>	g) wounded
<b>8. steep (adj)</b>	h) eliminate
<b>9. danger (n)</b>	i) forbid
<b>10. victim (n)</b>	j) hilly
<b>11. trigger (v)</b>	k) appear
<b>12. prevent (v)</b>	l) look out
<b>13. watch out (v)</b>	m) provoke



## While you watch



### [The Science of Avalanches 101 | National Geographic](#)

#### ***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. Loud noise usually triggers the avalanche.
2. Avalanche occurs when the snow surface is unstable.
3. People die from avalanches every year.
4. Usually avalanches are harmless to people.
5. It is possible to prevent a huge avalanche by triggering a small one.

#### ***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. An avalanche can rumble down a mountain slope *burying/burning* everything in its path under a lethal blanket of snow.
2. Each year about *150/50/15* people in Europe and North America die from avalanches.
3. Contrary to popular opinion, loud noises like yelling *will/ won't* trigger an avalanche.
4. The avalanche descends at speeds up to *80/18* miles an hour.
5. It's up to every person to *watch out/look out* when you are on the slope, so pay attention to the weather, look for warning signs to learn what to do in an emergency.

**After you watch****F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

<i>search-and-rescue</i>	<i>trigger</i>	<i>warning signs</i>	<i>descends</i>	<i>wipe out</i>
<i>danger</i>	<i>yelling</i>	<i>explosives</i>	<i>pose</i>	<i>watch out</i>

With terrifying speed an avalanche can rumble down a mountain slope burying everything in his path under a lethal blanket of snow. Large avalanches can 1) \_\_\_\_\_ forests and erase our mountain villages. Avalanches come in many forms. They occur when large sections of the snowpack crack off and crash down the slope. As snow falls it builds up layer upon layer with enough time the layers will harden and bond to one another. But when layers formed weak bonds any new snow falls on an unstable foundation and waits for the right 2) \_\_\_\_\_. Avalanches are caused by sudden changes a heavy snowfall, strong winds or a rapid change in temperature. The shape and angle of the slope are important factors. Slopes over 60 degrees are usually too steep, slopes under 25 degrees are too gentle. The 3) \_\_\_\_\_ zone comes between 30 and 45 degrees just where people like to ski and sledge. 90% of avalanche victims died because they or someone with them accidentally trigger an avalanche. Contrary to popular opinion loud noises like 4) \_\_\_\_\_ won't trigger avalanche. In most cases it's the sudden weight of a skier or snowmobiling that makes the surface unstable. Then the avalanche 5) \_\_\_\_\_ at speeds up to 80 miles an hour. As winter sports become more popular avalanches 6) \_\_\_\_\_ more of a threat. Ski patrols now monitor popular slopes to prevent avalanches from ever happening. Cannons fire 7) \_\_\_\_\_ as slam into snow bags to trigger small avalanches before the build-up becomes a problem.

8) \_\_\_\_\_ teams practise locating and digging out people trapped underneath the snow. But ultimately it's up to every person to 9) \_\_\_\_\_ when they're on the slope. So pay attention to the weather, look for 10) \_\_\_\_\_ learn what to do in an emergency because everything changes in just a few seconds.

## Video 2. Journey into the Abyss



### Before you watch

#### *A. Do you know the answers to these questions?*

- What makes places like that so unique and so hazardous?
- What continent has the most Gates to Hell?
- What can the Gates to Hell look like?

#### *B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 7 Video 2.1](#)

<b>mysterious (adj)</b>	difficult to understand or explain; strange, seeming strange or secret
<b>creepy (adj)</b>	causing an unpleasant feeling of fear or slight horror
<b>rumours (n)</b>	information or a story that people talk about, but that may not be true

<b>volcano (n)</b>	a mountain with a large opening at the top through which gases and lava (= hot liquid rock) are forced out into the air
<b>spirit (n)</b>	an imaginary creature with magic powers, ghost
<b>sacred (adj)</b>	connected with God or a god; considered to be holy
<b>crater (n)</b>	a large hole in the top of a volcano
<b>dare (v)</b>	to be brave enough to do something
<b>afterlife (n)</b>	a life that some people believe exists after death
<b>Heaven (n)</b>	(in some religions) the place where good people go when they die, sometimes imagined to be in the sky
<b>Hell (n)</b>	(in some religions) the place believed to be the home of devils and where bad people go after death
<b>prefecture (n)</b>	an area of local government in some countries, for example France, Italy and Japan
<b>dead (n)</b>	people who have died
<b>magma (n)</b>	very hot liquid rock found below the earth's surface
<b>bowel (n)</b>	the part that is deepest inside something
<b>drill (v)</b>	to try to get oil or water by drilling in the ground or sea bed
<b>resident (n)</b>	a person who lives in a particular place or who has their home there
<b>ghost (n)</b>	the spirit of a dead person that a living person believes they can see or hear
<b>dedicate (v)</b>	to do something for somebody, as a way of thanking them or showing respect because you think it is important
<b>dioramas (n)</b>	a model representing a scene with figures, especially in a museum
<b>ruins (n)</b>	the parts of a building that remain after it has been destroyed or severely damaged
<b>cave (n)</b>	a large hole in the side of a hill or cliff or under the ground
<b>mythology (n)</b>	ancient myths in general; the ancient myths of a particular culture, society, etc.
<b>emit (v)</b>	to send out something such as light, heat, sound, gas, etc.

<b>sacrifice (n)</b>	the act of offering something to a god, especially an animal that has been killed in a special way
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*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 7 Video 2.2](#)

<b>1. dedicate (v)</b>	a) disgusting
<b>2. mysterious (adj)</b>	b) faith
<b>3. creepy (adj)</b>	c) devote
<b>4. rumours (n)</b>	d) summit
<b>5. horror (n)</b>	e) terrain
<b>6. legend (n)</b>	f) nightmare
<b>7. peak (n)</b>	g) enigmatic
<b>8. holy (adj)</b>	h) come nearer
<b>9. scenery (n)</b>	i) gossips
<b>10. hell (n)</b>	j) myth
<b>11. sacred (adj)</b>	k) divine
<b>12. approach (v)</b>	l) terror
<b>13. belief (n)</b>	m) cherished



**While you watch****Journey into the Abyss*****D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. The gates of hell are also found in various parts of the Earth.
2. In ancient times according to geologists the activity of the lava was as active as it is now.
3. Located about 66 kilometres from the lost city of Ashgabat, Turkmenistan Darvaza gas crater is famous for its flames that seem to never go out.
4. The Fungdu ghost city is a large complex of temples and monasteries dedicated to the afterlife.
5. Human sacrifice rituals were common at the ancient Greek city of Hierapolis.

***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. Hekla is an active volcano in *southern/northern* Iceland.

2. 110 kilometres to the east of Reykjavik the capital of *Iceland/Greenland* there are rows of active volcanoes.
3. Just *unlike/like* mountains in general, Mount Osor is known to have beautiful scenery with lakes and rivers around it.
4. The site of the Fengdu ghost town is about *2000/20 000* years old and focuses on Confucian, Taoist and Buddhist beliefs.
5. The famous gate to hell in the ruins of the ancient Greek city of Hierapolis has
6. been *reopened/opened* by the Turkish government.

### After you watch

#### F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

*evil spirits   creepy ghost   famous for   drilling   sacred   sacrifice  
security   poisonous   afterlife*

Some people think that mysterious gaps on Earth may be the entrance to the 1) \_\_\_\_\_ area of hell. The gates of hell are also found in various parts of the Earth. The main reason why these places are called the Gates of Hell cannot be separated from the horror. Here are the places that many people call the Gates of Hell on Earth.

**Hekla Mountain.** In ancient times the peak of Hekla mountain was believed to be the place where 2) \_\_\_\_\_ go to hell. In ancient times the local people sacred Mount Hekla. They did not dare to approach even at the foot of the mountain and called Mount Hekla the gateway to Hell.

**Mount Osor.** Mount Osor is known to be a place that is closely related to the 3) \_\_\_\_\_ namely Heaven and Hell and is one of the three holiest mountains in Japan. It's just that on this mountain you can find the San Tzu river which is considered 4) \_\_\_\_\_ by Buddhists. In Buddhist belief the San Tzu river or what is known as the river of three Crossing is a river that the dead must cross before reaching the afterlife.

**Darvaza gas crater.** Darvaza gas crater is one of many places that still holds a mystery. Darvaza gas crater is 5) \_\_\_\_\_ its flames that seem to never go out. The flames are burning because of gas that comes out of the bowels of the Earth. It is not known how this crater was formed but one well-known story is the result of a mistake by researchers while 6) \_\_\_\_\_ for natural gas. This place is so dangerous that in 2004 residents were asked to move to another place for 7) \_\_\_\_\_ reasons.

**Fengdu Ghost City.** The Fengdu ghost city is a large complex of temples and monasteries dedicated to the afterlife. The city consists of buildings, structures, dioramas and statues related to Du and Hell. The site of the Fengdu 8) \_\_\_\_\_ town is about 2 000 years old and focuses on tales of the afterlife. The buildings in the city incorporate Confucian, Taoist and Buddhist beliefs.

**Ploutonion at Hierapolis.** The famous gate to hell in the ruins of the ancient Greek city of Hierapolis is known as Pluto's gate. This site was built over a cave emitting 9) \_\_\_\_\_ gas therefore it was used as a ritual passage to the underworld. Animal 10) \_\_\_\_\_ rituals are common at that location.

## Unit 8. MEDIA MATTERS

### Video 1. Evolution of Communication



### Before you watch

#### A. Do you know the answers to these questions?

- How has the need for communication evolved ?
- How has communication changed?
- What could be the next evolution of our communication?

#### B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.



[Quizlet Unit 8 Video 1.1](#)

<b>differentiate (v)</b>	to show that two things are not the same
<b>communicate (v)</b>	to share or exchange information, news, ideas, feelings, etc.
<b>evolve (v)</b>	to develop gradually, especially from a simple to a more complicated form

<b>caveman (n)</b>	a person who lived in a cave thousands of years ago; a man who is rude or violent, and has old-fashioned ideas
<b>day to day (adj)</b>	involving the usual events or tasks of each day
<b>social networking (n)</b>	communication with people who share your interests using a website or other service on the internet
<b>inscribe (v)</b>	to write or cut words, your name, etc. onto something
<b>tribe (n)</b>	a social group in an ancient society consisting of people with the same language, culture, religion, etc., living in a particular area and often having one leader
<b>alert (v)</b>	to warn somebody about a dangerous situation or one that requires immediate action
<b>Pope (n)</b>	the leader of the Roman Catholic Church, who is also the Bishop of Rome
<b>transmit (v)</b>	to send an electronic signal, radio or television broadcast, etc.
<b>raven (n)</b>	a large bird of the crow family, with shiny black feathers and a rough, unpleasant call
<b>relay (v)</b>	to receive and send on information, news, etc. to somebody
<b>semaphore (n)</b>	a system for sending signals in which you hold your arms or two flags in particular positions to represent different letters of the alphabet
<b>replenishment (n)</b>	the act of making something full again by replacing what has been used
<b>breakthrough (n)</b>	an important development that may lead to an agreement or achievement
<b>Morse code (n)</b>	a system for sending messages, using combinations of long and short sounds or flashes of light to represent letters of the alphabet and numbers
<b>ignite (v)</b>	to make something start to burn
<b>gunpowder (n)</b>	explosive powder used especially in bombs or fireworks
<b>accelerate (v)</b>	to happen faster or earlier; to make something happen faster or earlier

<b>confine (v)</b>	to keep somebody/something inside the limits of a particular activity, subject, area, etc
<b>benefits (n)</b>	an advantage that something gives you; a helpful and useful effect that something has
<b>exploit (v)</b>	to use something well in order to gain as much from it as possible
<b>afford (v)</b>	have enough money to do or buy smth
<b>span (v)</b>	to stretch right across something, from one side to the other

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 8 Video 1.2](#)

<b>1. differentiate (v)</b>	a) concise
<b>2. communicate (v)</b>	b) ten years
<b>3. brief (adj)</b>	c) burn
<b>4. alert (v)</b>	d) restrict
<b>5. tribe (n)</b>	e) distinguish
<b>6. message (n)</b>	f) discuss
<b>7. emergency (n)</b>	g) warn
<b>8. breakthrough (n)</b>	h) suggest
<b>9. decade (n)</b>	i) success
<b>10. ignite (v)</b>	j) notice
<b>11. signify (v)</b>	k) community
<b>12. purpose (n)</b>	l) accident
<b>13. confine (v)</b>	m) ambition



## While you watch



### Evolution of Communication – Stone Age To Modern Age

#### ***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. The first human communication can be traced to cavetimes.
2. Smoke signals as a means of communication have been used since prehistoric times.
3. Smoke signal meant lunch was ready.
4. Birds were often used for long distance communication.
5. Semaphore flag is used for conveying information.
6. Radio was invented mainly for military purposes.

#### ***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. The smoke signal is still used in the Vatican to indicate the selection of *new/few* Pope.
2. Due to their natural homing ability pigeons were *extensively/extremely* used for long distance communication
3. Pony express was a first of its kind mail service delivering messages, mails, newspapers and small packages by horseback using small *relay/rely* stations.

4. In 1886 *Heinrich Hertz/James Maxwell* established the existence of electromagnetic waves.
5. Until now real time communication was *confined/found* to diplomatic purposes or for broadcasting.
6. At first, the benefits of a telephone exchange were not *explained/exploited* and it was a luxury that only rich people could afford.

### After you watch

#### F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

*smoke signal   emergency   cavemen   Pope   courier   relay stations   service  
Morse code   luxury   inscribe   alert*

What differentiates humans from animals is the way we communicate with each other. The whole journey of communication started with the caveman. The 1) \_\_\_\_\_ used to gather around fire to discuss their day to day activities. We can compare this to modern day social networking sites such as Facebook. One day they decided to record their activities or knowledge. The cavemen then started to 2) \_\_\_\_\_ on the caves. We can compare this to modern day blogging. When people started moving out of the caves, long distance communication became very important.

3) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first long distance communication. A smoke from top of the hill signified danger. The soldiers would 4) \_\_\_\_\_ for danger using smoke signals from tower to tower. In this way they could transmit messages as far as 750km within a few hours. The smoke signal is still used in the Vatican to indicate the selection of new 5) \_\_\_\_\_.

Pony Express. From ancient times kings have been using human messengers to relay messages. Pony express was a first of its kind mail service delivering messages, mails, newspapers and small packages by horseback using small 6) \_\_\_\_\_. It is regarded as the first 7) -\_\_\_\_\_.

The Semaphore Flag was used in maritime trade during the late 19th century. It is the telegraphy system conveying information at a distance by means of visual signals with hand-held flags, rods and disks. It is still used as an acceptable mode of communication for 8) \_\_\_\_\_.

Telegraphy was the greatest breakthrough in the field of communication. 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is still used globally as a mode of communication.

Telephone. In 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. At first, the benefits of a telephone exchange were not exploited. Instead the telephone was a 10) \_\_\_\_\_ that only rich people could afford. Later telephones took advantage of the exchange principle already employed in telegraph networks. Each telephone was wired to a local telephone exchange, and the exchanges were wired together with trunks. Networks were connected in a hierarchical manner until they spanned cities, countries, continents and oceans. The major progress took place after the Second World War.

## Video 2. Pop Culture: What's Wrong with the Media



### Before you watch

#### A. Do you know the answers to these questions?

- What are the main types of mass media?
- What are the drawbacks of the media?
- How important is media in our lives?

#### B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.



[Quizlet Unit 8 Video 2.1](#)

<b>mainstream media (n)</b>	traditional media such as newspapers and broadcasting
<b>guide (n)</b>	a book, magazine, app, etc. that gives you information, help or instructions about something
<b>remind (v)</b>	to help somebody remember something, especially something important that they must do
<b>headlines (n)</b>	the title of a news article printed in large letters, especially at the top of the front page on a newspaper or the home page on a news website

<b>matter (v)</b>	to be important or have an important effect on somebody/something
<b>care (v)</b>	to feel that something is important and worth worrying about
<b>excite (v)</b>	to make somebody feel very pleased, interested or enthusiastic, especially about something that is going to happen
<b>coincide (v)</b>	(of two or more events) to take place at the same time; (of ideas, opinions, etc.) to be the same or very similar
<b>irresistible (adj)</b>	so strong or attractive that it cannot be stopped or resisted
<b>yawn (v)</b>	to open your mouth wide and breathe in deeply through it, usually because you are tired or bored
<b>push (v)</b>	to persuade or encourage somebody to do something that they may not want to do
<b>obsess (v)</b>	to completely fill your mind so that you cannot think of anything else, in a way that is not reasonable or normal
<b>misdemeanour (n)</b>	an action that is bad or unacceptable, but not very serious
<b>sacrifice (n)</b>	fact of giving up something important or valuable to you in order to get or do something that seems more important
<b>odd (adj)</b>	strange, occasional
<b>bigwig (n)</b>	an important person
<b>priority (n)</b>	something that you think is more important than other things and should be dealt with first
<b>sane (adj)</b>	having a healthy mind; sensible and reasonable
<b>compromise (n)</b>	an agreement made between two people or groups in which each side gives up some of the things they want so that both sides are happy at the end
<b>furious (adj)</b>	very angry
<b>transgression (n)</b>	an act that goes beyond the limits of what is morally or legally acceptable
<b>hypocritically (adv)</b>	behaving in a way that does not meet the moral standards or match the opinions that you claim to have

<b>privilege (n)</b>	a special right or advantage that a particular person or group of people has
<b>titillate (v)</b>	to cause somebody to be interested or excite
<b>predominantly (adv)</b>	mostly; mainly

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 8 Video 2.2](#)

<b>1. mainstream (adj)</b>	a) care
<b>2. odd (adj)</b>	b) collapse
<b>3. utopia (n)</b>	c) fascinating
<b>4. celebrity (n)</b>	d) primary
<b>5. helpless (adj)</b>	e) breathtaking
<b>6. matter (v)</b>	f) strange
<b>7. furious (adj)</b>	g) perfection
<b>8. irresistible (adj)</b>	h) mania
<b>9. fame (n)</b>	i) fierce
<b>10. disaster (n)</b>	j) hero
<b>11. obsession (n)</b>	k) glory
<b>12. misdemeanour (n)</b>	l) offence
<b>13. thrilling (adv)</b>	m) weak



**While you watch****Pop Culture: What's Wrong with the Media*****D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. The media has to hook us in with bright and catching headlines.
2. The media always tells us about what matters and at the same time it cares about what will excite us.
3. We have an almost irresistible attraction to certain stories involving power, fame and disaster and yet we're tempted to yawn about schools and the money supply.
4. The media is obsessed with scandals. It focuses relentlessly on the rather thrilling misdemeanours.
5. The text shows positive and negative features of the modern media.

***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. We're *likely/luckily* to have grown up thinking that the mainstream media was our friend.
2. The media knows our minds are *helpless/reckless* in the face of catching headlines.
3. The media directs a mass audience to engage with the greatest problems in society so as to *push/pull* politicians to make necessary changes.
4. By constantly changing the topic of national conversation the media ensures that *something/nothing* will remain a priority for long.
5. It's not enough for serious journalists to *plunge/plunk* the important stories before us.
6. Freedom is a wonderful privilege *no doubt/ without doubt* but on its own it's nothing.

**After you watch****F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

*excite    obsession    free    matters    obsessed    misdemeanours*  
*hypocritically    priority    transgressions    push*

We have grown up thinking that the mainstream media was our friend. We look to the media to tell us about what 1) \_\_\_\_\_, but it cares predominantly about what will 2) \_\_\_\_\_ us. Sometimes the two categories coincide. What's most important in the world?

In theory the media has meant to direct a mass audience to engage with the greatest problems in society so as to 3) \_\_\_\_\_ politicians to make necessary changes. But as it is the media is 4) \_\_\_\_\_ with scandals. It focuses relentlessly on the rather thrilling 5) \_\_\_\_\_ of a few people rather than the large systemic failings that are harder to see.

Most problems in society take time to fix but by constantly changing the topic of national conversation the media ensures that nothing will remain a 6) \_\_\_\_\_ for long. One always makes more money getting someone scared about bugs, viruses, explosions than getting them to a sane assessment of the dangers facing them. It reports about adultery in Hollywood marriages or the bad behaviour of a model. It pretends to care about so-called 7) \_\_\_\_\_ while not admitting that it's at the same time titillating the audience, most of whom deepen their unconsciousness and would love a chance to do what's being condemned on the surface. The media therefore 8) \_\_\_\_\_ satisfies both our fantasies and the need to think ourselves normal and respectable.

It's called the news because of a 9) \_\_\_\_\_ with the notion that the new and important go together but much that just happened is far less important than many things that occurred thousands of years ago.

We like to think we've got good media because it's free. Freedom is a wonderful privilege no doubt but on its own it's nothing. We need a media that isn't just 10) \_\_\_\_\_ but also good that is able to direct a mass audience towards what truly counts, which is as it's been since the days of Plato – Justice, Truth and Wisdom.

## Unit 9. MAKING A LIVING

### Video 1. Ray Kroc Documentary McDonald's History



#### Before you watch

##### A. Do you know the answers to these questions?

- What does making a living mean?
- Why is it important to make a living?
- How much money do you need to make a living?

##### B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.



[Quizlet Unit 9 Video 1.1](#)

countless (adj)

too many to be counted; very many

<b>assess (v)</b>	evaluate or estimate the nature, ability, or quality of
<b>value (n)</b>	the regard that something is held to deserve; the importance, worth, or usefulness of something
<b>spindle (v)</b>	impale (a piece of paper) on a metal spindle for temporary filing purposes
<b>exclusive (adj)</b>	excluding or not admitting other things
<b>distributor (n)</b>	an agent who supplies goods to stores and other businesses that sell to consumers
<b>approach (v)</b>	come near or nearer to (someone or something) in distance or time
<b>suburb (n)</b>	an outlying district of a city, especially a residential one
<b>exodus (n)</b>	a mass departure of people, especially emigrants
<b>force (v)</b>	make a way through or into by physical strength; break open by force
<b>churn (v)</b>	shake or stir up
<b>fortune (n)</b>	chance or luck
<b>kidding (n)</b>	playfulness or teasing
<b>fulfil (v)</b>	bring to completion or reality; achieve or realize
<b>delighted (adj)</b>	feeling or showing great pleasure
<b>sense (v)</b>	perceive by a sense or senses
<b>involve (v)</b>	include (something) as a necessary part or result
<b>buggy (adj)</b>	infested with bugs
<b>reinvent (v)</b>	change (something) so much that it appears to be entirely new
<b>speed up (v)</b>	increase speed
<b>condiment (n)</b>	a substance such as salt or ketchup that is used to add flavour to food
<b>dispenser (n)</b>	a person or thing that dispenses something
<b>neglect (v)</b>	fail to care for properly

<b>a cue (n)</b>	a thing said or done that serves as a signal to an actor or other performer to enter or to begin their speech or performance
<b>defy (v)</b>	openly resist or refuse to obey

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*

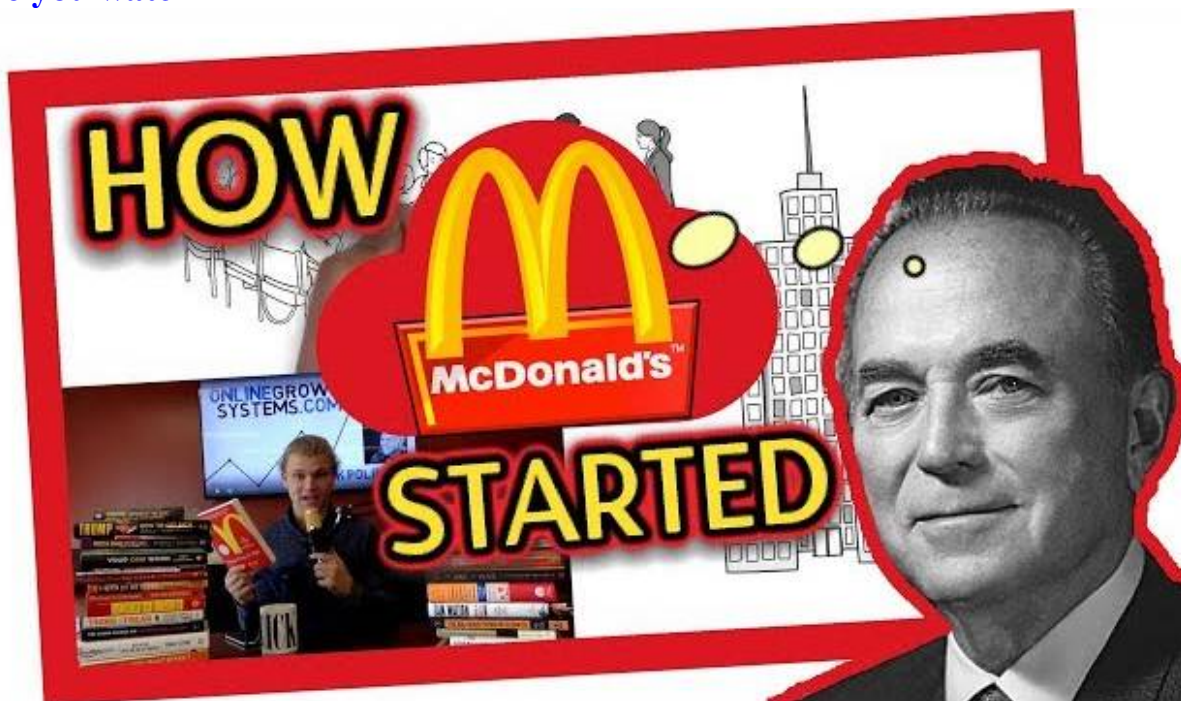


[Quizlet Unit 9 Video 1.2](#)

<b>1. fortune (n)</b>	a) right now
<b>2. sense (v)</b>	b) guest
<b>3. fulfil (v)</b>	c) resist
<b>4. assess (adj)</b>	d) outskirts
<b>5. countless (adj)</b>	e) certify
<b>6. lifestyle (n)</b>	f) leaving
<b>7. neglect (v)</b>	g) perceive
<b>8. exodus (n)</b>	h) manner of living
<b>9. license (v)</b>	i) too many
<b>10. suburb (n)</b>	j) estimate
<b>11. defy (v)</b>	k) achieve
<b>12. visitor (n)</b>	l) ignore
<b>13. immediate (adv)</b>	m) luck



## While you watch



### [Ray Kroc Documentary McDonald's History](#)

#### ***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. He spent two hours with his customers learning everything he could.
2. Eventually the brothers noticed that the hotdog stand on the corner of their Street seemed to be the only thriving business in area 23.
3. At 50 Kroc left a successful career in the paper cup business and became the multi mixers exclusive distributor.
4. They cut their menu from 25 items down to nine: hamburgers, cheeseburgers, milkshakes, French fries and drinks.
5. He calculated the possible disadvantages with hundreds of McDonald's across the country..
6. But in the late 1940s the McDonald brothers sensed a change in their customers.

#### ***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. I made up my mind if I ever got into the *food/financial* business.
2. At 37 Kroc left a successful career in the paper cup business and became the multi mixers exclusive *distributor/seller*.
3. Sales shot up *40/50* percent in three years.
4. Over the next few years people in the food industry came from all over the country to check out the McDonald *brothers/sisters* operation.
5. I think in the late 40s or around 1950 he was making about *25/30* thousand dollars a year which was a lot of money *in* those days.
6. In 1937 they took a cue from their successful neighbor and opened their own small *hotdog/pizza* stand a few towns away.

**After you watch****F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

<i>exclusive</i>	<i>heading out</i>	<i>reinvent</i>	<i>thriving</i>	<i>sped up</i>
<i>delighted</i>	<i>condiment</i>	<i>fulfil</i>	<i>fortune</i>	<i>cue</i>

In 1954 Ray Kroc flew to California and met the two brothers who would change his life – Dick and Mac McDonald. In the late 1920s, while Ray Kroc was selling paper cups around Chicago, two brothers from New Hampshire were 1) \_\_\_\_\_ west to California. Richard and Maurice McDonald and family called them “were off to seek their 2) \_\_\_\_\_”.

The 2 brothers spent a few years pushing saps around the Hollywood movie studio before opening their own theater in the early 1930s. But it soon became clear that showing movies was not going to 3) \_\_\_\_\_ dicks lofty financial goals.

Eventually the brothers noticed that the hotdog stand on the corner of their Street seemed to be the only 4) \_\_\_\_\_ business in the area. In 1937 they took a 5) \_\_\_\_\_ from their successful neighbor and opened their own small hotdog stand a few towns away. Three years later they moved to San Bernardino, California, and opened a larger drive-in restaurant complete with car hops called McDonald's.

As most other drive-ins that were popping up on the west coast it was an immediate success. Californians 6) \_\_\_\_\_ getting full menu service without ever leaving their beloved automobiles. For eight years Dick and Mac ran the most successful driving in town.

McDonald's closed their successful drive-in and set out to 7) \_\_\_\_\_ the restaurant business. What they created was a kitchen that operated with the efficiency of a Henry Ford assembly line. They cut their menu from 25 items down to nine: hamburgers, cheeseburgers, milkshakes, French fries and drinks. They 8) \_\_\_\_\_ service by designing new equipment як bigger grilles and 9) \_\_\_\_\_ genius revealed itself at the cash register. Sales shot up 40 percent in three years.

Kroc was 52 years old, he had seen thousands of restaurants before, but nothing like this. He calculated the financial rewards possible with hundreds of McDonald's across the country. Kroc signed a contract that gave him 10) \_\_\_\_\_ right to sell the McDonald brothers method. But when he returned to suburban Chicago to open his first McDonald's he was in for a surprise. The McDonald brothers neglected to tell him that they had previously licensed this part of Illinonois to another company. Before Ray could start doing business he had to buy out the competing contract for twenty five thousand dollars. Already deeply in debt from building his restaurant Kroc could barely afford this expense. It was the first of many problems between Ray and the brothers McDonald.

## 2 The Story behind WhatsApp Creation



### Before you watch

#### *A. Do you know the answers to these questions?*

- What famous people do you know?
- What does it mean to make one's living?
- Why is it important to manage your own life?

#### *B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 9 Video 2.1](#)

<b>texting (n)</b>	the action or practice of sending text messages
<b>replace (v)</b>	to take the place of
<b>instantly (adv)</b>	at once; immediately
<b>apart (adv)</b>	separated by a distance; at a specified distance from each other in time or space even in different times
<b>mind (n)</b>	a person's intellect
<b>in fact (adv)</b>	as the truth or facts of a situation; actually

<b>bid (v)</b>	to offer (a certain price) for something, especially at an auction
<b>entrepreneur (n)</b>	a person who organizes and operates a business or businesses, taking on greater than normal financial risks in order to do so
<b>common (adj)</b>	occurring, found, or done often; prevalent
<b>impact (n)</b>	the action of one object coming forcibly into contact with another
<b>available (adj)</b>	able to be used or obtained; at someone's disposal
<b>annoy (v)</b>	to irritate (someone); make (someone) a little angry
<b>indication (n)</b>	a sign or piece of information that indicates something
<b>occupy (v)</b>	fill or preoccupy (the mind or thoughts)
<b>fracture (n)</b>	the cracking or breaking of a hard object or material
<b>maintain (v)</b>	provide with necessities for life or existence
<b>stumble (v)</b>	trip or momentarily lose one's balance; almost fall
<b>rejection (n)</b>	the dismissing or refusing of a proposal, idea, etc
<b>deny (v)</b>	to state that one refuses to admit the truth or existence of
<b>whopping (adj)</b>	very large
<b>valuation (n)</b>	an estimation of something's worth, especially one carried out by a professional appraiser
<b>trully (adj)</b>	in a truthful way
<b>icon (n)</b>	a symbol or graphic representation on a screen of a program, option, or window, especially one of several for selection
<b>initially (adj)</b>	at the beginning

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 9 Video 2.2](#)

<b>1. mind (n)</b>	a) position
<b>2. indication (n)</b>	b) grow
<b>3. entrepreneur (n)</b>	c) absolutely
<b>4. bid (v)</b>	d) refuse



5. output (n)	e) intention
6. whopping (adj)	f) symbol
7. valuation (n)	g) huge
8. trully (adj)	h) get rid of
9. clear off (v)	i) honesty
10. icon (n)	j) estimation
11. deny (v)	k) offer
12. completely (adv)	l) businessman
13. raise (v)	m) sign

### While you watch



### [The Story Behind WhatsApp Creation](#)

#### ***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. Today with the advent of technology texting has slowly replaced other means of communication, like calls and the emails for us to communicate instantly with people miles apart even in different times.
2. Jan Koum lived in deep poverty with his mother and grandmother.
3. To put an aim to raise they moved from Soviet Ukraine to Canada.
4. At Facebook a company which later bought WhatsApp for a whopping amount of money.
5. During this time Jan Koum fell in love with his Samsung phone 6610 that he hacked and downloaded all advanced software.
6. The idea was before you start a fan call you could check the status of this person



from WhatsApp and it would indicate they are available and then a call would be placed. This first version did well.

**E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.**

1. When it comes to texting apps the first name that comes to mind is *WhatsApp/Facebook*.
2. While walking off jobs, he worked hard to train himself in *computer networking/physical training*.
3. Later he got an opportunity to work for *Yahoo/Apple* as an infrastructure engineer.
4. Delivering just that WhatsApp set on the path of global domination with over 1,5 million active users in over *180/150* countries..
5. At Facebook a company which later bought WhatsApp for a whopping *19 billion dollars/190 billion dollars*.
6. Jan Koum the man who made *double/triple* ticks famous.

**After you watch**

**F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

*placed    threaded    fracture    turbines    sites    grids    means*  
*entrepreneur    poverty    upstream    ambition*

Today with the advent of technology texting has fast replaced other 1) \_\_\_\_\_ of communication, like calls and the emails for us to communicate instantly with people miles apart even in different times owns. Today we bring you the story of Jan Koum, the co-founder of modern messenger. This story is about a (an) 2) \_\_\_\_\_ who solved a common need. Jan Koum lived in deep 3) \_\_\_\_\_ with his mother and grandmother. Koum was 4) \_\_\_\_\_ when he missed a lot of calls when he was at the gym. He along with his friends Brian Acton decided to solve the problem in 2009 by building an app which would let their friends know if they are available or occupied with something.

Deinitially, I came up with the product that has easy to use 5) \_\_\_\_\_ called status, which could inform other users about one's availability to take a call. In initial stages the technology of WhatsApp was developed to sync with the contact list to detect if the other person was on WhatsApp network. The idea was before you start a fan call you could check the status of this person from WhatsApp and it would be 6) \_\_\_\_\_ they are available and then call would be 7) \_\_\_\_\_. Jan and Brian continued developing the product. They thought that they should build message gym. This idea clicked since everyone used sms for primary communication. The issue with sms was that the messages were not 8) \_\_\_\_\_. An sms from the same person which surely passed another nutrition phone.

The WhatsApp team worked on one-on-one threaded messages. And later they added visual indicators to show whether it was delivered or not. They wanted their server to be ad free satisfying to the user and maintain the privacy of the user. Jan Koum says that he was fortunate they 9) \_\_\_\_\_ onto something that people really want. Jan has faced is fair share 10) \_\_\_\_\_ along the jelly including being denied a job.

## Unit 10. SEE THE WORLD

### Video 1. 10 Interesting Facts about Different Cultures around the World



#### Before you watch

##### *A. Do you know the answers to these questions?*

- Do you like visiting unusual places?
- What mysterious places do you know?
- What places are worth visiting?

##### *B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 10 Video 1.1](#)

<b>customary (adj)</b>	according to the customs or usual practices associated with a particular society, place, or set of circumstances
<b>slur (v)</b>	speak (words or speech) indistinctly so that the sounds run into one another

<b>appreciation (n)</b>	recognition and enjoyment of the good qualities of someone or something
<b>enhance (v)</b>	intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value, or extent of
<b>slurp (v)</b>	eat or drink (something) with a loud sloppy sucking noise
<b>vibrant (adj)</b>	full of energy and enthusiasm
<b>invasion (n)</b>	an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force
<b>meatball (n)</b>	meatball cooked in broth
<b>feast (n)</b>	a large meal, typically one in celebration of something
<b>an almond (n)</b>	the oval edible nutlike seed (kernel) of the almond tree, growing in a woody shell, widely used as food
<b>convey (v)</b>	transport or carry to a place
<b>apology (n)</b>	a regretful acknowledgment of an offense or failure
<b>affirmation (n)</b>	emotional support or encouragement
<b>fertility (n)</b>	the quality of being fertile; productiveness
<b>abundance (n)</b>	a very large quantity of something
<b>newlyweds (n)</b>	a recently married person
<b>emphasise (v)</b>	give special importance or prominence to (something) in speaking or writing
<b>interconnectedness (n)</b>	the state of being connected with each other
<b>interdependence (n)</b>	the dependence of two or more people or things on each other
<b>compassion (n)</b>	a result of a particular action or situation, often one that is bad or not convenient
<b>community (n)</b>	a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common
<b>solidarity (n)</b>	unity or agreement of feeling or action, especially among individuals with a common interest; mutual support within a group

<b>auspicious (adj)</b>	conducive to success; favorable
<b>glimpse (n)</b>	a momentary or partial view
<b>tapestry (n)</b>	a piece of thick textile fabric with pictures or designs formed by weaving colored weft threads or by embroidering on canvas, used as a wall hanging or furniture covering

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 10 Video 1.2](#)

<b>1. invasion (n)</b>	a) wicked
<b>2. auspicious (adj)</b>	b) increase
<b>3. tapestry (n)</b>	c) blessed
<b>4. glimpse (n)</b>	d) take a sip
<b>5. compassion (n)</b>	e) group of people
<b>6. emphasise (v)</b>	f) sympathy
<b>7. groom (n)</b>	g) excuse
<b>8. apology (n)</b>	h) new husband
<b>9. enhance (v)</b>	i) highlight
<b>10. slurp (v)</b>	j) quick look
<b>11. sacred (adj)</b>	k) gobelin
<b>12. community (n)</b>	l) favourable
<b>13. evil (adj)</b>	m) capture



**While you watch**

### [10 Interesting Facts About Different Cultures Around the World](#)

***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. Maldives epitomises the union of natural splendour and luxury inviting travellers to disconnect from the world and immerse themselves in a Haven of Serenity
2. In the reef hikers can encounter a kaleidoscope of marine life from neon huge fish to majestic man to race.
3. Venice labyrinthine streets beckon with hidden corners, charming piazzas and artisanal shops, creating an immersive experience that captures the essence of the Renaissance and the enduring Allure of Venetian culture.
4. The breathtaking views of the surrounding peaks and valleys seem to merge the boundaries between hell and earth.
5. The breathtaking views of the surrounding peaks and valleys seem to merge the boundaries between hell and earth.
6. As the sun dips below the horizon the sky transforms in a palette of pastel Hues, painting the water's surface with a reflection that mirrors the Island's working ambience.

***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. Bora Bora, a *Polynesian/Chinese* Paradise, unfolds like a dreamscape with its turquoise lagoons, powdery white beaches, and iconic overwater bungalows.
2. The Aurora Borealis, a Celestial phenomenon also known as the *Northern/Southern* Lights.
3. Step into the past in Petra, Jordan, where the Rose Red Cliffs Harbor is a lost



*city/pyramid* carved into the rock itself.

4. In the Maldives, Tropical Paradise *flourishes/fades* with powder soft beaches and turquoise lagoons.
5. Beneath the waves an underwater world of coral *gardens/greenery* and vibrant marine life awaits, offering divers and snorkelling as a kaleidoscope of colours and shapes to explore.
6. As the sun sets over the Indian/Pacific Ocean, the horizon is bathed in hues that mirror the colours of the coral reefs below.

### After you watch

**F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.**

<i>craftsmanship</i>	<i>masterpiece</i>	<i>inspiring</i>	<i>sunlight</i>	<i>eternal</i>
<i>brehtaking</i>	<i>foolproof</i>	<i>devotion</i>	<i>elevates</i>	<i>marble</i>

India's iconic Taj Mahal, the UNESCO world heritage site stands as an architectural 1) \_\_\_\_\_ and a symbol of 2) \_\_\_\_\_ love. Constructed from gleaming white 3) \_\_\_\_\_, its intricate detailing and symmetrical design create an ethereal ambience that seems to transcend reality. As the sun rises, the monument is bathed in a soft luminous glow, radiating an aura of 4) \_\_\_\_\_, and 5) \_\_\_\_\_ that has captured hearts for centuries. The Taj Mahal is not just a monument, it's a testament to human 6) \_\_\_\_\_ and the enduring power of emotions that transcend time and place.

#### 1. Milford Sound, New Zealand

At the zenith of our journey lies Milford Sound a fjordin fiordland national park. New Zealand, that presents a 7) \_\_\_\_\_ symphony of towering cliffs, cascading waterfalls and serene waters. Verdant rainforests blank at the landscape providing a backdrop that 8) \_\_\_\_\_ the dramatic grandeur of the fjord.

As rain or 9) \_\_\_\_\_ dances upon the water's surface the landscape metamorphoses, revealing new facets of its beauty with every passing moment. Milford Sound is a testament to Earth's war and untamed beauty, an awe-10) \_\_\_\_\_ reminder of the natural forces that have shaped our planet.

## Video 2. Top 10 Most Beautiful Places in the World



### Before you watch

#### *A. Do you know the answers to these questions?*

- What do you know about the world's interesting places?
- Do you like travelling? How often do you do this?
- What did you hear about exotic places? Did you visit them?

**B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.****[Quizlet Unit 10 Video 2.1](#)**

<b>realm (n)</b>	kingdom
<b>flanked (adj)</b>	be on each or on one side of
<b>adorn (v)</b>	make more beautiful or attractive
<b>reverberate (v)</b>	(of a loud noise) be repeated several times as an echo
<b>seamlessly (adv)</b>	smoothly and continuously, with no apparent gaps or spaces between one part and the next
<b>irreplaceable (adj)</b>	impossible to replace if lost or damaged
<b>merge (v)</b>	combine or cause to combine to form a single entity
<b>unfold (v)</b>	open or spread out from a folded position
<b>profusion (n)</b>	an abundance or large quantity of something
<b>thrive (v)</b>	(of a child, animal, or plant) grow or develop well or vigorously
<b>dip (v)</b>	put or let something down quickly or briefly in or into (liquid)
<b>ambience (n)</b>	the character and atmosphere of a place
<b>intertwine (v)</b>	twist or twine together
<b>beckon (v)</b>	make a gesture with the hand, arm, or head to encourage someone to come nearer or follow
<b>artisanal (adj)</b>	relating to or characteristic of an artisan
<b>immersive (adj)</b>	(of a computer display or system) generating a three-dimensional image which appears to surround the user
<b>glimpse (n)</b>	a momentary or partial view
<b>luminous (adj)</b>	full of or shedding light; bright or shining, especially in the dark
<b>snorkel (n)</b>	a short tube for a swimmer to breathe through while keeping their face underwater
<b>epitomise (v)</b>	be a perfect example of
<b>eternal (adj)</b>	lasting or existing forever; without end or beginning

<b>intricate (adj)</b>	very complicated or detailed
<b>transcend (v)</b>	be or go beyond the range or limits of (something abstract, typically a conceptual field or division)
<b>testament (n)</b>	something that serves as a sign or evidence of a specified fact, event, or quality
<b>celestial (adj)</b>	positioned in or relating to the sky, or outer space as observed in astronomy

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 10 Video 2.2](#)

<b>1. celestial (adj)</b>	a) flourish
<b>2. intricate (adj)</b>	b) decorate
<b>3. eternal (adj)</b>	c) smoothly
<b>4. epitomise (v)</b>	d) spread out
<b>5. intertwine (v)</b>	e) embody
<b>6. immerse (v)</b>	f) abundance
<b>7. thrive (v)</b>	g) heaven
<b>8. profusion (n)</b>	h) dip
<b>9. merge (v)</b>	i) reflect
<b>10. unfold (v)</b>	j) twist
<b>11. seamlessly (adv)</b>	k) everlasting
<b>12. reverberate (v)</b>	l) combine
<b>13. adorn (v)</b>	m) complicated



## While you watch



### [Top 10 Most Beautiful Places in the World](#)

#### ***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. Our first stop is Japan where it is customary to slurp noodles loudly while eating them.
2. Next up, we're heading to Mongolia, where people traditionally greet each other by sticking out their hands.
3. In Mongolia this might seem strange at first, but the gesture with hands is believed to ward off bad people.
4. Contrary to Western etiquette, in Japan slurping is actually seen as a sign of appreciation for the food, and is believed to enhance the flavour and aroma of the dish. In fact, it is considered rude not to slurp in some cases.
5. Our next stop is Mexico, where the Day of the Dead is a vibrant and colourful holiday that celebrates the lives of deceased loved ones.
6. From September 30 th to October 15 th, families create altars adorned with flowers, candles, and offerings of food to drink.

#### ***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. It's believed that on Mexico's Day of the *Dead/Luck*, the spirits of the dead return to the world of the living to be with their families once again.
2. In Thailand it is considered impolite to touch someone's *head/body* as it is believed to be the most sacred part of the body.
3. This is because the *head/body* is seen as the seat of the soul, and touching it is thought to be an *invasion/release* of personal space.



4. If you're in Thailand, remember to keep your *hands/head* to yourself.
5. In Sweden, Christmas Eve is celebrated with a traditional feast of smoked *salmon/turkey* and *mulled wine/pudding*.
6. The Swedes also have a custom of hiding an (a) *almond/peanut* in the rice pudding, with the lucky finder receiving a special prize.

### After you watch

#### F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

<i>fortune</i>	<i>surprisingly</i>	<i>interconnectedness</i>	<i>abundance</i>	<i>auspicious</i>
<i>fertility</i>	<i>compassion</i>	<i>interdependence</i>	<i>celebration</i>	<i>affirmation</i>

In India, people commonly use hand gestures instead of words to communicate. Each gesture has a specific meaning and can convey everything from greetings to apologies to 1) \_\_\_\_\_. It's a highly expressive form of non-verbal communication that can be 2) \_\_\_\_\_ effective even cross-laying ridge barriers. So, if you're travelling to India, it's worth learning a few key hand gestures to help you get by.

In Egypt, the bride and groom are traditionally showered with seeds, rice and flour after their wedding ceremony. This symbolises 3) \_\_\_\_\_ and 4) \_\_\_\_\_ and is believed to bring good luck to the newlyweds. It's also a way for friends and family to celebrate the couple's union, and express their joy and happiness. So, if you're attending an Egyptian wedding, be prepared to join in the fun and shower the happy couple with blessings!

In South Africa the concept of Ubuntu is an important part of the culture. Ubuntu is a philosophy that emphasises the 5) \_\_\_\_\_ and 6) \_\_\_\_\_ of all people. It's about recognizing our shared humanity and working together to create a better world for everyone. Ubuntu is expressed through acts of kindness, generosity, and 7) \_\_\_\_\_, and is a powerful reminder of the importance of community and solidarity.

In Brazil carnival is a massive 8) \_\_\_\_\_ that takes place in the days leading up to Lent. It's a time for music, dance, and colourful costumes with parades and Street parties, filling the cities and towns with energy and excitement. Carnival is a way for Brazilians to let loose and enjoy life, and is one of the biggest and most festive events on the planet.

Finally, we end our journey in China, where red envelopes, filled with money, are a traditional gift during the Lunar New Year. These envelopes, known as Hong Bao, are given to children and unmarried adults as a way to bring good luck and ward off evil spirits. The amount of money inside the envelope is often an (a) 9) \_\_\_\_\_ number, such as 88 or 168, which are associated with good 10) \_\_\_\_\_. It's a fun and festive way to celebrate the New Year and spread good wishes to loved ones.

## Unit 11. CRIME TIME

### Video 1. What is a Financial Crime?



#### Before you watch

##### *A. Do you know the answers to these questions?*

- What time is the most crime?
- What day has the most crime?
- What crime is done the most in your city/town?

##### *B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 11 Video 1.1](#)

<b>forgery (n)</b>	the action of forging or producing a copy of a document, signature, banknote, or work of art
<b>misreporting (n)</b>	give a false or inaccurate account of (something)

<b>alleyway (n)</b>	another term for alley
<b>inflate (v)</b>	give a misleading or false account or impression of
<b>bribe (v)</b>	persuade (someone) to act in one's favor, typically illegally or dishonestly, by a gift of money or other inducement
<b>kickback (n)</b>	a payment made to someone who has facilitated a transaction or appointment, especially illicitly
<b>extortion (n)</b>	the practice of obtaining something, especially money, through force or threats
<b>embezzlement (n)</b>	theft or misappropriation of funds placed in one's trust or belonging to one's employer
<b>deception (n)</b>	the action of deceiving someone
<b>collusion (n)</b>	secret or illegal cooperation or conspiracy, especially in order to cheat or deceive others
<b>fraudulent (adj)</b>	obtained, done by, or involving deception, especially criminal deception
<b>illegitimate (adj)</b>	not authorised by the law; not in accordance with accepted standards or rules
<b>distinction (n)</b>	a difference or contrast between similar things or people
<b>impersonate (v)</b>	pretend to be (another person) as entertainment or in order to deceive someone
<b>phishing (n)</b>	the fraudulent practice of sending emails purporting to be from reputable companies in order to induce individuals to reveal personal information, such as passwords and credit card numbers
<b>skimming (n)</b>	the action of reading something quickly so as to note only the important points
<b>scam (n)</b>	a dishonest scheme; a fraud
<b>perpetrate (v)</b>	all the money and property owned by a particular person, especially at death
<b>abuse (v)</b>	use (something) to bad effect or for a bad purpose; misuse
<b>compelling (n)</b>	evoking interest, attention, or admiration in a powerfully irresistible way

<b>counterfeit (adj)</b>	made in exact imitation of something valuable or important with the intention to deceive or defraud
<b>loot (v)</b>	steal goods from (a place), typically during a war or riot
<b>disclose (v)</b>	make (secret or new information) known
<b>diligent (adj)</b>	having or showing care and conscientiousness in one's work or duties
<b>vulnerable (adj)</b>	susceptible to physical or emotional attack or harm

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 11 Video 1.2](#)

<b>1. perpetrate (v)</b>	a) irresistible
<b>2. counterfeit (adj)</b>	b) theft
<b>3. loot (v)</b>	c) fake
<b>4. compelling (n)</b>	d) graft
<b>5. disclose (v)</b>	e) difference
<b>6. distinction (n)</b>	f) shakedown
<b>7. illegitimate (adj)</b>	g) bribery
<b>8. embezzlement (n)</b>	h) inflate
<b>9. extortion (n)</b>	i) reveal
<b>10. kickback (n)</b>	j) illegal
<b>11. misrepresent (v)</b>	k) forged
<b>12. forgery (n)</b>	l) rob
<b>13. bribe (n)</b>	m) commit



**While you watch****What is a Financial Crime?*****D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. Financial crimes have been one of the pivotal issues in the global arena for several decades now.
2. It's always an agreement between authorities and criminals as authorities are consistently trying to track down and prevent financial crime, whereas criminals are always developing innovative tactics to stay ahead.
3. Financial crime by definition is a crime that is specifically committed against property or money.
4. Financial crime can be performed by poor people.
5. Financial crime can be committed by relatives.
6. Corrupt heads of state, heads of state may use their position of power and authority to loot the country coffers for their own benefit and for the benefit of their close associates.

***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. Internet banking clients receive emails/invitations that are tricky, asking them to give account logging password and personal details to the website which looks like their legitimate bank.
2. Fraudsters swipe/give the card for an electronic device known as a wedge or skimming device which records all information contained on the magnetic strip.
3. These scams/murders are usually perpetrated by a letter, email or phone call offering you a large sum of money, if you can help someone transfer thousands and in some cases millions of dollars or other currencies out of their country.
4. The concept of market abuse/fraud typically consists of insider dealing, unlawful

disclosure of inside information and market manipulation.

5. The crime/shoplifter is committed when a finance professional abuses the power that they have been given as an employee, within a financial institution and uses this at their own personal gain, by disclosing information or data that is not available to the general public.
6. The best advice is to be diligent/useful and to share the knowledge with family and friends who may be more vulnerable to these crimes.

### After you watch

#### F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

<i>pivotal</i>	<i>criminals</i>	<i>committed</i>	<i>embezzlement</i>	<i>misrepresent</i>
<i>illicit</i>	<i>alleyway</i>	<i>embedded</i>	<i>fraudsters</i>	<i>involves</i>

Financial crimes have been one of the 1) \_\_\_\_\_ issues in the global arena for several decades now. It's always a cat mouse game between authorities and criminals as authorities are consistently trying to track down and prevent financial crime, whereas 2) \_\_\_\_\_ are always developing innovative tactics to stay ahead.

Financial crime by definition is a crime that is specifically 3) \_\_\_\_\_ against property or money where an individual or criminal organisation takes something belonging to someone else for their own personal benefit.

Some of the most common types of financial crimes nowadays are money laundering, bribery, corruption, fraud, tax evasion, 4) \_\_\_\_\_, forgery, counterfeiting identity theft and even terrorist financing.

As we have discussed what is money laundering and the methods of money ordering in our previous videos. Today we will focus on some of the other types of financial crime, but before diving into video, don't forget to like, comment and subscribe to our channel. So you don't miss out on our future videos. Okay now back to today's video.

Who normally commits financial crimes? When thinking of financial crime, you have to move away from the image of a dark 5) \_\_\_\_\_ being robbed at knife point whilst you walk down the street, or someone breaking into your home. Financial crime can be performed by well-respected individuals, 6) \_\_\_\_\_ in our society, who perform the crime from the comfort of their own home or office.

When analysing who performs financial crime we have been able to group them into several categories, employees, business leaders, corrupt heads of state, organised criminals, external 7) \_\_\_\_\_, colluding with employees, and customers, and suppliers.

Business leaders 8) \_\_\_\_\_ senior executives manipulating and misreporting financial data in order to inflate or 9) \_\_\_\_\_ a company's true financial position.

When large-scale financial crime across different types, including terrorist financial, is used to fund their 10) \_\_\_\_\_ operations.

As you can see, financial crime can be performed by individuals at all levels, whether it's a junior analyst or a well-known head of state. Financial crime can still be performed making it so hard to detect when compared to other crimes.



## Video 2. The Man behind the World's Financial Crime



### Before you watch

#### A. Do you know the answers to these questions?

- What is the most difficult crime?
- What is the most illegal crime in the world?
- What country has the lowest crime rate?

#### B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.



[Quizlet Unit 11 Video 2.1](#)

<b>mastermind (n)</b>	a person with an outstanding intellect
<b>spree (n)</b>	a spell or sustained period of unrestrained activity of a particular kind
<b>gambling (n)</b>	play games of chance for money; bet
<b>investigative (v)</b>	carry out a systematic or formal inquiry to discover and examine the facts of (an incident, allegation, etc.) so as to establish the truth

<b>fund (n)</b>	a sum of money saved or made available for a particular purpose
<b>assign (v)</b>	allocate (a job or duty)
<b>endeavour (n)</b>	an attempt to achieve a goal
<b>seemingly (adj)</b>	so as to give the impression of having a certain quality; apparently
<b>forged (adv)</b>	copied fraudulently; fake
<b>ostentatious (adj)</b>	characterised by vulgar or pretentious display; designed to impress or attract notice
<b>bolster (n)</b>	support or strengthen; prop up
<b>slosh (v)</b>	(of liquid in a container) move irregularly with a splashing sound
<b>imprimatur (n)</b>	an official licence by the Roman Catholic Church to print an ecclesiastical or religious book
<b>scammer (n)</b>	a person who commits fraud or participates in a dishonest scheme
<b>oust (v)</b>	drive out or expel (someone) from a position or place
<b>convicted (adj)</b>	having been declared guilty of a criminal offence by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge
<b>spot (v)</b>	see, notice, or recognize (someone or something) that is difficult to detect or that one is searching for
<b>whistleblower (n)</b>	a person who informs on a person or organisation engaged in an illicit activity
<b>filmmaker (n)</b>	a person who directs or produces movies for the theatre or television
<b>tiara (n)</b>	a jewelled ornamental band worn on the front of a woman's hair
<b>handbag (n)</b>	a woman's purse
<b>luxury (n)</b>	the state of great comfort and extravagant living
<b>stuff (n)</b>	matter, material, articles, or activities of a specified or indeterminate kind that are being referred to, indicated, or implied

<b>liar (n)</b>	a person who tells lies
<b>election (n)</b>	a formal and organised choice by vote of a person for a political office or other position

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 11 Video 2.2](#)

<b>1. mastermind (n)</b>	a) showy
<b>2. spree (n)</b>	b) condemned
<b>3. fund (n)</b>	c) appoint
<b>4. assign (v)</b>	d) swindler
<b>5. seemingly (adj)</b>	e) fake
<b>6. forged (adv)</b>	f) apparently
<b>7. ostentatious (adj)</b>	g) inspirer
<b>8. imprimatur (n)</b>	h) expel
<b>9. scammer (n)</b>	i) capital
<b>10. convicted (adj)</b>	i) director
<b>11. oust (v)</b>	k) notice
<b>12. spot (v)</b>	l) approval
<b>13. filmmaker (n)</b>	m) fun



## While you watch



### [The Man Behind the World's Financial Crime](#)

#### ***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. Jho Low had more spending power than just about anyone on Earth because he had liquid cash in his account that was stolen.
2. This fraud is unbelievable because Jho Low just stole one million dollars almost overnight. Investigators have called it one of the biggest corruption cases ever..
3. It is one of the world's biggest cases of white-collar crime.
4. Million of dollars appeared in the Malaysian state fund 1MDB, only to be spent on the political activities of a sitting prime minister and the lavish lifestyle of the scam's mysterious mastermind, a Chinese businessman called Jho Low
5. Jho Low went on this kind of global spending spree.
6. The quantum of money that was stolen is so huge it makes previous frauds look almost pedestrian by comparison.

#### ***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. It was an incredible corruption *scandal/winner* that already was out there in the media.
2. I was relatively new at *The Wall Street Journal/The Telegraph*, and they had assigned me to a pretty intense financial beat.
3. And I was just reading the newspaper when I read Tom's first story about the 1MDB *scandal/adventure*.

4. Jho Low grew up in Penang, quite a small island in northern Malaysia, and he was from a sort of, you know, *well-to-do/poor* family.
5. The key to Jho Low's *fraud/activity* is that he's able to network better than almost anyone else, any other fraudster in history.
6. When Jho Low was studying in *England/the USA*, he became friendly with a guy called Riza Aziz, who was Najib's stepson.

### After you watch

#### F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

<i>addicted</i>	<i>ostentatious</i>	<i>powerful</i>	<i>humongous</i>	<i>fortune</i>
<i>obviously</i>	<i>imprimatur</i>	<i>persuaded</i>	<i>community</i>	<i>wealth</i>

Jho Low got in with the family of Najib Razak, who eventually became the prime minister. And then, on the other hand, is his wife, who's called Rosmah Mansor, and she was almost your picture-perfect wife of a kleptocratic kind of figure. She was 1) \_\_\_\_\_ to spending, had just enormous amounts of jewellery in her house, even before they reached their peak of the 1MDB spending. She couldn't wear a lot of that stuff in public because it was actually too 2) \_\_\_\_\_.

Jho Low understood that if he could get powerful people, prime ministers in different countries, leaders of different countries, to back what he was doing, then he could become extremely 3) \_\_\_\_\_.

At his peak, Jho Low really wanted to have this image around himself as this major businessman who has this family kind of company, family 4) \_\_\_\_\_ behind a company, and they created this video. The company was called Jynwel Capital. It's just like a 5) \_\_\_\_\_ dollar kind of promo video that really just shows how he could use all of his connections to kind of bolster his image.

It is about how each deal changes a 6) \_\_\_\_\_, a country, and the world. And he realised that there was so much money sloshing around in the world, especially state money, which is managed by sovereign 7) \_\_\_\_\_ funds. So he 8) \_\_\_\_\_ Prime Minister Najib set up a fund to ape what they were doing in the Middle East, and they called it 1MDB.

And Najib knew that it was a slush fund, that he was using it to fund his political ambitions, but he didn't know how much money Jho Low was taking out, and he gave Jho Low carte blanche to do what he wanted with the fund.

At first, they borrowed from local banks in Malaysia, but they quickly hit a ceiling for how much they could borrow in that manner. And they also needed the 9) \_\_\_\_\_ of a big, powerful Wall Street bank to make them look legitimate. And who better than Goldman Sachs, which is 10) \_\_\_\_\_ the most powerful and well-known Wall Street bank in the world, right?

So then they decided to graduate to the next level of borrowing, which was they issued a bond, globally, and Goldman Sachs sold that bond to investors. The way the scam worked was, they would pretend to do deals between 1MDB and a fund in the Middle East. And really, the money would just get stolen.

## Unit 12. YOU ARE WHAT YOU WEAR

### Video 1. Kate Middleton's Best Casual Looks Ever



#### Before you watch

##### *A. Do you know the answers to these questions?*

- What is clothing personality?
- How to dress to match your personality?
- What is clothing in relation to your personality?

##### *B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 12 Video 1.1](#)

<b>wedge (n)</b>	a piece of wood, metal, or some other material having one thick end and tapering to a thin edge, that is driven between two objects or parts of an object to secure or separate them
<b>sneakers (n)</b>	sport shoes



<b>workshop (n)</b>	a room or building in which goods are manufactured or repaired
<b>ensemble (n)</b>	a group of items viewed as a whole rather than individually
<b>pattern (n)</b>	a model or design used as a guide in needlework and other crafts
<b>hospice (n)</b>	a home providing care for the sick or terminally ill
<b>floral (adj)</b>	large movable equipment, such as tables and chairs, used to make a house, office, or other space suitable for living or working
<b>pitch (v)</b>	throw or fling roughly or casually
<b>whopping (adj)</b>	very large
<b>sleeve (n)</b>	the part of a garment that wholly or partly covers a person's arm
<b>tweed (adj)</b>	a rough-surfaced woollen cloth, typically of mixed flecked colours, originally produced in Scotland
<b>bangle (n)</b>	a rigid bracelet or anklet
<b>hoop (n)</b>	a circular band of metal, wood, or similar material, especially one used for binding the staves of barrels or forming part of a framework
<b>dainty (adj)</b>	delicately small and pretty
<b>strand (n)</b>	a single thin length of something such as thread, fibre, or wire, especially as twisted together with others
<b>necklace (n)</b>	an ornamental chain or string of beads, jewels, or links worn around the neck
<b>embroidery (n)</b>	the art or pastime of embroidering cloth
<b>sturdy (adj)</b>	(of a person or their body) strongly and solidly built
<b>headband (n)</b>	a band of fabric worn around the head as a decoration or to keep the hair or perspiration off the face
<b>comfy (adj)</b>	comfortable
<b>polka-dot (n)</b>	one of a number of large round dots repeated to form a regular pattern on fabric



<b>blazer (n)</b>	a lightweight jacket, typically solid-coloured, often worn as part of a uniform by members of a club, sports team, or school
<b>embark (v)</b>	go on board a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle
<b>espadrille (n)</b>	a light canvas shoe with a plaited fibre sole
<b>denim (n)</b>	a sturdy cotton twill fabric, typically blue, used for jeans, overalls, and other clothing

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 12 Video 1.2](#)

<b>1. ensemble (n)</b>	a) atelier
<b>2. workshop (n)</b>	b) strong
<b>3. pattern (n)</b>	c) shelter
<b>4. hospice (n)</b>	d) sample
<b>5. whopping (adj)</b>	e) comfortable
<b>6. denim (n)</b>	f) enormous
<b>7. comfy (adj)</b>	g) jeans
<b>8. bangle (n)</b>	h) combination
<b>9. sturdy (adj)</b>	i) bracelet
<b>10. hoop (n)</b>	j) thread
<b>11. dainty (adj)</b>	k) choker
<b>12. strand (n)</b>	l) band
<b>13. necklace (n)</b>	m) elegant

**While you watch****Kate Middleton's Best Casual Looks Ever*****D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. The 2012 Olympic Summer Games were a huge event for London, and the entire royal family made sure to roll out the red carpet for athletes from around the world.
2. Kate Middleton also got into the Olympic spirit ahead of the Games when she met up with British athletes for a game of rugby in March 2023.
3. Channelling Christmas was a milestone for Kate, who took over as assistant of Family Action from the queen, a post she'd held for an impressive 20 years.
4. COVID-19 presented all of us with challenges, and, in September 2020, Kate Middleton met with parents for a socially distanced visit in London's Battersea Park to talk about life with children during the pandemic.
5. In September 2016, Prince William and Kate Middleton headed out on a royal tour of Canada, and although Kate wore not very beautiful clothes.
6. We've seen Kate Middleton in many boat shoe and denim combinations through the years, and her beloved Sebago "Bala" style costs under \$100.

***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

1. In 2016, Kate Middleton sent women around the world flying to their local Gap stores when she stepped out in a pair of printed *trousers/sweaters* from the brand.
2. The store's skinny ankle pants retailed at just \$25/\$35 at the time, showing that the duchess can be pretty thrifty.

3. It seems as if Kate Middleton has never met a stripe she didn't like, and we could hardly count the number of times she's appeared wearing a *stripy/polka dot* top over the years.
4. One of her stand-out stripes moments happened during the 2017 London Marathon when she invited *participants/children* of the upcoming race to Kensington Palace for a meet-and-greet.
5. Dressed in a comfy sweater, along with her trademark skinny jeans, gemstone drop *earrings/necklace*, and Superga sneakers, the duchess chatted with runners taking part in the annual race.
6. The duchess sported the "mini duvet" jacket from the brand *Perfect Moment/Alexander McQueen*.

### After you watch

#### F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

<i>inspiration</i>	<i>charity</i>	<i>endangered</i>	<i>recreate</i>	<i>overseas</i>
<i>espadrilles</i>	<i>breezy</i>	<i>polka dot</i>	<i>embarked</i>	<i>denim</i>

Does Kate Middleton really shop on the high street? Has Prince William's wife always been such a snappy dresser? And how does the duchess make casual clothing look so chic? Keep watching to find out. The quest for the perfect casual summer sundress has eluded many women, but in June 2018, 1) \_\_\_\_\_ came from an unlikely source when Kate Middleton wore an affordable look you could find at your local mall.

Photographed playing with her children at a 2) \_\_\_\_\_ polo match, Kate wore a 3) \_\_\_\_\_, light blue-and-white striped dress from Zara. The button-front, midi-length style with a tie-waist was ideal for lounging in the grass to watch Prince William play for the Maserati Royal Charity Polo Trophy. Kate paired the \$69.90 dress with tan 4) \_\_\_\_\_ and sunglasses, for a laid-back summer outfit any woman could 5) \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

"I don't look like I'm trying hard enough."

Boat shoes and skinny jeans

We've seen Kate Middleton in many boat shoes and 6) \_\_\_\_\_ combination through the years, and her beloved Sebago "Bala" style costs under \$100. She's worn the shoes off-duty to polo matches and even on official 7) \_\_\_\_\_ visits. But Kate wore one of her best outfits with the casual shoes while on tour in India. Prince William and Kate were visiting the country's Kaziranga National Park, where they 8) \_\_\_\_\_ on a safari to view 9) \_\_\_\_\_ wildlife. The royal chose a laid-back look for the occasion, which included her trusty Sebago boat shoes, Ray-Ban sunglasses, and a pair of moto-style skinny jeans from Zara. She also wore a white 10) \_\_\_\_\_ blouse which coordinated perfectly with the traditional pink-and-white Indian scarf she was gifted on the visit. Of course, a duchess has to add at least a little bit of royal sparkle, and Kate wore a pair of gemstone earrings. This casual outfit is one any woman can replicate at home, even if the only wildlife you're viewing is in your backyard.

## Video 2. How to Wear Colour and Look Chic: 6 Simple Styling Tips



### Before you watch

#### A. Do you know the answers to these questions?

- Is clothing a personality style?
- What are clothes and identity?
- What clothes do you wear?

#### B. Study the following definitions and practice them in Quizlet.



[Quizlet Unit 12 Video 2.1](#)

<b>monochromatic (adj)</b>	containing or using only one colour
<b>outfit (n)</b>	a set of clothes worn together, typically for a particular occasion or purpose
<b>versatile (adj)</b>	able to adapt or be adapted to many different functions or activities
<b>expand (v)</b>	become or make larger or more extensive



<b>closet (n)</b>	used to refer to a state of secrecy or concealment, especially about one's homosexuality
<b>bead (n)</b>	a small piece of glass, stone, or similar material, typically rounded and perforated for threading with others as a necklace or rosary or for sewing onto fabric
<b>pop-up (adj)</b>	containing folded cut-out pictures that rise up to form a three-dimensional scene or figure when the page is turned
<b>foolproof (adj)</b>	incapable of going wrong or being misused
<b>overwhelm (v)</b>	bury or drown beneath a huge mass
<b>palette (n)</b>	a thin board or slab on which an artist lays and mixes colours
<b>adhesive (n)</b>	a substance used for sticking objects or materials together; glue
<b>intimidating (adj)</b>	having a frightening, overawing, or threatening effect
<b>saturation (n)</b>	the state or process that occurs when no more of something can be absorbed, combined with, or added
<b>chromatic (adv)</b>	relating to or produced by colour
<b>tint (n)</b>	individually separate and distinct
<b>literally (adv)</b>	in a literal manner or sense; exactly
<b>tricky (adj)</b>	requiring care and skill because difficult or awkward
<b>hack (n)</b>	a rough cut, blow, or stroke
<b>beige (n)</b>	a pale sandy yellowish-brown color
<b>charm (n)</b>	the power or quality of giving delight or arousing admiration
<b>tip (n)</b>	the pointed or rounded end or extremity of something slender or tapering
<b>zone (n)</b>	an area or stretch of land having a particular characteristic, purpose, or use, or subject to particular restrictions
<b>elongate (v)</b>	make (something) longer, especially unusually so in relation to its width

<b>torso (n)</b>	the trunk of the human body
<b>waist (n)</b>	the part of the human body below the ribs and above the hips

*C. Match the synonyms and practice them in Quizlet.*



[Quizlet Unit 12 Video 2.2](#)

<b>1. charm (n)</b>	a) gamma
<b>2. tip (n)</b>	b) chain
<b>3. zone (n)</b>	c) exactly
<b>4. literally (adj)</b>	d) body
<b>5. hack (v)</b>	e) shade
<b>6. tint (n)</b>	f) cut
<b>7. elongate (v)</b>	g) huge
<b>8. torso (n)</b>	h) lengthen
<b>9. intimidating (adj)</b>	i) ingenious
<b>10. adhesive (n)</b>	j) frightening
<b>11. tricky (adj)</b>	k) glue
<b>12. necklace (n)</b>	l) point
<b>13. palette (n)</b>	m) attractiveness

## While you watch



### How To Wear Color And Color Chic: 6 Simple Styling Tips

#### ***D. Watch the video and decide if these statements are True or False.***

1. I'm going to share eight pretty simple yet very effective tips on how you can add more colour to your outfits.
2. My goal is to help awesome women like yourself to look and feel your absolute best.
3. If you experimented with colour before, if you're really not comfortable adding colour, you don't have many colourful outfits in your wardrobe, then start small.
4. If you really never wear colour before go for the colour which you feel might be the least intimidating for you.
5. You need to learn right from the beginning how to mix colour because that could be kind of a bit tricky but when you start with one colour that's usually pretty easy..
6. If you don't have much experience with colour, the best way is to work with a professional with a colour stylist who can put the colours and test the colours on you to understand which colours work for you.

#### ***E. Watch the video again and circle the words you hear.***

7. *Anybody/Special* people can experiment with colourful outfits by adding bags and shoes.
8. If you don't have much experience with colour, the best way is to work with a *professional/amateur* with a colour stylist who can put the colours and test the colours on you to understand which colours work for you.

9. *Portrait /waist* zone is kind of the most risky zone because you literally need to know which colour fits you well, which colour brightens your complexion.
10. You can pretty much safely *add/remove* any colour in your bottoms paint, pens, skirt or shorts and that will work pretty much for any complexion again.
11. You can add a second piece on the same colour palette like *belt, scarf/necklace, earrings*.
12. Besides with monochromatic outfits you *don't have/have* to worry about mixing colours together

### After you watch

#### F. Complete the summary of the video below using these words.

<i>expand</i>	<i>versatile</i>	<i>overwhelmed</i>	<i>brighten</i>	<i>blackish</i>
<i>accents</i>	<i>beads</i>	<i>foolproof</i>	<i>palette</i>	<i>adhesives</i>

These are simple tips that nobody taught us but i believe those make a lot of difference especially if you're interested not necessarily 1) \_\_\_\_\_ your closet but make it more 2) \_\_\_\_\_ to have many more outfits than you would usually wear because for us women outfits makes a lot of difference. I know for me personally when I feel a little bit more done or under the weather. When I wear a bit of color I instantly feel better kind of 3) \_\_\_\_\_ my day, when I look at myself in the mirror. I really like to see that a bit of colour versus like a neutral 4) \_\_\_\_\_ outfit.

If you never experimented with color before, if you're really not comfortable adding color, you don't have many colorful outfits in your wardrobe, then start small. This is the easiest. Anybody can do it. You can do that too. That means go for those small details the easiest would be adding shoes or bags in color to your outfits and most of the time you cannot go wrong with adding those little 5) \_\_\_\_\_. Honestly, like whatever color you might choose be it red 6) \_\_\_\_\_ like pop-up pink or blue or whatever color you choose if in kind of a small quantity like shoes or a bag. Most of the time they would go really well with absolutely anything. So that's kind of a 7) \_\_\_\_\_ way to start with something small and not be 8) \_\_\_\_\_ with where do you start this color. And if you feel like you found something pretty nice say, for example it's a blue bag and you want to kind of like take it to the next level. Think where you can add a second piece in the same color 9) \_\_\_\_\_. That could be a belt, that could be a scarf, that could be shoes so you don't necessarily want to necessarily go crazy with the color but you add a little bit more pieces to it in the same color. So you still keep your art with very 10) \_\_\_\_\_ because you stick to the same color palette but you kind of add another detail and you make it visually even more interesting.



## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

### Video links

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## Quizlets

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## Wordlist

### A

abandon	U6	
abode	U1	
abruptly	U2	
absolutely	U9	
abundance	U10	
abuse	U11	
accelerate	U8	
acceleration	U5	
accessible	U5	
accident	U8	
accuracy	U6	
achieve	U9	
achievement	U5	
acquire	U4	
action	U1	
adhesive	U12	
adjust	U3	
adorn	U10	
advantage	U2	
aeronautics	U4	
affirmation	U10	
afford	U8	
affordable	U5	
afterlife	U7	
agitation	U3	
agonizing	U5	
aim	U2	
alert	U8	
alleviate	U2	
alleyway	U11	
alter	U3	
amazing	U6	
ambience	U10	
ambition	U3	
ancestor	U3	
ancient	U2	
anger	U3	
annoy	U9	
anxiety	U3	

apart	U9	
apology	U10	
apparently	U11	
appear	U1	
appoint	U11	
appreciation	U10	
approach	U3	
approval	U11	
arch	U1	
Arctic	U1	
area	U4	
artisanal	U10	
aspirations	U5	
assess	U9	
assess	U9	
assign	U11	
assistance	U4	
assured	U3	
astronaut	U4	
atelier	U12	
Atlantis	U2	
atom	U1	
attached	U3	
attack	U2	
attractiveness	U12	
audacious	U5	
auspicious	U10	
available	U9	
avalanche	U7	
award	U5	
award	U5	
awe-inspiring	U6	

**B**

band	U12	
bang	U7	
bangle	U12	
barrier	U1	
beacon	U6	
bead	U12	
beam	U4	
beautify	U6	
beckon	U10	
beige	U12	

belief	U3	
believe	U5	
bend	U4	
benefits	U8	
bid	U9	
Big Bang	U1	
bigwig	U8	
black hole	U1	
blazer	U12	
blessed	U10	
body	U12	
bolster	U11	
bond	U7	
bowel	U7	
bracelet	U12	
brave	U5	
breakdown	U2	
breakthrough	U8	
breathhtaking	U8	
bribe	U11	
bribery	U11	
brief	U8	
brilliant	U5	
briny	U2	
broaden	U1	
buggy	U9	
built	U1	
bully	U5	
burn off	U4	
burn	U8	
burst	U1	
bury	U7	
businessman	U9	

## C

cannon	U7	
capital	U11	
capture	U6	
care	U8	
carefree	U5	
careless	U5	
carve	U6	
cathedral	U4	
cave	U3	

caveman	U8	
ceiling	U3	
celebrated	U5	
celebrity	U8	
celestial	U10	
certify	U9	
chain	U12	
change	U3	
charm	U12	
cheap	U5	
cherished	U7	
chilled	U1	
choker	U12	
chromatic	U12	
church	U4	
churn	U9	
cistern	U6	
citadel	U2	
clear off	U9	
closet	U12	
cluster	U1	
coincide	U8	
cold	U1	
collapse	U8	
collider	U5	
collusion	U11	
combat	U2	
combination	U12	
combine	U10	
come nearer	U7	
comfortable	U1	
comfortable	U12	
comfy	U12	
commit	U11	
common	U9	
communicate	U8	
community	U10	
compact	U1	
compactness	U4	
compassion	U10	
compelling	U11	
complete	U6	
completely	U9	
complex	U6	

complicated	U10	
complimentary	U3	
composed	U3	
compromise	U8	
concepts	U5	
concise	U8	
conclude	U2	
condemned	U11	
condiment	U9	
condition	U1	
conduction	U1	
confidence	U5	
confine	U8	
confirmation	U2	
consist of	U1	
construct	U1	
contemplate	U3	
continue	U4	
contrary to	U7	
control	U1	
convection	U1	
conventional	U5	
conversion	U1	
convey	U10	
convicted	U11	
cooperation	U6	
cosmos	U1	
counterfeit	U11	
counterfeit	U11	
countless	U9	
cover	U1	
cozy	U1	
crack off	U7	
cram	U5	
crash down	U7	
crater	U7	
crazy	U3	
create	U3	
create	U3	
creed	U3	
creepy	U7	
crisis	U7	
crucial	U5	
crucially	U3	



Crusader	U2	
crust	U2	
cue	U9	
cultivate	U3	
cure	U2	
curve	U4	
custom	U3	
customary	U10	
cut	U12	
cylindrical	U4	

**D**

dainty	U12	
dam	U6	
damage	U5	
danger	U7	
dare	U7	
dead	U7	
decade	U8	
deceive	U2	
deception	U11	
decline	U6	
decorate	U10	
decorated	U6	
decrease	U4	
dedicate	U7	
defend	U2	
defy	U5	
deliberately	U4	
delighted	U9	
democracy	U6	
denim	U12	
dense	U1	
density	U4	
deny	U9	
depict	U3	
deport	U2	
descend	U7	
desire	U6	
despair	U5	
destination	U6	
destiny	U3	
destruction	U2	
detailed	U6	

devastate	U5	
develop	U3	
devote	U7	
didgeridoo	U3	
difference	U11	
different	U1	
differentiate	U8	
difficulties	U5	
dilemma	U5	
diligent	U11	
dioramas	U7	
dip	U10	
director	U11	
disappoint	U5	
disaster	U8	
disclose	U11	
discuss	U8	
disguise	U6	
disgusting	U7	
dispenser	U9	
display	U4	
distinction	U11	
distinguish	U8	
distinguished	U3	
distributor	U9	
divine	U3	
dominance	U1	
doomed	U2	
draw	U3	
drill	U7	
dweller	U3	

## E

ease	U2	
efficiency	U4	
elaborate	U6	
election	U11	
electron	U1	
elegant	U12	
eliminate	U7	
elongate	U12	
embark	U12	
embark	U5	
embarrass	U3	

embezzlement	U11	
embody	U10	
embroidery	U12	
emerge	U1	
emergency	U7	
emit	U7	
emphasise	U10	
employment	U5	
endeavor	U3	
enduring	U6	
energy	U1	
engine	U4	
enhance	U10	
enigmatic	U7	
enlist	U6	
enormous	U12	
ensemble	U12	
entrepreneur	U9	
entrepreneur	U5	
epitomise	U10	
epoch	U1	
equality	U6	
equation	U5	
era	U1	
erase	U7	
espadrille	U12	
essential	U6	
estimate	U9	
estimation	U9	
eternal	U10	
ethnic	U3	
event	U1	
everlasting	U10	
evidence	U2	
evil	U10	
evolution	U1	
evolve	U8	
exactly	U12	
excite	U8	
exclusive	U9	
excruciating	U5	
excuse	U10	
exhibit	U4	
exist	U2	

exodus U9  
 expand U1  
 expel U2  
 explanation U2  
 explode U1  
 exploit U8  
 exploration U4  
 explore U4  
 explosion U1  
 explosive U7  
 extend U1  
 extortion U11  
 extremely U4

# F

fabled U2  
 failure U5  
 faith U7  
 fake U11  
 fame U5  
 fame U8  
 famous U6  
 fanfare U6  
 fascinating U8  
 fascination U4  
 fast U7  
 fate U3  
 fated U2  
 favourable U10  
 feast U10  
 fertility U10  
 fierce U8  
 fight U2  
 filmmaker U11  
 finish U6  
 fjord U3  
 flanked U10  
 flattering U3  
 floral U12  
 flourish U10  
 foolproof U12  
 foray U5  
 forbid U7  
 force U9

forefather	U3	
foreigner	U3	
forged	U11	
forgery	U11	
form	U1	
former	U2	
fortress	U2	
fortune	U9	
fracture	U9	
frankincense	U6	
frantic	U3	
fraudulent	U11	
freedom	U6	
frightening	U12	
frigid	U2	
frozen	U1	
frustrate	U5	
fuel	U4	
fulfil	U9	
fun	U11	
function	U4	
fund	U11	
fur	U1	
furious	U3	

## G

galaxy	U1	
gambling	U11	
gamma	U12	
generate	U4	
genius	U5	
gentle	U7	
get rid of	U9	
ghost	U7	
giant	U2	
give up	U5	
glimpse	U10	
global	U6	
glory	U8	
glue	U12	
go for	U2	
go on	U4	
gobelin	U10	
gossips	U7	



graduate	U5	
graft	U11	
grand	U6	
grandiose	U5	
gravity	U1	
greedy	U2	
groom	U10	
groundbreaking	U5	
grow	U9	
guest	U9	
guidance	U4	
guide	U8	
gunpowder	U8	

## H

hack	U12	
hammer	U6	
handbag	U11	
harbor	U6	
harsh	U6	
harshly	U2	
headband	U12	
headlines	U8	
headquarter	U2	
Heaven	U7	
helium	U1	
Hell	U7	
helpless	U8	
heritage	U6	
hero	U8	
highlight	U10	
hilly	U7	
holy	U7	
home	U1	
Homo Sapiens	U3	
honesty	U9	
hoop	U12	
horror	U7	
hospice	U12	
hospital	U2	
huge	U12	
hum	U3	
humble	U5	
hunter	U1	

hydrogen U1  
 hypocritically U8  
 hypothesis U1

# I

ice-cold U1  
 icon U9  
 iconic U6  
 icy U2  
 ideal U6  
 Igloo U1  
 ignite U8  
 ignore U5  
 illegal U11  
 illegitimate U11  
 image U3  
 immediate U9  
 immerse U10  
 immersive U10  
 immigrant U6  
 impact U9  
 impersonate U11  
 important U5  
 impressive U6  
 impressive U5  
 imprimatur U11  
 inaccessible U3  
 incense U6  
 include U1  
 increase U10  
 incredibly U4  
 indication U9  
 infancy U5  
 inflate U11  
 influential U5  
 ingenious U12  
 inhabitant U3  
 initially U9  
 initiate U3  
 initiating U5  
 injured U2  
 inlet U3  
 inner layer U1  
 insatiable U2

inscribe	U8	
inspire	U6	
inspiner	U11	
instantly	U9	
insulation	U1	
insulator	U1	
intention	U3	
intentionally	U4	
interconnectedness	U10	
interdependence	U10	
international	U6	
interpretation	U2	
intertwine	U10	
intimidating	U12	
intricate	U10	
Inuit	U1	
invasion	U10	
investigate	U4	
investigative	U11	
involve	U9	
irreplaceable	U10	
irresistible	U8	
island	U3	

**J**

jeans	U12	
job	U5	
junction	U5	

**K**

key	U5	
kickback	U11	
kidding	U9	
knight	U2	

**L**

launch	U4	
leave	U6	
leaving	U9	
legend	U7	
lengthen	U12	
liberty	U6	
license	U9	
liar	U11	

lifestyle U9  
 liftoff U4  
 limelight U5  
 literally U12  
 look out U7  
 loot U11  
 luck U9  
 luminous U10  
 luxury U11

## M

magma U7  
 main U6  
 mainstream U8  
 mainstream media U8  
 maintain U9  
 mania U8  
 mastermind U11  
 material U1  
 matter U8  
 mausoleum U6  
 meagre U5  
 meatball U10  
 meetings U3  
 megalopolis U2  
 melt U1  
 mention U2  
 merchant U6  
 merge U10  
 merger U5  
 message U8  
 method U4  
 metropolis U2  
 mighty U2  
 mind U9  
 misdemeanour U8  
 misreporting U11  
 misrepresent U11  
 monastery U2  
 monk U2  
 monochromatic U12  
 monument U6  
 Morse code U8  
 movement U4

myrrh U6  
 mysterious U7  
 myth U7  
 mythical U2  
 mythology U7

## N

necklace U12  
 neglect U9  
 newlyweds U10  
 nightmare U7  
 nomadic U1  
 nonconductor U1  
 notable U6  
 notice U11  
 notions U5  
 nuclear U1

## O

objective U2  
 obsess U8  
 obsession U8  
 obstacle U1  
 obtain U4  
 occupy U9  
 occur U7  
 odd U8  
 odds U5  
 offence U3  
 offer U9  
 orbit U4  
 ornate U6  
 oscillate U4  
 ostentatious U11  
 oust U11  
 outcome U3  
 outfit U12  
 output U9  
 outskirts U9  
 outstanding U5  
 overarching U5  
 overwhelm U12  
 oxidizer U4



**P**

pack ice	U1	
pack	U7	
painful	U2	
palette	U12	
passion	U4	
pattern	U12	
peak	U7	
pedestal	U6	
penchant	U5	
perceive	U9	
perfection	U8	
permanent	U6	
perpetrate	U11	
perseverance	U5	
phishing	U11	
picture	U3	
pilgrim	U2	
pillar	U5	
pioneering	U5	
pitch	U12	
pivotal	U5	
plain	U2	
point	U12	
politician	U6	
polka-dot	U12	
Pope	U8	
pop-up	U12	
pose	U7	
position	U9	
powerful	U2	
precision	U6	
predominantly	U8	
prefecture	U7	
prevent	U7	
primary	U8	
priority	U8	
privilege	U8	
prize	U5	
problems	U5	
produce	U4	
profusion	U10	
propulsion	U4	
protect	U2	

province U6  
 provoke U7  
 purpose U8  
 pursuit U5  
 push U2  
 puzzle U5

## Q

quark U1  
 quick look U10  
 quick U7

## R

radar U4  
 radiation U1  
 raise U9  
 rapid U7  
 rattle U3  
 raven U8  
 ray U4  
 realm U10  
 reduce U4  
 refill U2  
 reflect U10  
 refuse U9  
 reinvent U9  
 rejection U9  
 relay U8  
 reluctantly U5  
 remind U8  
 render U3  
 renovation U6  
 replace U9  
 replenish U2  
 replenishment U8  
 reputation U5  
 rescue U7  
 research U5  
 reserved U3  
 resident U7  
 resignation U3  
 resist U2  
 restoration U6  
 restrict U8

result	U3
reveal	U11
reverberate	U10
revolutionise	U5
roar	U7
rob	U11
robe	U2
rocket	U4
roof	U1
roughly	U7
ruins	U7
rumble	U7
rumours	U7

**S**

sacred	U3
sacred	U3
sacrifice	U7
salty	U2
sample	U12
sane	U8
Saracen	U2
satellite	U4
saturation	U12
scam	U11
scammer	U11
scary	U7
scenery	U7
seamlessly	U10
seemingly	U11
semaphore	U8
sense	U9
shade	U12
shakedown	U11
shape	U1
shelter	U1
shift	U2
showy	U11
sign	U9
signify	U8
simple	U2
sink	U2
skimming	U11
skip	U5

slab	U7	
slam	U7	
sledge	U7	
sleeve	U12	
slope	U7	
slosh	U11	
slow	U3	
slur	U10	
slurp	U10	
smoothly	U10	
sneakers	U12	
snorkel	U10	
social networking	U8	
solace	U5	
solidarity	U10	
sophisticated	U6	
space	U4	
spacecraft	U4	
spaceship	U4	
span	U8	
spear	U3	
spectacular	U6	
spectacularly	U5	
speed	U4	
speed up	U9	
spindle	U9	
spirit	U6	
splendid	U5	
spot	U11	
spread out	U10	
spree	U11	
stability	U4	
stable	U1	
stage	U1	
star	U1	
state	U1	
statue	U6	
steep	U6	
step	U1	
stormy	U5	
strand	U12	
strange	U8	
stream	U3	
strive	U3	

strong	U12	
struggling	U5	
stuff	U11	
stumble	U9	
sturdy	U12	
substantial	U5	
suburb	U9	
success	U8	
sudden	U2	
suffer	U2	
suggest	U8	
summit	U7	
support	U5	
surface	U1	
surrounding	U1	
survive	U1	
sustain	U6	
sustainable	U5	
swindler	U11	
symbol	U6	
sympathy	U10	

### T

take a sip	U10	
tale	U2	
tapestry	U10	
target	U4	
technique	U4	
temple	U6	
terrain	U7	
terrifying	U7	
terror	U7	
testament	U5	
texting	U9	
texture	U1	
theft	U11	
theory	U1	
think	U6	
thirst	U5	
thread	U12	
thrilling	U8	
thrive	U10	
thrust	U4	
tiara	U11	



time	U1	
timeworn	U3	
tint	U12	
tip	U12	
titillate	U8	
tomb	U6	
torch	U6	
torrent	U3	
torso	U12	
trace	U2	
trail	U6	
transcend	U10	
transformation	U1	
transgression	U8	
transmit	U8	
treat	U2	
tremble	U4	
tribe	U8	
tribute	U6	
trick	U2	
tricky	U12	
trigger	U7	
troops	U2	
trully	U9	
trust	U5	
turbulent	U5	
tutor	U5	
tweed	U12	
twilight	U3	
twist	U10	

## U

unflappable	U3	
unfold	U10	
unforeseen	U2	
unhurried	U3	
unite	U3	
universe	U4	
unveil	U6	
upright	U4	
utopia	U8	

**V**

valuation	U9
value	U9
various	U1
vehicle	U4
velocity	U4
versatile	U12
vertical	U4
vibrant	U10
victim	U7
view	U3
visitor	U9
vital	U5
volcano	U7
voyager	U4
vulnerable	U11

**W**

waist	U12
warn	U8
warning	U7
watch out	U7
watch	U6
weak	U8
wedge	U12
weight	U4
whistleblower	U11
whopping	U12
wicked	U10
winning	U5
wipe out	U7
witness	U6
workshop	U12
world renowned	U6
wounded	U2

**Y**

yawn	U8
yell	U7

**Z**

zone	U12
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## Transcripts

### Unit 1 Video 1

#### *How an Igloo Keeps You Warm*

For thousands of years, humans, and plants and animals long before that, have been using frozen “sky water” to keep warm. Which sort of doesn’t make sense. Because snow is cool. You might even say it’s... ice cold.

No one knows for sure who built the first igloo, but with the right fit and the right physics, snow can actually warm you better than the inside of a tauntaun. So, how can something cold keep you cozy?

The vast, frozen Arctic is one of the most forbidding environments on our planet, yet, the Inuit have managed to live there for about 5,000 years. Out on the pack ice, winter temperatures reach 50 degrees below zero, and when it’s that cold, surviving means finding shelter. It’s not an area known for its forests, so nomadic hunters learned to build with the only thing available: snow. Eskimo languages really do have dozens and dozens of different words for snow, because there are a lot of different types, and the type of snow you choose can dictate whether your igloo keeps you warm, or turns you into a Homo sapien cycle.

To understand this, we need to know a little something about being cold. When your body temperature starts to plummet – you’re feeling heat leave you. Cold can’t move into your body – in fact, there is no such thing as cold. Where have I heard that before? Oh, right! Think of heat as an actual quantity of stuff.

The more you give away, the colder you feel. This trading of heat can happen three different ways: by convection, conduction, and radiation. All three are at play in an igloo. A person inside will radiate body heat, which moves around the igloo by convection, and is lost through the walls by conduction. This is exactly what happens in your house. Living insulation does the same thing. Fatty tissues like blubber help stop heat transfer in whales and seals, but for animals who don’t have as much junk in the trunk, they cover themselves in air. Sea otter fur, for example, is about a thousand times denser than human hair. It’s snuggly stuff "This is the softest thing I've ever felt in my life.

You are adorable!" ...but the secret to its insulation power is in its texture. Otter fur is spiky, so it traps insulating air molecules. And that is exactly what snowflakes do. Powdery, fresh snow can be up to 95% trapped air. This makes it an excellent insulator, but the same way you have to pack it in your hands to make a snowball, it isn’t dense enough to build with. Solid ice, on the other hand, makes a good windbreaker, but it’s too heavy to lift.

Inuit hunters took the Goldilocks approach: the secret to good igloo snow is somewhere in the middle. Traditional igloo blocks aren’t molded, they’re cut out of the ground. That tightly-packed ground snow is dense enough to hold up, but because it still has far more air pockets than a block of ice, it’s light, and still a pretty good insulator. As usual, animals figured this one out long before humans. Polar bears,

groundhogs, even birds like grouse all make snow burrows to stay warm. And even before that, plants were tucking into snow to avoid death by freezing. During the warm months, heat energy from the sun builds up in soil, and just like the roof above your head, a deep covering of snow prevents that heat from escaping onward and upward.

This snowy blanket above stops ice crystals from forming inside plant roots, and shoots, and seeds. Not freezing to death is a pretty good motivator for any animal to get crafty, but our big primate brains took it one step further with igloos. Their engineering maximizes warmth and stability. Cartoon igloos look like flat-bottomed half-spheres, but in reality, they're neither of those things!

If you were to slice a real igloo in half, you'd see a shape called a catenary. This gradually sloping shape is the same one that would form if you held a chain from both ends and let it drop. A catenary arch distributes weight more evenly than a half circle, without bulging or buckling. In fact, it's one of the most stable arches in nature, so sound that we still use today. Inside, snow houses are carved in different levels. The hot air rises, and the cold air sinks down into the lower part, and away from where you would eat, sleep, and chill. To boot, body heat melts the innermost layer of the walls, strengthening the barrier between you, your airy snow-block insulation, and the frigid great beyond. When you live in an igloo, you act as a living furnace. Over time, the temperature in your icy abode can hover some 40-60 degrees above the surrounding air, but bring a friend to your igloo party, and you'll get warmer, faster.

Stay cozy, and stay curious! "Hey, you remember that thing I said about eskimos having all those different words for snow? Well, our friends from Idea Channel made a video about that. Here's an idea, you should go check it out. It's pretty cool."

## Unit 1 Video 2

### *Origins of the Universe*

The universe is everything. From the tiniest particles, to the largest galaxies, to the very existence of space, time, and life. But how did it all begin? The origin of the universe is the origin of everything. Multiple scientific theories plus creation myths from around the world have tried to explain its mysterious genesis. However, the most widely accepted explanation is the Big Bang theory.

The Big Bang theory states that the universe began as a hot and infinitely dense point. Only a few millimeters wide, it was similar to a supercharged black hole. About 13.7 billion years ago this tiny singularity violently exploded. And it is from this explosion, this bang, that all matter, energy, space, and time were created. What happened next were two major stages of the universe's evolution. Called the radiation and matter eras, they're defined by key events that helped shape the universe.

First came the radiation era, named for the dominance of radiation right after the Big Bang. This era is made of smaller stages called epochs that occurred within the universe's first tens of thousands of years. The earliest is the Planck epoch.

No matter existed in the universe at this time, only energy and the ancestor to the four forces of nature, the superforce. At the end of this stage, however, a key event occurred in which gravity split away from the superforce.

Next came the grand unification epoch, named for the three remaining unified

forces of nature. This epoch ended when one of those forces, called strong, or strong nuclear, broke away.

Then the inflationary epoch began during which the universe rapidly expanded. Almost instantly it grew from the size of an atom to the size of a grapefruit. The universe at this time was piping hot and it churned with electrons, quarks, and other particles. Then came the electroweak epoch, when the last two forces, electromagnetic and weak, finally split off. During the next stage, the quark epoch, all of the universe's ingredients were present, however, the universe was still too hot and dense for subatomic particles to form. Then, in the hadron epoch, the universe cooled down enough for quarks to bind together and form protons and neutrons. In the lepton and nuclear epochs, the radiation era's last two stages, the protons and neutrons underwent a significant change. They fused and created nuclei. And in doing so, they created the first chemical element in the universe, helium.

The universe's new ability to form elements, the building blocks of matter, queued the matter era. Much as the name suggests, the matter era's defined by the presence and predominance of matter in the universe. It features three epochs that span billions of years. The vast majority of the universe's life span, and includes the present day.

The first was the atomic epoch. In this stage, the universe's temperature cooled down enough for electrons to attach to nuclei for the first time. Called recombination, this process helped create the universe's second element, hydrogen. This hydrogen, along with helium atoms, dotted the universe with atomic clouds. Within the clouds, small pockets of gas may have had enough gravity to cause atoms to collect. These clusters of atoms, formed during the galactic epoch, became the seedlings of galaxies. Nestled inside those galaxies, stars began to form. And in doing so, they queued the latest and current stage of the universe's development, the stellar epoch.

The formation of stars then caused a tremendous ripple effect and helped shape the universe as we know it. Heat within the stars caused the conversion of helium and hydrogen into almost all the remaining elements in the universe. In turn, those elements became the building blocks for planets, moons, life, everything we see today. This ecosystem of everything was only possible because of the many stages in the universe's development.

While countless questions about the origins of our universe remain, it's only a matter of time for some long-sought answers to emerge.

## Unit 2 Video 1

### *The Knights Hospitaller*

During the Crusader era the world was quite violent. The constant migration of Europeans to the Holy Land also fostered a torrent of illness and disease. And when the terrible battles were over, many corpses were left behind increasing the proliferation of pests like rats and flies. In some places the situation was almost on edge, urgent measures were needed. Jerusalem was the city with the greatest flow of people in this region. Due to its religious importance the city was inhabited by Jews, Christians and even Muslims. This large number of people who lived daily in the



narrow streets of the city also increased the chance of Epidemics.

The first crusade ended in 1099. This year an establishment was founded to shelter Christian pilgrims in Jerusalem. It was the Monastery of Saint John the Baptist. To alleviate the suffering of the city's sick, a hospital was built inside the monastery. The hospital was run by monks of the order of St. Benedict. They wore dark robes in their daily lives.

Even with the hospital helping in the public health of the city it was not enough to treat the Crusader soldiers who often left to fight in territories far from Jerusalem. Soldiers wounded in battle had to be transported over a long distance to reach the hospital. Many could not resist that painful journey. On the other hand, sending monks without combat training to treat the wounded on the battlefields did not seem a good solution. It was there that Gerard Thom, one of the most important members of the monastery of St. John the Baptist, founded the Sovereign Military Order of Malta also known as the order of the Knights Hospitaller. The monastery of St. John became the official headquarters of the Knights Hospitaller. There the young recruits of the order studied and learned not only the art of combat but also, the art of medicine. The order of the Knights Hospitaller had as its main objective to protect the monastery, to protect the Christians of Jerusalem and to treat the needy. The motto of the Hospitaller was To defend the faith and help the poor. To reinforce the ideal of humility the Knights Hospitaller kept a simple appearance. Their robes had the dark colors worn by the monks of the monastery but they also started to bear a white cross. By 1136 the number of members of the Hospitaller order had grown. With the acquisition of new castles and territories, it officially became a military order. The Knights Hospitaller became a life force on the Battlefield. Not only did they treat the wounded soldiers but they ferociously fought the Saracen armies.

One of the most important battles where the Knights Hospitaller were present was the Battle of Arsuf, part of the Third Crusade. In that battle King Richard, the Lionheart was in trouble before the army of Sultan Saladin. Saladin's army had a numerical advantage. It consisted mainly of light cavalry and archers on horseback. The Knights Hospitaller were in the rear of Richard, the Lionheart army where they helped the wounded soldiers. Realizing that the battle could be lost, the Knights Hospitaller abandoned their position and attacked while shouting their war cry For St. George. The Knights' sudden attack surprised the Saracen army causing it to retreat and allowing the remaining Crusaders to reorganize a counter-attack. After the battle King Richard, the Lionheart praised the bravery of the Knights Hospitaller further valuing the symbolism of the order.

Around 1278 the Knights Hospitaller began to wear the color red in their battle tunics. It was a color used mainly by the leaders of the order. After 1530, the Hospitaller order established itself on the island of Malta, south of the island of Sicily. They remained in Malta until 1798 when they were forced to leave the island after an attack by Napoleon Bonaparte while the French Emperor was on his way to Egypt. Napoleon deceived the Grand Master who commanded the island's Castle saying he only wanted to replenish the provisions of his ships. But when they landed, Napoleon's troops attacked the Knights. The survivors were expelled from the island.

The Hospitaller order also had a strong presence in Portugal. Some members were part of the nobility and even members of the Portuguese royal family, the Brazilian Emperor's Dom Pedro, I or Dom Pedro, II were part of the order of the Knights Hospitaller. Finally, the order moved to Rome where it is still active today. The order of the Knights Hospital no longer does military training. Its work is focused on health care and maintaining good relations with the governments of several countries. The Hospital Order still maintains properties such as a military fortress on the island of Malta, a castle on the island of Rhodes as well as churches and some emergency rooms spread throughout Europe. The incredible story of the Knights Hospitaller has not yet come to an end. The members of the order traded the fight on the battlefields for the noble purpose of saving lives.

## Unit 2 Video 2

### *The 'Lost' City of Atlantis*

[Narrator] Tales about the lost city of Atlantis are as ancient as any story. A once great metropolis suddenly lost to the briny depths of the ocean as if it never existed at all. But did it exist? Is there any actual evidence that Atlantis was real? And if so, where was it, and what terrible event destroyed it? Let's find out in today's episode of Colossal Mysteries.

The legend of Atlantis dates back over 2,000 years ago to ancient Greece, where a famous philosopher named Plato first made mention of the fabled island. He described Atlantis as a near perfect paradise. According to Plato, Atlantis Sinking the people of Atlantis lived over 11,000 years ago. They were very rich and very powerful, and they used their mighty navy to control most of the known world. But as the story goes, being very rich and powerful wasn't enough for the greedy people of Atlantis. They decided to attack the ancient Greek city of Athens. Big mistake.

The Greeks managed to beat back the attack, and Atlantis was punished harshly by the gods for their greed. Plato says that there were violent earthquakes, floods, and destruction. And in just one day and a night of disaster, the whole island sank into the sea, disappearing forever into the briny depths of the ocean.

It's a tragic tale, to be sure, but is there any chance that it's true? Did an entire ancient city really sink into the ocean? And if so, where did it go? There are tons of theories about Atlantis, but a few possible explanations tend to rise to the top.

The most basic possibility is that Atlantis really did sink into the Atlantic Ocean. This idea was put forth in an 1882 book that argued Atlantis sank beneath the waves in the exact spot that Plato said it did, just outside the Pillars of Hercules. The two rocks that mark the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea.

Another theory states that Atlantis is just an ancient and much less icy Antarctica. According to the theory, Earth's crust shifted suddenly 12,000 years ago, pushing Antarctica from its ancient spot in the middle of the ocean, all the way down to where it is today. The newly frigid temperatures doomed Atlantis, which was buried under mountains of Antarctic ice.

But modern science proves that the chances are slim to none that a giant island like Atlantis could sink under the surf or move that much that quickly. So, those

theories are out. The final theory is also by far the most popular. Most experts agree that Atlantis never existed at all. Instead, Plato made the story up as a way to teach people about what could happen to great civilizations that became too greedy.

There are no known records of Atlantis existing outside of Plato's teaching, and no other ancient Greek writers mention anything about it. On top of that, despite all the modern advancements in technology, no trace of Atlantis has ever been found on the ocean floor. All these clues together have led most experts to conclude that Atlantis likely never existed.

### Unit 3 Video 1

#### *Aboriginal Australians*

We are the original inhabitants of this land, called Australia by the white men. We have been here since the beginning of time, since the Dreamtime, when everything we know was created.

My people know how to sing each and every place of this sacred country, while we contemplate Yhi, the Sun God. Each song is a living map which describes a specific path, the course of a river, a mountain or forest. If you brought together all these songs, which are passed down from generation to generation, and which come from dreams, we would compose the map of Australia.

At twilight, the humming of the didgeridoo, our religious instrument, reminds us who we are and what we are doing here. It is the beat of our tradition, which keeps us united and attached to the land.

I am old Yakar Garimala, an Australian Aborigine, as foreigners call us, and I am going to tell you what our world is like. My country is enormous. It is an island that could be a continent. It is the most beautiful country in the world.

We have deserts, jungles, savannah, plateaux and mountains with deep canyons carved by furious torrents. The sea is all around, along our coast there are bays and inlets, and sacred cliffs like this one of Bikerton Ailan.

This is where I live.

We elders have the important task of initiating the young into our customs, explaining our history to them, and teaching them to respect the traditional laws. Our people, our culture, are the oldest in the world. We were already here thousands of years ago. We were around at the same time as what the white men call Homo Sapiens.

In these caves and caverns we can feel the influence of the spirits of our ancestors. If you sleep here, you can see them in your dreams and receive their messages. They come and fill you with their strength, and when you wake you feel very good. These are sacred places for us.

In the past, people lived in caves and natural shelters like these. Across all our territory you can find paintings made by our forefathers, and which speak of the "Dreamtime", the creation, and how they lived 50,000 years ago.

In the Kakadu National Park lies Ubirrok, where the Rainbow Serpent stopped after creating the world and was painted on a rock so that people could see her. Over time our forefathers left on the rocks a complete collection of images which depict their way of life and their beliefs. They painted the animals they hunted or fished so the

spirits would help them capture them. In this way we know to what extent these animals are the same ones as those we eat today: barramundi fish, long-necked tortoises, kangaroos, crocodiles, wallabies. We know that they knew what many of the animals they drew were like inside. Their skeletons and some of their entrails.

The paintings in some of the most inaccessible places were made by the "mimis", the lesser spirits which are the cause of everything that happens to us, good or bad. According to the legend, with their long, thin bodies they glided to the very top of the cave, took pieces of rock, brought them down to the ground, painted them and then put them back on the ceiling. On these ancient rocks they also drew figures of the men of that time, warriors and hunters, who used the same spears and harpoons as we do now.

### Unit 3 Video 2

#### *A West African Philosophy of Calm*

Among the Yoruba people, an ethnic group of some 52 million spread between Nigeria, Togo and Benin, one of the flattering ways to describe a person is to say they have a lot of "itutu". The word denotes a particular approach to life: unhurried, composed, assured and unflappable. If a bus is late, a person of "itutu" won't shout or get in a dispute with a ticket vendor, they'll let out a minor sigh and pull an weary smile. If the skies open just when they've laid out chairs in the garden for a party, they will – in their normal tranquil and unaffected way – simply take them all back in again. There isn't much that should rattle a person of "itutu".

Crucially, "itutu" isn't any sort of divine gift or chance trait. It's a quality that can be cultivated and is the outcome of having absorbed a particular view of existence. For the Yoruba, agitation and anger flow from a mistaken and over-ambitious sense of what it lies in our power to alter. It's when we believe that we are more in command of external reality than we actually are that we respond to reversals and frustrations with range. The calm person of "itutu" may be every as sad as their hysterical counterpart about the delayed bus or torrential shower, but what underpins their equanimity is a sense that trouble could not be skirted and must be accepted as belonging to the order of things. In their noble resignation, a person of "itutu" displaces a grasp of another key term in Yoruba philosophy: "ase" which we might translate as destiny, existence, or the cosmic order. What lies in the province of "ase" can't be altered by any human will but an enlightened person should understand that direction of "ase" and then adjust their desires and ambitions accordingly.

There is an important detail here: "itutu" doesn't only render a person wise. It additionally makes them attractive, including physically attractive, and what we might call "cool" – which is why any self-respectful young Yoruba will strive hard to adopt its outward signs particularly when a distinguished photographer like Rachidi Bissiriou has offered to take one's portrait.

Many cultures retain a lingering suspicion that being effective might rely on a capacity to be frantic and hot tempered. For the Yoruba, agitation isn't merely an offence to a proper understanding of the universe; it's also just horribly unfashionable.

## Unit 4 Video 1

### *Rockets*

- [Narrator] The ground begins to tremble.
- [Announcer] Three.
- [Narrator] Massive engines roar to life.
- [Announcer] Two.
- [Narrator] Billowing clouds of exhaust.
- [Announcer] One.
- [Narrator] And then a blinding pillar of fire.
- [Announcer] Liftoff. We have a liftoff.
- [Narrator] A mighty voyager leaves the Earth behind to explore the vast universe among the stars.

Launching a rocket into space is one of humankind's crowning achievements. Although they come in many different shapes and sizes, all rockets are propelled by engines that produce thrust. The rockets that launch into space are made up of four major systems, based on function. The structural system makes up the frame that holds the rocket together and consists of the cylindrical body, nose cone, and fins. Next, the propulsion system takes up the most amount of space and includes the rocket engine, fuel, and oxidizer. The payload system depends on each mission and consists of anything a rocket is carrying into space, like a spacecraft, satellite, or human being. Lastly, the guidance system is made up of radars and computers that provide stability for the rocket and control manoeuvres in flight.

In order to launch into space, all four of these rocket systems must work together to overcome the force of gravity. The launch begins when the rocket's propulsion system starts to generate a massive amount of thrust. Thrust is the force produced by burning fuel as exhaust gases escape through the engine. Once the rocket generates more thrust than its own weight, it lifts into the air to begin its powered ascent.

During this phase of the flight, the weight of the rocket will constantly change as fuel continues to burn off. As a result, most space bound rockets use a technique called staging to reduce dead weight and increase efficiency. The method involves breaking off a large rocket into two or three smaller rockets that fall away at different stages of the launch.

As the rocket continues into orbit, its sophisticated guidance system maintains balance and steers to keep the flight trajectory on track. At the correct altitude and speed, the upper stage engine cuts off, completing the rocket's journey from Earth's surface into orbit.

Long before blasting into space, rockets were used here on Earth as early as the 13th century. The first known rockets were introduced by the Chinese in 1232 A.D. These fire arrows were used to fight against invading armies and were made by attaching fireworks packed with gunpowder to long arrows. By the 16th century, the use of rockets for amusement had spread from Asia to Europe, where they gained popularity in elaborate firework displays at celebrations and festivities.

During the following centuries, the work of scientists, like Isaac Newton and his



Laws of Motion, began to greatly increase knowledge into the forces behind rocketry and how to control them. And by the end of the 18th century, military forces around the world began to apply these new scientific understandings to the battlefield, transforming the earlier, crude rockets into powerful weapons of war.

However, the true dawn of space rocketry began in the early 20th century, thanks to massive technological improvements in rocket science and aeronautics. By the 1950s, the stage was set for the modern space age, and development began on sophisticated launch vehicle systems like the Atlas rocket family, which launched America's first astronaut into orbit, the Titan rockets, which were behind the pivotal Gemini missions during the Space Race, and the Saturn rocket family, which includes the largest and most powerful rocket ever successfully launched, the mighty Saturn V. Standing as high as a 36-story building and weighing more than 3,000 tons, this behemoth was used to launch the Apollo missions to the moon.

- We choose to go to the moon not because they are easy, but because they are hard.

- [Narrator] Since the beginning of human history, adventurers have looked at the skies and dreamt of touching the stars. And today, innovations in rocketry are opening up possibilities to launch astronauts farther into space than ever before. Whether our sights are set on the moon, Mars, or beyond, the future of rocketry and space exploration is only just blasting off.

## Unit 4 Video 2

### *Laser Scanning Reveals Cathedral's Mysteries*

When you're working on mediaeval buildings, it's difficult to have the impression that you can say anything new because they've been looked at and written about for ages. I've been interested in the way gothic buildings stand up and the way they handle themselves structurally and, unfortunately for me, there's nothing written about it.

Mason never stopped at the end of the day and said "Well I built my Cathedral this way because..." So, I've been using more sophisticated technology these days to try to get new answers from the buildings. The best technology that could solve certain problems like this was the laser scanner. It allows one really for the first time in the history of writing about Gothic architecture to say things, I would say, with relative certainty. So, the way it works is I had to set up a network of targets which are just geo-located points in space. Now that should be alright and you define the density of the scan, the resolution of the scan, in other words, how many XYZ coordinate points in the space do you want to acquire. And then you let it rip. So, what the laser scan actually does is it sends out a beam and it measures the amount of time that it takes for the beam to be admitted from its little laser device to whatever it hits and then the time that it takes to come back. So, it's doing this at a speed of hundreds of thousands of times a second. Yeah, we're actually talking to the scanner. That's good. So, it generates a whole cloud of data points that's extremely rich.

I've been wanting to come to the National Cathedral for a few years now. They incorporated the widening refinement that is the uprights are not perfectly upright.

Especially just behind us in the crossing area that is in the intersection of the two major vessels of the church. So, right away you get a pretty interesting representation of the interior. You can measure your way into articulating the exact curvature of this thing. And once you realise the curvature, then you can project it on up.

So, that's the smoking gun. The verticals go up, the great piers go up and then they start slowly to bend outwards. Now, to put this in perspective, it's a bit of a head-scratcher as far as a Mason is concerned. You ask Mason to build something out of plumb; he'll look at you like you're nuts. Froman, the architect of the cathedral, sensed that he didn't want something perfect because there was an element of kind of beauty in it.

Gothic buildings, you know 12th century or 13th century buildings you wouldn't look twice at because that's just the way they built. But here we know that they were trying to do it that way. and they could do it otherwise. And that's what's interesting about it is that they're deliberately trying to build crooked. We have a wonderful combination in the National Cathedral of this aesthetic built in the mind of William Goodyear. Concocted you could say based on miss reading of the evidence but in service of an aesthetic that really does still stand. I see it as a way of mapping space by doing archaeology that is looking back in time. I'm not standing down below and I'm saying with my IG that it actually looks like it's bending out of place. with this you can say that is bending out of place. For me it's a giant detective puzzle. I look at this big stone mass stone-iron ward or whatever and I try to say well how they do. It's the age-old sort of fascination that really goes back to the fascination that I felt as a child and a nine-year-old kid looking at this big stone building with financing: "How do they do that"?

## Unit 5 Video 1

### *Albert Einstein: The Man You Know, The Story You Don't*

Albert Einstein's father died thinking his son was a failure. Yes, it's true. Before Einstein became Einstein he was a struggling young man. In Europe he skipped classes and his professors never took him seriously. Moreover Einstein never performed spectacularly in school. He did so poorly that he nearly decided to drop out and just sell life insurance. Things got worse when he got into college. His carefree attitude towards conventional learning offended his professors. Hermann Minkowski, his mathematics professor, used to call Albert Einstein "a lazy dog". Interestingly Minkowski spent his later life developing a geometric representation of Einstein's special theory of relativity. Because of his poor reputation as a graduate student Einstein failed to secure a job. Some of his friends went on to work in reputed labs and universities but Einstein remained jobless. He also started tutoring school children but his students could not score good grades because Einstein always went too far. He always believed in the application of knowledge rather than cramming of mathematical formulae and scientific concepts; this was something not practiced by the schools.

To make matters worse Einstein also suffered emotionally. He lost his father and a few weeks later his newborn daughter. This loss devastated the young and jobless Einstein. His failures destroyed his confidence and he had nowhere to go. To support

his family Einstein reluctantly took the job of a third class patent clerk in Switzerland. He had never thought he would end up at a place like this but nature had some other plans for this genius.

At the patent office Einstein would quickly complete his work and spend the rest of his time thinking about some of the unsolved problems of physics.

In 1905 Einstein published his first paper on the photoelectric effect. He had thought that this paper would bring him to the limelight but the scientific community completely ignored this paper that came from a patent clerk. Interestingly 16 years later Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics to research the photoelectric effect. Einstein then turned his focus on the microscopic world. His second paper explained Brownian motion which later led reluctant physicists to accept the existence of atoms. To his despair no one was talking about it. Even his second paper failed to leave a mark in 1905. Although the young man was disappointed he did not give up. Then came the third paper that changed the course of science. This brilliant paper introduced the special theory of relativity. It landed on the desk of the father of quantum physics Max Planck. His assistant told him he had never seen something like this since Newton's work on classical physics. The special theory of relativity describes what happens when something travels close to the speed of light. This paper brought him fame and recognition among scientists. But he didn't stop in 1905 he published his fourth paper introducing the flagship equation of physics  $E = mc^2$ . This equation tells the relationship between mass and energy. Einstein's special theory of relativity later found applications in particle physics. The construction and working of accelerators such as the large hadron collider in Geneva would not have been possible without this equation.

However Einstein realized that this theory was incomplete. It did not incorporate the two most important parameters of the universe – gravity and acceleration. Einstein spent the next 10 years of his life developing the general theory of relativity which became one of the two pillars of physics. The other being quantum mechanics.

The most important thing that we can learn from Einstein is that no matter what we should never give up. Despite all those difficulties and rejections Einstein never stopped doing what he loved. Had he given up on any of those failures he would not have become the most celebrated scientist in history.

## Unit 5 Video 2

### *Elon Musk's Path to Becoming a Billionaire*

Elon Musk's life story is nothing short of a modern-day epic. He's a visionary entrepreneur who has defied all odds to become one of the most influential figures of our time. Musk's journey has been marked by audacious goals. Relentless perseverance and an unshakable belief in the power of innovation. This video will take you on a detailed exploration of Elon Musk's incredible journey from his early aspirations to his pioneering work at SpaceX and Tesla and his vision for the future. Elon Musk was born in Pretoria South Africa in 1971. His early life was far from easy; he was bullied during his school years and his parents divorced leading him to live with his father whom he described as a terrible human being. Despite these challenges Musk found

solace in coding and started his journey into the world of technology. At the age of 12 he created a space themed video game called Blaster which was published in a South African magazine earning him \$500. Education played a crucial role in Musk's development. He began his undergraduate studies in Canada at Queen's University but later transferred to the University of Pennsylvania seeking opportunities in the tech driven United States. He majored in economics and physics but it wasn't his formal education that turned him into a rocket scientist. It was his insatiable thirst for knowledge and a penchant for self-education.

Elon Musk's first foray into the world of business came with the founding of x.com – a financial services company. X.com would later become PayPal after a merger with the community. Musk played a pivotal role in PayPal's success which ultimately led to eBay's acquisition of the company. Musk's share from the PayPal deal provided him with substantial capital that he would later invest in his grandiose visions.

“SpaceX” short for Space Exploration Technologies Corporation became a reality in 2002. Musk's vision was to revolutionize space exploration by making it more accessible and affordable. He started with a meagre budget and despite facing countless challenges his determination to reduce the cost of space travel resulted in the development of the Falcon 1 rocket. SpaceX experienced a series of failures with three consecutive failed launches. At this critical juncture Musk's unwavering determination through. Instead of giving up he urged his team to keep going. The fourth launch attempt in 2008 was successful, marking a turning point for the company. The achievement secured a \$16 billion contract from NASA preventing the company from going under. Around the same time Musk embarked on another audacious journey with Tesla. He joined the company in its infancy becoming the board chairman and later the CEO. Tesla's early days were turbulent with the development of the sporty Roadster going over budget. By 2008 Tesla had only \$9 million left and the global financial crisis made it challenging to attract investors. Musk faced an excruciating dilemma choosing between Tesla and SpaceX. Both in dire financial straits he decided to invest the little money he had left into both companies which paid off when SpaceX's Falcon 1 reached orbit and Tesla secured \$40 million in funding on Christmas Eve. Tesla continued to face hardships but eventually turned the corner achieving profitability in 2013 and expanding to become a global force in the electric vehicle Market.

Musk's overarching goal with both SpaceX and Tesla is to free humanity from Earth's limitations. SpaceX is working on making space travel more accessible and sustainable with the ambitious goal of colonizing Mars using the fully reusable starship. On the other hand Tesla is striving to accelerate the world's transition to sustainable energy through electric vehicles and clean energy solutions. Musk's vision extends beyond space travel and electric cars. He envisions a future where technology bridges the gap between humans and artificial intelligence with projects like neuralink and the boring company aiming to redefine transportation and human capabilities. Elon Musk's journey is a testament to the power of innovation, determination and the relentlessness of one's dreams. From humble beginnings in South Africa to becoming

the driving force behind groundbreaking companies like SpaceX and Tesla musk has reshaped entire industries and inspired countless individuals to think bigger and reach for the stars.

Thank you for watching if you enjoyed this video don't forget to hit that like button and subscribe for more content like this.

## Unit 6 Video 1

### ***Petra: The Rise and Fall of a Desert City***

Petra is an ancient city located in present-day Jordan and it is a UNESCO world heritage site. It is considered one of the world's most famous archaeological sites and is often referred to as the Rose City due to the color of the stone out of which it is carved. Petra was established around 312 BC by the Nabatian Arabs who were nomadic tribes that controlled the area's trade routes. The city quickly grew in wealth and importance and became the capital of the Nabataean Kingdom. Petra's architecture is characterized by its rock cut architecture which is the most iconic feature of the city. The city is full of elaborate tombs, temples and other structures that were carved directly into the Sandstone Cliffs. This type of architecture is unique to Petra and is one of the reasons why the city is so famous. The most famous of these rock cut structures is the treasury which is a massive tomb that is adorned with intricate carvings and sculptures. The treasury is the first structure that visitors see when entering Petra and it is considered the most iconic structure of the city. The facade of the treasury is adorned with detailed carvings and sculptures of figures and animals and it is considered one of the most impressive examples of nabatian architecture. Other notable rock cut structures in Petra include the monastery which is a large tomb complex that is similar in design to the treasury of the monastery. It is located on the top of a hill and can be reached by a steep trail. The view from the top of the hill is spectacular. The Royal tombs are another notable feature of Petra. These are a group of tombs that are located near the center of the city and are notable for their ornate facades and intricate carvings.

The Roman Theater is another impressive structure in Petra. It is located at the foot of the hill and it is one of the largest theaters in the ancient world. The theater could seat up to 3 000 people and it was used for religious and ceremonial events. Petra's water management system is an impressive feat of engineering and it is one of the most sophisticated systems of its time. The Nabatians who built Petra were able to survive in the desert by building a complex system of dams, cisterns and channels to collect and store rainwater. They captured and stored the water from flash floods that occurred in the narrow canyons that surround Petra and this water was used for drinking, irrigation and other needs. The Nabatians also built a complex system of terraces and retaining walls that helped to stabilize the slopes and prevent erosion. They carved the terraces into the hillsides creating a step-like structure that prevented water from flowing away too quickly and helped to prevent erosion. The Terraces also served as a platform for agriculture allowing the Nabatians to grow crops and sustain themselves in the desert through the system of dams and cisterns channels. Terraces and retaining walls were built with great precision and they were designed to make the



best use of the limited water resources that were available in the area. The Nabatians were able to store water in underground cisterns and channels which helped to preserve it and keep it cool. They also used dams to control the flow of water and direct it to where it was needed. This water management system allowed the Nabatians to survive in the desert and to build and sustain the city of Petra. The system is still functioning today and it is one of the reasons why Petra was able to survive for so long. It is an impressive achievement considering the harsh conditions of the desert and the limited resources available. Petra was an important center of trade and commerce in the ancient world and its location at the crossroads of several trade routes made it an ideal location for a city. The city was strategically located at the intersection of several trade routes that connected the Mediterranean, the Arabian Peninsula and the East making it an important hub of trade and commerce.

The Nabatians who built Petra were skilled traders and merchants and they controlled the trade routes that passed through the city giving them significant economic power. The Nabatians traded in a variety of goods such as spices, incense and textiles. These goods were highly sought after in the ancient world and were in high demand. Spices such as black pepper, cinnamon and ginger were used to flavor food and were considered valuable for their medicinal properties. Incense such as myrrh and frankincense was used for religious ceremonies and for its medicinal properties and it was also a valuable trade commodity. Textiles such as linen and silk were also in high demand and they were used for clothing decorative items and as a status symbol. Petra's control of the trade routes also made it an important center of banking and finance. The Nabatians established a system of weights and measures and they developed a system of currency based on the value of certain precious metals such as gold and silver. This allowed them to conduct trade with other cultures and to accumulate wealth. The Nabatians also controlled the trade of frankincense and myrrh which were essential ingredients in religious ceremonies and were in high demand in the Roman Empire, Egypt and India. This made Petra one of the wealthiest cities of its time and it allowed the Nabatians to build and sustain the city and to develop its impressive architecture and water management system.

Petra's decline began in the second century A.D. when the Romans annexed the Nabatian kingdom and the trade route shifted. The Roman Empire was expanding and they took control of the trade routes that passed through Petra which resulted in the decline of the city's economic power. The Nabatian kingdom was absorbed into the Roman province of Arabia and the city's role as a center of trade and commerce diminished. However the city continued to be occupied and used for religious and ceremonial purposes by the local Bedouin tribes who saw the city as a sacred place. They used the city's monuments and temples for religious ceremonies and rituals and they also used the city as a marketplace. The city's population decreased as trade and commerce declined but it continued to be occupied by the local Bedouin tribes. Petra was eventually abandoned in the 7th Century A.D. and the city remained largely unknown to the Western World for centuries. It was rediscovered in 1812 by Swiss Explorer Johann Ludwig Burckhardt who disguised himself as an Arab and entered the city. He was the first westerner to see the city in centuries and he wrote about his

discoveries in the city's impressive architecture in history. In the following centuries Petra became a popular destination for archaeologists and historians who studied the city in its history. It was also open to tourism and it became a popular destination for travellers. Today Petra is a UNESCO world heritage site and it is considered one of the most famous and important archaeological sites in the world

## Unit 6 Video 2

### *The History of the Statue of Liberty: From France to America*

The Statue of Liberty is a world-renowned symbol of freedom and democracy standing tall in New York harbor as a beacon of hope for immigrants arriving in the United States. But the history of this iconic monument is not just about its grand design and impressive size. It is also a story of friendship, international cooperation and the enduring spirit of the American people. The idea for the statue was first proposed by French historian and politician Édouard René Lefebvre de Laboulaye in 1865 as a symbol of the friendship between France and the United States. Laboulaye believed that the United States with its principles of liberty and equality was a Beacon of Hope for the rest of the world. He enlisted the help of French sculptor Frederico Goose Bartoli to create a grand monument that would be a tribute to the American ideals of freedom and democracy. Bartoli began work on the statue in 1871 and it took him 10 years to complete the project. The statue was made of copper sheets that were hammered and shaped into the final form. The interior structure was made of iron and the whole statue was supported by a massive pedestal made of granite. The completed statue was shipped to the United States in 1885 and it was officially unveiled on October 28 1886. It was greeted with great fanfare and celebration as thousands of people gathered to witness the grand event. The Statue of Liberty became an instant icon and it remains a beloved symbol of freedom and democracy to this day. Over the years the Statue of Liberty has undergone several renovations and restorations to keep it in top condition. In the early 20th century the statue was fitted with a new torch and in the 1980s it was cleaned and restored to its original glory. Today the Statue of Liberty continues to stand tall as a symbol of hope and freedom greeting millions of visitors each year. In conclusion the history of the Statue of Liberty is a testament to the enduring spirit of the American people and the friendship and cooperation between the United States and France. It is a monument that inspires people around the world to strive for liberty and democracy and it will continue to do so for generations to come.

## Unit 7 Video 1

### *Avalanches 101 | National Geographic*

With terrifying speed an avalanche can rumble down a mountain slope burying everything in his path under a lethal blanket of snow. Each year about 150 people in Europe and North America die from avalanches. Large ones can wipe out forests and erase our mountain villages. Avalanches come in many forms; some called slough consists of sliding loose snow. Others called slab avalanches occur when large sections of the snowpack crack off and crash down the slope. As snow falls it builds up layer

upon layer with enough time the layers will harden and bond to one another. But when layers formed weak bonds any new snow falls on an unstable foundation and waits for the right trigger. Avalanches are caused by sudden changes, a heavy snowfall, strong winds or a rapid change in temperature. The shape and angle of the slope are important factors. Slopes over 60 degrees are usually too steep, slopes under 25 degrees are too gentle. The danger zone comes between 30 and 45 degrees just where people like to ski and sledge. 90% of avalanche victims died because they or someone with them accidentally triggered an avalanche. Contrary to popular opinion, loud noises like yelling won't trigger an avalanche. In most cases it's the sudden weight of a skier or snowmobiling that makes the surface unstable. Then the avalanche descends at speeds up to 80 miles an hour. As winter sports become more popular, avalanches pose more of a threat. Ski patrols now monitor popular slopes to prevent avalanches from ever happening. Cannons fire explosives as slam into snow bags to trigger small avalanches before the build-up becomes a problem.

Search-and-rescue teams practice locating and digging out people trapped underneath the snow. But ultimately it's up to every person to watch out when they're on the slope. So pay attention to the weather, look for warning signs to learn what to do in an emergency because everything changes in just a few seconds.

## Unit 7 Video 2

### *Journey into the Abyss*

A number of findings in the form of mysterious gaps and doors on Earth have made some people think that this is the entrance to the creepy area of hell. Moreover there are rumours that anything that passes through it can die. The existence of the gates of hell is strengthened by an analysis of their terrible appearance. The gates of hell are also found in various parts of the Earth. The main reason why these places are called the Gates of Hell cannot be separated from the horror. The impression of the gates of hell is even stronger when you hear legends or stories circulating in the local community. Here are the places that many people call the Gates of Hell on Earth.

**Hekla Mountain.** Hekla is an active volcano in southern Iceland. In ancient times the peak of the mountain was believed to be the place where evil spirits go to hell. 110 kilometres to the east of Reykjavik the capital of Iceland there are rows of active volcanoes. One of them which is famous and sacred by Icelandic people is Mount Hekla. The peak of Mount Hekla is a hot crater with red lava. In ancient times many centuries ago the local people sacred Mount Hekla. They did not dare to approach even at the foot of the mountain and called Mount Hekla the gateway to Hell. They believed evil spirits enter Hell through the top of the mountain because in ancient times according to geologists the activity of the lava was more active than now.

**Mount Osor.** It is said that Mount Osor is known as a place that is closely related to the afterlife namely Heaven and Hell because this mountain located in Northern Japan is one of the three holiest mountains in Japan besides Mount Hi in Shiga prefecture in Mount Koya in Wakayama prefecture. Just like mountains in general, Mount Osor is known to have beautiful scenery with lakes and rivers around it. It's just that on this mountain you can find the San Tzu river which is considered sacred by

Buddhists. In Buddhist belief the San Tzu river or what is known as the river of three Crossing is a river that the dead must cross before reaching the afterlife.

**Darvaza gas crater.** Darvaza gas crater is one of many places that still holds a mystery. Located about 266 kilometers from the city of Ashgabat, Turkmenistan Darvaza gas crater is famous for its flames that seem to never go out. The flames are burning not because of volcanic activity or magma but because of gas that comes out of the bowels of the Earth. That's what makes this place called the Gate of Hell or Door to Hell. It is not known how this crater was formed but one well-known story is the result of a mistake by researchers from the Soviet Union while drilling for natural gas. This place is so dangerous that since 2004 the president of Turkmenistan Gurbanguly has asked Darvaza residents to move to another place for security reasons.

**Fungdu ghost City.** The Fungdu ghost city is a large complex of temples and monasteries dedicated to the afterlife. Located on Mount Ming in the Fungdu district of China the city is located about 170 kilometers downstream from Chongqing on the North Bank of the Yangtze River. The city consists of buildings, structures, dioramas and statues related to Du and Hell. After the construction of the Three Gorges Dam in the rise in the river's water levels Fungdu cities separated from the Yangtze River. The city was later rebuilt higher up on the south side of the river. The site of the Fungdu ghost town is about 2 000 years old and focuses on tales of the afterlife. The buildings in the city incorporate Confucian, Taoist and Buddhist beliefs.

**Ploutonion at Hierapolis.** The famous gate to hell in the ruins of the ancient Greek city of Hierapolis has been reopened by the Turkish government. The gate to hell known as Pluto's gate is a cave that leads to the underworld in Greek Roman mythology and tradition. This site was built over a cave emitting poisonous gas therefore it was used as a ritual passage to the underworld. Animal sacrifice rituals are common at that location. Animals will be thrown into the cave and pulled back with a rope that has been tied before. The name Pluto gate comes from the word “plutonian” in Greek and “plutonium” in Latin. There are various facts and myths about Pluto gate which is commonly referred to as the gate to hell. Those are the five gates of hell on Earth.

## Unit 8 Video 1

### *The Evolution of Communication – Stone Age To Modern Age*

Hi friends, I am Joy and I am Jennifer. Welcome to the world of communication. So today we are going to show you the Evolution of Communication. What differentiates us humans from animals is the way we communicate with each other. Here we will show you a brief history of how the communication system evolved. The whole journey of communication started with the caveman. The cavemen used to gather around fire to discuss their day to activities. We can compare this to modern day social networking sites such as Facebook. One sudden day they decided to record their activities or knowledge. The cavemen then started to inscribe on the caves. We can compare this to modern day blogging. The problem with this communication method was it was localised. When people started moving out of the caves, long distance communication became very important.

**Smoke Signal.** This was the first long distance communication. It was used in Northern America where each tribe has its own signalling system. A smoke from top of the hill signified danger. Smoke signals were also used in Ancient China. The soldiers stationed at the Great Wall would alert for danger using smoke signals from tower to tower. In this way they could transmit messages as far as 750km within a few hours. The smoke signal is still used in the Vatican to indicate the selection of a new Pope.

**Pigeons.** Due to their natural homing ability pigeons were extensively used for long distance communication. The pigeons were used by Persians, Romans, Greeks, Mughals. In the 19th century Pigeons were also used to transmit stock quotations from one city to another. Cher Ami, a homing pigeon, was awarded the French War Cross for her services during World War I. TV series “Game of Thrones” has shown the use of raven instead of pigeon for long distance communication.

**Pony Express.** From ancient times kings have been using human messengers to relay messages. Pony express was a first of its kind mail service delivering messages, mails, newspapers and small packages by horseback using small relay stations. It is regarded as the first courier service. It was used in the mid 19th century to communicate between the east coast and west coast of America.

**Semaphore Flag.** The Semaphore flag was used in maritime trade during the late 19th century. The word semaphore is derived from the Greek word “sema” meaning “sign” and “phero” meaning “bearer”. It is the telegraphy system conveying information at a distance by means of visual signals with hand-held flags, rods and disks. It is still used during underway replenishment at sea and is an acceptable mode of communication for emergencies.

**Telegraph.** Telegraphy was the greatest breakthrough in the field of communication. Although the smoke signal and semaphore flags were different forms of telegraphy, the harnessing of electricity in the late 19th century gave birth to electric telegraphy. Morse code is still used globally as a mode of communication. Till a couple of decades ago Telegraphy was the most popular form of long distance communication. The US discontinued the use of Telegraph in 2006. India's BSNL owned telegraph service ended in 2013. It was reportedly the world's last existing true electric commercial telegraph system.

**Radio** The term radio in Latin means “beam of light”. In 1864 James Clerk Maxwell showed mathematically that electromagnetic waves could propagate through free space. The effects of electromagnetic waves were observed before and after Maxwell but no one could detect its presence. In 1886 Heinrich Hertz established the existence of electromagnetic waves. In 1888 he demonstrated that one could produce and detect electromagnetic waves which we today call as radio waves. In November 1894 Jagadish Chandra Bose at Town Hall of Kolkata ignited gunpowder and rang a bell kept at a distance using a microwave.

During the same time an Italian Scientist Guglielmo Marconi made an electric bell which went off during lightning. This was just the beginning of a whole new era of distant communication. In the early 20th century radio systems transmitted messages using continuous waves only. Amplitude modulation was demonstrated for the



transmission of voice and music but with little success. World War I accelerated the development of radio for military communication. After the war commercial radio broadcasting began in 1920 and was a big hit. World War II again accelerated the development of wartime purposes for aircraft and land communication.

**Telephone.** Until now real time communication was confined to diplomatic purposes or for broadcasting. Still telegram was the fastest one to one communication used by common people. In 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. At first, the benefits of a telephone exchange were not exploited. Instead telephones were leased in pairs to a subscriber, who had to arrange for a telegraph contractor to construct a line between them, for example between a home and a shop. It was a luxury that only rich people could afford. Later telephones took advantage of the exchange principle already employed in telegraph networks. Each telephone was wired to a local telephone exchange, and the exchanges were wired together with trunks. Networks were connected in a hierarchical manner until they spanned cities, countries, continents and oceans. This was the beginning of the public Switched Telephone Network or PSTN. The major progress took place after the Second World War.

So friends, here we have seen the history of communication starting from caveman to telephone. But this is just the beginning of a golden era in the field of communication. In the next video we will talk about how communication systems evolved from wired to wireless and local to global. Also we will see the role of the government to regulate wireless spectrum and the role of private companies to develop existing networks of 4th generation. So, friends, don't forget to subscribe to our channel and like our videos and stay tuned for upcoming videos.

## Unit 8 Video 2

### *Pop Culture: What's Wrong with the Media*

We're likely to have grown up thinking that the mainstream media was our friend. Common sense is a natural judge of everything that matters and is important and a reliable guide to existence, but we might also be realising that isn't quite true. Let's take a moment to remind ourselves of some of the things that might be slightly or even very wrong with mainstream media. It's pretty easy to do. No one can pass such headlines without giving way to a click. In order to gain money from advertisers or governments the media has to hook us in and it knows our minds are helpless in the face of such headlines.

We look to the media to tell us about what matters, but it cares predominantly about what will excite us. Sometimes the two categories coincide. What's most important in the world? Maybe what's most immediately exciting too? But usually that's not the case. We're built to have an almost irresistible attraction to certain stories involving power, fame, disaster and sex and yet we're tempted to yawn about schools, developing world problems, and the money supply. We're not evil. It's just the equivalent of our fatal weakness for processed sugar, fat and salt and the media does everything it can to exploit this.

In theory the media has a deeply important function to play in a democracy. It's meant to direct a mass audience to engage with the greatest problems in society so as

to push politicians to make necessary changes. But as it is the media is obsessed with scandals. It focuses relentlessly on the rather thrilling misdemeanours of a few people rather than the large systemic failings that are harder to see and far less sexy to describe. It gives the population the feeling that it's on the side of the little guy against the big guy. Far from it the sacrifice of the odd bigwig in a scandal and nothing and reliably take our eyes off pushing for proper large-scale improvements.

Most problems in society take time to fix but by constantly changing the topic of national conversation the media ensures that nothing will remain a priority for long. One always makes more money getting someone scared about bugs, viruses, explosions than getting them to a sane, correct assessment of the dangers facing them and a melancholy acceptance of death and compromise in general. One makes more money getting people furious than patient before the challenges of right or wrong or philosophical in the face of human evil.

It reports in impassive terms about adultery in Hollywood marriages or the bad behaviour of a model. It pretends to care about so-called transgressions while not admitting that it's at the same time titillating the audience most of whom deepen their unconscious would love a chance to do what's being condemned on the surface. The media therefore hypocritically satisfies both our fantasies and on need to think ourselves normal and respectable.

It's called the news because of an obsession with the notion that the new and important go together but much that just happened is far less important than many things that occurred thousands of years ago. There are things we need that lie further back: the most significant bits of information could not always have happened in the last 24 hours as the news pretends.

When the media is in a serious mood, it will give us six thousand word essays on global warming but only a handful of people read. It seems the choice is either between a sexy and banal or the serious and starchy. In the utopia what we need is the most serious issues presented in the most engaging ways. It's not enough for serious journalists to plunk the important stories before us. They need to work doubly hard to get the story and then also to make it exciting as exciting as the latest from Taylor Swift.

There's nothing wrong with having famous people in a society. The reason why celebrities become a dirty word is that we've got the wrong celebs in front of us. We need the media to anoint people with fame but fame for doing noble and good things that really help a nation. We don't need to get rid of celebrities. We need better varieties.

We like to think we've got good media because it's free. Freedom is a wonderful privilege no doubt but on its own it's nothing. We need a media that isn't just free but also good that is able to direct a mass audience towards what truly counts, which is as it's been since the days of Plato – Justice, Truth and Wisdom.

## Unit 9 Video 1

### *Ray Kroc Documentary McDonald's History*

Kroc's old paper cups for sixteen years. His Commission provided a nice lifestyle for his wife Ethel and their daughter, Marilyn, who was born in 1924. But Kroc's old paper cups for sixteen years. His Commission provided a nice lifestyle for

his wife Ethel and their daughter, Marilyn, who was born in 1924. But the money came at the expense of his relationship with his family.

Work was everything to Ray. He spent countless hours with his customers learning everything he could: about what worked and what didn't work in the food Industry.

«I made up my mind that if I ever got into the food business I would do what this one was doing or what that one was doing and I wouldn't do what that other one was doing and I got, so that I could assess value».

In 1939 Kroc saw value in a new device. One of his customers had built a five spindled milkshake machine called the multi mixer. Prata knew immediately that a machine capable of making five milkshakes at a time was a big improvement over the single spindled machines that most soda fountains were using.

At 37 Kroc left a successful career in the paper cup business and became the multi mixers exclusive distributor.

“Brain made a lot of money selling multi mixers. I think in the late 40s or around 1950 he was making about 25 thousand dollars a year which was a lot of money B those days”.

But as Ray approached his fiftieth birthday, his business began to slow down. By the early 1950s. suburbs began blanketing the American landscape and the exodus from the cities was on. Many neighbourhood soda fountains were forced to close up shop. Ray was losing customers by the dozen. But one small restaurant in San Bernardino, California, kept ordering more machines. Kroc had to see for himself the type of place that needed to churn out up to 40 milkshakes at a time. In 1954 he flew to California and met the two brothers who would change his life – Dick and Mac McDonald.

In the late 1920s. While Ray Kroc was selling paper cups around Chicago, two brothers from New Hampshire were heading out west to California. Richard and Maurice McDonald and family called them “were off to seek their fortune”.

R. McDonald:

I said “I've decided: I will be a millionaire. I said when I'm 50.” so brother looks at me:

“No kidding, – he says – How much have you got right now?”

I say “About 8 bucks and a half”.

He says “Richard, you've got a little way to go my friend.”

The 2 brothers spent a few years pushing saps around the Hollywood movie studio before opening their own theater in the early 1930s. But it soon became clear that showing movies was not going to fulfil dicks lofty financial goals.

Eventually the brothers noticed that the hotdog stand on the corner of their Street seemed to be the only thriving business in the area. In 1937 they took a cue from their successful neighbor and opened their own small hotdog stand a few towns away.

Three years later they moved to San Bernardino, California, and opened a larger drive-in restaurant complete with car hops called McDonald's.

As most other drive-ins that were popping up on the west coast it was an immediate success. Californians delighted in getting full menu service without ever

leaving their beloved automobiles. For eight years Dick and Mac ran the most successful driving in town.

But in the late 1940s the McDonald brothers sensed a change in their customers. After World War Two Americans began to look at the world in a whole new way.

“After the war there was this sense that we worked hard, we fought, we won this war. Now the good life is ours, it is owed to us and by definition that good life involves speed of all kinds speed and fast cars with tailfins that look like they could fly and speed in terms of getting what you want when you want it.”

R. McDonald:

“You know we were conductivity and were the age of jet propulsion this was really a horse and buggy operation. So we knew we had to do something to speed things up.”

McDonald's closed their successful drive-in and set out to reinvent the restaurant business. What they created was a kitchen that operated with the efficiency of a Henry Ford assembly line. They cut their menu from 25 items down to nine: hamburgers, cheeseburgers, milkshakes, French fries and drinks. They sped up service by designing new equipment as bigger grilles and condiment dispensers that allowed them to prepare each and every burger the very same way. Most importantly they changed over car-in-up-service to self-service.

“When people found out what we were going to do they thought we had gone insane. “Could we have a great business? We have the most popular driving in town and people couldn't understand’. They said “My God, the McDonald brothers, I think that they're losing their minds”.

But they weren't losing their minds. They were simply pioneering the greatest revolution in American restaurant history, fast food. The McDonald brothers cut serving time down from 20 minutes to 30 seconds. To do that they broke almost every rule in the business.

Jane Stern: “I mean the point of going out to a restaurant was you could have steak, you could have shrimp, you could have fish, you could have chicken the idea of going to a place that had a hamburger and if you don't like that you could have a hamburger and if you don't like that you could have a hamburger – you know it in a way defies logic. But that's sometimes what great genius is; it defies logic.

The McDonald's genius revealed itself at the cash register. Sales shot up 40 percent in three years. In 1952 their small hamburger stand in San Bernardino made a cover of American Restaurant magazine. Pretty soon everyone wanted to know how they did it. Over the next few years people in the food industry came from all over the country to check out the McDonald brothers operation.

One visitor had been preparing his whole life for just such an opportunity. Ray Kroc, he saw the reaction of the public he had to see young families there.

“It wasn't a teenage place drive-ins, they were teenage places kind of hangouts. None of that and so I wasn't there but I'm confident that the potential on the consumer side. He saw it bingo, he saw it.”

Kroc was 52 years old, he had seen thousands of restaurants before, but nothing like this. He calculated the financial rewards possible with hundreds of McDonald's

across the country. Each of them is equipped with eight multi mixers. But when he discussed the idea with Dick and Mac they told him they weren't interested in doing it themselves.

“Well, I said why don't you get somebody to do it. They said “well, we don't know anybody wants to do it”.

I said: “well, how about me?”.

He said: “You wanna bother with it? Are you sure?”.

And I thought: “oh, boy, what a cozy way to sell mulinex”.

Kroc signed a contract that gave him exclusive right to sell the McDonald brothers method.

But when he returned to suburban Chicago to open his first McDonald's he was in for a surprise. The McDonald brothers neglected to tell him that they had previously licensed this part of Illinonois to another company. Before Ray could start doing business he had to buy out the competing contract for twenty five thousand dollars.

Already deeply in debt from building his restaurant Kroc could barely afford this expense. It was the first of many problems between Ray and the brothers McDonald.

## Unit 9 Video 2

### *The Story Behind WhatsApp Creation*

Today with the advent of technology texting has fast replaced other means of communication, like calls and the emails for us to communicate instantly with people miles apart even in different times. When it comes to texting apps the first name that comes to mind is WhatsApp. In fact it is the most preferred messenger app in the world today. Bid jokes, videos, documents, images or messages – WhatsApp sends it all.

Today we bring you the story of Jan Koum, the co-founder of WhatsApp messenger. Such stories of entrepreneurs who solved a common need and impact for one are covering a new Eureka Moment. To watch more videos about people subscribe to Eureka Moment and don't forget to press the bell icon.

Jan Koum lived in deep poverty with his mother and grandmother. To put an aim to raise they moved from Soviet Ukraine to California in the USA. While walking to work, he worked hard to train himself in computer networking.

During this time Jan Koum fell in love with his Nokia phone 6610 that he hacked and downloaded all advanced software. But you usually couldn't use the phone out of the box. This was a clear indication of this brilliant innovation. Later he got an opportunity to work for Yahoo as an infrastructure engineer. Jan Koum was at Yahoo for 9 years along with his future co-founder of WhatsApp Brian Acton. Coincidentally they both quit Yahoo in 2007 and to clear off for themselves.

During his time off John travelled to Argentina, Russia, Ukraine and a bunch of other countries. He found that it was very hard for him to connect with his friends. Koum was annoyed when he missed a lot of calls when he was at the gym. He along with his friends Brian Acton decided to solve the problem in 2009 by building an app which would let their friends know if they are available or occupied with something.

Initially, I came up with a product that has easy to use fracture called status, which could inform other users about one's availability to take a call. In initial stages



the technology of WhatsApp was developed to sync with the contact list to detect if the other person was on WhatsApp network. The idea was before you start a call you could check the status of this person from WhatsApp and it would indicate they are available and then a call would be placed. However, this first version did not do well. But Jan and Brian continued developing the product. They thought that they should build a message app. This idea clicked since everyone used sms for primary communication. The issue with sms was that the messages were not threaded. An sms from the same person which surely passed another person's phone. This was a new development that completely changed an application and store peaked the will be seventh worked on to new heights.

The WhatsApp team worked on one-on-one threaded messages. And later they added visual indicators to show whether it was delivered or not. They wanted their server to be ad free satisfying to the user and maintain the privacy of the user. Delivering just that WhatsApp set on the path of global domination with over 1,5 million active users in over 180 countries. Jan Koum says that he was fortunate they stumbled onto something that people really want. Jan has faced his fair share of rejections along with the jelly including being denied jobs. At Facebook a company which later bought WhatsApp for a whopping 19 billion dollars. It has such a high valuation, because WhatsApp has truly changed the lives of people.

Jan Koum the man who made double ticks famous. Do you know that Lamborghini was attracted to a manufacturing company Nike never heard of as shoe and Lego developed wouldn't toys before? So, what made them change? To know more such stories? Do you look at the stories in a playlist over the video and for the latest videos? Do subscribe and press the bell icon.

## Unit 10 Video 1

### *10 Interesting Facts About Different Cultures Around the World!*

Hey, today we're going to take a journey around the world and explore some fascinating, cultural practices that you might not have heard of before from Japan to South Africa. Each of these customs and traditions offers a unique window into the beliefs and values of different societies so sit back, relax and let's begin our adventure.

#### *Fun fact 1. Japan's loud noodle slurping*

Our first stop is Japan where it is customary to slurp noodles loudly while eating them. Contrary to Western etiquette, slurping is actually seen as a sign of appreciation for the food, and is believed to enhance the flavor and aroma of the dish. In fact, it is considered rude not to slurp in some cases. So next time you're enjoying a bowl of ramen, don't be afraid to slurp away.

#### *Fun fact 2. Mongolia's Tongue Greeting*

Next up, we're heading to Mongolia, where people traditionally greet each other by sticking out their tongues. This might seem strange at first, but the gesture is believed to ward off evil spirits and bring good luck. It's also a way to show respect and trust, as the tongue is seen as a symbol of honesty and sincerity. So, if you ever find yourself in Mongolia, be sure to stick out your tongue and say hello!

*Fun fact 3. Mexico's Day of the Dead*

Our next stop is Mexico, where the Day of the Dead is a vibrant and colorful holiday that celebrates the lives of deceased loved ones. From October 31st to November 2<sup>nd</sup>, families create altars adorned with flowers, candles, and offerings of food to drink. It's believed that during this time, the spirits of the dead return to the world of the living to be with their families once again. It's a beautiful and joyful way to honor the memory of those who have passed on.

*Fun fact 4. Thailand's Head Touching Taboo*

In Thailand it is considered impolite to touch someone's head as it is believed to be the most sacred part of the body. This is because the head is seen as the seat of the soul, and touching it is thought to be an invasion of personal space. Instead, it's customary to place your hands together in a prayer-like gesture, and bow slightly as a sign of respect. So, if you're in Thailand, remember to keep your hands to yourself!

*Fun fact 5. Sweden's Christmas Eve feast.*

In Sweden, Christmas Eve is celebrated with a traditional feast of smoked salmon, meatballs and mulled wine. It's a time for families to come together and enjoy each other's company with candles and soft lighting, creating a warm and cozy atmosphere. The Swedes also have a custom of hiding an almond in the rice pudding, with the lucky finder receiving a special prize. It's a fun and festive way to celebrate the holiday season.

*Fun fact 6. India's Hand Gestures*

In India, people commonly use hand gestures instead of words to communicate. Each gesture has a specific meaning and can convey everything from greetings to apologies to affirmations. It's a highly expressive form of non-verbal communication that can be surprisingly effective even with cross-laying ridge barriers. So, if you're travelling to India, it's worth learning a few key hand gestures to help you get by.

*Fun fact 7. Egypt's Wedding Shower*

In Egypt, the bride and groom are traditionally showered with seeds, rice and flour after their wedding ceremony. This symbolizes fertility and abundance and is believed to bring good luck to the newlyweds. It's also a way for friends and family to celebrate the couple's union, and express their joy and happiness. So, if you're attending an Egyptian wedding, be prepared to join in the fun and shower the happy couple with blessings!

*Fun fact 8. South Africa's Ubuntu Philosophy*

In South Africa the concept of Ubuntu is an important part of the culture. Ubuntu is a philosophy that emphasizes the interconnectedness and interdependence of all people. It's about recognizing our shared humanity and working together to create a better world for everyone. Ubuntu is expressed through acts of kindness, generosity, and compassion, and is a powerful reminder of the importance of community and solidarity.

*Fun fact 9. Brazil's Carnival*

In Brazil carnival is a massive celebration that takes place in the days leading up

to Lent. It's a time for music, dance, and colorful costumes with parades and Street parties, filling the cities and towns with energy and excitement. Carnival is a way for Brazilians to let loose and enjoy life, and is one of the biggest and most festive events on the planet.

### *Fun fact 10 China's Red Envelopes*

Finally, we end our journey in China, where red envelopes, filled with money, are a traditional gift during the Lunar New Year. These envelopes, known as Hong Bao, are given to children and unmarried adults as a way to bring good luck and ward off evil spirits. The amount of money inside the envelope is often an auspicious number, such as 88 or 168, which are associated with good fortune. It's a fun and festive way to celebrate the New Year and spread good wishes to loved ones.

And there you have it, folks – 10 fascinating facts about different cultures around the world! From the loud slurping of noodles in Japan to the head-touching taboo in Thailand. And each of these customs and traditions offers a glimpse into the rich tapestry of the humane experience. We hope you've enjoyed this journey with us and that it's inspired you to learn more about the amazing diversity of our world. Thanks for watching and subscribe for more fun with facts content!

## **Unit 10 Video 2**

### ***Top 10 Most Beautiful Places in the World***

We're about to embark on a virtual Odyssey uncovering the hidden gems and iconic wonders that Grace our planet.

Let's dive in top 10 most beautiful places on Earth.

#### *10. Santorini, Greece*

Santorini, Greece and Aegean gem captivates with its iconic cycladic architecture that seems to emerge from Cliffs overlooking the sapphire sea. Wander through the charming streets of Oia where whitewashed buildings adorned with vibrant bougainvillaea create a harmonious contrast against the Azure sky. As the sun descends the Horizon becomes a symphony of warm Hues painting a canvas of breathtaking sunsets that cast a spell of Enchantment over the island. The Island's allele lies not just in its natural beauty, but also in its ability to transport visitors to a realm where time slows allowing them to Revel in life's Simple Pleasures amidst this captivating setting.

#### *9. Petra, Jordan*

Step into the past in Petra, Jordan, where the Rose Red Cliffs Harbor a lost city carved into the rock itself. The Sikh, a narrow passage flanked by towering Sandstone walls leads to the Grand reveal of the treasury. An intricate facade adorned with mythological figures and ornate motifs. As you explore further you'll discover an amphitheatre tools and an ancient monastery that stand has tributes to the Nabateans architectural prowess. Petra's magnetic Allure extends beyond its architectural marbles encompassing atmosphere of mystery and wonder that reverberates through the ages, inviting travellers to uncover the layers of history that lie within its rocky embrace.

### *8. Great Barrier Reef, Australia*

Dive into an aquatic Wonderland at the Great Barrier Reef. UNESCO world heritage site that stretches along the Queensland Coast of Australia. Beneath the ocean's surface an intricate tapestry of coral formations creates an otherworld landscape of vibrant colors and biodiversity. Snorkelers and divers can encounter a kaleidoscope of marine life from neon huge fish to majestic man to race. The Great Barrier Reef is not just a natural spectacle, it's a living laboratory, a testament to the delicate balance of ecosystems and a call to preserve the irreplaceable beauty that lies beneath the waves.

### *7. Machu Picchu, Peru*

Hayuni Andes Mountains Machu Picchu stands as an enduring testament to the Incan civilization's ingenuity and spiritual significance. The architectural marvels including terrasses fields and precisely crafted stone structures harmonized seamlessly with the natural landscape. The breathtaking views of the surrounding peaks and valleys seem to merge the boundaries between heaven and earth. As the sun rises over these ancient ruins, travellers are immersed in a sense of war and reverence for the remarkable achievements of the past, igniting a connection that transcends time itself.

### *6. Bora Bora, French Polynesia*

Bora Bora, a Polynesian Paradise, unfolds like a dreamscape with its turquoise lagoons, powdery white beaches, and iconic overwater bungalows. Snorkelling or diving in these crystal clear waters reveals a world, where coral reefs bloom in a profusion of colors and marine life thrives in tranquil harmony. As the sun dips below the horizon the sky transforms in a palette of pastel Hues, painting the water's surface with a reflection that mirrors the Island's romantic ambience. Bora Bora is not just a destination, it's a state of mind, a place where the beauty of nature intertwines with the tranquillity of the soul.

### *5. Venice, Italy*

Venice, Italy – a living work of art unfolds its chance through a network of canals, historic bridges and intricate architecture. The Grand Canal, lined with palaces and adorned with exquisite facades, invites exploration by vaporetto or gondola. Saint Mark's Square showcases Venetian gothic and byzantine influences, crowned by the iconic Saint Mark's basilica. The city's labyrinthine streets beckon with hidden corners, charming piazzas and artisanal shops, creating an immersive experience that captures the essence of the Renaissance and the enduring Allure of Venetian culture.

### *4. For Aurora Borealis various locations.*

The Aurora Borealis, a Celestial phenomenon also known as the Northern Lights. Paints the night skies with a mesmerizing dance of colors in polar regions. The vibrant greens, purples and pinks that streak across the heavens are the result of solar particles colliding with the Earth's atmosphere. From Norway to Alaska these luminous displays cast a spell over observers. Evoking a sense of wonder and humility, as we witness the cosmic forces y play and gain a glimpse into mysteries of the Universe.

### *3 Maldives*

In the Maldives, Tropical Paradise flourishes with powder soft beaches and turquoise lagoons. Overwater villas that seemingly float on the water's surface. Beneath the waves an underwater world of coral Gardens and vibrant marine life awaits, offering divers and snorkelling as a kaleidoscope of colors and shapes to explore. As the sun sets over the Indian Ocean, the horizon is bathed in hues that mirror the colors of the coral reefs below. Maldives epitomizes the union of natural Splendor and luxury inviting travellers to disconnect from the world and immerse themselves in a Haven of Serenity

### *2. Taj Mahal India*

India's iconic Taj Mahal, the UNESCO world heritage site, stands as an architectural masterpiece and a symbol of eternal love. Constructed from gleaming white marble, its intricate detailing and symmetrical design create an ethereal ambience that seems to transcend reality. As the sun rises, the monument is bathed in a soft luminous glow, radiating an aura of serenity, and devotion that has captured hearts for centuries. The Taj Mahal is not just a monument, it's a testament to human craftsmanship and the enduring power of emotions that transcend time and place.

### *1. Milford Sound, New Zealand*

At the zenith of our journey lies Milford Sound, a fjords in fiordland national park. New Zealand, that presents a breathtaking symphony of towering cliffs, cascading waterfalls and serene waters. Verdant rainforests blank at the landscape providing a backdrop that elevates the dramatic grandeur of the fjord.

As rain or sunlight dances upon the water's surface the landscape metamorphoses, revealing new facets of its beauty with every passing moment. Milford Sound is a testament to Earth's war and untamed beauty, an awe-inspiring reminder of the natural forces that have shaped our planet.

These top 10 beautiful places are nature magnum opus chapters in a never-ending story of the Earth's Artistry and human imagination. Each locale is an invitation to explore, admire and protect the treasures that make our world extraordinary. From architectural wonders to celestial spectacles these destinations inspire or rekindle our connection with the world and compel us to celebrate the wondrous beauty that surrounds us at every turn.

## **Unit 11 Video 1**

### ***What is a financial crime?***

Hello and welcome to our new video. Today we are going to shed some light on what is financial crime, who commits it and different examples of financial crimes.

Financial crimes have been one of the pivotal issues in the global arena for several decades now. It's always a cat mouse game between authorities and criminals as authorities are consistently trying to track down and prevent financial crime, whereas criminals are always developing innovative tactics to stay ahead.

Financial crime by definition is a crime that is specifically committed against property or money where an individual or criminal organization takes something



belonging to someone else for their own personal benefit.

Some of the most common types of financial crimes nowadays are money laundering, bribery, corruption, fraud, tax evasion, embezzlement, forgery, counterfeiting identity theft and even terrorist financing.

As we have discussed what is money laundering and the methods of money ordering in our previous videos. Today we will focus on some of the other types of financial crime, but before diving into video, don't forget to like, comment and subscribe to our channel. So you don't miss out on our future videos. Okay now back to today's video.

Who normally commits financial crimes? When thinking of financial crime, you have to move away from the image of a dark alleyway being robbed at knife point whilst you walk down the street, or someone breaking into your home. Financial crime can be performed by well-respected individuals, embedded in our society, who perform the crime from the comfort of their own home or office.

When analyzing who performs financial crime we have been able to group them into several categories, employees, business leaders, corrupt heads of state, organized criminals, external fraudsters, colluding with employees, and customers, and suppliers.

Employees.

Financial crime can be committed by employees within companies when they have access to systems and understand the controls in place to avoid detection at the time of stealing funds, or intellectual property, which can then be used by them or other criminals for other future crimes.

Business leaders.

This involves senior executives manipulating and misreporting financial data in order to inflate or misrepresent a company's true financial position.

Corrupt heads of state.

Heads of state may use their position of power and authority to loot the country coffers for their own benefit and for the benefit of their close associates.

Organized criminals.

When large-scale financial crime across different types, including terrorist financial, is used to fund their illicit operations.

Fraudsters, who collude with employees.

This is the type of financial crime where external fraudsters are colluding with employees to achieve bigger and better results more easily considering inside information.

Customers and suppliers.

The financial crime performed by a customer or supplier with no connection to the company or organizations.

As you can see, financial crime can be performed by individuals at all levels, whether it's a junior analyst or a well-known head of state. Financial crime can still be performed making it so hard to detect when compared to other crimes. Now let's move towards reviewing some other types of criminal crimes.

## SOME MORE TYPES OF FINANCIAL CRIMES

### Bribery.

Giving or receiving unearned reward to influence someone's behavior. One common form of bribery is a kickback, an unearned reward following favorable treatment. This type of crime is commonly used when people want to get the outcome of their desires. Therefore, they bribe influential people.

### Corruption.

This is an unlawful or improper behaviour that seeks to gain an advantage by few illegitimate means. Bribery, abuse of power, extortion, fraud, deception, collusion, cartels, embezzlement, and money laundering. Bribery, abuse of power, extortion, fraud, deception, collusion, cartels, embezzlement and money laundering are all forms of corruption. Even on the smallest scale, corruption is corrosive, and just the suspicion of it can severely damage your reputation. For instance, when a small illegitimate payment could prevent a project from falling behind schedule, it may seem harmless to pay up, but one has to be very cautious, when giving or receiving gifts or entertainment.

### Facilitation payments.

These are sums of money paid to an official to speed up or facilitate the criminals actions. That's why they are sometimes referred to as grease or speed payments. Whatever the local custom, it is forbidden to accept facilitation payments anywhere in the world. We make no distinction between them and bribes, no matter how small the amount.

### Ponzi schemes.

One of the first financial crimes to appear where the investor is promised to be paid high rates of returns for fixed term investments, with no real or tangible explanation to where the money is invested. These are fraudulent investment plans where funds are not invested at all. Instead every new investor is simply used to pay off earlier investors. The only winners in these types of investments are the ones who launched them.

### Pyramid schemes.

Schemes where it promises consumers or investors large profits based primarily on recruiting others to join their program have always seemed to be fraud. Some schemes may purport to sell a product but they often simply use the product to hide their pyramid structure. This crime is often offered to individuals looking to create another stream of income.

### Identity fraud.

In this crime someone impersonates you and uses your personal information to steal money. Identity fraud is commonly used by the internet for auditors who give instructions to banks for fraudulent money transfer.

### Phishing.

Internet banking clients receive emails that are tricky asking them to give account logging password and personal details to the website which looks like their legitimate bank. These details are then often exploited to steal money from their account. Nowadays these crimes have been extended to not just internet banking but to

all sorts of internet access, such as asking the individual to disclose personal information which is then later used for other criminal activity.

#### Card fraud.

In this crime criminals steal your credit or debit card while you are unaware until the stolen or lost cards remain usable and the thief makes unauthorized purchases with the card until you notify your bank.

#### Skimming.

This involves stealing information from a credit card during legitimate transactions. Fraudsters swipe the card for an electronic device known as a wedge or skimming device which records all information contained on the magnetic strip.

#### Advance fee scams

These scams are usually perpetrated by a letter, email or phone call offering you a large sum of money, if you can help someone transfer thousands and in some cases millions of dollars or other currencies out of their country. To initiate the transaction you are asked to send details to your bank account and an administration fee. When you send the information, they use the data and disappear.

#### Fund transfer scams.

You are asked for an advert or email to receive a payment – into your bank account and to descend abroad in return for receiving commission. Though this scam is old and now people have realized that it's always a lie. There were some innocent souls initially who fell into the trap and lost their money.

#### Market abuse and insider trading.

The concept of market abuse typically consists of insider dealing, unlawful disclosure of inside information and market manipulation. The crime is committed when a finance professional abuses the power that they have been given as an employee, within a financial institution and uses this for their own personal gain, by disclosing information or data that is not available in the general public.

#### International lottery fraud.

International lottery fraud to show good faith the perpetrator may send you a check which you're instructed to deposit into your account and send the money back to the lottery committee. The perpetrator will create a sense of urgency, compelling you to send the money before the check which is counterfeit bounces and your account is looted.

Well, there you have it, some of the most commonly used financial crimes. Although it's hard to always detect if you are being used directly or indirectly. The best advice is to be diligent and to share the knowledge with family and friends who may be more vulnerable to these crimes. Thank you for watching this video. Please, like comment, subscribe and hit the bell icon to watch more videos alike.

## Unit 11 Video 2

### *The Man Behind The World's Biggest Financial Fraud*

At one point, Jho Low had more spending power than just about anyone on Earth because he had liquid cash in his account that was stolen. This fraud is unbelievable because Jho Low just stole billions of dollars almost overnight. Investigators have

called it one of the biggest corruption cases ever. The center of one of the world's biggest cases of white-collar crime. Billions of dollars vanished from the Malaysian state fund 1MDB, only to be spent on the political activities of a sitting prime minister and the lavish lifestyle of the scam's mysterious mastermind, a Chinese businessman called Jho Low. He went on this kind of global spending spree. He would go and just drop millions of dollars in nightclubs and bars.

As a lot of you in this room know, I like to plan my evenings and make sure that I always go to the best parties.

Gambling and women. He had a private plane that he flew constantly around the world. Luxury yachts and homes in the Hamptons. The quantum of money that was stolen is so huge it makes previous frauds look almost pedestrian by comparison.

I'm Bradley Hope, and I'm an investigative journalist and the co-author of *Billion Dollar Whale*.

I'm Tom Wright, co-author of *Billion Dollar Whale*. So a few years ago, I was working for *The Wall Street Journal* in 2015. I came across a story about 1MDB, which was an incredible corruption scandal that was already out there in the media. And we really dug in, and we wrote a story, a front page story, about how Najib, the then prime minister of Malaysia, had used this fund as a slush fund for his political ambitions.

I was relatively new at *The Wall Street Journal*, and they had assigned me to a pretty intense financial beat. And I was just reading the newspaper when I read Tom's first story about the 1MDB scandal. And I noticed that there were a lot of references to Abu Dhabi, which is a place I used to live and report from. And so I got in touch with Tom and said, "Maybe I can help, and I have some contacts and things like that."

Bradley and I were able to piece together the way the fraud worked across different countries, and that was really key to the success of our endeavour.

This is the Jho Low story in its potted version.

Jho Low grew up in Penang, quite a small island in northern Malaysia, and he was from a sort of, you know, well-to-do family.

So he went to all these fancy schools, like Harrow outside London and Wharton, and he was always kind of seemingly among the rich kids, but he wasn't truly rich like some of these other guys that were there. And that was what made this whole thing possible is these close relationships he forged.

The key to Jho Low's fraud is that he's able to network better than almost anyone else, any other fraudster in history.

«The fact that there are so many thinkers, connectors, and social entrepreneurs in one room truly motivates me».

When Jho Low was studying in England at Harrow, he became friendly with a guy called Riza Aziz, who was Najib's stepson.

He got in with the family of Najib Razak, who eventually became the prime minister. And then, on the other hand, is his wife, who's called Rosmah Mansor, and she was almost your picture-perfect wife of a kleptocratic kind of figure. She was addicted to spending, and had enormous amounts of jewellery in her house, even before they reached their peak of 1MDB spending. She couldn't wear a lot of that stuff in public because it was actually too ostentatious.

Jho Low understood that if he could get powerful people, prime ministers in different countries, leaders of different countries, to back what he was doing, then he could become extremely powerful.

At his peak, Jho Low really wanted to have this image around himself as this major businessman who has this family kind of company, family fortune behind a company, and they created this video. The company was called Jynwel Capital. It's just like a multimillion dollar kind of promo video that really just shows how he could use all of his connections to kind of bolster his image.

It is about how each deal changes a community, a country, and the world. And he realized that there was so much money sloshing around in the world, especially state money, which is managed by sovereign wealth funds. So he persuaded Prime Minister Najib to set up a fund to ape what they were doing in the Middle East, and they called it 1MDB.

And Najib knew that it was a slush fund, that he was using it to fund his political ambitions, but he didn't know how much money Jho Low was taking out, and he gave Jho Low carte blanche to do what he wanted with the fund.

At first, they borrowed from local banks in Malaysia, but they quickly hit a ceiling for how much they could borrow in that manner. And they also needed the imprimatur of a big, powerful Wall Street bank to make them look legitimate. And who better than Goldman Sachs, which is obviously the most powerful and well-known Wall Street bank in the world, right?

So then they decided to graduate to the next level of borrowing, which was they issued a bond, globally, and Goldman Sachs sold that bond to investors. The way the scam worked was, they would pretend to do deals between 1MDB and a fund in the Middle East. And really, the money would just get stolen.

So when he suddenly had all this money, that was stolen money from 1MDB, he went on this kind of global spending spree. He had a private plane that he flew constantly around the world.

Then they went on a multi-year bacchanal of spending on gambling and women and luxury yachts and homes in the Hamptons and East and West Coast and all of that kind of stuff.

He bought a big hotel in Beverly Hills. And then as soon as he kind of got the bug of being in Los Angeles, he wanted to become a filmmaker, a film financier. It happened that the son-in-law of the Prime Minister of Malaysia was also a big film buff. They got to know that Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese wanted to make a film about the Wolf of Wall Street, Jordan Belfort, the famous scammer. But they couldn't get any studio to give them the money because it was a huge budget, like \$100 million.

Jho Low stole money to make The Wolf of Wall Street film. And for Jho Low, this was a huge step into Hollywood, and he became a major figure. One of the best ways to kind of sum up Jho Low's spending was he would have these ideas like, "I'm going to experience New Year's twice." He went to Sydney on a 747 with a plane full of celebrities, they experienced it, and then they went back to Las Vegas, and they did it all again.



So the story really broke in 2015. That's when things really started to come out. Najib was ousted, and he even tried to leave the country with his wife, and they stopped him at the airport. He claimed he was just going to play golf in another country to relax after he lost the election. And they found all this money in his house, tens of millions of dollars of cash just in his house alongside endless amounts of jewellery, handbags, sunglasses, tiaras. And he was charged with multiple crimes. His wife was charged. Many members of the family and other people were charged.

Najib denied it. He said that The Wall Street Journal, where I used to work, which broke this story, was, you know, that we were liars, that we were working for the Malaysian opposition, all these kinds of things that he said about us. He was convicted, and now he's appealing.

We don't know exactly where Jho Low is right now, but a couple of years ago, after the book came out, we know for sure he was in China. We know he spent a lot of time between Macau, Hong Kong, and Shenzhen, the kind of a little triangle. And he's spotted occasionally, like a year and a half ago, we heard he was at a Victoria's Secret party in Shanghai.

So he's still hanging out in China. Over a period of three years, we travelled around the world. We went to Shanghai, Curacao, Thailand, chasing every lead, you know, reviewed thousands of financial statements and documents—many of them secret—investigative records in Malaysia, which was hundreds of thousands of pages, and interviewed whistleblowers and every kind of former employee of 1MDB.

One of the lessons from Billion Dollar Whale is that the checks and balances that are supposed to be in place to stop this kind of thing happening just didn't work at all. If you're moving huge amounts of money, raising and moving huge amounts of money, it seems to me in some cases it's easier because for the banks involved there's a reason to push it through because everyone's going to make so much money.

## Unit 12 Video 1

### *Kate Middleton's Best Casual Looks Ever*

Does Kate Middleton really shop on the high street? Has Prince William's wife always been such a snappy dresser? And how does the duchess make casual clothing look so chic? Keep watching to find out. The quest for the perfect casual summer sundress has eluded many women, but in June 2018, inspiration came from an unlikely source when Kate Middleton wore an affordable look you could find at your local mall.

Photographed playing with her children at a charity polo match, Kate wore a breezy, light blue-and-white striped dress from Zara. The button-front, midi-length style with a tie-waist was ideal for lounging in the grass to watch Prince William play for the Maserati Royal Charity Polo Trophy. Kate paired the \$69.90 dress with tan espadrilles and sunglasses, for a laid-back summer outfit any woman could recreate at home.

"I don't look like I'm trying hard enough."

### *Boat shoes and skinny jeans*

We've seen Kate Middleton in many boat shoe and denim combinations through

the years, and her beloved Sebago "Bala" style costs under \$100. She's worn the shoes off-duty to polo matches and even on official overseas visits. But Kate wore one of her best outfits with the casual shoes while on tour in India. Prince William and Kate were visiting the country's Kaziranga National Park, where they embarked on a safari to view endangered wildlife. The royal chose a laid-back look for the occasion, which included her trusty Sebago boat shoes, Ray-Ban sunglasses, and a pair of moto-style skinny jeans from Zara. She also wore a white polka dot blouse which coordinated perfectly with the traditional pink-and-white Indian scarf she was gifted on the visit. Of course, a duchess has to add at least a little bit of royal sparkle, and Kate wore a pair of gemstone earrings. This casual outfit is one any woman can replicate at home, even if the only wildlife you're viewing is in your backyard.

### *Patterned Gap trousers*

Shopping at the Gap is something most of us wouldn't think twice about, but it's not exactly a store that comes to mind when thinking of members of the royal family. In 2016, Kate Middleton sent women around the world flying to their local Gap stores when she stepped out in a pair of printed trousers from the brand. Coordinating with her husband, Prince William, in a navy Smythe blazer, the duchess arrived for a visit to Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly in the bold pants. The store's skinny ankle pants retailed at just \$25 at the time, showing that the duchess can be pretty thrifty. She chose a pair of neutral wedges and a ribbed ivory top to finish off her look, perfect for meeting the locals. It was nice to see an actual duchess shopping for a bargain from a typical store you'd find at the mall. And who doesn't want to feel like a royal once in a while, even when wearing \$25 pants to run errands?

"I think it was quite an adventure, really."

### *Patriotic stripes*

It seems as if Kate Middleton has never met a stripe she didn't like, and we could hardly count the number of times she's appeared wearing a stripy top over the years. One of her stand-out stripes moments happened during the 2017 London Marathon when she invited participants of the upcoming race to Kensington Palace for a meet-and-greet. Dressed in a comfy sweater, along with her trademark skinny jeans, gemstone drop earrings, and Superga sneakers, the duchess chatted with runners taking part in the annual race. Visible underneath a black jacket, the red, white, and blue stripes were a patriotic and sporty look to welcome those taking part. During the event she unveiled one of 70 very special postboxes adorned with headbands from

Heads Together, the charity launched by Kate, Prince William, and Prince Harry.

The mental health charity was the marathon's charity of the year for 2017, which Harry dubbed a "mental health marathon" in a video featuring the royal trio. During the video clip, Kate talked about mental health struggles along with Harry and William.

"We have seen that two heads are better than one when dealing with a mental health problem."

### *Channelling Christmas*

When it comes time for the holidays, who doesn't love some festive sweater vibes?

Kate Middleton took holiday dressing up a notch by wearing a Christmassy green sweater to a children's event in 2019, along with a puffy red parka jacket. Visiting the Peterley Manor Farm, Kate sweetly interacted with children involved with the charity Family Action while wearing the cheery red-and-green combo. The duchess sported the "mini duvet" jacket from the brand Perfect Moment. She added dark-wash skinny jeans and a pair of sturdy hiking boots, perfect for walking through muddy grounds, to help children pick out Christmas trees. The event was a milestone for Kate, who took over as royal patron of Family Action from the queen, a post she'd held for an impressive 65 years.

#### *Greeting baby animals*

Finding just the right day dress for an event can be tough, let alone when you have to choose something that's appropriate for feeding baby elephants and rhinos. However, Kate Middleton struck just the right balance on an April 2016 tour of India. Wearing a gorgeous and affordable long-sleeved pink floral dress with black embroidery by Topshop, Kate joined Prince William for a day out meeting animals at the Kaziranga National Park. Unsurprisingly, the dress, which originally retailed for \$140, quickly sold out. Kate paired her outfit with an even more thrifty buy, choosing dangly gold-tone beaded earrings from British high-street retailer Accessorize that cost a mere \$10.

#### *Coral jeans*

The 2012 Olympic Summer Games were a huge event for London, and the entire royal family made sure to roll out the red carpet for athletes from around the world. In fact, one of their own even participated and medaled in the games, with Princess Anne's daughter, Zara Phillips, winning silver as part of Great Britain's equestrian team.

Kate Middleton also got into the Olympic spirit ahead of the Games when she met up with British athletes for a game of hockey in March 2012. Dressed in white Adidas sneakers and a casual grey Olympic Games hoodie, Kate played with members of the Great Britain women's team and even scored a goal. But it was her trendy jeans that scored fashion points. Kate sported a \$169 pair of bright coral J Brand jeans. The springy pants were such a hit that sales of coral jeans at U.K. retailer Asda reportedly shot up by an astounding 88% after Kate made her hockey-playing appearance.

#### *Restyled pants*

COVID-19 presented all of us with challenges, and, in September 2020, Kate Middleton met with parents for a socially distanced visit in London's Battersea Park to talk about life with children during the pandemic.

During the meetup, she chose to give an entirely new look to an older pair of pants, restyling her mauve-colored Marks & Spencer suit trousers with a puffed-sleeved white tee by Ralph Lauren. Interestingly, back in March 2020, Kate wore the same pants with a matching suit jacket for a visit to the London Ambulance Center. She accessorized the suit with a clean white tee, white sneakers, a gold bangle, gold hoops, and a dainty two-strand, gold beaded chain necklace.

*Casual blazer and wedges combo*

A blazer can be a tricky piece to work into a casual wardrobe, but Kate Middleton always excels at dressing down a good blazer. In August 2013, the duchess made an appearance wearing an old favorite piece from her wardrobe. Kate repeated a muted-green tweed jacket by Ralph Lauren, stepping out for her first public event since the birth of Prince George. Kate joined Prince William for the kickoff of an ultramarathon which took place in their then-hometown of Anglesey, Wales. With a roughly 5-week-old baby George back at home with grandma, Kate enjoyed the day out in her classic tweed ensemble, pairing it with black jeans and L.K. Bennett wedges. The then-first-time mom chose a loose white patterned blouse from Zara that she'd worn previously, giving new moms everywhere some postpartum wardrobe inspiration.

"Those first few weeks were..."

"A steep learning curve."

"A steep learning curve massively."

*Cowboy boots in Canada*

In September 2016, Prince William and Kate Middleton headed out on a royal tour of Canada, and although Kate wore plenty of eye-catching looks on the trip, one of them stood out the most. On Day 5 of the trip, William and Kate visited Whitehorse, Yukon, with the duchess flying the flag for Canada in a stunning grey belted coat by Canadian designer Sentaler. The brand's distinctive ribbed sleeves gave the coat an extra fashion-forward twist, and Kate paired it with jeans and the same cowboy boots she wore in Calgary back in 2011. Despite the coat retailing for a whopping \$1,195, it was an instant sell-out. Later, Kate's future sister-in-law, Meghan Markle, would wear a coat from the same brand, giving the designer an additional royal stamp of approval.

*Floral sundress*

Kate Middleton has always enjoyed the outdoors and gardening, even helping to design a special garden for the Chelsea Flower Show in 2019. She continued to show her love for plants and working with families when she pitched in on a June 2020 gardening session at a children's hospice. The royal chose a cheerful purple floral day dress for the occasion, meeting families in her role as royal patron of East Anglia's Children's Hospices. The puff-sleeved dress, by ethical designer Faithfull the Brand, sold out in classic Kate fashion. Wearing a pair of comfy tan wedges, Kate bent down, sticking her ungloved hands right into the dirt as she chatted with staff and families planting a garden. Finishing off the look, the down-to-earth royal chose a pair of gold Accessorize drop earrings that cost just \$7.

*Country cool on the farm*

A cosy knit sweater is always a classic winter staple, but in the U.K., chilly temperatures can continue far into spring. In April 2021, Kate Middleton stayed warm, showing her fondness for Fair Isle patterns when she joined Prince William for a day at Manor Farm in Darlington, England. Her cream-coloured sweater featured a cheerful red-and-navy pattern, and she added extra interest with a lace "pie crust collar" blouse by the French label Sézane layered underneath. Kate coordinated with her husband, adding a green utility jacket over her sweater for their day out, part of their 10th

wedding anniversary celebrations.

### *High-end with high street*

In June 2021, Kate Middleton arrived at London's Natural History Museum in a pair of on-trend, high-waisted mom jeans. The duchess visited the museum's gardens to take part in their Urban Nature Project, sitting on the ground to tell stories and engage in nature with local children. Her ensemble of a coral-colored blazer, & Other Stories jeans, and sneakers proved to be the ideal outfit for an outdoor event requiring lots of interaction in nature. Even though her Chloé jacket cost an eye-watering \$2,400, its casual cargo-style pockets and ribbed cuffs fit right in with the natural setting and her laid-back look. The color also coordinated with the rose gold detail on her white sneakers. She brought back a familiar top, choosing the same Ralph Lauren ribbed white shirt she wore to meet parents at another garden event back in September 2020. In terms of accessories, the royal added simple gold jewellery for her casual day at the museum, wearing a Daniella Draper necklace and gold hoop earrings.

### *Sky-high wedges*

When most people decide to play a game of volleyball, they grab shorts, t-shirts, and, most importantly, sneakers, but most people aren't members of the royal family. Kate Middleton chose a decidedly different pair of footwear when taking part in an October 2013 volleyball match as part of a SportsAid workshop. The duchess, who serves as patron of the sports charity, got right into the thick of things, playing volleyball in navy cork-heeled wedges by Stuart Weitzman, which she wore frequently during the 2012 Olympic Games. The 4.5-inch high wedges might have raised some eyebrows on the volleyball court, but Kate drew the line at taking part in one particular sport.

The duchess reportedly told participants that she wouldn't be fencing as she wasn't wearing the right shoes. The event was Kate's first solo public royal duty since the birth of Prince George, and her look was strikingly similar to a casual outfit she repeated several times during the Olympics, wearing dark skinny jeans, a navy blazer, and striped top with her tall navy wedges. As usual, Kate's iconic style is instantly recognizable. Check out one of our newest videos right here!

Plus, even more List videos about your favorite royals are coming soon. Subscribe to our YouTube channel and hit the bell so you don't miss a single one.

## **Unit 12 Video 2**

### ***How To Wear Color And Look Chic: 6 Simple Styling Tips***

If you're tired of wearing beige whitish blackish monochromatic outfits and you want to make your wardrobe more versatile than follow along because in this video I'm going to share six pretty simple yet very effective tips on how you can add more colour to your outfits.

Those are simple tips that nobody taught us but i believe those make a lot of difference/ Especially if You're interested not necessarily expand your closet but make it more versatile to have many more outfits than you would usually wear. Because for us women outfits make a lot of difference. I know for me personally when I feel more



done or under the weather, when I wear a bit of colour I instantly feel better, kind of brightens my day, when I look at myself in the mirror. I really like to see that a bit of colour versus like a neutral blackish outfit.

My name is Nina and my goal is to help awesome women like yourself to look and feel your absolute best. So, let's start with number one.

If you never experimented with colour before, if you're really not comfortable adding colour, you don't have many colourful outfits in your wardrobe, then start small. This is the easiest. Anybody can do it. You can do that too. That means go for those small details the easiest would be adding shoes or bags in colour to your outfits and most of the time you cannot go wrong with adding those little accents. Honestly, like whatever colour you might choose be it red beads like pop-up pink or blue or whatever colour you choose if in kind of a small quantity like shoes or a bag. Most of the time they would go really well with absolutely anything. So that's kind of a foolproof way to start with something small and not be overwhelmed with where you start this colour.

And if you feel like you found something pretty nice say, for example it's a blue bag and you want to kind of like take it to the next level. Think where you can add a second piece on the same colour palette. That could be a belt that could be a scarf, that could be shoes. So you don't like to necessarily go crazy with the colour but you add a little bit more pieces to it in the same colour. So you still keep your art with very adhesives because you stick to the same colour palette but you kind of add another detail and you make it visually even more interesting. Along with that start with one accent colour that's kind of the easiest way, as well again. You don't necessarily need to learn right from the beginning how to mix colour because that could be kind of a bit tricky but when you start with one colour that's usually pretty easy.

If you really never wear colour before go for the colour which you feel might be the least intimidating for you. You don't need to go for the red or like bright pink or foxy colour but start maybe with baby blue or light pink with those kind of pastel colours or more on the neutral side. Those would be a great way to start as well with one colour and also like the colour which is least intimidating for you.

Following that the easiest way to add colour is adding that to achromatic outfits. Achromatic colours are those colours that have no saturation to it that's black white and grey. You probably already noticed that you see a lot of women wearing all black with a pop red or all black with any type of colour and that's because that's the easiest way to add colour because with those achromatic colours any other colour would work like any colour bright green bright pink yellow whatever colour. Any colour would work with those achromatic outfits.

In a similar way it's very safe to add any type of colour to neutrals. So if you like bash (beige) off-white those types of colours and especially, if you wear monochromatic outfits in those colours. Again adding a pop of colour to those is pretty easy. This is not a chromatic colour, but most of the colours in any situation in any shade and any tint would work with neutrals. So this is another great way to add a pop of colour and I personally think as well as much as I love monochrome like head to toe one colour. Adding one other colour kind of makes that look even more put together even more stylish. So that's also a great starting point to add in a bit more colour to

your outfits.

Number five adds colour to the lower part of your body. If you wear colour in the portrait zone. This is kind of the most risky zone because you literally need to know which colour fits you well, which colour brightens your complexion. And this could be a little bit tricky to work out by yourself. Especially if you don't have much experience with colour, the best way is to work with a professional with a colour stylist who can put the colours and test the colours on you to understand which colours work for you. But you don't have to go there directly, you can safely start with adding the colour in the lower part of your body. It's also pretty easy, regardless of your hair type, regardless of your skin complexion. You can pretty much safely add any colour in your bottoms paint, pens, skirt or shorts and that will work pretty much for any complexion.

Again, if you mix it with achromatic colours or in neutrals, then you really cannot go wrong with that. The only thing to remember here, so when you have this colourful piece, say that a skirt or that bottoms where this piece ends is, where you have the accent, so for example you have a colourful skirt, make sure that's a high waisted skirt, if it ends in the like lower body you kind of elongate your torso and make your legs shorter. But if you have bottoms which are high-waisted then you make your legs longer and it looks much better.

Final tip, if you find a colour that you absolutely love and you want to go not necessarily crazy but you want to go like next to the next step with that. Then go monochromatic monochrome is a really genius styling hack which is kind of pretty easy to put together. You've probably seen a lot of images on pinterest of those amazingly stylish women and a lot of times the secret to that is monochromatic outfits.

Yes, a lot of times those are when they like off-white beige black or whitish kind of colour scheme. But you can do the same with colour and that's also like a great way to expand your colour palette and add even more colour to your outfit. And most of the time that works like a charm. You can mix any shade of the same colour together and that would look so worthless, so chic, so sophisticated, kind of like the next level.

Besides with monochromatic outfits you don't have to worry about mixing colours together. So there you go pretty safely, it's a winning combo going for a monochromatic outfit.

Here you go, those are six tips I really hope that inspires you. I really hope it helps you to add more colour to your outfits and really expand your wardrobe without expanding your number of clothing items.

Please, leave a comment. Let me know which tip was the most useful for you, where are You gonna start without any colour in your outfits. And I would really appreciate it if you subscribe to this channel because I'm gonna be doing more styling tips for women for petite women as well.

I hope to see you next time here. Thank you, bye.

## Keys

### Unit 1 Video 1

C: 1) m; 2) g; 3) l; 4) i; 5) e; 6) f; 7) k; 8) c; 9) j; 10) d; 11) b; 12) h; 13) a

D: 1) true; 2) true; 3) false; 4) false; 5) true; 6) false

E: 1. convection; 2. below; 3. a lot of; 4. All three; 5. radiate; 6. aren't molded

F: 1) igloo blocks, 2) light, 3) insulator, 4) warm, 5) months, 6) motivator, 7) half-spheres, 8) arches, 9) hot air, 10) temperature

### Unit 1 Video 2

C: 1) d; 2) k; 3) h; 4) a; 5) c; 6) i; 7) g; 8) e; 9) m; 10) b; 11) l; 12) j; 13) f

D: 1) true; 2) false; 3) false; 4) true; 5) true; 6) false; 7) false

E: 1) helium; 2) point; 3) radiation; 4) No matter; 5) gravity; 6) expanded; 7) stars

F: 1) galaxies; 2) begin; 3) origin; 4) theories; 5) to explain; 6) Bang; 7) millimetres; 8) explosion; 9) evolution; 10) stages

### Unit 2 Video 1

C: 1. d; 2. f; 3. l; 4. h; 5. e; 6. k; 7. g; 8. a; 9. j; 10. c; 11. m; 12. i; 13. b

D: 1. true; 2. false; 3. false; 4. true; 5. false; 6. true

E: 1. ended; 2. Knights Hospitaller; 3. "To defend the faith and help the poor"; 4. red; 5. Napoleon Bonaparte; 6. no longer does

F: 1) Crusade, 2) Saladin, 3) numerical, 4) wounded, 5) "For St. George!", 6) counter-attack, 7) red, 8) Malta, 9) Napoleon Bonaparte, 10) Grand Master

### Unit 2 Video 2

C: 1) g; 2) f; 3) i; 4) k; 5) e; 6) l; 7) m; 8) c; 9) a; 10) d; 11) b; 12) h; 13) h

D: 1) false; 2) true; 3) false; 4) true; 5) false; 6) true

E: 1) Plato; 2) paradise; 3) 11,000; 4) greed; 5) Antarctica; 6) no

F: 1) Atlantic; 2) Mediterranean; 3) theory; 4) icy; 5) crust; 6) middle; 7) frigid; 8) buried; 9) science; 10) popular

### Unit 3 Video 1

C: 1) i; 2) l; 3) h; 4) j; 5) m; 6) g; 7) f; 8) k; 9) a; 10) d; 11) c; 12) e; 13) b

D: 1) true; 2) false; 3) false; 4) false; 5) true; 6) true

E: 1) the white men; 2) generation to generation; 3) religious; 4) ancestors; 5) natural shelters; 6) hunted

F: 1) inhabitants, 2) white, 3) created, 4) sacred, 5) describes, 6) generation, 7) twilight, 8) didgeridoo, 9) enormous, 10) beautiful

### Unit 3 Video 2

C: 1) m; 2) h; 3) i; 4) j; 5) e; 6) l; 7) g; 8) k; 9) c; 10) a; 11) b; 12) f; 13) d

D: 1) true; 2) false; 3) false; 4) true; 5) true; 6) false

E: 1) "itutu"; 2) isn't; 3) attractive; 4) excited; 5) different; 6) cannot

F: 1) gift, 2) cultivated, 3) agitation, 4) sense, 5) frustrations, 6) counterpart, 7) resignation, 8) cosmic, 9) altered, 10) physically

### Unit 4 Video 1

C: 1) a; 2) i; 3) m; 4) g; 5) l; 6) b; 7) d; 8) k; 9) c; 10) e; 11) f; 12) j; 13) h

D: 1) true; 2) false; 3) true; 4) true; 5) true; 6) false

E: 1) rocket; 2) guidance system; 3) thrust; 4) gravity; 5) first; 6) Saturn

F: 1) rocketry, 2) improvements, 3) aeronautics, 4) 1950s, 5) vehicle, 6) astronaut, 7) building, 8) the Apollo, 9) skies, 10) innovations

### Unit 4 Video 2

C: 1) m; 2) a; 3) j; 4) g; 5) l; 6) c; 7) d; 8) k; 9) i; 10) e; 11) h; 12) b; 13) f

D: 1) true; 2) false; 3) true; 4) false; 5) true; 6) true

E: 1) crooked; 2) childhood; 3) giant; 4) map; 5) curved; 6) imperfections

F: 1) sophisticated, 2) technology, 3) scanner, 4) architecture, 5) network, 6) resolution, 7) beam, 8) back, 9) speed, 10) data

### Unit 5 Video 1

C: 1) c; 2) f; 3) j; 4) b; 5) a; 6) g; 7) d; 8) l; 9) e; 10) k; 11) i; 12) m; 13) h

D: 1) false; 2) true; 3) true; 4) true; 5) false; 6) false

E: 1) spectacularly; 2) lazy; 3) could not; 4) would; 5) describes; 6) despite

F: 1) failure; 2) poorly; 3) reluctantly; 4) effect; 5) focus; 6) give up; 7) recognition; 8) incomplete; 9) no matter; 10) scientist

### Unit 5 Video 2

C: 1) d; 2) g; 3) k; 4) a; 5) j; 6) b; 7) m; 8) c; 9) e; 10) l; 11) I; 12) f; 13) h

D: 1) false; 2) true; 3) false; 4) true; 5) true; 6) false

E: 1) 500; 2) meagre; 3) series; 4) 16; 5) challenging; 6) faced; 7) bridges

F: 1) substantial; 2) revolutionize; 3) consecutive; 4) a turning point; 5) infancy; 6) dilemma; 7) hardships; 8) space travel; 9) bridges; 10) testament

### Unit 6 Video 1

C: 1) e; 2) g; 3) l; 4) k; 5) h; 6) a; 7) j; 8) b; 9) c; 10) m; 11) d; 12) f; 13) i

D: 1) true; 2) false; 3) false; 4) false; 5) false; 6) true;

E: 1) goods; 2) cut; 3) a.d; 4) 1812; 5) decreased; 6) routes

F: 1) rock cut; 2) carved; 3) adorned; 4) sophisticated; 5) precision; 6) connected; 7) goods; 8) decline; 9) abandoned; 10) disguised

### Unit 6 Video 2

C: 1) c; 2) e; 3) a; 4) h; 5) b; 6) k; 7) d; 8) l; 9) f; 10) g; 11) i; 12) m; 13) j

D: 1) false; 2) true; 3) true; 4) false; 5) false; 6) true

E: 1) symbol; 2) sculptor; 3) 10; 4) unveiled; 5) witness; 6) early

F: 1) symbol; 2) beacon; 3) immigrants; 4) international; 5) enlisted; 6) tribute; 7) hammered; 8) fanfare; 9) renovations; 10) torch

### Unit 7 Video 1

C: 1) f; 2) a; 3) h; 4) k; 5) b; 6) e; 7) c; 8) j; 9) d; 10) g; 11) m; 12) i; 13) l

D: 1) false; 2) true; 3) true; 4) false; 5) true;

E: 1) burying; 2) 150; 3) won't; 4) 80; 5) watch out

F: 1) wipe out; 2) trigger; 3) danger; 4) yelling; 5) descends; 6) pose; 7) explosives; 8) search-and-rescue; 9) watch out; 10) warning signs

### Unit 7 Video 2

C: 1) c; 2) g; 3) a; 4) i; 5) l; 6) j; 7) d; 8) k; 9) e; 10) f; 11) m; 12) h; 13) b

D: 1) true; 2) false; 3) false; 4) true; 5) false

E: 1) southern; 2) Iceland; 3) like; 4) 2000; 5) reopened

F: 1) creepy; 2) evil spirits; 3) afterlife; 4) sacred; 5) famous for; 6) drilling; 7) security; 8) ghost; 9) poisonous; 10) sacrifice

### Unit 8 Video 1

C: 1) e; 2) f; 3) a; 4) g; 5) k; 6) j; 7) l; 8) i; 9) b; 10) c; 11) h; 12) m; 13) d

D: 1) true; 2) true; 3) false; 4) true; 5) true; 6) false

E: 1) new; 2) extensively; 3) relay; 4) Heinrich Hertz; 5) confined; 6) exploited

F: 1) cavemen; 2) inscribing; 3) smoke signal; 4) alert; 5) Pope; 6) relay stations; 7) courier service; 8) emergency; 9) Morse code; 10) luxury

### Unit 8 Video 2

C: 1) d; 2) f; 3) e; 4) g; 5) b; 6) a; 7) c; 8) k; 9) h; 10) m; 11) i; 12) l; 13) j

D: 1) true; 2) false; 3) true; 4) true; 5) true

E: 1) likely; 2) helpless; 3) push; 4) nothing; 5) plunk; 6) no doubt

F: 1) matters, 2) excite, 3) push, 4) obsessed, 5) misdemeanours, 6) priority, 7) transgressions,

8) hypocritically, 9) obsession, 10) free

### Unit 9 Video 1

C: 1) m; 2) g; 3) k; 4) j; 5) i; 6) h; 7) l; 8) f; 9) e; 10) d; 11) c; 12) b; 13) a

D: 1) false; 2) true; 3) false; 4) true; 5) false; 6) true

E: 1) financial; 2) distributor; 3) 40; 4) brothers; 5) 25; 6) hotdog

F: 1) heading out; 2) fortune; 3) fulfil; 4) thriving; 5) cue; 6) delighted; 7) reinvent; 8) sped up; 9) condiment; 10) exclusive

### Unit 9 Video 2

C: 1) m; 2) l; 3) k; 4) j; 5) f; 6) i; 7) h; 8) g; 9) e; 10) d; 11) c; 12) b; 13) a

D: 1) false; 2) true; 3) false; 4) true; 5) false; 6) false

E: 1) WhatsApp; 2) computer networking; 3) Yahoo; 4) 180; 5) 190 billion dollars; 6) double

F: 1) means; 2) entrepreneur; 3) poverty; 4) annoyed; 5) fracture; 6) indicate; 7) placed; 8) threaded; 9) stumbled; 10) rejection

### Unit 10 Video 1

C: 1) l; 2) e; 3) j; 4) g; 5) c; 6) h; 7) a; 8) b; 9) f; 10) d; 11) m; 12) k; 13) i

D: 1) true; 2) false; 3) true; 4) false; 5) true; 6) false

E: 1) Polynesian; 2) Northern; 3) city; 4) flourishes; 5) gardens; 6) Indian Ocean

F: 1) masterpiece; 2) eternal; 3) marble; 4) serenity; 5) devotion; 6) craftsmanship; 7) breathtaking; 8) elevates; 9) sunlight; 10) inspiring

### Unit 10 Video 2

C: 1) m; 2) l; 3) k; 4) j; 5) f; 6) i; 7) h; 8) g; 9) b; 10) d; 11) c; 12) e; 13) a

D: 1) true; 2) false; 3) false; 4) true; 5) true; 6) false

E: 1) Dead; 2) head; 3) head, invasion; 4) hands; 5) smoked salmon, mulled wine; 6) almond

F: 1) affirmation; 2) surprisingly; 3) fertility; 4) abundance; 5) interconnectedness; 6) interdependence; 7) compassion; 8) celebration; 9) auspicious; 10) fortune

### Unit 11 Video 1

C: 1) m; 2) l; 3) k; 4) j; 5) f; 6) i; 7) h; 8) g; 9) b; 10) d; 11) c; 12) e; 13) a

D: 1) true; 2) false; 3) true; 4) false; 5) false; 6) true

E: 1) emails; 2) give; 3) scams; 4) abuse; 5) crime; 6) diligent

F: 1) pivotal; 2) criminals; 3) committed; 4) embezzlement; 5) alleyway; 6) embedded; 7) fraudsters; 8) involves; 9) misrepresent; 10) illicit

### Unit 11 Video 2

C: 1) g; 2) m; 3) i; 4) c; 5) f; 6) e; 7) a; 8) l; 9) d; 10) h; 11) b; 12) g; 13) k

D: 1) true; 2) false; 3) true; 4) false; 5) true; 6) true

E: 1) scandal; 2) The World Street Journal; 3) scandal; 4) well-to-do; 5) fraud; 6) England

F: 1) addicted; 2) ostentatious; 3) powerful; 4) fortune; 5) multimillion; 6) community; 7) wealth; 8) persuaded; 9) imprimatur; 10) obviously

### Unit 12 Video 1

C: 1) h; 2) a; 3) d; 4) c; 5) f; 6) g; 7) e; 8) i; 9) b; 10) l; 11) m; 12) j; 13) k

D: 1) true; 2) false; 3) true; 4) true; 5) false; 6) true

E: 1) trousers; 2) \$ 25; 3) stripy; 4) participants; 5) earrings; 6) Perfect Moment

F: 1) inspiration; 2) charity; 3) breezy; 4) espadrilles; 5) recreate; 6) denim; 7) overseas; 8) embarked; 9) endangered; 10) polka dot

### Unit 12 Video 2

C: 1) m; 2) l; 3) g; 4) c; 5) f; 6) e; 7) h; 8) d; 9) j; 10) k; 11) i; 12) b; 13) a

D: 1) false; 2) true; 3) false; 4) true; 5) false; 6) true

E: 1) anybody; 2) professional; 3) portrait; 4) add; 5) belt, scarf; 6) don't have

F: 1) expand; 2) versatile; 3) brighten; 4) blackish; 5) accents; 6) beads; 7) foolproof; 8) overwhelmed; 9) palette; 10) adhesives

## NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank, lined paper. It features approximately 28 horizontal blue or grey lines spaced evenly apart, typical of notebook paper. The lines extend across the entire width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There are no vertical lines, text, or other markings on the page.



Навчальне видання

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**ВИВЧЕННЯ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ  
ЗА ВІДЕОМАТЕРІАЛАМИ  
B1+**

***Навчальний посібник***

*(англійською мовою)*

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