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To: IELTS Prep Group
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Lesson Objective

The students shall be able to use “power words” as part of their oral vocabulary, read and comprehend business language and demonstrate effective oral communication skills

First Portion

Power Words

Evaluation Criteria

- Ability to understand the definition of the words and how to use them in context within a complex statement/sentence:

Abound	Equated	Sustainable	Malnourished	Spawning
Snail's pace	Garments	Stack	Knit	Assert
Interdependent	Cognition	Incentive	cruise	cockpits

- Match the word with the correct definition:
- A pile of objects, typically one that is neatly arranged .
 - An area, usually near the front of an aircraft, from which a pilot controls the aircraft. Most modern ones are enclosed, except on some small aircraft.
 - dependent on each other .
 - An extremely slow speed .
 - Make (a garment, blanket, etc.) by interlocking loops of wool or other yarn with knitting needles or on a machine .
 - the mental action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and the senses.
 - Exist in large numbers or amounts
 - Suffering from nutrition .
 - state a fact or belief confidently and forcefully.
 - a thing that motivates or encourages one to do something.
 - (of a fish, frog, mollusk, crustacean, etc.) release or deposit eggs .
 - An item of clothing
 - consider (one thing) to be the same as or equivalent to another.
 - able to be maintained at a certain rate or level.
 - a voyage on a ship or boat taken for pleasure or as a vacation and usually calling in at several places.

Second Portion

Reading ONE PERSON PER PARAGRAPH

Evaluation Criteria

- Ability to read, with clear pronunciation, and comprehend the meaning of the paragraph. Student will be asked several questions to validate their comprehension of the reading material

ARTICLE 1

Work motivation and job satisfaction

Along with perception, personality, attitudes, and learning, motivation is a very important part of understanding behaviour. Luthan (1998) asserts that motivation should not be thought of as the only explanation of behaviour, since it interacts with and acts in conjunction with other mediating processes and with the environment. Luthan stress that, like the other cognitive process, motivation cannot be seen. All that can be seen is behaviour, and this should not be equated with causes of behaviour. While recognizing the central role of motivation, Evans (1998) states that many recent theories of organizational behaviour find it important for the field to re-emphasize behaviour. Definitions of motivation abound. One thing these definitions have in common is the inclusion of words such as "desire", "want", "wishes", "aim", "goals", "needs", and" incentives". Luthan (1998) defines motivation as, "a process that starts with a physiological deficiency or need that activates a behaviour or a drive that is aimed at a goal incentive". Therefore, the key to understanding the process of motivation lies in the meaning of, and relationship among, needs, drives, and incentives. Relative to this, Minner, Ebrahimi, and Watchel, (1995) state that in a system sense, motivation consists of these three interacting and interdependent elements, i.e., needs, drives, and incentives.



Questions :

- What is the text talking about ?
- What is the difference between an incentive and motivation?
- According to you what is the best motivation in the workplace ?

ARTICLE 2 :

Children's games in Africa

Many of the games that children play in East Africa are about things in their everyday lives: food, family and homemaking. Children play with them in school fields, at home or on un-used land in their neighborhood. These games are from a group of children near Iganga, Uganda. Before Send a Cow helped their families, many of these children were malnourished, only ate one meal a day and had very little energy to play. Through training in natural farming with their families, the children are now able to enjoy their childhoods and grow up healthily – having enough nutritious food for three meals a day and having the skills to grow food for the rest of their lives.



KakopiKakopi or Chicken Legs This game is based on luck rather than skill. Players sitting down have to hope that the stick doesn't land on their leg when the rhyme stops! How to play:

- One player is chosen as the cook, who (gently!) uses a long stick as a wooden spoon to 'stir the food'.
- All the other players sit in a row on the floor with their legs straight out in front of them. Their legs are the chicken bones and they are being cooked in a soup for dinner!
- The cook taps their legs ;one by one from one end of the line to the other whilst the children sing the 'Kakopi' song. The song is about not overcooking the food, but a bit too difficult to learn. You can make your own version, or sing 'Food glorious food'.
- When the rhyme ends, the leg that the stick lands on is a burnt chicken leg, and so that The child must tuck that leg under him/her.
- When both chicken legs are burnt, he or she is out.
- The winner is the last child to remain in the game, and they are titled the 'night dancer'.

Questions :

1. In which country KakopiKakopi is played ?
2. What are the rules of child's legs game ?
3. What was the best game you play when you were a child ?why ?

ARTICLE 3 :

HOW TO ENJOY LIFE ... SLOWLY!

There's more to life than increasing its speed." Gandhi you've probably heard of Slow Food, but now there's a new addition to the global "Slow Movement": Slow TV. But what's it all about? Journalist Carlo Petrini started the slow Food movement in Rome in 1986. It was a form of protest against the proposed opening of a McDonald's restaurant in the Piazza di Spagna (the Spanish Steps) - a famous tourist site in the city.

The objective of the slow food movement is to promote the use of fresh, local food that's grown with sustainable farming techniques, and that you can enjoy in the company of friends and family. The Movement has over 83,000 members in 50 countries, which are organized into 800 "convivial". Slow Food soon became part of a more general Slow Movement.



Questions :

1. Who started the slow food movement?
2. What's the objective of the Slow Food movement?
3. How many members does it have?

In his 2004 Book In Praise of Slowness .Carl Honon wrote: "The Slow Movement is a cultural revolution against the notion that faster is always better. The Slow philosophy is not about doing everything at a snail's pace. It's about seeking to do everything at the right speed. It's about quality over quantity in everything from work 10 food to parenting." There are lots of categories within the movement, including Slow Travel, Slow Gardening, Slow Work and Slow Education. "Slow Fashion" was invented by Kate Fletcher in 2007. It's seen as an alternative to mass- produced clothing ("fast-fashion"). Supporters buy locally-made or second hand clothing, donate unwanted garments and make their own clothes with recycled fabrics.

But now, there's a new addition to the movement: Slow TV. Norway's NRK recently broadcast a TV program on wood burning that lasted for 12 hours! The show featured specialists who gave advice on how to stack and burn wood. Other Slow TV shows from Norway include more than 8 hours of televised knitting, 18 hours of salmon spawning and 130 hours of a cruise ship sailing up the Norwegian coast.

Questions :

1. Who wrote the book In Praise of Slowness?
2. What's Slow Fashion?
3. Who broadcast the12-hour program on wood burning?

ARTICLE 4

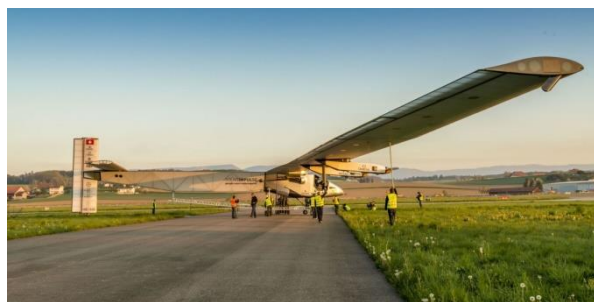
Success! Solar Impulse Completes Round-the-World Flight

The world's first round-the-world flight to be powered solely by the sun's energy made history Tuesday as it landed in Abu Dhabi, where it first took off on an epic 25,000-mile (40,000-kilometer) journey that began more than a year ago.

Since its March 2015 take off, the Swiss-engineered Solar Impulse 2 has made 16 stops across the world without using a drop of fuel to demonstrate that using the plane's clean technologies on the ground can halve the world's energy consumption, save natural resources and improve quality of life.

"Our mission now is to continue to motivate people, corporations and governments to use these same solutions on the ground wherever they make sense," Solar Impulse chairman and pilot, Bertrand Piccard, said in a statement ahead of landing the plane in Abu Dhabi.

The aircraft is uniquely powered by 17,248 solar cells that transfer energy to four electrical motors that power the plane's propellers. It runs on four lithium polymer batteries at night. The plane's wingspan stretches 236 feet (72 meters) to catch the sun's energy.



Questions :

1. When did the craft do its first take off and from where?
2. What was the purpose behind constructing this plane?
3. What does the Pilot seek?

At around 5,070 pounds (2,300 kilograms), the plane weighs about as much as a minivan or mid-sized truck. An empty Boeing 747, in comparison, weighs 400,000 pounds (180,000 kilograms). To help steady it during takeoffs and landings, the plane was guided by runners and bicyclists

Despite its historic mission, the Solar Impluse 2's journey was far from a quick or problem-free.

The pilots faced a nine-month delay a year ago after the plane's batteries were damaged during a flight from Japan to Hawaii. It was also delayed for more than a week in Cairo ahead of its final flight to Abu Dhabi when Piccard fell ill, and due to poor weather conditions.

Over its entire mission, Solar Impluse 2 completed more than 500 flight hours, cruising at an average speed of between 28 mph (45 kmh) and 56 mph (90 kmh). It made stops in Oman, India, Myanmar, China, Japan, the U.S., Spain, Italy, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates. Its North American stops included California, Arizona, Oklahoma, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York.

Questions :

1. What does a minivan and a boeing 747 have in common with this craft?
2. Why wasn't the scheduled followed as it was first planned?
3. Could the Pilot see Moscow from his window?

In a statement this week, Borschberg said it is no longer a question of whether it's possible to fly without fuel or polluting emissions. "By flying around the world thanks to renewable energy and clean technologies, we have demonstrated that we can now make our world more energy efficient," he said.

The carbon-fiber plane is a single-seater aircraft, meaning its two Swiss pilots - Piccard and Andre Borschberg- had to take turns flying solo for long days and nights. To calm their minds and manage fatigue during the long solo flights, Borschberg practiced yoga and Piccard self-hypnosis.

The pilots would rest a maximum of 20 minutes at a time, repeating the naps 12 times over each 24-hour stretch.

It took 70 hours for Piccard to cross the Atlantic Ocean, which was the first by a solar-powered airplane.

Borschberg's flight over the Pacific Ocean at 118 hours - or what is five days and five nights - shattered the record for the longest flight duration by an aircraft flying solo.

Questions :

1. Why did Borschberg demonstrated?
2. What was the most uncomfortable situation during the flight and how did the pilots deal with it?
3. Why did this flight enter in the world's records?

Neither pilot was able to stand in the cockpit while flying, but the seat reclined for stretching and its cushion could be removed for access to a toilet. Goggles worn over the pilot's eyes flashed lights to wake him up while armbands placed underneath their suits buzzed when the plane was not at flying level.

The plane also did not have a pressurized cockpit so Borschberg and Piccard could feel changes in temperature. The pilot's blood oxygen levels were monitored and sent back to ground control in Monaco.

Hot temperatures in the Middle East this time of year cause thermals and turbulence that forced Piccard to fly longer periods of time with an oxygen mask as he piloted the last leg of the trip from Cairo to Abu Dhabi in roughly three nights and two days.



Questions :

- 1. What was the innovative solution for when “the nature calls”?
- 2. What made their suits special?
- 3. In what way did the temperature of the Middle East affect this flight?

Piccard, a psychiatrist, is the son of undersea explorer Jacques Piccard and a grandson of balloonist Auguste Piccard. In 1999, he became the first person to circumnavigate the globe non-stop in a hot air balloon.

Borschberg, an engineer and graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is also an entrepreneur. He launched the Solar Impulse project in 2003 with Piccard.

The project is estimated to cost more than \$100 million. The UAE-based Masdar, the Abu Dhabi government's clean-energy company, was a main sponsor of the flight. There were more than 40 additional sponsors, including Omega, Belgian chemical company Solvay, Swedish-Swiss automation corporation ABB, Swiss manufacturer Schindler, Google and Moet Hennessey, among others.

Questions :

- 1. What does Piccard and his grandfather have in common?
- 2. Did Piccard launch the project alone?
- 3. Why couldn't have Piccard and Borschberg accomplished this they alone?

Thanks Soso, Djamila and Johny for preparing this material.