

# Gate

ENGLISH  
FIRST

## We're Watching!

Facial Recognition  
Technology

## The Irish

From the Old  
Country to the  
New World

# Girl Warrior

Mulan on the Big Screen

Disney  
**MULAN**

©2020 Disney





# Časopisy pro výuku angličtiny



**A0-A1**  
Základní školy  
3.-5. třída ZŠ



**A1-A2**  
Základní školy  
5.-7. třída ZŠ



**A2-B1**  
Základní a střední školy  
7. třída ZŠ - 2. ročník SŠ



**B1-B2**  
Střední školy  
2.-4. ročník SŠ

## Ceny předplatného 2019/20

**1-10 ks**  
předplatného

**11-30 ks**  
předplatného

**31 ks a více**  
předplatného

 **Česko**

**300 Kč**  
+ 200 Kč poštovné  
a balné

**250 Kč**

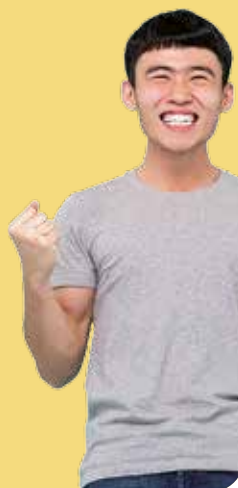
**220 Kč**

 **Slovensko**

**10 Eur**  
+ 8 Eur poštovné  
a balné

**9 Eur**

**9\* Eur**  
\*Zlava pre  
objednávajícího  
učitele 11%.




## Jak objednat

 **Česko**

-  [www.bridge-online.cz/objednavka](http://www.bridge-online.cz/objednavka)
-  [objednavky@bridge-online.cz](mailto:objednavky@bridge-online.cz)
-  +420 241 443 003

**Číslo účtu pro Česko (CZK)**  
169356037/5500

 **Slovensko**

-  [www.bridge-online.cz/sk/objednavka](http://www.bridge-online.cz/sk/objednavka)
-  [objednavky@bridge-online.sk](mailto:objednavky@bridge-online.sk)
-  +421 905 425 447

**Číslo účtu pre Slovensko (EUR)**  
SK4009000000005128196156

## Učitelská sada k časopisům

Učitelé, kteří objednají 11 a více kusů předplatného, získají ke každému vydání časopisu učitelskou sadu. Učitelská sada je neprodejná.



## Navíc jednou za rok



## Klíč k učitelské sadě



Čím více časopisů objednáte, tím více sad dostanete.

Počet kusů předplatného	→	Počet učitelských sad
11-20 ks	→	1 ks
21-60 ks	→	2 ks
61-90 ks	→	3 ks
91-120 ks	→	4 ks
121-150 ks	→	5 ks
151-180 ks	→	6 ks
181-200 ks	→	7 ks
201-260 ks	→	8 ks
261-300 ks	→	9 ks
301 ks a více	→	10 ks a více

# What's Inside

**17** From big cat royalty to historical hip-hop, Broadway is America's musical theatre capital.



- 4 Issue**  
Australia Burning

---

- 6 Literature**  
What We Read and Why

---

- 8 Music / Profile**  
Stormzy and Grime

---

- 10 People**  
The World: Home of the Irish

---

- 12 Travel**  
Travels with Mariel: China

---

- 14 Technology**  
We Have Our Eyes on You

---

- 16 Film**  
Mulan's Back

---

- 17 Theatre**  
All the Way to Broadway



---

- 18 Language**  
Everyday English: Money & Shopping

---

- 19 Puzzle**  
Brain Training

## KEY TO ICONS

-  Listening on CD
-  Extra materials in the Teachers' File (TF)

## gate

Volume 08 Issue 07 March 2020  
Monthly magazine for  
English-language students  
A2-B1 level

Published by



Bridge Publishing House  
Ohradní 1421/63a, 140 00 Praha 4  
+420 241 443 003  
dotazy@bridge-online.cz

**Distributor for Slovakia**  
Bridge Publishing House International a.s.  
Nerudova 209/10  
118 00 Praha 1 Malá Strana  
Czech Republic

**Registration in the CR**  
MK ČR E 21026

**Editor-in-chief**  
Zuzana Sklenková  
+420 244 401 397  
sklenkova@bridge-online.cz

**Editors**  
Paul Farrington-Douglas, Megan LeBoeuf,  
Helena Lee Šrůtková, Liam Peach,  
Zuzana Pernicová  
redakce@bridge-online.cz

**Correspondents**  
Dolores Connolly, Karen Cryer,  
Sonia Furlong, Zoe Schmidt, Mariel Tavakoli

**Proofreading**  
Gareth Bowers, Mary Matz

**Subscriptions**  
Jana Zdvihalová, Veronika Zdvihalová  
+420 241 443 003  
objednavky@bridge-online.cz

**E-shop**  
Jan Jásek  
+420 241 440 968  
eshop@bridge-online.cz

**Photo**  
Archive, Profimedia, iStockphoto, Disney

**Graphic design**  
Šimon Sedláček

**Printing**  
JSM PRINT, spol. s r.o.

**Publication date**  
24. 2. 2020

**Next Publication date**  
23. 3. 2020

## DEAR READERS,

March is marked green in the calendar as Irish people celebrate their national holiday - St. Patrick's Day. These celebrations take place not only in Ireland, but around the world, so our writer Dolores Connolly explores the history of Irish emigration and the places the Irish settled. We also look at the topic of facial recognition – is it a useful or dangerous tool? Find out in our technology article. We have given space to young voices in this issue too: Zoe Schmidt shares her story about the terrible bushfires in her homeland, Australia, and Sonia Furlong has some tips for some great books to read. You can also find another contribution below, where Filip Mazura explains his love of reading, and tells us about some books that are special to him.

Enjoy this issue!

THE GATE TEAM

## Why Literature Rocks

Reading has been an important hobby of human civilization since ancient times. Thanks to reading, information has spread all over the world. Books challenge our thinking, either when reading a philosophical piece by western or eastern thinkers, or just a book with a simple story. Books improve conversational abilities and develop our focus. Various studies have shown that your body needs only six minutes of reading to slow down its pulse. Literature from all around the world contains an infinite number of stories and ideas we can read about.

Personally, my favourite genre is comedy. I am a big fan of a comedy science fiction series written by Douglas Adams called *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*. There are five books in this series. The story follows an earthling named Arthur Dent, who goes on an amazing adventure after the destruction of the Earth.

If the humour in the books reminds you of something, you're right. Douglas was a close friend of the members of the very popular British comedy group Monty Python (he even wrote some of their sketches). The humour in the series is very similar to Python's – very dark, very surreal and, most of all, very silly.

Filip Mazura

## MARCH BONUSES





# Australia Burning

Imagine living in a country where you could drive down an **abandoned**<sup>1</sup> road that was once surrounded by trees, but where now everything is gone. Imagine burnt trees and no living plants as far as the eye can see. Before, you could drive for hours through green forests full of life, but now there isn't any green, only dead, black trees and the **remains**<sup>2</sup> of houses. That would be horrible, but this is the sort of experience that thousands of people in Australia have had recently.

ZOE SCHMIDT (AUSTRALIA)



## Why Bushfires Happen

Last year, bushfire season in Australia started early. At their worst, there were over 200 active fires, with more than 18.6 million hectares burnt. Bushfires are fires that **spread**<sup>3</sup> quickly through forests and are usually caused by **lightning**<sup>4</sup>. Because Australia has been in a **drought**<sup>5</sup> since April 2017, everything is very dry. That means plants burn faster and fires spread much more easily than they usually would.



## Climate Change at Work

Under normal **conditions**<sup>6</sup>, small fires can improve the health of a forest. Indigenous Australians, for example, have always used a controlled fire method called "cool burning" to help get rid of dead leaves and **branches**<sup>7</sup> before fire season. Similarly, firefighters use a technique called "back burning" to prevent fires from spreading. Although they did a lot of this in 2019, it didn't help because of drought and record-breaking high temperatures. Scientists have been warning us for a long time that these are the effects of climate change.

## Sydney in Smoke

Although the fires along the coast, where I live, are not as dangerous now as they were over Christmas and the New Year, the winds have blown a **smoke haze**<sup>8</sup> over all of Sydney. Even fires that are still burning hours away have covered Sydney in a grey cloud. This means that the air is dangerous, and you can see **ash**<sup>9</sup> outside. I even found some black, burnt leaves in my backyard. On the worst days, I couldn't even see to the end of my street. Although the fire danger is not as big where I live in Sydney, the thick smoke haze means that it is still not safe to go outside. Many people, especially those with health problems, have bought face masks to filter the air.





**NOTE** This article was written in January 2020. By the time you are reading it, things may be very different. What is the situation with the Australian bushfires now?



## Australians Against Fires

Although the government has provided some aid<sup>10</sup> for firefighting, it is mostly **volunteers**<sup>11</sup> who are working to stop the bushfires. At the time of writing, the bushfires have caused more than 30 deaths, including at least eight volunteer firefighters, and it is **estimated**<sup>12</sup> that over 1 billion animals have died, meaning some **species**<sup>13</sup> are now **endangered**<sup>14</sup>. Many people have kept animals such as kangaroos, **possums**<sup>15</sup> and koalas in their homes when it became too dangerous for them to stay in their normal **habitat**<sup>16</sup>. The government has started to use planes to drop large amounts of food, mostly carrots and sweet potatoes, for the wild animals in fire-affected areas.



### Task

Read the article and answer the following questions.

- 1 What are bushfires?
- 2 What made this year's fires so devastating?
- 3 What is "cool burning"?
- 4 Who has been affected and how?
- 5 How are people helping?
- 6 Which other countries have had fires recently?

→ SOLUTIONS IN THE TF

## Rainfall Finally

Some parts of our state, New South Wales, finally had some rain for the first time in months and although this didn't have much of an effect on the bushfire situation, it cleared up the air enough to see blue sky. There are still over 80 fires burning across New South Wales, and 40 are listed as out of control. This is a big improvement over the situation in late December, but it is still dangerous in many parts of New South Wales and in other states, such as Victoria and South Australia.



## Action Needed

Although bushfires are common here, this year's fires have been the most **devastating**<sup>17</sup> ever, and the situation may still get worse. Unless Australia and the world takes quick action to fight climate change, fires like this could become the new normal for many Australians, with terrible **consequences**<sup>18</sup> for the wildlife and landscape of this beautiful country. We simply cannot let that happen.

## Vocabulary

- <sup>1</sup> **abandoned** [ə' bændənd] – opuštěný
- <sup>2</sup> **remains** [ri' meinz] – zbytky, ruiny
- <sup>3</sup> **to spread** [sprɛd] – šířit se
- <sup>4</sup> **lightning** [' laɪtnɪŋ] – blesk
- <sup>5</sup> **drought** [draʊt] – sucho
- <sup>6</sup> **condition** [kən' dɪʃn] – podmínka
- <sup>7</sup> **branch** [brɑ:ntʃ] – větev
- <sup>8</sup> **smoke haze** [sməʊk heɪz] – kouřový opar, mlha
- <sup>9</sup> **ash** [æʃ] – popel
- <sup>10</sup> **aid** [eɪd] – pomoc
- <sup>11</sup> **volunteer** [vɒlən'tiə(r)] – dobrovolník
- <sup>12</sup> **to estimate** [' estɪmət] – odhadnout
- <sup>13</sup> **species** [' spi:ʃi:z] – druh, druhy
- <sup>14</sup> **endangered** [ɪn' deɪndʒəd] – ohrožený
- <sup>15</sup> **possum** [' pɒsəm] – vačice
- <sup>16</sup> **habitat** [' hæbɪtæt] – místo výskytu
- <sup>17</sup> **devastating** [' devəstetɪŋ] – ničivý
- <sup>18</sup> **consequence** [' kɒnsɪkwəns] – následek



It can be quite difficult to find a good book, so I asked some teenagers what their favourite books are and maybe some of them will interest you too. Ranging<sup>1</sup> from fantasy to historical fiction<sup>2</sup>, to a dystopian\* future, there's sure to be something for you.

SONIA FURLONG (UK/CZ)

**Anya**

## Half Bad by Sally Green

**GENRE** Young Adult, Fantasy

**WHAT IS IT ABOUT?** This book is the first part of a **thrilling**<sup>3</sup> series set in a world where there are two types of witches: white witches and black witches. The white witches are trying to kill all of the black witches (in the book, the term witch describes both men and women). The main character, 17-year-old Nathan Byrn, is not an ordinary witch, however. His mother was a white witch and his father is the most powerful black witch in the world. The story follows Nathan trying to find his father, who must give Nathan gifts for his birthday because of a black witch tradition. He faces many **obstacles**<sup>4</sup> on the way, makes new friends and even falls in love.

**WHY DO YOU LIKE THIS BOOK?** The writing style is **distinct**<sup>5</sup> from other books, making it a great read right from the beginning. I like the characters because they seem like real people – they have personalities, feelings and opinions. Also, the **plot**<sup>6</sup> often took me by surprise. The **unpredictability**<sup>7</sup> of the story kept me turning the pages to see what would happen next. I won't **spoil**<sup>8</sup> it, but the ending was amazing.

**Sonia**

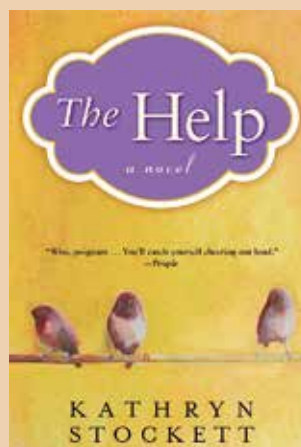
## The Help by Kathryn Stockett

**GENRE** Historical Fiction

**WHAT IS IT ABOUT?** This book is set in the USA in the 1960s when there was segregation between black people and white people. There are three characters who tell the story: a very energetic black **maid**<sup>9</sup> called Aibileen who cares for white children; Minny, who likes **to stand up for herself**<sup>10</sup>; and Miss Skeeter, a white woman, who wants to become a writer. Together they create an exciting, surprising story that is both sad and shocking, but also funny and sweet at times. Aibileen faces a lot of challenges with her strict white lady, but she enjoys caring for her child, who she calls "little man". Minny finds a new job with a woman who **treats her like an equal**<sup>11</sup> and who is hiding some secrets too. Miss Skeeter comes back home from college to learn that her favourite

maid has gone and she wants to find out what happened.

**WHY DO YOU LIKE THIS BOOK?** The way the book is divided into three **points of view**<sup>12</sup> makes it interesting to read. Also, since the book is quite realistic, I found it interesting to see how people lived in 1960s America at a time of huge **social**<sup>13</sup> differences. I was pretty shocked by the way black people were treated and it made me see the world differently. For example, I didn't know that back then there were even different toilets for people with different skin colours. I also like it because of the funny parts and the loving characters.



# What We Read and Why



## Marsha

# The Quiet at the End of the World by Lauren James



**GENRE** Sci-Fi, Young Adult

**WHAT IS IT ABOUT?** The story is set in the future, when a virus has caused all people to be unable to have children. The two main characters, Lawrie and Shen, are the youngest people on Earth, made from the last laboratory eggs. The two try to find objects from the past to remember what the world looked like before most of the population died out, but then they discover a secret that could mean the end for everyone. They must **sacrifice**<sup>14</sup> something to save **humanity**<sup>15</sup>, but will they do it?

**WHY DO YOU LIKE THIS BOOK** I like books that are fast-moving and exciting, that's why I like this book. There is always something new going on. I also love the **setting**<sup>16</sup> of the book: a futuristic London. There are only very few people alive, so many **skyscrapers**<sup>17</sup> and buildings are left to **fall apart**<sup>18</sup>, which is very beautifully described in the book. There are no social media. I found this interesting, because I can't imagine a futuristic world where you can't chat with your friends online.



### CD Task

Listen and match the CD excerpts to the correct literary genre. There are two extra genres you will not need.

- A historical fiction
- B poetry
- C young adult literature
- D crime
- E fantasy
- F science fiction

→ SOLUTIONS IN THE TF

### Writing Task

Recommend a book you have read lately. Use the same template.

Genre:

What is it about?

Why do you like this book? (Mention the writing style, the setting, the characters. Is the story predictable?)

### \*Glossary

**dystopian** – related to a society where things are very bad, especially one in the future

### Vocabulary

- <sup>1</sup> **to range** [reɪndʒ] – pohybovat se v rozmezí
- <sup>2</sup> **fiction** ['fɪkʃn] – beletrie
- <sup>3</sup> **thrilling** ['θrɪlɪŋ] – strhující
- <sup>4</sup> **obstacle** ['ɒbstəkl] – překážka
- <sup>5</sup> **distinct** [dɪ'stɪŋkt] – výrazný
- <sup>6</sup> **plot** [plɒt] – zápletka
- <sup>7</sup> **unpredictability** [ʌnpri'dɪktə'bɪlətɪ] – nepředvídatelnost
- <sup>8</sup> **to spoil** [spɔɪl] – zkazit
- <sup>9</sup> **maid** [meɪd] – služebná
- <sup>10</sup> **to stand up for sb** – postavit se za někoho
- <sup>11</sup> **to treat her like an equal** [tri:t 'i:kwəl] – zacházet s ní jako se sobě rovnou
- <sup>12</sup> **point of view** [pɔɪnt əv 'vju:] – úhel pohledu
- <sup>13</sup> **social** ['səʊʃl] – společenský
- <sup>14</sup> **to sacrifice** ['sækrɪfaɪs] – obětovat
- <sup>15</sup> **humanity** [hju:'mænəti] – lidstvo
- <sup>16</sup> **setting** ['setɪŋ] – lokace příběhu
- <sup>17</sup> **skyscraper** ['skaɪskreɪpə(r)] – mrakodrap
- <sup>18</sup> **to fall apart** [ə'pɑ:t] – rozpadat se



superstars from the street

# Stormzy and Grime



# and Grime

**Stormzy is probably the hottest artist in the UK right now and, for the first time, the biggest name in grime is coming to the Czech Republic.**

LIAM PEACH (UK)





A UK garage club

## Dirty Beats

Although hip-hop and grime are very similar, grime is not just hip-hop with a British accent. Both styles come from city streets, involve rap and are performed mainly by black artists, but grime is a very London phenomenon, and has its own story and sound. It first started in the early 2000s on the pirate radio stations\* of south and east London and was influenced by Jamaican dancehall music, reggae, drum and bass and garage. Garage was a type of **urban**<sup>1</sup> dance music with RnB **vocals**<sup>2</sup> that became very popular, and then changed into something darker, faster and with more rapping. This "dark garage" became known as "grime" – a word that means a **layer**<sup>3</sup> of dirt and that perfectly described the dirty, urban sound of the music.



Dizzee Rascal with the award

## Grime and Crime

This new genre was just a London thing, and you could only find it at **illegal**<sup>4</sup> parties and on pirate radio stations. **Violence**<sup>5</sup> was never far away, whether in the form of shootings and **stabbing**<sup>6</sup> between gangs, or from the police, who would stop parties and take away musicians' equipment. But in 2003, 19-year-old Dizzee Rascal won the Mercury Music Prize\* for his album *Boy in Da Corner* and, for the first time, grime was big news. Dizzee didn't try to hide his London accent and he rapped about life on the streets of East London. He was followed by artists such as Wiley, Lethal Bizzle and Tempa T. Then in 2014 a new star appeared, who went back to the **roots**<sup>7</sup> of grime, but also changed it forever.

## Stormzy Starts

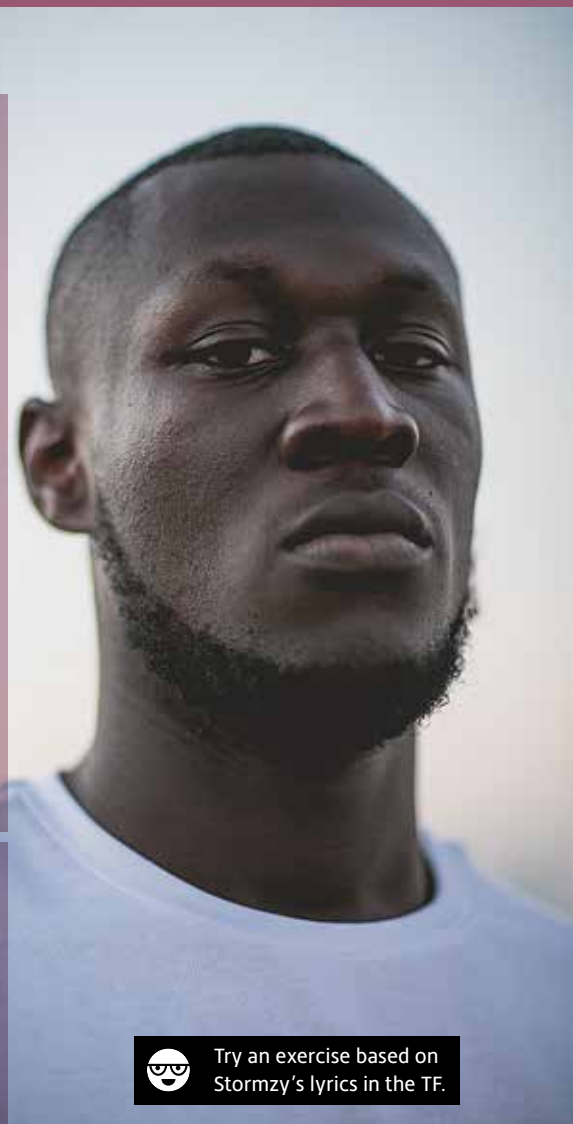
Michael Ebenzer Kwadjo Omari Owuo Jr was born in 1993 in Croydon, in south London. He **was raised**<sup>8</sup> with his two older sisters by his mother, who is from Ghana. He was a very clever but very **naughty**<sup>9</sup> student and was eventually **expelled**<sup>10</sup>. However, he always had a love of words, and as a boy he used to spend his school holidays in his local library, reading and reading. In 2014 he released his first freestyle\* on YouTube, called *WickedSkengMan*, and the combination of classic grime beats and Stormzy's rapping made people start to take notice. More *WickedSkengMan* freestyles followed and suddenly he was winning awards and appearing on television. When boxer Anthony Joshua asked him to perform his song "Shut Up" at one of his televised fights, millions more people heard Stormzy's music. Suddenly everybody all over the country was talking about him.

## Grime Superstar

From there, things got bigger and bigger. He released his first album *Gang Signs & Prayer* which went straight to number one, making it the first grime album to ever reach that position. Then, in 2019, he was asked to **headline**<sup>11</sup> Glastonbury, the biggest music festival in Britain. His performance was a huge success, and he was even joined on stage by Chris Martin, the singer from the band Coldplay. His second album *Heavy Is the Head* was released last year and, in a sign of how far grime had come, even had a song with pop prince Ed Sheeran. The album reached number two in the charts and got a lot of **praise**<sup>12</sup> from music critics.

## Speaking Out<sup>13</sup>

Stormzy is not afraid to speak his mind about issues that affect young people in Britain, especially those from BAME\* backgrounds. For his performance at Glastonbury he wore a **stab-proof**<sup>14</sup> vest designed by street art legend Banksy, to **highlight**<sup>15</sup> the problems with knife crime in London. He also criticised prime minister Theresa May in a freestyle following a terrible fire in a London block of flats where many poor people were killed. Recently, he caused controversy when he spoke about racism in Britain and started 2020 by getting into a Twitter war with grime legend Wiley, who wasn't happy with Stormzy for working with Ed Sheeran. Both rappers released diss tracks\* about each other, which at least shows one thing – Stormzy may be a superstar these days, but he is never too far away from his grime roots.



Try an exercise based on Stormzy's lyrics in the TF.

### \*Glossary

- pirate radio station** – an illegal radio station
- The Mercury Music Prize** – an important British music prize
- freestyle** – a rap performed over a beat
- BAME** – Black and Mixed Ethnicity
- diss track** – a rap disrespecting another rapper or crew

### Vocabulary

- <sup>1</sup> **urban** ['ɜːbən] – městský
- <sup>2</sup> **vocals** ['vəʊklz] – zpěv, vokály
- <sup>3</sup> **layer** ['leɪə(r)] – vrstva
- <sup>4</sup> **illegal** [ɪ'lɪ:gəl] – nezákonný
- <sup>5</sup> **violence** ['vaɪələns] – násilí
- <sup>6</sup> **stabbing, to stab** ['stæbɪŋ stæb] – pobodání, pobodat
- <sup>7</sup> **root** [ru:t] – kořen
- <sup>8</sup> **to be raised** [reɪzd] – být vychováván
- <sup>9</sup> **naughty** ['nɔːti] – zlobivý
- <sup>10</sup> **to be expelled** [ɪk'speld] – být vyloučen
- <sup>11</sup> **to headline** ['hedlaɪn] – být hlavní hvězdou (na festivalu)
- <sup>12</sup> **praise** [preɪz] – pochvala
- <sup>13</sup> **to speak out** – vyjádřit svůj názor
- <sup>14</sup> **stab-proof** ['stæbpru:f] – proti pobodání
- <sup>15</sup> **to highlight** ['haɪlaɪt] – upozornit na





# The World

## Home of the Irish

DOLORES CONNOLLY (IRELAND)

LIAM PEACH (UK)

### Task

Complete the missing words in the first part of the article.

"Most countries send out oil or iron, steel<sup>1</sup> or gold or some other crop<sup>2</sup>, but Ireland has had only one export and that is its people."

John F. Kennedy on his visit to Ireland, 1963



You can find Irish people all over 1 \_\_\_\_\_ world. In fact, about 80 million ethnic Irish people and their **descendants**<sup>3</sup> live outside Ireland. That's pretty amazing when you compare it to Ireland's population of 4.8 million today. More than 50% of the Irish people living outside Ireland reside in the USA. They emigrated mainly for political, economic and religious reasons during the 700 years of British **rule**<sup>4</sup> in Ireland until 1922 when Ireland got 2 \_\_\_\_\_ independence.

### Pushed out of Ireland

In the 1600s Irish emigration started because 3 \_\_\_\_\_ religion. Irish people were Catholics, and the British who controlled Ireland were Protestants. Emigration was

**forbidden**<sup>5</sup> for Catholics. They were only allowed 4 \_\_\_\_\_ emigrate if they agreed to work without pay for seven years in return for food and accommodation. Then they were put on ships and sold to landowners 5 \_\_\_\_\_ British colonies such as North America and the West Indies\*.

### Famine<sup>6</sup>

In the early 1800s emigration, mainly 6 \_\_\_\_\_ America, increased dramatically when Catholics were finally allowed to emigrate. Later, lots 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Irish people left their country as a result of a terrible famine. Between 1845 and 1852 a disease destroyed nearly all Irish potatoes, the main food of many Irish people. Ireland produced lots of other food, 8 \_\_\_\_\_ the British government

didn't let the Irish people eat it. Most of it was sent to Britain and British colonies.

Over a million Irish people died of hunger and another million emigrated. They left Ireland in "**coffin**<sup>7</sup> ships", so called because of the terrible conditions. There were too 9 \_\_\_\_\_ people and no hygiene. Between 20% and 50% of passengers died during the voyage (over 100,000 in total).

Unfortunately, this terrible tragedy didn't change the way the British government **treated**<sup>8</sup> Ireland. Emigration continued until the First World War because of food **shortages**<sup>9</sup> and people having their lands and homes taken away from them. Ireland finally won its independence in 1922, and the **cruelty**<sup>10</sup> of Britain stopped being the main cause of emigration.

## The Bridge of Tears

In a place called Cloughaneely in the west of Ireland, there is a pretty stone bridge, with a message written in Irish (Cloughaneely is in a Gaeltacht district – a place where Irish is still people's first language). The message says: *Friends and relatives of the person emigrating would come this far. Here they **parted**<sup>11</sup>. This is the Bridge of Tears. Many Irish people crossed this bridge on their way to the port of Derry, and a new life across the Atlantic. They went together with their friends and relatives, but this is the place they would say goodbye. Many of them would never meet again.*





# New Homes



## The United States

In the 1840s and 1850s most Irish immigrants settled in New York and Boston, simply because that's where the ships landed. They once again faced discrimination because of their religion by American Protestants. They lived in terrible conditions in slums\* and huge numbers died from cholera. Men worked in **unskilled**<sup>12</sup> jobs such as building workers. They also joined the police and fire departments which didn't discriminate against them. Over the decades things improved for the Irish, with each generation making a better life than the one before. Since 1762 New York has had a St Patrick's Day parade – today it is the largest in the world.

## J. F. Kennedy

The most famous Irish-American of all is President John F. Kennedy— all four of his grandparents were children of Irish immigrants from the times of famine. He was the first and only ever Catholic American president and at 43, one of the youngest. He was also the first American president to visit Ireland. He was extremely popular in Ireland, with a portrait of him hanging in almost every home in the 1960s. His **assassination**<sup>13</sup> in November 1963 caused a lot of sadness in both the US and Ireland.



## The UK

Large numbers of Irish people also immigrated to the UK. Today about six million people in the UK have an Irish-born grandparent. They usually worked in building and transport and were called "navvies". Many famous people in the UK have Irish **ancestry**<sup>14</sup> or were even born in Ireland, such as Bram Stoker, the author of *Dracula*, and novelist and playwright Oscar Wilde. Liverpool has been called the "capital of Ireland" because about three-quarters of its people have Irish roots. The Beatles were from Liverpool and unsurprisingly three of them are partly of Irish descent. Both of John Lennon's great-grandmothers were Irish. George Harrison's grandmother was Irish, as was Paul McCartney's grandfather.



## Australia

About 40,000 Irish **convicts**<sup>15</sup> were sent to Australia between 1791 and 1867, with many being political prisoners. However, most Irish immigrants were free settlers (people who chose to leave) – around 200,000 in 1891. About two million Australians, that is 10% of today's population, claim direct Irish ancestry. Red-haired Nicole Kidman is from the Finn family, who emigrated to Australia just before the famine.



## The Caribbean

Irish people were sent to islands in the Caribbean, such as Jamaica, Barbados, Montserrat and others from the 1600s onwards to work on sugar **plantations**<sup>16</sup>. Many of today's inhabitants have Irish ancestry. For example, about 25% of Jamaicans have both Irish and African ancestry. Some islands even celebrate St Patrick's Day. Singer Rihanna from Barbados is of Irish descent on her father's side. Her surname, Fenty, is Irish.

### Language Point

#### Immigrate vs emigrate

Both words are similar but depend on your point of view. We use emigrate to speak about leaving your home country, and immigrate to talk about entering a new country to live there.

### \*Glossary

**West Indies** – the islands in the Caribbean

**slum** – a very poor area of a city where people live in bad conditions

### Vocabulary

- <sup>1</sup> **steel** [sti:l] – ocel
- <sup>2</sup> **crop** [krop] – plodina
- <sup>3</sup> **descendant** [di'sendənt] – potomek
- <sup>4</sup> **rule** [ru:l] – vláda
- <sup>5</sup> **forbidden** [fə'bidɪŋ] – zakázaný
- <sup>6</sup> **famine** [fæmɪn] – hladomor
- <sup>7</sup> **coffin** ['kɒfɪn] – rakev
- <sup>8</sup> **to treat** [tri:t] – zacházet s
- <sup>9</sup> **shortage** ['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ] – nedostatek
- <sup>10</sup> **cruelty** ['kru:əlti] – krutost
- <sup>11</sup> **to part** [pɑ:t] – rozloučit se
- <sup>12</sup> **unskilled** [ʌn'skɪld] – nekvalifikovaný
- <sup>13</sup> **assassination** [ə,sæsi'neɪʃn] – atentát
- <sup>14</sup> **ancestry** ['ænsɛstri] – původ
- <sup>15</sup> **convict** ['kɒnvɪkt] – trestanec
- <sup>16</sup> **plantation** [plɑ:n'teɪʃn] – plantáž



Travels  
with  
Mariel

What comes to mind when you think of China? It's not difficult to have an image of China already in your head. From its long, rich history to its presence<sup>1</sup> in modern politics to the number of Chinese restaurants around the Czech Republic, China and Chinese culture is everywhere.

MARIEL TAVAKOLI (US)

Blog #6

# China

This makes sense when you know that the People's Republic of China is home to the largest population on Earth: 1.4 billion, which is more than 100 times that of the Czech Republic. China borders 14 countries located in all the different regions of the Asian continent. The third-largest country by **land area**<sup>2</sup>, China is not only powerful because of its size but also thanks to its global **reach**<sup>3</sup>.

**Beijing** From the moment we landed, I said goodbye to Facebook, Instagram, Google and YouTube. Mainland\* China still blocks these popular platforms, so I was able to focus my attention on Beijing. The city is usually full of people (21.5 million) and is known for its problems with **air pollution**<sup>7</sup>. Luckily, during our trip there was a large economic conference in Beijing. This meant that factories had been closed for several days and people could only drive on certain days depending on their **license plates**<sup>8</sup>. As a result, the air was clear and there was little traffic as we tried to see all of Beijing.

## 72 Hours in China

I visited China with my dad as part of his business trip to Asia. However, because we decided to go to China at the

last minute, the only visa **option**<sup>4</sup> was a 72-hour **entry**<sup>5</sup> visa. We decided to spend our three days in the capital, Beijing (previously Peking\*). While it was impossible to get a feel for the whole country in three short days, it was amazing to see China **firsthand**<sup>6</sup>.





**The Sights** There has been a city here for over 3,000 years, so Beijing has a lot of sights from across many centuries. Many of Beijing's famous **landmarks**<sup>9</sup> date back to the year 1420 in the era of the Ming dynasty, including the Forbidden City, the former palace of Chinese **emperors**<sup>10</sup>, the **Temple**<sup>11</sup> of Heaven, a complex of religious buildings, and Tiananmen Gate. The Forbidden City is now a museum. Tiananmen Square, located next to the Gate, is known for the massacre of pro-democracy protesters in 1989.

Outside the center, we took the Beijing subway to visit the gardens of the Summer Palace, completed by the Qing Dynasty in 1764. Then we walked along small narrow streets called *hutongs* between traditional *siheyuan* houses, which have **courtyards**<sup>12</sup> inside. These houses and streets form different neighborhoods where people live close together, but these days many of them are being destroyed to make room for modern apartment buildings. The city of Beijing is now trying to protect them.

**Culture and Tastes** Seeing and learning so much in 3 days was **overwhelming**<sup>13</sup>. I will always remember some of the sounds and tastes of Beijing. For example the laughter and **clicks**<sup>14</sup> of elderly Beijing residents playing chess and cards when we walked through a large park. There were also groups of people throughout the park singing or doing exercise, like tai chi.

In the evenings, it was time to discover Beijing's famous foods. One evening we went to a night market where you could try shark, insects and other traditional Chinese street food. My dad and I selected small fried **scorpions**<sup>15</sup> and snakes, which were **curled**<sup>16</sup> into circles. The hardest thing was to take the first bite, then they just tasted like fried, **crunchy**<sup>17</sup> things. For a more normal meal, we had traditional Peking roast duck. The duck is served in three stages: skin, meat and vegetable dishes. All were delicious.

Unfortunately, our time in mainland China was very short. We continued our Asian travels in Hong Kong. I hope I will be able to explore more of this interesting country in the future.



**\* Glossary**

**Beijing vs Peking** – the city used to be known as Peking in English, but Beijing is an updated form that is preferred by Chinese people and is closer to modern Chinese pronunciation.  
**Mainland** (= pevninská) **China** – the area under the direct control of the People's Republic of China, it doesn't include Hong Kong and Macau

**Vocabulary**

- <sup>1</sup> **presence** ['prezn] – přítomnost
- <sup>2</sup> **land area** ['lənd 'eəriə] – rozloha území
- <sup>3</sup> **reach** [ri:tʃ] – dosah
- <sup>4</sup> **option** ['ɒpʃn] – možnost
- <sup>5</sup> **entry** ['entri] – vstupní
- <sup>6</sup> **firsthand** [fɜ:st'hænd] – z první ruky
- <sup>7</sup> **air pollution** ['eə(r) pə'lu:ʃn] – znečištění
- <sup>8</sup> **license plate** ['laɪns pleɪt] – poznávací značka
- <sup>9</sup> **landmark** ['lændmɑ:k] – památka
- <sup>10</sup> **emperor** ['empəə(r)] – císař
- <sup>11</sup> **temple** ['templ] – chrám
- <sup>12</sup> **courtyard** ['kɔ:tjɑ:d] – dvůr
- <sup>13</sup> **overwhelming** [əʊvə'welmɪŋ] – zahlcuující
- <sup>14</sup> **click** [klɪk] – cvakání
- <sup>15</sup> **scorpion** ['skɔ:piən] – štír
- <sup>16</sup> **to curl** [kɜ:l] – zatočit
- <sup>17</sup> **crunchy** ['krantʃi] – křupavý

**CD Task**

Listen to a recording about the Great Wall of China and complete the notes.

- 1 There are \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the Wall about \_\_\_\_\_ hours by \_\_\_\_\_ from Beijing.
- 2 We chose the \_\_\_\_\_ section because it has 22 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 The wall was built to \_\_\_\_\_ the country from invaders from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 This section has a toboggan that gets you to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 The wall extends for about \_\_\_\_\_ and its different parts were built between 700 BC and \_\_\_\_\_ AD.
- 6 It is not true that you can see the wall from \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task** Can you remember these numbers from the text? Match them to the thing they are connected with.

- 1 1.4bn    2 14    3 72    4 21.5m
- 5 over 3000    6 1989    7 1764
- A The year of pro-democracy protests in Tiananmen Square
- B The population of Beijing
- C The year the Summer Palace was completed
- D The number of countries that share a border with China
- E The number of hours you can stay in China with an entry visa
- F The population of China
- G The number of years Beijing has existed





# We Have Our Eyes on You

## Eyes are Everywhere

Taylor Swift has used facial recognition to keep stalkers\* out of her concerts. American schools use it to identify students and to watch for people who may be dangerous (at the moment, GDPR\* makes this illegal in the EU). Shops and bars use it to **spot**<sup>3</sup> certain people, whether to help them (VIP customers for example) or to let **security**<sup>4</sup> know (if a person is a known thief, say).

These systems recognise us, remember us and learn about us. It's a bit **creepy**<sup>5</sup>, but we're all used to being **tracked**<sup>6</sup> online and via our phones. Maybe it's a price we're willing to pay for extra safety. However, some uses are not so nice, and things can go badly wrong.

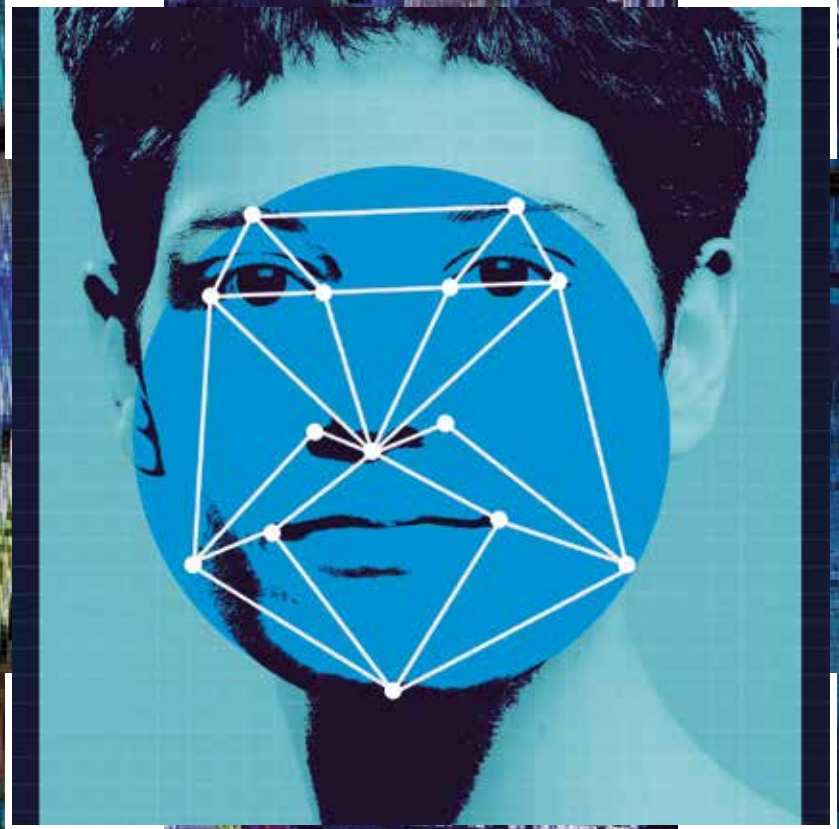
## Accidents Happen

These systems can and do make mistakes. Mistakes in facial recognition come in two kinds. A "false negative" is when the system does not recognise you. A "false positive" is when someone is incorrectly matched to the wrong identity.



Imagine going shopping. The system incorrectly matches you to a face on its **watch list**<sup>7</sup> (maybe there's a thief who looks like you). Maybe a security guard asks you to leave, and you don't know why. You don't know that the system "thinks" it has learned who you are. Now you may be identified as a thief in every shop you enter. You won't know what's happened: all you know is that you are **treated**<sup>8</sup> like a criminal everywhere you go.

It could be worse. Facial recognition may be used to identify targets for killer drones in war zones. At least you won't be shot because of a false positive in a store system.



**You might have Face Unlock on your phone. Or maybe you have seen the electronic passport gates at the airport that check your identity against your passport. You've probably used Facebook to tag<sup>1</sup> your friends in photos. These are all examples of facial recognition in action. But are facial recognition systems watching you without your consent<sup>2</sup>? And should you care?**

PAUL FARRINGTON-DOUGLAS (US)

### Discuss

Before you read the article, talk about these points:

*What if cameras in shops and schools could recognize you?*

*How would you feel about it? How could they be used?*

*Write a list of words that you associate with facial recognition (adjectives, verbs, etc.).*

*Do you know any examples of facial recognition technologies?*



## Breaking the System

Those who **argue for**<sup>9</sup> these systems say that they can watch for dangerous people and keep us safe. We've already seen how you could get onto a watch list by accident. Now imagine that it's because someone wants to hurt you – maybe a **jealous**<sup>10</sup> ex-girlfriend or boyfriend. Think it must be impossible? Think again.

In one American school, a parent got into an argument with a school official because she didn't like her child being watched by cameras all the time. The school

## Bad Learning

Many facial-recognition systems have different results with different races. You might think that sounds stupid. It's just maths. It can't be racist. However, this is a mistake.

One problem comes from how these programs learn in the first place. Facial recognition systems use machine learning, or artificial intelligence (AI). They are "trained" by giving them sets of pictures. They practise with these pictures until they learn how to recognise people. This means that if there



official added her to a watch list, so any time she visits any school in the district, a security guard must go everywhere with her.

In another case, a parent told the school that her ex-husband was **abusive**<sup>11</sup>. She gave the school a picture, and they added him to a watch list. Maybe the information was true, maybe not, but the school did not look for **evidence**<sup>12</sup> first and didn't involve the police. This shows how a system like this could be used badly to cause someone problems.

are **gaps**<sup>13</sup> in the training data, then the system learns bad rules. Some systems that are already in use have problems with race because of this: they are very good at recognising people of some racial types but bad with others. If you are the wrong race, you might experience a mistaken identification.

Some racial **misidentification**<sup>14</sup> also comes from a simple technical issue. Dark skin **reflects**<sup>15</sup> less light than light skin. This makes images of black people more difficult for computers to **process**<sup>16</sup>. In some tests, they have failed even to identify black people as people.



## Task

Read the article and decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Posting pictures of your friends on Facebook is an example of facial recognition.
- 2 American and European schools use facial recognition systems to identify students.
- 3 In shops these systems can inform security about thieves.
- 4 If you are matched to somebody else, that's a mistake called a "false negative".
- 5 These systems can be used by people who can put their enemies on a watch list.
- 6 In the US, a woman added a picture of a school official to a watch list because of an argument about cameras.
- 7 Technical issues can cause systems to misidentify people because of their race.
- 8 The author thinks that facial recognition should be banned.

→ SOLUTIONS IN THE TF

## \* Glossary

**stalker** – a person who follows another person  
**GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation)** – an EU law protecting people's data and privacy

## Vocabulary

- 1 **to tag** [tæg] – označit
- 2 **consent** [kən'sent] – souhlas
- 3 **to spot** [spɒt] – zahlédnout
- 4 **security** [si'kjʊərəti] – ochranka
- 5 **creepy** ['kri:pi] – strašidelný
- 6 **to track** [træk] – sledovat
- 7 **watch list** – seznam podezřelých
- 8 **to treat** [tri:t] – zacházet
- 9 **to argue for** ['ɔ:gju:] – zastávat se
- 10 **jealous** ['dʒeləs] – žárlivý
- 11 **abusive** [ə'bju:sɪv] – násilnický
- 12 **evidence** ['eɪdəns] – důkazy
- 13 **gap** [gæp] – nedostatek
- 14 **misidentification** [mɪsaɪdentɪfɪ'keɪʃn] – nesprávné rozpoznání, identifikace
- 15 **to reflect** [rɪ'flekt] – odrážet
- 16 **to process** [prə'ses] – zpracovat

**We Need to Talk** There are obviously good uses for facial recognition, but we need to talk about how to deal with the problems. Perhaps there should be legal standards for how good a system has to be before it can be used, like we have for medicines. Maybe we need new laws to control how and why people can be added to watch lists.

And certainly, we need a way to make sure that when mistakes happen, we have a way to fix them.



# Mulan's Back

Will Disney succeed in bringing the Chinese legend, "The Ballad\* of Mulan" to life? This month, Disney Studios will release its second **Mulan movie.**

MARIEL TAVAKOLI (US)

## From Animation to Real Life

You might remember the original *Mulan*, which was an animated musical film, released in 1998. Now, in 2020, the live-action version will include famous Chinese actors and **stunning**<sup>1</sup> landscapes from China and New Zealand. The film, which cost almost \$300 million to make, was supposed to premiere in 2018 but was pushed back to 2020. Now eyes around the world are on this film to see if this new version will be close to the **beloved**<sup>2</sup> original.

## The Original Ballad

China's "Ballad of Mulan" was a poem first written down in the sixth century. The story takes place during the Northern Wei Dynasty (386 AD – 534 AD). In the ballad, Hua Mulan is **weaving**<sup>3</sup> at home when an **order**<sup>4</sup> comes that every family must send a man to fight against an **invading**<sup>5</sup> army. Mulan wants to save her old father, so she **pretends**<sup>6</sup> to be a man and goes to war instead of him. After 12 years of fighting, the army returns and she is offered an army **post**<sup>7</sup> as a reward. Instead, she goes back home and later shows her soldier friends that she is a woman.

In some versions, Mulan **reveals**<sup>8</sup> that she is a woman while in the army. Her soldiers are inspired by her **bravery**<sup>9</sup> and go on to win a battle. Whatever version, the story of Hua Mulan is remembered across China as one of hope and **honor**<sup>10</sup>. There are statues of Mulan all over the country.

## Disney Then and Now

American millennials can sing *Mulan* favorites like "I'll Make a Man Out of You", but Chinese audiences did not like the Disney musical cartoon and Americans were shocked to learn from director Niki Caro that the new film will only feature some of the original songs as instrumental versions. Now, in 2020, Disney's second *Mulan* hopes to be closer to the original Chinese ballad. Also all of the lead roles will be played by Chinese or Asian actors.



## What to Expect?

From the first **trailers**<sup>11</sup>, *Mulan* looks like a mix of drama with **martial arts**<sup>12</sup> fighting. (The Chinese actress Liu Yifei, who plays Mulan, had to have martial arts training.) With a story now loved across cultures, it's time to see whether Disney can **meet** the high **expectations**<sup>13</sup> around the world with their latest live-action **remake**<sup>14</sup>.



## Who is the new Mulan?

The 32-year-old Chinese-American actress Liu Yifei has mostly appeared in Chinese films and television.

She spent parts of her life in the United States, where she learned to speak English.

She created controversy on social media when she supported the Hong Kong police against the protesters.

She beat 1,000 actors to win the role of Mulan.



## \*Glossary

**ballad** – a poem or song that tells a story

## Vocabulary

- <sup>1</sup> **stunning** ['stʌnɪŋ] – překrásný
- <sup>2</sup> **beloved** [bi'ləvd] – milovaný
- <sup>3</sup> **to weave** [wi:v] – tkát
- <sup>4</sup> **order** ['ɔ:də(r)] – příkaz
- <sup>5</sup> **to invade** [in'veɪd] – vpadnout
- <sup>6</sup> **to pretend** [pri'tend] – předstírat
- <sup>7</sup> **post** [pəʊst] – pozice
- <sup>8</sup> **to reveal** [ri'vi:l] – odhalit
- <sup>9</sup> **bravery** ['breɪvəri] – odvaha
- <sup>10</sup> **honor** ['ɒnə(r)] – čest
- <sup>11</sup> **trailer** ['treɪlə(r)] – upoutávka
- <sup>12</sup> **martial arts** [mɑ:ʃl 'ɑ:ts] – bojová umění
- <sup>13</sup> **to meet expectations** [ekspek'teɪʃnz] – dostát očekávání
- <sup>14</sup> **remake** ['ri:meɪk] – předělávka



# All the Way to Broadway

KAREN CRYER (UK)

Broadway is the longest street in New York City, but we're not here to talk about the street; we're talking about the musicals which began there. Plays have been around for a long time, but Broadway musicals first became popular after the Great Depression\*. In 1943 the famous musical *Oklahoma* premiered and the rest, as they say, is history\*.

## Not Only on Broadway

Although named after the street, not all Broadway theatres are located there. In fact, most of them are nearby, in the Theater District. You only **qualify**<sup>1</sup> as a Broadway theatre if you have 500 or more seats. Broadway today is a billion-dollar **industry**<sup>2</sup> and the popularity of its musicals seems to grow every year.

From adaptations of popular Disney films, to the writers of *South Park*'s story about Mormons, Broadway seems to have a musical for everyone.

## The Lion King

Based on the 1994 animated film by Disney, this is the **highest-grossing**<sup>3</sup> Broadway show ever. It's easy to see why. With songs by Elton John and an emotional storyline, it is perfect for the stage. The story is about a young **lion cub**<sup>4</sup> prince who runs away from home after his father dies. Following adventures with new-found friends, he has to return home, face his **responsibilities**<sup>5</sup> and fight for the **throne**<sup>6</sup> to become, you guessed it, the *Lion King*.

## Hamilton

At first, the story of Alexander Hamilton, one of America's Founding Fathers\*, doesn't sound so interesting. But this hip-hop musical is one of the most popular Broadway shows and some critics say it's the greatest American musical of our time. *Hamilton* tells the true story of a poor immigrant and how he became one of the most important people in American history. In fact, he's on the ten-dollar **note**<sup>7</sup> today. This is a real-life story of "the American dream".

## The Book of Mormon

The creators of *South Park*, Trey Parker and Matt Stone, decided in 2011 to write a funny musical about two Mormon **missionaries**<sup>8</sup>. Who knew that almost a decade later it would still be playing and be one of the most popular Broadway shows? Anyone who's watched *South Park* knows that Parker and Stone can write great songs, so it seems natural they would make an awesome musical. *The Book of Mormon* follows two friends who head to Uganda to share the word of God, and there are lots of **catchy**<sup>9</sup> songs along the way. Fun fact: no Mormons have ever **complained**<sup>10</sup> about the musical; they actually use it to **promote** their **faith**<sup>11</sup>.

## Discuss

Do you like musicals? Why / Why not?

Which ones have you seen? What were they about?

## \*Glossary

**The Great Depression** – a period between 1929 and the late 1930s when the world economies collapsed, meaning many people lost all their money and had no jobs

**The rest is history** – a phrase that means you don't need to explain any more because everybody knows what happened next

**Founding Father** – one of the group of men who established the United States as a country

**Mormons** – Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, a religion started in America in 1830

## BrE vs AmE

theatre (BrE) × theater (AmE)

## Vocabulary

<sup>1</sup> to qualify ['kwɒlɪfaɪ] – kvalifikovat se

<sup>2</sup> industry ['ɪndəstri] – obor

<sup>3</sup> highest-grossing ['haɪst'grɒsɪŋ] – nejvýdělečnější

<sup>4</sup> lion cub ['laɪən kʌb] – lvíče

<sup>5</sup> responsibility [rɪ'spɒnsə'bɪləti] – povinnost

<sup>6</sup> throne [θrəʊn] – trůn

<sup>7</sup> note [nəʊt] – bankovka

<sup>8</sup> missionary ['mɪʃənəri] – misionář

<sup>9</sup> catchy ['kætʃɪ] – chytlavý

<sup>10</sup> to complain [kəm'pleɪn] – stěžovat si

<sup>11</sup> to promote faith [prə'məʊt feɪθ] – propagovat víru



# EVERYDAY ENGLISH

## MONEY & SHOPPING

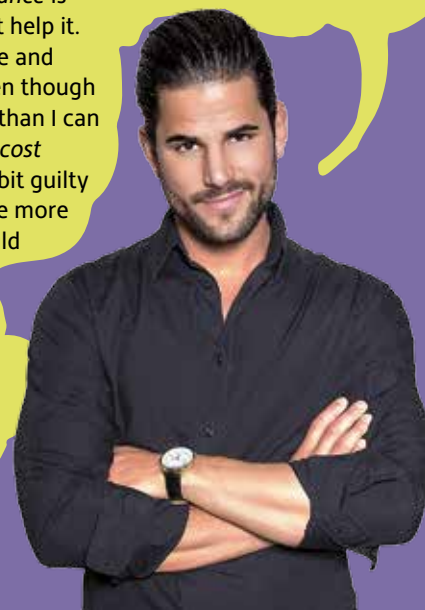
LIAM PEACH (UK)

Ugh! I'm *broke* again. My bank account is *overdrawn* and I have *bills* to pay. I even asked my sister to lend me some money but she said no. She's absolutely *loaded*, but she's so *stingy*. She's got a great job working for a bank – she must get 40 *grand* a year at least, but she never spends anything. I went shopping with her once and we saw a really nice jacket for just a *tenner*, but she thought it was too much, she said it was a total *rip-off*, that it was made in China and probably only cost a few *quid* to produce. That's just typical of her.

Oh well, if she won't help me, I guess I'll just have to *tighten my belt* this month and hope that next month is better.



I do my best to be **sensible**<sup>1</sup> with money most of the time, but I must say that sometimes I go on a big *shopping spree* and I spend all my *cash* and have to pay by card. I'm not a *shopaholic*, but I do love to *splash out* sometimes. I don't use online shops much though, I prefer to go to a bricks-and-mortar shop to try before I buy. Of course, I like a *bargain*, but generally I think *you get what you pay for* – more expensive things are usually of higher quality and last longer. Probably my biggest *extravagance* is watches – I just can't help it. I see a cool timepiece and I need to have it, even though I already have more than I can wear. Some of them *cost a bomb*, too. I feel a bit guilty thinking about all the more practical things I could buy instead, but I work hard so I **deserve**<sup>2</sup> to *treat myself* from time to time. After all, *you can't take it with you*.



### Task

Can you match the words in *italics* with their definitions?

1 a pound (£)

2 very rich

3 to be very expensive

4 to have no money

5 a short period of time when you buy a lot of things

6 a real shop that you can visit

7 with less money than zero in your bank account – you have spent more money than you had

8 something that costs more money than you think it should

9 the quality of a product is directly related to how much money it costs

10 ten pounds

11 something that is cheaper than it should be

12 you can't spend money when you are dead; you should spend it while you can

13 one thousand pounds

14 to spend money on something you enjoy

15 someone who cannot stop shopping

16 to spend less money

17 to spend a lot of money on something

18 something expensive you buy although you don't really need it

19 a piece of paper that tells you how much money you have to pay for something you used, e.g. electricity or a meal in a restaurant

20 not wanting to spend any money

21 coins and banknotes

### Vocabulary

<sup>1</sup> **sensible** ['sensəbl] – rozumný    <sup>2</sup> **to deserve** [di'zɜ:v] – zasloužit si

LISTEN TO THE CD TO CHECK YOUR ANSWERS



## BRAIN TRAINING



MEGAN LEBOEUF (US)

## A Large Pie\*

A group of friends is ordering a large pizza from the famous Joe's Pizza restaurant in New York City. Of course, everyone wants something different. Customers can order extra toppings<sup>1</sup>, but they must be on half of the pizza (four slices<sup>2</sup> next to each other). Fill in the pizza diagram with toppings and write the names of the friends on each slice.



**JUAN** What's wrong with you all? Just meat for me! And keep those vegetables away from me.



**SYDNEY** That's **disgusting**<sup>3</sup>. I don't want any extra toppings.

**ISAAC** Well I'm really hungry. Give me a slice with everything on it!



**JASON** I'd like just vegetables on mine. Not spinach, though. I don't like it.



**BROOKE** Well I want meat! **Pepperoni**<sup>4</sup> on mine. Maybe a vegetable, too? Just one. Not onions though. I don't have a date, I just don't like having bad breath.



**MARIA** I don't want meat, either. Maybe one vegetable, though. And no onions, please. I have a **date**<sup>5</sup> later...

**SOPHIE** I want lots of vegetables! As many as possible. No meat though, please.



**LOU** I'll take pepperoni, too. And I do want onions, thanks. I love having **bad breath**<sup>6</sup>. Maybe one more vegetable, too.

## TOPPINGS

*spinach*  
*pepperoni*  
*green peppers*  
*onion*



## Competition

Can you figure out which toppings will be on the pizza and in which order so that everyone is happy? Send your solutions to [competition@bridge-online.cz](mailto:competition@bridge-online.cz), SUBJECT: Pizza, by March 31<sup>st</sup>. Three of you will win little gifts from Bridge Publishing House.

## Language Point

In New York City **pizzas** are also called **pies**.

## Vocabulary

- <sup>1</sup> **topping** ['tɒpɪŋ] – přísada na pizzu  
<sup>2</sup> **slice** [slaɪs] – kus  
<sup>3</sup> **disgusting** [dɪs'gʌstɪŋ] – nechutný  
<sup>4</sup> **pepperoni** [pepə'ræʊni] – paprikový salám  
<sup>5</sup> **date** [deɪt] – rande  
<sup>6</sup> **bad breath** [brɛθ] – špatný dech



# Garfield

