

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Факультет культури й виховання  
Кафедра іноземних мов

# **АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА**

Методичні рекомендації та навчальний матеріал  
для самостійної роботи здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня  
вищої освіти усіх ОПП та спеціальностей МНАУ  
денної форми здобуття вищої освіти

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## Передмова

Методичні рекомендації та навчальний матеріал для самостійної роботи здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня вищої освіти усіх ОПІ та спеціальностей МНАУ денної форми здобуття вищої освіти забезпечують навчальний матеріал для вивчення модулю «Публічна сфера».

Мета даних методичних рекомендацій – забезпечення розвитку мовних та мовленнєвих навичок здобувачів вищої освіти з тем, передбачених навчальною програмою з іноземних мов рекомендованою Міністерством аграрної політики України та підготовка здобувачів вищої освіти до складання іспиту з англійської мови.

Рекомендації складаються з 15 навчальних текстів та розраховані на 30 год. (1 кр.) самостійної роботи. За кожну тему студент може отримати від 3-5 балів, що передбачено навчальною програмою з іноземних мов.

Методичні рекомендації є збіркою завдань до аудіо матеріалів для отримання додаткової інформації, яка доповнює навчальний посібник «Англійська мова» фактичним матеріалом.

Методичні рекомендації розроблені згідно до вимог типової базової програми. Запропоновані тексти забезпечують швидке й ефективно засвоєння студентами лексичного матеріалу.

Для підготовки методичних рекомендацій використовувались матеріали з новітніх підручників, автентичних джерел та періодичних видань.

Робота з даними методичними рекомендаціями допоможе здобувачам вищої освіти у вдосконаленні та подальшому розвитку

знань з іноземної мови, набутих під час навчання в університеті та в процесі різних видів мовленнєвої діяльності. Дані методичні рекомендації можуть бути використані на курсах з англійської мови для підготовки до міжнародних іспитів, бакалаврами всіх напрямів підготовки.

## THE POWER OF ONE

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/the-power-of-one/>

Sometimes, it's hard to believe that the actions of one person can actually make a difference in the lives of others. The world's problems seem too big for any one of us to do something about. But the story of Rajesh Sharma, a shopkeeper in New Delhi, shows us that just one person can make a world of difference to the people around them.

One day, Rajesh was walking by a construction site in his neighborhood when he saw something that stopped him in his tracks. The construction workers' children were playing in the dust and rubble of the construction site. Why weren't they in school, Rajesh wondered.

When Rajesh talked to the parents of the kids he saw playing, they told him they wanted their kids to be educated, but all the schools were too far away, and they could not afford to send them there.

This convinced Rajesh to do something incredible: he decided to open a school. But there were some major problems to tackle. Rajesh wasn't a teacher. And he didn't have a school or even a classroom. There was no government funding, no books, no pencils or paper, no chairs or desks.

But this didn't deter Rajesh. As the saying goes, drastic times call for drastic measures. So, he found a space under a bridge and set up a makeshift classroom. And he started with just two or three children. Before long, he was teaching 140 students in his school under the bridge.

Rajesh started his school six years ago and has never looked back since. Five days a week, he leaves the general store that he owns and sets out to teach these hundreds of underprivileged children. He's persuaded local farm hands, laborers, rickshaw pullers, and shopkeepers to send their kids – who would have never been able to attend school – to his school under the bridge.

There's no question that illiteracy is a huge problem around the world today: one out of every five people cannot read or write, and two-thirds of those people are girls or women. Social and economic factors, like poverty and lack of resources, along with gender bias, are often to blame for children not being able to attend school.

To most of us, the illiteracy problem would seem too great for just one person to combat. To Rajesh, however, the problem seemed too crucial not to try to solve.

And his actions show us something important – that one person does have the power to make meaningful change happen.

### I. True or False

1. Rajesh Sharma was a teacher before he decided to open a school.
2. Rajesh first noticed the problem when he saw children playing near a construction site instead of being in school.
3. The parents of the children didn't want them to study because they preferred them to work.
4. Rajesh started his school under a bridge because he didn't have a proper classroom or funding.
5. Rajesh gave up teaching after only a year because of the difficulties he faced.

### II. Answer the Questions

1. What inspired Rajesh Sharma to start a school?
2. Why couldn't the parents send their children to school?
3. Where did Rajesh decide to open his school?
4. How many students was Rajesh teaching after some time?
5. What does Rajesh's story teach us about making change?

### III. Reflection

Discuss how Rajesh Sharma's example challenges the belief that one person cannot make a difference.

## **BEAUTY IS IN THE EYE OF THE BEHOLDER**

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/idiom-beauty-is-in-the-eye-of-the-beholder/>

'Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.' Is this idiom wrong? In the African nation of Mauritania, big is beautiful. Some women even visit "fat farms" where they gorge on large quantities of high calorie foods, hoping to return home a bit rounder. Meanwhile, weight-loss camps are gaining popularity in many western nations.

From culture to culture, ideas of beauty vary. In rural Indonesia, for example, big feet are celebrated. For indigenous Maori people in New Zealand, blue face tattoos are desirable. And long earlobes are a sign of beauty to the Masai people of Kenya.

They say beauty lies in the eye of the beholder, but it may also lie in a mathematical calculation.

Did you know that a numerical ratio of 1 to 1.618 can actually predict beauty? It's called the "divine proportion" or "golden ratio." It shows up in all cultures and across all time periods. And people considered beautiful have faces and bodies that often display this golden ratio.

In beautiful people, the ratio is often present in the distance between the eyes compared to the length of the lower face. It can also appear in the length of the arms relative to body height. To determine whether an entire face reflects the divine ratio, first, measure the length and the width of the face. Then, divide the length by the width. The closer the answer is to 1.6, the more the face exhibits the divine ratio.

Even more interesting is that the golden ratio isn't exclusive to human beauty. It exists frequently in nature as well. The golden ratio can be found in the spiral of a snail's shell, in the petals of certain flowers, and on the markings of a tiger's head.

The Great Pyramid of Giza, constructed in 2484 BC, also displays the golden ratio. But the golden ratio doesn't appear in recorded history until around 300 BC. During this time, Greek mathematicians noticed the golden ratio consistently appearing in geometric shapes. The ancient Greeks were obsessed with physical perfection, and many of Greece's most famous sculptures display the golden ratio.

In modern times, some people even have plastic surgery to achieve this special ratio. Humans continue to be captivated by beauty. Yet, pursuits of physical beauty aren't always fulfilling. More than half of plastic surgery patients regret the procedure.

We've all heard the idiom, "Beauty is only skin deep." And indeed, a recent study found that the most attractive qualities in a partner had little to do with physical appearance. Instead, participants chose playfulness, kindness, and humor to be most important.

So, what is it that really makes a person beautiful? What do you think?

*1. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the words provided in the brackets. Each word in the brackets should be used only once.*

[beholder, golden ratio, beauty, spiral, perfection, regret, appearance, kindness, humor, Greeks, nature]

1. The idiom "Beauty is in the eye of the \_\_\_\_\_" suggests that opinions about attractiveness differ from person to person.
2. From culture to culture, ideas of \_\_\_\_\_ vary.

3. A mathematical relationship called the " \_\_\_\_\_ " is believed to predict physical attractiveness.
4. The same mathematical pattern appears frequently in \_\_\_\_\_, such as the \_\_\_\_\_ of a snail's shell or flower petals.
5. Ancient \_\_\_\_\_ admired physical \_\_\_\_\_, and many of their sculptures display the golden ratio.
6. Modern people sometimes have plastic surgery to improve their physical \_\_\_\_\_, but more than half of them later \_\_\_\_\_ it.
7. According to a study, qualities like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are often considered more attractive than physical beauty.

*II. Arrange the following sentences from the text in the correct order:*

1. The golden ratio can be found in the spiral of a snail's shell and the petals of certain flowers.
2. In Mauritania, big is beautiful, and some women attend "fat farms."
3. Ancient Greek artists used the golden ratio in their sculptures to represent perfection.
4. The golden ratio was discovered by Greek mathematicians around 300 BC.
5. The idiom "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder" means that ideas of beauty differ among cultures.
6. A recent study found that kindness and humor are more important than physical looks.

*III. Reflection*

Discuss the idea that beauty is both cultural and mathematical. Do you believe beauty can truly be measured, or is it completely subjective?

## **THE HAPPY CITY**

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/the-happy-city/>

Did you know that living in a city is actually pretty bad for your happiness? Studies show that you're more likely to be happy the smaller the city that you live in. But with 5 billion people living in cities by 2030, is there a way we can change the unhappiness found in cities?

Actually, there is. Urban design.

Urban design isn't just about the best place to build a road or a new sewer. In fact, if it's done correctly, urban design can make an entire city happier and healthier.

And it doesn't need everyone to be a millionaire at their dream job. In fact, building a happy city is a lot less pie-in-the-sky dreaming and a lot more sustainable, healthy transportation.

In 1998, Enrique Peñalosa was elected mayor of Bogotá, the capital of Colombia and the bustling home of some 6.7 million people. But when Peñalosa was elected, Bogotá was facing huge challenges as a community. It had too many cars, so commuting times were enormous and pollution was terrible, and kidnapping and murder were far too common. So Peñalosa decided to redesign the very fabric of the city. He made it extremely difficult to drive by only letting people commute via car three times a week and banning cars completely for no car days. To make up the difference, he hugely expanded the cycle infrastructure and built the city's first public transit system.

All of a sudden, streets that had only heard the rumble of car engines were alive with the noise of kids playing and cyclists chatting. Commuting time was halved, and the murder rate fell (even as the country got more violent).

Peñalosa built a city where the bike was the vehicle of choice. But did this actually make people happier?

In short, yes. The longer someone's car commute, the less happy they are. Long distance car commuters are 40 percent more likely to get divorced. Drivers during peak rush hour experience higher stress levels than fighter pilots who are over enemy territory. On the other hand, commuters who get to work under their own steam exhibit far less stress and have a generally more positive psychological well-being.

Urban designers have a chance to change the fabric of a city. And if we let them, they can design a city that benefits everyone's health, their psychological well-being, and their safety.

Turns out you can design happiness.

### I. Match the words into the correct phrases

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. living in a city     | 1) enormous and pollution was terrible       |
| 2. the smaller the      | 2) the capital of Colombia                   |
| 3. 5 billion people     | 3) is actually pretty bad for your happiness |
| 4. redesign             | 4) playing and cyclists chatting             |
| 5. commuting times were | 5) the very fabric of the city               |
| 6. the noise of kids    | 6) living in cities by 2030                  |
| 7. Bogotá               | 7) city that you live in                     |

## II. Choose the right heading for each paragraph:

1. The City and Human Happiness.
2. Results of a Bold Experiment.
3. Designing Happiness.
4. Redesigning Bogotá.
5. The Power of Urban Design.
6. The Link Between Commute and Happiness.

## III. Discussion Question:

Do you think that redesigning cities to favor bicycles, walking, and public transport can truly make people happier?

What changes would you like to see in your own city or town to improve overall well-being?

## **THE MILLIONAIRE MIRAGE: ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD**

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/all-that-glitters-is-not-gold/>

When something seems too good to be true, it probably isn't true at all. The story of Karl Rabeder, who was once a millionaire, is one of those stories. He had a nice house and fancy cars, and he stayed in expensive, five-star hotels. But one day, he decided to give it all up. Well, at least that's what he claimed to do.

According to Karl, he was on a luxurious vacation with his wife in Hawaii when he was suddenly overcome with a feeling of emptiness. He decided right then and there that he was going to give away all of his money and material possessions to charity. He wanted to live a simple life in a wooden hut in the mountains.

"My idea is to have nothing left. Absolutely nothing," he said.

People all over lauded him for his selflessness. He became well-known and started to coach others, steering them towards less superficial lives. And yet, something seemed fishy. For example, instead of giving his house away, he raffled it off. He sold tickets for 99 euros and ended up collecting two million euros from selling the tickets, even though his house was only worth 500,000. Some thought this was an ingenious way to make money for charity, but others were skeptical.

'All that glitters is not gold' is a common English expression that means that not everything we hear or see is true or correct. Karl said he donated the proceeds to several non-profit organizations, but when the organizations were contacted, they said they received very little support from him.

And when reporters went to visit Karl at his hut in the mountains, he was nowhere to be found. They reported later that the place was unlivable.

So what really happened here? Did Karl use a feel-good story to dupe everyone, so that he could stir up publicity for a new business venture?

Further investigation revealed that he was deeply in debt before he'd decided to give away all of his things. And even though he'd sold his business, he was still making money by lecturing about his choice to give all of his money away. Ironically, he spoke and wrote a lot about how money can't buy happiness.

In the end, Karl's story is questionable, at best. But the message he preaches might be worth spreading. What do you think? Is Karl's lie forgivable since his message could be good for humanity?

1. Choose the right variant:

1. Karl Rabeder was once a \_\_\_\_
  - a) billionaire
  - b) millionaire
  - c) shopkeeper
  - d) teacher
  
2. He decided to give away all his money and live in a \_\_\_\_
  - a) wooden hut in the mountains
  - b) luxury hotel
  - c) city apartment
  - d) house in Hawaii
  
3. Instead of giving his house away, Karl \_\_\_\_
  - a) sold it to a friend
  - b) raffled it off
  - c) donated it directly
  - d) destroyed it
  
4. The raffle tickets cost \_\_\_\_ each
  - a) 50 euros
  - b) 99 euros
  - c) 200 euros
  - d) 10 euros
  
5. People were \_\_\_\_ about Karl's story
  - a) excited

- b) skeptical
- c) unaware
- d) supportive

6. Karl frequently spoke about how \_\_\_\_
- a) money can't buy happiness
  - b) everyone should be rich
  - c) owning a house is everything
  - d) life is meaningless

## II. Read the passage and retell it:

'All that glitters is not gold' is a common English expression that means that not everything we hear or see is true or correct. Karl said he donated the proceeds to several non-profit organizations, but when the organizations were contacted, they said they received very little support from him.

And when reporters went to visit Karl at his hut in the mountains, he was nowhere to be found. They reported later that the place was unlivable.

So what really happened here? Did Karl use a feel-good story to dupe everyone, so that he could stir up publicity for a new business venture?

## III. Discussion Question:

Do you think Karl Rabeder's story, even if partly untrue, has a positive message worth sharing?

Should people be inspired by his message despite the questionable actions, or does the deception outweigh the lesson?

## **THE DICTATOR WHO CHOSE FARMING OVER POWER**

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/a-man-for-all-seasons/>

Throughout his life, Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus wore many hats. He was a humble farmer, an aristocrat, and a member of the patrician class. He was given absolute power over the people of ancient Rome on two occasions and voluntarily gave it up each time. What made Cincinnatus famous in his time – and a legend in ours – is the fact that he was an honorable man.

He was also a man of great wealth. However, Cincinnatus thought of himself as a humble farmer. His greatest joy in life came from cultivating his land. As an

aristocrat, he never sought or asked for the power to which he was entitled. He reluctantly accepted leadership when asked by the Senate.

The Roman custom in times of strife was for the Senate to appoint a single man as dictator. The dictator would have absolute authority over the people and army of Rome. Cincinnatus was named dictator when the Romans were losing a war against two of their neighbors. He was plowing a field when his call to arms came after the city fell into a panic.

Cincinnatus successfully led the Roman army to a swift victory. After the battle was won, Cincinnatus was given a parade – called a triumph – through the streets of Rome. The people wanted Cincinnatus to remain dictator, and some wanted to make him King. Cincinnatus refused the offers and, after only two weeks, gave up his power and returned to his farm. Cincinnatus was called upon to become dictator for a second time 19 years later. Once again, the great man gave up his power as soon as his task was complete.

Cincinnatus lived out the remainder of his life, living modestly on his farm. His bravery and honorable character became the standard by which Roman leaders would be measured for centuries. His actions are still considered the gold standard for leadership around the world.

George Washington is often compared to Cincinnatus. Like his predecessor, he was a farmer and was reluctant to retain power for any longer than necessary. Washington was also asked to be King and, like Cincinnatus, refused. Immediately after his service as president, he returned to his farm.

Nearly 2,500 years after his death, the name Cincinnatus lives on in the form of place names in Europe and the United States. The most famous of these is Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. What was Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus' greatest joy in life?

- a) Leading armies into battle
- b) Building the city of Rome
- c) Cultivating his land
- d) Serving as a king

2. When was Cincinnatus first called to be dictator?

- a) During a celebration in Rome
- b) While he was plowing his field
- c) During a Senate meeting
- d) When he was visiting Greece

3. How long did Cincinnatus remain in power after his first victory?
  - a) Two weeks
  - b) Two months
  - c) One year
  - d) Nineteen years
  
4. What did Cincinnatus do after his victories as dictator?
  - a) He became King of Rome
  - b) He built a palace
  - c) He returned to his farm
  - d) He left Rome permanently
  
5. Who is often compared to Cincinnatus for his humility and leadership?
  - a) Julius Caesar
  - b) George Washington
  - c) Napoleon Bonaparte
  - d) Marcus Aurelius

## II. Match the words with their definitions

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. dictator    | 1) someone who held a position before another person. |
| 2. aristocrat  | 2) to prepare and work on land for crops.             |
| 3. modestly    | 3) a ruler with absolute power.                       |
| 4. predecessor | 4) a member of a high social class.                   |
| 5. cultivate   | 5) living simply and humbly.                          |

## III. Discussion

1. What do you think motivated Cincinnatus to give up power twice instead of keeping it?
2. How does Cincinnatus' leadership differ from that of most modern politicians?
3. Why do you think George Washington is compared to Cincinnatus?
4. Do you believe that true leadership requires humility? Why or why not?
5. Can you think of any modern examples of leaders who gave up power willingly?

## **DEATH OF AN ANCIENT TREE**

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/death-of-an-ancient-tree/>

The oldest tree in the world died one day in 1964. Its name was Prometheus, and Donald Currey cut it down. It was not only the oldest tree but the oldest living thing ever recorded. Currey wasn't an uncaring logger or farmer making room for crops. He was a 30-year-old graduate student doing research into climate change throughout history.

Trees are windows into the past. By studying the spaces between the rings that form each year, we can learn something about the experience of each tree during that period of its life. Was it warmer or colder? Was it wetter or drier? In this way, trees are repositories of Earth history.

Currey wasn't planning on killing any trees. He had a special drill to remove samples from trees without cutting them down. That was the plan, but his drill got stuck in the first tree that he found. This was an irreplaceable drill from Sweden, and without it, his research would have to stop. Currey didn't know what to do and went looking for help. A local park ranger told him, don't worry; there are dozens of these trees in the park. We'll just cut it down and remove your drill. Neither Currey nor the park ranger knew that Prometheus was a special tree when they killed the oldest life form known on Earth. At the time, they had no idea just how old it was.

After retrieving his drill, Currey took a look at the rings inside. Each ring corresponded to a year of the tree's life. By the end of the day, he had counted 1,000 years back in history. By the middle of the 2nd day, he had counted to 2,000 and he wasn't even half-way finished. By the end, he counted a grand total of 4,844 rings. This tree had lived to nearly 5,000 years.

Currey was horrified. He was responsible for killing the oldest living tree in the world. There was an uproar around the country, and people called him a murderer. Currey was apparently so disturbed, he stopped studying trees or anything living for that matter. He spent the rest of his career studying salt flats.

Currey probably never let go of the past or got over what he had done. More than 20 years later, he was being interviewed by a TV reporter about his salt flat research when he was asked, "Aren't you the Currey who cut down the oldest tree in the world?" Mid-interview, Currey abruptly made a beeline for the exit.

### I. True or False

1. Prometheus was the name of the oldest tree ever recorded.
2. Donald Currey was a professional logger who cut trees for profit.
3. Tree rings can reveal information about the Earth's past climate.
4. Currey's drill broke, so he decided to cut down the tree intentionally.

5. Donald knew that Prometheus was nearly 5,000 years old before cutting it down.
6. After realizing what he had done, Currey continued researching trees enthusiastically.
7. People across the country were upset when they heard about the tree's death.
8. Currey later dedicated his life to studying salt flats instead of trees.

## II. Complete the sentences with the correct words or phrases

- a) climate change
- b) park ranger
- c) 4,844 rings
- d) oldest living thing
- e) drill
- f) murderer

1. Donald Currey was a student researching \_\_\_\_\_ throughout history.
2. His \_\_\_\_\_ got stuck in the first tree he found.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ suggested cutting down the tree to retrieve the tool.
4. The tree was later discovered to have \_\_\_\_\_ inside.
5. Prometheus was not only the oldest tree but the \_\_\_\_\_ ever recorded.
6. Many people called Currey a \_\_\_\_\_ after they learned what had happened.

## III. Discussion

1. Do you think Donald Currey deserved the criticism he received for cutting down Prometheus? Why or why not?
2. What lesson can scientists and people today learn from this story?

## **HOW MANY FRIENDS CAN YOU REALLY HAVE ON SOCIAL MEDIA?**

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/idiom-it-isnt-all-its-cracked-up-to-be/>

The internet gives us new ways to connect with each other that we couldn't imagine just 20 years ago. Instant communication through email, skype, and social media is supposed to bring people together. It's supposed to make keeping in touch easier, help spark new friendships, and help people rediscover old ones. It's supposed to make the world a smaller place.

But does it?

Maybe not. Despite many people having hundreds of Facebook friends, humans can only manage a maximum of 150 actual relationships at a time. According to Robin Dunbar of the University of Oxford, this magic number is the limit. We're just not capable of having meaningful relationships with more than 150 people. The average Facebook user has close to 200 online friends, and more than a few people have thousands.

It seems obvious that having hundreds of so-called friends online is an illusion. But is it a harmful one?

It turns out, social media creates a large network of superficial connections –but it comes at a cost. The more time people spend on social media, the less time they spend creating meaningful connections with the real people directly around them. At the end of the day, social media makes some people unhappy and lonely, despite having lots of online friends. So maybe social media isn't all it's cracked up to be.

But then again, social media and other Internet communication platforms like Skype do allow some people to reach across the globe and make real friendships as well.

Sarah and Paige are two perfectly normal, healthy girls – except they were both born with only one arm. Sarah lives in Indiana; Paige lives in New Zealand, but they're incredibly close friends.

How did this happen?

With the video chat software Skype, bonding over the challenges of living life with one arm. Without Skype, they would have to face their unique challenges on their own, instead of together. Without Skype, they wouldn't even know the other one existed. They wouldn't have been able to share each other's triumphs, or been there to make the hard days just a little bit easier. They wouldn't be friends.

Maybe our culture of online social connection is slowly isolating some of us and making everyone lonelier and less happy. But for others, it's the lifeblood of true friendship. And for some, it's the only thing in the world that brings them together.

### I. Answer the Questions

1. What was the original purpose of social media according to the text?
2. What is the maximum number of meaningful relationships humans can manage, according to Robin Dunbar?
3. What negative effect can spending too much time on social media have?
4. How did Sarah and Paige become close friends?

5. What does the text suggest about the overall impact of social media?

### II. Put the Sentences in the Correct Order

1. Despite many people having hundreds of online friends, humans can only maintain around 150 real relationships.
2. Sarah from Indiana and Paige from New Zealand became friends through Skype.
3. Social media was created to make communication easier and connect people around the world.
4. Spending too much time online can reduce meaningful real-life connections.
5. For some, online platforms are the only way to find true friendship.
6. The text questions whether social media really makes us happier or more connected.

### III. Discussion

Do you think social media helps people build real friendships, or does it mostly create shallow connections?

Support your opinion with examples from your own experience or observations.

### **HUNTER PAYS \$350,000 TO KILL RHINO**

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/hunter-pays-350000-kill-rhino/>

Texas millionaire and hunter Corey Knowlton recently paid \$350,000 to kill an endangered black rhino in Namibia. There are only 4,000 to 5,000 black rhinos left in the world, and now there is one less. While it's easy to paint Corey as a monster, he says that hunters like himself are endangered animals' best hope for survival.

Corey is a lifelong hunter, but he didn't have a lifelong dream to kill a rhino. In 2014, he was attending a hunting convention when a friend, John Jackson, asked him for a favor. The Dallas Safari Club was auctioning off a license to kill a black rhino in Namibia, but the auction had gotten a lot of bad publicity. Jackson was worried that no one would participate, so he asked Corey to make the first bid to get the ball rolling. He agreed to help and made the first and only bid of \$350,000.

Not long after he won, the threats began. "I hope the rhino rips you in half. Do your children know what a monster their father is? I hope you get what you deserve. A short and painful existence." Others threatened to murder his parents, rape his wife, burn his house, and kill his kids. Most people would have backed down, but Corey said that animal conservation is too important.

One of the biggest threats to the black rhino is poachers. Rhinoceros horn is worth \$60,000 a pound on the black market, so rhinos are a prime target for illegal hunters. Hunters like Corey say that legalized hunting of these animals pays for protecting them from poachers. And it encourages landowners to reintroduce these endangered animals on their land. In South Africa, the white rhinoceros increased from a few hundred to 11,000 after hunting it was legalized.

It seems counter-intuitive that hunting could contribute to the survival of animals, but the hunting licenses are very limited. Corey was allowed to kill one of two specific elderly male rhinos. Older males are known to kill younger male rhinos, who are more likely to breed.

Paying huge amounts of money to kill endangered animals does not sit well with many people. Conservationist Jeff Flocken says, "If you pay to take a human life and give to humanitarian causes, it does not make you a humanitarian. And paying money to kill one of the last iconic animals on earth does not make you a conservationist." Corey, on the other hand, says he is a realist. And if we want these species to survive, we must put a dollar value on them.

I. Match the correct words into phrases

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) endangered | 1) conservation |
| b) hunting    | 2) market       |
| c) the Dallas | 3) male rhinos  |
| d) black      | 4) Safari Club  |
| e) animal     | 5) black rhino  |
| f) elderly    | 6) convention   |

II. Name each paragraph

1. Public outrage and violent threats
2. How the auction and bad publicity began
3. Corey Knowlton and his controversial hunt
4. How limited hunting can help species survive

5. Ethical debate and contrasting opinions

6. The argument that hunting supports conservation

*III. Read the passage and retell it*

Texas millionaire Corey Knowlton paid \$350,000 to kill an endangered black rhino in Namibia. Although many criticized him, he claimed hunting helps fund conservation and protect animals from poachers. Supporters say legalized hunting increases rhino numbers, but others argue it's unethical to kill endangered animals for money. Corey believes that putting a financial value on wildlife is necessary for their survival.

## BOY REMEMBERS PREVIOUS LIFE

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/boy-remembers-previous-life/>

At the tender age of five, Ryan Hammons told his mother that he remembered being someone else. He recalled traveling the world, marrying five women, dancing on Broadway, and becoming a successful Hollywood agent.

He started opening up to his mother, Cyndi, about his previous life. He even asked his mother to take him home to Hollywood. His stories were so specific his mother decided that there had to be something to them. Even though she was Christian, she began to consider the possibility of reincarnation.

Cyndi kept Ryan's stories secret for fear that people would think he was loopy. But she wanted to understand her son's memories. So, she started looking through books about Hollywood. It was in one of these books that Ryan pointed to a man in an image from an old movie. He excitedly said, "That's me. That's who I was."

Shocked, Cyndi went to Dr. Jim Tucker. Tucker is a professor and child psychologist at the University of Virginia School of Medicine. He has spent much of his career studying children who have memories of past lives. Tucker, with the help of a film archivist, discovered the name of the extra who Ryan had pointed to. His name was Marty Martyn, and he was a successful Hollywood agent who'd had five wives, traveled, and danced on Broadway. After further research, a list of 55 of Ryan's memories, including the street Marty Martyn lived on, were proven accurate.

Ryan is one of many children with past life memories. Tucker's team has studied over 2,500 such cases.

Researchers have found that traumatic deaths seem to create an emotional imprint in the next life, which makes it more likely that a child will remember. And it can also have a psychological impact. For example, those who drowned in a past life may have an "irrational" fear of water.

Buddhists and Hindus, among others, believe in reincarnation. Although Western culture has typically dismissed it, it is beginning to gain a small foothold. In fact, some therapists have begun practicing past life regression. They believe it helps patients heal by remembering and sometimes resolving traumas from past lives. Even many skeptics say that these sessions provide them with interesting perspectives, which help them to deal with issues in their lives.

While reincarnation might not be the only explanation, there is growing evidence that something strange is happening. As Dr. Tucker reminds us, "These cases

demand an explanation. We can't just write them off or explain them away as just some sort of normal cultural thing."

I. Choose the right variant

1. When Ryan was five years old, he said he remembered being
  - a) a famous singer
  - b) someone else
  - c) a scientist
  
2. Ryan told his mother that he had
  - a) lived in Hollywood and danced on Broadway
  - b) been a doctor in New York
  - c) worked as a teacher
  
3. Cyndi, Ryan's mother, was
  - a) not interested in his stories
  - b) a Christian who began to consider reincarnation
  - c) an actress in Hollywood
  
4. Dr. Jim Tucker is
  - a) a movie director
  - b) a professor and child psychologist
  - c) a family friend
  
5. Ryan recognized himself in
  - a) a photograph of his school
  - b) a man in an old movie
  - c) a newspaper article
  
6. According to researchers, children often remember past lives if
  - a) they were very happy in those lives
  - b) they died in a traumatic way
  - c) they studied religion early

II. Complete the sentences with the phrases below

1. irrational fear of water
2. was proven accurate
3. had five wives
4. began to consider reincarnation
5. demanded an explanation

6. past life regression

1. Ryan's mother, although Christian, \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The Hollywood agent Marty Martyn \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A list of Ryan's 55 memories \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Some people who drowned in a past life have an \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Some therapists use \_\_\_\_\_ to help patients heal.

6. Dr. Tucker said these strange cases \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Discussion

1. Do you believe it's possible for people to remember experiences from a past life? Why or why not?

2. What do you think could explain Ryan's detailed memories if reincarnation isn't real?

3. How do cultural or religious beliefs influence how people view stories like Ryan's?

### **BREATH OF LIFE**

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/breath-of-life/>

Everything goes black. Tricia Kennedy thinks she is dead. It feels peaceful until the pain sets in. Then, it is excruciating. The noise is deafening. The light is blinding. She realizes that she has been shot in the head.

Kennedy was in a shooting competition when a bullet accidentally hit her. Luckily, a nurse was nearby and ran to her aid. Kennedy's heart rate was dangerously high, and the nurse told her, "You must breathe. You are going into shock, and we're going to lose you."

The word "breathe" stuck in Kennedy's frazzled mind. A year and a half earlier, she took a class on pistols. Her teacher taught her a 4-step technique called "combat breathing."

Breathe in through your nose for a count of four.

Hold your breath for a count of four.

Exhale through your mouth for a count of four.

And then hold your breath again for a count of four.

With her life on the line, her training took over. Slowing her breathing down increased the oxygen in her body and saved her life.

Breath has been linked to well-being for a very long time, and not just because we need oxygen to survive. Pranayama, for example, is a Hindu breathing technique used to increase the vital energy of the body and mind. The benefits of this ancient practice have long been known, but Western science is just now catching up.

Scientists at Northwestern University recently found that the rhythm of your breath enhances emotional judgment and memory recall. Interestingly, these effects only happened when inhaling through the nose. Exhaling and breathing through the mouth did not have the same effect. In other words, how we breathe is important.

Breathing techniques have also helped people deal with past trauma. Soldiers suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are usually treated with medication, but the recovery rates are low. One study on the effects of yoga and breathing practices in veterans had impressive results. PTSD, anxiety, and insomnia decreased significantly in just one week! These improvements were still present a year later, leading some to believe that the change would be permanent.

Breathing is a wonderful thing. It keeps us alive, and we do it without practice, thinking, or effort. But when we apply focus and attention to the breath, we shine a light on the mind-body connection and tap into our body's natural ability to heal.

### I. Answer the questions

1. What happened to Tricia Kennedy during the shooting competition?
2. What advice did the nurse give Tricia when she was injured?
3. What technique did Tricia use to help herself survive?
4. What did the scientists at Northwestern University discover about breathing?
5. How did yoga and breathing exercises help veterans with PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder)?

### II. Put the following sentences in the correct order

1. Kennedy's heart rate was dangerously high, and the nurse told her to breathe.
2. Scientists at Northwestern University found that nasal breathing affects memory and emotions.
3. Everything went black, and Tricia realized she had been shot in the head.
4. Soldiers with PTSD experienced improvements after practicing yoga and breathing techniques.
5. Tricia remembered her training and used combat breathing to save her life.

### III. Discussion

1. Have you ever been in a stressful situation where controlling your breathing helped you stay calm?
2. Why do you think ancient practices like Pranayama are becoming more respected in modern medicine?
3. Do you think breathing techniques should be taught in schools or workplaces? Why or why not?

### **MAN USES THE LANGUAGE OF NUMBERS TO LEARN ENGLISH**

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/language-numbers-learn-english/>

Daniel Tammet was born in London. His mother spoke English, and he grew up in an English-speaking environment. Yet, to his ears, the English language was an alien language.

Words and sentences were a puzzle the young boy could not figure out. Daniel was an autistic savant. He was a self-confessed misfit in a world of words. He was also a mathematical genius. Daniel felt, thought, and dreamed in a private language of numbers.

Daniel remembers receiving a book on counting when he was four. Where others saw numbers, he saw images. To Daniel's mind, each number had a shape, a color, and a texture of its own. Neurologists call this condition synesthesia. For example, 89 meant 'snow' to Daniel, and the number six meant 'sadness.'

Daniel explained, "When I multiply numbers together, I see two shapes. The image starts to change and evolve, and a third shape emerges."

Daniel's language was unique, but he had no way of sharing it. The young boy felt isolated from the other children at school. He felt intimidated by their strange language.

Daniel didn't know how to connect with other children. He said, "We spoke differently, thought differently. The other children hadn't the faintest idea (how could they?). I didn't dare approach them and attempt to strike up a conversation. Besides, I did not know what a conversation sounded like."

While the other children played football, Daniel would stand and count the leaves on trees.

Friendless and frustrated, Daniel hatched a plan. He would master the English language through his talent for numbers. He began reading non-stop.

Daniel made lists of words according to their shape, texture, and number. Some words such as gobble, cupboard, and cabbage were round, like the number three. Other words such as jacket, wife, and quick were pointy, like the number four. And words such as kingdom, shoemaker, and surrounded were shimmering to Daniel.

Daniel eventually mastered the English language. By the time he left school, he was fluent in French and German as well.

He has since written a best-selling book about his trials and tribulations.

Daniel is now creating his own language. It's called Mänti. Its influences are the vowel and image-rich languages of northern Europe.

From struggling to learn languages, Daniel can now learn new languages in record time. He used his mastery of numbers to master languages. He is now fluent in over ten different languages.

Yet he still loves numbers. "It sounds silly, but numbers are my friends," he said.

Numbers helped Daniel make sense of the world. But it was language which gave him the tools to share those beautiful insights.

### *1. True or False*

1. Daniel Tammet was born in New York.
2. Daniel was both autistic and a mathematical genius.
3. Daniel saw numbers as colors, shapes, and textures.
4. As a child, Daniel was very social and had many friends.
5. Daniel created a new language called Mänti.
6. Mänti was influenced by Asian languages.
7. Daniel said that numbers were his enemies.

II. Fill in the blanks by choosing from the words in brackets.

1. Daniel Tammet was born in \_\_\_\_\_. (Paris / London / Berlin)
2. He was an autistic \_\_\_\_\_. (teacher / savant / artist)
3. Daniel experienced a condition called \_\_\_\_\_. (amnesia / synesthesia / insomnia)
4. To him, the number six meant \_\_\_\_\_. (happiness / sadness / peace)
5. Daniel often felt \_\_\_\_\_ from other children. (isolated / popular / confident)
6. He made lists of words according to their \_\_\_\_\_ and number. (shape / smell / sound)
7. Some words, like "cupboard" and "cabbage," were \_\_\_\_\_ to Daniel. (square / round / long)
8. By the time he left school, Daniel could speak French and \_\_\_\_\_. (Spanish / Italian / German)
9. His invented language is called \_\_\_\_\_. (Mänti / Esperanto / Nordic)
10. Daniel said, "Numbers are my \_\_\_\_\_." (friends / problems / teachers)

III. Discussion / Reflection

1. How do you think Daniel's condition helped him see the world differently?
2. Do you believe that numbers and languages can be connected? Why or why not?
3. What does Daniel's story teach us about using our unique strengths to overcome challenges?
4. If you could create your own language, what would it be like?
5. Why do you think Daniel still loves numbers even after mastering so many languages?

## DON'T BE A LEMMING

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/dont-be-a-lemming-listening-fluency-117/>

Humans are herd animals. We often look to the likes and dislikes of crowds to help us make our decisions. Of course, following the crowds can often lead us the wrong way. The expression, "Don't be a lemming," means, "Don't just follow the crowd. Be an individual."

Lemmings are small rodents that live in the Arctic. They are believed to blindly follow crowds of other lemmings off of cliffs, falling to their death. This is, in fact, a myth. It was started by a 1958 Disney documentary, which showed a crowd of lemmings seemingly committing mass suicide. In reality, the producers used clever camera tricks to hide the fact that they were forcing the animals to run off the cliffs to their deaths.

Despite the cruel origin of the lemming myth, humans often do make decisions based on the movements of large groups. This is basic human psychology that many businesses and governments take advantage of. We've all seen lines of people waiting for hours and sometimes days to be the first customers to buy a new iPhone. These lines create news stories, which create more sales for popular companies like Apple.

One Polish company wanted to take advantage of new iPhone excitement but worried that there wouldn't be enough real customers. The solution they found was to pay actors to line up outside of their stores and pretend to be customers.

An LA-based company called Crowds On Demand has created a whole business out of providing fake crowds. They offer fake fans for wannabe celebrities, fake customers for businesses, and even fake protesters for demonstrations. Sadly, even some politicians are using paid fans and paid protestors. According to some reports, Anthony Weiner, a disgraced US congressman, used paid actors from Crowds on Demand to pretend to be political supporters.

Actors who work for Crowds on Demand are paid \$15 an hour, but in the future, fake fans may work for free. In Korea, the Hanwha Eagles are now using 'fanbots' to fill their stadiums and build excitement. The Eagles aren't attempting to use their robot supporters to trick people, but as robots begin to look more and more like real humans, maybe this will be the next level of crowd psychology manipulation. What about you? How much are you influenced by crowds?

### I. Match the words into the correct phrases

- |         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| 1. fake | 1) psychology |
| 2. mass | 2) tricks     |

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 3. political   | 3) supporters |
| 4. herd        | 4) suicide    |
| 5. paid        | 5) stories    |
| 6. crowd       | 6) animals    |
| 7. robot       | 7) protestors |
| 8. camera      | 8) customers  |
| 9. news        | 9) supporters |
| 10. follow the | 10) crowd     |

II. Choose the right heading for each paragraph

Select the best heading for each section

1. Paragraph 1:

- a) The danger of following crowds
- b) What "Don't be a lemming" means
- c) The story of real lemmings

2. Paragraph 2:

- a) The truth behind the lemming myth
- b) The origin of the Arctic rodents
- c) Disney's magical animals

3. Paragraph 3:

- a) How humans follow the herd
- b) Apple's business secrets
- c) The psychology of independence

4. Paragraph 4:

- a) A clever Polish business trick
- b) Real customers vs. fake ones
- c) How one company used fake lines

5. Paragraph 5:

- a) Paid crowds and political manipulation
- b) The rise of robot fans
- c) How fake fans became famous

6. Paragraph 6:

- a) The future of fake fans
- b) Robot supporters and new crowd psychology

c) The end of real audiences

### III. Discussion.

1. Why do you think people are easily influenced by what others do?
2. Do you agree that "following the crowd" can sometimes be dangerous?
3. How do companies and politicians use crowd behavior to their advantage?
4. Would you ever work as a paid actor pretending to be a fan or customer? Why or why not?
5. Do you think robots replacing human fans is a good idea or a worrying one?

### **THE PRODUCTIVITY MYTH: HOW WORKING LESS COULD MEAN MORE**

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/too-much-listening-fluency-101/>

Have you ever worked more than 40 hours in one week? Most people have, and their bosses probably thanked them for their hard work. Your boss might think you're doing a good job, but the majority of new research says the exact opposite.

Take for example, a man named Lee from South Korea. Lee is a government employee. He gets up every day at 5:30 a.m. to start his two-hour commute to work. Lee spends all day sitting at his computer until he finishes work at 9 p.m. and begins his two-hour commute home. Once Lee gets home and finishes dinner, he has four hours to sleep before he has to get up and do it all over again, six days per week. Lee works over 80 hours a week and gets only three days of vacation per year.

Lee is an extreme example, but his work schedule and level of stress are exactly what new studies have been talking about. Some people believe that 40 hours per week is the sweet spot for productivity. Adding 20 extra hours per week only adds a small boost in productivity. That small boost is only temporary, and after a few weeks of working long hours, concentration decreases, and people make more mistakes that take more time to fix. This is called negative productivity.

If that's the case, then why do so many countries require overtime from their workers? For people like Lee in South Korea and even Americans, it can be cultural. It is ingrained in the culture to work long hours, and performance is

judged on how long you work. It doesn't always mean the best productivity, though.

In Germany, the average worker will work 394 hours less than an American worker per year. That's ten weeks fewer. Germany is a smaller country in size and population than America and has fewer resources. Still, with less work, Germany manages to be the world's fourth-largest economy and the biggest economy in Europe.

While that is only one example, it just goes to show working more hours doesn't equal more productivity. And, of course, productivity at work does not equal life happiness. In one city in Sweden, a government office is experimenting with 6-hour workdays and 30-hour workweeks. They are hoping to see that their workers are more rested, happier, healthier, and more productive by working less. What about you? What kind of work hours would make you the happiest and the most productive?

### I. Match the words with their definitions

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. commute               | a. A point of balance where productivity is optimal  |
| 2. productivity          | b. To be deeply fixed in someone's habits or culture |
| 3. ingrained             | c. A reduction in efficiency after working too much  |
| 4. overtime              | d. To travel regularly between home and work         |
| 5. concentration         | e. The ability to focus attention on a task          |
| 6. negative productivity | f. Extra hours worked beyond normal schedule         |
| 7. resources             | g. Useful assets such as money, energy, or materials |
| 8. sweet spot            | h. The rate at which work is done efficiently        |

### II. Complete the sentences with the correct words or phrases

(commute, negative productivity, ingrained, 6-hour workdays, 40 hours, resources, concentration, sweet spot)

1. Lee spends four hours every day just on his \_\_\_\_\_ to and from work.
2. Studies show that \_\_\_\_\_ per week may be the \_\_\_\_\_ for maximum efficiency.
3. After several weeks of long hours, workers often lose \_\_\_\_\_ and make more mistakes.
4. Working too much can lead to \_\_\_\_\_, when people actually become less

efficient.

5. In some cultures, long hours are \_\_\_\_\_ into the way people think about work.
6. Germany manages to be very productive even with fewer natural \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A Swedish government office is testing \_\_\_\_\_ to see if employees become happier and healthier.

### III. Discussion

1. Why do you think some cultures value long working hours, even if they reduce productivity?
2. Would you prefer to work fewer hours for the same pay, if it meant more rest and happiness? Why or why not?
3. Do you believe shorter workdays could improve creativity and focus?
4. What changes could companies make to increase both productivity and employee well-being?
5. If your boss judged your work only by results—not hours—how would your work habits change?

## **THE WEIGHT OF A SOUL**

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/the-weight-soul/>

In 1907, Dr. Duncan MacDougall announced the answer to one of humankind's most intriguing questions. Do we each have a soul?

The answer, according to MacDougall, is yes – and it weighs about 21 grams.

He and his team originally set out to determine whether anything measurable happens when the soul leaves the body. By doing this, they would be able to prove the existence of the soul once and for all.

They created a special scale that measured a patient's weight as they died. Every time the experiment was conducted, the patient's weight decreased after death.

According to MacDougall, it was “as if something had been suddenly lifted from the body.”

MacDougall claimed this happened at precisely the time of death in all but one case when a man with a “sluggish temperament” died. When the weight did not change, the experimenters shook their heads and assumed their experiment had failed. But then the scale supposedly shifted. MacDougall believed this delay was due to the man’s temperament – like the man himself, his soul was slow to move on.

Each time a patient died on the scale, the team made the necessary deductions and found that 21 grams was always unaccounted for.

MacDougall’s findings caused a stir and created a feud with another doctor who found the results hard to swallow. Dr. Augustus P. Clarke argued that when the lungs stop cooling the blood, the body’s temperature increases, and the skin sweats, which could account for the change in weight. MacDougall countered, saying that this was not the case because circulation ceases at the time of death. Many supported MacDougall, but he continued to receive a lot of criticism. Eventually, his work lost steam and was never found to be conclusive.

A hundred years later, the idea of the soul’s weight being measured by doctors sounds laughable. Science and spirituality clearly occupy different worlds: physical and metaphysical. Trying to find a physical bridge between them seems like wishful thinking.

MacDougall was likely a charlatan or simply delusional, but perhaps it’s just a matter of time until one day, years from now, a clever scientist will find undeniable proof of the soul. As the famous writer Arthur C. Clarke once said, “Magic’s just science that we don’t understand yet.”

### 1. Name Each Paragraph

Paragraph Suggested Title

1. Between Science and Spirituality
2. The Legacy of a Controversial Experiment
3. Conflict and Criticism from Other Scientists
4. The Strange Case of the “Sluggish Soul”
5. The Experiment to Weigh the Soul
6. A Doctor’s Bold Question: Does the Soul Exist?

### II. Fill in the blanks with words in brackets

(soul, experiment, measurable, temperature, criticism, metaphysical, scientist, unaccounted)

1. Another doctor argued that the change in weight was due to body \_\_\_\_\_, not the soul.
2. The team discovered that about 21 grams of weight was always \_\_\_\_\_ for after a person died.
3. He designed an \_\_\_\_\_ to find out if something \_\_\_\_\_ happens at the moment of death.
4. The text concludes that science and spirituality belong to different worlds — the physical and the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. MacDougall's findings were met with strong \_\_\_\_\_ from other scientists.
6. In 1907, Dr. Duncan MacDougall tried to prove that humans have a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The author wonders if one day a clever \_\_\_\_\_ might finally find proof of the soul.

### III. Reflection

1. Do you think it's possible to measure or prove the existence of the soul scientifically? Why or why not?
2. Was Dr. MacDougall a visionary thinker ahead of his time, or just misguided?
3. Why do you think people continue to search for proof of life after death?
4. If you could design your own experiment to test something "unseen," what would it be?

## **THE DOLPHIN WITH THE INSPIRING TAIL**

<https://deepenglish.com/lessons/dolphin-inspiring-tail/>

Life can be hard when you're different. Just ask 7-year-old Braedon Monthony from New York. Shortly after he was born, the little boy was dealt a bad hand. He lost both of his legs due to a viral infection.

His disability hasn't prevented Braedon from living life to the fullest. He still cycles, swims, and makes the most of every day.

Braedon's difference is also the source of his strength and perseverance. His mother claims a dolphin called Winter inspired her son.

When Winter was only two months old her life changed forever. The marine mammal became entangled in a crab trap line. A fisherman found her stranded in Mosquito Lagoon, near Cape Canaveral, Florida.

She was cut free and transported to Clearwater Marine Aquarium. Her injuries were extensive. The line had cut off the blood supply to Winter's tail. Most dolphins caught in crab trap lines die of their wounds. Against the odds, Winter survived. Yet despite exhaustive efforts, they could not save her tail.

Tails are the powerhouse of the dolphin. They propel the sea mammals through the water. If Winter couldn't swim, how could she survive?

Country music singer Jimmy Dean once said, "I can't change the direction of the wind, but I can adjust my sails to always reach my destination."

In a nutshell, that's exactly what Winter did. She learned to adapt to her circumstances and adopt a new swim pattern.

It was a long road to recovery for Winter, but she learned to swim and eat fish on her own.

Winter now lives at the Clearwater Marine Aquarium in Florida. Many visitors to the aquarium are inspired by her plight. She is a paragon of perseverance. Hollywood even made a film about her called *The Dolphin Tale*.

Braedon was one of the millions who saw the film. When he first laid eyes on the remarkable dolphin, he identified deeply with her. The little boy said to his mother, "She's just like me."

Determined to meet his hero, the double-amputee sold lemonade to fund his trip to Florida. He raised \$4,000, and his dream came true on March 28th, 2016. The meeting between Winter and Braedon was an emotional one.

Seeing in the flesh how Winter had adjusted to life without her tail motivated Braedon. He vowed then and there to work harder with his own prostheses. He told his mom, "If Winter can, so can I."

Winter's tale has given thousands of youngsters the courage to be different. She is a shining example of how strength of spirit can conquer all.

I. Match the words with their definitions

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. perseverance | a) A person or thing that is admired as a model of excellence       |
| 2. entangled    | b) The ability to keep doing something difficult without giving up  |
| 3. propel       | c) To adjust or change in order to deal with new conditions         |
| 4. paragon      | d) To push or move something forward                                |
| 5. prostheses   | e) Artificial body parts that replace missing limbs                 |
| 6. adapt        | f) Caught or twisted together in a complicated way                  |
| 7. inspiring    | g) Making you feel encouraged or motivated to do something positive |

II. Choose the right heading for each paragraph

Headings:

- A. Meeting a True Inspiration
- B. A Symbol of Hope and Strength
- C. A Dolphin's Terrible Accident
- D. A Boy with a Big Dream
- E. An Extraordinary Friendship
- F. Learning to Swim Again

Paragraphs:

- 1. Braedon Monthony was born different but lives an active and happy life.
- 2. Winter became trapped in a crab trap line near Florida.
- 3. Despite losing her tail, Winter learned to swim again.
- 4. Braedon watched the movie Dolphin Tale and dreamed of meeting Winter.
- 5. The boy raised money and finally met the dolphin in person.
- 6. Winter's courage continues to inspire children all over the world.

III. Reflection

- 1. What lesson does Winter's story teach us about facing difficulties?
- 2. Why do you think Braedon connected so strongly with Winter?

3. How can stories like this change the way we think about disability and strength?
4. "If Winter can, so can I." — What does this quote mean to you personally?
5. Do you believe animals can inspire humans to overcome challenges? Explain.

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**Навчальне видання**

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