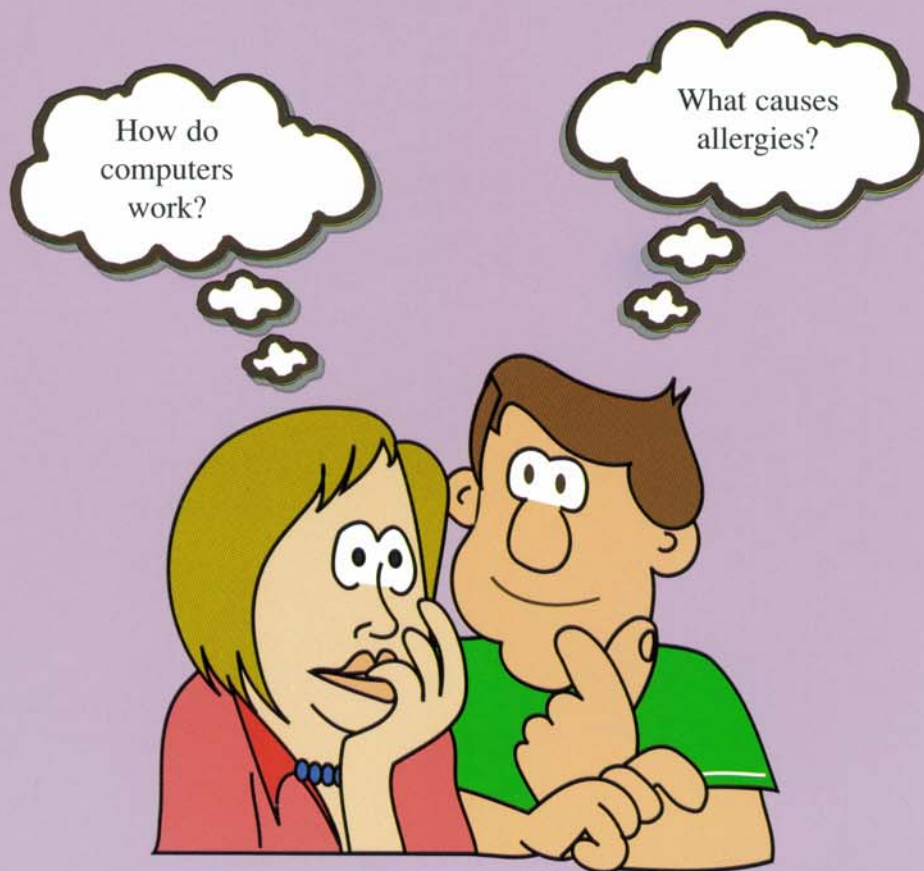


20 Questions...

Answered



Informative stories on topics of interest to the modern student

Book One

20 Questions...Answered

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INTRODUCTION

20 Questions...Answered is a reproducible ESL/EFL reading-and-discussion text for false beginners, or for true beginners who have already had about eight months of instruction in the language. It offers a number of important design features to make both teaching and learning easier and more enjoyable.

- 1) Contextualized learning: The short self-contained articles in each unit benefit from a very clear focus that facilitates realistic concentration on inter-related items of vocabulary and grammar that are relevant to the topic and the argumentative purpose.
- 2) Content that really matters: Each unit examines a topic that will genuinely interest and inform.
- 3) Lively journalistic style: Although the passages are carefully limited to an elementary level of language difficulty, their style remains vivid and authentic.
- 4) Well-balanced exercises: The plentiful exercises offer a good range of integrated activities for each unit -- getting the main idea, basic comprehension, finding details, inferences, interpretation and extension of important concepts, vocabulary study, a word puzzle, and a cloze exercise.
- 5) Illustrations: There is a clear and evocative illustration in each unit; this can be used as a pre-reading exercise, for vocabulary brainstorming, or as the basis for discussion.
- 6) Answer Key: The text includes a full answer key for every closed-ended question in every unit.
- 7) Reproducible: Purchase of an original copy of the text brings explicit permission to the purchaser to reproduce pages at will.

This package can be used quite simply as it is presented in these pages. In fact, it was carefully planned to be effective in that way. However, resourceful teachers will most likely want to consider one or more of the following suggestions:

- **Pre-Activity:** Instead of immediately beginning to read the passage, have students start with a discussion or game to encourage thought about the theme or content of the unit. The picture or title at the head of the unit can be useful in this connection; so can newspaper or magazine illustrations or headlines, or current television or radio news items.
- **Order of Exercises:** By all means, use all the activities provided for each unit, and allow sufficient time for these to be completed thoroughly (including time for small groups to discuss alternate answers and so on). But build in variety by changing the order in which the exercises are done, and by varying the designation of activities for in-class or at-home assignment.
- **Intensity of Work:** Be sure to take full advantage of the wide range of different kinds of involvement that these materials offer. At one end of the continuum, for instance, the Interpretation questions can be used to inspire free, creative discussion of themes, values and general ideas. By contrast, at the other end of the continuum, the Word Power exercises provide an excellent foundation for practice in all the detailed and demanding but very important strategies for independent vocabulary development: not just careful contextual reading and word-part analysis, but also dictionary and thesaurus use. Resourceful attention to this kind of varied involvement with the materials will make teaching and learning more enjoyable and more effective, too.
- **Post-Activity:** Once the class has finished the set of exercises in the text itself, think about rounding off the cycle with a post-activity that clearly links the book and the schoolroom to the wider world. Learners might pursue the theme or content of a given unit by making a bulletin-board collage of their own art work and/or comments, writing letters to a relevant person or institution, going on a visit, watching a video...you will find many ways to reinforce the vocabulary, grammar and content one more time while you also build the self-image of learners as competent language-users for real-life purposes.
- **Flexibility:** There is no problem with using these units in alphabetical order, just as provided, but in many circumstances their best application will be as a flexible database of content-centred readings that you can access as you see fit, to tap into the energy of learners' natural curiosity about such passing interests as news items, current movies, new music, or extra-curricular activities. Dip into this treasure-trove of self-contained units to find the exact passage to exploit a "hot topic." Each term, you'll have different students with different experiences, and so your use of the text will differ as well. With this flexible resource, you can change to meet your students' needs!



Dinosaurs

1 The word dinosaur is Greek for “terrible lizard” and for many people the term suggests huge creatures with horns, sharp teeth and long tails. But believe it or not, some of the first dinosaurs, called thecodonts, were no bigger than turkeys. Thecodonts lived over 200 million years ago.

2 It took millions of years but dinosaurs eventually grew larger and divided into two categories: carnivores (meat-eaters) and herbivores (plant-eaters). The plant-eaters lived near warm swampy areas that provided lush vegetation and an abundant supply of plants to eat. The Apatosaurus species was 30 feet (9 meters) tall and 90 feet (27.5 meters) long from head to tail.

3 The largest meat-eating dinosaur was

Tyrannosaurus Rex. At 45 feet (14 meters) long and 20 feet (6 meters) tall, with eight-inch dagger-like teeth, the Tyrannosaurus was the worst enemy of the plant-eating dinosaurs. With its long, powerful hind legs and sharp, curved claws, the T-Rex would hide near a swamp and attack any plant-eating dinosaur that came near the water to drink.

4 It is not known how all dinosaurs reproduced, though it is generally accepted that some dinosaurs gave birth by laying eggs. Fossil eggs and egg fragments have been found in quite a few places around the world.

5 Dinosaurs prospered and ruled the earth for 150 million years. Scientists believe that over millions of years their

numbers declined until about 65 million years ago when they became extinct. For a long time the accepted theory was that a slow change in climate led to the disappearance of many plants. Without plants to eat, the plant-eating dinosaurs died and then the meat-eating dinosaurs died when their source of food was gone.

6 But a new extinction theory was proposed in the late 1970s. An American scientist, Luis Alvarez, detected the chemical iridium in ancient soil from the end of the Age of Dinosaurs. The iridium was found in soil samples from around the world. Usually, this rare chemical is found only deep in the earth and in meteorites that fall from space.

7 Alvarez reasoned that the iridium must have been spread across the planet's surface when a giant comet struck the earth. This collision would have caused thick dust to be thrown into the atmosphere, which would have blocked out the sun. Such an environmental disaster would have

resulted in a long period of darkness and cold. Alvarez suggests that such a change in their world caused the dinosaurs to die abruptly.

Dinosaur fossils have been discovered worldwide, but most of our knowledge about dinosaurs comes from the fossils found in North America from 1870 to the early 1900s. The greatest discoveries came from a layer of rocks called the Morrison Formation, which runs through six American states from Montana to Oklahoma. And in the Alberta badlands of Canada, several expeditions between 1910 and 1917 discovered fossils of four new species of dinosaurs.

The passing of sixty-five million years has made it impossible for Alvarez or any other scientist to positively prove why the dinosaurs became extinct. In fact, we may never know for sure how the dinosaurs died. But surely the amazing thing is that they lived at all!

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Dinosaurs. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) The biology of dinosaurs.
- b) How dinosaurs ruled the earth.
- c) Discoveries of dinosaur fossils.
- d) The rise and fall of the dinosaurs.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) What does the word dinosaur mean?

2) What two basic kinds of dinosaurs lived on the earth?

3) Give the size of one large and one small dinosaur.

4) When did the dinosaurs become extinct?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) Tyrannosaurus Rex was not the largest dinosaur.

2) One thing we know for sure about dinosaurs is that they all laid eggs.

3) Alvarez developed the theory that the dinosaurs died because of a slow change in the climate.

4) Scientists have found dinosaur fossils only in North America.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) If the change in climate theory is correct, the extinction of the dinosaurs suggests that they were...
 - a) not strong enough.
 - b) not adaptable enough.
 - c) not intelligent enough.
 - d) not big enough.

- 2) The dinosaurs died out millions of years ago,...
 - a) but we have a very clear idea about exactly how they lived.
 - b) and so they do not receive much attention now.
 - c) but people are still very interested in them.
 - d) and yet the effects of their extinction are still being felt.

INTERPRETATION

- 1) If the dinosaurs had not died out, and if they had continued living until modern human beings arrived on the scene, how do you think humans and dinosaurs would have gotten along?

- 2) From what you have learned about dinosaurs--at school, in books you've read, in movies--what dinosaur interests you most? Why?

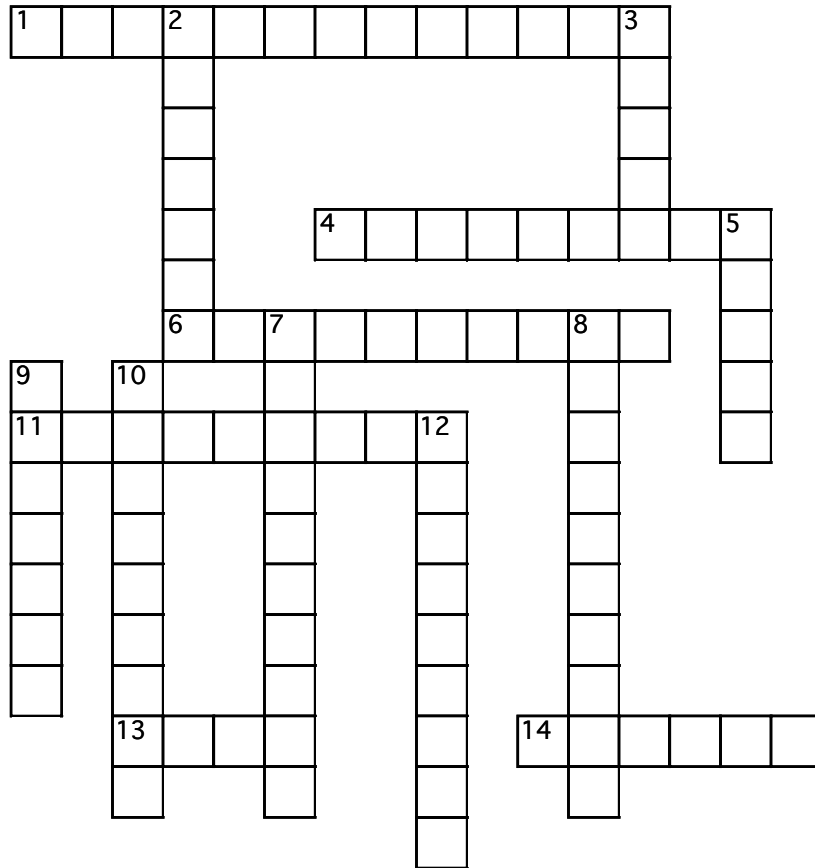
- 3) When we think about urgent problems in medicine, for instance, is it logical to spend money on research about the dinosaurs?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) swampy | a) wet | b) strongly | c) vertically |
| 2) lush | a) dense | b) sparse | c) colorful |
| 3) dagger-like | a) like fingers | b) like teeth | c) like knives |
| 4) hind | a) thick | b) back | c) long |
| 5) reproduced | a) grew | b) bred | c) manufactured |
| 6) abruptly | a) suddenly | b) mysteriously | c) completely |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 1) Such an _____ disaster would have resulted in a period of darkness and cold.
- 4) The term suggests huge _____ with horns, sharp teeth and long tails.
- 6) Iridium is found only deep in the earth and in _____ that fall from space.
- 11) Dinosaurs _____ and ruled the earth for 150 million years.
- 13) The collision would have caused thick _____ to be thrown into the atmosphere.
- 14) _____ eggs have been found in quite a few places around the world.

DOWN:

- 2) The _____ was found in soil samples from around the world.
- 3) Many discoveries came from a _____ of rocks called the Morrison Formation.
- 5) The T-Rex would hide near a _____ and attack plant-eating dinosaurs.
- 7) _____ were no bigger than turkeys.
- 8) A new _____ theory was proposed in the late 1970s.
- 9) The Apatosaurus _____ was the largest plant-eating dinosaur.
- 10) Dinosaur fossils have been discovered _____.
- 12) Without plants to eat, the plant-eating _____ died.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

d) The rise and fall of the dinosaurs.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) The word dinosaur means “terrible lizard.”
- 2) The two basic kinds of dinosaurs were carnivores, which ate meat, and herbivores, which ate plants.
- 3) Thecodonts were small dinosaurs, only about the size of a turkey; the Apatosaurus was a big dinosaur, about 30 feet tall and 90 feet long.
- 4) Dinosaurs became extinct about 65 million years ago.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) T
- 2) F Some dinosaurs did lay eggs, but we do not know how all dinosaurs reproduced.
- 3) F Alvarez’s theory is that dinosaurs died as a result of a rapid change in climate, caused when a giant comet hit the earth.
- 4) F Most of our information about dinosaurs does come from North America fossils, but in fact dinosaur fossils have been found all over the world.

INFERENCES

- 1) b
- 2) c

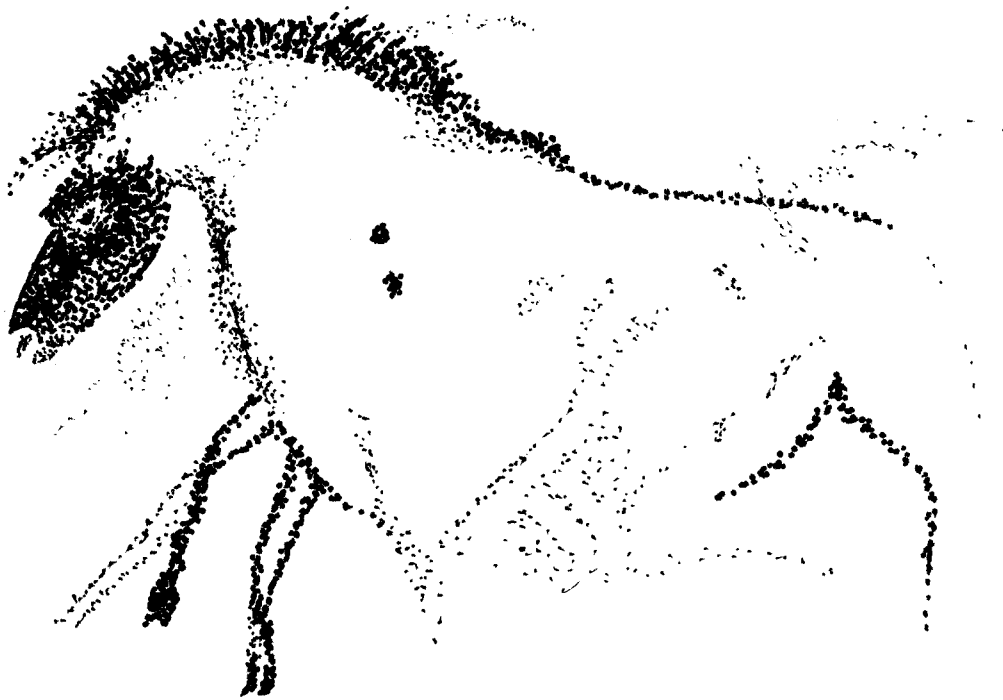
WORD POWER

- 1) a
- 2) a
- 3) c
- 4) b
- 5) b
- 6) a

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1) environmental 4) creatures 6) meteorites 11) prospered 13) dust 14) fossil

DOWN: 2) iridium 3) layer 5) swamp 7) thecodonts 8) extinction 9) species 10) worldwide
12) dinosaurs



Art

- 1 What is art? Is there any clear-cut, unbiased answer? To be honest, probably not--but there are definitely some guidelines and standards to go by. These established principles have been provided by both scholars and great artists of the past.
- 2 If we limit ourselves to Western art, mostly from Europe and North America, in very general terms there are four categories of art: ancient, medieval, Renaissance, and modern. Some of the best examples of ancient art are seen in Egyptian architecture: the pyramids, the sphinxes and several temples, all display the distinctive Egyptian style that lasted from around 3000 BC to about 600 BC. These were truly remarkable works of art. But no other ancient style lasted as long or

had as much impact as Greek art.

The golden age of Greek art began around the 5th century BC and it left behind painted vases of the highest quality and many architectural monuments, with decorative sculptures, as its main and most enduring achievements. The most famous of these is the Parthenon temple in Athens. The sculptures of the Parthenon are the greatest works of Greek art still in existence.

Medieval art emerged as the Roman Empire and classical Greek art declined. In Western Europe, art progressed through the different media of ivory, mosaics, metalwork, and illustrated manuscripts. The artists/craftsmen of the middle ages

experimented freely, and so they transferred an emotional power into their works that was not a part of ancient Greece. Later in the 12th and 13th centuries in France, great towering cathedrals were built that included beautiful stained glass windows and passionate paintings of revered saints.

5 In the 14th century, Italian painters like Giotto ushered in the Renaissance with fresco paintings (paint dyes applied to a wet plaster wall) that changed the portrayal of saints from abstract spirits to feeling human beings. A hundred years later, at the request of Pope Leo, Michelangelo used the fresco method on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci carried the Renaissance even further with their sculptures and paintings.

6 By the end of the eighteenth century, many different styles of art were overlapping and new artistic expressions began to emerge in Europe. A kind of simplicity in this

new, more modern art spread quickly from France to England and then to the United States. Architecture reflected the uniformity and order of modern art with economical, functional buildings.

During the 20th century, artists like 7
Monet, Van Gogh, Cezanne and Picasso embraced the freedom of the impressionism and post impressionism stages of modern art and created many paintings now recognized as priceless masterpieces. And modern art took a new turn after World War II with the emergence of New York City as the artistic capital of the world. American artists like De Kooning, Kline, Pollock, and Rothko helped create the abstract expressionism stage of modern art.

The future of art seems to be even 8
more free of restrictions: there is an emphasis on the act of creation as an equal part of art itself. And with avant garde movements like conceptual art, earthworks, and performance art, no doubt the traditional definitions of art will be stretched further still.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Art. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) The making of modern art in the West.
- b) Major developments in world art.
- c) The main periods of Western art.
- d) A survey of great artists.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) What are the four basic categories of Western art?

2) What are some of the best accomplishments from the golden age of Greek art?

3) Describe Medieval art in France.

4) What was the key feature of modern art in Europe and the United States?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) Art is really impossible to define.

2) The most important characteristic of Renaissance art was the emotional power that came from free experimentation.

3) Paris has been the center of the art world since the days of Monet, Van Gogh, Cezanne and Picasso.

4) In future, it seems that art will probably go back to more traditional forms.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

1) Through the ages, it seems that art...

- a) has changed to reflect the values of the time.
- b) has remained very much the same.
- c) has developed in totally unpredictable ways.
- d) has become more and more technological.

2) We can conclude that Pope Leo...

- a) was very interested in the latest artistic styles.
- b) wanted the Sistine Chapel to be decorated in a medieval style.
- c) did not trust Raphael or Leonardo da Vinci to work for him.
- d) was probably an amateur artist himself.

INTERPRETATION

1) Apart from Western art, what other great artistic traditions exist? Do you know about any of these? Share what you know with your classmates.

2) Do you like to visit art galleries or museums? What sort of art do you like to view? If you wanted to encourage a child to develop an interest in great art, what would you do?

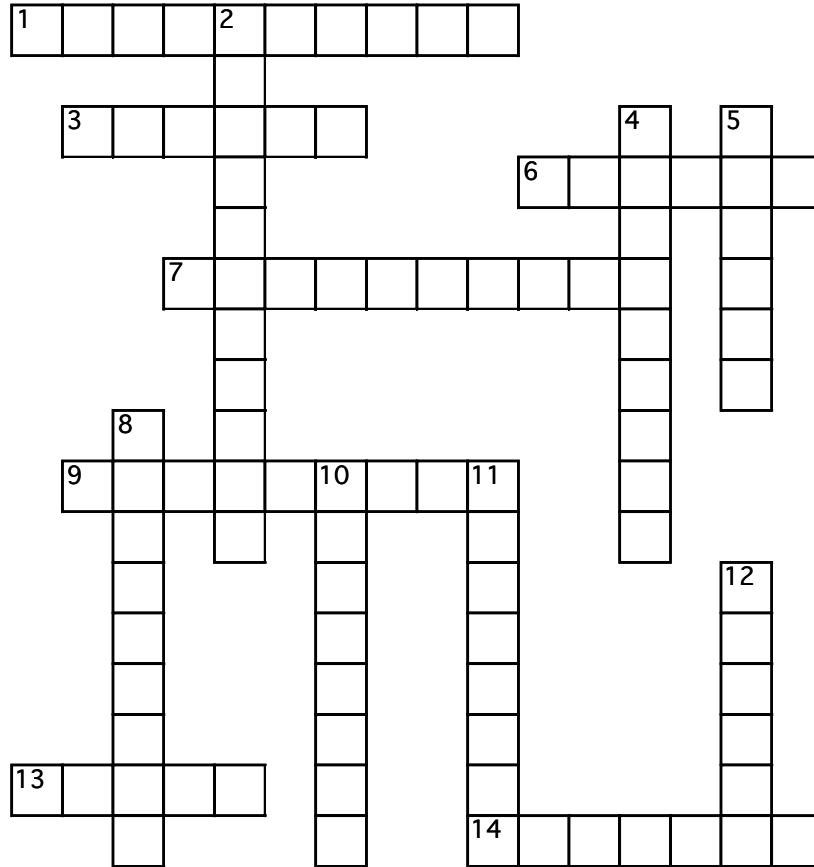
3) What art do you have in your home? What would you like to add? How much would you be willing to pay for a work of art that you really admired?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1) impact | a) influence | b) beauty | c) success |
| 2) enduring | a) touching | b) lasting | c) decaying |
| 3) emerged | a) ended | b) appeared | c) increased |
| 4) portrayal | a) treachery | b) worship | c) depiction |
| 5) masterpiece | a) excellent art | b) expensive art | c) famous art |
| 6) stage | a) style | b) view | c) period |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 1) Architecture reflected the _____ and order of modern art.
- 3) The artists of the middle ages experimented _____.
- 6) The _____ age of Greek art began around the 5th century BC.
- 7) In very general terms there are four _____ of Western art.
- 9) There are some guidelines and _____ to go by when deciding what is art.
- 13) Raphael and da Vinci carried the Renaissance even further with _____ art.
- 14) Cathedrals were built that included beautiful _____ glass windows.

DOWN:

- 2) By the end of the 18th century, many different styles of art were _____.
- 4) Medieval art emerged as the Roman Empire and _____ Greek art declined.
- 5) The Parthenon _____ in Athens is very famous.
- 8) In the future the traditional definitions of art will be _____ further still.
- 10) New York City is the _____ capital of the world.
- 11) Some of the best examples of ancient art are the pyramids and the _____.
- 12) The _____ of art seems to be even more free of restrictions.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

c) The main periods of Western art.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) The four basic categories of Western art are ancient, medieval, Renaissance, and modern art.
- 2) The best accomplishments of the golden age of Greek art included painted vases and architectural monuments. The most famous of these is the Parthenon temple in Athens. The sculptures of the Parthenon are the greatest works of Greek art still in existence.
- 3) Medieval art in France featured towering cathedrals with beautiful stained glass windows and passionate paintings of revered saints.
- 4) The key feature of modern art in Europe and the United States was a kind of new simplicity, uniformity or order.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F There may be not exact definition for art, but there definitely are some guidelines and standards that both scholars and great artists have established.
- 2) T
- 3) F With artists like De Kooning, Kline, Pollock and Rothko, New York City has become the new center of the art world.
- 4) F It seems that avant garde art movements will probably stretch the traditional definitions of art even further.

INFERENCES

- 1) a
- 2) a

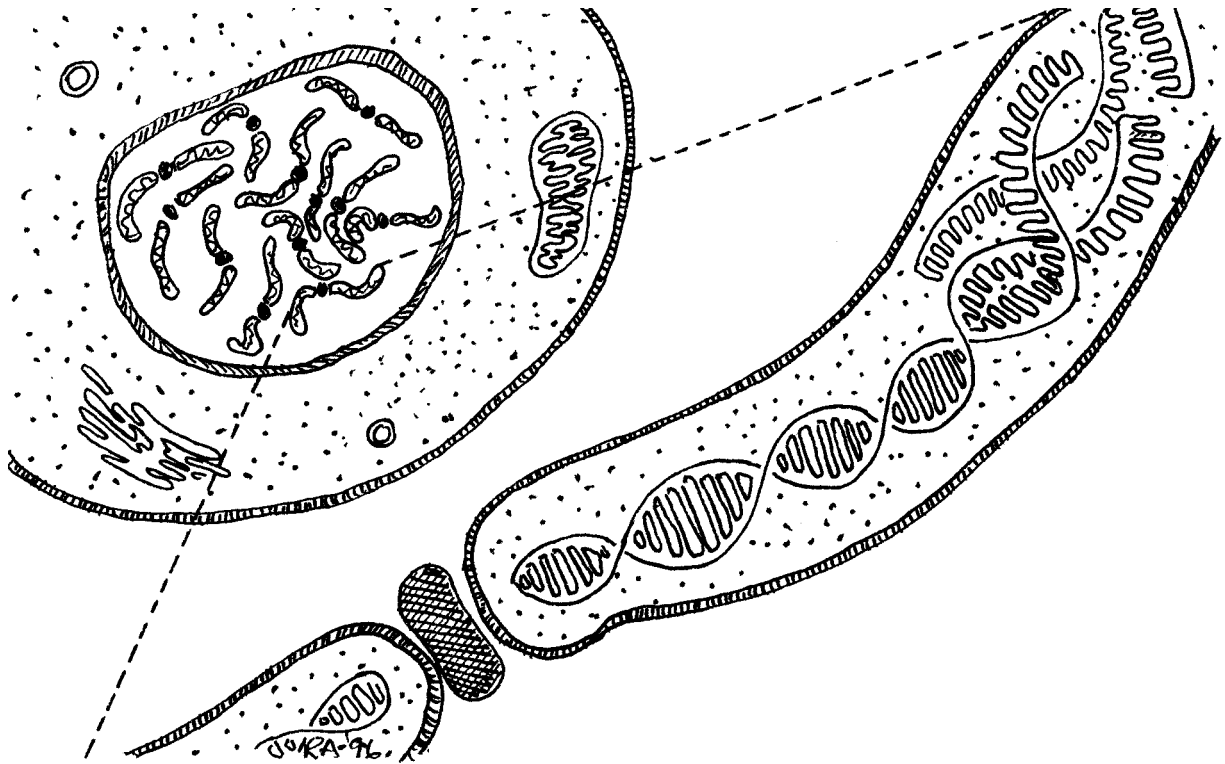
WORD POWER

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) b
- 4) c
- 5) a
- 6) c

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1) uniformity 3) freely 6) golden 7) categories 9) standards 13) their 14) stained

DOWN: 2) overlapping 4) classical 5) temple 8) stretched 10) artistic 11) sphinxes 12) future



DNA

1 Everything in nature (any living thing) has the ability to reproduce, to make copies of itself. The blueprint, or plan followed by such reproduction is called heredity. And deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is the molecule that carries the genetic information needed for heredity.

2 For a long time scientists believed that the genes in our chromosomes contained not only the basic ability but also all the information needed for cells to reproduce. In 1951, Rosalind Franklin, a British biophysicist, discovered the molecular structure of DNA and its role as the key ingredient of the hereditary process.

3 DNA is made up of two matched strands that are coiled around each

other and look like a twisting, spiral ladder called a double helix. These strands work together to make protein enzymes, which are the building blocks for creating cells.

One human cell consists of over 4 100,000 genes, and each of these genes represents a specific function or trait. When the cells begin to reproduce, or split, each new cell takes with it exactly the same information as the original cell had. For this to happen, the DNA strand at the heart of the cell must first separate, or “unzip,” one half for the original cell, one for the new one. Then the new cell is able to grow and live on its own, having received a total genetic package of duplicate information.

- 5 The discovery of DNA and its role in heredity led to the creation of a new scientific field: genetic engineering. This new science figured out a way to remove or add individual parts of the DNA double helix or genetic code. This technique made it possible for the production of many medically useful substances.
- 6 The first genetically engineered product to be approved for human use was synthetic insulin. In December of 1980, the first diabetic patient in the world was injected with human-made insulin. Another medicine, interferon, was successfully created next. Interferon attacks viral infections and there is a possibility that it might be effective against some cancers.
- 7 Another field that has benefitted from the discovery of DNA is police work and crime fighting. Since DNA is the basic genetic material found in all body cells, the DNA code for each individual is as unique as a fingerprint.

In 1985, British geneticist Alec Jeffreys announced that chemical examination of blood, semen and other body fluids at a crime scene can be matched with a suspect's DNA and give positive identification. This method has been used with great success in rape cases and to a lesser degree in murder trials.

The understanding of how DNA works may one day make it possible for genetic scientists to eliminate inherited diseases at the prenatal stage of pregnancy. And the science of gene therapy is currently being used to help eliminate life-threatening diseases in children and adults. 8

But the most important future use of genetic engineering will probably be the successful identification and isolation of cancer-causing DNA. Medical advances in the recent past have given scientists hope for a new way of destroying the plague of these unwanted genes. 9

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about DNA. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) The structure of DNA.
- b) Workings and applications of DNA.
- c) The role of DNA in cell reproduction.
- d) Medical and police use of knowledge about DNA.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) What does DNA do?

2) Why do new cells have exactly the same information as the cells from which they have divided?

3) What is genetic engineering?

4) What was the first genetically engineered product approved for human use?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) The British scientist, Rosalind Franklin, invented the field of genetic engineering.

2) DNA is made up of two exactly opposite strands in the form of a double helix.

3) Police have had the same success using DNA testing in rape and in murder cases.

4) Many people feel that the most important future application for genetic engineering will be in the fight against cancer.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) The original discovery of DNA by Rosalind Franklin...
 - a) made all the later knowledge about DNA possible.
 - b) was a small thing compared with what was found out later.
 - c) was one of the most important applications of genetics ever.
 - d) had very little meaning for most scientists.

- 2) Genetic engineering and gene therapy seem...
 - a) to have reached the peak of their usefulness at this time.
 - b) to have brought us very few advantages so far.
 - c) to have been more important to scientists than to ordinary people.
 - d) to have shown the first of what will likely be many valuable applications.

INTERPRETATION

- 1) From human-made medicines to specially designed fruits and vegetables, genetic engineering is becoming more and more common. How do you feel about these developments? Will they help us, or will they perhaps get out of control?

- 2) Would you be interested in going into a career related to genetics? Why or why not?

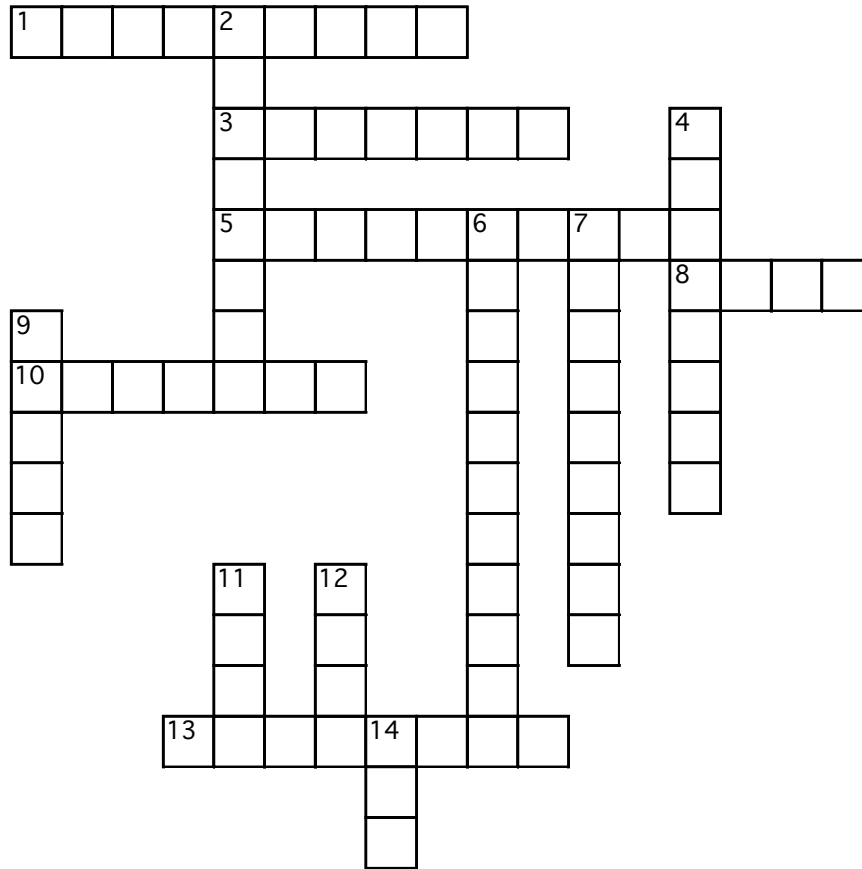
- 3) What do you think about the idea of genetic fingerprinting? Is it too invasive?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1) strands | a) threads | b) pieces | c) blocks |
| 2) trait | a) problem | b) feature | c) part |
| 3) split | a) divide | b) leave | c) die |
| 4) duplicate | a) genetic | b) essential | c) copied |
| 5) prenatal | a) midway | b) final | c) before birth |
| 6) advances | a) experiments | b) breakthroughs | c) studies |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 1) Rosalind Franklin discovered the _____ structure of DNA.
- 3) The strands work together to make protein _____.
- 5) _____ might be effective against some cancers.
- 8) One human _____ consists of over 100,000 genes.
- 10) The first genetically engineered product to be approved for humans was _____.
- 13) The blueprint, or plan followed by such reproduction is called _____.

DOWN:

- 2) A _____ examination of blood and other body fluids can be matched with DNA.
- 4) Each gene represents a specific _____ or trait.
- 6) The DNA code for each individual is as unique as a _____.
- 7) Everything in nature (any living thing) has the ability to _____.
- 9) Interferon attacks _____ infections.
- 11) DNA testing has been used with great success in _____ cases.
- 12) The science of _____ therapy is currently being used to help eliminate diseases.
- 14) _____ is made up of two matched strands that are coiled around each other.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

b) Workings and applications of DNA.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) DNA carries the genetic information needed for heredity.
- 2) New cells have exactly the same information as the cells from which they have divided because each cell receives one half of the DNA strand, which splits or “unzips” lengthways into two equal parts.
- 3) Genetic engineering is a scientific field in which researchers use the ability to remove or add individual parts of the genetic code.
- 4) The first genetically engineered product approved for human use was synthetic insulin, the drug used to treat diabetes. The first patient was injected in 1980.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F In 1951 the British scientist, Rosalind Franklin, was the first one to discover the importance of DNA.
- 2) F DNA is made up of two exactly identical strands in the form of a double helix.
- 3) F Police have had more success with DNA testing in rape cases than they have had in murder cases.
- 4) T

INFERENCES

- 1) a
- 2) d

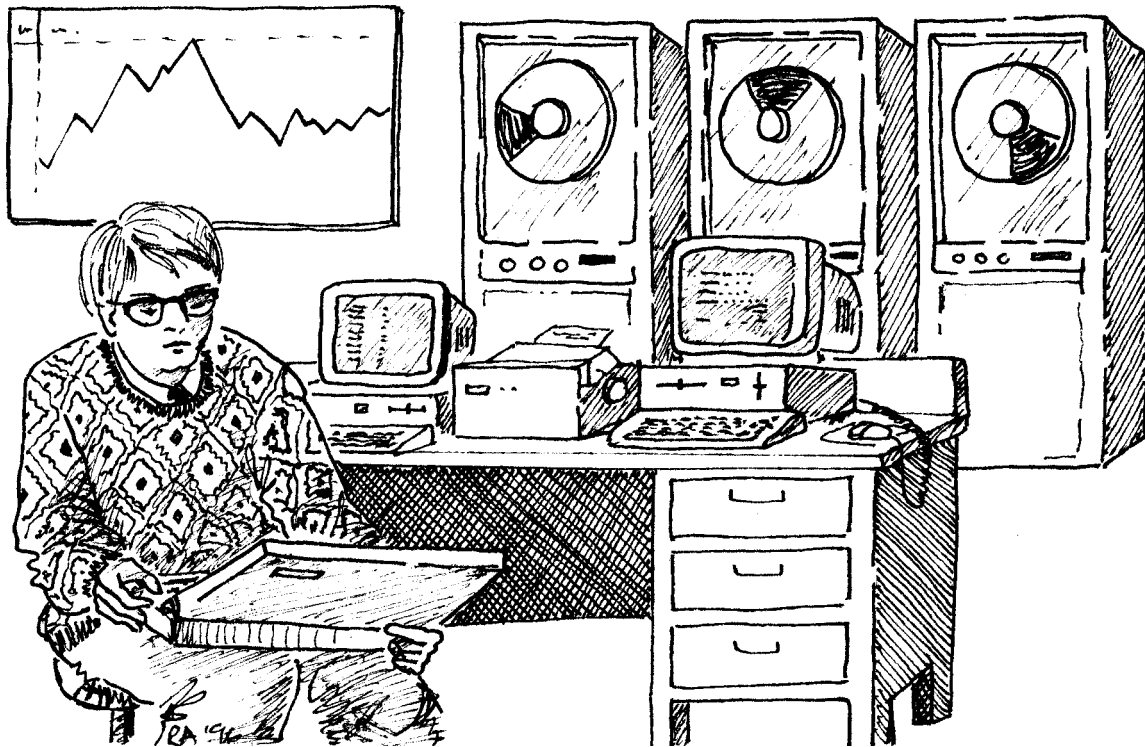
WORD POWER

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) a
- 4) c
- 5) c
- 6) b

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1) molecular 3) enzymes 5) interferon 8) cell 10) insulin 13) heredity

DOWN: 2) chemical 4) function 6) fingerprint 7) reproduce 9) viral 11) rape 12) gene 14) DNA



Computers

- 1 As the turn of the century fast approaches, we find that computers are playing a larger and larger role in our everyday lives. Computers operate telephone switching systems, bank machines, and instruments in our cars. Computers also provide us with entertainment and we use them for both business and personal reasons.
- 2 One of the reasons personal computers (PCs) are so versatile is because they can accept new programs (sets of instructions). Each new program allows a PC to perform a different task or operation. For example, one program lets the computer act like a word processor, another lets the same PC manage inventories, and still another transforms it into a virtual-reality

video game.

The computers in use today are 3 miniature models of the machines that once weighed 30 tons and filled a warehouse back in the 1960s. Tiny silicon-wafer-sized integrated circuits, called chips, are the reason why a suit-pocket-size computer, that weighs only 3 pounds, can do as much as its older and obsolete distant cousin.

The average desktop PC can perform 4 between 16 to 66 million operations per second, with some faster machines going to over 100 million. Along with this kind of speed and performance has come an entire new field of employment. Computer-related jobs are among the most rapidly growing employment fields in North America

and the world. Computer specialists like systems analysts, programmers, and operators will be among the most sought-after employees.

5 While specialists will most likely work in an office environment, other computer jobs will be done from the comfort of an employee's own home thanks to the computer's unique ability to link up and talk with other computers. Since the early 1980s governments, universities, businesses and research organizations have been forming large computer networks to exchange information. This network is called the Internet. People in "home offices" use the Internet to do their jobs from home.

6 Computer development is progressing at a mind-boggling speed. Sophisticated supercomputers are now able to perform nearly 32 billion calculations per second and can store a billion characters in memory at one time. They can do in one hour what a PC would take 40 years to do! Supercomputers can do this because

they use special circuitry that allows electrons to move at the speed of light.

The future of computers looks as wide open as ever. Companies like Apple and Compaq are developing small, handheld personal digital assistants (PDAs) that let people handwrite information on a touch-sensitive screen that the PDA interprets and processes. Some researchers are working on the development of biochips: protein molecules squeezed between glass and metal. This type of computer would have a much greater storage capacity than current computers.

Future models will also boast the ability to recognize the user's voice. Other models promise to adapt themselves to their user's personality and work habits to the point where the term personal computing will take on an entirely new meaning. These advances and others point to a global revolution in the way humans communicate and transfer information.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Computers. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) The impact of computers on modern society.
- b) How modern computers were developed.
- c) Computers for homes, offices and schools.
- d) The newest and most amazing computer innovations.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) What are some ways in which computers play a role in our everyday lives?

2) What are computer chips?

3) What are some of the computer-related jobs that are likely to become career options?

4) What are biochips and why would they be useful?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) In general terms, the trend is towards larger and larger computers.

2) The Internet--linking governments, universities, businesses and research groups--is a very new development, dating from the early 1990s.

3) The fastest computers can now carry out almost 32 billion calculations per second.

4) The only way to enter information into a computer by hand is by typing it.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) The most important reason why modern personal computers are so powerful is that they are...
 - a) inexpensive.
 - b) exciting.
 - c) obsolete.
 - d) adaptable

- 2) Increasing use of computers will probably...
 - a) make people work more and faster, but in the same way.
 - b) let people work in different places, depending on their jobs.
 - c) replace people with machines, and reduce the number of jobs.
 - d) require many workers, to look after huge 30-ton computers.

INTERPRETATION

- 1) Do you own a computer, or use one regularly? What do you use it for? Do you like it?

- 2) What kind of people accept computers easily? What kind of people reject computers?

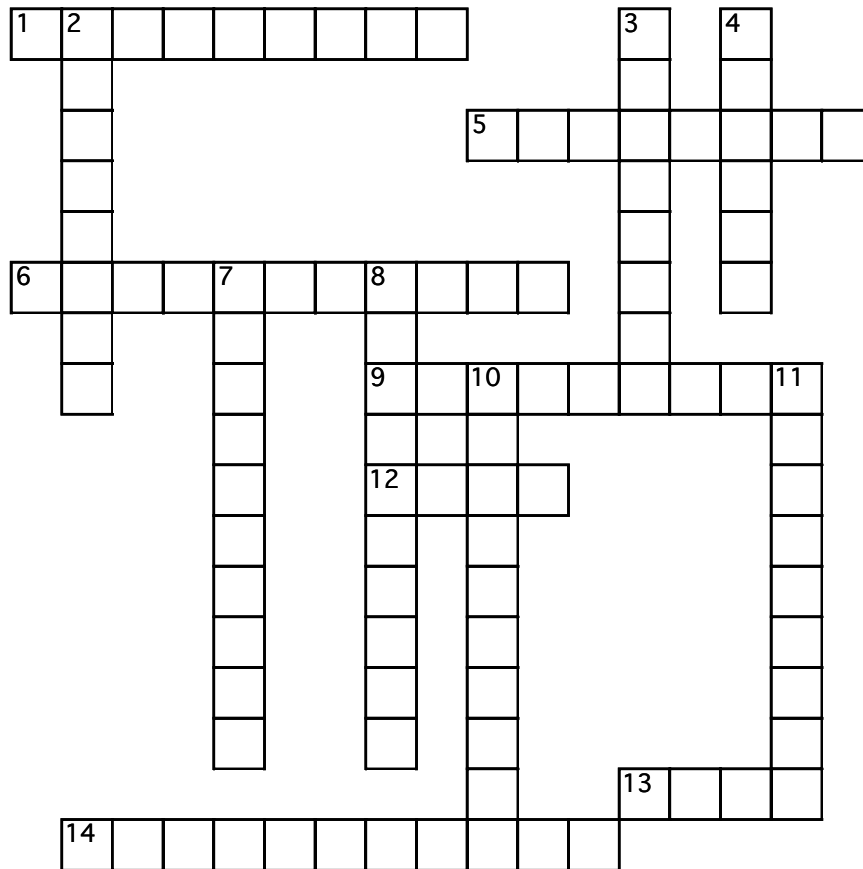
- 3) What is the one thing that computers cannot do yet, that you would like them to be able to do for you? Give your reasons.

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1) approaches | a) gets closer | b) grows away | c) avoids |
| 2) role | a) control | b) part | c) denial |
| 3) versatile | a) improved | b) adaptable | c) expensive |
| 4) transforms | a) bends | b) dilutes | c) changes |
| 5) miniature | a) small | b) interesting | c) rapid |
| 6) mind-boggling | a) frightening | b) encouraging | c) amazing |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 1) Each new program allows a PC to perform a _____ task or operation.
- 5) Some researchers are working on the development of _____.
- 6) Computers operate bank machines and _____ in our cars.
- 9) One program lets the computer act like a word _____.
- 12) The future of computers looks as wide _____ as ever.
- 13) Supercomputers can do in one hour what a PC would _____ 40 years to do!
- 14) Computer _____ will be among the most sought-after employees.

DOWN:

- 2) People in “home offices” use the _____ to do their jobs from home.
- 3) Today’s computers are miniature models of the _____ in use back in the 1960s.
- 4) Computers have the _____ ability to link up and talk with other computers.
- 7) Computer advances point to a global _____ in the way humans communicate.
- 8) Computer-related jobs are among the most rapidly growing _____ fields.
- 10) PCs can perform from 16 to 66 million _____ per second.
- 11) Future models will also boast the ability to _____ the user’s voice.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

- a) The impact of computers on modern society.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) Computers play a role in our everyday lives by being used to operate telephone switching systems, bank machines, and instruments in our cars. Computers also provide us with entertainment and we use them for both business and personal reasons.
- 2) They are tiny integrated circuits.
- 3) Employers are likely to be looking for systems analysts and computer programmers and operators.
- 4) Biochips are computer chips made from protein squeezed between glass and metal. If they can be perfected, they will allow computers to have much more memory than they do at present.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F In general terms, the trend is towards smaller and smaller computers.
- 2) F The Internet dates from the early 1980s.
- 3) T
- 4) F Some companies are developing computers with which people can enter information by handwriting on a touch-sensitive screen.

INFERENCES

- 1) d
- 2) b

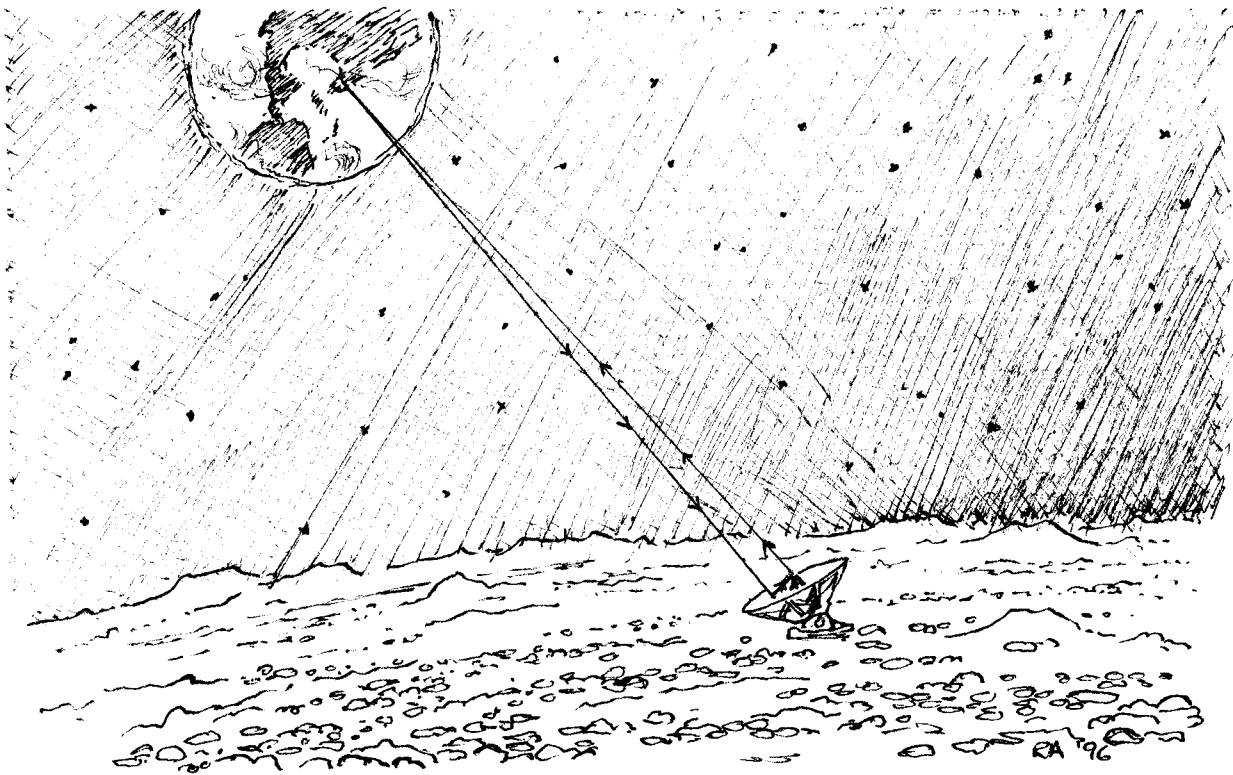
WORD POWER

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) b
- 4) c
- 5) a
- 6) c

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1) different 5) biochips 6) instruments 9) processor 12) open 13) take 14) specialists

DOWN: 2) Internet 3) machines 4) unique 7) revolution 8) employment 10) operations 11) recognize



Lasers

1 Laser is short for “light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation.” Gordon Gould, a physicist, invented the laser in 1957 and the first working model was built by Theodore Maiman in 1960. It is safe to say that the laser’s inventors had no idea how many uses there would be for their invention.

2 The first laser worked like this: the opposite ends of a ruby rod were polished shiny like a mirror. At one end of the rod there was a lens. The rod was full of atoms of gas. Then light from a flashing lamp entered the ruby and caused the atoms to move more rapidly. The atoms interacted with the light by bouncing light waves back and forth between the polished ends. The light bounced back and

forth faster and faster until it burst through the lens as laser light. Unlike the light waves of an ordinary light, which are all different, those of a laser light are all the same wavelength.

The light beam a laser produces can ³ be focused down to a point as precise as one ten-thousandth of an inch wide. The narrower a laser beam is made, the more powerful it becomes. When used in this manner a laser beam can reach temperatures higher than 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit. And there are lasers that can produce more than 100,000 watts of energy.

Lasers have become an indispensable ⁴ tool in the field of medicine. Because lasers can apply energy quickly to very small areas, laser beams are used in

delicate eye surgery. To repair a detached retina, a beam of light is aimed through the pupil onto the damaged area. This action forms a tiny scar that “welds” the retina back in place. All this can be done without making a cut in the patient’s eye. Lasers are used in several other medical interventions as well.

- 5 In the mid-1980s President Ronald Reagan of the United States supported the military use of lasers. Reagan promoted the building of an outer space defense system using lasers. The media nicknamed it the “Star Wars Defense” because it was supposed to be able to destroy dangerous satellites and nuclear missiles miles above the earth in outer space. The program was eventually voted down by the U.S. Congress.
- 6 Probably the most revolutionary application of lasers so far is in the field of communications. The high frequency of concentrated laser light makes it possible for a laser beam to

carry a lot more information than radio waves or copper wire. A small number of laser beams moving along tiny glass fibers can carry about 40,000 telephone calls at once. Today many telephone calls made across oceans are carried by lasers.

Cutting diamonds and other hard metals, playing compact discs, making holograms and marking straight lines with accuracy are just a few of the other ways lasers are used. A beam of laser light was even sent from earth all the way to the moon, where it bounced off a quartz reflector (left there by astronauts) and returned to earth. 7

Lasers are used for many more things as well. Too many to mention. But the most amazing use of lasers might only be discovered in the future. Scientists are currently trying to solve the world’s energy problems by doing nuclear fusion experiments using lasers. It would not be surprising if lasers can do the job. Look how many other things they can do! 8

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Lasers. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) How lasers get their power.
- b) Applications of laser beams.
- c) Origins and uses of the laser.
- d) Future potential of the laser.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) What is the difference between the light waves of an ordinary light and the light waves of a laser light?

2) How hot can laser beams become?

3) Why are lasers useful in delicate eye surgery?

4) What may be the next great application of lasers?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) The first actual laser device was produced in 1960.

2) The wider a laser beam is, the stronger it becomes.

3) The “Star Wars Defense” system is now in place.

4) Lasers have not yet been used for communications.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) Laser technology is especially fascinating because...
 - a) its inventors never knew lasers could do so much..
 - b) more people are able to have eye surgery.
 - c) lasers have so many uses.
 - d) lasers can reach such high temperatures.

- 2) The different present-day applications of the laser all seem to rely one way on another on the basic fact that...
 - a) laser beams can be made to become narrow and strong.
 - b) laser beams can carry several messages at once.
 - c) laser beams begin in a ruby rod.
 - d) laser beams can be used in outer space.

INTERPRETATION

- 1) Why do you think the idea of a laser beam fascinates people so much? Are there other scientific discoveries that impress people in the same way?

- 2) Should scientists who find very useful processes, like laser technology, be able to sell them and become rich? Or should they work only for the good of human beings, with no business connections?

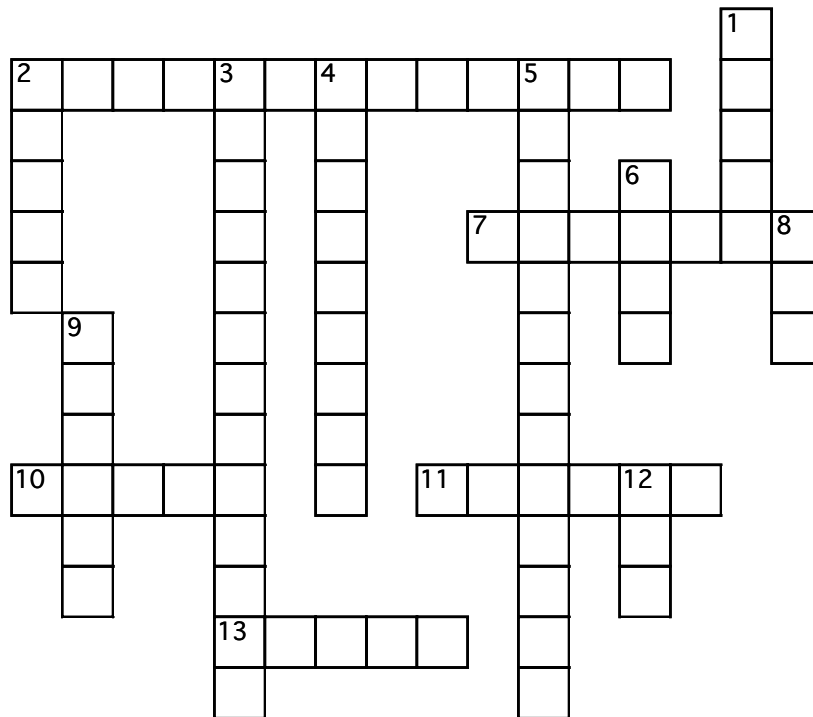
- 3) Can you think of other recent scientific inventions which, like the laser, have many everyday uses? Explain one example. How important is it?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) precise | a) obvious | b) exact | c) vague |
| 2) promoted | a) sold | b) passed | c) recommended |
| 3) voted down | a) approved | b) studied | c) defeated |
| 4) fibers | a) threads | b) wires | c) rods |
| 5) accuracy | a) exactness | b) lengthiness | c) ink |
| 6) currently | a) directly | b) presently | c) previously |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 2) Laser is short for “light _____ by stimulated emission of radiation.”
- 7) President Reagan promoted the building of an outer space _____ system.
- 10) There are lasers that can produce more than 100,000 _____ of energy.
- 11) The most amazing use of lasers might only be discovered in the _____.
- 13) The atoms interacted with the _____ by bouncing light waves back and forth.

DOWN:

- 1) This action forms a tiny scar that “_____” the retina back in place.
- 2) The rod was full of _____ of gas.
- 3) Lasers have become an _____ tool in the field of medicine.
- 4) The laser’s _____ had no idea how many uses there would be for their invention.
- 5) Lasers are used in several other medical _____ as well.
- 6) The narrower a laser _____ is made, the more powerful it becomes.
- 8) Laser beams are used in delicate _____ surgery.
- 9) Today many telephone calls made across _____ are carried by lasers.
- 12) The opposite ends of a ruby _____ were polished shiny like a mirror.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

c) Origin and uses of the laser.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) The difference between the light waves of an ordinary light and the light waves of a laser light is that the light waves of an ordinary light are all different wavelengths, while those of a laser light are all the same wavelength.
- 2) Lasers can reach temperatures higher than 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit.
- 3) Lasers are useful in delicate eye surgery because they can apply energy quickly to a very small area.
- 4) The next great application of lasers may be to solve the world's energy problems.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) T
- 2) F The narrower a laser beam is made, the more powerful it becomes.
- 3) F The "Star Wars Defense" system is not now in place. The program was eventually voted down by the U.S. Congress.
- 4) F Lasers are used a lot in communications because high frequency laser light moving along a glass fiber can carry many messages at once.

INFERENCES

- 1) c
- 2) a

WORD POWER

- 1) b
- 2) c
- 3) c
- 4) a
- 5) a
- 6) b

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 2) amplification 7) defense 10) watts 11) future 13) light

DOWN: 1) welds 2) atoms 3) indispensable 4) inventors 5) interventions 6) beam 8) eye 9) oceans
12) rod



English Language

- 1 Of all the colorful languages in the many countries of the world, the English language has probably grown the most in the past 400 years. Today, English is accepted in virtually every part of the global village as the preferred second language: the language that two people will use if they cannot understand each other's native tongue.
- 2 Historians disagree on the exact origin of English but it is generally accepted that around the year 450, three barbaric tribes--the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes--left northern Germany and crossed the North Sea to make new homes in Britain.
- 3 For the next 50 years these invading tribes pushed the native Britains to the

edges of their island (present day Scotland and Wales). The Angles, Saxons and Jutes renamed their new territory the land of Anglo-Saxons, or "Angle-land" (England for short). Likewise their language was called Anglo-Saxon.

In Britain the Anglo-Saxons continued to speak in their native German tongue. But they gradually developed speech patterns that were different from those of their cousins across the North Sea in Germany. Many generations came and went until finally, sometime during the 7th or 8th century, the Anglo-Saxons and the people of Germany no longer understood each other. This was the beginning of the English language, now labeled Old English.

5 The Normans invaded England in the 9th century. This French influence added many words of French origin to the English language. Later the political leaders and the upper class of England became even more heavily influenced by the French-speaking William the Conqueror and his accompanying court. William took control of England in 1066.

6 Even though the majority of common people in England continued to speak English, many Kings and nobles adopted French as their preferred language. This period with its odd mixture of French and English words is called Middle English by historians. Middle English continued until the late 1400s.

7 A good example of the separation between the French-influenced nobility and the English-based commoners during that time are the words veal, beef, mutton and pork. These were the elegant French names used inside the castle for such meats. But outside the castle walls the English farmers who

raised and slaughtered these same animals called the livestock by good English names: calf, ox, sheep and swine.

The language pattern changed again 8 when William Caxton invented the printing press in 1476. Before then books and papers were copied individually by hand, with each copier's own influence on spelling and grammar. But Caxton used the printing press to provide dozens or hundreds of exact copies of a book; so, his spelling and grammar became the standard in England and throughout the British kingdom. With little change and only occasional modifications, this is the same language Modern English uses today.

Only four centuries ago, English was 9 spoken by just a few million people on part of a small island in the North Sea. Today it is the native speech of nearly 950 million people and English is the second language of tens of millions more worldwide.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about The English Language. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) The power and beauty of the English language.
- b) How English has spread across the world.
- c) The development of the English language.
- d) German and French words that have become part of English.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) What fact gives English special importance in the world today?

2) Who were the newcomers to Britain who influenced the development of English?

3) What happened to the language of these invaders?

4) Give some examples of the ways in which French has influenced the vocabulary of English.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) French began to influence Old English when rich people started getting French lessons.

2) At the time of Middle English, most ordinary people spoke plain English, but the ruling class often preferred French.

3) English spelling and grammar became standard when schools were available for everyone.

4) English is now spoken only on a small island in the North Sea.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) It can be seen that, as a language, English has been...
 - a) very stable and unchanging over the years.
 - b) quite changeable on account of outside influences.
 - c) very changeable at first, but very stable after the beginning.
 - d) changeable in some circumstances, but always resistant to influence from foreign invaders.

- 2) The impact of Caxton on English spelling and grammar leads us to suppose that...
 - a) he developed a highly influential technology.
 - b) his main goal was to promote correct language use.
 - c) he was an English teacher.
 - d) he looked down on people who had bad spelling or grammar.

INTERPRETATION

- 1) Some people believe that one or another tongue is the most beautiful, the most exact or the most versatile language in the world. Others disagree. What is your own view? Explain

- 2) Obviously, in many places it is very useful to know English, at least as a second language. But what other languages can also be very practical to learn? Give some examples and explain.

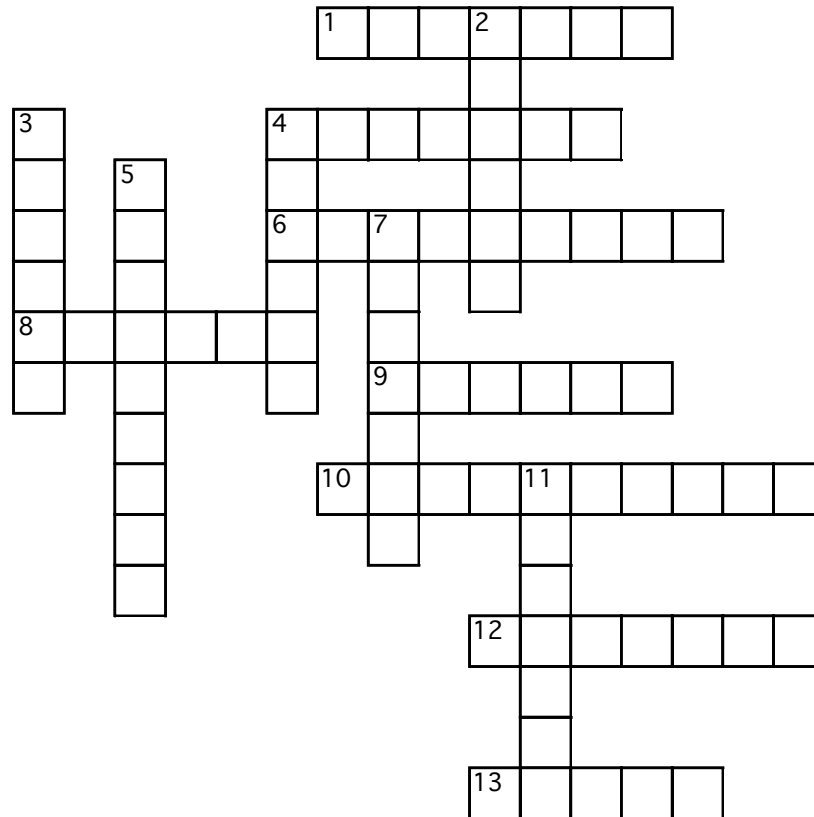
- 3) What is the most difficult thing about English? What is the easiest thing to learn? When a person is learning English, do you think the task is easier or more difficult depending on what other language(s) that person already knows? Give examples.

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1) virtually | a) beautifully | b) humanly | c) nearly |
| 2) invading | a) settling | b) attacking | c) visiting |
| 3) territory | a) land | b) language | c) army |
| 4) adopted | a) chose | b) learned | c) rejected |
| 5) slaughtered | a) looked after | b) killed | c) ate |
| 6) modifications | a) mistakes | b) modernizations | c) changes |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 1) William the Conqueror took _____ of England in 1066.
- 4) They developed speech patterns that were different from those of their _____.
- 6) Many Kings and nobles adopted French as their _____ language.
- 8) English is the _____ language of nearly 950 million people.
- 9) English is accepted in the _____ village as the preferred second language.
- 10) The Anglo-Saxons and the people of Germany no longer _____ each other.
- 12) The language _____ changed when William Caxton invented the printing press.
- 13) Many words of French origin were _____ to the English language.

DOWN:

- 2) Three barbaric _____ left Germany and crossed the North Sea.
- 3) The printing press provided _____ and hundreds of exact copies of books.
- 4) Books and papers were _____ individually by hand.
- 5) In Britain the Anglo-Saxons _____ to speak in their native German tongue.
- 7) _____ French names were used for meats inside the castle.
- 11) They _____ their new territory the land of Anglo-Saxons, or "Angle-land."

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

- c) The development of the English language.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) The fact that gives English special importance in the world today is that apart from being spoken by English native speakers in many places English is the preferred second language of most people in the global village.
- 2) The newcomers to Britain were barbaric tribes from Germany: the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. They brought their native German language with them.
- 3) In time, the invaders' language slowly became different from the language of other members of the tribes who had remained in Germany; eventually the two groups could no longer understand each other.
- 4) Words for food are good examples of how French has influenced English vocabulary. Veal, beef, mutton and pork are French-influenced words now in the English language for the meat that comes from animals that in English are called calf, ox, sheep and swine.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F French began to influence Old English when French-speaking William the Conqueror took control of Britain.
- 2) T
- 3) F English spelling and grammar became standard when the printing press was invented, so that books could be copied in large numbers with exactly the same spelling and grammar in each copy.
- 4) F English is now spoken in many parts of the world; there are almost 950 million native speakers of English, as well as tens of millions of second-language speakers.

INFERENCE

- 1) b
- 2) a

WORD POWER

- 1) c
- 2) b
- 3) a
- 4) a
- 5) b
- 6) c

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1) control 4) cousins 6) preferred 8) native 9) global 10) understood 12) pattern 13) added

DOWN: 2) tribes 3) dozens 4) copied 5) continued 7) elegant 11) renamed



Allergies

- 1 After the cold of winter melts away, spring arrives and there is an explosion of plant life. Amongst the colorful flowers there is a plant called ragweed. Unfortunately for the millions of people who are allergic to it, pollen from ragweed causes sneezing, watery eyes and nasal congestion.
- 2 When a person has an abnormal reaction to a substance that is normally harmless, that person is said to have an allergy. Allergic reactions can vary from a simple runny nose to possibly even death. Common allergic reactions include people suffering stuffed up sinuses from breathing certain particles in the air, people developing skin rashes from touching specific substances, and people experiencing stomach cramps after eating particular

foods.

The immune system of a person with an allergy to pollen “mistakes” a normally harmless substance (like pollen) for a serious invader, like a virus. When this happens, a chemical in the blood called antigen becomes active. Antigen causes the formation of antibodies and it is the antibodies’ job to fight off any invading substance.

When the antibodies begin attacking the intruder, the normally harmless chemical histamine is released from cell tissues in the affected area of the body. If an allergy-causing substance is in the air (like pollen) and breathed in through the nose, the histamine will cause tiny blood vessels and mucous membranes in the nose to rupture.

This leads to nasal swelling, congestion and fluid leakage-- commonly known as a runny nose.

- 5 Histamine is a harmless, neutral chemical if it remains in the tissue of the cell wall. But when an allergy attack releases it, histamine starts a series of dramatic actions within the human body. In addition to the runny nose condition, histamine can also cause muscles of internal organs to involuntarily contract. The most often affected organs are the intestines, causing stomach cramps, and the lungs, provoking difficult breathing.
- 6 Allergies, strangely enough, do not occur with a person's first encounter with an allergic substance. A person is sort of tagged or marked by the first contact. The immune system somehow "learns" to respond to the substance with an allergic reaction, but it only reacts at later contacts.
- 7 The majority of allergy sufferers

belong to families in which parents and other close relatives also have allergies. Some allergies, however, are not inherited. Allergies to things such as pollen and dust develop on their own. About two people out of every 10 have some sort of allergy.

Besides relief from over-the-counter drugs, like antihistamines, decongestants and anti-inflammatory agents, the future may be brighter for some allergy sufferers because of a process called desensitization. In this treatment a doctor repeatedly injects small amounts of the allergy causing substance under the sufferer's skin over a period of time. In theory this helps the body to "learn" not to react to the substance and to become less sensitive towards it.

The best way to treat an allergy is to avoid the substance to which one is allergic. Unfortunately, this is often easier said than done.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Allergies. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) Substances that cause allergic reactions.
- b) The treatment of allergies.
- c) The process of allergic reactions.
- d) Ways to avoid allergic reactions.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) How can an allergy be defined?

2) What are some of the symptoms of allergic reactions?

3) What is the role of histamine in an allergic reaction?

4) What are two different kinds of allergy treatments being tried?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) Antigens can trigger an allergic reaction.

2) Antibodies are supposed to fight off invading substances, such as viruses.

3) Allergies always develop through exposure to external substances.

4) As soon as people contact a substance to which they are allergic, they have a reaction.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) Substances that cause an allergic reaction...
 - a) are sometimes so bad that they cause a rash or other reaction in all people.
 - b) are often abnormal flowers, plants or foods.
 - c) confuse the immune system and cause it to hurt not help the person.
 - d) most often trouble us in the springtime after a cold winter.

- 2) The desensitization approach to allergy relief...
 - a) may well turn out to be very valuable.
 - b) is sure to become the best cure in the future.
 - c) will soon be tested to see if it works.
 - d) has already been shown to cure allergies.

INTERPRETATION

- 1) Do you have any allergies, or do you know anyone with allergies? Is it a serious problem? What steps can be taken to reduce it?

- 2) Some people have the impression that allergies are becoming more and more common these days. Do you think this is true? What is your explanation?

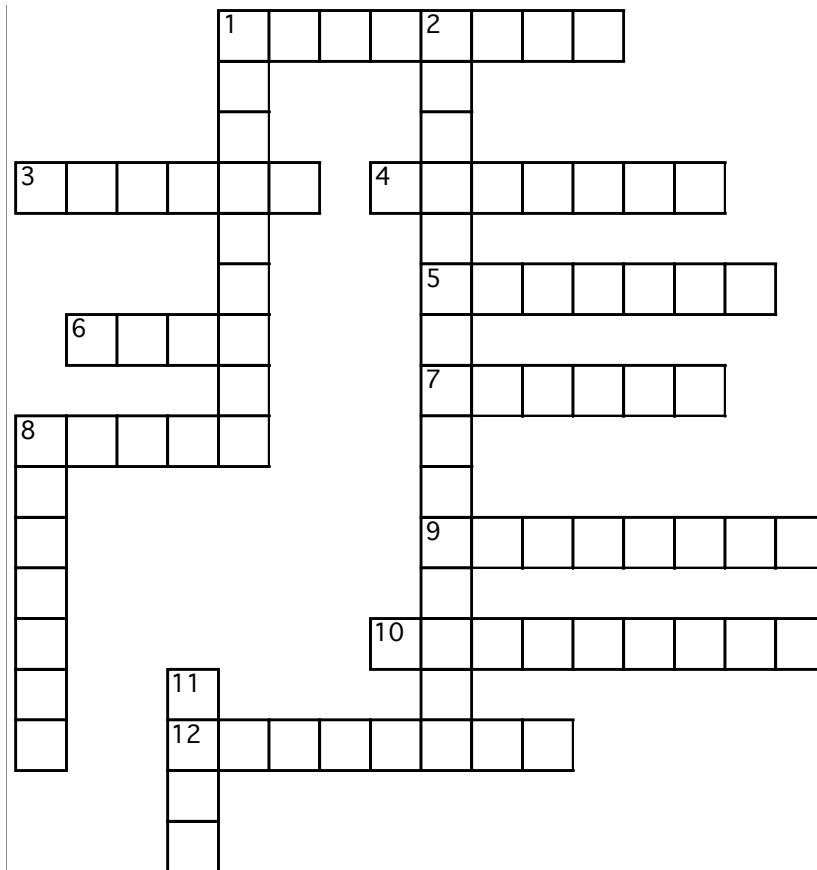
- 3) Some allergies--for instance to nuts or to shellfish--can be absolutely life-threatening. What responsibility do governments and businesses have to protect those with such allergies?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1) explosion | a) loud noise | b) sudden increase | c) huge damage |
| 2) abnormal | a) exceptional | b) dangerous | c) unpleasant |
| 3) substance | a) subject | b) flower | c) material |
| 4) nasal | a) of the mouth | b) of the nose | c) of the tongue |
| 5) contract | a) get smaller | b) get longer | c) get bigger |
| 6) the majority of | a) all of | b) some of | c) most of |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 1) It is the antibodies' job to fight off any _____ substance.
- 3) _____ from ragweed causes sneezing, watery eyes and nasal congestion.
- 4) Histamine released in the nose leads to nasal swelling, congestion and fluid _____.
- 5) A common allergic reaction is people suffering stuffed up _____.
- 6) Allergies to things such as pollen and _____ develop on their own.
- 7) A person is sort of _____ by the first contact with the allergy causing substance.
- 8) The best way to treat an allergy is to _____ the allergy causing substance.
- 9) _____ reactions can vary from a simple runny nose to possibly even death.
- 10) _____ can cause tiny blood vessels and mucous membranes to rupture.
- 12) Histamine can also cause muscles of _____ organs to involuntarily contract.

DOWN:

- 1) Some allergies are not _____.
- 2) A process called _____ is giving hope to many allergy sufferers.
- 8) _____ causes the formation of antibodies.
- 11) When spring arrives there is an explosion of plant _____.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

c) The process of allergic reactions.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) An allergy can be defined as an abnormal reaction to a normally harmless substance.
- 2) The symptoms include stuffed-up sinuses, skin rashes, stomach cramps, and even death.
- 3) When a person has an allergic reaction to a substance, histamine is the body chemical that actually causes allergic symptoms like a runny nose or muscle contractions.
- 4) One kind of treatment relies on medicines such as antihistamines, anti-inflammatory drugs and decongestants. The other is desensitization, in which a doctor injects small amounts of an allergy-causing substance in the hope that over time the effect will stop.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F It is the other way around: an allergic reaction activates antigen in the blood.
- 2) T
- 3) F Some allergies do in fact develop through exposure to external substances, but others are inherited.
- 4) F The first contact only prepares the body to react; actual allergic reactions occur at the time of later contacts.

INFERENCES

- 1) c
- 2) a

WORD POWER

- 1) b
- 2) a
- 3) c
- 4) b
- 5) a
- 6) c

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1) invading 3) pollen 4) leakage 5) sinuses 6) dust 7) tagged 8) avoid 9) allergic
10) histamine 12) internal

DOWN: 1) inherited 2) desensitization 8) antigen 11) life



Global Warming

- 1 Since the 1980s global temperatures have been rising at what many scientists feel are alarming rates. If temperatures continue to rise as they have been, scientists predict several types of environmental disturbances. The most commonly known theory of global warming is the greenhouse effect.
- 2 Greenhouses are made of glass; this lets in the sunlight all the time. The sunlight warms up all the plants and equipment in the greenhouse. The plants and other objects then give off heat but the glass walls of the greenhouse do not let the heat escape--it stays inside. Without proper ventilation the temperature in the greenhouse would soar to unbearable heights and kill all the plants. Another

example of this effect is when a car is parked in the sunlight with all its windows rolled up.

The earth can sustain life because the 3 planet's atmosphere works like a well-ventilated greenhouse. In fact, the average temperature on the planet is 60 degrees Fahrenheit (16 degrees Celsius). The problem is that the ventilation system that keeps the planet at the right temperature is getting clogged. Carbon dioxide produced by industry, agriculture and transportation are trapping more and more of the sun's heat inside the atmosphere.

Like a closed-up greenhouse or a 4 locked-up car, the thickening, harmful gases on the earth's lower atmosphere act in the same way. This has resulted

in a slow but steady rise in global temperatures, which some scientists predict will cause the global average temperature to rise as much as 9 degrees Fahrenheit (5 degrees Celsius) before the year 2100.

- 5 If the carbon dioxide cover around the earth continues to build up, the earth could someday be similar to the planet Venus. Venus is a planet (otherwise very similar to ours) that has a highly advanced greenhouse effect. It has a thick carbon dioxide atmospheric cover that traps the sun's heat and makes the surface of Venus hot enough to melt lead. But the earth is a long way from that kind of scenario right now.
- 6 Still, the planet faces risks from rising global temperatures that could be catastrophic. Droughts, more frequent tropical storms and extinction of some species could result from global warming. This would seriously disrupt our planet's food production. And hotter weather in the northern and

southern arctic regions could result in the melting of polar ice caps, which would cause coastal flooding in ocean-bordering countries.

Some scientists are hopeful that nature itself will help reduce the greenhouse effect. One way nature could accomplish this would be by increased cloud cover. More clouds would absorb more heat and therefore lower temperatures. Another thing in nature that could help is plankton, which is a living organism found in oceans. Plankton naturally absorbs carbon dioxide, thus reducing the greenhouse effect.

In 1990 a panel of 170 scientists from around the world released a report warning that the greenhouse effect would continue to increase noticeably unless something was done. In 1992, over 150 nations signed a declaration outlining the need to reduce global warming. In reaction to this, many nations have recently passed new, more restrictive pollution laws.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Global Warming. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) Causes and dangers of global warming.
- b) The future of global warming.
- c) What is meant by the greenhouse effect.
- d) How scientists study global warming.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) What do scientists predict could be the result if temperatures continue to rise?

2) How does the greenhouse effect work?

3) How hot is the surface of Venus?

4) What was the conclusion of the report released by a panel of scientists in 1990?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) Since the 1980s scientists have been alarmed by rising global temperatures.

2) You could say that the earth is exactly like the car parked in the sun, with all the windows rolled up.

3) Before the year 2100, temperatures on earth are predicted to be up to 20 degrees Fahrenheit (about 10 degrees Celsius) higher than now.

4) Increased cloud cover is part of the greenhouse effect, making the temperature on earth rise.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) Industry, agriculture and transportation...
 - a) are largely responsible for plankton levels in our oceans.
 - b) are largely responsible for the studies done on global warming.
 - c) have responded favorably to new pollution laws.
 - d) are at least partly responsible for rising temperatures.

- 2) The example of Venus is important because...
 - a) it shows what is happening on earth right now.
 - b) it shows what has happened on earth in the past.
 - c) it shows what will happen to the earth in future.
 - d) it shows what might happen to the earth in the future.

INTERPRETATION

- 1) Is the greenhouse effect just the responsibility of industrialized nations or of big factory owners, or is it everyone's duty to help stop this process?

- 2) What do you think individual people can do to avoid contributing to global warming? Are you doing those things yourself? Why or why not?

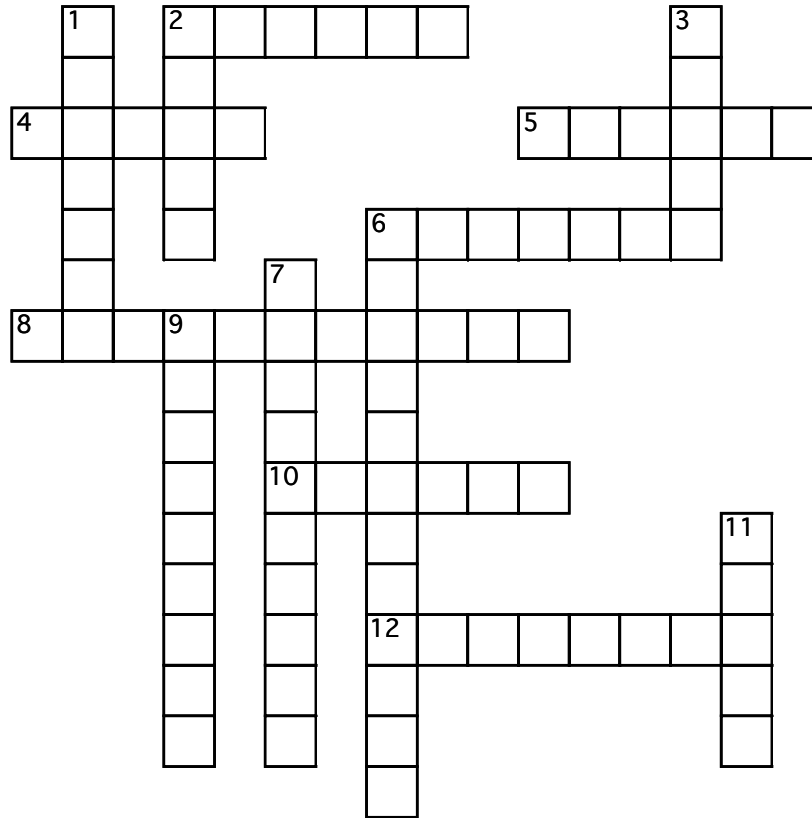
- 3) Have you already seen any evidence of global warming? What have you noticed?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1) alarming | a) alerting | b) troubling | c) boring |
| 2) rise | a) increase | b) decrease | c) stability |
| 3) soar | a) come down | b) go up | c) change around |
| 4) sustain | a) support | b) restrain | c) observe |
| 5) disrupt | a) interfere with | b) go along with | c) put up with |
| 6) restrictive | a) striking | b) limiting | c) lax |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 2) _____ temperatures have been rising at alarming rates.
- 4) Hotter weather could result in the melting of _____ ice caps.
- 5) More clouds would _____ more heat and therefore lower temperatures.
- 6) The planet's ventilation system is getting _____.
- 8) The average _____ on the planet is 60 degrees Fahrenheit (16 degrees Celsius).
- 10) Scientists are hopeful that _____ itself will help reduce the greenhouse effect.
- 12) A thing that could help is _____, which is a living organism found in oceans.

DOWN:

- 1) Plankton naturally absorbs carbon _____.
- 2) Greenhouses are made of _____; this lets in the sunlight all the time.
- 3) Nature could accomplish this by having an increased _____ cover.
- 6) Rising global temperatures could be _____.
- 7) The most commonly known theory of global warming is the _____ effect.
- 9) Many nations have recently passed new, more restrictive _____ laws.
- 11) _____ is a planet that has a highly advanced greenhouse effect.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

- a) Causes and dangers of global warming.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) If temperatures continue to rise scientists predict several types of environmental disturbances.
- 2) Changes in the earth's atmosphere trap more heat in, making the earth warmer, just as the glass of a greenhouse keeps the heat in. Just like a greenhouse, the earth needs a good ventilation system to prevent it from becoming too hot. Unfortunately the planet's ventilation system is becoming clogged.
- 3) The surface of Venus is hot enough to melt lead.
- 4) The report concluded that the greenhouse effect would increase noticeably unless something was done.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) T
- 2) F This statement would be an exaggeration because so far the situation is not that bad. Unlike the locked car, the earth does not yet collect all the heat that reaches it from the sun, and there is still a chance to prevent the worst results.
- 3) F The prediction is that by then temperatures may be as much as 9 degrees Fahrenheit (5 degrees Celsius) higher.
- 4) F Increased cloud cover may turn out to cause a reduction in the greenhouse effect by absorbing some of the heat from the sun and therefore stopping it from reaching the earth.

INFERENCES

- 1) d
- 2) d

WORD POWER

- 1) b
- 2) a
- 3) b
- 4) a
- 5) a
- 6) b

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 2) global 4) polar 5) absorb 6) clogged 8) temperature 10) nature 12) plankton

DOWN: 1) dioxide 2) glass 3) cloud 6) catastrophic 7) greenhouse 9) pollution 11) Venus



Dreams

1 Dreams have traditionally been considered as fantasies of what a person wants or fears, or as reenactments of real experiences that have happened during a person's life. But the interpretation of dreams has always been the subject of debate and controversy.

2 A person must progress through four stages of sleep before reaching the most active dream period. At stage 1 a sleeper is in a kind of twilight between being awake and asleep. Her pulse and respiration become even and her muscles relax. In stage 2 a sleeper's pulse and breathing rates slow down considerably.

3 At stage 3 a sleeper's blood pressure and body temperature have fallen

below active levels. And at stage 4 the muscles are completely relaxed, allowing a restful, "deep sleep." These first four stages usually take about 90 minutes to occur in adults. After the 4th stage, rapid eye movement (REM) begins.

4 During REM, a sleeper's eyes move rapidly back and forth beneath closed eyelids. This stage normally lasts between 5 and 15 minutes and is the time when most dreams occur. Then the entire four stages and the REM cycle are repeated again and again throughout the night. With an average of five dreams a night, people who reach their 75th birthday have had about 136,000 dreams.

5 Thousand of years ago, in ancient 9-1

Roman times, dreams were considered to predict the future. The *Iliad*, a book written by the Greek poet Homer around 800 BC, contains a dream sequence in which a king is visited by a messenger of the Greek god, Zeus. And the Old Testament of the Bible is filled with accounts of prophetic dreams, like those of Joseph in the book of Genesis.

6 For a long time, doctors argued that dreams had no real significance--that they were just random illusions. But opposing doctors theorized that dreams were deliberate messages from the unconscious. And still others recognized the various representations in dreams, like people, houses, cars, trees and colors, but attached no hidden meaning to them. These doctors believed, for example, that if a person chopped wood all day at work, he would most likely dream of chopping wood at night.

7 Then, in 1899, the famous Viennese physician, Sigmund Freud, published his book, *The Interpretation of*

Dreams. In it he stated that the feelings and wishes that are restrained while a person is awake, especially those connected with sex and hostility, are released in dreams. Freud's theory led to the creation of psychoanalysis.

In Freudian psychoanalysis the dream remembered by the patient is explored through a procedure known as free association, or saying the first thing that comes to mind without planning. Freud's theories and his research with patients gave credibility to the existence and power of unconscious thoughts.

Some recent researchers claim that dreams help a person work out solutions to specific problems. Other researchers study dreams hoping to find new knowledge about the human brain's capacity for memory storage and memory retrieval, the thinking process, and other specific operations of the mind. Scientists continue to search for answers, but in the end who knows if scientists or doctors will ever discover the real meaning of dreams?

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Dreams. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) Freud's contribution to the study of dreams.
- b) How REM sleep relates to dreaming.
- c) Recent findings about the function of dreams.
- d) The nature and importance of dreams.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) How many stages are there in the sleep cycle? What is the final one called?

2) When do most dreams occur?

3) Give some examples of old cultures in which dreams were thought to tell the future.

4) How did Freud explain the origin of dreams?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) The interpretation of dreams has been studied so much that there is quite good agreement on how to do it.

2) The REM stage of the sleep cycle lasts as long as the other four stages combined.

3) At first doctors thought the dreams were just illusions, with no real meaning.

4) Today scientific researchers are finally discovering the real meaning of dreams.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) With regard to the possible meaning of dreams, the main argument seems to be between people who think dreams...
 - a) refer to the past, and those who think they refer to the future.
 - b) have a hidden meaning, and those who think they have none.
 - c) have a personal meaning, and those who think they have a wider social or political meaning.
 - d) have a conscious meaning, and those who think they have an unconscious meaning.
- 2) Considered historically, we can see that...
 - a) people were especially interested in dreams in the past.
 - b) people are especially interested in dreams right now, in the present day.
 - c) people are becoming more and more interested in dreams, so that in future they will be even more interested than now.
 - d) people have always been interested in dreams, at all times through history.

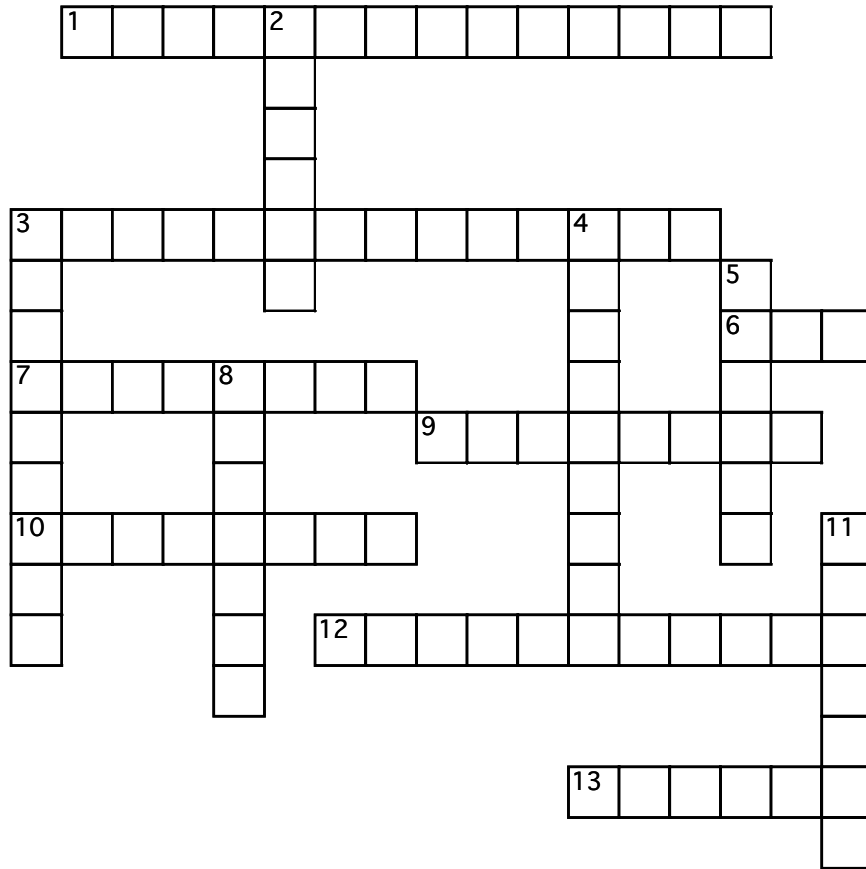
INTERPRETATION

- 1) Do you remember your dreams when you wake up? Can you think of an example of an interesting dream that you or somebody else has remembered? What do you think it may mean?
- 2) Have you or somebody you know ever had a dream that seemed to predict the future? What was the dream about? What actually happened?
- 3) Why do you think that ancient cultures seem to have given more importance to prophetic dreams than we do today? Do you think they were unscientific? Or were they in some ways wiser than we are now?

WORD POWER

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1) considered | a) thought | b) appreciated | c) criticized |
| 2) pulse | a) body temperature | b) heartbeat | c) muscle tone |
| 3) relax | a) tense up | b) grow | c) loosen |
| 4) significance | a) meaning | b) necessity | c) use |
| 5) restrained | a) expressed | b) imprisoned | c) held back |
| 6) retrieval | a) invention | b) recovery | c) organization 9_4 |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 1) The _____ of dreams has always been the subject of debate and controversy.
- 3) Freud's theory led to the creation of _____.
- 6) After the 4th stage, rapid eye movement (_____) begins.
- 7) A person must _____ through four stages of sleep before reaching REM.
- 9) People who reach their 75th _____ have had about 136,000 dreams.
- 10) At stage 1 a sleeper is in a kind of _____ between being awake and asleep.
- 12) Some doctors professed that dreams were deliberate messages from the _____.
- 13) In ancient Roman times, dreams were considered to predict the _____.

DOWN:

- 2) Doctors argued that dreams were just _____ illusions.
- 3) The Old Testament of the Bible is filled with accounts of _____ dreams.
- 4) Recent researchers claim that dreams help a person work out _____ to problems.
- 5) Who knows if scientists will ever discover the real meaning of _____?
- 8) During REM, a sleeper's eyes move _____ back and forth.
- 11) At stage 4 a sleeper's _____ are completely relaxed.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

d) The nature and importance of dreams.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) There are five stages; the last one is called REM (rapid eye movement) sleep.
- 2) Most dreams occur during REM sleep.
- 3) The Greeks and Romans thought that dreams were to tell the future; also, the Old Testament of the Bible mentions prophetic dreams.
- 4) Freud argued that thoughts connected with sex or hostility, which people did not express when awake, came out in their dreams.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F The interpretation of dreams has always been the subject of debate and controversy.
- 2) F The REM stage of sleep lasts between 5 and 15 minutes. The first four stages take about 90 minutes.
- 3) T
- 4) F Although some of them are studying dreams as a way for people to work out problems, and others are looking at what dreams tell us about memory, in fact there is no evidence yet that they are discovering the real meaning of dreams.

INFERENCES

- 1) b
- 2) d

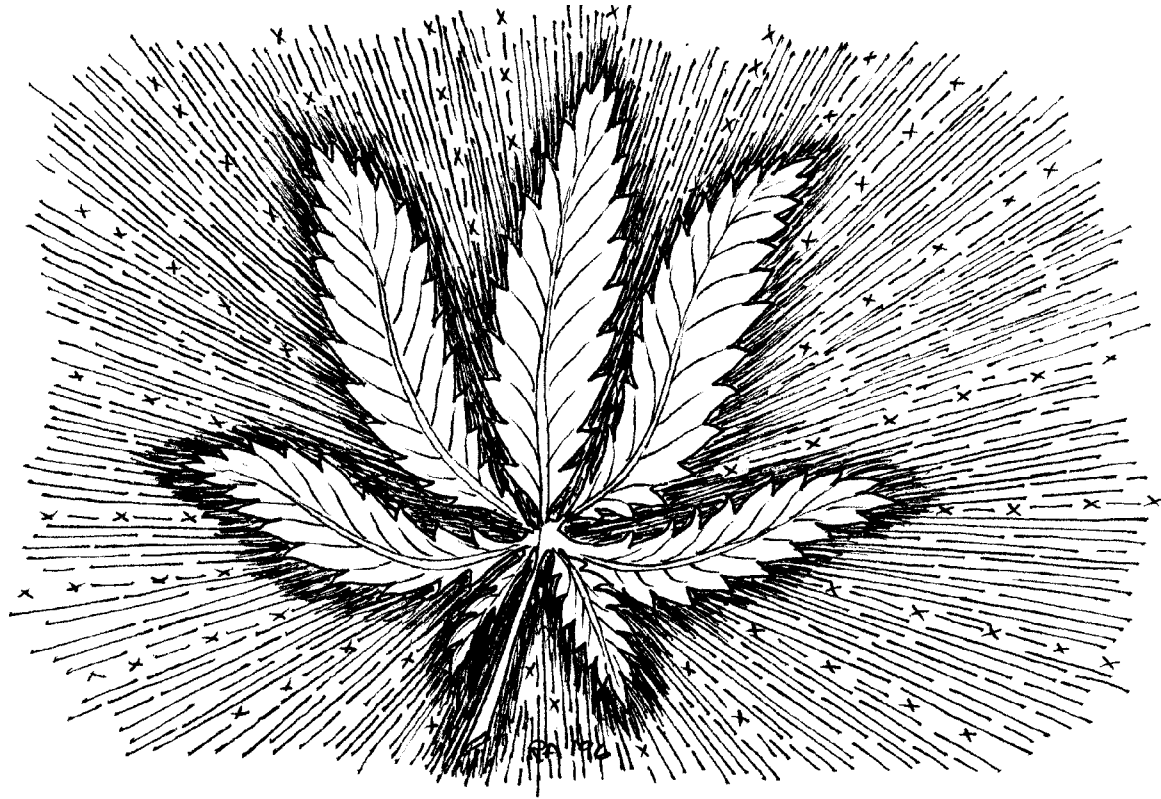
WORD POWER

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) a
- 5) c
- 6) b

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1) interpretation 3) psychoanalysis 6) REM 7) progress 9) birthday 10) twilight
12) unconscious 13) future

DOWN: 2) random 3) prophetic 4) solutions 5) dreams 8) rapidly 11) muscles



Marijuana

1 For a thousand years the hemp plant has been grown and harvested for its strong and durable fiber. This fiber has been (and still is today) used for the making of yarn, rope, and coarse fabrics like sacking and canvas. The hemp plant is also grown for its seeds, which give oil used in paints, soaps, and varnishes. Another reason the hemp plant is grown is for its leaves and blossoms, which are known as marijuana and hashish.

2 Marijuana is known by different names around the world: kif in Morocco, dagga in South Africa, and ganja in India. Slang names for marijuana in the United States include Mary Jane, weed, grass, reefer and pot. Usually marijuana is smoked, either in a pipe or as a cigarette, but other

popular forms of use include baking it into brownies or cakes, and drinking it like tea.

3 In the mid-1960s the major psychoactive ingredient of marijuana was discovered to be THC (tetrahydrocannabinol). The potency level of THC varies from plant to plant depending on its type and on where it is grown. In the hippie culture of the 1970s different levels of potency were represented by colorful names such as Panama Red, Hawaiian Gold, Sensamei Green, and so forth.

4 The “high” that a user experiences from smoking marijuana is created in the cardiovascular and central nervous systems. The effects of smoking marijuana can range from being

calming to causing hallucinations. Other reactions include mild sensory distortions, altered time sense, loss of short-term memory, loss of balance, and difficulty in completing a sentence. In extreme cases a person can react by wanting to withdraw from society. The loss of insight a person may experience from smoking marijuana can cause severe anxiety or panic, which may result in delusions and paranoia.

- 5 Oftentimes people who smoke marijuana become very hungry; this craving for food is known as the “munchies.” When a person comes down from being high on marijuana, they are usually very sleepy.
- 6 Marijuana has been found to contain more than 400 separate chemical substances. Once inhaled these substances are broken down by chemical reactions in the body and become many more different chemicals. Physically, in the short-term, the heart rate increases and the eyes dilate, and there can be a feeling

of lightness in the chest accompanied by a lack of muscular coordination.

The long-term physical effects of marijuana remain a mystery, other than the fact that heavy, long-term use can damage the lungs and cause mental changes. Marijuana is not physically addictive, but users of the drug have been known to develop a psychological dependence on it. Many young people ignore the possible physical and emotional dangers of the drug and unwisely use marijuana to help them cope with the confusion of their adolescent years.

The possession of marijuana has been a crime since 1937 in the United States and in 1968 the sale of THC was restricted exclusively to medical research. The most common medical use of marijuana is for the treatment of cancer patients. In 1985 the Food and Drug Administration approved the use of synthetic THC to help relieve the nausea and vomiting that can be caused by chemotherapy.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Marijuana. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) The many uses of the hemp plant.
- b) Damage caused by marijuana smoking.
- c) General description of marijuana.
- d) Medical applications for marijuana.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) How is the hemp plant used in industry?

2) What are some of the names for marijuana around the world?

3) How is the marijuana-user's "high" caused?

4) What medical application can marijuana or THC have?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) The drug marijuana is always smoked.

2) The main psychoactive ingredient in marijuana was discovered only in the 1960s.

3) All marijuana has about the same potency.

4) Marijuana is now a legal drug in the U.S.A.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) Since the discovery of THC, the way in which marijuana affects the human body has been...
 - a) understood completely.
 - b) studied scientifically by many people in the hippie culture.
 - c) understood partly, but not entirely because in fact the drug contains over 400 chemicals.
 - d) kept a secret, because only medical researchers can work with THC.
- 2) It seems that the drug marijuana...
 - a) is dangerous because of the risk of lung damage, mental changes and psychological dependence.
 - b) is really just a harmless source of well-being and relaxation.
 - c) should be avoided because of the danger of becoming overweight as a result of the “munchies.”
 - d) has been a valuable help for young people going through their adolescent years.

INTERPRETATION

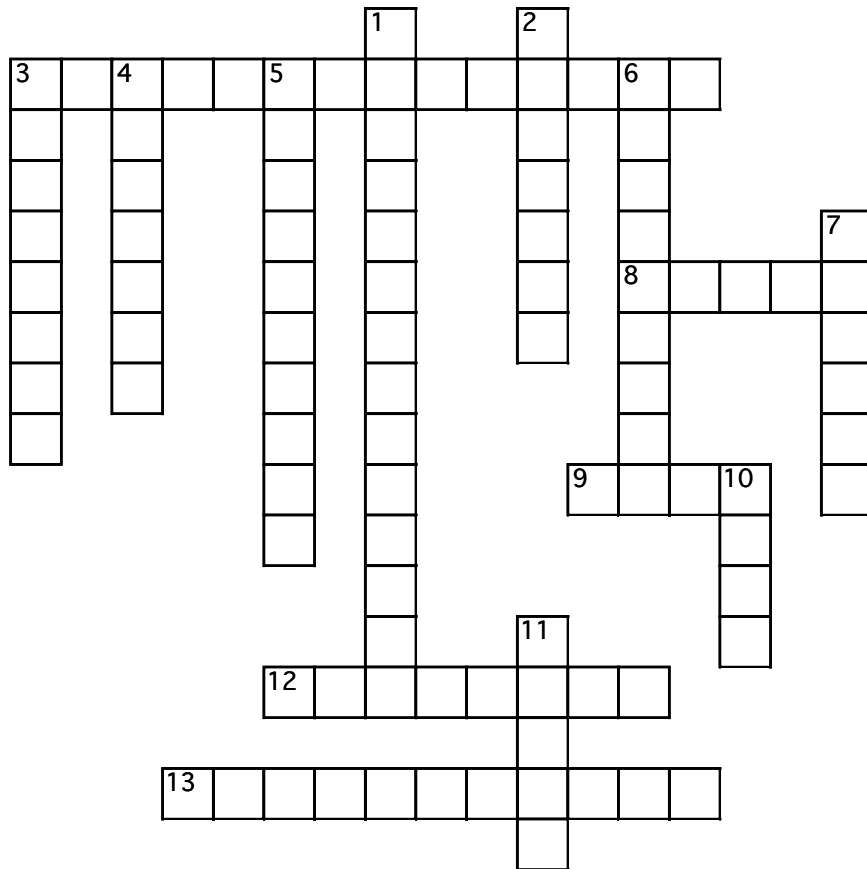
- 1) If you knew that your best friend was using marijuana, what advice would you give?
- 2) Is there really a difference between socially acceptable drugs like alcohol or tobacco, and a drug like marijuana? Explain.
- 3) Should marijuana or any other such drug be made legal? Why or why not?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1) blossoms | a) roots | b) flowers | c) stems |
| 2) ingredient | a) drug | b) cause | c) element |
| 3) potency | a) strength | b) price | c) popularity |
| 4) altered | a) changed | b) excited | c) clear |
| 5) ignore | a) not know about | b) not pay attention | c) not believe in |
| 6) restricted to | a) given to | b) limited to | c) promised to |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 3) The “high” is created in the _____ and central nervous systems.
- 8) The possession of marijuana has been a _____ since 1937 in the United States.
- 9) The _____ plant is grown for its seeds, which are used in paints and soaps.
- 12) Smokers can experience a lack of _____ coordination.
- 13) Different levels of potency were _____ by colorful names such as Panama Red.

DOWN:

- 1) The effects of smoking marijuana can range from being calming to causing _____.
- 2) The hemp plant is grown and harvested for its strong and _____ fiber.
- 3) Marijuana has been found to contain more than 400 separate _____ substances.
- 4) Synthetic THC is used to help _____ the effects of chemotherapy.
- 5) _____ people who smoke marijuana become very hungry.
- 6) Marijuana is not physically _____.
- 7) The long-term physical effects of marijuana _____ a mystery.
- 10) Usually marijuana is smoked, either in a _____ or as a cigarette.
- 11) _____ names for marijuana in the United States include weed, grass and pot.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

c) General description of marijuana.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) In industry the hemp plant's seeds are used in paints, soaps and varnishes; its fiber is used to make yarn, rope and coarse fabrics.
- 2) It is called kif, dagga, or ganja in various places around the world, and Mary Jane, weed, grass, reefer or pot in the United States.
- 3) The marijuana-user's "high" is the result mainly of THC, which affects the cardiovascular and central nervous systems.
- 4) Marijuana or THC are most commonly used to help reduce the nausea and vomiting experienced by some cancer patients when they undergo chemotherapy.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F Users may also eat it in brownies or cakes, or drink it like tea.
- 2) T
- 3) F The potency level varies from plant to plant, depending on its type and on where it is grown.
- 4) F Marijuana possession has been a crime in the United States since 1937 and in 1968 the sale of THC was restricted exclusively to medical research.

INFERENCES

- 1) c
- 2) a

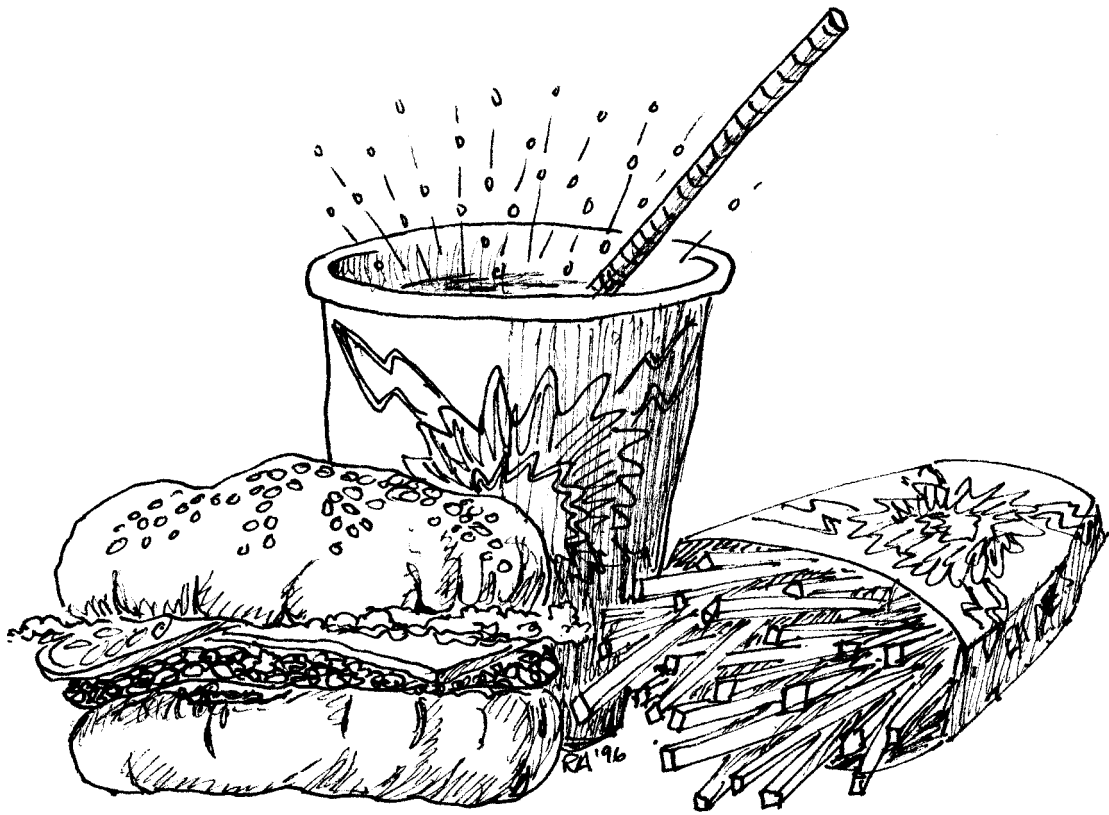
WORD POWER

- 1) b
- 2) c
- 3) a
- 4) a
- 5) b
- 6) b

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 3) cardiovascular 8) crime 9) hemp 12) muscular 13) represented

DOWN: 1) hallucinations 2) durable 3) chemical 4) relieve 5) oftentimes 6) addictive 7) remain
10) pipe 11) slang



Fast Food

1 Before World War II there were lots of roadside diners sprinkled across North America. All these “greasy spoons” looked different and they did not cook your food until you ordered it. That changed with the introduction of the fast food franchise outlet, which would eventually become a permanent part of North American culture.

2 In 1955 Ray Kroc wanted to figure out a way to offer the popular hamburgers of a local restaurant he owned (the first McDonald’s restaurant) to people in other parts of the United States. He came up with the idea of franchising: making an exact copy of the original restaurant, putting it somewhere else, and hiring other people to run it. Everything would be the same, from the look of

the restaurant to the way the food was quickly prepared and delivered.

Mr. Kroc’s idea caught on fast. With 3 the growth of automobile transportation and leisure travel in the late 1950s and early 60s, people welcomed the idea of pulling into a McDonald’s restaurant and being served their meal in a couple of minutes. Based on the success of the McDonald’s restaurant chain, other types of fast food outlets were franchised. Chains selling hamburgers, pizza, tacos, fried chicken and submarine sandwiches began popping up across North America.

The success of fast food chains is 4 based on their ability to specialize in one kind of food and keep the standards of every outlet the same.

Burgers, fish, french fries and other foods are delivered in pre-measured, frozen, ready-to-cook portions. And the cooking takes place in assembly-line fashion for speed and efficiency. The result is a hot meal delivered within minutes of the order.

5 Since the 1950s there has been phenomenal growth in the number of fast food outlets in the United States. In 1970 there were nearly 33,000 franchised outlets. By the early 1990s there were over 90,000 fast food outlets that employed close to 6 million people. Since 1990 Americans have spent an average of almost 150 billion dollars every year eating out.

6 Most fast food meals are high in fat, sodium, and calories and low in fiber and nutrients. Fast foods are often fried or deep fried. A typical fast food meal of a cheeseburger, an order of french fries and a milk shake can average about 1,800 calories with 50% of these calories from fat. Public

health organizations recommend that only 30% of a total daily intake of 2,000 calories be made up of fat.

In response to the current trend towards healthier diets, as well as government inquiries about fast food health issues, the fast food industry has added healthy alternatives to their menus. Items like fresh salads and non-fried foods are now available. And vegetable oil has replaced animal fat in their deep-frying machines.

The fast food experience has expanded beyond North America and has taken root in different places around the globe. In 1990 Pizza Hut opened an outlet in Russia and by 1991 the McDonald's in Moscow's Red Square was serving burgers to nearly 27,000 curious Russians every day. Many fast food chains are doing business all over Asia, too. In all there are now more than 4,000 American-style fast food outlets outside North America.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Fast Food. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) How fast foods are prepared.
- b) The amazing success story of McDonald's.
- c) Positive and negative aspects of fast food.
- d) Health problems associated with fast foods.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) How does a fast-food franchise work?

2) Why was Mr. Kroc's idea especially popular in the late 1950s and the early 1960s?

3) How is food prepared in a fast food restaurant?

4) How many American-style fast food restaurants are now found outside North America?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) Fast food outlets seem to be a passing fad in North America.

2) Although McDonald's may be the most famous example of a fast food franchise, it is certainly not the only one.

3) One thing that makes fast food franchises work so well is their ability to change what they offer depending on the location.

4) By 1990, McDonald's in Moscow was serving 27,000 Russians a month.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) The main point about Ray Kroc's planning for the McDonald's chain was the value of...
 - a) healthy food.
 - b) salads.
 - c) convenience.
 - d) low calories.

- 2) The spread of American-style fast food services to other countries all over the world probably results from the fact that...
 - a) people everywhere tend to appreciate speedy service.
 - b) hamburgers and fries are excellent food.
 - c) this is becoming the only kind of restaurant food that is available.
 - d) public health organizations are recommending fast food.

INTERPRETATION

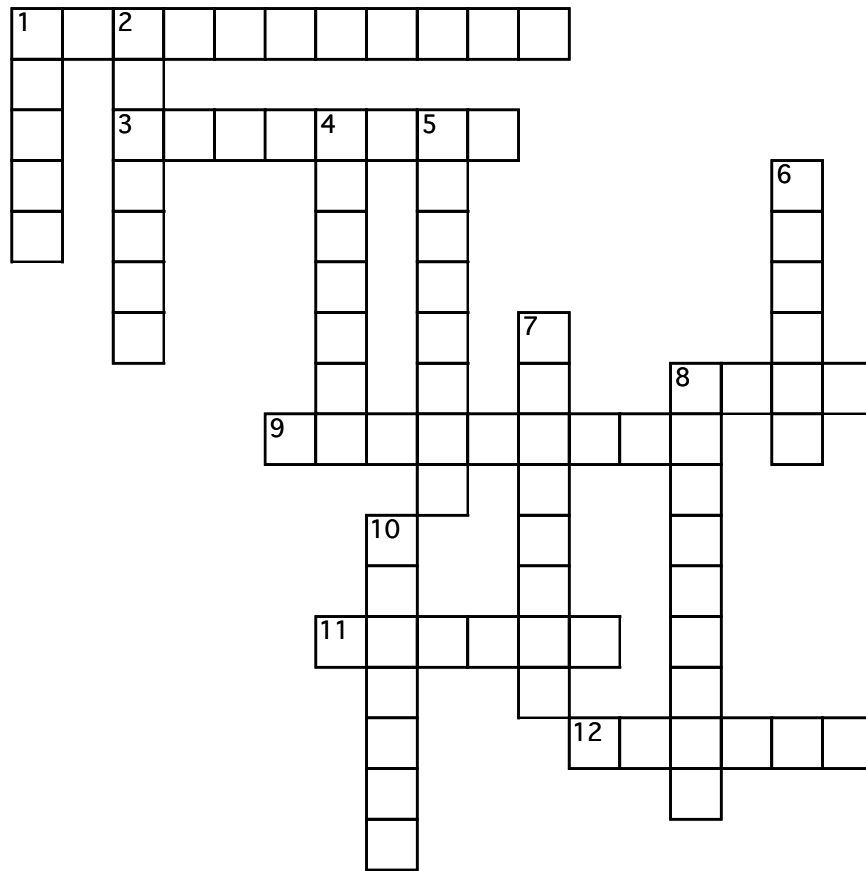
- 1) When was the last time you went to a fast food outlet? What did you buy? Why did you decide to go there? Were you satisfied? Why?
- 2) Is it true, as some people say, that we are using fast foods more and more as time goes by? What evidence do you have? Is there any problem here?
- 3) List some of the people whom you would--and whom who would not--invite to join you at a fast food restaurant. Explain your reasons.

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1) diners | a) meals | b) cooks | c) restaurants |
| 2) permanent | a) lasting | b) temporary | c) new |
| 3) popping up | a) growing | b) appearing | c) selling |
| 4) outlets | a) ideas | b) plans | c) stores |
| 5) phenomenal | a) experiential | b) extraordinary | c) economical |
| 6) inquiries | a) investigations | b) worries | c) criticisms |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 1) Ray Kroc came up with the idea of _____.
- 3) By the early 1990s fast food outlets _____ close to 6 million people.
- 8) Fast foods are often fried or _____ fried.
- 9) _____ oil has replaced animal fat in their deep-frying machines.
- 11) Items like fresh _____ and non-fried foods are now available.
- 12) In 1990 Pizza Hut _____ an outlet in Russia.

DOWN:

- 1) Most fast food meals are low in _____ and nutrients.
- 2) Americans spend an _____ of almost \$150 billion every year eating out.
- 4) There are now more than 4,000 fast food outlets _____ North America.
- 5) The fast food experience has _____ beyond North America.
- 6) Everything changed with the introduction of the fast food franchise _____.
- 7) Years ago there were lots of _____ diners sprinkled across North America.
- 8) The result is a hot meal _____ within minutes of the order.
- 10) The fast food industry has added _____ alternatives to their menus.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

c) Positive and negative aspects of fast food.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) A fast food franchise works by offering an exact copy of the original restaurant and its food, but in different locations with different employees.
- 2) Mr. Kroc's idea was especially popular in the late 1950s and the early 1960s because at that time automobile transportation and leisure travel were expanding fast, and people really liked the idea of driving into McDonald's for a quick meal.
- 3) The food is prepared in pre-measured, frozen, and ready-to-cook portions, and then it is cooked in assembly-line fashion.
- 4) There are now more than 4,000 American-style fast food outlets located outside North America.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F Fast food outlets seem to be a permanent part of North American culture.
- 2) T
- 3) F In fact, these outlets depend on an ability to keep the food and the standards of every outlet exactly the same.
- 4) F By that time, they were serving 27,000 Russians a day.

INFERENCES

- 1) c
- 2) a

WORD POWER

- 1) c
- 2) a
- 3) b
- 4) c
- 5) b
- 6) a

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1) franchising 3) employed 8) deep 9) vegetable 11) salads 12) opened

DOWN: 1) fiber 2) average 4) outside 5) expanded 6) outlet 7) roadside 8) delivered 10) healthy



Plastic Surgery

1 Modern plastic surgery techniques and methods have been in use since the end of World War I. At that time plastic surgery was needed to repair and reconstruct the battle wounds and disfigurements suffered by soldiers and civilians during the war. Since then, starting in the 1950s, more and more people have been turning to plastic surgery in order to change physical features that they do not like about themselves.

2 The word plastic is Greek in origin. It comes from *plastikos*, which literally means “to shape” or “to form.” The goal of plastic surgery is to rebuild a damaged area of a patient’s body or to restore to a patient the use of a limb. Plastic surgeons strive to make the results of surgery look as good and as

normal as possible. The success of plastic surgery depends on a surgeon’s knowledge and understanding of the different body tissues available for reconstruction and how they will respond during and after surgery.

To become a plastic surgeon in the United States, students must first complete a college and medical school program that normally takes eight years. Then, to be certified by the American Board of Plastic Surgery, doctors go through a three-year hospital residency program in general surgery followed by a two-year program in plastic surgery. At the end of all this training those wanting to become plastic surgeons must pass a difficult examination before they are licensed by the board.

4 There are two main areas of plastic surgery, reconstructive and cosmetic. Reconstructive surgery is mainly used to repair deformed or injured tissue that is not working properly. Most people who require dramatic reconstructive surgery today are victims of violent car crashes or other accidents.

5 Some of the procedures done in reconstructive surgery include: repositioning, trimming and stitching displaced tissue fragments; reconstructing fractured bones in the hand or face; and treating severe burns with skin and cartilage grafts. In modern times new tools and new techniques have permitted what was once thought to be impossible: re-attaching blood vessels and nerves in severed limbs, operating on the inner ear, and removing tumors on the spinal chord are achievements that will continue to drive plastic surgery to even greater advances in the future.

6 The other main area of plastic surgery is cosmetic surgery. This is plastic surgery done to improve a person's physical appearance, not because the

person has an injury. Common cosmetic surgery operations include: rhinoplasty (nose surgery), otoplasty (correcting protruding ears), blepharoplasty (removal of excess fat and skin from eyelids), and face-lifts (pulling facial skin tight to eliminate wrinkles).

The defining line between what is 7
cosmetic surgery and what is necessary reconstructive surgery has been debated heavily by doctors, the government and the media in recent years. There are many operations that modern plastic surgeons perform that can blur that line between required and desired surgery. And what weight should be given to an operation's benefit to a patient's psychological state as a reason for that surgery? The debate continues.

In the old days only the rich 8
could afford to have cosmetic or reconstructive surgery, but today plastic surgery is affordable for many more people. As the procedures become more and more common, perhaps prices will come down even more.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Plastic Surgery. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) Techniques and developments in plastic surgery.
- b) The definition of plastic surgery.
- c) Modern improvements in plastic surgery.
- d) The two different branches of plastic surgery.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) Why was plastic surgery needed after World War I?

2) In the United States, what training do plastic surgeons receive?

3) What are some of the procedures done in reconstructive surgery?

4) Name some common cosmetic surgery procedures.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) Above all, the success of plastic surgery depends on specialized equipment.

2) The difference between reconstructive and cosmetic plastic surgery is very clear.

3) Re-attaching blood vessels and nerves in severed limbs are examples of how plastic surgery has been benefitting people for a very long time now.

4) More people are having cosmetic surgery because it has become more affordable.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) This kind of surgery is called 'plastic' because...
 - a) it was first developed in Greece, and so it has a name with a Greek origin.
 - b) it is a modern technique, as modern and scientific as plastic is.
 - c) it involves giving a person's body a new shape.
 - d) at first it was restricted to medical treatment for people hurt in wars.

- 2) The great debate surrounding plastic surgery centers on...
 - a) modern vs traditional procedures.
 - b) reconstructive vs cosmetic surgery.
 - c) the importance of knowledge vs technology.
 - d) psychological vs medical procedures.

INTERPRETATION

- 1) In what circumstances do you think reconstructive plastic surgery is most important?

- 2) Can you think of ways how a plastic surgery operation could blur the line between required and desired surgery? Discuss.

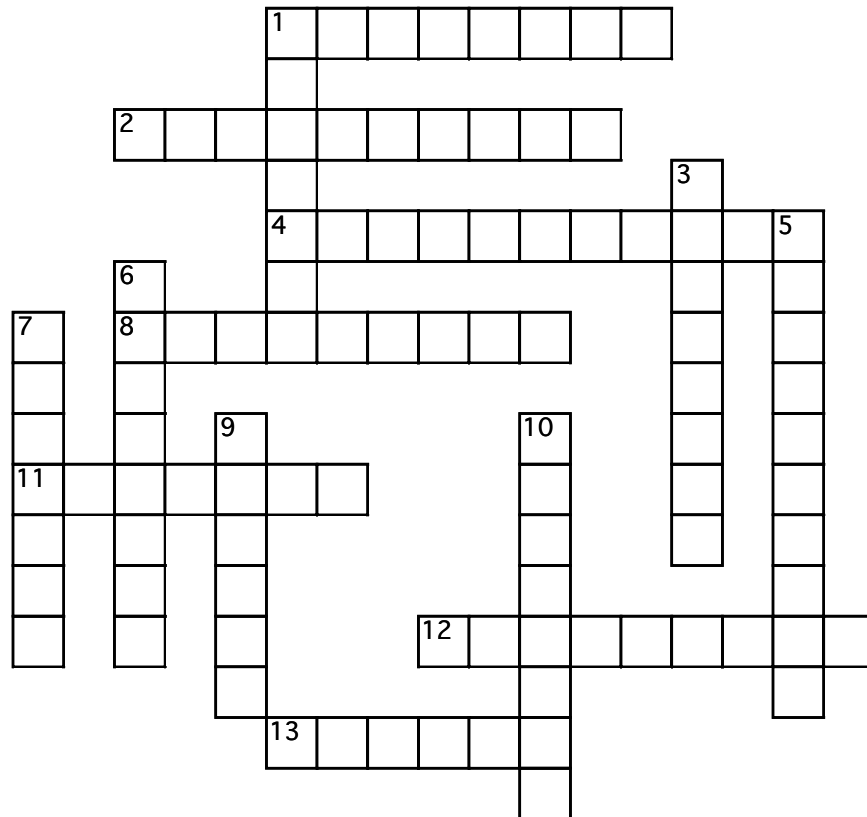
- 3) Can you think of anyone who has had cosmetic surgery? What kind of procedure was it? Was it a success? Was it a good idea? Would you ever think of having some similar type of operation?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1) disfigurements | a) injuries | b) diseases | c) scars |
| 2) restore | a) make better | b) return | c) change |
| 3) certified | a) tested | b) hired | c) approved |
| 4) dramatic | a) remarkable | b) artistic | c) effective |
| 5) fractured | a) broken | b) sprained | c) dislocated |
| 6) makeup | a) illustration | b) composition | c) costume |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 1) People have been turning to plastic surgery to change their _____ features.
- 2) New tools and new techniques have permitted what was once thought to be _____.
- 4) Plastic surgery was used to repair and _____ battle wounds and disfigurements.
- 8) Face-lifts pull facial skin tight to _____ wrinkles.
- 11) Plastic surgeons strive to make the results of _____ look as good as possible.
- 12) The debate about cosmetic surgery and reconstructive surgery _____.
- 13) The procedures are becoming more and more _____.

DOWN:

- 1) Students must first complete a school _____ that normally takes eight years.
- 3) Plastic _____ must pass a difficult examination before they are licensed.
- 5) Modern plastic surgery _____ have been in use since the end of World War I.
- 6) Reconstructive surgery is mainly used to repair _____ or injured tissue.
- 7) The word _____ is Greek in origin.
- 9) What _____ should be given to the benefit to a patient's psychological makeup?
- 10) The _____ line between the different types of plastic surgery has been debated.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

- a) Techniques and developments in plastic surgery.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) After World War I, plastic surgery was needed to repair and reconstruct wounds and disfigurements suffered by soldiers and civilians.
- 2) In the United States plastic surgeons complete a medical degree, which usually takes eight years; then they go through a three-year residency program to become general surgeons, followed by two more years to become plastic surgeons. After all that, they must pass a difficult examination set by the American Board of Plastic Surgery.
- 3) Procedures done in reconstructive surgery include repositioning, trimming and stitching tissue fragments, reconstructing broken bones, and treating severe burns with tissue and cartilage grafts. New techniques in reconstructive surgery include re-attaching blood vessels and nerves in severed limbs, operating on the inner ear, and removing tumors on the spinal chord.
- 4) Common cosmetic surgery procedures include: rhinoplasty (nose surgery), otoplasty (correcting protruding ears), blepharoplasty (removal of excess fat and skin from eyelids), and face-lifts (pulling facial skin tight to eliminate wrinkles).

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F Above all, the success of plastic surgery depends on the surgeon's skill and knowledge.
- 2) F The difference between reconstructive and cosmetic plastic surgery is often very unclear.
- 3) F Re-attaching blood vessels and nerves in severed limbs are examples of extremely new procedures in plastic surgery, which only recently were unavailable and were thought to be impossible.
- 4) T

INFERENCES

- 1) c
- 2) b

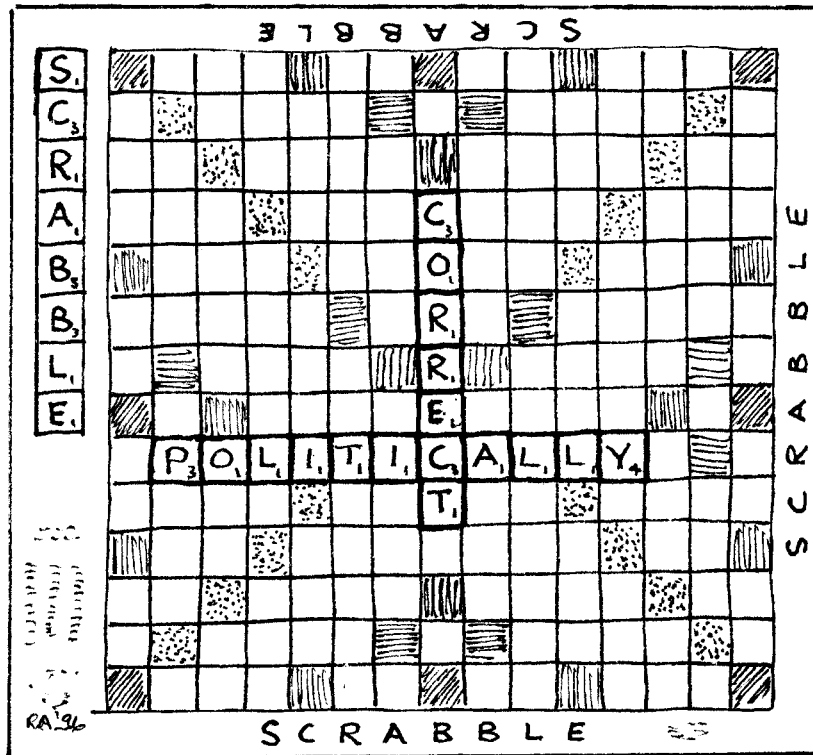
WORD POWER

- 1) c
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) a
- 5) a
- 6) b

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1) physical 2) possible 4) reconstruct 8) eliminate 11) surgery 12) continues 13) common

DOWN: 1) program 3) surgeons 5) techniques 6) deformed 7) plastic 9) weight 10) defining



Political Correctness

1 As times change and societies grow, new language is created to reflect this growth and change. One of the more controversial developments that has gained people’s attention in North America since the late 1980s is what is meant by the term *political correctness*. The *Random House Dictionary* defines political correctness as an outlook “marked by or sticking to a typically progressive tradition on issues involving race, gender, or sexual attraction.”

2 When political correctness first took root in North America, many people thought it was merely college campus humor, like referring to higher government taxation as “revenue enhancement” or calling bankruptcy a “positive restructuring.” Some people

even thought stories about political correctness--called PC--were about personal computers--also called PCs--and did not pay attention. But when the company that makes the popular board game Scrabble® announced it was eliminating nearly 100 words from its dictionary because they were politically incorrect, people knew political correctness was having an impact.

To further highlight the increasing public interest in political correctness, notice how many times it was mentioned in U.S. newspapers. “Politically correct” appeared in print 1,533 times in 1991, 2,672 times in 1992, and 4,643 times in 1993. Political correctness even made it to the best selling book list of 1994 with

3

James Finn Garner's book, *Politically Correct Bedtime Stories*, a funny look at traditional bedtime stories in light of modern politically correct standards.

4 In 1995 two professors at a university in California said a help-wanted ad seeking "a dynamic classroom teacher" was unfair and politically incorrect because of the word dynamic. The professors reasoned that the word dynamic showed a cultural bias because women from some cultures operate entirely effectively--in classrooms and elsewhere--in a more subdued and non-dynamic manner. The white-male-oriented word "dynamic" was changed to the multiculturally non-discriminatory word "excellent."

5 Some other examples of politically correct language include changing "broken family" to "binuclear family," "maiden name" to "birth name," and "visually impaired" to "partially sighted."

6 Political correctness is about the way people interact with other people. Recently, in the State of North Carolina, for example, a judge made a comment

about a female attorney defending someone accused of robbery, saying that he did not like to argue with a "pretty girl." This was not a PC thing to say. The result was a Supreme Court decision requiring a new trial for the attorney's client.

The ideals behind political correctness⁷ have a far-reaching effect because the world is gradually becoming one large global village. With political correctness, groups of people who historically have not worked or played together in the past have a set of rules for language use, so as not to offend or insult each other.

Because words and deeds usually⁸ originate from ideas and can lead into real life, it seems appropriate that people of different backgrounds and beliefs try to use a common language that is helpful, one that builds each other up. Viewed in these terms, political correctness is an action of respect that will be around for a long time because many people believe that this is the direction towards a successful global community: harmony in diversity.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Political Correctness. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) The problem of political correctness.
- b) How the political correctness movement began.
- c) Political correctness and the media.
- d) Effects of the concern for political correctness.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) How does the *Random House Dictionary* define political correctness?

2) What was many people's reaction to political correctness when it first took root in North America?

3) Give some examples of politically correct terminology.

4) Why are the ideals behind political correctness having a far-reaching effect?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) The *Random House Dictionary* invented the idea of political correctness.

2) James Finn Garner's book presented a new version of traditional bedtime stories, including many references to personal computers.

3) Political correctness seems to be especially important today because nowadays people from very different backgrounds work and play together.

4) Political correctness will probably be important to us for a long time because it respects the right of all people to be similar to each other.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) It seems that at first, in the late 1980s, people made fun of the idea of political correctness because...
 - a) it was only mentioned in jokes.
 - b) some people were not used to the idea of personal computers yet.
 - c) it was a very new concept that challenged many people's way of thinking.
 - d) not that many people played Scrabble[®], and so they did not care about it much.
- 2) The basic idea behind the present-day notion of political correctness is that...
 - a) all people from all different groups should be respected and included as worthy members of society.
 - b) nobody should use offensive language that might upset modern people.
 - c) laws should be passed to make sure that everyone is politically correct.
 - d) all old-fashioned attitudes are bad and must be changed because the world is now a global village.

INTERPRETATION

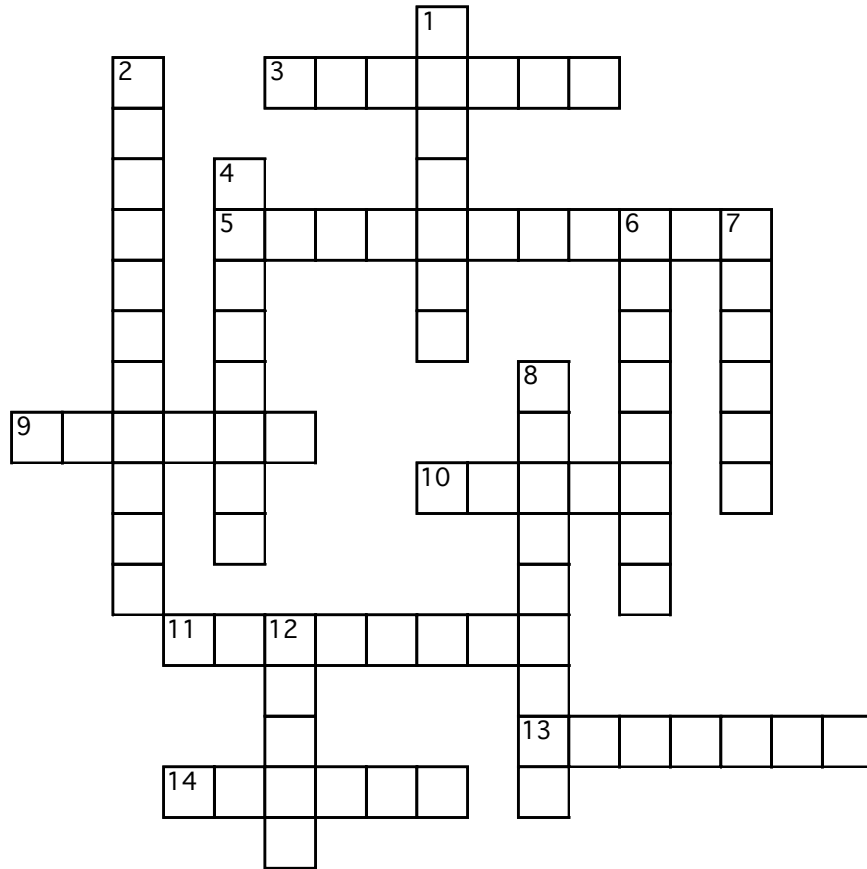
- 1) Are there examples of a political correctness movement in other languages and cultures? Explain a few.
- 2) Some people oppose the idea of political correctness. What are their reasons? Is there any logic to what they say?
- 3) Certainly, the world is becoming a global village, with lots of contact among people from all sorts of different personal and cultural backgrounds. This is a big social change. What do you think are the challenges and the opportunities of this change?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) progressive | a) modern | b) gradual | c) conservative |
| 2) in light of | a) clarifying | b) reducing | c) reflecting |
| 3) subdued | a) active | b) effective | c) quiet |
| 4) attorney | a) criminal | b) lawyer | c) judge |
| 5) far-reaching | a) widespread | b) devastating | c) literal |
| 6) common | a) vulgar | b) shared | c) familiar |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 3) The professors reasoned that the word _____ showed a cultural bias.
- 5) It seems _____ that people try to use a common language.
- 9) The world is gradually becoming one large _____ village.
- 10) At first many people thought PC was merely college campus _____.
- 11) Political correctness is about the way people _____ with other people.
- 13) Political correctness is an action of _____ that will be around for a long time.
- 14) Scrabble[®] eliminated _____ 100 words from its dictionary.

DOWN:

- 1) We strive for _____ in diversity.
- 2) James Finn Garner's book takes a funny look at _____ bedtime stories.
- 4) As times change, new _____ is created to reflect this change.
- 6) Politically correct _____ in print 1,533 times in 1991.
- 7) The ideals behind political correctness have a far-reaching _____.
- 8) Some people thought stories about PC were about personal _____.
- 12) The Supreme Court ordered a new _____ for the attorney's client.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

d) Effects of the concern for political correctness.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) The *Random House Dictionary* defines political correctness as an outlook “marked by or sticking to a typically progressive tradition on issues involving race, gender, or sexual attraction.”
- 2) When political correctness first took root in North America, many people thought it was merely college campus humor, like referring to higher government taxation as “revenue enhancement” or calling bankruptcy a “positive restructuring.” Some people even thought stories about political correctness--called PC--were about personal computers--also called PCs-- and did not pay attention.
- 3) Higher taxation is called “revenue enhancement,” bankruptcy is called “positive restructuring,” a broken family is called a “binuclear family,” maiden name is called “birth name” and visually impaired is called “partially sighted.”
- 4) The ideals behind political correctness have a far-reaching effect because the world is gradually becoming one large global village. With political correctness groups of people who historically have not worked or played together in the past have a set of rules for language use, so as not to offend or insult each other.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F In fact the dictionary did not invent the idea; it just defined the term by looking at how people were already using the words.
- 2) F The book re-told the old stories, but changed details in funny ways, in light of modern politically correct standards.
- 3) T
- 4) F Political correctness respects the right of people to be different; its goal is harmony in diversity.

INFERENCES

- 1) c
- 2) a

WORD POWER

- 1) a
- 2) c
- 3) c
- 4) b
- 5) a
- 6) b

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 3) dynamic 5) appropriate 9) global 10) humor 11) interact 13) respect 14) nearly

DOWN: 1) harmony 2) traditional 4) language 6) appeared 7) effect 8) computers 12) trial



Alzheimer's Disease

1 Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common cause of intellectual deterioration in middle-aged and elderly North Americans, affecting more than two and one-quarter million men and women over the age of 65. The usual symptoms of AD are memory loss and a progressive loss of mental faculties. Presently, there is no cure for Alzheimer's disease.

2 The human brain is a complex organ that acts like a main control room for the rest of the body. It gathers information, controls body movements, and activates emotions and thoughts. The brain does this by using a chemical called acetylcholine to send signals to and from brain cells. Alzheimer's disease causes a

breakdown in the neurons of brain cells by creating a shortage of acetylcholine.

3 Once affected by Alzheimer's, it becomes increasingly difficult for the brain to perform its main functions. These changes in the brain are so intense and crippling that a person diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease usually dies within 10 years.

4 For a long time the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease (memory loss, slurred speech, and confusion) were thought to be the natural side-effects of getting old. AD went unrecognized because victims often seemed physically healthy; it was just their memory and general mental performance that were affected.

5 In 1906, Alois Alzheimer, a German neuropathologist, discovered two abnormalities in the brain of a fifty-six year old woman who died of severe mental problems. For a long time Alzheimer's discovery was overlooked because doctors of that era (and for many years afterwards) thought these irregularities were only the normal consequences of human aging.

6 In the mid-1980s Alzheimer's theories were re-examined and AD came to be recognized as the most common cause of mental decay in the elderly. In fact, the many problems related to AD are considered so great that Alzheimer's disease has been called "the disease of the century" by doctor and author Lewis Thomas.

7 Although the cause of Alzheimer's disease is still unknown, two risk factors have been identified: advanced age and genetic history. The risk of developing AD is less than one percent before the age of 50, but the risk increases as a person gets older. If a person reaches age 90, they have a 30

percent chance of developing Alzheimer's disease.

In families that already have a member with Alzheimer's disease, relatives have a 50 percent chance of developing AD because the tendency is passed on as a genetic trait. Recent research has discovered a consistent abnormal gene site on chromosome 21 of people affected with Alzheimer's disease. Scientists are hopeful that this finding is a step in the direction of a cure.

Because the exact cause of Alzheimer's disease has not yet been determined, an effective treatment or a cure is still not available. Present treatments include drugs to relieve patients' symptoms. Support groups and counseling are also available for families living with AD. Scientists and medical researchers are optimistic that the same medical advances that are now extending life for everyone will soon help eliminate Alzheimer's disease as well.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Alzheimer's Disease. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) The main symptoms of Alzheimer's disease.
- b) The "disease of the century."
- c) The cause and effects of Alzheimer's disease.
- d) Factors that increase the risk of Alzheimer's disease.

8

9

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) In North America, how common is Alzheimer's disease?

2) How does the human brain function?

3) How does Alzheimer's disease affect the brain?

4) Which two groups are at most risk to develop Alzheimer's disease?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) The original discovery of AD was not properly understood because doctors just thought it was normal for old people to have mental problems.

2) A good diet and lots of exercise will reduce the risk of Alzheimer's disease.

3) Alzheimer's disease was called "the disease of the century" because it was first discovered early in this century.

4) Doctors hope to find a clue that may help explain this disease.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

1) It seems that knowing about Alzheimer's disease may help everyone...

- a) look after young children better.
- b) provide better care for people under 50.
- c) meet the medical requirements of families.
- d) understand the needs of old people.

2) Medical treatment for Alzheimer's disease...

- a) is only useful if the disease is detected early.
- b) is only effective for some people.
- c) is still experimental.
- d) has finally eliminated this terrible illness.

INTERPRETATION

1) When you think of the danger of age-related diseases like AD, do you think that it is wise for doctors to be finding ways to help people live to older and older ages?

2) What do you think old people bring to a society?

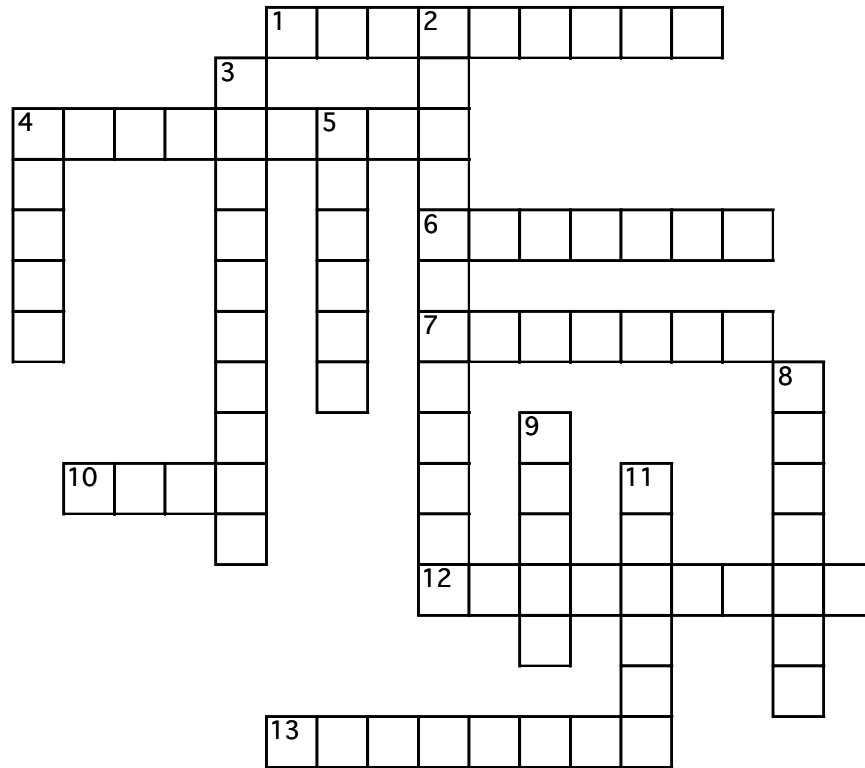
3) Think of one very old person you have known. Using that person as an example, describe how younger people can remain in touch with people from another generation. What are the difficult things? The easy things?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1) deterioration | a) administration | b) decay | c) heightening |
| 2) symptoms | a) signs | b) devices | c) pains |
| 3) shortage | a) too much | b) just enough | c) too little |
| 4) slurred | a) unclear | b) slow | c) not grammatical |
| 5) consistent | a) important | b) thick | c) constant |
| 6) optimistic | a) worried | b) hopeful | c) excited |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 1) The symptoms of AD are memory loss and a progressive loss of mental _____.
- 4) Alois _____ discovered two abnormalities in the brain of a fifty-six year old.
- 6) AD has been called “the disease of the _____.”
- 7) Alzheimer’s disease is passed on as a _____ trait.
- 10) Scientists are hopeful that they are moving in the direction of a _____.
- 12) A person _____ with Alzheimer’s disease usually dies within 10 years.
- 13) Recent research has discovered a consistent _____ gene site on a chromosome.

DOWN:

- 2) AD went _____ because victims often seemed physically healthy.
- 3) The exact cause of Alzheimer’s disease has not yet been _____.
- 4) Doctors thought these irregularities were the normal consequences of _____.
- 5) A person’s _____ and their general mental performance are affected.
- 8) The risk of developing AD is less than one _____ before the age of 50.
- 9) The human brain is a complex _____.
- 11) AD is recognized as the most common cause of _____ decay in the elderly.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

c) The cause and effects of Alzheimer's Disease.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) Alzheimer's disease is the most common form of brain disorder in North America, affecting more than two and one-quarter million men and women over the age of 65.
- 2) The brain functions like a main control room for the rest of the body. It gathers information, controls movements, and activates thoughts and emotions. It communicates with the body by using the chemical acetylcholine to send signals to and from brain cells.
- 3) Alzheimer's disease affects the brain by causing a breakdown in the neurons of brain cells, so that not enough acetylcholine is produced.
- 4) The two groups which are at most risk to develop Alzheimer's disease are elderly people and people who have close relatives with the disease.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) T
- 2) F Age and family background seem to be what determine the risk.
- 3) F Yes, it was discovered in 1906, but the real reason for the title, "disease of the century" is that it has become very important in this century, when people are living longer and longer and so many people are affected by it.
- 4) F In fact, doctors have already found a clue: an abnormal gene in people who have Alzheimer's disease.

INFERENCES

- 1) d
- 2) c

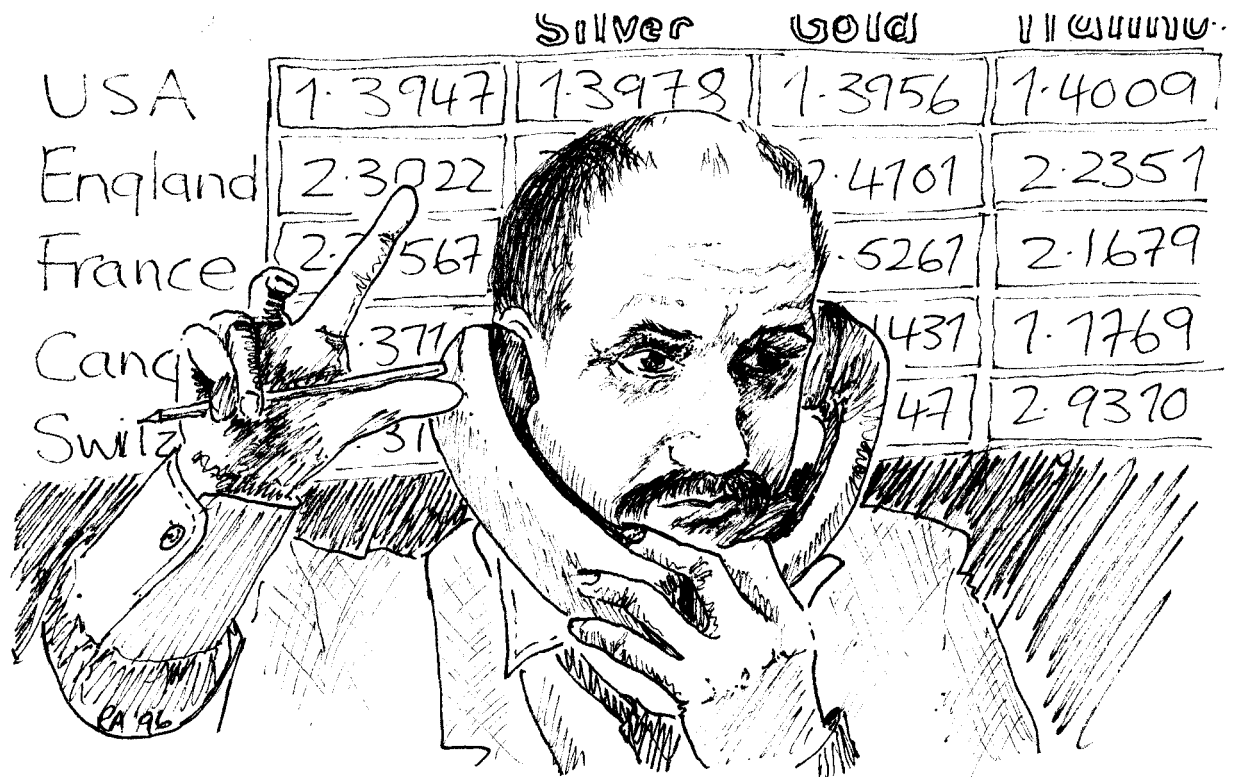
WORD POWER

- 1) b
- 2) a
- 3) c
- 4) a
- 5) c
- 6) b

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1) faculties 4) Alzheimer 6) century 7) genetic 10) cure 12) diagnosed 13) abnormal

DOWN: 2) unrecognized 3) determined 4) aging 5) memory 8) percent 9) organ 11) mental



Stock Markets

1 In October of 1987, journalist James Kilpatrick wrote, "Those of us who know nothing about the stock market will never understand it. That puts us right in the same class with economists and brokers who know all about the stock market." The general public tends to agree with Mr. Kilpatrick. Not many people have a complete understanding of the complex workings of the stock market.

2 The stock market, in very simple terms, is basically a paper economy because it deals only with money, certificates of ownership, and certificates of debt. The stock market is the headquarters for the buying and selling of these certificates, which are called stocks and bonds by the business community.

3 The place where stocks and bonds are bought and sold is called an exchange. The London Stock Exchange in England lists the most stocks, and the Tokyo Stock Exchange in Japan has the most activity, but the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in the United States has the greatest value of publicly traded stocks in the world. In 1992 the buying and selling of stock shares through the NYSE totalled more than \$4 trillion.

4 When a company, large or small, needs money, it can either borrow it or issue stocks. When a company borrows money from the public, it takes out a bond, or a certificate of debt. This certificate shows that the bondholder has lent a specific amount of money to a company and will be

repaid with interest at a specified later date.

5 The other way for companies to raise money is to issue stocks; these certificates represent ownership of the company. There are two basic kinds of stock: common and preferred. Common stock entitles the owner to vote on company policy (the number of shares owned equals the number of votes) and to a dividend if one is declared. Preferred stock, while still representing ownership, generally does not include the right to vote on company policy but it does entitle the owner to be paid dividends before the common stockholders.

6 A person cannot travel to the nearest exchange in order to buy stock in a company. The usual way to buy stock is through a stockbroker. After receiving an order, the stockbroker contacts a member of his brokerage firm who is at the exchange. The member then approaches one of the many buyers and sellers who are trading stocks on the exchange floor

and completes the desired transaction. These days much of this is done through computers. In fact, computers have enabled entrepreneurs and others to bypass brokers and to purchase stocks on their own.

Not long ago all stock market transactions took place over the phone and customers held onto actual paper certificates as proof of their stock ownership. But this method of trading stocks is disappearing. Recent advances in electronic communication have greatly increased the speed of stock market activity and computer memories are now storing proof of ownership. The Tokyo Stock Exchange has nearly eliminated stock certificates and the U.S. Treasury Department no longer prints T-Bills or bond certificates.

This shift away from the original paper-based market economy represents the influence of today's computer age. Electronic business is easier, quicker, and more flexible for the huge volumes of activity in today's stock markets.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Stock Markets. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) What are stocks and bonds?
- b) What is the stock market?
- c) What can companies do to raise capital?
- d) What do people know about the stock market?

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) Why can the stock market be called “a paper economy”?

2) Which are the world’s biggest stock exchanges? How is this measured?

3) What does a stockbroker do?

4) Why are paper certificates becoming less common now?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) Because it is so important, many people have developed a very complete understanding of the stock market.

2) World activity in stocks and bonds reached a level of over \$4 trillion in 1992.

3) Preferred stock gives not only a dividend but also the right to vote on company policy.

4) Electronic trading has made access to the stock market quicker and easier.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) A bond is different from a stock because...
 - a) bonds indicate a loan and stocks indicate a share in a company.
 - b) bonds cannot be issued in electronic form, but stocks can.
 - c) bonds are certificates of debt and stocks are dividends.
 - d) bonds are not available on the stock market, but stocks are.

- 2) The stock market...
 - a) has not changed at all over the years.
 - b) has changed somewhat in recent years.
 - c) has changed only when forced to do so.
 - d) has actively accepted technology-driven change.

INTERPRETATION

- 1) In what way do you think the economy would be different if there were no stock market?

- 2) Since the stock market is “a paper economy,” do people who buy and sell stocks really do something of value or are they simply making money without contributing anything?

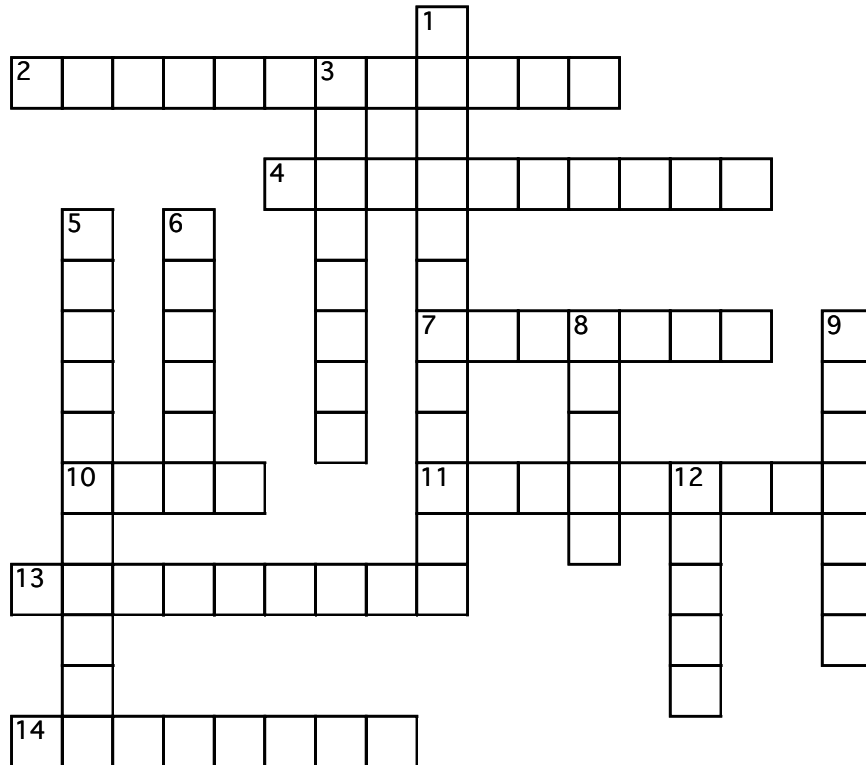
- 3) What do you yourself know about the stock market? Have you had any experience of buying or selling stocks or bonds? Do you think you will be involved in such activity in the future?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1) class | a) school | b) category | c) team |
| 2) headquarters | a) pathway | b) rule | c) center |
| 3) issue | a) put out | b) write down | c) buy up |
| 4) dividend | a) payment | b) purchase | c) debt |
| 5) firm | a) policy | b) solidity | c) company |
| 6) bypass | a) join with | b) do without | c) move toward |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 2) The method of using paper for trading stocks is _____.
- 4) Even some _____ do not fully understand stock markets.
- 7) When a _____ needs money, it can either borrow it or issue stocks.
- 10) When a company borrows money from the public, it takes out a _____.
- 11) Stocks represent _____ of a company.
- 13) These days much of a stockbroker's work is done through _____.
- 14) The buying and selling of stocks through the NYSE totalled more than \$4 _____.

DOWN:

- 1) Not long ago all stock market _____ took place over the phone.
- 3) The place where stocks and bonds are bought and sold is called an _____.
- 5) The usual way to buy stock is through a _____.
- 6) _____ stock entitles the owner to vote on company policy.
- 8) The stock market, in very simple terms, is basically a _____ economy.
- 9) The _____ workings of the stock market are difficult to understand.
- 12) Electronic communication has increased the speed of _____ market activity.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

b) What is the stock market?

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) The stock market can be called a paper economy because it deals only with pieces of paper, not actual objects: paper money and pieces of paper that are certificates of ownership and of debt.
- 2) The world's biggest stock exchanges are the London Stock Exchange, the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange. This is measured in different ways: the London Stock Exchange lists the largest number of stocks; the Tokyo Stock Exchange has the most activity; and the New York Stock Exchange has the greatest total value.
- 3) A stockbroker goes between people who want to buy or sell stocks, and actual buyers or sellers who work at the stock exchange.
- 4) Paper certificates are becoming less common because electronic trading does not require pieces of paper, and so almost no certificates are now issued.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F Not many people have a complete understanding of the complex workings of the stock market.
- 2) F This number, \$4 trillion, is the total for just the NYSE in 1992.
- 3) F Common stock gives a dividend and the right to vote; preferred stock, which usually does not give the right to vote, has the special advantage of entitling the owner to receive dividends before common stock owners.
- 4) T

INFERENCES

- 1) a
- 2) d

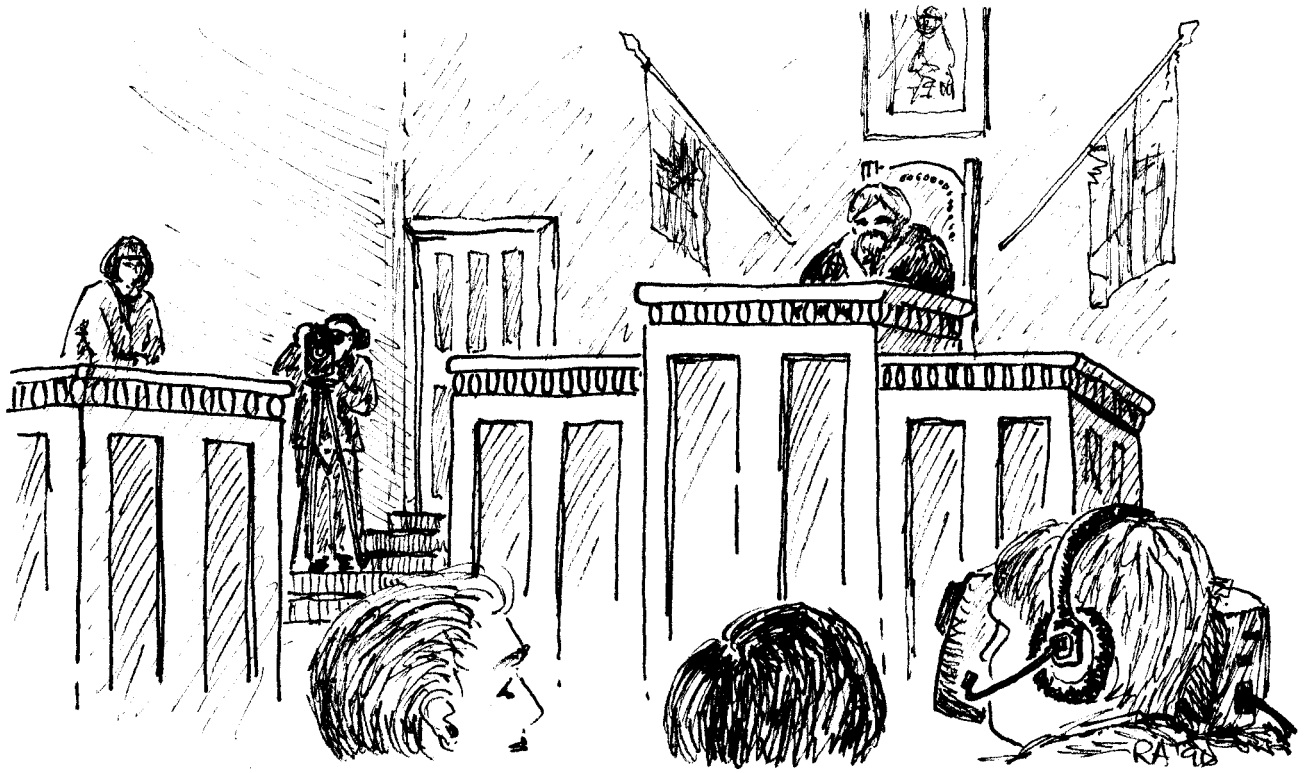
WORD POWER

- 1) b
- 2) c
- 3) a
- 4) a
- 5) c
- 6) b

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 2) disappearing 4) economists 7) company 10) bond 11) ownership 13) computers
14) trillion

DOWN: 1) transactions 3) exchange 5) stockbroker 6) common 8) paper 9) complex 12) stock



Cameras in the Courtroom

1 The first amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees freedom of the press in America. And for nearly two hundred years that freedom has been enjoyed by news reporters, mostly from newspapers and radio stations. Today there is a new information carrier: television. And television wants to use those same freedoms to put cameras in courtrooms. The question is, will broadcasting courtroom trials ultimately help or hurt the justice system?

2 Presently, cameras are allowed in the courts of 47 U.S. states. Thousands of cases are televised each year locally, regionally and nationally. In 1991 a new cable television service, CourTV, was established and since then has

broadcast court proceedings 24 hours a day to more than 15 million subscribers. High profile cases that have been televised nationally in the United States include the O.J. Simpson case, the Bobbit case, the Menendez brothers case and the William Kennedy-Smith case.

3 Cameras in the courtroom are not limited to the American experience. From time to time cameras have been allowed in courtrooms in Canada, New Zealand, Italy, Israel, the Netherlands, Russia, China, Australia, Norway and other countries.

4 The argument for and against cameras in the courtroom has been going on in the United States since the mid-1960s. But it reached a new level

of public awareness recently during the “trial of the century”: the double murder trial of football/movie star, O.J. Simpson. In Los Angeles, California cameras were permitted in the courtroom during the Simpson case. Television coverage of the Simpson case ended up generating public debate about race relations in America, the effect of money and wealth on the quality of justice, and the morals of lawyers, witnesses and jurors alike.

5 On both sides of the debate, the O.J. Simpson trial is being held up as the model for determining whether cameras should be allowed in U.S. courtrooms. Critics of cameras in the courtroom insist that defense attorneys, prosecutors, and even the judge in the Simpson case were caught up in the publicity stirred by televising the trial of such a celebrity. The always alert camera recorded each of them showing off at times to an audience much larger than the jury. Critics also maintain that the media is not interested in educating

the public about the justice system, but only in exploiting people for commercial gain.

Those people in favor of cameras in 6 the courtroom argue that broadcasting trials helps viewers understand the workings of the courts and the judicial process. Also, using cameras is an effective medium for making what are supposed to be public proceedings more public.

Does televising criminal trials help 7 or hinder the mission of the courts, namely providing a fair trial for defendants? Does televising court cases interfere with the workings of the judicial process? Indisputable answers to these questions have never been given. But one thing is for sure, cameras in the courtroom open up one of the most mysterious, least understood branches of the United States government: the constitutional right to a trial by peers.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Cameras in the Courtroom. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) So far there is no agreement about whether or not cameras are appropriate in the courtroom.
- b) Many judges and other people do not think cameras should be allowed in the courtroom.
- c) The O.J. Simpson trial demonstrated the problems with allowing cameras in the courtroom.
- d) Cases that have been televised nationally have shown the good effect of cameras in the courtroom.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) Why does television feel it has a right to be inside U.S. courtrooms?

2) Name some high profile cases that have been televised nationally in the U.S.

3) Using the O.J. Simpson case as an example, why do critics of cameras in the courtroom argue against their use?

4) What is supposed to be the advantage of having television cameras in the courtroom?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) Freedom of the press in America may soon be lost if cameras are not permitted in the courtroom.

2) The U.S. is the only country that has allowed cameras in its courtrooms.

3) Television coverage of the O.J. Simpson trial did not generate much debate.

4) It is still not known for certain whether cameras in the courtroom interfere with the judicial process.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) The central argument for and against cameras in the courtroom is the question of whether...
 - a) the expense of television services would be matched by their usefulness.
 - b) lawyers would be respected more or less if television viewers could always watch them work.
 - c) the presence of cameras would make it easier or harder to give people fair trials.
 - d) cameras will in fact at last be allowed in all U.S. courtrooms.
- 2) According to the passage, it seems that the possible danger of allowing cameras in the courtroom relates mostly to...
 - a) the nervousness many people feel when they are being filmed for television.
 - b) the risk that many people will want to show off when there is a big audience.
 - c) the problems that come up when trials are not carried out in secret.
 - d) the errors that might occur if the cameras were not filming the right person at the right time.

INTERPRETATION

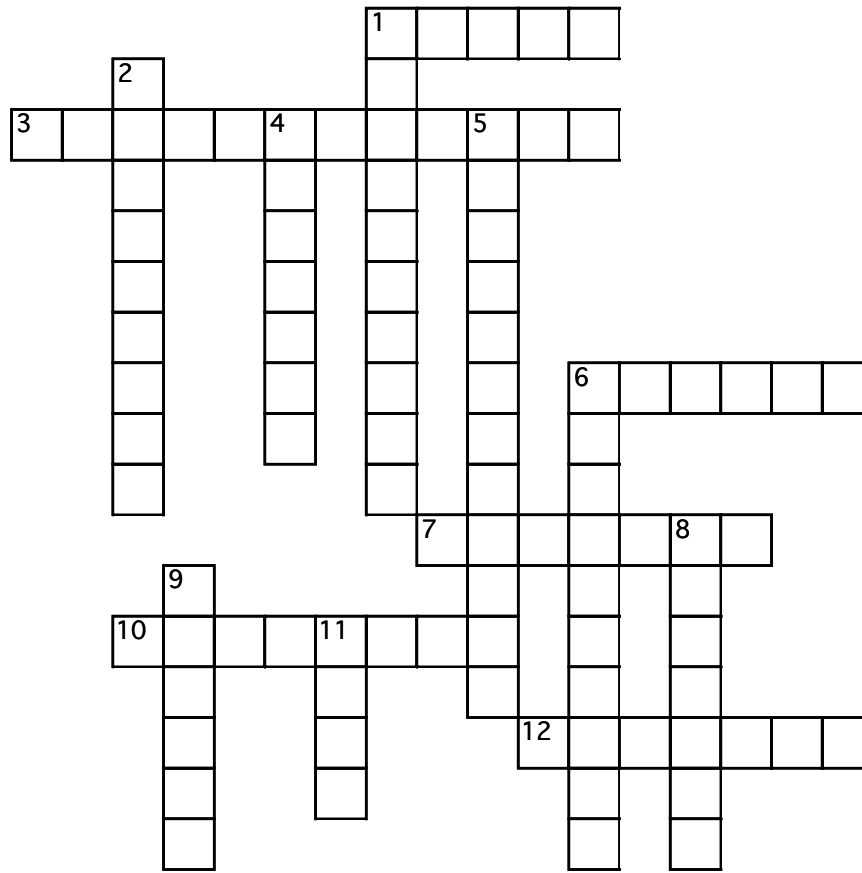
- 1) Why do you suppose people are interested in news about trials? Do you think it makes any difference if this news is in the papers, on the radio, or on television? Explain.
- 2) Did you watch any part of the O.J. Simpson trial on television? If so, what did you think about what you saw?
- 3) If you had to go on trial, would you want to have television cameras present? Why or why not?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1) amendment | a) clause | b) addition | c) subsection |
| 2) profile | a) image | b) risk | c) altitude |
| 3) recently | a) not long ago | b) a long time ago | c) right now |
| 4) held up | a) robbed | b) delayed | c) mentioned |
| 5) stirred | a) changed around | b) worked out | c) raised up |
| 6) peers | a) equals | b) judges | c) reporters |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 1) The Simpson trial is being used as a _____ in the debate.
- 3) Will _____ courtroom trials ultimately help or hurt the justice system?
- 6) Does televising criminal _____ help or hinder the mission of the courts?
- 7) The argument about _____ in the courtroom has been going on for years.
- 10) Does televising court cases interfere with the workings of the _____ process?
- 12) Broadcasting trials helps _____ understand the workings of the courts.

DOWN:

- 1) Television opens up one of the _____ branches of the U.S. government.
- 2) Cameras in the _____ are not limited to the American experience.
- 4) _____ maintain that the media is not interested in educating the public.
- 5) _____ answers to questions about cameras in courtrooms are still not known.
- 6) _____ wants to use those same freedoms to put cameras in courtrooms.
- 8) Presently, cameras are _____ in the courts of 47 U.S. states.
- 9) Cameras make what are supposed to be _____ proceedings more public.
- 11) Cameras were permitted in the courtroom during the O.J. Simpson _____.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

- a) So far there is no agreement about whether or not cameras are appropriate in the courtroom.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) Television feels it has a right to be inside U.S. courtrooms because of the first amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees freedom of the press.
- 2) Some high profile cases that have been televised nationally in the U.S. include the Simpson case, the Bobbit case, the Kennedy-Smith case and the Menendez brothers case.
- 3) Critics of cameras in the courtroom insist that defense attorneys, prosecutors, and even the judge in the Simpson case were caught up in the publicity stirred by televising the trial of such a celebrity. The always alert camera recorded each of them showing off at times to an audience much larger than the jury. Critics also maintain that the media is not interested in educating the public about the justice system, but only in exploiting people for commercial gain.
- 4) Some people say that when the public can watch a trial on television, viewers can see and understand how the legal system works; for instance, they can understand why juries reach their decisions.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F There has been freedom of the press in the U.S. for about 200 years, and it is a very strong tradition. The only question is whether this freedom means that only newspaper and radio reporters can work in courtrooms, or whether television reporters (and their cameras) can be allowed there, too.
- 2) F Other countries, such as Canada, New Zealand, Italy, Israel, the Netherlands, Russia, China, Australia, Norway and others, have allowed cameras in their courtrooms from time to time.
- 3) F Television coverage of the Simpson case ended up generating public debate about race relations in America, the effect of money and wealth on the quality of justice, and the morals of lawyers, witnesses and jurors alike.
- 4) T

INFERENCES

- 1) c
- 2) b

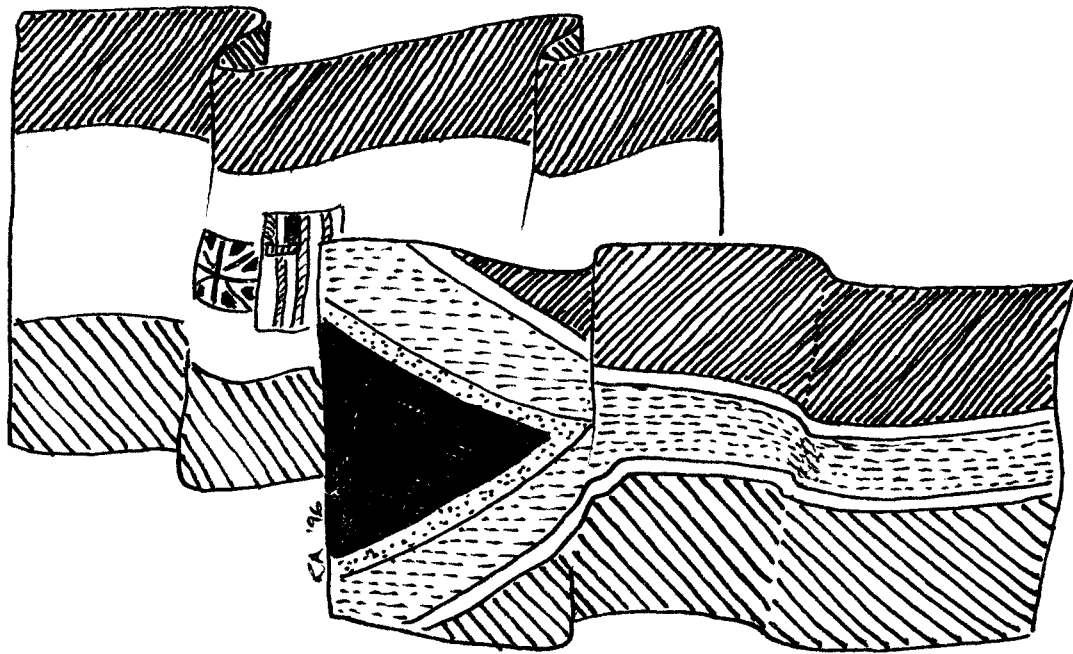
WORD POWER

- 1) b
- 2) a
- 3) a
- 4) c
- 5) c
- 6) a

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1) model 3) broadcasting 6) trials 7) cameras 10) judicial 12) viewers

DOWN: 1) mysterious 2) courtroom 4) critics 5) indisputable 6) television 8) allowed 9) public
11) case



South Africa

1 The continent of Africa contains many separate countries but the one that has generated the most controversy and gained the most worldwide attention is South Africa. Located at the southernmost tip of the African continent, South Africa has been in the news since 1948 when the white minority run National party government established a policy of “apartheid” among the South African people.

2 Apartheid means “apartness” in the Afrikaans language and it represented the National party’s policy of “separate development” in South Africa. The National party designed this rigid system of racial segregation in an effort to maintain white supremacy. Apartheid classified the South African

population into separate groups: blacks (Africans), whites (Europeans), coloreds (of mixed descent), and Asians (mostly East Indians).

3 Black South Africans were further split into ethnic groups based on their first languages. Each of these groups was restricted to a “homeland.” This helped to keep the black majority divided. There were ten homelands in all, and travel beyond your homeland was strictly forbidden. Anyone who worked outside of their own area needed special permission from the National party.

4 The effect of apartheid on the black people of South Africa was one of great hardship and it caused the seeds of bitter resentment towards the white

class to be sown among the native South African people. South Africa's apartheid policy was also widely condemned by the international community and it was the inspiration for many protests.

5 By 1978 the global pressure became too much and President P.W. Botha of the National party responded by taking some steps towards reform. Botha increased the civil rights of black South Africans, improved black educational facilities and eliminated identification passes. In 1989, Botha resigned and F.W. DeKlerk took over as president of the National party.

6 DeKlerk lifted a 30-year-old ban on the African National Congress (ANC) and freed its leader, Nelson Mandela, from prison in 1990. Together the two political leaders helped move the politically and socially divided country towards a reunification of the white minority and the black majority. The efforts of DeKlerk and Mandela resulted in the official end of apartheid in March of 1992.

7 With apartheid outlawed, a new government and a new constitution were the first thing South Africans demanded. Conferences were held to write an interim constitution and to prepare for the first multiracial general election in South Africa's history. The conference delegates created a new constitution that included a bill of rights, recognition of minority languages, and the establishment of nine new provinces.

8 In April of 1994 eighteen million South Africans voted, many for the first time in their lives. Nelson Mandela of the ANC was elected president of South Africa, gaining almost 62% of the vote. F.W. DeKlerk was voted in as vice-president, with over 20% of the vote.

9 For the first time in 342 years, black South Africans began participating in the government of their country. On the first night of their new partnership, South Africans raised a new South African flag to replace the old one.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about South Africa. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) Conflicts due to apartheid in South Africa.
- b) The reasons for apartheid in South Africa.
- c) Political clashes between the National party and the ANC.
- d) The emergence of South Africa from apartheid.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) What was the National party's policy of separate development called?

2) How did the international community react to this policy?

3) What did President Botha do in 1978?

4) How was the first night of the new partnership in South Africa celebrated?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) Apartheid was officially instituted in South Africa in 1948.

2) Under the rules of apartheid, black South Africans were permitted to work outside their official "homeland" area.

3) President DeKlerk, who took over from Botha in 1989, singlehandedly brought an end to apartheid.

4) In 1992 Nelson Mandela of the ANC became the vice-president of the new South Africa.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) It seems that under apartheid, black people in South Africa...
 - a) had no rights if they left the country.
 - b) had rights, but they were different from whites' rights.
 - c) had complete rights, but only in their homelands.
 - d) had no real rights at all.

- 2) The changes which finally ended apartheid in South Africa seem to have happened as result of...
 - a) a change of basic beliefs in the National party.
 - b) the new leadership of F.W. DeKlerk.
 - c) growing pressures arising from an unfair policy.
 - d) an increase in the number of non-whites, until they became the majority.

INTERPRETATION

- 1) Now that South Africa has changed, would you consider doing business there or going there for a holiday? Have you already done so? Do you know of people who have? What kind of changes could be seen?

- 2) What do you know about the geography and the cultures of South Africa? Share your information with others.

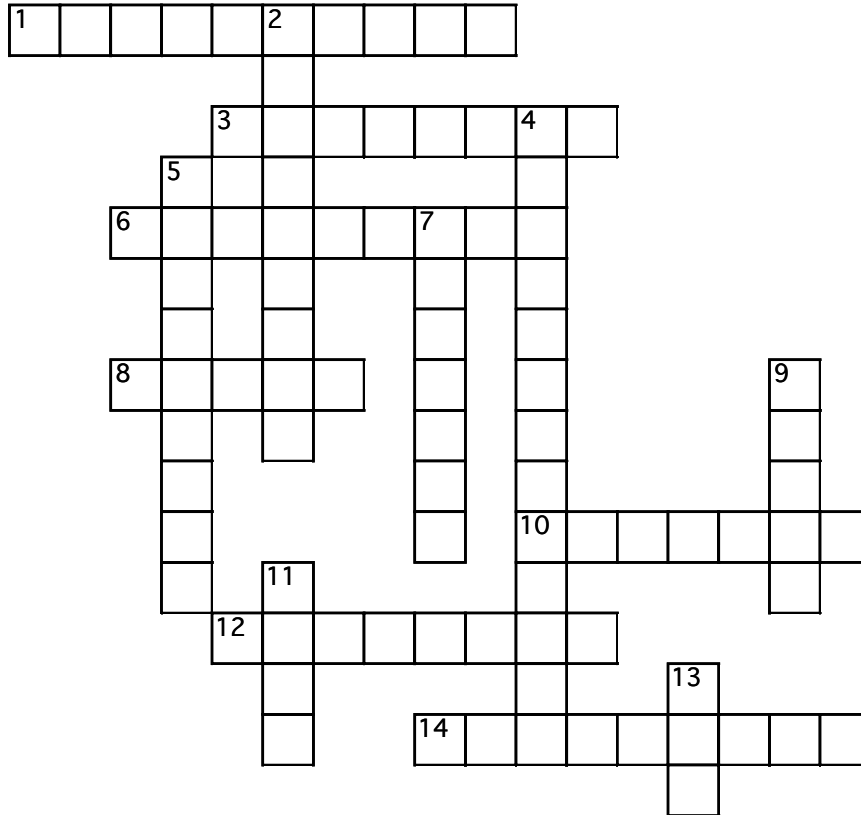
- 3) To have worked together as they did, what sort of people do you suppose Nelson Mandela and F.W. DeKlerk must be? What difficulties did each apparently have to overcome, to reach the outcome that we have seen?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1) controversy | a) discussion | b) satisfaction | c) argument |
| 2) segregation | a) separation | b) education | c) oppression |
| 3) ethnic | a) geographical | b) cultural | c) political |
| 4) resentment | a) impatience | b) resignation | c) anger |
| 5) condemned | a) scrutinized | b) blamed | c) questioned |
| 6) took over | a) started work | b) changed everything | c) left office |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 1) Apartheid classified the South African _____ into separate groups.
- 3) The effect of apartheid on the black people was one of great _____.
- 6) The _____ of Africa contains many separate countries.
- 8) In 1978 P.W. Botha increased the _____ rights of the black South Africans.
- 10) Conferences were held to write an _____ constitution.
- 12) Each of these groups was restricted to a “_____.”
- 14) The conference _____ created a new constitution that included a bill of rights.

DOWN:

- 2) _____ means “apartness” in the Afrikaans language.
- 4) Apartheid was widely condemned by the _____ community
- 5) Travel beyond your homeland was strictly _____.
- 7) Nelson Mandela of the ANC was _____ president of South Africa.
- 9) Black South Africans were _____ into groups based on their first languages.
- 11) The seeds of bitter resentment were _____.
- 13) DeKlerk lifted a 30-year-old _____ on the African National Congress.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

d) The emergence of South Africa from apartheid.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) The National party's policy of separate development was called apartheid.
- 2) The international community condemned apartheid.
- 3) President Botha made a few reforms to apartheid in 1978. He increased the civil rights of the black South Africans, improved black educational facilities and eliminated identification passes.
- 4) The first night of the new partnership in South Africa was celebrated by raising a brand new South African flag.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) T
- 2) F Under the rules of apartheid, black South Africans were only permitted to work outside their official homeland area with a special permit.
- 3) F President F.W. DeKlerk took over from P.W. Botha in 1989; with the help of Nelson Mandela, the two leaders brought an end to apartheid.
- 4) F In 1992 Nelson Mandela of the ANC became the president of the new South Africa; F.W. DeKlerk was elected vice-president.

INFERENCES

- 1) d
- 2) c

WORD POWER

- 1) c
- 2) a
- 3) b
- 4) c
- 5) b
- 6) a

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1) population 3) hardship 6) continent 8) civil 10) interim 12) homeland 14) delegates

DOWN: 2) apartheid 4) international 5) forbidden 7) elected 9) split 11) sown 13) ban



Martial Arts

- 1 The term, martial arts, is very much a catch-all phrase used to describe the many different fighting methods that originated in Asia. Within this broad definition there are many diverse styles and techniques.
- 2 The word *martial* comes from Mars, the ancient Roman god of war. But, contrary to the connection with war, in their purest form most of the martial arts are not combative. Some are meditative in nature, for the purpose of self-discipline, sometimes with almost religious overtones.
- 3 There is some debate over the exact origin of the martial arts but many people credit Budhirma, a Buddhist monk from India, with introducing some forms of martial arts to China.

This was in about 500 BC. Budhirma noticed that although the monks were spiritually strong, they were physically weak. The monks began martial arts training as exercise and as protection against bandits. From China, the martial arts travelled to Zen Buddhist monks in Japan.

Japanese warriors, called samurai, found the disciplined martial arts helped improve their combat skills. They were instructed by a wise teacher, or sensei, in a part of the Buddhist temple called the dojo. In the beginning, martial arts training was restricted to samurai who served the feudal lords (property owners) and was forbidden to peasants. But the commoners practiced in secret, and many legends and myths of great

4

martial artists flourished and are still known today.

5 The martial arts remained largely limited to Asian countries until World War II. But after the war some of the Americans in Japan took karate lessons and, on their return to the U.S., began opening their own dojos (training halls). Still it was not until the short but brilliant movie career of Bruce Lee that the martial arts became popular worldwide.

6 Bruce Lee was a tournament champion and expert martial artist who performed martial arts in movies and as Kato in the television series, *The Green Hornet*. He utilized many different styles and techniques, including jujitsu, kung fu, aikido and karate.

7 Karate (the art of “empty hand fighting”) originated in Okinawa many centuries ago. It is probably the most widely practiced of all the martial arts. Karate uses the body as a weapon in

striking, kicking, and blocking. To train in karate is to develop one’s mind, body and spirit. Today’s karate is a combination of self-defense and sport, with international tournaments and competitions.

In karate, students train in a loose white uniform called a gi. A gi consists of a pair of pants and a jacket, which is held closed by a belt. Karate students are ranked according to the color of their belt, with white as the entry level and black representing the highest level. 8

The ultimate aim, and the true spirit of the martial arts, is to train the student to refrain from all acts of violence. Only when it is absolutely necessary, and in self-defense, does a martial artist use fighting skills. The words of ancient teachers reflect this attitude: “Always remember, grasshopper, the best fighter is the one who knows not to be there when the fight starts.” 9

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Martial Arts. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) The development and appeal of the martial arts.
- b) Religious and philosophical connections of the martial arts.
- c) Main forms of the martial arts.
- d) The modern popularity of the martial arts.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) Where did the martial arts begin?

2) Who is thought to have been the first to teach the martial arts?

3) Where are the martial arts taught?

4) What is the true goal of the martial arts?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) The word *martial* relates to the name of the ancient god of war, Mars.

2) The samurai were the only people who practiced the martial arts in Japan.

3) Karate is the only American form of the martial arts.

4) The skill level of karate students is indicated by the color of their jacket and pants.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) The martial arts were useful to the early Buddhist monks because the art helped the monks...
 - a) become samurai warriors.
 - b) get protection money from bandits.
 - c) develop the beginnings of Zen Buddhism.
 - d) take advantage of both their physical and spiritual strength.

- 2) Bruce Lee had a great impact on the popularity of the martial arts because...
 - a) he was an expert in many kinds of martial arts.
 - b) he inspired many Americans to take karate lessons and open their own dojos.
 - c) he demonstrated the martial arts in movies and on television.
 - d) he had a strong background in the culture of the martial arts.

INTERPRETATION

- 1) Have you seen any movies or television programs about the martial arts? Which ones? What do you think about those shows?

- 2) Do you have any skills in the martial arts? What area? What have you learned?

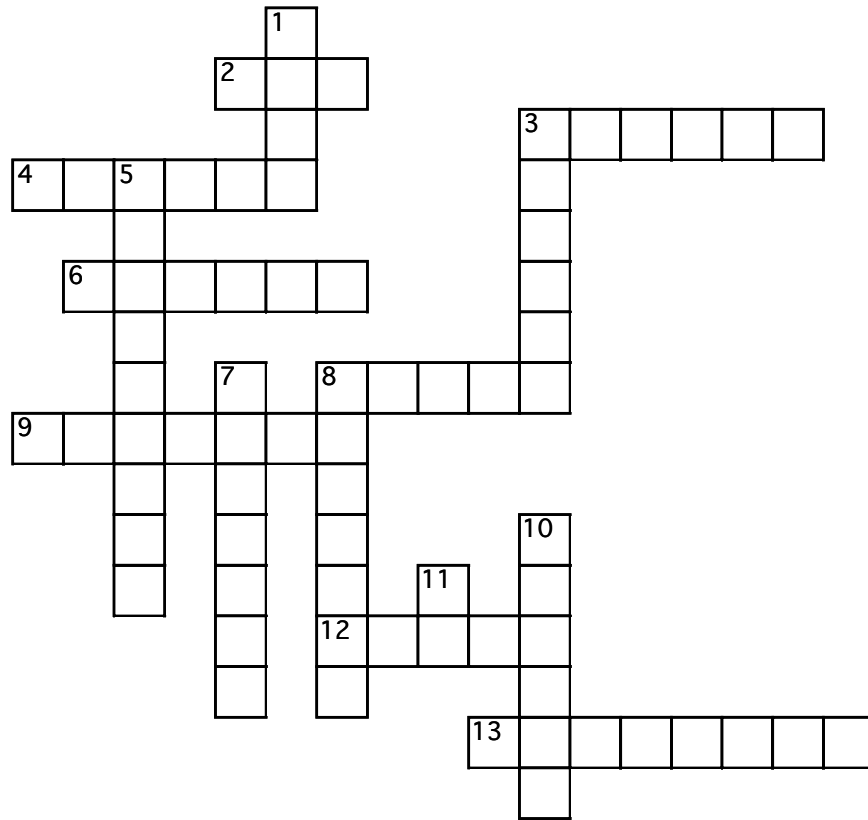
- 3) How do you think society might be different if everyone were trained in the martial arts?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1) catch-all | a) general | b) precise | c) confusing |
| 2) combative | a) old fashioned | b) technical | c) for fighting |
| 3) improve | a) better | b) weaken | c) stagnate |
| 4) flourished | a) declined | b) conflicted | c) prospered |
| 5) ultimate | a) first | b) final | c) best |
| 6) refrain from | a) win | b) avoid | c) like |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 2) From China, the martial arts travelled to _____ Buddhist monks in Japan.
- 3) To train in karate is to develop one's mind, body and _____.
- 4) Bruce Lee was a tournament champion and _____ martial artist.
- 6) _____ uses the body as a weapon in striking, kicking, and blocking.
- 8) The _____ began martial arts training as exercise and as protection.
- 9) Karate originated in _____ many centuries ago.
- 12) The martial arts remained largely limited to _____ countries until after WW II.
- 13) In the beginning, martial arts training was forbidden to _____.

DOWN:

- 1) A gi consists of a pair of pants and a jacket, which is held closed by a _____.
- 3) There are many diverse _____ and techniques.
- 5) Karate is probably the most widely _____ of all the martial arts.
- 7) The _____ found the disciplined martial arts helped improve their combat skills.
- 8) The word _____ comes from Mars, the ancient Roman god of war.
- 10) The _____ taught the arts in a part of the Buddhist temple called the dojo.
- 11) In karate, students train in a loose white uniform called a _____.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

a) The development and appeal of the martial arts.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) The martial arts originated in Asia.
- 2) Nobody knows for sure, but many people think that Budhirma, a Buddhist monk from India, was a very early teacher of some forms of the arts.
- 3) The martial arts are taught in a school called a dojo, which at first was part of a Buddhist temple.
- 4) The ultimate aim of the martial arts is to train the student to refrain from violence if at all possible.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) T
- 2) F The common people practiced the arts in secret.
- 3) F Like all other martial arts, karate is from Asia; it originated in Okinawa, Japan.
- 4) F It is indicated by the color of their belt.

INFERENCES

- 1) d
- 2) c

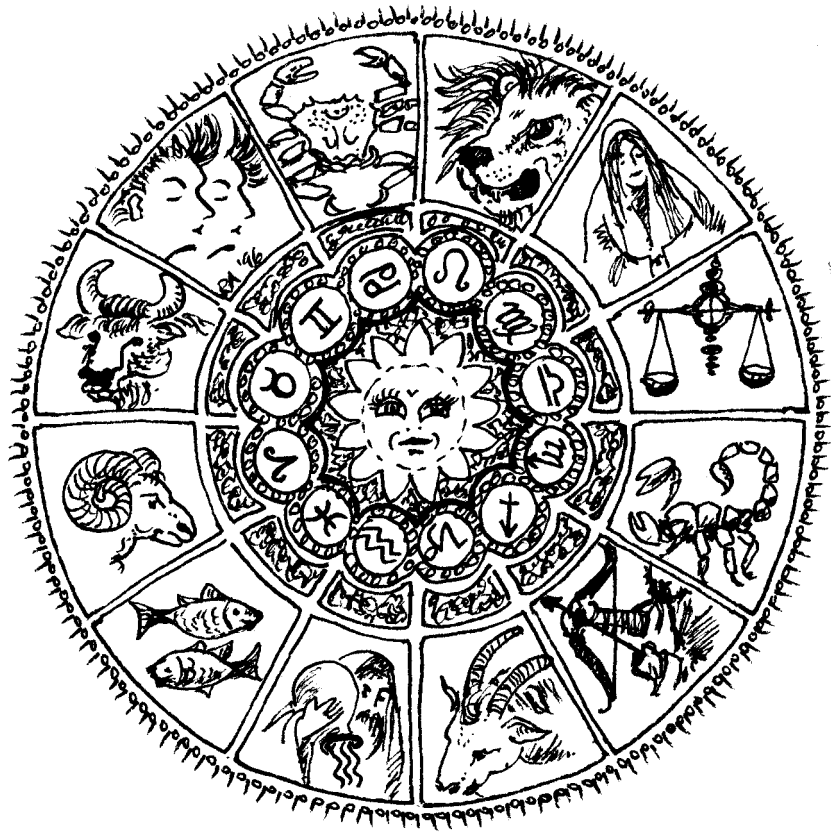
WORD POWER

- 1) a
- 2) c
- 3) a
- 4) c
- 5) b
- 6) b

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 2) Zen 3) spirit 4) expert 6) karate 8) monks 9) Okinawa 12) Asian 13) peasants

DOWN: 1) belt 3) styles 5) practiced 7) samurai 8) martial 10) sensei 11) gi



Astrology

- 1 Since the first day turned into night, people have looked upward and wondered what effect, if any, the moon, the stars and the other planets have on them. The observation and charting of the movements of certain heavenly bodies has become known as astrology. Today astrology is used to make predictions about events and about the future of people's lives.
- 2 The use of astrology to predict human events originated in ancient Babylon and spread to China, India and the West. By the 12th century astrology was considered to be a reliable science. It prospered and remained popular until the 17th century when Galileo (inventor of the telescope) discovered that the sun, not the earth, was the center of our

galaxy. After that change in perspective astrology was generally considered to be nothing more than superstition.

Most of the predictions derived from astrology revolve around a person's horoscope. Astrologers divided the year into 12 sections, called the zodiac. The 12 signs of the zodiac matched the 12 constellations (groups of stars) lying in a great belt around our galaxy. One's horoscope is a map of the night sky at the time of one's birth. A person's date of birth would determine their zodiacal sign. For example, a person born between July 23 and August 22 has the sign of Leo because of the position of the Leo constellation between those dates.

4 Based on zodiac signs, a person can check their horoscope for the general outlook of their day, week or long-term future. Or a person could have their own personal horoscope drawn up for more specific information. Nancy Reagan, wife of former U.S. President Ronald Reagan (1980-88), would regularly consult an astrologer about the most favorable times and dates for major events in the President's life. Other people are known to use astrological information and horoscopes to pick lottery numbers and choose possible spouses or careers.

5 People often confuse astrology with astronomy. This is partly because at one time the meanings of the two words were almost interchangeable. Today astronomy is still the study of the stars and planets; however, unlike astrology, astronomy is an exact science. The astronomer Galileo and his telescope helped reveal many facts about the heavens that were unknown before then. Over the centuries, the use of more sophisticated equipment has helped astronomers and scientists

discover what stars are made of, the existence of other galaxies, and the origins and future of our solar system.

For hundreds of years critics have been questioning the validity of astrology. Fact-based scientists have always denied the power of celestial activity either to influence people and events or to predict the future. They lump astrology in with palm-reading, numerology, and crystal ball gazing, as non-scientific and lacking all objective evidence.

But, despite the challenges, astrology has survived to the present day. Currently, a person can check any local or national newspaper for their horoscope. In addition to newspapers, television psychics with 1-900 telephone numbers offer people a chance to talk about their futures...for a fee! In today's modern scientific era, it seems that many people are still looking for answers to their questions about an uncertain and often frightening future.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Astrology. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) When did astrology begin?
- b) What is astrology?
- c) How does astrology work?
- d) Why do people rely on astrology?

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) How do astrologers attempt to gather information?

2) Where did astrology begin and develop, before it reached the West?

3) How can people find their horoscope?

4) What do astronomers do?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) Galileo was an important astrologer.

2) In astrology, a person's sign is determined by an animal that was seen at the time of birth.

3) Only recently have scientists been in a position to criticize astrology.

4) In an uncertain and frightening world, some people need the comfort brought by astrology.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

1) People who use astrology to help them make important decisions seem to be...

- a) following tradition rather than logic.
- b) doing it just for fun.
- c) seeing the future very clearly.
- d) becoming very rich and successful.

2) Scientists reject the claims of astrology because...

- a) they do not want to share their power with astrologers.
- b) they say there is no solid proof to support astrology's claims.
- c) they believe that astrology is old fashioned and out of date.
- d) they accept astrology itself, but not related theories like palm-reading, numerology, and crystal ball gazing.

INTERPRETATION

1) What is your zodiac sign? Do you think your personality matches your sign? Give examples.

2) Have you ever read a newspaper horoscope that really did predict something that was going to happen, or that helped you make an important decision? Explain.

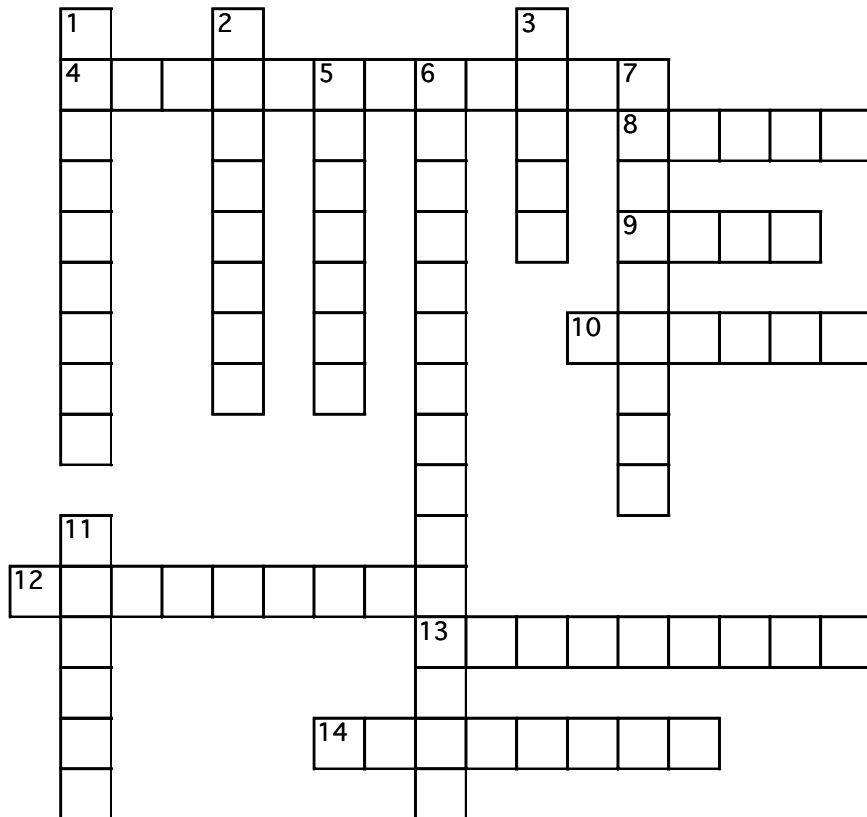
3) For you, are horoscopes worth considering seriously?... or just a game?...or a bit of each? Explain your reasons.

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1) originated | a) continued | b) ended | c) began |
| 2) reliable | a) trustworthy | b) important | c) popular |
| 3) derived from | a) spread from | b) obtained from | c) prevented from |
| 4) spouses | a) business partners | b) tennis partners | c) marriage partners |
| 5) lump in | a) criticize | b) include | c) ridicule |
| 6) era | a) time | b) knowledge | c) theory |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 4) After Galileo's discovery, astrology was generally considered to be _____.
- 8) Unlike astrology, astronomy is an _____ science.
- 9) A person's date of birth would determine their zodiacal _____.
- 10) Galileo discovered that the sun, not the earth, was the center of our _____.
- 12) Predictions derived from astrology revolve around a person's _____.
- 13) People often confuse astrology with _____.
- 14) For hundreds of years critics have been questioning the _____ of astrology.

DOWN:

- 1) Today _____ is used to make predictions about the future of people's lives.
- 2) Astrology is the observation and charting of the movements of _____ bodies.
- 3) One's horoscope is a map of the night sky at the time of one's _____.
- 5) By the 12th century astrology was considered to be a reliable _____.
- 6) At one time the meanings of the two words were almost _____.
- 7) A person can check any local or national _____ for their horoscope.
- 11) Astrologers divided the year into 12 sections, called the _____.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

b) What is astrology?

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) Astrologers attempt to gather information by observing and charting the movements of heavenly bodies.
- 2) Astrology began in ancient Babylon, and then it spread to China and India.
- 3) People can find their horoscope in the newspaper or, if they want more detailed information, they can have a personal horoscope drawn up. In addition, there are 1-900 telephone horoscope services.
- 4) Like astrologers, astronomers study the stars and planets, but their goal is different: they want to learn about the solar system.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F Galileo's discovery that the sun, not the earth, was the center of the galaxy went against astrology.
- 2) F A person's sign is determined by the date of their birth, related to one of twelve constellations of stars associated with the time of the year.
- 3) F In fact scientists have been attacking astrology for hundreds of years.
- 4) T

INFERENCES

- 1) a
- 2) b

WORD POWER

- 1) c
- 2) a
- 3) b
- 4) c
- 5) b
- 6) a

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 4) superstition 8) exact 9) sign 10) galaxy 12) horoscope 13) astronomy 14) validity

DOWN: 1) astrology 2) heavenly 3) birth 5) science 6) interchangeable 7) newspaper 11) zodiac



Earthquakes

1 Although earthquakes have the reputation of being very destructive, which can be true, they are in fact commonplace events. Earthquakes are usually the result of pressure that builds up below the earth's surface due to the slow but continual movement of the earth's crust. When the pressure gets too great, the great rock masses beneath the earth's surface slip and slide causing the ground above to shake.

2 Close to 6,000 earthquakes are recorded throughout the world in an average year. Of these, almost 5,500 involve earthquake shock waves that are too small to be felt. Around 450 are felt but cause no damage, and around 35 cause minor damage from rock slides and avalanches. It is the remaining 15 earthquakes per year that cause major

damage and often result in people losing their lives.

Probably the most famous earthquake 3 in history was the 1906 San Francisco earthquake in California. That tremor caused the destruction of 521 blocks in the city center and also started an uncontrollable fire that lasted for three days. In 1923, approximately 143,000 people died in the biggest earthquake that Tokyo, Japan ever experienced.

The earth's crust is divided into 15 4 rigid layers called plates. These plates move independently of each other and are continually either colliding or sliding past one another. The Pacific Plate is the largest in the world, stretching some 24,000 miles around the rim of the Pacific Ocean. This plate 20-1

crosses over the North American Plate in a well-known area called the San Andreas fault.

5 This famous fault line is visible above ground as a continuous fracture for over 600 miles. It stretches from San Diego, a large city in southern California, to the small town of Point Arena on the northern California coast. The disastrous San Francisco earthquake of 1906 happened on this fault line and it is feared that another major earthquake will destroy one of the big cities in California that are built along the San Andreas fault.

6 Most earthquakes can only be detected by sensitive instruments called seismographs. There are various types of seismographs that measure earthquakes differently, but the one we hear the most about is the Richter Magnitude Scale. The Richter Scale grades earthquakes on a 1-to-10 scale and is based on the amount of energy released by the rock movements. For instance, the 1995 earthquake in Kobe, Japan that killed nearly 5,500 people

and left hundreds of thousands homeless registered 6.9 on the Richter Scale.

The best protection against a large, 7 destructive earthquake is early prediction of its location, time and strength. Scientists use the information they have gathered from earthquake observatories and past records of earthquakes to anticipate where a large earthquake will occur. One theory is that areas along a fault line where there has not been a recent earthquake are most likely to release built-up pressures.

Another effective method of reducing 8 the destructiveness of earthquakes is to design and build structures that will survive strong tremors. Several nations, including Japan and the United States, have created strict building codes that are legally enforced in high-risk earthquake areas. These building codes have had some success in reducing earthquake-related deaths and damage.

THE MAIN IDEA

Circle the letter of the sentence or phrase which best describes the main idea of the article about Earthquakes. Be prepared to support your answer.

- a) Damage caused by major earthquakes.
- b) Causes and effects of earthquakes.
- c) How earthquakes are detected.
- d) Measures to reduce earthquake damage.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

If you can, answer these questions from memory. If you cannot, look back at the article.

1) About how many tremors cause major damage in an average year?

2) When was the San Francisco earthquake? What damage was caused?

3) What is the Richter Scale?

4) Where do scientists think earthquakes may be most likely to happen?

REMEMBERING DETAILS

Write TRUE or FALSE under each statement. If the statement is false, write the statement correctly.

1) Earthquakes are quite rare events.

2) The Kobe earthquake is the biggest ever known in Japan.

3) The San Andreas fault is more than 600 miles long.

4) The best protection against earthquakes is strong buildings that resist tremors.

INFERENCES

Based on the article, circle the letter of the best sentence completion.

- 1) In view of how they seem to be caused, earthquakes should be...
 - a) easy to prevent.
 - b) quite hard to prevent.
 - c) very costly.
 - d) impossible to prevent.

- 2) The main reason why it is useful to know where and when a large earthquake is likely to happen is that...
 - a) people will be able to resist the quake.
 - b) people will be able to move to other areas.
 - c) people will be able to make their homes stronger.
 - d) people will be able to stop the quake from happening.

INTERPRETATION

- 1) Are earthquakes common in the area where you live, or in a place where you have lived in the past? What experience have you had with earthquakes?

- 2) If you were offered a totally excellent job in a city known for dangerous earthquakes, would you move there? Why or why not?

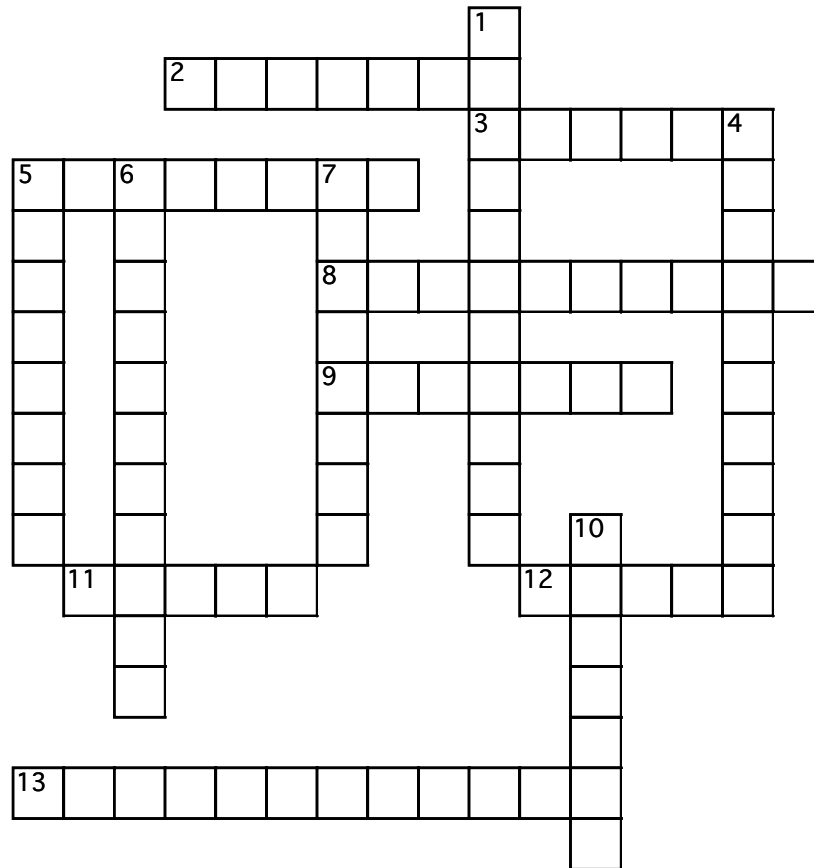
- 3) What other natural events, apart from earthquakes, have the power to cause great damage? Which are the worst ones? What can we do about them?

WORD POWER

Circle the letter of the word that means the same as the word on the left.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1) commonplace | a) usual | b) dangerous | c) exceptional |
| 2) continual | a) occasional | b) constant | c) continental |
| 3) colliding | a) joining | b) breaking | c) impacting |
| 4) rim | a) surface | b) edge | c) bottom |
| 5) fracture | a) break | b) valley | c) river |
| 6) anticipate | a) protect | b) observe | c) predict |

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS:

- 2) The great rock masses beneath the earth's _____ slip and slide.
- 3) Several nations have created _____ building codes in high-risk areas.
- 5) Building codes have had some success in _____ earthquake-related damage.
- 8) Earthquakes have the _____ of being very destructive.
- 9) The most famous earthquake in _____ was the 1906 San Francisco earthquake.
- 11) The earth's crust is divided into 15 _____ layers called plates.
- 12) The San Francisco earthquake happened along the San Andreas _____.
- 13) There are various types of _____ that measure earthquakes differently.

DOWN:

- 1) The best protection against a large, _____ earthquake is early prediction.
- 4) Close to 6,000 earthquakes are recorded _____ the world in an average year.
- 5) The Richter Scale is based on the amount of energy _____ by the rock movements.
- 6) The tremor caused the _____ of 521 blocks in the city center.
- 7) Point Arena is located on the _____ California coast.
- 10) The Pacific Plate is the _____ in the world, stretching some 24,000 miles.

ANSWER KEY

THE MAIN IDEA

b) Causes and effects of earthquakes.

UNDERSTANDING WHAT YOU READ

- 1) In an average year, major damage is caused by about fifteen earthquakes.
- 2) The San Francisco earthquake occurred in 1906; 521 blocks of the city center were destroyed, and a huge fire lasted for three days.
- 3) The Richter Scale is a system to measure the power of earthquakes, going from a level of 1 to 10.
- 4) Scientists think tremors are most likely to occur along a fault line where there has been no recent earthquake.

REMEMBERING DETAILS

- 1) F Earthquakes are quite commonplace
- 2) F Japan's biggest earthquake was in Tokyo, in 1923.
- 3) T
- 4) F Strong buildings can help, but the main thing is to predict the time, place and strength of earthquakes before they happen.

INFERENCES

- 1) d
- 2) b

WORD POWER

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) c
- 4) b
- 5) a
- 6) c

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 2) surface 3) strict 5) reducing 8) reputation 9) history 11) rigid 12) fault 13) seismographs

DOWN: 1) destructive 4) throughout 5) released 6) destruction 7) northern 10) largest

If only someone would come out with a low level ESL/EFL/Literacy reading and discussion text on topics that we find interesting! It would be great if that book covered subjects like Dinosaurs, Lasers, Cameras in the Courtroom and the English Language. It would be truly amazing if that book was **REPRODUCIBLE** and contained plenty of exercises, offering a good range of integrated activities for each unit. We could call the book **20 Questions...Answered.**



Book One topics include:

1. Dinosaurs
2. Art
3. DNA
4. Computers
5. Lasers
6. English Language
7. Allergies
8. Global Warming
9. Dreams
10. Marijuana
11. Fast Food
12. Plastic Surgery
13. Political Correctness
14. Alzheimer's Disease
15. Stock Markets
16. Cameras in the Courtroom
17. South Africa
18. Martial Arts
19. Astrology
20. Earthquakes



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