

TOPIC 2

PART 1. YOUTH ISSUES

1. *the youth problems that American, British, Belarusian teenagers face;*

There are many different countries and different peoples. But there are teenagers in all of them. And there are a plethora of youth problems that teenagers face. And problems are the same, they don't depend on place or country. For example, loneliness. Some adolescents feel alone because they don't get enough care and attention. Or materialism pressure. Some of us have an opinion that if we buy a new phone, new shoes or clothes - it will make us better.

2. *how to build a path to problem-solving;*

But you should remember that no man is an island. And all problems can be solved if you want it. Firstly you should find the problem. Then think why it is a problem. After that you should find all possible solutions - it's called brainstorm. then evaluate your variants and choose one of them. The next step is to bring it to life. Remember that everything needs time. But after a while you will see a result. or you should change your way.

3. *how to solve youth problems;*

Adult people can think that youth issues are very trivial, but they should remember themselves at the same age. For example there is an opinion that the problem of violence is caused by games, films etc. with gory scenes. So you can try to choose films or books together. Problems related to body image can be solved by going to the gym. Also it can help your mental health.

4. *role of a family in a teen's life;*

Family plays a great role in teenagers' life. But unfortunately sometimes parents are the reason of the problems. For example parental pressure. But also you should remember that your relatives are the closest people who can support you. But remember that they are alive people too. And they also have issues and also need support.

5. *why the problem shouldn't be hidden;*

On the web you can find a statistic of rampant problems. And hiding them is not a solution. You can ask for support from many people. You can talk with your friends or family, you can find some online psychological support services or call the support phone. Sometimes little problem leads to huge consequences. And it is easier to fight with a little problem then with huge implications.

PART 2. TECH AND INTERNET ADDICTION.

1. *types of tech and Internet addiction;*

Tech addiction is more wide term than internet addiction. People with tech addiction are addicted to using different devices, games and also the internet. Now there is even a disease - nomophobia. It is fear of being without a phone. People with internet addiction are addicted to using social networks. Also they carry about online gambling and online shopping.

2. *problems that can be caused by tech and Internet addictions;*

The main problem is health. Your vision becomes worse, you get tired faster and your brain gets slower. Also adolescents become more depressed, lonely and anxious. Ability to focus on something is impaired. Also it becomes much more difficult to work in multitasking mode.

3. *reasons for becoming tech and Internet addicted;*

Sometimes people on the internet show only the beautiful side of life. So others want to see it more and more to distract from reality. And technologies make our life easier but now we can not make some things without special gadgets. For example very difficult to imagine life of usual student without a smartphone or a laptop.

4. *positive and negative sides of the Internet and technology;*

Technologies make our life easier and more comfortable. But less than 100 years ago there were much less technologies than now. And now a lot of our facilities depend on technologies and therefore on electricity for example. So things which were created to make life easier sometimes add difficulties. The internet is a great source of information and entertainment. But sometimes people start overusing the internet and start gambling or shopping. They become addicted on technologies and internet

5. *how to avoid tech and Internet addiction.*

You should find some hobbies, for example knitting or reading. Also you can hang out with your family or close people. It is very crucial to have real friends in real life. If you would like to distract from reality you can watch films or read books. Active hobbies are useful not only for your body but also for your mental health. You can do some sports or just go for walks.

PART 3. GENERATION GAP.

1. *types of generations and their characteristics;*

There are many generations for example traditionalists, generation X or Generation Z. And of course there are some differences between them. Traditionalists are very conservative and hierarchical. People from gen. X want to be leaders, they are very positive and effective workers. And people from gen. Z. love freedom, they are multi-tasking and digital-native.

2. *how we can prevent the generation gap;*

People from different generations prefer different ways of communication. Also they have different behavior patterns. They have different values. You should take it into account. Also you should remember it when you communicate with your relatives, professors or colleagues.

3. *what each generation can bring to the workplace;*

Traditionalists can transform your task into a chain of command to make realization easier.
Baby boomers can create friendly environment
People from generation X can be good and effective leaders
Millennials are team-oriented.
People from Gen. Z are really digital - native so they can help you with computers and IT.
They know how to make tasks easier with a computer.

4. *what barriers can affect communication;*

People from different generations prefer different ways of communication. Z prefer social media, messages and emails. Traditionalists prefer face-to-face meetings or phone calls. Also they have different attitudes to the same tasks and different problems.

5. *how we can manage different generations at the workplace*

An effective employee is a well-motivated employee. So a good manager should find a motivation for each worker even if they are all from different generations. For example, good motivation for Traditionalists is power. They want to be at the top of the hierarchical pyramid and manage other co-workers. People from Generation Z enjoy creativity and diversity. If an employer will value them, it will be good motivation for Z.