**Unit 1**

**Part B**

**Text 1**

**Dating with My Mother (Part One)**

After 22 years of marriage, I have discovered the secret to keep love alive in my relationship with my wife, Peggy. I started dating with another woman.

It was Peggy's idea. One day she said to me, 'Life is too short, you need to spend time with the people you love. You probably won't believe me, but I know you love her and I think that if the two of you spend more time together, it will make us closer.'

The 'other' woman my wife was encouraging me to date is my mother, a 72-year-old widow who has lived alone since my father died 20 years ago. Right after his death, I moved 2,500 miles away to California and started my own life and career. When I moved back near my hometown six years ago, I promised myself that I would spend more time with mom. But with the demands of my job and three kids, I never got around to seeing her much beyond family get-togethers and holidays.

Mom was surprised and suspicious when I called and suggested the two of us go out to dinner and a movie.

'What's wrong?' she asked.

'I thought it would be nice to spend some time with you,' I said. 'Just the two of us.'

'I would like that a lot,' she said.

When I pulled into her driveway, she was waiting by the door with her coat on. Her hair was curled, and she was smiling. 'I told my lady friends I was going out with my son, and they were all impressed. They can't wait to hear about our evening,' Mother said.

**Exercise 1:** 1. c     2. a   3.b

**Questions:**

1. What would make the speaker closer to his wife, Peggy?

2. What do you know about the speaker's mother?

3. Which of the following adjectives best describes Peggy?

**Exercise 2:**

1. She suggested that her husband spend more time with his mother. She said to her husband, "Life is too short, but you need to spend time with the people you love. You probably won't believe me, but I know you love her and I think that if the two of you spend more time together , it will make us closer."

2. 1) ...she was waiting by the door with her coat on and she had her hair curled.

2) She had told her lady friends about this.

**Text 2**

**Dating with My Mother (Part Two)**

We didn't go anywhere fancy, just a neighborhood place where we could talk. Since her eyes now see only large shapes and shadows, I had to read the menu for both of us.

'I used to be the reader when you were little,' she said.

'Then it is time for you to relax and let me return the favor,' I said.

We had a nice talk over dinner, just catching up on each other's lives. We talked for so long that we missed the movie.

'I'll go out with you again,' my mother said as I dropped her off, 'but only if you let me buy dinner next time.'

I agreed.

'How was your date?' my wife asked when I got home that evening.

'Nice...nicer than I thought it would be,' I said.

Mom and I get out for dinner a couple of times a month. Sometimes we take in a movie, but mostly we talk. I tell her about my trails at work and brag about the kids and Peggy. Mom fills me in on family gossip and tells me about her past. Now I know what it was like for her to work in a factory during the Second World War. I know how she met my father there, and know how they went through the difficult times. I can't get enough of these stories. They are important to me, a part of my history. We also talk about the future. Because of health problems, my mother worries about the days ahead.

Spending time with my mom has taught me the importance of slowing down. Peggy was right. Dating another woman has helped my marriage.

**Exercise 1:**   1. c     2. d     3. d

**Questions:**

1. What does the story mainly tell us?

2. Which of the following is true?

3. What can you learn from the story?

**Exercise 2:**  1. F   2. T   3. F   4. T   5. F

**Questions:**

1. It can be inferred that the speaker’s mother often took him out to dinner when he was small.
2. The mother has poor eyesight now.
3. On their first date the speaker took his mother out to dinner and a movie.
4. The speaker’s parents worked in the same factory during the Second World War.
5. The speaker and his mother now meet once every month.

**Part C**

**Conversation 1:**

W: You know, many American parents are now wondering why they can't keep their teenage children from drinking.

M: I'm aware of that. To my mind, it's the permissive attitude of the parents that is to blame.

**Q: What can you learn from the man's response?**

**Conversation 2:**

M: Don't you think it's good to give our children a monthly allowance?

W: I think so. It can teach them the value of money. With a monthly allowance they can learn to budget their expenses wisely.

**Q: What are they talking about?**

**Conversation 3:**

M: Mom, I've got a part-time job at a supermarket. Three hours a day weekdays and all day Saturday.

W: Congratulations, Tom. But are you sure you can handle it? What about your homework and your piano lessons?

**Q: How does the mother feel about Tom's part-time job at the supermarket?**

Conversation 4:

M: Hey, Mary. You look so upset. What happened?

W: My father had an accident the other day. He is now in hospital and will have an operation tomorrow. You see, his heart is rather weak. I really don't know whether he can survive it.

**Q: What's the woman worried about?**

**Conversation 5:**

W : Mother's Day is coming soon. Could you tell me what sons and daughters do in your country on that day?

M: Well, they send their mothers flowers and cards to celebrate the occasion. Besides, it is a common practice for them to wear pink carnations on that day.

**Q: Which of the following is true of the customs of Mother's Day in the man's country?**

1. b   2. c   3. b   4. d   5. d

**Part D**

**My First Job**

My parents ran a small restaurant. It was open twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. My first job was shining shoes for customers when I was six years old. My duties increased as I grew older. By age ten I was clearing tables and washing plates. My father made it clear that I had to meet certain standards. I had to be on time, hard-working and polite to the customers. I was never paid for any work I did. One day I made the mistake of telling Dad I thought he should give me ten pounds a week. He said, "OK, then how about you paying me for the three meals a day when you eat here and for the times you bring your friends here for free drinks?" He figured I owed him about 40 pounds a week. This taught me quite a lot.

**Statements:**

1. The speaker had more than one responsibility at his parents' restaurant.

2. The speaker's parents kept their business open around the clock.

3. It can be inferred that the speaker's family lived in the United States.

4. It seems that the speaker's father was very strict with him but quite kind to his friends.

5. The father finally agreed to pay his child for his work but would deduct the cost of his meals.

6. This story shows that the speaker has very unhappy memories of his childhood.

**Unit 2**

**Part B**

**Text1**

**What a Coincidence! (Part One)**

Andrew had always wanted to be a doctor. But the tuition for a medical school in 1984 was 15,000 dollars a year, which was more than his family could afford. To help him realize his dream, his father, Mr. Stewart, a real estate agent, began searching the house-for-sale ads in newspapers in order to find extra business. One advertisement that he noted down was for the sale of a house in a nearby town. Mr. Stewart called the owner, trying to persuade him to let him be his agent. Somehow he succeeded and the owner promised that he would come to him if he failed to get a good deal with his present agent. Then they made an appointment to meet and discuss the thing.

As good things are never easy to acquire, the time for the appointment had to be changed almost ten times. On the day when they were supposed to meet at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Stewart received another call from the owner. His heart sank as he feared there would be another change of time. And so it was. The owner told him that he couldn't make it at three but if he would come right then, they could talk it over. Mr. Stewart was overjoyed. Leaving everything aside, he immediately set out to drive to the house.

As he approached the area, he had a strange feeling of having been there before. The streets, the trees, the neighborhood, all looked familiar to him. And when he finally reached the house, something clicked in his mind. It used to be the house of his father-in-law! The old man had died fifteen years ago but when he was alive, he had often visited him with his wife and children. He remembered that, like his son Andrew, his father-in-law had also wanted to study medicine and, failing to do so, had always hoped that one of his two daughters or his grandchildren could someday become a doctor.

**Exercise 1:**1. b     2. a     3. d    4. c

**Questions:**

1. Who are the two main characters in the story you have just heard?

2. How did Mr. Stewart get to know the owner of the house?

3. What problem did Mr. Stewart have?

4. What is the coincidence in the story you have just heard?

**Exercise 2:**

1984 / son / medical school / tuition / afford it / realize / newspaper ads / extra business / advertisement / succeeded / agent / changed / phone call / put aside / doing / immediately / familiar / father-in-law's / visited / his father-in-law alive / coincidence

**Text2**

**What a Coincidence! (Part Two)**

When he entered the house, Mr. Stewart was even more amazed to find that the house was decorated exactly as he had remembered it. He told the owner about this and the latter became intrigued too. However, they were in for even greater surprises. It so happened that in the middle of their discussion, a postman came to deliver a letter. And the letter was addressed to Mr. Stewart's father-in-law! Were it not for Mr. Stewart's presence there and then, the letter would be returned as no person of that name lived in the house any longer. As the postman demanded a signature on the receipt slip, Mr. Stewart signed for his long-deceased father-in-law. Mystified, the owner urged Mr. Stewart to open the letter and see what it contained. The letter was from a bank. When he opened it, two words immediately met his eye -- 'For education'. It was a bank statement of an amount his father-in-law had put in years ago for his grandchildren's education needs. With the interest it had earned over the years, the standing value of the amount came to a little over $15,000, just enough money to cover the tuition of Andrew's first year at a medical college!

Another thing that is worth mentioning is about the postman. The original postman, who had worked in this neighborhood, called in sick that day. So the postman, who was new to the area, came to deliver mail in his place. Had it been the old postman, the letter would undoubtedly be returned to the sender as he knew full well that no person bearing that name lived in that house any longer.

The miracle was a blessing for Andrew. With the money given to him by his grandfather he was able to study medicine. Now he is a doctor in Illinois.

**Exercise 1:** 1. T     2. F     3. F     4. F   5. F

**Statements:**

1. Several coincidences happened in the story.

2. The coincidences made it possible for the owner to sell his house at a good price.

3. No one actually benefited from the coincidences.

4. It can be inferred that Mr. Stewart did not have to seek extra work from then on.

5. With the extra money Mr. Stewart had earned, Andrew's dream finally came true.

**Exercise 2:**

1. He was intrigued.

2. A bank statement.

3. his father-in-law had put an amount of money in the bank for his grandchildren's education.

4. A little over $15,000.

5. He could use the money to cover the tuition of his first year at a medical college.

6. He is a doctor in Illinois.

**Part C**

**Dad Stops for Gas, Finds Lost Son**

Nueng Garcia was the son of an American serviceman stationed in Thailand in 1969. But his father went back to the States when Nueng was only three months old. When he grew up Nueng immigrated to the United States and worked as a gas station clerk in Pueblo, Colorado. His dream was to find his father John Garcia. Year after year, he tried in vain to search for information about the whereabouts of his father.

It was a fine day in Pueblo. There was not a cloud in the blue sky. But for him, it was just another day on the job. Suddenly he noticed the name of one customer who paid with a check. The man, who was in his fifties, had the same surname as his own. Nueng raised his head from the check and looked at the man. Could this be his father?

"Are you John Garcia?" he asked.

"Yes," came the answer.

"Were you ever in the Air Force?"

"Yes."

"Were you ever in Thailand?"

"What's that to do with you?" answered the man, who became suspicious by then.

"Were you or were you not?" Nueng persisted.

"Yes."

"Did you ever have a son?"

At this truth dawned on the man. They stared at each other and realized at the same moment that they were father and son who were separated 27 years ago and half a world away.

John Garcia hadn't seen his son since 1969. He lost touch with Nueng's mother when she started seeing another man. He moved to Pueblo nine years ago. He said he never went to that gas station, wasn't even low on gas that day and hardly ever paid with a check.

**Exercise:** 1. F  2. T  3. F  4. F  5. T  6. T  7. F   8. T

**Statements:**

1. Nueng's parents divorced when he was only 3 months old.

2. After moving to the U.S.A., Nueng worked at a gas station in Colorado.

3. Nueng never gave up his efforts to find his father, but John Garcia had never looked for his son.

4. One day while at work Nueng's eyes fell on the photo of a customer's driver's license, and the man in the photo looked like his father.

5. John Garcia was once in the U.S. Air Force stationed in Thailand.

6. John Garcia and his son didn't meet each other again until 1996.

7. Nueng's father said he often went to that gas station but never paid with a check.

8. It was by coincidence that John Garcia and his son were reunited after many years of separation.

**Part D**

**Unexplained Parallels**

One of the best-known collections of parallels is between the careers of Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy. Both were shot on a Friday, in the presence of their wives; both were succeeded by a Southerner named Johnson; both their killers were themselves killed before they could be brought to justice. Lincoln had a secretary called Kennedy; Kennedy a secretary called Lincoln. Lincoln was killed in the Ford Theater; Kennedy met his death while riding in a Lincoln convertible made by the Ford Motor Company -- and so on.

Similar coincidences often occur between twins. A news story from Finland reported of two 70-year-old twin brothers dying two hours apart in separate accidents, with both being hit by trucks while crossing the same road on bicycles. According to the police, the second victim could not have known about his brother's death, as officers had only managed to identify the first victim minutes before the second accident.

Connections are also found between identical twins who have been separated at birth. Dorothy Lowe and Bridget Harrison were separated in 1945, and did not meet until 1979, when they were flown over from Britain for an investigation by a psychologist at the University of Minnesota. They found that when they met they were both wearing seven rings on their hands, two bracelets on one wrist, a watch and a bracelet on the other. They married on the same day, had worn identical wedding dresses and carried the same flowers. Dorothy had named her son Richard Andrew and her daughter Catherine Louise; Bridget had named her son Andrew Richard and her daughter Karen Louise. In fact, she had wanted to call her Catherine. Both had a cat called Tiger. They also had a string of similar mannerisms when they were nervous.

How can we explain the above similarities?

**Exercise:**

1. Shot, Friday, wives
2. Succeeded, Johnson
3. killers, brought, justice
4. secretaries
5. Ford theater, Lincoln
6. Died, accidents
7. trucks, same road
8. met, 34, seven rings, wrist, watch
9. Married, wedding dresses, same flowers
10. similar, children
11. cat, Tiger

**Statements:**

1. Both Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy were killed by a Southerner.

2. John F. Kennedy's secretary was named after Abraham Lincoln.

3. The news story told about the traffic accidents that killed two twin brothers.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that more parallel phenomena are studied in the United States than in any other country.

5. Coincidences occurring in three nations are described in the passage.

6. Some psychologists' interest is the research on coincidences between twins.

7. According to the speaker, coincidences occur much more often between twins than between people who are not related.

8. The speaker does not mention his/her own opinion on whether these parallels can be explained.

**Unit 3**

**Part B**

**Text 1**

**A Marriage Agreement (Part One)**

(Tom and Linda have signed a marriage agreement. Both agree not to break the rules outlined in the agreement. John, a reporter, is talking to them about the agreement.)

John: Tom, Linda, first I'd like to ask you why you decided to write this unusual agreement.

Tom: We found that many problems are caused when a person has different expectations from his or her spouse. We wanted to talk about everything openly and honestly before we started living together.

Linda: Also we both know how important it is to respect each other's pet peeves. Like, I can get very annoyed if others leave stuff -- clothing, papers, everything! -- lying around on the floor. It really bugged me, so we put that in the agreement.

John: This is mentioned in Article 1: Cleaning Up, isn't it? It says, "Nothing will be left on the floor overnight. Everything must be cleaned up and put away before going to bed."

Tom: Then I'll know clearly what Linda's expectations are.

John: I see. What about Article 2: Sleeping? It says, "We will go to bed at 11 p.m. and get up at 6:30 a.m. except on weekends." I'm sure some people hearing this will think that this agreement isn't very romantic.

Tom: Well, we disagree. We think it's very romantic. This agreement shows that we sat down and talked, and really tried to understand the other person. A lot of problems occur in a marriage when people don't talk about what they want.

Linda: That's right. When we disagreed about something, we worked out a solution that was good for both of us. I would much rather have Tom really listen to me and understand my needs than give me a bunch of flowers or a box of candy.

**Exercise 1:**  1. b     2. c   3.a

**Questions:**

1. Which statement best summarizes the marriage agreement between Tom and Linda?

2. According to Tom, what will give rise to problems in a marriage?

3. What can be inferred about Linda from the conversation?

**Exercise 2:**

1. Because she wanted to understand each other's expectations so that potential problems could be avoided and they could live happily together.

2. Cleaning up. Everything must be cleaned up and put away before going to bed.

3. Sleeping. Time for bed: 11pm; time to get up: 6:30am except on weekends.

**Text 2**

**A Marriage Agreement (Part Two)**

John: Linda, do you spend a lot of time checking to see if the other person is following the rules? Arguing?

Linda: No, not at all.

Tom: A lot of couples argue because they don't understand each other's expectations. I think we spend less time arguing than most couples because we both know what the other person expects.

John: What happens if one of you breaks a rule?

Tom: Well, that's in Article 13 of our agreement.

John: Is it? Oh yes, Article 13: Breaking Rules. "If you break a rule, you must apologize and do something nice for the other person to make it up."

Linda: Yeah, like last time Tom broke the rule of driving.

John: What's the rule?

Linda: The rule is we must ask for directions if we are driving and get lost for more than five minutes.

John: What happened?

Tom: We were driving to a friend's wedding, and we got lost. Linda wanted to stop at a gas station to ask for directions, but I thought I could figure it out.

Linda: Then we drove forty miles in the wrong direction and ended up being late for the wedding.

Tom: So I took her out to dinner. I knew what I should do to apologize.

John: That's very important, I think, knowing how to apologize. By the way, do you plan to update your agreement at all? What if things change in your life and a rule doesn't work anymore?

Linda: We've thought about that too. Article 14 states that we must review this agreement once a year and make necessary changes.

John: Well, it was really nice talking to you both. Thank you very much for your time.

Tom & Linda: Thank you.

**Exercise 1:** 1. F     2.F     3.T     4.T

**Statements:**

1. Tom and Linda never argue because they both know what the other person expects.

2. Once Tom broke Article 14 and apologized to Linda by taking her out to dinner.

3. If some of the rules in the marriage agreement become outdated, changes will be made to update them.

4. It seems that both Tom and Linda are satisfied with their marriage agreement.

**Exercise 2:**

1. One rule says that if they get lost for more than five minutes when they are driving, they must stop and ask for directions.

2. Once Tom and Linda got lost when they were driving to a friend's wedding.

3. Linda wanted to stop at a gas station to ask the way, but Tom thought he could figure it out.

4. As a result, they were late for the wedding because they went in the wrong direction for forty miles.

**Part C**

**A Perfect Match**

Are you looking for a good relationship with someone special? What type of person is the best person for you? Is it the person with the highest IQ? Is it the most beautiful or most handsome person? How about the richest person or the most ambitious? Is your ideal partner the most traditional or the most modern person? Is he or she the person most like you, or most unlike you?

The answer, psychologists say, is none of the above. Why? Because they are all extremes. In a number of research studies, psychologists asked couples these questions. The answers were clear. Most people are happy with moderation -- with partners who are not the most or the best (or the least or the worst). People are more comfortable with partners who are not so special.

The research showed several other important things. In a love relationship, two things can cause trouble. First, trouble happens when both people get angry quickly. This is not surprising. Second, trouble happens when people don't expect to change themselves in a relationship. Do you stay calm when you disagree with someone? Are you ready to change yourself? If you can tolerate disagreement and are willing to change, maybe you are ready for a serious relationship.

**Exercise:**

1. ...not so special/not extremes

2. a. ...get angry quickly

b. ...change themselves...

**Statements: 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. T**

1. The passage implies that the perfect match for you is a person who is most unlike you.

2. The author argues that the most beautiful or most handsome person may not be your perfect partner.

3. Moderate person, that is, the partners who are not the most or the best can be your perfect match.

4. The research showed that an extreme love relationship between the two can cause trouble.

5. The passage states that the anger is one of the causes that lead to the breakup of a love relationship.

6. The perfect match lies in the people's attitudes to tolerate disagreement and be willing to change in a relationship.

**Part D**

**Husbands and Wives Don't See Things Alike**

Let's face it -- husbands and wives just don't see things alike. Take TV remote controls, for example. I'm a channel-grazer. When I watch the news, I flip back and forth through four different networks.

"It drives me crazy when you do that," my wife complains. I don't understand why she has no interest in other channels. After all, she is a woman who wants to know everything going on in the neighborhood and among all the relatives. Just one button away might be an interesting program on How to Lose Fifty Pounds by Eating Chocolate Sundaes or How to Understand Weird Husbands. But, no, she won't change channels, not even if she dislikes the program she's watching.

"This talk show host makes me so angry!" she cried one evening.

"Then why don't you change the channel?" I asked.

"Because I can't stand people who are always changing channels."

Differences. No right or wrong, just differences.

"The first law of civilization," said an old philosopher, "is to let people be different."

I don't need to convert my wife to my ways, and she doesn't try to make me be like her. We simply take turns monitoring the remote control.

**Exercise:**

1. He frequently changes channels.
2. No. It makes her very angry.
3. She sticks to one channel even if she doesn’t like it.
4. They take turns monitoring the remote control.
5. How everything is going on in the neighborhood and among all their relatives.
6. No. Because, as one philosopher puts it, “The first law of civilization is to let people be different.”

**Statements:**

1. The major difference between the speaker and his wife is their TV viewing habits.

2. According to the speaker, he is more interested in talk shows while his wife is more interested in news programs.

3. The wife seems to be more weird than the husband is.

4. The speaker and his wife usually take turns working the remote control when they watch television.

5. It can be inferred that women are generally more tolerant than men of their spouse's differences.

6. The speaker and his wife maintain peace not by changing each other but by tolerance.

**Unit 4**

**Part B**

**Text 1**

**Being a Police Officer Is a Stressful Job**

Interviewer: Welcome to our program, Sam.

Sam: Thank you.

Interviewer: Sam, how long have you been a police officer?

Sam: I've been a police officer for thirty years.

Interviewer: Thirty years. And you've had different types of assignments on the police force, I guess.

Sam: Yeah, I've done everything from patrol to undercover work to detective work, and now I'm supervising investigations.

Interviewer: Sam, I think most people would say that being a police officer is a very stressful job. Would you agree?

Sam: Yes, it's definitely a stressful job. But it depends on your assignment.

Interviewer: So, what's probably the most stressful assignment you can have?

Sam: I'd say patrol is the most stressful assignment.

Interviewer: That's interesting! In what way?

Sam: Well, I guess the biggest part of the stress is the fear factor -- the fear of the unknown.

Interviewer: What do you mean, Sam?

Sam: Well, in patrol work, you don't know from moment to moment who you are talking to or what their reaction is going to be to justify your presence. Let's say, for example, a patrol officer stops someone for a traffic violation. It seems as though that would be a very low-stress situation.

Interviewer: Yes, it is a very low-stress situation.

Sam: But the truth is, there are more police officers injured during a routine stop.

Interviewer: Really?

Sam: Really! That's why all police officers are taught from the very beginning to be aware of their surroundings. People back over policemen, people shoot policemen, people jump out at policemen -- different kinds of things. So that's probably the most stressful time.

Interviewer: I see. Let's take a break and then we'll move on to our next topic.

Sam: All right.

**Exercise 1:**  1. d     2. c   3.a

**Questions:**

1. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

2. What does Sam mainly talk about?

3. What do you know about Sam?

**Exercise 2:**

   Sam has been a police officer for 30 years. He has done everything from patrol to undercover work. He has also done detective work and now he is supervising investigations.

   Sam thinks being a police officer is a very stressful job, but it depends on the assignment one has. In his opinion the biggest pert of the stress is the fear of the unknown and patrol is the most stressful assignment.

**Text 2**

**Stress Reducers**

Interviewer: Sam, you've talked about the police officers' stressful time. Now let's move on to the next topic. So far as I know, there's a connection between stress and illness. Do you think that there's a higher percentage of illness among police officers than in the general population? I mean, do they get more colds or anything? Is this really true?

Sam: Yes, it is, and the stress level not only manifests itself in daily health -- whether or not you've feeling well on any given day. It also manifests itself in things like ulcers, heart disease -- police officers tend to have a higher rate of heart disease and ulcers than people in other professions.

Interviewer: Really? That's documented?

Sam: Yes, it's documented. And also the divorce rate among police officers is much higher.

Interviewer: Is there something that the police department does to help you deal with this stress?

Sam: Yes, there are several programs that most police departments have in place. One is an exercise program where some part of your day is spent on some type of physical exercise. They've found that's a great stress reducer. Besides, there's also a psychological program with counseling for officers to help them reduce their stress. And there are several discussion groups as well. They've found that sometimes just sitting around and talking about the stress with other officers helps to reduce it. So, those things are available.

Interviewer: And what do you do, personally, to help you deal with the stress of your job, Sam?

Sam: Well, during the baseball season, I'm the biggest baseball fanatic, and I will either be reading about baseball, or listening to baseball, or watching baseball. Another thing I try to do is to get some sort of exercise every day. And then I work hard at keeping up my personal relationships, especially my relationship with my wife. Fortunately I get along very well with my wife. When I come back home, I can talk about my day with her, and then just forget about it.

**Exercise 1:**1. T     2. F     3. T     4. F   5. T

**Statements:**

1. The dialogue is mainly about how police officers can deal with stress.

2. According to Sam, most police officers enjoy good health.

3. According to Sam, the divorce rate among police officers is higher than among people in other jobs.

4. Counseling is the most effective program to help police officers relieve stress.

5. Sam knows how to reduce his stress.

**Exercise 2:**

1. ... One is an exercise program, another is a psychological program with counseling for officers. And there are several discussion groups as well for officers to sit down and talk about their stress with other officers.

2. 2)...He tries to get some sort of exercise every day.

3)...his personal relationships, especially his relationships with his wife.

**Part C**

**Short Conversations**

1. M: You look so nervous, Rose. Are you all right?

W: Frankly speaking, I'm on pins and needles. I have to give a presentation to a group of important visitors this afternoon.

**Q: Why does Rose feel nervous?**

2. M: You look so upset, Sue. What's worrying you?

W: My son Jack made me extremely unhappy. He seems to be playing video games all the time. Whenever I talk to him he turns a deaf ear to me.

**Q: What's the woman's problem?**

3. W: David, you don't look happy. Anything wrong?

M: Well, you know, my mother died three years ago. And since then my father has lived in an apartment on his own and has very few friends.

**Q: What is David worrying about?**

4. W: Michael, I don't know what has happened to Mother. Her memory seems to be going. I have to remind her of almost everything.

M: Don't worry, Mary. She's just getting old.

**Q: What do you know about Mary?**

5. W: I'm worried about sending my son Peter to college. You see, nowadays many college students behave rather strangely. They don't seem to be interested in their studies.

M: Just a few. Most students still concentrate on their studies.

**Q: What can you infer from the man's response?**

**Exercise:**1. d  2. d  3. d  4. b  5. c

**Part D**

**Finding Creative Outlets for Very Stressful Times**

Beautifying your home is a fun and practical pastime that can offer a wonderful sense of accomplishment. Few people may realize, however, that painting the walls, knitting bedspreads or sewing pillows can help relieve the life pressures we all experience.

Studies indicate that engaging in creative endeavors such as sewing and crafting can lower one's risk of stroke, kidney damage and heart disease.

These calming, repetitive activities relax the mind and can lower blood pressure. Sharing such activities can also be a way to spend time with loved ones, which increases our sense of belonging and further reduces stress.

People have always turned to working with their hands in times of stress. Handicraft works, with their symbols of hope, have a far greater impact when created by groups.

Keep in mind the following tips to increase the stress-relieving benefits of your craft projects:

**Exercise:**

1. the walls, bedspreads
2. pillows
3. handicraft works
4. framing, favorite photos
5. kitchen curtain

**Statements:**

1. Work with materials that stimulate the senses; work in a comfortable area without distractions; play your favorite music.

2. Make a family project of selecting your favorite photos, and frame them so they can be enjoyed every day. In stressful times, the photos can lift your spirits as you recall happy moments.

3. If your schedule is hectic, choose a practical project that will make the most of crafting time. If a simple kitchen curtain needs to be replaced, start there.

Change sometimes compels us to see things in new ways.

**Questions:**

1. According to the passage, what is one of the benefits of engaging in creative endeavors?

2. How does the speaker characterize activities such as sewing and crafting?

3. How can the stress-relieving benefits of the recommended activities be further increased?

4. Which of the following is not a tip given by the speaker?

**Unit 5**

**Part B**

**Text 1**

**Ashley**

Ashley was reading a magazine when she came across an article about antibiotics and other drugs discovered in European rivers and tap water. If such drugs were present there, she reasoned, they might also be found near her home in West Virginia.

Ashley feared that antibiotics in the waters could lead to resistant bacteria, or supergerms, which can kill untold numbers of people.

The girl, then 16, began testing her area's river -- the Ohio. With a simple device she herself had designed, she collected 350 water samples from the Ohio and its tributaries over ten weeks. Reading scientific journals, she taught herself to analyze the samples. It was the most scientifically sound project for someone her age.

Her experiment, one of the first of its kind in the United States, showed that low levels of three antibiotics are indeed present in local waters. Ashley's study won the International Stockholm Junior Water Prize, a virtual Nobel Prize for teenagers. She received a $5,000 scholarship and an audience with Sweden's Crown Princess Victoria.

Her interest in science was sparked by walks in the woods with her mother. But it was the day-to-day stuff -- how water comes to the tap, how rain sticks to glass, that most fascinated her. "Science is not a dead thing," she says. "It's happening all around us."

By the sixth grade, she was winning at science fairs. She has won $70,000 in prize money, which she has put aside for college. She plans to attend Harvard University. "I want to make my own discoveries, and not just read about what others have done," she said. Her teachers predict that she will one day win a Nobel Prize.

**Exercise 1:** 1. D     2. D

**Questions:**

1. What is the story mainly about?
2. Which of the following best describes the way the speaker tells the story?

**Exercise 2:** 1. F  2.T  3.F  4.T  5.T  6.F  7.T  8.F  9.F  10.T

**Statements:**

1. Ashley lives in the state of Virginia.

2. Antibiotics in streams and rivers can lead to the emergence of supergerms.

3. Bacteria found in European local waters and tap water have killed countless people.

4. Using simple equipment designed by herself, Ashley collected 350 water samples in ten weeks.

5. Ashley's experiment proved that antibiotics did exist in the Ohio River.

6. Ashley developed a strong interest in science when she was in her sixth grade.

7. Ashley wants to make discoveries by herself and knows how to make use of what she has read.

8. The International Stockholm Junior Water Prize is a Nobel Prize for teenagers.

9. Ashley got a $5,000 scholarship from Harvard University.

10. Ashley can be regarded as a role model for young people.

**Text 2**

**Young People Say No to Smoking**

On February 16, 2001, the teens from a youth group called REBEL launched their advertising campaign at the Liberty Science Center in New Jersey. By now just about everybody has heard the "Not for Sale" commercial on television and the radio against tobacco companies. What many people don't know is that teenagers from West New York and across New Jersey worked on various aspects of the campaign, and even appeared in some of the advertisements. The campaign organizer thought it would be better than using actors if actual REBEL members were in the commercials.

REBEL, which stands for Reaching Everybody by Exposing Lies, is a statewide youth initiative against tobacco companies. The movement, which began in November last year, carries the message that teens no longer want to be targeted by tobacco companies in their advertisements. Knowing that peer pressure on teens to smoke or do drugs is one of the biggest problems that teens face, the group is working hard to ensure that their message reaches all teenagers at New Jersey schools.

When the group was first formed, there were only five members, all eighth grade students. But by this summer the group had grown to close to 90 members. At a recent recruiting party, a pizza and pool party, at the West New York swimming pool, more than 50 new members were attracted to the group.

"We don't think that too many people would be interested," said Jackie, one of its founding members. "But everyone knows our message. They know who we are now."

**Exercise 1:**

1. Reaching Everybody by Exposing Lies

2. They launched an advertising campaign to call on youth to fight against tobacco companies by starting the "Not fro Sale" commercial on television and radio.

3. They intend to spread the message that teenagers no longer want to be targeted by tobacco companies in their advertisements.

**Exercise 2:**  1. c  2.a  3.c  4.c  5.b

**Questions:**

1. When did REBEL launch their advertising campaign?

2. How many members did REBEL have by the summer of 2001?

3. Who are the members of REBEL?

4. What did REBEL do for their campaign against tobacco companies?

5. What did REBEL do recently?

**Part C**

**Skatescooters**

In Hong Kong these days, you will often see people riding skatescooters in the streets. Depending on which way you look at them, they can be great for performing tricks or are just the latest fashionable commodity. Fung is one of the more experienced skatescooter riders, as he has been practising his technique for about a year. His curly hair and baggy jeans show his devotion to street fashion and being comfortable. He has a deep passion for and understanding of this sport.

"I started riding skatescooter a year ago, but at that time there was no one to share the experience with or learn new tricks from," he explained. "Now that it has caught on and more people take part in it, it is more enjoyable."

Most of the best brands of skatescooters are made in Switzerland and began to be imported to Hong Kong in 1999. No one took much notice of them, however, until they became popular in Japan. When people saw skatescooters in Japanese magazines they were soon trying to buy them in Hong Kong. Very quickly Hong Kong had its own group of skatescooter riders and the number is still growing.

However, not all who enjoy skatescooters regard riding them as a sport. For some people they are simply a quick way to get from home to the underground or from a bus stop to the office. As they can be folded up without difficulty and are easy to carry about, they have become popular with a variety of people from school students to business executives.

**Exercise:**

Mostly made in Switzerland

In 1999

Not until it was popular in Japan

For sport; for transportation from home to the underground or from a bus stop to the office

a variety of people, from students to business executives

Can be folded up without difficulty and is easy to carry about

**Statements:** 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T

1. Skatescooters are very popular in Hong Kong. You'll find riders performing tricks on skatescooters in the streets.

2. Fung is the person who introduced skatescooters to Hong Kong.

3. Fung is a devoted performer and the most skillful rider of skatescooters in Hong Kong.

4. It took Fung about a year to practise and became one of the more experienced skatescooter riders in Hong Kong.

5. Magazines play an important role in popularizing skatescooters in Japan.

6. Now skatescooters has been listed as one of the competitive sports around the world.

7. People like to ride skatescooters as a sport as well as a convenient means of transportation.

**Part D**

**She Doesn't Seem Ready for College**

Hi, Jenny, you don't look happy. What's wrong?

Jenny: Well, Roger, I've got a problem.

Roger: What is it?

Jenny: You know my daughter Jane is 16 years old now. And we've begun talking about college. She says she wants to go, but she's let her grades slip and no matter how I urge her to study, all she seems interested in are clothes and boys. We're not wealthy, you know. And it won't be easy for us to afford the tuition if she can't get a scholarship. Is going to college the best choice for her right now?

Roger: Do you mean that she doesn't seem ready for college?

Jenny: You're right.

Roger: Then you'd better have a serious talk with Jane about college.

Jenny: A serious talk with her?

Roger: Yes, to my mind it's quite normal for girls her age to be wrapped up in fashion and dating, but as a mother you have a right to expect her to pay attention to her studies too.

Jenny: Yes, but how?

Roger: Ask her how serious she is about college and how hard she's willing to work for it. Jane may be more committed than you realize. But if not, tell her she should think about putting college off for a while. That could give her the push she needs to take her education seriously.

Jenny: Sounds like a good idea.

Roger: And if you decide she should wait, she can get a job, take classes at a community college or do an internship to get experience. She may be just one of those who need to see a bit of real life before they settle down.

**Exercise:**

16, go to college, clothes and boys, her grades slipped, scholarship for college, wealthy, meet, tuition, quite normal, fashion and dating, a serious talk, felt about, put off college, get a job, ready, push, take her education, seriously

**Unit 6**

**Part B**

**Text 1**

**Why Do Leaves Change Color?**

In some places, as days shorten and temperatures become crisp, the quiet green of summer foliage is transformed into the vivid autumn of reds, oranges, yellows and browns before the leaves fall off the trees. In special years, the colors are truly breathtaking.

But have you ever wondered how and why this happens? To answer that question, we first have to understand what leaves are and what they do.

Leaves are Nature's food factories. Plants take water from the ground through their roots, and carbon dioxide from the air. Then they turn water and carbon dioxide into a kind of sugar, using sunlight and something called chlorophyll. This process is called photosynthesis. As chlorophyll is green, leaves are therefore also green in color.

During winter, there is not enough light or water to help plants produce sugar as their food for energy and as a building block for growing. The trees will rest, and live off the food they stored during the summer. The green chlorophyll disappears from the leaves. As the bright green fades away, we begin to see yellow and orange colors. Small amounts of these colors have been in the leaves all along. We just can't see them in summer, because they are covered up by the green chlorophyll.

The bright reds and purples we see in leaves are made mostly in fall. In some trees, like maples, sugar, which is produced in the leaves during warm, sunny days, is kept from moving out of the leaves after photosynthesis stops. Sunlight and the cool nights of fall turn the sugar into a red color. The brown color of trees like oaks is made from wastes left in the leaves.

It is the combination of all these things that makes the beautiful colors we enjoy in fall.

**Exercise 1:**

**Questions:**

1. What is the passage mainly about? D

2. Which of the following plays a major role in making leaves change color? C

3. Why can't we see yellow and orange colours in leaves during summer? C

4. Which of the following best describes the speaker's attitude toward his subject? B

**Exercise 2:**

  Leaves are Nature's food factories. Plants take water from the ground through their roots and carbon dioxide from the air. Then leaves turn water and carbon dioxide into sugar in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll. This process is called photosynthesis. Leaves are mostly green because chlorophyll is green. As a matter of fact, there are, in leaves, small amounts of yellow and orange all along, but they are covered up by the green chlorophyll in summer. They show up in fall as chlorophyll disappears from the leaves, due to the decline of photosynthesis. The bright reds and purples we see in leaves of trees like maples are made mostly in fall. The brown color of trees like oaks is made from wastes left in the leaves.

**Text 2**

**Timing of Color Change in Trees**

Many trees and shrubs change color in fall. For years, scientists have worked to understand the changes that happen to them. They find that three factors influence fall's colorful farewell -- leaf pigments, length of night, and weather. The timing of the color change is mainly regulated by the increasing length of night. None of the other environmental influences, such as temperature, rainfall, food supply, are as unchanging as the steadily increasing length of night during fall. As days grow shorter, and nights grow longer and cooler, biochemical processes in leaves begin to paint the landscape with an explosion of colors. And Nature puts on one of its most spectacular displays of beauty.

The timing of the color change varies by species. Some species in southern forests can become vividly colorful in late summer while all other species are still vigorously green. Oaks put on their colors long after other species have already shed their leaves. These differences in timing among species seem to be genetically inherited, for a particular species, whether on a high mountain or in warmer lowlands, will change color at the same time.

However, some species are evergreens. Pines, for example, are green all the year round because they have toughened up. They have developed over the years a needle-like or scale-like foliage, which is covered with a heavy wax coating. And the liquid inside their cells contains cold-resistant elements. So the leaves of evergreens can safely withstand all but the most severe winter conditions, such as those in the Arctic.

**Exercise 1:**

**Questions:**

1. What does the speaker mainly tell us? C

2. What are the two major kinds of trees that the speaker differentiates? B

3. By what is the timing of the color change mainly regulated? A

4. Why do some species of trees remain evergreen? C

**Exercise 2:**

1. They are leaf pigments, length of night, and weather.

2. It is the steadily increasing length of night.

3. They change their colors at the same time no matter whether they are on a high mountain or in warm lowlands because the timing of color change seems to be genetically inherited.

4. It is because their needle-like or scale-like foliage is covered with a heavy wax coating and the liquid inside their cells contains cold-resistant elements.

5. In the Arctic because the winter there is too cold.

**Part C**

**The Missing Monarchs (Part One)**

The monarch butterfly has rich orange-gold wings outlined in black and decorated with small dots of white. It looks like a stained-glass window that has come alive as it flutters through the summer sunshine.

Across most of the United States and Canada monarchs take a long journey southward when the cold season sets in.

Monarchs from the western United States travel to a winter home on the California coast. But until recently, no one had ever seen the winter home of the eastern monarchs. For more than forty years, a Toronto-based Canadian zoologist, Fred Urquhart, tried to solve the puzzling mystery of the missing monarch butterflies. His first step was to mark the butterflies. It took a long time to find a way to attach tags so the tag would stay in place and the butterfly could still fly. Many people volunteered to help. They caught, tagged, and set free again thousands of butterflies. Each tag bore a code to indicate the exact place where the butterfly had been tagged. A message also asked anyone who found the tagged butterfly to send the information to an address in Toronto, where it would reach the zoologist. Thus, the tags were to serve as the scientist's clues.

Their detective work paid off. Over the years they learned a great deal about the migration of the eastern monarch butterflies. These seemingly fragile creatures have been known to cover eighty miles in a single day! They can fly ten miles an hour, and some have been clocked at thirty miles an hour! The butterflies travel and eat during the day. When it cools off at night, they rest in trees. The morning sun warms them, and they continue their migration.

Some of the butterflies were traced south across Florida. Many were traced through Texas into Mexico. But there the trail was lost.

**Exercise:** 1. T  2.F  3.T  4.T  5.F  6.F  7.T  8.T

**Statements:**

1. The monarch butterflies have orange-gold, black and white colors on their wings.

2. According to the passage, scientists failed to find the winter home of monarchs from western United States.

3. The Canadian zoologist, Fred Urquhart, spent several decades trying to solve the mystery of the missing monarch butterflies.

4. Urquhart and many volunteers marked thousands of butterflies by attaching tags to them.

5. Each tag bore a code name and the address of Urquhart's Toronto home.

6. The butterflies can fly ten miles an hour and some can even go at eighty miles an hour.

7. The butterflies are actually tougher than we expected.

8. The scientist lost the trail of the butterflies, though some were traced south across Florida and many, through Texas into Mexico.

**Part D**

**The Missing Monarchs (Part Two)**

For years Mr. Urquhart and his colleagues wondered where the migratory monarchs spent the winter. Despite their hopes, fieldwork in Florida and along the Gulf Coast discovered no large groups of wintering monarchs. Then in late 1972, his wife Norah wrote to newspapers in Mexico about the project, asking for volunteers to report sightings of the butterfly and help with tagging. Finally, in response came a letter, dated February 26, 1973, from a man called Kenneth Brugger in Mexico City, who offered to help find the butterfly hideaway.

Traveling in his motor home, Brugger drove back and forth across the Mexican countryside, looking for clues. He was especially watchful at dusk, when the butterflies would be moving about looking for a place to sleep.

At last, one day was successful. On the evening of January 9, 1975, Brugger called from Mexico. "I have found them -- millions of monarchs -- in evergreens beside a mountain clearing," he said, unable to control the excitement in his voice.

High in a range of volcanic mountains that crosses central Mexico, he came upon hundreds of evergreen trees, each entirely hidden by sleeping butterflies. Some of the insects wore tags that Mr. Urquhart and his helpers had put on them in Canada and the northern United States. The mystery was solved! The monarchs' winter home is well suited to their needs. Throughout the winter the temperature stays near freezing. It is not cold enough to kill the visiting insects, but it is chilly enough to keep them from moving about. The butterflies survive on the stored fat from their summer foods.

In spring the butterflies awaken and fly north again. Tagged butterflies, which were marked in Mexico, have been found in the United States.

So one mystery is solved. But another remains. How do the butterflies find their way? Those that migrate south in the fall were born sometime during the summer or early fall. They have never been to Mexico. Yet they somehow seek out the same resting places. The mystery of how they find their way is left for future scientists to solve.

**Exercise**

Where, spent the winter, puzzling question, troubled, his colleagues, newspapers, Mexico, volunteers, project, 26 1973, Mexico City, hideaway, back and forth, Mexican countryside, clues, evening, January 9 1975, Mexico, millions of monarchs, a mountain clearing, volcanic mountains, Mexico, evergreen trees, hidden, sleeping butterflies, wore tags, had put on, solved at last

**Unit 7**

**Part B**

**Text 1**

**Krimali (Part One)**

On the morning of the devastating earthquake that struck India in 2001, Krimali, a girl of 17, had just left home to go to an interview for a position of a sales clerk. She was pleased with her green and yellow flowered dress, but felt something wasn't quite right about her hair. She returned home, removing her shoes and leaving them at the door.

Moments later, the earthquake struck. Ceilings and walls in the building shook in the deafening noise. Then everything began crashing down.

Krimali and her immediate family escaped serious injury but were unable to make their way out. The ceiling of an entire room towered above the only possible escape route. Completely detached on three sides, the huge slab clung to an outside wall on its fourth side. To an observer, it cou

People were screaming and didn't know what to do. Krimali decided to act. Carefully she climbed barefoot up and down the debris until she reached a point just beneath the swaying ceiling. About four meters below were uneven pieces of concrete, broken glass and smashed furniture, all mixed with sharp spikes of iron. She knew if she could manage to get down to the ground level, she could make her way to safety. She paused to figure out the best way down. As there wasn't any good place to jump, she just jumped. Luckily, she landed in a crouch, her feet missing any sharp edges. Emboldened by her good fortune, Krimali knew it was up to her to persuade others to follow.

**Exercise 1:**

**Questions:**

1. What does the passage mainly tell us? B

2. What do you think Krimali was doing when a severe earthquake struck? B

3. How old was Krimali then? C

4. What can be said about Krimali? A

**Exercise 2:**   1. F    2. T    3. F    4. F    5. T    6. T    7. F

**Statements :**

1. Krimali returned home because the interview was cancelled.

2. The earthquake came suddenly without warning.

3. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured in the collapse of the building.

4. The entire ceiling of a room fell down and blocked the escape route.

5. It was especially risky for Krimali to jump because she was not wearing shoes.

6. It was by mere luck that Krimali landed onto the ground level without hitting any sharp edges.

7. Krimali knew if she could make a sage escape, others would be only too willing to follow her.

**Text 2**

**Krimali ( Part Two)**

Krimali planned to rescue her family first, but just then she heard a woman from two storeys above screaming for someone to save her two-month-old baby.

"Throw the baby to me," Krimali shouted. "I can catch her!"

The woman refused. Krimali told the woman to wrap the baby in bed sheets and then toss her down. Crying uncontrollably, the mother wrapped the little girl but still would not part with her baby. As the mother tried to decide what to do, Krimali intently watched the concrete ceiling hanging above her. Finally the mother tossed the baby. Krimali made a clean catch. A bright smile lit up the woman's face. "I'll be back!" Krimali called out, hugging the child to her as she hurriedly picked her way out to where survivors had gathered.

She gave up the baby, then asked if any of the men there would come back with her to help others trapped in the building. No one came forward, for they were all afraid of that swaying ceiling. But for Krimali, a small girl of 154 centimeters in height and weighing about 50 kilos, her fears had been lifted by what she had accomplished.

On her way back into the ruins, she saw part of a large door. It was extremely heavy but she managed to drag it to the spot just below the hanging ceiling. By placing it on the ruins, she created something like a sliding board. With Krimali coaching her, the baby's mother partly jumped and partly rolled down the board to the ground level. Krimali led her through the debris to her baby.

In the hours that followed Krimali made countless rescue missions into the building, each time in the shadow of the huge ceiling. Thanks to her courage, about two dozen men, women and children were saved.

**Exercise 1:**

**Questions :**

1. Which of the following can be a proper title for the passage? D

2. Which of the following is true according to the passage? A

3. How would you describe the speaker's attitude toward Krimali? B

**Exercise 2:**

1. Because she was afraid Krimali might not be able to catch her.

2. Because she thought the bed sheets could somehow protect the baby from being hurt if she failed to catch her.

3. Because they were afraid of the swaying ceiling.

4. To make it easier and safer for people to get down.

5. About two dozen were saved.

**Part C**

**Escaping from the 88th Floor -- on an Artificial Leg**

When the first plane slammed into the World Trade Center's north tower, I was already at my desk on the 88th floor. Then I felt the whole building bouncing, shaking. My instinct told me that there was an explosion above us and that we should try to get out, but the corridors were full of flames.

Knowing that the furniture and the carpets were fire-resistant, I figured that everything wasn't going to burn. Then I heard someone yell that the stairwells were gone. So about 40 of us escaped into a corner office. We put papers and rags under the door to keep out the smoke as best we could. We stayed calmly in the office for about 10 minutes, thinking we were safe and secure. Then someone came in to tell us that he had found a stairwell open but we had to move fast. We all filed out orderly and headed for the stairwell. However, I later found out that the man who found the stairwell for us didn't make it out of the building safely.

Going down the stairs was not easy for me for I had lost a leg to cancer when I was 16 and wore an artificial limb. More or less, I used my arms to get down.

At the 78th floor, I noticed one of my friends, Tony, stuck in the elevator. We ran over to the elevator to try to pull open the door. I never tried harder to do anything in my life, but, without tools, we couldn't get it open. Tony insisted that we should get out. Reluctantly we left him there. Tony was among the missing.

When we reached the 40th floor, we came to a complete stop. There was a jam of people. The firemen were coming up the stairs, carrying their equipment. Some 100 firefighters must have walked past us. Some of them looked so young that they seemed hardly out of high school. But they were great, assuring us that they would take care of everything. Eventually we kept moving and got out.

The journey down took about 40 minutes.

**Exercise:** 1. A     2.B     3.B     4.B     5.A

**Questions:**

1. Where was the speaker's office?

2. Why did the speaker and others escaped into a corner office?

3. Which of the following statements about Tony is true?

4. What happened to the speaker and others when they reached the 40th floor?

5. What can be inferred from the passage?

**Part D**

**The Girl Who Sounded the Alarm**

Kelly worked at a photo shop in San Jose, California. In her 16 months of developing photos she has seen a few strange images. Sometimes there were naked people and sometimes there were photos of dead people from funerals. But what came to her eyes that morning was the scariest she had ever seen. In the photographs was a young man in black gloves and belt and pants, with a white T-shirt saying Natural Selection. He was seen either vigorously waving pipe bombs in the air or holding a shotgun. In the background of the photographs Kelly could see pipe bombs with nails taped all around them so they would hurt people when the bombs went off.

Photo clerks at her shop are told to report possible suspects of various crimes to authorities. Sometimes, however, there is no clear direction on what should be reported. But the photos of the young man left no doubt in Kelly's mind.

Kelly turned to her boss and said, "I'm going to call the police." But the manager hesitated, for he was afraid that this might bring trouble to him and his business. So she consulted her father, a veteran police officer, who told her to dial 911 at once.

Officers were waiting when the customer came to pick up the photos. Kelly's decisive action may have prevented mass murder, according to the authorities. The 19-year-old student in the photographs had taken the pictures as a final step in a two-year-long plot to blow up and gun down crowds of students at his college. He was charged with weapons possession with intent to injure and was put in prison.

**Statements:** 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. F

1. Kelly worked at a photo shop as a part-time job.

2. The young man in the photographs was a 19-year-old college student.

3. Kelly had no doubt that the young man was dangerous.

4. The boss tried hard to persuade Kelly not to call the police.

5. Kelly's father was once a police officer.

6. The young man actually had no intention to put his plot into practice.

7. After consulting her father, Kelly dialed 119 to report the case.