



IELTS READING/WRITING LESSON 10-3-2018

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

Evaluation Criteria: Ability to understand definitions of English vocabulary

Section One Vocabulary

Directive: Match the correct word in column A with the definition in column B, then use in a sample sentence

Column A	Column B
VOCABULARY	DEFINITION
1. Inequality (Noun)	A. The monetary payment received for goods or services, or from other sources, as rents or investments.
2. Income (Noun)	B. A great quantity or store of money, valuable possessions, property, or other riches.
3. Disproportionate (Adjective)	C. social or economic disparity:
4. Wealth (Noun)	D. Of, for, or belonging to a corporation or corporations.
5. Corporate (Adjective)	E. This process as a method of studying the nature of something or of determining its essential features and their relations.
6. Analysis (Noun)	F. To be able to meet the expense of; have or be able to spare the price of.
7. Household (Noun)	G. A social group of any size whose members reside in a specific locality, share government, and often have a common cultural and historical heritage.
8. Afford (Verb)	H. The people of a house collectively; a family including its servants.
9. Community (Noun)	I. Not proportionate; out of proportion, as in size or number.

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

How a Romanian refugee-turned-CEO found the American Dream

[Source](#)

1. Few are more grateful for US citizenship and the American Dream than Peter Georgescu. He came to the United States a political refugee in the 1950s and went on to build a storied business career, which included being chairman and CEO of the global advertising firm Young & Rubicam. That's why he feels compelled to speak out about the perils he sees for US society if American businesses don't take a more active role in combating income inequality and narrowing the economic opportunity gap.

"What scares me is our complacency. We have two countries. We have 20% of Americans where life is about as good as it gets. Then we have the other America a couple of miles away," Georgescu tells CNN's Poppy Harlow in the latest episode of Boss Files.



Questions:

- a. How did Pete Georgescu come to the USA?
- b. What scares Peter Georgescu about the current situation in the USA?



2. Born in Romania under Communist rule in 1939, Georgescu was separated from his parents in 1947 because the fall of the Iron Curtain prevented them from returning home after they took a business trip in New York. He lived with his grandparents after that but was arrested and sent to a hard labor camp at 10 years old.

He and his brother worked at the camp for several years. In 1953, their parents, who had by that time become American citizens, were told by Romanian diplomats, "Spy for us or you may never see your kids again," Georgescu said. His parents refused and went to the FBI with their story. The press reported on it. A member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and President Eisenhower took up the cause to get the boys freed.

Questions:

- a. How did Peter get separated from his parents?
- b. Who did Peter's parents go to for help?

3. It worked. They arrived in the United States to join their parents in 1954. Georgescu was even invited to attend the exclusive Exeter Academy even though he didn't know a word of English at the time.

For him, the American Dream meant becoming the best version of himself. "Not only am I alive because of America and the American people, but because along the way I have always gotten help," he told Harlow.

That's why Georgescu is so pained by what he sees as growing rips in the fabric of US society — not only from disproportionate wealth and opportunities enjoyed by the top 20%, but also the anti-immigrant sentiment championed by the Trump administration.



Questions:

- a. Did Peter know any English when he arrived in the USA?
- b. What concerns does Peter have about the current administration?

4. "This is a country of immigrants. The power of the energy that immigrants bring to America is extraordinary. ... They have always looked to America as the land of opportunity, as the land to learn and practice and live the values that we have possessed for a long time. [Now] we don't recognize this. We choose to say 'America first.'"

His latest book, "Capitalists, Arise: End Economic Inequality, Grow the Middle Class, Heal the Nation," is a call to the private sector to act. One thing business leaders can do is drop the mantra that one always needs to maximize short-term shareholder value at all costs.

"That's the problem," said Georgescu, who is on the board of JUST Capital, a nonprofit that tracks and aims to encourage fair and just corporate behavior. "Corporations have more than one stakeholder. Yes, the shareholder is important. But so is the customer. And so are the employees. ... And so is the nation and the communities."

Businesses can no longer afford to say "We must grow, and I don't care about what happens to the community or the nation," he told Harlow. Or to not care for their employees, Georgescu added. "They have to be treated well, because a worker is not going to spend his nights worrying about productivity increases and innovation if [he is] being treated like dirt."

Questions:

- a. What does Peter say about the "American Dream" and why immigrants come to the USA?
- b. What does Peter say is important for companies to remember about their employees and the community?



ARTICLE B

4 million children in UK too poor to have healthy diet, report claims

[Source](#)

1. Nearly 4 million children in the UK live in households that struggle to afford fruit, vegetables and other foods conducive to a healthy lifestyle, according to a report by the Food Foundation.



The organization's analysis found that the poorest fifth of families would have to spend 42% of their after-housing income on food to meet the government's guidelines -- nearly four times what the richest 20% of UK families would need to spend, researchers say.

The report says the inability of low-income households to pay for healthy food increases the risk of obesity and diabetes, while also widening the gap in health inequality.

Summarize

2. "The government's measurement of household income highlights the fact that millions of families in the UK cannot afford to eat in line with the government's own dietary guidance," said Anna Taylor, executive director of the Food Foundation, in a statement. "It's crucial that a coordinated cross-government effort develops policy that accounts for the cost of its recommended diet, and creates a food system that does not consign those on lower incomes to the risk of diet-related illness."

The report calls on the government to help solve the crisis by increasing benefit payments while also offering universal free school meals, and food vouchers for mothers on low incomes.

"It cannot be right that 50% of households in the UK currently have insufficient food budgets to meet the government's recommended Eatwell Guide. A healthy diet, which we know is important for our health and development, should not be unaffordable to so many people," lawmaker Sharon Hodgson, chair of the Children's Future Food Inquiry committee, said in a statement.

Summarize

3. "I hope that the government will look into this issue as a matter of urgency, in order to make eating a healthy diet more affordable." A bill that would require the government to measure food insecurity will receive its second reading in October. The Food Foundation analysis comes as children in the UK return to school after a summer that has seen holiday hunger become a growing problem.



The six-week school break represents a huge challenge for some families, with many unable to afford more than one hot meal a day.

Three million children in the UK are at risk of hunger during summer vacation, according to the latest figures provided by the Feeding Britain charity, and use of food banks is on the rise.

The Trussell Trust network of food banks said it distributed more than 1.3 million three-day emergency food supplies to people in crisis between April 2017 and March 2018, a 13% increase on the previous year. Nearly a third of those supplies went to children.



Summarize

4. FareShare, a charity that redistributes food from outlets to community groups, said the number of groups it supports has increased by 44% to 9,653 over the past year, and that the number of people accessing FareShare food each week rose by 59% to 772,390 during 2017-18.

A 2017 report by UNICEF ranked the UK 34th for food security out of 41 high-income countries.

UNICEF defines food insecurity as "lack of secure access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that can ensure normal growth and development, as well as an active and healthy lifestyle."

Almost 20% of children under 15 in the UK suffer from food insecurity, placing it well above the 12.7% average for rich countries, according to UNICEF, which also scored the UK worse on food insecurity than Greece or Italy.

The report also ranked the country 16th out of 41 on tackling poverty, 15th on health and well-being, 31st on economic growth and sixth on reducing inequalities.

ARTICLE C

How to fix income inequality (video). Discussion to follow

<https://www.cnn.com/videos/business/2018/09/26/jamie-dimon-jpmorgan-chase-poverty-inequality.cnn-business>