

Zusammenfassung Englischunterricht

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Contents

0.1	Tipps & Tricks I	3
1	The American Dream	4
1.1	From rags to riches	4
1.1.1	declaration of independence <i>Thomas Jefferson (1776)</i>	4
1.1.2	Gettysburg Address	4
1.1.3	I have a Dream!	4
1.2	Definition, or something like that	5
1.3	Points in History in connection with A.D.	6
1.4	a Raisin in the Sun	6
1.5	conclusion	7
1.6	Tipps & Tricks II	7
2	Globalisation	8
2.1	Factors that affect MNCs/TNCs to LEDCs	11
2.2	Impact of Globalisation on 3. World Countries	11
2.3	Impact of globalisation on...	12
2.3.1	...women +	12
2.3.2	...women -	12
2.3.3	...Crime +/-	12
2.3.4	...Sport	13
2.3.5	...Health	13
2.3.6	...Environment	14
2.4	Tipps & Tricks III	14
3	Modern technology	16
3.1	Genetic Engineering	17
3.2	GM crops	18
3.3	Tipps & Tricks III	20

4	Environment	21
4.1	Causes of global warming	21
4.2	Effects of Clima Change	21
4.3	Deforestation	22
4.4	What we have to do	22
4.5	3Rs	23
4.6	Mangroves	24
4.7	Energy	25
	4.7.1 Conventional Energy	25
	4.7.2 Renewable Energy	25
5	Social welfare	27
5.1	History	28
5.2	NHS	28
5.3	Social Welfare in the USA	29
6	Media	31
6.1	Definition	31
	6.1.1 Newspaper and magazines	31
	6.1.2 Television and Radio	32
6.2	Drones	33
6.3	Fake news	33
6.4	Mass media	34

0.1 Tipps & Tricks I

- First of all, secondly,
 - after that, next, besides (Außerdem), moreover (Darüberhinaus), in addition (to that), on one/the other hand, however
- finally..., to conclude

1 The American Dream

1.1 From rags to riches

1.1.1 declaration of independence *Thomas Jefferson* (1776)

- We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal,
- unalienable rights, life, liberty pursuit of happiness,
- governments are institution [...] to effect their safety and happiness

1.1.2 Gettysburg Address

- this nation, under god, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

1.1.3 I have a Dream!

- 1963
- rooted in the American dream.
- that all men are created equal (→even in Georgia (place of mass-discrimination))
- will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the context of their character.
- stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.
- And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true.

1.2 Definition, or something like that

- first used in a book by James Truslow Adams 1931
- →Declaration of Independence (Thomas Jefferson 1776)
attainable by all Americans?!
- Martin Luther King: I have a dream... in 1963
- „its time to wake up from the Dream: “
- Dream of Happiness, not only money!
 - economic recession
 - * fewer jobs
 - * lower salaries
 - * more unemployment
 - * rising cost of living
 - * debts
 - society
 - * racism
 - * lack of education, skill, language
 - * prejudism
 - * oppression
 - * inequality
 - * competition
 - * „salad bowl“

1.3 Points in History in connection with A.D.

- 1600-1700:
 - western European migrants
 - →religious persecution
 - eastern European, political oppression, **economical oppression**
 - asian + hispanics (spanish speaking)
- late 18th Problems: western=☹ east=☹/☹ asia=☹
 - white skin →easy to find a job →integrated, educated, speak English
 - slave trade „not on ones one free will“
 - Hispanics →not speaking English, not educated, →created their own „state“
- white people normally get the best jobs, Hispanics compete (=auftreten) against each other
- **melting pot-theory** ↔ **salad bowl-theory**
- financial crisis 1929, 2008, price of a house rose and dropped
upper class:(↗);middle class:↓↓; lower class:⇒;

1.4 a Raisin in the Sun

- by Langston Hughes
- The A.D.
 - not reached by, Walter Lee (money, success); reached by Lena (plant, family), Benetha (wants to become a doctor)

relationships in the family
American Dream $\stackrel{?}{=}$ Money
Racism

- Harlem
→relation to the story

1.5 conclusion

- wish
 - pursuit of happiness
 - equality →blacks =☹
 - liberty, freedom
 - rights of life
 - opportunity
- reality
 - not equal,
 - prejudicm
 - oppression, suppression
 - disadvantages →racism

1.6 Tipps & Tricks II

- Social Dream
 - racism, prejudice, oppression,
 - whites →better chances
 - too much competition from -whites, -other immigrants, -foreigners

- not enough immigration (salad bowl situation)
- not enough education / qualification
- **Economic Dream**
 - economic recession
 - national debt, not enough jobs for all, salaries are too small,
 - the cost of living is rising faster than incomes, expensive lifestyles, →personal debt.
 - (bank takes homes from people who cant replay mortgages (hypotek))

2 Globalisation

- **Definition**
 - Globalisation is the worldwide rapid spread and exchange of raw materials, goods and services, ideas, information and values, culture and languages, labour resources and money due to the development of the Internet including online-banking and faster, better and cheaper means of communication, production and transport.

The world is gradually becoming unified on an economic, cultural and technological level.

It includes the increasing mobility of people such as tourists, business people and immigrants due to easier, cheaper and faster means of transport and fewer border restrictions.
- **Benefits of globalisation**
 - Economies of countries grow much faster

- improve living standards and reduce poverty
- increased life expectancy
- positive environmental (=Bewusstsein) outcomes
- enabled international political and economic tensions to be resolved bolstered peace
- Improved technology has dramatically reduced costs and prices
- modern communication growth in liberal democracies
- workspace standards
- respect for cultural identities
- combating crime →Interpol
- GDP (=BIP) increased twice as much as before.
- average income has increased
- competition on even platform / on a single global platform

● **Problems of globalisation**

- social and economic costs, living standards dropped
- gap between rich and poor is widening
- facilitated the spread of human, animal and plant diseases
- introduction of cigarettes and tobacco, major adverse health and financial costs
- more vulnerable to economic problems
- environment has been harmed (e.g. Monsanto, GM-crops, destroying biodiversity)
- work against the interests of the developing world

- technological improvements destroying traditional agricultural communities
- Modern communications increased the demand for migration (to richer countries)
- ‚brain drain‘ of skilled workers
- indigenous and national culture and languages can be eroded (→=Erosion)
- Wealth is still concentrated in the hands of a few individuals
- incoming gap between developed and developing countries
- impossible to reverse

Table 1: Abkürzungen

R&D	Research and Development
MNCs	multinational companies (e.g. McDonalds)
TNCs	transnational companies (e.g. Shell, BP, Toyota...)
MEDCs	more economic developed countries → export more end a wider range of secondary products and high values goods, often using raw materials from LEDCs →cheap primary products
LEDCs	less economic developed countries → export manly primary products (e.g. coffee, bananas, raw materials...)

2.1 Factors that affect MNCs/TNCs to LEDCs

- lower production cost, cheap labour
- cheap raw materials
- cheap transport
- access to markets
- friendly or relaxed government policies
- few labour/safety/quality regulation and controls

2.2 Impact of Globalisation on 3. World Countries

- no insurance, deplorable payments, no job security, over-eroded (überfüllt)
- very hot temperature, unsafe, dangerous working conditions, time pressure,
- →pollution, effluents; emitted by small countries. losing of skilled workers, lose culture, value, identity
- education for women → allowed to work → own money less time for children
- abuse (Missbrauch), fewer rights.

2.3 Impact of globalisation on...

2.3.1 ...women +

- education (school, college)
- right to work
- work from home (tablets, Smart phones, internet...)
- bank or NGO loans
- higher social status, position

2.3.2 ...women -

- still many have no rights, little protection
- still many have no juggle work and family
- they have the burden (Belastung) of house work, cooking, kids...
- little pay, bad conditions – exploitation
- less access to education

2.3.3 ...Crime +/-

- technology methods; Interpol (forces joined can combat crime more effective)
- easy access to weapons
- easier communication
- → better organized crimes, networks for terror
- cyber-bulling, threats, hacking, viruses

2.3.4 ...Sport

- sport can be watched in any country
- players playing outside their own country affect interest in their native (home) countries
- investors purchase foreign teams
- sponsors and advertiser support foreign players and team (→ examples)
- sports clubs have gained in value
- racial integration, racial equality
- total acceptance and respect for coloured people / disabled people
- encourages more people to do sport
- equality of the sexes
- peace
- for sports as a medium for anti-drugs campaigns

2.3.5 ...Health

- spread of medical knowledge, aid
- joint research
- diseases spread more easily due to an increase in travel and, due to more industry + „greenhouse“ gases, global warming which can spread more tropical diseases to previously colder areas

2.3.6 ...Environment

Due to an increase in production (due to the increased demand for cheap goods), there is ...

- global warming
- species (wild- and plant life) are becoming extinct (Austerben)
- due to more industrialisation there is a loss of land and habitants
- due to the increase in transport, there is more pollution (air, soil, water)
- production sites do not dispose of waste in a safe, ecological/ friendly way
- greater need for fuel.

2.4 Tipps & Tricks III

Cartoons

- He/She looks /they look (simple present!)
 - troubled
 - disturbed
 - upset
 - frustrated
 - disappointed
 - horrified (entsetzt)
 - scared, frightened
 - astonished, surprised

- (dis-)satisfied
- confused
- elated (hocherfreut)
- proud (stolz)
- The situation appears / is /a virtuous circle (☺) a viscous circle (☹) (=Millieu, Umfeld)
 - precarious (gefährlich)
 - desperate (verzweifelt, drastisch)
 - acute (Ernst)
 - grave (ernst, schlimm)
 - alarming (beunruhigend, erschreckend)
 - unacceptable
 - outrageous (empörend, ungehör, haarsträubend)
 - disturbing
 - ironic

3 Modern technology

- Health
 - biggest benefit
 - lasers, monograms-MRI (Kernspint), IVF (externe Befruchtung), prosthetics limbs, transplantations...
 - IVF = in vitro fertilisation (→donor eggs, sperm from good looking, strong...)
- Communication
 - wide range: telephone, satellite communication, cellular technology, WiFi, digital technology, advanced television
 - data-storage gets smaller and smaller
 - communication shrunk the world
 - (mobile) Internet at the expense of hobbies →do less sport →less fitness →personal details are passed via Internet
- Transport
 - lower petrol consumption, safer cars
 - ABS, ESP, air bags...
 - efficient heating/cooling systems →refrigerated lorries, underfloor heating
- Resources
 - resources can be expanded
 - electricity, coal, gas →wind tidal-generators →energy efficiency
 - cultivation of biofuel crops →GM crops →deforestation

- Misuse
 - can create unfortunate destructive forces
 - Weapons of mass destruction →ABC weapons
 - →radiation illnesses
 - →destruction of homes, soil, water, wildlife, vegetation... even decades after war!
- Knowledge
 - increase in knowledge
 - direct result of discovery and experimentation.
 - the world working together to make our lives better
 - better techniques for surgeons
- Breakdown
 - power cuts or Internet viruses destroy or switch off systems round the world!
 - cooling sys., water supply sys., business transaction, safety programmes including defence systems would fail
 - business world would collapse →bank transactions

3.1 Genetic Engineering

- manipulating DNA to produce new organisms.
- therapeutic cloning \leftrightarrow reproductive cloning
- gene therapy can repair or replace defective genes.
- genetic mutations can decrease cystic fibrosis (Muskellähmung), alzheimer, or heart diseases

- new products are created by cloning certain genes →bio-engineered insulin (!)
- pregnant women can screen their foetuses for genetic defects.
- therapy for embryo before it is implanted into the mothers via **in vitro fertilisation**
- improved the genetic fitness of various plant species.
- benefits in the future, such as fighting disease, battling infertility of preserving endangered species.
- efficiency of photosynthesis, increasing resistance to salinity, viruses,
- reducing need for nitrogen fertilizer

3.2 GM crops

- Supporters say: its the only way to feed the world,
- ecological label
- no one can make predictions about long term effects of GM foodstuffs
- Advances:
 - productive →higher yield
 - nutritional value and better flavour
 - eliminate allergy-causing properties
 - resistance to pests, weeds and disease and weed-killers
 - capable of growing on poor soil or adverse climates

need less water

require less herbicides and pesticides

stay ripe for longer

feeding world populations.

- Dangers of GM foods

no way of controlling gene expression

uncontrolled cross-pollination

can cause allergies and long-term impact on our health

animals fed GM crops →causing bleeding stomachs,
abnormal cell growth

effects on cows, chickens, water buffaloes and horses

food is not labelled as being GM foods

GM food will end food diversity

rise to super-weeds and super-pests →need newer,
stronger chemicals to destroy

insects are killed

hunger is not caused by shortage but by mismanagement and lack of access of/of food

farmers cannot save seeds for replanting

→have to buy expensive seeds, special fertilizer...

→led to suicide among Third World farmers

- Monsanto vs Bees

80% of plants pollination by insects

if we lose the bees, the loss of our ecosystems will be
catastrophic!

affect their navigational capabilities

144 lawsuits against America's farmers →dozens of farmers into bankruptcy

Einstein said; „If bees disappeared from the surface of the earth, man would only have 4 years to live.“

- stories:

The Third Twin (super-secret government cloning experiment; ultimate soldier;)

Brave New World (perfect world: $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \varepsilon$, -human →easier to control)

Perfect People by Peter James (designing babies)

3.3 Tipps & Tricks III

- firstly, Secondly, Then...
- due to / because of / as a result of / therefore, so
- in addition to / besides / As well as
- although / in spite of / Whereas
- However / But nevertheless
- example / for instance / such as / e.g. ...
- as a consequence / all in all / consequently / that sum up / to conclude

4 Environment

4.1 Causes of global warming

- CO₂, carbon dioxide, from exhaust fumes from vehicle / transport / burning fissile fuel / deforestation
- methane (CH₄) from cows from rice farming
- nitrogen oxide (N₂O) from fertilizer and sewage / sewage work
- CFCs in fridges, cooling systems, aerosols (Treibgas)
- nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) used in the production of solar panels & LCD TVs

4.2 Effects of Climate Change

- more: hurricanes, cold, heat, rain, droughts
- the earth temperature ↗ rises (3-5° by 2100)
- shortages of food and water → lower yield from agriculture, fishing and forestry
- sea levels will rise up to 25m (due to ice caps melting)
- extinctions, loss of land
- mosquitoes carrying malaria, dengue fever and Japanese encephalitis (Hirnhautentzündung)
- winters no longer get cold enough to kill pests and diseases, tree killing beetles, crop-killing fungi
- 26% of coral reefs have already died, due to average water temperature rising

4.3 Deforestation

vocabulary:

to cut down/chop down/fell trees

to log, n. logging →furniture

- Where?

tropical forest, Congo, Brazil, (Amazon), Indonesia

- Why?

for timber, for housebuilding, furniture, scaffolding
(=Gerüst)

For fuel (heating/cooking)

For agricultural - fields for crops, cuttle (=Vieh)

- Consequences

More cattle →more methane

No trees →methane from the ground

No trees →CO₂ ↗; O₂ ↘

loss of food for animal

loss of habitats →Extinction

Cash crops replace food crops.

4.4 What we have to do

- personal

- don't travel by plane, walk, cycle, use public transport

- buy local produce

- use renewable energy, turn down the heaters, shut down instead of leaving appliances on

- use fewer aerosols
- society
 - stop deforestation
 - plant more trees, especially mangroves

4.5 3Rs

- Reduce
 - reduce package, plastic bags, bottles,
 - eat less meat, drink tap water, use compost
 - drive less, turn down the heating
- Reuse
 - glass bottles, containers, clothes, paper, shopping bags
- Recycle
 - primary
 - breaking it down, passing goods on
 - secondly
 - use the product in a different way
 - e.g. yoghurt pots to grow plants in
 - up-cycling
 - tertiary
 - changing a product and
 - turn it into something else
 - e.g. compost

4.6 Mangroves

- grow parallel to coral reefs
- thrive (gedeihen) in brackish, nutrient-rich waters, (while coral reefs thrive in clear, nutrient-poor waters)
- grow in fresh and salt water → resist floods with salty water
- protect from damaging storm and hurricane winds, tsunamis, waves and floods
- tangle-, aerial-root systems stabilizing land prone to erosion and produce O₂
- water quality and clarity, filtering pollutants and trapping sediments originating from land
- trees' leaves feed tiny crabs, worms, and other creatures. Crabs turn leaves into valuable compost.
- moste productive terrestrial eco-systems & renewable resource!!
- erosion due to wind, waves, water currents and protect coral reefs, sea-grass bed and shipping lanes against siltation (Sedimentgestein).
- they are breeding, feeding and nursery grounds for many estuary and marine organisms.
- important for sports fishing, boating, bird watching, snorkelling and other recreational pursuits.
- also important for: timber, fuel wood, charcoal, fodder (futter) honey, tannin (gerbstoff), thatch (Ried-Dach)
- **chopped down** for better view for hotels...

4.7 Energy

4.7.1 Conventional Energy

- ex coal, gas, nuclear power plants, oil
- advantages.:
 - cheap! could be build almost everywhere
- disadvantages.:
 - fossil fuels are limited
 - causes a significant amount of pollution
 - accidents can be catastrophic →leakage, franking, tanker diseases, radio active fallout, no way to store radioactive waste safely

4.7.2 Renewable Energy

- solar, hydroelectric, tidal, wave, wind, geothermal, heat pumps, biomass.
- advantages.:
 - infinite energy source, →sustainable →no run out of fuel
 - no pollution, low maintenance costs, harmless accidents
- disadvantages.:
 - deforestation or needed land used to grow plants for biomass →shortage/rise of price of food

Atmospheric conditions and geographical locations make huge impact

excess energy and impact of weather (solar/wind)

onshore wind farms are obtrusive

NIMBYism

national grid is not strong enough to spread all renewable energy



Table 2: neutral disasters

<u>Natural Disaster</u>	<u>Causes</u>	<u>Effects</u>
Fire	volcanos, lightning, man (glas, cigs)	loss of forest, crops, homes, infrastructure, lives, wildlife
Drought	loss of forest, gl. warming,	loss of watersource, death, crops, extinction, infrastructure
Flooding	heavy rainfall, to much urbanisation, tsunami, loss of wetlands	loss of agricultural industry, homes, lives, infrastructure, diseases, contaminated drinking water, epidemics fore, loss of homes,
Volcanoes	earthquakes, tectonic activities	landscape, lives industry, pollutions, agriculture
Hurricanes	gl. warming	loss of buildings, trees, crops, lives infrastructure, roads, cities
Landslides/ Avalanches	loss of trees, too much snow / rain, gl.warming	- " -

5 Social welfare

- social services: health care / insurance
- social security: unemployment benefits (Hartz IV), ("on the dole")
- health care: pension / =Rente

5.1 History

- 1942 William Bereridge recommended the introduction of social security and free care.
- 1946 National Health Service Act: based on the Bevrige Report which said there should be a program of social security for every one „from cradle to grave “
- 1948 NHS began operating
- The aim was:
 - social justice
 - social security was a basic right
 - to create better conditions of the working class
- during WW II men fight, women kept the country on its feet →worked in factory, made ammunition, uniforms, kept food.
- after the war these people were exhausted, poor, injured, ill, had very little, had lost relatives, homes.
- →reason for creating the NHS.

5.2 NHS

- unemployment benefits, benefits for the sick & disabled, pensions for retired / elderly, family allowances (=Kindergeld)
- provide necessary medical care and treatment free of charge.
- from cradle to grave for all British citizens
- all under one umbrella organisation

- funded at 79 % through general taxation, 13% through national insurance contributions (sozialbeiträge), 8% from charges on dental treatment & prescriptions (Rezept)
- differences to German system:
 - no insurance companies,
 - run-down hospitals with large wards, communal bathrooms in the corridor
 - can take several weeks to meet a specialist or get test results
 - plastic doors and cardboard walls
 - receive free prescriptions
- long waiting lists for MRI or CT
 - and also long waiting time for consultants and for results
- not enough doctors, nurses and equipment
- British love it because:
 - free, simple to see a doctor and get treatment,
 - classless, staff is friendly and have a sense of humour
- disadvantages:
 - investments were unnoticeable
 - chaotic, bureaucratic

5.3 Social Welfare in the USA

- Unemployment benefits are paid for only 26 weeks,

- 30 weeks in Massachusetts and Washington, and only 5 years in whole lifetime
- healthcare: Medicaid is a programme for the poor, Medicare is for the elderly
- pension: SSI (Supplement Security Income) guarantees a minimum income for the elderly (>66) the blind and disabled
- even if they have Medicare / Medicaid they have to pay 3,4% of hospital cost and 55% of medicine.
- Affordable Care Act (Obama care) 2010:
- 32 million uninsured Americans were to get medical insurance → before: not compulsive (verpflichtend)
- → regardless of pre-existing conditions,
- → for all (through private insurance that you or your employer pays)
- → children are insured for free through their parents
- → no insurance can reject a patient or refuse necessary treatment
- **what can be done:**
 - decrease cost of healthy food, medicine
 - increase technology
 - decrease days in hospital
- **Why is health care spending so expensive?**
 - medical care is expensive on its own,

average health is decreasing
new illnesses, technical advances, older population

6 Media

6.1 Definition

What is „Media“: Information transmitted, relayed on paper, on the TV or Internet to people using a medium (like newspapers, pamphlets, Internet, radio)

6.1.1 Newspaper and magazines

- Dailies = daily newspaper, printed - / online versions
Sunday newspaper
- GB:
 - no censorship,
Press Complaints Commission: ensures standards, make sure privacy is not invalid and reporting is accurate and unimpressed (unvoreingenommen)
quality press: high quality newspaper,
yellow press/ popular press: low quality newspaper
- Local:
 - content: politics, the economy, society, financial news, the arts / literature, sport, TV, weather, obituaries, situations vacant (Jobanzeige)
- compact, quality press, (previously: broadsheets)
 - Readership: businessmen, middle and upper class, intellectuals, the educated

format: larger & thicker than tabloids

content: news coverage (in depth, with background information)

style: matter-or-fact, serious, objective

language: highbrow

use of photos: only 10%, small, more serious

headlines: smaller

Daily Telegraph (r), the Guardian (l), the Times (centre)

- tabloids:

readership: lower class, less educated,

format: small, less thick

content: advertisements, scandals, VIP dramas,

style: subjective, vulgar, colloquial

Daily Mail, Sun...

- Television in GB:

BBC, ITV, Channel 4, Channel 5,

no tabloids; almost no nation wide newspaper (except USA Today)

TV mostly show soaps

6.1.2 Television and Radio

- Ofcom = Office for Communication

- 9 o'clock watershed = no violent or sex films before 9pm!

6.2 Drones

- multi-billion dollar business
- can fly at 3000 meters and hit aeroplanes
- can be used for routine or dangerous tasks
- for delivering blood and vaccines, pizza and coffee,
- survey loss damage from earthquakes, floods and other catastrophes to help victims more quickly
- monitoring what is going on in foreign places (China) and military attacks (USA, GB, Israel)
- used to drop off drugs or weapons in prisons, terrorists use them for dropping explosives
- neither need a licence nor register or get insurance
- spy on your neighbours windows or take photographs

6.3 Fake news

- easy to spread via internet, difficult to catch
- manipulate the election of Donald Trump.
- e.g. Denver Guardian about leaked emails from Hillary Clinton
- larger news organisations report what is happening on social media and add credibility to the story without fact-checking
- e.g. Trump was born in Pakistan....NOT!

- sometimes difficult to tread the line between satire and plain misinformation
- solution: learning how to verify information from social media
- journalists need to get training so that they can quickly spot fakes and people in school should learn how to read articles critically online
- learn how to research and check multiple sources online!

6.4 Mass media

- enrich us with knowledge and vital information
- **definition:** media that spreads to a large audience simultaneously

newspaper television channels, radio stations, magazines and publications, newsletters

Blogging social networking websites, news websites, propaganda websites, Pod casts, message boards, video sharing, streaming.

- **advantages of the Internet:**

reaches as many people as possible,

there are thousands of careers

increases the business of millions of companies

spreads the message of charity, peace...

you can book holidays, check reviews of products, hotels...

entertainment, communication with friends wherever you want

order goods from all over the world

trade enhanced, easier

Answers to technical, personal, medical problems

Coordination/communication bet pressure groups → more effective (NGOs, Greenpeace...)

- **disadvantages of the Internet:**

spreading discord and hatred

too much power

negative influence of media

cyber bullying

very little chance of it being a neutral opinion

sometimes misinterpret news → lead to a variety of problems

loss of time / privacy, short-loved inflow

spying, manipulation, fake news, illegal things, pester-power

- Use of **smart**phones:

sat nav, compass,

camera, torch,

communication,

buying parking tickets, shopping (Amazon app)