



**PRAGUE POST
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The Prague Post, May 15, page B3

'Canine black market growing'

Before reading:

What is the difference between a dog with a purebred certificate and a dog without one?

Questions after reading:

1. What does Ms. Havlíčková do? Why do people buy puppies from her breed? How much do they pay?
2. How many puppies received purebred certificates in 2000? How many purebred dog breeders are registered in the Czech Republic?
3. How has exporting dogs changed during past 15 years?
4. What are the most popular dog breeds?
5. How many dogs were exported from the Czech Republic last year? Did all of them have authentic pedigree papers?
6. How can a pedigree certificate be obtained?
7. What has contributed to the creation of a black market for forged pedigree papers?
8. What did the union have to do to limit fraudulent pedigrees? What can the buyers do to be sure that the papers are legitimate?
9. Is there any difference for a buyer when buying a dog with pedigree papers and without?
10. What does Mr. Friedrich do?

Vocabulary:

canine – adj. psí

pedigree – noun: rodokment, původ, adj. čistokrevn

to fuel – podporovat

fraud – podvod

to breed – chovat (domácí zvířata), noun:

chov, rasa, druh

breeder – chovatel

purebred – noun: čistokrevné zvíře, adj. čistokrevn

to forge –

padělat,

fašovat

to combat –

bojovat

fraudulent –

falešn



The Prague Post, May 15, page B8

'Chasing history'

Before reading:

Are you a sprinter or a long-distance runner? What is the longest distance you have ever run?

How long is a marathon? Do you know its history? If not, find it on the Internet or in books.

Questions after reading:

1. Who is Carlo Capalbo? How and when did he get the idea of starting a marathon in Prague?
2. How many runners are set to compete in this year's Prague International Marathon (PIM)?
3. When was the event founded?
4. In which world cities do major marathon races take place?
5. Did Capalbo have any experience with marathons or organizing them?
6. Describe the first PIM organized by Capalbo.
7. What about this year's PIM?
8. How much money will the winner of this year's PIM win?
9. Why will the PIM not be the fastest marathon, according to Capalbo?
10. How many runners can participate in the PIM?
11. What can you learn about the first Prague race and marathon from the article?
12. What about other races and marathons in the Czech Republic?
13. How did Capalbo extend the idea of a single marathon race?

Activity:

Find out who won the PIM this year. How fast was the winner?

Vocabulary:

to lure – nalákat, lákat

to boast – pyšnit se, b t hrd

to hike – zv šit

stature – velikost, v znam

to kick off – začít

halcyon days – zlaté dny

exploits – pozoruhodné v kony

to galvanize – podnítit, povzbudit

bleak – ponur, neradostn

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'Movie buff wants films in schools'

Before reading:

How much time do you spend watching television? What do you watch on TV? How often do you go to the cinema? How do you choose which film you want to see?

Questions after reading:

1. Who is Jiří Králík? Use information from the whole article and find out about Králík's idea and project.
2. What did he do to start the program?
3. What films did he want to offer in schools?
4. How did the government respond?
5. What does he do now? What does he hope for?
6. What began in Uherské Hradiště high schools last year? What was the response of the teachers and students?
7. How is the program continuing?
8. What does he try to teach the students?
9. What films can people mostly see in the cinemas? Where can they see Czech films?
10. How are the students' views changing?
11. How does Mr. Králík choose films?
12. How much money will the project require?

Would you welcome such project at your school? Do you have a film club there? Would you like to start one? What films would you show?

Vocabulary:

buff – nadšenec, fanoušek

to unspool – odvíjet, promítat

counterweight – protiváha

budgetary – rozpočtov

superficial – povrchní

purveyor – dodavatel



This is the last issue of Newspapers in Education in this school year.

Have a nice holiday!

LESSON PLAN: Life style

Describe your typical day. What makes your days exciting? What do you look forward to?

What do you do when you are not feeling happy and well? What helps you? What do you do when you see someone else feeling unhappy?

Imagine a perfect day. Where would you be? Who would you be with? What would you do? Describe it to your classmates.

Is your day similar to one of the following examples?

- Anna spends her holidays at the sea. She comes to the beach early in the morning, puts her sunscreen on, tans and swims in the sea. She has a melon for lunch and stays at the beach till the late afternoon. Then she goes to a nearby restaurant where music is playing, tastes a local speciality and then dances till late at night.

- Iveta wakes up early in the morning and drinks some juice. She takes her bike and rides to a near-by forest. After an hour she returns, takes a shower and has a healthy breakfast. Because it is her holiday, she does not need to go to work, but she still studies a foreign language for an hour. She prepares a light lunch for herself and then takes her dog for an afternoon walk into the mountains. In the evening she meets her friends and reads before going to bed.



- Petr gets up at 12 o'clock. He eats a hamburger for lunch and then watches television and surfs the Internet. In the late afternoon he goes to a local pub and chats and drinks till 11 p.m.

- Martin starts his day with a balanced breakfast and then meets his girlfriend Eva. They go to a gallery of modern arts and after having lunch together, he goes to a gym where he body builds till late in the afternoon. He goes to a restaurant with Eva afterwards. He likes Sylvester Stalone, so they go to his new movie.

- In the morning Aneta stays in bed for a long time. She does not know what she will do with her day off and therefore lies there till lunchtime. After eating her lunch she watches television and listens to music. Her friend calls her and wants to go out with her, but she does not know what to wear, so she decides to stay at home.

- Pavel has had a hard time since he woke up. Bloodsuckers are on his legs and when he removes them the wounds bleed.

This is his sixth day in the middle of a jungle. He does not have much food left and will have to look for some wild fruit to eat. He is dirty and tired. But his dream had always been to visit South America. So here he is.

Were any of the examples close to your idea of a perfect day? If so, how?

Did you find anyone's day interesting? Why? Why not? What do you think those people's values are? What do you think of Anna, Iveta, Petr, Martin, Aneta, Pavel? Think about five words describing the character of each one of them.

Would you like to spend a day like any of our characters, but cannot? What is the reason? (Example: you do not have money, or do not have enough courage, etc.)

Describe your most wonderful day you've ever had.

How would you like to live your life? What is your life's goal? What is a purpose of your life? Talk about it in pairs.

What is the most important thing in your life?

Look at the list of values below. Think about their importance for you and put them into order (the most important – 1, the least important – 13)

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| - money | - free time |
| - health | - helpfulness to society |
| - family | - politics |
| - housing | - environment |
| - education | - traveling |
| - friends | - career |
| - good character | |
| - good food | |

You can add one more thing if you feel it is important.

After you have finished, discuss your list in a group. Defend your decisions if asked.

What does the idea of a comfortable life mean to you? Is there a difference between a comfortable life and well-contented life?

Do you agree with the saying that time is money? Would you change it?

BODY

Is the way a person looks important? Why? Why not?

What do you think of a well-dressed slim person? What do you think of a person in ragged clothes?

Can you judge a person according to their appearance? Discuss this question in groups.

Do you think that some people might get obsessed with their bodies? What could be their reason for doing this or feeling this way?

Do you exercise? What sports do you

play? Some people say that exercising is not good for you. Do you agree with this statement?

Is resting important or is it a sign of laziness? Is there a balance between the two? How do you rest?

How do you take care of your body? How do you take care of your soul?

What do you do for your health?

HOLIDAYS

What are your plans for the holidays? What places are you thinking of visiting?

Will you get involved in an environmental project or work with the disabled? Will you help at a children's summer camp or will you go to a foreign country to learn a language?

Activity:

Think of a country or place on the Earth. Imagine you own a travel agency. Prepare an ad, a commercial, a slogan or a picture advertising your place for holidays. Show it to your classmates. How many people would travel with your agency? What convinced them?

Prepare a list of things good advertising must have.

Role play:

- Work in pairs. Choose one topic:
- booking an air ticket to Samoa
 - signing in at a hotel in Greenland
 - complaining to a waiter in a restaurant about improperly cooked octopus
 - buying equipment for an expedition in the Himalayas
 - trying to find a place to sleep in a little village in Papua-New Guinea
 - buying a train ticket in India
 - booking a sightseeing tour in Paris

After you have chosen your topic, work on a role-play that you will perform in front of the class. Make it interesting for your classmates.

LET'S BALANCE YOUR SCHOOL YEAR!

Think about your English skills. Draw two columns in your exercise book. In the first column write what your knowledge and skills were like at the beginning of this school year. In the second column write what they are like now. Compare the two.

What skills have you improved? Was it speaking, listening, writing or reading? Anything else? What motivated you to improve in those skills?

What do you need to work on? How will you achieve this advancement? What will your strategy be like?





Story time: Mice in Council



A terrifying cat had come to live in the big house. Every time the mice went into the kitchen for a nibble, the cat sent them scampering. "We'll starve!" they shouted and decided to have a council meeting. One by one the mice spoke, but no one could think of a plan.

Finally, a boastful mouse stepped forward and proclaimed his idea to be best. He explained in detail how a small bell attached to the cat's collar would warn them all of his approach. Patting himself on his own back for the excellent idea, the mouse sat down.

The oldest mouse stood up and said, "You are a very clever fellow to think of a plan

like that! Now tell us, are you brave enough to put the bell on the cat?"

(from 'Wisdom Tales' by Heather Forest)

Vocabulary:

to scamper – běhat, pelášit

boastful – vychloubačn

collar – obojek

to pat sb on the back – poplácat koho po zádech (pochvalně)

Questions:

Do you agree with the following quotation?

"Let deeds, not words, be our adorning."
- 'Abdu'l-Bahá

Discuss it in pairs.

What is life like in Alaska?



What do you know about Alaska? Do research on the geography of Alaska and how people live there.

Richard Sherwood is an American living in the Czech Republic now. He spent several years in Alaska, working as a marine biologist. This is what he said about his favorite island in Alaska:

Comprising an area two thirds of the continental United States, Alaska is a land rich in diversity.

We all have an image of Alaska, whether of snow & ice, beautiful nature or of a rugged lifestyle with its native peoples - Alaska is all of this and much more.

During my travels, one of the most interesting places I lived was in a small village called Akutan, way out on the chain of islands which make up the Aleutians. (Akutan is positioned 54.13 degrees north of the equator and 165.78 degrees west of the prime meridian).

Akutan is also the name of the island as well as the volcano above the village. The village is accessible only by boat or small sea plane (a Goose) which lands on water and can drive up on land.

The village of Akutan is a small community of 34 families (approx. 589 residents). A fish processing factory provides employment to most of its residents. There is also a school, community library, post office, church and one community store (groceries and supplies).

The Aleut people have their own language and culture which is similar in many respects to Eskimo. Traditionally they lived in large family groups in earth-dug dwellings with a central hole in the top of the roof as an entrance, this offered protection from the elements and hiding from enemies. Today the Aleut continue to practice their native tongue (Aleut) but choose to live in modern, wooden houses, very much like in the rest of the USA.

At school, the preferred sport is basketball and the team must travel by plane for its matches against the other teams. Although travel by boat would be cheaper, the distance to the next village can be more than 8 hours by sea!

The weather on Akutan is much milder than here in the Czech Republic. Snow comes in winter but only stays for a few days. Most of the year the island is wrapped in fog and rain. The Aleutians are known as some of the most inhospitable environments in the world due to nearly constant wind and rain. The island has no trees, Instead the vegetation consists of low bushes, moss and ferns. The land is rock and mud.

Besides boosting an active volcano above the village and a great deal of exotic sea life in the bay, Akutan also has some 'secret' hot springs which give refreshment to the body and soul. With a land area of 35.102 km² though, you had better ask an Aleut to show you the way.



Akutan

DO YOU KNOW?

Which part of the world is covered in television and radio broadcasting almost every day? It is the Middle East, the area stretching from Egypt to Pakistan, and from Yemen to Turkey. A lot is said in the news, but what do you really know about those countries? Here is a quiz for you:

- In which country is Mecca located?
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Israel
 - Jordan
 - Iraq
- What is the official language of Iran?
 - Arabic
 - Persian (Farsi)
 - Azeri
 - Amharic
- Which of these historical milestones occurred in 1948?
 - Egyptian and Babylonian mathematicians invented algebra
 - Construction of the Suez Canal was completed
 - Israel became a nation
 - The shah of Iran was overthrown
- Which country fought a war with Afghanistan from 1979 through the late 1980s?
 - Pakistan
 - Uzbekistan
 - Grenada
 - The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- This flag features a green cedar tree and represents one of Israel's neighbors on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Which of these countries is it?
 - Syria
 - Yemen
 - Oman
 - Lebanon
- Which modern city is located only 90 km (56 mi) north of the site of the ancient city of Babylon?
 - Luxor, Egypt
 - Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
 - Baghdad, Iraq
 - Amman, Jordan
- What river runs through most of the length of Pakistan?
 - The Indus
 - The Tigris
 - The Pakis
 - The Euphrates
- Which country is made up entirely of 33 islands in the Persian Gulf?
 - Bahrain
 - Oman
 - Qatar
 - Kuwait
- In what country is the ancient city of Troy, the setting for much of Homer's Iliad?
 - Lebanon
 - Jordan
 - Turkey
 - Syria

Source: www.encarta.msn.com

CIVICS

Over the last school year Newspapers In Education has given you a simple overview of the political systems that operate on this planet. Hopefully, you have learned about the principles of civics and have taken time to think critically about government, representation and the responsibilities of citizenship. Politics is not an easy thing to understand, but it is very important. The way a country is run has a huge effect upon the freedom and happiness of its citizens. If government works properly, it should represent the morals, values and ambitions of the people it represents. If it works improperly, it can result in hardship and suffering for the people and can ultimately end up in revolution or civil war.

Civic life is the public life of a person that is concerned with the affairs of the community and the nation, as opposed to private or personal life, which is concerned with the pursuit of private and personal interests. Politics is a process by which a group of people, whose opinions or interests may be different or opposing, reach collective decisions that are generally regarded as **binding** on the group and enforced as a common policy. Every social group including the family, schools, labor unions, and professional organizations, is **engaged in** politics, in its broadest sense. Politics is an **inescapable** activity, and political life enables people to accomplish goals they could not realize as individuals.

Differing ideas about the proper relationship between civic and private life influence ideas about the purpose of government. For example, if one believes that the activities of government should be limited to providing for the security of the lives and property of citizens, one might believe in placing severe restrictions on the right of government to **intrude** into their private or personal lives. On the other hand, if one believes that the moral character of the individual should be a public or civic matter, one might support a range of laws and regulations concerning private behavior and belief.

Citizens need to understand competing ideas about civic life, politics, and government so that they can make informed judgments about what their government should and should not do. They must have an understanding of how they are to live their lives together, and about how to support the proper use of authority and combat the abuse of political power. They must make sure that government makes "social" decisions agreed upon by the society that government represents.



Often citizens do not understand the process behind the laws and rules that exist in their country.

People understand quite clearly, however, that "social" decisions are not made by society, but by individuals, and that these decisions often benefits some individuals and penalize others. Democracy is the best and only method by which government can be made to respect the interests of the individual. It is the way that a free society is created, by giving the individual the choice of cooperation and involvement. Forced cooperation can never guarantee that the people who are part of the society agree because they feel it is right. Instead, forced cooperation can only make sure that people do and say what they must to survive.

As more and more countries and communities adopt democracy as a political system, the idea of democracy becomes bigger and bigger, as do the challenges that come with respecting the rights of the individual within a large group. Sometimes the ideas of democracy and individual rights are challenged and countries and communities are forced to abandon these ideas. The result is rigid oligarchy, hereditary aristocracy, dictatorship or monarchy.

Glossary:
binding - závazn
to be engaged in - zapojit
inescapable - nevyhnuteln
to differ - různit se v názoru
to intrude - vměšovat se

Activities:
 This June, the Czech Republic will have its third election in the chamber of deputies since the departure of Slovakia. How do you think it will turn out. If you could vote, which party would you vote for. Make a list of all the candidates in your area and compare their ideas on issues of education, taxation, defense, trade and environmental issues. Who believes in what? Do they have any plan of action? Have they made any promises? How will they keep these promises? Do you think they can keep them, should they be elected. Compare the candidates and their parties. Who represents your values and beliefs best? Do any of the parties represent your interests?

Further exercises:
 Create you own political party. What will your party stand for? What will your biggest priorities be? How will you effect change in the country? Create an outline of your party and the principles behind it. Do you think people would elect your party into government?

GAMES

Find names of fruit and vegetable as fast as you can. Memorize them if needed.



1. melon
2. grapes
3. apple
4. banana
5. lemon
6. orange
7. watermelon
8. strawberry
9. peach
10. persimmon



1. corn
2. carrot
3. tomato
4. pumpkin
5. onion
6. eggplant
7. broccoli
8. cucumber
9. cabbage
10. potatoes

Source: www.nanana.com

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