

Students' Questionnaire: Why Do You Want to Learn English ?

Name:..... Age: No. of years learning English

Sex: Nationality: Parents' nationalities:

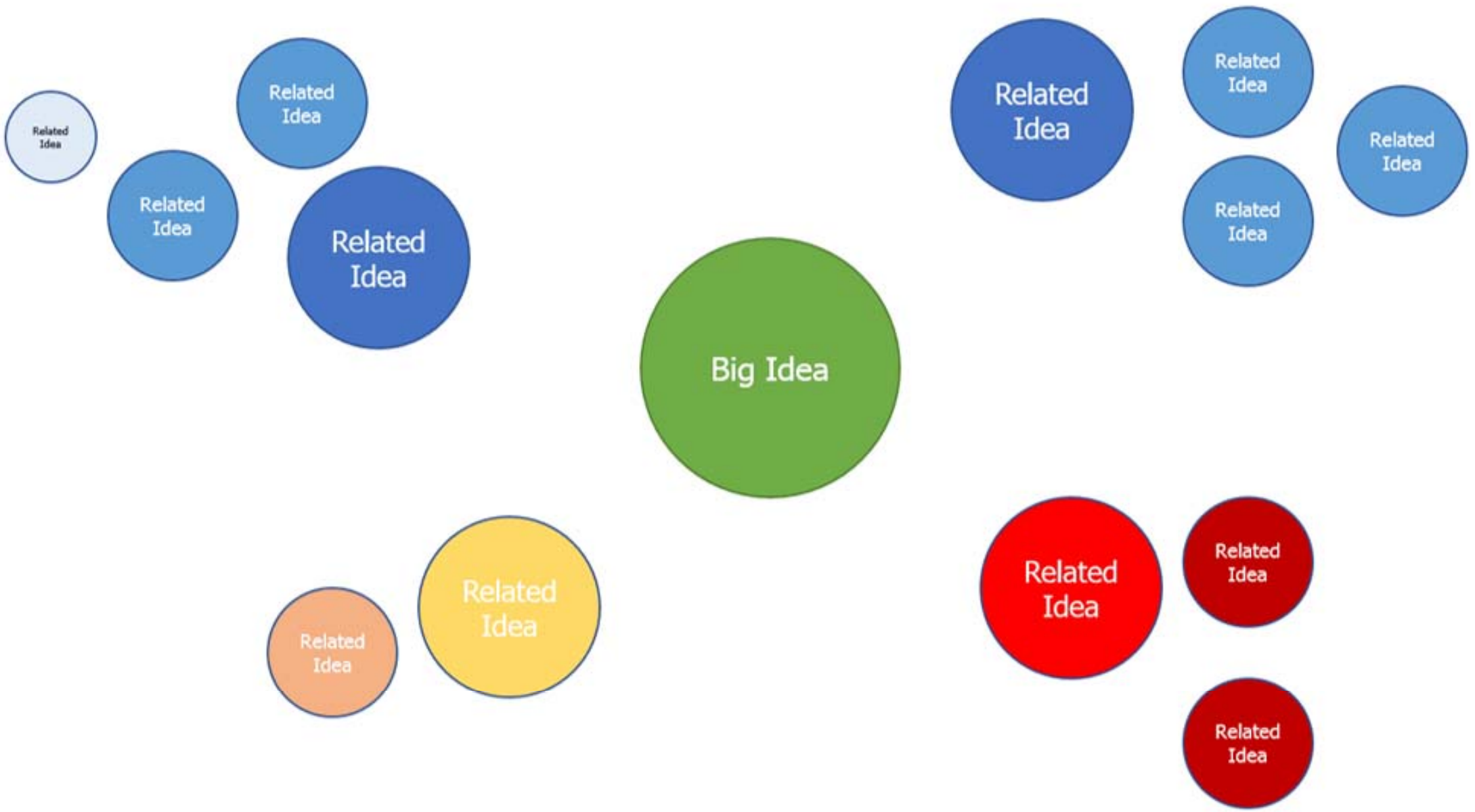
No. of visits to an English-speaking country: No. of visits to an English-speaking country lasting more than three months:

Own/use computer ? Use social media ? In English ? Probable Future Occupation:

If you could live and work in any European town/city, which one would you choose ?

How important is each of the following to you ? (Give each one a mark from 0-5, where 0 means 'not important at all' and 5 means 'extremely important'). **I need/use English in order to**

1) meet foreigners	15) be better educated in general
2) make friends with foreigners	16) have new experiences
3) travel abroad	17) broaden my outlook on life
4) work abroad	18) succeed in life
5) keep in touch with foreign friends	19) improve my employment prospects in later life
6) prepare myself for living abroad one day	20) fulfil my parents'/family's/society's expectations of me
7) improve my knowledge of foreign languages in general	21) pass the final exams and get a degree
8) think and/or behave like British/American/Australian people do	22) understand English-language films/TV/videoclips
9) be similar to British/American/Australian people	23) read English-language books
10) get to know various foreign cultures/peoples	24) read English-language newspapers/magazines
11) learn about the English-speaking world	25) read instruction manuals in English
12) understand the history and culture of the English-speaking nations	26) surf the Internet
13) understand cultural/world events better	27) communicate via social media
14) get to know about the everyday life of the English-speaking nations	28) understand English-language pop music



First, watch this example of the Jazz musician, Jacob Collier, in action.

‘JACOB COLLIER: A GROOVE EXPLAINED | EFG LONDON JAZZ FESTIVAL PREVIEW’

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hYQGTp0ZLbs>

Now watch this YouTube video clip about Jacob Collier and his extraordinary career:

‘Jazz Musician Jacob Collier’

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XUfbj0ZF3HQ>



The singer, arranger, composer, producer, and multi-instrumentalist Jacob Collier (base) in London. He (bear) on 2 August 1994 and (grow) up in North London with his parents and two younger sisters. Music always (be) a way of life for Collier and his family. His mother, Susan Collier, (be) a music teacher, violinist, and conductor at the Royal Academy of Music, and she (make) sure that music was an integral part of family life from the beginning. Collier says, "We (sing) Bach chorales together as a family – it (be) so much fun."

His life (change) when he (borrow) his sister's iPad and started making multi-track recordings and videoclips. Since 2011, he (upload) homemade, multi-instrumental content to YouTube, releasing split-screen vocal arrangements of Stevie Wonder's 'Isn't She Lovely', 'Pure Imagination', and a multi-instrumental rendition of 'Don't You Worry 'bout a Thing'. After the last of these (go) viral on the Internet, his activities (catch) the attention of Quincy Jones, who (fly) Collier out to the Montreux Jazz Festival where he (meet) with him and Herbie Hancock.

At the same time, Ben Bloomberg, a PhD student at the MIT Media Lab, (send) Jacob a message, via Facebook, offering to collaborate with him to create and develop musical hardware and software for live performance. Over the following months, he and Collier (develop) the 'Novation' vocal harmonizer keyboard and (devise) a new and elaborate multimedia stage show.

By the summer of 2015, Collier's debut live solo show (tour) Europe and the US. The performance (involve) multi-media by pairing multi-instrumental loops with real-time 3D-capture video-loops in order to create a unique musical and visual experience. After he (perform) at Ronnie Scott's Jazz Club in London, he (feature) at the 2015 Montreux Jazz Festival.

Later that year, Collier (write), (arrange) and (produce) the album, 'In My Room'. The CD (record) and mixed in one three-month period in the music room of his family home in London, hence the title. In July 2017, after the record (win) two Grammy Awards, he (perform) at Fano's Jazz by the Sea festival and he (enjoy) it so much that he (return) to Fano in 2019.

TIMELINE: indicate the most important things you want to do in your life and when you intend to do them

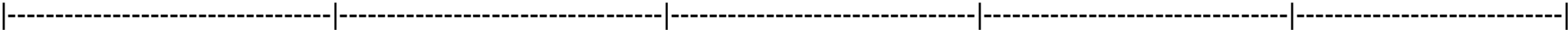
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IN YOUR 20's IN YOUR 30's IN YOUR 40's IN YOUR 50's IN YOUR 60's

DESCRIBING A VIDEO CLIP

We usually use the simple present / present continuous / present perfect (active and passive) to describe the video clip itself and the simple past / past continuous / past perfect (active and passive) to explain what happened before then. Future consequences are often expressed using will/won't. You can use the following frame to describe what you see and hear:

The video clip is about

It starts where / who / when

Then

Next

After that

Finally / meanwhile

As for the future

SUMMARIZING DIALOGUE

X	says	Y, on the other hand,	says
	thinks		thinks
	believes		believes
	explains		explains
	apologizes for		denies
	reveals		insists
	predicts		maintains

They talk about / discuss...

X asks (not) to

X tells (not) to

X advises ... (not) to

X agrees with Y about/that....

X disagrees with Y about.....

X reminds about/that....

X threatens to

Y suggests

Y promises (not) to

Y warns (not) to

Y offers to

Y refuses to

Y decides (not) to

Y adds that

FUTURE CONSEQUENCES

So / therefore / as a result / in conclusion / thus...

X will / won't

If X (simple present) , Y (will / won't)

X will probably

Unless X (simple present) , Y (will)

X probably won't

If X (simple past) , Y (would / wouldn't)

So, if X ... (past perfect) , Y ... (would / wouldn't be)

EXAMPLE

Now watch this YouTube video clip about Jacob Collier: 'Jazz Musician Jacob Collier'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XUfbj0ZF3HQ>

One Small Room, One Big Talent

The video clip is about Jacob Collier, a young English musician **who** comes from London. **It starts** with a BBC journalist presenting the music room where Jacob Collier composes, arranges and performs his songs, and an example of one of his home-made multi-tracked videos. Jacob explains how important the room was for him, first as a child and then as a teenager, as a place to learn about and explore music, on his own. **Then** Jacob tells the journalist about how he creates and edits the videos he appears in on his sister's i-Pad and plays every instrument himself. **Next**, they talk about how one of his YouTube videos went viral and was seen by Quincy Jones, who became Jacob's mentor, and how his first album won two Grammy awards. **After that**, Jacob agrees to create a theme tune for the 'BBC Breakfast' TV programme and shows the journalist how it's done, overdubbing vocals, piano, bass, guitar and drums on his home studio. **Finally**, Jacob plays him the finished piece of music and the journalist reveals that Jacob is now touring with a special synthesizer which allows him to reproduce his songs in concert. **As for the future**, the journalist predicts that Jacob will continue to produce new music and new ideas in the music room at his mother's house.

LM52 VIDEO COMPREHENSION AND SUMMARY WRITING

UK PM Starmer vows 'swift criminal sanctions' for rioters after emergency meeting • FRANCE 24

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kHW5OyWBCI4>

A) Listen to the video-clip three times and answer questions 1-10.

Here are some of the names you will hear: Keir Starmer, Nigel Farage, Southport, Rotherham, Belfast, asylum-seekers.

According to the news report:

- 1) What happened in Southport last week ?
- 2) What happened in various towns and cities across the UK as a result ?
- 3) Why does the reporter mention Rotherham and Belfast in particular ?
- 4) Who and what did the rioters attack ?
- 5) So far, how many people have been arrested ?
- 6) Why are police examining video footage of the protests ?
- 7) How did the Prime Minister, Keir Starmer, react to the crisis ?
- 8) What did he promise and to whom did he promise it ?
- 9) How did Nigel Farage, MP for Clacton, describe the protests ?
- 10) What does he want Parliament to do about it ?

B) Watch the video-clip again, take notes and summarize the content in 200-300 words.

Briefing: Donald Trump's Radical 2024 Agenda

The former president is looking to capitalise on the country's Rightward drift



Trump's first term marked a sea change for the American Right.

With the Iowa and New Hampshire Primaries finished, Donald Trump's candidacy in the general election appears inevitable, and a victory in a November showdown against Joe Biden is well within the realm of possibility.

Trump's first term marked a sea change for the American Right towards National Populist positions on trade, foreign policy and immigration. His next term promises more of the same, but in a new political environment which could allow for a more radical application of the same core principles. Record-breaking immigration has made the border wall more palatable to the American public, and the spike in violent crime that began in 2020 has raised concerns that the criminal justice system is too soft. All of these factors could reduce friction against Trump's agenda.

1. Immigration and the border

In 2018, Trump pledged to end birthright citizenship, a move that the Supreme Court likely would have blocked. But under the current 6-3 conservative majority on the Supreme Court, Trump could direct federal agencies to stop granting citizenship documents to the children of illegal immigrants, as his 2024 campaign has pledged he would, and the High Court might allow the move.

Trump's campaign also pledged to wage war against drug cartels in his next term by deploying the military to block cartels' use of US waterways, labelling major cartels as terrorist organisations and pursuing the death penalty for smugglers and traffickers. His plan involves working with the Department of Defense to use cyber warfare and special forces against cartels.

2. Foreign Policy

Trump's isolationist tendency, perhaps his most notable divergence from the Republican establishment, will play out in a very different geopolitical climate. He laid the groundwork for the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan during his first term, and he is now calling for "immediate de-escalation and peace" in Ukraine. If elected, he plans to ask Europe to reimburse the US for stockpiles of weapons sent to Ukraine. There's also widespread speculation that Trump will withdraw the US from NATO, an idea he reportedly considered during his first term.

3. The Deep State

On top of reissuing a 2020 executive order allowing Trump to fire government employees, his campaign plans to monitor intelligence agencies for spying and censorship and establish a commission to declassify and publish documents on those activities, according to the campaign website. He also plans to reform FISA (Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act) courts, which played a major role in federal surveillance of the Trump campaign in 2016.

He has promised mass corruption-related firings throughout intelligence and national security agencies. His plan to purge the deep state evokes his previous calls for “retribution” against government forces he believes subverted his first presidency, though he’s recently distanced himself from calls for revenge.

4. Trade and Economy

Trump’s economic proposal includes a four-year re-shoring plan for manufacturing and supply chains and emphasises independence from China, particularly for pharmaceuticals.

His campaign also promises to rescind Biden-era electricity regulations and increase domestic energy production by expanding drilling permits and expediting approval for natural gas pipelines.

He plans to scrap Biden’s vehicle emissions regulations, a move he believes will help create jobs in the auto-manufacturing sector.

5. Gender and identity

The former president offered a nine-step plan to “Protect Children from Left-Wing Gender Insanity”, which includes a ban on child sexual mutilation, creating a private right of action for children to sue doctors, and a DOJ (Department of Justice) investigation into pharmaceutical companies.

Trump also plans to revive a 2020 executive order banning racial and sex-based discrimination throughout the federal government.

6. Education

Trump’s proposed ‘War on Wokeness’ focuses heavily on education. He hopes to establish an American Academy to compete directly with existing universities, which would offer four-year degrees free of charge, funded by taxing the endowments of private universities that have engaged in antisemitism.

He called for new regulations on universities that would remove DEI (Diversity, Equity and Inclusion) bureaucrats and promote free speech on campus.

In K-12 education (kindergarten (K) for 5-year-olds through to twelfth grade (12) for 17–18-year-olds), Trump plans to cut federal funding for schools that teach Critical Race Theory, gender ideology or inappropriate content on race, sex and politics.

7. Law and Order

Trump’s plan to “end crime and restore law and order” includes signing legislation to massively expand police hiring, enforcing existing gun laws, reforming criminal punishment standards for minors and deporting illegal immigrants with criminal records. He has reiterated his support for stop-and-search procedures.

What is “Populism” and What Does the Term Actually Mean?

By David Molloy BBC News

26 July 2024

What do Donald Trump, Narendra Modi and Volodymyr Zelensky have in common?

Despite their differences, each man has been labelled a populist.

Populism is on the rise in Britain, Europe, Asia, South and North America. Italy's populist Five Star Movement and anti-immigrant League parties have emerged as two major players in the 2020's. But there's a difference between being popular and being populist.

The Pure People

In political science, ‘populism’ is the idea that society is separated into two groups at odds with one another - "the pure people" and "the corrupt elite", according to Cas Mudde, author of ‘Populism: A Very Short Introduction’ (Mudde, 2017).

The term is often used as a kind of shorthand political insult. Britain's former Labour leader, Jeremy Corbyn, was accused of populism over his party's slogan ‘for the many, not the few’ - but that's not quite the same thing.

The word ‘is generally misused, especially in a European context,’ according to Benjamin Moffitt, author of ‘The Global Rise of Populism’ (Moffitt, 2016).

The true populist leader claims to represent the unified "will of the people". He stands in opposition to an enemy, often embodied by the current system, aiming to ‘drain the swamp’ or tackle the "liberal elite".

The Rise of the Right

In a European context, populism generally attaches itself to the Right but not always. Populist parties can be anywhere on the political spectrum. In Latin America, there were Venezuelan presidents Chávez and Maduro. In Spain, there is the Podemos party, and in Greece the label has also been applied to Syriza. All these are on the Left.

According to Prof Mudde, though: ‘Most successful populists today are on the Right, particularly the radical Right. Politicians like Marine Le Pen in France, Viktor Orbán in Hungary, and Donald Trump in the US, combine populism with [anti-immigrant] nativism and authoritarianism.’

Commentators - from ‘Time’ magazine to the President of the European Commission - have been warning about the rise of right-wing populism for years but, in reality, it's nothing new.

‘Political scientists have been catching on to this for the last 25-30 years,’ Dr Moffitt says - but admits ‘there's been an acceleration.’

Experts point to both societal changes like multiculturalism and globalism, and more concrete crises as behind the rise of populist parties in Europe.

Martin Bull, Director of the European Consortium of Political Research (ECPR), says the emergence of populist parties in Europe could be seen in the early 2000s - but they remained small for several years. The swell in support seemed to happen ‘from 2008 - and particularly in 2011, when the banking crisis turned into a sovereign debt crisis,’ he said.

It was a rare occasion when an elite class - the wealthy bankers - could be identified as more or less directly responsible for a crisis which affected the majority of society.

'I am the people'

In his book, 'The Global Rise of Populism', Dr Moffitt argues that there are other traits associated with the typical populist leader. One is "bad manners", or behaving in a way that's not typical of politicians - a tactic employed by Donald Trump, Volodymyr Zelensky and Matteo Salvini.

The other, he says, is 'perpetuating a state of crisis' - and always seeming to be on the offensive.

'A populist leader who gets into power is "forced" to be in a permanent campaign to convince his people that he is not establishment - and never will be,' according to Prof Nadia Urbinati from Columbia University. She argues that populist content is 'made of negatives' - whether it is anti-politics, anti-intellectualism, or anti-elite. Here lies one of the populism's strengths - it is versatile and it is extraordinarily powerful because it can adapt to all situations.

Another common thread among populist leaders is they tend to dislike the 'complicated democratic systems' of modern government - preferring direct democracy like referendums instead, according to Prof Bull. That also ties in to its links to authoritarianism, he argues - a lack of trust in the established system gives rise to "strongman" leaders.

'Ultimately, the leader makes the decision in a way that just isn't possible in traditional democracies,' he says. That sentiment is perhaps best embodied by the late left-wing Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez, who once said: 'I am not an individual - I am the people.'

Such thinking 'can lead to people thinking they're infallible,' Dr Moffitt said. 'It restructures the political space in a new and scary way.'

After all, if you're not with "the people" - then you must be against us. That is why populist leaders are often viewed with suspicion - and why the term is often used as a type of insult for a politician who promises too much, a strategy known as "over-promising" or "irresponsible bidding".

'In order to garner support, they're quicker than the establishment party to make offers, or to promise to change things... that on closer inspection may not turn out to be feasible,' said Dr Moffitt. 'You might question how good that is for democracy.'

Enemies of the People

Indeed. In 1995, the Italian philosopher Umberto Eco wrote in his famous essay 'Ur-Fascism' about a political culture in which 'individuals as individuals have no rights, and the People is conceived as a quality, a monolithic entity expressing the Common Will. Since no large quantity of human beings can have a common will, the Leader pretends to be their interpreter.'

Suddenly, judges become "enemies of the people", liberal politicians become "traitors" and "saboteurs", citizens of everywhere become citizens of nowhere, dissenting voices are vilified for challenging authority, as it is the sublimated "will of the people". What Eco described is nothing short of the dismantling of a democratic culture. And it's happening now.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1) Read 'What is "Populism" and What Does the Term Actually Mean?' by David Molloy. Now watch the story of Volodymyr Zelensky and his political career.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BuhZauu188A>

2) Is "over-promising" or "irresponsible bidding" really a characteristic of populist politicians? Find some examples on the Internet.

3) Are bad manners really a characteristic of populist politicians? Find examples on the Internet.

4) Is "perpetuating a state of crisis" really a characteristic of populist politicians? Find some examples on the Internet.

5) Now watch 'From Riches to Rags: Venezuela's Economic Crisis'

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mL8d91vdR9g>

In what ways was Hugo Chavez a typical populist politician?

What did he achieve during his time in office? What was his legacy?

6) Now read 'National Populism is Unstoppable – and the Left Still Doesn't Understand It'

In the article, Matthew Goodwin identifies "the four D's" that are fueling National Populism:

- (i) Political **distrust**
- (ii) The perceived **destruction** of national cultures, ways of life and values
- (iii) **Deprivation** and the loss of jobs and income
- (iv) **Dealignment** i.e. the breaking down of bonds between voters and traditional parties

Can you see examples of (i)-(iv) in your own country?

7) Now watch Mathew Goodwin explaining his view of National Populism:

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

8) Can you think of a positive example of a populist politician? Describe his/her character, his/her political orientation, his/her achievements and his/her legacy.

National Populism is Unstoppable – and the Left Doesn't Understand It

Today's thinkers, writers and groups on the Left have subscribed to a number of theories, all of which are incorrect

For a number of years, National Populism has been growing in Europe, as a succession of recent elections have shown in France, Italy, Britain, Austria and Hungary. Yet this movement remains poorly understood. Parties on the radical Left and Greens are also making gains in some countries, but they are having nothing like the electoral or policy impact of National Populism. It has also emerged in democracies that were always thought to be immune to this political force, like the UK.

In my book, 'National Populism: The Revolt Against Liberal Democracy', I explain that National Populism revolves around four deep-rooted societal shifts: "the four D's".

First, there are high levels of "political distrust", which are being exacerbated by populist leaders who paint themselves and their followers as victims of a political system that has become less representative of key groups.

Second, many people have strong and entrenched fears about the perceived "destruction" of national cultures, ways of life and values, amid unprecedented and rapid rates of immigration and ethnic change.

Accompanying this "distrust" and fear are anxieties related to "deprivation" and the loss of jobs and income, along with a strong sense that they and their ethnic and social group are being left behind relative to others in society.

Finally, many political systems in the west are having to grapple with a new era of "dealignment", in which bonds between voters and traditional parties are breaking down, and hence the path for new political challengers is much more open.

Political parties of the Left clearly do not understand National Populism, which seeks to prioritize the culture and interests of the nation, and promises to give voice to a people who feel that they have been neglected, even held in contempt, by distant and sometimes corrupt or self-serving elites.

And today's thinkers, writers and groups on the Left have subscribed to a number of theories, all of which are incorrect. They claim this volatility is simply a short-lived reaction against something – whether immigrants or "the system" – rather than a positive vote for what national populists are offering, i.e. restrictive immigration policies, a more responsive political system and a more equal economic settlement.

Another misconception, building on Marx, is that the likes of Donald Trump, Marine Le Pen or Matteo Salvini are driven by people's concerns about economic scarcity, competition over wages or jobs, and, particularly today, by the effects of the post-2008 financial crisis and austerity.

A third is the mistaken belief that all these awkward and troubling movements are essentially a reflection of lingering racism in society, and perhaps even latent public support for Fascism. These ideas are not mutually exclusive, but they have dominated much of the Left's thinking about Populism, and there isn't much evidence to support any of them.

The current wave of National Populism actually began decades ago, in the late 1970's and 80's, a backlash against the 60's liberal revolution that never truly went away. Since then it has been most successful in some of the most prosperous and stable economies, including those with strong rates of growth and low unemployment.

Even in Britain we conveniently ignore the fact that Nigel Farage and his United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP) first enjoyed major success at the 2004 European parliament elections, after 48 consecutive periods of economic growth, and drew much of their early support from affluent Conservatives. Twenty years later, UKIP's successor, the Reform Party, got over four million votes

in the UK's 2024 general election from blue and white-collar workers. The tendency to dismiss these movements as a political home for old, white racist men ignores the fact that Le Pen picked up much of her support not only from young men but young women in France, while in Austria, Germany and Italy, national populists are strongest among the under-40s or draw their support fairly evenly from across age groups. And, when it comes to racism, studies have shown that this is falling, not rising.

WRITING

Read the two articles, then condense and combine the most important points into a summary describing the key aspects of National Populism. You should use your own words but you may refer to these sources.

Eatwell, R. & Goodwin, M. (2018). *National Populism: The Revolt Against Liberal Democracy*. London: Pelican.

Eco, U. (1995). 'Ur-Fascism'. In *The New York Review of Books*, June 22, 1995. New York City. <http://www.nybooks.com>. Accessed February 2019.

Meyer, B. (2021). 'Populists in Power: Perils and Prospects in 2021'. Tony Blair Institute for Global Change. <https://institute.global/policy/populists-power-perils-and-prospects-2021>. Accessed 10/10/2021.

Moffitt, B. (2016). *The Global Rise of Populism: Performance, Political Style, & Representation*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

Mudde, C. & Kaltwasser, C.R. (2017). *Populism: A Very Short Introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Reform UK. (2024). 'Our Contract with You'. https://assets.nationbuilder.com/reformuk/pages/253/attachments/original/1718625371/Reform_UK_Our_Contract_with_You.pdf?1718625371. Accessed 30/07/2024.

CITATIONS

Use single quotes for titles and short verbatim quotations, e.g. 'individuals as individuals have no rights, and the People is conceived as a quality, a monolithic entity expressing the Common Will. Since no large quantity of human beings can have a common will, the Leader pretends to be their interpreter' (Eco, 1995).

Use double quotes to introduce a key term or a technical term which needs further explanation, such as "Brexit" i.e. Britain plus Exit or "de-alignment" (Eatwell & Goodwin, 2018).

REFORMULATION

Don't simply copy phrases from the two articles, use your own words. You can paraphrase by,

- (i) using synonyms e.g. "unemployed" instead of "jobless", "grew rapidly" instead of "rose sharply";
- (ii) using negative expressions instead of positive ones or vice versa e.g. 'there was a growing distrust of the UK's mainstream political parties' becomes 'increasingly, British voters didn't trust politicians from the mainstream parties';
- (iii) using passive expressions instead of active ones e.g. 'Donald Trump was elected' instead of 'Donald Trump became the President of the United States';
- (iv) using reported speech instead of direct speech e.g. 'Boris Johnson insisted that Britain would leave the EU entirely' instead of, 'Boris Johnson promised that he would 'Get Brexit done.'