

#### 4) LINKING WORDS, PHRASES & ABBREVIATIONS

In each case, choose the most appropriate linking word, phrase or abbreviation from those marked (a) – (d).

1) The climate in Myanmar is cool and dry between December and January .....  
the Christmas holiday period is the best time for tourists to visit.

- (a) Such as                      (b) Namely                      (c) In other words,                      (d) viz.

2) It is illegal for children, ..... anyone under sixteen years of age, to buy cigarettes.

- (a) such as                      (b) i.e.                      (c) e.g.                      (d) and so on

3) You may have to work overtime during national holidays, Easter, Christmas, New Year .....

- (a) viz.                      (b) for instance                      (c) e.g.                      (d) and so on

4) Windows 11 has many advantages over Windows 10 . ....., it's a lot faster.

- (a) i.e.                      (b) For example                      (c) Namely                      (d) Viz.

5) The Europass CV template is available in various languages, English, German, Spanish .....

- (a) or rather                      (b) namely                      (c) for instance                      (d) etc.

6) Wedding rings are usually made of precious metals, ..... gold or platinum.

- (a) such as                      (b) namely                      (c) i.e.                      (d) or rather

7) You may nominate your spouse, ..... your husband or wife, as your next of kin.

- (a) that is to say                      (b) for example                      (c) namely                      (d) e.g.

8) Some fuels, ..... methane, are a lot cheaper than petrol or diesel.

- (a) i.e.                      (b) e.g.                      (c) in other words                      (d) viz.

9) We are all in danger of losing our jobs, ....., everyone except the Chairman and the CEO.

- (a) for example                      (b) i.e.                      (c) or rather                      (d) in other words

10) Bronze is an alloy made of two metals ..... copper and tin.

- (a) viz.                      (b) e.g.                      (c) such as                      (d) in other words

Now, working in groups of two or three, put an appropriate word, phrase or abbreviation in sentences 11-15.

11) We accept all major currencies: dollars, pounds, euros, yen .....

12) Women should always cover their hair when they visit a mosque. ...., some kind of headscarf is compulsory.

13) The tour includes the major capital cities of South East Asia ..... Yangon, Bangkok, Phnom Penh, Vientiane, Kuala Lumpur, Manila, Singapore, Saigon and Jakarta.

14) This offer is for pensioners only, ..... anyone over 65 years old.

15) Euros are used to pay for goods and services all over Europe, ....., throughout the eurozone, which is not the same thing.

## **2) CLAIMS: The Conventional Order of Steps (Harper 2006)**

2a) Study this explanation of how to write a claim for compensation.

**Step 1: SALUTATION:** “Dear Mr / Mrs / Miss / Ms Jones” “Dear Sir / Madam / Sir or Madam / Dear Sirs”

**Step 2: INTRODUCTION:** Situating the claim in time and/or place.

Claim for Compensation: Kali Travel’s ‘Moghul Adventure’ tour, January 2022

“Last week/month, I...” “On (date), I...”

**Step 3: CLAIM:** “On behalf of...”  
“...is preparing to make a claim for...”  
“...regarding...”  
“Our client has instructed us to sue... for...”

**Step 4: EXPOSITION:** Stating the main facts and all relevant information.

“My client’s holiday in.....X..... was a complete disaster. Firstly,... Secondly,... Thirdly,...”

“Your advertisement / brochure / representative stated that... In fact, ....”

“The goods which my clients ordered on....., and which arrived on....., were totally unsatisfactory.  
Firstly, ... Secondly..., Thirdly...”

“According to your letter of (date) / our contract of (date)... In fact, ...”

“Our client understood that, ..... In fact, ...”

**Step 5: JUSTIFICATION:** “In view of the above, ...”  
“For a product / holiday / service of this price, one would expect...”  
“It is unreasonable to expect...”  
“It is intolerable that...”  
“I feel that our client / your customers have been misled...”

**Step 6: REQUIREMENTS:** Explaining what you want the addressee to do.

“We would advise you to...”

“If you do not ..... within..x..days..., I will be forced to...”

“Unless you.... within..x..days..., we will be forced to...”

“Our client would therefore be grateful if you would...”

“Our client would be much obliged if you could...”

**Step 7: INVITATION TO FURTHER COMMUNICATION:** Inviting the addressee to contact you.

“In the meantime, I am available at the above address and telephone number.”

“I look forward to hearing from you.”

**Step 8: CONVENTIONAL ENDING:** “Yours faithfully / Yours sincerely”

**Step 9: IDENTIFICATION:** Your signature and name, clearly printed.

2b) Now read Letter 2 on the next page and indicate where **Steps 1-9** are in the text.

## LETTER 2.

OMG Legal Services  
85 Chichester Road  
Harwich CO12 5JU  
Tel./Fax: +(44) 1255 269438  
E-mail.: OMG@iweb.com

Tengri Travel  
223 Shadwell Road  
London W1A 4WW

30 April 2022

Dear Sirs

### Claim for Compensation: Tengri Travel's 'Outer Mongolia Adventure' tour, April 2022

On behalf of Mr and Mrs Fogg of 14 Fleet Street, Harwich, OMG Legal Services is preparing to make a claim for compensation against Tengri Travel regarding the unacceptably bad service and loss of luggage they experienced during their 'Outer Mongolia Adventure' tour from April 5<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> 2022.

Firstly, the way the tour was organised was inefficient and highly unsatisfactory. Our clients had not been informed that the weather would be so cold in Mongolia in spring and so they had brought completely the wrong kind of clothing with them. When they complained about this to the tour guide about it, he looked unconcerned and did nothing. Secondly, a considerable amount of time was wasted because transport was badly co-ordinated from start to finish. During their excursion to the Khongor Sand Dunes, the Dragons' Grave and the Flaming Cliffs, their Jeep broke down in the middle of the Gobi Desert and had to be repaired by the driver. In this way, a whole day was lost from the planned itinerary. Later on, there was a ninety-minute wait for the train to Lake Baikal which, in the end, provided standing-room only for the entire 30-hour journey. Thirdly, on their return to Ulan Bator, the Foggs discovered that their luggage had been stolen en route, including Mrs Fogg's laptop, iPad and iPhone.

In view of their complete disappointment and the appalling service from your company and negligent local staff, Mrs Fogg has instructed OMG Legal Services to sue Tengri Travel for a refund or another sixteen-hundred-dollar holiday free of charge plus the sum of \$4,000 to cover the cost of a replacement laptop, iPad and iPhone, as well as the heavy winter clothes they were forced to buy at exorbitant prices. Furthermore, the fact that Mr and Mrs Fogg were just married and on their honeymoon entitles them, in our opinion, to significant damages for the emotional distress caused.

We have advised our client that, given Tengri Travel's well-documented record of negligence and incompetence she has a very good case for compensation. We therefore request that you write to your insurers as soon as possible and invite them to contact us directly. I am available at the above address and phone number, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully

John Masters (Solicitor)

2c) Read Letters 1 and 2 again and find appropriate adjectives to put under each heading.

Service	.....
Prices	.....
Personnel	.....
Organization	.....

2d) Underline the words used by John Ogmores to list his clients' complaints in Letter 1.

(1) *To begin with,...* (2) (3) (4) (5)

Then underline the words used by John Masters to sequence his clients' complaints in Letter 2.

(1) *Firstly,...* (2) (3)

#### 4) SPEAKING ACTIVITY

Look at the picture shown below.

- a) What could have happened?
- b) Who might be responsible?
- c) What should the householder do?



#### 5) WRITING ACTIVITY 2

You are Gregory Grinch of OMG Legal Services. Write a claim for compensation on behalf of Abigail Crabtree, the householder, to Furio Gonzales, the person who owns the car in the picture shown above.



# HARVARD LAW SCHOOL

## 1) READING COMPREHENSION

A Harvard Law student has filed a lawsuit against the university because tuition prices and fees have remained the same despite classes moving to remote learning due to the Coronavirus pandemic.

"I decided to sue Harvard because while they did make some effort ... the first semester we were online to mitigate things, they just have not lowered tuition fees," Abraham Barkhordar, 23, told ABC News in an exclusive interview.

"They've actually suggested that to mitigate the difficulties of online learning that we rent office space as students," said Barkhordar. "I just felt disrespected and unheard by the administration. And I think, as I've learned this year, the way to get justice in America is through the legal system."

In March, during the height of the pandemic and in the middle of the semester, Barkhordar said he was forced to move out of his on-campus housing with very little notice. He decided to go home, which involved flying across the country and moving back in with his parents in California, where he said disruptions were commonplace since five people were living in one home.

Barkhordar said he felt like he was at a disadvantage. Since law school relies on participation, he said he had to wake up at 5 a.m. for class. And without the student spaces like the library and the study groups that usually come with a Harvard Law School education — in addition to the difficulty of learning online — he began to fall behind in class.

In May, he finished his first year of law school, 3,000 miles away from the library he said he had previously "lived in".

The law school announced that classes will remain virtual while tuition fees will remain at \$65,875 — the same price as last year.

Last spring, most universities and colleges across the nation went remote as the novel Coronavirus swept across the nation. Classes were held over Zoom, many students moved back home and most tuition prices remained unchanged.

But by the end of the semester, more than 50 schools and universities faced legal complaints from students demanding that tuition or fees be refunded. Drexel University in Philadelphia, Columbia University in New York City, Michigan State, Vanderbilt, Brown, Berkley and the University of Colorado are some of the schools facing these legal challenges. In each claim, the plaintiffs — the students — centre their argument around the fact that there was diminished value in an isolated, virtual education.

On Monday, Harvard University joined the list of schools to be sued by its own student, who is a named plaintiff.

## The Claims

The lawsuit alleges three claims against Harvard, the first being a **breach of contract**.

“Students signed up at the beginning of the semester, paid their tuition on the understanding that they would receive classes in person for the whole semester,” Barkhordar said. “That agreement wasn’t met. Classes went online halfway through, so that was a breach of contract.”

The second claim of the lawsuit is **unjust enrichment**.

“By exacting the same tuition and fees from these students under these strange circumstances where you’re paying reduced overheads ... ultimately, that unjustly enriches Harvard and other institutions like it because the students are paying for something that they are ultimately not getting,” Barkhordar told ABC News.

The third claim is **conversion**.

“They converted that money that was for tuition into a benefit for themselves without actually giving the benefit to the students,” Barkhordar said.

Barkhordar said he’s bringing the lawsuit against Harvard in the hope it becomes a class action lawsuit, saying he’s fully prepared and ready to represent his fellow classmates, which could be considered an injured class in court.

“Plaintiff and Class Members did not intend to attend an online educational institution, but instead enrolled in Defendant’s institution on an in-person basis,” the class action lawsuit complaint says, referring to Harvard University as the defendant. “The online learning option Defendant offers is subpar in practically every aspect. The remote learning option is in no way the equivalent of the in-person education putative Class Members were promised when they committed to attend Harvard.”

## 2) WRITING

You are Saul Goodman, Abraham Barkhordar’s lawyer. Write a formal letter to Harvard University making a claim for (i) breach of contract; (ii) unjust enrichment; and (iii) conversion, based on the information and arguments given in the article above.

ARTICLES IN ENGLISH: a / an / the / some / —

A HISTORY OF NOW: RISE OF THE CHAV

1) Watch this video-clip

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ybh3znOMft4>

## APPENDIX 6: ARTICLES (cf. Greenbaum & Quirk 1998: 70-92)

1) **FORM:** the zero article, the definite article 'the', the indefinite articles 'a' and 'an'. 'Some' is a quantifier.

### 2) PRONUNCIATION

'a' is pronounced as a schwa, /ə/. You put it before a consonant sound, e.g. a bank, a thing, a European.

'an' is pronounced /ən/ and is used before a vowel sound, e.g. an economist, an employee, an item, an hour.

'the' is pronounced /ðə/ before a consonant sound, e.g. the date, the time, the euro.

'the' is pronounced /ði/ before a vowel sound, e.g. the average, the end, the image, the honest employee.

### 3) RATIONALE

Articles are used to indicate Generic Reference or Specific Reference, with Definite or Indefinite meaning:

	COUNTABLE NOUNS (singular)	COUNTABLE NOUNS (plural)	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
<b>Generic Reference:</b> i.e. in general	<i>an / the Aussie</i>	<i>Aussies</i>	<i>(zero article) beer</i>
<b>Specific Reference:</b> (indefinite meaning) i.e. unidentified	<i>an Aussie</i>	<i>(some) Aussies</i>	<i>(some) beer</i>
<b>Specific Reference:</b> (definite meaning) i.e. identified	<i>the Aussie</i>	<i>the Aussies</i>	<i>the beer</i>

### 4) PRESENTATION

An Aussie, is a bloke who comes from Australia. Aussies like drinking and they love cold beer. This is the story of an Aussie who was working on a remote sheep farm with some other Aussies. One of the Aussies was bitten by a snake, so the Aussie radioed the flying doctor to ask what he should do. "Get some beer inside him now or it'll be really painful," said the flying doctor. So the Aussie went into the kitchen, opened the fridge, took the only can of beer left, and ran into his mate's room. His mate sat up in bed and said, "What's the story, Bruce ?". The Aussie opened the can, drank the beer and said, "I'm sorry, mate, it's going to be really painful."

### 5) ANALYSIS

An Aussie, is a bloke who comes from Australia

(generic reference / singular)

Aussies like drinking

(generic reference / plural)

They love cold beer

(generic reference / uncountable noun)

This is the story of an Aussie who was working...

(specific reference / indefinite meaning / singular)

with some other Aussies.

(specific reference / indefinite meaning / plural)

One of the Aussies was bitten by a snake,

(specific reference / definite meaning / plural)

so the Aussie radioed the flying doctor.

(specific reference / definite meaning / singular)

"Get some beer inside him now"

(specific reference / indefinite meaning / uncountable)

The Aussie opened the can, drank the beer

(specific reference / definite meaning / uncountable)



6) PRACTICE: Study the pictures, then fill in the gaps with a, an, the, some, or — (zero article).



Straight hair that's bleached on top and dyed dark below.

Bottle of vodka

Top of thong visible

Wide belt

Skirt that's barely wider than belt.

Average age 17 but can range up to 55.



Loud mouth

Mobile Phone

Bra straps showing

Cleavage  
Tiny top

Bare tummy, whatever the weather

Belly ring

Handbag

Naked legs

Calf high boots (also available in beige.)

(1)..... word 'chav' is (2)..... derogatory term applied to (3)..... young boisterous working class people in the UK. (4)..... stereotypical 'chav' is (5)..... aggressive teenager or young adult who engages in (6)..... rowdy, anti-social behaviour, such as street drinking, drug abuse, theft, robbery and violence. They are often assumed to be unemployed or in (7)..... low-paid job. 'Chav' first appeared in (8)..... English dictionaries in 2005 along with 'chavette', (9)..... term generally used for female chavs. Journalists soon noticed that (10)..... clothing was particularly popular with chavs, such as hoodies, tracksuits and trainers by Nike and/or Adidas, (11)..... Burberry chequered/tartan baseball cap and 'bling' (large shiny jewellery). Burberry immediately tried to distance itself from (12)..... chavs, arguing that (13)..... caps must be stolen or counterfeit and that (14)..... brand wanted nothing to do with (15)..... loud, brash, vulgar bad taste associated with the social stereotype.

Etymology: 'Chav' may derive from (16)..... Romani word for 'boy', 'chavo', or 'chaveys', meaning (17)..... 'children' in (18)..... Kent dialect. Here are some chav jokes:

Q: What do you call (19)..... chav in (20)..... tastefully decorated house ?

A: (21)..... burglar.

Q: What do you call (22)..... chavette in (23)..... white tracksuit?

A: (24)..... bride.

Q: You're in your car and you see (25)..... chav on (26)..... bike, why should you try not to hit him ?

A: It might be your bike.

## 7) USE

### 1. SITUATIONAL REERENCE:

1a.) We use 'the' to refer to something within the **immediate situation**, such as 'the stairs', 'the kitchen' or 'the teacher', where the identity of the noun is obvious because there is usually only one in the situation we are describing (e.g. 'Please shut the door', 'She's in the garden', 'He parked the car', 'They've gone to the beach').

1b.) We also use 'the' to refer to something within the **larger situation**, such as 'the Pope', 'the sun' or 'the Prime Minister', where the identity of the noun is obvious because there is only one of its kind (e.g. 'The moon was rising over the sea', 'It seemed like the end of the world', 'The President left office', 'The Queen is dead').

### 2. JOBS & OCCUPATIONS

We put 'a' / 'an' before the names of professions and occupations, e.g. 'She's a doctor', 'He's an accountant', 'John's a mechanic', 'Jane is an architect', 'Tracy's a baby-sitter'.

### 3. RELIGIOUS FAITHS

We use 'a' / 'an' with the names of those who follow certain religions, e.g. 'He's a Catholic, she's a Protestant', 'Jane is a Buddhist', 'Mr Arifin is a Muslim', 'Mrs Patel is a Hindu'. (NB. If you use an adjective, e.g. 'He's Jewish', 'Farida is Muslim', 'Hilda is Christian', the article is unnecessary).

### 4. NATIONALITIES

We put 'a' / 'an' before a noun indicating someone's nationality, 'George is an Englishman and Amy is an Englishwoman', 'He's an American', 'My boss is a Frenchwoman', 'He's a Spaniard', 'She's a German', 'Hamlet was a Dane'. (NB. If we use an adjective, e.g. 'Sonya is Danish', 'He's French', 'She's Spanish', 'Jim is Australian', 'Paola is Italian', the article is not used).

### 5. RATES, PRICES, SPEEDS etc.

We use 'a' / 'an' to mean 'per', 'each' or 'every' when talking about rates, prices, speeds etc., e.g. 'The speed limit is thirty miles an hour', 'It costs fifty-two dollars a year', 'Grapes are four euros a kilo', 'A single room is fifty pounds a night', 'He smokes twenty cigarettes a day', 'She drinks five pints a night'.

### 6. BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS & PLACES

6a.) We put 'the' before words like 'school', 'college', 'university', 'hospital', 'church', 'court', 'prison', 'market' etc. when we are referring to the building or the premises, e.g. 'To get to the new hospital, turn right after the church and the village school', 'The prison cost a lot of money to build', 'The county court is opposite the market'.

6b.) We do not put 'the' before words like 'school', 'college', 'university', 'hospital', 'church', 'court', 'market', 'prison', 'home', 'work' etc. when we refer to them as institutions or emphasize their use, e.g. 'First she went to school, then to college and now she attends university', 'My father is in hospital and my brother is in prison', 'I'll see you in court', 'I go to work at eight o'clock in the morning and I come back home at six o'clock in the evening' (NB. We can also say, 'I go to the office / shop / factory at eight o'clock in the morning').

6c.) If we say, 'He went to sea at the age of sixteen', it means that he worked there as a sailor. If we say, 'He went by the sea', it means that he went to the beach, probably to have fun and enjoy himself.

6d.) If we say, 'They went to bed', it means that they went to lie down, rest and/or sleep. 'They went to bed together', on the other hand, indicates that they had a sexual relationship. The definite article, e.g. 'The cat sat on the bed', refers to the bed as a piece of furniture, not its use, implying that the situation was temporary and that it was not the cat's bed.

## 7.) EXPRESSIONS OF TIME

7a.) We do not usually put an article before years, e.g. 'in 2012', 'in 1973'.

7b.) We usually put an article before the names of seasons, e.g. 'in the spring', 'in the summer', 'in the autumn', 'in the winter' but it is also possible to omit the article, e.g. 'in winter', 'last summer', 'next autumn', 'this spring'.

7c.) We do not usually put an article before the names of months, e.g. 'In January', 'Last February', 'Next March', 'This December'.

7d.) We do not usually put an article before the names of festivals and Holy Days, e.g. 'In Lent', 'Last Christmas', 'Next Easter', 'On New Year's Eve', 'During Ramadan'.

7e.) We do not usually put an article before the names of days, e.g. 'This Tuesday', 'Next Wednesday', 'Last Thursday'.

7f.) We do not usually put an article before the names of meals, e.g. 'At breakfast', 'After lunch', 'Before dinner', 'During supper'.

7g.) We do not usually put an article before the names of certain parts of the day, e.g. 'At midday', 'At noon', 'Before midnight', 'At night'.

7h.) However, you must use an article in the following expressions, 'In the morning', 'In the afternoon', 'In the evening', 'During the night', and to indicate a particular year / season / month / festival / day / meal, e.g. 'The Maya believed that the world would end in the year 2012', 'The summer of 2003 was particularly long and hot', 'The August of 2009 was unusually dry', 'The best Christmas I can remember was when I was nine years old', 'He left his job on the Tuesday before last', 'I didn't like the dinner we were served during the flight'.

## 8) PEOPLE

8a.) We do not usually put an article before the names of people, e.g. 'Mr Smith has arrived', 'Ms Jones has just checked out', 'Judy called after Andrew had left'.

8b.) We put the article 'the' before the names of families or groups of people, e.g. 'The Simpsons', 'The Archers', 'The Arabs', 'The Highlanders', 'The Dayaks', 'The Eskimos'.

## 9) CONTINENTS

We do not put an article before the names of continents, e.g. 'I was born in Europe and I've been to Africa and Asia but I haven't visited Australia, America or Antarctica yet.'

## 10) COUNTRIES, STATES & NATIONS

10a.) We do not usually put an article before the name of a country or a state, e.g. 'I've lived in Germany and France but I would really like to work in Switzerland', 'Texas is bigger than Delaware', 'Holland and Zealand are part of the same country' (NB. 'The Vatican' and 'The Ukraine' are exceptions to this rule).

10b.) We put the article 'the' before the names of countries or groups of countries which contain a number of separate states, e.g. 'The United States of America' (50 states), 'The Netherlands' (7 states), 'The United Arab Emirates', 'The West Indies', 'The European Union', 'The CIS (Confederation of Independent States)'.

## 11) MOUNTAINS & LAKES

11a.) We do not usually put the article 'the' before the names of individual mountains or lakes, e.g. 'Mount Everest', 'K2', 'Lake Superior', 'Lake Geneva', 'Loch Ness'.

11b.) We put the article 'the' before the names of mountain chains or groups of lakes, e.g. 'The Andes', 'The Alps', 'The Apennines', 'The Dolomites', 'The Himalayas', 'The Great Lakes'.

## 12) RIVERS & CANALS

We put the article 'the' before the names of rivers and canals, e.g. 'The River Thames', 'The Nile', 'The Amazon', 'The Panama Canal', 'The Suez Canal', 'The Grand Canal'.

## 13) SEAS & OCEANS

We put the article 'the' before the names of seas and oceans, e.g. 'The Atlantic Ocean', 'The Pacific Ocean', 'The Indian Ocean', 'The Red Sea', 'The Mediterranean'.

## 14) VILLAGES, TOWNS & CITIES

We do not usually put the article 'the' before the names of villages, towns or cities, e.g. 'Stratford-upon-Avon is a beautiful little town', 'New York is a fascinating city', 'Singapore was originally a fishing village' (NB. The capital city of the Netherlands, 'The Hague', is an exception to this rule).

## 15) HOTELS, CINEMAS, THEATRES, MUSEUMS & GALLERIES

We usually put the article 'the' before the names of hotels, cinemas, theatres, museums and galleries, e.g. 'The Hilton Hotel', 'The Hotel Cosmopolitan', 'The Odeon Cinema', 'The Globe Theatre', 'The Imperial War Museum', 'The Tate Gallery'.

## 16) AIRPORTS & STATIONS

We do not usually put the article 'the' before the names of airports or stations, e.g. 'Heathrow Airport', 'Grand Central Station', 'Victoria Coach Station'.

## 17) SPORTS & GAMES

We do not usually put the article 'the' before the names of sports and games, e.g. 'He plays rugby', 'She hates football', 'Shall we play Scrabble?'

## 18) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

We usually put the article 'the' before the names of musical instruments, e.g. 'She plays the piano', 'He plays the violin', 'They can both play the guitar'.

## 19) EXPRESSIONS WITH 'OF'

We usually put the article 'the' in expressions with 'of', e.g. 'The University of London', 'The House of Representatives', 'The Prince of Wales', 'The Duchess of Cambridge', 'The cost of living', 'The rate of inflation', 'The level of unemployment', 'The north of England', 'The centre of town'.

## 20) ABSTRACT NOUNS

We do not usually put an article before the names of abstract qualities, such as 'hope', 'knowledge', 'courage', 'equality', 'solidarity', 'discrimination', 'brotherhood', 'fairness' etc.

*Fill the gaps below with a, an, the, some or – (zero article)*

1) CAPTAIN CALAMITY !

Crossing ..... Atlantic Ocean single-handed is ..... challenge that should be attempted by only ..... greatest yachtsmen and women. In August 2010, ..... Mr Sebury left Newport in ..... South Wales in ..... five-metre boat specially equipped with ..... apple pie ..... cans of beer, and ..... road map showing ..... Welsh coast. His yacht got as far as ..... Scilly Islands before ..... engine failed. By now, he was totally lost and spent ..... night in ..... middle of ..... naval torpedo range. He was eventually rescued by ..... officers from ..... Royal Navy who found him vomiting into ..... water, shouting, "Take me home and sink ..... boat ! I'll never go to ..... sea again !"

2) Many years ago, ..... American pacifist, concerned by crime and violence, decided to sell his home in ..... Detroit in ..... United States and move to ..... quiet part of ..... world where ..... peace was guaranteed. After months of deliberation, he chose ..... remotest and safest spot in ..... South America. He moved to ..... Falkland Islands just five days before ..... Argentine army invaded.

3) Oxfam is ..... charity which has existed since ..... early 1940's. It was originally founded to help ..... starving children in ..... Greece but, since then, it has expanded and now funds projects on several continents, especially in ..... Africa. Oxfam does not believe that either ..... poverty or ..... famine are inevitable and tries to get to their root causes. They also make ..... effort to help women, since women and children are invariably ..... poorest of all ..... world's poor people.

4) Clare went into the pub and looked around her. There was ..... woman playing ..... piano. She was singing ..... old Irish song about a boy from Dublin who had gone to ..... United States to find work. At ..... table at ..... back of the room was Tom O'Connor, ..... man she had come to meet. "Have you got ..... papers ?" he asked. "No, I haven't," she replied. "I've given them to ..... police. I hope they arrest you and send you to ..... prison."

Go to this website:

<https://www.oxbridgeessays.com>

Articles: complete the text below with a, an, the, some or —

## ESSAY MILLS: ..... Multi-Million-Pound Online Industry

Despite ..... fact that ..... tuition fees have tripled in ..... last five years, more and more young people are choosing to attend British universities. However, once they get to ..... institution of their choice, ..... students find themselves ill-prepared for ..... higher education or unsuited to their chosen course of study, while others fall behind due to ill-health or adverse personal circumstances. Unable to keep up with ..... volume of course-work required of them, an increasing number of undergraduates contact 'essay mills' (i.e. private companies which provide papers, essays, theses or dissertations on any subject, written by ..... experts in return for ..... money) and simply buy whatever they need to fulfill ..... requirements of their course. So, is this practice illegal in ..... UK and, if not, should it be banned ?

..... first part of the question is easy to answer. ..... 'Academic malpractice', which can take ..... number of forms, including plagiarism, submitting work written by someone else, collusion and cheating in examinations, has not been treated as ..... crime until very recently. Each institution of higher education has its own rules governing what constitutes 'academic malpractice' and a range of sanctions and punishments depending on the severity of the offence. .... universities take it extremely seriously, others are reluctant to accuse ..... students, who may retaliate by legal means and force them to settle the matter in ..... court, which is time-consuming and expensive. In many cases, accusations of misconduct are based on ..... tutor's suspicions and, unless ..... student is actually caught in ..... act, such cases are extremely difficult to prove now that each essay is submitted anonymously and ..... person marking it has no idea who wrote it, let alone whether his/her style has changed to a suspicious degree since ..... beginning of the academic year.

As for 'essay mills', most of them describe themselves as 'academic research companies' and clearly state on their websites that ..... essay they provide within 12-48 hours for £400, is only ..... guide, ..... model answer which ..... student can use to improve his/her own academic work. Online companies, such as OxbridgeEssays, UKessays, EssaysUK, UKbestEssays, Okessays and DissertationHomework, claim that their activities are perfectly legal and that, should ..... British government choose to criminalize them, they will simply move abroad to ..... foreign country and continue their activities, as before. Not only would ..... problem continue unabated but ..... UK economy would lose a considerable amount of income tax from what is, by now, ..... multi-million-pound industry.

On ..... other hand, supporters of ..... practice would claim that, firstly, there is no significant difference between asking ..... friend to write an essay for you and simply buying one from ..... company. It might be unethical but it should not be treated as ..... criminal matter.

Secondly, ..... Times Academic Misconduct Survey found that ..... foreign students from ..... Asia and ..... USA are most likely to contact ..... essay mill for help, and that this is understandable given their unfamiliarity with ..... British system. In these cases, it may be that ..... 'academic research company' in question really is providing ..... anxious student with ..... model answer which will improve his/her academic work in future. Thirdly, ..... undergraduates have more to lose than ever before and simply cannot afford to fail a course for want of an essay, with ..... prospect of a £50,000 student loan to pay off at ..... end of three years, and no qualification to show for it. Lastly, many employers simply will not interview ..... third-class graduates and restrict recruitment to those with ..... upper-second class or first-class degree. In this case, ..... logic of ..... market prevails and ..... universities have no-one to blame but themselves if ..... students now view ..... B.A. as ..... commodity which is not only extremely expensive but useless in career terms if it is not up to the required standard.

Given that most graduates end up doing a job that is in no way related to their degree course, it is understandable that they are unconcerned about how they obtain ..... required result, as long as they obtain it.

In 2022, however, ..... British government passed '..... Skills and Post-16 Education Bill' to legislate for landmark reforms that will criminalize ..... essay mills which facilitate ..... contract cheating. 'Contract cheating' happens when ..... third party completes ..... work for ..... student which is passed off by ..... student as their own. Many essay mill companies use marketing techniques which indicate they are offering 'legitimate' academic writing support for students and ..... reports also indicate that ..... essay mills seek to blackmail ..... students who use these services.

So, by UK law, it is now ..... criminal offence to provide or arrange for another person to provide contract cheating services for financial gain to students taking ..... qualification at ..... post-16 institution or sixth form in England, enrolled at ..... higher education provider in England and any other person over compulsory school age who has been entered for ..... regulated qualification.

Similarly, it is now ..... offence for ..... person to make arrangements for ..... advertisement in which that person offers, or is described as being available or competent, to provide or arrange for another person to provide ..... cheating service. Importantly, ..... offence centres around ..... act of advertising to ..... students, and for ..... offence to be committed, it does not need to be seen by its target demographic.

Even so, it may be that ..... Internet has effectively removed Essay Mills from British jurisdiction, so any law attempting to curb their activities, no matter how just, will be ineffective in ..... long term.



Chat GPT3

How to Use ChatGPT to Write an Essay or Article in 60 Seconds!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iFHojcVaV9c>

Jordan Peterson's Disturbing Warning About AI and ChatGPT...

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mUkTz\\_1uzSs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mUkTz_1uzSs)

## HOLIDAYS IN HELL: THE HOTEL GOBBI CASE

a) Read these accounts of the Hotel Gobbi case:

<https://www.altarimini.it/News164954-truffa-hotel-gobbi-gestore-si-discolpa-il-giallo-tra-conto-off-shore-e-messaggi-whatsapp.php>

<https://www.ilrestodelcarlino.it/rimini/cronaca/truffa-hotel-gobbi-1.7963353>

<https://www.ilgiorno.it/cronaca/vacanze-truffe-1.7972449>

b) WEBQUEST: Find the answers to these questions:

i) What crime was committed at the Hotel Gobbi?

ii) Who were the victims?

iii) What happened to them?

iv) Who was/were the perpetrator(s)?

v) What is the present situation?

c) WRITING

You are John Masters of OMG Legal Services. Last August, two of your clients, Mr and Mrs Bonafede, booked a three-week holiday at the Hotel Gobbi. When they arrived in Rimini they discovered that the hotel was over-booked, they had nowhere to stay and had lost their deposit of 1,500 euros. The Hotel Manager, Mr Volpone, advised them to sue Pavee PLC, the Irish company responsible for booking too many guests. Now write a letter to Michael Collins of Pavee PLC at Dale Farm, Shelta, County Cork, Republic of Ireland, making a claim for compensation on behalf of your clients.