

# **READING**

# **INTRODUCTORY**

# **PACK**



GEBZE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY  
Foreign Languages Department  
2019 - 2020

# CHAPTER I : Love is in the Air



## Pre-Reading

- Ask and answer these questions in pairs.

How do people feel when they are in love?

Do you believe in love at first sight? Why or why not?

Have you ever fallen in love? What was it like?

- Here are some quotes about love. In pairs, try to figure out what they mean. You can use a dictionary if you need to look up unfamiliar words.

Love is like a backache, it doesn't show up on X-rays, but you know it's there.  
*George Burns*

Romantic love is mental illness. But it's a pleasurable one.  
*Fran Lebowitz*

I've been in love with the same woman for forty-one years. If my wife finds out, she'll kill me.

*Henny Youngman*

**It wasn't love at first sight. It took a full five minutes.**

*Lucille Ball*

- Now, go online and find an interesting quote about love at first sight. Share it with your classmates.

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- Pre-Reading Vocabulary

**The words written in bold are from the text. Look at the sentence examples and try to figure out their meanings. Write the meanings of the words in pairs next to the sentence.**

- I am in a hurry but I can have an **instant** coffee.
- There is no **instant** solution to our problems. It may take weeks or months to fix the program.
- She was always **passionate** about flying and now she is a pilot.
- At a first **glance (n)** the house seemed perfect but then we realized it needed redecorating.
- Can I **glance (v)** at the newspaper if you are not reading it?
- I've had an **argument** with my girlfriend and I think she will leave me.
- There are two opposing **arguments** about how to learn a language effectively.
- There was a tiny **flaw** in the diamond so it was much cheaper than usual.
- I can't find a single **flaw** in her theory.
- Our committee **consists of** ten members.
- The Beatles **consisted of** four musicians.
- I didn't want to share a room with a **complete stranger**.
- The poster warns children not to talk to **strangers**.

## Reading

Read the text and answer the questions following.

# Love at First Sight?

*“This is going to sound crazy, but... from the moment I first set eyes on you I haven't been able to stop thinking about you.” Leigh Fallon, Carrier of the Mark*

- 1 There are many reports about love at first sight. Thus, Carla Bruni said that it was love at first sight between her and the former French President Nicolas Sarkozy. She said that what happened "between Nicolas and me was not quick, it was **instant**. So for us, the wedding was actually very slow." Similarly, a woman said about her lover, "I loved him at first sight. The moment I saw him, I felt so **passionate**. It was so loving and so wild. It was a feeling I did not know before."
- 2 Love at first sight is not easy to explain. Some people even deny that it is possible. How can we fall in love after one quick **glance**? How can such a glance make us believe that we want to spend the rest of our lives in the arms of a stranger we have just seen for the first time?
- 3 There are two main **arguments** against the idea of love at first sight. The first is an *epistemic reason*. In this one, a person does not have enough knowledge about the other person's characteristics. So, her response is imaginary *wishful thinking* and not a real emotion. The second reason is *existential*. Here, the person does not have the time to do the things that are typical of love. So, it is not romantic love.
- 4 The first argument suggests that romantic love is not only about appearance but also personality, such as kindness, honesty, wisdom and a sense of humour. No one can understand someone's personality as it requires familiarity and common history. But there is a **flaw** in this argument. Psychologists explain this by “attractiveness halo”. It means that people think that a beautiful woman or a good-looking man is also good as a person. Therefore, you can fall in love with attractive people at first sight because you think they also have a great personality.
- 5 The second argument against love at first sight suggests that love does not only **consist of** feelings. It needs activities. People fall in love when they spend time together. So, love at first sight cannot be possible. But many people refuse to agree with this opinion. William Shakespeare, for example, stated ‘Whoever loves, loves at first sight.’

- 6 I have a more balanced opinion of love at first sight. From my point of view, love at first sight is **intense** love. When you find someone attractive, you feel very strong emotions. Then, you want to spend more time with that person. Therefore, love at first sight can be the first step of long-term love. But it depends on the matching of characteristics. In time, you may discover that the other person has the characteristics that you are looking for or he/she is not a good match for you.
- 7 Let's assume that love at first sight is possible. Then, we need to ask ourselves another question: 'Is love at first sight a good indicator for the future?' Love at first sight is a matter of the heart, and as Steve Jobs said, "you'll know when you find it." And perhaps "it just gets better and better as the years pass." Research has suggested that the first impressions have significant influence on long-term relationships. Positive first impressions increase the possibility of long-term love. However, you may also find out the beloved one is a **complete stranger** to you and you do not have much in common.
- 8 All in all, love at first sight is intense love and it may turn into a long-term relationship. It may also lead to disappointment.

○ **Questions**

1. According to the text, what can we say about Carla Bruni and Nicolas Sarkozy?
  - a. They had a difficult wedding.
  - b. They had a fun wedding.
  - c. They fell in love when they first met.
  - d. Their love is a logical one.
2. Which best **summarizes** the first argument against love at first sight?
  - a. Love at first sight is not possible because you cannot know someone's personality instantly.
  - b. It is not possible to love someone without knowing their view of the world.
  - c. Love at first sight is not possible because attractive people are usually good.
  - d. Love at first sight is not possible because love must be logical.
3. **Summarize** the second argument in your own words.

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4. Wishful thinking means *imagining a situation which is almost impossible might one day happen*. In which sentence is the phrase ‘wishful thinking’ used correctly?
- We talked about buying a house in Kadikoy someday, but right now in our economic situation, it’s just wishful thinking.
  - We had many problems with the project, so we started acting very carefully. It was wishful thinking.
5. According to paragraph 4, which one is an example of *attractiveness halo*?
- A beautiful woman is also a more fun person to spend time together.
  - A smart scientist must be also good-looking.
  - A handsome man cannot be good at sports.
6. Write a sentence to **summarize** the author’s opinion of love at first sight.
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7. Which statement is correct according to paragraph 7?
- Love at first sight always have positive results.
  - Love at first sight is difficult when you don’t know the other person.
  - Love at first may or may not have positive effects on long-term relationships.

### ○ VOCABULARY STUDIES

**Study the word forms in the table. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
		Instant	Instantly
Passion		Passionate	Passionately
Glance	Glance		
Argument	Argue	Argumentative	Argumentatively
Flaw	Flaw	Flawless	Flawlessly
Consistency	Consist	Consistent/Inconsistent	Consistently/Inconsistently
Stranger		Strange	Strangely

- She was very \_\_\_\_\_ about him in the first years of their marriage, but in time she lost interest.
- She loved him at the first \_\_\_\_\_. How could she know he was such a mean person?
- She was a \_\_\_\_\_ to him, but he was foolish and trusted her.

4. They always had \_\_\_\_\_ and the children got scared.
5. Her only \_\_\_\_\_ was to love him.
6. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ plan. Everything went perfectly.
7. I decided to move because my flat mate was a very \_\_\_\_\_ person. She never stops fighting!
8. He had a traffic accident and died \_\_\_\_\_.
9. It was not a \_\_\_\_\_ story. There were lots of flaws in it.

## **POST-READING**

**Divide the class into two groups and organize a debate. One group supports the idea that love at first sight is possible and the other group claims it is not possible. Before starting the debate, please go through some useful statements that students can use when they are giving their personal opinions or agreeing/disagreeing with others'.**

### **GIVING YOUR OPINION**

Personally, I think  
Personally, I feel that  
In my opinion,  
my opinion is that

### **AGREEING**

I totally agree (with you)  
I partly agree (with you)

### **OPPOSING**

That's true, but I think ...  
I see what you mean, but ...  
I agree to some extent, but...  
I think that's a good point [idea or opinion], but...

### **DISAGREEING**

I think you're absolutely right/wrong  
I disagree completely

## CHAPTER II: Be a Traveller



### Pre-Reading

- Ask and answer these questions in pairs.

What does it mean to be a traveller? How is it different from being a tourist?  
Do you know any famous travellers, from history and today?  
Do you know any travellers of Muslim world?

- Here is a weird world map! Spot as many countries as you can on this map and write their names.



- Now, draw a travel route on the map and tell your friends about your plans.  
Eg.: I'll start my travels from Chad and visit some more countries which have deserts. I can't get enough of them! After I visit Tunisia and the beaches of Morocco, I'm going to fly to... Then... After... Before...

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- **Pre-Reading Vocabulary**

**The words written in bold are from the text. Look at the sentence examples and try to figure out their meanings. Write the meanings of the words in pairs next to the sentence.**

- For Turkish history, **medieval** times ended with Istanbul's conquest.
- For Fazil Say, an **exceptional** performance is quite ordinary because he is a great pianist.
- Before I see the world, I wish to **journey (v)** across Turkey.
- We **estimated (v)** the numbers would be higher, but our **estimates (n)** were wrong.
- My father is not very **religious**; he rarely goes to the mosque.
- Many companies try not to hire new employees because they cannot **afford** to pay their salaries.
- When I graduated from college, I became **qualified** to teach English at any school.
- If you are on a diet, you should prefer salad **instead of** kebab.
- Toyota is the most **reliable** car for some people, but for others, it is a piece of junk.

## Reading

**Read the text and answer the questions following.**

# The Traveller of Islam

- 1 Today, airplanes, trains, cars, and buses make it easy to travel to faraway places. However, in **medieval** times, travel was dangerous and difficult. Very few people traveled far from their villages. Ibn Battuta was an **exception**. Ibn Battuta traveled far and wide throughout the Muslim world. Fortunately, he wrote all about his journeys. His writings inform us about the world of medieval Islam.
- 2 Ibn Battuta was born in 1304 in Tangiers, Morocco. He was a world traveler, writer, and geographer. In his lifetime, he **journeyed** across Africa, Arabia, Turkey, India, and China. He is the only traveler we know about who visited all the major Muslim-ruled countries in the 1300s. Historians **estimate** that he traveled up to 75,000 miles.

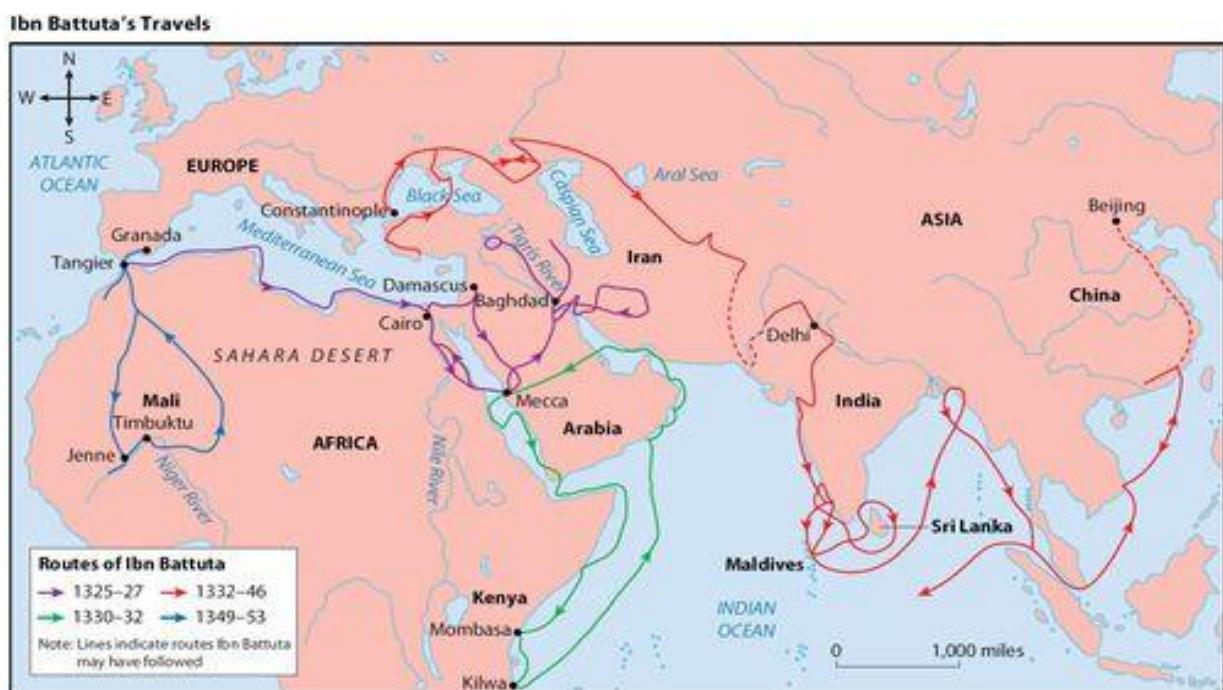
## **It All Started with a Pilgrimage**

- 3 As a child, Ibn Battuta probably never imagined that he would become the most famous traveler of his day. He was a very **religious** Muslim and therefore hoped to visit Mecca, the Muslim holy city. He was lucky to make the holy pilgrimage (to visit Kaaba). Ibn Battuta came from a wealthy, educated Muslim family who could **afford** the journey. Because of his family, He received a good education and studied the Koran and learned about Islamic law.
- 4 When he was twenty-one years old, Ibn Battuta went on a pilgrimage, traveling east from Tangier, Morocco, across northern Africa. Later that same year, Ibn Battuta reached Egypt, the first stop on his pilgrimage to Mecca. Next, he traveled to Damascus in Syria. There he joined some other Muslim pilgrims headed for Mecca. This journey made Ibn Battuta want to see more of the world. He decided he would visit other Muslim regions in the world.

## **Traveling Man**

- 5 Ibn Battuta spent three years in Mecca. In addition to completing his religious obligations as a Muslim by making his hajj, Ibn Battuta also studied Islamic law. When he completed his studies, Ibn Battuta **qualified** as a Muslim judge.
- 6 Then Ibn Battuta began traveling again. Local muslims often gave him food and places to stay all along his route. First, he traveled down the coast of East Africa, stopping at the Swahili cities of Mombasa and Kilwa. Then he traveled across the Black Sea, stopping first to visit Constantinople. He then traveled across the central Asia. Finally, he arrived in India. The sultan there made Ibn Battuta a judge of the city of Delhi. Later, the sultan even asked Ibn Battuta to lead a group of Indians on a visit to the emperor of China.
- 7 Ibn Battuta's trip was going very well until a storm hit. He ended up in southeastern India without any money. Fortunately, he could sail to the Maldives, a group of islands off the southern coast of India. There, he got a job as a judge. But Ibn Battuta still wanted to see the world. In 1345, he travelled to what is today called Sri Lanka. After his visit there, he continued his trip to China. He landed in China at the port city of Zaytun (now called Ch'üan-chou) in southeastern China. He later traveled to Beijing.
- 8 Later, on his way back to Morocco, he stopped at Sumatra, Malabar, Oman, Baghdad, Cairo, and Tunis. In 1349, Ibn Battuta arrived home in Morocco. But Ibn Battuta's travels were not over. **Instead**, he traveled to the city of Granada in Spain. After two years in Spain, he traveled to the Mali Empire in 1352.

## Ibn Battuta's Travel Book



- 9 Ibn Battuta's exceptional travels made him famous in his own day. But because he wrote down his adventures, he is still famous today. Ibn Battuta's travel book contains colorful details and descriptions. Ibn Battuta called his book *Rihlah*, which means the journey. A fitting name, indeed! Scholars still consider *Rihlah* a **reliable** source of information about the medieval Islamic world.

### The Traveler of Islam

- 10 Ibn Battuta's extensive journeys to Muslim countries earned him the nickname "the Traveler of Islam." He claimed meeting sixty rulers and thousands of people during his travels. Along the way, Ibn Battuta rode in a dog sled, sailed on a Chinese ship called a *junk*, and crossed the Atlas Mountains in northern Africa during a blizzard.
- 11 After his last journey, Ibn Battuta returned home where he spent his last days. He died in about 1368. In 1829, an English scholar discovered Ibn Battuta's book and translated it into English. Ibn Battuta's name and adventures spread to new generations of readers. People celebrated his bravery, intelligence, and courage. Modern scientists even named a crater on the moon after him.

○ **Questions**

1. Please order the events in Ibn Battuta's life chronologically:
  - a. He visited Sumatra, Malabar, Oman, Baghdad, Cairo and Tunis. \_\_\_\_
  - b. Ibn Battuta started his journey to become a pilgrim when he turned 21. \_\_\_\_
  - c. He became a judge. \_\_\_\_
  - d. He visited Egypt, and later Damascus. \_\_\_\_
  - e. He went to Sri Lanka and China. \_\_\_\_
  - f. He decided that he wanted to be a traveler. \_\_\_\_
  - g. He journeyed to East Africa, visited Mombasa and Kilwa. \_\_\_\_
  - h. He became broke as a result of a natural disaster. \_\_\_\_
  - i. He studied Islamic law. \_\_\_\_
  - j. He started traveling again, and went to Spain and Mali. \_\_\_\_
  - k. He started his journey back home. \_\_\_\_

2. What kind of challenges did Ibn Battuta face during his travels?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What makes Ibn Battuta's travels important?

A: for his day: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: for today: \_\_\_\_\_

○ **VOCABULARY STUDIES**

**Study the word forms in the table. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
		Medieval	
Exception		Exceptional	Exceptionally
Journey	Journey		
Estimate	Estimate	Estimated	
Religion		Religious	
	Afford	Affordable	
Qualification	Qualify	Qualified	
	End up		
	Rely	Reliable	

1. You need to have several \_\_\_\_\_ to get this job, such as computer skills and foreign languages.

2. His \_\_\_\_\_ personality makes him boring for his party-loving friends. Whenever they go out together, he stops to pray.
3. Husbands and wives become closer every year in their \_\_\_\_\_ through life, experiencing all kinds of hardship together.
4. You can always \_\_\_\_\_ on Mehmed and his job-closing skills, he will never let you down.
5. Experts \_\_\_\_\_ that next year the economy will significantly improve.
6. My failure at school this year was only a/an \_\_\_\_\_, it won't happen again!
7. The only \_\_\_\_\_ car for us is a 2004-model Fiat! We have enormous expenses this year!
8. You should watch your spendings, or you will \_\_\_\_\_ with no money at the end of the month!

## **POST-READING**

**Divide the class into groups of 7-8 students. Each group will have a blank paper. One of the students starts a story about a travel and passes the paper to the next student. Each group will complete a story and read it out for their friends.**

**Students should use some useful structures to tell a story:**

First/Firstly, ...  
Then/After that/Afterwards,  
After + sentence + sentence ...  
Before + sentence + sentence ...  
On my way to ..., I did ...  
Because of + phrase/gerund, sentence

## CHAPTER III: Dare to Play?



### Pre-Reading

- Look at the photo and watch a short video about an ancient Mayan game. Then, answer the questions.

What do you think of the game you watched about?  
Is it similar to any modern sport games?  
What is the purpose of the game?

- Below you will see some YouTube comments about this Mayan game. Read the comments, figure out what they mean and tick the ones that you like.

2 hours later a goal. just like soccer

This looks hard as hell!

Dude, this is cool!

This looks extremely easier than basketball

The first team got sacrificed after the video ended

Ok, but a bit weird

What a boring game!

- Pre-Reading Vocabulary

The words written in bold are from the text. Look at the sentence examples and try to figure out their meanings. Write the meanings of the words in pairs next to the sentence.

- It was an **impressive** performance. The spectators applauded for minutes.
- Game of Thrones is the most **impressive** TV series I have ever seen.
- If you go to Colosseum, you can see the **ruins** of arenas where gladiators fought.
- The scandal **ruined** (v) the company.
- Everyone was **puzzled** by the murder of the celebrity.
- His **opponent** took %72 of the votes in the presidential election.
- Turkey's **opponent** in the quarter finals will be Spain. It is very unlucky.
- They gave me 1000 dollars as a **reward** (n) for my success.
- Our company **reward** (v) employees who work hard and contribute to the company.
- In some ancient cultures, animals were **sacrificed** (v) to please the Gods.
- She made a huge **sacrifice** (n) when she decided to bring up her children and gave up her career.

## Reading

**Read the text and answer the questions following.**

# The Mayan Game: Serious Play

- 1 The Mayan were an American Indian people who lived in Mesoamerica long ago. While their **impressive** civilization disappeared many years ago, archaeologists have studied the **ruins** of their cities, including their hieroglyphs, to learn more about them.
- 2 For example, a specific kind of ball court can be found in many Mayan cities. Archaeologists were **puzzled** about these courts, which were in different sizes. Some were the size of volleyball courts. Others were larger than football fields.
- 3 Archaeologists now think the Mayans played a game called pok-ta-pok in these courts. They believe the goal of pok-ta-pok was to drive a solid rubber ball to a specific place on the **opponents'** side of the court. The balls were heavy. Also, players were not allowed to use their hands or feet! Experts think players may have had to use hips, elbows, knees, or other body parts to score a goal.
- 4 You can still see the court at the Mayan site of Chichén Itzá (/chee\*chen/eet\*sah/) today. This court had stone rings, and a team could win the game by driving the hard rubber ball through the ring on the other team's side of the court. If you use your imagination, you can picture what a pok-ta-pok game might have looked like.
- 5 Imagine big, strong pok-ta-pok players stepping out onto the court. They wear leather helmets and pads to protect themselves. You can also see that they are worried. Pok-ta-pok is a game with religious meaning. The Mayan think of it as a battle between good and evil. The only way to find out who's good and who's evil is to see who wins the game.
- 6 Hundreds of spectators have gathered. *They* see the game as meaningful for their world and as a way of honouring the gods. When the game begins, the sound of the bouncing ball is added to the cheers. *Pok, pok, pok!* goes the hard rubber ball as it hits the ground and bounces off the walls of the court. One player begins driving the ball up the court with his elbows, knees, and chest. Then, whack! Another player slams into him and knocks him to the ground. There is no whistle

for a foul. In fact, there are very few rules in pok-ta-pok! The game continues until someone finally scores. The side that scores wins the game.

- 7 The winners of pok-ta-pok games were considered to be the "good" ones. Sometimes they were **rewarded** with clothing and jewelry. But what do you think happened to the losers? Experts believe that at least in certain situations, some of them were offered as **sacrifices** to the gods. Human sacrifice was a part of the Maya religion. Mayan priests wanted to please the gods by offering sacrifices on top of the pyramids. No wonder the pok-ta-pok players looked worried as they walked onto the court! Pok-ta-pok and human sacrifice are two parts of Mayan life that we have learned about from Maya hieroglyphs.

○ **Questions**

**1.** The Maya game pok-ta-pok is a battle between two types of people. What are these types?

- a. rich and poor
- b. good and evil
- c. male and female
- d. young and old

**2.** What does this text describe?

- a. The ancient Maya game, pok-ta-pok.
- b. The ancient Maya religious practices.
- c. The ancient Maya hieroglyphs.
- d. The ancient Maya site of Chichén Itzá.

**3.** Human death was a part of the Mayan religion. What sentence in the text supports this statement?

- a. The winners of pok-ta-pok games were considered to be the "good" ones.
- b. Pok-ta-pok is a game with religious meaning. The Maya think of it as a battle between good and evil.
- c. Maya priests wanted to please the gods by offering sacrifices atop the pyramids.
- d. Spectators see the game as meaningful for their world and as a way of honouring the gods.

**4.** Read these sentences from the text:

*The winners of pok-ta-pok games were considered to be the "good" ones. Sometimes they were rewarded with clothing and jewellery. But what do you think happened to the losers? Experts believe that at least in certain situations, some of them were offered as sacrifices to the gods . . . no wonder the pok-ta-pok players looked worried as they walked onto the court!*

Based on this information, what can you conclude about the people who played pok-tapok?

- A. They were the strongest people in the city.
- B. They liked to feel safe and secure.
- C. They could risk their lives for the game.
- D. They were all prisoners and convicts.

**5.** What was the main idea of this text?

- A. Pok-ta-pok was a very violent game. Players wore leather helmets and pads to protect themselves. They drove the ball up the court with their elbows, knees, and chest. Then, whack! Another player would slam into them and knock them to the ground.
- B. The Maya think of pok-ta-pok as a battle between good and evil. The only way to find out who's good and who's evil is to see who wins the game. When playing Pok-ta-pok, people did not want to lose. Losing meant that they were evil and might be sacrificed to the gods for religious purposes.
- C. The Maya were an ancient American Indian civilization who lived in Mesoamerica long ago. While their impressive civilization disappeared many years ago, archaeologists have studied the ruins of their cities, including their hieroglyphs, to learn more about them.
- D. From studying Maya hieroglyphs and the ancient remains of a game called pok-tapok, we have been able to understand how the Maya civilization played this game. We have also been able to learn that people were rewarded for winning, and that people were sacrificed for losing.

**6.** What does the word ‘they’ in paragraph six refer to?

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**7.** Paragraph six is about

- a. The history of the game.
- b. The reason why there is no foul.
- c. How the game was played.
- d. Why people felt excited about the game.

## ○ VOCABULARY STUDIES

**Study the word forms in the table. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
impression	impress	impressive	impressively
ruin	ruin		
puzzle	puzzle	puzzling/puzzled	
opponent			
reward	reward	rewarding	
sacrifice	sacrifice		

1. First \_\_\_\_\_ s are not always correct. A person that you didn't like at first can be your best friend later.
2. Would you \_\_\_\_\_ a football game to go out with a girl?
3. A good CV with good qualifications can easily \_\_\_\_\_ employers.
4. Her parents made \_\_\_\_\_ s so that she could have a good education.
5. You can easily solve this \_\_\_\_\_ with a little patience.
6. Steve Jobs said his trip to India was the most \_\_\_\_\_ experience of his life.
7. The students were all \_\_\_\_\_ when they saw the questions in the exam; so the instructor explained them all.
8. The bride's ex got drunk and \_\_\_\_\_ the whole wedding.
9. Everybody, even his political \_\_\_\_\_ s, loved and admired him.

## **POST-READING**

**Form groups of three or four. Each group picks up one of the interesting sports given below and go online to find information about their topic. Then students make a short presentation about the sport they choose.**

- Toe Wrestling
- Snowkiting
- Chess Boxing
- Wife Carrying
- Extreme Ironing
- Cheese Rolling
- Quidditch
- Giant Pumpkin Kayaking
- Log Rolling

## CHAPTER 4 : Cities of the World



### Pre-Reading

- You see photos of some cities around the world with their iconic buildings. Which of them do you know? What information can you give about these cities? In pairs, go online and learn more about these cities. Find information about their

Location

Population

What they are famous for

Most iconic buildings

Activities for visitors

- **Quora** is a website where people can ask and answer questions about whatever topic they want. Someone has asked the question 'What is the most interesting city you have ever visited?'. Below, you see responses from four different individuals. Read the responses quickly and answer the questions following.

### **Graham**

I'm not a great fan of cities. They all become more like one another because of capitalism.

In any case if I find a city interesting it probably has something unique about it. How can you compare a unique thing in a city with a completely different unique thing in another?

### **Frederick**

It is hard to narrow it down to a single city. New York, London, Paris, Athens and the other major cities of the West and they are amazing. Smaller cities such as San Francisco, Edinburgh, Florence each has their own charm. Time is also important. For example, Berlin was the best when the wall came down. I found Bratislava fascinating after my break-up with my boyfriend. Still, I would say Los Angeles. It is a hundred cities all in one place.

### **Bill**

I've been fortunate to have visited and lived in quite a few interesting cities in my life. I have always found they all have something worth seeing, meeting people with different cultures, living conditions, their interests and how they think of our country and cities. I have many favourites but if I have to choose, I say San Francisco or Lausanne. One is more lively and has much more night life and entertainment available, the other is more laid back, located on Lake Geneva and by the Mountains, a great outdoors area.

### **Blair**

I spent 4 or 5 days in Hanoi, Vietnam and loved it! At the time it was stinking hot in Laos where I'd travelled from and the weather was great in Hanoi. I enjoyed the old architecture, the traditional life and good manners of the people, the French influence everywhere, coffee cafes, the food, sights and colours.

### **Which person**

1. chooses more than one city as his favourite? \_\_\_\_\_
2. thinks it is difficult to pick up a favourite city? \_\_\_\_\_
3. gives a personal reason for liking a specific city? \_\_\_\_\_
4. thinks another culture has an effect on the culture of the places he visited? \_\_\_\_\_
5. which person complained about something in a place he visited? \_\_\_\_\_
6. thinks all cities has something to offer? \_\_\_\_\_
7. selects a city which has a relaxing natural atmosphere? \_\_\_\_\_
8. offers an explanation for not being fond of cities? \_\_\_\_\_

### ○ Pre-Reading Vocabulary

The words written in bold are from the text. Look at the sentence examples and try to figure out their meanings. Write the meanings of the words in pairs next to the sentence.

- The Maldives has the most **breath-taking** beaches.
- Climbing a mountain is a **breath-taking** challenge.
- During my trip to India, I had a series of **misfortunes** including being robbed and getting lost.
- The ground floor of the hotel was **flooded** (v) due to heavy rains during Monsoon season.
- A few months ago, Ankara was hit by the **flood** (n). Three people lost their lives.
- If we can't **come up with** a solution, we are going to lose everything and go to jail.
- The owners want to **expand** the restaurant by adding extra room. The bigger the more profitable!
- Speaking a few languages has a lot of **benefits** for you in your future career.
- The Mona Lisa painting is **priceless**. Even the richest cannot buy it.
- **Despite** the rain and cold, we had a great holiday.
- This match is **crucial**. If we lose, we won't qualify for the semi-finals.
- People **preserved** these historic buildings very well. They still stand despite wars and floods.

## Reading

First watch a short video about a problem that Venice has. Then, read the text and answer the questions following.

# The Sinking City

- 1 Venice, Italy, is well-known throughout the world for the canals that run through the city. The winding waterways are a **breathtaking** part of Venice's amazing architecture. But the water that makes Venice famous is also its **misfortune**. During some high tides, the nearby Adriatic Sea laps dangerously at the city, **flooding** historic landmarks such as St. Mark's Square. Built on a series of islands, Venice is slowly sinking into the sea, dropping about 1.57 inches a year. By the end of the century, scientists warn, the city may completely sink. Now

engineers have **come up with** a new plan to keep the famous city afloat by adding more water.

Water may seem like the last thing Venice needs, but Giuseppe Gambolati says the plan could be helpful to stop the city from drowning. Gambolati, a professor

2 at the University of Padua, is leading the project. In fact, Gambolati says, the plan could actually raise Venice by 1 foot, the same amount the city has dropped over the past 300 years.

3 Gambolati and his team of engineers and geology experts hope to pump seawater more than 2,000 feet underneath the city. The seawater would **expand** the sand under Venice, eventually lifting the top layer of soil, they say. "If the test project becomes successful, we will see an immediate **benefit**, even though it will be gradual," Gambolati told the Associated Press. He estimates that "the complete *elevation* will be achieved in around 10 years."

4 Some people think Gambolati's idea does not *make sense*. Michele Jamiolkowski, an engineering professor at Turin Polytechnic University, says Gambolati's plan is unrealistic. "We are really in the area of science fiction," he says about the plan. He warns that it would cost millions of dollars and might raise the city only a few inches. Other people worry that the seawater could cause parts of the city to rise higher than other areas, damaging **priceless** buildings. "Venice is in a delicate situation," says Giovanni Mazzacurati, the president of the New Venice Consortium. "If parts of the city are elevated in a different way, this would cause the city to break into pieces." **Despite** the risks, everyone agrees that saving the sinking city is **crucial**. "If we let Venice fall into the sea, the world would lose a tremendous part of history," says Melissa Conn, the president of *Save Venice*, a group that was founded to help **preserve** the city.

5 Seawater isn't Venice's only hope. City officials are already trying to design another rescue plan: building giant floodgates to protect the city. Officials expect the \$5.2 billion project will be completed in the next few years. The project actually began in 2003 but it takes a lot of time to complete as it is a really complex project. Also, the construction of gates is only a part of the project.

○ **Questions**

1. Scan the text quickly and find out who the following people are.

Giuseppe Gambolati: \_\_\_\_\_

Michele Jamiolkowski: \_\_\_\_\_

Giovanni Mazzacurati: \_\_\_\_\_

Melissa Conn: \_\_\_\_\_

- 2.** The first paragraph of the text *mainly* \_\_\_\_\_
- a. informs the reader about a problem Venice has.
  - b. describes how beautiful the canals in Venice are.
  - c. provides information about landmarks in Venice.
  - d. details scientists' solution to Venice's problem.
- 3.** What solution does Giuseppe Gambolati suggest to save the city from sinking?
- 
- 

- 4.** *Elevation* in paragraph 3
- a. is a positive thing for Venice.
  - b. is a risk for Venice.

- 5.** Michele Jamiolkowski
- a. agrees with Giuseppe Gambolati
  - b. offers a better plan to save the city
  - c. criticizes Giuseppe Gambolati's plan

- 6.** What risk do other people including Giovanni Mazzacurati mention?
- 
- 

- 7.** Write one or two sentences to summarize the main idea of the text.
- 
- 
-

## ○ VOCABULARY STUDIES

**Study the word forms in the table. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
fortune/misfortune		breath-taking	breathtakingly
flood	flood come up with (phrasal verb)	fortunate/unfortunate	fortunately/unfortunately
benefit	benefit (from)	beneficial	beneficially
price		priceless	
		crucial	
Preservation	preserve		
preservative			

\*Despite is a preposition. You use noun/noun phrase or gerund after it.

Last weekend, Joseph and I were hanging out with some people from work. We spent time playing board games for a while and watching the final episode of Game of Thrones. The end was disappointing and we all got bored. Suddenly, Joseph <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a very interesting idea and suggested that we should visit Croatia, where some scenes of GOT were shot. We all agreed immediately. I began searching for flights on SkyScanner, a great website to search flights online. We were <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ that there was a direct flight to Dubrovnic, a beautiful city with <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ views and historic buildings. The <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ was a bit higher than we expected but we decided to buy them as we all thought it was going to be a/an <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ experience. When we arrived at the airport, we took Uber to go to the city centre. The first thing we realized was that local people were proud of their city. The driver said: ‘For us, it is <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ our city, culture and lifestyle.’ When we finally arrived at the city centre after a 20-minute ride from the airport, we went to a café to eat and drink something. I ordered a pizza. It was so tasty. I asked the waiter what the secret was and he said: ‘Well, there is only one secret. There are no <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in it. It’s all organic. He also gave me a free drink; whose name I don’t remember now. he said it was a special drink made from herbs in Dubrovnik and very <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ for heart and brain. All in all, <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ lack of time, we had great time there.

## **POST-READING**

**Watch a video in which a talented artist paints a 'futuristic city' on a computer programme. In groups of three/four, brainstorm and design your own futuristic city. First draw a sketch to illustrate your city and then write down the main points and make a short presentation about it in the class.**



## **CRITICAL THINKING & DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

Do you know any cities in your country that face any significant risk? What solutions do experts or government officials suggest? How effective are these solutions from your point of view?

What are some of the risks threatening cities which are caused by human factor? What solutions can you offer?

## CHAPTER V: The Night Shift



VS.



### Pre-Reading

- **Ask and answer these questions in pairs.**

How many hours of sleep do you need at night?

Do you have trouble getting to sleep at night? Which of these pictures describe you better?

Do you have trouble getting up in the morning? How energetic are you when you get up?

What should someone do when they have trouble sleeping?

What is a ‘sleep cycle’? Speculate your answers with your friend.

- **Watch the video about sleep cycle. Check your answers to the last question.**

- **Pre-Reading Vocabulary**

The words written in bold are from the text. Look at the sentence examples and try to figure out their meanings. Write the meanings of the words in pairs next to the sentence.

- **Besides** her many talents, she can also speak perfect Italian.
- People should check their electricity and gas **whenever** they leave home for a long journey.
- Every day, children **chase** dogs, cats, and each other, not knowing what to do when they catch them.
- **Although** everybody has dreams, not everybody can remember them.
- The new hard drive that I bought has **boosted** my laptop's performance.
- It is **likely** that you will run into your ex one day, so you should be prepared to look cool.
- **Snoozing** for 30 minutes in the afternoon is as satisfying as 2 hours of sleep at night.
- **Sorting** out the useful clothes in your closet is really difficult; you cannot throw things away easily.
- Our students **master** the whole English language in eight months, because they study hard, and they take it very seriously!
- People can remember their memories more **vividly** when they are sentimental.
- I had a **nutritious** breakfast so I don't think I will feel hungry till next morning.

## Reading

# The Night Shift

- Read the text quickly and choose the best heading for the parts of the reading.
  - a. Why do we dream?
  - b. Remembering dreams
  - c. The need for sleep
  - d. Creature sleep party
  - e. Stages of sleep

- 1 When Christina Moore from Belmont, Massachusetts, was in fourth grade, she had a busy schedule. **Besides** doing her homework, she played ice hockey and took flute lessons. Once bedtime came, she was usually exhausted. Like most kids her age, Christina had some strange—and silly—dreams.
- 2 "In one dream, the *Sesame Street* characters ate the leftover casserole in my kitchen and wouldn't give any to me," Christina told *Weekly Reader*. "In another dream, a group of parents were so unhappy with their kids' grades that they pushed them off a building into a salad!" **Whenever** she got sick, Christina had the same dream—someone **chased** her through a forest.
- 3 What do those dreams mean? No one quite knows for sure, but scientists are getting closer to solving the puzzle. They weren't using technology to study how the sleeping brain works.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 **Although** there are still many mysteries about sleep, scientists know that everyone needs sleep to **boost** brain power and keep the body healthy. School-age kids need at least nine hours of sleep each night to perform their best academically. So did a good night's sleep help Christina do her best playing ice hockey and the flute? Can sleep help *you*? You bet!
- 5 "Getting a good night's sleep is good for your brain and body and helps you grow," sleep expert David Dinges told *Weekly Reader*. "You're less **likely** to be tired the next day; you're less grouchy, more alert, and perform better in school and in sports."

2 \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 While you're **snoozing**, your brain doesn't shut down. Your brain stays busy and goes through five stages of sleep each night. One of those stages is rapid eye movement, or REM, sleep. It gets that name because your eyes move around quickly under closed eyelids. Your brain becomes very active during REM sleep. Most dreaming takes place during that sleep stage. Your body cycles through REM and non-REM stages several times a night. Each cycle lasts about 90 minutes.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

- 7 Everybody dreams—although scientists don't know exactly why. Scientists have different theories, or ideas, about why dreams are useful. One theory is that dreams help make sense of the day's events. Some scientists think that dreams help the brain **sort** and store information.

8 There has been evidence showing that dreams may help people **master** new physical skills, such as playing an instrument or riding a bike. Both dreaming and getting a good night's sleep may also help people improve their problem-solving skills. In one study, scientists divided volunteers into groups to solve a math problem. The groups that received more sleep solved the problem more often than the groups that didn't receive as much sleep.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

9 Why do we remember some dreams but not others? The time when you wake up affects how **vividly** you remember your dreams. If you wake up during REM sleep, you're more **likely** to remember the details of a dream. If you wake up during another stage, you might not remember your dreams as well—or at all. Whether or not you remember your dreams, it's important to get into a healthy sleep routine. "The enemies of sleep are staying up late to play video games or watch TV," said Dinges.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

10 Like people, all warm-blooded animals dream. Some animals sleep a little, and others sleep a lot. The amount of sleep an animal requires depends on its needs. Take a look at the sleep patterns of some creatures.

**Koalas** like their sleep. They live in eucalyptus trees in Australia. Koalas depend on a steady diet of eucalyptus leaves, which are not very **nutritious**. To store up their energy, koalas snooze up to 18 hours a day.

**Giraffes** sleep only two hours a day—mostly standing up. They only dream when they lie down. A giraffe doesn't lie down that much because it would take too long to get up if a predator approached.

**Bottle-nosed dolphins** sleep and swim at the same time! They need to keep breathing while they rest, so they let one half of their brain sleep and keep one eye open. Dolphins rest for seven hours a day on and off, switching the sides of the brain they shut down.

○ **Questions**

1. Why does the author begin this text with the story about Christina Moore?
  - a. to frighten the reader
  - b. to engage the reader
  - c. to persuade the reader
  - d. to confuse the reader

- 2.** There are \_\_\_\_\_ stages of sleep.
- a. three
  - b. nine
  - c. five
  - d. two
- 3.** People are more likely to remember their dreams if \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the dreams seem like real life  
b. the dream is about something important  
c. they wake up during REM sleep  
d. they did not get enough sleep
- 4.** Giraffes usually do not lie down to sleep. This is because \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. it makes them open to attack  
b. they can rest the same while standing up  
c. their diet gives them plenty of energy  
d. they do not move much, so they are less tired
- 5.** What are some effects of not getting enough sleep? Support your answers with evidence from the text.

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- 6.** What are the differences between koalas and dolphins in terms of sleep patterns?

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- 7.** What are the three possible explanations of why people sleep?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

## ○ VOCABULARY STUDIES

**Study the word forms in the table. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Chase	Chase		
Boost	Boost		
Likelihood	Likely/Unlikely		
Snooze	Snooze		
Sort	Sort/Sort out		
Master	Master	Masterful	Masterfully
		Vivid	Vividly
Nutrition/Nutritive		Nutritious	

- When you start singing \_\_\_\_\_, you will perform at great places, even concerts.
- It is very \_\_\_\_\_ to see a giraffe in Istanbul. Both the people and the geography are enemies to it.
- The main \_\_\_\_\_ in milk are calcium and protein.
- To \_\_\_\_\_ a language in a short time, you do not have to go abroad, you just have to spend a lot of time reading, listening and writing in that language.
- I heard the alarm several times, but each time I \_\_\_\_\_ five more minutes and in the end, I missed the exam.
- The most cliché expression that people use about music is this: I listen to all \_\_\_\_\_ of good music!
- In Hollywood movies, there is always a car\_\_\_\_\_ scene, where the hero always wins.

### \*Connectors: Besides, Whenever, Although

- You have to complete many other tasks to finish this project \_\_\_\_\_ talking to people on the phone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I see her; my heart starts to pound.
- This new car can go up to 200 kilometers per hour; \_\_\_\_\_, it has great security features.
- \_\_\_\_\_ our projects failed, we had the chance to meet many important people and win many hearts.
- Germany becomes more nationalistic \_\_\_\_\_ they have an election coming.
- My wife never gets mad at me \_\_\_\_\_ I am an intolerable man.

## **POST-READING**

- **In pairs, match the kinds of dreams with their definitions.**
  - a. Recurring Dreams
  - b. Day Dreaming
  - c. Lucid Dreams
  - d. Deja vu
  - e. Nightmares
  - f. False Awakenings
  
- 1. Dreaming with conscious mind. Sometimes a person realizes during a dream that they are dreaming but still continues to dream. Also with these dreams, we end up controlling and directing our dreams.
- 2. This type of dream is basically very vivid type of dream where one begins to dream of waking up as normal and continue to do the regular morning activities but then when you really wake up you realize that you were just dreaming.
- 3. A terrifying dream in which the dreamer experiences feelings of helplessness, extreme anxiety and sorrow. They are very unpleasant dreams that disturb the dreamer.
- 4. In this type of dreaming, you spend time thinking about something pleasant, especially when you should be doing something more serious.
- 5. A kind of dream which is experienced repeatedly over a long period of time. They can be pleasant dreams or nightmares too.
- 6. It means “already seen”, It is the phenomenon of having the strong sensation that an event or experience has been experienced in the past, regardless of whether it has actually happened.
  
- **Now choose one of them and write a paragraph about it. It can be real or fabricated. Then, share it with your friends.**

## CHAPTER VI: Happiness



### Pre-Reading

- Ask and answer these questions in pairs.

When was the last time you got happy?

What was the happiest moment of your life?

- Watch the video “What makes you happy?” and categorize the things that make people happy in life. Out of these, what makes you happy most and why? Give a specific example individually and share it with your friend(s).
- According to the video, do you think age and gender affect people’s understanding of happiness? Discuss with your partner.

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### ○ Pre-Reading Vocabulary

The words written in bold are from the text. Look at the sentence examples and try to figure out their meanings. Write the meanings of the words in pairs next to the sentence.

- Mark and Linda had **numerous** arguments but couldn't come to an agreement.
- She first rose to **fame** as a pop star with her album *No Way* at the age of 19.
- Please **underline** the words in the text you don't know the meaning of.
- The **quality** of these boots is great. They will last for years.
- This recipe is only for two people, so I double the **quantity** if I cook for the family.
- A good relationship depends on **mutual** love and respect.
- **Empathy** is the ability to share someone's feelings by imagining yourself in that person's situation.
- Psychologists' main concern is the **mental** state of their patients.
- When you are not sure what to do, just go with the **flow**.
- Some ancient societies **worshipped** totems which were usually the figures of animals.
- In desperate times, **praying** to God really comforts me.
- People tend to gain **wisdom** as they get older.
- The company suggests **effective** problems to environmental problems.

## Reading

Read the text and answer the questions.

# Happiness

- 1 Happiness is the most important feeling in the world. Thus, there have been **numerous** studies about what happiness is and how people can be happy. A recent study suggests that our level of happiness depends partly on factors that we cannot control – our genes and our life circumstances. However, this study also **underlines** the fact that our choices shape our level of happiness. If you are chasing wealth, **fame**, good looks, material things, and power, you are looking for happiness in all the wrong places. Psychologists suggest that the following six habits can make people happier.

- 2 People who form close relationships are usually happier than those who do not. However, the number of our friends is not important. What matters is the **quality** of our relationships, not the **quantity**. The quality relationships that bring happiness usually involve the sharing of feelings, **mutual** respect, acceptance, trust, fun and **empathy**.
- 3 People who make a habit of caring for the wellbeing of others tend to be happier. This might involve volunteering for an organization or reaching out to support colleagues, friends and family regularly. On the receiver end, when you help someone, that person becomes happy with your help. They feel greater comfort and less stress. The giver, the helper, in turn, experiences a sense of satisfaction, of joy, of delight, of happiness, which decreases their stress levels too. Therefore, help others as much as you can.
- 4 Exercise is another factor that helps us towards happiness. People who exercise regularly improve both their physical and **mental** well-being. Some research has shown that exercise can be as **effective** as medication in treating depression because it helps brain produce hormones which give the feeling of happiness and keeps your mind and body busy and working.
- 5 As for busy mind, when we are so interested in an activity that we enjoy, we lose track of time, which means we are in a state of flow. That is, we cannot understand how time goes because our mind is busy. The activity could be making art, playing piano, surfing, or playing a game. People who experience **flow** in their work or hobbies tend to be happier.
- 6 People who include spirituality in their daily life are usually happier. Practicing spirituality is a way of recognizing and trying to understand the wonder and beauty of existence. Some people do this by going to a place of **worship** or **praying**. Some people practice yoga or meditation. Some people go for long walks in nature. These activities help us discover the meaning in life and existence.



- 7 In order to be happy, *know thyself*. This ancient Greek aphorism was on the entrance to the Apollo Temple in Delphi. Since then, it has emphasized the fact that the real happiness and **wisdom** depend on how well you know yourself. Therefore, people are more likely to be happy if they know about their strengths and use them regularly. People who set goals and use their strengths to achieve them tend to be happier. People are especially happy when they can use their strengths to serve the greater good.
- 8 Since the beginning of time, people have struggled to find out what real happiness is and what makes people happy. In different ages, people have given various answers to these issues. However today, thanks to the development in scientific and psychological fields, it is now easier to find the answers to these ultimate questions. According to scientists and psychologists, the golden keys to happiness are quality relationships, helping others, exercise, state of flow, spirituality and knowing yourself.

○ **Questions**

1. What would the author think is not a way of caring for the well-being of others?
    - a. Volunteering at a home for elderly people
    - b. Practicing yoga or meditation
    - c. Giving advice to a friend who has marriage problems
    - d. Helping a colleague finish a project.
  
  2. According to the reading, people are in a state of flow when \_\_\_\_\_.
    - a. we feel the need to help others.
    - b. time seems to pass very quickly.
    - c. people include spirituality in their lives.
    - d. people meditate.
  
  3. How does the author explain spirituality?
    - a. It is a way of recognizing the need to protect and preserve the beauty of nature.
    - b. It is a way of helping others
    - c. It is a way of making new friends.
    - d. It is a way of recognizing and trying to understand the wonder and beauty of life.
  
  4. What is not mentioned in the reading as being part of a quality relationship?
    - a. sharing of feelings
    - b. enthusiasm
    - c. mutual respect
    - d. trust
  
  5. The writer probably believes that \_\_\_\_\_ can help someone experiencing depression.
    - a. learning to play the guitar
    - b. learning to make art
    - c. starting an exercise program
    - d. playing computer games
  
  6. Things we cannot control that affect our level of happiness are
    - a. our genes
    - b. the number of volunteer organizations we join
    - c. the quality of our relationships
    - d. spirituality
  
  7. According to the text, apart from the outside factors, what can help us achieve happiness?
- 
- 
-

8. According to the text, what does *know thyself* suggest? Explain in your own words.

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### ○ VOCABULARY STUDIES

**Study the word forms in the table. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Empathy	Empathize	Empathetic	Empathetically
Mentality		Mental	Mentally
Wisdom		Wise	Wisely
Mutuality		Mutual	Mutually
Prayer	Pray		
Fame		Famous (for)	
Effect	Affect	effective/ineffective	effectively/ineffectively

1. You need to \_\_\_\_\_ if you really want to understand how bad she feels.
2. Our manager's calm \_\_\_\_\_ helps us deal with stressful situations easily.
3. Oh dear God, please hear my \_\_\_\_\_ and grant my wish.
4. It was a very \_\_\_\_\_ decision to move to Hawaii for our retirement.  
This place is great!
5. New York is a city \_\_\_\_\_ for its shopping and nightlife.
6. In most fairy tales, owls are referred as the symbol of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Jack and Kate have a great relationship because they love and respect each other  
\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ of these pens is great for their price.
9. The radiation leak has had a disastrous \_\_\_\_\_ on the environment.
10. When you view someone's profile on social media, the app shows you the  
\_\_\_\_\_ friends you and that person have.

11. \_\_\_\_\_, the ability to put yourself in someone else's situation, is a key to be a better person.
12. Due to her psychological problems, she needs to stay in a \_\_\_\_\_ institution for a month to recover.

## POST-READING

**Listen to a song called Happiness by Ken Todd and read its lyrics. Circle the correct words while listening. Then, summarize the main idea of happiness in the song with your own words.**

Happiness, happiness, the greatest **gift/lift** that I possess  
I thank the Lord I've been blessed  
With more than my share of happiness

To me this world is a wonderful place  
And I'm the luckiest human in the whole human race  
I've got no silver and I've got no gold  
But I've got happiness in my soul

Happiness to me is an ocean **tide/hide**  
Or a sunset fading on a mountain side  
A big old **heaven/seven** full of stars up **above/below**  
When I'm in the arms of the one I love

Happiness, happiness, the greatest gift that I possess  
I thank the Lord that I've been blessed  
With more than my share of happiness

Happiness is a field of **grain/stain**  
Turning its face to the falling rain  
I can see it in the sunshine, I breathe it in the air  
Happiness happiness everywhere

A wise old man **told/called** me one time  
Happiness is a frame of mind  
When you go to measuring my success  
Don't count my money count my happiness

Happiness, happiness, the greatest gift that I possess

I thank the Lord I've been blessed  
With more than my share of happiness

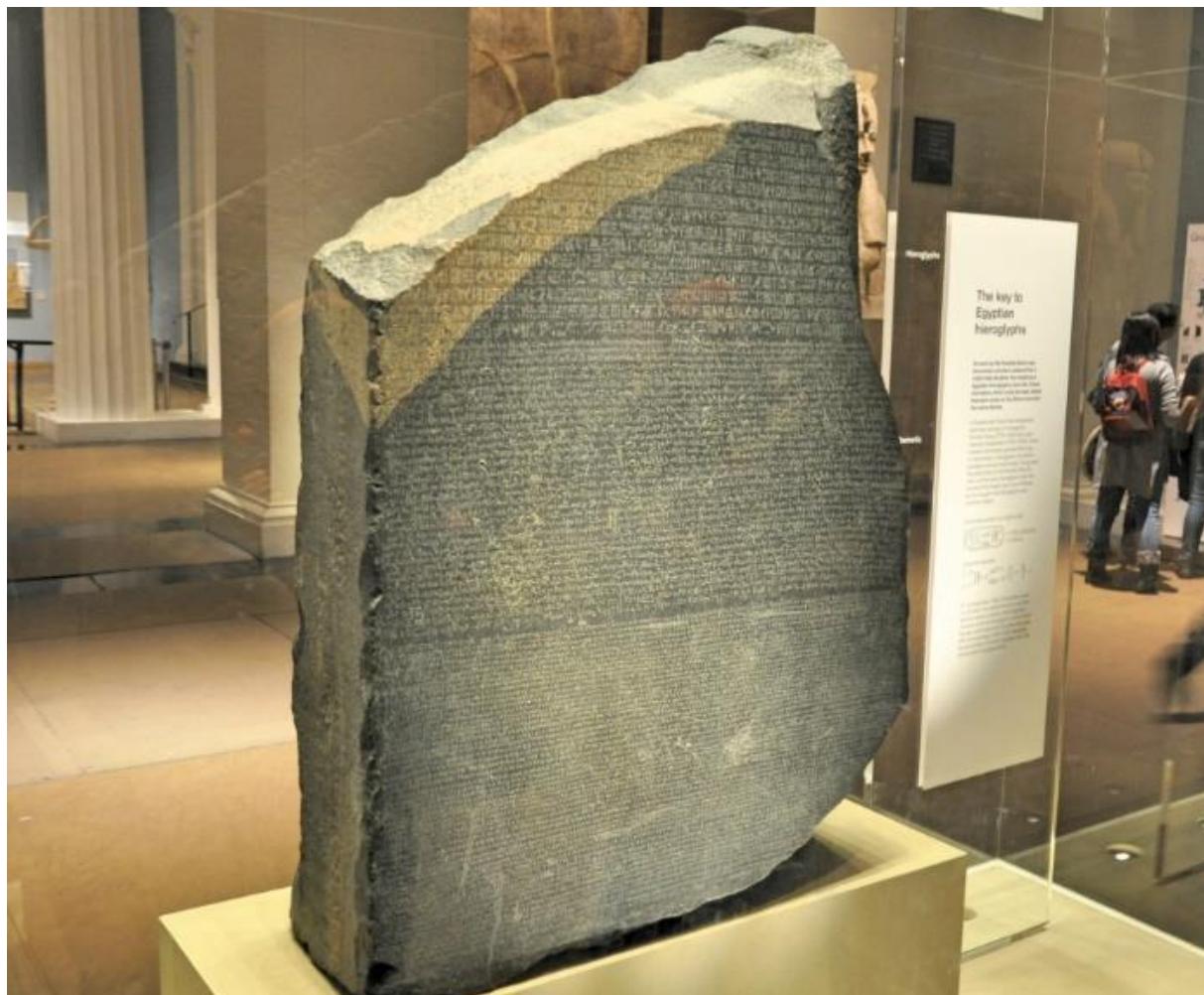
Happiness, happiness, the greatest gift that I possess  
I thank the Lord I've been blessed  
With more than my share of happiness

## **CRITICAL THINKING & DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

Nowadays, more and more people share their happy moments on their social media accounts. Do you think these people are really happy or is it some kind of addiction or showing off? Explain your argument.

“Happiness in intelligent people is the rarest thing I know.” What do you understand from this quote by Ernest Hemingway? To what extent do you agree with it? Give examples to prove your point.

## CHAPTER VII: Rosetta Stone



### Pre-Reading

- **Ask and answer the questions in pairs.**

Why do people know different languages? How can they understand each other?

What does translation mean? How do people translate one language to another?

In the future, will people need to learn foreign languages?

- Below are some sentences in different languages. Work with your partner and try to find out what language they belong to.

Sentences	Languages
Var snäll och tala långsammare	
Παρακαλώ μιλάτε πιο αργά	
英語を話しますか？	
Una sola lingua non è mai abbastanza	
Ich verstehe nicht	
عفوا فضلك من	
Je t'aime	

### Pre-Reading Vocabulary

The words written in bold are from the text. Look at the sentence examples and try to figure out their meanings. Write the meanings of the words in pairs next to the sentence.

- The researchers are studying on the **scripts** that are in different languages.
- After the **religious** ceremony, they sacrificed some animals.
- The tables on the left are **reserved** for the use of the guest students in our school.
- People think the new king is the worst **ruler** in the world.
- The man begged for help from the **priest** and then left the old church to go home.
- It sometimes takes weeks to **translate** some old texts into modern English.
- The **pharaoh** of Egypt thought that he would need a tomb with several chambers.
- People shouldn't lose time and they should work for useful things. They need to **cut off** all unnecessary actions.
- She can't speak English very well, so her children have to **interpret** for her.
- Many **experts** state that people can face water shortage in the following 100 years all around the world.
- In the recent forest fire, the **entire** forest disappeared because of some irresponsible people.

- The British Museum contains the remains of Anatolian **antiquity**, such as old coins and plates from old times.

## Reading

Read the text and answer the questions following.

# Rosetta Stone

- 1 The Rosetta Stone is an ancient stone that has carved writing in two different languages and three **scripts** or types of writing. The writing is in Egyptian and Greek, and the three script types are hieroglyphic, \*demotic, and Greek. The Rosetta Stone is over 1.1 metres tall, 75 cm wide and 28 cm thick, and it weighs about 760 kg.
- 2 Each script is the same script that people used in Egypt. They used the hieroglyphic script for important writings or for **religious** documents. The demotic script was the most common script at the time. Finally, the Greek script and language was **reserved** for use by the **rulers** of Egypt.
- 3 They used the various scripts and languages on the stone, so the **priest**, government officials, and the rulers of Egypt could read what it said. The Egyptians made the Rosetta Stone in 196 B.C., but some French soldiers discovered it when they were building a fort in 1799 in Egypt. It was in a small village in the Delta called Rashid which **translates** to Rosetta, the origin of its name.
- 4 A group of priests in Egypt who wanted to honour the Egyptian Pharaoh, the leader or ruler of Egypt, wrote the text on the stone. It includes a list of the good things which the ruler did for the priests and the people of Egypt.
- 5 Scientists couldn't translate the text for several hundred years. There were many people who worked on translating the text, but the person who deciphered the text was a French scholar named Jean-Francois Champollion in 1822. The stone is only a fragment of the original and some of the hieroglyphics were **cut off** in mid-sentence, which made it even more difficult to translate.
- 6 He spent many years trying to **interpret** the text by using other examples of known text of ancient Egyptian writing. He could read both Greek and \*Coptic languages and was able to decode the seven demotic signs in Coptic language. He could figure out what each of the signs meant. He used the method of guessing to decipher the entire text of the Rosetta Stone.
- 7 The scientists thought that the date on the text was March 27, 196 B.C. Champollion translated two of the names of the pharaohs too, Ramesses and

Thutmose. Because of the deciphering of the Rosetta Stone, it also helped **experts** translate other ancient Egyptian writings that were previously unknown.

- 8 Other people spent their **entire** lives trying to decipher the texts. The Rosetta Stone belongs to the British and is currently in the British Museum and it is one of the most visited exhibits and one of the most important items in the museum.
- 9 In 2003, the Egyptians wanted countries throughout the world to return some of the Egyptian **antiquities** (relics or remains from the past) that people removed from the country over the years. Many of these artefacts were in French and British museums. In 2005, the British Museum gave Egypt an exact replica (copy) of the stone and **it** is currently in the Rashid National Museum, close to the location where they originally found the stone.
- 10 Today a language-learning company uses the term ‘Rosetta Stone’ and it is more likely to be recognized as a brand name than as an important cultural artefact. The term today is also like a metaphor for anything that is vital to unlock a difficult problem, for example, DNA has become the ‘Rosetta Stone of life and death, health and disease’, according to the Human Genome Project. Nevertheless, it is the science of Egyptology that carries on the legacy of the Rosetta Stone.

**Demotic:** a form of language used by ordinary people.

**Coptic Language:** an Afro-Asiatic language that was spoken in Egypt from about the 2nd century CE.

## Questions

1. Which of the following would be most equal to the size of the Rosetta Stone?
  - a. a piece of paper
  - b. a text book
  - c. an office desk top
  - d. a car
2. Which of the following is the name of the city where the Rosetta Stone was found?
  - a. Ramesses
  - b. Thutmose
  - c. Rashid
  - d. Delta
3. Which year was the Rosetta Stone finally translated?
  - a. 1822
  - b. 196 B.C.
  - c. 1799
  - d. 2003

4. Which of the following was an advantage of the Rosetta Stone text translation?
- It gave experts something to do for many years.
  - The final translation helped experts translate other ancient Egyptian text.
  - The Egyptian alphabet was decoded and translated.
  - The priests of Egypt finally could get their message to the world.
5. Which of the following script was most often used for religious writings?
- Demotic
  - Greek
  - Hieroglyphic
  - Coptic
6. Which of the following was a ruler of Egypt?
- Pharaoh
  - Thutmose
  - Ramesses
  - All the above
7. What does the word ‘it’ in paragraph 9 refer to?
- 

8. Paragraph 10 is about
- other meanings of Rosetta Stone used nowadays.
  - using the ideas on the stone in health science.
  - how the stone was brought to the British Museum.
  - why translation is important.

## ○ VOCABULARY STUDIES

**Study the word forms in the table. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Reservation	Reserve	Reserved	
Ruler/Rule	Rule	Ruled	
Translation/Translator	Translate	Translated	
Interpretation/	Interpret	Interpreted/	
Misinterpretation	/Misinterpret	Misinterpreted	
Expert/Expertise	Expertise	Expert	
		Entire	Entirely
Religion		Religious	Religiously
Antiquity		Antique	

1. I've come to collect my tickets. I \_\_\_\_\_ them by phone yesterday in the name of Jack.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ in the Middle Ages was famous for poisoning her guests with chemicals in drinks.
3. Although all the \_\_\_\_\_ in the company are qualified in their fields, it was hard for them to \_\_\_\_\_ English Law text into Turkish.
4. After the heavy rain that lasted for a few days, the tall building on the slope collapsed \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Priceless \_\_\_\_\_ furniture was destroyed in the fire at the local museum.
6. I would like to make a \_\_\_\_\_ for eight people at six o'clock tonight.
7. The cruel king died and his \_\_\_\_\_ ended, so many citizens felt hopeful for the rest of their lives.
8. According to some estimates, there are 4200 \_\_\_\_\_ in the world; however, the most common ones are Christianity, Islam and Hinduism.
9. Customers will be impressed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of our highly trained employees.
10. He has now learned English well enough that he can conduct interviews without any \_\_\_\_\_.

## POST-READING

Create your own Rosetta Stone to transmit a secret message to your partner. Find your favourite quotation in English and don't show it to anyone. Then, create your own emoji/symbol alphabet for each letter in English. Then, write down the quotation using the new emoji/symbol alphabet. Give your partner the sentence written in emoji/symbol alphabet and the emoji/symbol alphabet to decipher the sentence into English. Check if the translation is correct.

*YOUR QUOTATION IN YOUR SYMBOLIC LANGUAGE*

*YOUR OWN ALPHAPET*

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	U
V	W	X	Y	Z					

## **CRITICAL THINKING & DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

If all the people could speak one common language, how would it be? What would be the advantages and disadvantages?

You have been actively learning a language for some time? How do you see your progress? What parts of language learning do you find most challenging? What strategies have you developed to overcome difficulties?

## CHAPTER VIII: A TEMPLE WITH A HISTORY



### Pre-Reading

- Ask and answer these questions in class.

What was life like before agriculture? How did it change after it?

What do you think is the connection between agriculture and religious practices?

What do you know about Göbeklitepe? Why is it important for history?

- Please tell your class about a historical or geographical attraction in your town. Show pictures, describe them, and tell them about its importance.

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- **Pre-Reading Vocabulary**

**The words written in bold are from the text. Look at the sentence examples and try to figure out their meanings. Write the meanings of the words in pairs next to the sentence.**

- In the history of humankind, animal **domestication** took quite a lot of time.
- The **geometrical** shapes of Nazca lines in Peru are still a big puzzle for the scientific community.
- In the USA, the government needs to **arrange** a hotel for patients for 14 days if they are covid positive.
- Ancient Egyptians were polytheists, so they **worshipped** a lot of gods.
- After the corrective surgery, we saw a **remarkable** change in her nose.
- A number that does not show the quantity of any kind of thing is an **abstract** number.
- Since her mother **abandoned** her when she was young, she is still trying to find her.
- We need more iron to support the **structure** of this house.
- Many millions of experiments are carried out annually in order to find out whether animal **consciousness** exists or not.

## Reading

**Read the text and answer the questions following.**

# THE WORLD'S OLDEST TEMPLE: GÖBEKLİTEPE

**The world's oldest temple was built along a grand geometric plan**

- 1 The Neolithic site, Göbekli Tepe, is situated on top of a limestone mountainside in south-eastern Turkey. The T-shaped pillars of the site, which are carved with mystic drawings of animals, symbols and human hands, are **arranged** in giant circles and ovals — each **structure** is made up of two large central pillars surrounded by smaller pillars.
- 2 Göbekli Tepe (which translates to "potbelly hill" in Turkish) was built some 11,000 to 12,000 years ago — hundreds of years before any evidence of farming or animal **domestication** appeared on the planet. So they thought that this massive undertaking was the work of hunter gatherers.
- 3 The impressive construction project, which is 6,000 years older than Stonehenge, is "a change in the hunting and gathering way of life," said senior author Avi Gopher, a professor

in the Department of Archaeology and Ancient Near Eastern Civilizations at Tel Aviv University.

- 4 German archaeologist Klaus Schmidt discovered the site — which appeared to be an ancient place of **worship** or religious gathering — in 1994. The discovery shocked everyone and challenged a long-standing theory that organized religion appeared only after cultures began agriculture.
- 5 One major mystery is how these different circular enclosures relate to each other. Were they all used at once or was one built and then **abandoned** and covered before the next was built?

### The triangular relationship

- 6 To understand this, Gopher and Gil Haklay, also at Tel Aviv University in Israel, used a computer algorithm to analyse the architecture of the site. The group measured distances within the enclosures and between the enclosures, the largest of which is more than 65 feet (20 meters) in diameter.
- 7 They found that the two central pillars are on the same line exactly with the midpoint of the circular structures. What's more, when they drew an imaginary line connecting the centre points of three of the structures, they found that it made a nearly perfect triangle, or one with three equal-length sides.
- 8 This suggests that these three structures were planned together in advance and built according to a "geometric design," Gopher said. Archaeologists believe that the hunter-gatherers excavated and moved the limestone rocks from a stone quarry nearby.
- 9 "Building one of these structures is a large project, but all three planned together means that these people had access to a lot of working power [and] a lot of energy," Gopher told Live Science.
- 10 Still, though the three enclosures were probably planned as a single project, dating methods can't show whether they were built at the exact same time or perhaps, a couple months or a couple of years apart, he said.
- 11 The "complexity of the architectural design," required a diagram that the builders used as a guide to reproduce the larger structures, the authors wrote. That means that our ancient hunter-gatherer ancestors could visualize a complex floor plan and reproduce it at any size, possibly using ropes to measure the location to erect each of the pillars, the authors wrote.
- 12 The idea that this site was carefully planned on a small-scale and then built on a bigger one likely means there was some kind of leading group who was planning and running these projects, Gopher said.

### The prehistoric unexpected

- 13 Some of Göbekli Tepe's megaliths, which can be up to 18 feet (5.5 meters) tall and weigh as much as 50 tons (45 metric tons), are bare, while others are covered with impressive carvings of **abstract** symbols and animals such as foxes, lions, bulls, snakes and insects.

- 14 Each enclosure seems to have a dominant animal that's described a number of times, Carter said. This might mean that different hunter-gatherer groups — each with their own representative animal — could worship in enclosures specific to them.
- 15 Whatever the origin story of Göbekli Tepe, it's "is the most **remarkable** place," Carter said. "We never thought that people could do things as big and as complex so early." During the period in which the Göbekli Tepe architects lived, a major change was happening. While some archaeologists argued natural changes in the environment or climate pushed society to agriculture, others argued that it was a change in **consciousness**. It was a "very restless period, things were happening in the minds of people," Gopher said. People were changing their ideologies and their relationships with nature, and these changes probably caused them to create a site like Göbekli Tepe and eventually move onto agriculture, he said.

○ **Questions**

1. Göbeklitepe...
  - A. is an ancient near eastern civilization
  - B. is the world's oldest temple
  - C. is the centre of hunter-gatherers in ancient times
2. The T-shaped pillars of the site...
  - A. are carved with mystic drawings of animals, symbols
  - B. are arranged in giant squares and rectangles
  - C. are 45 feet tall
3. Our hunter gatherer ancestors...
  - A. were doing agriculture.
  - B. used ropes to measure the location of the pillars.
  - C. abandoned Göbeklitepe
4. Which one is NOT true according to the passage?
  - A. There is a geometric design in Göbeklitepe.
  - B. There are some human parts carved on the walls of Göbeklitepe.
  - C. Only scientists from Israel worked on Göbeklitepe.
5. Which one is true according to the passage?
  - A. The largest of the enclosures is 20 feet in diameter.
  - B. The builders used a diagram to reproduce smaller structures.
  - C. The enclosures have a dominant animal that's described more than once.
6. Why did the discovery of Göbeklitepe shock everyone?

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7. What did Gopher and Gil Haklay do to understand the triangular relationship in Göbeklitepe?

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8. According to archaeologists why did people start agriculture?

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9. Where did hunter gatherers find materials to build Göbeklitepe?

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## ○ VOCABULARY STUDIES

**Study the word forms in the table. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Domestication	Domesticate	Domesticated	
Geometry		Geometrical	
Arrangement	Arrange		
Remarkability	Remark	Remarkable	Remarkably
Worship	Worship		
Abandonment	Abandon		
Structure		Structural	
Consciousness		Conscious	Consciously
		Abstract	Abstractly

- \_\_\_\_\_ animals are animals that are adapted over generations to live with humans.
- A circle, square or triangle are \_\_\_\_\_ shapes that are both used in mathematics and in our daily lives.
- I will make some \_\_\_\_\_ for my girlfriend's party next week, it's her thirtieth birthday, so she is excited.
- Scandinavia has one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ views in the world with its northern lights.
- The ancient Egyptians \_\_\_\_\_ many gods. For example, they believe in Isis as the protector of dead, Osiris as the king of the living; and Horus as the god of revenge.

6. Physical disability, mental illness, and economical problems can cause parents to \_\_\_\_\_ their children.
7. Concrete is a common and strong \_\_\_\_\_ element of modern buildings we construct today.
8. He had an accident last night, but he hasn't opened his eyes yet. I think he lost his \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Surrealist paintings are \_\_\_\_\_. The environment in these paintings are usually not real.

## POST-READING

**Watch the short video about the ancient city of Angkor and its famous temple Angkor Wat and talk about;**

- **Where it is**
- **How to get there**
- **When to visit**
- **What makes it unique**
- **How to get around**

## CHAPTER IX: TWO HYDROGENS, ONE OXYGEN, A MIRACLE



### Pre-Reading

- Ask and answer these questions in class.

What role does water play in nature? Can you find any process in nature where water is not needed?

How does human activity affect the water on earth?

How can we reverse the effects of human activity on water?

- We all know water is important. But do you know this enough to write a poem about it? Please write a short poem for water, do not forget to rhyme! Below, you will find an example.

Water, water, in my freezer...  
You are a need, and a pleaser  
You're older than all I know,  
This earns you respect to show.  
Because of you, things survive,  
If you're here, then we are alive!

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- **Pre-Reading Vocabulary**

**The words written in bold are from the text. Look at the sentence examples and try to figure out their meanings. Write the meanings of the words in pairs next to the sentence.**

- It is never easy to **marvel** (**v**) at a talent unless you put in lots of effort.
- Hagia Sofia is still regarded as one of the architectural **marvels** of the world despite all those centuries.
- Ageing seems a slow **process** at youth, but gets faster as one gets older.
- Although not favored at first, the theory of general relativity **gradually** became a generally accepted phenomenon.
- The cars involved in the accident both became flat as a paper, yet there were no **casualties**.
- The viewing of Haley's comet **occurs** every sixty years, that is why astronomers are so interested in it.
- It is a well-established fact that reading **facilitates** learning; however, so few people are eager to do it.
- Countries become **vulnerable** to attack when they have no armies, but Japan is a rich and prosperous country without one.
- When artists become **unproductive**, they go into show business. When actors become **unproductive**, they start to act like artists.
- Technology is an odd concept as it **amplifies** production, but kills productivity.
- The fishing industry is committing suicide with their **unsustainable** methods, killing fish in such amounts that they cannot reproduce in the following years.

## Reading

Read the text and answer the questions following.

# Water on the Earth

- 1 Water makes up nearly three-quarters of the Earth's surface, but it does more than just cover our planet - it also plays a vital role in shaping it.
- 2 Consider the Grand Canyon. Measuring 277 miles long, 18 miles wide and more than 1 mile deep, it is considered as one of the Seven Natural Wonders of the World and attracts more than 5 million visitors per year. This geological **marvel** was created by the waters of the Colorado River through the processes of weathering and erosion. Weathering is the process by which moving water breaks down soil, rock and minerals. Erosion is the process where water transports soil and rock from one spot and deposits it elsewhere. The two processes often occur together.
- 3 Weathering and erosion are very slow **processes**. Geologists believe the Colorado River has been flowing through the Grand Canyon for at least 17 million years, and it has been **gradually** shaping the canyon this entire time. The flowing water of the river has carved the rock of the Colorado Plateau, creating the sight that we are familiar with today.
- 4 Caves and caverns are another example of weathering and erosion. Limestone caves, such as the Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico, are formed when rainwater mixes with carbon dioxide in the ground and wears away at the limestone. Sea caves, which can be found along coastlines, are formed when powerful waves crash against the shore and break away chunks of rock. Ice caves are formed when glaciers melt, and the ice melt flows across the ground as a stream.
- 5 You don't have to travel very far to see the effects of weathering and erosion for yourself, though. If you've ever been to the beach, you've already seen evidence of how powerful moving water can be—and all you have to do is look down. The sand covering the beach is actually the result of rocks being broken down into tiny pieces and then brought to the shore by the waves.
- 6 Although weather and erosion are responsible for creating beautiful sights such as sandy beaches and the Grand Canyon, there are many negative consequences as well. Landslides are some of the most dangerous side effects of erosion. When hillsides or mountainsides are gradually worn away, they can become unstable and break down, especially when triggered by extreme weather such as floods, heavy rain or snow. Every year, landslides cause massive amounts of property damage and **casualties**.
- 7 Erosion is a natural process, and it is often beneficial for the planet. However, excessive erosion can cause major problems, including desertification and the ecological collapse of entire areas. If erosion happens at a pace faster than the land can regenerate itself, this can make the land desert-like and this land cannot support life. Believe it or not, soil is actually a valuable and nonrenewable resource, as it contains nutrients and minerals which are crucial for agricultural production. It takes thousands and thousands of years to build up enough soil in a region for the land to be productive, but erosion can wear it away much

faster than that. This has been **occurring** in recent decades. Over the past 40 years, the world has lost 30 percent of its agriculturally productive land as a result of erosion.

- 8 Although erosion occurs naturally at a very slow rate, human activities have sped up the process 10 to 40 times globally. The biggest reason is unsustainable agricultural practices and industrial agriculture. The mechanized equipment used in modern agriculture allows deep plowing of the soil. This breaks the soil into smaller particles, which is good for agriculture because it **facilitates** planting and also increases the plants' access to oxygen. However, deep plowing also increases the amount of soil that is **vulnerable** to erosion. Throughout much of history, plowing was done manually, and it was a much harder process. With the mechanization of agriculture, farmers are able to plow much deeper and more often than before, which means very bad consequences for soil quality.
- 9 The effect of erosion on soil productivity has been felt all over the world, in Africa, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Southern and Eastern Europe. In more developed countries, the use of artificial fertilizer has become more common to increase soil quality when rich layers of topsoil are washed away. However, this in turn has created a new set of problems. Over-application of fertilizer is common, and much of the excess gets washed away and transported to nearby bodies of water, where the nutrients in the fertilizer can damage the local ecosystem.
- 10 Deforestation has also played a role in the rapid increase in erosion globally. Trees and plant roots naturally bind the soil and anchor it to prevent soil from being washed away. They also provide cover and reduce the speed at which rain hits the ground, absorbing the impact. This allows the water to enter into the ground and absorb slowly, rather than flow over the surface and wash away the soil. Deforestation of lands for agriculture and development has made large regions of the world **unproductive**. The effect is **amplified** in areas that are used for urban development, where the ground is covered with a layer of asphalt or concrete. These surfaces make it difficult for water to go underground, and increase the quantity of water running to other areas. In addition, the water running from urban areas is often polluted with fuel, oil and other chemicals.
- 11 Lastly, climate change has led to more extreme climate events, including extreme rainfall and hurricanes. Scientists predict that increased rainfall intensity and quantity will lead to greater rates of erosion. Rising sea levels have also increased the rate of coastal erosion, which has been increasingly problematic for low-lying developed areas along the coast, such as in Florida and Hawaii. As erosion has become a bigger problem in past decades, scientists have been working to better understand the phenomenon. In 1965, American scientists came up with the Universal Soil Loss Equation, a way to estimate soil erosion by raindrop impact and surface runoff. The mathematical equation has since been applied all over the world, helping scientists predict which precautions will have the greatest impact on reducing soil loss.
- 12 Scientists have found that the most effective way to reduce soil loss from erosion is to increase the amount of vegetative cover (grass, plants and trees, for example) on the ground. In recent years, there has also been a gradual shift toward more ecologically conscious agricultural practices. Societies around the world have begun to feel the devastating effects of decades of **unsustainable** agricultural practices and deforestation, and many have started taking preventative measures. As the consequences of modern industrial agriculture have become apparent, farmers have been encouraged to take steps

to reduce erosion. It is now considered good practice to minimize plowing of the land to preserve the soil. Crop rotation is a good alternative: planting different kinds of crops can improve soil structure and keep the soil enriched with necessary nutrients and minerals, and with better soil, frequent plowing becomes less necessary.

- 13 However, despite all measures to prevent soil loss, it's important to remember that humans will never have complete control over the processes of weathering and erosion. Water will continue to shape the world we live in, sometimes for better and sometimes for worse, and it's up to us to simply make the best of it.

○ **Questions**

1. What are the processes by which water can shape the earth?
  - D. deforestation and climate change
  - E. **weathering and erosion**
  - F. soil productivity and fertilization
  - G. deep plowing and agriculture
2. What does the author list and describe in the passage?
  - D. the positive effects of industrialization
  - E. the tourism industry around the Grand Canyon
  - F. the history of climate change
  - G. **the ways moving water can change and shape the land**
3. Excess erosion can be a large problem. What details from the text support this conclusion?
  - D. **Rapid erosion can leave the land desert-like and unable to sustain life.**
  - E. Beautiful and massive structures like the Grand Canyon are made by erosion.
  - F. The Universal Soil Loss Equation estimates soil erosion by raindrop impact and surface runoff.
  - G. Weathering and erosion turn rocks into sand
4. How does the author present the Grand Canyon and the Carlsbad Caverns?
  - D. as effects of landslides
  - E. as geological mysteries
  - F. as negative effects of erosion
  - G. **as positive effects of erosion**
5. What is the main idea of this passage?
  - D. Erosion is a natural process, and it is often beneficial for the planet.
  - E. **Agricultural practices and industrialization are changing to address the issues of erosion.**
  - F. Erosion and weathering are powerful effects of water that can have harmful effects.
  - G. Deforestation has played a role in the rapid increase in erosion globally.

6. Describe how the Grand Canyon formed.

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7. What are some of the main reasons for the large global increase in the rate of erosion?

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8. Has the rapid rise of erosion rates been adequately recognized by farmers and scientists as a problem? Use specific evidence from the passage to support your answer.

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9. How big a problem is erosion in your country? What measures are taken/should be taken against it?

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○ **VOCABULARY STUDIES**

**Study the word forms in the table. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Marvel	Marvel	Marvelous	
Conjunction		Gradual	Gradually
Casualty			
Occurrence	Occur	Occurring Recurring	
Facility	Facilitate	Facilitative	
Vulnerability		Vulnerable	
Produce/Product	Produce	Productive	Productively
Production		Unproductive	Unproductively
Productivity			
	Amplify	Ample	
Sustainment	Sustain	Unsustainable Sustainable	

1. Global warming does not necessarily mean the climate getting warmer, other extreme weather events such as thunderstorms and extremely heavy rainfall are now common \_\_\_\_\_.s.
2. Although the fishers were happy with the \_\_\_\_\_ turnout of fish in the past decades without thinking about the future, they can now see that the sea is not infinite.
3. Beethoven's \_\_\_\_\_ did not decline when he became deaf, he wrote some of his greatest masterpieces after this event.
4. The “ten thousand hours” theory suggests that to \_\_\_\_\_ at a skill, you need to spend ten thousand hours on it.
5. Also, looking for ways to make your efforts more productive can be quite \_\_\_\_\_. For example; hiring a good tutor, or examining the work of professionals can be enormously helpful.
6. Having stressful, \_\_\_\_\_ dreams might indicate a person’s obsession over an issue.
7. One can only detect the \_\_\_\_\_ change in his appearance by looking at his old photos from his early years.
8. The oil-rich countries such as Saudi Arabia or Kuwait can only \_\_\_\_\_ their richness by investing in their industry, and of course, democracy.
9. People do not discover their \_\_\_\_\_ until they get physically or psychologically hurt.

## POST-READING

We have learned about the natural phenomena occurring because of water. Please go online and find other examples of natural phenomena and explain how they occur. It can be a geographical phenomenon, or even the formation of coal or natural gas! Please make sure you use the words we have covered in this chapter in your description if possible.

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## CHAPTER X: BRAIN AND COMPUTER



### PRE-READING

- **Answer the questions below.**

What do you know about Artificial Intelligence (AI)? How do you think technology will progress in terms of AI?

Have you heard anything about brain-computer interface (BCI) technology?  
What do you think of the future of this technology?

How do you think BCIs can be used for the benefits of humanity? What risks may they bring about?

- **Watch the video about BCIs and discuss;**

- How brain and nerve system function in a human body
- How BCIs work
- The experiment
- Two different types of BCIs

- **Pre-Reading Vocabulary**

**The words written in bold are from the text. Look at the sentence examples and try to figure out their meanings. Write the meanings of the words in pairs next to the sentence.**

- Stefan can finally hear sounds with a hearing aid that has been surgically **implanted** in his ear.  
Dental **implants** can replace missing teeth.
- The fear of catching the new Corona virus has **profound** psychological and social effects on people.
- It is time to develop a new **regulatory** framework to ensure the safety of investors.
- The law bans discrimination against anyone with a mental or physical **impairment**.
- She said that she was tired of being **pursued** by crowds of journalists.
- With such new features and **augmentations**, the new version of the game is a must-buy.
- Fact and fiction **merge** together in his latest thriller.
- The church stood at the point where the two roads **merged**.
- The findings show a **substantial** difference between the opinions of men and women.
- Over the years, the company has developed into a highly **profitable** business.
- Patients are **prioritized** solely based on a medical assessment of severity.
- You can only come on the trip if your parents give their **consent**.

## Reading

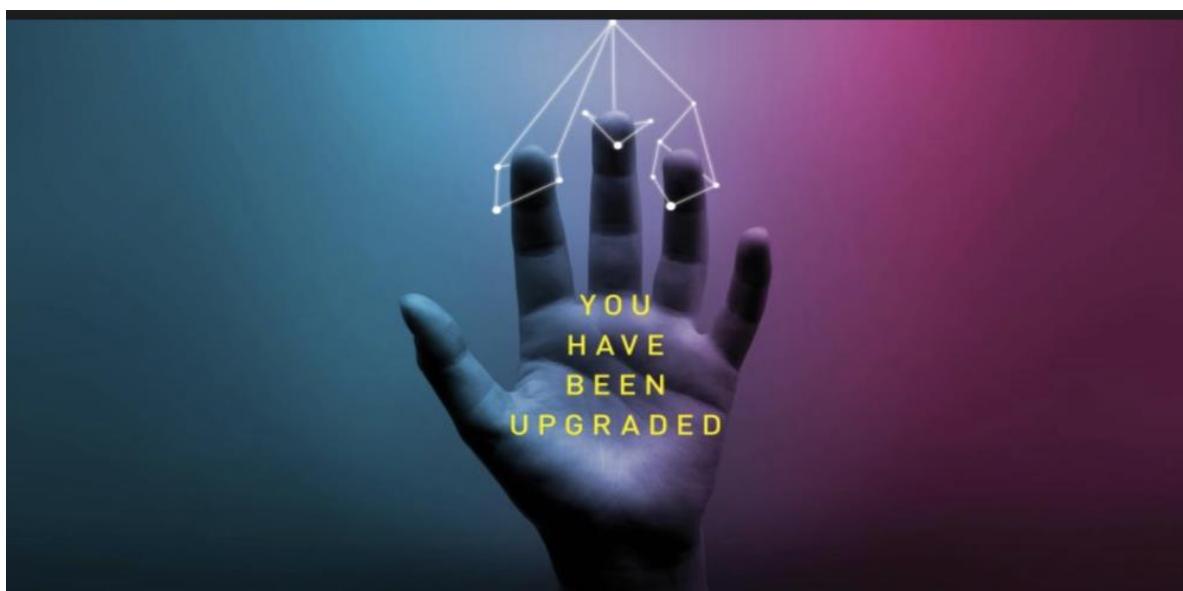
Read the text and answer the questions following.

# Who is Elon Musk's New Brain-Computer Interface For?

- 1 On Friday, Elon Musk's company Neuralink introduced the world to three pigs who seemed indistinguishable. However, Gertrude, who was both shy and stubborn, had a secret: Two months prior, her brain had been **implanted** with Neuralink's newest version of a brain-computer interface, or BCI. She looked just like another pig with no such device and a third who had had a similar device in and then removed. As Gertrude walked around doing pig things, viewers saw a display of her real-time brain activity. "If the device is lasting in the pig, as it lasted in there for two months and going strong, then that's a good sign the device is healthy for people," Musk said.
- 2 Though the live event was filled with theatrical claims and fanciful promises, like being able to "store your memories as a backup and restore" them later, realistic advances in BCIs are happening right now at Neuralink and elsewhere. Decades of work on BCIs could enable **profound** new treatments for patients with neurological injuries and conditions, such as helping patients with paralysis to control the mouse of a computer or move a prosthetic limb just by thinking.
- 3 The technology itself seems quite impressive and could be headed for clinical trials soon, which is exactly why we should take time to reflect on its goals. While Musk was emphatic that safety would be the priority—hence Neuralink showing off Gertrude the other pig whose device had been safely removed—the main issues addressed at Friday's conference were physical harm and digital security. These are important obstacles for BCI development, but so are ethical concerns, which Musk mostly avoided during the event. One question left unanswered was: "Who and what is Neuralink's BCI really for, and how does that change where the technology is headed?"
- 4 Neuralink is one of multiple companies developing BCI devices. Neuralink's approach has been to create both a new type of electrode—a neural "lace" or "thread"—and a surgical robot to "sew" the BCI into the brain. Moving from animal testing to human trials will require **regulatory** approval, and according to Musk, the Food and Drug Administration has titled Neuralink as a "breakthrough device"—meaning it can receive a faster review process. Friday's event demonstrated progress in both the device and the robotic surgeon since last summer, and clinical trials are on the horizon, but it remains uncertain if the company will meet its initial goal of starting human trials in 2020.
- 5 Notably, Musk began the event by stating that Neuralink's goal is to "solve important brain and spine problems," and the team's neurosurgeon later noted that clinical trials would be for people with spinal cord injuries. Neuralink's 2019 concept paper suggests the same. While the initial goal of clinical use would be to help individuals with paralysis operate computers

or machines, Musk suggested that Neuralink's BCI could eventually be used to restore the use of limbs after a spinal cord injury. And the event included claims that the BCI could one day assist with conditions ranging from blindness to hearing loss.

- 6 However, comments from Musk and his team during and before the recent event were by no means limited to assisting people with disabilities. Musk suggested that not only could Neuralink's BCI assist people with hearing or vision **impairments**; it could also allow users to hear frequencies and see wavelengths beyond normal human limits or to stream music right into their brains. In addition to hope for controlling pain and restoring function lost due to aging, the Neuralink team expressed ambitions to **pursue** applications of their BCI in gaming, "telepathy" for faster-than-speech communication, and to "save and replay memories" or send memories "into a new body or into a robot body." In an MIT Technology Review profile of a Neuralink engineer released in July, the employee said "**augmentation**" for even healthy individuals "is an obvious result" of their work and Musk's vision.



- 7 Musk also continues to **cite** his fears about artificial intelligence overtaking humans as reason to develop BCIs. He has made it clear that a long-term goal for Neuralink is to allow humans to "**merge**" with A.I., to make sure that humans can keep up with A.I. As he tweeted in July, "If you can't beat them, join them: Neuralink mission statement." And in an interview this summer, Musk claimed A.I. could become "vastly smarter than humans less than five years from now," evoking a sense of urgency to the goal of human enhancement. During Friday's event, Musk restated that using BCI technology to find "A.I. symbiosis" "might be the most important thing that a device like this achieves."
- 8 These comments make it difficult to understand Neuralink's goals: Is it to treat patients with neurological conditions and injuries or to pioneer human enhancement? If it's both, Musk's comments have made it clear he is more interested in augmenting healthy people, while treating patients along the way. And Neuralink isn't the only BCI company with this dual purpose. For example, Facebook likes to talk about its work on BCIs as a way "to help patients with neurological damage speak again," which is truly a noble cause. Yet, the company also has **substantial** interest in getting many of its users access to these wearable devices, not just those with disabilities, to increase data collection on users.

- 9 But who and what BCIs are being developed for matters. It changes whose interests are in the driver's seat and whose are sidelined. Even without placing judgement on using BCIs for human enhancement, pursuing this goal with aggressive deadlines may create problems by leaving communities with disabilities behind and not considering the well-being of other users (beyond avoiding physical harm from the implant).
- 10 If therapeutic and enhancement BCIs are developed in tandem, how will we protect the interests of people with disabilities once they represent a minority of the marketplace? This group will likely be the first to test the technology and provide the data needed to improve it but focusing on their needs could become less **profitable** as nonmedical BCI use takes off. Then, will assisting people with disabilities remain a focal point of Neuralink and others' business models? As the percentage of BCI users who are patients or have disabilities falls, will companies continue to **prioritize** their needs over the interests of consumers?
- 11 Another question is: Who will own the enormous amount of "neurodata" generated by therapeutic BCIs, and what will be done with it? Could data from BCI patients with disabilities be used to help develop tools for human enhancement? Would they get a say? And just like with pacemakers, data from BCIs could likely be turned over to law enforcement without user **consent**, which could lead to extra surveillance for medical and nonmedical BCI users alike. Musk committed to making Neuralink's device affordable at the August event, though getting more data from patient and consumer use alike will ultimately benefit Neuralink's ability to develop its technology (to say nothing of how nonmedical data could be sold and monetized).
- 12 Ultimately, BCIs like Neuralink's look like powerful new tools that could create a future without neurological disease and injury, but also forever change the limits of human potential. Whose voices are heard and what risks we as a society are signing up for need to be addressed now. Companies must speak with and—more importantly—listen to the patient groups and communities with disabilities they have promised to help. If BCIs are really being developed to help those groups, then their needs and voices should influence where the technology is headed right now.

○ **Questions**

**Mark the statements below as "TRUE" or "FALSE" and give explanations for them.**

1. Neuralink company introduced their new BCI device which had been implanted in three pigs' brain.
2. Despite the unrealistic and exaggerated claims about the new device, BCIs might provide significant advances in treatment of certain illnesses.
3. Elon Musk is the first entrepreneur who has started to work on the development of BCIs.
4. Main concerns about the device mentioned at the conference were psychological influence and digital security.
5. The only goal of Neuralink's BCI, as Elon Musk stated, is to help people with disabilities.

6. Musk was unwilling to answer questions related to moral aspects of using BCIs.
7. Another concern of the writer about BCIs is what will be done with the vast amount of information gathered from BCI patients.
8. According to the writer, patients and people with disabilities who this device is claimed to be developed for should be asked for their opinions.

### **Answer the questions.**

1. What is text mainly about?
    - A. How Neuralink BCI is developed and how it works
    - B. What the future of BCIs and AI will be like
    - C. Issues related to BCIs risks on human brain and data security
    - D. the experiment on BCI-implanted pigs
    - E. Some concerns about BCIs' goals and data usage
  2. What has been achieved by BCIs so far?
    - A. storing memories as a backup and restore
    - B. helping patients with paralysis
    - C. augmenting healthy people
    - D. controlling pain and restoring function lost due to aging
    - E. merging with AI
  3. Which is not a goal of BCIs as mentioned by Neuralink?
    - A. to solve some neurological problems in the brain
    - B. to provide assistance for people with disabilities
    - C. to collect data from patients to upgrade BCIs
    - D. to enhance capabilities of healthy people
    - E. to keep up with the developments in AI
  4. The writer worries about that
    - A. people with disabilities will not be able to benefit from BCIs enough.
    - B. BCIs may cause more serious brain-related problems when it is used by healthy people.
    - C. Artificial intelligence will overtake humans as it will become smarter than people.
    - D. Needs of people with impairments will be ignored when BCIs are sold more profitably to healthy people.
    - E. BCIs will not be able to help people with brain problems due to the lack of enough data on human brain.
  5. What is the difference between therapeutic and enhancement BCIs? Who are they for?
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- 6.** What does ‘merging with AI’ mean? How do you think it is possible?

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- 7.** Would you have a BCI implanted in your brain to enhance your abilities? Why or Why not?

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### ○ VOCABULARY STUDIES

**Study the word forms in the table. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct word form.**

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Implant	Implant		
Implantation			
Profoundness		Profound	Profoundly
Regulation	Regulate	Regulatory	
Impairment	Impair	Impaired	
Augmentation	Augment	Augmentative	
		Augmented	
Mergence	Merge		
Priority	Prioritize		
Prioritization			
Consent	Consent	Consenting	Consentingly
Pursuit	Pursue	Pursuant	Pursuantly
Substantiality	Substantialize	Substantial	Substantially
Profit	Profit	Profitable	Profitably
Profitability			

1. She moved to the US in \_\_\_\_\_ of a movie career.
2. If the uterus then accepts the \_\_\_\_\_ of the eggs, then they will grow together as twins.
3. The ideas of the French Revolution influenced him \_\_\_\_\_, and wholly altered his career.
4. Service is top \_\_\_\_\_ at this restaurant, with the staff having three tables each.
5. To save the business, the owners decided to \_\_\_\_\_ their companies to form one large institution.
6. The directors are satisfied with the current level of \_\_\_\_\_ and the financial position of the group.
7. Only the buildings that were constructed of more \_\_\_\_\_ materials survived the earthquake.
8. He did not give his \_\_\_\_\_ for the use of his name in the advertisement.
9. There is a strong potential of \_\_\_\_\_ reality to be used for crime-scene visualization.
10. We need better laws to \_\_\_\_\_ the content of the Internet.
11. Smoking can \_\_\_\_\_ the blood which carries oxygen to the brain and therefore decrease mental efficiency.

## POST-READING

Imagine that you are working in a company which produces BCIs for healthy people to enhance their abilities. However, Each type of BCIs can only enhance one function of human body. You must increase sales in your department where one type of BCIs is produced. Choose a type of enhancement (there are some examples below) and prepare a report to convince customers to buy your product by relieving their concerns. Explain what they can do with it, why they should buy it and why they should not worry. Then, present your report to your friends.

Some human enhancement types

*Enhanced cognition (better memory, understanding, attention span, etc.)*

*Enhanced Senses (better hearing, sight, taste and smell)*

*Enhanced psychical ability (faster running, flexibility, etc)*

## **CRITICAL THINKING & DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

Think about the future of the new technologies listed below. As a group of four or five, choose one of the areas, go online and search for the topic. Try to find interesting news about them. Then discuss the following questions with your group.

- *Robots*
  - *Artificial intelligence*
  - *Smart Glasses*
  - *Augmented Reality*
  - *Neo-evolution / Neo-Genetics*
  - *Space Exploration*
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- How will they advance in the future?
  - How can people benefit from them?
  - What social, ethical, physical or psychological problems may they cause?

Share your opinions with other groups.