

TEEN[®]

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**Culture
and Society**

London Cool

Teen People



Kelvin Doe



In this issue look out for:

- challenging adjectives
- 'would' for repeated actions in the past
- modal verbs of possibility
- the present
- infinitive constructions
- questions
- hypothetical constructions
- multi-word verb



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Welcome!

Hello everyone and welcome to the Spring issue of Teen, your English language magazine. In this issue we meet a young activist from Sierra Leone, and look at possible solutions to ecological problems. We go to school with the wild, learn about our planet's incredible oceans, and how new genetic technologies could shape human beings in the future. And finally, we take a trip to London's coolest neighbourhoods. And if that isn't enough, there are plenty of activities and games to help you in your learning!

Have fun and learn loads!

Liz

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Around the World



The International Day of Sport

On Monday 6 April the United Nations celebrates the power of sport to create positive change in our world. Sport brings us together in peace, and since 1978, has been recognised as a human right by UNESCO. What's so good about sport? It's a wonderful way to celebrate human achievement* regardless* of race, gender, nationality or religious background.

Through sport we underline what we have in common – that fundamentally we are all just human beings! Sport can teach us the power of team work, fair play*, and discipline, as well as respect for our opponents. Through sport we learn to work together, to channel* our energies positively, and to resolve conflict in a peaceful way. What's not to love?

Glossary

achievement: success created through skill and work

regardless: without thinking about, in spite of

fair play: respecting rules and treating everyone with respect

channel: focus, direct

True or False

1. April 6 is the day when the world celebrates the power of exercise.
2. This international day was set up by UNESCO.
3. Sport is a fundamental human right.
4. Sport unites us, regardless of race, religion or gender.
5. Sport is all about peace – there's no aggression or conflict in sport.

T	F
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Kelvin is a young inventor and DJ from Sierra Leone. He is talented, inventive, and determined* to help the people of his country have a better standard of living. Let's find out about Kelvin Doe!

Passport

Name: Kelvin

Family Name: Doe

Place and Date of Birth: 26 October 1996,
Freetown, Sierra Leone

Profession: inventor, engineer and DJ

Distinguishing marks: known for teaching himself engineering and, at 15, the youngest person to participate in MIT*'s "Visiting Practitioner*'s Program".



Can you tell us about the place you grew up, Kelvin?

I was born in 1996 in a poor district of Freetown, which is the capital of Sierra Leone in Western Africa, the youngest of five children. The place I grew up was not always easy to live in. The electricity supply was unreliable*. In fact, we had electricity about one day a week. It was the constant blackouts* that made me curious about electronics from about the age of four.

When I was 10, I began to search local rubbish dumps for anything electronic, after school. If I found something useful, I would bring it home and take it apart to see how it worked. When my mother came home from work, she would find all these bits scattered* all over the house, but she always encouraged me.

What was the first thing you made?

My first project was a battery to provide electricity for our house. It meant we had a reliable electricity supply at home and that made life easier for us as a family. Then, over time, I started to get electricity into more homes in our district. I learned more about electronic engineering and made a small generator* which I used to power a radio transmitter, and I also repaired an old multi-channel mixer*.

Was that when you launched your radio station?

Yes. The generator gave me the power to run my radio station. I also had an old CD player, an aerial and that multi-channel mixer, all of which I repaired myself. I started to play music for me and my neighbours. I called myself DJ Focus. Do you want to know why? It's because I believe that if you focus, if you concentrate on something for long enough, you can do pretty much anything. The radio station helped create

change in my local community. It gave us the chance to talk about the issues that affected our village, as well as our country, Sierra Leone.

How did the rest of the world find out about you?

I was interviewed on a local TV station as part of a competition to encourage young innovators. Some academics noticed me and they invited me to the MIT Media Lab (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). I presented my inventions to students at MIT and joined some research projects. In 2012, I took part in the World Maker Fair in New York, and I gave a TEDxTeen talk.

What are you doing now?

I live in Ontario, Canada. I set up a business called KDoe-Tech Inc. and launched the Kelvin Doe Foundation. I try to encourage innovation* and innovators wherever I can. I am keen to change the way people talk about the continent of Africa, and the people who live there. I have met world leaders, including Hillary Clinton, as well as the Presidents of Ghana and my home country, Sierra Leone. Above all, I want to encourage young engineers and entrepreneurs to follow their dreams. I like finding creative solutions to political and technological problems. A crucial part of that is raising the education levels of young people in Africa.

Kelvin Doe

What are you going to do next?

My mission* is to increase the amount of technology available to people in Sierra Leone, and more widely in the continent of Africa. I want to inspire young people to study and not get discouraged, to show them you can have a better life for yourself and others around you. I am an honorary board member* of Emergency USA, which provides free medical care for victims of war and poverty. I am still doing what I always have done – using technology to improve people's lives – it's just that now I do it on a bigger scale.

Inspiring! We wish you all the best in your work, Kelvin!

Glossary

determined: when you decide nothing will stop you
MIT: Massachusetts Institute of Technology – a famous research university in the USA
practitioner: specialist, professional
unreliable: that you cannot trust (here: not always available)
blackout: when the electricity supply stops
scattered: spread over a

wide area
generator: machine for creating electricity
multi-channel mixer: in music production, has separate channels for drums, singers etc
innovation: new thinking and inventions
mission: strong goal, aim
honorary board member: (here) Kelvin gives his name to the organisation, but does not work directly for it

How do you imagine the oceans on our planet? What do you think of? What creatures appear in your mind? What adventures and stories? Let's explore our incredible oceans.

Incredible Oceans

Water, Water Everywhere

Have you been on the ocean in a boat or a ship? Have you ever lost sight of* land, seeing only the endlessly moving water that stretches to the horizon? Have you felt waves moving your boat or ship, or felt the great swells* that travel round the planet? Add in the smell of the salty air, the call of seabirds, fear of the unknown, and the dangers of a sudden storm, and you will have a sense of what it's like to travel the oceans of planet Earth.

Time With Water

Before the age of flying, anyone travelling between continents would have been on the ocean for weeks or even months. Sailors who travelled to the most distant parts of the northern and southern oceans to hunt whales would have worked on ships for half the year. In the past, the seas were a barrier* between nations and continents, now we can cross the widest oceans in a few hours in a plane. Our relationship with the water that covers our planet has changed – but with growing awareness of the climate crisis, maybe that relationship is about to change again?

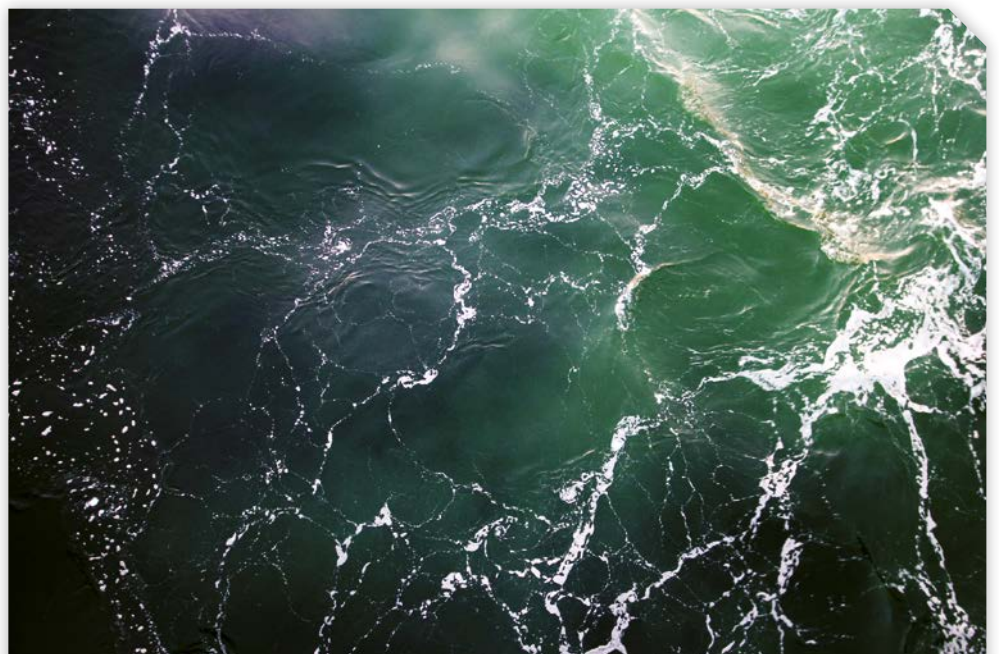
The Pacific Ocean

This is the largest and deepest ocean on our planet. Like all oceans, the Pacific is home to many species of whale and dolphin. It stretches from the Arctic to the Antarctic, and borders Asia, Australia and the Americas. The Pacific is big. In fact it is bigger than all the land on Earth added together, and holds about 50% of all ocean water! Ferdinand Magellan, the great Portuguese explorer, named the ocean the 'peaceful ocean' after a calm crossing but the Pacific is known for fierce storms, and the deepest trench* on the planet – the

Mariana Trench – which is nearly 11,000 m deep! It is also home to the world's biggest area of rubbish that collects on the ocean currents*. It's three times the size of France! Do you know what it's called? It's the Great Pacific Garbage Patch.

The Atlantic Ocean

The Atlantic sits between the continents of Europe and Africa on one side, and North and South America on the other. It's an ocean of records. Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly solo across this (or indeed any) ocean in 1928, and it was where the





Titanic hit an iceberg and sank in 1912. It's stormy in the South Atlantic, where strong westerly winds blow all year between Latitudes 40 and 50 – because of this these storms are known as the 'Roaring* Forties'. Surely, it can't be all bad, can it? Well, no. The Gulf Stream runs north through the Atlantic, keeping north-western Europe warm, the Atlantic is also the home of the warm blue seas of the Caribbean, and, apparently, there are diamonds off the coast of South Africa. Several people have even rowed* across the Atlantic. The first time was in 1896. In 2018, rower Bryce Carlson set a record solo crossing time of 38 days, 6 hours and 49 minutes. Strangely, no one has yet swum across!

The Return of Sail*

Planes and ships powered by combustion* engines are throwing out large amounts of CO² and other polluting gases. With growing awareness of the climate crisis we are rediscovering the power of sail to cross oceans. Climate activist Greta Thunberg recently travelled from Europe to the USA by sailing boat. It took her two weeks. Greta Thunberg hopes to make

The Ocean Clean-Up

We are filling our oceans with rubbish – most of the rubbish is plastic. There are huge fishing nets, children's toys, bags and microplastics. Some say there will soon be more plastic than fish in our seas! There are solutions. One is The Ocean Clean-Up, a huge floating device* for catching plastic in the Pacific. The same company has come up with a clever way to collect rubbish from rivers to stop it before it gets to the ocean. The results are positive so far*. How can we help? We can reduce the amount of plastic that comes into our homes, by choosing products that are plastic free. We can dispose of our rubbish carefully, recycling where possible, and picking up litter in the streets to put in the bin – many people say the ocean starts at the nearest drain* because rubbish gets washed down them when it rains and ends up in the sea. It's going to take time and effort, but if we work together we can make a difference!

us rethink the way we do things. When she had to come back over the Atlantic, she hitched a ride on a catamaran from the US to Spain. A new trading company is bringing olive oil from Portugal and Spain by sailing ship into UK ports, and there is a proposal* to build a super-fast sailing ship with room for dozens of passengers – this could cross the Atlantic between Europe and the US in 8 days. In the future we may see magnificent sailing ships once more on our oceans.

The tropical waters of the Indian Ocean are home to a huge variety of life, including coral reefs, and mangroves*, which are the perfect breeding ground for fish. Its clear waters are home to endangered sea creatures, such as turtles, seals and dugongs (also known as sea cows).

Glossary

lost sight of: no longer able to see	sail: large piece of material which filled by the wind to move a boat or ship
swells: waves that are long and large	combustion: when you burn something (e.g. petrol/ diesel to move a car, ship, plane etc)
barrier: (here) something that stops you getting somewhere	proposal: idea, project
trench: (here) long, narrow, deep channel in the ocean floor	device: tool, thing developed for a particular purpose
currents: water that moves in a particular direction (in the ocean)	so far: up to now
roaring: loud noise; a lion roars	drain: pipe that water can run into, e.g. away from the street
rowed: moved a small boat with oars (long pieces of wood or metal with flat piece at one end)	mangroves: large areas of trees that live in salt water along warm coasts

Ocean Quiz

1. The major ports of Chennai, Jakarta, Melbourne and Durban are on the

- A. Atlantic ocean.
- B. Indian ocean.
- C. Pacific ocean.

2. The Perfect Storm is...

- A. the story of a beautiful storm seen from a satellite in orbit around the Earth.
- B. the true story of a fishing boat and its crew caught in a terrible storm.
- C. something that sailors want to experience at least once in their lives.

3. Moby Dick is a famous novel about

- A. Captain Ahab's search for a white whale which bit his leg off.
- B. Amelia Earhart's first solo flight across the Atlantic.
- C. a sailor who lost his ship in a storm, and ended up on a deserted island.

4. Oceans cover what percentage of the total area of our planet?

- A. 50%
- B. 57%
- C. 70%

The world has declared a climate emergency, thousands of species are extinct or on the edge of extinction, and business and politics are slow to change. But definitely don't give up! There are lots of things you can do to 'go eco'. And chances are* you will feel better for doing it.

So, what can we do?

We arrived at this crisis point* through billions of individual and collective actions. We will only get out of this mess by each of us individually and collectively changing the way we do things. We might be frustrated by our politicians and businesses, but don't have to let them stop us reducing our individual impact on the planet – if enough of us do that, it helps to put pressure on decision makers to take the climate emergency seriously. We can help others around us to change too. Many people tend to resist change, while others embrace* it, understanding that everything they do and every decision they make has an impact on the world. You can lead by example, talking to people about the changes you are making in your life.

Waste and Pollution

Cars are one of the biggest causes of both air pollution and carbon emissions. We don't have to use cars as much as we do, there are plenty of other ways to get around. You can go by bike (pedal or electric), use public transport, or join a car-share or journey-sharing scheme. Leaving the lights on when you are not in a room is expensive and wasteful. Think about turning your heating down a degree or so, and definitely turn it off when you don't need it – you'll save money and energy. Be conscious of the amount of water you use. It takes energy to provide clean water to your home. Where possible, find alternatives to plastic. Plastic is filling our oceans and our bodies. Around 700,000 microfibres of plastic are released from our washing machines every time we wash clothes with man-made fibres* in. The first step is to reduce, the second is to reuse where possible, and only use recycling as a last option.

Food

What we eat is shaped by our habits and culture, by our religious beliefs and traditions. Unfortunately, the food we eat is also contributing to climate change. Meat and dairy production creates methane and carbon. Vast areas of natural habitat are being used for



Being Eco

intensive agriculture to grow soya and cereals to feed this livestock. This destroys ecosystems, such as rainforests. In fact, the number one cause of the decline in wildlife is the destruction and degradation* of habitat, which is pushing many of the animals we share this planet with to the brink* of extinction. We don't all have to become vegetarian or vegan to reduce this problem, but we can choose to eat meat less often, say once or twice a week, perhaps only at the weekend. If we reduce

the amount of meat we eat, we might be able to afford better quality meat that has been produced less intensively. We can also reduce the carbon footprint of our food by buying fruit and vegetables in season and that has been produced locally. Out-of-season* fruit and veg has by its nature* been produced in a different part of the world, where the climate and season is different. This fresh produce gets put on a plane and flown long distances, to end up in our supermarket shelves and in our fridges.





Grow Your Own, Make Your Own

A great way to go eco is to grow more of your own food. You can grow vegetables, salad, herbs and fruit on an allotment, in your garden or on a balcony. Towns and cities around the world are opening up public vegetable gardens, and there are plans to plant millions of trees. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and give us cleaner, oxygenated air in return! Growing your own fruit and vegetables can be more energy-efficient both in terms of production and transportation – home-grown produce doesn't have to travel far to get to your plate. We can choose sustainable sources of energy. What are these? These are renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, geothermal and hydroelectric. The good news is that the cost of these types of energy is coming down fast. You could fit your own solar panels

or buy domestic wind turbines, or more easily, find an energy supplier who invests directly in these types of energy production, rather than just offsetting* carbon emissions from traditional energy production.

Reuse

A lot of us live in countries with a throw-away* culture. We buy clothes, mobile phones, computers, utensils, and accessories, use them for a time, then throw them away when they are no longer fashionable, or they stop working, or because there's a new model in the shops. We consume everything at incredible speed because as a species we are attracted to new things and easily get bored of the things we have. But new things

Germany and Austria have the highest recycling levels in the world – they currently recycle more than 50% of their waste. After that come South Korea, Wales and Switzerland.

Do you know which cities create the most rubbish? New York, Mexico City, and Tokyo. The next worst are Los Angeles, Mumbai and Istanbul.



Find the solution to the problem.

- 1. Some people don't want to change their way of life to reduce their carbon footprint.
 - 2. Cars are a big source of carbon emissions.
 - 3. Leaving the lights and heating on when you don't need them is wasteful.
 - 4. Some types of agriculture are damaging to the planet.
 - 5. Higher consumption of meat around the world is contributing to the climate crisis.
 - 6. Too many of the things we buy are not designed to last.
- a. Let's remember to turn them off!
 - b. We can eat less meat.
 - c. We can tell everyone about the changes we are making, and help to inspire them.
 - d. It's best to eat local food that has been produced sustainably.
 - e. Reduce, reuse and recycle – but above all, reduce how much you buy.
 - f. Use a car-share scheme, or public transport, walk or go by bike.

have to be produced, and producing them takes energy and resources. So, what's the solution? We can exchange, swap and share things, or buy them second hand. Perhaps most powerfully, we can ask ourselves – do I really need this? Do I need the things I say I want? One way to change the world is simply to stop and think about what we are doing. If we think before we buy, we will make decisions that are better for the planet.

Glossary

- chances are:** (informal) it is likely that
- crisis point:** time when a situation gets very bad
- embrace:** accept with enthusiasm, love
- man-made fibres:** polyester, lycra (not cotton or linen)
- degradation:** when something is damaged
- brink:** the edge of
- out-of-season:** (adjective, hyphenated in front of noun) eg strawberries on sale in England in December
- by its nature:** as a particular characteristic
- off-setting:** do something with an equal or opposite effect
- throw away:** that you use once or for a short time

What would be the easiest, and the most difficult, changes for you to make your life more eco friendly?



Being Human

Genetic Engineering* – The Future Human

The Science of Genes

Gene editing*, also known as genetic engineering, is a new branch* of science. It has developed from our greater understanding of the genes – roughly, the building blocks that go to make a human being – that make us who we are. Genes are made from DNA. Genetic engineering is when DNA is inserted*, taken out, changed or replaced in a living being. To date this work has mostly been done on plants, some animals, some human cells, and embryos* (which must not be allowed to develop beyond 14 days).

Fixing the Problem

Genetic engineering could be very positive for the health of some humans. For example, you might want to stop an inherited* condition* affecting or limiting someone's life. You might edit the genes of a person to stop them developing serious health problems. One example is a condition which affects the heart. It's called hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and occurs in about 1 in 500 of us. This condition weakens the heart, stops it working as well as it should, and in severe cases can lead to the heart stopping altogether. It is possible that one day gene editing might

If you could change your DNA to prevent disease, would you? What if you were making decisions on behalf of people who are not born yet? What if you didn't know all the consequences of your decisions? Let's find out about gene editing and what this amazing science might mean for humans of the future.

remove this condition from the human population. Scientists are also working on gene editing techniques that could stop diseases and disorders such as cystic fibrosis* and haemophilia*.

These two conditions are good places to start because they are caused by a single gene, and so in theory might be relatively easy to 'fix' in an embryo before it develops into a human foetus*.





Transgenic organisms are living things which have had genetic material added from a different species. In the 1990s a transgenic salmon was developed. This was given the nickname “Frankenfish”. Other transgenic organisms include fluorescent fish for your aquarium that ‘glow in the dark’, and mice that can produce a human protein which helps blood problems... these are just some of the new creatures that scientists are creating.

Researchers are also hopeful that gene editing could be used to prevent more complicated diseases such as cancer, some mental health conditions, as well as heart disease and HIV*. In all of these cases the aim is to prevent a person developing these diseases or conditions, and possibly to cure people already affected.

Genetically Modified Humans

Until now, most experiments in genetic modification have been carried out on plants, animals and human embryos, with a legal limit of 14 days’ development. Recently, though, twin girls were born in China who have been genetically modified. When this news came out, many people, both within the scientific community and outside

it, were shocked and concerned. Critics say we don’t know enough about the consequences of changing even a small piece of DNA so early in the development of a human being. Most people believe we need to do more research.

Of course, this genetic modification might not have any negative consequences, but the fact is that until these two girls grow, we just won’t know. Many people believe this is too big a risk to take.

CRISPR

One of the latest technologies in genetic engineering is CRISPR. Basically, this allows scientists to alter DNA sequences and change the way that some genes work. One version of CRISPR, using a protein called

Cas9, works like a pair of scissors that can cut pieces of DNA. It’s a simple, programmable* gene-editing tool. Many scientists are excited about this, and the positive effects it might have on human society.

Gene Editing – Acceptable or Unacceptable?

For many people, using genetic engineering in adult humans is acceptable. They see it more like taking medication. The important point is that in this case any changes made to the DNA of that adult are not passed on to the next generation.

There are reasons to be cautious about using this technology in human eggs, sperm or embryos, where those changes can be passed on to the next generation. We simply don’t know what the results of those changes could be. We need to have open conversations between scientists and other members of society, above all, we need to take our time to make sure we get this right.

What do you think? Give a reason for your opinion.

1. Is it ok to genetically modify an embryo, even though it can’t give its consent?
2. Is it ok to create transgenic animals?
3. Is it ok to edit the genes of adults?
4. Is it ok to create ‘designer babies’ with the characteristics that the parents choose?
5. Will genetic engineering remove all disease from humans?

Where do you think genetic engineering will end up?

.....

.....

Glossary

genetic engineering: when you change the genetic material of a living thing	inherited disorder affecting the lungs
gene editing: when you delete, add or take away genetic material	haemophilia: problem of the blood where you can lose a lot of blood if you hurt yourself
branch: area	foetus: (here) unborn human, especially after eight weeks from conception
inserted: put (something) where it wasn’t before	HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (can lead to AIDS)
embryo: human before it is born (in the second to eighth week of development)	breakthrough: sudden, important and positive discovery
inherited: that you get from your biological parents	programmable: that you can control with computer code or other instructions
condition: disease, long-term health problem	
cystic fibrosis: serious	



School of the Wild

If we spend a bit of time watching the living creatures around us we can learn something about ourselves, and maybe see our lives from a different perspective. Let's find out what these four creatures can tell us!

The Spider

Hard working, tough, determined
Spiders aren't everyone's favourite, for sure. People often have a strong reaction of fear or even disgust to them. But if we put to one side our emotional response to these eight-legged creatures, they re-emerge* as examples of what you can achieve with focus and determination.

Spiders build webs. It's built into their DNA. They string one piece of spider silk between two strands of grass or across a forgotten corner somewhere, and don't stop until they've created a beautiful, symmetrical web. They're not put off by* what's going on around them, either. All a spider needs is time and space. And if anyone destroys their work, they just

start again and rebuild what was lost. Why not have a closer look at a spider's web, next time you see one? What can spiders teach us? It doesn't matter what we look like, how people react to us, or what's going on* around us, focus and determination can help us get where we want to go, and if we get knocked down, well, just like a spider, we can get back up again!

The Badger

Watchful, clever, intuitive
The badger is a shy creature and looks rather defenceless. It has a reputation

for poor eyesight and being vulnerable to attack, but in reality it's very observant*, and it gets round its weaknesses by being clever. The badger knows its own limits. It knows it needs a safe place to hide, and will spend a long time finding the perfect spot to build its sett*. It knows how to make the best of itself, and its surroundings. The badger teaches us to accept ourselves and our limitations. It tells us there is little point in fighting what we cannot change, and a lot to be gained from making best use of our abilities, and the opportunities around us.





The Elephant

Cooperative, respectful

You might think that an animal as large as an elephant doesn't need anyone's help, but elephants are social creatures and get a lot out of being together. Not only does it make life more fun, but elephants in groups pass important knowledge from one generation to the next. Elephants love being with members of their own social group, but will also cooperate with other elephants. They even like being with us, and we are a completely different species! When an elephant is ill, the entire herd will do what it can to help it. Elephants respect the older members of their group, and when an elder* dies, the rest of the herd mourns*.

What can we learn from elephants? The



value of a sense of belonging, the joy of helping those around us, and being an active part of a community. They also show us the value of relationships built over time, and based on honesty and trust.

The Donkey

Resilient, humble

In general, donkeys and mules (a cross breed between a donkey and a horse) inspire more sympathy than respect. Donkeys and mules have a reputation for being stubborn*, noisy and not very intelligent. It's no coincidence that in English people say "you're as stubborn as a mule"! But the truth is donkeys are intelligent, have an excellent memory and are more placid* than horses. Donkeys are tough and can endure hard work – we've made use of their strength and good nature for thousands of years. Horses are elegant and fast, donkeys are not quite so cool, but they have incredible gifts of strength and humility. What can we learn

Find the right adjectives for these pets.

- independent • faithful • long-lived • defensive • affectionate
- graceful • relaxed • friendly • solitary • sociable

1. Cat
2. Dog
3. Tortoise

Over to you...

What is your favourite animal (or arachnid or insect!) Why?

.....

from the donkey? Practical, stoic* and unassuming*, they teach us the value in the small things we do, in the everyday actions that make up our lives.

Glossary

re-emerge: come into view again
put off by: made me/him/her etc not want to do something
going on: happening
observant: quick to see things
sett: underground home of a badger
elder: senior, older person in a tribe or group

mourns: feel strong sadness when someone dies
stubborn: when you don't want to change your behaviour or beliefs
placid: calm, not easily upset
stoic: person/animal who accepts difficulties without complaining
unassuming: modest, not arrogant

London Cool



London is the capital city of the UK and by far its biggest city – Manchester and Birmingham are small in comparison. It first came to prominence* with the Roman invasion of England, and hasn't stopped growing since then. Let's find out about some of the coolest districts London has to offer.

The City of Contrasts

London is a big city. In fact it's one of the biggest cities in Europe with a population of nearly 9 million. It's also a city of superlatives. It's the world's most visited city if you count the number of international arrivals at its busy airports. It's seen as one of the most influential cities in the world, both in terms of culture and business, and is therefore one of the most desirable* and expensive cities too! It is one of the most culturally diverse cities in the world. Over 300 languages are spoken in London, though of course the vast majority of people speak English too.

A City of Villages

As London spread from its centre, known today as the City of London, it began to swallow up* the surrounding villages. And strangely, many of those villages have retained* a distinct identity. In fact, Londoners describe their city as a series of villages. This is great for visitors – knowing that you can divide the city into small areas makes it feel less overwhelming. London is home to four World Heritage Sites – Greenwich, Kew Gardens, Westminster Palace and Abbey, and the Tower of



London, as well as other famous buildings such as Buckingham Palace, St Paul's Cathedral and Trafalgar Square. These are great to explore, but if you like getting away from the tourists, then here are some cool districts to visit that give you a different view of London.



Dalston

This arty area, to the north of the City of London, is known for its cool bars and interesting places to eat. There's a rooftop garden, called Dalston Roof Park, which hosts a variety of events and has amazing views over the city's skyscrapers, a community garden, The Dalston Eastern Curve Garden, which is a lovely green space with yoga classes and live music, and an independent Art Deco cinema – the Rio. This was built at the beginning of the twentieth century and even has a curtain which lifts up at the start of each film. It shows mostly arthouse* and foreign language films. If that isn't enough you can choose from over a thousand board games* to play at Draughts Dalston.

Camden

Camden Town is to the north-west of the city centre and is famous for its outdoor markets, with over 1000 shops, cafes and bars. It's also well known for its street food, which has dishes from all over the world. If you are looking for some quirky* or



Want to explore other areas of London? Try Brixton, Hackney, Stoke Newington or Notting Hill, with its famous summer carnival. Look in Time Out for things to do if you are in London – it has listings of all cultural events throughout the city.

Looking for something unusual? God's Own Junkyard in Walthamstow is a huge collection of unusual neon signs. The Leadenhall Market, in the City of London, was the inspiration for JK Rowling's Diagon Alley, and if you don't suffer from claustrophobia, try out the foot tunnel beneath the Thames that takes you to Greenwich! Check out atlasobscura.com for more ideas of unusual things to do in London.

vintage* fashion, then this is the place for you. If you like people watching, then you won't be disappointed – this is a part of London where people are free to express themselves in the way they dress. There are some super cool music venues in Camden too. The Roundhouse is a legendary live music venue* in an old railway engine shed. It's hosted all the big music legends from Pink Floyd, to Jimi Hendrix, David Bowie and Led Zeppelin. There's also the Jazz Café, a super cool music venue for jazz, soul and reggae, and the Electric Ballroom, a music and dance venue that has been entertaining Londoners since 1938! Camden is edgy* and exciting, and shouldn't be missed.

Hoxton

The East End of London has always had a very strong identity. Historically, it was overcrowded* with high levels of poverty, and was home to many different immigrant communities. People from the East End were also known for their

radical politics. Much of that is still true, but the area is changing as new, expensive apartment blocks are built and new types of business move in. One place to experience this transition* is Hoxton Square. There's a lot on offer from dance clubs, to a rooftop cinema, street art (there are tours) and new art galleries, as well as Lady Dinah's Cat Emporium just to the south, where you can have a traditional English tea in the company of 17 cats, or the Book Club where you can go to cultural events and play ping pong!

Peckham

We've been north and east, it's now time to go south of the river to Peckham. This area is traditionally home to people from London's Afro-Caribbean communities. Rye Lane is the heart of Peckham with food stalls and shops, many of which are run by Afro-Caribbeans so you get a huge variety of exotic fruit and vegetables, as well as speciality foods such as saltfish. There are lots of bars and cafes, some with a retro* feel, others more

traditional, as well as the Bussey Building creative centre for art, music, theatre and comedy. Like the East End, Peckham is changing as people and businesses with more money move in, but it still has its own particular energy that's worth a visit.

Glossary

- came to prominence:** became important
- desirable:** (here) where lots of people want to be
- swallowed up:** (figurative) became part of the city (literally: eaten up)
- retained:** kept
- arthouse:** cinema that specialises in artistic/ experimental films
- board games:** monopoly, ludo and chess are board games
- quirky:** unusual in a fun way
- vintage:** good quality items from a previous generation
- venue:** place where you go to hear music, see comedy, a play etc
- edgy:** that pushes boundaries, can be uncomfortable
- overcrowded:** with too many people living in a small space
- transition:** (here) in the process of change
- retro:** style or fashion from the recent past

Complete the table with information from the article.

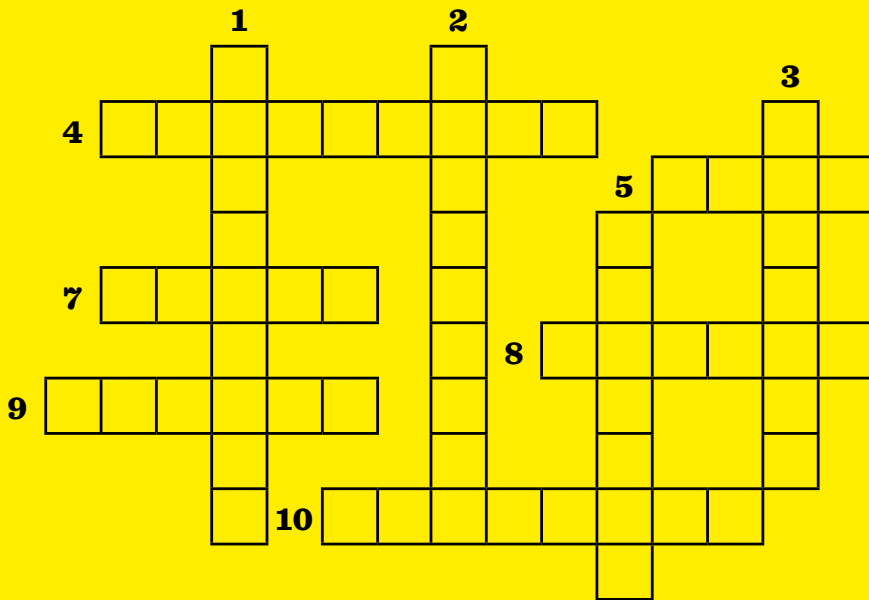
Name of district	Things to do	Entertainment	Shops and Food	Unusual Venues
Dalston		The Rio – art deco cinema		Dalston Rooftop Garden
Camden	Visit outdoor markets; people watching			It's full of them
Hoxton			Trendy cafes	Lady Dinah's Cat Emporium; The Book Club
Peckham			Market for exotic fruit and vegetables	Explore Rye Lane with its strong Afro-Caribbean culture

Fill in the crossword using words from our report on eco living.



Down

1. A dangerous situation when you need to do something immediately.
2. To be aware of something.
3. Turn waste into something new that you can use.



6. When you fight against someone or something.

Across

4. Something you grow yourself.
5. Living organism that absorbs carbon dioxide.
7. Person who eats no animal products.
8. Make something smaller or do less of something.
9. Do something differently.
10. Fruit and vegetables grown at their natural time in the year.

Fill in the table with the correct information about Kelvin Doe.



1. Nationality:
2. Where he currently lives:
3. Hobbies:
4. Current Place of Work:
5. Famous people that he has met:
6. His hopes for the future:

Fill in the gaps in these quotes about the ocean.

• fall • drained • continental • cooled • continuously
• never • poured • ocean • sea • centuries

1. “As soon as the earth’s crust **1** enough, the rains began to **2** **3** have there been such rains since that time. They fell **4** , day and night, days passing into months, into years, into **5** They **6** into the waiting **7** basins, or, falling upon the **8** masses, **9** away to become **10**”

– Rachel Carson, *The Sea Around Us*

• possible • water • heart • care • support

2. “People ask: Why should I **1** about the ocean? Because the ocean is the cornerstone of earth’s life **2** system, it shapes climate and weather. It holds most of life on earth. 97% of earth’s **3** is there. It’s the blue **4** of the planet – we should take care of our heart. It’s what makes life **5** for us.

– Sylvia Earle, author of *Sea Change: A Message of the Oceans*



Have you read the article on animals? Answer this quiz to find out which animal you are most like.

1. Where is your favourite place to sleep?

- A. Outside, in the wild.
- B. In the garden.
- C. Nice and warm next to the fireplace.

2. Do you like meeting new people?

- A. No, I hate it!
- B. Yes, I do.
- C. I don’t mind strangers, but I do like my own space.

3. What is your role in a group?

- A. I’m usually the leader.
- B. I prefer to follow others rather than take the lead.
- C. I never take into account what others want.

4. Choose one of the following objects.

- A. The bark of a tree.
- B. A ball.
- C. A ball of string.

5. Do you enjoy travelling?

- A. I love it!
- B. I like travelling but only if I am with someone.
- C. No.

6. Which of the following adjectives best describes you?

- A. Courageous.
- B. Loyal.
- C. Unpredictable.

The answers are at the bottom of this page.

Answers

P 2 True or False: 1F, 2F, 3T, 4T, 5F. P 4-5 Ocean Quiz: 1C; 2B; 3A; 4C. P 6-7 Find the solution to the problem: 1c, 2f, 3a, 4d, 5b, 6e. What would be the easiest, and the most difficult, changes for you to make your life more eco friendly? Own answers. P 8-9 What do you think? Own answers. Where do you think genetic engineering will end up? Own answer. P10-11 Find the right adjectives for these pets: 1 independent, graceful, relaxed, (also affectionate) 2 faithful, affectionate, friendly, sociable, 3 long-lived, defensive, solitary. What is your favourite animal (or arachnid or insect!) Why? Own answer. P 12-13 Name of district: Dalston, Camden, Hoxton, Peckham. Things to do: Play board games at Draughts Dalston, Dalston East Curve Garden, Play board games at Draughts Dalston, Dalston East Curve Garden, Explore street art and modern art galleries, The Bussey Building – arts centre. Entertainment: The Rio – art deco cinema, The Roundhouse; The Jazz Café, The Electric Ballroom, Dance clubs, rooftop cinema, Retro and traditional cafes and bars. Shops and Food: Cool bars and interesting places to eat, Outdoor market and street food; quirky and vintage fashion, Trendy cafes, Market for exotic fruit and vegetables. Unusual Venues: Dalston Rooftop Garden, It’s full of them, Lady Dinah’s Cat Emporium; The Book Club, Explore Rye Lane; strong Afro-Caribbean culture. Fill in the crossword using words from our report on eco living. Down: 1EMERGENCY; 2CONSCIOUS; 3RECYCLE; 4HOMEGROWN; 5TREE; 6RESIST; 7VEGAN; 8REDUCE; 9CHANGE; 10IN SEASON. Fill in the table with the correct information about Kelvin Doe. 1 Sierra Leonean, 2 Ontario, Canada, 3 electronics, 4 KDoe-Tech Inc., 5 Hillary Clinton, Canadian President Justin Trudeau, the Presidents of Sierra Leone and Ghana, 6 to inspire young people in Africa to study and help build a better future. Fill in the gaps in these quotes about the ocean. 1. 1cooled; 2fall; 3Never; 4continuously; 5centuries; 6poured; 7ocean; 8continental; 9drained; 10sea. 2. 1.care; 2.support; 3.water; 4.heart; 5.possible. Which animal do you most closely resemble? If you mostly answered A: Lion. You are proud, brave, and confident. You are happy to make decisions, and you are such a natural leader everyone is happy to follow you. If you mostly answered B: Dog. You make a great friend. You are always there for other people, who know they can rely on you. People love having you around. If you mostly answered C: Cat. You like being on your own, and can seem a bit distant at times, but that’s only with people you don’t know well. Your friends and loved ones know how lovely you are.



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