

Advertising

Positives of advertising

- Advertising is a key part of modern business.
- Companies need to tell customers about their products.
- Advertisements inform us about the choices we have.
- Advertising is a creative industry that employs many people.
- Without advertising we would have less choice.
- Without advertising there would be higher unemployment.
- Advertising is a form of modern art.
- Advertisements are often funny, artistic or thought-provoking.
- People enjoy adverts.

Negatives of advertising

- Advertising manipulates people.
- It aims to persuade people that buying a product would make them happier.
- Advertisers focus on selling a brand image.
- They use glamorous, successful people.
- We now live in a consumer culture.
- We are persuaded to follow the latest trend.
- We are encouraged to associate certain brands with a higher status. (classism, class based discrimination)
- Advertisers often aim their marketing at children.
- Children can easily be influenced by advertisements.
- Children put pressure on parents to buy them things by pestering or nagging.

Opinion about advertising

- Advertising should be regulated.
- Advertising aimed at children should be controlled or even banned.
- Unhealthy foods should not be marketed in a way that attracts children.
- Products that can be a risk to health should display warnings.
- In some countries it is illegal to advertise cigarettes on television.
- Warnings must be displayed on cigarette packets.
- However, advertising is necessary in free market economies.
- It creates demand for products.
- Governments should only censor false information or products that are harmful.

Animal rights

Arguments for animal testing

- Animals are used in important scientific research.
- It is necessary to do medical tests of the new drugs.
- Animal testing helps advance medical and scientific knowledge.
- Many important medical discoveries involved experimentation on animals.
- Testing for the cosmetics industry is now banned in many countries.

Arguments against animal testing

- The benefits of research using animals do not justify the suffering caused.
- There are alternative methods of research.

- The lives of animals should be respected.
- Humans have no moral right to do experiments on animals.

Arguments for vegetarianism

- Vegetarians do not eat foods that are produced by killing animals.
- Many people choose a vegetarian diet for moral or health reasons.
- A healthy diet is possible without eating meat.
- It is unnecessary to kill animals for food.
- A vegetarian diet may reduce the risk of disease like cancer.
- Eating a hamburger a day might increase risk of dying by a third.
- Beef production uses 100 times the amount of water that vegetables production requires.
- Many people question the treatment of animals in factory farms.
- A vegetarian diet is cheaper.

Arguments against vegetarianism

- Vegetarians do not eat a balanced diet.
- In many cultures, meat is the main ingredient in traditional meals.
- Meat-eaters argue that animals are below humans in the food chain.
- It is completely natural for us to kill them for food.
- Our aim should be improving farming methods.
- Farms should produce organic food.

Positives of zoos

- Zoos play an important role in wildlife conservation.
- They can help to protect endangered species.
- Zoos allow scientists to study animals and their behavior.
- Zoos are educational, interesting and fun.
- Children, in particular, enjoy learning about animals.
- Zoos provide job opportunities.

Negatives of zoo

- Zoo animals are kept in artificial environments.
- They are kept in cages or have limited space.
- Zoo animals rely on humans.
- They lose the freedom to hunt for food
- The best way to save endangered species is by protecting their natural habitats.
- Some people believe that zoos are unethical.
- Zoos exhibit animals with the aim of making money.
- We have no right to use animals for entertainment and profit.

Cities

Reasons for urbanization

- People move to cities in search of job opportunities.
- Cities offer greater employment possibilities and a higher standard of living.
- People migrate to cities from the countryside.
- Traditional activities like farming need fewer workers nowadays.

Negatives of city life

- Life in cities has its drawbacks.
- The cost of living is higher than in rural areas.
- Some people do not manage to find work.
- Housing is usually more expensive.
- Homelessness and poverty are common in the city.
- There is a gap between rich and poor.
- Life in cities can be extremely stressful.
- There are problems like traffic congestion and crime.
- Cities lack a sense of community.
- People do not even know their neighbor.
- Cities are sometimes described as “concrete jungles”.

Pedestrian areas

- Pedestrian zones in city Centre can improve the local environment.
- Banning cars encourage people to walk or cycle.
- Many European cities have built bicycle lanes.
- Dependence on cars is linked to health problems like obesity.
- People who walk or cycle regularly are generally healthier.
- Pedestrian areas are safer and more attractive for both residents and tourists.

Positives of globalisation

- Business is becoming increasingly international.
- A global economy means free trade between countries.
- This can strengthen political relationships.
- Globalisation can also create opportunities for employment.
- It encourages investment in less developed countries.
- It could reduce poverty in the developing world.

Negatives of globalisation

- Globalisation can also lead to unemployment and exploitation.
- Companies move to countries where labour is cheap.
- This creates redundancies, or job losses.
- Some companies exploit their employees in developing countries.
- Salaries are low and working conditions are often poor.
- Global trade also creates excessive waste and pollution.

Crime

Police and crime prevention

- the job of the police is to catch criminals.
- They must also prevent crime and make communities safer.
- There should be an increase in the number of police officers on the street.
- Police officers should be seen as part of the community.
- They should be involved with education and prevention.
- The police should be in close contact with schools.
- They should focus on young people who have dropped out of school.
- These teenagers may become involved with gangs.

Punishments/prisons

- Fines are used as punishment for minor crimes.
- If the crime is more serious, prison is the most common punishment.
- Some criminals pose a threat to society.
- They are put in prison to ensure the safety of other citizens.

Negatives of prisons

- Criminals are put together.
- They make friends with other offenders.
- Many prisoners re-offend when they are released.
- A criminal record makes finding a job more difficult.

Rehabilitation

- Another aim of prisons is rehabilitation.
- Prisoners receive education and vocational training.
- Prisoners should learn personal skills and specific job skills.
- Punishment could make prisoners' behavior worse.
- Rehabilitation aims to make them better citizens.
- Rehabilitated prisoners are less likely to re-offend.

Capital punishments

- Supporters say that capital punishment deters crime.
- Fear of the death penalty stops people from committing offences.
- The death penalty shows that crime is not tolerated.
- It is a form of revenge.
- The cost of imprisonment is avoided.
- The offender cannot pose a threat to others.

Against capital punishment

- Innocent people could be wrongly convicted and executed.
- Crime rates are not necessarily reduced.
- Many criminals do not think they'll be caught.
- Capital punishment is not a good deterrent.
- Executing prisoners created a violent culture and encourages revenge.
- We have no right to take another human life.

Community service

- Community service is a way to reform offenders.
- It could be a solution to prison overcrowding.
- It avoids the cost of imprisonment.
- It makes offenders useful in local communities.
- They are required to clean streets or talk to school groups.
- Offenders repay their community.
- They avoid the negative influence that prison can have.

Against community service

- Community service is not a sufficient punishment.
- Criminals should be locked up, away from their victims.

Crime in the media

- Crime is one of the main subjects of most news programs.
- The mass media focus on violent and sensational crimes.
- This lead to fear of crime among the public.
- Sensational stories attract more viewers or readers.
- The media report crime stories in order to increase their audience.

Gun control

- Ownership of guns should be limited/controlled.
- Risk of accidents, danger to children.
- More violent crimes, criminals will use guns, police will need guns.
- Higher suicide rates.
- Guns create violent societies.

Benefits of fixed punishment

- There are some good arguments for having one set of punishment for each crime.
- Easy to apply.
- Fair justice system.
- Everyone is aware of the punishment for each crime.
- Fixed punishment could deter criminals.

Benefits of not having fixed punishment

- The circumstances of a crime and the criminal's motivation should have an influence on the punishment.
- The judge can decide the best response.
- A more humane system.

Education

Benefits of education

- Education gives people knowledge and skills.
- People with qualification are more likely to find work.
- They can earn a higher salary.
- They can contribute positively to society.
- Schools aim to teach young people moral values such as tolerance and sharing.
- School prepare children to be members of a society.

Benefits of studying abroad

- Foreign institutions may offer better courses.
- Many students want to attend a prestigious university.
- The best universities employ teachers who are experts in their fields.
- Qualifications gained abroad can open the door to better job opportunities.
- Living abroad can broaden students' horizons.
- Overseas students are exposed to different cultures and customs.
- They become more independent.
- They are responsible for cooking, cleaning and paying bills.
- They will learn a foreign language.

Drawbacks of studying abroad

- Living and studying abroad can be difficult.
- Students have problems with paperwork such as visa applications.
- The language barrier can be a problem.
- Students have to find accommodation and pay bills.
- Studying in a foreign language can be challenging.
- Living alone in an unfamiliar culture can cause homesickness.

Technology in education: advantages

- Technology is a powerful tool to engage students.
- Technology can make lessons much more interesting.
- Students can do research using online resources.
- Students can study at their own place.
- Adults can take distance learning courses.
- Students can study whenever and wherever they want.
- Students also learn skills which are useful for their future jobs.
- For example, they learn to write reports using a word processor.

Technology in education: disadvantages

- People rely too much on computers.
- Young learners do not become proficient in some basic skills.
- They use word processors and spelling may suffer.
- People should be able to write a letter by hand.
- Technology is no substitute for a real teacher.
- Learners need a structured course.
- An experienced teacher knows what materials to choose.
- Computers are expensive to maintain and can be unreliable.

Technology in education: opinion

- Institutions should supplement traditional teaching with the use of technology.
- Technology is part of everyday life.
- It can enhance a teacher's lessons.
- Students can use online resources to help with homework.
- Students must still learn to write by hand.
- They should use traditional sources of information such as books.

Education in developing countries: problems

- Children often have to work from an early age.
- There are no schools in many areas.
- Families do not have access to books or computers.
- Literacy rates are often low.
- People in developing countries need knowledge and skills.
- Education is the key to improve the economy of these countries.

Education in developing countries: solutions

- Developed countries could help developing nations by providing money.
- They could invest in schools and technology.
- They could supply the funds to build schools and pay for teachers.
- Children need to have access to free schooling.

- Computer equipment could be donated.
- The internet can expose students to a world of knowledge and information.
- Governments should make education compulsory for all children.
- They should encourage parents to send their children to school.
- Governments of developed and developing countries must work together.

Higher education: advantages/ benefits of education

- There are many benefits to going to university.
- A degree can open the door to better employment prospects and higher salaries.
- Economies are becoming increasingly knowledge-based and the job market is highly competitive.
- Most jobs require specific knowledge and skills.
- Skilled workers are needed for sectors such as information technology and engineering.
- Repetitive manual jobs are now done by machine.
- Many factories have moved to developing countries.

Higher education: disadvantages

- A healthy economy needs a wide range of workers.
- Some manual workers will always be needed.
- A university degree is not necessary for many service professions.
- Practical training is more important in some industries.
- In the UK, for example, there is currently a shortage of plumbers.
- Their services are therefore becoming more and more expensive.

Benefits of getting a job first

- Start earning money.
- Becoming independent.
- Gain experience.
- Learn skills.
- Get promotions.
- Settle down earlier, afford a house, have a family.

Schools should teach academic subjects only

- Academic subjects like: math, science, languages are important.
- We live in a knowledge-based economy.
- Independent thinking and problem solving are the most important skills.
- Schools timetables are already full and there's not enough time to teach anything else.
- Bank account management is a life skill.
- Most adults have no problem managing their accounts without being taught accounting lessons at school.
- Skills like car maintenance are not necessary because people take their cars to a qualified mechanic.
- If schools start teaching practical skills, the study of academic subjects will suffer.

Advantages of home-schooling

- Some parents decide to educate their children at home.
- Some families live in isolated areas with poor transport.
- Other parents are not satisfied with local schools.
- Parents can respond to what their children need and how they learn best.

- One-to-one lessons allow much faster progress.
- The child can work at his or her own pace.
- Discipline problems are avoided by home-schooling.

Disadvantages of home-schooling

- Most parents do not have the time to educate their children at home.
- One parent would need to give up work.
- School subjects are normally taught by up to ten different teachers.
- Most parents do not have the necessary knowledge or resources.
- Private tutors are expensive.
- Children will miss out the social experience that school offers.
- At school, children learn how to get on with each other.
- Home-schooled children may lack social skills.
- Schools offer a better overall educational experience.

Bad behavior in schools: causes

- Bad behavior is due to a lack of structure and discipline.
- There are many children in some classes.
- Large classes are difficult to manage.
- Many disruptive students come from an unstable family background.
- Other parents are too lenient and spoil their children.
- Some children are used to getting whatever they want.
- Schools can do very little if they are not supported by parents.

Bad behavior in schools: solutions

- Schools need a clear code of conduct.
- Schools need a clear set of rules about behavior.
- They need to create a positive working atmosphere.
- Teachers must have the power to punish disruptive students.
- Schools should remove difficult children from lessons.
- Schools need to work closely with parents.
- Discipline could be lacking at home.
- Parents must support the school rules.
- They should take responsibility for their children's behaviour.

Corporal punishment: opinion

- Corporal punishment is not a good idea.
- Physical punishment is a way of controlling children using fear.
- This does not promote trust between adults and children.
- Children who are punished physically may become shy or resentful.
- Corporal punishment creates an atmosphere of fear and anger.

Single sex education: advantages

- Some people believe that male and female students should go to separated schools.
- This is often for religious or cultural reasons.
- Discipline problems might be avoided by separating boys and girls.
- Boys and girls may learn in different ways and have different needs.
- Student at single sex schools often get better exam grades.

Single sex education: disadvantages

- Separating boys and girls is unnecessary.
- It is unhealthy in terms of children's social development.
- Many coeducational schools are extremely successful.
- A mixed-sex environment is more representative of real life.
- Coeducational schools provide children with better skills for adulthood.

Advantages of streaming (grouping children according to ability)

- Some schools separate students according to their academic ability.
- Teachers can work at the right speed for their students.
- Teachers can plan more suitable lessons.
- High-level groups may progress faster.
- Lower level groups can benefit from slower pace.
- Some teachers and parents support streaming for these reasons.

Disadvantages of streaming

- Grouping by ability may have a negative impact on students.
- Children do not want to be seen as less intelligent than others.
- Streaming could damage students' self-esteem.
- They may lose motivation.
- Students from wealthier families tend to be better prepared.
- Children from poorer families may receive less support from parents.
- Mixed ability classes encourage everyone to achieve their potential.

Preserving a minority language: advantages

- Governments should try to preserve languages that are less widely spoken.
- A language is much more than a means of communication.
- It has a vital connection with the cultural identity of the people.
- If a language disappears, a whole way of life will go with it.
- We will lose the rich cultural diversity that makes societies interesting.
- If governments spend money, they can preserve traditions, customs and behaviours that are part of a country's history.

Preserving a minority language: drawbacks

- It's a waste of money.
- Expensive education programmes will be needed to make more people learn it.
- The state will have to pay for facilities, teachers and marketing.
- The money might be better spent on public services.
- It's cheaper and more efficient for a country to have just one language.
- Governments could cut costs related to communicating with each minority group.

Pros of competition

- For many people, the prospect of outperforming peers and being victorious is the primary drive in life.
- Motivation thrives in competitive situations.
- Challenge drives people to put their maximum effort.
- Competition leads to valuable skills.
- People gain individual skills like resilience and motivation.
- They also build interpersonal skills that helps them succeed socially and academically.

- Healthy competition boosts self-esteem and engagement.

Cons of competition

- Stress comes hand-in-hand with competition.
- Stress and anxiety leads individuals to push back other interests, leading to an unbalanced life.
- Disappointment when losing may affect the person.
- Unhealthy competition leads to lower engagement.
- Students will become dependent on external sources of validation.
- Competition leads directly to hostility and greed, both enemies of progress.

Cooperation

- Cooperation leads to greater, more lasting achievement.
- People become more team-oriented, appropriate in the business world.
- Obligatory interaction with peers fosters the acquisition of invaluable social skills.
- Exposure to various individuals will help gain open minds to backgrounds, skills and appearances.

Graduates should earn more money

- They have invested time and effort into gaining their qualifications.
- They have knowledge and skills.
- They have the training required for important jobs.
- They are an asset to society.

Graduates should not pay the full cost of education

- It is too expensive.
- It will deter many young people from going to the university.
- Students will have huge debts.
- Graduates contribute by paying taxes when they work.

Environment

Global warming

- Gases such as carbon dioxide trap heat from the sun.
- This causes global temperatures to rise.
- This process is known as the greenhouse effect.
- Human activity is a major factor in the rise of the greenhouse gases.
- Factories and vehicles produce emissions and exhaust fumes.
- Many developing countries are becoming industrialized.
- The number of cars on our streets is growing.
- Cheap air travel is allowing more people to fly.

Effects of global warming

- Global warming will have a significant impact on our planet.
- Rising temperature will cause melting of the polar ice caps.
- Sea levels will rise.
- We can expect more extreme weather conditions.
- Flooding and droughts may become more common.

Impacts of humans on the environment

- The increasing world population is putting pressure on natural resources.
- Fossil fuels like oil and gas are running out.
- We are destroying wildlife habitats.
- We have cut down enormous areas of rainforest.
- This has led to the extinction of many species of animals and plants

Solutions to environment problems

- Governments could introduce laws to limit emissions from factories.
- They should invest in renewable energy from solar, wind or water power.
- They could impose “green taxes” on drivers and airlines companies.
- Governments campaigns should promote recycling.
- Natural areas and wild animals should be protected.
- Individuals should also try to be greener.
- We should take fewer flights abroad for holidays.
- We should take public transportation rather than driving.
- We should choose products with less packaging.
- We should recycle as much as possible.

Waste/rubbish

- The amount of waste we produce has increased.
- This problem is a result of our consumer culture.
- Products are not made to last.
- If something breaks, we throw it away and buy a new one.
- Advertisers encourage to buy the newest fashions.
- Packaging is an important part of selling.
- Most foods are sold in non-biodegradable plastics packaging.
- The amount of household waste is growing.
- This waste ends up in landfill sites.

Litter

- People do not think about the consequences of dropping rubbish.
- They assume that somebody is paid to clean the streets.
- Plastic packaging does not break down easily.
- Most of the litter seen on streets is fast food packaging.

Recycling and other solutions

- Companies should make goods that last longer.
- They should not use so much packaging.
- Governments should be stricter, about waste produced by companies.
- They should put legal limits on packaging.
- Consumers should avoid buying over-packed products.
- We should recycle and reuse useful materials.
- There are collection banks for glass, paper and plastic bottles.
- Households can use several rubbish bins to separate waste.
- Recycling saves energy and raw materials.

Nuclear power: positives

- There are several benefits to build more nuclear power stations.

- Fossil fuel like oil and gas are running out.
- Nuclear power is a sustainable energy source.
- It can be used to produce electricity without wasting natural resources.
- It could replace the use of natural resources like coal, oil or gas.
- Nuclear power stations are cleaner than fossil fuel power stations.
- They could help reduce carbon emissions that cause global warming.
- The risks of accidents are being reduced.

Nuclear power: negatives

- Opponents of nuclear power worry about the safety of power stations.
- The building of new nuclear power stations is unpopular.
- Nobody wants to live near one.
- Nuclear waste disposal is a significant problem.
- There is currently no way to decontaminate radioactive material.
- People worry that terrorists could steal radioactive materials.
- It is safer to produce energy from solar, wind or water power.

Benefits of hot climates

- People enjoy being outside.
- They enjoy doing activities in the sun.
- Residents of hot countries can spend their time sunbathing, swimming and eating in open air.
- Cheaper and easier to buy clothes.
- Elderly people choose to move to hotter climates to avoid difficult conditions.

Benefits of cold climates

- Burn more calories due to effort made in order to keep the body warm.
- Better quality of sleep.
- Reduce swelling and inflammations and ease discomforts and aches in different areas.

Family

Family size

- Families in many countries are not as large as they used to be.
- We tend to live in small nuclear families than large extender families.
- Parents tend to have fewer children.
- Young children are no longer expected to work.
- Nowadays both parents often work.
- It costs so much to bring children up.
- It is more difficult to raise a large family.

Working parents

- Children and their parents seem to be less close nowadays.
- Parents spend less time with their children.
- Women traditionally stayed at home to cook, clean and look after children.
- Nowadays both parents often work full time.
- Children may be left alone, or with nannies or babysitters.
- Busy parents have less contact with their children.
- Many families no longer eat meals together.
- Children spend more time with friends or surfing the internet.

Negative effects on children

- The lack of closeness in families can have a negative effect on children.
- Many parents have no idea how their children spend their time.
- Friends, television and the internet become the main influence on children's behaviour.
- Teenagers are influenced by peer pressure.
- Some of them join gangs.
- Juvenile delinquency is on the increase.
- Parents should be more involved with their children's upbringing.
- Young people need positive role models.

Divorce

- In the past, divorce was unacceptable.
- It was considered to be embarrassing for a family.
- People stayed together for religious or family reasons.
- Divorce is more socially acceptable nowadays.
- It has become much more common.
- Divorce can be extremely stressful.
- Lone parents may face financial difficulties.
- Many single parents have to rely on benefits paid by the state.
- Divorce can have a negative effect on children.
- Children from single-parent families are more likely to get lower grades or drop out of school.
- The rise in divorce rates may be connected to some social problems.

care for old people

- Caring for elderly was traditionally the responsibility of families.
- Adults had to look after their elderly parents.
- A woman's job was to stay at home taking care of her family.
- Nowadays, fewer elderly people are looked after by their relatives.
- Residential homes provide care for large number of elderly people.
- Some families are unable to look after elderly relatives.
- Families tend to be smaller these days, and women often have full-time jobs.
- Care homes provide a professional service for senior citizens.
- Nurses are better trained than family members.

Care for old people: opinions

- The best form of care for the elderly depends on the family situation.
- It depends on whether family members have the time resources.
- We all have a responsibility towards the older people in our society.
- Governments should invest money in facilities and training for care workers.

Gender

Gender and education

- Men and women should have access to the same educational opportunities.
- Males and females should be accepted onto courses according to their abilities.
- It is wrong to discriminate against students because of their gender.
- Gender should be irrelevant in education.
- Student's achievements should depend on hard work and individual merit.
- In the UK, there are similar numbers of male and female students in higher education.

Gender and work

- Men and women should have access to the same professional opportunities.
- Both men and women should be able to pursue a career.
- They should earn equal salaries.
- They should be employed according to their abilities, qualifications and experience.
- Traditionally women have been restricted in certain roles.
- They were often employed as secretaries or receptionists.
- Nowadays, a range of occupation is available to both sexes.
- Career success depends on individual merit.

Women's and men's role in the family

- Some people argue that a mother should not work.
- She should stay at home and bring up her children.
- The father should be the breadwinner of the family.
- Others believe that both parents should share these responsibilities.
- Working women can take maternity leave during and after pregnancy.
- Many mothers continue to work after this period.
- Many fathers and mothers share their domestic and parenting responsibilities.
- They contribute equally to childcare, cooking and cleaning.
- Some women have better career prospects than their husbands.
- Paternity leave and "househusband" are becoming more common.
- Traditional gender roles are gradually changing.
- Families can divide roles and responsibilities in the most convenient way.

Women's role in both police and armed forces

- Women have the same right as men to choose their profession.
- People should be chosen for jobs according to their skills, qualifications, character.
- Policewomen are better at controlling a situation by communicating more effectively.
- Police and military work requires more than just physical strength.
- Teamwork, leadership and communication can be much more important.

Health

Causes of Obesity

- eating junk food, drinking sugary drinks.
- Lack of exercise.
- Physical activity contributes to the obesity problem.
- play computer games/ chat on the internet rather than playing outside.

Effects of obesity

- these problems lead to obesity.
- Children are overweight, unhealthy, unfit.
- A higher risk of diseases (diabetes, heart disease, cancer).
- Put a strain on hospitals/ they will be a burden on hospitals in the future.

Solutions

- It's the parents/school/government's responsibility to..
- Give children healthy food/control what they eat/ensure that they have a healthy diet/limit junk food advertising.

- Restrict the time they spend playing computer games/encourage them to take regular exercise.

State health systems: advantages

- Good healthcare should be available to everyone for free.
- State healthcare is paid by the governments using money from taxes.
- Everyone has access to the same quality of care and treatment.
- Private healthcare is unfair because only wealthy people can afford it.
- The national health service in the UK provides free healthcare for every resident.

Private healthcare: Advantages

- State hospitals are often very large and difficult to run.
- Private hospitals have shorter waiting lists for operations and appointments.
- Patients can benefit from faster treatment.
- Many people prefer to pay more for a personal service.
- Patients have their own room and more comfortable facilities.

Problems caused by increased life expectancy

- An increase in the number of retired people (will receive a pension).
- A smaller proportion of young adults.
- Smaller working population.
- A greater tax burden on working adults.
- Demand for healthcare will rise.
- Young adults will have to look after elderly relatives.

Possible solutions

- People may have to retire later.
- The state pension age will rise.
- Medical advances and health programmes might allow elderly people to stay healthy and work for longer.
- People should be encouraged to have more children.
- Governments should encourage immigration (in order to increase the number of younger adults).

Genetic engineering: advantages

- Genetic engineering is the practice of manipulating the genes of an organism.
- It is used to produce crops that are more resistant to insects and diseases.
- Some genetically modified crops grow more quickly.
- Some drugs and vaccines are produced by genetic engineering.
- It may become possible to change a person's genetic characteristics.
- Scientists may use genetic engineering to cure diseases.
- Inherited illnesses will no longer exist.
- Genes could be changed before a baby is born.
- It could also be possible to clone human organs.
- We could have replacement body parts.
- Humans could live longer, healthier lives.

Causes of poor health

- Lifestyle is a major cause of poor health in developed countries.
- Travelling by car rather than walking.

- Machines perform many traditional manual jobs.
- People tend to work in offices where less physical activity is required.
- Technology made our lives more comfortable but less healthy.

Road accidents causes

- Driving while tired or drunk is extremely dangerous.
- Mobile phones can be a dangerous distraction for drivers.
- They draw the driver's attention away from the road.

Road accidents solutions

- The use of phones while driving has been banned in many countries.
- Punishments are becoming stricter.
- Television campaigns are used to remind people to drive safely.
- Speed cameras have become more common.

Economy

Sports salaries are too high

- Sports professional earns too much money.
- They do not provide a vital service.
- Football players earn enormous salaries by simply kicking a ball.
- We could all live happily without professional football.
- We should value professionals such as nurses and teachers more highly.

Sports salaries are fair

- It is fair that the best sportspeople earn a lot of money.
- Sport is a multi-million-pound industry.
- There is a large audience of sports fans who are willing to pay.
- Televised games or events attract many viewers.
- Being a top sportsperson requires hours of practice.

General ideas about money and consumerism

- A consumer society, materialistic, earn money, make money, make profit, success, material possessions, connect wealth with happiness, status symbols, the power of advertising.

Positives of consumerism

- Employment, income, salaries, products that we need, reduce poverty, better standard of living, quality of life, creativity and innovation, trade between countries.

Negatives of consumerism

- Create waste, use natural resources, damage to the environment, throw-away culture, people become greedy, selfishness, money does not make us happy, loss of traditional values.

Factors contributing to job satisfaction

- The atmosphere in the team and at the office.
- Salary and working conditions.
- Development opportunities.
- Flexible working and autonomy.

How realistic is the expectation of job satisfaction?

- Poor payment.
- No future prospect or offers that guarantee career-growth.
- Employees always look for more.

Tourism

Positives of tourism

- Tourism is a popular leisure activity.
- Tourists can relax, have fun, recharge their batteries.
- They can experience different customs and cultures (sight-seeing, sunbathing, visiting monuments, tasting new cuisine).
- Travel open minds and broaden our horizons.
- The tourism industry is vital for some countries.
- People rely on tourism for their income.
- Tourism attracts investment from governments and companies.
- It creates employment due to demand for goods and services.
- It helps improve the standard of living.

Negatives of tourism

- Tourism can have a negative impact on the environment.
- Excessive buildings (roads, hotels) destroys natural habitats and spoils the landscape.
- Tourism creates pollution and waste.
- It puts pressure on local resources such as food, water and energy.
- Tourism may cause a rise in the cost of living.
- Prices of goods and services go up.
- Tourists buy second homes.
- All of this affects local people.
- Local traditions may be lost.
- Traditional jobs and skills die out (farming, fishing).
- Local people are forced to work in the tourist industry.

Happiness

- Happiness means different things to different people.
- It can be described as a feeling of pleasure or enjoyment.
- People enjoy spending time with family and friends.
- Hobbies, sports and games can be a source of fun and enjoyment.
- Some people see money as a source of fun and happiness.
- Other people define happiness as something deeper.
- They need to feel that they are doing something useful with their lives.
- Some people get a sense of achievement from their work.
- Others find happiness in bringing up their children.

People are more dependent

- Life is more difficult and expensive, and we are less self-sufficient.
- Young people rely on their parents for longer.
- Unemployed people receive state benefits.
- Our jobs are much more specialized, and we need to work in teams.

People are more independent

- We rely on machines more than we depend on each other.
- The internet allows us to solve problems without needing help.
- Families are more dispersed, and therefore provide less support.
- Education gives us the freedom to make our own choices.

Technology

Technology increase the classism

- Rich people have smart devices and wireless broadband internet.
- People in developed countries can work from home or from anywhere in the world.
- They can do their shopping online and get delivered.
- Technology improves their quality of life.

Technology makes everyone equal

- People in poorer countries now have mobile phones.
- The internet is spreading to all parts of the world.
- In the past, only people in developed countries had access to world-class libraries.
- Now the internet gives everyone access to the same information.
- This leads to greater equality.

Effect of online shopping on the environment

- People will drive less so less pollution.
- Less destruction from the building of new roads.
- More packaging which is bad for the environment.

Effect of online shopping on the jobs

- Many shop workers will lose their jobs.
- Unemployment may rise.
- More skilled jobs in IT will be required (computer programmers, web designers).

Positives of advances in food technology

- Farmers can produce crops that grow bigger and faster.
- Genetically modified crops may be more resistant to disease or insects.
- This could be important for food production in developing countries.
- Faster growing cereals, fruit and vegetables will mean more profit.
- Foods can be modified to look perfect and last longer.
- They may be more attractive to customers.

Negatives of advances in food technology

- Many people distrust foods that have been modified or processed.
- They prefer organic foods which are produced without chemicals.
- Farming without fertilisers or pesticides is more environmentally friendly.
- There may be risks involved in the genetic engineering of foods.
- Genetically modified crops might change whole ecosystems.
- Food chains could be broken if crops are resistant to predators.

Governments

- Governments provide public services like healthcare and education.
- They introduce new laws.
- They raise money by taxing working people.
- They can spend money on campaigns to educate people.
- They can raise people's awareness of issues.
- They can create new jobs.
- They can provide resources for schools, hospitals.
- They can support people who are living in poverty or unable to work.

Rich governments shouldn't help poorer ones

- If rich countries give money, there's a risk it will not go to the people who need it most.
- Governments may misuse the money they are given.
- They do not have the resources or the know-how to tackle the causes of poverty.
- Corrupt politicians have become rich while citizens continue to suffer.
- It is important for developed countries to invest in developing nations, rather than donating money.