DREAMS 'N MOTION
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From: Rick
To: IELTS Prep Group
*Subj: IELTS **Reading** lesson 10-25-2017*

Lesson Objective
The student shall be able to use "power words" as part of their oral vocabulary, read and comprehend both social and business language and demonstrate effective oral communication skills

Section One

Vocabulary
Match the correct word in column A with the definition in column B, then use in a sample sentence
Evaluation Criteria: Ability to understand definitions of English vocabulary

Column A	Column B
VOCABULARY	**DEFINITION**
1. BIRACIAL (adjective)	**A.** Unreasonably hostile feelings or opinions about a social group; prejudice.
2. ETHNICITY (noun)	**B.** Growing to manhood or womanhood; youthful.
3. BIAS (noun)	**C.** The act or an instance of harassing, or disturbing, pestering, or troubling repeatedly; persecution.
4. ADOLESCENT (adjective)	**D.** Fear or hatred of foreigners, people from different cultures, or strangers.
5. XENOPHOBIA (noun)	**E.** Distress or uneasiness of mind caused by fear of danger or misfortune.
6. HARASSMENT (noun)	**F.** open to moral attack, criticism, temptation, etc.
7. ANXIETY (noun)	**G.** An ethnic group; a social group that shares a common and distinctive culture, religion, language, or the like.
8. VULNERABLE (adjective)	**H.** Consisting of, representing, or combining members of two separate racial groups.

Section Two

Reading Comprehension and Pronunciation skills.

Evaluation Criteria: Ability to effectively read and comprehend written English in a social or business environment.

ARTICLE A

Children Committing Hate Crime Reflect Our Society

Source

(CNN) They say that boys will be boys, but what do we make of those boys when they attempt to lynch another child, or put on Ku Klux Klan outfits and burn a cross in the backyard?

As the New York Times reported, on August 28 a group of white teens in the town of Claremont, New Hampshire, attacked an 8-year old black biracial boy. In an interview with The Root, the boy's mother said that after the older white boys put a rope around their own necks, they told her son that it was his turn. The 8-year old got on a picnic table and put the rope around his neck and one of teenagers came and pushed him off of the picnic table -- leaving him hanging. None of the teens helped him. The mother found out the details of what happened from the victim's 11-year old sister, who was with him at the time. The 11-year old, according to the mother, said that the boy was grabbing at his neck while kicking his feet and turning purple before he dropped to the ground.

1. That could have been my son, or your son for that matter, and one can only imagine the trauma that afflicts him. This shocking incident and others point to a disturbing problem of children and teens committing crimes of bias, bigotry or prejudice based on one's race or ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation or disability.

Earlier this month, five football players from Creston Community High School in Creston, Iowa, were disciplined for appearing in the photo wearing KKK hoods, burning a cross and waving a Confederate flag. One of the students was apparently holding a rifle.

In Albuquerque, New Mexico, two high school juniors were suspended in August after posting a doctored Snapchat photo depicting a black student surrounded by her classmates who were wearing KKK hoods.—an attempt at a "joke" that was by no means funny.

2. There are many things society can and must do to stem the tide of hate crimes among children, and strike a balance between punishment for offenders and education. Society must address the conditioning and insecurities of young men, the aggression and antisocial behavior that may cause them to blame others for their problems and commit these heinous acts, and the white power groups that may lure and influence them.

   Adults can help combat stereotypes by exposing children to different types of cultures. Parents should talk to children about hate and encourage empathy and tolerance among adolescents while their brains are still developing and they are susceptible to peer pressure. We must encourage kindness and teach them the lessons of history, of slavery and racism, of anti-Semitism and the genocide of the Holocaust. We cannot sugarcoat these hard issues or sweep them under the rug, but must confront them head on.
   "A polluted environment is a deadly one -- particularly for young children," Dr. Margaret Chan, the WHO director-general, said in a statement. "Their developing organs and immune systems, and smaller bodies and airways, make them especially vulnerable to dirty air and water."

3. The commission of hate crimes by juveniles and young people is more prevalent than many in society may realize. Although hate crimes are under-reported, according to data collected by the federal government from 2004 to 2015, 15.4% of offenders in violent hate crimes were age 17 or younger, and 16.7% were between the ages of 18 and 29. Seventeen percent of hate crime victims were between 12 and 17 years old, and nearly a third of victims were 24 and under. Young people experience violent hate crimes at a higher rate than people age 50 and over.
   A 2003 report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Center for Education Statistics found that 12% of teens have been the targets of hate-related words, and 36% have reported seeing hate graffiti at school.

   Two studies, conducted between 2007 and 2009, on adolescent health and bias-related harassment found that of those who were harassed or bullied in school, over one third were victimized because of personal characteristics such as race, ethnicity, sexual orientation or disability. This bias-based harassment compromised the health of the victims.

4. "School bullies become tomorrow's hate crimes defendants, while victims of bullying are more likely to drop out of school, struggle in class, engage in illegal drug use or become involved in the criminal justice system," said a 2012 blog post from the US Department of Justice Civil Rights Division. Although these acts of intolerance and violence by the hands of young people are by no means a new phenomenon, this past year has been a particularly troubling one. During the campaign season and in the months following the election, more hate incidents took place in America's elementary, middle and high schools, with hundreds of troubling events, including bullying, violence and creating fear and anxiety among children, according to the Southern Poverty Law Center. Further, there has been a surge in noose hate crime incidents this year, including those taking place on college campuses and K-12 public schools. These incidents continue, even as the election-related surge in hate crimes subsided.

   Similarly, student hate crimes and incidents nearly doubled in the month leading up to the Brexit vote in the UK last year, in a campaign fueled by racism, xenophobia and Islamophobia.

5. Our children are watching. Society must be mindful of the messages we are sending to them when lawmakers advocate lynching those who oppose Confederate statues, and when the President reacts to white supremacists and neo-Nazis in Charlottesville with a figurative wink and a nod and compares them to peaceful antifascist protesters. When leaders support punitive measures against Latino immigrants or Muslim Americans, whether in the streets or through discriminatory laws and racial profiling, they create an environment that normalizes the scapegoating of these groups and the hatred and violence that even children perpetrate against them.

   Everyone is familiar with the old civil rights video footage from the South, where white young men would kick, punch and spit in the faces of black students going to school or sitting at a segregated lunch counter. Those images were not aberrations, but rather reflected an environment of hate and a culture of intolerance, where the adults set the tone for the behavior of young people. And surely many of those young hooligans are somewhere alive today. Moreover, not only are they alive, they had children and instilled those toxic, antisocial values in them. What type of role model did they serve for their own children? Yet, this is not merely history, but rather is taking place in the twenty-first century.

6. While the views of white supremacists continue to be passed down through generations, there are ways to counter its effects on the most impressionable members of society. The ADL's A World of Difference Institute offers anti-bias and diversity training to schools, colleges and social service workers and community organizations. SPLC organizes students on college campuses to speak out against bias and bigotry, address the far-right, and create change in the community. "Children soak up stereotypes and bigotry from media, from family members, at school, and on

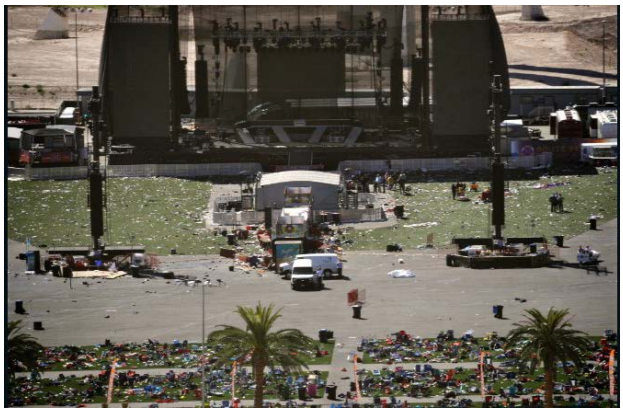
the playground," the SPLC writes in their anti-bias guide. The organization emphasizes that adults should be a role model. "If parents treat people unfairly based on differences, children likely will repeat what they see. Be conscious of your own dealings with others."

We must talk to young people about intolerance, help them fight it and seek solutions and alternatives, but adults must also look within and assess the conditions we are creating for the next generation when we mainstream hate. If we fail to act and choose to do nothing, children will continue to act in hate.

ARTICLE B

How To Talk To Kids About Tragic Events

Source



(CNN)After horrific events like shootings or attacks by terrorists, parents are faced with this dilemma: What do I tell my kids? How can I talk to them about something so senseless and indiscriminate? About something that we can't make sense of ourselves?

"It's important to explain to children the rarity of these events," said Dr. Gail Saltz, who has been in private practice as a psychiatrist for more than 20 years and serves as a clinical associate professor of psychiatry at the New York Presbyterian Hospital/Weill-Cornell School of Medicine.

Saltz, whose latest book is "The Power of Different: The Link Between Disorder and Genius," said parents can comfort their children by telling them these attacks may seem more frequent due to the global nature of news and the repetition of images surrounding the events on social media.

Saltz, who also hosts "The Power of Different" podcast, said parents can also tell their children that security will likely be increased in response to an event like this to work to keep people safe.

1. Tricia Ferrara, a Philadelphia area licensed family therapist, parenting strategist and author of "Parenting 2.0: Think in the Future, Act in the Now," said parents should be concrete about how their children are safe and the concrete measures that are taken to protect them. Parents can also list adults who are available to them if they don't feel safe, she added.

Parents should also realize that increased anxiety after an event like this is normal, experts say, even if the attack happened in another country, because social media makes the world feel very small.

"Over time, however, in allowing questions and shared thoughts along with reassurances about efforts by your family and security to increase safety while living your lives, anxiety should diminish," said Saltz.

2. Parents should keep an eye out for "dramatic changes" in behavior such as the way their kids interact with family and friends, or if they experience a sudden drop in grades, said Kelly Ward Becker, chief executive officer of Family Lives on Foundation, which supports the emotional well-being of grieving children.

"It's important to keep the channels of communication open to keep a pulse on your child's reactions and feelings," she said. "Acknowledge their emotions and legitimize whatever feelings they are experiencing, which may range from sadness, anger or apparent indifference."

When young people are the targets and the victims, it "touches parents' deepest unthinkable fears of loss," said Dr. Claudia Gold, a pediatrician, infant mental health specialist and author of "The Development Science of Early Childhood: Clinical Applications of Infant Mental Health Concepts From Infancy Through Adolescence."

"While a wish to reassure might be our first instinct, what is needed is primarily to listen," said Gold. "More than finding the 'right' thing to say is to use our own comforting presence."

3. After an attack, it's more important than ever for parents "to remain in check in relation to their anxiety," said Ferrara, who has been in private practice for more than a decade.

"If adults show an excessive level of anxiety and vulnerability, that will certainly create higher anxiety in children," she said.
Ferrara, Gold, Saltz and other parenting experts offer a range of tips on how to reduce anxiety in children -- and stress that the age of children and their temperament really determines what -- and how much -- to share.

4. Limiting media exposure is key
If possible, children younger than 5 do not need to be told about what happened or exposed to any of the media coverage, said Ferrara. "Keeping to routine is the best way to reassure children about the safety of their immediate world," she said.

Children ages 6 to 11 need just basic facts and minimal exposure to media coverage, she said, adding that there are definite lessons from what children saw in the media following the September 11, 2001, attacks. She points to studies that found that children who had repeated and prolonged exposure to media images had more difficulty with anxiety than kids with less exposure.

In a statement after the 2015 Paris attacks, the American Academy of Pediatrics urged parents to be careful with images that children see. "As pediatricians, we know that violence can have lasting effects on children even if they are only learning about it through the media," the statement said. The organization offered more resources for parents on how to talk to children about mass tragedies.
"A child will store the event in memory based on the narrative you assign the event," Ferrara said. "For this age range, stick to basic facts and turn off the TV."

5. Saltz agrees, and said parents of young children should "stick to basic broad-stroke facts" and avoid any "nitty gritty details that are disturbing."

Parents should then communicate to their children an openness and willingness to talk, answering their questions and listening to their feelings, she said.

"Make it clear you understand their feelings. In other words, don't blow them off or avoid their feelings. This can be hard when they're (being) upset makes you more upset," said Saltz, author of "The Anatomy of a Secret Life." "But expressing their feelings will help them to cope. Then be reassuring about all of the security at work protecting us, and how rare an event this really is."

6. How to reassure your child
Reassurance is one of the most important things parents can provide children during a time of tragedy, when they fear it could happen to them, said Dr. Glenn Saxe, chairman of the department of child and adolescent psychiatry at NYU's Langone Medical Center, in a previous interview.

"The first kind of thought and feeling is, 'Am I safe? Are people close to me safe? Will something happen? Will people I depend on protect me?' " said Saxe, who is also director of the NYU Child Study Center.

"You want to be assuring to your child, you want to communicate that you're ... doing everything you can do to keep them safe," Saxe said. "You also want to not give false assurances, too. And this is also depending on the age of the child. You have to be real about it as well."

7. It helps, too, for parents to acknowledge their own fears about how to keep children safe, even amid unpredictable violence, said Gold, who is also author of "The Silenced Child: From Labels, Medications, and Quick-Fix Solutions to Listening, Growth and Lifelong Resilience." It might seem counterintuitive, but acknowledging uncertainty can help parents connect with their children, and lead to a stronger sense of safety and security.

She points to how people have taken to the streets after recent attacks expressing that they will not be afraid. "When our children can sense that courage in us, they too will not be afraid. When we can manage our own anxieties, we are in a better position to listen to the responses of our children, which may differ according to their unique individual qualities."

Dr. Joe Taravella, supervisor of pediatric psychology at NYU Langone Medical Center's Rusk Rehabilitation, said parents should not be afraid to show their own emotions about tragic events. Children pick up on the "emotional temperature that's in the home," even if we think we're hiding how we truly feel, he said.

"We are our children's role models, so we should be leading by example at all times and when we're sad," said Taravella. "We talk about our sadness, so we can talk about us being fearful and sad that this happened, but then, I always try and end on the positive to help them cope or deal with it, that we are a family and that we support each other as a family."

Parents should also be mindful of any changes in their children's behavior after learning about a tragedy, Taravella said.
"I would try and put their behaviors into words like saying, 'I see that you've been more cranky lately or more upset, I'm wondering if something's going on, if you feel upset about something,' " he said, which might help them communicate what they are feeling.

8. Helping teens open up

For teens, who will most likely have heard about violent events or attacks through social media or news coverage, it is best to start by asking what they know, Ferrara said. Parents should also not assume their children are processing the events or trauma surrounding the events the same way they are, she added.

"Initially, it is possible they may not have much to say," she said, but they might revisit the topic when something connects to them personally.
"Events like this sometimes defy language, and a teen may struggle to discuss.

However, remain open for these emerging adults. They need to know that they matter and that the world's complexity is in dire need of their taking the time to think about and understand what it means to be global citizens," she said.
"It is a shared responsibility that none of us, parent or young adult child, is able to avoid."