

UNIT 9 A POINT OF VIEW

VOCABULARY

Verbs and phrases

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Refrain | 10 Converge |
| 2 Feign | 11 Implicate |
| 3 Brood | 12 Settle on |
| 4 Plunder | 13 Be none the wiser |
| 5 Loot | 14 Gravitate towards |
| 6 Fetter | 15 Leaf through something |
| 7 Dismiss | 16 Be devoid of something |
| 8 Correspond | |

Nouns and phrases

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 A revelation | 10 An interloper |
| 2 A proprietor | 11 A think tank |
| 3 A fallacy | 12 Commonality |
| 4 A hotchpotch | 13 Credence |
| 5 A mishmash | 14 Demagoguery |
| 6 A delusion | 15 Censorship |
| 7 A melting pot | 16 Interference |
| 8 A disguise | 17 Undertow of something |
| 9 An assertion | 18 The intricacies of something |

Adjectives

- 1 Patchy
- 2 Decent
- 3 Dubious
- 4 Neglected
- 5 Invincible
- 6 Deplorable
- 7 Venerable
- 8 Repellent
- 9 Repugnant
- 10 Fair-minded
- 11 Impoverished

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Task 1 Fill in the missing spaces with the words from the list. Don't change the form of the words.

Part 1

credence	a melting pot
demagoguery	fallacy
proprietors	disguise
revelation	commonalities
interference	delusion
think tank	interlopers
hothcpotch	assertion
censorship	intricacies

- 1) After the _____ of money laundering the city mayor resigned.
- 2) For many centuries the British were the _____ of many countries which had been colonised.
- 3) It is a _____ to believe that women are worse leaders than men.
- 4) The twenty-first century seems to be a _____ of new and flashing ideas which often seem to have no order.
- 5) Once you don't trust anybody, it is easy to be under the _____ that people are going to cheat you.
- 6) In any big city you observe _____ which means people of all nations live in the same place.
- 7) The more I read about colonisation, the more difficult it was for me to _____ the disappointment with the English gentlemen.
- 8) The newspaper article provides only basic information– I don't give any _____ to it because I need more facts.
- 9) I don't agree with the _____ that house prices are going to rise too high.
- 10) The colonisers were often treated as _____ by the local population.
- 11) The leading universities are often a _____ of new ideas.
- 12) The two researches have some _____, thus we can trust both of them.
- 13) _____ is often a deceitful instrument to make people take the decision.
- 14) When you publish a book, you will face _____.
- 15) Government _____ into private business leads to negative consequences.
- 16) Programming has always been complicated for me, so I believe it is impossible for me to understand its _____.

Part 2

dubious	deplorable
invincible	repellent
decent	venerable
patchy	repugnant
impoverished	fair-minded

- 1) Generally, the situation in the city is under control. Although there are some _____ protests, they are not a big issue.
- 2) Everybody dreams of getting a good job and getting a _____ salary.
- 3) I am very _____ about the reliability of the financial situation. I wouldn't trust everything that people say.
- 4) Such behaviour is unacceptable and I would rather say _____.
- 5) Once _____, the company is now on the stage of becoming bankrupt.
- 6) Harvard is a _____ university where students get great knowledge and successful careers.
- 7) That guy was very _____ and made me feel scared.
- 8) Political debates are often _____ because they often contain aggression.
- 9) In an attempt to make the career as a lawyer, you need to become _____ so that you can judge situations fairly.
- 10) The colonisation left many countries _____.

Part 3

refrain

feigned

dismissed

correspond

looting

devoid of

plundered

implicated

converge

fettered

gravitate towards

none the wiser

- 1) It is not allowed to turn on music after 10pm. You should also _____ from making any other type of noise after 10pm.
- 2) I believe Jack's behaviour wasn't natural – he simply _____ the excitement.
- 3) Many countries were _____ during the British colonialism.
- 4) After the evacuation was finished, many homes were left empty and the police had a tough task to patrol the areas so that _____ wouldn't start.
- 5) Once you get married, you are _____ by family responsibilities.
- 6) It's not a secret that many good ideas are often _____ and people start remembering later when it is usually too late.
- 7) There must be some mistakes in this document because its two parts don't _____ to each other.
- 8) After many arguments we managed to _____ our ideas and come to an agreement.
- 9) The investigation _____ that the company was involved in corrupt schemes.
- 10) Although the teacher has explained the programming language, I am still _____ and, honestly, I believe programming is something that I will never understand.
- 11) Most young students _____ Programming and Mathematics and choose these subjects to learn.
- 12) The hotel was so cheap and _____ any comfort – of course we didn't like it.

Task 2 Fill in the spaces with the words from the list. Don't change the form of the words.

Text A

credence	dismissed	leafed
swayed	proprietors	demagoguery
fair-minded	invincible	revelations

Being at school, I remember many students were bored with History lessons. On the contrary, I never (1) _____ the History lessons as something boring. I remember when I bought two bunches of books on history. I (2) _____ through them all. Having noticed that people are reading little today, I am not surprised most of us are not (3) _____ enough to judge what happened not only in the past but also what is currently happening. We still give (4) _____ to everything we read on the Internet without analysing the facts – the last is hardly possible because most of us know nothing about history. That is why we are so easily (5) _____ and can't assert our personal viewpoint. The Internet is the tool for (6) _____ which is all about imposing somebody else's opinion. Maybe this is the reason why we get shocked when we read about (7) _____ which, as we think, were hidden. In fact, they were not, it is that we have lost interest in our history. The mass media has its owners – that is why it is often controlled and abused by the (8) _____. The danger of relying too much on the Internet is that there is a high probability it will create an (9) _____ belief that the information there is true.

Text B

undertow	delusions	invincible
brood	fair-minded	converge
fallacy	embrace	gravitate towards

Once there is a (1) _____, you start to (2) _____, a false idea and that leads to the inability to see the (3) _____, of an issue. In the current world of 24-hour access to the Internet, it is hard to take your own decision. Mostly it is based on what you read on the Internet and you think the decision you have taken is yours – in reality it is totally the other way round. That is why it is too hard to stay (4) _____ and be able to judge situations critically and carefully. A great amount of webpages and the easiness of information access are probably the reasons why we prefer reading about something unpleasant, such as catastrophes, bullying, corruption and many more. We prefer not only to read about these issues but also to (5) _____ on the questions that are often unpleasant for us. All the negative information seems to (6) _____ into one place - the Internet. My (7) _____ belief on the damaging and detrimental effect of the Internet is strong. The inability to sort out the information leads to mass (8) _____ and the tendency to (9) _____ them eagerly.

Text C

gravitated

implications

intricacies

dubious

credence

revelations

devoid

demagoguery

fetter

Being a journalist is a hard job. Journalism has always (1) _____ towards staying impartial and giving a fair opinion on the issue. Being nosy, the journalists have always managed to deliver the (2) _____ on the pages of their newspapers and using the eloquence wrote about people and events which had previously been secret. The dream of any journalist or a newspaper is being (3) _____ of censorship and government interference. If you analyse any political scandal, you will definitely notice that the impulse of politician's (4) _____ in this scandal was given by a journalist. The job of a journalist has its own (5) _____ and one of them is eloquence. Using the word wisely, a journalist is able to deliver the information properly. The current problem today is the control of the press – the leading newspapers are owned, thus controlled, by rich and dominant figures who (6) _____ fair journalism by different sorts of manipulation. Thus the journalists are unable to deliver the information the way it should be delivered. If journalists are not allowed to publish what they think they should, how is it possible to give (7) _____ to what you read in the newspapers? Using newspapers as a (8) _____ instrument and influencing people's minds – that is what is observed today. Thus journalism has turned from being fair to a (9) _____ thing, which we, unfortunately, can't trust.

Task 3 Read the dialogues and fill in the missing spaces with the words from the list. Don't change the form of the words.

Dialogue 1

credence

commonality

demagoguery

revelations

leafed through

deplorable

A: Have you read the coursebook on History?

B: Yes, I have (1) _____ it all and I've noticed that all historical events have some (2) _____.

A: Probably, you are right. However, I wouldn't give too much (3) _____ to everything you read in coursebooks.

B: What should you do in that case?

A: In order not to be swayed by (4) _____, you need at least to use several information sources and only then it will be possible to draw some conclusions.

B: Will it be possible then to make some (5) _____ about some historical events?

A: I believe so. Get ready, though, that they can be (6) _____.

Dialogue 2

assertions

leaf

undertow

fair-minded

fallacies

commonality

A: I guess there are many (1) _____ once you learn history.

B: Sure there are. A lot of people believe false ideas simply because they don't have any desire to learn. They believe what they are told.

A: These false beliefs can't hide the (2) _____ of sadness.

B: I agree. Using false beliefs you can easily make propaganda.

A: Do you believe there are (3) _____ people who don't believe the popular opinion?

B: Yes, there are quite many of them. The problem is, though, we don't know them. If we divide people into two groups, we'll notice that each group has some (4) _____. Some people follow the popular opinion and share the same ideas, others don't follow the popular opinion and share their own ideas within the group.

A: I believe if you don't want to follow the majority, you need to (5) _____ through the books carefully.

B: Sure, only then you will be able to resist the established (6) _____.

Dialogue 3

brooding

implications

embrace

intricacies

hotchpotch

devoid

A: Is there any question you have been (1) _____ on?

B: Yes, this is the question how to learn to separate facts from fiction.

A: I believe most of us (2) _____ fiction rather than facts.

B: That's true. The future (3) _____ in that case are terrible.

A: Unfortunately, it is so. However, even a simple question might have many (4) _____.

B: Right, and if you want to solve that (5) _____, you need to learn to separate facts from fiction.

A: Personally, I am also (6) _____ of much knowledge in many spheres and simply can't separate facts from fiction.

Dialogue 4

mishmash

repugnant

demagoguery

revelations

a patchy issue

delusion

A: I didn't like the mayor's (1) _____ behaviour.

B: Nobody liked it. Instead of answering the journalists' questions, he simply chose (2) _____ to be his instrument.

A: I agree. His answers were simply a (3) _____. We didn't hear any sensible answer even for one question.

B: Of course he chose to do so because there have been many (4) _____ about his affairs.

A: I believe most politicians behave the same way.

B: I agree. Such behaviour isn't (5) _____. I'd rather say it is a norm rather than an exception.

A: Anyway, I am not under the (6) _____ that he is going to be re-elected.

Task 4 Use the words given in brackets and form a word that fits the space. Change the form of the words if necessary by adding suffixes or prefixes if necessary.

- 1) The _____ (**REVEAL**) about the previously unknown cases of money laundering have led to the resign of the city mayor.
- 2) The interview with the actress opened a very _____ (**REVEAL**) episode of her life.
- 3) In an attempt to avoid the answers for unpleasant questions, the manager was speaking _____ (**REVEAL**).
- 4) Jack was a very mistrustful person and often experienced _____ (**DELUSION**) thinking.
- 5) I think I agree with the _____ (**ASSERT**) about the near house price rising.
- 6) The history of many countries have _____ (**COMMON**) of events.
- 7) There used to be hard _____ (**CENSOR**) which today has become more loyal.
- 8) The _____ (**DEMAGOGUE**) speaker was trying to persuade people about the credibility of the new political plan.
- 9) The mayor was _____ (**DEMAGOGUE**) criticized by a group of journalists.
- 10) The government _____ (**INTERFERE**) has led to serious problems in business sector.
- 11) The decision had an important _____ (**IMPLICATE**) on the financial future of the company.

- 12) The _____ (**IMPLICATE**) of the police chief in the scandal was something unbelievable for this small town.
- 13) The two parties are starting to have _____ (**CONVERGE**) viewpoints on the budget plan for the coming year.
- 14) The situation on the financial markets which we have observed for the last couple of years has shaken the country's financial _____ (**INVINCIBLE**).
- 15) The tone you have chosen is _____ (**DEPLORE**) and unsuitable for talking with your colleagues.
- 16) I admit the _____ (**DEPLORE**) low quality of today's fiction.
- 17) I can't get rid of the feeling of _____ (**DUBIOUS**) for that company.
- 18) The businessman's _____ (**DUBIOUS**) earned income has arisen many speculations.

Task 5 Read the text. Use the words given in brackets and form a word that fits the space. Change the form of the words by adding suffixes or prefixes if necessary.

The (1) _____ (**REVEAL**) of the latest political scandal has shown that thousands of local people knew nothing about the (2) _____ (**DUBIOUS**) of the local politicians. Being influenced by the (3) _____ (**DEMAGOGUE**) and eloquence, people have supported the politicians for years, knowing nothing about corruption schemes and money laundering. The journalists' access to the Transaction Data shed light on the financial affairs. It turned out that all the transactions had (4) _____ (**COMMON**), so it was easier to detect other transactions after the first one had been detected. The scandal has obviously shattered the politicians' (5) _____ (**INVINCIBLE**) and probably put an end to (6) _____ (**DEMAGOGUE**) around the coming election campaign. While giving the interview, the politicians were speaking (7) _____ (**REVEAL**), trying to dodge the crucial questions concerning financial affairs and always tried to start speaking (8) _____ (**DEMAGOGUE**). It is hard to believe what possible future (9) _____ (**IMPLICATE**) might be if the journalists didn't try to make an attempt of (10) _____ (**INTERFERE**) into the city's financial affairs. The people in the city are angry and it seems they have (11) _____ (**CONVERGE**) views on the penalty for such a financial crime. After the scandal got to the newspapers everybody agreed that the politicians had governed (12) _____ (**DEPLORE**).

Task 6 Read the dialogues and put the lines in the correct order.

Dialogue 1

A: Judging by such a great amount of books, I think you are unsatisfied with the school programme.

B: Probably, you are right. I have heard similar complaints from several families. So, the tight school programme isn't a patchy issue.

C: Yes, I have. I did it last month. I introduced him to some books on English, French, Chinese as well as Mathematics and History.

D: I believe he will. It isn't only him who reads these books. Honestly, I leafed through all these books together with him.

E: You are right. The school programme is planned so that children simply don't have enough time to learn. They get only basic information about the subject but that doesn't mean learning.

F: Have you introduced your son to some interesting books?

G: This is a lot of information. Do you think he will have time to read through them all?

Dialogue 2

A: Of course not. I don't give any credence to what is told in the government.

B: Demagoguery is the right word here. I believe politicians need to think about the undertow of any decision.

C: Do you think the political decisions are taken fairly?

D: However, I must admit it isn't easy to separate facts from fiction in today's hotchpotch of information. So, the ability to analyse needs to be taught.

E: Exactly. The ability to analyse what you are told is one of the goals of the education because this ability might have a significant implication on your future as well as the future of the whole nation.

F: I agree. The masses are simply swayed by demagoguery.

G: Every assertion you hear from TV screens, or the Internet, must be checked, or at least analysed.

Dialogue 3

A: I agree. That's why we need to learn more than we are taught. By doing so, we'll notice that the popular opinion isn't invincible.

B: What conclusion can we make? Don't give credence to what you are told, right?

C: It was really so. Great Britain looted and impoverished many countries.

D: I wonder why we are not taught this information at schools.

E: It isn't only about being invincible or not. It is also about the revelations and delusions that are all around the British.

F: I do think the British colonialism was a bloody period for many centuries.

G: I believe it is so because it is planned to make the students follow the common known facts about the British as the nation of gentlemen and shopkeepers, while the deplorable facts about the Britishness are intentionally hidden.

Dialogue 4

A: I guess most nations today are melting pots.

B: Yes, there is. I think there is a fallacy in the newspaper about the negative issues of immigration.

C: Yes, they are. At least I believe so. It takes efforts not to gravitate towards demagoguery.

D: So, all these assertions are simply delusions, aren't they?

E: Is there any question you have been brooding on?

F: Well, the formation of any nation includes some immigration history. We simply have never learnt the history of immigration.

G: Sure, people from all nations live in any country. Especially it is noticeable in big cities where people converge.

READING

Task 7 You are going to read an article about people's interest to learn. The article is written on the basis of several BBC podcast "A Point of View. Three paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-D the one which fits each gap (1-3). There is one extra paragraph which you don't need to use.

1

Being fascinated by the educated minds, it's little wonder that many people want to obtain decent knowledge and join the think tank group. In the current world of the Internet and information technologies, it has become easier to get educated. How is it possible then that we often complain about the neglect of the education? Despite formal training and getting certificates, it turns out we lack knowledge as well as another question comes up: how much are we aware of the credibility of our knowledge? Most of us have probably never thought about it and far fewer dare to agree their knowledge is not sufficient.

(Fill in the letter) _____

2

Being at school, I remember my fascination of the teachers. The passion with which they taught us was incredible and, as I understand now, their knowledge of the subject they taught was impressive. The lesson plans were carefully thought out and combined with the discipline rules which were, to put it mildly, tight. Long after school, I thought for a while if I really had possessed deep knowledge there, or was it probably regurgitation, keeping in mind the fear of punishment for the expression of personal viewpoint or, worse still, discord with the teacher.

(Fill in the letter) _____

3

Leafing through books requires concentration, time and effort. The Internet, in its turn, has made its contribution into the speed of information access and the deplorable quality of obtaining knowledge. The easiness with which the information is accessed makes us often none the wiser even if we read several times. The assertion about the invincibility of knowledge isn't convincing any longer which results in the inability to give credence to what is taught. Once you are in the library, it is different. Learning the information from books, in other words the paper media, makes both the iris and the brain process the acquired information more thoroughly.

(Fill in the letter) _____

4

So, I have come to the firm belief that learning is a complicated thing. Once you are a school or a university student, you learn the facts without any insight in what you learn as well as what you are told. All this, in its turn, is supplemented by the easy access to what most of us believe to be the reliable Internet information resource. The scary thing is that students gravitate towards avoidance of a careful thought. Following this path, it is easy to notice how fallacies are not only accepted eagerly but can also be imposed.

Choose the correct paragraph and fill in the missing spaces. Remember that there is one extra paragraph.

A

While getting higher education, you often get similar experience. It is possible that the students again gravitate towards what they are told, but hardly anyone even asks university teachers any question. The quality of higher education has been criticed recently. The criticism, though, has been focused all around the teachers and it was a rare case that despite the unfettered access to university libraries, the students' inability, or unwillingness, to learn more than what they are taught, was mooted.

B

The Internet was implemented into the educational system not so long ago. Its initial goal was to make the access to the information easier as the students were constantly complaining on tight curriculum and the great amount of the study materials to read. Deliberately or unconsciously, the proposal to let students use the Internet for educational purposes was approved. It soon turned out, though, that such students eagerly embraced the ideas which in reality turned out to be absurd. Moreover, they were often easily taken in by mass delusions than by those who used libraries as the mine of information.

C

It isn't reasonable, however, to deny the importance of the Internet even in the realm of getting education. It is reasonable to remember, though, that the speed isn't the same as quality. Despite being overflowed with the information, the Internet is better to be used as an auxiliary instrument. The fountains of knowledge have always converged into libraries, not the World Wide Web. The access to a great amount of books will allow everybody, who is interested in obtaining decent knowledge, to get a totally different and much stronger viewpoint on the necessary subject.

D

Once you admit you are devoid of knowledge, that is the right time to stop leafing through coursebooks and start learning the intricacies of the subject you are eager to learn. The question is, though, what learning exactly is. It is easy to be taken in by mass delusions. The new ideas, which are quickly embraced, can be recognized as absurd. This issue is the newly discussed one, although it is definitely not the newly emerged one.

LISTENING

You will listen to several extracts of BBC podcast "*A Point of View*".

Task 8 You will listen to five speakers. Choose from A to E the subject that each speaker is talking about.

Speaker 1	a) The lack of information about British colonialism
Speaker 2	b) The problem of giving freedom of the press
Speaker 3	c) The problems of integration
Speaker 4	d) The problems of higher education
Speaker 5	e) The importance of Mathematics

Task 9 You will listen further to the five speakers of the BBC podcast "*A Point of View*". In each extract you will have to complete the text with a word or a short phrase. Pay attention that it is not a word-for-word text.

Speaker 1

According to David Spiegelhalter, the Cambridge statistician and professor of the (1) _____ who wrote a piece where he explained how a newspaper headline might (2) _____ have alarmed some people. Study shows 29 per cent of the 42 people who have died after (3) _____ had both vaccinations ran the headline. Spiegelhalter explained that as the rate (4) _____ rises high, we should actually expect the proportion of hospitalised who've had two shots to rise. If everyone were double vaccinated, even the marvelous vaccine is (5) _____ and some people will still be hospitalised even if they are far fewer in number. Yet they will all, one hundred per cent of them, have been (6) _____. Spiegelhalter is addressing something called the Base Rate Fallacy, (7) _____ by (8) _____ to regard it in its correct context.

Speaker 2

Nevertheless, at a time of continuing high levels of immigration and (1) _____, there remains (2) _____ in many parts of the country about the issue of integration, meaning, loosely, the extent to which behaviour of newcomers (3) _____ and the common norms of society. So, the integration project that I've taken an interest in is an integration unit at the policy exchange (4) _____, although integration is one of (5) _____ in the political lexicon.

Mostly, there are two main reasons for this (6) _____. The first is that it's hard to know what is happening. And what we do know is (7) _____. It is difficult to know what goes on inside people's heads. But you can collect data on where they live and where they send their children to school.

The second big reason we don't talk much about integration is that it is difficult to know what (8) _____ from whatever background should feel about it.

We don't know how much (9) _____ is needed for society to function well. We also don't know how much should politics lean against so-called homophily – the tendency of people (10) _____ people like themselves. There are no clear answers to these questions.

Speaker 3

In the 70th anniversary year of Indian independence when the media (1) _____ with partition stories, "*voices from the dying days of empire*", I (2) _____ on a question that's troubled me for a long time. Why is the history of the British Empire not taught in our schools?

Being at school in the north-west of England, in the 70s and 80s, I was taught much less about empire. I was taught (3) _____. Everything I learnt (4) _____ was from my father which amounted more or less to this: India was (5) _____ of which Bengal was one of the wealthiest regions until the British (6) _____, looted and left it deeply impoverished. I remember scare at the school and local libraries for evidence of these assertions and coming out (7) _____.

An Ofsted report which was made in 2004 said that teaching about the empire was (8) _____. Since then, a host of voices including TV-presenter Jeremy Paxman, historian William Dalrymple and ex-EU Undersecretary General Shashi Thoreau has called for (9) _____. Paxman attacked the dreary educational establishment for treating empire as irrelevant. Thoreau's recent book "*In Glorious Empire*", by the way, provides a kind of ballast I searched for (10) _____ while I at school.

Speaker 4

Over time the eras of ordinary people can be corrected by their everyday experience. (1) _____, in contrast, tends to be invincible. They like to think they have a clear view of the world. In fact, they are often more easily (2) _____ by mass delusions than the rest of human kind. As George Orwell wrote: "*There are some ideas, so absurd, that only intellectuals could believe them*". At present this is the danger of a higher education, the humanities and social sciences. Those who have degrees (3) _____ have often (4) _____ and projects that many less educated folk was dangerously absurd.

If higher education has any (5) _____, it's to inculcate intelligence scepticism regarding all grand theories of society and history. The world is still presented by many university teachers in all its (6) _____. The problem is that much of what is taught consists (7) _____ of ideology, disguised this critical thought. Deconstruction, (8) _____ deriving from Marxism, psychoanalysis and linguistics which claims to offer an insight into society by demolishing established structures of thought, informs many academic disciplines. But do students (9) _____ have a better understanding of the world around them? Or have they, at considerable financial cost, learnt once fashionable academic jargon with very little practical or intellectual value?

Speaker 5

Marie Colvin believed it was the purpose of reporters and newspaper people to tell truth to power. Today's journalism is of a different sort and which since last summer has been investigating the culture, practices and ethics of British newspapers, following (1) _____ concerning the news of the world – phone hacking scandal. "*The press*", lord Justice Leveson announced on the first day of public hearings, "*provides an essential check on all aspects of public life. That is why any failure within the media affects all of us*". Here's the latest version of a familiar refrain. On the one hand, a free press (2) _____, or any other form of (3) _____, or regulation, is vital to the successful functioning of any nation that claims to be a democracy. Those freedoms, however, are often abused by rich proprietors in an attempt to promote their own (4) _____, and by journalists, whose ethics are at best dubious and at worst (5) _____. So, the freedom of the press is a self-serving argument, (6) _____, practices that ought to be against the law and in some cases probably are. Here's a (7) _____ and so far unresolved dilemma. The press is no longer free to check and criticise the government as long as the press is (8) _____ by the government regulation. The free press, however, may (9) _____ those freedoms in ways that the public, (10) _____ it claims to speak and whose interests it claims to serve, may find deeply repellent and repugnant, as in the case of the current phone-hacking scandal.

Task 10 You will hear five extracts where people are expressing their viewpoints on different subjects. In the left column (from A to E) choose the topic they talk about. In the right column (from A to E) choose the problem they talk about. You need to choose the answers from both columns while you listen.

Choose the topic that each speaker talks about.	Fill in the answers after each speaker. The answer must include two letters.	Choose the problem that each speaker talks about.
a) Multicultural society b) The journalist's job c) Mathematics d) Teaching about the empire e) Acquaintance with learned people	Speaker 1 _____ Speaker 2 _____ Speaker 3 _____ Speaker 4 _____ Speaker 5 _____	a) The lack of knowledge at school children b) The inability of the freedom of the press c) The insecurity of higher education d) Learning to think clearly e) The problems of integration