

Session 3



Unit 5: Careers of the Future

Unit 6: What Is Ecotourism?

Unit 5



**Part-Time
Full-Time^{vs}
Freelancing**



Careers of the Future

Circle the correct synonyms for each highlighted word

1. Some companies outsource to cheaper locations to cut costs from now on.

- a. move workers to another place
- b. move jobs to another place

2. So many films are animated by computers and do not include real people in them. In twenty years, actors will be obsolete.

- a. unnecessary
- b. recent

3. Dr. Kerri Petrone has numerous graduate degrees and experiences in information technology. She is considered by many to be an expert in the field.

- a. a professional person
- b. an amateur person

4. In Japan the security of having the same job for your whole life used to be quite usual. Workers never worried about losing jobs.

- a. Freedom from risk and threat of change for the worse
- b. Wanting change

5. Freelancers work for themselves, doing projects for different companies.

- a. Independent workers
- b. Retired workers



6. Workers can work 15-hour days for a week or two, but working longer is not sustainable if product quality must be to remain high.

- a. likely to continue
- b. tiring

7. When planning for a long-term career, a good strategy is to begin by thinking about what you enjoy doing.

- a. security
- b. plan

8. In the next 20 years, there will be an increased need for people to care for greater numbers of aging seniors. So, the prospects for careers in the health care field are good.

- a. possibilities
- b. predictions

9. To be a successful entrepreneur, you must be willing to take a risk with your money and your future. You must believe in your ability to grow a profitable company.

- a. person with a new idea
- b. person with a job

1. People used to be born into a family business or a family career. You'd follow your dad into the sea, the farm, or the workshop. You'd follow your mom into the kitchen or sewing room. In your grandparents' time, there was the prospect of working a job from graduation until retirement. How times have changed. Most of my friends have no intention of following in their parents' footsteps or even staying in one job for very long. Working at one particular job for the rest of your life just isn't sustainable.

2. In fact, planning to work in the same field or industry for your entire working life just isn't practical anymore. One reason for this is technology. Skills you learn today will be obsolete very soon. And then what will you do? Work hard? Win the lottery? Hope for the best or pray? You might be lucky. These strategies might bring you a nice, comfy life, working at a job you like and retiring while you're still young and healthy enough to enjoy it. But most of us working today have to look beyond the little box of "career." This means thinking of new ways to make our own money and constantly learning to stay on top of this technology we love and hate and use for everything.

3. If you think you can work eight hours a day and build a career, think again. If you think you can't be replaced by software or have your job outsourced to the moon, you are wrong. An employer can always replace you or find someone who can do your job more cheaply. One way to protect yourself is to take what you do at the office and do it on your own as a freelancer for a limited time without a contract. For example, if you spend your day editing advertising copy all day, you are developing (and getting good at) a skill that other people want. Editing is a skill that most companies need some of the time. These companies may not offer full-time employment, but they have 100 hours of work that needs to be done now. You step in, get the job done, and get some extra money. You may even find that you make more money as a freelancer and are able to quit your full-time job (*before* it is outsourced).

4. Another strategy is to find something to do besides what you are doing and keep finding a smarter way to do it. That could be turning a hobby into a small business or using your skills to create products and services that you can sell. In

other word, think like an entrepreneur. Find someone who is willing to help you make your idea reality. You'll need money, organization, workers, and a lot of energy. You'll need to be a risk taker, an innovator, a problem solver, and a hard worker. Being an entrepreneur is not an 8-hour-a-day job; it is a 24-hour-a-day job. And when things go well. You have your rewards. Here's an example. A woman I grew up with decided to become a chef. Then she developed a wedding cake business. A few years later, she started blogging about desserts and writing restaurant reviews for a website. One thing leads to another, especially if you can become an expert at something.

5. Jobs and careers come and go at an amazing pace these days. What if your job disappears after working for 10 years in the field. You may have to go back to school to be able to work in another field. You may have to retain yourself in order to keep working at the same company or in the same field. In fact, in all likelihood, you will have to do this more than once.

6. In short, if you are going to succeed in the 21st century job market, you have to broaden your idea of what earning a living is. Lifetime security from one employer is no longer certain or even likely. The truth is that you will probably have several jobs in different fields in your lifetime; you may even work as a freelancer or form your own company. Are you ready for this new type of career?

Read the statements. They all give bad career advice. Rewrite each one to make it reflect one of the main ideas of the reading.

1. If you find the right job, you can work there for your entire career.

1.

2. Most employers offer job security to their employees.

.....

1. People used to be born into a family business or a family career. You'd follow your dad into the sea, the farm, or the workshop. You'd follow your mom into the kitchen or sewing room. In your grandparents' time, there was the prospect of working a job from graduation until retirement. How times have changed. Most of my friends have no intention of following in their parents' footsteps or even staying in one job for very long. Working at one particular job for the rest of your life just isn't sustainable.

2. In fact, planning to work in the same field or industry for your entire working life just isn't practical anymore. One reason for this is technology. Skills you learn today will be obsolete very soon. And then what will you do? Work hard? Win the lottery? Hope for the best or pray? You might be lucky. These strategies might bring you a nice, comfy life, working at a job you like and retiring while you're still young and healthy enough to enjoy it. But most of us working today have to look beyond the little box of "career." This means thinking of new ways to make our own money and constantly learning to stay on top of this technology we love and hate and use for everything.

3. If you think you can work eight hours a day and build a career, think again. If you think you can't be replaced by software or have your job outsourced to the moon, you are wrong. An employer can always replace you or find someone who can do your job more cheaply. One way to protect yourself is to take what you do at the office and do it on your own as a freelancer for a limited time without a contract. For example, if you spend your day editing advertising copy all day, you are developing (and getting good at) a skill that other people want. Editing is a skill that most companies need some of the time. These companies may not offer full-time employment, but they have 100 hours of work that needs to be done now. You step in, get the job done, and get some extra money. You may even find that you make more money as a freelancer and are able to quit your full-time job (*before* it is outsourced).

4. Another strategy is to find something to do besides what you are doing and keep finding a smarter way to do it. That could be turning a hobby into a small business or using your skills to create products and services that you can sell. In

other word, think like an entrepreneur. Find someone who is willing to help you make your idea reality. You'll need money, organization, workers, and a lot of energy. You'll need to be a risk taker, an innovator, a problem solver, and a hard worker. Being an entrepreneur is not an 8-hour-a-day job; it is a 24-hour-a-day job. And when things go well, you have your rewards. Here's an example. A woman I grew up with decided to become a chef. Then she developed a wedding cake business. A few years later, she started blogging about desserts and writing restaurant reviews for a website. One thing leads to another, especially if you can become an expert at something.

5. Jobs and careers come and go at an amazing pace these days. What if your job disappears after working for 10 years in the field. You may have to go back to school to be able to work in another field. You may have to retain yourself in order to keep working at the same company or in the same field. In fact, in all likelihood, you will have to do this more than once.

6. In short, if you are going to succeed in the 21st century job market, you have to broaden your idea of what earning a living is. Lifetime security from one employer is no longer certain or even likely. The truth is that you will probably have several jobs in different fields in your lifetime; you may even work as a freelancer or form your own company. Are you ready for this new type of career?

Main Ideas: Read the statements. They all give bad career advice. Rewrite each one to make it reflect one of the main ideas of the reading.

3. If you lose your job and can't find the new one, you can easily become an entrepreneur.

1.

4. Becoming an expert in one job is enough to support you.

.....



Details

To paraphrase a sentence means to say it in a different way, using your own words. The sentences below are paraphrases of sentences in the blog. Find the exact sentence from the blog that has the same meaning as the paraphrase.

1. *Years ago, you could start working in one place and work there all your life.*

Par.1 People used to be born into a family business or a family career. You'd follow your dad into the sea, the farm, or the workshop. You'd follow your mom into the kitchen or sewing room. In your grandparents' time, there was the prospect of working a job from graduation until retirement. How times have changed. Most of my friends have no intention of following in their parents' footsteps or even staying in one job for very long. Working at one particular job for the rest of your life just isn't sustainable.

=>

2. *The abilities you have today won't be needed in the future.*

3. *Most workers have to think of more than just one type of job.*

Par.2 In fact, planning to work in the same field or industry for your entire working life just isn't practical anymore. One reason for this is technology. Skills you learn today will be obsolete very soon. And then what will you do? Work hard? Win the lottery? Hope for the best or pray? You might be lucky. These strategies might bring you a nice, comfy life, working at a job you like and retiring while you're still young and healthy enough to enjoy it. But most of us working today have to look beyond the little box of "career." This means thinking of new ways to make our own money and constantly learning to stay on top of this technology we love and hate and use for everything.

=>

Details

To paraphrase a sentence means to say it in a different way, using your own words. The sentences below are paraphrases of sentences in the blog. Find the exact sentence from the blog that has the same meaning as the paraphrase.

4. *Your boss could hire someone to do your job for less money.*

Par. 3 If you think you can work eight hours a day and build a career, think again. If you think you can't be replaced by software or have your job outsourced to the moon, you are wrong. An employer can always replace you or find someone who can do your job more cheaply. One way to protect yourself is to take what you do at the office and do it on your own as a freelancer for a limited time without a contract. For example, if you spend your day editing advertising copy all day, you are developing (and getting good at) a skill that other people want. Editing is a skill that most companies need some of the time. These companies may not offer full-time employment, but they have 100 hours of work that needs to be done now. You step in, get the job done, and get some extra money. You may even find that you make more money as a freelancer and are able to quit your full-time job (*before* it is outsourced).

=>



5. *It is so fast to get a job and then lose it at one recently.*

Par. 5 Jobs and careers come and go at an amazing pace these days. What if your job disappears after working for 10 years in the field. You may have to go back to school to be able to work in another field. You may have to retrain yourself in order to keep working at the same company or in the same field. In fact, in all likelihood, you will have to do this more than once.

=>





Details

To paraphrase a sentence means to say it in a different way, using your own words.

=>

Rewrite the underlined sentences in the paragraph, using your own words.

1.

2.

3.

Par 4. Another strategy is to find something to do besides what you are doing and keep finding a smarter way to do it (1). That could be turning a hobby into a small business or using your skills to create products and services that you can sell. In other word, think like an entrepreneur . Find someone who is willing to help you make your idea reality. (2) You'll need money, organization, workers, and a lot of energy. You'll need to be a risk taker, an innovator, a problem solver, and a hard worker. (3) Being an entrepreneur is not an 8-hour-a-day job; it is a 24-hour-a-day job. And when things go well, you have your rewards. Here's an example. A woman I grew up with decided to become a chef. Then she developed a wedding cake business. A few years later, she started blogging about desserts and writing restaurant reviews for a website. One thing leads to another, especially if you can become an expert at something.



1 Are you a creative person who can solve problems? Do you wake up in the middle of the night with an interesting strategy for a new invention? Do you have artistic skills and feel comfortable working with a computer? If you answered yes to these questions, then you might have a future in game design—and the future is definitely bright!

2 Video games are far from obsolete. The video game industry is currently experiencing a period of high growth. In fact, consumer spending has increased by billions every year, according to Gartner, a technology research company. This is greatly due to the growth in consumer mobile devices and in social networking sites. Kids and adults are playing games on their smartphones, tablets, and even on Internet networking sites. And this type of demand is expected to only grow, ensuring a positive outlook for game designers.

3 Game designers have strong prospects with excellent job security. The demand for new and adapted games is growing. The industry needs designers to help them. They even outsource work to freelancers to help keep up with the demand. (Good news for entrepreneurs out there!) They need better graphics and more game features to keep up with the demands of their customers. For these reasons, game designers have a sustainable career in the industry. They also have the benefit of competitive salaries. Experts in the field can make money well into the six-figure range.

4 Is this the career for you? Think about your skills and interests. If they match the job description, consider becoming a game designer. There was a time when parents told their children that video games injured their brains. Little did they know that gaming could be the key to an exciting and rewarding career!

A. Choose the best answer.

1. Another good title for this story is _____.
 - A. "What Does the Future Hold for Video Games?"
 - B. "Game Design: A Job for the Future"
 - C. "The Best Careers for the 21st Century"
 - D. "Do I Have What It Takes to Start a New Career?"

2. Which sentence from the article is an example of irony?

- A. "Do you have artistic skills and feel comfortable working with a computer?"
- B. "The video game industry is currently experiencing a period of high growth."
- C. "If they match the job description, consider becoming a game designer."
- D. "There was a time when parents told their children that video games injured their brains."

1 Are you a creative person who can solve problems? Do you wake up in the middle of the night with an interesting strategy for a new invention? Do you have artistic skills and feel comfortable working with a computer? If you answered yes to these questions, then you might have a future in game design—and the future is definitely bright!

2 Video games are far from obsolete. The video game industry is currently experiencing a period of high growth. In fact, consumer spending has increased by billions every year, according to Gartner, a technology research company. This is greatly due to the growth in consumer mobile devices and in social networking sites. Kids and adults are playing games on their smartphones, tablets, and even on Internet networking sites. And this type of demand is expected to only grow, ensuring a positive outlook for game designers.

3 Game designers have strong prospects with excellent job security. The demand for new and adapted games is growing. The industry needs designers to help them. They even outsource work to freelancers to help keep up with the demand. (Good news for entrepreneurs out there!) They need better graphics and more game features to keep up with the demands of their customers. For these reasons, game designers have a sustainable career in the industry. They also have the benefit of competitive salaries. Experts in the field can make money well into the six-figure range.

4 Is this the career for you? Think about your skills and interests. If they match the job description, consider becoming a game designer. There was a time when parents told their children that video games injured their brains. Little did they know that gaming could be the key to an exciting and rewarding career!

B. Read each sentence. Write **MI** if it is a main idea in the article. Write **SD** if it is a supporting detail.



- ___ **3.** Consumers are spending billions more on video games every year.
- ___ **4.** Kids and adults are playing games on smartphones.
- ___ **5.** Game designers can have a rewarding career.

C. Read each detail from the article. Choose the best way to paraphrase the detail.

- 6.** The demand for new and adapted games is growing.
 - A.** Consumers and games are getting older.
 - B.** Consumers like only new games.
 - C.** Consumers want more games.
- 7.** They need better graphics and more game features to keep up with the demands of their customers.
 - A.** Games must improve to keep consumers happy.
 - B.** Games need more graphics and features to work correctly.
 - C.** Games have too many graphics and features for consumers.

Unit 6



What Is Ecotourism?



A. Read each sentence. Choose the word or words closest in meaning to the boldfaced word.

1. Tourists often like to visit **remote** areas that are difficult to get to.
A. distant B. pretty C. dangerous
2. Ilulissat is a **coastal** town that is known for its beautiful icebergs.
A. made of water B. without water C. near water
3. **Consequences** of global warming, such as melting glaciers, are only just beginning to be seen.
A. reasons B. results C. definitions
4. Eco-tourists enjoy visiting natural **environments**, such as the mountains or ocean settings.
A. beliefs B. surroundings C. information
5. Tourists often talk to the native people who **inhabit** the area they are visiting.
A. live in B. travel through C. leave from
6. **Harsh** locations are not as popular for tourists because of the challenging living conditions there.
A. warm B. large C. difficult

B. Write the letter of the relationship of each word pair on the left.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| ___ 7. preserve: save | A. cause/effect |
| ___ 8. fragile: break | B. degree |
| ___ 9. vast: limited | C. synonym |
| ___ 10. cold: frozen | D. antonym |

1. As a scientist working in Antarctica, I spend most of my time in the lab studying ice. I am trying to find out the age of Antarctica ice. All we know for certain is that it is the oldest ice in the world. The more we understand it, the more we will understand the changing weather of the Earth. Today, as with an increasing number of days, I had to leave my work to greet a group of tourists who were taking a vacation in this continent of ice. And even though I can appreciate their desire to experience this vast and beautiful landscape, I feel Antarctica should be closed to tourists.

2. Because Antarctica is the center of important scientific research, it must be preserved for this purpose. Meteorologists are now looking at the effects of the ozone hole that was discovered above Antarctica in 1984. They are also trying to understand global warming. If the Earth's temperature continues to increase, the health and safety of every living thing on the planet will be affected. Astronomers have a unique view of space and are able to see it very clearly from Antarctica. Biologists have a chance to learn more about the animals that inhabit the coastal areas of this frozen land. Botanists study the plant life to understand how it can live in such a harsh environment, and geologists study the Earth to learn more about how it was formed. There are even psychologists who study how people behave when they live and work together in such a remote location.

3. Tourists in Antarctica can damage scientific research and hurt the environment. When tourist groups come here, they take us away from our research. Our work is difficult, and some of our projects can be damaged by such simple mistakes as opening the wrong door or bumping into a small piece of equipment. In addition, tourists in Antarctica can also hurt the environment. Members of Greenpeace, one of the world's leading environmental organizations, complain that tourists leave trash on beaches and disturb the plants and animals. In a place as frozen as Antarctica, it can take 100 years for a plant to grow back, and tourists can easily kill penguin eggs. Oil spills are another problem caused by tourism. Oil spills not only kill penguins but can also destroy scientific projects.

4. The need to protect Antarctica from tourists becomes even greater when we consider the fact that there is no government here. Antarctica belongs to no

country. Who is making sure that the penguins, plants, and sea are safe? No one is responsible. In fact, we scientists are only temporary visitors ourselves. It is true that the number of tourists who visit Antarctica each year is small compared to the number of those who visit other places. However, these other places are inhabited by local residents and controlled by local governments. They have an interest in protecting their natural environments. Who is concerned about the environment of Antarctica? The scientists, to be sure, but not necessarily the tour companies that make money from sending people south.

5. If we don't protect Antarctica from tourism, there may be serious consequences for us all. We might lose the results of scientific research projects. It's possible that these results could teach us something important about the causes and effects of climate change. Some fragile plants and animals might die and disappear forever. This could damage the balance of animal and plant life in Antarctica. We know from past experience that when things get unbalanced, harmful changes can occur. Clearly, Antarctica should remain a place for careful and controlled scientific research. We cannot allow tourism to bring possible danger to the planet. The only way to protect this fragile and important part of the planet is to stop tourists from travelling to Antarctica.

Main Ideas: In the body of his essay (paragraphs 2, 3, 4), the scientist gives three main reasons why Antarctica should be closed to tourists. Number the reasons in the order in which they appear in the text.

_____ There is no government to protect Antarctica.

_____ Tourists can damage scientific research that can be conducted only in Antarctica.

_____ Tourists can damage Antarctica's environment.

1. As a scientist working in Antarctica, I spend most of my time in the lab studying ice. I am trying to find out the age of Antarctica ice. All we know for certain is that it is the oldest ice in the world. The more we understand it, the more we will understand the changing weather of the Earth. Today, as with an increasing number of days, I had to leave my work to greet a group of tourists who were taking a vacation in this continent of ice. And even though I can appreciate their desire to experience this vast and beautiful landscape, I feel Antarctica should be closed to tourists.

2. Because Antarctica is the center of important scientific research, it must be preserved for this purpose. Meteorologists are now looking at the effects of the ozone hole that was discovered above Antarctica in 1984. They are also trying to understand global warming. If the Earth's temperature continues to increase, the health and safety of every living thing on the planet will be affected. Astronomers have a unique view of space and are able to see it very clearly from Antarctica. Biologists have a chance to learn more about the animals that inhabit the coastal areas of this frozen land. Botanists study the plant life to understand how it can live in such a harsh environment, and geologists study the Earth to learn more about how it was formed. There are even psychologists who study how people behave when they live and work together in such a remote location.

3. Tourists in Antarctica can damage scientific research and hurt the environment. When tourist groups come here, they take us away from our research. Our work is difficult, and some of our projects can be damaged by such simple mistakes as opening the wrong door or bumping into a small piece of equipment. In addition, tourists in Antarctica can also hurt the environment. Members of Greenpeace, one of the world's leading environmental organizations, complain that tourists leave trash on beaches and disturb the plants and animals. In a place as frozen as Antarctica, it can take 100 years for a plant to grow back, and tourists can easily kill penguin eggs. Oil spills are another problem caused by tourism. Oil spills not only kill penguins but can also destroy scientific projects.

4. The need to protect Antarctica from tourists becomes even greater when we consider the fact that there is no government here. Antarctica belongs to no

country. Who is making sure that the penguins, plants, and sea are safe? No one is responsible. In fact, we scientists are only temporary visitors ourselves. It is true that the number of tourists who visit Antarctica each year is small compared to the number of those who visit other places. However, these other places are inhabited by local residents and controlled by local governments. They have an interest in protecting their natural environments. Who is concerned about the environment of Antarctica? The scientists, to be sure, but not necessarily the tour companies that make money from sending people south.

5. If we don't protect Antarctica from tourism, there may be serious consequences for us all. We might lose the results of scientific research projects. It's possible that these results could teach us something important about the causes and effects of climate change. Some fragile plants and animals might die and disappear forever. This could damage the balance of animal and plant life in Antarctica. We know from past experience that when things get unbalanced, harmful changes can occur. Clearly, Antarctica should remain a place for careful and controlled scientific research. We cannot allow tourism to bring possible danger to the planet. The only way to protect this fragile and important part of the planet is to stop tourists from travelling to Antarctica.

Details: Complete the outline with details from the text.

1. Scientists learn new things in Antarctica because it is different from other places. Antarctica has:

- a. _____ ice in the world
- b. a unique _____ of space
- c. a very _____ environment

2. Problems in Antarctica may have negative effects, such as:

- a. loss of the results of scientific _____
- b. disappearance of _____
- c. damage to the balance of _____

1. As a scientist working in Antarctica, I spend most of my time in the lab studying ice. I am trying to find out the age of Antarctica ice. All we know for certain is that it is the oldest ice in the world. The more we understand it, the more we will understand the changing weather of the Earth. Today, as with an increasing number of days, I had to leave my work to greet a group of tourists who were taking a vacation in this continent of ice. And even though I can appreciate their desire to experience this vast and beautiful landscape, I feel Antarctica should be closed to tourists.

2. Because Antarctica is the center of important scientific research, it must be preserved for this purpose. Meteorologists are now looking at the effects of the ozone hole that was discovered above Antarctica in 1984. They are also trying to understand global warming. If the Earth's temperature continues to increase, the health and safety of every living thing on the planet will be affected. Astronomers have a unique view of space and are able to see it very clearly from Antarctica. Biologists have a chance to learn more about the animals that inhabit the coastal areas of this frozen land. Botanists study the plant life to understand how it can live in such a harsh environment, and geologists study the Earth to learn more about how it was formed. There are even psychologists who study how people behave when they live and work together in such a remote location.

3. Tourists in Antarctica can damage scientific research and hurt the environment. When tourist groups come here, they take us away from our research. Our work is difficult, and some of our projects can be damaged by such simple mistakes as opening the wrong door or bumping into a small piece of equipment. In addition, tourists in Antarctica can also hurt the environment. Members of Greenpeace, one of the world's leading environmental organizations, complain that tourists leave trash on beaches and disturb the plants and animals. In a place as frozen as Antarctica, it can take 100 years for a plant to grow back, and tourists can easily penguin eggs. Oil spills are another problem caused by tourism. Oil spills not only kill penguins but can also destroy scientific projects.

4. The need to protect Antarctica from tourists becomes even greater when we consider the fact that there is no government here. Antarctica belongs to no

country. Who is making sure that the penguins, plants, and sea are safe? No one is responsible. In fact, we scientists are only temporary visitors ourselves. It is true that the number of tourists who visit Antarctica each year is small compared to the number of those who visit other places. However, these other places are inhabited by local residents and controlled by local governments. They have an interest in protecting their natural environments. Who is concerned about the environment of Antarctica? The scientists, to be sure, but not necessarily the tour companies that make money from sending people south.

5. If we don't protect Antarctica from tourism, there may be serious consequences for us all. We might lose the results of scientific research projects. It's possible that these results could teach us something important about the causes and effects of climate change. Some fragile plants and animals might die and disappear forever. This could damage the balance of animal and plant life in Antarctica. We know from past experience that when things get unbalanced, harmful changes can occur. Clearly, Antarctica should remain a place for careful and controlled scientific research. We cannot allow tourism to bring possible danger to the planet. The only way to protect this fragile and important part of the planet is to stop tourists from travelling to Antarctica.

Details: The statements are **false** or **incomplete**. Rewrite them so that they are **true** and **complete** according to the text.

1. The writer knows the age of Antarctica ice.
2. The writer wants Antarctica to be closed.
3. Psychologists study how people behave when they got lost in Antarctica.

1. As a scientist working in Antarctica, I spend most of my time in the lab studying ice. I am trying to find out the age of Antarctica ice. All we know for certain is that it is the oldest ice in the world. The more we understand it, the more we will understand the changing weather of the Earth. Today, as with an increasing number of days, I had to leave my work to greet a group of tourists who were taking a vacation in this continent of ice. And even though I can appreciate their desire to experience this vast and beautiful landscape, I feel Antarctica should be closed to tourists.

2. Because Antarctica is the center of important scientific research, it must be preserved for this purpose. Meteorologists are now looking at the effects of the ozone hole that was discovered above Antarctica in 1984. They are also trying to understand global warming. If the Earth's temperature continues to increase, the health and safety of every living thing on the planet will be affected. Astronomers have a unique view of space and are able to see it very clearly from Antarctica. Biologists have a chance to learn more about the animals that inhabit the coastal areas of this frozen land. Botanists study the plant life to understand how it can live in such a harsh environment, and geologists study the Earth to learn more about how it was formed. There are even psychologists who study how people behave when they live and work together in such a remote location.

3. Tourists in Antarctica can damage scientific research and hurt the environment. When tourist groups come here, they take us away from our research. Our work is difficult, and some of our projects can be damaged by such simple mistakes as opening the wrong door or bumping into a small piece of equipment. In addition, tourists in Antarctica can also hurt the environment. Members of Greenpeace, one of the world's leading environmental organizations, complain that tourists leave trash on beaches and disturb the plants and animals. In a place as frozen as Antarctica, it can take 100 years for a plant to grow back, and tourists can easily penguin eggs. Oil spills are another problem caused by tourism. Oil spills not only kill penguins but can also destroy scientific projects.

4. The need to protect Antarctica from tourists becomes even greater when we consider the fact that there is no government here. Antarctica belongs to no

country. Who is making sure that the penguins, plants, and sea are safe? No one is responsible. In fact, we scientists are only temporary visitors ourselves. It is true that the number of tourists who visit Antarctica each year is small compared to the number of those who visit other places. However, these other places are inhabited by local residents and controlled by local governments. They have an interest in protecting their natural environments. Who is concerned about the environment of Antarctica? The scientists, to be sure, but not necessarily the tour companies that make money from sending people south.

5. If we don't protect Antarctica from tourism, there may be serious consequences for us all. We might lose the results of scientific research projects. It's possible that these results could teach us something important about the causes and effects of climate change. Some fragile plants and animals might die and disappear forever. This could damage the balance of animal and plant life in Antarctica. We know from past experience that when things get unbalanced, harmful changes can occur. Clearly, Antarctica should remain a place for careful and controlled scientific research. We cannot allow tourism to bring possible danger to the planet. The only way to protect this fragile and important part of the planet is to stop tourists from travelling to Antarctica.

[Rewrite the sentences to make it true and complete according to the text.](#)

4. Oil spills in Antarctica have killed scientists.

5. Tour companies may be concerned about the environment of Antarctica.

6. If we don't protect Antarctica from tourism, there will be serious consequences for a few scientists.

7. We know from past experiences that when things get balanced, harmful changes can occur.

1 Around the world, millions of people are worried about the harsh consequences of global warming. For now, however, there is at least one place that is happy about it. Warmer weather is bringing many benefits to the remote Greenland town of Ilulissat.

2 Only 4,500 people inhabit Ilulissat, but thousands more visit this coastal town every year. Many of the tourists are political leaders who come to see global warming occur. Ilulissat is home to frozen glaciers that are quickly melting. Political leaders from a variety of countries and continents come to see the glaciers. These leaders aim to send the message that they want to protect the environment. Recent visitors have included the prime minister of Italy and the chancellor of Germany. Other eco-tourists come to see beautiful blue icebergs pass by the coast and the vast landscape. Now, the town's economy is growing very quickly. There are many new hotels and tour companies, and plenty of jobs.

3 Global warming is having some positive effects on the fragile environment as well. As the glaciers become smaller, there is more land for people to live on. The warmer temperatures are making it easier to grow food as well. "The potatoes are big, fresh and tasty," says Buuti Pedersen, an artist from Greenland. "I could buy broccoli in the shops for the first time." The fishing industry is also benefiting, as warmer waters attract more and more fish. Ilulissat residents are noticing more flowers and new types of birds in their area.

4 Not everyone is excited, however. Minik Rosing is an environmental scientist. He points out that more people traveling to Greenland will create more pollution and increase global warming. He worries that people in the north of Greenland will not preserve their traditional way of life as the ice disappears. "Loss of cultural identity and economic benefits are two different categories. You can't quantify the loss of our traditions. The real problem is that we are having to adapt so quickly," he says.

A. Put the details in the order they are discussed in the article. Number them from 1 to 3.



1.

- ☐ **A.** It is easier to grow food in the area.
- ☐ **B.** Tourists are visiting Ilulissat.
- ☐ **C.** Residents are noticing new flowers and birds.

B. Read the statements. Choose the best answer to indicate how likely the event is. Refer to the paragraphs in parentheses.

2. Residents of Ilulissat are making more money as a result of global warming. (paragraph 2)

A. likely

B. unlikely

3. Minik Rosing thinks more about the future than many residents of Ilulissat. (paragraph 4)

A. likely

B. unlikely



1 Around the world, millions of people are worried about the harsh consequences of global warming. For now, however, there is at least one place that is happy about it. Warmer weather is bringing many benefits to the remote Greenland town of Ilulissat.

2 Only 4,500 people inhabit Ilulissat, but thousands more visit this coastal town every year. Many of the tourists are political leaders who come to see global warming occur. Ilulissat is home to frozen glaciers that are quickly melting. Political leaders from a variety of countries and continents come to see the glaciers. These leaders aim to send the message that they want to protect the environment. Recent visitors have included the prime minister of Italy and the chancellor of Germany. Other eco-tourists come to see beautiful blue icebergs pass by the coast and the vast landscape. Now, the town's economy is growing very quickly. There are many new hotels and tour companies, and plenty of jobs.

3 Global warming is having some positive effects on the fragile environment as well. As the glaciers become smaller, there is more land for people to live on. The warmer temperatures are making it easier to grow food as well. "The potatoes are big, fresh and tasty," says Buuti Pedersen, an artist from Greenland. "I could buy broccoli in the shops for the first time." The fishing industry is also benefiting, as warmer waters attract more and more fish. Ilulissat residents are noticing more flowers and new types of birds in their area.

4 Not everyone is excited, however. Minik Rosing is an environmental scientist. He points out that more people traveling to Greenland will create more pollution and increase global warming. He worries that people in the north of Greenland will not preserve their traditional way of life as the ice disappears. "Loss of cultural identity and economic benefits are two different categories. You can't quantify the loss of our traditions. The real problem is that we are having to adapt so quickly," he says.

C. Choose the best answer.

2. Global warming is affecting Ilulissat's ____.

- A. culture and environment
- B. environment and economy
- C. economy and government
- D. government and culture

3. Politicians come to Ilulissat to ____.

- A. see the beautiful blue icebergs
- B. study the culture of Greenland
- C. show concern about the environment
- D. meet with Greenland's potato farmers

4. What is the main idea of the article?

- A. Global warming has changed Ilulissat.
- B. Farmers have good crops in Ilulissat.
- C. There are many glaciers in Ilulissat.
- D. A fishing industry exists in Ilulissat.

5. What is the meaning of glaciers in paragraph 2?

- A. a mass of ice that is slowly moving
- B. a boat that travels on rivers of ice

6. What is the meaning of benefiting in paragraph 3?

- A. getting smaller and smaller
- B. receiving something good



Thank you
for your attention!

