

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА**

DOI <https://doi.org/10.59647/978-617-8883-41-6/1>

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**ПЕРЕКЛАД
АУДІОВІЗУАЛЬНИХ
ТЕКСТІВ
ФАХОВОГО СПРЯМУВАННЯ**

Частина 2

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК

Київ
Видавництво Ліра-К
2026

Рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою
Навчально-наукового інституту філології
Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка
(протокол № 6 від 27 січня 2026 року)

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К64 Переклад аудіовізуальних текстів фахового спрямування : навч. посіб. В 2-х частинах. Ч. 2. / Б.М. Колодій. – Київ: Видавництво Ліра-К, 2026. – 194 с.
ISBN 978-617-8883-41-6

У другій частині навчального посібника продовжено висвітлення основних аспектів, розпочате в першій частині. Посібник націлений на розвиток і вдосконалення у студентів мовних спеціальностей умінь і навичок перекладу аудіовізуальних текстів фахового спрямування. Шість тематичних блоків, кожен із яких, своєю чергою, складається із трьох уроків, містять комплекси вправ, що спрямовані на ознайомлення студентів із основною лексикою відповідної фахової мови; здійснення перекладацького аналізу переглянутого аудіовізуального матеріалу; вдосконалення навичок послідовного перекладу. Для студентів 2–4 курсів фахових факультетів вищих навчальних закладів України.

УДК 81'25'276.681'373.237(075.8)

**Матеріали, представлені у навчальному посібнику,
використовуються виключно з освітньою метою.**

ЗМІСТ

| | |
|---|-----|
| Передмова..... | 5 |
| Part 1. ECOLOGY. GLOBAL ISSUES AND TRENDS | |
| Session 1. Top 10 Major Global Environmental Issues in the World...7 | |
| Session 2. Greta Thunberg – Why We Need to Act Now to Stop Climate Change..... | 20 |
| Session 3. The Consumerist Trend That is Just as Obnoxious as Minimalism..... | 25 |
| Part 2. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY | |
| Session 1. 10 Coolest Gadgets and Inventions That Will Blow Your Mind..... | 34 |
| Session 2. How China Is Using Artificial Intelligence in Classrooms..... | 44 |
| Session 3. Large Hadron Collider Upgrade “Revolutionary”..... | 51 |
| Part 3. MEDICINE | |
| Session 1. New Technology Could Signal the Future of Medicine..... | 57 |
| Session 2. Human Cells Grown in Monkey Embryos Spark Ethical Debate..... | 65 |
| Session 3. Maine Health Innovation: Augmented Reality for Neonatal Resuscitation..... | 70 |
| Part 4. ECONOMICS | |
| Session 1. NFTs Make International Art Show Debut..... | 75 |
| Session 2. How Starbucks Operates Like a Bank While Serving Coffee..... | 83 |
| Session 3. Cryptocurrency Trading Platform..... | 90 |
| Part 5. LEGAL ENGLISH | |
| Session 1. R. Kelly Sentenced to 30 Years in Prison for Sex Abuse..... | 97 |
| Session 2. US Basketball Star Brittney Griner Jailed for Nine Years..... | 103 |
| Session 3. US Supreme Court Strikes down Abortion Rights..... | 108 |
| Part 6. POLITICS | |
| Session 1. 10 Most Luxurious and Expensive Parliament Buildings in the World..... | 114 |
| Session 2. GOP Rep. Ralph Norman Called for Military Takeover to Keep Trump in Power..... | 124 |
| Session 3. How Does the European Union Work?..... | 132 |
| Transcripts..... | 137 |

Передмова

Навчальний посібник “Переклад аудіовізуальних текстів фахового спрямування. Частина 2” розрахований на студентів 2-4 курсів фахових факультетів вищих навчальних закладів України і є логічним продовженням попереднього видання (2021 р.). Представлений у посібнику матеріал розроблений і апробований під час занять із дисциплін “Фахові мови”, “Практичний курс англійської мови” та “Практика перекладу з англійської мови” зі студентами кафедри теорії і практики перекладу з англійської мови Навчально-наукового інституту філології Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка.

6 основних тематичних блоків посібника фокусують увагу читачів на певній фаховій мові: ECOLOGY, GLOBAL ISSUES AND TRENDS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MEDICINE, ECONOMICS, LEGAL ENGLISH, POLITICS. Кожна зазначена вище тематична частина включає 3 уроки з відповідним комплексом вправ на основі аудіовізуальних матеріалів (АВМ), відібраних із новинних сюжетів англійськомовних телеканалів *BBC*, *MSNBC*, *ABC News Live*; вечірнього ток-шоу *The Daily Show*; ютуб-каналів *ScreenLUX*, *Future Tech*, *The Financial Diet* та ін.

Метою кожного блоку нашого навчального посібника є розвиток й удосконалення у студентів умінь і навичок перекладу аудіовізуальних фахових текстів відповідного спрямування, що здійснюється упродовж декількох етапів.

Підготовчий або доперекладацький етап, у процесі виконання вправ якого студенти ознайомлюються з основною лексикою відповідної фахової мови і безпосередньо кожного АВМ окремо.

Упродовж двох наступних етапів – *сприйняття і розуміння та аналітико-інтерпретаційного етапу* – студенти, переглянувши запропонований англійськомовний відеосюжет, мають: відповісти на розроблені до нього питання, розвиваючи, таким чином, навички опрацювання загальної та виокремлення специфічної інформації АВМ; проаналізувати переглянутий АВМ, визначивши його основні жанрово-стилістичні особливості, які передбачають застосування відповідних стратегій і тактик при відтворенні того чи того фахового тексту цільовою мовою.

Наступним етапом є безпосередньо виконання послідовного перекладу запропонованого англійськомовного АВМ українською мовою й аналіз типових перекладацьких помилок та труднощів, які виникали у

студентів під час цього процесу. Окрім того, з метою закріплення та збагачення лексики, що є характерною для фахових текстів відповідного спрямування, у посібнику подано вправи на переклад речень із української на англійську (на основі переглянутого й перекладеного відеосюжету); пояснення й переклад галузевих термінів, ідіом та ін.

Наприкінці кожного уроку пропонується додатковий комплекс вправ із відповідної підтеми на вдосконалення навичок читання, перекладу та закріплення і збагачення вокабуляру вищезазначених тематик фахових текстів.

Окрім того, посібник містить транскрипти АВМ до кожного з уроків із посиланням на інтернет-джерела, з яких можна переглядати відеосюжети.

Навчальний посібник “Переклад аудіовізуальних текстів фахового спрямування. Частина 2” може бути використаний як допоміжний засіб на заняттях із дисциплін “Практика письмового та усного перекладу”, “Переклад сучасних суспільно-політичних текстів”, “Переклад фінансово-економічних текстів” та “Переклад наукових та технічних текстів”.

Part 1

ECOLOGY. GLOBAL ISSUES AND TRENDS

Session 1

Top 10 Major Global Environmental Issues in the World

Pre-translation analysis

1. You are going to watch a news item about the world's biggest environmental problems. Before you watch the video, say what current environmental issues you consider causing catastrophic changes and requiring urgent attention.

2. Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:

UN agenda for sustainable development – The Sustainable Development Goals are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere. The 17 Goals were adopted by all UN Member States in 2015, as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which set out a 15-year plan to achieve the Goals: *порядок денний ООН у сфері сталого розвитку* (“Перетворення нашого світу: Порядок денний в області сталого розвитку на період до 2030 року”);

set out (*phrasal*) – 1. to start a journey, especially a long journey for/on; 2. to start doing something or making plans to do something in order to achieve a particular result; 3. to explain ideas, facts, or opinions in a clearly organized way, in writing or in a speech; 4. to put a group of things down and arrange them; 5. (*set out on something*) to start doing something, especially something new, difficult, or important;

rundown on/of *n* – a quick report or explanation of an idea, situation, etc.;

to be underprepared – not having done enough preparation for something you have to do;

sanitation and hygiene related diseases – diseases caused by poor sanitation that is linked to transmission of diarrheal diseases such as cholera and dysentery, as well as typhoid, intestinal worm infections and polio;

water-related diseases – diseases caused by pathogenic microorganisms that are transmitted in water. These diseases can be spread while bathing, washing, drinking water, or by eating food exposed to contaminated water (*synonym* waterborne diseases);

safe water – water which is not adulterated and which is free from pathogens and coliform organisms;

sulfur dioxide *n* – a poisonous gas that is a cause of air pollution in industrial areas (chemical formula SO₂);

to seep – 1. (*seep into/through/down etc.*) to flow slowly through small holes or spaces; 2. (*seep away/into/through etc.*) to move or spread gradually;

to dissolve – to remove or destroy something, especially by a chemical process; to be destroyed in this way;

magnesium *n* /mæg'ni:ziəm/ – a common silver-white metal that burns with a bright white flame. It is a chemical element (symbol Mg);

calcium *n* /'kælsiəm/ – a silver-white metal that helps to form teeth, bones, and chalk. It is a chemical element (symbol Ca);

nitric acid *n* /,naitrɪk 'æsɪd/ – a powerful acid that is used in explosives and other chemical products;

sulphuric acid *n* – a heavy corrosive oily dibasic strong acid H₂SO₄ that is colourless when pure and is a vigorous oxidising and dehydrating agent;

to corrode metal – if metal corrodes, or if something corrodes it, it is slowly destroyed by the effect of water, chemicals, etc.;

ozone layer depletion /dri'pli:ʃn/ – the thinning of the ozone layer present in the upper atmosphere. This happens when the chlorine and bromine atoms in the atmosphere come in contact with ozone and destroy the ozone molecules;

UV (ultraviolet) – UV light cannot be seen by people, but is responsible for making your skin darker when you are in the sun;

uppermost *adj* – [usually before noun] (*formal*) higher or nearer the top than other things;

UVB (ultraviolet B) – radiation that is in the region of the ultraviolet spectrum which extends from about 280 to 320 nm in wavelength and that is primarily responsible for sunburn, aging of the skin, and the development of skin cancer: *середні ультрафіолетові хвилі*;

malignant *adj* /mæ'liɡnənt/ – (*of a tumour or disease*) that cannot be controlled and is likely to cause death;

cataract *n* – a medical condition that causes the lens of your eye to become white, so that you slowly lose your sight;

impaired *adj* – (*of a part or function*) not working as it normally would or as it does in most people;

larval *adj* /'lɑ:vəl/, /'lɑ:rvəl/ – [only before noun] describing or connected with the stage in an insect's life when it has just come out of an egg and looks like a short fat worm;

biogeochemical cycle – the ways in which an element or compound such as water moves between its various living and nonliving forms and locations in the biosphere: *біогеохімічний цикл*;

natural sinks of carbon dioxide – a reactant with or absorber of a substance: *природні поглиначі вуглекислого газу*;

erosion *n* – the process by which rock or soil is gradually destroyed by wind, rain, or the sea;

adverse *adj* (effect) – negative and unpleasant; not likely to produce a good result;

to decimate /'desɪmeɪt/ – to kill large numbers of animals, plants or people in a particular area;

(ocean) acidification *n* – the process of becoming an acid or the act of making something become an acid;

sustainability *n* – the use of natural products and energy in a way that does not harm the environment;

landfill *n* – an area of land where large amounts of waste material are buried under the earth;

leaching *n* – if a substance leaches or is leached *n* from a larger mass such as the soil, it is removed from it by water passing through the larger mass;

pollutant *n* – a substance that makes air, water, soil, etc., dangerously dirty, and is caused by cars, factories, etc.;

bounce off (*phrasal*) – if light or sound bounces off a surface, it hits it and then moves away from it again;

melting of polar ice caps – an area of thick ice that permanently covers the North and South Poles: *танення льодовикового покриву*;

desertification *n* /dɪˌzɜːtɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ – the process by which land changes into desert, for example, because there has been too much farming activity on it or because a lot of trees have been cut down;

give rise to sth – (*formal*) to be the reason why something happens, especially something bad or unpleasant (*synonym* provoke);

alike *adv* – used to emphasize that you mean both the people, groups, or things that you have just mentioned;

precipitation *n* – (*technical*) rain, snow, etc., that falls on the ground, or the amount of rain, snow, etc., that falls;

habitat *n* – [countable, uncountable] the place where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*

- 1) What is the percentage of people around the world who believe that climate change is the biggest global concern?
- 2) What are the harmful consequences of the acid rain?
- 3) What will happen in a hundred years if the deforestation isn't stopped?
- 4) What are the ways to adopt 'reduce – reuse – recycle' rule in our lives, according to the video?
- 5) What are the main types of pollution?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.*

8. *Translate the following sentences.*

1) Раптові повені, опустелювання та ерозія ґрунту – одні з багатьох негативних наслідків людської діяльності.

2) “Кислотне осадження” може бути спричинено як природними чинниками, так і людською діяльністю, і призводить до корозії пам'ятників і споруд.

3) Як не дивно, катаракта і немеланомний рак шкіри пов'язані з виснаженням озонового шару і відповідним збільшенням середніх ультрафіолетових хвиль.

4) Зменшення біорізноманіття має шкідливий вплив на природні екосистеми.

5) Щороку майже мільйон людей помирає від хвороб, пов'язаних із поганими санітарними умовами, і це є однією із глобальних проблем, викладених у порядку денному ООН у сфері сталого розвитку.

9. Match the following words and word combinations with their definitions and translate them into Ukrainian.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Mutualism | a complicated, interconnected group of food chains. |
| Predation | two or more species live together in a close, long-term association. |
| Biomass | both herbivores and carnivores. |
| Herbivores | the first organisms to live in a new habitat; usually small, fast-growing plants. |
| Carnivores | major biological community that occurs over a large area of land. |
| Omnivores | the dry weight of tissue and other organic matter found in a specific ecosystem. |
| Pioneer Species | second trophic level, animals that eat plants or another primary producer. |
| Food Web | a symbiotic relationship in which both species benefit (ants and aphids). |
| Symbiosis | third trophic level, animals that eat herbivores. |
| Biome | the act of one organism feeding on another. |

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. Name the most pressing issues in the world nowadays.
4. Find the information about the global problems in the 1990-2000s and compare them to those that are mentioned in the text below. How has the world changed in the last 20-30 years?
5. What key actions should be taken to jointly tackle global issues? Brainstorm your ideas.

Top 20 Current Global Issues We Must Address

What are the most **pressing** issues in the world today? What will demand the most attention in the next 5, 10, and 20+ years? In this article, which frequently **refers to** the World Economic Forum’s 17th Edition of the Global Risks Report, we’ll **highlight** 20 current global issues we must address, including issues related to climate change, COVID-19, social rights, and more.

Poverty

In fall, the World Bank will update the International Poverty Line from \$1.90 to \$2.15. This means anyone living on less than \$2.15 is in “**extreme poverty**.” Why the change? Increases in the costs of food, clothing, and **shelter** between 2011-2017 make the “real value of \$2.15 in 2017 prices equal to \$1.90 in 2011 prices. As for the World Bank’s goal to reduce extreme poverty to 3% or less by 2030, the pandemic has made it even harder. Extreme poverty isn’t the only poverty we have to contend with. 62% of the global population lives on less than \$10/day. While there’s been progress over the years, the end of poverty is still far off.

Climate change

The IPCC **released** its sixth report. In its summary for policy-makers, the report’s authors outlined a series of near-term, mid-term, and long-term risks. If global warming reaches 1.5°C in the near term (2021-2040), it would cause “unavoidable increases in multiple climate **hazards**,” as well as “multiple risks to ecosystems and humans.” In the long term, climate change will present major health issues, premature deaths, risks to cities and settlements, and other dangers. Mitigation is desperately needed – and fast. Because of climate change’s connection to other issues on this list, it’s one of the most serious challenges facing **humanity**.

Food insecurity

According to the Global Report on Food Crises, which is produced by the Global Network against Food Crises, the number of people in crisis or worse is the highest it’s been in the six years since the report has existed. Close to 193 million people were experiencing acute food insecurity across 53 countries (2024). Causes include “economic shocks,” like an increase in global food prices. **Domestic food price** inflation in **low-income countries** also rose a lot. “Weather-related disasters” are also a big driver.

Refugee rights

According to UNHCR, the war in Ukraine sparked the fastest-growing refugee crisis since WWII. Almost 10.6 million people (as of Feb 26, 2025) have fled. The UNCHR’s Refugee Brief, which compiles the week’s biggest refugee stories, has recently described situations in places like Somalia,

where thousands of people were displaced due to severe **drought**. Between January and mid-April, more than 36,000 refugees from Nigeria, Mali, and Burkina Faso arrived in Niger. These are only a few examples of the **refugee** crises, which endangers already **marginalized groups** – like women and children – and puts them at an increased risk of trafficking, **violence**, and death.

COVID-19

The WHO declared COVID-19 a pandemic in March 2020. It will continue to be a major issue for the world. The WEF’s Global Risks Report discusses COVID’s effects at length, including major economic recovery disparities and social erosion. There are also issues with vaccinations as many countries continue to have trouble getting doses. Distribution, vaccine hesitancy, healthcare systems, and other problems also factor into low vaccination rates. While we may never know the exact **impact**, the WHO estimates that between 1 January 2020 and 28 August 2025, there were around 14.9 million excess deaths linked to COVID-19, but the actual death toll from the disease may be closer to 21 million.

Mental health

Globally, almost 1 billion people have some form of mental disorder. The pandemic made the world’s mental health worse. According to a scientific brief from the WHO, there’s been a 25% increase in anxiety and depression worldwide. Causes include social isolation, fear of sickness, **grief**, and financial anxieties. Health workers were also severely impacted, as well as young women and girls. Countries need to ensure access to mental health services as part of their COVID-19 recovery plans and beyond. It’s an economic decision, as well. The Lancet states that anxiety and depression alone cost the global economy around \$1 trillion a year.

LGBTQ+ rights

Members of the LGBTQ+ community face discrimination in many forms. According to Amnesty International, discrimination can target sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics. Even in more progressive countries like the United States, people face violence and **discrimination**. According to the Human Rights Campaign, more than 300 anti-LGBTQ+ bills were proposed in 2022. At least a dozen states are considering **legislation** that forbids schools from discussing or using a curriculum that covers sexual orientation and gender identity.

Reproductive justice

Reproductive justice – which **encompasses** more than just abortion rights – is threatened by legislation, lack of funding, lack of education, and

restricted healthcare access. In most places, wealth is a big determinant of whether a person can access reproductive services. It's better in some places than others, but as we've seen with other issues on this list, even "progressive" countries like the United States are experiencing major **shifts**. In June, the Supreme Court is expected to overrule *Roe v. Wade*, a milestone court case that protected a pregnant woman's right to abortion. The impact would be immediate and will likely influence other countries.

Children's rights

Children are a very vulnerable group. In 2022, around 5.2 million children under five died from mostly **preventable and treatable causes**. 2.4 million were newborns under 28 days old. Leading causes include preterm birth complications, pneumonia, and malaria. According to UNICEF, the climate crisis also represents a severe threat to kids. Around 1 billion kids live in "extremely high-risk countries" that are hit by the worst effects of climate change. 920 kids have trouble accessing clean water and 600 million are exposed to vector-borne diseases like **malaria**. Child labor also remains an issue. At the beginning of 2020, around 160 million were forced into labor while COVID-19 put 9 million more kids at risk. That's almost 1 in 10 children globally. Almost half are in dangerous environments. As is often the case, the other issues on this list – climate change, poverty, COVID, gender equality, etc – factor into children's rights.

Gender equality

Global **gender equality** has gradually improved over the years, but data from the Global Gender Report shows that the end of the global gender gap is still 135 years away. The pandemic played a huge role in reversing positive trends as women were hit harder financially. According to Oxfam, women experienced a 5% job loss while men experienced 3.9%. That means women lost about \$800 million. This is a low estimate since it doesn't count the informal economy, which includes millions of women. Women are also more likely to live in poverty, more affected by gender-based violence, and more affected by climate change.

Cybersecurity

The WEF's Global Risks Report (page 9) listed cybersecurity vulnerabilities as a concern. The reason is rapid digitalization, which was triggered in part by COVID-19. Many "advanced economies" are now at a higher risk for cyberattacks. GRPS respondents identified cybersecurity failure as a critical short-term risk. Over 560,000 new pieces of malware are detected daily; incidents from ransomware attacks alone account for 29%. There are a few reasons for this, including better (and easier) attack methods

and **poor governance**. Cyberattacks have a swath of serious consequences and erode public trust.

Disinformation

Rapid **digitalization** comes with many issues, including the lightning-fast spread of disinformation. The WEF report describes deepfakes, an accessible **AI technology**, and its potential to sway elections and other political outcomes. Disinformation doesn't need to be sophisticated to be successful, however. Through social media posts and videos, twelve **anti-vax activists** were responsible for almost 2/3 of all anti-vaccine content on platforms like Facebook and Twitter. Their content flooded the internet with the type of harmful, fear-mongering disinformation that played a significant role in vaccine hesitancy and political radicalization. Because disinformation travels faster online than the truth, it's a global issue that should be addressed.

Debt crises

In the WEF Global Risks Report, **respondents** named debt crises as one of the most **pressing issues** over the next decade, though respondents believe they will become most serious in just 3-5 years. COVID-19 is a big reason why. Government **stimulus** was necessary, but many countries are now left with **debt burdens**.

Corruption

Corruption encompasses a host of actions such as **bribery**, election manipulation, **fraud**, and state capture. The World Bank Group names corruption as a barrier to ending extreme poverty and “boosting shared prosperity” for the poorest populations. When it comes to addressing poverty, climate change, healthcare, gender equality, and more, corruption gets in the way. Because corruption is a global problem, global solutions are necessary.

Authoritarianism

According to Freedom House, global **democracy** is eroding. That includes countries with long-established democracies. In their report, the organization reveals that global freedom has been declining for the past 16 years. 60 countries faced declines in the last year. Only 25 saw improvements. Only 20% of the global population lives in Free countries. China, Russia, and other **authoritarian countries** have gained more power in the international system, while countries with established democracies – like the United States – are losing their freedoms. What can be done? Freedom House says success “requires a bold, sustained response that establishes support for democracy.”

(Retrieved from:

[https://www.humanrightscareers.com/issues/current-global-issues/.](https://www.humanrightscareers.com/issues/current-global-issues/))

Vocabulary notes

The International Poverty Line (the poverty threshold, poverty limit, poverty line, or breadline) – the minimum level of income deemed adequate in a particular country;

contend with (*phrasal*) – to have to deal with a problem or with a difficult situation or person;

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) – the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change: *Міжурядова група експертів зі зміни клімату (МГЕЗК)*;

policymaker *n* – a person who is responsible for or involved in developing plans of action for a political party, business, etc.;

mitigation *n* – a reduction in how unpleasant, serious, etc., something is;

Global Network against Food Crises (GNAFC) – an alliance of humanitarian and development actors united by the commitment to tackle the root causes of food crises and promote sustainable solutions through shared analysis and knowledge, strengthened coordination in evidence-based responses and collective efforts across the Humanitarian, Development and Peace (HDP) nexus;

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – a United Nations agency mandated to aid and protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities, and stateless people, and to assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, with over 18,879 staff working in 138 countries: *Управління Верховного комісара ООН у справах біженців (УВКБ ООН)*;

to compile – to produce a book, list, report, etc., by bringing together different items, articles, songs, etc.; to collect information in order to produce a book, list, etc.;

trafficking *n* – the activity of buying and selling something illegally;

The World Economic Forum (WEF) – an international non-governmental and lobbying organisation for multinational companies based in Cologny, Canton of Geneva, Switzerland: *Всесвітній економічний форум*;

at length (*idiom*) – for a long time and in detail;

disparity *n* – (*formal*) a difference, especially one connected with unfair treatment;

erosion *n* – [uncountable, countable, usually singular] the process of gradually destroying something or making it weaker over a period of time;

vaccine hesitancy *n* – delay in acceptance, or refusal, of vaccines despite the availability of vaccine services and supporting evidence;

mental disorder – a behavioral or mental pattern that causes significant distress or impairment of personal functioning;

brief *n* – [countable, uncountable] the detailed instructions or information that are given at such a meeting;

anxiety *n* – [uncountable] (*psychology*) a mental illness that causes somebody to worry so much that it has a very negative effect on their daily life;

The Lancet – weekly peer-reviewed general medical journal and one of the oldest of its kind. It is also the world's highest-impact academic journal. It was founded in England in 1823: *Lancet*, “Ланцет”;

Amnesty International (also referred to as *Amnesty* or *AI*) – an international non-governmental organization focused on human rights, with its headquarters in the United Kingdom: “Міжнародна амністія”;

bill *n* – written suggestion for a new law that is presented to a country’s parliament so that its members can discuss it;

reproductive justice – a critical feminist framework that was invented as a response to United States reproductive politics. The three core values of reproductive justice are the right to have a child, the right to not have a child, and the right to parent a child or children in safe and healthy environments;

to encompass /ɪnˈkʌmpəs/ – to include a large number or range of things;

to overrule – to change a decision or reject an idea from a position of greater power (*synonym* override);

Roe v. Wade (1973) – was a landmark decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in which the Court ruled that the Constitution of the United States generally protected a right to have an abortion: *Ро(у) проти Вейда (історичне рішення Верховного суду США 1973 року)*;

milestone *n* (*also* milepost *especially in North American English*) – a very important stage or event in the development of something (*synonym* landmark);

vector-borne diseases – diseases that result from an infection transmitted to humans and other animals by blood-feeding arthropods, such as mosquitoes, ticks, and fleas: *трансмисивні хвороби*;

The Global Gender Gap Report – an index designed to measure gender equality. It was first published in 2006 by the World Economic Forum: *Глобальний звіт про гендерний розрив*;

gender gap *n* – a difference that separates men and women, in terms of attitudes, opportunities and status;

to reverse – to change something completely so that it is the opposite of what it was before;

Oxfam – a British-founded confederation of 21 independent charitable organizations focusing on the alleviation of global poverty, founded in 1942 and led by Oxfam International: *міжнародне об'єднання Оксфам*;

informal economy – (informal sector or grey economy) the part of any economy that is neither taxed nor monitored by any form of government: *неформальна економіка*

(“*нідпільна*” або “*паралельна*” економіка);

gender-based violence – violence directed against a person because of that person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately: *гендерно-зумовлене, -орієнтоване, -базоване, насильство на основі статі чи гендерне насильство*;

vulnerability *n* – (*of somebody/something*) (*to something*) the fact of being weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally;

GRPS – (*advertising*) a gross rating point (GRP) measures impact. GRPs help answer *how often* “someone must see it before they can readily recall it” and “how many times” it takes before the desired outcome occurs: *сумарний рейтинг, який показує загальну кількість контактів аудиторії з подією*;

malware *n* – (*a portmanteau for* malicious software) software such as a virus specifically designed to damage or gain access to a computer system without the user knowing;

ransomware *n* – software that is used to demand money from an individual or organization by blocking access to applications or files on a computer system until a sum of money is paid;

swath *n* /sweið/ – a long narrow strip or belt;

deepfake *n* – a video of a person in which their appearance has been digitally altered so that they look like somebody else;

to sway – to exert influence or control over;

fearmongering *n* /'fiəmlɪŋgəriŋ/, /'fɪrmlɪŋgəriŋ/ – [uncountable] (*disapproving*) the activity of spreading stories deliberately to make people frightened or nervous (*synonym* scaremongering): *нагнітання паніки*;

state capture *n* – a type of systemic political corruption in which private interests significantly influence a state's decision-making processes to their own advantage;

to get in the way – to make it difficult for it to happen, continue, or be appreciated properly;

comprehensive *adj* – including all, or almost all, the items, details, facts, information, etc., that may be involved (*synonym* complete, full).

Session 2

Greta Thunberg – Why We Need to Act Now to Stop Climate Change

Pre-translation analysis

1. *You are going to watch a news item about the interview of one of the world's best-known climate change campaigners, Greta Thunberg. What do you know about this environmental activist? Why did she rise to fame so quickly?*

2. *Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:*

zero-emission *n* – refers to an engine, motor, process, or other energy source, that emits no waste products that pollute the environment or disrupt the climate;

heritage *n* – the traditional beliefs, values, customs, etc., of a family, country, or society;

ice cap *n* – a covering of ice over a large area, especially on the polar region of a planet;

screw it (*idiom*) – (*slang*) I do not care what happens;

the IPCC – the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an intergovernmental body of the United Nations: *Міжурядова група експертів зі зміни клімату (МГЕЗК)*;

SR15 report – the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C (SR15): “Глобальне потепління на 1,5 °” (*особливий звіт Міжурядової групи експертів зі зміни клімату (МГЕЗК) про наслідки глобального потепління на 1,5 °C вище від доіндустріальних рівнів*);

assault *n* – the crime of physically attacking someone.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*

- 1) What is the so-called “The Greta Effect”?
- 2) What should be done to raise awareness of climate change?
- 3) What is “the target” of carbon dioxide emission?
- 4) How can politicians be influenced in terms of this issue?
- 5) What is the reason why Greta says that the first thing she noticed when arriving in New York was the smell?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.*

8. *Translate the following sentences.*

1) Найближчими роками буде практично неможливо зупинити танення льодовикових шапок у зв'язку з глобальним потеплінням.

2) Останнім часом велика кількість людей почали цікавитися своїм походженням і навіть проходять спеціальні генетичні тести для визначення власного етносу.

3) Авіація – це одна з найбільших сфер у сучасному світі, яка шкодить навколишньому середовищу.

4) Автомобілі з нульовим рівнем викидів не виділяють небезпечних газів, які можуть ще більше забруднювати нашу атмосферу.

5) Згідно з думкою фахівців Міжурядової групи експертів зі зміни клімату, яка викладена у звіті “Глобальне потепління на 1,5 °”, якщо рівень викидів не зменшиться у порівнянні з тим, що ми маємо на даний момент, у нас буде лише 8 із половиною років до того моменту, поки бюджет не скінчиться.

9. *Explain the meaning of the following words/word combinations and translate them into Ukrainian:*

camouflage, climax community, consumer, dominance hierarchy, ecophagy, endangered species, estuary, fungus, Gause's law, heterotroph, host, invasive species, k-selected species, logistic curve, mimicry, monsoon, mutualism, nutrient, restoration ecology, wetland, xerocole, xerophyte.

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. How much does the generation gap influence the perception of climate change?
4. Which factors indicate that the generation gap is considered to be a myth?
5. How is Covid-19 pandemic connected to climate change and the generation gap?

Generational Conflict over Climate Crisis is a Myth, UK Study Finds

A **fake** generational war over the climate crisis has distorted public thinking and political strategy, when in fact older generations are just as worried about the issue as younger people, according to new research.

The idea that young people are eco-warriors, battling against selfish older generations is a common trope in representations of the environment movement. It has been stoked by **instances** including Time magazine naming Greta Thunberg their person of the year in 2019, for being a “standard bearer in a generational battle”.

The **stereotypes** were further strengthened when **generation Z**, US singer Billie Eilish said: “Hopefully the adults and the old people start listening to us [about the climate crisis]. Old people are gonna die and don’t really care if we die, but we don’t wanna die yet.”

But a new UK study, Who Cares about Climate Change: Attitudes across the Generations, has found that the generational divide over climate action is a myth, with almost no difference in views between generations on the importance of climate action, and all saying they are willing to make big sacrifices to achieve this.

In fact, the research found that older people are actually more likely than the young to feel that acting in environmentally **conscious** ways will make a difference, with twice as many baby boomers having boycotted a company in the last 12 months for environmental reasons than gen Z.

Prof Bobby Duffy, author of Generations: Does When You’re Born Shape Who You Are? said the fake conflict between generations over the climate crisis is “dangerous and **destructive**”. It had, he said, “crept into so many discussions about climate concern that it’s become an accepted truth

that the young are at war with older generations who are not only utterly unfussed about the future of the planet, but are culpable for the current crisis.

“Parents and grandparents care deeply about the **legacy** they’re leaving for their children and grandchildren – not just their house or jewellery, but the state of the planet. If we want a greener future, we need to act together, uniting the generations, rather than trying to drive an imagined wedge between them,” he added.

The weighted study of 2,050 UK adults by the Policy Institute at King’s College London and New Scientist magazine, found that about seven in 10 people from all generations **surveyed** said the climate crisis, biodiversity loss and other environmental issues were big enough problems that they justified significant changes to people’s lifestyles.

But it was younger generations, rather than older ones, who were most fatalistic about the impact that they could personally have in tackling the climate crisis.

About one-third of gen Z (those aged under 24) and millennials (those aged 25 to 40) said there was no point changing their behaviour because “it won’t make a difference anyway”. This compared with 22% of gen X (those aged 41 to 56) and 19% of baby boomers (those aged 57 to 75).

There was an even bigger gap between generations when it came to the rejection of this idea: 61% of baby boomers disagreed with the statement that there was no point altering their behaviour, compared with 41% of millennials.

Richard Webb, executive editor of New Scientist, said: “There’s been a lot of talk about the attitude of different generations towards the **pressing issues** of the day but the findings of this survey provide food for thought for **policymakers** ahead of the crucial Cop26 climate summit in Glasgow in November.

“Far from being an obsession of a young, activist few, support for measures that put our lives on a more sustainable footing as we look to building back from the Covid-19 pandemic command broad support across generations,” he added. “They could be a route to increased engagement among groups increasingly disillusioned with politics.”

(Retrieved from:

Vocabulary notes

To distort – to change the appearance, sound, or shape of something so that it is strange or unclear;

eco-warrior *n* – someone who takes action in order to stop damage to the environment;

trope *n* – 1. words, phrases, images, etc., that are used for an unusual or interesting effect; 2. a theme that is important or repeated in literature, films, etc.;

to stoke – to cause something to increase;

bearer *n* – someone who carries something, someone who brings you information;

creep into (*phrasal*) – to begin to happen or affect something;

unfussed *adj* – not agitated or upset;

culpable *adj* – (*formal*) responsible and deserving blame for having done something wrong;

wedge *n* – a piece of wood, rubber, metal, etc., with one thick end and one thin, pointed end that you use to keep a door open, to keep two things apart, or to split wood or rock;

weighted *adj* (study) – giving an advantage or disadvantage to one particular group or activity;

Cop26 climate summit – the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference, more commonly referred to as COP26, was the 26th United Nations Climate Change conference, held at the SEC Centre in Glasgow, Scotland, United Kingdom, from 31 October to 13 November 2021: *Конференція Організації Об'єднаних Націй зі зміни клімату 2021 року, також відома як COP26*;

disillusioned *adj* (by/with somebody/something) – disappointed because the person you admired or the idea you believed to be good and true now seems without value (*synonym* disenchanted).

Session 3

The Consumerist Trend That Is Just as Obnoxious as Minimalism

Pre-translation analysis

1. You are going to watch a news item about two opposing philosophies: minimalism and consumerism. Could you compare and contrast these two ideologies and ways of lifestyle, highlighting their key principles and exploring the pros and cons of each? Is it possible to keep a balance between these two trends in our lives? Go into detail.

2. Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:

obnoxious *adj* – very unpleasant or rude;

clutter *n* – [uncountable, singular] (*disapproving*) a lot of things in an untidy state, especially things that are not necessary or are not being used; a lack of order (*synonym* mess);

hygge *n* /'hju:gə/, /'hʊgə/ – [uncountable] (*from Danish*) the quality of being warm and comfortable that gives a feeling of happiness;

to tout – to advertise, talk about, or praise something or someone repeatedly, especially as a way of encouraging people to like, accept, or buy something;

anxiety attacks – also known as panic attacks, are episodes of intense panic or fear;

valid *adj* – based on what is logical or true;

performative *adj* – (*grammar*) when somebody uses a performative word or expression, for example “I promise” or “I apologize”, they are also doing the action indicated by the word or expression (promising or apologizing);

self-deprivation *n* – voluntary denial or suppression of one's own interests or desires;

to skyrocket – to rise extremely quickly or make extremely quick progress towards success;

abundance *n* (of something) – [singular, uncountable] (*formal*) a large quantity that is more than enough;

kooky *adj* – (*informal, especially North American English*) strange or crazy;

Vox – an American news and journalism publication owned by VoxMedia. It was founded in 2014 and is known for its version of explanatory journalism: *Вокс*;

Kindercore – emerging trendy movement embraces primary colors and is centered around creating interiors that are vibrant, carefree and almost childlike;

Cluttercore – an interior design aesthetic based on densely filling a space with many personal belongings and decorations, especially an eclectic assortment with intentionally contrasting visual elements;

backlash *n* (against) – a strong negative reaction by a large number of people, for example to something that has recently changed in society;

to prompt – to cause someone to say or do something;

unsettling *adj* – causing anxiety;

to lurk – to wait somewhere secretly, especially because you are going to do something bad or illegal (*synonym* skulk);

scope out (*phrasal*) – to look at something carefully in order to see what it is like;

incentive *n* – a thing that motivates or encourages someone to do something;

ADHD (attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder) – a mental health disorder that includes a combination of persistent problems, such as difficulty paying attention, hyperactivity and impulsive behavior: *синдром порушення активності та уваги*;

to hoard – to accumulate (money or valued objects) and hide or store away;

hoarding disorder – a mental disorder characterized by persistent difficulty in parting with possessions and engaging in excessive acquisition of items that are not needed or for which no space is available: *сиголоманія, патологічне накопичення, синдром накопичення, диспозофобія, синдром меси*;

log on/in to (*phrasal*) – (*computing*) to perform the actions that allow you to begin using a computer system, application or online account;

to spend one's way out – to escape from something, but only by using money to do so;

in demand (*idiom*) – wanted by a lot of people;

kitschy *adj* (*also* kitsch) – (*disapproving*) (of a work of art, an object, etc.) popular but considered to have no real artistic value and not to be in good taste;

thrift store *n* (*also* thrift store) – (*both North American English*) (*British English* charity shop) a shop that sells clothes and other goods given by people to raise money for a charity;

Depop – a social e-commerce company based in London, with additional offices in Manchester, Milan and New York City. It allows users to buy and sell items, most of which are used and vintage pieces of clothing;

Etsy, Inc. – an American e-commerce company focused on handmade or vintage items and craft supplies;

crack down (on somebody/something) (*phrasal*) – to try harder to prevent an illegal activity and deal more severely with those who are caught doing it;

keep your eyes out for (*idiom*) (*also* keep your eyes open/peeled (for something)) – to watch carefully for something;

scam artist *n* – a person who attempts to defraud others by presenting a fraudulent offer and pretending that it is legitimate (*synonym* con artist);

pass down (*phrasal*) – to teach or give something to someone who will be alive after you have died;

swap *n* – [usually singular] an act of exchanging one thing or person for another;

thrifting *n* – to go shopping at a thrift store, garage sale, or flea market where you'll find gently used items at discounted prices;

dicey *adj* – (*informal*) dangerous and uncertain (*synonym* risky);

IPO (*abbreviation*) – (*business*) initial public offering (the act of selling shares in a company for the first time): *первинне публічне розміщення акцій*;

Value Village (Savers Value Village Inc.) – a publicly held, for-profit thrift store retailer headquartered in Bellevue, Washington, United States, offering second hand merchandise, with supermajority ownership by private equity firm Ares Management;

notorious *adj* – famous or well-known, typically for some bad quality or deed;

bedding *n* – [uncountable] the sheets and covers that you put on a bed, and often also the mattress and the pillows;

sore point/spot/subject (with somebody) (*idiom*) – something that is likely to make someone upset or angry when you talk about it;

swear off (*phrasal*) – (*informal*) to promise that you will not do or use something again;

indiscriminate *adj* – an indiscriminate action is done without thought about what the result may be, especially when it causes people to be harmed; set of ethics – a set of moral principles.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*

1) Retell the story of Bree Rody, Toronto-based reporter and editor, in brief. What did she mean by the term “a recovering minimalist”?

2) How can we save ourselves from influencers, according to the standpoint of Bree Rody?

3) What was implied by “performative self-deprivation” in terms of minimalism?

4) Have you ever heard of “kindercore”, “cluttercore”? What context were they used in the video?

5) Why can maximalism be disappointing and obnoxious as well as minimalism? Name 4 reasons, according to the video. Go into detail.

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.*

8. *Translate the following sentences.*

1) Вперше зайшовши до тіктока, я побачила, наскільки популярним став тренд максималізму в індустрії моди та дизайну.

2) Одні стверджували, що ця тенденція стала негативною реакцією на масове просування ідей мінімалізму.

3) З одного боку, максималізм може стати своєрідним заспокійливим, якщо ви маєте синдром порушення активності та уваги або страждаєте на так званий синдром накопичення.

4) Правда полягає в тому, що паралельно з тим, як елементи декору, виконані в скандинавському стилі, стали неймовірно популярними та неабияк зросли в ціні, те саме відбулося і з кітчевими предметами інтер'єру, що є притаманними максималізму.

5) Не варто повністю відмовлятися від купівлі нових речей, однак, важливо переконатися, що ваша любов до максималізму не призведе до нерозбірливого та надмірного споживацтва.

9. Explain the meaning of the following idioms and translate them into Ukrainian:

make hay while the sun shines, a place in the sun, under the sun, not see the forest for the trees (*North American English*) (*British English* not see the wood for the trees), at the top of the tree, be barking up the wrong tree, be out of your tree, it/money doesn't grow on trees, beat about the bush (*British English*) (*North American English* beat around the bush), a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, make a mountain out of a molehill, move mountains, make a mountain out of a molehill, move mountains, any port in a storm, the calm before the storm, cook, dance, etc., up a storm, a storm in a teacup (*British English*) (*North American English* a tempest in a teapot), take something/somebody by storm.

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. Are you a minimalist or a maximalist? Why?
4. Which way of philosophy may be trendier?
5. Can minimalism/maximalism lessen/increase environmental pollution? Go into detail.

Minimalism vs. Maximalism: Differences, Similarities, and Use Cases

(Abridged)

Minimalism is the philosophy of living with less, while maximalism is all about having more. In terms of design, minimalism focuses on simplicity. Maximalism embraces **extravagance**.

So, when it comes to minimalism vs. maximalism, which one is right for you? Can you be a maximalist and a minimalist simultaneously? We answer these questions and more in this guide. But first, some quick definitions.

What is minimalism?

Minimalism is a style or perspective applied to many different areas of life, including design, art, music, fashion, and lifestyle.

The minimalism movement picked up steam in the 20th century when renowned artists started pioneering the minimalist aesthetic in their work. However, the minimalist mindset has been practised in Greek and Roman philosophy and Buddhism since ancient times.

Minimalists believe that less is more. They focus on quality over quantity, live with only the essentials, and naturally reject **excessive consumerism**.

What is maximalism?

Maximalism is the opposite of minimalism. It's a style or technique that embraces excess and extravagance.

Maximalists believe that more is more. They focus on quantity and quality and surround themselves with as many things as possible. They want to have everything they desire, and they want it to be loud, colourful, and sometimes **chaotic**.

For example, the 2022 trend “weird girl aesthetic” is a maximalist fashion that rejects neutrals and timeless basics for busy and colourful pieces.

Minimalism vs. maximalism: examples and scenarios

In this next section, I'll give examples of minimalism vs. maximalism in different areas of life. Note that these are generalisations, not strict rules. You can be a minimalist in some areas of your life and a maximalist in others.

Emptiness vs. fullness

In minimalism, emptiness is seen as a sign of beauty. Minimalists feel that empty spaces can be calming and serene.

In maximalism, fullness is seen as a sign of richness and personality. Maximalists try to fill their spaces with as many beautiful things as possible.

What maximalists and minimalists think of each other

Minimalists see maximalists as wasteful, attention-seeking, and materialistic. They believe that maximalists are trying to fill a **void** in their lives with stuff.

Maximalists see minimalists as boring, deprived, and uptight. They believe minimalists are missing out on the joys of life by owning so little.

Relationship to things

Maximalists grow a deep attachment to their things, while minimalists see their things as just that – things.

Maximalists think that the objects in their lives have meaning and purpose. There's usually a story behind each item they've acquired. They sentimentalise **belongings** and have difficulty getting rid of them, even when they're no longer helpful.

In contrast, minimalists believe an object's value lies in its **utility**. They're more likely to get rid of things when they're no longer needed and try not to attach sentimental value to their items.

Minimalists trust that the less emotional connection they have to possessions, the more freedom they have.

Approach to shopping

Maximalists love shopping, especially finding unique pieces. They see it as a hobby – even a skill – and a way to express their personality.

Minimalists don't like shopping and see it as a waste of time and money. They'd instead use those resources to create memorable experiences.

Contextual communication

Maximalism can be described as “loud,” while minimalism is “quiet.”

For instance, maximalists seek to communicate their personality through art and design. They want their clothes, homes, and tastes in film, food and music to reflect who they are.

Conversely, minimalists pare back things until all that's left is their personality. They use minimalism as a tool to declutter their lives and focus on what's important.

*Maximalism **highlights** the decor while minimalism highlights the architecture*

In a maximalist space, the furnishings, artwork, and even books are the star of the show. The architecture takes a back seat. In fact, you might not even notice the architectural details in a maximalist space because they're so overwhelmed by the decor.

In a minimalist space, the focus is on the architecture. The furnishings are minimal, and there's often very little (if any) artwork or decorations. This allows you to appreciate the architectural details of the space.

Misconceptions and general thoughts on maximalism and minimalism

In this section, I want to address some common misconceptions about minimalism and maximalism.

Minimalist design doesn't have to be boring

Minimalism isn't about being “boring” or “plain.” Just because a space is minimal doesn't mean it has to be devoid of personality. Think about Japanese or Scandinavian minimalism. These minimal spaces are incredibly stylish and full of character.

Maximalist design doesn't always mean cluttered

Yes, maximalist design can be cluttered, but it doesn't have to be. A well-designed maximalist space is cohesive and well-edited.

Minimalism isn't about being “perfect”

There's this idea that minimalism is about having a “perfect” life or space. This couldn't be further from the truth. Minimalism is about making

room for what's important to you and letting go of the rest. It's not about being perfect. It's about being intentional.

There's a difference between maximalism and hoarding

Just because someone is a maximalist doesn't mean they're a hoarder. Hoarding is technically a disorder that requires professional help. Hoarders accumulate things from a deep emotional response.

A maximalist, on the other hand, carefully curates their items. They only surround themselves with things that **light them up**.

Minimalism is maximalism

Wait, what? How can minimalism be maximalism?

I know it sounds **contradictory**, but hear me out.

Minimalism is about removing everything that doesn't bring you joy or serve a purpose. But once you've decluttered and have only the essentials, you'll find more space (and time) to commit yourself to your interests fully.

Can you be a maximalist and a minimalist at the same time?

Absolutely. Tiny houses are a perfect example of being minimalist and maximalist simultaneously. By having limited space, you're forced to pare down your possessions. But how you style your tiny home may take on a maximalist aesthetic.

Both minimalism and maximalism are about being intentional

Minimalism and maximalism are about being intentional with your life and belongings. It's about making choices based on what's important to you.

So ask yourself, what kind of life do you want to live? And design accordingly.

(Retrieved from: <https://theminimalistvegan.com/minimalism-vs-maximalism/>.)

Vocabulary notes

Pick up steam (*idiom*) – (*informal*) to become gradually more powerful, active, etc.;

mindset *n* – a person's way of thinking and their opinions;

excessive *adj* – greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate;

serene *adj* /sə'ri:n/ – calm, peaceful, and untroubled;

deprived *adj* – without enough food, education, and all the things that are necessary for people to live a happy and comfortable life;

uptight *adj* (about something) – (*informal*) anxious and/or angry about something;

utility *n* – [uncountable] (*formal*) the quality of being useful (*synonym* usefulness);

conversely *adv* /'kɒnvɜːsli/ – (*formal*) in a way that is the opposite of something;

pare back (*phrasal*) – to reduce something, especially by a large amount;

to declutter (also *de-clutter*) – [intransitive, transitive] to remove things that you do not use so that you have more space and can easily find things when you need them;

the star of the show (*idiom*) – the best person or thing;

take a back seat (*idiom*) – to choose not to be in a position of responsibility in an organization or activity;

devoid *adj* (of something) – completely without something;

cohesive *adj* /kəʊ'hiːsɪv/ – (*formal*) causing people or things to become united;

hear out (*phrasal*) – to listen until somebody has finished saying what they want to say.

Part 2
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Session 1
10 Coolest Gadgets and Inventions That Will Blow Your Mind

Pre-translation analysis

1. *You are going to watch a news item about some of the innovative devices of the last decade. Before you watch the video, say if you are excited by new technologies. What types of technology are in the circle of your interest? Can you name top 3 future technologies/devices that you are looking forward to?*

2. *Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:*

hold on to your hat (*idiom*) – an expression warning someone of a big surprise;

all-new way – a way of doing something that is the newest of those available;

learning curve *n* – the rate at which you learn a new subject or a new skill; the process of learning from the mistakes you make;

cockpit *n* – the area on a boat where the person operating the controls sits or stands;

hatch *n* – an opening through a wall, floor, etc., or the cover for it;

wearable *adj* – easy to wear because it is comfortable, acceptable in most social situations, and look attractive in combination with some clothes; to overlay – to cover something with a layer of something;

memo *n* /'meməʊ/ (also *formal* memorandum) – a message or other information in writing sent by one person or department to another in the same business organization;

IndieGoGo – an American crowdfunding website founded in 2008 by Danae Ringelmann, Slava Rubin, and Eric Schell. Its headquarters are in San Francisco, California. The site is one of the first sites to offer crowd funding. Indiegogo allows people to solicit funds for an idea, charity, or start-up business. Indiegogo charges a 5% fee on contributions;

to augment /ɔ:g'ment/ – to increase the size or value of something by adding something to it;

to harness /'hɑ:nɪs/ – to control something, usually in order to use its power;

Kickstarter – an American public benefit corporation based in Brooklyn, New York, that maintains a global crowdfunding platform focused on creativity. The company's stated mission is to “help bring creative projects to life”;

flow state – a feeling where, under the right conditions, you become fully immersed in whatever you are doing;

in the zone (*idiom*) – (*informal*) in a state in which you feel confident and are performing at your best;

EEG (electroencephalography) – a method to record an electrogram of the spontaneous electrical activity of the brain: *EKG*;

haptic motor – an advanced haptic technology that adds the tactile feedback right to the electronic devices through the use of vibrations: *тактильний двигун*;

GHz (gigahertz /'gɪgəhɜ:ts/) – the unit of frequency in the International System of Units (SI), equivalent to one event (or cycle) per second;

tubulum *n* – a musical instrument made of PVC pipes that make sound after you interact with them through hitting their tops;

PVC pipes – stands for polyvinyl chloride. It is a chlorinated hydrocarbon polymer. In its natural state, it is rigid and brittle. But when combined with additives such as plasticizers, it becomes more resilient and malleable;

Dr. Otto Octavius – a fictional character portrayed by Alfred Molina in Spider-Man 2 (2004) and later in the Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU) film Spider-Man: No Way Home (2021), based on the Marvel Comics character of the same name: *доктор Отто Октавіус (доктор Восьминіг)*;

Asaf Weinberg – an industrial designer from Tel-Aviv, who has created the OCTAV project: *Ейсеф Вайнберг*;

one-off *adj* – something that happens or is made or done only once;

out(side) of the realm of (possible) (*idiom*) – if something is out of the realm, it is not possible;

to hit the market – to be now available for purchase;

pump up (*phrasal*) – to make somebody feel more excited or determined;

to go flat – if something goes flat, it loses all the air it had inside;

daredevil *n* – a person who does dangerous things and takes risks;

versatile *adj* – able to change easily from one activity to another or able to be used for many different purposes;

torque *n* /tɔ:k/ – a force that causes something to rotate (= turn in a circle): *обертальний момент*;

W *n* (watt /wɒt/) – the unit of power or radiant flux in the International System of Units (SI), equal to 1 joule per second;

plantar fasciitis – a disorder of the plantar fascia, which is the connective tissue which supports the arch of the foot: *плантарний фасциїт або ж п'яткова шпора, патологія, обумовлена кістковим розростанням, запальними та дегенеративними процесами в підодшовній поверхні бугра п'яткової кістки*;

neuropathy *n* /njʊə'rɒrəθi/ – damage to or disease affecting the nerves: *невропатія*;

to enhance one's circulation – if the circulation is enhanced, blood moves through the veins better, which results in lesser chances of getting a cardiovascular disease;

to address issues – if the issue is addressed, there are measures taken to deal with it.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What are the main advantages of *Stratosfera Aquatica*?
- 2) What are the main ways of *Inmo Air* usage?
- 3) How many phones can be charged completely using one *SHINE*'s battery?
- 4) Why is *Crown* called “a remarkable device”? Go into detail.
- 5) How is it possible to save money with *Mural Canvas II*?
- 6) *OCTAV* can make you look like a Marvel super-villain, famous for his appearance. What's the villain's name?
- 7) What's the *ATMOS*'s additional function that can be advantageous for the person who wants to make simple products spoil slower?
- 8) Tell in detail about all the numerous uses for *WYN Bullet*.
- 9) Why is *Splash Transformer* called “a versatile” vehicle?
- 10) Name the “common issues” that *Squeaky Clean Feet* addresses.
- 11) Which of these products is the most expensive? To your mind, what makes this particular product better than the other numerous competitors in its market?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.*

8. *Translate the following sentences.*

1) Розповсюдження цієї торгової мережі по всьому світові дозволяє людству боротися з проблемою технологічної відсталості деяких регіонів нашої планети.

2) Цей пристрій став би справді корисним у побуті на фоні останніх подій у нашій країні, адже унікальний портативний насос із технологією вакуумного ущільнення міг би зекономити нашій системі десятків-інший ватів.

3) Використання такого універсального засобу державними лікарнями та санаторіями могло б посприяти їхнім зусиллям у боротьбі з плантарним фасциїтом та невропатією.

4) Безсумнівно, завдяки своїй можливості приборкувати енергію вітру, цей пристрій мав би всі шанси вийти на ринок джерел відновлюваної енергії в нинішніх умовах.

5) На оптимізм, пов'язаний із можливістю помилуватися морськими пейзажами через люк на маленькому капітанському містку за допомогою вищезгаданого пристрою, накладається невизначеність із питань обслуговування та утримання цього футуристичного батискафа.

9. *Match the following words and word combinations with their definitions and translate them into Ukrainian.*

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Extended Reality (XR) | robots intended to interact with humans in a shared space or to work safely in close proximity. |
|-----------------------|---|

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Bring Your Own Everything (BYOE) | cryptographic assets on blockchain with unique identification codes and metadata that distinguish them from each other. Unlike cryptocurrencies, they cannot be traded or exchanged at equivalency. This differs from fungible tokens like cryptocurrencies, which are identical to each other and, therefore, can be used as a medium for commercial transactions. |
| Cobots | the application of gaming principles to everyday activities. Gamification utilizes game thinking and mechanics in a non-game context to engage users and elicit greater participation. For example, the company could gamify its sales process by giving employees points for each sale they make. |
| Non-fungible tokens or NFTs | a term referring to all real-and-virtual combined environments and human-machine interactions generated by computer technology and wearables, where the “X” represents a variable for any current or future spatial computing technologies. |
| Shadow AI | technology that uses implanted brain-machine interfaces to allow users to control computers or other devices using their thoughts. It has the potential to enable highly immersive and intuitive interactions with digital environments. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| The internet of things, or IoT | a type of phishing cybersecurity attack carried out over mobile text messaging, also known as SMS phishing that relies on exploiting human trust rather than technical exploits. SMS phishing can be assisted by malware or fraudulent websites. |
| Gamification | a trend among businesses to allow employees to use their own personal mobile phones, tablets, and laptops for work. |
| Neuralink | IT refers to IT devices, software and services outside the ownership or control of IT organizations. |
| Physical Augmentation | a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects, animals or people that are provided with unique identifiers (UIDs) and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction. |
| Smishing | alters the person's inherent physical capability by implanting or hosting a technology within their bodies. |

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. What's the main practical advantage of Acer Chromebook 516 GE compared to the previous laptops of this series?
4. Amongst which CPU architectures is the potential buyer of The Surface Pro 9 free to choose of?
5. What's the main feature of Acer's Swift Edge that makes it a world record breaker?

10 Cool New Gadgets to Keep on Your Radar

A lot happened this week. Amazon had its second annual Prime Day, and there are many gadgets still on sale. Microsoft held its big Surface event this week where it announced its next-gen computers (you can read more on those below). And Kodak apparently can't **keep up with** the demand for film. There were a **bunch** of new other products announced, too. Here's what you need to know.

KEF announced its first pair of wireless headphones with active noise-cancellation – the Mu7 – and at \$400, they're designed and priced to compete with other **flagship** noise-canceling headphones like the Sony WH-1000XM5. The Mu7 sport custom 40mm drivers and support for aptX HD for high-end sound. They get their unique industrial design (made out of aluminum) thanks to partnership with Ross Lovegrove, who has helped KEF design a number of its super expensive loudspeakers. Available in two different shades of grey: silver or **charcoal**.

Beyerdynamic announced second-generation models of its Xelento Remote (pictured, \$999) and Xelento Wireless (\$1,199), which are wired and wireless (neckband-style) in-ear headphones, **respectively**. And they don't come cheap. The two models pack the same 11mm dynamic drivers, gold-plated connectors and silver-plated cables. The Xelento Wireless support Bluetooth 5.2 and promise 14 hours of playtime. Price: \$999 (Remote); \$1,199 (Wireless).

The Surface Studio 2 Plus is an updated version of its fancy all-in-one desktop, which is notable for its 28-inch touchscreen display that can also fold nearly flat on your desk (so it's easier to draw on). This new version has updated chipsets (both CPU and GPU), which Microsoft claims doubles its performance, and it has three Thunderbolt 4 ports on its back. And no, it doesn't come cheap. It'll be available on October 25.

The Surface Laptop 5 is pretty modest update over its **predecessor**, the Surface Laptop 5, as Microsoft has given it new Intel processors – although there's no option for AMD chip like before – and USB-C ports with support for Thunderbolt 4. You'll be able to order it in either 13.5- or 15-inch models. And it'll be available on October 25.

The Surface Pro 9 is Microsoft's newest 2-in-1 tablet. It's very similar to the Surface Pro 8, but it packs newer Intel (12-gen) or ARM chipsets and can be purchased with in color aluminum finishes; previously with the Surface Pro 8, you could spruce it up with a colorful keyboard and other accessories. It has the same 13-inch display as its predecessor. It'll be available on October 25.

Acer is claiming that its Swift Edge is the lightest 16-inch OLED laptop in the world; it weighs 2.58 pounds, which is actually lighter than Apple's newest 13-inch M2 MacBook Air, which weighs 2.73 pounds – and that's pretty nuts. The most notable thing on the inside is that the Swift Edge packs a new AMD Ryzen processor, which is supposed to be more **energy efficient** than Intel's latest processors, and it's going to need that efficiency to power such big and bright OLED display.

The Quest Pro is the company's highest-end and most expensive virtual reality headset to date. Compared to the \$399 Quest 2, the Quest Pro is better in just about every way – better display, better processor, more memory and it comes with significantly improved controllers – but it's also being positioned as more of a productivity device than for gaming. It has a new full-color passthrough feature for mixed reality experiences, so you can see the real world with real-time graphics, alerts and notifications.

Roku has announced its own ecosystem of smart home devices to compete with likes of Google Home, Amazon's Alexa and Apple HomeKit. It's called the Roku Smart Home and it consists of indoor and outdoor security cameras, a video doorbell, smart lights and smart **plugs**. All these devices will work with Roku's voice assistant, Roku Voice, and **be compatible with** Roku's new Smart Home app. They will be compatible with Alexa and Google Assistant, as well, so buying into Roku's ecosystem doesn't completely lock you in either.

The Acer Chromebook 516 GE is really the first Chromebook that's designed for gaming. It has a 16-inch display with a 16:10 aspect ratio and a 120Hz refresh rate. It has a RGB keyboard because, well, it's a gaming laptop. It lacks the souped-up processor and graphics card of real gaming laptops, however, and instead depends on a fast internet connection (supports Wi-Fi 6E) for cloud gaming.

The Sony ZV-1F is the company's newest compact camera for vlogging. It's just \$500, which is its cheapest option to date, and it's designed for entry-level vloggers looking to upgrade from their smartphone. The Sony ZV-1F is essentially a more budget-friendly option to the Sony ZV-1 (\$748); it has a similar 20-megapixel 1-inch sensor, but has 20mm f/2 lens, which is less versatile than the ZV-1's 24-70mm lens.

(Retrieved from: <https://www.gearpatrol.com/tech/a41614268/best-new-gear-tech-october-14-2022/>.)

Vocabulary notes

Amazon Prime Day – Amazon's annual deal event on July 12-13 exclusively for Prime members, featuring two days of epic deals on top brands and small businesses;

Microsoft Surface – a series of touchscreen-based personal computers, tablets and interactive whiteboards designed and developed by Microsoft, running the Microsoft Windows operating system, apart from the Surface Duo, which runs on Android;

Kodak (The Eastman Kodak Company) – an American public company that produces various products related to its historic basis in analogue photography: *компанія “Істмен Кодак”*;

KEF – a British company specialising in the design and production of a range of high-end audio products, including HiFi speakers, subwoofers, architecture speakers, wireless speakers, and headphones;

active noise-cancellation – uses microphones and speakers to reduce background and surrounding noises;

Sony (Sony Group Corporation commonly stylized as SONY) – a Japanese multinational conglomerate corporation headquartered in Minato, Tokyo, Japan;

aptX HD – an updated, beefed-up aptX with the ability to transfer music in a way that permits better sound quality;

Ross Lovegrove – a designer whose work is considered to be at the very apex of stimulating a profound change in the physicality of our three dimensional world: *Росс Лавгрове*;

Beyerdynamic (Beyerdynamic GmbH & Co. KG (stylized as beyerdynamic)) – a German manufacturer of microphones, headphones, wireless audio systems, and conference systems;

CPU (a central processing unit, *also called* a central processor, main processor or just processor) – the electronic circuitry that executes instructions comprising a computer program;

GPU (a graphics processing unit) – a specialized electronic circuit designed to manipulate and alter memory to accelerate the creation of images in a frame buffer intended for output to a display device;

Thunderbolt – the brand name of a hardware interface for the connection of external peripherals to a computer;

Intel – an American multinational corporation and technology company headquartered in Santa Clara, California;

AMD (Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.) – an American multinational semiconductor company based in Santa Clara, California, that develops

computer processors and related technologies for business and consumer markets;

USB-C port (properly known as USB Type-C) – a 24-pin USB connector system with a rotationally symmetrical connector;

a 2-in-1 tablet (2-in-1 convertible) – a tablet with the ability to rotate, fold, or slide the keyboard behind the display;

ARM chipset (stylised in lowercase as arm, formerly an acronym for Advanced RISC Machines and originally Acorn RISC Machine) – a family of reduced instruction set computer (RISC) instruction set architectures for computer processors, configured for various environments;

Acer – a Taiwanese multinational hardware and electronics corporation specializing in advanced electronics technology, headquartered in Xizhi, New Taipei City;

AMD Ryzen – a brand of multi-core x86-64 microprocessors designed and marketed by Advanced Micro Devices (AMD) for desktop, mobile, server, and embedded platforms based on the Zen microarchitecture;

highest-end *adj* – denoting the most expensive of a range of products;

Roku – a brand of hardware digital media players manufactured by American company Roku, Inc. They offer access to streaming media content from online services;

Google Home (Google Nest, previously named Google Home) – a line of smart speakers developed by Google under the Google Nest brand;

Amazon Alexa (*also known simply as Alexa*) – a virtual assistant technology largely based on a Polish speech synthesizer named Ivona, bought by Amazon in 2013;

Apple HomeKit (HomeKit, also known as Apple Home) – a software framework developed by Apple Inc., made available in iOS and iPadOS that lets users configure, communicate with and control smart-home appliances using Apple devices;

aspect ratio (*of an image*) – the ratio of its width to its height, and is expressed with two numbers separated by a colon, such as 16:9, sixteen-to-nine.

Session 2

How China Is Using Artificial Intelligence in Classrooms

Pre-translation analysis

1. You are going to watch a news item about some ways artificial intelligence is used in education. Before you watch the video, suggest your own ideas for AI usage in the teaching and learning process; contemplate its pros and cons. Have you ever heard of the notion “surveillance”? Can AI and surveillance be interrelated in terms of the education field? Go into detail.

2. Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:

headband *n* – a gadget applied to the head that measures the brain's electrical impulses;

cashless economy – refers to the economy where transactions are done using digital payment methods instead of using cash;

surveillance camera – a video camera used for the purpose of observing an area;

facial recognition *n* (*also* face recognition) – a way of identifying or confirming an individual's identity using their face;

netizen *n* /'netɪzn/ – (*informal, humorous*) a person who uses the Internet;

parental consent – a parent or guardian's explicit permission for a child to engage in one activity or the other;

tech giant – a very large tech company;

Zhejiang – an eastern, coastal province of the People's Republic of China: *Чжецзян*;

neuroscientist *n* – a scientist who studies the nervous system and the brain: *нейробіолог*;

the University of California, San Francisco – a public land-grant research university in San Francisco, California. It is part of the University of California system and is dedicated entirely to health science. It conducts research and teaching in medical and biological sciences: *Громадський університет в Сан-Франциско, Каліфорнія*;

electroencephalography *n* (EEG) – a method to record an electrogram of the spontaneous electrical activity of the brain: *електроенцефалографія (ЕЕГ)*;

be susceptible to smth – to be easily influenced or harmed by something;

artefact (UK)/ artifact (US) /'ɑ:tɪfækt/ *n* – something that is seen in a scientific experiment or study that does not exist naturally, but has been caused by the way the experiment or study is done;

fidgety *adj* – (informal) (of a person) unable to remain still or quiet, usually because of being bored or nervous (*synonym* restless);

to anatomize – to examine and analyse smth in detail;

to sound alarms about smth – to warn people of danger coming from smth.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*

1) Which device do Chinese teachers use to track students' level of concentration?

2) What other technologies are used in modern Chinese schools?

3) What are the specificities about EEG?

4) What pressure does the attention tracking system impose on students?

5) Do parents care where the data about their children's performance ends up?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.*

8. *Translate the following sentences.*

1) На вході до банку встановлена система розпізнавання обличчя, призначена для виявлення підозрілих відвідувачів.

2) Поліція відстежила місцезнаходження зниклої дитини завдяки спеціальному додатку в її телефоні.

3) Користувачів Інтернету обурила заява державного технічного гіганта про масове скорочення працівників у найближчі кілька місяців.

4) Людські почуття неможливо розщепити і розкласти по полицях, тож навряд чи роботи будуть спроможні співпереживати людям.

5) До проєкту залучено багато нейробиологів, які спеціалізуються на дослідженні мозку шляхом електроенцефалографії.

9. Explain the meaning of the following words/word combinations and translate them into Ukrainian:

to boot up/start up, to reboot, to upload, to download data or software, to back up (files/data), to be stuck behind a computer, computer buff, computer fatigue, malware, freeware; a double-edged sword, plausible, obsolete, rocket science, to be on the cutting edge, state of the art, empirical; tech-savvy, computer nerd or computer buff, techie, technophobe, geek; digital literacy, to bridge the digital divide, to be ahead of the curve.

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.

2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.

3. Will the teacher's presence be entirely taken away with the advent of AI into the education sector?

4. Why is task automation so important in the teachers' working process?

5. What components of the smart content creation does this article offer?

Top 7 Ways Artificial Intelligence Is Used in Education

Technological advancement is driving changes in many industries. The internet and mobile phones are two interconnected technologies that affect our daily lives. While there's an active debate among psychologists, educators, and parents on the amount of **screen time** children should be limited to. There's another technology growing rapidly with the potential to change the face of the education sector massively.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is not an entirely new technology or subject to discuss. Many novelists from the past and **science fiction** movies have predicted its rise to popularity. While it hasn't gone as they've

expected – yet – the technology itself is here and is driving changes in all industries. It is not often that technology is introduced that impacts all industries, including education. But this is what artificial intelligence is about.

In recent years, experts have predicted, the use of artificial intelligence in education in the US will grow by 47.5 percent. This is according to a report on the Artificial Intelligence Market in the education sector in the US. Although many education experts believe that teachers' presence can't be taken away by this technology, they agree that it will change how they go about their jobs and the educational best practices to apply.

It is not just transforming the way teachers can do their job. It is also revolutionizing the way students learn. This growth isn't restricted to the US alone. According to the **market research engine**, global AI usage in education is estimated to have an annual growth rate of 45 percent.

We are done seeing this technology play out brilliantly in sci-fi movies. We're now seeing it manifesting in our lives every day, and it has brought about a lot of possibilities in the education sector as well. Here are some of the leading roles that artificial intelligence is playing/will play in education.

1. Task Automation

AI has been used in different industries to automate tasks, and it will come in handy the same way in the education sector. Professors and teachers usually have to manage the classroom environment alongside numerous organizational and administrative tasks. According to a report in research paper writing services, teachers don't just teach. They also spend time grading tests, evaluating homework, filing the necessary paperwork, making a progress report, organizing resources and materials for lectures, managing teaching materials, etc. It's a lot of work involved.

In the end, they spend a lot of time on non-teaching tasks, and it **overwhelms** them. Artificial Intelligence will automate these tasks to have more time to do their primary work of teaching without being bothered with administrative tasks.

2. Personalized learning

AI can **ensure** that educational software is personalized for individuals. There are already adaptive learning software, games, and programs for students. This use of AI is probably one of its most significant in education as learning is more comfortable and smoother and cut across personal knowledge.

This system **emphasizes** each student's needs, **highlighting** specific topics students are weak in and repeating subjects they haven't mastered.

This will create custom-tailored education through AI. Teachers will only be there to offer support and help when students need it.

3. *Universal access*

Educational classrooms can become globally available to all students through AI tools, even those that have hearing or visual impairment or speak different languages. With a PowerPoint plugin such as Presentation Translator, students have real-time subtitles for everything the teacher says. This opens up new possibilities for students who need to learn at different levels, who want to learn a subject unavailable in their school, or are sick and absent from schools. AI can break down the silos between traditional grade levels and schools.

4. *Smart content creation*

AI can help teachers create smart content that makes teaching and learning more comfortable for them and the students, **respectively**. According to Paul Barry, lab report writer at assignment writing service, AI can help teachers create different content types.

- Digital lessons

AI can help generate bite-sized learning, study guides, digital textbooks, all within the framework of digital learning.

- Information visualization

Simulation, visualization, and web-based study environments are different ways to **perceive** information that AI can power.

- Learning content updates

Learning content can be generated and updated regularly with AI. This ensures that information is up-to-date.

5. *Teaching the teacher*

One thing that is important in education is for the teacher to not rely on their old, residual knowledge. There are more facts that they need to know and teach the students as well. Not to mention the fact that they study and teach within a limited **scope** and there are many other things that they can still learn.

With AI, teachers have **comprehensive** information available to them at their fingertips. This allows them to keep themselves educated in things that they didn't know or improve on their past knowledge. With this, they

will be better-rounded and have a more in-depth and broader knowledge base to sea with the 21st-century students.

6. *Identify classroom weakness*

The primary fear of introducing AI into an industry is that it will replace the industry workers, and people will lose their jobs. This isn't entirely true, though. In fact, in education, AI is not meant to replace teachers. It's meant to **complement** them.

AI can complement the teacher's work in a classroom to identify some of the weaknesses within the classroom. For example, AI will be able to identify when some students miss specific questions. By alerting the teachers, they know they have to reteach the material because the students don't understand it yet. This will make the teachers more accountable and make them adhere to the best teaching practices.

7. *24/7 Assistance*

It's not just teachers that have access to a flurry of information through AI. Students do too. This means that they can get help on any topic at any time of the day with AI bots.

Traditionally, students only get solutions to their problems when they meet with their teachers or professors and have the chance to ask them questions in the classroom. Thankfully, they will not have to wait that long anymore.

Several AI-powered chatbots are specifically built for education as a sector. They work as students' assistants round the clock to provide answers to their queries at any time. So, they don't have to wait to see the prof in their office or the classroom.

Conclusion

Anyone who's informed about global trends across different industries will know that personalization is top of the list. This is due to the **advent** of artificial intelligence, which is an advantage for the education sector. AI helps teachers up their game, providing them all the information that they need. It also allows teachers to create content that suits their students best while ensuring personalized learning. It automates tasks, so teachers have more time to do more teaching and **impact** the students better.

(Retrieved from: <https://trainingmag.com/top-7-ways-artificial-intelligence-is-used-in-education/>.)

Vocabulary notes

- To go about one's job – to deal with something;
- to revolutionize – to change something radically or fundamentally;
- to manifest – to show something clearly, through signs or actions;
- automation *n* – the use or introduction of automatic equipment in a manufacturing or other process or facility;
- come in handy (*idiom*) – (*informal*) to be useful;
- cut across (*phrasal*) – to have an effect regardless of divisions or boundaries between groups;
- custom-tailored *adj* – (*education*) made or fitted to the needs or preferences of a specific person;
- (hearing/visual) impairment *n* – deterioration in the functioning of a body part, organ, or system that can be temporary or permanent and can result from injury or disease;
- breaking down silos /'saɪləʊz/ – a process of limiting or removing the divisions between people or groups in an organization;
- study guide *n* – a collection of the most important learning content displayed in a clear and concise manner;
- residual *adj* /rɪ'zɪdʒuəl/ – left at the end of a process (*synonym* outstanding);
- have smth at your fingertips (*idiom*) – to have the information, knowledge, etc., that is needed in a particular situation and be able to find it easily and use it quickly;
- better-rounded *adj* – fully or broadly developed;
- in-depth *adj* – comprehensive and thorough;
- to make smb accountable – to consider someone responsible for something;
- to adhere to smth – to stick firmly;
- flurry *n* – [usually singular] an occasion when there is a lot of activity, interest, excitement, etc., within a short period of time;
- around/round the clock (*idiom*) – all day and all night without stopping;
- query *n* – a question, especially one expressing doubt or requesting information;
- up your game (*idiom*) – (*informal*) to improve the level at which you can compete, especially in a sport.

Session 3

Large Hadron Collider Upgrade “Revolutionary”

Pre-translation analysis

1. You are going to watch a news item about the world's largest particle collider, LHC, “a marvel of modern particle physics that has enabled researchers to plumb the depths of reality” (<https://www.livescience.com/64623-large-hadron-collider.html>.) Search for detailed information on Large Hadron Collider and deliver a presentation to the class.

2. Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:

Large Hadron Collider (LHC) – the world’s largest and most powerful particle accelerator. The LHC consists of a 27-kilometer ring of superconducting magnets with a number of accelerating structures to boost the energy of the particles along the way: *великий адронний колайдер*;

Higgs boson – an elementary particle in the Standard Model of particle physics, formed by the quantum excitation of the Higgs field, one of the fields in the theory of elementary particle physics: *бозон Хіггса, бозон Гітта*;

dark matter – one of the components of the universe, the existence of which was discovered recently only by the gravitational influence on visible matter and background radiation, since it does not emit or scatter electromagnetic radiation: *темна матерія*;

CERN (The European Organization for Nuclear Research (*Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire*)) – an intergovernmental organization that operates the largest particle physics laboratory in the world: *CERN, Європейська організація з ядерних досліджень*;

to steer – to control the direction in which a boat, car, etc., moves;

collision *n* – any event where two or more objects exert forces on each other for a short period;

The Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) – a United Kingdom government agency that carries out research in science and engineering, and funds UK research in areas including particle physics, nuclear physics, space science and astronomy (both ground-based and space-based);

particle physicist – someone who studies the part of physics that relates to particles (= extremely small pieces of matter);

to upend /ʌp'end/ – to turn somebody/something the wrong way up or onto one end; to greatly affect or upset something.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*

1) When the audience sees the LHC for the first time in the video, what does Dr. Marcelo Bonner compare the particle accelerator to?

2) What, according to Dr. Marcelo Bonner, could really be the greatest discovery of the LHC in the history of physics?

3) How are the particle physicists going to produce dark matter particles?

4) What is the circumference of the LHC's main ring which accelerates and collides particles?

5) What great physicist is mentioned by Pallab Josh, BBC reporter, at the very end of the AVM?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.*

8. *Translate the following sentences.*

1) Доктор Сем Гарпер усе своє життя “полював” за п'ятою силою природи, так званою темною матерією, і, схоже на те, що йому це вдалося.

2) Великий адронний колайдер справді став міжнародним проектом, що докорінно змінить галузь, в якій ми працюємо.

3) Ми й уявити собі не можемо всю неосяжність 27-кілометрового кільця; лише опинившись у самісінькому центрі колайдеру, можна приблизно зрозуміти, наскільки масштабною є наука.

4) Із часів Альберта Ейнштейна, значних відкриттів у фізиці, таких, які могли б докорінно змінити все, не було, аж допоки британський фізик-теоретик Пітер Хіггс не передбачив знаменитий бозон Хіггса.

5) Той, хто каже, що фізика нудна і нецікава, мабуть ніколи не чув про фізику елементарних частинок.

9. Explain the meaning of the following idioms and translate them into Ukrainian:

(be) off the grid, a cog in the machine/wheel, a flash in the pan, get your wires crossed, oil the wheels (*British English*)/ (*North American English* grease the wheels), push/press the panic button, light years away, recharge your batteries, run out of steam, the nuts and bolts, throw a spanner in the works.

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. What is the principle of the Higgs boson's work?
4. What other profound questions are currently in front of physicists?
5. What is a muon and the muon's magnetic anomaly?

As the Large Hadron Collider Revs Up, Physicists' Hopes Soar

(Abridged)

In April, scientists at the European Center for Nuclear Research, or CERN, outside Geneva, once again fired up their cosmic gun, the Large Hadron Collider. After a three-year shutdown for repairs and upgrades, the collider **has resumed** shooting protons – the naked guts of hydrogen atoms – around its 17-mile electromagnetic underground racetrack.

And so, the great game of hunting for the secret of the **universe** is about to be on again, amid new developments and the refreshed hopes of particle physicists. Even before its **renovation**, the collider had been producing hints that nature could be hiding something spectacular. Mitesh Patel, a particle physicist at Imperial College London who **conducts an experiment** at CERN, described data from his previous runs as “the most exciting set of results I’ve seen in my professional lifetime.”

A decade ago, CERN physicists made global headlines with the discovery of the Higgs boson, a long-sought particle, which **imparts** mass to all the other particles in the universe. What is left to find? Almost everything, optimistic physicists say.

When the CERN collider was first turned on in 2010, the universe was up for grabs. The machine, the biggest and most powerful ever built, was designed to find the Higgs boson. That particle is the keystone of the Standard Model, a set of **equations** that explains everything scientists have been able to measure about the subatomic world.

But there are deeper questions about the universe that the Standard Model does not explain: Where did the universe come from? Why is it made of matter rather than antimatter? What is the “dark matter” that suffuses the cosmos? How does the Higgs particle itself have mass?

Physicists hoped that some answers would materialize in 2010 when the large collider was first turned on. Nothing showed up except the Higgs – in particular, no new particle that might explain the nature of dark matter. Frustratingly, the Standard Model remained **unshaken**.

The collider was shut down at the end of 2018 for extensive upgrades and repairs.

Meanwhile, a variety of experiments have revealed possible **cracks** in the Standard Model – and have hinted to a broader, more **profound** theory of the universe. These results involve rare behaviors of subatomic particles whose names are unfamiliar to most of us in the cosmic bleachers.

Take the muon, a subatomic particle that became briefly famous last year. Muons are often referred to as fat electrons; they have the same negative electrical charge but are 207 times as massive. “Who ordered that?” the physicist Isidor Rabi said when muons were discovered in 1936.

Nobody knows where muons fit in the grand scheme of things. They are created by cosmic ray collisions – and in collider events – and they decay radioactively in microseconds into a fizz of electrons and the ghostly particles called neutrinos.

Last year, a team of some 200 physicists associated with the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Illinois reported that muons spinning in a magnetic field had wobbled significantly faster than **predicted** by the Standard Model.

The **discrepancy** with theoretical predictions came in the eighth **decimal** place of the value of a parameter called $g-2$, which described how the particle responds to a magnetic field.

The muon also figures in another anomaly. The main character, or perhaps **villain**, in this drama is a particle called a B quark, one of six varieties of quark that compose heavier particles like **protons** and **neutrons**. B stands for bottom or, perhaps, beauty. Such quarks occur in two-quark particles known as B mesons. But these quarks are unstable and **are prone** to fall apart in ways that appear to violate the Standard Model.

Some rare **decays** of a B quark involve a daisy chain of reactions, ending in a different, lighter kind of quark and a pair of lightweight particles called leptons, either electrons or their plump cousins, muons. The Standard Model holds that electrons and muons are equally likely to appear in this

reaction. (There is a third, heavier lepton called the tau, but it decays too fast to be observed.) But Dr. Patel and his colleagues have found more electron pairs than muon pairs, **violating** a principle called lepton universality.

“This could be a Standard Model killer,” said Dr. Patel, whose team has been investigating the B quarks with one of the Large Hadron Collider’s big detectors, LHCb. This anomaly, like the muon’s magnetic anomaly, hints at an unknown “influencer” – a particle or force interfering with the reaction.

One of the most dramatic possibilities, if these data hold up in the upcoming collider run, Dr. Patel says, is a subatomic speculation called a leptoquark. If the particle exists, it could bridge the gap between two classes of particle that make up the material universe: lightweight leptons – electrons, muons and also neutrinos – and heavier particles like protons and neutrons, which are made of quarks. Tantalizingly, there are six kinds of quarks and six kinds of leptons.

“We are going into this run with more optimism that there could be a revolution coming,” Dr. Patel said. “Fingers crossed.”

(Retrieved from: <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/13/science/cern-hadron-collider-muon-leptoquark.html>.)

Vocabulary notes

Rev up (*phrasal*) – to become more active, or to make someone or something become more active;

to soar – [intransitive] if the value, amount or level of something soars, it rises very quickly (*synonym* rocket);

shooting *n* – moving or growing quickly;

gut *n* – [plural] the organs in and around the stomach, especially in an animal;

run *n* – [countable] a period of something good or bad happening; a series of successes or failures (*synonym* spell);

up for grabs (*idiom*) – (*informal*) available for anyone who is interested;

to suffuse /sə'fju:z/ – (*especially of a colour, light or feeling*) to spread all over or through somebody/something;

cosmos *n* /'kɒzmos/ – the universe, especially when it is thought of as an ordered system;

muon *n* /'mju:.ɒn/ – a type of elementary particle (= a very small piece of matter) with the same negative charge as an electron, but much larger: *мюон, важный электрон*;

fizz *n* – [uncountable] lively and exciting movement or activity;
neutrino *n* /nju:ˈtri:nəʊ/ – (*physics*) an extremely small particle that has no electrical charge, and which rarely reacts with other matter: *нейтрино*;

B quark (the bottom quark, beauty quark, or *b* quark) *n* – (*physics*) an elementary particle of the third generation: *b-кварк*;

meson *n* – (*physics*) a type of hadronic subatomic particle composed of an equal number of quarks and antiquarks, usually one of each, bound together by the strong interaction: *мезон*;

daisy chain *n* – a series of events that happen, each one caused by or connected to the previous one;

tau *n* – an elementary particle: *тау*.

Part 3
MEDICINE
Session 1

New Technology Could Signal the Future of Medicine

Pre-translation analysis

1. You are going to watch a news item about the challenges in implementing and adopting innovative advancements in medicine. Say what role artificial intelligence (AI) plays in the field of medical technology. What future groundbreaking technologies and developments can we expect in the field of medicine?

2. Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:

taxing *adj* – difficult or needing a lot of thought or effort;

Koko Head – the headland that defines the eastern side of Moanalua Bay along the southeastern side of the Island of Oahu in Hawaii: *мис Кокo Хед*;

Stair Master – an exercise machine that allows the user to go through the motions of climbing stairs: *тренажер стeннер*;

Crohn's disease *n* – a type of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) that may affect any segment of the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms often include abdominal pain, diarrhea (which may be bloody if inflammation is severe), fever, abdominal distension, and weight loss: *хвороба Крона*;

immunosuppressant *n* – any drug or substance that suppresses the immune response;

throw a Hail Mary (*idiom*) – to make a desperate attempt to succeed;

vagus nerve stimulation (VNS) – an implanted device to send an electrical pulse to your vagus nerve, which then travels to your brain: *електростимуляція блукаючого нерва*;

invasive *adj* – (*formal*) (*especially of diseases within the body*) spreading very quickly and difficult to stop: *інвазивний*;

Chief Medical Officer (CMO) – a job title, for the physician who is the professional lead of all physicians at a hospital;

SetPoint Medical – a privately-held clinical-stage bioelectronic medicine company dedicated to treating patients with chronic autoimmune diseases;

Parkinson's disease *n* – a disease of the nervous system that gets worse over a period of time and causes the muscles to become weak and the arms and legs to shake: *хвороба Паркінсона або тремтливий параліч*;

Stanford University Medical Center – a teaching hospital which includes Stanford Health Care and Stanford Children's Health: *Медичний центр Стенфордського університету*;

sustainable *adj* – 1. involving the use of natural products and energy in a way that does not harm the environment; 2. that can continue or be continued for a long time;

motor performance/motor skill – a function that involves specific movements of the body's muscles to perform a certain task. These tasks could include walking, running, or riding a bike. In order to perform this skill, the body's nervous system, muscles, and brain have to all work together: *моторика*;

bystander *n* – a person who sees something that is happening but is not involved (*синонім* onlooker);

stride *n* – your way of walking or running;

Food and Drug Administration (FDA or USFDA) – a federal agency of the Department of Health and Human Services. The FDA is responsible for protecting and promoting public health through the control and supervision of food safety, tobacco products, dietary supplements, prescription and over-the-counter pharmaceutical drugs, etc.: *Управління продовольства та медикаментів, УПМ*;

(paranasal) sinus *n* /'sainəs/ – any of the hollow spaces in the bones of the head that are connected to the inside of the nose: *навколоносові пазухи (придаткові пазухи носа)*;

bioelectronics *n* – a field of research in the convergence of biology and electronics: *біомолекулярна електроніка або нанобіоелектроніка*.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. Answer the following questions.

- 1) How did bioelectronic medicine enliven Kelly's well-being?
- 2) What is so special about the vagus nerve stimulation that makes it a breakthrough in medicine?
- 3) Name one of the most distinctive features of bioelectronic medicine.
- 4) What are early symptoms and signs of Parkinson's disease that Doug Bland pointed out?
- 5) What are the main functions of ClearUP device? How did it help Christine Williams breathe new life into her gray days?

4. What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.

5. Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.

6. Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.

Translation exercises

7. Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.

8. Translate the following sentences.

1) Сучасні технології допомагають людям із хронічними захворюваннями, які втомилися від виснажливих пошуків, почати нове повноцінне життя.

2) Завдяки новітньому девайсу пацієнт, який ще донедавна не міг самостійно пересуватися, з легкістю тренується на степері.

3) Останнім часом зросла кількість пацієнтів, що зіштовхнулися із хворобою Крона, захворюванням шлунково-кишкового тракту, яке важливо вміти вчасно розпізнати і звернутися до лікаря.

4) Імунотропні препарати не завжди допомагають при лікуванні автоімунних захворювань, але нововведення у сфері медицини сприяють вирішенню цієї проблеми.

5) Існують випадки, коли люди з невиліковними захворюваннями, так би мовити, намагаються вхопитися за останню рятівну соломинку, звертаючись до біоелектронної медицини, яка знаменує нову еру в терапії.

9. Match the following words and word combinations with their definitions and translate them into Ukrainian.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Bedsore | a condition that causes people to lose their memory. |
| IV | restoring a person's breath and circulation. |
| Incision | input from a second doctor about an illness or symptom. |
| Ultrasound <i>n</i> | a machine that keeps patients alive by helping them breathe. |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Second opinion | a test that incorrectly comes back negative. |
| Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) | wounds that develop on a patient's body from lying in one place for too long. |
| Amnesia | cut in the body made during surgery. |
| Life support | <i>(intravenous or intravenously)</i> a tube that pumps liquids and medication into a patient's body. |
| Residency | a test that examines the body's internal organs and processes using sound waves (often used during pregnancies). |
| False negative <i>n</i> | part of a doctor's training that takes place in the hospital. |

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. What are the advantages of a) VR; b) wearable devices; c) 3D printing; d) AI, and e) robotics for medicine?
4. Why is telemedicine so beneficial both for doctors and patients? Have you ever used telemedicine as a patient? Go into detail.
5. Do regenerative medicine and CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing have something in common?

Advances in Medical Technology

(Abridged)

It's an exciting time in medical history. While **unconventional advances** in medical technology characterized the 2010s, we're positioned to drive even greater innovation in the next decade. Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming smarter, robots are more precise and research is deeper than ever before.

Although the future of medical technology is never certain, we can examine the sector's current **landscape** to gather insight into where its momentum may lead in the coming years.

8 Medical technology advances to explore

1. Virtual reality (VR)

Doctors and medical students increasingly use VR for different purposes, from pain management as a distraction mechanism and **surgical rehearsals** to simulation training.

A scoping review published in the Journal of Advances in Medical Education & Professionalism found that virtual reality-based training improved learning outcomes in 17 studies. Even more compelling, the review found that 20 studies reported higher **accuracy** in medical practice among those trained with VR.

More notable applicational benefits of VR include improved surgical training, reduced surgical completion time and **enhanced** understanding of the external and internal spatial relationships among organs.

2. Telemedicine

While the COVID-19 pandemic pushed telemedicine – and digital health in general – into the mainstream, researchers assert that it continues to be an integral part of healthcare. Telemedicine is particularly interesting both for its **accessibility** and its commercial **implications**.

Many private practices use telemedicine to scale operations and even open the door to new revenue streams, like online subscription models that provide 24/7 access to care. In 2024, the number of patients worldwide who consulted with their doctor online **surpassed** 116 million, nearly doubling from about 57 million in 2019. As we move through 2025 and beyond, **physicians** will likely continue to capitalize on this trend by integrating telemedicine to reach and treat otherwise inaccessible patient populations.

3. Wearable devices

The advanced monitoring capabilities of **wearable devices** help physicians provide remote care for many patients, particularly those with chronic diseases. These devices – typically smart wristwatches – can track a range of data, including heart rate, **blood oxygen saturation** and body temperature.

According to research published in Diagnostics, a wearable device that continuously collects ECG, skin impedance, temperature and patient activity data can predict heart failure exacerbations within a 10-day window, improving early intervention.

4. Regenerative medicine

Regenerative medicine is a fast-expanding, **multidisciplinary field**. The purpose of regenerative therapy is to repair, replace or regenerate damaged cells, tissues or organs so they can regain their normal functionality.

Several areas of regenerative medicine have fast-expanding bodies of research—most notably gene therapy, cell therapy and tissue engineering. Other evolving, high-potential areas include prolotherapy and platelet-rich plasma (PRP) therapy.

Many researchers widely regard stem cell therapy as one of the most innovative fields in medicine. A variety of **evolving** multidisciplinary technological advancements make stem cell interventions possible, including the refinement of iPSC reprogramming methods and the development of automated bioreactor systems.

5. 3D printing

Like other forms of evolving innovative medical technology, physicians use 3D printing for multiple purposes. Its use cases span creating patient-specific bone scaffolds and manufacturing **joint tissue** implants to producing multidrug tablets and anatomical models.

One group of researchers found that 3D-printed chewable formulations for children with certain **metabolic disorders** maintained target amino acid levels as effectively as conventional medications. The medicine also narrowed **fluctuations** in blood levels, allowed for polypill combinations and improved both patient acceptability and treatment adherence.

Another group of researchers successfully 3D printed alveolar lung tissue with functional, multilayered structures that responded physiologically to infection.

6. CRISPR-Cas9 gene editing

CRISPR-Cas9 is a gene-editing technology that uses the Cas9 enzyme and a guide RNA to target and cut specific DNA sequences. After cutting, researchers can remove, insert or modify genetic material in living cells.

An article in *Global Medical Genetics* reports that CRISPR technology could treat a range of **inherited disorders**.

Researchers recognize CRISPR for its potential while also urging caution. While this technology is developing quickly, there are challenges surrounding it – including an ethical question mark. In 2019, a group of scientists recommended a moratorium on the clinical use of germline editing until the ethical implications are better understood.

7. Artificial intelligence

To give you a sense of the rapid growth of AI in healthcare, consider that its market value was approximately \$400 million in 2014. In 2024, it was about \$27 billion, and by 2034, analysts project it could reach \$614

billion. If that projection holds, it would represent an average annual growth rate of about 44% over 20 years.

On a more micro level:

- AI has the potential to significantly enhance early lung cancer detection, with a broad range of possible applications, like image reconstruction, segmentation and personalized screening programs.
- In dermatology, AI is enhancing the sensitivity and accuracy of screening for skin lesions, including malignant cases.
- The diagnostic landscape in cardiology is evolving as AI-powered algorithms improve the accuracy and efficiency of interpreting various diagnostic modalities, from **electrocardiograms** to advanced imaging.

8. Robotics

Like AI, robotics isn't a new medical technology. But its use cases are quickly developing. Robotic-assisted systems can perform minimally invasive procedures with greater surgical precision, smaller **incisions** and faster **recovery times**.

Beyond its current and potential future impact on surgery, the promise of robotics also notably extends to rehabilitation, patient monitoring (including remote monitoring) and prosthetics.

(Retrieved from: <https://www.sermo.com/resources/advances-in-medical-technology-2025-and-beyond/>.)

Vocabulary notes

- Momentum *n* – the ability to keep increasing or developing;
- scoping review *n* – a type of knowledge synthesis that uses a systematic and iterative approach to identify and synthesize an existing or emerging body of literature on a given topic;
- compelling *adj* – that makes you pay attention to it because it is so interesting and exciting;
- to scale – (*formal*) to climb to the top of something very high and steep;
- skin impedance *n* – the response of a specific skin region to an externally applied electrical current (or voltage): *імпеданс шкіри*;
- heart failure (*also* congestive heart failure (CHF) exacerbation) – a temporary worsening of symptoms, mostly often happens when a person with CHF stops taking their medication or eats too much salt: *загострення серцевої недостатності*;

prolotherapy *n* – an injection treatment used to relieve pain: *пролотерапія*;

platelet-rich plasma (PRP) therapy – a medical treatment that utilizes a concentrated form of a person's platelets to promote healing and regeneration in various tissues. It has uses in fields such as orthopedics, dermatology, sports medicine, and aesthetics: *терапія плазмою, збагаченою тромбоцитами*;

iPSC (induced pluripotent stem cells (*also known as* iPS cells or iPSCs)) – a type of pluripotent stem cell that can be generated directly from a somatic cell: *індуковані плюрипотентні стовбурові клітини (іПСК)*;

bone scaffold *n* – allows surgeons to customize bone grafts to the patient and are particularly helpful in cases of significant bone defects;

chewable formulations (tablets) – solid oral dosage forms designed to be chewed and swallowed rather than taken whole;

polypill *n* – a type of drug combination consisting of a single drug product in pill form (i.e., tablet or capsule) and thus combines multiple medications (that is, more than one active pharmaceutical ingredient): *поліпіль*;

CRISPR-Cas9 – a gene-editing technology which involves two essential components: a guide RNA to match a desired target gene, and Cas9 (CRISPR-associated protein 9) – an endonuclease which causes a double-stranded DNA break, allowing modifications to the genome: *короткі паліндромні повтори, регулярно розташовані групами*;

RNA (ribonucleic acid) *n* – an important chemical present in all living cells: *рибонуклеїнова кислота, РНК*;

germline editing – genetic modification technique that involves altering the DNA of germ cells, such as sperm and eggs, or early embryos, which can then be passed on to future generations: *редагування зародкової лінії*;

skin lesions /'li:zn/ – areas of your skin that are different from the skin around them;

malignant /mə'liŋnənt/ *adj* – (*of a tumour or disease*) that cannot be controlled and is likely to cause death;

prosthetics *n* – [uncountable] the activity of making or attaching artificial body parts.

Session 2

Human Cells Grown in Monkey Embryos Spark Ethical Debate

Pre-translation analysis

1. You are going to watch a news item about lab-grown embryos and human-monkey hybrids. Say if you have ever heard of such scientific experiments and studies. Go into detail. Predict what can raise tricky ethical questions in embryonic stem cell research.

2. Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:

to raise issues – to bring up for consideration or debate;

to inject – introduce (a liquid, especially a drug or vaccine) into the body with a syringe;

stem cell *n* – a basic type of cell which can divide and develop into cells with particular functions. All the different kinds of cells in the human body develop from stem cells;

chimera /kaɪ'mɪərə/ *n* – (*biology*) an organism (= a living thing) that contains a mixture of genetically different tissues;

the Salk Institute – a scientific research institute in San Diego, USA:
Інститут Солка в США;

to address – to give attention to or to deal with a matter or problem;

research fellow *n* – a member of an academic institution whose job is to do research;

Oxford Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics – a research center that promotes the public debate and ethical-critical reflection on issues related to practical ethics, such as biotechnological human enhancement:
Оксфордський центр практичної етики Уехіро;

to extract (organs) – to remove or take out, especially by effort or force.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What was the aim of creating human monkey chimeras?
- 2) What other animals' embryos were human cells implanted into?
- 3) Should we regard the embryos as human at all?
- 4) When were the human monkey chimeras destroyed? Why?
- 5) Under what circumstances won't the scientists be able to use chimeras in further scientific research?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.*

8. *Translate the following sentences.*

1) Учені імплантували людські клітини в ембріони мавп, щоб краще зрозуміти подальший розвиток клітин.

2) Припускають, що це дослідження допоможе розвинути сферу вирощування органів для трансплантації та подолати їхню нестачу.

3) Однак, дії науковців порушують важливі етичні питання у суспільстві.

4) Науковий співробітник, залучений до цього дослідження, пояснює, що наразі різниця між зародком і живим організмом полягає у тривалості їхнього життя.

5) Станом на зараз дослідники не дозволяють цим організмам “розвивати розумові здібності”, проте, коли вони все ж наважаться це зробити, ця опція відкриє двері для зовсім нових можливостей.

9. *Explain the meaning of the following words/word combinations and translate them into Ukrainian:*

placebo, anaemia, arthritis, biopsy, blood count, blood pressure, bruise, Caesarean section, C-section, cast, chapel, chapeline, chickenpox, coroner, crutches, cyst, dementia, diabetes, disease, ER (emergency room), fracture, germ, heart attack, HIV, illness, intensive care unit (ICU), medical school (med. school), OR (operating room), pain killer, pain reliever, patient, pharmacist, pharmacy, drugstore, physician, prescription, routine check-up, seizure, sprain, sting, swelling, umbilical cord, urine sample.

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. According to classic Greek mythology, a fusion of what animals is depicted as a chimera?
4. Give some facts about the stages of the experiment led by the group of scientists from the Salk Institute in the US who produced monkey-human chimeras.
5. Why had the research opened a Pandora's box?

Human Cells Grown in Monkey Embryos Reignite Ethics Debate

Scientists confirm they have produced 'chimera' **embryos** from long-tailed macaques and humans.

Monkey embryos containing human cells have been produced in a laboratory, a study has **confirmed**, spurring fresh debate into the ethics of such experiments.

The embryos are known as chimeras, organisms whose cells come from two or more "individuals", and in this case, different **species**: a long-tailed macaque and a human.

In recent years researchers have produced pig embryos and sheep embryos that contain human cells – research they say is important as it could one day allow them to grow human organs inside other animals, increasing the number of organs available for **transplant**.

Now scientists have confirmed they have produced macaque embryos that contain human cells, **revealing** the cells could survive and even multiply.

In addition, the researchers, led by Prof Juan Carlos Izpisua Belmonte from the Salk Institute in the US, said the results offer new insight into communications pathways between cells of different species: work that could help them with their efforts to make chimeras with species that are less closely related to our own.

"These results may help to better understand early human development and primate evolution and develop effective **strategies** to improve human chimerism in evolutionarily distant species," the authors wrote.

The study confirms **rumours** reported in the Spanish newspaper El País in 2019 that a team of researchers led by Belmonte had produced monkey-human chimeras. The word chimera comes from a beast in Greek mythology that was said to be part lion, part goat and part snake.

The study, published in the journal *Cell*, reveals how the scientists took specific human fetal cells called fibroblasts and reprogrammed them to become stem cells. These were then introduced into 132 embryos of long-tailed macaques, six days after **fertilisation**.

“Twenty-five human cells were injected and on average we observed around 4% of human cells in the monkey epiblast,” said Dr Jun Wu, a co-author of the research now at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center.

The embryos were allowed to develop in Petri dishes and were terminated 19 days after the stem cells were injected. In order to check whether the embryos contained human cells, the team engineered the human stem cells to produce a fluorescent protein.

Among other **findings**, the results reveal all 132 embryos contained human cells on day seven after fertilisation, although as they developed, the proportion containing human cells fell over time.

“We demonstrated that the human stem cells survived and **generated** additional cells, as would happen normally as primate embryos develop and form the layers of cells that eventually lead to all of an animal’s organs,” Belmonte said.

The team also reported that they found some differences in cell-cell interactions between human and monkey cells within chimeric embryos, compared with embryos of the monkeys without human cells.

Wu said they hoped the research would help develop “transplantable human **tissues** and organs in pigs to help **overcome** the shortages of donor organs worldwide”.

Prof Robin Lovell-Badge, a developmental biologist from the Francis Crick Institute in London, said at the time of the *El País* report he was not concerned about the ethics of the experiment, noting the team had only produced a ball of cells. But he noted conundrums could arise in the future should the embryos be allowed to develop further.

While not the first attempt at making human-monkey chimeras – another group reported such experiments last year – the new study has reignited such concerns. Prof Julian Savulescu, the director of the Oxford Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics and co-director of the Wellcome Centre for Ethics and Humanities at the University of Oxford, said the research had opened **a Pandora’s box** to human-nonhuman chimeras.

“These embryos were destroyed at 20 days of development but it is only a matter of time before human-nonhuman chimeras are successfully developed, perhaps as a source of organs for humans,” he said, adding that a key ethical question is over the moral status of such creatures.

“Before any experiments are performed on live-born chimeras, or their organs **extracted**, it is essential that their mental capacities and lives are properly assessed. What looks like a nonhuman animal may mentally be close to a human,” he said. “We will need new ways to understand animals, their mental lives and relationships before they are used for human benefit.”

Others raised concerns about the quality of the study. Dr Alfonso Martinez Arias, an affiliated lecturer in the department of genetics at the University of Cambridge, said: “I do not think that the conclusions are backed up by solid data. The results, in so far as they can be interpreted, show that these chimeras do not work and that all experimental animals are very sick.

“Importantly, there are many systems based on human embryonic stem cells to study human development that are ethically acceptable and, in the end, we shall use this rather than chimeras of the kind suggested here.”

(Retrieved from:

[https://www.theguardian.com/science/2021/apr/15/human-cells-grown-monkey-embryos-reignite-ethics-debate.](https://www.theguardian.com/science/2021/apr/15/human-cells-grown-monkey-embryos-reignite-ethics-debate))

Vocabulary notes

To reignite (debate) – to arouse or inflame (an emotion or situation) again;

to spur (fresh debate) – to give an incentive or encouragement to (someone);

to offer new insight into smth – to offer an accurate and deep understanding of it;

communication pathway – an established connection between two endpoints, each on separate servers or zones;

fetal cell *n* – a cell of a fetus;

fibroblast *n* – a cell in connective tissue which produces collagen and other fibers;

epiblast *n* – the outermost layer of an embryo before it differentiates into ectoderm and mesoderm;

Petri dish *n* – a small, clear, round dish with a cover, used in scientific tests especially for growing bacteria: *чашка Пемпи*;

fluorescent *adj* /flə'resnt/ – (of a substance) having or showing fluorescence;

conundrum *n* – a confusing and difficult problem or question;

affiliated *adj* – closely connected to or controlled by a group or an organization;

solid (data) *adj* – reliable and respectable.

Session 3

Maine Health Innovation: Augmented Reality for Neonatal Resuscitation

Pre-translation analysis

1. You are going to watch a news item about a significant breakthrough in medicine – the use of augmented reality for basic and advanced life support training essential for neonatal care after birth that can be applied to support resuscitation training of lay people and healthcare professionals. What benefits can have this new technology for healthcare?

2. Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:

MaineHealth – a regional nonprofit health care system that comprises a network of hospitals, health care facilities, and clinics in Maine and New Hampshire, United States;

augmented reality (AR) *n* – a technology that combines computer-generated images on a screen with the real object or scene that you are looking at;

neonatal resuscitation – a series of actions to assist newborn babies having difficulty transitioning from intrauterine to extrauterine life: *неонатальна реанімація, реанімація новонароджених;*

pediatric critical care physician – a person working in a paediatric intensive care unit;

infant *n* – (*formal or specialist*) a baby or very young child;

simulation *n* – the activity of producing conditions which are similar to real ones;

MD (Doctor of Medicine) *n* – a university degree in medicine that you can get after your first degree;

MPH (Master of Public Health) *n* – a degree program that prepares students to work in industries, government, or non-profits as public health practitioners;

elevator pitch *n* – a short but effective explanation that is intended to persuade someone to buy a product or accept an idea;

aha moment *n* – (*informal*) a moment of sudden insight or discovery;

Case Western Reserve University (CWRU) – a private research university in Cleveland, Ohio, United States: *Західний резервний університет Кейса;*

HoloLens – an augmented reality headset developed and manufactured by Microsoft;

Ignite National Technology Fund or simply Ignite (formerly National ICT R&D Fund) – a non-profit company owned by the Government of Pakistan and administered by the Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication that provides grants to startups and innovate projects;

The Roux Institute – a graduate campus and research center affiliated with Northeastern University and located in Portland, Maine;

Waldo County Hospital – a community hospital in mid coast Maine that is a part of the MaineHealth system;

fraction n – a very small amount of something;

fidelity n – the degree to which the detail and quality of an original, is copied exactly;

assessment skills/skill assessment – the comparison of actual performance of a skill with the specified standard for performance of that skill under the circumstances specified by the standard, and evaluation of whether the performance meets or exceed the requirements;

sim n – a computer or video game that makes you feel that you are really doing an activity;

to showcase – to exhibit, display;

step out (*phrasal*) – to leave a room or building for a short time;

backing n – support that someone gives to a person or plan.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*

1) What challenges do pediatricians in rural hospitals overcome? Go into detail.

2) What is the likelihood of permanent neurological injury to children who were born in a rural hospital?

3) What are the sources of funding for augmented reality? Who is involved into this project?

4) What kind of AR application scenario is described in this video?

5) What are the functions of this innovation?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.

8. Translate the following sentences.

1) Цей лікар дитячої реанімації має ступінь доктора медичних наук та очолює кафедру медичного університету.

2) Якщо ви хочете втілити свої ідеї в життя, технологія доповненої реальності може стати вам у нагоді.

3) Під час презентації винаходу ми всі стали свідками справжнього “моменту істини”: точність пристрою була настільки вражаючою, що одразу декілька медичних закладів вирішили профінансувати його подальшу розробку.

4) Із метою оцінки “навичок” гаджету, вашій команді розробників необхідно зробити яскраву презентацію та показати пристрій у дії.

5) Дослідники медичного центру заручились підтримкою інвесторів і змодельовали стресові ситуації за допомогою технології окулярів змішаної реальності, розробленої всесвітньовідомою корпорацією.

9. Explain the meaning of the following idioms and translate them into Ukrainian:

alive and kicking, at death’s door, back on your feet, bag of bones, bite the dust, cast iron stomach, drop like flies, feel under the weather, green around the gills, have a frog in your throat, heart skips a beat, kick the bucket, on the mend, pain in the neck, push up daisies, snake oil, your days are numbered.

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.

2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.

3. What neonatal care scenarios during birth emergencies are included into the training program called NEONATE?

4. What gave a strong incentive to create the above-mentioned VR program?

5. Give some facts about the integration of VR into healthcare training in recent years.

VR Training for Birth Emergencies Developed in Australia

A virtual reality training program has been developed to help paramedics and ambulance officers prepare for unplanned out-of-hospital births.

The training program called NEONATE **features** a 30 to 40-minute VR simulation of neonatal care scenarios during birth emergencies. These include temperature management, respiratory distress, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and one-minute Apgar score assessment.

The VR program, which can serve as a standalone or **supplement** to existing training programs, is designed for paramedics, volunteer ambulance officers, paramedic students, and nursing and **midwifery students**. It also includes an introduction to VR for users who are unfamiliar with the technology.

WHY IT MATTERS

An Edith Cowan University researcher created the VR program after finding from their previous study that many volunteer paramedics and ambulance officers are ill-equipped **to handle** out-of-hospital births, which are rare events they are less exposed to.

Such cases create high-pressure situations, "where immediate, skilled **intervention** is required," according to Michella Hill, who is a PhD candidate at ECU.

It also does not help, she said, that traditional training for volunteer paramedics and ambulance officers provides "less time for obstetric and neonatal emergency preparation."

"With VR, they can actually see the baby move and hear realistic breathing sounds, which significantly **enhances** engagement and skill retention," Hill said, explaining the benefits of VR-based training.

She added that the VR program is highly accessible, unlike traditional training that requires coordination, significant resources, and rural volunteers travelling long distances.

Trials of this program, which has received grant funding from the Women and Infant Research Foundation, are currently underway. The training package is expected to be launched officially in early 2026.

THE LARGER TREND

In recent years, many hospitals and healthcare providers in Australia have integrated VR into their training programs, especially in **critical care**. Tertiary hospitals, including Fiona Stanley Hospital, Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Westmead Hospital and Nepean Hospital, worked with Vantari VR, a known technology provider in this space, to introduce VR into their ICU training program.

Government agencies have also supported the integration of VR into healthcare training. The Australian Department of Defence, for example, has supported the development of a VR training module called Virtual Tactical Combat Care to train combat medics.

The New South Wales government's Agency for Clinical Innovation, together with the University of Newcastle, has also backed the creation of a VR program called TACTICS VR, which trains emergency nurses to administer **stroke care**.

(Retrieved from: <https://www.mobihealthnews.com/news/anz/vr-training-birth-emergencies-developed-australia>.)

Vocabulary notes

Ambulance officer *n* – a healthcare professional who provides specialised transport services and emergency health care for injured, sick, infirm and aged persons;

respiratory distress *n* – an acute disorder presenting within an hour or two after birth and accompanied by signs of increased work of breathing: *респіраторний дистрес; дихальна недостатність;*

cardiopulmonary resuscitation *n* (*abbreviation* CPR) – breathing air into the mouth of an unconscious person and pressing on their chest to keep them alive by sending air around their body: *серцево-легенева реанімація; ресусцитація, СЛР;*

Apgar score *n* – a quick way for health professionals to evaluate the health of all newborns at 1 and 5 minutes after birth and in response to resuscitation: *шкала Апгар;*

standalone *n* – a device or program that does not need other hardware or software to fully function;

Edith Cowan University (ECU) – a public research university in Western Australia;

obstetric *adj* – connected with the branch of medicine that deals with the birth of children;

retention *n* – 1) the action of keeping something rather than losing it or stopping it; 2) the ability to remember things;

tertiary hospital *n* – provides access to equipment and expertise to treat specific, complex health conditions;

ICU *n* – (*in a hospital*) intensive care unit;

combat medic *n* – a military member with medical training who is responsible for providing emergency medical treatment at a point of wounding in a combat or training environment, as well as primary care and health protection and evacuation from a point of injury or illness.

Part 4
ECONOMICS
Session 1
NFTs Make International Art Show Debut

Pre-translation analysis

1. *You are going to watch a news item about NFTs or non-fungible tokens. Search for detailed information on this term, why NFTs are shaking up the art world, how this affects creators of all kinds and deliver a presentation to the class.*

2. *Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:*

news anchor *n* – a person who presents news during a news program on TV, radio or the Internet;

Art Basel – a for-profit, privately owned and managed, international art fair staged annually in Basel, Switzerland; Miami Beach: *Арт Базель*; quirky *adj* – unusual in an attractive and interesting way;

NFT *n* – non-fungible tokens; a digital asset that links ownership to unique physical or digital items, such as works of art, real estate, music, or videos;

hyper-actual *adj* – relating to current news or events dealing with things that are important, popular right now;

art fair *n* – a convention show that hosts various galleries, and independent artists to show artwork to local and international collectors for purchase;

roar back to life (*idiom*) – to begin working; make a dramatic recovery;

convention floor *n* – a large venue suitable for large exhibitions;

ledger *n* – a book or collection of accounts in which account transactions are recorded;

cryptocurrency *n* – a tradable digital asset or digital form of money, built on blockchain technology that only exists online;

blockchain *n* – a system in which a record of transactions made in bitcoin or another cryptocurrency are maintained across several computers that are linked in a peer-to-peer network;

Tezos – a decentralized open-source blockchain that can execute peer-to-peer transactions and serve as a platform for deploying smart contracts;
to mint an NFT – the process of uploading a digital file onto the blockchain;

back to basics (*idiom*) – returning to the simple and most important things;

chief of staff *n* – the senior staff officer of a service, command, or formation;

digital medium – any media or communication platform that utilizes or enables digital content;

permanence *n* – the state or quality of lasting or remaining unchanged;

provenance *n* – the beginning of something's existence; something's origin;

catch up with someone (*phrasal*) – to communicate with someone by talking in person or on the phone, and discuss what has been happening in their life;

to have this big of a footprint at smth – to have a strong effect or influence on something;

the Pace Gallery – an American contemporary and modern art gallery with 9 locations worldwide;

Blue Chip Art – any art that's expected to reliably increase in economic value regardless of the general economic conditions;

tastemaker *n* – one who sets the standards of what is currently popular;

make headlines (*idiom*) – to be featured on the headlines of news articles, as due to being particularly important or popular;

Art Grails – a standalone Blue Chip NFT Platform, focused on unique and rare offerings;

stir the pot (*idiom*) – to cause trouble or controversy, especially deliberately;

Michael Cohen – an American disbarred lawyer who served as an attorney for U.S. president Donald Trump from 2006 to 2018: *Майкл Коен*;

paraphernalia *n* – all the objects needed for or connected with a particular activity;

draw the line (*idiom*) – to put a limit on what you will do or allow to happen;

memorabilia *n* – objects kept or collected because of their associations with memorable people or events;

inception *n* – an act or process of beginning;

to incorporate – take in or contain something as part of a whole; include;

physicality *n* – the physical characteristics of a person, object, etc.;

ID badge *n* – identification badge or identity badge; a badge that serves to identify the person wearing it;

Michael Winkelmann (known professionally as Beeple) – an American digital artist, graphic designer, and animator: *Майк Вінкельман*;

Brendan Murphy – a widely known contemporary artist whose works are found in prominent private collections and galleries around the world: *Брендан Мерфі*;

cash in (*phrasal*) – to exchange something for cash;

venture *n* – a project or activity which is new, exciting, and difficult because it involves the risk of failure;

Boonji Project – a collection of 11,111 unique digital Non-Fungible Tokens launched on the Ethereum blockchain created by world-renowned artist Brendan Murphy;

live coverage *n* – a broadcast of an event on a radio or television program while the event is happening.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*

- 1) What are NFTs? How to mint an NFT?
- 2) Why is Pace Gallery so famous?
- 3) What can you win if you get the Michael Cohen NFT?
- 4) What is the name of Brendan Murphy's cult favorite venture?
- 5) How does the NFT technology allow artists to receive value they've long missed out?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVМ.*

8. *Translate the following sentences.*

1) Як на мене, невзаємозамінні токени – це новий вид мистецтва, який у майбутньому замінить нам відвідування картинних галерей.

2) Наразі кожен другий може створити свої власні анімацію та проєкт. Однак, постають питання: якщо зараз на цей проєкт такий великий ажіотаж, то коли настане піковий момент і чи потім піде спад у продажах NFT?

3) Сьогодні не обов'язково бути видатним і талановитим художником. Світ та технології рухаються вперед, і навіть школярі можуть заробляти сотні доларів на NFT проєктах.

4) Чи велике майбутнє у невзаємозамінних токенів та чи повториться історія розвитку як із біткойном?

5) Я давно цікавлюся цим проєктом, ще з часів його появи. Спочатку я не сприймала його серйозно, а зараз бачу великі перспективи на майбутнє і все ж хочу спробувати створити свою анімацію. Хто знає, можливо, одного дня це принесе мені славу, і я стану художником цифрового покоління.

9. *Match the following words and word combinations with their definitions and translate them into Ukrainian.*

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Alpein | sometimes used interchangeably with terms like PFP and generative art; it is a collection of cartoon avatar NFTs, usually represented as a portrait depicting the avatar from the shoulders or neck up. Crypto Punks is a popular example of it. |
| To burn | to remove an NFT from an exchange. |
| Avatar project | an instant messaging platform and the go-to place for discussing NFTs. |
| Discord | the lowest NFT price in a collection. |

| | |
|------------|---|
| Minting | the collection of data that defines ownership and differentiates one NFT from another. |
| Metadata | a blockchain with smart contract functionality. It is currently the main platform for NFT projects. |
| Metaverse | to heavily invest in a new project, usually out of fear of missing out. |
| To delist | an exclusive list of users who get guaranteed daily access to mint a new NFT collection at a specified date and time. |
| Floorprice | the process by which an NFT becomes part of the blockchain. Once an asset is put on the blockchain, it becomes as a token and cannot be altered. |
| Whitelist | to effectively destroy NFT. While technically NFTs always remain on the blockchain, you can remove one from circulation by sending it to a wallet address that can't be accessed. |
| Ethereum | a virtual 3D world where people can interact. |

(Retrieved from: <https://www.moonpay.com/learn/nft/nft-glossary>.)

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. What's the point of NFTs if anyone can download the same file the person paid millions of dollars for?
4. Are NFTs still a thing now? Would you like to own an NFT?
5. What do young people think about NFTs?

NFTs, Explained

*I have questions about this **emerging**... um... art form? Platform?*

There's nothing like an explosion of blockchain news to leave you thinking, "Um... what's going on here?" That's the feeling I've experienced while reading about Grimes getting millions of dollars for NFTs or about Nyan Cat being sold as one. And by the time we all thought we sort of knew what the deal was, the founder of Twitter put an autographed tweet up for sale as an NFT. Now, months after we first published this explainer, we're still seeing headlines about people paying house money for clip art of rocks – and my mom still doesn't really understand what an NFT is. You might be wondering: what is an NFT, anyhow? After hours of reading, I think I know. I also think I'm going to cry. Okay, let's start with the basics:

WHAT IS AN NFT? WHAT DOES NFT STAND FOR?

Non-fungible token.

That doesn't make it any clearer. Right, sorry. "Non-fungible" more or less means that it's unique and can't be replaced with something else. For example, a bitcoin is fungible – trade one for another bitcoin, and you'll have exactly the same thing. A **one-of-a-kind** trading card, however, is non-fungible. If you traded it for a different card, you'd have something completely different. NFTs can really be anything **digital** (such as drawings, music, your brain downloaded and turned into an AI), but a lot of the current excitement is around using the tech to sell digital art.

Do people really think this will become like art collecting?

I'm sure some people really hope so – like whoever paid almost \$390,000 for a 50-second video by Grimes or the person who paid \$6.6 million for a video by Beeple. Actually, one of Beeple's pieces was auctioned at Christie's, the famous...

Sorry, I was busy right-clicking on that Beeple video and downloading the same file the person paid millions of dollars for. Wow, rude. But yeah, that's where it gets a bit awkward. You can copy a digital file as many times as you want, including the art that's included with an NFT. But NFTs are designed to give you something that can't be copied: ownership of the work. To put it **in terms of** physical art collecting: anyone can buy a Monet print. But only one person can own the original. The image that Beeple was auctioning off at Christie's ended up selling for \$69 million, which, by the way, is \$15 million more than Monet's painting *Nymphéas* sold for in 2014. Whoever got that Monet can actually **appreciate** it as a physical object.

With digital art, a copy is literally as good as the original. But the flex of owning an original Beeple...

What's the point of NFTs?

That really depends on whether you're an artist or a buyer.

I'm an artist.

First off: I'm proud of you. Way to go. You might be interested in NFTs because it gives you a way to sell work that there otherwise might not be much of a market for. If you come up with a really cool digital sticker idea, what are you going to do? Sell it on the iMessage App Store? Noway. Also, NFTs have a feature that you can enable that will pay you a percentage every time the NFT is sold or changes hands, making sure that if your work gets super popular, you'll see some of that **benefit**.

I'm a buyer.

One of the obvious benefits of buying art is it lets you financially support artists you like, and that's true with NFTs. Buying an NFT also usually gets you some basic usage rights, like being able to post the image online or set it as your profile picture.

*Are NFTs **mainstream** now?*

It depends on what you mean. If you're asking if, say, my mom owns one, the answer is no. But we have seen big brands and celebrities like Marvel and Wayne Gretzky **launch** their own NFTs, which seem to be aimed at more traditional collectors, rather than crypto-enthusiasts. While I don't think I'd call NFTs "mainstream" in the way that smartphones are mainstream, or Star Wars is mainstream, they do seem to have, at least **to some extent**, shown some staying power even outside of the cryptosphere.

But what do The Youth think of them?

Ah yes, excellent question. We here at *The Verge* have an interest in what the next generation is doing, and it certainly does seem like some of them have been experimenting with NFTs. An 18-year-old who goes by the name FEWOCiOUS says that his NFT drops have netted over \$17 million – though obviously most haven't had the same success. The New York Times talked to a few teens in the NFC space, and some said they used NFTs as a way to get used to working on a project with a team, or to just earn some spending money.

Are you tired of typing "NFT"?

Yes.

(Retrieved from: <https://www.theverge.com/22310188/nft-explainer-what-is-blockchain-crypto-art-faq>.)

Vocabulary notes

Grimes (Claire Boucher) – a Canadian musician, singer, songwriter, and record producer: *Граймз (Клер Буше)*;

Nyan Cat – a YouTube video uploaded in April 2011, which became an internet meme;

explainer *n* – an article that provides an explanation of a concept, topic, situation;

house money *n* – money used or set aside for household expenses;

trading card *n* – a card with a picture of someone or something, especially a sports player, and information about them, for people to collect and exchange with other people;

Christie's – a British world-leading auction house founded in 1766 by James Christie: *Крістіз*;

Claude Monet – a French painter and founder of impressionist painting: *Клод Моне*;

Nymphéas (Water Lilies) – a series of approximately 250 oil paintings by French impressionist Claude Monet: *“Водяні лілії”*;

flex *n* – (*informal*) to show that you are very proud or happy about something you have done or something you own, usually in a way that annoys people;

change hands (*idiom*) – to go from one owner to another;

Wayne Gretzky – a Canadian former professional ice hockey player and former head coach: *Вейн Грецкі*;

staying power *n* – (*informal*) the ability to maintain an activity or commitment despite difficulty (*synonym* stamina);

The Verge – an American technology news website operated by Vox Media: *The Verge* або *технологія “Вердж”*;

NFT drop – the release of a non-fungible token project;

to net – to receive by way of profit;

NFC *n* (*abbreviation*) Near-field communication) – a set of communication protocols that enables communication between two electronic devices over a distance of 4 cm or less.

Session 2

How Starbucks Operates Like a Bank While Serving Coffee

Pre-translation analysis

1. You are going to watch a news item about an American multinational chain of coffeehouses Starbucks that was the first to both popularize and mass-distribute a particular brand of café culture. Before you watch the video, prepare some information about Starbucks and deliver a short presentation to the class.

2. Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:

up front (*idiom*) – (*informal*) as payment in advance;

liability *n* – 1. the state of being legally responsible for something; 2. the amount of money that a person or company owes;

bottom line *n* – [countable] (*business*) the amount of money that is a profit or a loss after everything has been calculated;

unassuming *adj* – (*approving*) not wanting to draw attention to yourself or to your abilities or status (*synonym* modest);

market capitalization *n* (*also* market caps) – the value of a company that is bought and sold on the stock market, calculated by multiplying the total number of shares by the present share price;

powerhouse *n* – a group or an organization that is strong and effective in its activities;

by hand (*idiom*) – by a person rather than a machine;

signature drink *n* – any unique or original drink that expresses the nature of the person or establishment creating it. Signature drinks often incorporate local ingredients and culture. They can be fashioned or designed to represent a theme or color;

high five *n* – an action to celebrate victory or to express happiness in which two people raise one arm each and hit their open hands together;

take off (*phrasal*) – (*of an idea, a product, etc.*) to become successful or popular very quickly or suddenly;

nitro iced coffee *n* – a cold brew coffee beverage that has been infused with nitrogen gas;

flywheel *n* – a heavy wheel in a machine or an engine that helps to keep it working smoothly and at a steady speed: *маховик, махове колесо*;

proprietary /prə'praɪətəri/ system *n* – a software application, hardware device or technology owned and controlled by a specific organisation: *власницька/пропрієтарна система*;

on the go (*idiom*) – busy and active;

drive-through *n, adj* – a place where you can get some type of service by driving through it, without needing to get out of your car; denoting a restaurant or other facility in which one can be served without leaving one's car;

lifeline *n* – something that is very important for somebody and that they depend on;

queue up (*phrasal*) – to form, or stand in, a queue;

earnings call *n* – (*IT, finance*) a teleconference (= a meeting between people in different places, connected by video, phone, etc.) in which a public company talks about its financial situation;

to choreograph /'kɔəriəgrɑ:f/ – to plan an event or course of action very carefully;

to tout – [transitive, often passive] to try to persuade people that somebody/something is important or valuable by praising them/it;

Bean Stock – the landmark program, which offers company stock to full-time and part-time employees, was the first of its kind in the retail industry. It was created in 1991 as a way for Starbucks employees to share in the company's success through Starbucks stock;

Buffalo *n* – a city in the U.S. state of New York and county seat of Erie County: *Бáффало, рідише: Бúффало, Боффало*;

unionization *n* /ˌjuːniənəɪ'zeɪʃn/ – [uncountable] the act or process of organizing people to become members of trade union or of becoming a member of a trade union;

intermediary *n* – a person or an organization that helps other people or organizations to make an agreement by being a means of communication between them (*synonym* mediator, go-between);

to sever /'sevə(r)/ – to completely end a relationship or all communication with somebody (*synonym* break off);

conviction *n* – [countable, uncountable] a strong opinion or belief.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*

- 1) Why have cold beverages become so vital to Starbucks' revenue?
- 2) What impact has technology had on Starbucks?
- 3) How did Starbucks amass \$2.4 billion in cash, which exceeds deposits at many American banks?
- 4) What helped the company's survival during the pandemic?
- 5) What are the fundamentals of the company's ideology? Why is the company so adamant about unions?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.*

8. *Translate the following sentences.*

1) У 1971 це було маленьке непоказне міське кафе, сьогодні ж компанія “Старбакс” диктує свої правила у світі кави.

2) Запровадження застосування мобільного додатку змінило історію компанії і призвело до того, що майже з трьома мільярдами доларів, які знаходяться на їхніх спеціальних подарункових картках, мережа кафе швидкого обслуговування “Старбакс” могла б стати 385-м за величиною банком у країні.

3) Компанія “Старбакс” може похизуватися 170 000 комбінаціями напоїв (включаючи каву, чай, холодні напої та інші позиції, що пропонуються в різних країнах), які і вирізняють її серед інших кав’ярень.

4) Пандемія не стала викликом для компанії, адже автокафе дозволили приймати замовлення якісно, а, головне, безпечно обслуговувати клієнтів.

5) Із часів заснування керівництво компанії було впевнене, що запорукою успіху є міцні відносини між керівництвом і співробітниками. З часом це переконання не змінилося.

9. Explain the meaning of the following words/word combinations and translate them into Ukrainian:

asset, balance of payments, balance of trade, balance sheet, bear market, bid, black economy, boom, bull market, buyer's market, capacity, commodity, consumer, current account, deflation, devaluation, franchise, fringe benefits, gross domestic product *or* GDP, hard currency, income, invoice, joint venture, loan, monopoly, mortgage, offshore, oligopoly, profit, retail, revenue, share, stagflation, stock, trademark, value-added tax *or* VAT.

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. What set Domino's Pizza apart from other Italian pizzerias?
4. Why, despite having experience in 90 international countries, did the company never succeed in dominating the Italian market?
5. What do Italians search for and prefer in pizza these days?

In Italy, Where Pizza Was Born, Domino's Bows Out

The company entered the Italian market in 2015, but seems to have been done in by a proliferation of home-delivery food during the pandemic and a desire for more artisanal pies.

It turns out that Italians don't necessarily like pineapple on their pizza, after all. Or at least not enough to keep nearly three dozen Domino's Pizza **franchises** afloat.

Last month, the Italian outlets of the American pizza conglomerate extinguished their pizza ovens, unable to win over picky palates in the place where pizza was invented.

Though the company's Italian website remained live, **outlets** in Turin, Parma, Rome and elsewhere offered the same discouraging message: "Sun. to Sat. CLOSED." Domino's international map was more up-to-date. It listed 90 international markets, but Italy was not among them.

Bloomberg reported Tuesday and court documents show that Domino's Italian franchise had "sought protection from creditors" earlier this year "after running out of cash and falling behind on its debt obligations."

Bloomberg said the company had 10.6 million euros (\$10.8 million) of debt at the end of 2020.

The closure ended an ambitious business **venture** that had aimed to tantalize Italians looking to try something new, like cheeseburger pizza or BBQ chicken pizza.

Domino's Pizza Italia opened its first outlet in Milan in 2015, via a franchising agreement with a local company, ePizza.

In a legal filing in Milan in April, lawyers for ePizza said that the company had been optimistic about entering the Italian market in 2015, "the second largest market in the world" of pizza eaters, after the United States. At the time, too, Italy didn't have a structured, **large scale**, home delivery model like the Domino's Pizza model.

Just two years ago, media reports relayed the Italian company's plans to open 850 stores over the next decade, with the aim of claiming a 2 percent stake of the national pizza market.

By 2021, 34 restaurants bore the Domino's **brand**. And a representative for Domino's Pizza Italia had cheered the opening of the fifth restaurant in Rome, suggesting that Italians had been open to American-style pizza. There were Italians "who are not afraid of putting pineapple on a pizza," the representative had said.

But the coronavirus pandemic changed everything.

With restaurants and bars closed for long stretches of time during sundry lockdowns, many began to adopt the takeout and home delivery model that Domino's pizza had sought to dominate Italy with. The proliferation of food delivery platforms like Deliveroo, Glovo or Just Eat "have notably increased the competition" for ePizza, according to the April legal filing in Milan.

Representatives for ePizza and Domino's Pizza in the United States and in Italy did not immediately respond to requests for comment.

Other culinary ventures that naysayers said were doomed to fail in Italy have done quite well. When Starbucks opened its first Italian venue in 2018, many said that Italians accustomed to thimble-sized espressos would snub the company's maxi sizes, and its prices. But Percassi, the Italian licensee for the American company, has since opened 18 stores throughout northern and central Italy, including a drive through.

Alessandro Lazzaroni, for five years **the chief executive** of Domino's Pizza Italia, left the company in December 2020 and is now chief executive of Crazy Pizza, a high-end pizzeria started by the Italian businessman Flavio Briatore, a former director of the Benetton and Renault Formula One racing teams. Crazy Pizza made headlines in Italy this summer after Neapolitan pizza makers complained that the pizzas were too expensive.

And after all, Italians are picky about their pizza.

Stefano Auricchio, the director general of an association that protects “real Neapolitan pizza” said he was sorry to hear that Domino’s Pizza had closed “because it impoverishes the market in general,” as families have fewer options to choose from.

That said, he thought that in recent years Italians had evolved their palate for pizza and were looking for more “artisanal products” over chain brands. “There is a tendency now to recognize the work of the chef” and the quality of the products, he said.

According to a study recently commissioned by the association, Neapolitan pizza evoked concepts of “quality, well being and family,” notions that large pizza chains “with their standardized products” struggled to match.

“Neapolitan pizza is the mother of all pizza, even Italian pizza,” he said. “It all started here.”

But food does go on. One former Domino’s Pizza site on a busy Rome street was closed on Tuesday. But a big sign had been painted on the roll up door announcing the opening of a restaurant selling piadina, a flat unleavened bread, griddled and stuffed with various ingredients, that is popular in central Italy: “Coming Soon. Gino Piada.”

(Retrieved from:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/08/09/world/europe/dominos-pizza-italy-closes.html>.)

Vocabulary notes

Bow out (*phrasal*) – to stop taking part in an activity, especially one in which you have been successful in the past;

proliferation *n* – the sudden increase in the number or amount of something; a large number of a particular thing;

artisanal *adj* /'ɑ:tsənəl/ – (*of a product, especially food or drink*) made in a traditional or non-mechanized way;

(to stay) afloat *adj* – (*of a business, etc.*) having enough money to pay debts; able to survive;

palate *n* /'pælət/ – a person's ability to distinguish between and appreciate different flavours;

to tantalize – to make you want something that you cannot have or do;

filing *n* – [countable] (*especially North American English*) something that is placed in an official record;

to relay – [transitive, intransitive] to receive and send on information, news, etc., to somebody;

stake *n* (in smth) – [singular] a part or share in a business, plan, etc., that will bring you money or other benefits if it succeeds;

sundry *adj* – [only before noun] (*formal*) of various kinds; several;

naysayer *n* – a person who opposes or expresses doubts about something;

doomed *adj* – certain to fail, die, or be destroyed;

thimble-sized *adj* – very small, roughly the size of a thimble, which is a small, cup-shaped object typically worn on the finger while sewing;

to snub – to show a lack of respect for somebody, especially by ignoring them when you meet;

licensee *n* /ˈlaɪsənsɪː/ – a person or company that has a licence to make something or to use something;

high-end *adj* – expensive and of high quality;

grab/hit/make the headlines (*idiom*) – to be an important item of news in the media;

to commission – to officially ask somebody to write, make or create something or to do a task for you;

unleavened *adj* /ˌʌnˈlevnd/ – (*of bread*) made without any yeast, or other substance that would cause the bread to rise, and therefore flat;

griddle *n* – a flat iron plate that is heated and used for cooking food.

Session 3

Cryptocurrency Trading Platform

Pre-translation analysis

1. You are going to watch a news item about digital currency, cryptocurrency. Before you watch the video, search for detailed information on this term and deliver a short presentation to the class. Elucidate how and why people use digital money; how it affected the world of finance. Contemplate if cryptocurrency can replace traditional currency in the future.

2. Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:

cryptocurrency *n* (*plural* cryptocurrencies) (*also* crypto) – [uncountable, countable] a digital currency in which transactions are verified and records maintained by a decentralized system using cryptography, rather than by a centralized authority;

trading platform *n* – a computer system for trading shares, currencies, etc.;

Coinbase (Coinbase Global, Inc.) – an American cryptocurrency exchange which was founded in 2012 by Brian Armstrong and Fred Ehrsam. It has over 100 million users and is the largest U.S. based cryptocurrency exchange as well as the world's biggest bitcoin custodian;

quarterly loss *n* – (*accounting, finance*) a loss for a period of three months in a company's financial year;

asset *n* – [usually plural] a thing of value, especially property, that a person or company owns, which can be used or sold to pay debts;

shy away (from something) (*phrasal*) – to avoid doing something because you are nervous or frightened;

trading volume *n* – the total number of shares or contracts exchanged between buyers and sellers of a security during trading hours on a given day;

blockchain *n* – a system in which a record of transactions made in bitcoin or another cryptocurrency are maintained across several computers that are linked in a peer-to-peer network;

to spell – to have something, usually something bad, as a result; to mean something, usually something bad;

slump *n* (in something) – a sudden fall in sales, prices, the value of

something, etc. (*synonym decline*);

rack up (*phrasal*) – to collect something, such as profits or losses in a business, or points in a competition;

to plummet – to fall suddenly and quickly from a high level or position (*synonym plunge*);

(Form) 10Q – a quarterly report mandated by the United States federal Securities and Exchange Commission, to be filed by publicly traded corporations;

scare off (*phrasal*) – to make somebody go away by frightening them;

Terra (LUNA) – a group of algorithmic stablecoins, named according to the currencies to which they were pegged – for example, TerraUSD (UST) was pegged to the U.S. dollar. LUNA served as the primary backing asset for Terra, also used as a governance token for users to vote on Terra community proposals;

Celsius (Celsius Network LLC Network LLC) – was a cryptocurrency company. Headquartered in Hoboken, New Jersey, Celsius maintained offices in four countries and operated globally;

Voyager (Voyager Digital) – was a cryptocurrency brokerage company. Voyager Digital. Company type, Private. Industry, Hedge fund. Founded, 2018;

retail investor *n* – (*finance, stock market*) a member of the public who makes investments, not a large organization or business that makes investments;

put a brave face on it (*idiom*) – to behave as if a problem is not important or does not worry you;

pick up (*phrasal*) – to get better, stronger, etc.; to improve;

(asset) bubble *n* – a period when current asset prices greatly exceed their intrinsic valuation, being the valuation that the underlying long-term fundamentals justify;

speculative commodity – a raw material or agricultural product that is traded with the primary goal of profiting from price fluctuations, rather than for its actual use or consumption;

cryptocurrency mining – a verification process that upholds the Bitcoin economy. In crypto-mining, computers enter the Bitcoin network and approve transactions;

feel the pinch (*idiom*) – (*informal*) to not have enough money;

soak up (*phrasal*) – to spend or use a large amount of money, often in a way that depletes a resource or supply.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*

- 1) What is the title of David Gerard's book?
- 2) What happened to Terra (LUNA), Celsius, Voyager in the second quarter? How did retail investors react to that situation?
- 3) What does cryptocurrency as an investment depend on?
- 4) How much did Coinbase's revenue plunge by in the latest quarter?
- 5) What does the expert say about the mining situation? What will happen to Coinbase if miners start selling crypto for actual dollars?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.*

8. *Translate the following sentences.*

1) Повідомляють про те, що торгова платформа “Коінбейс” зазнала вищих квартальних збитків, ніж очікувалося. На даний момент криптовалюта є ризиковим активом.

2) Представники платформи “Коінбейс” намагалися зберегти спокій, однак реальні показники насправді є невтішними.

3) Схоже, що ми входимо в рецесію після більше ніж десятирічного економічного буму. Рецесія може призвести до чергової криптизми та тривати довгий період.

4) Ситуація, пов'язана із майнінгом криптовалюти, є досить непростою, але, якщо коротко, то майнерам США доводиться зараз “затягнути паски”.

5) Україну традиційно вважають світовим лідером із використання цифрових активів, і понад 15% українців володіють криптовалютами.

9. Explain the meaning of the following idioms and translate them into Ukrainian:

the Bank of Mum and Dad, laugh all the way to the bank, not break the bank, to make/cost a mint, the other side of the coin, two sides of the same coin, be coining it (in)/be coining money, be rolling in money/it, the best that money can buy, for my money, have money to burn, in old money, a licence to print money, made of money, marry money, money for jam/old rope, money talks, not for love or/nor money, throw your money about/around, the lion's share (of something), a share/slice of the cake.

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. What are the main characteristics of cryptocurrency? Name its benefits and drawbacks.
4. Why is “the need for liquidity” more important for companies than profits?
5. According to the article, why is Indian economy not ready for cryptocurrency?

Future of Cryptocurrency

A cryptocurrency, unlike paper currency, is a digital asset and not a physical **medium** of exchange but takes the form of “coins” or tokens. They are decentralised networks and based on blockchain technology. Their existence is bound to a distributed and decentralised ledger. Since it is protected by cryptography, it is almost impossible to imitate. Another characteristic of cryptocurrencies is that they are theoretically exempt from government control or **manipulation** as any central authority does not issue them. In 2021, there have been high levels of price fluctuation of cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin in the market. Numerous people have either lost millions or have gained millions on such **trades**. There is an upcoming question pertaining to the future of cryptocurrency in the next five years. The industry grew from \$923 million to \$6.6billion by May 2021.

Advantages of Cryptocurrency

1. The **transfer** of funds between two parties is more effortless for cryptocurrencies as the transfer is direct and not via any third party like a bank or a credit card company.
2. All transfers are secured by using public or private keys and

incentive systems like Proof of Work or Proof of Stake.

3. The transfers involve minimal processing fees as compared to the high **charges** of financial institutions for wire transfers.

4. Inflation does not **devalue** the currency as they are launched with a fixed value, and due to the limited availability, an increase in demand would pull up its value to keep up with the market.

5. Its decentralized nature does not allow anyone **monopoly** over it; hence no organization or person can determine its flow or value, thereby keeping it secure and stable.

Disadvantages of Cryptocurrency

1. Since the transactions are semi-anonymous in nature, the **transparency** is compromised, and it becomes difficult to track these aspects at large.

2. Due to the decentralised structure of the cryptocurrency, it is difficult to regulate, and there are high levels of volatility in the market.

3. Cryptocurrency also has several **drawbacks** pertaining to volatility that cannot be managed because it does not have an underlying value or asset like derivatives. This makes it even more arduous for the investors and other **stakeholders** to carry on with their investing and trading strategies.

4. There is also a problem of scalability when it comes to cryptocurrency. The adoption of such currencies can cause significant **disruptions** in the monetary supply in the country.

Future of Cryptocurrency

As it is seen that there are several advantages and disadvantages pertaining to the usage of cryptocurrency, several regulatory bodies are trying to mitigate the risks while investing and trading in such a sector. It has been noticed that the Chair of Federal Reserve, Mr Jerome Powell, has shown interest in the regulation of cryptocurrency through the Securities and Exchange Commission. This shows the need to develop a digital currency in the future, but it has to be regulated with proper norms and **guidelines**. There has been **legislation** passed on cryptocurrency that would help in reducing **tax evasion** and would boost the regulation as well.

The technological revolution is brought about by cryptocurrency, and this is being promoted by the governments as well. Companies are taking payments in cryptocurrencies that are allowing the market to grow even more than required. Blockchain technology has been perceived as extremely

safe as it is not hacked before. The only way to hack such technology is through the wallets that are linked to the system. But it is expected to be one of the most secured networks across the world.

There are several expectations of the future with cryptocurrency. The value of bitcoin is expected to **surpass** \$100,000 per unit. The commodity markets will also turn into a completely digital form. This would have been easier for trading and investing. The exchanges will completely be decentralised and digitalised. This is viable only with the help of cryptocurrency. The need for liquidity is more important for the companies than profits. It is so because of the liquidity crisis companies are not being able to meet their current liabilities. Consumers can easily access finance in the future, and this would promote microfinance. This also enhances financial inclusion in several countries around the globe. It is expected that cryptocurrency will also solve the problem of tax evasion as all the transactions are recorded on the digital platform, and they cannot be evaded at any cost. There is a concept emerging that is called the **emergence** of the bitcoin-denominated yield curve. There are nations that are trading crypto weapons.

In the Indian context, the Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency Bill, 2021, shows the future of virtual coin trade in the country. This shows the future growth of the industry at large.

Therefore, it is observed that there is future growth in the industry at large. It is seen that security, protection, and safety is essential for investors. A considerable amount of government regulation in several countries has been identified. But it is also observed that when government regulations are imposed, the level of corruption and taxes increases accordingly. Finally, in the Indian context, it can be stated that in the next five years, the economy is not yet ready for cryptocurrency because processes are prolonged. The economy requires an efficient regulatory body that can quickly adapt to the digital networks and enhance transparency. Institutions like the Reserve Bank of India are sceptical about bringing cryptocurrency into the Indian money market. It is so because of the volatility in the prices of the instruments. Thus, the future of cryptocurrency in India is yet to be decided by the government and other regulatory bodies.

(Retrieved from: <https://www.angelone.in/knowledge-center/cryptocurrency/future-of-cryptocurrency.>)

Vocabulary notes

Token *n* – any digitally transferable asset between two people;
decentralised network – a network that distributes information-processing workloads across multiple devices instead of relying on a single central server;

ledger *n* – a book or electronic document in which a bank, a business, etc., records the money it has paid and received;

cryptography *n* – the art of writing or solving codes;

exempt *adj* /ɪg'zempt/ (from smth) – if somebody/something is exempt from something, they are not affected by it, do not have to do it, pay it, etc.;

fluctuation *n* (in/of something) – one of several changes in size, amount, quality, etc., that happen frequently, especially from one extreme to another; the act of changing frequently like this;

pertain to (*phrasal*) – (*formal*) to be connected with something/somebody;

incentive system – a structured framework, either formal or informal, that organizations use to motivate individuals or groups by rewarding specific behaviors or outcomes;

volatility *n* – the quality in a situation of being likely to change suddenly (*synonym* instability);

arduous *adj* /'ɑ:dʒuəs/ – involving a lot of effort and energy, especially over a period of time;

scalability *n* /,skeɪlə'bɪləti/ – (*British English* also scaleability) [uncountable] the fact that it is possible to adapt something to meet greater needs in the future;

to mitigate – (*formal*) to make something less harmful, serious, etc. (*synonym* alleviate);

the Chair of Federal Reserve – the head of the Federal Reserve, and is the active executive officer of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System: *Голова Ради керівників Федеральної резервної системи;*

the United States Securities and Exchange Commission – an independent agency of the United States federal government, created in the aftermath of the Wall Street crash of 1929. Its primary purpose is to enforce laws against market manipulation: *комісія США з цінних паперів і бірж;*

commodity market *n* – refers to a platform where raw or primary products, such as agricultural goods and mined resources, are traded;

liquidity *n* – [uncountable] (*finance*) the state of owning things of value that can easily be exchanged for cash;

microfinance *n* – [uncountable] a system of providing services such as lending money and saving for people who are too poor to use banks;

financial inclusion *n* – the availability and equality of opportunities to access financial services.

Part 5 LEGAL ENGLISH

Session 1

R. Kelly Sentenced to 30 Years in Prison for Sex Abuse

Pre-translation analysis

1. You are going to watch a news item about R. Kelly, the Grammy Award winning singer and disgraced star who was found guilty of child pornography, racketeering and sex trafficking. Before you watch the video, prepare some information about this musician and deliver a short presentation to the class.

2. Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the audiovisual material (AVM):

sexual abuse – the act of making someone take part in sexual activities, against their wishes, or without their agreement;

to convict – to decide officially in a law court that someone is guilty of a crime;

count *n* – (*law*) a crime that somebody is accused of committing;

sex trafficking – a form of modern-day slavery in which individuals perform commercial sex through the use of force, fraud, or coercion;

to vilify /'vɪlɪfaɪ/ – (*formal*) to say or write unpleasant things about somebody/something so that other people will have a low opinion of them;

come through (*phrasal*) – to successfully do or complete something that you have promised to do;

atrocious *adj* /ə'trɒʃəs/ – 1. very bad or unpleasant (*synonym* terrible);
2. very cruel and making you feel shocked;

degrading *adj* – treating somebody as if they have no value, so that they lose their self-respect and the respect of other people;

adoration *n* – a feeling of great love or worship;

call *n* – [countable] (*informal*) a decision;

shine a light on (*idiom*) – to examine something more closely or explain it so that it becomes clearer;

rife *adj* /raɪf/ [*not before noun*] – 1. if something bad or unpleasant is rife in a place, it is very common there (*synonym* widespread); 2. (*with something*) full of something bad or unpleasant;

harassment *n* /'hærəsmənt/, /hə'ræsmənt/ – [countable] the act of annoying or worrying somebody by putting pressure on them or saying or doing unpleasant things to them;

reckoning *n* /'rekənɪŋ/ – 1. [uncountable, countable] the act of calculating something, especially in a way that is not very exact; 2. [countable, usually singular, uncountable] a time when somebody's actions will be judged to be right or wrong and they may be punished;

skeevy *adj* – unpleasant and making you feel uncomfortable, especially because of sexual behaviour that is not wanted or not appropriate;

sexual predator *n* /'predətə(r)/ – a person who repeatedly commits sexual assault or other sex-related crimes, often targeting a specific type of victim.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*

- 1) Why was R. Kelly convicted by the court, according to the video?
- 2) What was the reason that R. Kelly's victims had been keeping silent for so long?
- 3) Why did the documentary *Surviving R. Kelly* provoke a public outcry?
- 4) How has the arrest of the singer affected the music industry?
- 5) Are sexual abuse and exploitation widespread in the music industry?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM. Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVМ.

8. Translate the following sentences.

1) 55-річного R&B-виконавця засудили у вересні в Нью-Йорку за рекет і злочини, пов'язані з торгівлею людьми.

2) Кожна жінка, яка піддавалася сексуальним домаганням, має бути почутою. Кожен сексуальний маніяк повинен нести відповідальність за свої ганебні вчинки.

3) Суд з'ясував, що Келлі, відомий такими хітами, як *I Believe I Can Fly* та *Ignition*, використовував свій вплив, щоб заманювати жінок і дітей та чинити щодо них сексуальне насильство протягом двох десятиліть.

4) Це є приголомшуючим, коли відомі люди виявляються маніяками, адже зазвичай вони є кумирами для багатьох людей.

5) Ліззет Мартінес, яка познайомилася з Келлі, коли їй було 17 років, сказала, що він роками уникав правосуддя через “силу і вплив знаменитості”.

9. Match the following words and word combinations with their definitions and translate them into Ukrainian.

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Arson | the crime of killing a person when the killer did not intend to do it or cannot be responsible for his or her actions. |
| Assault | the crime of driving, operating, or being in control of a vehicle while one is impaired from doing so safely by the effect of either alcohol or some other drug. |
| Burglary | the crime of illegally taking something that belongs to someone else. |
| Drug trafficking | the crime of taking or attempting to take anything of value by force, threat of force, or use of fear. |
| Fraud /frɔ:d/ | the crime of intentionally killing a person. |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Kidnapping | the crime of three or more people together using or threatening violence, in a way that could cause someone who is present to fear for their safety. |
| Manslaughter | the crime of deliberately setting fire to something, especially a building. |
| Money laundering | the crime of taking someone away by force and demanding money in exchange for releasing them (<i>synonym</i> abduction). |
| Murder | selling, transporting, or importing illegal drugs. Another name for this crime is drug distribution. |
| Robbery | the crime of cheating somebody in order to get money or goods illegally. |
| Theft | the crime of attacking somebody physically. |
| Violent disorder | the crime of moving money that has been obtained illegally through banks and other businesses to make it seem as if the money has been obtained legally. |
| Driving under the influence (DUI) | the crime of entering a building illegally and stealing things from it (<i>synonym</i> housebreaking). |

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. Why didn't R. Kelly's attendants notice that he was a sexual predator?
4. Will the singer be sent to the mental hospital?
5. Can the attorney achieve the reduced sentence for the Grammy-winning singer?

R. Kelly Gets Extra Prison Time After Latest Sex Abuse Conviction

Disgraced singer R. Kelly must spend an extra year in prison on top of a 30-year **sentence** he is already serving.

Kelly was jailed in June 2022 for three decades for sex trafficking and racketeering after a trial in New York.

Several months later, he was convicted in a second federal trial in Chicago of enticing minors for sex and producing child sexual imagery.

He has now received a **20-year term** for those crimes, but 19 will be served at the same time as the previous sentence.

If served in full, he will be behind bars until he is in his mid-80s.

Federal prosecutors were seeking a 25-year sentence in the second case, higher than required under federal sentencing guidelines. They said Kelly's crimes were made worse by the fact that he filmed them, with some of the footage later becoming available online.

“Because Kelly is Kelly, more people have watched child pornography,” they said in a memo. “The effects of Kelly's **conduct** are wide-ranging, incalculable and irreversible.”

The memo argued that Kelly has an “insatiable” desire **to abuse** children, and that a lengthy sentence was required to “protect the community” from further harm.

The history of R. Kelly's crimes and allegations

Kelly's defence attorney, Jennifer Bonjean, had asked the judge to allow Kelly to serve his latest sentence concurrently with the previous sentence, meaning he would have served them at the same time. She said a consecutive sentence would amount to a “second life sentence”.

She also **accused** prosecutors of using an “embellished” narrative to “inflare” perceptions of the former R&B star.

During the Chicago trial, the victim – known by the pseudonym “Jane” – testified that Kelly sexually abused her hundreds of times before she turned 18.

Three videos of the abuse were shown to jurors during the trial. Four other women also accused Kelly abusing them as children.

In his previous trial in New York, jurors heard that Kelly trafficked women for sexual abuse across the US, with help from his managers and other members of his entourage.

The Grammy-winning singer – best-known for songs such as **Ignition** (Remix) and the hugely popular 1996 anthem I Believe I Can Fly – is among the highest-profile musicians accused of abuse in the wake of the #MeToo movement.

(Retrieved from: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-64736677>.)

Vocabulary notes

Disgraced *adj* – having lost the respect of people, usually meaning you have also lost a position of power;

racketeering *n* /ˌrækəˈtɪəriŋ/ – [uncountable] (*disapproving*) the activity of making money through dishonest or illegal activities;

enticing *adj* /mˈtaɪsɪŋ/ – something that is so attractive and interesting that you want to have it or know more about it;

to serve – to spend a period of time in prison;

federal prosecutor *n* – lawyer who represents the U.S. government in federal court, handling cases that involve violations of federal laws;

memo *n* /ˈmeməʊ/ (plural memos) (*also formal memorandum*) – an official note from one person to another in the same organization;

wide-ranging *adj* – including or dealing with a large number of different subjects or areas;

incalculable *adj* /ɪnˈkælkjələbəl/ – (*formal*) very large or very great; too great to calculate;

irreversible *adj* – that cannot be changed back to what it was before;

allegation *n* – a public statement that is made without giving proof, accusing somebody of doing something that is wrong or illegal (*synonym* accusation);

defence attorney *n* (*also* defense lawyer or defense counsel) – a legal professional who represents a defendant in a lawsuit or criminal prosecution;

concurrently *adv* – at the same time;

consecutive sentence *n* – one which does not begin to run until the expiration of a prior sentence;

life sentence *n* – the punishment by which somebody spends the rest of their life or a very long period of time in prison;

to embellish /ɪmˈbelɪʃ/ – (*formal*) to make something more beautiful by adding decoration to it (*synonym* decorate);

to inflame – (*formal*) to cause very strong feelings, especially anger or excitement, in a person or in a group of people;

to testify – to make a statement that something happened or that something is true, especially as a witness in court;

juror *n* /ˈdʒʊərə(r)/ – a member of a jury;

to traffic (past simple/past participle *trafficked*) – to move people illegally, especially in order to make them work in bad conditions without proper payment;

entourage *n* /ˈɒntʊrɑːʒ/ – [countable + singular or plural verb] a group of people who travel with an important person.

Session 2

US Basketball Star Brittney Griner Jailed for Nine Years

Pre-translation analysis

1. *You are going to watch a news item about Brittney Griner, a two-time Olympic gold medalist with the U.S. women's national basketball team and a six-time WNBA All-Star who was arrested on drug smuggling charges. Before you watch the video, prepare some information about this American professional basketball player and deliver a short presentation to the class.*

2. *Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the audiovisual material (AVM):*

charge *n* – (*law*) [countable, uncountable] an official claim made by the police that somebody has committed a crime;

smuggling *n* – [uncountable] the crime of taking, sending or bringing goods secretly and illegally into or out of a country;

cannabis oil *n* – oleoresin obtained by the extraction of cannabis or hashish;

to detain – to keep somebody in an official place, such as a police station, a prison or a hospital, and prevent them from leaving;

The State Department (United States Department of State (DOS)) – an executive department of the U.S. federal government responsible for the country's foreign policy and relations;

to convict – to decide and state officially in court that somebody is guilty of a crime;

to plead /pli:d/ guilty/not guilty – [intransitive, transitive, no passive] to state in court that you are guilty or not guilty of a crime;

lenient *adj* /'li:niənt/ (sentence) – (*of a punishment or person in authority*) more merciful or tolerant than expected;

prisoner swap *n* (prisoner exchange) – a deal between opposing sides in a conflict to release prisoners: prisoners of war, spies, hostages, etc.;

arms dealer *n* – a person or business that sells weapons and other military equipment;

the Secretary of State – a member of the executive branch of the federal government of the United States and the head of the U.S. Department of State.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*

- 1) What crimes was Brittney Griner detained for?
- 2) Why did the US basketball star decide to plead guilty?
- 3) Who Russia wants to exchange Brittney Griner for during the prisoner swap?
- 4) What did the Secretary of State say about the case?
- 5) What might be Russian objective in that case?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM. Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.*

8. *Translate the following sentences.*

1) 31-річну баскетболістку, володарку двох золотих олімпійських медалей Брітні Грінер було звинувачено в контрабанді наркотиків через те, що в багажі, ймовірно, було знайдено вейп із гашишним маслом; уміст гашишу становив менше грама.

2) Адвокати пояснили, що, якщо спортсменка і приймала медичну марихуану, то лише в США, штаті Арізона, де це не вважається порушенням закону. Препарат було виписано медичними працівниками для лікування спортивних травм.

3) Перед винесенням вироку Грінер в емоційній промові вибачилася перед судом і попросила про поблажливість.

4) Дворазова золота медалістка Олімпійських ігор із баскетболу США визнала себе винною у звинуваченнях у вживанні наркотиків та сказала, що випадково спакувала канабіс, коли поспішала.

5) Наприкінці липня повідомлялося, що президент США пропонував звільнити з-під варти у США сумнозвісного російського торговця зброєю на прізвисько Торговець смертю Віктора Бута в обмін на повернення Брітні Грінер та морпіха Пола Вілана.

9. Explain the meaning of the following words/word combinations and translate them into Ukrainian:

acquittal, alibi, appeal, bail, capital punishment, case, claimant, convict, damages, defendant, evidence, extradition, felony, indictment, juror, liability, litigation, misdemeanour, objection, (on) parole, plaintiff, plea, rebuttal, retrial, solicitor, statute, take the stand, tort, unlawful, verdict, warrant.

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. Why is O.J Simpson's trial considered to be the most high-profile?
4. What was the reason of Robert Rozier's decision to commit a murder of 7 white people?
5. Which of the athletes was wrongfully convicted? Go into detail.

5 Most Famous Athlete Murder Trials

With the **ongoing trial** of Oscar Pistorius **unfolding** in front of our eyes, it got us thinking about other high-profile murder cases in which athletes were involved. Their fame, fortune and the former adoration from the public for their skills in their sports mean that these 5 trials were publicised around the world.

1. O.J Simpson. Not only one of the most famous sports trials of all time, it is probably one of the most famous trials in history. Though O.J Simpson was one of the greatest pro-football running backs in the game, he will forever be remembered for his involvement in the murders of Ron Goldman and Simpson's ex-wife Nicole Brown-Simpson. In 1994, Simpson **was charged with** the murders of both individuals and embarked on a **controversial** trial that would captivate the media and the world. Simpson was eventually acquitted of the murders. 10 years later Simpson was sent to prison where he is still serving time for **kidnapping** and **armed robbery**.

2. Oscar Pistorius. This trial is ongoing as the world's media reports on every detail waiting to see what the **final judgement** will be. South African Olympic and Paralympic athlete Oscar Pistorius is on trial for the murder of girlfriend Reeva Steenkamp who was shot at his home on Valentine's Day last year. Pistorius does not dispute that he shot her but **has pleaded** "Not Guilty" to murder claiming he thought it was an intruder. The trial continues.

3. Robert Rozier. This former pro-football player of the St Louis Cardinals **hit the news** when he became involved in a black supremacist cult, The Brotherhood founded by Yahweh Ben Yahweh. Rozier **admitted to** killing seven white people to please Yahweh who required his followers to “kill a white devil”. Rozier served 10 years of his **22 year sentence** then was put in the witness protection programme. He was later arrested again for Kit Checking where under the Third Strike Law he was sentenced to 25 years.

4. Mike Tyson. Though this was not a murder trial, his degree of fame and the publicising of the trial means that it had to make our list. In 1992, Mike Tyson was convicted of **rape** and ending up spending 3 years in prison. At the time of the **conviction**, Mike Tyson was at the top of his game.

5. Rubin Carter. In 1966, professional middle-weight boxer Rubin Carter was arrested in connection with a triple murder in a trial that is regarded as one of the most publicised wrongful convictions in US history. Carter was convicted twice in a case that hinged on two **witnesses’ evidence** who later came out had been given reduced sentences and money for their cooperation. In 1985, the ruling was overturned and Carter **was released from prison**.

(Retrieved from: <https://www.thegentlemansjournal.com/article/5-famous-athlete-murder-trials/>.)

Vocabulary notes

High-profile murder – a killing that receives widespread public attention and media coverage;

pro-football running back – (*professional football (NFL)*) an offensive player whose primary role is to carry the ball on rushing plays, though they can also be used as receivers and blockers;

embark on (*phrasal*) – (*formal*) to start to do something new or difficult;

to captivate – to keep somebody’s attention by being interesting, attractive, etc. (*synonym* enchant);

to acquit (of something) – to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime;

intruder *n* – a person who enters a building or an area illegally;

supremacist *n* /su'preməsɪst/ – a person who believes that the group of people they belong to is better than other groups and should have power over them;

to be put in the witness protection programme – to enroll someone in a government-run program designed to protect individuals who have testified against criminals or provided information that could put them in danger;

be at the top of your game (*idiom*) – to be performing extremely well in a sport, job, etc., so that you could not perform any better;

wrongful conviction – a situation where individuals are found guilty of crimes they did not commit, resulting in a miscarriage of justice;

hinge on (*phrasal*) – (of an action, a result, etc.) to depend on something completely;

ruling *n* (on something) – an official decision made by somebody in a position of authority, especially a judge;

to overturn – to officially decide that a legal decision, etc., is not correct, and to make it no longer legally recognized.

Session 3

US Supreme Court Strikes down Abortion Rights

Pre-translation analysis

1. You are going to watch a news item about a historic and far-reaching decision taken by the U.S. Supreme Court, according to which the constitutional right to abortion, upheld for nearly a half century, no longer exists. From your standpoint, why do some people support or oppose abortion? Should abortion be a personal or legal decision?

2. Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the audiovisual material (AVM):

strike down (*phrasal*) – (*especially North American English*) to decide that a law is illegal and should not apply;

breaking news *n* – [uncountable] new information that is being received about events that have just happened;

to overturn – to officially decide that a legal decision, etc., is not correct, and to make it no longer legally recognized;

Roe v. Wade (1973) – a landmark decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in which the Court ruled that the Constitution of the United States protected the right to have an abortion prior to the point of fetal viability. The decision struck down many State abortion laws, and it sparked an ongoing abortion debate in the United States about whether, or to what extent, abortion should be legal, who should decide the legality of abortion, and what the role of moral and religious views in the political sphere should be: *Ро(у) проти Вейда (судове рішення 1973 року)*;

ruling *n* (on something) – an official decision made by somebody in a position of authority, especially a judge;

judgment *n* – [countable, uncountable] the decision of a court or a judge;

be leaked in draft form – a document, typically a preliminary or incomplete version (a “draft”), has been released to the public or to unauthorized individuals before its official release or finalization;

Reuters news agency – a news agency owned by Thomson Reuters. It employs around 2,500 journalists and 600 photojournalists in about 200 locations worldwide writing in 16 languages. Reuters is one of the largest news agencies in the world: (*британське*) *агентство новин “Ройтерз”*;

to trigger – to cause a strong emotional reaction of fear, shock, anger, or worry in someone, especially because they are made to remember something bad that has happened in the past;

pro-choice *adj* – believing that a pregnant woman should be able to choose to have an abortion if she wants;

bring in (*phrasal*) – asking someone to participate in something; to ask someone to do a particular job;

trigger law *n* – a currently unenforceable law that upon the occurrence of an event (such as a court decision) becomes enforceable;

play out (*phrasal*) – when an event is played out, it happens (*synonym* enact);

momentous *adj* /mə'mentəs/ – very important or serious, especially because there may be important results (*synonym* historic);

tip the balance/scales (*also* swing the balance) (*idiom*) – to affect the result of something in one way rather than another;

justice *n* (*also* Justice) – [countable] (*North American English*) a judge in a court (also used before the name of a judge);

a 6-3 conservative majority – in the US Supreme Court refers to a situation where six out of the nine justices are considered conservative, while three are considered liberal. This means that on ideologically charged issues, the conservative justices tend to vote together, creating a 6-3 split, according to some legal experts. This majority can significantly influence the court's decisions on important matters such as abortion, gun rights, and elections;

divisive *adj* /dɪ'vaɪsɪv/ (*disapproving*) – causing people to be split into groups that disagree with or oppose each other;

to shape – to cause something to have a particular character or nature; form;

put/leave one's stamp on (*idiom*) – to affect/change something in some important way;

executive action *n* – a directive issued by the President of the United States to manage the operations of the federal government and implement policies without the need for congressional approval. This action can take various forms, including executive orders, presidential memoranda, and proclamations, allowing the president to exercise their power in shaping domestic and foreign policy efficiently to be down;

be down to (*idiom*) – to be the result of one person's actions or one particular thing.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*
- 1) What is *Roe v. Wade*? How was it affected by the Supreme Court ruling?
 - 2) What impact will the ruling have on women's access to abortion, particularly for women living in conservative states?
 - 3) What role did Donald Trump play in shaping the Supreme Court's conservative majority?
 - 4) How does the ruling reflect the sharp divide in public opinion in the United States on the issue of abortion?
 - 5) What are the implications of the ruling for the future of abortion rights in the United States?
4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*
5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM. Go into details.*
6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.*
8. *Translate the following sentences.*
- 1) Верховний суд Сполучених Штатів скасував знакове рішення 1973 року, яке легалізувало аборти по всій країні. Внаслідок цього біля Верховного суду США прокотилася хвиля протестів, що підкреслює значення скасування закону про аборти для жінок і суспільства в цілому.
 - 2) Сьогодні суд скасував своє рішення майже 50-річної давності і заявив, що питання абортів знову регулюватимуться законодавством конкретних штатів.
 - 3) Жінки, які мешкають у ліберальних штатах США, матимуть гарантований доступ до абортів, тоді як для жінок із консервативних штатів виникнуть певні труднощі.
 - 4) Завдяки призначенню трьох суддів від консерваторів до Верховного суду Дональдом Трампом, у суді з'явилася консервативна більшість, що при прийнятті рішення схилило чашу терезів в інший бік.
 - 5) Інші захисники прав на аборт попередили, що рішення про скасування "Роу проти Вейда" також загрожуватиме іншим рішенням Верховного суду на користь прав геїв і права на контрацепцію.

9. Explain the meaning of the following idioms and translate them into Ukrainian:

law and order, the law of averages, the law of the jungle, the letter of the law, the rule of law, take the law into your own hands, the proof of the pudding (is in the eating)/the proof is in the pudding, don't judge a book by its cover, the ball is in your/somebody's court, hold court (with somebody), laugh somebody/something out of court, reserve (your) decision/judgement, sit in judgement (on/over/upon somebody), bear/give witness (to something), be (a) witness to something, rest your case.

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. What did the US Supreme Court's 2022 decision do towards Roe v. Wade?
4. Why did Josh Kaul argue the case for striking down 1849 abortion ban?
5. Has this case been settled already?

Wisconsin Supreme Court Strikes down 1849 Abortion Ban

The Wisconsin Supreme Court's liberal majority **struck down** the state's 176-year-old abortion **ban** on Wednesday, ruling 4-3 that it was superseded by a newer state law that criminalizes abortions only after a **fetus** can survive outside the womb.

State **lawmakers adopted** the ban in 1849, making it a felony when anyone other than the mother "intentionally destroys the life of an unborn child".

It was in effect until 1973, when the US Supreme Court's **landmark** Roe v. Wade decision legalizing abortion nationwide nullified it. Legislators never officially repealed the ban, however, conservatives argued that the US Supreme Court's 2022 decision to **overturn** Roe reactivated it.

Wisconsin's attorney general, Josh Kaul, a Democrat, filed a lawsuit that year arguing that the ban was trumped by abortion restrictions legislators **enacted** during the nearly half century that Roe was in effect. Kaul specifically cited a 1985 law that essentially permits abortions until viability. Some babies can survive with medical help after 21 weeks of gestation.

The Sheboygan county district attorney, Joel Urmanski, a Republican, defended the ban in court, arguing that the 1849 ban could **coexist** with the newer abortion restrictions, just as different penalties for the same crime coexist.

Dane county circuit judge Diane Schlipper ruled in 2023 that the 1849 ban outlaws feticide – which she defined as the killing of a fetus without the mother’s **consent** – but not consensual abortions. Abortions have been available in the state since that ruling but the state Supreme Court decision gives providers and patients more certainty that abortions will remain legal in Wisconsin.

Urmanski asked the state supreme court to overturn Schlipper’s ruling without waiting for a decision from a lower appellate court. It was expected as soon as the justices took the case that they would overturn the ban. Liberals hold a 4-3 majority on the court and one of them, Janet Protasiewicz, openly stated on the campaign trail that she supports abortion rights.

The Democratic-backed Susan Crawford **defeated** conservative Brad Schimel for an open seat on the court in April, ensuring liberals will maintain their 4-3 edge until at least 2028. Crawford has not been sworn in yet and was not part of Wednesday’s ruling. She will play a **pivotal role**, though, in a separate Planned Parenthood of Wisconsin lawsuit challenging the 1849 ban’s constitutionality. The court decided last year to take that case. It is still pending.

*(Retrieved from:
[https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/jul/02/wisconsin-court-abortion-ban.](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2025/jul/02/wisconsin-court-abortion-ban))*

Vocabulary notes

To supersede – to take the place of something/somebody that is considered to be old-fashioned or no longer the best available;

felony *n* – the act of committing a serious crime such as murder or rape; a crime of this type;

to nullify /'nʌlɪfaɪ/ – (*formal or law*) to make something such as an agreement or order lose its legal force (*synonym* invalidate);

to repeal – if a government or other group or person with authority repeals a law, that law no longer has any legal force;

to reactivate – to make something start working or happening again after a period of time;

attorney general *n* – the top legal officer in some countries, whose job is to provide legal advice to the government and to represent the government;

to file a lawsuit – to start a process by which a court of law makes a decision to end a disagreement between people or organizations;

to trump – to beat another person or organization by doing or producing something even better;

viability *n* – (*biology*) the fact that something is capable of developing and surviving independently;

gestation *n* /dʒe'steɪʃn/ – [uncountable, countable] the time that the young of a person or an animal develops inside its mother's body until it is born; the process of developing inside the mother's body;

penalty *n* – a punishment for breaking a law, rule or contract;

circuit judge *n* – (in the US) an experienced judge who works in any of the US courts of appeal (= court that has the power to change the decision of a lower court);

to outlaw – to make something illegal (*synonym* ban);

feticide *n* /'fi:.ti.sərd/ – the crime of killing a baby that has not yet been born;

consensual *adj* – (*formal*) that people in general agree with;

appellate court *n* – any court of law that is empowered to hear a case upon appeal from a trial court or other lower tribunal;

to take the case – to initiate a lawsuit;

campaign trail *n* – a series of planned events in different places taken part in or given by a politician who is trying to be elected;

swear somebody in (*phrasal*) – [often passive] to formally introduce a new public official or leader at a special ceremony at which they promise to perform their duties well and show strong support for the organization or country;

pending *adj* – (*formal*) waiting to be decided or settled.

Part 6
POLITICS
Session 1

**10 Most Luxurious and Expensive Parliament Buildings
in the World**

Pre-translation analysis

1. *You are going to watch a news item about the world's most impressive parliament buildings. Can you guess any of them? Have you ever seen any parliament building/buildings? What are the main functions of a parliament building? Go into detail.*

2. *Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:*

authoritative *adj* /ɔ:'θɒrətətɪv/ – showing that you expect people to obey and respect you;

illustrious *adj* /ɪ'lʌstriəs/ – (*formal*) very famous and much admired, especially because of what you have achieved (*synonym* distinguished);

bell icon *n* – the Notification bell that is tapped in order to get all notifications from a subscribed channel;

National Assembly of Bangladesh – The Jatiya (*lit.* National Parliament), often referred to simply as the *Sangsad* or JS and also known as the House of the Nation, is the supreme legislative body of Bangladesh: *Національна асамблея Бангладеш*;

Dhaka/'da:kə/ – the capital and largest city of Bangladesh: *Дакка*;

to halt/hɔ:lt/ – to stop; to make somebody/something stop;

the Bangladesh Liberation War (26 March – 16 December 1971) – a revolution and armed conflict sparked by the rise of the Bengali nationalist and self-determination movement in East Pakistan, which resulted in the independence of Bangladesh: *війна за незалежність Бангладеш*;

Louis Kahn (1901–1974) – an Estonian-born American architect based in Philadelphia: *Луїс Кан*;

to showcase – to present somebody's abilities or the good qualities of something in an attractive way;

sleek *adj* (design) – straight and smooth in design or shape;

Parliament of India – the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India: *Парламент Індії (Сансад Бхаван)*;

seat *n* – a place that acts as a base or centre for an important activity;
Sir Edwin Lutyens (1869–1944) – an English architect known for imaginatively adapting traditional architectural styles to the requirements of his era: *Сер Едвін Ландір Лаченс*;

Sir Herbert Baker (1862–1946) – an English architect remembered as the dominant force in South African architecture for two decades, and a major designer of some of New Delhi's most notable government structures: *Сер Герберт Бейкер*;

Hungarian National Parliament (*also known as* the Parliament of Budapest after its location) – the seat of the National Assembly of Hungary, a notable landmark of Hungary, and a popular tourist destination in Budapest: *Будинок парламенту Угорщини*;

the Danube /'dænju:b/ – the second-longest river in Europe: *Дунай*;
the Reichstag – building in Berlin that is the meeting place of the Bundestag (“Federal Assembly”), the lower house of Germany’s national legislature: *Будівля Райхстагу*;

Paul Wallot (1841–1912) – a German architect of Huguenot descent, best known for designing the Reichstag building in Berlin, erected between 1884 and 1894: *Пауль Валлот*;

the river Spree – river in northeastern Germany: *Шпree*;
Norman Foster, Baron Foster of Thames Bank (born 1 June 1935) – a British architect and designer. Closely associated with the development of high-tech architecture, Foster is recognized as a key figure in British modernist architecture: *Норман Фостер*;

the Palace of Westminster – serves as the meeting place for both the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the two houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Informally known as the Houses of Parliament, the Palace lies on the north bank of the River Thames in the City of Westminster, in central London, England: *Вестмінстерський палац*;

the Parliament Hill (*colloquially known as* The Hill) – an area of Crown land on the southern banks of the Ottawa River in downtown Ottawa, Ontario, Canada: *Парламентський пагорб*;

rehabilitation *n* – the process of returning a building, place or area of activity to its previous good condition;

clock tower *n* – a tall tower, usually part of another building, with a clock at the top;

operational *adj* – [not usually before noun] ready or available to be used;

Hofvijver lake /'hɒ,feɪvər/ – a lake in the centre of The Hague, the Netherlands: *Гофвййвер*;

the Capitol Building – the seat of the United States Congress, the legislative branch of the federal government: *Капитолий (Вашигтон)*;

rotunda *n* /rəʊ'tʌndə/ – a round building or hall, especially one with a curved roof (= a *dome*);

stand out (*phrasal*) – to be much better than other similar things or people;

meeting facility *n* – the facility that is available for community meeting room time;

Ehrman Burkman Mitchell III (1924–2005) – an American architect: *Митчел*;

Romaldo “Aldo” Giurgola (1920–2016) – an Italian academic, architect, professor, and author;

water feature *n* – something such as an artificial pond or waterfall, usually in a garden;

Anca Petrescu (1949–2013) – a Romanian architect and politician: *Анка Петреску*;

ornate *adj* – covered with a lot of decoration, especially when this involves very small or complicated designs.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*

1) The construction of what parliament building was suspended because of the war?

2) What parliament building is going to be transformed into a museum?

3) What is the length of the red carpet that runs throughout the Hungarian Parliament Building?

4) What is one of the most famed features of the Palace of Westminster?

5) What is the additional function of the glass dome in the center of the Reichstag?

6) What sum of money was spent on the renovation of the Parliament of Canada?

7) When was the Parliament Building in the Hague ready to be used for the first time?

8) What is the name of the large, domed, circular room located in the center of the U.S. Capitol?

9) What are the architectural highlights of the Parliament of Australia?

10) Who is Anca Petrescu? Why was she dubbed “the world’s worst architect”, according to BBC (<https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20131106-the-worlds-worst-architect>)?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.*

8. *Translate the following sentences.*

1) Будівля Національної асамблеї Бангладеш є справжнім витвором мистецтва, одним із найбільших комплексів/осередків законодавчої влади.

2) В архітектурі будівлі Парламенту Угорщини у дивовижний спосіб переплелися неоготичні елементи на зразок Вестмінстерського палацу та паризького боз-ару.

3) Скло купола будівлі Рейхстагу має особливе дзеркальне покриття здатне не тільки відображати, але й пропускати світло. Дзеркальні панелі оснащені спеціальними фільтрами, керованими комп'ютерними програмами.

4) У Вестмінстерському палаці близько 1100 приміщень, 100 сходів та 4,8 кілометри коридорів; із палацових веж найвідомішою є годинникова вежа – Вежа Єлизавети, також відома як Біг-Бен.

5) Будівлі Парламенту Канади включають три споруди, розташовані обабіч центрального газону; центральний блок складається з Зали Сенату Канади і Зали Палати громад Канади.

6) Нещодавно під парламентом Нідерландів знайшли середньовічну стіну, що, за оцінками археологів, датується 12 сторіччям, коли Нідерланди ще навіть не існували.

7) Неокласичну будівлю Капітолію було спроектовано з метою, щоб нагадувати про велич Давнього Риму, чії ідеали надихали батьків-засновників Америки під час ухвалення законів.

8) У будівлі парламенту Австралії 4700 кімнат, велика кількість із яких відкриті для відвідувачів. У головному фойє розташовані сходи з мармуру, що ведуть до великої зали з гобеленом.

9) Приміщення Палати представників зеленого кольору, у той час як приміщення Сенату виконано у червоних відтінках.

10) Будівництво парламенту Румунії, яке за своєю площею поступається лише будівлі Пентагону, розпочалося у 1984 році і завершилося у 1997 році. Над його спорудою працювали близько 700 архітекторів. Загальна вартість будівлі становить майже три мільярди доларів.

9. Match the following words and word combinations with their definitions and translate them into Ukrainian.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Chairperson | the smallest number of people who must be at a meeting before it can begin or decisions can be made. |
| Resolution | a motion to remove a bill from consideration. |
| Unanimous consent | a member of the majority party who presides over the work of a committee or subcommittee. |
| Veto | a law that has been passed by a parliament. |
| Amendment | a meeting of the members or leaders of a political party to choose candidates or to decide policy; the members or leaders of a political party as a group. |
| Quorum | a formal statement of an opinion agreed on by a committee or a council, especially by means of a vote. |
| Table a bill | a procedure for adopting noncontroversial measures without a vote. |

| | |
|--------|---|
| Act | a small change or improvement that is made to a document or proposed new law; the process of changing a document or proposed new law. |
| Caucus | a written suggestion for a new law that is presented to a country's parliament so that its members can discuss it |
| Bill | the right to refuse to allow something to be done, especially the right to stop a law from being passed or a decision from being taken. |

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.
2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.
3. What is the purpose for a colour-coding system in the Houses of Parliament?
4. Why was “dressing like knights” so indispensable in previous centuries? Why isn't it currently permitted?
5. What incident happened on Westminster bridge in 2017 that stunned the whole world?

Westminster Wonders: What are Interesting Houses of Parliament Facts?

(Abridged)

Ever wondered what's hiding behind the grand façade of the Houses of Parliament? Well, you're in for a treat. We're about to take you on a journey behind the interesting facts about the Houses of Parliament.

So, whether you're a history enthusiast, a political **buff**, or just curious about the secrets held within these iconic walls, fasten your intellectual seat belts – our adventure begins now!

The Palace of Westminster is a UNESCO World Heritage Site

UNESCO doesn't just hand out World Heritage Site status to any old building. To earn this prestigious title, a site must meet certain criteria that make it **stand out** in terms of its cultural, historical, architectural, or natural significance.

So, what is it about the Palace of Westminster that caught UNESCO's discerning eye?

One word: Gothic. The Palace of Westminster boasts some seriously impressive Gothic Revival architecture. It's like a medieval fairy tale come to life. Picture soaring spires, intricate stonework, and pointed arches that make you feel like you've stepped into a history book.

The Houses of Parliament belong to the Monarch

While the Palace of Westminster, where the Houses of Parliament reside, is a place of spirited debates and political manoeuvring, it's important to remember that the Monarch still holds the keys to this majestic castle.

The Monarch's ownership of the Houses of Parliament is more symbolic than practical.

So, what does it mean for the King to "own" Parliament? Well, it's a bit like saying he owns Buckingham Palace or the Crown Jewels. It's all part of the grand pageantry and **heritage** of the British monarchy.

The Parliament buildings feature a colour-coding system

This clever setup assigns different colours to political parties – blue for the Conservatives, red for Labour, and yellow for the Liberal Democrats. It helps members quickly find their way around the complex and harks back to parliamentary traditions.

So, next time you're in this iconic institution, keep an eye out for these **subtle**, colourful cues that guide the way through the maze of democracy.

The Big Ben bell weighs 13.7 tons and has been chiming since 1859

So, what's the deal with this colossal bell in the timekeeping tower of the Houses of Parliament? Well, it tips the scales at a **whopping** 13.7 tons. That's like having an elephant perched up there, keeping track of time. But wait, there's more!

Big Ben's been chiming away since 1859, making it a veritable time traveller. Imagine all the history it's witnessed – from Victorian England to the modern era. It's seen wars, peace, **triumphs**, and tribulations. Talk about a reliable witness to history!

The Palace of Westminster contains around 1,100 rooms, 100 staircases, and 3 miles of corridors

The Palace of Westminster, rebuilt in the mid-19th century after a fire, was built **to blend** old and new elements while accommodating the growing British Parliament in its 1,100 purposeful rooms.

The 100 staircases in the building symbolise the maze-like nature of politics. Climbing one set leads to the House of Lords while another takes you to the Central Lobby.

On the other hand, the 3 miles of corridors are like arteries through which democracy flows, with **MPs** and Lords moving between meetings and votes, plotting and pondering along the way.

Wearing a suit of armour into Parliament is not permitted

Back in the day, when Parliament was just finding its footing, disputes and disagreements often **escalated** to the point where some members decided that dressing like **knights** was a good way to **intimidate** their **rivals**. Think of it as the medieval version of a power suit – only clankier.

But fast forward to the 21st century, and those chain mail and helmet ensembles are more likely to raise eyebrows than voices in debate. So, in the interest of maintaining a somewhat more civil atmosphere, the rule book now explicitly states: “No suits of armour allowed”.

The central lobby is a place where members of the public can meet and lobby their Members of Parliament (MPs)

The central lobby is a place where the public can **rub elbows with** their Members of Parliament (MPs) and have a good old chat about the issues that matter most to them. Imagine that!

This iconic space is like the Grand Central Station of politics, minus the trains but packed with conversations that can shape the nation.

Parliament once thought about leaving the Palace of Westminster due to the foul odour of the River Thames

So, Parliament, in all its wisdom, **contemplated** relocating to a place with fresher air. And who could blame them? Even the most **dedicated** politicians would struggle to focus on the aroma of raw **sewage** wafting in through the windows.

But here’s the twist: the move never happened. Despite the olfactory **assault**, the Palace of Westminster stood its ground. Perhaps it was a case of “better the devil you know”.

Or maybe the building itself was so steeped in tradition and history that it refused to budge. Either way, it’s a **quirky** fact that adds a **whiff** of intrigue to the iconic Houses of Parliament.

The Great Westminster Hall is often used for major state banquets and ceremonial occasions

It’s a historic **masterpiece** that’s been around for over 700 years, and it’s seen more drama than your favourite Netflix series.

But this grand dame of a hall is still very much in the game. It's where world leaders wine and dine during state banquets, where the King or Queen welcomes visiting dignitaries, and where centuries of tradition meet the **glitz and glamour** of the modern era.

The famous Westminster Bridge was the scene of a terrorist attack in 2017

On March 22nd 2017, a terrorist ploughed a vehicle into pedestrians on the bridge, causing devastation. The attack also **breached** the grounds of the Palace of Westminster when the assailant stormed the entrance.

This was a day that rattled not just London but the entire world, underscoring that no place is immune to contemporary challenges. Yet, in the face of terror, Londoners and people worldwide came together, proving that unity can shine even in the darkest hours.

(Retrieved from: [https://www.wunderlustlondon.co.uk/interesting-facts-about-houses-of-parliament.](https://www.wunderlustlondon.co.uk/interesting-facts-about-houses-of-parliament))

Vocabulary notes

Discerning *adj* – (*approving*) able to show good judgement about the quality of somebody/something;

to soar – [intransitive] to be very high or tall;

pageantry *n* /'pædzəntri/ – [uncountable] impressive and exciting events and ceremonies involving a lot of people wearing special clothes;

hark back (*phrasal*) to something – to remember or talk about something that happened in the past;

to perch – to be placed on the top or the edge of something;

tribulation *n* – [countable, uncountable] (*literary or humorous*) great trouble, difficulty or mental pain;

suit of armour *n* – a collection of garments, usually made of metal, worn over the body for protection in battle from weapons;

footing *n* – the basis on which something is established or organized;

clanky *adj* – making a metallic sound;

chain mail (*also* mail) *n* – [uncountable] armour (= clothing to protect the body when fighting) made of small metal rings linked together;

rule book *n* (*usually* the rule book) – the set of rules that must be followed in a particular job, organization or game;

foul *adj* – dirty and smelling bad;

odour *n* /'əʊdə(r)/ – [countable, uncountable] (*formal*) a smell, especially one that is unpleasant;

to waft – to move, or make something move, gently through the air
(*synonym* drift);

olfactory *adj* – [only before noun] (*specialist*) connected with the sense of smell;

better the devil you know (than the devil you don't) (*saying*) – used to say that it is easier and wiser to stay in a bad situation that you know and can deal with rather than change to a new situation;

be steeped in something (*idiom*) – (*formal*) to have a lot of a particular quality;

to budge – (*rather informal*) [intransitive, transitive] to move slightly; to make something/somebody move slightly;

grand dame *n* – a woman who is respected because of her experience and knowledge of a particular subject;

dignitary *n* – a person who has an important official position
(*synonym* VIP);

plough into (*phrasal*) – (*especially of a vehicle or its driver*) to crash violently into something, especially because you are driving too fast or not paying enough attention;

assailant *n* – (*formal*) a person who attacks somebody, especially physically (*synonym* attacker);

to rattle – to make somebody nervous or frightened
(*synonym* unnerve);

to underscore – to emphasize or show that something is important or true.

Session 2

GOP Rep. Ralph Norman Called for Military Takeover to Keep Trump in Power

Pre-translation analysis

1. You are going to watch a news item about the January 6, 2021, insurrection at the US Capitol building; the day Trump supporters broke into the US Capitol while Congress certified Joe Biden as the winner of the 2020 presidential election. Do you remember anything of these events? Go into detail.

2. Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:

get your head around something (*idiom*) – to succeed in understanding or accepting something such as a new idea;

be set to (*idiom*) – to be ready to, to be prepared to (do something); to be on the point of (doing something);

to certify election – (*formal*) to state officially, especially in writing, that something is true;

Dominion (Dominion Voting Systems Corporation) – a company that produces and sells electronic voting hardware and software, including voting machines and tabulators, in Canada and the United States. Dominion products have been increasingly used in the United States in recent years. In the 2020 United States presidential election, equipment manufactured by Dominion was used to process votes in twenty-eight states, including the swing states of Wisconsin and Georgia. The company was subjected to extensive attention following the 2020 election, in which then-president Donald Trump was defeated by Joe Biden, with Trump and various surrogates promoting conspiracy theories, which falsely alleged that Dominion was part of an international cabal that stole the election from Trump, and that it used its voting machines to transfer millions of votes that had been cast for Trump instead to Biden;

meaningful *adj* (investigation) – serious and important;

the point of no return (*idiom*) – a stage in a process or activity when it becomes impossible to stop it or do something different;

to invoke /ɪn'vəʊk/ something (against somebody) – to mention or use a law, rule, etc., as a reason for doing something;

Marshal Law – Misspelling of martial law;

martial law *n* /ˌmɑːrʃl 'lɔː/ – [*uncountable*] a situation where the army of a country controls an area instead of the police during a time of trouble;

White House chief of staff – the head of the Executive Office of the President of the United States and a cabinet position, in the federal government of the United States;

ross dress for less – Ross Stores, Inc., operating under the brand name Ross Dress for Less, is an American chain of discount department stores headquartered in Dublin, California;

TJ Maxx (*stylized as TJmaxx*) – an American department store chain, selling at prices generally lower than other major similar stores. It has more than 1,000 stores in the United States, making it one of the largest clothing retailers in the country. TJ Maxx is the flagship chain of the TJX Companies;

to suspend (Constitution) – to officially stop something for a time; to prevent something from being active, used, etc., for a time;

call out (*phrasal*) – to ask somebody to come, especially to an emergency;

rando *n* /'ræn.dəʊ/ – (*informal*) an unknown or unexpected person;

civilian *n* /sə'vɪliən/ – a person who is not a member of the armed forces or the police;

Congressional District – a territorial division of a state from which a member of the U.S. House of Representatives is elected;

reelected by a 2-1 margin (an electoral margin-of-victory (MOV)) – the difference between the share of votes cast for the winning candidate and the second-place candidate in an election. For example, if Candidate A wins an election with 55 percent of the vote and Candidate B, the second-place finisher, wins 45 percent of the vote, the winner's margin of victory is 10 percent. Margins of victory can be used to measure electoral competitiveness, political party or candidate strength, and, indirectly, the popularity of a particular policy or set of policies;

to marvel – to be very surprised or impressed by something;

sedition *adj* /sɪ'dɪʃən/ – (*formal*) intended to encourage people to oppose a government;

to advocate /'ædvəkeɪt/ (for something) – (*formal*) to support something publicly.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. *Answer the following questions.*

- 1) Why did fervent Donald Trump's supporters suddenly attack the U.S. Capitol in Washington?
- 2) What text message did White House chief of staff Mark Meadows receive?
- 3) What is Marshall Law? How was its meaning explained in the video?
- 4) What exactly was the president called to do after the series of events described in the AVM?
- 5) What is the main purpose of the news report delivered by Rachel Maddow, an American television news program host and liberal political commentator?

4. *What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.*

5. *Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.*

6. *Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.*

Translation exercises

7. *Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVM.*

8. *Translate the following sentences.*

1) Ситуація розвивалася занадто стрімко; читаючи про судові позови компанії “Домініон”, яка намагалася перешкодити будь-якому важливому розслідуванню цієї справи, ми знаходилися в точці неповернення щодо порятунку нашої нації.

2) За три дні до інавгурації Джо Байдена голова адміністрації Білого дому отримує текстове повідомлення, в якому звучить заклик до введення президентом Трампом військового стану. При чому, “воєнний стан” написаний з орфографічними помилками.

3) Зберіть війська, застосуйте військову силу та зброю проти громадян Сполучених Штатів Америки з метою перешкоджання проведення інавгурації нового президента і замість нього повернення Трампа до влади.

4) Можливо, ви думаете, Голова адміністрації Білого дому постійно отримує безліч дивних текстових повідомлень від завзятих прихильників Трампа, які навіть не знають, як пишеться “воєнний стан”. Тож, чи варто серйозно ставитись до таких повідомлень?

5) І, дивуючись бунтівному радикалізму члена Конгресу, ми спостерігаємо, як хтось хоче призупинити дію Конституції і, використовуючи військову силу, залишити “цього хлопця” при владі.

9. Explain the meaning of the following words/word combinations and translate them into Ukrainian:

alliance, anarchism, autocracy, bipartisan, coup d'état or coup, dictatorship, diplomacy, foreign aid, foreign policy, geopolitics, insurrection, (the) judiciary, junta, landslide, legislation, lobby (*synonym* pressure group), midterms (short for “midterm elections”) (*US noun*), monarchy, oligarchy, plutocracy, policy, political correctness, politician, politics, politicize, poll, polling booth, referendum, reform, republic, tyranny.

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.

2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.

3. What unanimous verdict did the jury reach earlier? How many crimes was Donald Trump accused of? Who are Stormy Daniels and Michael Cohen who testified during the trial?

4. How did Trump conduct himself in the hearing? What did he say while addressing the court?

5. Why did Justice Merchan give Trump a sentence of unconditional discharge?

Trump Sentenced in Felony “Hush Money” Case, Released with No Restrictions

Appearing in court virtually from his Mar-a-Lago home Friday, President-elect Donald Trump was sentenced for his crimes in the New York “hush money” case and released with no **restrictions**.

Justice Juan Merchan followed through on a promise made one week ago to give Trump a sentence of unconditional discharge, which includes neither jail time nor any other restriction that might impede Trump after his **inauguration** on Jan. 20.

Merchan said during sentencing Friday that he was granting that sentence because he believed it was the only **legal option**, just 10 days before Trump assumes the presidency.

Merchan told the court that “this has been a truly extraordinary case,” even though once the courtroom doors closed, the trial itself had been in his estimation no more special or unique than any other.

However, he told Trump, the same could not be said about the circumstances surrounding the president-elect's sentencing “because of the office you once occupied and will soon occupy again.” Merchan said that it was the legal protections afforded to the office of the president that were extraordinary, “not the **occupant** of the office.”

Those legal protections were a factor that overrode all others, Merchan said, but they were not a mitigating factor. He said they did not reduce the seriousness of the crimes or erase the jury's **verdict**.

Merchan said he determined that the only lawful sentence he could give, without encroaching on the highest post in the land, was an unconditional discharge.

Donald Trump, the **civilian**, he said, might not have gotten so lenient a sentence.

President-elect Donald Trump, right, and Todd Blanche, attorney for Donald Trump, appear virtually at Manhattan criminal court in New York, US, on Friday, Jan. 10, 2025.

In the courtroom, Trump and attorney Todd Blanche – who has also been tapped by the president-elect to serve as **deputy attorney general** – could be seen via video feed sitting next to each other, with two American flags visible behind them, in a room with dark wooden walls.

Trump was given the opportunity to address the court. He called the trial “a very terrible experience” and “a tremendous **setback** for New York.”

“It's been a political **witch hunt**,” Trump said on camera. “It was done to damage my reputation so that I'd lose the election, and obviously, that didn't work.”

“The fact is I'm totally innocent,” Trump said. “I did nothing wrong.”

Ahead of sentencing, **prosecutor** Joshua Steinglass said Trump's actions in attacking the judicial system and prosecutors in this case “constitutes a direct attack on the rule of law itself.”

Blanche said that he strongly disagreed with Steinglass' assessment of the case and Trump's conduct. He claimed it was not just Trump and experts cited by Trump who felt the case should not have been brought, but the

majority of the American people, referring to those who voted for the Republican in November.

At every turn, Trump and his lawyers have fought Manhattan prosecutors since the beginning of the “hush money” **investigation** in 2018. They challenged prosecutors' subpoenas and **rulings** by Merchan, battling all the way to the Supreme Court multiple times, including an effort this week to stave off Friday's **hearing**.

On Thursday, the Supreme Court said it would not intervene **on** Trump's **behalf**, clearing the way for Merchan to issue his decision. Trump, soon after the high court's decision, said he had read it and “thought it was a fair decision, actually,” noting the Supreme Court justices pointed out he could **appeal** and that there would be “really...no penalty.”

“But we're going to appeal anyway,” he added in his remarks Thursday night.

Although there are no cameras in the courtroom, an audio recording of the proceedings will be released after the hearing concludes.

Trump was found guilty in May after a seven-week trial. A unanimous jury concluded he **committed** 34 felonies in authorizing a scheme in 2017 to falsify records, in order to cover up reimbursements for a “hush money” payment to adult film star Stormy Daniels.

Daniels testified during the trial, as did Trump's former lawyer and “**fixer**” Michael Cohen, who received the falsified reimbursements for his wire to Daniels just before the 2016 presidential election. Cohen gave Daniels the \$130,000 payment in exchange for her silence about an alleged sexual **encounter** with Trump years earlier.

Merchan held Trump in contempt 10 times during the trial for **violations** of a gag order barring him from making public comments about witnesses, court staff and others. In issuing the 10th contempt citation, Merchan – who frequently acknowledged the unique circumstances of the trial and its famed, powerful **defendant** – foreshadowed Friday's likely sentence.

“The last thing I want to do is to put you in jail,” Merchan said.

Merchan on Friday told Trump, “the only lawful sentence that permits entry of a judgment of conviction without encroaching on the highest office in the land, is an unconditional discharge.”

“Godspeed as you assume your second term in office,” Merchan said.

(Retrieved from: <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/trump-sentencing-new-york-hush-money-case/>)

Vocabulary notes

Felony *n* – (*US English or old-fashioned, law*) the act of committing a serious crime such as murder or rape; a crime of this type;

hush money *n* – [uncountable] money that is paid to somebody to prevent them from giving other people information that could be embarrassing or damaging;

to release – to let somebody come out of a place where they have been kept or stuck and unable to leave or move;

to sentence (for something) – to say officially in court that somebody is to receive a particular punishment;

unconditional discharge *n* – a type of sentence where a court finds a person guilty of a crime, but chooses not to impose any punishment;

to impede – (*formal*) to delay or stop the progress of something (*synonym* hinder, hamper);

to grant – to admit to somebody that something is true, although you may not like or agree with it;

to assume – (*formal*) to take or begin to have power or responsibility;

to override – to be more important than something;

mitigating *adj* – circumstances or factors that provide a reason that explains somebody's actions or a crime, and make them easier to understand so that the punishment may be less severe;

to encroach (on/upon something) – (*formal*) (*disapproving*) to begin to affect or use up too much of somebody's time, rights, personal life, etc.;

lenient *adj* /'li:niənt/ – not as strict as expected when punishing somebody or when making sure that rules are obeyed;

attorney *n* – (*especially US English*) a lawyer, especially one who can act for somebody in court;

criminal court *n* – law court that deals with criminal cases;

to tap – (*North American English*) to choose somebody to do a particular job;

subpoena *n* /sə'pi:nə/ – (*law*) a written order to attend court as a witness to give evidence;

to stave off (*phrasal*) – to prevent something bad from affecting you for a period of time; to delay something;

unanimous *adj* – if a decision or an opinion is unanimous, it is agreed or shared by everyone in a group;

to cover up (*phrasal*) – (*disapproving*) to try to stop people from knowing the truth about a mistake, a crime, etc.;

reimbursement *n* – [uncountable] (*formal*) the act of paying back money to somebody which they have spent or lost; the amount that is paid back;

to testify – [intransitive, transitive] to make a statement that something happened or that something is true, especially as a witness in court;

wire (wire transfer) *n* – an electronic method of transferring money directly from one bank account to another;

alleged *adj* – [only before noun] (*formal*) stated as a fact but without any proof;

contempt *n* – the feeling that somebody/something is without value and deserves no respect at all;

gag order *n* (*North American English*) (*British English* gagging order) – an order by a court that prevents people from talking or writing about a particular matter, especially about what is happening in a court case;

contempt citation *n* – a formal notice that a person has been accused of disobeying a court order or otherwise interfering with the administration of justice;

famed *adj* (for something) – very well known (*synonym* renowned);

to foreshadow – to be a sign of something that will happen in the future;

judgment of conviction *n* – (*criminal law*) a final judgment of guilty in a criminal case and the punishment that is imposed;

Godspeed *exclamation* – (*old-fashioned or literary*) used to express good wishes to a person starting on a journey.

Session 3

How Does the European Union Work?

Pre-translation analysis

1. You are going to watch a news item about the European Union – “a European political and economic organization that encourages good relationships and business between the countries that are members” (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/uk/dictionary/learner-english/the-european-union>). Before you watch the video, prepare some information about this organization and deliver a short presentation to the class. Think about the examples of other international political/economic organizations and give some facts about their primary functions.

2. Learn the meaning of the following words and word combinations from the AVM:

seasoned *adj* – [usually before noun] (*of a person*) having a lot of experience of a particular activity;

Secretary of State *n* – (*in the US*) the head of the government department that deals with foreign affairs: *Державний секретар США*;

Henry Kissinger (1923–2023) – an American diplomat and political scientist who served as the 56th United States secretary of state from 1973 to 1977 and the 7th national security advisor from 1969 to 1975, serving under presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford: *Генрі Кіссінджер*;

Nigel Farage (born 3 April 1964) – a British politician who has been Member of Parliament (MP) for Clacton and Leader of Reform UK. Farage served as a member of the European Parliament (MEP) for South East England from 1999 until the UK's withdrawal from the European Union (EU) in 2020: *Найджел Фераж*;

Brexit (a portmanteau of “Britain” and “Exit”) – the withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU) that officially took place at 23:00 GMT on 31 January 2020: *вихід Великої Британії з Європейського Союзу або брекзит*;

put it bluntly (*phrase*) – speak directly without softening the message;

the Schengen Area – a system of open borders that encompass 29 European countries that have officially abolished border controls at their common borders;

aftermath *n* – [usually singular] the situation that exists as a result of an important (and usually unpleasant) event, especially a war, an accident, etc.;

atop of *preposition* – (especially North American English; old-fashioned or literary in BrE) on top of; at the top of;

to enforce – to make sure that people obey a particular law or rule;

to oversee – to watch somebody/something and make sure that a job or an activity is done correctly (*synonym* supervise);

unenviable *adj* /ʌn'enviəbl/ – [usually before noun] difficult or unpleasant; that you would not want to have;

to amend /ə'mend/ – to change a law, document, statement, etc., slightly in order to correct a mistake or to improve it;

the Court of Justice – the supreme court of the European Union (EU) in matters of European Union law: *Європейський Суд Справедливості*;

the Court of Auditors – the supreme audit institution of the European Union: *Європейський суд аудиторів*;

fractious *adj* /'frækfəs/ – (especially British English) easily upset, especially by small things (*synonym* irritable);

whole *n* – something constituting a complex unity.

In-viewing exercises. Food for thought

3. Answer the following questions.

1) What popular misconceptions about the EU are mentioned by Ian Bremmer?

2) How many official institutions does the EU comprise?

3) What is the European Commission tasked with?

4) Why the European Union's legislative branch is called bicameral?

5) What are the Court of Justice, the Court of Auditors and the European Central Bank in charge of?

4. What specific field of ESP texts does the following AVM belong to? Explain in more detail.

5. Identify the genre of the following AVM? Go into details.

6. Define textual and structural specifics of the given AVM.

Translation exercises

7. Do a consecutive interpreting of the video taking brief notes and analyse the challenges that you face while interpreting this AVМ.

8. Translate the following sentences.

1) Європейський Союз – це економічне та політичне об'єднання 27 країн, що намагаються дійти згоди з будь-яких питань: від торговельної політики до правильного процесу виготовлення сиру.

2) Вищим органом виконавчої гілки є Європейська Рада, де глави держав і урядів збираються разом, щоб визначити загальний політичний напрямок і окреслити картину політичних цілей.

3) Законодавча гілка влади ЄС представлена двома палатами. По-перше, це Парламент, єдина інституція ЄС, яка обирається напряму, тобто колективним голосуванням звичайних людей. Парламент обговорює, вносить поправки та голосує за закони у партнерстві з Радою Європейського Союзу (друга палата), що, до речі, відрізняється від Європейської Ради.

4) Кожна країна просуває свої інтереси. Однак, у більшості випадків будь-який закон, запропонований Єврокомісією, потребує схвалення більшості в обох законодавчих палатах для ухвалення.

5) Окрім вищеназваних, варто зазначити ще три керівних органи ЄС: Суд Європейського Союзу, який тлумачить закон; Європейський суд аудиторів, що переглядає бюджет, і Європейський центральний банк, який визначає монетарну політику еврозони.

9. Explain the meaning of the following idioms and translate them into Ukrainian:

dog whistle, be (a) party to something, bring something to the party/table, vote with your feet, get/be given/have the floor, hold the floor, throw in the towel, toe the (party) line (*North American English also toe the mark*), get/be on your soapbox; a one, two, three, etc., horse race.

Reading activity

1. Read and translate the following article into Ukrainian using vocabulary notes after the text.

2. Explain the meaning of the words/word combinations in bold.

3. Name the main topical issues relating to the European Union throughout its member states that Eurobarometer addresses.

4. What was the number of respondents who participated in the above-mentioned survey?

5. Summarise the main findings of the recent Eurobarometer investigation of the opinions.

Defence and Security Seen as Top Priorities for Strengthening EU's Global Role, Survey Finds

(Abridged)

A new Eurobarometer survey **highlights** Europeans' key priorities for reinforcing the European Union's global influence, with defence and security **emerging** as the leading concerns.

Defence and security were identified as the key priority to bolster EU global influence by most **respondents** (37%) to the Eurobarometer Spring Survey 2025, it was **revealed** on Wednesday, followed by **competitiveness**, the economy, and industry (32%), and energy independence, resources, and infrastructure (27%).

Defence and security ranked as the top priority in 13 of the 27 EU member states, including France, Germany and Poland. In 10 countries – including Italy and Greece – competitiveness, the economy, and industry were cited as the most **relevant** priorities. Meanwhile, food security and agriculture topped the list in Slovenia, Slovakia, and Romania.

Education and research topped the list as the most likely to strengthen the EU's global role in Spain alone, while in Sweden and Malta the focus was on democracy and the protection of human rights.

The survey, **conducted** between 5 and 29 May 2025 across all EU member states, was based on 26,410 face-to-face video interviews, with results weighted according to each country's population size.

When asked about the main issues the European Parliament should address, 41% of respondents named **inflation**, rising prices and the cost of living. This was followed by defence and security (34%) and the fight against poverty and social exclusion (31%).

The EU's image also improved. More than half of respondents (52%) held a positive view of the Union, up two percentage points compared with the previous survey. This marks only the third time in the past two decades that a majority of Europeans have expressed a positive **perception** of the EU. Previous **peaks** were recorded in autumn 2021 (54%), during the COVID-19 vaccination campaign, and in spring 2022 (52%), immediately after the outbreak of the war in Ukraine.

Overall, 73% of respondents said their countries had benefited from EU membership. **Approval levels** were highest in Denmark, Ireland, and

Malta, while Austria, Bulgaria and Czechia registered the lowest. The main advantages cited were peace and security (37%) and improved cooperation among European countries (36%).

A large majority of Europeans (90%) believe that EU member states should show greater **unity** in addressing global challenges. Moreover, 68% think the EU's role in protecting citizens against global crises should be strengthened.

“Not only there is a call for unity from 9 out of 10 people, but also a call for more **funding** from 77% [of the respondents], and 78% say it would be good to carry out projects with **joint financing**, since this brings greater added value than financing them at national level,” Delphine Colard, **spokesperson** for the European Parliament, told Euronews.

The survey also found that 72% of people felt EU actions have an **impact** on their daily lives. Half viewed this impact as positive, 31% as neutral, and 18% as negative.

Finally, optimism about the EU's future is at its highest level since 2020–2021: 66% of respondents expressed a positive outlook. Among younger Europeans aged 15 to 24, optimism is even stronger, with 72% saying they believe things in the EU are heading in the right direction.

(Retrieved from: <https://www.euronews.com/my-europe/2025/09/03/defence-and-security-seen-as-top-priorities-for-strengthening-eus-global-role-survey-finds>.)

Vocabulary notes

Eurobarometer *n* – the polling instrument used by the European Commission, the European Parliament and other EU institutions and agencies to monitor regularly the state of public opinion in Europe on issues related to the European Union as well as attitudes on subjects of political or social nature. Eurobarometer provides quality and relevant data for experts in public opinion, researchers, media and the public: *Євробарометр*;

to bolster – to improve something or make it stronger;

social exclusion *n* – a situation in which some people who are poor or who do not have a job do not feel part of the rest of society;

to hold a view of – to have a certain opinion;

outbreak *n* – the sudden start of something unpleasant, especially violence or a disease;

call *n* (for) – [countable] a request, an order or a demand for somebody to do something or to go somewhere.

Transcripts
Part 1
ECOLOGY. GLOBAL ISSUES AND TRENDS
Session 1

Top 10 Major Global Environmental Issues in the World

{ } – caption

Narrator (Voice-Over): The third decade of the 21st century has begun. The environmental challenges we have ahead of us set out in the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are many. This global plan of action, adopted in 2015, puts forward specific measures to achieve a world that is fairer, more prosperous and more respectful of the environment within 10 years. With the help of many surveys and a lot of research, it has been found that more than 50% of people across the globe believe that abrupt climate change is the biggest global concern. It is seriously impacting the health of our planet. It is the reason behind so many other problems, but it's not the only one we should pay attention to. We have here the rundown of the top 10 major global environmental issues of today.

{DTV Top 10 Major Global
Environmental Issues Today}

Number 10. Public Health Issues

{Public Health Issues
Number 10}

COVID-19 stole the headlines of 2020 and revealed that most countries were vastly underprepared for pandemic. Still, the current environmental problems pose a lot of risk to the health of humans and animals. Dirty water is the biggest health risk globally and poses a threat to the quality of life and public health. Today, 785 million people, one in nine, lack access to safe water, and 2 billion people, one in three, lack access to a toilet. The water crisis is a health crisis: nearly 1 million people die each year from water, sanitation and hygiene related diseases which could be reduced with safe water and sanitation access. Every two minutes, a child dies from a water-related illness. Access to safe water and sanitation contributes to improved health and helps prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

Number 9. Acid Rain

{Acid Rain
Number 09}

Acid rain is not pure acid falling from the sky, but rather it is rainfall or atmospheric moisture that has been mixed with elements and gases that have caused the moisture to become more acidic than normal. Acidic precipitation can be caused by natural, volcanoes or man-made activities such as cars and electricity generation.

Air pollution like sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides can cause respiratory diseases or worsen these diseases. Acid rain can be extremely harmful to forests, too. Acid rain that seeps into the ground can dissolve nutrients such as magnesium and calcium that trees need to be healthy. Another thing: when acid rain and dry acidic particles fall to earth, the nitric and sulphuric acid that makes the particles acidic can land on statues, buildings and other man-made structures and damage their surfaces. The acidic particles corrode metal and cause paint and stone to deteriorate more quickly.

Number 8. Ozone Layer Depletion

{Ozone Layer Depletion

Number 08}

The ozone layer is a layer of gas present in the uppermost part of the atmosphere. It protects the planet by stopping UV rays that are coming from the sun. Ozone layer depletion increases the amount of UVB that reaches the earth's surface. Laboratory and epidemiological studies demonstrate that UVB causes non-melanoma skin cancer and plays a significant role in malignant melanoma development. In addition, UVB has been linked to the development of cataracts – a clouding of the eye lens. In addition to that, UVB radiation has been found to cause damage to the early developmental stages of fish, shrimp, crab, amphibians and other marine animals. The most severe effects are decreased reproductive capacity and impaired larval development. It has major effects too on plants, biogeochemical cycles to materials as well.

Number 7. Deforestation

{Deforestation

Number 07}

Deforestation simply means clearing green cover and making that land available for residential, industrial or commercial purposes. Our forests are natural sinks of carbon dioxide and produce fresh oxygen. They also help regulate temperature and rainfall. But every minute forests the size of 20 football fields are cut down. By 2030, the planet might have only 10% of its forests. If deforestation isn't stopped, they could all be gone in less than a

hundred years. Soil erosion, irregular rains, flooding, increased greenhouse gases are some of the adverse effects that has our environment.

Number 6. Loss of Biodiversity

{Loss of Biodiversity

Number 06}

Biodiversity loss refers to the decline or disappearance of biological diversity, understood as the variety of living things that inhabit the planet. Human activity is leading to the extinction of species and habitats and loss of biodiversity. Eco-systems, which took millions of years to perfect, are in danger when any species population is decimating. Biodiversity is essential because every species on the earth is helpful to keep many ecosystems healthy, thriving and balanced. It plays a vital role in the sustainability of life on earth. More than 500 species of land animals are on the brink of extinction and are likely to be lost within 20 years. The same number were lost over the whole of the last century. Many species have experienced substantial losses and many are nearing extinction, so awareness is essential to control it.

Number 5. Ocean Acidification

{Ocean Acidification

Number 05}

Human activities release CO₂ into the atmosphere, which leads to atmospheric warming and climate change. Around a third to a half of the CO₂ released by human activities is absorbed into the oceans. While this helps reduce the rate of atmospheric warming and climate change, it also has a direct chemical effect on sea water, which we call ocean acidification. Due to this, the pH level of the seawater increases affecting marine life and coral reefs, so controlling the amount of CO₂ in our atmosphere will also help our oceans sustain life.

Number 4. Waste Disposal

{Waste Disposal

Number 04}

The overconsumption of resources and the creation of plastics are creating a global crisis of waste disposal. Developed countries are notorious for producing excessive waste or garbage. And dumping their waste in the oceans in less developed countries, removal of garbage into a landfill can cause leaching of contaminants into soil and water. It also leads to the emissions of toxic gases in the environment. Waste management has become a necessity now: reduce – reuse – recycle. We should reduce our packaging purchase, minimize toxicity, then reuse bags, containers and

other items. We should also start recycling. Many of us have tools and other things that we don't use regularly – consider sharing them with your neighbours and friends. Renting is also a great option to consider.

Number 3. Overpopulation

{Overpopulation

Number 03}

The human population continues to grow rapidly worldwide. Humanity entered the 20th century with 1.6 billion people. Right now, we're about 7.5 billion. Estimates put us at nearly 10 billion by 2050. More people mean an increased demand for food, water, housing, energy, healthcare, transportation, and more. All consumption contributes to ecological degradation, increased conflicts, a high unemployment rate, and a higher risk of large-scale disasters like pandemics. Having a better education like awareness of family planning and knowledge of sex education is an effective solution to solve the overpopulation in the world.

Number 2. Global warming

{Global warming

Number 02}

Global warming occurs when carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other air pollutants collect in the atmosphere and absorb sunlight and solar radiation that have bounced off the earth's surface. Climate changes like global warming are the result of human practices, like the emission of greenhouse gases. This leads to rising temperatures of the ocean, and the earth's surface causing natural disasters that include flooding, melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and unnatural precipitation patterns such as flash floods, hurricanes, wildfires, drought, excessive snow or desertification. It has become crucial to control these carbon emissions by changing our habits.

Number 1. Pollution

{Pollution

Number 01}

There are seven key types of pollution: air, water, soil, noise, radioactive, light, and thermal. These are primary causes that affect our environment in many ways. All these types of pollution are interlinked and influence each other; therefore, we need to tackle all of them together. Pollution disturbs our ecosystem's balance, affects our everyday lives and gives rise to human illnesses and global warming. Pollution has reached its peak due to the development and modernization in our lives. It impacts every aspect of our environment, including both humans and animals alike.

Our environment is constantly changing; there is no denying that fact. However, as our environment changes, so does the need to become increasingly aware of the problems that surround it. These issues must be solved for the world to remain a supportive habitat for humans and other species.

That's it for today's video. We hope you learned something valuable today. Let's do our part and take care of our environment more. Please give us a like and subscribe to our channel, "District10TV", for more videos like this. Thank you for watching and see you in our next video.

{LIKE District10TV

YouTube Channel Subscribe/Subscribed}

(https://youtu.be/aTrWtFR_FrQ.)

Session 2

Greta Thunberg – Why We Need to Act Now to Stop Climate Change

{ } – caption

{THE DAILY SHOW

With TREVOR NOAH}

Trevor Noah, the host of The Daily Show: Welcome to the Daily Show.
Greta Thunberg, a Swedish environmental activist: Thank you so much.

TN: And welcome to New York City. You came here on a zero-emissions boat, and part of me thinks that's because you love the climate; the other part of me wonders if that's just your Viking heritage.

GT: Maybe it is.

TN: It might be?

GT: Yeah.

TN: Tell... tell me why you did that. Why didn't you fly to New York City to come and, you know, speak at the UN and... and, you know, inspire people to... to move forward in the climate change movement?

{GRETA THUNBERG

CLIMATE ACTIVIST}

GT: I did it because I have, since a few years, stopped flying because of the enormous impact aviation has on the climate... er... individually. And, um, just to make a stand. And I am one of the very few people in the world who can actually do such a trip, so I thought, why not?

TN: Wow. Wow, I... I mean I know I wouldn't do it as a kid, and I wouldn't do it now, um... But what... what is inspiring is your determination, and what's inspiring is that it doesn't just affect other young people. It started to affect older generations in Sweden, in Germany. People are starting to call it "The Greta Effect", where people are taking more trains – since you started this movement – they've said they feel ashamed to fly unnecessarily in Europe. Your mom is an opera singer, and she stopped flying, which means she couldn't perform the way she used to. Do you sometimes feel bad that she can't perform, or are you more excited that she's not part of, I guess, polluting the planet?

GT: I don't care honestly how she performs. She... She... She's doing musicals now, so I mean, she had to change career, but it wasn't that big.

TN: And the planet is the most important thing for you.

GT: Yeah. I mean, for all of us, I think, it should be.

TN: Why... Why do you think... Why do you think young people are so focused on climate change now? There is a definite... um... disconnect between older generations and younger generations when talking about the climate. Why do you think that is?

GT: I mean, I think it is because we, in a way, feel like it is more a direct threat. Others feel like, "I... I won't be alive then, so screw it". But we... but we, we actually know that these consequences will face us during our lifetime, and it is already happening now. And it will get worse. And, uh, so I think that is why so many young people, especially, care about this. And, uh, and, of course, the awareness is not as it needs to be, it's not as much as it needs to be. People are still very unaware; it's my experience. And, uh, so we need to continue, but you can see that young... among young people the concern is bigger.

TN: What do you think people need to learn about climate change? Many people have heard of the climate warming up. Some people have a small understanding of what it means, but what do you think is lacking in the understanding of this issue?

GT: I think pretty much everything, because, I mean, we know that something is wrong, that the planet is warming because of increased greenhouse gas emissions, and that might lead to – that the ice caps will melt, and the global temperature will rise, and there will be more extreme weather events and so on. But they... they don't understand how severe this crisis actually is, and it is because they have not been informed. Um, I mean, we are right now in the beginning of the sixth max... mass extinction, and people don't know these things. Up to 200 species go extinct every single

day, and, uh, people don't even know that we have... for a 67% chance of limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees, we had on January 1, 2018 420 gigatons of carbon dioxide left to emit to stay within this target, and now we are already down to less than 360. If we continue at the same emission level as now, we have less than 8 and a half years until that budget is gone according to the IPCC from SR15 report. And that is for a 67% chance...

TN: Wow.

GT: And, um...

TN: Wow. 67% chance, and we are not even hitting those targets. What do you think people could do, and what do you think governments should be doing?

GT: I think people should do... should do everything, but I think right now, if I were to choose one thing everyone would do, it would be to... to inform yourself and to try to understand the situation and try to... to push for a political movement that doesn't exist because of the politics needed to... to fix this doesn't exist today.

TN: Mm-mm...

GT: Um, so, I think what we should do as individuals is to use the power of democracy that... to make our voices heard and to make sure that... that the people in power actually cannot continue to ignore this.

TN: That's powerful. Wow. Do you... Do you feel a difference in the conversation traveling from Sweden to, um, America? Is... is there a different feeling around climate change?

GT: Uh, I would say 'yes'. Um, because, here, it is... it feels like it is being discussed as something you – whether you believe in or not believe in. And, uh, where I come from... where I come from, it's more like it's a fact. And...

TN: So, then I... I have to ask you this. You sail from Europe to New York City. Um... New York City is, um, quite an assault on the senses, um... when you come from anywhere else. What is the biggest thing that has stuck out to you in New York City?

GT: Uh, I mean, just everything. All the impressions. Everything is so much, so big, so loud. And, uh... people talk so loud here as well. And, uh, because – when you are on that boat, when I was on that boat, there is nothing. There's just the ocean and uh, of course, the sound of the waves crashing. But that's it.

TN: Mh-mhm.

GT: No... no smells. Apart from sweat, but...

TN: Right.

GT: So, I remember the first thing I noticed when I... when I... when we came into the harbor was, I woke up and, suddenly it smelled something. And, of course, it... it was pollution. But it's still something. And that... and that was... it was i... indescribable, to... to... to go from this extreme environment. You're disconnected from everything and everyone.

TN: Right.

GT: You only have yourself and the ocean, and the boat, of course, um, to New York.

TN: That is a... an accurate and brilliant description of New York. It is indescribable, and it smells.

GT: Yeah.

TN: I think this is fantastic. I am excited for your journey. I can't wait to see what else you're gonna do. Thank you for making time for us.

GT: Thank you.

TN: The next global climate strike will be on Friday, September 20. To find or register your local strike, go to [FridaysForFuture.org](https://fridaysforfuture.org). Greta Thunberg, everybody.

{fridaysforfuture.org}

(<https://youtu.be/17WErTukWhs?si=5WdeCYgiuoQ31paO>.)

Session 3

The Consumerist Trend That Is Just as Obnoxious as Minimalism

{ – caption

{Making It Work: Episode 125

The Consumerist Trend That Is

Just As Obnoxious As Minimalism

by Bree Rody}

Bree Rody, Toronto-based reporter and editor (Voice-Over): Confession time. I'm a recovering minimalist. For years, I thought the key to inner peace was owning as little as possible, keeping my home free of any clutter. I had no prints or family photos on my walls. I even put my piano and guitar in storage because I thought they made my apartment look messy. I followed minimalist design blogs, read about hygge and maintained a neutrals-only capsule wardrobe. The truth was I found it quite miserable.

Contrary to what the minimalism influencers touted, it had a negative effect on my mental health. I never felt I was minimalist “enough”.

{I never felt I was minimalist “enough”,}

And I’d have small private anxiety attacks any time someone got me a single gift. And there were some very valid criticisms about minimalism.

Despite the ideals of the movement, minimalism had seemed to become more about performative self-deprivation than keeping a small footprint, and the cost of the Scandinavian aesthetic had skyrocketed. And minimalism just felt like a silly contest.

So, a few years ago, I started adding not only color, but also a sense of abundance back into my life. I bought a bright orange tablecloth. I hung plants from my ceiling. I started buying kooky clothes again. And when I bought a home, excitedly planned out themes for each room.

When I first joined TikTok, I saw how popular maximalism had become in terms of decor and fashion. In 2020, Vox declared, “Minimalism is dead. Meet maximalism.”

{“Minimalism is dead. Meet maximalism.”}

{“kindercore”

“cluttercore”

core

core

core

core

core

core

core}

It’s also been called “kindercore”, “cluttercore” and a dozen other made-up words ending in “core”. Some argue that it was backlash against the mainstreaming of minimalism. Others have pointed out that the pandemic forcing so many people inside prompted more of us to make our homes fun.

For me, it was driven largely by a need to reconnect with my roots, a punk rock-loving girl from a big Irish family in a working-class town. But lately, I’ve had unsettling feelings about maximalism, similar to those I had about minimalism. It feels like many of the biggest influencers in the space are claiming to be one thing, in this case, anti-luxury and pro-clutter, but are really pushing something else.

Like minimalism, if you only get your maximalist inspiration from popular bloggers and TikTokers, you might be setting yourself up for disappointment. Here’s why.

1. *At the end of the day, influencers are influencers.*

{1 At the end of the day, influencers are influencers.}

I'm not anti-influencer. Bloggers, TikTokers, and Instagrammers – all need to make money. But at the same time, getting home decor advice from influencers and expecting it to look the same in your home is kind of like getting skincare advice from a celebrity. These people benefit financially from their home looking a certain way. They're gifted stuff and know how to photograph it. And we don't know what kind of mess lurks in the rest of their homes. They also have more time to scope out the perfect pieces because it's their job, not a hobby.

{because it's their job, not a hobby.}

It's absolutely fine to look to influencers for inspiration. That's why they're there. But you don't have the same incentive or means to make your home look good.

2. *Feelings of inadequacy can cause over-spending.*

{2 Feelings of inadequacy can cause over-spending.}

On the one hand, maximalism can be comforting if you're person with ADHD, hoarding tendencies, or are simply disorganized. But it can also create feelings of not being good enough when you log on to social media and see someone calling their space cluttercore when it's really a highly curated photo-shoot-ready space. Andrea Bonior, author of *The Friendship Fix*, says feelings of inadequacy and insecurity can lead to problem spending. And when a movement is literally summed up as 'more is more', it's easy to see how some might try to spend their way out of negative feelings. Aesthetic and organization are not the same thing. So, the next time social media makes you feel like your place isn't good enough, the solution might be to unfollow.

3. *Anything trendy and in demand means it's going to get marked up.*

{3 Anything trendy and in demand means it's going to get marked up.}

The truth is, much like Scandinavian design surged in popularity and price during the minimalism wave, so too have unique kitschy maximalist items. Even thrift store prices are climbing.

{2021 RESALE REPORT}

The secondhand market, according to the 2021 resale report, was worth \$28 billion in 2019 and expected to reach \$64 billion in 2024.

{expected to reach

\$64 billion

in 2024}

Resellers are huge on platforms like Depop and Etsy. In fact, as of mid-April, many Etsy store owners are striking, with one of their demands being that the platform cracked down more heavily on resellers. Resellers are huge in both clothing and home décor, with some even making reselling their full-time jobs. Keep your eyes out for scam artists. And instead of looking online for everything, try to let treasures come to you. Some of my favorite items are ones that have been passed down from friends and family or from neighborhood swaps.

4. *Thrifting can be morally dicey.*

{4 Thrifting can be morally dicey.}

As I mentioned, thrift shop prices had been steadily rising for years, with some blaming those full-time resellers and others blaming the general mainstreaming of thrifting.

{value village TM}

In their IPO, Canadian thrift chain Value Village, which has become notorious for its rising prices, stated that thrifting accounted for approximately 60% of the total secondhand market in 2021, and it's believed it could benefit from that steady growth.

{thrifting

accounted for approximately

60% of the total secondhand market in 2021,}

The problem is that it's made thrifting out of necessity even harder and has led to more competition over cheap prices. Sure, thrifting some decor or fun wall hangings might ultimately be harmless, but buying low-cost things that people might actually need, think, toasters, kettles, bedding, kids' clothes, toys etc., from thrift stores has been a sore spot for anti-poverty activists for several years now.

You don't have to swear off thrifting entirely, but make sure that your love of maximalism doesn't turn into indiscriminate overconsumption. Ultimately, the thing to remember about maximalism is that much like minimalism, there is no morality or set of ethics tied to what your home or personal style looks like. Owning very few things doesn't necessarily make you anti-materialistic. Owning mismatched cluttered things doesn't make you anti-luxury. Neither option can stop you from trying to spend your way out of misery. Ultimately, they're both just trends.

{Ultimately, they're both

just trends}

The healthiest thing for you to do is to find a style that expresses who you are.

(<https://youtu.be/k5FcBJU78sQ?si=SBm1WFM7MKCjTcYR.>)

Part 2
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Session 1

10 Coolest Gadgets and Inventions That Will Blow Your Mind

{ – caption

Narrator (Voice-Over): Are you ready to upgrade your life with some of the coolest tech you've ever seen? Hold on to your hats because we are about to blow your mind with these amazing new pieces of tech!

{Future Tech

JOIN US! SUBSCRIBE NOW

SUBSCRIBED}

This new boating device will let you sail the seas like never before. A new safety device will let you escape your vehicle in the event of an emergency. This e-scooter can traverse any terrain you can imagine, and this helmet will help you stay focused even during difficult work days.

STRATOSFERA AQUATICA

{STRATOSFERA AQUATICA

10 COOLEST GADGETS AND INVENTIONS THAT WILL BLOW YOUR MIND

Future Tech}

STRATOSFERA AQUATICA is an all-new way to travel around the ocean, giving you all the luxury and comfort of an automobile in a two-seater vehicle that can glide across the water much smoother than a boat. Each STRATOSFERA AQUATICA can seat two people and can be controlled very similarly to a boat, meaning there is a very low learning curve for new drivers. Two propellers push this vehicle along, allowing you to easily maneuver it around the water. The cockpit is air- and water-sealed while the vehicle is in motion. However, when you come to a stop, you can easily open the hatch to enjoy the fresh air and cooling breeze of the water. You can also adjust the speed of the vehicle quite easily, allowing you to take a slow cruise across the open water or jet through the ocean like a sporting boat. The choice is yours. We don't know how much the STRATOSFERA AQUATICA will cost just yet, but we hope to hear more about this amazing piece of technology very soon.

INMO AIR

{INMO AIR

10 COOLEST GADGETS AND INVENTIONS THAT WILL BLOW YOUR MIND

Future Tech}

INMO AIR glasses overlay computerized information over the real world. It is a safe and smart wearable technology that features a powerful processor, side HD camera, advanced optical zoom and gesture control for hands-free communication and information sharing. Use GPS to navigate the world around you: you can set your destination and see detailed directions right in front of you. Make a video or snap a photo: you can see the world from a first-person point of view without touching your phone. You can listen to music and view the lyrics from the lens. For volume adjustment or playback control swipe the INMO AIR touchpad. Communicating with the outside world has never been so easy. All it takes is a click of a button, and INMO AIR will take care of your daily schedule as your personal assistant. All your memos and notes will be displayed in augmented reality. You can pick up an INMO AIR for just 439 dollars on IndieGoGo.

SHINE

{SHINE

10 COOLEST GADGETS AND INVENTIONS THAT WILL BLOW YOUR MIND

Future Tech}

This is a portable wind turbine that is able to harness the power of the wind and convert it into electrical energy. This is an amazing new device that could, quite possibly, change the world. It has a built-in battery that is able to store enough energy to charge up to 4 phones completely. It will work in almost any windy condition, including winds from 8 to 28 miles per hour. Though what's really interesting is that the device is portable and can fit in any ordinary backpack. This means you can charge up your phone or other gadget no matter where you are in the world, using nothing but wind. The entire device weighs less than 3 pounds. When you're able to use it – you can set up SHINE in as little as 2 minutes.

{Future Tech

JOIN US! SUBSCRIBE NOW

SUBSCRIBED}

SHINE is not currently available for sale, but we expect it to launch soon. SHINE is available now on Kickstarter for just 290 dollars.

CROWN

{CROWN

10 COOLEST GADGETS AND INVENTIONS THAT WILL BLOW YOUR MIND

Future Tech}

This remarkable device known as CROWN can help you stay focused while you work, so that you can be more productive throughout the day. This device will mute any notifications from your smartphone and stimulate your brain, so you can get work done like never before. Better yet, you could even wear it while gaming so that you can remain hyper-focused when playing competitively. This device will guide you into a flow state and help you stay in the zone. Each device is packed with technology to keep things running smoothly. There are 8 EEG sensors and two haptic motors built right in. An NFC chip is also built in for all of your NFC-enabled devices. There is a 1.8 GHz processor and a 400 MHz co-processor, as well as 8 GB of flash storage. You can use the device for up to 3 hours at a time before you need to recharge it.

MEURAL CANVAS II

{MEURAL CANVAS II

10 COOLEST GADGETS AND INVENTIONS THAT WILL BLOW YOUR MIND

Future Tech}

If you're looking for a great way to add a bit of artwork to your home, Meural Canvas is an amazing new way to display your favorite artwork or photos. The base model of this frame is a 16x24. There is a seemingly endless library of stock images that you can choose from. More than 30,000 works of art are available with a Meural membership or you can simply add your own images. This is a digital smart frame that allows you to upload images directly from your computer, using a Wi-Fi connection. It offers a wooden screen and a HD display that supports images up to 1080p. You will no longer have to the store to buy expensive artwork to hang on the wall – you can easily change images, using the smartphone app. Personalize your display times, adjust your voice controls or many other things, using the easy-to-use app. This canvas can be found on Amazon for 499 dollars.

OCTAV

{OCTAV

10 COOLEST GADGETS AND INVENTIONS THAT WILL BLOW YOUR MIND

Future Tech}

You've probably seen a tubulum before. It sounds amazing and is very imaginative in its construction. This DIY musical instrument is made from

a variety of tubes and PVC pipes. It could take the shape of an octave – a musical instrument that can be worn like a harness and give us those cool Dr. Otto Octavius vibes. Designed by Asaf Weinberg, the one-off musical instrument is purely out of the realm of cool DIY stuff that you do not want to miss out on. The OCTAV, like the tubulum, is made of PVC pipes that lead to six pads that produce sound like a set of drums. This whole thing is attached to a harness that allows you to move with it. This device isn't currently for sale, but we'd love to see them hit the market soon.

ATMOS

{ATMOS

10 COOLEST GADGETS AND INVENTIONS THAT WILL BLOW YOUR MIND

Future Tech}

{3L/min}

ATMOS is a surprisingly easy way to pump up all of your many sporting balls or you could even use it as a vacuum to compress any sealing-safe clothing bags you may have laid around.

{before

after

saving

BAG}

The battery will last for a total of 60 minutes.

{Save space 50%}

For most balls it only takes about 3 minutes to fully inflate them. You can also vacuum seal many items of clothing in just 3 minutes as well. This means you won't need to delay your game if your ball happens to go flat, nor will you have to spend hours vacuum sealing your clothing or other fabrics. This means you'll have enough power to inflate 25 balls on just one charge or vacuum several other items for storage. You can find the ATMOS portable pump on Amazon for just 29 dollars.

WYNBULLET

{ENERGY GLASS BREAKER

WYNBULLET

10 COOLEST GADGETS AND INVENTIONS THAT WILL BLOW YOUR MIND

Future Tech}

Have you ever thought about what may happen if you get trapped inside your vehicle while underwater? How do you plan on getting out? This device will break your car's window with one simple tap, helping you to

escape from your vehicle in the event of an emergency. If you ever get locked out of your home and have no other option – you could even use it to bust a window of your home. If you noticed someone in distress in their vehicle – you could even use it to pull them from the car.

{IT EVEN WORKS UNDERWATER}

{DIRECT IMPACT TECHNOLOGY}

There are countless uses for WYM bullet, and it could be yours right now for just 33 dollars on IndieGoGo.

SPLACH TRANSFORMER

{SPLACH TRANSFORMER

10 COOLEST GADGETS AND INVENTIONS THAT WILL BLOW YOUR MIND

Future Tech}

SPLACH TRANSFORMER is the perfect alternative to regular e-scooters that are primarily designed for daily commutes. It's designed for weekend daredevils and stylish rides. SPLACH TRANSFORMER can be used as a unique commuting vehicle and is recreation-oriented.

{PATENTED PROPRIETARY

MOTOR}

Sporty, playful, practical and versatile.

{MAXES OUT

at 960 w}

You have many options for customization of the handle, housing and riding modes.

{UNIQUE TRUSS

DESIGN}

{10x2.5'

PNEUMATIC

FAT TIRES}

This motorbike like beast will turn heads without a doubt.

{DUAL WAVE

DISK BRAKES}

The beefy proprietary motor is patented, offering amazing torque up to 960W.

{48 V

10.2Ah

BATTERY}

Take your ride over various terrains.

{22-25 Miles

On ONE CHARGE}

This scooter will hold you on whatever route you take and will help you get over the bumps. SPLACH TRANSFORMER is available for 1099 dollars on IndieGoGo.

SQUEAKY CLEAN FEET

{SQUEAKY CLEAN FEET

10 COOLEST GADGETS AND INVENTIONS THAT WILL BLOW YOUR MIND

Future Tech}

SQUEAKY CLEAN FEET is a highly-advanced foot cleaning system that was designed to address many of the common issues that revolve around our feet.

{Clean}

{Massage}

{Exfoliate}

This device will help you reduce stress, enhance your circulation and give you relief from issues such as plantar fasciitis and neuropathy.

{14 oversized

grip suction cups}

On top of this, it will also give you a great way to keep your feet clean. All you need to do is add soap in the front of the device, then pull your foot backward and forward. In just a few seconds your feet will be squeaky clean! You can find this device now for just 45 dollars.

(https://youtu.be/PKATJiyz0iI?si=0aWAfIHNyx_0M1u7.)

Session 2

How China Is Using Artificial Intelligence in Classrooms

() – background

[] – subtitles

{ } – caption

{WSJ}

(A child speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: Red means you're deeply focused.

Hannah Yi, Presenter (Voice-Over): Teachers at this primary school in China...

(A child speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: Blue means you're distracted.

H. Y. (V.-O.): ...know exactly when someone isn't paying attention.

(A child speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: White means you're offline.

H. Y. (V.-O.): These headbands measure each student's level of concentration. The information is then directly sent to the teacher's computer and to parents.

China has big plans to become a global leader in artificial intelligence. It has enabled a cashless economy, where people make purchases with their faces. A giant network of surveillance cameras with facial recognition helps police monitor citizens. Meanwhile, some schools offer glimpses of what the future of high tech education in the country might look like.

(A robot speaking Chinese)

H. Y. (V.-O.): Classrooms have robots that analyze students' health and engagement levels. Students wear uniforms with chips that track their locations. There are even surveillance cameras that monitor how often students check their phones or yawn during classes.

{“That’s too scary.”}

H. Y. (V.-O.): These gadgets have alarmed Chinese netizens.

{“Kids these days suffer too much.”}

{“This is worse than being a prisoner.”}

H. Y. (V.-O.): But, schools say it wasn't hard for them getting parental consent to enroll kids into what is one of the world's largest experiments in AI education. A program that's supposed to boost students' grades while also feeding powerful algorithms.

{ZHANG JIAOJIAO PARENT}

(Zhang Jiaojiao speaking Chinese)

[Zhang Jiaojiao speaking Chinese. Subtitles with English translation]: If it's for our country's research and development, I don't think it's a problem.

H. Y. (V.-O.): The government has poured billions of dollars into the project. Bringing together techgiants, start-ups and schools.

{ZHEJIANG

JINHUA XIAOSHUN COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL}

H. Y. (V.-O.): We got exclusive access to a primary school a few hours outside of Shanghai...

(Children speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: Good morning, everyone.

H. Y. (V.-O.): ... to see firsthand how AI tech is being used in the classroom. For this fifth grade class, the day begins with putting on a brain wave sensing gadget. Students then practice meditating.

(A woman speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: Now, imagine a warm light glowing between your eyebrows.

H. Y. (V.-O.): The device is made in China and has three electrodes, two behind the ears and one on the forehead. These sensors pick up electrical signals sent by neurons in the brain. The neural data is then sent in real time to the teacher's computer, so while students are solving math problems, a teacher can quickly find out who's paying attention and who's not.

{ZHU JIANGLI TEACHER}

(Zhu Jiangli speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: During this period, this student is a bit distracted.

H. Y. (V.-O.): A report is then generated that shows how well the class was paying attention.

{Class average: 60}

H. Y. (V.-O.): It even details each student's concentration level at 10-minute intervals. It's then sent to a chat group for parents.

(A man speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: Here, you can check every student's score.

H. Y. (V.-O.): The reports are detailed, but whether these devices really work and what they exactly measure isn't as clear.

(A child speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: Red means you're very focused.

{SHEN HONG

WSJ SHANGHAI BUREAU CHIEF}

H. Y. (V.-O.): We were curious if the headbands could actually measure concentration. So, one of our reporters tried on the device.

(Shen Hong speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: But I don't feel particularly focused.

(A child speaking Chinese).

[Subtitles with English translation]: This headband works... when you're thinking.

{THEODORE ZANTO
NEUROSCIENTIST}

Teodore Zanto, Neuroscientist: This is a new technology with, still, fairly little research behind it.

H. Y. (V.-O.): Therodore Zanto is a neuroscientist at the University of California, San Francisco.

{Electroencephalography (EEG)}

H. Y. (V.-O.): He was surprised to learn that this tech, called electroencephalography, also known as EEG, is being used in the classroom on children. It's usually used by doctors in hospitals and labs.

T. Z. (V.-O.): EEG is very susceptible to artifacts and so, if you are itchy...

{ITCHY}

T. Z. (V.-O.): ...or just a little fidgety...

{FIDGETY}

T. Z. (V.-O.): ... or the EEG wasn't setup properly...

{POOR SETUP}

T. Z. (V.-O.): ... so that the electrodes didn't have a good contact, effects the signal.

H. Y. (V.-O.): Despite the chances for false readings, teachers told us the headbands have forced students to become more disciplined.

{ZHANG YIWEI TEACHER}

(Zhang Yiwei speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: When the students answer my questions during class, they are louder than usual.

H. Y. (V.-O.): Teachers say the students now pay better attention during class, and that has made them study harder and achieve higher scores.

(A boy speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: I've become more attentive in class. All of my assignments come back with perfect grades.

(A boy speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: It hurts.

H. Y. (V.-O.): But, not all students are as enthusiastic.

(A boy speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: When we first wore the headband, it felt like it was controlling us.

(A boy speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: I feel pressure here. The headband is tight.

H. Y. (V.-O.): This fifth-grader, whom we caught dozing off in class, told us his parents punish him for low attention scores, and that kind of data adds a new kind of pressure for students.

(A boy speaking Chinese)

[Subtitles with English translation]: Imagine there's an exam, and everyone gets a score of 95 or higher. But you get a score of 85. Wouldn't you feel behind?

H. Y. (V.-O.): Companies we interviewed said the data can go to government funded research projects. We spoke to parents who were unclear about where the data ended up, and they didn't seem to care too much.

{THEODORE ZANTO
NEUROSCIENTIST}

H. Y. (V.-O.): Zanto says, there's likely no privacy protection at all.

T. Z. (V.-O.): In the classroom, if you're trying to make an assessment of an individual student, you really can't anatomize it.

H. Y. (V.-O.): Experts and citizens alike are sounding alarms about various aspects of the country's huge push into artificial intelligence. These classrooms are laboratories for future generations. And while these new tools may potentially help some two hundred million students raise their grades, just how this all works out won't be apparent until they become adult citizens.

(<https://youtu.be/JMLsHI8aV0g>.)

Session 3

Large Hadron Collider Upgrade “Revolutionary”

{ } – caption

{BBC}

Victoria Derbyshire, BBC Presenter: The world's most powerful particle accelerator - the Large Hadron Collider - will reopen today, after three years of being shut down for improvements. Scientists around the globe are hoping that the upgraded machine, which is massive, will be able to detect new particles and start a physics revolution that could forever change our understanding of the whole universe. Our science correspondent Pallab Ghosh reports.

Dr. Marcella Bona, Queen Mary College: It's like a medieval castle. You have to have like... wind... winding road to get there.

Pallab Ghosh, BBC Reporter (Voice-Over): Deep underground, Dr. Marcelo Bonner shows me into the heart of the Large Hadron Collider.

P. G.: So, this is the first time I've seen the detector and, wow, it just looks incredible.

P. G. (V.-O.): 7 000 tons of intricate engineering built to detect minute particles created by atoms crashing together.

Dr. M.B.: This is one of the best positions, because really shows you all the...

P. G. (V.-O.): It's huge!

Dr. M.B.: ...majesty of this detector, isn't it?

P. G. (V.-O.): Majesty is the word.

P. G.: This is the detector that was responsible for one of the most important breakthroughs in science, the discovery of the Higgs boson. It's just been upgraded, and the hope is it'll discover more particles that are completely new to science. And if it does, it could transform our understanding of the universe.

{Dr Marcella Bona
Queen Mary College}

Dr. M.B.: We are looking actively for a lot of new phenomena... er... that matter, for example, we can look directly for that matter.

P. G.: Could this be one of the biggest discoveries ever in physics?

Dr. M.B.: I'd say, yes, I say, it might be, yes, indeed. It's the majority of the universe that is made of this that matter, and we have at the moment no clue what it is, so yes, absolutely, that would be... er... incredible.

P. G. (V.-O.): Dark matter is shown here in purple, in the simulation, sprawling across the blackness of space. The bright areas are galaxies, stars, and planets, which make up just a tiny fraction of the universe. The researchers here hope to produce dark matter particles by accelerating the inside of atoms close to the speed of light, around a 27-kilometer ring, and then crashing them together.

Dr. Rhodri Jones, CERN Head of Beams: This is what compresses the magnet when...

P. G. (V.-O.): These are the giant magnets that steer the particles around the ring and focus them into a narrow beam. They've been improved too, so that they'll now double the number of collisions, which will greatly increase the chances of finding new particles.

{Dr Rhodri Jones, CERN Head of Beams}

Dr. R. J.: For all the physics that we've done since the startup of the LHC the last 10 years, we'll be able to actually get the same amount of data in the next three years as we did in those 10 years, and there is also the chance that, uh, by both increasing the energy of the LHC, which we've done slightly, and in seeing more of these collisions, that there is something else out there to be discovered.

P. G. (V.-O.): The electronics has also been upgraded to keep up with the increased data. Researchers here are also hoping to get confirmation of a new, fifth force of nature.

{Dr. Sam Harper, Physicist, STFC}

Dr. Sam Harper, Physicist, STFC: I've been hunting for the fifth force, uh, for as long as... long as I've been a particle physicist and, maybe, this is the year. This would upend the field, it would be the biggest... biggest discovery of the LHC; he biggest I mean, I think the biggest discovery in particle physics, um, since... since, I mean bigger than the Higgs.

Dr. M.B.: The particles that are created are going every... in every direction...

P. G. (V.-O.): The researchers here are excited about what the newly upgraded Large Hadron Collider could achieve. It could help them make discoveries that would lead to the greatest shift in our understanding of the universe since Einstein's theories, more than a hundred years ago. Pallab Ghosh. BBC News. At the Large Hadron Collider on the Swiss French border.

{BBC
NEWS}

(https://youtu.be/h5fLbTJ7PEQ?si=v02zBo46TOHA--UL_)

Part 3
MEDICINE
Session 1

New Technology Could Signal the Future of Medicine

{ } – caption

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME}

{New Technology Could Signal Future of Medicine}

Linsey Davis, ABC News Live Anchor: For many people with chronic illnesses, finding just the right treatment can be taxing and not always successful, but trials are now underway in the field of bioelectronic medicine with new technology that's offering patients some hope. Tonight, we hear from a few of those patients who've had some success with this treatment, and doctors who say that while it's still early, this could be part of the future of medicine. ABC's Will Carr has more.

Will Carr, ABC News correspondent (Voice-Over): This is Kelly Owens today, hiking the Koko Head trail – a steep Hawaiian Stair Master. It's a mile-and-a-half incline made of more than a thousand steps. But this was Kelly just four years ago, in a wheelchair.

Kelly Owens, Known as Vagus Nerve Girl: When I was 13, I was diagnosed with Crohn's disease and manifestations of inflammatory arthritis. I tried 22 different biologics and immunosuppressants, and none of them worked, which left me with progressively worse disease every year.

W. C. (V.-O.): Out of options, Kelly discovered bioelectronic medicine, learning about cutting-edge technology that could help. So, she threw a medical Hail Mary, signing up for a clinical trial in Europe in 2017.

K. O.: My husband and I sold everything that we owned, and created a fundraiser and went abroad for six months. I was implanted with a vagus nerve stimulation on... er... June 22 of 2017, and the device was turned on July 6th. Within a matter of days, I noticed how much my pain decreased, and within a matter of weeks, the inflammation around my joints...uh... noticeably decreased as well.

{OUT OF 16 PEOPLE:

8 HAD MEANINGFUL CLINICAL
IMPROVEMENT

4 ENTERED REMISSION}

W. C. (V.-O.): It wasn't just Kelly. Out of the study of 16 people, eight had meaningful clinical improvement, and four entered into remission.

Within just a few years, the technology Kelly's been using has become less invasive.

{DR. DAVID CHERNOFF
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, SETPOINT MEDICAL}

Dr. David Chernoff, Chief Medical Officer at SetPoint Medical: You put this around your neck once a week to charge it, so there are no wires. You can't see it, and you can't feel it.

W. C. (V.-O.): David Chernoff is the Chief Medical Officer of Set Point, which developed a vagus nerve stimulator. It's the size of a pill inserted into a patient's neck and delivers a small amount of electricity to the nerve. While the device is still in early trials, he says, it's technology that could be used in the future to help patients like Kelly return to a sense of normalcy.

D. Ch.: There's about 1.5 million people in the U.S. who have rheumatoid arthritis, and they have to take very expensive medications for their entire life to treat this because there's no cure for it. Our approach is different. There are many examples of bioelectronic medicine which are very successful. For example, in the context of Parkinson's disease within movement disorders, tremors and shaking.

W. C. (V.-O.): Doug Bland was diagnosed with Parkinson's nine years ago.

Doug Bland, Participant in Dr. Peter Tass's Clinical Trial: Some of the classic symptoms like smelling, loss of smell, and things like that were...were the key to linking me to having Parkinson's.

W. C. (V.-O.): So, Doug signed up for a Stanford Medical Center trial led by Dr. Peter Tass that asks patients to wear these bioelectronic gloves, which Tass says are designed to help reduce tremors.

{DR. PETER TASS
PROFESSOR OF NEUROSURGERY, STANFORD MEDICINE}

Dr. Peter Tass, Professor of Neurosurgery, Stanford Medicine: The goal is not to inte... intervene in a harsh way, in an aggressive manner, but to do it in a very gentle, hopefully, intelligent and sustainable, and long-lasting way.

W.C.: When the gloves are turned on, you feel a wave of vibrations going back and forth between the fingers. Patients are initially wearing this for four hours a day but over time that drops to just a couple hours a week.

P.T.: The advantage here is that the anatomy is super well-defined. So, in other words, the electrical signals we are causing by means of our

vibrations really reach the desired brain areas, and only those specific brain areas.

{8 PATIENTS
SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN
MOTOR PERFORMANCE}

W. C. (V.-O.): Doug was among eight patients enrolled in a pilot study, which found that stimulation from the gloves led to significant improvement in patients' motor performance. Doug says that thanks to the gloves, his strength and level of activity has improved.

D.B.: I did a marathon race...uh... within a couple of months after I started "the glove therapy", and bystanders that knew me noticed that I was standing up straighter, and I was running with a little bit more of a steady stride.

W. C. (V.-O.): Christine Williams battles allergies.

Christine Williams, Patient: I can't breathe; my eyes are watery, and it's just... it's just painful. I've got headaches, and it's just, you know, it's a... it's a tight feeling.

W. C. (V.-O.): So, she started using the ClearUP device, cleared by the FDA to treat allergy symptoms by using electrical stimulation over the sinus area.

Ch. W.: I started noticing, I think, really the difference after like a few days.

W. C. (V.-O.): ClearUP is already on the market. For the vagus nerve stimulator and the gloves there are still more clinical trials to be done to ensure the devices are safe and effective enough for broader use, putting FDA approval likely a few years away. And doctors have this advice for anyone interested in participating in trials for these types of devices.

{DR. DORIS WANG
NEUROSURGEON, UC SAN FRANCISCO}

Dr. Doris Wang, Neurosurgeon, US San Francisco: I think just managing your expectations...uh... you know, obviously, everybody wants the best outcome possible, and... em... just realize, you know, any type of surgical interventions, there are risks involved.

W. C. (V.-O.): And even though it's still early, some doctors see real potential benefits.

D.W.: I see bioelectronics as a way of the future in medicine. You know, with the technological advances that are present, and it gives us an unprecedented opportunity to actually investigate a lot of the biological systems that are harder to access.

W. C. (V.-O.): For Kelly Owens, she says the new technology has helped her climb a mountain. She feels from here on the sky's limit.

K. O.: I never would have imagined that my life could be as limitless as it is now.

W. C. (V.-O.): In the Bay Area, Will Carr, ABC News.

L.D.: Our thanks to Will Carr for that.

George Stephanopoulos, Host of This Week, ABC's Sunday morning current event news program: Hi everyone! George Stephanopoulos is here. Thanks for checking out the ABC News YouTube channel. If you'd like to get more videos, show highlights, and watch live event coverage, click on the right over here to subscribe to our channel, and don't forget to download the ABC News app for breaking news alerts. Thanks for watching.

(<https://youtu.be/s9X0pdSc88o>.)

Session 2

Human Cells Grown in Monkey Embryos Spark Ethical Debate

{ } – caption

{SUBSCRIBE}

Philippa Thomas, BBC Newsreader: Serious ethical issues are being raised, after it emerged that U.S. and Chinese scientists have implanted human cells into monkey embryos. The aim of the research is to understand more about how cells develop and to help research in cultivating organs for transplant.

{Huiman Mohkey Hybrids}

{▪Stem cells injected into

Macaque embryos}

P. T. (Voice-Over): The scientists injected human stem cells, cells that have the ability to develop into many different body tissues into macaque embryos.

{▪Studied for up to 20 days}

P. T. (V.-O.): The developing embryos were studied for up to 20 days. Other so-called mixed species embryos or chimeras have been produced in the past, with human cells implanted into sheep and pig embryos.

{▪Chimeras have been created before}

{▪Transplant organs, early human development, disease, ageing}

P. T. (V.-O.): This scientific group was led by a professor Juan Belmonte of the Salk Institute in the US. He says the work could address the

shortage in transplantable organs and help us understand more about early human development, the way disease progresses and aging.

P.T.: Katrien Devolder is a Senior Research Fellow at the Oxford Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics. I asked her if we should see the embryos as human at all.

{Katrien Devolder

Senior Research Fellow at the Oxford Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics}

{Human-monkey embryos

Monkey embryos containing human cells have been made in a lab}

Katrien Devolder, Senior Research Fellow at the Oxford Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics: Em... that's a good question, it's a difficult question. So, I think... em... when we create an organism that is a mix between a... a human and a monkey, we're really not sure at all what sort of organism we have created. I mean, is it a human, is it a monkey, is it something in between... em... and that raises ethical issues, because we don't know how we should treat these creatures ethically.

{Human-monkey embryos

Scientists injected human stem cells into macaque embryos}

{Human-monkey embryos

The developing embryos were studied for up to 20 days}

K.D.: Can we simply use them in scientific experiments; can we destroy them in experiments, when we really don't know what sort of organism they are?

P.T.: Do you see a line between scientific research up to a number of days, say 20 days and beyond?

{Human-monkey embryos

The US-Chinese team's research has sparked fresh debate}

K.D.: Yes, so I think there is... a... a.... a.... an important distinction here.

{Human-monkey embryos

The team said the research was to "improve human health"}

K.D.: So, I think the problem I raised... em... about us not being sure what sort of organism we create how we should treat, it is not so much of a problem... eh... for the research we're discussing here.

{Human-monkey embryos

Some scientists raise concerns others could try to take the work further}

K.D.: Because in that research, as you mentioned, the human monkey chimeras... em... were destroyed when they were 19-day-old embryos, so that is before the development of a nervous system, ...er... before there are any mental capacities.

{Human-monkey embryos

Monkey embryos containing human cells have been made in a lab}

K.D.: Er... so I think not so many ethical issues there, but of course this sort of research opens the door... em... to research where... em... with chimeras that are allowed to develop further...

{Human-monkey embryos

Scientists injected human stem cells into macaque embryos}

K.D.: ...and... em... then we may create... em... human animal chimeras with perhaps... em... human neurons in their brains.

{Human-monkey embryos

The developing embryos were studied for up to 20 days}

K.D.: And that raises a lot of ethical issues. Because what looks like an animal may well have mental capacity similar to that of a human being.

{Human-monkey embryos

The US-Chinese team's research has sparked fresh debate}

K.D.: And in that case, of course, we simply can't use these...er... chimeras in scientific research. We can't just simply destroy them or use them to extract organs for transplantations into humans.

{Human-monkey embryos

The team said the research was to "improve human health"}

(<https://youtu.be/hzVp4mxqOJ4?si=JnRygzpd1ezq5LQS>.)

Session 3

Maine Health Innovation: Augmented Reality for Neonatal Resuscitation

{ } – caption

Michael Ferguson, MD, Pediatric Critical Care Physician (Voice-Over): There are many people who walk through everyday life and just have a great idea. And they put it away as something they can't achieve. But if you really think it's gonna be a good thing, you'll probably find you're not the only one that thinks it's going to be a good thing. And if you just find the right person at the right time, it can happen.

{Michael is a Pediatric Critical Care Physician who works with the sickest infants and children in pediatric intensive care.}

M.F. (V-O.): I've been involved in simulation for a.. 10 years. One of the things that's always bothered me is most of the hospitals in the country are not big hospitals and don't have access to simulation pediatricians.

{Mary Ottolini, MD, MPH| George W. Hallett MD Chair of Pediatrics}

Mary Ottolini, MD, MPH; George W. Hallett MD Chair of Pediatrics: Pediatricians at rural hospitals were concerned about keeping their resuscitation team abilities up. It was so infrequent that they needed to resuscitate a baby but when they did, they really needed to know how to do that.

M.F. (V-O.): Babies born in rural hospitals have a... six times more likely to have a permanent neurological injury, and a lot of that has to do with the way they are resuscitated at birth.

M.O.: The virtual reality and augmented reality have always been very interesting to me.

M.F. (V-O.): Are you practicing?

Susan Ahern, Vice President of Innovation: I am practicing.

M.F. (V-O.): It was incredibly fortunate that at the same time Mary and I were having this conversation, the innovation center was happening. And I immediately knew that this was a group of people who could bring life to my ideas...

{Michael Ferguson, MD| Pediatric Critical Care}

M.F.: ...because they're in there but I don't know how to get them out. I don't know where to start. I can remove the actual true baby, and there is still a baby in there on the bed that Susan will be able to see.

M.F. (V-O.): They were a mix of people who were able to teach me how to formulate my idea to give that elevator pitch so that people could get that *aha moment* when you say, "Oh, now why you're doing this."

M.F.: ...listening to the baby's heartbeat.

{Susan Ahern| Vice President of Innovation}

S.A.: Oh my Gosh! This is so exciting.

M.F. (V-O.): Thanks to the innovation center we made a connection with Case Western University to make the first of these HoloLens babies. And in addition to that, I've got the Ignite grant which was an extra bit of funding. We can run through a scenario where we make the baby stop breathing, and you as the team will have to resuscitate the baby and we'll all share that experience, and you can watch it as a third party on a screen as well.

M.O. (V-O.): We have the Roux Institute involved to help us develop a virtual coaching system.

M.F. (V-O.): We can have the expertise coming from the US, coming from Maine Health, coming from this building here that can remotely dial in and watch the simulation and give feedback.

S.A.: It's fascinating! So incredible that we've been able to save lives.

M.F.: We're heading into Waldo County Hospital to run a neonatal resuscitation.

M.O. (V-O.): One of the things that's the most exciting about this is a fraction of the cost of the higher fidelity mannequins.

{Angus Beal, MD| Emergency Medicine Waldo County Hospital}

Angus Beal, MD, Emergency Medicine Waldo County Hospital: It really triggers your assessment skills better than traditional sim. You can simulate a baby moving around, you can look at skin tone as compared to having someone tell you, well, this baby's now blue. So that creates a better feedback cycle for learning.

{In November of 2021, while on a mission trip to Kenya, Michael was able to showcase his augmented reality innovation.}

M.F. (V-O.): I hope that this technology will improve the outcomes of children across the world, all because the team that's using this technology has practiced.

“Great work, guys!”

M.O.: Don't be afraid to step out of your comfort zone. You have the backing of MaineHealth.

M.F.: There is no way that without the innovation center I would be anywhere other than just a figment of my mind.

{By the end of 2022, we hope to have successfully beta tested the prototype and be utilizing augmented reality simulation in MaineHealth facilities.}

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AiFaWuCmFgg>.)

Part 4
ECONOMICS
Session 1

NFTs Make International Art Show Debut

{ } – caption

{abc

NEWSLIVE}

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME

NFTS MAKE BIG INTERNATIONAL ART SHOW DEBUT}

Linsey Davis, American Broadcast Journalist and News Anchor at ABC News: We turn now to Art Basel Miami, a place for fine art quirky installations and now NFTs, a type of digital art that is all the rage. But is it a hyper-actual substance? Could the next Picasso or Van Gogh come from a digital creator? ABC's Ashan Singh has more.

Ashan Singh, Multiplatform Reporter for ABC News' "Nightline" (Voice-Over): Art week in Miami, Florida. Home to Art Basel Miami. The famed art fair roared back to life this year with a noticeable addition – NFTs.

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME

ASHAN SINGH

ABC NEWS}

A. S.: You're on the convention floor, it seems like NFTs and digital art pieces are some of the most popular attractions here. It's like the high art community isn't just accepting these digital artists, they're embracing them.

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME

NFTS MAKE BIG INTERNATIONAL ART SHOW DEBUT}

{"NFT"

NON-FUNGIBLE

TOKEN}

A. S. (V-O.): NFTs or non-fungible tokens – a type of digital art, verified unique using a ledger system through cryptocurrency. This year, one of the most crowded exhibitions, not a traditional gallery, but powered by a blockchain called *Tezos*, teaching guests how to make and mint their own NFTs.

A. S.: All right, I'm gonna capture it, okay? So, this is the unique NFT. What I'm gonna do is I'm gonna sign in to create a wallet, and that's gonna actually mint the NFT.

Why take people back to basics and show them how to make an NFT?

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME
MASON EDWARDS
CHIEF OF STAFF, TEZOS FOUNDATION}

Mason Edwards, Chief of Staff, Tezos Foundation: Want to sort of educate people about what NFTs are, educate about Tezos and like, you know, its benefits, but also just to enjoy the experience, and see how it feels to connect with an artist, to be able like to experience this digital medium in a way that you can actually own it, share it, and it has permanence and... er... provenance.

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME
NFTS MAKE BIG INTERNATIONAL ART SHOW DEBUT}

A. S. (V-O.): I caught up with Berlin-based artist, Mario Klingemann, known online as Quasimondo. He created the algorithm for the exhibition.

A. S.: Mario, you're such a pioneer in... in the AI art world! Could you imagine that NFTs would have had this big of a footprint at a festival like Art Basel?

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME
MARIO KLINGEMANN
ARTIST}

Mario Klingemann, Artist: Uh, well, I can imagine a lot of things, but... let's say a year ago, I probably would not have thought that.

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME
NFTS MAKE BIG INTERNATIONAL ART SHOW DEBUT}

A. S. (V-O.): Pace – a gallery around since the 60s, usually focuses on traditional Blue Chip Art, but one of its augmented reality: NFT pieces sold before Art Basel, even opened to the public.

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME
CHRISTIANA INE-KIMBA
DIRECTOR OF ONLINE SALES, PACE GALLERY}

Christiana Ine-Kimba, Director of Online Sales, Pace Gallery: We definitely see the NFT market, and specifically NFTs with our artists, as an extension or a different medium for them to explore.

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME
NFTS MAKE BIG INTERNATIONAL ART SHOW DEBUT}

A. S.: You, guys, are the tastemakers in this art world in a lot of ways. A lot of people are saying, you know, like... er... some of the NFTs that are existing out there, they're... they're just, you know, all about the hype.

C. I-K.: We've worked specifically with artists within our program who have well-founded... er... markets within the traditional fine art world,

but in some formulations have had experience within like the technology sector.

{The President of the United States wanted me dead}

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME

NFTS MAKE BIG INTERNATIONAL ART SHOW DEBUT}

A. S. (V-O.): In miles away from the convention floor, a familiar face is making headlines. ArtGrails Gallery stirring the pot on the hype versus art debate with exclusive Michael Cohen NFTs for sale. Based on the former Trump lawyers' prison paraphernalia.

A. S.: How are you beginning to draw the line, or is the line actually starting to blur between memorabilia and art?

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME

EVERY ANDON

FOUNDER, ARTGRAILS}

Avery Andon, Founder, ArtGrails: So, I... I look at it like the memorabilia line was always blurred from the start and inception of NFTs, and if anything, we're looking at ways of incorporating the physicality of it. For instance, the Michael Cohen NFT, whoever gets that NFT, one of them will be registered to win a lottery to get the actual ID badge.

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME

NFTS MAKE BIG INTERNATIONAL ART SHOW DEBUT}

A. S. (V-O.): While the numbers aren't fully in from the festival weekend quite yet, the market for NFTs isn't going anywhere. Artists like Beeple have made headlines for sales topping 69 million.

{Price Realized

USD 69,346,250

Closed: 11 Mar 2021

Estimate}

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME

NFTS MAKE BIG INTERNATIONAL ART SHOW DEBUT}

A. S. (V-O.): At Art Miami, 50-year-old artist Brendan Murphy just cashed in, selling one piece for just over 1.1 million as part of his cult favorite venture – Boonji Project.

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME

BRENDAN MURPHY

ARTIST}

Brendan Murphy, Artist: To be honest, for an artist, our dream... anyone creative is that we can share our work with as many people as possible. We have a community that is in over 80 countries.

{abc NEWSLIVE PRIME
NFTS MAKE BIG INTERNATIONAL ART SHOW DEBUT}

A. S. (V-O.): No matter what the piece represents or the subject matter, pretty much everyone here will tell you the art is what you make of it. But the NFT technology is finally allowing digital creatives and their work to receive value they've long missed out.

B. M.: The analogy is, I went from a club to playing a stadium with the help of a new platform.

A. S. (V-O.): For ABC News, Ashan Singh, in Miami.

L.D.: A whole new world out there, our thanks to Ashan for bringing us that!

George Stephanopoulos (an American television host, political commentator, and former Democratic advisor): Hi, everyone! George Stephanopoulos is here. Thanks for checking out the ABC News YouTube channel! If you'd like to get more video show highlights and watch live event coverage, click on the right, over here, to subscribe to our channel, and don't forget to download the ABC News app for breaking news alerts. Thanks for watching!

(<https://youtu.be/NIZEbal-VvU>.)

Session 2

How Starbucks Operates Like a Bank While Serving Coffee

{ } – caption

Alexander Hotz, Senior Video Journalist, The Wall Street Journal: (Voice-Over): If you've ever ordered something at Starbucks, you've probably loaded one of these.

Heater Haddon, WSJ Reporter (Voice-Over): Starbucks, between October and December has had something like \$3 billion of value is loaded onto these cards. I mean, that's a lot of money.

{ \$3 BILLION

LOADED ON GIFT CARDS FROM OCT. THROUGH DEC 2020

SOURCE: STARBUCKS CARD, LOYALTY & MOBILE DASHBOARD}

A. H. (V.-O.): So much money in fact, that if Starbucks was a bank, it would rank as the 385th biggest in the country. And it's money that

Starbucks gets to use up front as revenue before a single product is even purchased.

{HEATHER HADDON
WSJ REPORTER}

H. H.: Eventually it is a liability if someone chooses to use it, and you will find that in lots of gift card programs, they're plenty of people who never use it.

A. H. (V.-O.): So how important is Starbucks' mobile app and gift cards to its bottom line? And what role does technology play in its continued evolution? This is the economics of Starbucks.

{The
Economics of
Starbucks}

In 1971, the first Starbucks, a small unassuming cafe opened in Seattle's downtown. Fast forward 50 years, and that store is still in operation, but Starbucks is a global coffee giant.

H. H.: Only McDonald's is bigger than Starbucks when it comes to market caps. So they are really... er...a powerhouse when it comes to really the whole restaurant industry.

A. H. (V.-O.): In its early years of operation Starbucks expanded slowly and only within Seattle. It wasn't until 1987 when the original owners sold the company to its then marketing director, Howard Schultz, that the Starbucks that we know today took root. Schultz began expanding Starbucks outside of the city and introduced Americans to what was then a little known Italian drink, the espresso.

H. H.: They were really founded on this coffee house culture that they make each beverage by hand according to order. As Starbucks has grown, that has gotten more complicated.

A. H. (V.-O.): Today, Starbucks says they make more than 170,000 different varieties of drinks.

H. H.: These beverages can be very complex. They can take a while. They can take many different ingredients, and so it's good for Starbucks. And that these tend to be higher price beverages, but for workers, the baristas, they can be very complicated.

A. H. (V.-O.): The company's early investment in espresso has transformed to many different signature drinks: from the creation of the frappucino to the launch with a Pumpkin Spice Latte.

{IT'S
PUMKIN

SPICE LATTE TIME:
WHO'S NOT EXCITED?

Our signature handcrafted Pumpkin Spice Latte is back for limited time. Enjoy one today and join the Pumkin Passion at [Facebook.com/Starbucks](https://www.facebook.com/Starbucks).

IT'S NOT JUST COFFEE.IT'S STARBUCKS.

Advertisement: Pumpkin Spice Latte, high five it.

H. H.: They really didn't know that it would take off like it did, but clearly it is formed quite a phenomenon all around the world, really.

Advertisement: We introduced pumpkin to spice, us here, Starbucks.

H. H.: One additional thing in Starbucks evolution is cold beverages have become much more important to the company, whether it's just an iced coffee or a nitro iced coffee, or all these cold foam and cold brewed. Increasingly, this is so important to their revenue, the company has gone through periods where frappuccino sales have softened, but they've come up with more cold drinks to keep people interested and keep people ordering.

A. H. (V.-O.): In part due to the company's Seattle founding technology has played a large role in the change dominance.

H. H.: A key moment of that was the founding of its mobile app in 2009, which was very early for one of these kinds of apps. And they really saw this as a digital flywheel.

{NEARLY A QUARTER OF U.S.

TRANSACTIONS WERE MOBILE ORDERS

SOURCE: STARBUCKS}

A. H. (V.-O.): At the end of 2021, mobile orders accounted for nearly a quarter of all Starbucks transactions in the US. Many of those purchased through a virtual Starbucks gift card, which was previously the only way a customer could order on their phone. Today, a little under one half or 44% of all transactions at Starbucks are done with a Starbucks card. In fact, so many Starbucks customers use a Starbucks card or the Starbucks mobile app to purchase items that Starbucks says it holds about \$2.4 billion in cash that was uploaded by customers to be used later. That number exceeds the deposits at many American banks.

{TOTAL DOLLARS LOADED

(U.S + CANADA ONLY)}

H. H.: Starbucks also gets a lot of data from that. They own a lot of that data in a way that many companies don't because they have created this whole ecosystem where people are, you know, using the Starbucks app,

they're mobile ordering, and they're hooked into that Starbucks unique proprietary system.

A. H. (V.-O.): As mobile payments rise, Starbucks' business priorities have shifted. Prior to the pandemic, approximately 80% of US Starbucks transactions were on the go, either as drive-through or mobile order.

{80%

U.S. STARBUCKS ON-THE-GO ORDERS PRE-PANDEMIC
SOURCE: STARBUCKS}

H. H.: Starbucks started in cities, but really has spread all around the country, including the suburbs. And a lot of that is through drive-thrus.

A. H. (V.-O.): These alternate pickup options are becoming increasingly important to the company's bottom line.

H. H.: Especially during the pandemic. I mean, these stores have been a lifeline to Starbucks because they kept running, and people could easily queue up and go and not have to enter an actual cafe.

A. H. (V.-O.): Starbucks has long said that "It remains committed to a set of values established early in the company's existence."

H. H.: Starbucks is very committed to trying to create a connection between its baristas and its customers, even in its drive-thru. They talk about this on earnings calls that there are these customer connection scores. They want to make sure that everyone is feeling good about their Starbucks experience, which is getting increasingly challenging when you're ordering through a drive-thru or a mobile app. You're trying to get in and out.

A. H. (V.-O.): Starbucks says, "Those values also appear in the manner in which their stores are designed."

H. H.: The items you will find in the store, they really choreograph that down to where the basket of water is placed into a store. They want this all to feel very similar.

A. H. (V.-O.): Starbucks has long touted its internal culture, which it says is built on a strong relationship between management and employees.

H. H.: The workers at its stores are not called workers or baristas, they are called partners. And this is very central to the company's ideology. Part of that is that all these partners do get shares in the company, it's called Bean Stock.

A. H. (V.-O.): That relationship may look different going forward for some Starbucks locations. After two of three Buffalo stores voted in favor of unionization.

{THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.
Starbucks Workers at Buffalo-Area

Store Vote in Favor of Unionizing
Dec. 9, 2021|HEATHER HADDON}

H. H.: Since then, Starbucks has thrown a huge amount of energy and resources into this issue. And executives have traveled to Buffalo extensively to meet with workers, to try to understand their concerns according to the company. They want to maintain this direct relationship with their workers, they call unions an intermediary. They do not want that relationship to be severed. But, according to these workers, they, who support the union, they want a more direct relationship with the company.

A. H. (V.-O.): In a statement to the “Wall Street Journal” Starbucks said, “Starbucks's success – past, present, and future – is built on how we partner together, always with our mission and values at our core. From the beginning, we've been clear in our belief that we are better together as partners without a union between us at Starbucks, and that conviction has not changed.”

{“STARBUCKS'S SUCCESS – PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE – IS BUILT ON HOW WE PARTNER TOGETHRE, ALWAYS WITH OUR MISSION AND VALUES AT OUR CORE.

FROM THE BEGINNING, WE’VE BEEN CLEAR IN OUR BELIEF THAT WE ARE BETTER TOGETHER AS PARTNERS WITHOUT A UNION BETWEEN US AT STARBUCKS, AND THAT CONVICTION HAS NOT CHANGED.”}

H. H.: They are the world's biggest coffee chain. They are very dominant when it comes to coffee sales, and they are really synonymous with the coffee house culture in a lot of ways, but they do face increasing pressures.

{VIDEO BY
NIKKI WALKER
ALEXANDER HOTZ
TODD HOLMES
GRAPHICS
RYAN TREFES
VIDEOGRAPHER
COREY EISENSTEIN
VISUALS
STARBUCKS
ASSOCIATED PRESS}

(<https://youtu.be/1-OJX1rwnl8?si=IDr0jiSlhkGByWv.>)

Session 3

Cryptocurrency Trading Platform

{ } – caption

Ben Boulos, the BBC News Presenter: The cryptocurrency trading platform Coinbase has reported a larger than expected quarterly loss. Investors worried by this year's fall in the value of riskier assets have shied away from trading in cryptocurrencies. Coinbase says it also expects trading volumes to fall further in the current quarter. Well, let's speak more about the cryptocurrency and blockchain issues around this with an expert in that field, David Gerard... er... author of the book "Attack of the 50-foot blockchain." Um, David good to have you with us. Um, do you think this spells perhaps the... the end of what could have been a bit of a honeymoon era for... er... the crypto... er... sector?

{David Gerard

Cryptocurrency and blockchain expert}

David Gerard, Cryptocurrency and Blockchain Expert: Absolutely, the bubble is over. Um, the retail dollars have gone home. That's the really important number which Coinbase didn't break out in this 10Q.

{Crypto trading slump

Coinbase racks up \$1.1bn loss as crypto prices fell}

D.G.: But, as an investment, crypto utterly depends on fresh outside retail investors dollars coming in, and all those people have been scared off.

{Coinbase is a San Francisco-founded cryptocurrency exchange}

D.G.: They started disappearing in the first quarter of this year when Coinbase lost only 500 million.

{Coinbase said its revenue plummeted 61% in the latest quarter}

D.G.: Second quarter there are all these disasters: Terra LUNA collapsed, Celsius collapsed, Voyager collapsed, a lot of retail investors got hurt badly on those.

{Coinbase reported an after-tax loss of \$1.1bn}

D.G.: They've taken their dollars elsewhere, and early investors in crypto can only be paid out using cash from later investors. That's how crypto works. So, the lack of retail dollars is an active ongoing disaster in crypto. Coinbase has tried to put a brave face on it, but the numbers are as bad as they look.

{Coinbase racks up \$1.1bn loss as crypto prices fell}

{Coinbase is a San Francisco-founded cryptocurrency exchange}

B. B. (Voice-Over): Is it not cyclical, though like any risky asset or riskier asset that when things pick up economically, when inflation eases,

and perhaps when interest rates are less attractive for holding savings in... in dollars or other currencies, people will return and it will pick up again?

{Coinbase said its revenue plummeted 61% in the latest quarter}

{Coinbase reported an after-tax loss of \$1.1bn}

{Coinbase racks up \$1.1bn loss as crypto prices fell}

D.G.: Um, it depends what you mean by pick up because by cyclical they mean is it in an asset bubble. Like maybe it'll happen asset bubble in three or four years if regulators don't deal with the issues from this bubble. Sure, I mean, there is nothing else it can do except bubble because it is a pure speculative commodity with no basic use case for the actual object.

{Coinbase is a San Francisco-founded cryptocurrency exchange}

{Coinbase said its revenue plummeted 61% in the latest quarter}

B. B.: And I'm just intrigued as to the effective high energy costs because we talk about that a lot but of course cryptocurrency mining in itself is a very energy intensive process because of the... the kind of computers they have to use to... to solve those equations, and that results in cryptocurrencies being... um being created. Um,... er... do you think that is playing a part in all of this?

{Coinbase reported an after-tax loss of \$1.1bn}

{Coinbase racks up \$1.1bn loss as crypto prices fell}

{Coinbase is a San Francisco-founded cryptocurrency exchange}

D.G.: Not so huge one. I mean the mining situation is very complicated because it would be a whole 15 minutes to explain what's going on with the miners in the US. Um, but basically they're feeling the pinch, too. Because if they have to sell crypto for actual dollars that soaks up some of those actual dollars. And that makes Coinbase's numbers even worse because Coinbase are one of other main cashiers desk for crypto. For the crypto casino they are the cashiers desk so the coinbase numbers are critical for everyone including the bitcoin miners.

B. B.: Okay, and, David, we must leave it there. Thanks for sharing your thoughts with us. David Gerard there, cryptocurrency and blockchain expert.

(<https://youtu.be/WYw5uLp-S5E?si=asfW0L2KRrp5E9K4>.)

Part 5
LEGAL ENGLISH
Session 1

R Kelly Sentenced to 30 Years in Prison for Sex Abuse

{ } – caption

{BBC

DDC WORLD NEWS}

Sophie Jane Raworth, Newsreader: American singer R. Kelly has been sentenced to 30 years in prison by a US federal court in New York after he was found guilty of sexually abusing women, boys and girls for decades. The 55-year-old singer was convicted of all nine counts against him in the sex trafficking trial which took place in September. Our North America correspondent Nada Tawfik was in court and sent this report.

Nada Tawfik, Correspondent (Voice-Over): R. Kelly’s victims were ignored and vilified for years. Mainly black Americans who felt their voices weren’t valued; this sentence means everything to them.

{Juvante Cunningham

Survivor}

Juvante Cunningham, Survivor: There wasn’t a day in my life up until this moment that I actually believed that the judicial system would come through for black and brown girls. I stand here very proud of my judicial system, very proud of my fellow survivors and very pleased with the outcome. 30 years did he do this in 30 years what he got.

{Lizzette Martinez

Survivor}

Lizzette Martinez, Survivor: I never thought that I would be here to see him be held accountable for the atrocious things that he did to children. I don’t know what else to say except that I’m grateful, I’m grateful for today.

N.T. (V.-O.): His star power was his shield. He used his inner circle to exploit minors, women and men. They all came from varied backgrounds but were similar in their adoration for Kelly. Once under his control he required them to follow a degrading set of rules. They had to call him “Daddy”, and they weren’t permitted to leave their rooms for any reason without his permission. He also directed every aspect of the sexual abuse with him and others; and recorded many of the instances. For years, his crimes were an open secret including his marriage to the late singer Aaliyah when she was just 15 years old and he 27. The story is from a documentary

called “Surviving R. Kelly” stunned the public and led to calls to mute his music.

{‘Surviving R. Kelly’, Netflix}

N.T. (V.-O.): It also shone a light on an industry said to be rife with harassment and abuse.

{Drew Dixon

Music Producer}

Drew Dixon, Music Producer: The music industry has just not even begun to have its reckoning; it isn’t just one person who’s like a skeezy predator. It’s the scaffolding. It’s the system. It’s the star machine.

N.T. (V.-O.): R. Kelly’s legacy will no longer be defined by his voice. He will forever be remembered as a sexual predator. Nada Tawfik, BBC News, New York.

(<https://youtu.be/BIAX6RbWvHw>.)

Session2

US Basketball Star Brittney Griner Jailed for Nine Years

{ } – caption

{BBC NEWS}

{Bank of England forecasts UK inflation to top 13% later this year}

{Russian trial of Brittney Griner

Russian court sentenced U.S. basketball star Brittney Griner to nine years prison

Outside reviewer to look at BBC knowledge of Tim Westwood’s conduct}

Luxmy Gopal, BBC Presenter: A Russian court has sentenced the US basketball star Brittney Griner to 9 years in prison on drugs charges after finding her guilty of drug smuggling. Griner, an Olympic gold medalist, had admitted having vape cartridges containing cannabis oil in her possession when she was detained in February but she said she hadn't intended to break the law. Well, let's speak to our State Department correspondent Barbara Plett-Usher who's in Washington for us. Er... Barbara, what more can you tell us?

{New review follows allegations of sexual misconduct against former DJ}

{US basketball player Brittney Griner guilty of narcotics trafficking}

{Barbara Plett-Usher

State Department Correspondent

Bank of England has raised interest rates from 1.25% to 1.75%

Barbara Plett-Usher, State Department Correspondent: Well, this was almost the toughest sentence that Brittney Griner could have got. The charge of drug smuggling... er... was one that would have, that has a sentence of up to 10 years, and she got 9 years. We knew that she would be convicted because she had pled guilty...

{Russian trial of Brittney Griner

Court: Griner committed crime deliberately

Bank of England forecasts UK inflation to top 13% later this year}

B. R-U.: ...uh... she said that she had brought those vape cartridges in but she hadn't meant to do so. ... uh... it was a mistake... um... she hadn't meant to break the law but the court found that she had deliberately done so and said that she was guilty of... er... drug smuggling.

{Outside reviewer to look at BBC knowledge of Tim Westwood's conduct}

{Griner admitted guilt, says she accidentally put hashish oil in her bag}

{New review follows allegations of sexual misconduct against former

DJ}

B. R-U.: The reason she pled guilty was that she was hoping for a more lenient sentence that obviously hasn't happened, and you could see how serious the expression was on her face as the judge spoke, and she was listening to her interpreter... er... following every word finally finding out what her fate would be.

{US made Russia a prisoner swap offer}

{Bank of England has raised interest rates from 1.25% to 1.75%}

{Bank of England predicts recession lasting more than a year}

B. R-U.: Now it may not be that she will s... that she will serve all of that time or even most of it because the United States has put forward a proposal to the Russians... um... to bring her back... uh... presumably a prisoner swap although that hasn't been confirmed... um...

{US state department: Griner wrongfully detained}

{Bank of England forecasts UK inflation to top 13% later this year}

{Griner was part of USA's 2014 basketball world championship winning team}

{Outside reviewer to look at BBC knowledge of Tim Westwood's conduct}

B. R-U.: ...but we did get a statement from President Biden, he again repeated that she was wrongfully de... detained. He said this sentence was unacceptable, he said that Russia should release her immediately, and he

said that his Administration would continue to work... er... as hard as it could to bring her and another American detained in Russia Paul Wayland home as soon as they could.

{Griner found guilty of drug possession, smuggling}

{Internal report: BBC should have further explored issues raised about DJ}

{Russian court sentenced U.S. basketball star Brittney Griner to nine years prison}

{Bank of England has raised interest rates from 1.25% to 1.75%}

L.G.: Er... and... and, Barbara, in terms of what... er... the President has said in... in that statement which we've seen which you've referred to. Is... is there much scope for... for that to happen? What's the capacity for... for... er... the President to be able to do that?

{US basketball player Brittney Griner guilty of narcotics trafficking}

{Bank of England predicts recession lasting more than a year}

{Bank of England forecasts UK inflation to top 13% later this year}

{Outside reviewer to look at BBC knowledge of Tim Westwood's conduct}

B. R-U.: Well, we know that there are serious negotiations about this. The State Department took the almost unprecedented step a couple of weeks ago of announcing publicly that it... it had made a substantial offer to the Russians and was waiting to hear back. ... Er... and we know that the Russians are interested in a negotiation... er... that...the... according to Russian media they're interested in... er... bringing back, for example, ... um... a Russian arms dealer who's in prison in the United States.

{New review follows allegations of sexual misconduct against former DJ}

B. R-U.: But we don't have any indication from the Russians about... um... how quickly they might move on that or whether they're going to wait for a while and see if they can get more out of it. ... um...

{Griner admitted guilt, says she accidentally put hashish oil in her bag}

{Bank of England has raised interest rates from 1.25% to 1.75%}

{US made Russia a prisoner swap offer}

B. R-U.: Mr. Blinken, the Secretary of State, made very clear that the... these talks were based entirely on a deal... er... to bring the... Griner and Mr. Wayland home that they had nothing to do with the war on Ukraine... er... and so we'll see... we'll see though if... if the Russians want to s... want to see whether they're wanting to get something more out of it may be trying to get some sanctions lifted,... er... maybe trying to get more

prisoners released it's not clear...

{US state department: Griner wrongfully detained}

{Outside reviewer to look at BBC knowledge of Tim Westwood's conduct}

B. R-U.: ...um... if that is indeed their... er... their objective but we're waiting now to see now that the sentence has been given, and the... the court has made its ruling whether things will move quickly or whether the Russians will ... er... continue to wait.

{Griner was part of USA's 2014 basketball world championship winning team}

{Bank of England has raised interest rates from 1.25% to 1.75%}

L.G.: Barbara, thank you for bringing us the latest on that. That's Barbara Plett-Usher, our State Department correspondent.

(<https://youtu.be/Ak0xz96nBkw>.)

Session 3

US Supreme Court Strikes down Abortion Rights

{ } – caption

{*IMPACT*}

{*BBC NEWS*}

{*BREAKING*}

Ben Boulos, a Presenter and Journalist for the BBC News: Bringing some breaking news now from the United States. And the United States Supreme Court has overturned *Roe v. Wade*.

{*BREAKING NEWS*}

B. B. (Voice-Over): That is the landmark court ruling from 1973 that legalized abortion nationwide. These are the scenes outside the US Supreme Court. Eh... it's important to say that this...um... judgment had been leaked in draft form in May. Eh... and this is now confirmed by the Reuters news agency that the US Supreme Court has overturned that landmark ruling now.

{US abortion ruling

US Supreme Court rules on woman's right to an abortion}

B. B. (V.-O.): What this does not mean is that abortion becomes immediately illegal nationwide. It does not mean that. It means each state will be able to decide how much access women living there will have to abortion.

{US abortion ruling

US Supreme Court overturns a woman's right to an abortion}

B. B. (V.-O.): It's thought about half of the 50 US states would move to ban abortions within weeks. Other states though would continue to provide access, not just for women in their state but for those living in states where it would be banned.

So, that breaking news, a long-awaited ruling by the US Supreme Court. And it has decided to overturn *Roe v. Wade*, a court decision from 1973 which for almost 50 years has guaranteed women the right to an abortion certainly in the first trimester of pregnancy. And this decision will trigger, thought about half states, half the states in the US to move to ban abortions within weeks. It is an issue that sharply divides public opinion in the United States. Passionately held views on both sides of the debate, those who are pro-choice and those who are anti-abortion. Let's bring in my colleague Laura Trevelyan who is in New York. Laura, this is a huge moment for the US.

Laura Trevelyan, a British-American Journalist for BBC: Absolutely. For almost 50 years, Ben, there has been a federally guaranteed constitutional right for a woman to have an abortion, and that has now been overturned, and the decision has been returned to each individual state in the United States.

{*Laura Trevelyan*}

{US abortion ruling

US Supreme Court overturns a woman's right to an abortion}

L. T.: So, a woman's right and access to abortion will now depend on where she lives in America. So, if you live here in New York, for example, you'll be able to get an abortion, but if you live in one of the 13 states across the United States, that have in anticipation of this ruling already passed, what known as trigger laws, it will now be virtually impossible to get an abortion in those states. So, what's very interesting now is, for example, in the 50 years since *Roe versus Wade* there have been many medical developments. And there are now abortion pills which are available to women. Will those states that have already moved...eh... an anticipation of *Roe versus Wade*...eh... to make it virtually impossible to get an abortion now the court has ruled this way? Will those states also move to say that you cannot receive an abortion pill from out of state? Um... and those campaigners for a woman's right to choose say that this decision is overwhelmingly going to impact poorer women in America, minority women, women who cannot afford to, in some cases, now drive a thousand miles to a state where you're going to be able to get an abortion. If you think of the political map of the United States, it pretty much mirrors the way that

this decision is going to be played out. So, in the liberal northeastern states, in California, abortion access will be guaranteed, but in the more conservative, south and parts of the Midwest, eh... it's gonna be impossible to get an abortion – very difficult if not impossible. So, this is an absolutely momentous ruling. And it is one which has come about because...eh... former US president, Donald Trump, was able to appoint three conservative justices to the Supreme Court.

L. T. (Voice-over): And that tipped the balance. The court now has a 6-3 conservative majority. We saw that yesterday with the gun ruling which expanded the right to bear arms in the United States. And now despite the fact that a recent opinion poll from The Wall Street Journal showed that two-thirds of Americans support the legal right to an abortion, and you can see that just those scenes from outside the Supreme Court, now just...eh... those campaigners who feel that abortion is something that shouldn't happen.

{US abortion ruling

Court overturns landmark Roe v Wade ruling after 50 years}

L. T. (V.-O.): Eh... those people are celebrating and those people, who support a woman's right to choose, incredibly upset. So, this is a hugely divisive ruling.

{US abortion ruling

US Supreme Court overturns a woman's right to an abortion}

L. T. (V.-O.): But one in which this court which was shaped by former president, Donald Trump, has really put its stamp on the laws of the land with the gun ruling yesterday and today with this abortion ruling, and one which appears to go against public opinion.

Question now, of course, is what is...eh... President Biden going to do about it. He was asked earlier in the week, and he said “well, we're looking at what executive actions we might be able to, we might be able to do.” But it's pretty limited because the Court has made it very clear that there is no constitutional right to an abortion. Er... Abortion is now been returned to the states. So, it's going to be down to what the states do and the President maybe can do something.

(https://youtu.be/aneEaZKGrss?si=w_ZzMOjMNN793A0x.)

Part 6
POLITICS
Session 1

**10 Most Luxurious and Expensive Parliament Buildings
in the World**

{ } – caption
{Best Luxury Video}
{SCREEN LUX}
{TOP 10 MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXPENSIVE PARLIAMENT
BUILDINGS IN THE WORLD}
{SUBSCRIBED
LEAVE LIKE
GET NOTIFIED}

Narrator (Voice-Over): Parliament is the most authoritative and most important house of people in a democratic country, and the houses where they sit are often as luxurious and illustrious as their positions. Well, that's why today we have decided to talk about the top 10 most beautiful and expensive parliament buildings in the world, but before we get started don't forget to subscribe to our channel and hit the bell icon for more interesting videos like this one and having said that let's get into the video.

{10}

Number 10. National Assembly of Bangladesh.

Bangladesh's National Assembly and also commonly known as Atiya Sangsad Bhaban is the house of Parliament of Bangladesh in its capital Dhaka. A true piece of art, the place is one of the largest legislative complexes in the world. Comprising 200 acres, the building was initiated in 1961, but was finally completed in 1982 as the construction was halted during the Bangladesh Liberation War. This staggering building was built by the famous architect Louis Kahn who describes this as the 20th century's most significant building.

{Capital of Bangladesh
Dhaka, Bangladesh}

The building showcases modern architecture due to its sleek modernist design and contains eight huge walls with buildings made of white marble. The ever-pleasing aesthetic building cost around 32 million dollars at its completion in 1982.

{9}

Number 9. Parliament of India.

Parliament of India called Sansad Bhavan is the seat of the Parliament of India. The beautiful and historical building was designed by the British architects Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker. The construction of the building started in 1921 and ended in 1927. The structure of the building goes round with a hundred and forty-four columns on the outside. The building consists of three halls and is surrounded by a huge garden with a small pond. However, India is on the verge of constructing a new parliament building, and Sansad Bhavan would be converted into a museum.

{8}

Number 8. Hungarian National Parliament.

Hungary is the most iconic building. The magnificent House of Parliament is located in Budapest on the banks of the Danube. The magnificent historic and gothic style building dates way back to 1902, and it took 17 years for this spectacle to build. Each tower apart and the gates of the building, carries important historical and cultural value and was all created as a plan. The building has 27 gates, 691 rooms, and the floor area of the building is about 5 acres. The building has a symmetrical facade and a central dome, and is the largest building in Hungary. Along with an illustrious exterior, the interior of the building is luxurious and royal with a three kilometers red carpet rooms consisting of gold. The building is one of the biggest attractions in Hungary.

{7}

Number 7. Reichstag building, Germany.

The Reichstag is a beautifully crafted parliament building located in Berlin, Germany, which is the meeting place of the Federal Assembly. The building was designed by architect Paul Wallot on the left bank of the river Spree and was opened in 1984, but was severely affected during World War II, and it was only after the constructional by Norman Foster that it became operational in 1999. The main attraction of the building is the glass dome in the center of it, which has a 360-degree view of the Berlin cityscape. The huge building is open to tourists and is an aesthetic point in Berlin to visit.

{6}

Number 6. Palace of Westminster, England.

The Palace of Westminster located in London serves as the meeting place for both the House of Lords and the House of Commons built on the banks of the river Thames.

{NEW YORK HABITAT
WWW.NYHABITAT.COM

Vacation Rentals & Apartments CC ENGLISH}

The monumental building dates back to 1016. Destroyed by fire in 1834, the palace was rebuilt and construction lasted for 30 years. The new design showcased gothic architecture and style. The building is spread on 8 acres and has 1100 rooms and two sets of courtyards. The palace, along with the famous Big Ben, located near it, has been a major tourist attraction for years.

{5}

Number 5. Parliament of Canada.

The Parliament of Canada, also known as the Parliament Hill, is located on the banks of the River Ottawa. This building was built in 1876 after 18 years of construction, but was affected severely due to a fire in 1960. However, the building has been revived in a gothic style and attracts billions of tourists each year. It is estimated that 3 billion dollars have been spent on the renovation and rehabilitation of the building. The building has a giant Clock Tower in its center surrounded by various other buildings.

{4}

Number 4. Parliament Building, Netherlands.

Another aesthetically pleasing and architectural genius is this Parliament Building located in the Hague, Netherlands. This is one of the oldest parliamentary buildings in the world as it has been operational for the meeting of Parliament since 1446. The building is built by Hofvijver lake and is surrounded by a complex of other buildings. The Parliament Building is in a square at the center of buildings and is the heart of Dutch politics as the House of Representatives meets here.

{3}

Number 3. Capitol Building, USA.

The Capitol Building is the meeting place of the United States Congress and is located in Washington DC. Initially constructed in 1800, the building was destroyed by fire in 1814, but was restored in five years. The Capitol is one of the most impressive and architecturally elegant buildings in the world. The Capitol is marked by its central dome above a rotunda in this central structure. The Capitol rooms are either marked for the Senate or the House, and the interior is filled with historic art, sculptures and America's history. The Capitol stands out as a monument not only to its builders but also to the American people.

{2}

Number 2. Parliament House, Australia.

{More Locations}

Parliament House Australia is the meeting facility of the Parliament of Australia. Located in Canberra, the building was designed by Mitchell and Giurgola architects and was completed in 1988. The building cost more than 1 billion Australian dollars, and it was the most expensive building at its construction. It contains 4 700 rooms, and many areas are open to the public. The main foyer contains a marble staircase and leads to the great hall which has a large tapestry on its display. The House of Representatives Chamber is decorated green while The Senate Chamber has a red color scheme. Between the two Chambers is the Member's Hall which has a water feature and is not open to the public. The building has an aesthetic modern architecture style and has a staggering height of 108 meters.

{1}

Number 1. Palace of the Parliament, Romania.

Number one on our list is the splendid and luxurious Parliament House of Romania, located in the city's capital, Bucharest. The palace is the heaviest building in the world and was designed by Anca Petrescu who was accompanied by a team of 700 architects. The construction took 13 years and had modernist neoclassical architecture forms and styles. The illustrious building has a height of 84 meters and a floor area of 90 acres. It is also the most expensive parliament building as a staggering 3 billion USD was spent on its construction. With its ornate interior consisting of 23 sections and crystal chandeliers, the Palace is a real piece of art.

Well, this brings us to the end of our video. Comment below what you think about these magnificent architectural masterpieces and before going anywhere don't forget to like, share, subscribe and hit the bell icon for more thrilling videos like this one. Until the next video stay tuned!

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(<https://youtu.be/g2cUaFhctzc?si=tE2yf9R6js4odDZV>.)

Session 2

GOP Rep. Ralph Norman Called for Military Takeover to Keep Trump in Power

{ } – caption

{MSNBC

Rachel Maddow}

Rachel Maddow, an American Television News Program Host and Liberal Political Commentator: So, this was... ah... January 17th last year.

{JAN. 20, 2021: BIDEN INAUGURATED AS PRESIDENT}

R. M. (Voice-Over): On January 17th last year just to get your head around what was going on this date... em... that was three days before Joe Biden was set to be inaugurated as the new President of the United States. Inauguration day was January 20th. This was January 17th.

{JAN. 6, 2021: PRO-TRUMP MOB ATTACKS U.S. CAPITOL}

R. M. (V.-O.): 11 days before January 17th was January 6th when the Pro-Trump mob stormed into the Congress to try to prevent Congress from certifying Joe Biden's election as the new president.

{READ

RECEIPTS}

R. M.: So, on January 17th last year it is a week and a half since January 6th. And it is three days until the inauguration. And on that date, January 17th, here is a text message that was sent to Donald Trump's White House chief of staff Mark Meadows.

{TEXT MESSAGE TO MARK MEADOWS ON JAN. 17, 2021

Mark, in seeing what's happening so quickly, and reading about the Dominion lawsuits attempting to stop any meaningful investigation, we are at a point of no return in saving our Republic!!! Our LAST HOPE is invoking Marshall Law!! PLEASE URGE TO PRESIDENT TO DO SO!!

SOURCE: TALKING POINTS MEMO}

R. M. (V.-O.): It says (quote) "Mark, in seeing what's happening so quickly, and reading about the Dominion lawsuits attempting to stop any meaningful investigation, we are at a point of no return in saving our Republic. Exclamation point, exclamation point. Our (all CAPS) LAST HOPE is invoking Marshall Law. PLEASE URGE TO PRESIDENT TO DO SO."

Three days before Joe Biden's inauguration White House chief of staff gets this text message urging... urging president Trump to invoke Marshal Law, spelled m-a-r-s-h-a-l-l. Misspelled as if the person sending this law thinks there's Marshal's Law and, maybe, also a ross dress for less law, possibly a TJ Maxx Law that could be invoked as well. What he means is Martial Law, m-a-r-t-i-a-l, as in Suspended Constitution and put the military

in charge to rule by force. Our last hope is invoking Martial Law. Please urge to President to do so.

This is three days before the Inauguration. Call out the troops, use military force, use weapons of war, against the American public in order to stop the inauguration of the new president, and instead put Trump in power.

R. M.: And, you know, this is a message not sent by The White House chief of staff, it is a message sent to him. So, maybe, you are thinking, you know, I bet The White House chief of staff gets all kinds of weird spam text messages from overeager Trump supporters, I mean, whoever sent this doesn't know how to spell Martial Law. So how serious could it be? But this text message was not from some rando who just guessed the phone number of The White House chief of staff. No, this text message was from a sitting member of The United States Congress.

{JAN. 17, 2021: GOP REP. RALPH NORMAN TEXTED MARK MEADOWS ABOUT USING THE MILITARY TO KEEP TRUMP IN POWER}

R. M. (V.-O.): Republican Congressman Ralph Norman of South Carolina. On January 17th last year three days before Biden's inauguration, Congressman Ralph Norman was texting Trump's White House chief of staff to urge President Trump to call out the U.S. military, to use the military against civilians in order to keep Trump in power. Congressman Norman was a sitting member of Congress when he sent that. He is still one now. Ralph Norman was just reelected to Congress in South Carolina Fifth Congressional District. And he was reelected by a lot; he was reelected by a 2-1 margin.

R. M.: And marveling about the seditious radicalism of a member of Congress... em... somebody wants to suspend The Constitution and keep the guy in power by force using military force, to do it. I mean marveling at some member of Congress being that far out here, I mean, that's something we get to do from time to time. But right now, knowing this is what Ralph Norman was advocating for to the White House. Right? Suspend the Constitution, put troops on the streets, take power by force. Knowing he was advocating that is one thing, knowing that he and his party are going back to Congress as the new majority party there for next year. It feels like something different. Cause what are they gonna do as with their real power when they have it?

{MSNBC
THIS IS WHO WE ARE}

(https://youtu.be/f_Fs2Lg8in8?si=adZSJF7vmj4owZ_5)

Session 3

How Does the European Union Work?

{ } – caption

{ian explains}

Ian Bremmer, President and Founder of GZERO Media: How does the European Union work exactly? It's a system that confuses even seasoned diplomats.

I.B. (Voice-Over): Former Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger once asked, “Who do I call if I want to call Europe?”

Nigel Farage, architect of Brexit, put it to the European Council president a little more bluntly: “The question that I want to ask, that we're all going to ask is, who are you? I'd never heard of you. Who voted for you?”

{EUROPE}

{Arrivi Extra Schengen

Extra Schengen Arrivals}

{Visa

Etats Schengen}

I.B.: First, the EU is not the 51 countries in Europe. It's not the Schengen Area,

the 29 European countries that allow passport-free travel. It's not the Eurozone, the 20 countries that use the Euro. It's definitely not Eurovision, the annual song contest. Thank God.

I.B. (V.-O.): The EU is an economic and political union of 27 countries that try to agree on everything, from trade policy to the right way to make cheese.

{EUROPEAN COMMISSION

‘GOUDA HOLLAND

EU No: PGI-NL-00328-AM02 – 25.9.2018

PDO () PGI (X)}

Reporter: A historic meeting takes place in Rome City Hall. Long a dream, the common European market takes its first step forward.

I.B. (V.-O.): What started as an economic partnership in the aftermath of two World Wars, officially became the EU in 1993.

I.B.: And there is no single leader of the EU. Instead, its responsibilities are spread across seven different institutions.

{EXECUTIVE}

{European Council}

I.B. (V.-O.): Atop of the executive branch is the European Council, where heads of state and government – your Macrons, your Scholzes, your

Melonis – come together to set the overall political direction and big picture policy goals.

I.B.: But that body isn't involved in day-to-day decision-making.

{European Commission}

I.B. (V.-O.): And that's where the European Commission comes in. It proposes new laws and enforces treaties.

{URSULA VON DER LEYEN}

I.B. (V.-O.): Its president, currently, Ursula von der Leyen, represents the EU globally, while commissioners from each country oversee policy areas like trade and agriculture.

{LEGISLATIVE}

{European Parliament}

{ROBERTA METSOLA}

{720 MEMBERS}

{450 MILLION PEOPLE}

I.B. (V.-O.): The legislative branch has two houses. First, the Parliament. The EU's only directly elected body. Roberta Metsola of Malta, its current president, has the unenviable task of finding common ground among its 720 members, representing some 450 million people.

{Council of the European Union}

I.B. (V.-O.): The Parliament debates, amends, and votes on laws in partnership with the Council of the European Union, which, stay with me here, is different from the European Council.

{Council of the European Union ≠ European Council}

{Same logo. Different deal.}

I.B. (V.-O.): I told you, it's a little confusing. The Council of the EU represents the 27 EU member governments.

{Council of the European Union

AUSTRALIA ITALY

NETHERLANDS

LUXEMBOURG

BELGIUM IRELAND

FRANOE SPAIN GREECE

SLOVAKIA BULGARIA

CROATIA LITHUANIA

PORTUGAL GERMANY

SWEDEN HUNGARY

SLOVENIA POLAND

DENMARK ROMANIA

FINLAND ESTONIA
CZECH REPUBLIC
REP. OF CYPRESS}

I.B. (V.-O.): Each country pushes its own interests. But in most cases, any law proposed by the commission needs majority approval in both legislative houses to pass.

{European Parliament Council of the European Union}
{COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUUROPEAN UNION}
{CURIA RATIONUM}

I.B. (V.-O.): There's also the Court of Justice, which interprets the law, the Court of Auditors, which reviews the budget, and the European Central Bank, which sets Eurozone monetary policy.

I.B.: So, yes, the EU is complicated, it's bureaucratic. But it's also the world's largest trading bloc. And even more importantly, it's the world's most ambitious effort at supernational governance, a political experiment that's turned a historically fractious continent, though sometimes still dysfunctional...

{SUPERNATIONAL}
{Nigel Farage, President, UK Independence Party}

Nigel Farage: You have the charisma of a damp rag, and the appearance of a low grade bank clerk.

I.B. (V.-O.): Into a unified whole and in an era where global cooperation is increasingly rare, that's worth paying attention to.

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Ahead of what's next}

(<https://youtu.be/S-2Ck5BJuq0?si=o0YeK2gGgBIkPSid.>)

НАВЧАЛЬНЕ ВИДАННЯ

Богдана Миколаївна Колодій

**ПЕРЕКЛАД
АУДІОВІЗУАЛЬНИХ
ТЕКСТІВ
ФАХОВОГО СПРЯМУВАННЯ**

Частина 2

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК

Керівник видавничого проєкту *Віталій Зарицький*
Авторська редакція

Підписано до друку 08.04.2026. Формат 60×84 1/16.
Папір офсетний. Друк офсетний. Гарнітура Times New Roman.
Умовн. друк. аркушів – 11,27. Обл.-вид. аркушів – 9,64.
Тираж 300

Видавець і виготовлювач: ТОВ «Видавництво Ліра-К»
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