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Speak

Strategic HRD Partner



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## Article

*After read the article carefully please make your answers to respective questions*

People all round the world have enjoyed drinking wine for centuries. The earliest evidence of a grape-based **fermented** drink was found in China as early as 7000BC and the earliest evidence of wine production was found in Armenia more than 6000 years ago. Since then, **wine-grape** cultivation has been at the hub of the economic and social development for many civilizations. Wine was the preferred **libation** and important trade resource for the Greeks and Romans, and they spread their advanced knowledge of wine making and grape cultivation all over Europe, Britannia, and other surrounding areas in their attempt to expand their Empire. Wine has important religious significance in many cultures as well, and served to add taste and purity to the often stagnant and dirty drinking water in those days.

The importance of wine throughout history and popularity as a beverage is clearly reflected in the world-wide, multi-billion dollar industry it has grown into today. Due to the recent climate changes around the world, however, the actual amount of wine being produced is steadily decreasing. Grapes grow all around the world, but the best grapes for making wine grow in a much smaller area. "Individual wine grape varieties have even narrower climate ranges...for optimum quality and production putting the cultivation of wine-grapes at greater risk from both short-term climate **variability** and long-term climate changes than other crops (Jones and Webb, 2010)."

As proof of this, last year spring frosts, drought and storms **ravaged** the main growing areas in Europe with devastating result. The biggest effect was seen in the Southwest region of Bordeaux where they experienced a 39 percent loss. Overall, the French Agricultural Ministry predicts a staggering loss of 19% this year, which works out roughly to about 4.9 billion bottles. Grape farmers around the world are considering smart farms, **genetic engineering**, and relocation as possible solutions to the problem of a rapidly changing climate, but these solutions are costly and take time to develop. Thankfully, the shortage of wine has only caused the price to go up, so the industry itself remains healthy for the moment. In 2017, Italy produced 39.3 million hectoliters of wine, which is 6% less than last year, however, they earned a comparable profit to the previous year of around \$7 billion dollars. This tells us that the popularity of wine remains unaffected by rising prices, however, this will not be the case if the supply continues to diminish and the cost to rise.

## New Words & Expressions

Learn these words and expressions as they are used in the article. Discuss any terms that need further explanation.

fermented	발효된	(of a substance) undergo fermentation
wine grape	양조용 와인	a grape used in making wine
libation	제주	a drink poured out as an offering to a deity
variability	변동성	lack of consistency or fixed pattern; liability to vary or change
ravage	유린하다	affect destructively
genetic engineering	유전공학	the deliberate modification of the characteristics of an organism by manipulating its genetic material

## Comprehension Check

What does the writer assert in the article to the following questions?

1. Why was wine so important to the Greeks and Romans?
2. What kind of weather negatively affected wine grape crops in 2017?
3. What is a possible solution to the problem of climate change?
4. How was the price of wine affected by the change of production of grapes?

## Discussion Questions

Please give your own opinions to the questions below.

1. What is the notably affected industry due to climate change in your country?
2. What kinds of efforts does your society do to prevent climate change?
3. How do you think about GMO(Genetically Modified Organism)?

## Homework

Please write the benefits and losses of GMO to human.

## Article

*After read the article carefully please make your answers to respective questions*

The circus has been warming the hearts and inspiring the minds of children and adults alike for 250 years. People believe anything is possible under the bigtop where humans and animals perform unbelievable acts. **To name a few; dare-devils** defy gravity and give amazing shows of strength, horses dance, elephants do balancing acts, and tigers jump through hoops. Today the circus is defined as a traveling company of acrobats, trained animals, and clowns that gives performances, typically in a large tent. This definition, however, is soon to change if animal rights activists have their way. They believe that it is **cruel** and **abusive** to subject the animals to these conditions and unnatural behaviors and are tirelessly **lobbying** to put an end to it.

Scientific studies have concluded that animals subjected to training, transportation, and frequent performances can suffer from stress and injury. Many animal rights activists also claim that the conditions in which the animals are kept are poor and unacceptable and the act of performing is an unnatural behavior and, therefore, abusive. Their opponents say there is simply not enough evidence to prove the animals stress levels are heightened by travel and performance. Trainers and caretakers maintain that they are happy, healthy, and loved. They argue that they are offered the freedom and social interaction that even a zoo cannot provide. Princess Stephanie, a leading circus supporter, went as far as to say, "This is a fake problem."

Slowly but surely, however, the activists are succeeding. Many countries in Europe, including Italy, Belgium, Greece and Malta have put a ban on **exotic** and even **domesticated** animals from popular entertainment and are phasing out circus animals all together. Even without a ban from the government, many Circuses have been forced to close due to high operating costs, long and costly legal battles with animal rights groups, and declining attendance. This was the case with America's Barnum and Bailey Circus, which was forced to close for good after 142 years of being "The Greatest Show on Earth." Many performers **testified** in interviews with CNN that, after the result of one particular **lawsuit**, the loss of the elephants to the show was the beginning of the end.

During the final show of Barnum and Bailey Circus, the famous lion **tamer** Alexander Tracey turned to the crowd and said, "People are not really concerned with lots of wildlife until they can feel it and see it, enjoy it and love it as much as I do." He said this to persuade people to continue to support circuses and zoos. Influential scientists throughout history first gained their passion for animal studies after experiencing the wonder of wildlife first hand. What would a world without the ability to experience wildlife up close be like? It seems like we might soon find out.

## New Words & Expressions

Learn these words and expressions as they are used in the article. Discuss any terms that need further explanation.

to name a few	두세가지 예를 들면	to provide only a few examples
dare-devil	무모한 사람	a reckless person who enjoys doing dangerous things
cruel	잔혹한	disposed to inflict pain or suffering : devoid of humane feelings
abusive	학대하는	using or involving physical violence or emotional cruelty
lobby	영향력을 행사하다	seek to influence (a politician or public official) on an issue
exotic	이국적인	originating in or characteristic of a distant foreign country
domesticate	길들이기	to adapt over the process of taming an animal and keeping it as a pet or on a farm
testify	증언하다	to serve as evidence or proof of something's existing or being the case
lawsuit	소송	a suit in law : a case before a court
tame	조련하다	to reduce from a wild to a domestic state

## Comprehension Check

What does the writer assert in the article to the following questions?

1. What are the three components of a circus?
2. Why are animal rights activists fighting for the freedom of circus animals?
3. Who is one of the circus's main supporters?
4. Why do trainers believe their circus animals are not being abused?

## Discussion Questions

Please give your own opinions to the questions below.

1. Do you think animals in zoos are abused?
2. What are the big differences between taming pets and big animals?
3. What would a world without the ability to experience wildlife up close be like?

## Homework

Please describe your experience of watching circuses in childhood.