

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF BASIC ENGLISH

MORE TO READ II

ANSWER KEY

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TEXT 1 THE TICHBORNE CASE

A.

1. b
2. d
3. e
4. a

B.

1. F
2. T
3. T

C.

1. b
2. d

D.

1. **(anything that comes to this effect is acceptable)**

e.g. He wanted to forget (his cousin) Katherine.

He fell in love with his cousin (Katherine), but their families were (strongly) opposed to the marriage, so he wanted to forget her/Katherine.

He couldn't marry the girl he loved / Katherine / his cousin, so he wanted to forget her.

2. Castro was (10 centimeters) shorter and (ten kilograms) heavier (than Sir Roger).
3. The real Sir Roger had been brought up in France and spoke French fluently, but when Thomas Castro was addressed in French, he could not reply.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

1. c
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. c

B.

1. b
2. a
3. d
4. a
5. c

C.

1. eventually
2. maintain
3. released
4. convince
5. former
6. evidence
7. guilty
8. confirm
9. claim
10. advertise

TEXT 2 THE THRILL OF SHOPLIFTING

A.

1. F
2. T
3. F

B.

1. Shop owners can learn what is trendy among teens by seeing / looking at / observing what they steal.
Shoplifting / It shows what is trendy among teens/what teens like most/etc.
2. a) Unemployment / (The increase in the number of) unemployed people / Economic recession / More people out of work
b) Fewer salesclerks to watch people / shoplifters
3. The idea of respectable middle-class women stuffing their clothes with stolen goods was very irritating to the Victorian sensibility / Because there isn't any explanation as to why middle- class respectable women steal something from shops.

C.

1. consumer culture
2. a) suffer / are suffering from (nothing more exotic than) addictive-compulsive disorder
b) professional criminals
c) drug addicts (supporting their habits)
d) thrill seekers (who are often high-school kids) / teenagers
3. a) young people / teenagers
b) insecure

4. a) (a new generation of) sensor tags
b) clocks
c) smoke alarms
d) (even) the push-bars (on fire-exit doors)
5. a) The cost in publicity
b) (the) possibility of false arrest

D.

1. b
2. a

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. addictive | 5. include | 9. criminal |
| 2. resist | 6. estimates | 10. mental |
| 3. illustrate | 7. reason | 11. pursue |
| 4. worth | 8. neglected | 12. suffer |

TEXT 3 PUNISHMENT TAKES MANY FORMS

A.

1. the British Home Office
2. the British courts
3. British offenders
4. (other) states (in the US)

B.

1. launched
2. convicted
3. lenient
4. pursue

C.

1. F
2. T
3. F

D.

1. the rising prison population (in Britain) / a steady increase in convictions for violent crime
2. a new sentence (with the original sentence) added to it / both original sentence and the new sentence
3. monitor / follow
4. is building / builds new prisons

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

1. continuous
2. deal with
3. obligatory
4. guilty
5. good / sorry
6. unwilling
7. innovative, new
8. keep an eye on
9. make it bigger / more inclusive
10. opposing

B.

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. d
6. c
7. b
8. c
9. b
10. a

C.

1. reluctant
2. make amends
3. revolutionary
4. tackle
5. steady
6. convicted
7. extended
8. monitor
9. impose
10. contradictory

TEXT 4 THE SCIENCE OF MURDER

A.

1. solving a murder
2. performing (forensic/the/an) autopsy
3. ballistics experts/specialists in firearms and ammunition

B.

1. Forensic science is the analysis / study of evidence to help solve murders.
2. pieces of bone and teeth that were found in (the ashes of) his laboratory furnace
3. to see if the victim took any drugs
4. a) how far away the gun was when it was fired
b) where the gun came from
c) on what day it was sold

C.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Fingerprints | 4. (the) hair |
| 2. investigators/must be careful | 5. Serology/ inherited characteristics |
| 3. hands/ face | |

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:**A.**

1. i
2. c
3. a
4. h
5. j
6. f
7. d
8. e
9. g
10. b

B.

1. investigations
2. committed
3. detect
4. removing
5. identify
6. range
7. unique
8. accuracy
9. confirm
10. contribution

TEXT 5 DNA FINGERPRINTING**A.**

1. sequences
2. misnomer
3. convicted
4. amendment

B.

1. the characteristics of all living organisms
2. unique
3. only on the fingertips
4. use of DNA evidence
5. an invasion of privacy

C.

1. c
2. a
3. d

TEXT 6 DNA HELPS SOLVE CRIME**A.**

1. (the) evidence

B.

1. b
2. a
3. a

C.

1. (Because) He lost confidence in his state's / Illinois's justice system

D.

1. b

TEXT 7 CAN LAWS STOP THE OBSESSED?**A.**

1. (a) more effective intervention strategy
2. the third type of stalkers or stalkers who invent artificial relationships with sb.
3. (the) victim

B.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 5. e |
| 2. h | 6. b |
| 3. f | 7. j |
| 4. a | |

C.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. T | 4. T |
| 2. T | 5. F |
| 3. F | 6. T |

D.

1. The loss of a major movie star can cost a company millions, and there is the threat of lawsuits from actors who feel they have not been properly protected.

2. EITHER:

The first letters or phone calls received by a victim might seem innocuous, so they don't get noted right away. People take action only after letters and phone calls increase, and by that time the data have been lost.

OR:

Letters or phone calls may be received by several members of a celebrity's entourage instead of the celebrities themselves, making it more difficult to co-ordinate information and assess the level of danger posed by a potential attacker.

TEXT 8 CAN MEDIATION PRODUCE RESTORATIVE JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS ?

A.

1. (seeking) the most severe possible punishment
2. (the) victim and (the) offender
3. severely violent crimes

B.

1. levied
2. devastated
3. remorse

C.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F
6. F

D.

1. creates (a sense of) justice
2. 800
3. explanation
4. apology
5. (the) victim's therapist

E.

1. If somebody commits a crime, s/he has to go / goes to prison.
2. They feel empty and unsatisfied.
3. They commit fewer and less serious offenses.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

Word	Meaning	Other form(s) in the text
crime (n.)	to do something illegal or something that is considered wrong	criminal (n.)
responsibility (n.)	something that it is your job or duty to deal with	responsible (adj.)
mediate (v.)	to attempt to bring about a peaceful settlement between two parties	mediation (n.)
voluntarily (adv.)	doing something willingly	volunteer (n.) voluntary (adj.)
participate (v.)	to take part or share in something	participation (n.) participant (n.)
process (n.)	a series of actions you take in order to achieve a result	process (v.)

B.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. satisfying | 7. facilitates |
| 2. restore | 8. contributes |
| 3. relieve | 9. consistent |
| 4. seeks | 10. participate |
| 5. confronted | 11. moral |
| 6. voluntary | 12. reflect |

TEXT 9 STOLEN INNOCENCE**A.**

- (the simple/policeman's) sentence ("I have to...theft.)/"I have to ... theft."/what the policeman said
- her son's/his crying harder

B.

- reluctance
- petrified
- humiliation
- subdued

C.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. F | 3. F |
| 2. T | 4. F |

D.

- She understood that her son had committed the crime. **(Please accept any other answer with a similar idea)**
- She was angry/upset at the idea of her son being alone in a cell, but at the same time she thought this experience could prevent him from acting in the same way again.
- She decided that she shouldn't protect her son from the consequences of his actions by comforting him too much. / She wanted to establish a balance between discipline and affection.

TEXT 10 CRIMINAL REHABILITATION**A.**

- (the) father / (the) man whose son had been killed / murdered
- (a) reason
- (the) convict / (the) murderer / (the) prisoner
(the) person / teenager / boy who had killed a teenage boy
(for no reason)
- (the) prisoners
- repay their debt to society

B.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 5. d |
| 2. f | 6. g |
| 3. h | 7. a |
| 4. e | 8. b |

C.

- A father's teenage son had been murdered, and the murderer had applied for a special grant to pay for his college courses.
- He thinks prisoners should not be given grants / He does not favor it / He is against it .
- Because we are in a dilemma whether we should take revenge first or reform them / Because we can't quite get past the desire for revenge / Because we want people to be punished, and then reformed / Because we want them to suffer for having made others suffer.
- Living in luxury / getting an education / eating three meals a day / having the opportunity to exercise / watching TV (any two).
- The stories about people who committed crimes immediately after being released from prison. / The fact that criminals commit crimes immediately after being released from prison.
- Simply keeping them in prison (and not offering them any opportunities for improving themselves).
- Those answers with relevant and sufficient explanations are acceptable.

TEXT 11 SCOTTISH VILLAGE STICKS BY ITS BENEFACTOR

A.

1. \$5 million that Mr. Williams poured into the village
2. (Most of) \$8 million that Mr. Williams stole from the fund

B.

1. embezzled
2. purchased

C.

1. a) He (single-handedly) revived the town, Tomintoul/He restored a lot of the properties, old buildings (beautifully)
b) He gave jobs to / employed 43 / a lot of people
2. (It was supposed to be used) To pay informers and conduct surveillance and other undercover activities against the Irish Republican Army
3. He bought them (at auctions) / paid money for them / By spending a lot of money at the auctions
4. Because it had fine stone cottages and a breathtaking view of fields and pine forests.
5. To oversee the renovations and run the businesses / He used to oversee... and run Mr. Williams's businesses
6. His large bank deposits
7. In order to pay a few debts / So that he could pay off a few debts / He needed to pay a few debts.
8. (It implies) That he feels guilty about stealing the money.

D.

1. F
2. F
3. T

TEXT 12 LIFE IN THE GRID

A.

1. e
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. d

B.

1. 3-D screens / screens in 3-D
2. digital assistant
3. a. Hollywood films b. science-fiction books
4. much / far / many more agents working on cyber crime
5. millions of cyber criminals / hackers (out there)
6. (a kind of national) reserve force of cyber cops / cyber cop (reserve) forces

C.

1. c
2. c

D.

1. b
2. d

TEXT 13 TYPES OF LOVE

A.

1. mania
2. relationship

B.

1. compatibility
2. apt
3. intuitively
4. unfulfilled
5. anticipated

C.

1. game
2. emotions / feelings / passions
3. amusing / interesting
4. commitment(s)
5. fun
6. obsessive
7. attention / affection
8. affection / attention
9. self-image / self-worth
10. idealized
11. imperfections
12. ego-centered

D.

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F

E.

1. b
2. c

TEXT 14 BRANCHES OF PSYCHOLOGY

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. a | 5. d | 8. c |
| 2. c | 6. b | 9. b |
| 3. b | 7. d | 10. a |
| 4. a | | |

TEXT 15 WHY WE LAUGH**A.**

1. smile and laughter
2. most sex jokes employ women as their target

B.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. delectations | 4. intersperse |
| 2. secretion | 5. mobilizes |
| 3. euphoria | |

C.

1. When a person masters / has mastered (an / his / her / the) anxiety
When a person expresses mastery over (an / his / her / the) anxiety
When a person succeeds in overcoming / mastering (an / their / the) anxiety
2. To release our normally suppressed drives / To discharge the energy we normally use to inhibit our suppressed drives.
3. the sexual or aggressive element of the joke is too thinly disguised

D.

1. (The) / (A) brain center for
2. laughing fits
3. type of brain damage
4. they are socializing with themselves

TEXT 16 WHAT DO PEOPLE MOST REGRET?**A.**

1. education
2. middle-aged men

B.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. i | 4. h |
| 2. g | 5. c |
| 3. b | 6. d |

C.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. F | 5. F |
| 2. F | 6. F |
| 3. T | 7. F |
| 4. T | |

D.

1. a) Hot regret
b) Wistful regret
2. If a person feels hot regret, he or she shows immediate reaction whereas in the case of wistful regret, he or she feels regret later in life/ in the long-run.
3. When they are young, their regrets are family oriented, whereas later in life they regret marrying too young or not getting enough education.

TEXT 17 ROLE-PLAYING WITH ATTITUDE

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|
| A. | B. | C. | D. |
| 1. assertiveness-training | 1. rants | 1. give in | 1. F 4. T |
| 2. (the) sessions | 2. pitch | 2. end up | 2. T 5. F |
| 3. Maria and Nadia | | 3. wind up / get down | 3. T 6. T |
| | | 4. get down / wind up | |

E.

1. The ones who are shy and who need to build up their confidence.
2. To confront/Confronting her cousin/the boy. / Speaking up to her cousin/the boy.
3. She could have repeated her message
4. a) Being clear and direct / saying what you want
b) Walking away
5. When it accidentally uncovers / reveals some serious problems that a child is experiencing.
When a child is upset while witnessing another's role-play (because the role-play might have been a trigger for something).

TEXT 18 CHILDHOOD FEARS

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. | B. |
| 1. reassurance | 1. far-fetched 4. intermingle |
| 2. daunting | 2. prone 5. proliferate |
| 3. inanimate | 3. skittish 6. reinforce |
| 4. vulnerability | |
| 5. retrieve | |

C.

1. Because they/these fears may lead to psychological disorders (in the child's future life) (if they are not dealt with properly)
2. Rapid changes in their emotional make-up and their expanding perception of the world around them.
3. ((the) growth of) More ill-founded fears / Their fears (seem to) grow more ill-founded (rather than less so).
4. They experiment with the source of the fear
5. He/She might become strongly attracted to the object he/she fears OR
He/She confronts what he/she fears.

TEXT 19 ILLUSIONS

A.

1. Deakin ('s book) points towards new breakthroughs in analysis and treatment

B.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. h | 4. d |
| 2. e | 5. b |
| 3. f | 6. c |

C.

- | |
|------|
| 1. T |
| 2. T |
| 3. F |

D.

- | |
|------|
| 1. a |
| 2. c |

TEXT 20 FACTORS INFLUENCING PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR

A.

1. empirical
2. empathy
3. thwart

B.

1. Being in a good mood would make people more likely to help, while a bad mood would interfere with helping.
2. They concluded that the effects of a bystander's emotional state on helping someone are more complicated than one might guess because several additional factors must be taken into account.
3. He might be required to do something unpleasant or (even) dangerous / Helping might spoil his (good) mood.
4. If the act of helping seems to be likely to make you feel better / If your negative emotions are not extremely intense / If the emergency is clear / If the act of helping is interesting and satisfying (rather than difficult and unpleasant) **(Any two)**
5. They are expected to be particularly prosocial or altruistic / selfless and helpful

C.

1. emergency
2. assess the person in need of help
3. emotional response
4. badly dressed
5. he will be helped by / he will get help from
6. responsible for / the cause of / to blame for
7. circumstances beyond the victim's control
8. prejudice against a particular group

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:**A.**

1. f
2. h
3. k
4. g
5. j
6. d
7. b
8. e
9. a
10. c
11. i

B.

1. responding
2. influences
3. indicates
4. tendency
5. determine
6. assessed
7. encounter
8. intense
9. vulnerable
10. interfere
11. unwilling

TEXT 21 THE STUDY OF BEHAVIOR**A.**

1. (the two types of behavior) learned and hereditary behavior
2. building a nest

B.

1. a
2. d

C.

1. A bird cannot 'decide' to build an innovative nest (but must build according to the programmed plan)
2. If the stimulus is present, the behavior will automatically follow / The behavior of animals is largely 'automatic' or 'instinctive' / A great deal of an animal's life is regulated by patterns of behavior which are built into its biological system (much as information is programmed into a computer)
3. Most animals are born with the capacity to live independently in the world soon after birth.

D.

1. Unlike animals, most of man's behavior is not based on instinct and is therefore more adaptable. / Intelligence and motivation to solve problems.
2. They direct man's energy towards certain goals.
3. Society's rules

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. heredity | 5. maturation | 9. substitution | 13. satisfy |
| 2. inherit | 6. mature | 10. innovative | 14. satisfying |
| 3. hereditary | 7. substitute | 11. innovations | 15. satisfaction |
| 4. immature | 8. substituted | 12. innovate | 16. satisfied |

TEXT 22 ADDICTIVE PERSONALITY

A.

1. addictive behaviors / addictions
2. people (who are) engaged in addictive behavior
3. experts

B.

1. gratification
2. impairs
3. obstructive
4. abstain

C.

1. Compulsions/They originate from the purpose of relieving anxiety **OR** Compulsions differ from patterns and habits since they originate from the purpose of relieving anxiety.
2. They generally deny that they have a problem **OR** When someone wants to talk about their problem, they generally deny that they have a problem.
3. They tell themselves that they can stop whenever they want **OR** They try to escape the shame by telling themselves that they can stop whenever they want.
4. Factors related to personality and learned responses
5. Admitting / To admit that there is a problem

D.

1. F
2. T
3. F

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. addiction | 4. origin | 7. intervention |
| 2. alters | 5. deny | 8. access |
| 3. associate | 6. abusers | 9. threatening |

TEXT 23 SCHIZOPHRENIA

A.

1. b
 2. a
 3. d
4. c
 5. c
 6. b

B.

1. F
2. T

C.

1. Delusions of being persecuted, delusions of grandeur, and delusions of sex.
2. Withdrawal from normal social contact with others. / Social withdrawal from the world.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. c
5. d

B.

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. d
5. a

C.

1. perception
 2. well-adjusted
 3. apparent
 4. distorted
 5. withdrawal
6. illogical
 7. deterioration
 8. consequent
 9. occupy
 10. considerable

TEXT 24 NATURAL BORN KILLERS (PART I)

A.

1. killing people they have never even met
2. sacrifice one's life as a suicide bomber
3. young male bombers are in the great majority

B.

1. probe
2. resurrect
3. snag
4. conce

C.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 4. c |
| 2. c | 5. a |
| 3. a | |

D.

1. That sacrificing oneself for the rest is innately pathological and therefore defies understanding and cannot be seen as part of our evolved nature. (Any answer that comes to the same effect is acceptable.)

TEXT 24 NATURAL BORN KILLERS (PART II)

A.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. T | 3. T |
| 2. F | 4. F |

B.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 4. b |
| 2. c | 5. d |
| 3. a | 6. d |

C.

1. a) Individual helps others that he is not related to **OR** There is not necessarily a notion of kin selection
b) The favor is done in the hope and expectation that (at some time) it will be returned.
2. (The idea that) Humans have evolved a tremendously strong sense of justice.
3. When they want to display their bravery and when they are deeply offended by injustice / When they feel down and have a strong desire for martyrdom.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

A.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 6. b |
| 2. b | 7. b |
| 3. c | 8. c |
| 4. b | 9. b |
| 5. a | |

B.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. confined | 6. evolve |
| 2. neglecting | 7. detect |
| 3. derive | 8. offend |
| 4. imposed | 9. established |
| 5. notion | |

TEXT 25 SIBLINGS

A.

1. counteract
2. underestimated
3. minimize

B.

1. d
2. d
3. c
4. d

C.

1. Responsibilities for younger siblings given to them by their parents.
2. Because they are often less ambitious and are uncomfortable making decisions for others, and will seek work that fits their needs.
3. Couples in a complimentary position are likely to have successful marriages / get along well.
OR To have a successful marriage, partners should be in a complementary position.

TEXT 26 ARE WE LIVING IN A WALK-ON-BY SOCIETY?

A.

1. the fact that we should take minor law and order into our own hands / taking minor law and order into our own hands
2. the police

B.

1. row
2. bellowed
3. startled

C.

1. T
2. F
3. T

D.

1. c
2. d
3. b

E.

1. They don't help when they see someone in danger./They don't behave like active citizens.
(Accept any similar answer)

TEXT 27 WHO TALKS MORE—MEN OR WOMEN?

A.

1. parents talk more (differently) with one child than with another / parents talk very differently to their sons than they do to their daughters.
2. parents
3. the type of talk depends on the toy that they're playing with.

B.

1. holding relationships together
2. exchange information / gain status
3. contains a lot of conversation
4. (usually) involves more doing than talking
5. descriptive
6. fewer details
7. emotions / sadness
8. vocalize more / make more noises (and have more eye contact / ,and look at their parents and remain alert longer / and respond to their parents)
9. practice the language that they will need (,as adults,) in work situations
10. practice the kind of conversation that is necessary in relationships with friends and family

TEXT 28 LANGUAGE AND SEX

A.

1. women (who are) in paid employment / working women
2. women are given the role of modeling acceptable behavior in the community
3. (the) needs

B.

1. induce
2. footing
3. plausible
4. misconduct

C.

1. (The author thinks) language / it should be considered / regarded as a social, value-loaded practice
2. That they are attempting to claim equality **OR** That women have not universally accepted their position in the lower ranks **OR** Women are not on the same footing as men are
3. a) high social status b) smart and polite appearance
4. the structure of society and the values and the accompanying expectations that determine the ways in which individuals are viewed and treated.

D.

1. F
2. T

TEXT 29 DO MEN AND WOMEN SPEAK THE SAME LANGUAGE?**A.**

1. in any conversation with a man, a woman who talks more than a third of the time is seen as talking too much. **OR** women are not the talkative sex.
2. (a) question
3. language

B.

1. grave
2. cross
3. reciprocal
4. elaborate
5. tentativeness
6. discrepancies

C.

1. b
2. c
3. d
4. c

D.

1. Contradicting the previous speaker and abruptly changing the subject.
2. Men think questions are requests for information, whereas women think they are part of the way in which a co-operative conversation works. **OR** If a woman asks a man a question, she's trying to keep the conversation going, while the man thinks this is a request for information, so he gives her a lecture.
3. The male style because it allows the person to have clear goals, stick to decisions, answer directly, assert himself and seem confident.

TEXT 30 LIVING IN A FISHBOWL**A.**

1. via
2. expatriates
3. recounted
4. constraints
5. dissemination

B.

1. c
2. d

C.

1. People (living) in small societies
2. a) Storytelling b) gossip
3. He/she describes them in detail **and** / **or** He includes the (finer) details (and nuances) (of what the people he encountered did and said. And with each person...)
4. a) It acts as a control mechanism
b) facilitates social bonding
c) serves as an effective news network
5. (Because) large mass societies are impersonal **and** / **or** the average individual in large mass societies is (somewhat) anonymous **and** / **or** people in large mass societies have a lot of privacy and anonymity
6. They freely express their opinions on just about everything
7. He challenges unscientific thinking (to promote critical and scientific thinking) **or** He promotes critical and scientific thinking (by challenging unscientific thinking)

TEXT 31 LET BOYS BE BOYS!

A.

1. proclaim
2. slanted
3. vent

B.

1. That boy and girl babies are essentially the same.
2. (Instead of trying to prove sameness and thus equality,) They began to focus on women's differences and thus superiority.
3. broad zero-tolerance
4. One way is not "better" than another , just different.

C.

1. d
2. b

D.

1. By applying methods that account for the different learning abilities of boys and girls.

TEXT 32 MARRY ME, NOT MY MONEY

1. d
2. c
3. d
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. d
8. b

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

A.

1. f
2. b
3. i
4. a
5. h
6. c
7. e
8. j
9. d
10. g

B.

1. designed
2. avoid
3. prospective
4. negotiate
5. dispute
6. guidelines
7. willingly
8. ignored
9. settlement
10. disastrous

TEXT 33 MARRY – FOR WHAT?

A.

1. there is only one partner intended for a man or a woman
2. marriage
3. unromantic expectations

B.

1. To become an independent and proud person (who does not believe that a husband is necessary to make her magically complete)
2. Thinking that they are made for each other / Thinking she can not live without her man.
3. In order to have a successful marriage / So that their marriages are successful.
4. Para. 4, lines 3-4 / The second sentence of para. 4
5. unsuccessful marriage / a dislike for their spouse

C.

1. Talking to each other / Communication / To communicate with each other
2. catch their husbands'
3. a) talk about their feelings b) respect women's feelings
4. a way of getting their shirts ironed

TEXT 34 TOGETHER IN GIVING

A.

1. volunteer families
2. volunteerism / volunteering

B.

1. shelter
2. charity
3. (the feeling of) fulfillment

C.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. the US | 7. government |
| 2. volunteer activities | 8. volunteering / volunteerism / volunteer activities |
| 3. community responsibility / values | 9. family life |
| 4. come together | 10. help older people |
| 5. social problems | 11. see results quickly |
| 6. poor | 12. abstract volunteerism |

D.

1. d 2. b 3. c

TEXT 35 LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON

A.

1. "That would be nice"

B.

1. reticent
2. gaudy
3. moan
4. devoured
5. countless

C.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 4. c |
| 2. b | 5. b |
| 3. d | 6. a |

TEXT 36 CONFORMITY

A.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. conforming | |
| 2. (to choose / choosing) to | disagree |
| | disagreeing |
- | with others

B.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. defy | 3. yield |
| 2. crave | 4. counter |

C.

1. society / social rules **OR** the norms of their groups / society
2. be liked or accepted / approved by others.
3. be similar to
4. be correct / right (about their political or social views)
5. the accuracy
6. normative
7. informational social
8. keep / maintain their individuality / uniqueness / personal identity
9. conform

D.

1. To dig in one's heels
2. When they start to lose their personal identity

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

A.

1. d
2. d
3. b
4. d
5. a
6. a
7. c
8. b
9. a
10. d
11. c

B.

1. norms
2. conform
3. resisting
4. determine
5. unique
6. tendency
7. motives
8. praising
9. alter
10. restrictions
11. maintain

TEXT 37 URBAN DEVELOPMENT MATTERS

A.

1. (the) urban environment
2. a / the community which values nothing more than the efficient use of available space
3. (the) ethical landscape through which we pass
4. (the) / (a) sense of having done something worthwhile (in our lives)

B.

1. reside
2. objectors
3. candid
4. fostering

C.

1. force their values / have an effect
2. just a response to / just responding to / due to / because of / owing to / a result of
3. responsible for the way they shape the world / responsible for how they shape the world
4. profits (that) they are concerned / money (that) they are concerned
5. the way in which developers do business / how developers do business
6. (actually) telling a lie / (actually) lying
7. those most closely affected / local residents
8. a) lose their jobs
b) lose the opportunity to move into an affordable home (in a desirable district) / lose the opportunity to move into a desirable district
9. choose the 'least bad' alternative
10. accept its (/ some level of) cost
11. life of misery and disappointment
12. the work
13. the way we live

D.

1. To accept variety as the norm
2. To recognize / realize that they have an ethical obligation to positively affect the lives of other people and that they have a duty to care.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

A.

1. the countryside
2. efforts
3. projects
4. the ever-changing demands of the market
5. the preservation of each state's cultural identity
6. rising trend in unemployment
7. statements on the last hurricane hit
8. groups
9. take up less paid jobs such as cleaning and catering
10. air-conditioning systems in late winter

TEXT 38 ARE FEMINISTS ALIENATING WOMEN FROM THE SCIENCES?

A.

1. women might be better suited to deal only with matters of "Kinder, Kuche and Kirshe" / child, kitchen and church
2. profit from responsible feminist critiques

B.

1. a) (the long history of) discrimination (faced by women scientists)
b) socialization
c) gender stereotypes
2. women, then, would value and enjoy science as much as men do
3. a) It is quantitative / It doesn't accommodate the qualitative methods of inquiry
b) It is (intrinsically) oriented toward males
c) It is saturated with patriarchal male values
4. It tries to dominate nature and penetrate her secrets
5. Because of the fact that feminists themselves might cause it / the alienation of women from science.

C.

1. can become accessible and interesting to girls
2. to be revolutionized / reformed / changed
3. a) evil b) good
4. the natural system being studied
5. the psyche of the researcher
6. a) narrow b) (often) life-destroying habits
7. members of minority groups

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. fundamental / crucial | 6. ranged |
| 2. crucial / fundamental | 7. successors |
| 3. discrimination | 8. alienate |
| 4. pursue | 9. distorting |
| 5. deprive | 10. ignorant |

TEXT 39 CHAOS THEORY

A.

1. (the discipline of) mathematics
2. non-linear equations are difficult (sometimes impossible) to solve
3. to find the item easily (in your own mess)

B.

1. minute
2. clutter
3. locate

C.

1. Because nonlinear systems are highly sensitive to and dependent upon their initial conditions (,and thus...results)
2. To make computer models of the weather
3. The study of dynamics of chaotic systems **OR** The study of the dynamics of systems such as mathematics/science/society **OR** The study of systems in a constant state of seemingly random change

D.

1. the possibility of chaos in a natural system
2. the consistent sequence of doubling transitions
3. a numerical constant
4. (events within) chaotic systems
5. the great calculating power of the computer

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. random | 6. consistent |
| 2. initial | 7. emerged |
| 3. outcome | 8. evolved |
| 4. unpredictable | 9. demonstrates |
| 5. eventually | |

TEXT 40 A GOOD LIFE**A.**

1. the woman's age (which is 139) / 139 years (of age)
2. the diet (itself)

B.

1. census
2. inclination
3. mutual

C.

1. T
2. F
3. F

D.

1. Their life-styles in a pastoral setting, jobs and diet.
2. Their hospitality and generosity towards others (which contributes to the overall well-being of the society).
3. Because their goals are realistic and attainable.
4. It reduces physical and mental problems, which causes a person to live longer.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:**A.**

1. g
2. c
3. a
4. j
5. b
6. i
7. d
8. f
9. h
10. e

B.

1. retain
2. tension
3. contributes
4. aspect
5. goals
6. attain
7. participate
8. affect
9. adjusted
10. consistent

C.

1. attainment / attainable
2. expectation(s)
3. traditional(ly)
4. entirely
5. realistic

TEXT 41 WHO'S A GERMAN THEN?

A.

1. become German again (at the stroke of a pen without knowing a word of German)

B.

1. indigenous
2. backed

C.

1. T
2. F

D.

1. a) it may / might not be able to keep its population stable / its population will decrease
b) it may/might/could/can face a financial crisis in its pension system / may not be able to avoid a financial crisis in its pension system / its pension system may face a financial crisis
2. They were the descendants of Germans (who had settled in Russia) (under Catherine the Great) (and were covered by an imperial law of 1913) (which defined "Germanness" (mainly) by blood) / They were Germans by blood / They were all covered by an imperial law of 1913.
3. So that Germans will have more babies / To encourage Germans to have more babies (instead of relying on workers from abroad) / This might be an incentive for Germans to have more babies. / This could encourage Germans to have more babies / To keep the present population stable (instead of relying on foreign workers from abroad.)

E.

1. (change in the) law
2. for a minimum of / for at least / for over eight years
3. blocked by the Constitutional Court
4. foreign students educated at German universities
5. skilled workers from abroad
6. (woefully) under-represented in politics / in parliament (and public life)

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1. residents | 5. stability | 9. controversial | 12. populous |
| 2. residence | 6. stabilize | 10. population | 13. revival |
| 3. reside | 7. instability | 11. populate | 14. revived |
| 4. unstable | 8. controversy | | |

TEXT 42 JAPANESE STYLE IN DECISION-MAKING

A.

1. (A) confrontational situation (that is set up)
2. (The) Americans / The / An American (businessman / businessmen)

B.

1. marked
2. solidarity
3. preserve

C.

1. T
2. F

D.

1. (It explains / shows) the greater job stability in Japan (, in contrast to the great job mobility in America) **OR** (It shows (that) there is greater job stability in Japan (, in contrast to the great job mobility in America)
2. (To) minimize confrontation / minimizing confrontation **OR** (To) attain harmony / attaining harmony **OR** (Try to) / (To) understand / understanding each other's point of view **OR** (To) make both sides understand each other's point of view
3. For practical, urgent reasons / When there is a practical or urgent reason.
4. (To get / press for) a specific decision **OR** Getting / Pressing a specific decision

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. emphasis | 5. negotiation | 8. identified |
| 2. resist | 6. concentrate | 9. confrontation |
| 3. urgency | 7. really | 10. minimized |
| 4. attaining | | |

TEXT 43 THE IKS

A.

1. (the) argument
2. (the) Iks
3. a society

B.

1. dismantling
2. solitary
3. obscure
4. desert
5. sparse

C.

1. nomadic hunters and gatherers in the mountain valleys of northern Uganda
2. give up hunting (in the valleys)
3. the government
4. a) affection b) compassion
5. learned habits
6. left by themselves / alone

D.

1. The behavior of Iks is something extraordinary and they have learned to act this way **OR** the Iks have gone crazy.
2. (successful, political) committees / cities / nations
3. (That) We haven't yet learned how to stay human when assembled in masses.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. c | 6. a |
| 2. a | 7. c |
| 3. b | 8. c |
| 4. b | 9. a |
| 5. a | 10. c |

B.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. gather | 6. display |
| 2. range | 7. familiar |
| 3. aspect | 8. signify |
| 4. developed | 9. assemble |
| 5. withdrawn | 10. confirm |

TEXT 44 THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE

A.

1. Turnbull's book / (the) book / The Mountain People / the book that described the two years / Turnbull spent living among the Ik
2. feeding their children
3. aged parents
4. (their / the) wives
5. a / the play titled The Ik the play (titled the Ik and based on the book) The Ik

B.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 4. T | 7. F |
| 2. T | 5. T | 8. F |
| 3. F | 6. T | 9. F |

C.

1. From the author's description of life among the Ik, we come to see that the assumption that human being is born good may not be true and we start to question whether human being is born good or not.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

The teachers who have enough time may discuss the following questions in class.

1. What are the "cherished notions about mankind's inherent goodness"?
2. Do you think most of us are like the Ik in our inner selves? Or, do you think the Ik are absolutely extraordinary, bizarre people who are completely different from the rest of the world? What makes them so?
3. Under what conditions may a society's moral values change? What conditions can bring about positive/negative changes? Can you think of any examples in history?
4. Anthropologist Lewis Thomas thinks that nations are similar to the Ik. They are solitary, self-centered, and withdrawn into themselves. There is no such real affection between nations. They fight with each other and take joy in the bad luck of others just like the Ik. Thomas believes that that is why we find the Ik quite familiar. What do you think of Thomas' point of view?

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. inherent | 6. survive |
| 2. constant | 7. deprived of |
| 3. seeking | 8. flourish |
| 4. cited | 9. regarded |
| 5. attitude | 10. abandoned |

TEXT 45 TIME AS A SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION

A.

1. units of time (like seconds, minutes, hours)
2. (the) time and punctuality conceptions

B.

1. drags
2. acutely

C.

1. Time is uniform and unchangeable (A minute is a minute no matter who you are or where you live)
OR Assuming that/ To assume that all members of a large society like ours share the same conceptions of time
OR Every culture has the same sense of time.
2. Think of how time flies when you are on an enjoyable date but it drags when you are in a boring class
OR Five minutes of sleep is much more valuable than five minutes stuck in traffic
3. Region, occupation and culture
4. (Because) it is something that can be exchanged for money, wasted, shared, or saved
OR (Because) people are paid by the hour in most jobs
5. (Because) in Arab culture they do not make clear distinctions between the past and the future
OR (Because) in Arab culture, there are only three sets of time: no time at all, now and forever)
6. The nature and values of a particular culture / that culture
7. They lack punctuality / Lack of punctuality **OR** They are (consistently) late.
8. American, Swiss, German and Japanese

VOCABULARY PRACTICE (Dictionary Work):

A.

Word	Meaning	Derivatives	Example Usage and Collocation
uniform (adj.)	the same; not different in any way		Small businesses are demanding that they receive uniform treatment from the banks.
perceive (v.)		perception (n.) perceptive (adj.) perceptively (adv.)	Perceiving that he wasn't happy with the arrangements, I tried to book a different hotel.
assume (v.)	accept something to be true without question or proof	assumption (n.)	
vary (v.)	to change or cause something to change especially from one occasion to another		
distinction (n.)			She drew an important distinction between the different kinds of illnesses.
precisely (adv.)	exactly		Not everybody attaches precisely the same importance to the standards of society.
violate (v.)	break or act against a law, agreement, principle etc.	violation (n.)	
flexible (adj.)		flexibility (n.) flexibly(adv.)	My schedule is quite flexible . I could arrange to meet you any day next week.
disregard (n.)	lack of consideration or respect for something		What amazes me is her complete disregard for anyone else's opinion.
appreciate (v.)	recognize the significance of something.	appreciation (n.) appreciative (adj.) appreciatively (adv.)	

B.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. uniformity | 5. distinction | 8. flexibly |
| 2. assume | 6. precise | 9. disregard |
| 3. perceive | 7. violation | 10. appreciation |
| 4. variations | | |

TEXT 46 MELTING POT OR SALAD BOWL

A. Suggested answers: (Please accept all answers that come to the same effect)

1. individual groups blend together / there are several ethnic groups living together / there is ethnic multiplicity
2. (individual) ethnic groups maintain their cultural uniqueness / never lose their identity.....they lose their identity (and yield a bit of what they were to become a new reality.)
3. Because it is a collection of many cultures living side by side within one country

B.

1. b
2. d
3. c

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

A.

1. immigrant / immigrate
2. individual / individually
3. unique / uniquely
4. dominant / dominance
5. traditional / traditionally
6. identify
7. variety / variously
8. unity / unify
9. isolated / isolation
10. diverse / diversely

B.

1. traditionally
2. unifies
3. immigrants
4. diverse
5. variety
6. dominance
7. isolation
8. unique
9. identity
10. individuals

TEXT 47 THE STOLEN GENERATION

A.

1. So that the color could be "bred out of them" over a few generations **OR** So that the fully black population (, regarded as irredeemably primitive,) died out.
2. The children / They were physically and sexually abused, exploited in the labor market and led into alcoholism, violence and early death (because of social dislocation)
Physical and sexual abuse, exploitation in the labor market, alcoholism, violence and early death_(because of social dislocation)
3. She tracked him down through welfare agencies.
4. (Because) they think that it / a formal apology will strengthen the case for compensation

B.

1. make him more like white people / themselves
2. a) were stolen / were removed from their families (as children)
b) civilize them by assimilation into white society / to breed the color out of them
3. call for reconciliation with Aborigines / call for a national apology for the stolen generation / make Prime Minister call for a national apology for the stolen generation

C.

1. T
2. F
3. T

D.

1. c
2. a
3. d

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. removed | 6. exploitation/abuse |
| 2. devised | 7. suffering |
| 3. civilized | 8. compensation |
| 4. treated | 9. sought |
| 5. abuse / exploitation | 10. demonstrations |

TEXT 48 ABORIGINAL LAND CLAIMS

A.

1. -Christopher Columbus' first voyage from the "old" world to the "new" / discovery
2. the New World
3. the view (of the importance of treaties)

B.

1. decimated
2. preserve
3. assert

C.

1. self-determination
2. responsibility of the community
3. treaty-making / treaties
4. (control over / titles to) their land
5. move to

D.

1. Through land claims and (by setting up) protest marches
2. (Because) (for them) the land was a part of their identity (as a people)
3. By exploiting and abusing (their) natural resources on a large scale
4. (Because) they perceived the treaty merely to be an agreement to share the land (, as they did with the animals and other groups)
5. (Because) they are spread across the country, each having its individual specific claim
(Because) each has its individual specific claim (to settle
Because of a / the lack of commitment on the part of the government (of Canada) the many
Because the government (of Canada) lacks commitment claims of aboriginal people
6. It / They should make a strong commitment to settle all outstanding aboriginal land claims

OR

It / They should correct historic injustices through the settlement of aboriginal land claims

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

A.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. features | 6. business |
| 2. goals / needs | 7. unions |
| 3. needs | 8. threat |
| 4. measures | 9. strike |
| 5. region | 10. popularity |

TEXT 49 ETHNIC BOUNDARY MARKERS

A.

1. one ethnic group

B.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. f | 3. e | 4. h | 5. a | 6. g |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

C.

1. a) They (help to) identify the members to one another
b) They demonstrate identity to and distinctiveness from nonmembers **OR** They serve to distinguish members from all other groups
2. The massive movements of people
3. A rapid homogenization of world material culture, food habits, and technology

D.

1. d
2. b

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (ethnic) boundary markers | 2. (identify) Germans | 3. Share (identity) |
| group identity | African-Americans | Have |
| German refugees | ethnic affiliation | Indicate |
| German | ethnic groups | Emphasize |
| affiliation | | |
| identity | | |
| clothes | | |
-
- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 4. (Distinct) groups | 5. (serve to) identify ethnic affiliation |
| identity | 6. (serve as) an indicator |

B.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. serves | 6. distinct |
| 2. constitutes | 7. indicators |
| 3. demonstrate | 8. identity |
| 4. primary | 9. significance |
| 5. identifying | 10. emphasizes |

TEXT 50 THE CULTURE WAR

A.

1. conservatives
2. grass-roots organizations (, the majority of whose members are ordinary people)
3. local theaters, bookstores and sponsors of TV programs

B.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. central | 2. accountable | 3. inconceivable |
|------------|----------------|------------------|

C.

1. authority, the meaning of truth, the limits of free expression, and the nature of community
2. a) the lives of all Americans **OR** every part of American life b) mass media
3. worthy of public consideration
4. individuals took the responsibility
5. government censorship

D.

1. (Experiencing) rapid changes concerning the issues of free expression, art and religion in uncertain times (causes this conflict).
2. Consumers / They determine the content of the entertainment industry / popular culture **OR** All forms of entertainment are driven by consumers

3. (Second rate art / It disappears) When its worthlessness teaches us not to buy or listen to it
OR When we learn not to / don't buy or listen to them
4. Tighter parental supervision, warning labels on records, awareness raising in children and voluntary self-restraint by entertainment groups companies.

TEXT 51 CULTURE AND FIELDWORK

A.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 4. b | 7. i |
| 2. a | 5. h | 8. g |
| 3. f | 6. e | 9. c |

B.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. F | 4. F |
| 2. T | 5. F |
| 3. F | |

C.

1. It is a condition of bewilderment, anxiety and (sometimes) despair that is caused by misunderstanding due to cultural differences. **OR** Culture shock is a condition which occurs when cultural differences due to misunderstanding lead to bewilderment, anxiety and sometimes despair.
2. To understand (and describe) an alien culture / To achieve an understanding from the natives' point of view / To see life from the perspective of another culture.
3. He / She identifies with, participates in and (imaginatively) enters into the lives of those studied.
By identifying with, participating in, and entering into the lives of those studied
4. An anthropologist is a (special kind of) pupil / student while his / her informant is a teacher.
That of pupil / student—teacher (relationship) / Informant teaches the anthropologist.

TEXT 52 CO-EDUCATION: A HIGH PRICE TO PAY

A.

1. beneficial for girls
2. a) (diminished) career ambitions
b) (poor) self-confidence
3. (academically difficult)(subjects such as)science and mathematics
4. mixed classroom (learning)
5. gender stereotypes
6. a) become macho b) silent and passive
7. male-dominated (senior) teachers
8. little insight into gender education issues
9. the freedom not to behave as a woman
10. restrict boys to single-sex education / restrict co-education / make boys be restricted to single-sex education
11. (take care to) protect girls from social domination by the boys

B.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F |
|------|------|------|------|

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

A.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. resources | 6. information / resources |
| 2. their French counterparts | 7. a limited range of medical services |
| 3. awareness | 8. dismissal |
| 4. consequences | 9. knowledge |
| 5. students' conceptual development | 10. dispute |

TEXT 53 THE TEENAGE TEACHERS

A.

1. (although their intelligence is around average,)most of these teenagers have fallen behind on reading, writing and maths
2. reads a page (of his / the / a book)
3. six persistent truants / (the) tutors / teenagers

B.

1. innovation
2. resolved

C.

1. the best way to learn is to teach
2. a) adolescent / teenage / teens b) have problems at school (themselves)
3. a group of 14-year-olds (at Trinity Comprehensive)
4. a) self-esteem b) inadequate c) important
5. it / reading is kids' stuff
6. says that he can't do things when he really can
7. reliable, conscientious and caring
8. reading (skills)
9. read stories aloud to infants
10. a waste of time
11. (their (own)) teachers' difficulties

D.

1. Because they are more patient / Because they can understand pupils' problems better.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. attend | 6. remarkable |
| 2. frustrated | 7. resolve |
| 3. inadequate | 8. consistently |
| 4. transform | 9. persistent |
| 5. concentrate | 10. benefit |

TEXT 54 WHO NEEDS A DEGREE?

A.

1. I did not go to any university at all
2. the mind

B.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. frolicking | 3. self-conscious |
| 2. swotting | 4. grant |

C.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 3. d | 5. b |
| 2. d | 4. b | 6. a |

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. judge | 7. achievable | 13. dominate |
| 2. judgment | 8. original | 14. domination |
| 3. judge | 9. origins | 15. dominating |
| 4. judgmental | 10. originally | 16. advice |
| 5. achieve | 11. originate | 17. advised |
| 6. achievement | 12. dominated | 18. advisable |

TEXT 55 UNSCHOOLING

- | A. | B. | C. |
|------|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1. d | 1. more individualized attention | 1. F |
| 2. b | 2. a (more) formalized curriculum | 2. F |
| 3. d | 3. life (itself) / hands-on learning | 3. T |
| | 4. a workbook and / or a lesson plan | 4. T |
| | 5. flexible learning environment | |
| | 6. child-friendly | |

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

- | A. | | B. | |
|------|-------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. h | 6. d | 1. goals | 6. approach |
| 2. j | 7. c | 2. demands | 7. maturity |
| 3. f | 8. g | 3. unique | 8. correspond |
| 4. i | 9. a | 4. estimate | 9. vary |
| 5. b | 10. e | 5. flexible | 10. proceeding |

TEXT 56 HOW EUROPE FAILS ITS YOUNG

- | A. | B. | C. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------|
| 1. universities | 1. meditate | 1. T |
| 2. spends its GDP on higher education | 2. Precipitously | 2. T |
| 3. (the / Europe's) policymakers' | 3. wooing | 3. F |
| | | 4. T |

D.

- (It wants) to preserve its living standards
- (Please accept all the answers that come to the same effect:)**
In Europe the state finances universities whereas/while in America in addition to the government, philanthropists, businesses and students provide the money (,or American universities get their funding from a variety of different sources)
- (They believe/claim/say that if people have to pay for higher education,) it will become the monopoly of the rich **OR** Because most of the students from working class won't be able to pay for education.
- To show that higher education will / does not become the monopoly of the rich **OR** To show that (even) poor people can go to universities **OR** Because s/he thinks the American universities' system is a good model for Europe

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

- | A. | | B. | |
|------|-------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. d | 6. b | 1. pursuing | 6. progressively |
| 2. b | 7. a | 2. constraints | 7. eroded |
| 3. c | 8. d | 3. vast | 8. restore |
| 4. a | 9. b | 4. residential | 9. threat |
| 5. c | 10. c | 5. determined | 10. poses |

TEXT 57 SETTING LIMITS

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 5. b |
| 2. d | 6. c |
| 3. a | 7. d |
| 4. d | |

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

A.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. j | 6. b |
| 2. d | 7. e |
| 3. g | 8. c |
| 4. a | 9. f |
| 5. i | 10. h |

B.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. influence | 6. deprived of |
| 2. convince | 7. challenge |
| 3. moderation | 8. consumption |
| 4. worthy | 9. exposure |
| 5. enforcing | 10. conducted |

TEXT 58 THE OLYMPICS

A.

1. By not sending their athletes to the Olympics

B.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|-----|--------------------|
| i. | 1. devoted | 3. privileges | ii. | 1. looked up to |
| | 2. supported | 4. promote | | 2. keep off |
| | | | | 3. look forward to |

C.

1. Greeks did not consider women, slaves, non-Greeks, and people who had ever been in any kind of trouble in society as honorable. **(Any answer that comes to the same effect is acceptable.)**
2. It has changed people's ideas about what women can do with their lives.

D.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

TEXT 59 UNDERWATER CONCERTS

A.

1. (the) audience
2. (the) music
3. when you put only your forehead in the water, you can still pick up the music

B.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. e | 5. f |
| 2. j | 6. a |
| 3. b | 7. d |
| 4. h | 8. g |

C.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T

D.

1. They thought that the ocean was a quiet place.
2. The fact that our bodies are 80% water.

TEXT 60 GIRL POWER

A.

1. the traditional attitude (that said 'boys could do this and girls couldn't')
2. discovered sports for fun and health

B.

1. playing Frisbee
2. Japanese moms
3. fame and wealth
4. boxing
- 5./6. practicing long hours at night away from the family ...
- 5./6.....solo-commuting

C.

1. a) Increasing wealth and leisure
b) a slow shift in social mores
c) exposure to international role models.
2. It gives them confidence and (it) teaches them to use their brains to beat muscle (when they play with boys).
3. a) Painting (They paint) their faces with zinc oxide to protect against dreaded tan
b) wearing(they wear) layers of clothes to guard against bruise

D.

1. c

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:**A.**

1. d
2. c
3. b
4. d

B.

1. strong claims
2. unfair attitudes
3. economic prosperity
4. extremely reluctant

5. repeated/constant exposure
6. immediately recall
7. future/long-term prospects
8. gain confidence

TEXT 61 THE HIGH-FLYER**A.**

1. raked over
2. employed
3. deems

B.

1. F
2. T
3. F

C.

1. Because in BASE jumping, once a mistake is made, there is no time to pull a reserve chute and no air to adjust position.
2. Driving in cars, smoking cigarettes, running across the street without looking and mountaineering

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

1. reaction
2. participate
3. privately
4. experienced
5. depressed

TEXT 62 PARAGLIDING**A.**

1. other sport aviation equipment

B.

1. proficient
2. manoeuvre
3. soar

C.

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

D.

1. Licenses might be required / might become compulsory.
2. a. where wind moves upward from the sides of the nearby hills
b. where there are rising currents of hot air (, called thermals)
3. (They use it) to descend after difficult climbs (up all great peaks) (including Mt Fuji.....) / (They use it) to descend mountains
4. a. People / Individuals / Those / The ones who are unable to maintain spatial orientation when they are moving in three dimension
b. People / Individuals ... who are extremely fearful / who have too little confidence
c. People / Individuals ... who are extremely courageous / who have too much courage
People / Individuals ... who do not listen to common sense

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. courageous | 4. maintains |
| 2. launch | 8. aspect |
| 3. requires | 9. vast |
| 4. training | 10. sufficient |
| 5. progression | 11. develop |
| 6. concerning | |

TEXT 63 DOWNHILL ALL THE WAY - TO CASUALTY**A.**

1. cycling may not be an alternative way to health
2. patellis tendonitis (, which.... knees)
3. healthy

B.

1. ailments
2. susceptible (to)
3. mandatory

C.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 3. d |
| 2. c | 4. c |

TEXT 64 CLIMBER FIGHTS FOR LIFE ON MOUNTAIN**A.**

1. c
2. a
3. c
4. d

B.

- | | |
|------|------|
| a. 3 | f. 5 |
| b. 6 | g. 4 |
| c. 2 | h. 8 |
| d. 7 | |

C.

1. F
2. T
3. T

D.

1. a) (She emptied her rucksack and) She put on every item of clothing she had (in her rucksack)
b) She climbed into her survival bag (and spent the night among boulders and the hillside).
2. She started to hallucinate. (She thought she could see... plateau.)

TEXT 65 INTO THE CLOUDS OF EVEREST**A.**

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. vanishing | 3. corpse |
| 2. discarded | 4. gruesome |

B.

1. The photographs might prove whether they reached the summit (before Hillary and Tenzing) / He might have taken photos of the summit.
2. British climbers discovered Irvine's ice ax there (in 1933) **OR** Chinese climber Wang Hongbao (in 1975) found a body there he described as "old English dead". / A Chinese climber found the body of an English man there.
3. His being found faced down / He was found face down.
4. (Because) he sold shocking photographs of Mallory's frozen, sun-bleached body to the press. / (Because) he outraged Mallory's family and climbing enthusiasts by selling shocking photographs of Mallory's body. / (Because) he exploited the mission / search. / He gave the photos to the media without asking Mallory's relatives.

C.

1. c

TEXT 66 EVERQUEST — FAREWELL TO VIOLENCE**A.**

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. countertrend | 4. subscribers |
| 2. bewildered | 5. inception |
| 3. tough | |

B.

1. combat (or fighting) is still an integral part of it
2. bloodshed is not the ultimate goal
3. a) defeat enemies b) trade items c) share advice
4. rely on / trust each other
5. a) shaman b) warrior c) dwarf
6. profit from each other's skills
7. (The) social dimension (of EverQuest) / meeting people from all over the world
8. play against real and thus unpredictable people (she meets online)

C.

1. T 2. F

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:**A.**

1. encourage
2. made available
3. communicate
4. help
5. powerful/difficult
6. benefit
5. through
6. extend
7. receive
10. difficult

B.

1. via
2. cooperative
3. challenge
4. released
5. interact
6. subscription
7. profit
8. promote
9. formidable
10. prolong

TEXT 67 KINGS OF THE ROAD**A.**

1. brainchild 2. predetermined

B.

- cover as much of France as possible
- make the Tour a truly national event (which affects the whole country)
- carry out all their own repairs without any assistance / have no service cars to help the riders with repairs along the route / repair their own bicycle
- he continued / completed the race **OR** he reached Paris / the finish point **OR** he got back on his bicycle
- had accepted outside help (from the / a boy / lad) (operating the bellows) / had let a young lad help him ((to) operate the bellows) / hadn't operated the bellows himself
- (major) bicycle manufacturers
 - (their own) service vans / service cars
 - (rapid) roadside repairs

C.

- d
- b

TEXT 68 KINGS OF SPRAY**A.**

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. commission | 3. confiscate | 5. affluent | 7. eradicate |
| 2. lure | 4. apartheid | 6. staunch | |

B.

- (They were encouraged / inspired by) television images of New York buildings and subway trains covered with graffiti.
- (They should eliminate) (what is really making the city ugly:) poverty, homelessness and crime

C.

- c
- a
- b
- d

TEXT 69 THE ART AND PSYCHOLOGY OF MOTION PICTURES**A.**

- stationary
- suspense

B.

- the movement of objects or persons in front of a motionless camera
 - the movement of the camera itself
 - the movement produced by editing the film
- put the camera in one place and left it there to film an entire production / made films without moving the camera / did not move the camera
- made a film without editing / experimented to make a film
- the camera motion and editing
- a tracking/ moving camera
 - a zoom lens
 - insider
- control what the audience sees / make the audience focus on a particular aspect of a scene (even if they do not want to) / can put the audience in the middle of an action
- the audience's relation to that story
- playwrights
- edit their film / work
- present a performance that takes place in one place at one time
- break down individual actions into their parts
- to mix two or more stories

C.

- b

TEXT 70 ENOUGH!

A.

1. to have / (having) more free time
2. (approximately) one third of (all) Americans

B.

1. astounded
2. cheer
3. excess

C.

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F

D.

1. b
2. b
3. b

E. (Accept any similar answer.)

1. No matter how improved our technology is, we cannot get / feel any happier (than we were / did during the days when we used to spend more time with our families).
We aren't happier than 1957, when microwaves.....

TEXT 71 AFFLUENZA

A.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 4. A | 7. K |
| 2. E | 5. D | 8. I |
| 3. F | 6. B | 9. J |

B.

1. coined
2. invading

C.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 4. F | 6. F |
| 2. F | 5. F | 7. T |
| 3. T | | |

D.

1. By not being influenced by affluenza / by buying only the goods that meet their real needs.
2. **(Any two of the following)** their true need / environmental consequences of manufacture / durability / origin of the product.
3. It has been observed every year since 1992 in the U.S and 15 other countries and it has evolved into a forum for consumer issues.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. e | 6. h |
| 2. i | 7. c |
| 3. a | 8. f |
| 4. j | 9. d |
| 5. b | 10. g |

B.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. induced | 6. adequate |
| 2. prosperity | 7. pursuit |
| 3. depletion | 8. evolved |
| 4. unsustainable | 9. determined |
| 5. exceeds | 10. discarded |

TEXT 72 SALES OF THE CENTURY

A.

1. the country's / Italy's cultural treasures
2. selling public property for profit

B.

1. auction
2. blatant
3. stingy

C.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. T | 3. T |
| 2. F | 4. F |

D.

1. To manage the money losing property more efficiently (and to turn a profit) / To turn a profit in the money losing property
2. The properties that can't be sold entirely / Cultural treasures / heritage
3. Private firms would hire their own workers putting / and put many (contract or part-time) government workers out of jobs / Privatization would put an end to the jobs of government workers.

TEXT 73 WHY EU MUST YES TO TURKEY

A.

1. the (diverse group of) (mostly) ex-communist countries from Central and Eastern Europe that the EU / this club has just let in
2. gives the chills
3. that Islam is compatible with liberal democracy **OR** Islam being compatible with liberal democracy

B.

1. eligibility
2. assessment
3. entail
4. conceded
5. foster

C.

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. c
5. c

D.

1. **(any two)** political instability / economic instability / the interfering role of its army / human-rights abuses
2. Most of Cyprus, which has just joined the EU, is east of Ankara. **OR** A part of Turkey, including its biggest city, Istanbul, lies on the European continent.
3. a) Islam is compatible with a secular, liberal democracy.
b) Islamic fundamentalism is on the rise in the Muslim world, including Turkey.
4. Both ban the Islamic headscarf in public schools. **OR** Both are strict about enforcing a separation of religion and state. **OR** Both are (strongly) secular.
5. Turkey's own reforms might be under threat. **OR** The Muslim world would widely interpret it as a blow against all Islam.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

1. dominating
2. debate
3. negotiating
4. extending
5. hostile
6. dispute
7. abuses
8. enforcing
9. instability
10. compatible

TEXT 74 THE RISE OF ASIA (CHINA)

A.

1. (the) densely populated states of Asia / the enthusiasts in Asia willing to play a greater role
2. (Japan's) emerging from a (decade of) economic malaise
(Japan's) emerging from an economic malaise

B.

1. aspiring
2. debilitated
3. cool
4. treaties

C.

1. It is increasing the potential damage of conflicts.
2. Increased inflation, unhealthy growth in the real-estate sector, and growing shortages of key resources such as oil, water, electricity, and steel.
3. (It will) lower the cost of imports / The cost of imports will be lower(ed) / The cost of imports will go down / Imports will be / become cheaper
4. They have (finally) begun to ignore the sense of victimization (caused by British colonial-rule)

D.

1. c
2. d

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :**A.**

Word	Meaning
transform (v.) (para. 2)	change completely
challenge (v.) (para. 2)	stimulate especially by being presented with difficulties
exceed (v.) (para. 3)	be greater than something in quantity, degree, or scope
shortage (n.) (para. 4)	lack of something that is needed or required
collapse (v.) (para. 5)	a failure or sudden end to something
emerge (v.) (para. 5)	come out of a difficult experience, condition or situation
integrate (v.) (para. 7)	make something part of a larger whole
investment (n.) (para. 7)	an amount of money spent for the purpose of making a profit
account for (v.) (para. 7)	be responsible for something or be an important factor in something
stable (adj.) (para. 7)	steady; not liable to change

B.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. emerged | 6. collapse |
| 2. transform | 7. stable |
| 3. challenge | 8. shortage |
| 4. account for | 9. investment |
| 5. exceed | 10. integrating |

TEXT 75 IMF: AGENCY HAS LOST ITS PURPOSE**A.**

1. successor
2. detrimental
3. corrupt

B.

1. unwise domestic policies
2. the values of currencies
3. poor(er) countries / countries which have an economic crisis / countries using large loans from NY- based banks
4. (the) international banking community
5. dictate monetary policies in target countries / encourage higher taxes and devalued currencies

C.

1. (this) troubled institution
2. Political leaders who waste money (knowing that the IMF will help them out)
3. a) the IMF should stop large-scale, long-term lending **and** / **or** return to its original mission of making short-term emergency loans
b) the IMF should cancel loans owed by poor countries (that will probably never pay them back)
4. The IMF should be eliminated (altogether) / (Considering) eliminating the IMF (altogether) / Elimination of the IMF

TEXT 76 ABOLISH THE IMF

A.

1. the IMF lent to the governments of East Asian countries where banks and other companies have failed
2. (the) unrealistic currency exchange rates collapsed

B.

1. subsidize
2. drained

C.

1. If / When the IMF fails, the entire global economy will collapse (in a depression far worse than that of the 1930s)
2. The IMF / It had to change / changed its mission (to become an international bank that made short-term loans to governments)
3. **Any one of the following:**
accomplishing IMF conditions like balancing the government budget and stopping high inflation / currency manipulation
4. **Please accept any answer that comes to the same effect:**
To support his argument that / To show that (the very existence of) the IMF (and its policies) makes problems occur over and over again (by continuing to subsidize activities) (which are a waste of resources **OR** To support his argument that the IMF wastes resources / makes taxpayers suffer
5. They wasted resources in loans to failed real estate projects
6. (then maybe,) just maybe

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. contributes | 7. sustainable | 12. manipulate |
| 2. contribution | 8. sustainability | 13. manipulation |
| 3. contributing | 9. sustain | 14. speculating/speculation |
| 4. terminate | 10. unsustainable | 15. speculator |
| 5. termination | 11. manipulative | 16. speculate |
| 6. terminator | | |

TEXT 77 GLOBALIZATION

A.

1. the fact that English is being spoken more often by foreigners and the constant exchange of information practically requires people to become multilingual
2. quality-of-life indicators

B.

1. prominent
2. drawbacks
3. subscribe
4. embraced

C.

1. economic growth
2. natural resources
3. take into account negative factors (such as the depletion of resources, air and water pollution and human health problems) **OR** show the success of an economy
4. re-organized (a little more effectively) **OR** reformed (before it is put into effect)

D.

1. The ones / (The) people making international trades and gaining profit from them
2. "Not only is this statement unbelievably arrogant, it is a terrible mistake as well."
3. a) The homogenization of economics b) Loss of cultural diversity
4. "Yet again, greed is more powerful than common sense and it is likely that they will introduce the GDP system as a global sign of progress."
5. The unavoidable conflicts among cultures over the policies of globalization **OR** The rise of opposition to globalization.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. progress | 5. significantly | 8. promote |
| 2. accomplishments | 6. profits | 9. foreseeable |
| 3. implications | 7. unbelievably | 10. sustainable |
| 4. unavoidably | | |

TEXT 78 ECONOMIC GROWTH

A.

1. technological development
2. aircraft companies

B.

1. entails
2. soaring
3. incongruous

C.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 3. b |
| 2. d | 4. b |

D.

1. a) Unpaid labor, especially of housewives and other domestic workers, and of farmers,
b) The social costs of economic growth
2. (The complete) destruction of the free market (, which was the basis of classical economies)/
It has (completely) destroyed the free market. / Centralization of economic activity damaged
the private investments and destroyed the free market.
3. by creating larger bureaucracies

TEXT 79 A NATION OF CHEATERS

A.

1. cheat (to get ahead)
2. cheat

B.

1. rocked
2. noble
3. redundant
4. integrity

C.

1. Fear of being a failure / The embarrassment of failure.
2. Cheating with the belief that everyone else cheats.
3. Because it may turn into a psychological epidemic **OR** (In order) to stop the troubling rise of cheating and save our society from turning into a psychologically troubled mass.
4. They should not blame the teacher or the school **OR** They should not put huge expectations on children.
5. a) Wealth b) celebrity

D.

1. b 2. c

TEXT 80 ETHICS OF THE INTERNET

A.

1. the inability to monitor the Internet will lead to its being controlled by those who have no moral values / the Internet will be controlled by those who have no moral values
2. (the) Internet
3. the integrity of the Internet / (developing effective mechanisms to protect) the integrity of a medium that is extremely sensitive / (protecting) the integrity of a medium that is extremely sensitive (which is) the Internet

B.

1. feasible 2. distressed 3. antidote 4. generic

C.

1. They develop legislation that is supposed to prevent the worst extremes of Internet culture and usage.
2. Because laws imposed about the Internet are almost ineffective and meaningless.
3. Using the Internet to promote **and** / **or** advertise biological weapons / Using the Internet to sell slaves.
4. Because there is no general agreement about what should be prohibited on the Internet.
5. We should take responsibility for how we deal with the Internet and the content that it carries **OR** We should develop a capacity to deal with the ethical dimension of issues regularly presented to us online.
6. (In order) to see if we have the wisdom to let our considered choices determine what succeeds and fails on the Internet.
7. (There could be) an increase in our general ability to deal not only with virtual ethics but also with the issues that we should deal with on a daily basis

TEXT 81 PATENTING GENES: ETHICAL OR NOT

A.

1. (successfully) mapping the human genetic code
2. which tries to control the genetic code for profit / trying to control the genetic code for profit

B.

1. save lives
2. get rid of Third Worlders (with the help of better biological weapons of war)
3. "improve humans" (by allowing only carefully selected people to reproduce)
4. get money from their health insurance companies

C.

1. **(One of the following)**

Venter's project was much faster and one tenth as expensive./Venter's project made use of a new technique to read the genetic code via supercomputers to analyze and combine broken-up pieces of the code.

2. **(One of the following)**

(To) sell genetic information to members (via its huge computer database) / (To) patent genetic code information

3. It has accelerated the HGP's work.

D.

1. d

TEXT 82 SARA BENNET

A.

1. (the) (potential) death
2. new applications of ART therapies
3. (the) anxiety and depression scores

B.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. malignancy | 5. surrogate |
| 2. eligible | 6. mortality |
| 3. appeal | 7. alleviating |
| 4. perpetuate | |

C.

1. (because) radiation and chemotherapy (would) destroy a woman's ovarian function (along with her cancer)
2. (because) she didn't fit the narrow-minded social mores of who is infertile and who can be treated
3. (because) fertility specialists / these clinics constantly face a barrage of ethical choices **OR** to make the ethical choices (that/which) fertility clinics face
4. her family
5. It helped / enabled her to deal with the prospect of death in a more wholesome and productive manner **OR** It gave her (enormous) strength and courage (during her difficult treatments of chemotherapy and radiation)

TEXT 83 AN ETHICAL QUANDRY

A.

1. it is right to kill one person to save the life of another
2. (at) (the/a) (Catholic) hospital in Ravenna

B.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 4. a |
| 2. c | 5. c |
| 3. d | |

C.

1. If the parents are mentally sick or treat their children badly.
2. Doctors might start favoring the strong over the weak.

TEXT 84 THE COMMON GOOD

A.

1. (the) common good
2. establishing and maintaining the common good
3. costs

B.

1. antiquity
2. consensus
3. undercutting

C.

1. the widespread pursuit of individual interests
2. a) function / work b) the well-being of members of a society
3. a) inconsistent b) what is worthwhile
4. previously silenced groups (, such as women and minorities,) started to raise their voices
5. refusing to do their part to support the common good **OR** choosing not to contribute to maintaining the common good.
6. resist any attempts to create common goods

D.

1. b
2. d
3. b

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. confront | 5. benefits | 9. originated |
| 2. virtually | 6. willingly | 10. pursuit |
| 3. maintain | 7. impact | 11. challenges |
| 4. requires | 8. pose | |

TEXT 85 HARVEY OSWALD

A.

1. (the course of) duty / the journalist's duty
2. our/the code

B.

1. Because if he had stopped Ruby, we would now know why Oswald shot Kennedy / the secret behind Kennedy's death / The photographer could catch the gunman rather than taking photos
He could have prevented Ruby from killing Oswald (,thus we would know why Kennedy died)
2. Some journalists and TV people act in an extremely cold-blooded / inhumane way in order to obtain the best record they can
3. Because he might get killed in vain and the world cannot learn what has happened
Because a dead journalist cannot let the world know the atrocities that are being committed, and thus he will not be able to help the cause he cares about
4. Because they do not act objectively / impartially / do not stay uncommitted (and only report the facts) / They act against the ethics of journalism / They take sides (by including their opinion in their reports) / They don't have guidelines / professional ethics
5. He thought it was a great (news) story / he was witnessing a very good (news) story / he got a good (news) story
6. Because the story shows that not all journalists forget that they are human beings, not just professionals who try to get a good story / He didn't stand back and watch the people die / He saved the lives of the prisoners

C.

1. c 2. a 3. c

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. adjustable | 5. concerned | 9. commitment | 12. relieve |
| 2. adjust | 6. concerns | 10. treatment | 13. relieved |
| 3. adjustments | 7. committed | 11. treat | 14. relief |
| 4. concerning | 8. committed | | |

TEXT 86 LEGALIZING EUTHANASIA

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 4. b | 7. c |
| 2. d | 5. d | 8. a |
| 3. c | 6. b | |

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. a |
| 2. d | 7. c |
| 3. c | 8. b |
| 4. b | 9. d |
| 5. a | 10. c |

B.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. demand | 6. respond |
| 2. extend | 7. granted |
| 3. purchase | 8. tolerated |
| 4. reject | 9. acknowledge |
| 5. moral | 10. promotion |

TEXT 87 THE ETHICS OF CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONRY

A.

1. sending at least ten million people to their deaths
2. researching and possibly developing weapon agents

B.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------|-------------|
| 1. proliferation | 2. rogue | 3. genocide |
|------------------|----------|-------------|

C.

1. (Because) Their construction is cheaper and easier (than the atomic bomb) **OR**
(Because) Their effects are potentially far-reaching and devastating
2. **(any three of the following)** (sending them via) mail / (mounting) (a chemical warhead onto) a missile / (introducing substances to) a water supply / (introducing substances through) air dispersal (in the form of gas)
3. They (conduct research and) produce vaccines / By (conducting research and) producing vaccines
4. By using chemical weaponry / weapons

D.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. b |
|------|------|

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. g | 7. h |
| 2. k | 8. c |
| 3. a | 9. l |
| 4. f | 10. d |
| 5. b | 11. j |
| 6. i | 12. e |

B.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. supplies | 7. prohibition |
| 2. invaded | 8. overcome |
| 3. conducted | 9. eradicate |
| 4. resemble | 10. imposes |
| 5. exposure | 11. restrain |
| 6. confrontations | 12. devastating |

TEXT 88 CLONING IS MORAL

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 5. d | 8. b |
| 2. d | 6. c | 9. d |
| 3. b | 7. c | 10. c |
| 4. a | | |

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. a |
| 2. c | 7. c |
| 3. b | 8. b |
| 4. d | 9. b |
| 5. a | 10. c |

B.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. extracted | 6. rational |
| 2. seek | 7. alter |
| 3. conceives | 8. impact |
| 4. transmission | 9. disposal |
| 5. cure | 10. immoral |

TEXT 89 SUPER TERRORISM

A.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------|-------------|
| 1. implausible | 2. devastating | 3. fled | 4. evacuate |
|----------------|----------------|---------|-------------|

B.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| a) 5 | c) 6 | e) 2 |
| b) 4 | d) 3 | f) 1 |

C.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. c | 3. c |
|------|------|------|

D.

1. (widespread) nuclear contamination
2. a) video cameras
b) emergency systems which immediately shut down power at the first sign of trouble.

TEXT 90 BIN LADEN'S BAD BET

A.

1. Fundamentalists / Islamists
2. fewer and fewer people are attracted by the fundamentalist ideology
3. Mullahs / Fundamentalists

B.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. curious | 2. reign | 3. salvation | 4. gloomy |
|------------|----------|--------------|-----------|

C.

1. would energize radical movements across the Islamic world
2. support from major Muslim / Islamic politicians / parties / countries
3. Egypt, Algeria, Turkey
4. as fundamentalists lose political appeal, revolutionary movements often turn more violent
OR terrorism is not / will not come to an end
5. will stop breeding terrorists and fanatics / will one day solve its problems
6. (please accept any adjective that gives the same effect) pessimistic / hopeless / concerned / worried

D.

1. Islamic fundamentalism has been silent / not made its angry voice heard / not arranged terrorist attacks since September 11, 2001.
2. **(Either a or b OR both a and b)**
 - a) (Because) today's youth grew up in cities and towns, watch Western television shows, buy consumer products and have relatives living in the West
 - b) Most have realized that Islamic fundamentalism has no real answers to the problems of the modern world; it has only fantasies.
3. Because it is not a region with a powerful alternative to Western ideas; it is just a place riddled with problems.

TEXT 91 THE NATURE OF POLITICAL ACTION

A.

1. His power / His authority / (His) being in authority / power **OR** The fact that he is in authority / power
2. seek his own profit

B.

1. he may get away with the consequences of disobedience
2. he uses the position (exclusively) for his private ends / he utilizes his position (simply) to achieve his private ends / he pursues his own ends in contrast with those of the group
3. to collect all he can from the very persons over whom he exercises his authority

C.

1. To ensure that those who represent the group, who protect and regulate it, actually use their authority to achieve its ends rather than their own when the two conflict.

D.

1. b
2. c

TEXT 92 POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION

1. a
2. d
3. d
4. c
5. b
6. d

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. knowingly | 6. dispute |
| 2. communication | 7. explain |
| 3. achieved | 8. create |
| 4. supported | 9. guarantee |
| 5. independent | 10. related |

B.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. identify with | 6. freed |
| 2. interaction | 7. advocated |
| 3. conflict | 8. account for |
| 4. ensure | 9. consciously |
| 5. establishing | 10. accomplished |

TEXT 93 THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

A.

1. (almost) (single-handedly) changed the political, military, and economic landscape of his country

B.

1. d
2. h
3. e
4. c
5. g
6. a

C.

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

D.

1. a) Dissatisfaction among the junior officers with their superiors
b) the unsuccessful attempt to prevent the establishment of Israel (in 1948).
2. To unify the Arab world into a single state **OR** Pan-Arabism; the movement to unify the Arab world into a single state.

E.

1. c
2. d

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. promoting | 5. acquired | 9. interpreted |
| 2. domestic | 6. withdraw | 10. suspicious |
| 3. unified | 7. ultimately | 11. monitor |
| 4. alienating | 8. conflict | 12. assessing |

TEXT 94 WHY PARIS IS BURNING

A.

1. (the) violence

B.

1. ring
2. leapfrogged
3. unveil
4. disgruntled

C.

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T

D.

1. Student riots brought down the government **OR** The government changed / resigned **OR** The government was forced to resign **OR** The government was brought down
2. **Please accept all the answers that come to the same effect:**
To show that France doesn't treat / hasn't been treating its citizens / people equally
To show that despite France claiming to have social equality, the people in France are not socially equal
France considers itself to be a model social equality but the recent events have proven that it doesn't treat / hasn't been treating its citizens / people equally
3. France believes/They believe (that once black and Muslim and Arab newcomers arrive,) they are officially French and do not need special treatment to guarantee their equality
4. **Please accept all the answers that come to the same effect:**
It should/could provide more jobs / reduce unemployment / make sure they are treated equally / provide better housing conditions / provide better living conditions / deliver / keep its promises

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

1. g
2. k
3. a
4. e
5. i
6. b

7. j
8. d
9. f
10. h
11. c

B.

1. rebellion
2. persistent
3. condemned
4. dominated
5. required
6. exploited

7. residents
8. estimated
9. origins
10. suspended
11. aid

TEXT 95 THE DECLINE OF AMERICA'S SOFT POWER

A.

1. U.S. policies

B.

1. engender
2. steep

C.

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T

D.

1. Other countries still feared the Soviet Union
2. Pro-American, foreign political leaders are unlikely to make helpful concessions
Distrust grows, reducing support for US in international affairs
It reduces the ability of the United States to achieve its goals without resorting to coercion or payment
3. Adopt policies that appeal to the moderates and use public diplomacy effectively to get their message across
4. It is full of corruption, sex and violence

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. d
5. a

B.

1. c
2. b
3. a
4. d
5. a

C.

1. adopt
2. reinforces
3. eradicate
4. disruptive
5. significantly
6. maintain
7. expendable
8. hostility
9. confront
10. isolate

TEXT 96 EUROPE'S TRANSFORMATIVE POWER

A.

1. countries
2. (the) freedom of the individual to consume and (the importance of) social stability

B.

1. enduring
2. tussles

C.

1. c
2. b

D.

1. (Because) it is journalists (rather than historians,) who report the news
2. By creating common standards that are implemented through national institutions
It creates common standards that are implemented through national institutions
3. (Accept any two)
(They have) shorter working hours / longer holidays / lower levels of inequality / a lower crime rate / social stability

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. n | 4. a | 7. b | 10. g | 13. e |
| 2. j | 5. l | 8. m | 11. k | 14. h |
| 3. f | 6. i | 9. d | 12. c | |

B.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. dominance | 6. detect | 11. integration |
| 2. instability | 7. invisible | 12. welfare |
| 3. intensive | 8. implement | 13. inspiration |
| 4. successive | 9. desperate | 14. satisfy |
| 5. transformed | 10. imposing | |

TEXT 97 THE VELVET HEGEMONY: HOW SOFT POWER CAN HELP DEFEAT TERRORISM

A.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. currency | 2. reinforce | 3. manipulate |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|

B.

1. a) role to play in the current war on terrorism
b) repelled, (not attracted), by U.S. culture, values, and policies
2. form a transnational network (with cells in 60 countries)
3. a) sharing intelligence b) tracking global financial flows
4. a) self-interest b) the (inherent) attractiveness of U.S. policies
5. between moderates and extremists within Islamic civilization
6. development assistance
7. terrorist movements are often led by people who claim to act in the name of the poor and then recruit them to violent causes.

C.

1. It provided tangible economic incentives and made the United States more attractive
2. (Its) repressive policies at home and the invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia
3. a) (By) adopting policies that appeal to moderates / moderate Muslims
b) (By) using public diplomacy more effectively to explain common interests to would-be allies in the Muslim world

D.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. d |
|------|------|

TEXT 98 THE LOST TEMPLE OF JAVA

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 4. b |
| 2. b | 5. d |
| 3. c | 6. a |

TEXT 99 COLUMBUS'S VOYAGE TO AMERICA

A.

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. T | 3. F |
| 2. F | 4. T |

B.

1. (Because) they were convinced by one of their ministers that the risks were small and the potential return great **OR** They were fueled by an appetite for gold **OR** They feared / were afraid of / fueled by the fear of Portugal's lead in exploration **OR** Columbus could turn back with gold and spices
2. (In order) to keep the reward for himself **OR** Because (he had promised a large reward to the first man to spot land and) he wanted to keep this reward for himself
3. Samana Cay
4. (Because) he thought / believed / assumed (that) / in the mistaken belief that he had reached the (so-called) Indies (or Indonesian Islands)

C.

1. a) tobacco lobbies
b) influence government decisions
2. a) warfare / wars
b) forced labor
c) (draconian) punishments
d) (European) diseases (to which they / the Indians had no natural immunities)

D.

1. a 2. d 3. b

TEXT 100 KING ARTHUR**A.**

1. By the end of the fifth century
2. (the) Celts / Celtic forces
3. beliefs

B.

1. inscription 2. menacing 3. accounts 4. succeed

C.

1. T 2. F 3. T

D.

1. The Knights of the Round Table
2. (Because) the Romans (who had ruled England for approximately 400 years) left England (to go to help Rome).
3. (Because) they had benefited from the years of Roman rule.
4. He turned his attention to establishing law and order and developing trade. / He tried to establish law and order and to develop trade.
5. the key to the meaning of life

TEXT 101 THREE THOUSAND YEARS OF WORLD TRADE**A.**

1. (Increasing quantities of) luxuries imported from the east and from North Africa
2. far-away lands
3. the pattern of world trade

B.

1. The Phoenicians
2. Crete, Cyprus, Rhodes, other Greek islands
3. (great voyages of) Spanish and Portuguese explorers
4. ocean travel
5. the big companies
6. local
7. vary
8. mass advertising
9. today's vast international markets
10. more homogeneous

C.

1. In the capital of Greeks / In Athens
2. The Romans / The Roman Empire
3. the Dutch, the French and the English.

D.

1. b
2. d

TEXT 102 AN ANCIENT DISK'S SECRET MESSAGE**A.**

1. unearthed
2. established
3. strived

B.

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. c
5. d

TEXT 103 WHAT A GOOD IDEA!**A.**

1. inventions
2. (the) light
3. Putting the zip onto a flexible backing (so that it wouldn't keep popping open)

B.

1. familiar
2. inspired
3. manufacture
4. convince

C.

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F

D.

1. (Because) it / this acts as a guarantee against anyone else stealing your idea **OR** So that nobody can steal the idea **OR** In order to prevent people from stealing the idea **OR** Someone might / can steal it / your idea **OR** Because the special number that is given acts as a guarantee ... **OR** To take a special number that acts...
2. Experiments might fail / A rival team might develop the idea first / Experiments often / sometimes fail
3. It wipes any dirt off the glass / It cleans the glass / It keeps the catseyes clean.
4. It kept getting stuck / coming open / popping open (at awkward moments in embarrassing places)

TEXT 104 MEN OR MACHINES

A.

1. merely
2. conform
3. constant
4. inhabited

B.

1. a) android / man (or woman) / human (being) / person
b) (likely to be) mechanical arms (which are controlled by computers and)
2. (far-reaching) economic, social and political consequences / problems
3. a) wood b) compressed air
4. a) pleasure b) work
5. write any text up to forty characters long
6. magical powers
7. a) follow a routine exactly as programmed b) be damaged / break down
8. a) (some) information about events around them b) (any) unexpected events

TEXT 105 COMPUTERS

A.

1. the (particular) feature that always appears on your screen and irritates you
2. excited-happy / excited-angry
3. facial movements

B.

1. outbursts
2. communicate

C.

1. your voice / the operator's voice / the user's voice
2. facial expressions / tone of voice
3. tone of voice / facial expressions
4. feed back on parts of their programs that have problems

D.

1. c
2. d

TEXT 106 E -BOOKS E -MERGE

A.

1. d
2. c
3. b
4. f
5. a
6. e

B.

1. (love) poems / poetry
2. a (Paris) newspaper
3. The Angels of Russia / her fifth book / her next e-book after *The Glass Palace Chronicle*
4. low-cost / cheap
5. editing
6. technology / finance
7. finance / technology
8. achieved something
9. make a living

C.

1. c

TEXT 107 ELECTRIC LIGHTING

A.

1. (An) orange glow
2. artificial light sources

B.

1. defy
2. deter
3. avid

C.

1. Their view of the sky is being limited / destroyed (by electric lighting).
2. They are controlling the type and quality of lighting equipment that is being installed.

D.

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. d

TEXT 108 ENTER A NEW WORLD

1. c
2. c
3. d
4. b
5. c

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

1. simulated
2. generated
3. remotely
4. manipulated
5. adjust
6. intense
7. enable
8. consequences
9. inconvenience
10. overcome

TEXT 109 LASERS-THE LIGHT OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

A.

1. to measure / measuring distances and speeds (with laser light)
2. the laser
3. (the) information (in price codes that are on packages)

B.

1. applications
2. constructive
3. excessive

C.

1. It moves in only one direction (and it is much stronger)
2. (The fact) that a laser / it can concentrate on an individual cell, and even a part of a cell.
3. A laser can transmit sound waves much faster. **OR** It would lessen the need for copper (, a non-renewable natural resource) **OR** A laser can transmit sound waves much faster than thousand miles of copper wire.

D.

1. d
2. a

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. d

B.

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. d

C.

1. invention
2. familiar
3. determine
4. ordinary
5. prevented
6. accuracy
7. remove
8. treatment
9. destroy
10. transmit

TEXT 110 NAPSTER

A.

1. whine 2. reasoned

B.

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. F

C.

1. of his (perpetually) nappy hair **OR** his hair is / was (perpetually) nappy **OR** he has (got) / had (perpetually) nappy hair
2. Internet Relay Chat / (Microsoft) windows / search engines
3. copyrighted material
4. (not violating copyright itself but) contributing to and facilitating other people's infringement

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. access | 6. capabilities |
| 2. launched | 7. reside |
| 3. violating | 8. guilty |
| 4. facilitates | 9. contributes |
| 5. unprecedented | 10. revolutionary |

TEXT 111 SOAKING IN SPAM

A.

1. ballooned 2. evade 3. deleterious 4. foil

B.

1. No. (Because) it is difficult to anticipate the emergence of new spamming methods/ most spammers can't be deterred in any way;
Yes. (Because) the EU, companies and anti-spam watch committees are working hard on short-term as well as long-term projects to provide efficient solutions for spammers and fraudsters.

C.

1. (the)(very) architecture/ code
2. every network / the networks
3. challenge systems (which let users send direct messages only to people...address books)
4. address (in their address books) / name in their address book
5. a / the correct response / answer / solution
6. micro payments

D.

1. a

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. consent | 6. trace |
| 2. promoted | 7. seek |
| 3. schemes | 8. legitimate |
| 4. impacts | 9. volumes |
| 5. so-called | |

THE 112 TURN OFF THAT CELL PHONE

A.

1. deliver 2. implicit 3. astronomical 4. berating

B.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T

C.

1. You can read or think your own thoughts
2. **(Accept any two)** (the) roaring trains / (the) (beep-beep of) the newspaper trucks (backing up at 4 a.m) / (the) noise in our apartment house where neighbors constantly reconstruct kitchens or install new in-the-wall air conditioners
3. Because of our human sense of togetherness and identification with others
4. (Because) she doesn't want to listen to / hear other people's (phone) conversations / hear about other people's private lives **OR** So that she can avoid other people's private / phone conversations / So that she doesn't have to listen to / hear other people's private phone conversations **OR** To avoid being disturbed.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. j | 5. k | 9. c |
| 2. e | 6. b | 10. g |
| 3. h | 7. f | 11. i |
| 4. a | 8. d | |

B.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. confirming | 5. restricted | 9. indifferent |
| 2. constantly | 6. intrude | 10. ignorance |
| 3. interferes | 7. abuse | 11. erosion |
| 4. privacy | 8. displays | |

TEXT 113 THE HUMAN GENOME PROJECT

A.

1. (the) fruit fly genes
2. (the) four chemical bases (which DNA is made up of)

B.

1. blueprint 2. culmination 3. pinpointed 4. entirely 5. orchestrate

C.

1. (To help scientists) to produce research models on how the human organism behaves to understand how the human organism behaves
2. (They show/ indicate that) fewer number of human genes than previous estimates **OR** The number of genes was estimated to be 50,000 to 140,000 but (, according to the findings,) there are (likely to be) 30,000 to 35,000 (human genes).

D.

1. sequence and map all of the genes
2. Wright brothers' first flight
3. Sturtevant's (very) first gene map / mapping the locations of the fruit fly genes
4. (the) location of genes (for major sections of all our chromosomes)

5. genetic diseases to inherited traits
6. our species journeyed / traveled / changed
7. build every human cell
8. develop (effective new) therapies
9. one or few genes at a time
10. a) systematically b) on a (much) larger scale
11. technologies for genomic analysis
12. ethical, legal and social implications

TEXT 114 NOT IN THE GENES

A.

1. malaria is enormously complex
2. 65 mosquito species are involved in the spread of the disease

B.

1. enthusiasts 2. debacle 3. absurd 4. disgraceful

C.

1. Cooperation and collective hard work
2. That molecular biologists and genomics specialists took control of biomedical science **OR** Everything was to be understood completely at the molecular genomic level **OR** Everything was to be reduced to the genome.
3. To support his claim that today's (almost wholly) reductionist biomedical community (repeatedly makes exaggerated claims...and) repeatedly fails to achieve anything **OR** To support his claim that genomics is going to make a major contribution to human health in the (near) future is laughable **OR**

To refute		claims that molecular biology is going to revolutionize medical treatment the exaggerated claims of reductionists
OR		
To show that molecular biology		fails to achieve anything doesn't contribute to / benefit human health
4. (The) whole-organism biologists and clinicians (who have almost all gone)

D.

1. popular science magazines and the general media
2. control malaria
3. polio
4. (carrying out) deeper studies
5. (were) specialized
6. complexity

TEXT 115 NOT NOW, DR MIRACLE

A.

1. (in order to create...want,) Antinori is offering to clone his patients
2. reason (why he can be dangerous)
3. (change our minds and) allow cloning in special circumstances / allow cloning as an infertility treatment

B.

1. fuse 2. outlawed 3. backlash

C.

1. That it is too early to start cloning people (**Accept any answer that comes to the same effect**)
2. Because they hope to have a child carrying their genes.
3. Time **OR** Losing our obsessions (about it / reproductive cloning)

D.

1. c
2. d
3. d

TEXT 116 ICELAND'S BLOND AMBITION

A.

1. pursue
2. discern
3. consent

B.

1. profit from
2. industrialists from the fields of biotechnology and medicine
3. find ways of isolating and treating diseases
4. robbing the public commons (, or areas that belong to the country)
5. turn life into someone's property
6. will help his nation secure foreign investment.

C.

1. (At the time) DeCode Genetics had no products, no clients and less than a year's operating experience.
2. Because of its extremely homogeneous population / Iceland has a pure, rich genetic pool (almost unaffected by outside influences for hundreds of years.)
3. "How can anyone..." / the last sentence
4. **(Any two of the following)**
Reason 1) Iceland being an isolated (and uncrowded) country / Iceland being almost unaffected by outside influences for hundreds of years
Reason 2) most Icelanders have been intermarrying / most Icelanders have been choosing their spouses from the same small group (of Nordic families)
Reason 3) the Black Death / A natural disaster killing two of every three inhabitants
5. (Because) it will help them identify the genes associated with a particular disease more quickly. / A homogeneous gene pool is easier to study because the population does not have many genetic variations and it is easy to discern which contribute to disease.
6. Any commercial drug or gene-based diagnostic test developed from the research will be provided free of charge to all Icelanders during the lifetime of the patent.
7. Invasion of privacy

TEXT 117 THE KEY : WHEN LIFE BEGINS

A.

1. proceed (with research into cloning)
2. (the newly fused) DNA and egg (that have been implanted into a uterus)

B.

1. prophecy
2. awesome
3. weigh

C. Please accept all the answers that come to the same effect as the model answers below.

1. cloning could/would never happen
2. make scientific progress
3. decrease the power of god

4. (proportionately) increase human power
5. calling life into being (as God does) / becoming our own creators
6. the loss of (an individual) human life
7. identity (crisis) / being a duplicate
8. the effect of existing artificial means of reproduction (such as artificial insemination with an anonymous donor) on the children and families (they produce).
9. evil (purposes)
10. protect the public good / encourage science to proceed cautiously
11. promote science and monetary gain

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. i |
| 2. g | 7. a |
| 3. j | 8. e |
| 4. h | 9. b |
| 5. c | 10. f |

B.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. inevitably | 6. proceed |
| 2. implications | 7. acknowledge |
| 3. seek | 8. promote |
| 4. transplanting | 9. suspension |
| 5. insight | 10. debate |

TEXT 118 BAN CLONING OR NOT?

A.

1. displayed great courage
2. outrageous

B.

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. e | 3. d | 4. f | 5. a |
|------|------|------|------|------|

C.

1. He means that cloning will be used as a means for human reproduction in general OR that experiments will not be limited to therapeutic cloning only but will extend to procreational cloning as well.
2. When no remedy other than therapeutic cloning is available.
3. Because they will (realize that they) have to enter the race against Britain in the field of embryology.
4. To exemplify the fact that a rigid adherence to traditional attitudes places us in contradiction with rising global trends.

D.

1. wasn't / (together with three (other) scientists,) didn't vote / led the group that is not
2. standing against progress
3. be totally banned
4. be allowed for purposes of replacing damaged human tissues in life-threatening situations
5. in absolute transparency
6. will impose themselves again and again
7. a realistic (though daring,) interpretation of the Islamic legacy
8. an attempt to place it in a contemporary context

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. controversial | 6. extract |
| 2. contradiction | 7. interpretation |
| 3. condemned | 8. evolve |
| 4. progress | 9. impose |
| 5. rigid | 10. challenges |

TEXT 119 CLONING THE NEW BABES

A.

1. (the) ideal animal
2. (the same rainbow of) anti-rejection drugs

B.

1. swelled
2. ailing
3. muster
4. sow

C.

1. (Because) (pigs breed easily and mature quickly, and) their organs are roughly the same size as those of humans (, meaning operations can be performed with relative simplicity)
2. (Because) it/the sugar molecule (on the surface of pig cells) identifies the tissue as (unmistakably) nonhuman
3. The gene responsible for the sugar should be (found and) knocked out of the nucleus (of the pig cell)
4. (An entirely different) set of genes that code for anticoagulants should be re-engineered / Researchers should re-engineer (an entirely different) set of genes that code for anticoagulants

D.

1. b
2. d

TEXT 120 GENETICALLY ALTERED FOOD

A.

1. routine food-safety tests
2. biological and clinical tests on humans

B.

1. swift
2. conspicuous
3. stringent
4. detect
5. mandatory

C.

1. Shiploads of these products have been stopped at borders by customs officials **OR**
The parliaments in several European countries / They are enacting strict labeling requirements **OR** European governments have stopped shiploads of genetically altered food at borders
2. They believe that it is necessary to urge definitive research into the possible risks of genetically altered food before mass use by humans
3. (The claim) That genetic engineering can give rise to unexpected allergens and toxins **OR**
(The claim) That the risks of genetically altered food are not hypothetical
4. Because these effects translate into virtual certainty of harm when many new genetically engineered foods have become part of the diet of large populations over extended periods of time.
5. a) We cannot exclude genetically modified food from the market since billions of dollars have been invested in developing these products
b) consumer safety must be protected

D.

1. will increase agricultural efficiency
2. reduce world hunger
3. proteins and other components that have never before been part of the human diet
4. safety testing must be made stricter

5. discover the source of any problems
6. properly inform the public about the benefits and risks
7. protect the integrity of the biotechnology and food industries
8. maintain confidence in the American food supply

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. advocate | 6. volunteer | 10. manufacture |
| 2. consumption | 7. detect | 11. modify |
| 3. labeling | 8. emerge | 12. urge |
| 4. supplement | 9. maintain | 13. reactive |
| 5. supply | | |

B.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. modified | 6. consumption | 10. manufactured |
| 2. supplies | 7. emerged | 11. maintain |
| 3. detect | 8. volunteers | 12. advocates |
| 4. urged | 9. supplement | 13. reactive |
| 5. labeling | | |

TEXT 121 BRAIN GENE 'CLUE TO AGEING'

A.

1. the frontal lobe (of the brain)
2. 165 healthy men and women (aged between 55 and 85)
3. understanding / to understand what's going on in our brains and bodies as we get older

B.

1. a variation of the apolipoprotein gene / apolipoprotein E4 (APOE4)
2. Alzheimer's disease, cardiovascular disease, and memory loss
3. a) head injury b) bypass surgery
4. aged faster
5. a quicker loss of nerve cell functioning
6. a) nerve cells b) mental functions
7. a) short-term memory b) naming abilities

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

Word	Meaning
retain (v.)	keep possession of something
progressive (adj.)	developing or happening gradually
virtually (adv.)	almost
significant (adj.)	important or noticeable
detect (v.)	notice something that is partly hidden or not clear or to discover something, especially using a special method
associate (v.)	connect someone or something in your mind with someone or something else
deterioration (n.)	becoming worse in quality, value or strength
tackle (v.)	undertake or deal with something that requires effort
treatment (n.)	the application of medical care to cure disease, heal injuries, or ease symptoms

B.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. detected | 4. Virtually | 7. retaining / retained |
| 2. associated | 5. progressive | 8. tackle |
| 3. significant | 6. deterioration | 9. treatment |

TEXT 122 ANIMAL BEHAVIOR**A.**

1. some behaviors are predominantly learned (rather than genetic)
2. imprinting

B.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. constellation | 2. bonded | 3. inanimate | 4. optimum |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|

C.

1. To show that many learned behavioral patterns are dependent on innate mechanisms.
2. (The fact that) the sensory object met by the newborn bird is somehow stamped immediately and irreversibly onto its nervous system
3. Repeated exposure to an environmental stimulus
4. **(One of the following)** The capacity of the brain (of the young bird) to recognize the types of stimuli which will be subsequently associatively learned **OR** the brain's commanding a number of programmed motor actions that facilitate the learning process and maintain closeness to the object of its attachment.
5. (Because) It provides recognition of kin for purposes of social bonding and reproduction.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. encounter | 5. innate | 9. exposure |
| 2. demonstrated | 6. phenomenon | 10. facilitated |
| 3. attachment | 7. species | 11. subsequently |
| 4. predominantly | 8. tendency | |

TEXT 123 WHY ROCK FANS FAINT

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c | 3. a | 4. c | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

TEXT 124 HEALING ILLNESSES

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 3. d | 5. c | 7. b |
| 2. c | 4. d | 6. d | 8. a |

TEXT 125 THE ACTUAL CAUSE OF OBESITY**A.**

1. (many) factors contributing to an explosion of obesity in the USA and the world
2. (dangerous) experiment

B.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. mismatch | 2. crave |
|-------------|----------|

C.

1. a Western-style diet was introduced
2. a) protein or carbohydrate b) dietary fat
3. energy expenditure to decrease / a decrease in energy expenditure
4. a) a high-fat diet b) increases / goes up / rises / becomes higher / climbs
5. dietary preferences
6. genes
7. the amount of fat and other nutrients in the diet

D.

1. With the help of three hormones / With the help of insulin, leptin and ghrenlin (, which adjust levels of the peptides that control eating) **OR** Insulin, leptin and ghrenlin adjust levels of the peptides that control eating and thus the body can maintain a stable weight.
2. Their brain loses its ability to respond to the hormones (which maintain the body weight)
3. They become addicted (to sugar) **OR** They fall into a state of anxiety.

TEXT 126 NIRVANA BEHIND BARS**A.**

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. inmates | 3. mellowed | 5. urges | 7. persist |
| 2. undergone | 4. serenity | 6. exponents | |

B.

1. F
2. F

C.

1. (When Singh arrived at Tihar,) He was angry and violent but now he is gentle and helps others (and he does not get agitated by court decisions). **OR** Praveen Chawla was disturbed (when he was first tossed into the prison, feeling he was wrongly accused,) but now he has no quarrels with himself or with anybody."
2. (The fact that) (The prison / It is home to) Hardened criminals (who engage in drug peddling, sexual abuse and gang violence).
3. It / Vipassana is more demanding (than the others) / the most demanding.
4. **(One of the following)**
 Participants / Prisoners / They (should) keep away from speaking / sexual activity / alcohol
 sit in a quiet room for prolonged periods each day (,fixing their attention on their breathing)
 fix their attention on their breathing
5. (Because) they are unable to / cannot cope with the rigors / hardships.
 It is too difficult / hard for them to cope with / withstand the rigors.
6. (Because) he can continue his journey of self-awareness / can practice / go on practising Vipassana (there).
 It is the / a place where he can continue his journey of self-awareness.

TEXT 127 SARS CASES CLIMB**A.**

1. press briefing ((on this epidemic) (,which has suddenly become a consuming threat and popular obsession)) / (one) of the frequent press briefings (...)
2. college students

B.

1. surge
2. ample
3. adjacent

C.

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

D.

1. food
2. (other) basic necessities
3. will not escape

E.

1. (Because) They did not report (the figures / SARS cases) accurately / There was major undercounting (in their time) / They lied (to people)(about the figures)
2. a) Where the virus appeared within the city
b) Among what groups it / the virus appeared
3. a) (Because of / Out of) Fear
b) (Because) Work is drying up (especially in hotels and restaurants)

F.

1. d

TEXT 128 BEHIND THE SCIENCE OF MAD-COW DISEASE

A.

1. infected tissue
2. prions

B.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. tainted | 3. abundant | 5. congregate |
| 2. culprit | 4. omnipotence | |

C.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 1.F | 2.T | 3.T |
|-----|-----|-----|

D.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. d | 3. c | 4. a |
|------|------|------|------|

TEXT 129 WHO SAYS WHO IS MAD?

A.

1. voices
2. (the) (eight) participants / normal people / sane people
3. (the) (following) three months

B.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. frauds | 2. blurred | 3. gullible | 4. committed |
|-----------|------------|-------------|--------------|

C.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|------|------|
| a) 6 | c) 8 (e.g.) | e) 7 | g) 4 |
| b) 2 | d) 5 | f) 1 | h) 3 |

D.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T |
|------|------|------|------|

E.

1. They spent a fair amount of time writing down their observations about the ward, its patients, and the staff.
2. They said that / By saying that they had been sick before they came into hospital, but felt fine after being admitted.
3. (Because) They may face legal action if a patient they have refused to hospitalize commits suicide or murder **OR** Not to fail to take appropriate action when a sick person asks for treatment.
4. Doctors in psychiatric hospitals cannot tell the difference between the sane and the insane.

TEXT 130 HOW LUNAR ECLIPSES HAVE CHANGED HISTORY

A.

1. (the) Ottomans **OR** (the) Ottoman army / troops / soldiers / Empire **OR** Sultan Mehmed's forces / army
2. (the) (Chinese) mercenaries
Gordon's forces / troops / soldiers

B.

1. weapon
2. saying
3. attack

C.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F

D.

1. b
2. d

E.

1. (a prediction which stated that) Constantinople could never fall while the moon was becoming full / when the moon was full
2. They looked / By looking at the signs in the sky **OR** The signs in the sky showed (them) that the emperor was not honest enough to rule
3. (Because) they didn't understand their true cause

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. prediction | 5. rebellion | 9. unaware | 13. remains |
| 2. unpredictable | 6. rebellious | 10. aware | 14. remains |
| 3. predictable | 7. rebels | 11. unawareness | 15. remaining |
| 4. predict | 8. rebel | 12. awareness | 16. remainder |

TEXT 131 E.T., YOU MAY BE HOME ALREADY

A.

1. living organisms can make their homes in the most unlikely places
2. home rocks from other planets / samples Cady has collected

B.

1. extraterrestrials
2. deceased
3. speculate

C.

1. T
2. T

D.

1. (The fact) That they had the fossilized imprints of bacterial sheets (that gave silica a place to cling to as the rocks were forming).
2. If microbes could live and fossilize in so punishing a place, they might do the same in other hot spots, like the now vanished springs on Mars.

TEXT 132 WILL WE TRAVEL TO THE STARS?

A.

1. travel(ing) to the stars
2. a (really) well-equipped spacecraft
3. (building) a 160-km-a-second spacecraft

B.

1. thrust
2. accelerates

C.

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. F
5. T

D.

1. Because of its (high) cost. **OR** Because it is costly / too expensive. **OR** Because the cost (of building nuclear spacecraft) is too high. **OR** Because they have to spend lots of money to finance the project of building nuclear spacecraft.
2. Such an engine could not keep itself cool / Cooling the engine.
3. The radio beam / It provides a path along which the sail / the fishnet travels.
It points in the direction to be explored and thus provides a path to be followed (by the sail).
It points in the direction we wish to explore.
4. It would be vaporized / It would vaporize. / It can't avoid being vaporized
5. a) (They must be able) to collect information b) transmit signals back to Earth

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

Word	Meaning
require (v.) (para. 1)	make something necessary
concern (v.) (para. 2)	be about a particular topic
available (adj.) (para. 2)	able to be used, obtained, or relied on
accelerate (v.) (para. 3)	happen or develop faster, or cause something to do this
remain (v.) (para. 3)	continue in a particular state without changing
design (v.) (para. 5)	devise, or plan something
explore (v.) (para. 5)	make a careful investigation or study of something
overcome (v.) (para. 5)	struggle successfully against a difficulty or disadvantage
enormous (adj.) (para. 5)	unusually large or great in size, amount, or degree
transmit (v.) (para. 5)	send something
generate (v.) (para. 6)	produce or originate a form of energy

B.

1. concerning
2. exploring
3. overcome
4. enormous
5. available
6. requires
7. accelerate
8. transmitted
9. designed
10. generate
11. remain

TEXT 133 CHINA WORKS TO PUT ASTRONAUTS IN ORBIT

A.

1. China
2. the fact that the United States has wasted wealth and energy (on the complex and risky Columbia shuttle)
3. (a) (developing) country
4. China's annual spending on space programs / \$1.3 billion to \$3 billion

B.

1. a) the number of men b) length of time in orbit c) complexity of operations
2. two or three astronauts
3. a) (their) budget b) launch details about the flight
c) the names of the (14) astronauts (in training at a guarded complex outside Beijing)

C.

1. Because Americans (only) planted a red flag and picked up rocks **OR** Because Americans didn't do enough / much / any research / exploit the moon's resources
2. In (special) nuclear fusion reactors

D.

1. b
2. c

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. | 1. g | 2. c | 3. a | 4. j | 5. b |
| | 6. i | 7. d | 8. f | 9. h | 10. e |
| B. | 1. orbit | 2. launch | 3. incredible | 4. depleted | 5. pursue |
| | 6. exploiting | 7. advances | 8. apparently | 9. contribute | 10. challenge |

TEXT 134 ROSWELL : THE WHOLE STORY

A.

1. subsequent
2. pursued
3. mindset
4. manifests
5. magnitude

B.

1. He had (somehow) incorrectly identified a weather balloon and its radar reflector as the wreckage of a "crashed disk."
2. Being ridiculed / Loss of credibility / Making themselves an easy target for cynicism or ridicule

C.

1. c

D.

1. had strange physical properties
2. the wreckage of a crashed disk / UFO
3. nurse
4. do autopsies on several small non-human bodies
5. (threatened her and) transferred her to England
6. evidence of extraterrestrial intelligence

7. a) fear of mass panic
b) perceived national security problems
c) concern about offending religious groups

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

1. recovered 2. considerable 3. identify 4. threatened 5. involved
6. transmitted 7. issued 8. treated 9. speculations 10. subsequent
11. pursue

TEXT 135 BLACK HOLES

A.

1. American Astronomical Society
2. (a) subatomic particle
3. (the behavior of / the ticking of) his clock and his (blue) light / the light waves
4. (your) desperate signals

B.

1. d 2. c 3. d

C.

1. collect (and plot on a spectrum) the X-rays / plot on a spectrum the X-rays
2. disappears from the universe (forever)
3. concentrated in a singularity (—a point far, far smaller than a subatomic particle)
4. a) extremely strong
b) space-time (fabric)
5. any paths out (not even for light)
6. space is very curved

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

1. measurements 2. a black hole 3. signs / effects 4. lower prices
5. search 6. adulthood 7. effects

TEXT 136 WHY MOTHER NATURE SHOULD LOVE CYBERSPACE

A.

1. companies
2. (a) book

B.

1. c 2. b 3. a

C.

1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T

D.

1. a) Less fuel will be used (because we won't have to drive to work / the mall).
b) Less electricity will be used (because unused offices will be darkened. / Offices won't have to be heated or lit).
2. The cost of jet fuel for quick delivery. / If you demand overnight shipping on books, it will take six times the amount of fuel to get them to you as would normal delivery.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE :

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. purchasing | | | |
| 2. purchase | 6. easy | 10. efficiency | 14. threat |
| 3. purchasers | 7. easily | 11. inefficiency | 15. threat |
| 4. purchasable | 8. ease | 12. efficient | 16. threaten |
| 5. ease | 9. efficiently | 13. Inefficiently | 17. threatening |

TEXT 137 AFRICA'S DRY LANDS

A.

1. droughts and famines (, which have swept over Africa many times and are likely to strike again,)
2. (a) dry period
3. (the most recent of) unpredictable (and) severe droughts

B.

1. recurring
2. fringes
3. comprise

C.

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. T

D.

1. a
2. d
3. c

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. affected | 2. estimated | 3. ease | 4. hazard | 5. effects |
| 6. process | 7. suffered | 8. menace | 9. diminish | 10. overcome |
| 11. shortages | 12. deteriorate | 13. inappropriate | 14. constraints | 15. recover |

TEXT 138 NEW THREATS TO THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

A.

1. species
2. our knowledge / mankind's knowledge

B.

1. musings
2. discarded

C.

1. (the development of) short-term economic activity
2. Pacific yew
3. The (ancient) forest of the Pacific Northwest is being destroyed (systematically).
4. nature does nothing uselessly / Everything in nature is useful
5. shortsightedness, ignorance, and folly
6. a) provisions of the (Endangered Species) Act
b) (a mountain of) contrary evidence against it / their argument
7. breed them in captivity
8. more aggressive law enforcement

D.

1. T
2. T
3. F
4. F
5. F

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

A.

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. d | 5. k | 9. f |
| 2. g | 6. b | 10. j |
| 3. i | 7. e | 11. h |
| 4. a | 8. c | |

B.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. debate | 5. extinct | 9. enforcement |
| 2. ignorance | 6. save | 10. controversy |
| 3. threatens | 7. inadequate | 11. amended |
| 4. declines | 8. recover | |

TEXT 139 ALIENS IN THE PALACE

A.

1. (the) Japanese Government
2. black bass and bluegills
3. black bass and bluegills go for lures

B.

1. havoc
2. exterminate
3. devouring
4. measures

C.

1. eating their babies
2. Tetsuma Akahoshi / a Japanese businessman (with a fondness for game fishing)
3. (the rise of) game fishing (in the 1970s)
4. throwing the alien fish/them back into the water
5. native clear-water fish
6. increased to over 3000 OR is more than 3000
7. release the aliens (among their catch) back into the water

D.

1. They favor a large-scale effort to eliminate the imported species.
2. (Because) the population of lake shrimps / shrimps in Lake Izunuma has (greatly) decreased

TEXT 140 CAUSES OF ENDANGERMENT

A.

1. (the) development of (special) breeding programs **OR** captive conservation
2. (many of the world's) severely threatened animals and plants
3. whale species

B.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. encompasses | 4. grave |
| 2. induced | 5. outright |
| 3. disrupt | |

C.

1. disastrous effects / results / impacts **OR** species endangerment
2. time to react and adjust (to new circumstances)
3. have / contain enough essential nutrients
4. a) prey on them
b) alter their habitats
c) outcompete them (in the quest) for food (resources)
5. unrestricted whaling
6. public pressure
7. traditional medicines
8. natural genetic protection against particular pathogens

D.

1. c
2. d

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:**A.**

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. a
6. d
7. b
8. b
9. c
10. d

B.

1. adapted
2. undergoing
3. utilization
4. unrestricted
5. demands
6. disrupts
7. alter
8. devastated
9. conservation
10. conceive

TEXT 141 THE ERA OF HIGH-TECH POLLUTION**A.**

1. (the) average lifespan (of five years) / (the) average lifespan of computers
2. firms (in Germany)

B.

1. cost
2. tricky

C.

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. F

D.

1. b
2. c
3. c

E.

1. Because they contain bromine, a kind of toxic flame retardant, which prevents them from burning quickly, and if you manage to burn them, you produce dioxins, which are also extremely toxic.
2. a) being economical
b) ease in disposal / easy to dispose of
c) increased / longer life-expectancy

VOCABULARY PRACTICE:

1. ease
2. unbelievable
3. disposal
4. dumped
5. precisely
6. components
7. trend
8. monitored
9. aware
10. purchase

TEXT 142 ARNOLD'S DREAM

A.

1. (a) person / man
2. (in) America
3. turn your dream into reality
4. (the) Western philosophy / the philosophy of success, progress, and getting rich

B.

1. consecutive
2. achieve

C.

1. d
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. d
6. c

TEXT 143 LANGUAGE: IS IT ALWAYS SPOKEN?

A.

1. acquire
2. deliberate
3. equivalent

B.

1. repeat the same sounds (over and over again)
2. pattern
3. speech and sign
4. (their) hands and voices

C.

1. a) They repeat simple hand-shapes
b) They form simple hand signs
c) They use these movements together to resemble ASL sentences
2. In her previous study, the parents of the hearing children were deaf. In the future, she is planning to study hearing children with one deaf parent and one hearing parent.

TEXT 144 THE SICK WORLD OF THE SNIPERS

A.

1. (the) story
2. son
3. no one took notice of Muhammad / him (when he called the police after killing five people)
police didn't take notice of Muhammad
4. spotted the suspects and notified the police

B.

1. homicidal
2. gregarious
3. distraught
4. meticulous

C.

1. (After his divorce, Muhammad found some kind of order and meaning) by becoming a Muslim and joining the US Army
2. He loved being in charge and did not like being ordered to do things
3. (Because in the first two instances) witnesses (said they) had seen (a white driver fleeing from the scene in) a white van
4. The time he / the sniper / Muhammad was going to phone the police
The time (set) for the phone call from the sniper / Muhammad / him
The time set by the sniper / Muhammad / him for the phone call

D.

1. d
2. d
3. c
4. b

TEXT 145 HENRY FORD**A.**

1. inclination
2. envisioned
3. exclusive
4. shiftless
5. denounce

B.

1. (perfected) versions of the automobile and the assembly line
2. Duryea brothers (of Massachusetts) / American pioneer's ideas
3. (The efficiency of) (the) assembly line
4. (the) monotonous, dehumanizing assembly line
5. enable his workers to buy Fords / sell his cars to his workers
6. highway-fund legislation (in 1916)
7. (massive) road-building era
8. were (caught) driving / drove / bought / used a competitor's model
9. gangster tactics
10. unionizing efforts
11. the workingman's laziness / the workingman / the working class / (the unreliable and shiftless) workers
12. isolationist in foreign policy
13. (outspoken) anti-Semite / Jewish
14. anti-Jewish mouthpiece

C.

1. New industries in roadside services sprang to life all over the country
A lot of service / gas stations, diners / restaurants, motels were opened / came into being
2. (Because) Ford refused to adapt to changing styles / Henry Ford was unwilling to change his style / Ford didn't want to catch up with innovations
They / These corporations adapted to changing styles
3. He was the son of a poor Irish immigrant farmer / He was from a poor family, but later he became one of the most powerful men in America

A.

- B.

- C.

- D.

- E.

- A.**

- B.**

- C.

- A.

- 71

B.

1. A better understanding of modern practices and cultural practices
2. body modification
3. negative social implication
4. gain acceptance into adult communal life

C.

1. Self-mutilation
2. It sees them as a fashion statement.
These individuals / (Western) people (often) derive pleasure and a sense of satisfaction from their body modifications (as the self-mutilation is not a psychological problem but a fashion statement)
3. What is socially acceptable...
4. Maintaining stability / order within the society / Correcting or preventing conditions that threaten the stability of the society (disease or angry gods)
5. Motivating factors and the greater effect on the community.

TEXT 149 EXTREME STANDARDS OF BEAUTY

A.

1. attainable
2. over-estimated

B.

1. (The belief / fact) that physically attractive people possess other desirable characteristics such as intelligence, competence, social skills, and confidence.
2. By saying that they are trying to achieve a body that until recently was reserved for comic-book heroes **OR** By saying that they try to look like comic-book heroes.
3. They will not even see an accurate reflection.
4. On the one hand, they know their physique is the closest to the (stereotypical masculine) ideal; on the other hand, they are disappointed/ dissatisfied with their appearance **OR** Although their physique is the closest to the ideal, they suffer from low self-esteem.

C.

1. d
2. b
3. c
4. b

TEXT 150 KIDS GO THROUGH THE EUROBLENDER

A.

1. hassle
2. distrust
3. entrenched
4. indistinguishable

B.

1. b
2. c

C.

1. a) European kids are turning their backs on American culture and displaying a much greater enthusiasm for European unity than their elders.
b) They are more eager to live a genuinely Euro lifestyle than previous generations.
2. a) (Because) There are more job opportunities all around Europe.
b) (Because) Incomes are rising on average.
3. a) The young leave home to live independent lives.
b) The young remain part of an extended family.

TEXT 151 KEEPING OUR DISTANCE

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 5. c | 8. d |
| 2. b | 6. d | 9. c |
| 3. a | 7. b | 10. c |
| 4. c | | |

TEXT 152 THE MIRACLE : HELEN KELLER

- | | | |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. a | 5. d | 8. a |
| 2. c | 6. a | 9. b |
| 3. d | 7. d | 10. b |
| 4. d | | |

TEXT 153 A NATION OF NICKNAMES

A.

1. (Americans') (great) love for informality / the fact that Americans have a great love for informality
2. cities (that carry their own nicknames)
3. natural wonder (that has been baptized with a nickname)

B.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. intimacy | 3. obscure |
| 2. reservations | 4. noteworthy |

C.

1. In rare and formal occasions
2. They see it as a sign of respect
3. (He conveys the message) that some kind of correction or serious business will follow

D.

1. greet strangers (for the first time)
2. casual relationships (which exist) among friends and co-workers **OR** their great love for informality
3. creates a warm atmosphere **OR** creates an immediate closeness
4. gusty winds come down (from Canada) to Chicago
5. a compliment / compliments / complimentary (in nature) / flattering / to one's liking / to one's choice / a compliment and some can be rude and insulting
- 6/7. a (certain) negative characteristic
- 6/7. (a person's) physical traits which are very dominant

TEXT 154 THE SCIENCE OF THE SUPERMARKET

A.

1. (a) huge choice of fruit and vegetables
2. shelves

B.

- | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. f | 2. a | 3. b | 4. c | 5. h | 6. g |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

C.

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F |
|------|------|------|------|

D.

1. Because they get bored more easily, so many special promotions or taste tests get their attention.
2. Because supermarkets want to make a good first impression on their customers by displaying fresh food, and the color green relaxes the shopper / is relaxing / is restful.
3. They make the trolley sound faster, so the shopper hurries up/ walks more quickly.
4. a) varying/changing the light/lighting
b) playing music (to slow down the pace)
c) using mirrors
d) keeping an ideal temperature in shops (to make customers comfortable)
e) using curved shelves (to lead customers from one display to another)

TEXT 155 FASHION : THE ART OF THE BODY

A.

1. tattooing and scarification
2. youth in urban Western societies

B.

1. (It showed) the/a person's social class / status
(It showed) which / what social class he/she belonged to
2. Their significance is to signify / show the dividing line between the ranks **OR** They / Their appearance or absence show / signifies the dividing line between the ranks
Rank or status is exhibited through those metal buttons and stars
3. To show how difficult it is to distinguish between social classes today
4. It identifies someone / a man as a member of the (Yoruba) tribe (of Nigeria) / It helps identify the members of the tribe.
5. (They symbolized / They were a sign of) rebellion against older, more conservative people (in the culture)
6. It helps them to frighten the enemy, distinguish members of one's own group from the enemy, and give them a sense of identity.

C.

1. b 2. d 3. c

TEXT 156 THE MYSTERY OF THE DISAPPEARING AUTHOR

A.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. D | 4. H | 6. B |
| 2. F | 5. G | 7. A |
| 3. E | | |

B.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. enviable | 4. alibi |
| 2. vanished | 5. plot |
| 3. hinted | |

C.

1. **(any two of the following)**
sleeping badly / eating irregularly / moving furniture around the house (for no apparent reason)

D.

1. F 2. T 3. F

TEXT 157 JESSE OWENS

A.

1. (He had) to work / He worked as a (\$100-a month) (night) elevator operator.
2. (Because) he received no telephone call from the president of his own country / the USA
(Because) the US president didn't congratulate him
(Because) he wasn't honored by the US
3. By racing against cars, trucks, motorcycles and dogs
4. His personal victory over prejudice **OR** The fact that he symbolized the human struggle against tyranny, poverty and racial bigotry **OR** His moral integrity.

B.

1. four gold medals
2. racial discrimination
3. a) inner courage b) determination
4. hurt his back **OR** (accidentally) fallen down from a flight of stairs and hurt his back
5. withdraw
6. trying (event by event) / taking part in the games
7. reinforce / prove the Nazi doctrine of Aryan Supremacy
8. big contracts
9. playground janitor

C.

1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

TEXT 158 AFTER THE DALAI LAMA

A.

1. the Dalai Lama's death
2. (the) dilemma (of the Dalai Lama's leadership)
3.the return of their homeland and the Dalai Lama (once again in the Potala Palace)

B.

1. resentment 2. accomplish

C.

1. (Because) they (have the false) hope / think that the Tibetan question will just go away with his death
2. (Because) the outside world is indifferent toward the plight of Tibet / the Tibetan question (Because) (most leaders in) the developed world ease their conscience by praising the man and his noble mission, all the while ignoring the Tibetan question in their policies
3. In this way, Tibet can gain autonomy within China
This is Tibet's best chance to gain autonomy within China
4. It would have a profound impact on Tibet's struggle for freedom because his absence might / would allow mature democratic institutions to take root.
5. (It means) a return to theocratic feudalism

D.

1. the Dalai Lama's presence in Tibetan political life
2. they respect / genuinely love / want to believe / have faith in the Dalai Lama / their leader.

TEXT 159 LAST BRICK IN THE KINDERGULAG

A.

1. concepts of rights

B.

1. d
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. b

C. Please accept any answer that comes to the same effect.

1. They should understand the source of the interventions they are passively accepting for their kids **OR** They should not passively accept interventions (without understanding...kids) **OR** They should not surrender their kids to the arms of the forced-treatment state **OR** They should not trust the state
2. To show that the US is becoming a police state **OR** To show that the Bush Administration will not be satisfied with the kids only.
3. (Because) they are getting used to violations **OR** (Because) they are being brainwashed in their schools.

TEXT 160 HOW WELL CAN HORSES HEAR?

A.

1. their animals possess a sixth sense
2. animals / horses
3. (shutting out the sounds to some extent by) flattening their ears
4.police and parade horses have to be schooled to display the highly unnatural response of not reacting to shouts, cheers, drums and bands on public or ceremonial occasions

B.

1. acute
2. pinpointing
3. inexplicable
4. utilized

C.

1. Both adult humans' and horses' / Their ability to hear declines with age.
Both adult humans' and horses' / Their hearing range declines with age.
2. They become intensely agitated and highly vocal.
3. a) (Their) sensitive hearing
b) (extraordinary) sensitivity to the 'magnetic map' of the home territory
4. (By) their (tell-tale) body language / (By) wincing and twitching.
5. (Because) such an attitude fails to make use of one of the horse's great attributes (-it's brilliant sense of hearing.)

TEXT 161 MERCHANT OF VENOM

A.

1. proteins
2. at American Cynamid (company)

B.

1. arrayed
2. purveyor

C.

1. a) making / make webs
b) mating / mate
c) catching / catch insects
2. a new calcium channel (involved in the communication between certain neurons)
3. (a (gentle) breeze of) carbon-dioxide gas (from a cylinder behind the milking desk)
4. a) electrical supply b) mild shock
5. harvesting / collecting / extracting / milking venom (from spiders)
6. pharmaceutical and chemical companies
7. supplement his income

D.

1. T
2. F
3. T

TEXT 162 PENGUIN CRECHES

A.

1. form closely knit populations
2. ...conserving energy is more appealing than fighting (over a possibly better position that constantly changes)

B.

1. incubate
2. relinquish
3. discounted
4. reluctant

C.

1. F
2. F
3. T

D.

1. To allow chicks to grow to independence at a time when food is most plentiful and predators are few
2. a) Freezing temperatures / harsh climate / extremely cold weather
b) Brutal winds
3. **(Any two of the following)** They lose more heat than they gain / Winds and drifting snow bombard them / the outside is very cold / the inside is warmer
4. Because they have no kins within the crèche.
5. **(Any two of the following)**(Because) Fighting is always a last resort in animals / With temperatures below -60 degrees centigrade and the scarcity of food, fighting is expensive energy-wise / Repair of wounds may not be possible under the severe conditions / There is the risk of injury and loss of energy / Conserving energy is more appealing than fighting over a possibly better position that constantly changes.
6. They die.

TEXT 163 TICK, BUZZ, IT'S THAT TIME AGAIN

A.

1. (the) cicada nymph
2. the final rest stop

B.

1. subterranean
2. infested
3. vulnerable

C.

1. b
2. b

D.

1. They suck sap out of trees (for nourishment) and kill small branches (by laying eggs in them) / They also mess up lawns (with their 2-inch-long bodies)
2. They usually first crawl out of the ground after sunset / they move in large groups
3. They produce a staccato siren song

A.

1. c 2. d 3. b

B.

1. Because it can stop the worst kind of acute pain (in cases such as kidney stone, acute pancreatitis, severe burns, being pinned in a wreck)
Prevents death in cases of congestive heart failure (and best pain killer for acute pain)
specific examples: It's good for a kidney stone, acute pancreatitis, severely burned
2. By adding one of certain chemicals related to acetic acid to morphine
3. (Because) addicted people will do anything to get it (--lie, steal, prostitute themselves)
It can make the person do anything just to get/buy it at any cost

C.

1. black opium gum (imported from India)
2. is (still) green and ripe
3. become/form opium
4. a) Morpheus b) (the) Greek god of dreams
5. a) F. Serturmer / a German pharmacist
 b) the principal opium alkaloid / C₁₇H₁₉NO₃
6. heroin was less addictive (than morphine)
 heroin is less likely to lead to addiction (than morphine)
7. a) Marijuana b) (200%) markup

1. d	6. b	11. a	16. b	21. d	26. a	31. b
2. a	7. b	12. d	17. d	22. c	27. b	32. c
3. c	8. d	13. c	18. b	23. c	28. a	33. b
4. c	9. c	14. d	19. d	24. a	29. d	34. d
5. d	10. b	15. c	20. a	25. c	30. c	35. b

I. Paragraph Completion

- | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. b | 11. d | 16. d | 21. d | 26. a |
| 2. b | 7. c | 12. a | 17. a | 22. b | 27. b |
| 3. a | 8. b | 13. b | 18. c | 23. a | |
| 4. b | 9. a | 14. c | 19. d | 24. b | |
| 5. d | 10. a | 15. a | 20. b | 25. c | |

1. b 2. c