English Learning for Curious Minds

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Episode #150
The Industrial Revolution
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[00:00:00] Hello, hello hello, and welcome to English Learning for Curious Minds, by Leonardo English.

[00:00:12] The show where you can listen to fascinating stories, and learn weird and wonderful things about the world at the same time as improving your English.

[00:00:22] I'm Alastair Budge and today we are going to be talking about The Industrial Revolution.

[00:00:29] There are few events in history that have had such a **transformational**[1] impact on the world we live in, and it is hard to **overestimate**[2] the importance of The Industrial Revolution.

[00:00:41] So today we are going to talk about what actually happened, why it happened first in Britain, what its impact was on society and people at the time, as well

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[1] causing change

[2] think that something is better than it really is

as now, with the aim that this will help us better understand the present, as well as the future.

[00:01:00] This episode has been incredibly interesting to make, and I'm **thrilled**[3] to be sharing it with you today.

[00:01:07] It's also going to be the first of a three-part mini series on The Age of Revolution - part two will be The American Revolution, and part three will be on The French Revolution.

[00:01:20] And, for the members among you, the bonus episode before this was on The Enlightenment, a knowledge of which can be really helpful when it comes to understanding all of these three revolutions.

[00:01:33] Before we get right into today's episode, let me just quickly remind you that you can get all of the bonus episodes, plus the subtitles, the transcript, and the key vocabulary for this episode and all of our other ones over on the website, which is leonardoenglish.com.

[00:01:51] This is also where you can check out becoming a member of Leonardo English, and join a community of curious minds from all over the world, doing meetups, exchanging ideas, and generally, improving their English in a more interesting way.

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[3] very happy

[00:02:06] So if that's of interest, and I certainly hope it is, then the place to go to is leonardoenglish.com.

[00:02:16] OK then, The Industrial Revolution.

[00:02:19] What was it, how did it start, what actually happened, who was **affected**[4], and how, and what can it tell us about the world we live in right now, and the world our children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren will live in in years to come?

[00:02:36] There are some big questions there, but let's start with one that **crops up**[5] quite frequently, one that we hear quite frequently, and is important to the nature of this mini series on 'revolution'.

[00:02:49] And that question is "was The Industrial Revolution actually a revolution?" or was it an "**evolution**[6]"?

[00:02:59] Certainly, there was no one great military event, no **storming**[7] of the Bastille, no battles, no **overthrowing**[8] of the **ruling class**[9].

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[4] influenced, changed

[5] appears, occurs

[6] the gradual development of something

[7] attacking and capturing with force

[8] removing someone from power using force

[9] the social class that is in power

[00:03:09] And there was not one single **definite**[10] start date, or end date.

[00:03:15] It was, compared to many other revolutions, quite **gradual**[11], and indeed historians don't agree on exactly when it started and ended in Great Britain.

[00:03:27] Most agree that it started somewhere in the mid 18th century, and went on until around the mid 19th century.

[00:03:37] So, it wasn't an **overthrow**[12] of a government, it wasn't a rebellion led by the people, and therefore there are arguments to be made that it wasn't really a revolution at all.

[00:03:49] It was much more of an **evolution**.

[00:03:52] But if we think of a revolution as being a huge, **seismic**[13] **shift**[14] in society, a complete change in the way things worked, there are arguably few revolutions more **deserving**[15] of the **term**[16] 'revolution' than The Industrial Revolution.

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[10] certain, fixed

[11] happening slowly over a period of time

[12] removal of someone from power using force

[13] having a very strong effect

[14] change

[15] worthy

[16] a word used to describe something

[00:04:11] Over the space of around 100 years Britain, as the first country that was **undergoing**[17] this **shift**, was **irreversibly**[18] changed, and with it, the world.

[00:04:23] People living in the early 18th century lived a very similar day-to-day life to people who had lived 100, 500, even 1000 years before them.

[00:04:36] The relationship that most people had with the land was a close one.

[00:04:41] Most people lived in villages, in the countryside, and worked in agriculture.

[00:04:47] The food you ate came from the land around you.

[00:04:50] The clothes you wore were made by someone in your village, or perhaps you even made them.

[00:04:58] The products you **engaged with**[19] were limited, there wasn't a huge amount that someone had in 1750 that was so massively different to what someone might have had a thousand years before.

[00:05:13] Yet just 100 years later, everything had changed.

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[17] experiencing

[18] in a way that it cannot be changed back to the way it was

[19] involved with

[00:05:18] There had been **mass**[20] **migration**[21] to the cities, and for the first time in history over half the British population lived in urban areas.

[00:05:30] Instead of working in the fields, people worked in factories or in **mines**[22].

[00:05:36] Instead of people making their own clothes, they were produced in a factory.

[00:05:41] Instead of living your life by the seasons and the weather, you lived it by a clock.

[00:05:49] There were huge productivity **gains**[23], things got so much more efficient, that The Industrial Revolution allowed people to do so much more with so much less stuff.

[00:06:01] From better machines that could produce more **cotton**[24] through to inventions like the **steam**[25] **engine**[26], Britain turned from a society where people had spent most of their lives working with their hands through to one where they worked with machines to **achieve**[27] results that were so much greater than before.

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[20] involving a very large number of people

[21] movement from one place to another in order to find work or have better life conditions

[22] a tunnel dug in the earth in order to obtain minerals, usually coal

[23] increases

[24] a soft white material used for making clothes

[25] the invisible form the water takes after being boiled

[26] a machine that uses the energy from steam to produce movement

[27] succeed in doing something or causing it to happen

[00:06:22] And The Industrial Revolution is the story of what actually happened.

[00:06:27] Now, today's episode isn't going to go into huge detail on the inventions that **propelled**[28] The Industrial Revolution forward, because there are too many to name, and there wasn't one single invention, it was more of a case of continual **improvement**[29].

[00:06:46] The most common inventions that you probably associate with The Industrial Revolution would be the **steam engine**, **textile**[30] factories, and machines that helped people make things in a more efficient way.

[00:07:01] But there are two points that are particularly **worthy of note**[31], two particularly important points, when it comes to the inventions that **enabled**[32] the Industrial Revolution.

[00:07:14] Firstly, there was no one single invention, no one thing that is responsible for The Industrial Revolution. If we take the example of the **steam engine**, the first **instance**[33] of the **steam engine** was actually in the 17th century.

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[28] moved very fast

[29] development, advancement

[30] a type of cloth or fabric

[31] important or interesting

[32] made possible

[33] a particular event or example

[00:07:32] Then throughout the 18th century it was improved and improved, inventors looked for ways to make it more efficient, and through **trial and error**[34], it got better and better.

[00:07:45] By 1778, when the Englishman James Watt showed his new and improved version of the **steam engine**, it was about 5 times more efficient than the previous one.

[00:07:57] And although Watt is **credited**[35] with inventing the **steam engine**, his version was far from the final one, and he spent his entire life working on improving his invention.

[00:08:11] And the second point is just how much more efficient the inventions of The Industrial Revolution were, compared to **the status quo**[36].

[00:08:21] This wasn't that difficult to do, as **the status quo** was, for the main part, people working by hand.

[00:08:29] Throughout history, people had **laboured**[37] with their own muscle, their own bodies.

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[34] a way of doing things by trying and learning from the mistakes made

[35] publicly recognised as having achieved something

[36] the present situation

[37] worked

[00:08:35] Then, we **enlisted**[38] some animals to help, from horses to carry heavy stuff to **oxen**[39] to pull **ploughs**[40] in the fields.

[00:08:45] But we were **reliant**[41] on animal strength.

[00:08:49] The inventions of the Industrial Revolution **enlisted** the help of machines, and this caused a huge **leap**[42] in productivity.

[00:08:58] When it comes to the **textile** industry, the amount of **cotton** a worker could process was increased by **a factor of 500**[43] when the **steam-powered**[44] cotton **spinning** [45] machine was invented, these **spinning** machines could produce 500 times what a person could.

[00:09:18] And even simpler, non-mechanical things like **canals**[46] caused huge improvements in productivity.

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[38] secured the help of

[39] plural of ox (a type of bull)

[40] big farming tools that dig the soil in fields so that seeds can be planted

[41] depending

[42] large jump, meaning a big increase

[43] multiplied by 500

[44] powered by an engine that uses steam

[45] turning around quickly

[46] a constructed waterway made to allow the passage of boats inland

[00:09:26] Now, **canals** have existed throughout history, they aren't unique to The

Industrial Revolution.

[00:09:33] They are useful when it comes to transporting large amounts of heavy goods

within a country, as it's obviously a lot easier to transport something on water than to

pull it on land.

[00:09:46] But in a society that doesn't have the ability to **mass produce**[47] stuff, **canals**

aren't really that useful, because you don't need to transport large amounts of goods.

[00:09:58] Suddenly, when you have factories that can produce **vast**[48] amounts of

goods, being able to take them to different places to sell becomes important.

[00:10:08] And to do this, Britain built thousands of miles of **canals**, which were full of

boats transporting goods to and from the factories.

[00:10:18] And why were these **canals** important?

[00:10:22] Because it meant that the same amount of goods could be transported by

just one man and a horse as it would take at least 100 horses carrying them on their

backs by road.

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[47] produce in large amounts

[48] extremely big

[00:10:35] So the point to remember here is that these weren't small productivity **gains**, it wasn't a case of things getting 20, 30 or 50 percent better, things got 50, 100, or 500 times better, in terms of productivity at least.

[00:10:54] Producing stuff became so much easier, every person could produce more of it, because of all of these fantastic technological advances.

[00:11:05] Now, if you are thinking that this meant people would be **out of work**[49] because machines were now doing their jobs, you actually couldn't be further from the truth, you couldn't be more wrong.

[00:11:17] In Britain The Industrial Revolution actually caused a **boom**[50] in the demand for labour, so that there was an increase in average wages, people were paid more.

[00:11:30] Before The Industrial Revolution work had been primarily **agricultural**[51] - most people would work on the land, growing **crops**[52], raising animals, and not doing a huge amount else.

[00:11:43] There would be - what's called - cottage industries, many women would make clothes at home, but working life was based around what you needed to make to survive.

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[49] without a job

[50] great increase

[51] related to farming

[52] plants grown in large amounts by people

[00:11:55] With The Industrial Revolution, there were suddenly huge factories that

sprung up[53] in the cities, offering higher pay, more money, and fixed hours.

[00:12:06] People **flocked**[54] to the cities **in droves**[55], especially the northern English

cities with large **textile** industries.

[00:12:14] And the populations of these cities **swelled**[56].

[00:12:18] Manchester grew from 20,000 people in the 1750s through to 400,000 people

100 years later, an increase of 20 times.

[00:12:30] Birmingham had 71,000 people in 1801. Within 40 years the population had

doubled to 140,000, and just 20 years later it had more than doubled again, to 296,000

people.

[00:12:48] And in England alone, from 1750 to 1850 the population nearly tripled, it

increased by a factor of three.

[00:12:58] This alone was a really interesting **phenomenon**[57], as philosophers and

economists had believed that a population couldn't continue growing and growing,

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[53] appeared suddenly

[54] moved together

[55] in large numbers

[56] became greater in amount

[57] a fact that exists and can be seen

because it would run out of food, then the poorest would die, and the population would **revert**[58] to its correct level, it would go back to the right amount of people.

[00:13:21] The leading **proponent**[59] of this theory was an Englishman called Thomas Malthus, and it's from him that we get the idea of the Malthusian **catastrophe**[60].

[00:13:33] Malthus believed that the country wouldn't be able to produce enough food to feed its growing population.

[00:13:40] The population of Britain continued to grow and grow, but the country didn't run out of food, its people didn't **starve**[61], and although the rate of growth has slowed, it hasn't stopped growing ever since.

[00:13:54] The mistake Malthus made was to assume that there was a limited amount of food that the land could produce.

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[58] return (to a previous state, way etc.)

[59] big supporter

[60] a sudden event that causes very great trouble

[61] become extremely hungry

[00:14:02] In fact, improvements in **agricultural** technology meant that **crop**[62] **yields**[63]

increased, that the land could produce much more food, and there wasn't some huge

food crisis that meant that people **starved**[64].

[00:14:18] At the same time, there were great improvements with **infant mortality**[65], so

fewer and fewer babies were dying.

[00:14:26] The result of this was this huge increase in population, and a demographic

shift in the population, where children now made up the largest part.

[00:14:34] To be precise, in 1826, 40% of the entire population of Britain was under 15

years old.

[00:14:34] For reference, now it's around 13%.

[00:14:50] These children, as you will probably know, were instrumental in The

Industrial Revolution. They worked in the **coal mines**[66], and in the factories.

[00:14:59] They worked 12 hour days, being taken out of school by their parents, and

were put to work from a very young age.

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[62] plants grown in large amounts by people

[63] production

[64] became extremely hungry

[65] the death of babies, especially before their first birthday

[66] tunnels dug in the earth in order to collect coal

[00:15:07] When it comes to **criticisms**[67] of The Industrial Revolution, one thing that is often pointed at is **child labour**[68], that it is **hideously**[69] cruel to put a child to work in a factory, where they would spend their days doing **mindless**[70] work at best, or at worst, they might lose a finger, a hand, or die, either through industrial accidents or through diseases by breathing in **poisonous**[71] air in the factories.

[00:15:39] Of course, a factory is no place for a child.

[00:15:43] But what most people don't necessarily think about is that children were put to work before The Industrial Revolution, they were just doing different things.

[00:15:54] They would have been working in the fields, or at home.

[00:15:57] Their working conditions might not have been much better, and if they were working for their parents, they would probably have been working unpaid, or at least not directly paid.

[00:16:09] The major change that happened during The Industrial Revolution was the types of work that children could do.

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[67] the acts of saying that something is wrong

[68] the use of children to do work that should be done by adults

[69] in an unacceptable and very ugly way

[70] simple and repetitive

[71] containing dangerous substances, materials

[00:16:17] Given that a large amount of factory work was **unskilled**[72], it didn't require particular knowledge and it also didn't require strength, it could be done by children, who could be paid much less than adults.

[00:16:32] Instead of paying 10 adult men to do a job, you could pay 10 children, and pay one adult to look over them. And given the fact that factory work was **indoors**[73], it didn't rely on the weather, and it could happen at any time of the day, working days were very long, with children often working 12 hour days in terrible conditions.

[00:16:58] So, although you might have had a better chance of surviving past **infanthood**[74], The Industrial Revolution wasn't a great time to be a child.

[00:17:09] It also wasn't a great time to be a woman.

[00:17:12] Before The Industrial Revolution, in an **agricultural** society, women had enjoyed a similar kind of **status**[75] to men when it came to work.

[00:17:22] The men might work in the fields, but women would do all of the housework, they might make or **repair**[76] clothes, and there was a kind of equality of work, both women and men did work of similar levels of importance.

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[72] not requiring special skill or training

[73] inside a building

[74] the period of time when someone is a very young child

[75] social position

[76] to turn a bad condition of something to a good, working one

[00:17:38] And given that women worked at home, they could continue to work after having children. I guess you could claim that an **agricultural** society was the original work from home, and work-life balance that people talk about today.

[00:17:54] Yet when the Industrial Revolution arrived and people went to the factories, this caused a **shift** in the way society was structured.

[00:18:04] A woman might work in a factory as a child, or as young, unmarried woman but as soon as she got married and had children, it was very difficult for her to continue to work, and to continue to have any sort of independence.

[00:18:20] The husband would continue to work, and given that he would be paid quite well, compared to **agricultural** work, there was suddenly a big **imbalance**[77] of **earnings**[78].

[00:18:32] Women were expected to stay at home and look after children, while the man went out and earned all the money. To many people now, this might not sound all that radical, but it was a large **shift** in the balance of power between men and women.

[00:18:49] Now, we've covered some of the inventions of the Industrial Revolution, as well as some of the impacts it had on society, but the one **pressing**[79] question that you might still have is "why did it happen when it did, and why in Britain?".

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[77] lack of balance, difference

[78] the amount of money that someone earns from working

[79] needed to be answered immediately

[00:19:05] That's an excellent question, and one that historians now still aren't in complete agreement on.

[00:19:12] And it's not one single **factor**[80], but a combination of several things, many of which are related to one another.

[00:19:20] To begin with, Britain has lots of **coal**[81].

[00:19:24] The machines of the Industrial Revolution were powered by **coal**, and being able to dig down and literally take the stuff out of the ground is an advantage that many countries, for example neighbouring France, didn't have.

[00:19:41] Secondly, Britain was going through a pretty stable period politically.

[00:19:47] Just over 100 years before the start of the Industrial Revolution, in 1649, Britain had gone through a **traumatic**[82] and **bloody**[83] civil war, which ended with the public execution of its king, Charles I.

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[80] something that affects the result of something

[81] a hard, black material that is dug from the earth and can be burned to produce heat or power

[82] deeply upsetting and shocking

[83] involving blood and cruelty

[00:20:03] Since then, it had enjoyed a period of **relative**[84] domestic peace. Peace is good for business, unless you're a weapons dealer, and these **stable**[85] conditions encouraged people to invest.

[00:20:18] Thirdly, and a related point, is that Britain had its empire, which came in very useful in terms of things like importing **cotton**.

[00:20:28] It had also meant that there were a lot of people in Britain with a lot of money to invest in things like new technologies, which **ties**[86] in with the next point.

[00:20:38] And that is because the political climate in Britain was very **entrepreneurial**[87], and the government encouraged **entrepreneurs**[88] and inventors in Britain to just **get on with it**[89], really.

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[84] in comparison to the previous situation

[85] not likely to change

[86] connects with

[87] characterised by the taking of financial risks hoping to gain profit

[88] people who take financial risks hoping to gain profit

[89] start doing it

[00:20:52] When compared to the attitude of the French, for example, the British government didn't really **interfere**[90] with inventors, whereas the French wanted new inventions to be **standardised**[91], and managed by the government.

[00:21:08] And finally, point number five is that Britain had an excellent system of ports and **canals**, which makes moving goods around very easy.

[00:21:18] These are some of the main reasons that it was able to start, but once it got going it was clear that there was enormous opportunity, and that these changes were **irreversible**[92], there was no going back.

[00:21:32] Working conditions in the factories might have been pretty **awful**[93], but earning a secure **wage**[94] and having enough food on the table was preferable to working in the fields and going hungry if there was a bad **harvest**[95].

[00:21:47] And one final interesting thing about The Industrial Revolution, which I think is particularly relevant to us today, is that at the time that all of this was happening, not everyone knew quite how significant it was to be.

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[90] take part in the concerns or business of someone

[91] made standard, regular and with the same features

[92] not possible to change back to the way it was

[93] extremely bad or unpleasant

[94] an amount of money that is paid regularly as payment for a work being done

[95] the process of collecting crops

[00:22:02] Indeed, the **term** Industrial Revolution first appeared in 1799, but only became commonly used in the late 1830s, about 80 years after it had started.

[00:22:16] And that **begs the question**[96] of today, tomorrow, and the future.

[00:22:22] There is often talk of us being in the middle of a fourth industrial revolution.

[00:22:27] The first is the one we've been talking about, the second was the period just before World War I, with the **standardisation**[97] of industrial production, and the development of things like the railways.

[00:22:39] Then the third industrial revolution, or The Digital Revolution, is the use of computers and information technology, starting in the 1940s and 1950s.

[00:22:50] And then today is, or could be, the fourth Industrial Revolution.

[00:22:56] But as was the case during the first, second, and third industrial revolutions, it's not clear whether this is actually a revolution, and if it is, it's not exactly clear what the most important inventions to come out of it will be.

[00:23:12] Artificial Intelligence? **Blockchain**[98] technologies? 3D printing?

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[96] calls for an obvious question

[97] the process of making something have the same features

[98] a system of storing records of transactions using digital currencies in a computer network

[00:23:17] Perhaps something that **the vast majority**[99] of people have never heard of,
or perhaps something that nobody has even invented yet.

[00:23:25] Of course, nobody can predict the future, but it is fascinating to think about
the kind of **seismic shifts**[100] in society that were caused by The Industrial Revolution,
and to ask oneself whether revolutions of the future will cause similar **shifts**.

[00:23:43] When it comes to questions like the **extent**[101] to which artificial intelligence
will replace our jobs, is this going to be a huge change for society, where hundreds of
millions, or even billions, of people are just **redundant**[102], replaced by robots?

[00:23:59] Or do we look at the example of The Industrial Revolution and say that
people had exactly the same fears back then, but society developed, new jobs were
created, and everyone's standards of living increased?

[00:24:14] I'll let you answer that question for yourself, but what is **undeniable**[103] is that
the society we all live in today wouldn't have been possible without The Industrial
Revolution.

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[99] almost all

[100] changes

[101] length, amount (meaning how important it will be)

[102] unnecessary because they are not needed anymore

[103] certainly true

[00:24:25] Whether you live in Birmingham or Bogota, Manchester or Moscow, Liverpool or Lima, for better or worse, the world you live in today was **shaped**[104] by The Industrial Revolution.

[00:24:39] OK then, that is it for today's episode on The Industrial Revolution.

[00:24:45] I hope it's been an interesting one, that you've learnt something new, and that it's made you think a little bit more about how society develops, and some of the reasons why.

[00:24:56] As always, I would love to know what you thought of this episode.

[00:24:59] For the members among you, you can head right in to our community forum, which is at community.leonardoenglish.com and get chatting away to other curious minds.

[00:25:09] And if you are not yet a member of Leonardo English, today might be the day to change that, if you are looking to improve your English in a more interesting way, to join a community of curious minds from all over the world, to unlock the transcripts, the subtitles, and the key vocabulary, then the place to go to for all of that is leonardoenglish.com

[00:25:34] You've been listening to English Learning for Curious Minds, by Leonardo English.

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[104] formed, produced

[00:25:39] I'm Alastair Budge, you stay safe, and I'll catch you in the next episode.

[END OF EPISODE]

Key vocabulary

Word	Definition
Transformational	causing change
Overestimate	think that something is better than it really is
Thrilled	very happy
Affected	influenced, changed
Crops up	appears, occurs
Evolution	the gradual development of something
Storming	attacking and capturing with force
Overthrowing	removing someone from power using force
Ruling class	the social class that is in power
Definite	certain, fixed
Gradual	happening slowly over a period of time
Overthrow	removal of someone from power using force

Seismic   having a very strong effect

Shift   change

Deserving   worthy

Term   a word used to describe something

Undergoing   experiencing

Irreversibly   in a way that it cannot be changed back to the way it was

Engaged with   involved with

Mass   involving a very large number of people

Migration   movement from one place to another in order to find work or have

better life conditions

Mines   a tunnel dug in the earth in order to obtain minerals, usually coal

Gains   increases

Cotton   a soft white material used for making clothes

Steam   the invisible form the water takes after being boiled

Engine   a machine that uses the energy from steam to produce movement

Achieve   succeed in doing something or causing it to happen

Propelled	moved very fast
Improvement	development, advancement
Textile	a type of cloth or fabric
Worthy of note	important or interesting
Enabled	made possible
Instance	a particular event or example
Trial and error	a way of doing things by trying and learning from the mistakes made
Credited	publicly recognised as having achieved something
The status quo	the present situation
Laboured	worked
Enlisted	secured the help of
Oxen	plural of ox (a type of bull)
Ploughs	big farming tools that dig the soil in fields so that seeds can be planted
Reliant	depending
Leap	large jump, meaning a big increase

A factor of 500	multiplied by 500
Steam-powered	powered by an engine that uses steam
Spinning	turning around quickly
Canals	a constructed waterway made to allow the passage of boats inland
Mass produce	produce in large amounts
Vast	extremely big
Out of work	without a job
Boom	great increase
Agricultural	related to farming
Crops	plants grown in large amounts by people
Sprung up	appeared suddenly
Flocked	moved together
In droves	in large numbers
Swelled	became greater in amount
Phenomenon	a fact that exists and can be seen

Revert   return (to a previous state, way etc.)

Proponent   big supporter

Catastrophe   a sudden event that causes very great trouble

Starve   become extremely hungry

Crop   plants grown in large amounts by people

Yields   production

Starved   became extremely hungry

Infant mortality the death of babies, especially before their first birthday

Coal mines   tunnels dug in the earth in order to collect coal

Criticisms   the acts of saying that something is wrong

Child labour   the use of children to do work that should be done by adults

Hideously   in an unacceptable and very ugly way

Mindless   simple and repetitive

Poisonous   containing dangerous substances, materials

Unskilled   not requiring special skill or training

Indoors	inside a building
Infanthood	the period of time when someone is a very young child
Status	social position
Repair	to turn a bad condition of something to a good, working one
Imbalance	lack of balance, difference
Earnings	the amount of money that someone earns from working
Pressing	needed to be answered immediately
Factor	something that affects the result of something
Coal	a hard, black material that is dug from the earth and can be burned to produce heat or power
Traumatic	deeply upsetting and shocking
Bloody	involving blood and cruelty
Relative	in comparison to the previous situation
Stable	not likely to change
Ties	connects with
Entrepreneurial	characterised by the taking of financial risks hoping to gain profit

Entrepreneurs   people who take financial risks hoping to gain profit

Get on with it   start doing it

Interfere   take part in the concerns or business of someone

Standardised   made standard, regular and with the same features

Irreversible   not possible to change back to the way it was

Awful   extremely bad or unpleasant

Wage   an amount of money that is paid regularly as payment for a work being done

Harvest   the process of collecting crops

Begs the question   calls for an obvious question

Standardisation   the process of making something have the same features

Blockchain   a system of storing records of transactions using digital currencies in a computer network

The vast majority   almost all

Shifts   changes

Extent   length, amount (meaning how important it will be)

Redundant   unnecessary because they are not needed anymore

Undeniable   certainly true

Shaped   formed, produced

We'd love to get your feedback on this podcast.

What did you like? What could we do better?

What did you struggle to understand?

Let us know in the forum community.leonardoenglish.com