

Science and Technology

Genetics

- determine appearance, skills, behavior, diseases
- Use of PGD (pre-implantation genetic diagnosis) in order to screen diseases
- GMOs (genetically modified organisms): foreign genes are inserted into the organism
 - get special trait; faster than breeding; more reliable (e.g. maize, cotton, soybeans, canola)

GMOs: PROs	GMOs: CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modified to people's needs (e.g. more vitamins, need less water)• Less expensive than organic food• Possibility for people with allergies to eat certain food again• Modified animals can grow organs for human transplantation• Not as much pesticides needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expensive seed (must buy new every year)• Possible high risks regarding health• High productivity → more competition<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ farmers make less profit• More food based allergies• Antibiotics are added → humans can't use antibiotics anymore• Negative effect on native plants/crops → extinction• Companies sue farmers for patent theft• Resistant towards some pesticides

Stem cells

- ability: pluripotent → can reproduce themselves; can develop into any human cell
- embryonic stem cells
 - advantages: easy to find; easy to harvest; more pluripotent and efficient
 - but: harvested from a fertilized embryo (=unethical; embryo dies)
- therapeutic cloning as an alternative: less rejection because cells have patient's DNA (but: forbidden in most countries)

Utopia

- place, state or condition that is ideally perfect in respect of politics, laws, customs and conditions
- imaginary, almost perfect society; better than now; set in a distant place or future

Dystopia

- futuristic, imagined universe; exaggerated worst-case scenario; oppressive and cruel society
- illusion of a perfect society maintained through corporate, technological, moral or totalitarian control
- criticism about a current trend, societal norm or political system
- characteristics: propaganda, restricted information, no individuality, constant surveillance, citizens fear the outside world and conform to uniform expectations

Environment

Greenhouse Effect

- earth reflects solar radiation (shortwave)
- atmosphere (water vapor + greenhouse gases such as CO₂) absorbs shortwave radiation
- atmosphere reflects longwave radiation to earth → surface temperature increases

Carbon Footprint

- amount of greenhouse gases a person is responsible for (every year)
- e.g. by eating meat (→cattle → methane), driving cars, using old electric devices etc.

Global Warming

- CAUSES: air pollution by industry and traffic + cattle → CO₂+ methane → greenhouse gases
→ intensified greenhouse effect
- CONSEQUENCES: earth becomes warmer → caps melt, sea-level rises, winters get warmer
→ climate changes → health risks (e.g. tropical diseases in non-tropical regions)
- ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS: solar storms influence the climate; climate has always varied in time
- STRATEGIES: reduce carbon footprint, buy local, reforest, use energy efficient appliances, drive less, recycle, invest in „Green Power“

Media

- = „The fourth Estate“ → Judiciary, Legislative, Executive, Media
- based on principal of freedom of speech/freedom of the press
- TV, Internet, radio, printing media
- first printed book: Bible
- before printing and translation: only very educated people had access to knowledge (→ Latin, Greek)

BROADSHEETS, QUALITY PAPERS	YELLOW PRESS, TABLOIDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More text, more detailed information• Political and social news• International news• Formal language, hard words• Aimed at very educated people• E.g. NY Times, London Times, USA today	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many photos, big headlines• Gossip, provocative, sensational• National news• Informal, simple sentence structure• Aimed at less educated people• E.g. The Sun, Daily Mirror

Advertising

- ads, commercials, music videos, product placement, billboards etc.
- AIDCA Formula: Attention, Interest, Desire, Conviction, Action

Shakespeare

Elizabethan Age

- 1554 – 1603 (Elizabeth's reign); so-called „Golden Age“; English Renaissance; poetry, music, literature
- cruel and hard life; the poor were hungry, disease was widespread; many women died in childbirth
- RELIGION: - England was protestant (→Reformation); had broken away from the Catholic Church
 - English Catholics seen as potential traitors; forbidden to hold any public office
 - Puritans wanted to get rid of Catholicism by abolishing bishops and ceremonial robes
 - sinful things for Puritans: fine clothes, drinking, gambling, going to see plays
- CHAIN OF BEING: - idea: God created everything in a strict hierarchy
 - God → angels → monarch → nobles → churchmen → gentlemen → commoners
 - women (exception: Elizabeth I.) → animals → plants → stones

Biography: William Shakespeare

- born April 23rd, 1564; died April 23rd, 1616
- had 7 siblings; parents John Shakespeare and Mary Arden
- 3 Children (Susanna, Hamnet, Judith)
- education: King's New Grammar School (1571-1578); Latin and Greek (read and write)
- 1594: „Chamberlain's Men“ (as actor, writer, manager)
- from 1603: „King's Men“ (supported by King James I.)
- skills: actor, poet, playwright, business man
- achievements: plays, poems, co-owner of the Globe Theatre

Shakespeare is NOT the playwright	Shakespeare IS the playwright
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Didn't have a good education BUT there's a lot of information about Ancient Greek and Rome in his works• More suitable candidates, e.g. the Queen (wasn't supposed to write plays) → needs an alias• Edward de Vere, the Earl of Oxford: biography similar to events in plays (experiences and life)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Learned Latin at school → helped to read books that he had access to because of a rich benefactor• Confident in his writing• As an actor he knew what the audience liked, so he could write the plot accordingly

Sonnets

- adapted form of 3 quatrains and a couplet
- 154 sonnets; written 1592-1594 when theatres were closed (→ plague raging in London)
- SONNET 18: young man is a wonderful person, but eventually beauty will start to get away; beauty will always be remembered because the poem gives it eternity
- SONNET 147: desperation, anger, hate towards the other person for being in love with her; physical love is like a disease; leading to death

Plays

- A Midsummer Night's Dream: Athens, real world ↔ fairy world
- Theseus wants to marry Hippolyta; Egeus wants his daughter Hermia to marry Demetrius, but her and Lysander already are in love → plan to escape into the forest; Helena (Hermia's friend) and Demetrius follow them
- Forest: Nick Bottom and his craftsmen (rehearsing a play that they hope to perform on Egeus' wedding)
- Oberon (fairy king) and his wife Titania fight over an Indian boy Titania brought with her
- Oberon takes revenge by telling his servant Puck to put love potion on Titania's eyelids
- falls in love with the first person she sees when she awakes; happens to be Bottom whose head has been transformed into a donkey's (→ Puck)
- Oberon tells Puck to put love potion on Demetrius' eyes (→ behaved cruelly towards Helena)
- Puck accidentally put love potion on Lysander's eyes → falls in love with Helena
- Demetrius and Lysander love Helena and nearly fight but Puck confuses them → get lost in the forest
- Oberon obtains Indian boy and makes Lysander love Hermia again
- happy ending: Athenians find loving couples (L+Hermia, D+Helena) in forest
- big wedding day: Theseus+Hippolyta, L+H, D+H; Bottom and his craftsmen perform their play; fairies bless the couples; Puck apologizes and urges the audience to remember everything as a dream

History of the British Empire

- 1583: Humphrey Gilbert claims Newfoundland for Elizabeth I
 - reasons: trade, adventure/curiosity, increase wealth, politics, ambition, religion
- 1588: Spanish Armada → England becomes naval superpower
- 17th century: England claims Canada, Caribbean, East Coast of North America
- 1776: Declaration of Independence (US)
- Captain Cook discovers Australia and claims it as a colony
- Parts of Asia (India, Burma, ...) are claimed for the British Empire
- Napoleon Wars → colonies in Africa
- Boer Wars in South Africa
- WW I: Colonies in Africa
- Consequence of WW II: lack of money and manpower → Decolonization → Commonwealth of Nations

Multicultural Britain

Reasons for immigration

- political asylum: come from a non-democratic/dictatorial country (discrimination; death penalty)
- religious persecution: religious minorities; people are not allowed to practise their religion freely
- relatives: people who marry a British citizen are allowed to stay in the UK
- economic reasons/studies: foreign students: temporary immigration permit; work permits assigned to skilled immigrants (→ as contribution to British economy)

Problems

segregation, racist attacks (→ Race Relations Act, 2000; demands race equality), terrorist attacks (2005)

„My Son the Fanatic“

- Parvez, a Punjabi taxi-driver living in England worries about his son Ali who behaves strangely
- talks to the other taxi-drivers about his son → assumption: Ali takes drugs
- Parvez talks to his friend Bettina; she tries to help him by telling him characteristics of a drug addict
- Parvez watches Ali; he's growing a beard and prays but doesn't show any signs of a drug addict
- Parvez tries to talk to his son → Ali only criticizes Parvez because he breaks the rules of the Koran
- Ali thinks the Western culture hates Muslims and that there should be a religious war against it
- Parvez decides to kick Ali out of his house → Bettina doesn't want Parvez to give up
- Parvez picks Ali and Bettina up → Ali insults Bettina for touching Parvez' leg → Bettina leaves the taxi
- Parvez drives home → Ali prays, Parvez gets drunk → Parvez beats Ali

„Arranged Marriage“

- Manny, 13 year old Punjabi living in Leicester (with his parents and brothers Harry and Ranjit)
- doesn't share his dad's points of view; not traditional; westernized; hates his family; gets abused
- best friend: Ady; girlfriend Lisa (later), a friend of Ady's girlfriend Sarah
- has to marry an Indian girl → shocked → bad behaviour → hopes that he doesn't have to marry
- Dad: Manny doesn't have to marry if he goes to India for 2 months → accepts → gets betrayed, is left in India without his family
- his westernized, non-traditional uncle Jag helps him to escape and fly back to England
- Manny gets abused when he arrives at home → acts like he finally accepts the arranged marriage
- Ady helps him to escape on the day of the wedding → works night shifts in order to save for college
- although he broke up with Lisa he's living in her house while Lisa's taking a year off and has a new girlfriend called Jenny