8 *Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.*

List of Headings

i. Evidence that eye makeup can attract a partner
ii. Eye makeup for beauty rather than celebration
iii. Eye makeup in Egyptian hieroglyphics
iv. The use of eye makeup in Greece to keep evil away
v. The development of mascara
vi. A superstition and its connection to the origins of eye makeup
vii. Changes in the types of pigments used for cosmetics
viii. Cosmetics from the theatre to mainstream society

22 Paragraph **A**

23 Paragraph **B**

24 Paragraph **C**

25 Paragraph **D**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The Folkloric Roots of Eye Makeup

A The 'evil eye' is an element of many folklore traditions throughout the world, and while the exact nature of its meaning varies from one culture to another, it is generally thought to represent the sin of covetousness, or jealousy. According to many legends, a person who is envious can unintentionally harm another by gazing at him or her with desire. Archaeologists believe that this superstition is tied to the origins of eye makeup as protection. In Ancient Egypt, for example, protective measures against the evil eye involved painting the eyes with kohl, a mixture of soot and minerals. The typical blend included some combination of copper, ash, lead, and ocher, a yellow-brown pigment derived from iron oxide.

B In Ancient Greece, the use of cosmetics around the eye developed independently in the first century B.C. as a form of apotropaic magic, a ritual observance that was intended to ward off evil. Both men and women lined their eyes with lampblack - a black pigment produced by burning oil in shallow pans - and occasionally darkened their eyebrows as a superstition. Archaeologists in Greece have uncovered black-figured drinking vessels painted with apotropaic eyes, which they believe were drawn to protect the user from poison. Therefore, the Egyptians were not the only civilisation to develop this kind of protective response to threats.

C The use of cosmetics was so common around the Mediterranean that they found their way into other facets of society, initially as a theatrical device, and later as fashion. On stage, for example, actors employed masks to symbolise typical characters, and these were painted to intensify the desired features. This was due, in part, to the necessity of making the face visible to a large audience, but at the same time, it was a means to move away from realist facial appearances and convey a sense of the fantastic. Eventually the custom of wearing eye makeup directly on the face in the theatre was echoed by some members of high society, particularly during social gatherings. In addition, the range of pigmentation and types of cosmetics grew, and colorful paint, glitter, and sheen began to increasingly adorn the eyes of performers and the general public alike.

D In modern times, applying eye makeup has become a mundane daily ritual across the globe for many women, most of whom wear it to highlight beauty, rather than for any celebratory reason. Modern cosmetics such as eye shadow and mascara are now part of the massive global cosmetics industry and are used as means of highlighting the eyes for everyday occasions worldwide. In many societies, the use of eye makeup among men is also increasingly common, a phenomenon which revives its ancient unisex roots, albeit for cosmetic rather than superstitious reasons. Eye makeup is thus more popular than ever in the contemporary world, extending across both class and gender boundaries in its use.

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hieroglyphic n. chữ tượng hình **superstition** n. sự mê tín **folklore** n. văn học dân gian, truyền thống dân gian **covetousness** n. sự thèm muốn **kohl** n. phấn côn (phấn đánh mi mắt của người Ả rập **soot** n. bồ hóng, muội than **derive from** phr. bắt nguồn từ **iron oxide** phr. ôxít sắt **apotropaic** adj. để tránh điều không may **observance** n. sự làm lễ **ward off** phr. tránh **lampblack** n. muội đèn **pigment** n. chất nhuộm màu **black-figured** adj. một kĩ thuật vẽ lên bình gốm của người Hy Lạp cổ **facet** n. mặt, khía cạnh **echo** v. bắt chước **sheen** n. sáng lấp lánh **adorn** v. tô điểm, trang điểm **mundane** adj. (thuộc) thông thường **relapse** n. sự tái phát bệnh **paramount** adj. tối quan trọng

LIVEWORKSHEETS

9 *Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.*

List of Headings

i. The development of universal voting rights
ii. America emerging from Britain's influence
iii. Focusing on regional government
iv. An undemocratic electoral system
v. The end of the British Empire
vi. The development of British monarchy
vii. Corruption in American democracy
viii. The royal roots of British democracy

26 Paragraph **A**

27 Paragraph **B**

28 Paragraph **C**

29 Paragraph **D**

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Democracy in Britain and America

A Waves of people from diverse ethnic backgrounds have migrated to North America since Europeans first arrived on the continent. In the colonial period, however, it was the British who dominated immigration to America and they brought with them the political and legal values of their homeland. As the colonies evolved and America began its struggle for independence, differences emerged because of the geography of the land and the makeup of society, as well as the desire of the Founding Fathers to introduce a new form of democracy. These differences would define how American democracy evolved separately from its former colonial rulers. America's unique system of representation was partly inspired by the British model, but was stripped of its aristocratic and royal roots in favour of a more local emphasis.

B Britain's model of representative government has its origins in the practice of medieval English kings, who enlisted the advice of a small group of confidants concerning their 'subjects' wishes'. British monarchs recognised the role of consultation in garnering support from the people, and in turn, their obeisance. The parliamentary system that subsequently developed was composed of an upper and lower house, the House of Lords and House of Commons, respectively. The House of Lords was founded as a hereditary body for the clergy and nobility, and the House of Commons was comprised of elected members from administrative districts.

C Even though the British parliamentary system had two separate houses claiming to represent the interests of the respective classes, elections were far from democratic. General elections were based on rigid constituencies, a system resulting in an electorate made up of a minute portion of the population. Consequently, politically influential self-governing townships whose populations had dissipated could elect two members of parliament, the same number as cities with large populations. Some of these electoral districts with disproportionate representation had fewer than ten voters. A related issue was the fact that these districts could effectively be controlled by a single wealthy aristocrat. Bribery was often rampant, and hopeful representatives would bestow gifts or proffer promises upon patrons for votes, or simply buy the borough outright. These practices created a voting process that resembled pre-ordained consensus rather than democracy.

D The situation differed dramatically across the Atlantic: the manner in which the legislative assemblies arose in the colonies was not governed by the influence of a social hierarchy, but rather, the particular needs of regional and local communities. Since colonial charters allowed, but did not require, representative government, the assemblies of individual colonies developed under conditions of relative heterogeneity. The legislative bodies thus arose not to address the concerns of an entire country, but those of separate aggregates of people, emphasising plurality and diversity in a way that set the stage for American democracy as we know it today.

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electoral adj. (thuộc) bầu cử **monarchy** n. chế độ quân chủ **makeup** n. cấu thành, hợp thành **Founding Fathers** phr. nhóm lập quốc Hoa Kỳ **aristocratic** adj. (thuộc) quý tộc **enlist** v. tranh thủ, giành được **confidant** n. bạn chí cốt, bạn bè có thể tin tưởng **consultation** n. sự tham vấn, hỏi ý kiến **garner** v. giành lấy **obeisance** n. sự tôn trọng, sự phục tùng **parliamentary** adj. (thuộc) nghị viện **composed of** phr. cấu thành bởi **house** n. nghị viện **House of Lords** phr. Thượng Nghị viện **House of Commons** phr. Hạ Nghị viện **hereditary** adj. kế thừa **administrative district** phr. hành chính địa phương **constituency** n. cử tri **self-governing township** phr. khu vực tự trị **dissipate** v. phân tán, ít đi **electoral district** phr. bầu cử địa phương **bestow** v. tặng cho, dành cho **proffer** v. dâng hiến, biếu **borough** n. khu (của một thành phố) **pre-ordained** adj. đã được quyết định trước **legislative assembly** phr. hội đồng lập pháp **charter** n. hiến chương **heterogeneity** n. tính không đồng nhất, hỗn tạp **aggregate** n. tập hợp, tập thể **plurality** n. đa số

LIVEWORKSHEETS

10 *Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.*

List of Headings

i. Countries implementing universal incomes
ii. How technology has changed culture
iii. The revolution of digital communications
iv. The origins of mechanisation
v. Necessary skills for the digital economy
vi. The prospects for alleviating unemployment
vii. Pros and cons of digitisation
viii. The damaging impact of automation
ix. Transformation of trade by computerisation

30 Paragraph A

31 Paragraph B

32 Paragraph C

33 Paragraph D

34 Paragraph E

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Technology and the Workforce

A The technological transformation of the workplace, in industry, the service sector and traditionally white-collar jobs, threatens to have a largely negative impact on global employment as more and more jobs are automated. Automation is not only inevitable, it is already happening in many industries, and politicians and economists around the world are considering whether it will be at all possible to mitigate its negative effects, the most pressing of which is the possibility of mass unemployment. The threat of robots taking over people's jobs was once the theme of science fiction, but for many people it will become a reality within the next decade.

B This shift towards mechanisation can be traced back to the Industrial Revolution, the precursor to the digital age, which initiated a symbiotic relationship between technology and humanity that has now extended into every area of daily life. The Industrial Revolution ushered in the replacement of hand-production methods with machine-based processes. In general, these innovations had a positive effect on the economies of industrialised nations, which experienced sustained growth for an unprecedented period of time. However, in the mid-20th century the widespread shift to mass production techniques made many unskilled factory jobs obsolete, starting a trend that continues today.

C In the 1970s, the advent of the personal computer marked the beginning of the 'Digital Age', and in the developed world there was a transition to a high-tech economy based on computerisation. Not only manufacturing, but services and communications were made far more efficient and convenient than ever before. While a lot of people enjoyed this unprecedented convenience, technological innovation also disrupted many service sector jobs; typists, switchboard operators, and production-line jobs have largely disappeared, and many of the skilled jobs that were once a middle-class domain are now also threatened by automation.

D This is a trend that is set to increase dramatically over the next ten years. Employability in the modern age will be very much contingent on technical ability, whether in terms of programming or other computer-related skills. Many prominent tech figures have already come forward to suggest that people should 're-skill' by learning how to write computer code or create algorithms, and there is already a lot of emphasis on teaching those skills to young people. However, it remains to be seen whether there will be enough coding jobs to replace the massive amount of jobs which will be lost to automation, especially since computers are able to do many coding jobs themselves.

E One solution that has been suggested as a means of mitigating mass unemployment is to introduce a universal basic income, in which all citizens of a country receive an unconditional sum of money every month. This radical idea has gained many supporters among economists, but it is doubtful whether politicians have the will to put in place such a drastic measure. The issue of how to fund such a pay out, particularly since tax revenues will drop with the lower employment rate, is a complicated one. However, as more and more people find themselves out of work because of automation, governments around the world will have no choice but to act.

Đáp án-Dịch nghĩa-Chú giải trang 496

alleviate v. làm giảm bớt automation n. sự tự động hóa mitigate v. giảm nhẹ precursor n. tiền thân symbiotic adj. cộng sinh obsolete adj. lỗi thời switchboard operator phr. nhân viên điều hành tổng đài employability n. khả năng được tuyển dụng contingent adj. còn tùy theo, phụ thuộc

LIVEWORKSHEETS