

UNIT 1- NUTRITION



READING I- Food As Communication

PREVIEW THE READING

A- Quick Discussion Discuss these questions with your classmates. 

1. What kinds of food do you enjoy eating? Are they local products, or from other countries?
2. What foods have special meaning in your culture? When do you eat them?
3. Do you think how food looks—its presentation—affects how it tastes? Explain.

B- Preview Read “*Food as Communication*” and answer the questions.

1. Where do you think this text comes from?
 - a) a daily newspaper
 - b) a magazine called ‘World Culture’
 - c) a magazine called ‘World of Nature’
2. What is the main idea?
 - a) the importance of food in culture
 - b) the high cost of eating well
 - c) the importance of healthy eating

C- Vocabulary Match the words in bold with a word or phrase with a similar meaning.

1. Giving money is a popular Chinese New Year **tradition**. ____
2. Every piece of jewellery she makes is **unique**; you'll never see two that are the same. ____
3. The new businesses brought **prosperity** to the town. ____
4. On our country's flag, white **symbolizes** peace. ____
5. The group was not successful because there was no **unity** amongst its members - they were always disagreeing. ____
6. Rice is one of the world's most important sources of **nutrition**. ____
7. People living in large **urban** areas often experience problems with traffic and air pollution. ____
8. He was a very **prominent** and well-respected member of the community. ____

- a. unlike anything or anyone else
- b. relating to towns and cities
- c. custom
- d. represents
- e. wealth
- f. important and well-known
- g. food that is necessary for life and health
- h. state of cooperation, agreement or friendship between people or countries

FOOD AS COMMUNICATION



1 We usually understand when someone speaks or writes to us, and many gestures and facial expressions have meaning, too. But have you ever considered what and how we eat as a form of communication? Food serves this purpose in two fundamental ways. In many cultures, people share food at mealtimes. Sharing bread or other foods is a common human **tradition** that can promote **unity** and trust. Food can also have a specific meaning, and play a **prominent** role in a family or culture's celebrations or traditions. The foods we eat — and when and how we eat them — are often **unique** to a particular culture or may even differ between rural and **urban** areas within one country.

2 In most cultures, bread represents nourishment. It is also one of the most commonly shared foods in the world. Sharing bread, whether during a special occasion or at the family dinner table, is a common symbol of companionship and togetherness. In fact, the word companion comes from the Latin roots com- (together) and panis (bread). Many cultures also celebrate birthdays and marriages with elaborately decorated cakes that are cut and shared among the guests. Early forms of cake were simply a kind of bread, so this tradition has its roots in the custom of sharing bread.

3 Food also plays an important role in many New Year celebrations. In the southern United States, pieces of cornbread represent blocks of gold for **prosperity** in the new year. In Greece, people share a special cake called vasilopita. A coin is baked into the cake, which signifies success in the New Year for the person who receives it. Most of the foods eaten during the Chinese New Year have symbolic significance. Sometimes this is based on their shape; for instance, long noodles **symbolize** long life. The symbolism can also be based on the sound of the word in Chinese; for example, people give out oranges because the word for 'orange' sounds like the word for 'wealth'.

4 Food can also be part of a ceremony. For example, many cultures have ceremonies to celebrate the birth of a child, and food can play a significant role. In China, when a baby is one month old, families name and welcome their child in a celebration that includes giving red-coloured eggs to guests. In Afghanistan, parents feed babies butter and sugar for the first six days of life to symbolize cleansing. In a ceremony around 100 days after a child's birth, Japanese families symbolically 'feed' the baby by putting different kinds of food to its lips, and sometimes putting a single grain of rice in its mouth. This ritual expresses their hope that the baby will never be hungry. In many cultures, round foods such as grapes, pomegranates, bread, and moon cakes are eaten at welcome celebrations to symbolize family unity.

5 **Nutrition** is essential for life, so it is not surprising that food is such an important part of different cultures around the world. The food people eat during celebrations and ceremonies can symbolize many things, but sharing food is one custom that almost all humans have in common.

WORK WITH THE READING

A-Summarize Read "*Food as Communication*". Match these sentences with the paragraph they best summarize.

- a) Food is important in many New Year celebrations around the world. ____
- b) Around the world, food is important in welcoming ceremonies for young children. ____
- c) Food can bring people together. ____
- d) Food is a way of communicating. ____

READING SKILL Scanning

- Scanning is reading a text quickly to locate specific information. When you scan, you try to find only the most important points of a reading.
- Narratives are often arranged in chronological order, telling events in the order they occur. Time markers (at first, after that, later etc.) help the reader to follow the story.
- Some texts are organized by dates, years or time periods and the events associated with them. Scanning a text for dates allows you to understand the sequence (order) of events it describes.
- Scanning is also helpful when you have many pages to read. You can learn to look only for the essential information.

B- Investigate Complete the chart with information from the text.

Food	Culture or country	Significance or meaning
1.bread	<i>worldwide</i>	
2.	<i>Southern U.S.</i>	<i>prosperity or wealth</i>
3.vasilopita		<i>success in the new year</i>
4.	<i>China</i>	<i>to welcome a new baby</i>
5.butter and sugar		
6.various foods / grain of rice		<i>to protect the baby from hunger</i>
7.round foods	<i>worldwide</i>	

READING STRATEGY EXERCISES 1

PRACTICE 1:

Part 1: Previewing and Skimming

Preview and skim the text (do not read it carefully). Then choose the best answers to the questions.

Internet Use and Electronic Communication

The following policies have been established for the use of the Internet, company owned devices, such as smart phones, cell phones, and email in an appropriate, ethical, and professional manner:

- The Internet and company owned devices (e.g., smart phones, tablets, laptops, computers) and services may not be used for transmitting, retrieving, or storing any communications or images that are of an offensive, threatening, or discriminatory nature.
- The following actions are prohibited: using abusive or offensive language; viewing or distributing materials that could negatively reflect upon the company; and engaging in any manner of illegal activity online.
- Do not copy, download, edit or forward copyrighted materials, without written permission or as a single copy for reference only.
- Do not use the Internet or company owned devices in a way that prevents or hinders its use by others, for example, sending or receiving large document or media files. Employees are forbidden to send or receive any computer files that do not relate directly to work.

• Never open emails from unknown sources. Contact the IT Department at extension 22 with any questions or concerns to reduce the risk of computer viruses.

• Internal and external emails are considered business records and are subject to monitoring or may be used as evidence in the event of a legal case. Be aware of this possibility when sending email within and outside the company.

Right to Monitor

All company-owned devices and work-related documents and records are the property of the company. The company has the right to monitor the use of company supplied technology and all types of electronic communication by and between employees. Illegal or inappropriate use of electronic communications may result in disciplinary action or termination of employment.

Social Media Use

The following are guidelines for use of social media:

- Do not post information of a personal, confidential, or sensitive nature about the company or its clients, employees, or applicants.
- Do not post offensive language or personal attacks that could damage the public image of the company, clients, or employees.
- The company may monitor content on any social media site. Policy violations may result in disciplinary action or termination of employment.

1. The text is from ____.

- a) a university student handbook
- b) a computer instruction manual
- c) a handbook for new employees
- d) a website's privacy policy

2. The main purpose of the text is to ____.

- a) suggest ways to solve problems
- b) provide a set of rules to follow
- c) explain reasons for changes
- d) announce upcoming events

3. Which statement best summarizes the main idea of the text?

- a) Employees should use electronic communication appropriately and responsibly.
- b) The use of the Internet and social media sites is strictly prohibited by the company
- c) Employees are responsible for reporting inappropriate use of electronic communication.
- d) The company is not responsible for information posted on the Internet by employees.

Part 2: Scanning

Read the scanning questions. Then scan the text for the answers.

1. Which types of electronic communication does the company have the right to monitor?

- a) email messages
- b) social media accounts
- c) smart phone text messages
- d) all electronic communication

2. Which types of computer files can employees send and receive?

- a) files that relate to work
- b) files that are very large
- c) files that do not have attachments
- d) files that contain personal information

3. When is it OK for employees to download copyrighted materials?

- a) when they have obtained permission
- b) when they are for personal use
- c) when they are owned by the company
- d) It is never allowed.

4. According to the text, what may be used as evidence in a legal case?

- a) employees' records
- b) text messages
- c) email messages
- d) voicemail messages

PRACTICE 2:

Identifying Main Ideas and Details

Read the text. Then choose the best answers to the questions.

If you like to escape with a good movie, you'll love our International Film Festival Tour Package. Visit some of the world's most thrilling destinations and make the rounds at the most popular and prestigious international film festivals. This extended eight-week tour is designed for those who love the art of great filmmaking and who want to explore our wonderful planet—perfect for retired couples and anyone who wants to take a break from the daily routine. This round-the-world package runs between mid-September and mid-November and includes air transportation, lodging, and film festival tickets.

Tour Schedule:

September 20: Tour begins at New York's Coney Island Film Festival. A relatively new festival, the Coney Island event started 13 years ago as a fundraiser for the non-profit arts organization Coney Island, USA. It features amateur independent films from all over the US and the world.

October 3: Fly to South Korea for the Busan International Film Festival. This event promotes first-time directors and never-before-seen movies and is held in the Busan Cinema Center, featuring a 4,000-seat outdoor theater and four indoor screens under an LED-covered roof.

October 15: London International Film Festival. One of Europe's largest public film events, this festival highlights about 300 films from 60 different countries.

October 30: Toronto International Film Festival: Over four decades, this festival has developed a reputation for being one of the top venues for international and foreign language film debuts in North America.

November 15: Return to New York

Total tour cost: \$5,575

1. The passage is _____.
 - a) a film festival's schedule of events
 - b) an advertisement for a travel agency
 - c) a review of several film festivals
 - d) an airline's list of travel destinations
2. How long do travelers spend at each destination?
 - a) exactly seven days
 - b) as long as they want
 - c) roughly two weeks
 - d) about a month
3. Which of the following is NOT included in the tour's price?
 - a) hotel accommodations
 - b) meals and snacks
 - c) airplane tickets
 - d) festival tickets
4. How many continents does the tour include?
 - a) 1 b) 3 c) 5 d) 6
5. Which event raises money for a local organization?
 - a) Coney Island Film Festival
 - b) Busan Film Festival
 - c) London Film Festival
 - d) Toronto Film Festival



WRITING I

GRAMMAR- Noun Clauses

When writers include other people's speech, thoughts, questions, or results in their writing, they often use **noun clauses**. A noun clause is a dependent clause that can replace a noun or pronoun as a subject or object.

Some students believe **that work is totally different from school.**

main clause

noun clause

In this section, there are three types of noun clauses which will be pointed out.

1- Noun clauses formed from statements (some verbs used with noun clauses are : agree, feel, discover, find, realize, observe, expect, hope, indicate, reveal, mention, explain, recommend, believe, conclude, claim, imagine)

Many people agree (that) getting their first job is an important turning point.

noun clause

It is widely agreed (that) students must be prepared for real life at schools.

noun clause

2- Noun clauses formed from wh- questions/wh- words

Sociologists wonder why some students quit schools in their final years.

noun clause

When the students handed in their assignments is not clear.

noun clause

3-Noun clauses formed from yes/no questions

Researchers asked if/whether freelancers were satisfied with their work.

noun clause

Whether the citizens are pleased with the new regulations (or not) is not clear yet.

noun clause

***Noun clauses formed from questions always have sentence word order (subject-verb). They do not have the inverted word order typically used in questions, and they omit the form of do that is needed to form questions.*

A- Complete each sentence with a properly formed noun clause:

1. John asked me _____ before he left home for shopping.

- a. where was his wallet
- b. where his wallet was

2. I couldn't tell him _____ immediately after we met each other.

- a. who was I
- b. who I was

3. We really don't know _____.

- a. how many children they have
- b. how many children do they have

4. I wonder if _____ from a European country.

- a. is he
- b. he is

5. _____ is unknown.

- a. When the hurricane started
- b. When did the hurricane start

6. Do you know _____ ?

- a. whose fault is this
- b. whose fault this is

7. _____ is obvious.

- a. How the thieves broke in
- b. How did the thieves break in

8. He asked us _____.

a. if we are high school students

b. if we are high school students

B- Rewrite each sentence using a noun clause.

1. A job is part of a person's identity. (feel)

Many Americans ***feel that a job is part of their identity*** _____.

2. What will the jobs of the future look like? (wonder)

Young people _____.

3. Do young learners need to use computer in their lessons? (ask)

Parents _____.

4. Freelance work is more flexible than full-time jobs. (claim)

Some workers _____.

5. How does the mechanism work?

The service assistant is showing us _____.

SAMPLE STUDENT ESSAY

Unacceptable Effects of Consumerism on a Society

Human beings tend to consume things ever since they existed and this consumption has adversely affected society since ~~then that time~~. Although many people say that consumerism is significant and necessary, ~~I~~ I believe that it has inadmissible results on society because it causes ~~to be~~ dissatisfaction and inability to save the money.

First of all, consumerism generates a dissatisfaction effect on society. People always want more than what they have. For example a girl buys a dress and a few days later she sees ~~the a~~ a different color of the same dress on ~~their~~ her friend so ~~that~~ she goes ~~to~~ to the shop and buys ~~which have different color~~ another dress too. Dissatisfaction causes unhappiness ~~on~~ ~~a-in~~ in society. People ~~are~~ may get unhappy ~~when~~ when they do not have what they see in other people's. Hence, consumerism is not a good thing because of causing lack of satisfaction.

Additionally, people cannot save their money because of consumerism. They tend to buy almost everything they see, even if they don't need it. As a ~~result of~~ result of this, they cannot control their budget and they do not have enough money to purchase what they really need. They cannot invest for the future because they have lost their ability to save money because of consumerism. For instance, especially woman purchase too many clothes so that they cannot go to the country they ~~want to travel~~ so much ~~because~~ ~~because~~ because they have no money left. Therefore, consumerism creates unacceptable consequences ~~for this situation~~.

To sum up, ~~I~~ I agree with ~~the idea~~ that consumerism has inadmissible effects on society. People have lost ~~their features~~ sense of gratification. In addition, they cannot save money so they become unable to do something they need.



WRITING TASK: Write a well-organized opinion essay about one of the topics below:

1-For some working people, eating fast food and ready meals is the best solution in their busy daily routine. What is your opinion about eating fast food and ready meals?

2-Some people believe that the taste of food is much more important than its nutritious value. Do you agree or disagree?

Edit- Complete the self-assessment checklist before you hand in your essay.

SELF-ASSESSMENT	Yes	No
Does the essay include an introductory paragraph, two / three body paragraphs, and a concluding paragraph?		
Does the essay start with an introductory paragraph with a hook and give important background information regarding the topic?		
Is there a clear thesis statement?		
Do the body paragraphs provide details and / or examples?		
Does the concluding paragraph summarize the information you have put in the essay?		
Does the essay include noun clauses ?		
Does the essay include vocabulary from the unit?		
Did you check your essay for punctuation, spelling, and grammar?		

READING II- Eating with Our Eyes



PREVIEW THE READING

A- Quick Discussion Discuss these questions with your classmates. 

1. Do you post pictures of food you eat on social media? Why? Why not?
2. Is it important that food is presented in a neat or artistic way?
3. Why do you think food makes people feel good?

B- Preview What do you already know about this topic? Share your ideas with a partner.

C- Vocabulary Here are some words from Reading 2. Read the sentences. Then write each bold word next to the correct definition. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

1. I only eat meat on certain **occasions**, such as when I am invited to a friend's house for dinner. Otherwise, I prefer fruits and vegetables.
2. An expensive car like a Ferrari is a **status symbol** because it shows others how much money someone has.
3. **In terms of** food preferences, supertasters are more likely to prefer foods that are not spicy.
4. The film had a very interesting **artistic** quality. It used very low light, and the colours were all dark.
5. The chef **arranged** the vegetables on the plate to make them look like a beautiful butterfly.
6. Some people always order the same thing at their favourite restaurant. In contrast, more adventurous eaters **are willing to** try a new dish each time.

7. All the houses look **identical**, so it is difficult to tell them apart.
8. One **principle** of Chinese cooking is that food should be balanced. For example, a warm dish like fried rice might be eaten with a cool fruit like watermelon.
9. At many restaurants, grilling is a common **method** for cooking both vegetables and meats.
10. The kinds of food we eat as children can **influence** the foods we prefer as adults

- a) _____ (*adj.*) similar in every detail
- b) _____ (n.) a particular time when something happens
- c) _____ (n.) a belief that is accepted as a reason for acting or thinking in a particular way
- d) _____ (v.) to put something in a particular order; to make something neat or attractive
- e) _____ (n.) a particular way of doing something
- f) _____ (v.) to affect the way someone thinks or behaves
- g) _____ (*prep. phr.*) relating to a specific topic or event
- h) _____ (*adj.*) connected with art or artists
- i) _____ (*v. phr.*) to be happy or ready to do something, without needing to be persuaded
- j) _____ (n.) a possession that is a sign of someone's high status or wealth

EATING WITH OUR EYES

THE RISE OF THE FOOD PIC

1 If you have ever shared a picture of a beautiful plate of food online, you're not alone. On Instagram alone, over 75 million pictures of people's favourite dishes are viewable online, and that number grows *exponentially*¹ every day. And this happens even though nobody else but you gets to actually taste the food!

2 Since the introduction of social media, posting pictures of the food we consume has become a normal *pastime*². Sometimes it's a dish from a special **occasion**, like a birthday or holiday. Other times it's an amazing bowl of soup you tried at a new restaurant. And lots of times it's nothing special at all—in fact, there are more posts of pizza on Instagram than any other food! Over 17 million pictures of #pizza, in fact!

3 So, why exactly are people so addicted to posting food photos? One reason is because it says something about who we are. Posting a picture of broccoli and rice tells your friends and the world that you lead a healthy lifestyle. The food we eat can also be **a status symbol**. Showing everyone that you enjoyed lobster at a fancy restaurant suggests you have money, for example. **In terms of** food, a picture is more than just a picture. In fact, studies have shown that the better the picture, the tastier the food is!

TASTIEST FOOD PHOTOS

4 Since the rise of the food pic, researchers have been studying exactly why one plate of food looks more delicious than another. And they have confirmed what many chefs and restaurants already knew. Plating food in an orderly or **artistic** way makes it appear more delicious.

5 In a study at Montclair State University in New Jersey, people were asked how they felt about food that was **arranged** neatly compared to food that looked messy. The people believed that food that was plated nicely tasted better even though it used the same ingredients. They also expected to like the neatly plated food better, and they **were willing to** pay more for it (Zellner et al. 2011).

6 Another study from the University of Oxford produced similar results. People were asked to compare two different salads. The salads tasted exactly the same. They had the same ingredients—mushrooms, broccoli, peppers, and sauces—but they looked very different. One was designed to look like a famous painting; the other looked like a traditional salad. The result? People were more willing to pay more for the fancier salad. Eighteen percent said it was tastier even though the ingredients were **identical**.

GETTING THAT PERFECT PIC

7 So, the next time you post a picture of your favourite dish, remember that it's all about the presentation. And food experts have some specific advice about how to make it look more delicious.

8 For one, proper lighting is key. If you are using the camera on your phone, it's best not to use the flash because it can cause shadows. Experts say natural lighting makes food look better. If necessary, move the plate to a different place to get more natural light. It's also good for the light to come from the side, especially when the dish has several textures, such as a sandwich.

9 Food photographers also believe in another **principle**. To them, there is beauty in contrasts. Therefore, food that is round, like an egg or an orange, will look better on a square plate. Conversely, square food will look tastier on a round plate because it will be more enhanced. You also need to think about the colour of the plate. If your food is brightly coloured, use a dark plate so that it stands out more. If it is darker food, like grilled meat, use a white plate (Spense 2014).

10 In all, the **method** you use to photograph your food will **influence** the way others feel about it. And if you're lucky, you'll make them want to taste your food even more!

1. **exponentially**: used to say that a rate of increase is getting faster and faster

2. **pastime**: something that you enjoy doing when you are not working

WORK WITH THE READING

READING SKILL Skimming

* Skimming is a method of getting a **general overview of a text**.

* When readers skim a complete passage or part of any text, they read three or four times faster than usual to **get a quick “gist” of a text**.

* In academic writing, reading the **topic sentence** (mostly the first sentence) and the last sentence of the paragraph, especially the **keywords** in them will help you get the gist, or main idea, of each paragraph in a text.

* While skimming, **don't read every word or every sentence**. Let your eyes skim over the text, taking in the key words.

* **Illustrations, title, subtitles** and **subheadings** will also help you to find out what the text is about.

A- Restate Read the article and circle the main idea of the article.

- a. The food photos people post online can suggest a lot about their status in society.
- b. Millions of food photographs have been shared on social media sites such as Instagram.
- c. Food photographers believe that dark foods look better when placed on white plates.
- d. Food photos can influence people's opinions about food, taste, and social status.

B- Categorize Read the statements. Write T (true) or F (false). Then correct each false statement to make it true according to the article.

- ___ 1. There are over 75 million pictures of pizza on Instagram.
- ___ 2. Posting a picture of broccoli and rice shows others you have money.
- ___ 3. People are willing to pay more for food that looks tastier.
- ___ 4. The study at Montclair State University asked people to compare salads.
- ___ 5. Using the flash on your phone can make food look better.
- ___ 6. When you take a picture of food, it's better for the light to come from the front.
- ___ 7. An egg will look more attractive on a square plate.
- ___ 8. Foods that are bright look better on a dark plate.

C- Identify Read the main ideas. Write the paragraph number where they are found.

- ___ 1. A study showed that people thought food was tastier when it looked like art.
- ___ 2. It's common for people to post pictures of their food on social media.
- ___ 3. A study showed that people thought food was tastier when it was arranged neatly.
- ___ 4. Experts say that good lighting can make food look more delicious.
- ___ 5. People post food photos to tell other people about their likes and lifestyle.
- ___ 6. Food photographers believe that contrasting colours and shapes make food look tastier.

D- Interpret Check (✓) the statements you can infer from the reading.

- o 1. Food photography would be less popular without social media.
- o 2. People are more likely to post photos of food from a birthday than a holiday.
- o 3. People post pictures of food from fancy restaurants to impress others.

- o 4. It's unusual for people to like things that are more beautiful.
- o 5. Many people do not know the right way to photograph food.
- o 6. A piece of square bread would look better to people on a round plate.

E- Identify Read these sentences from Reading 2. Then answer the questions. Find the sentences in the reading to help you.

1. (Paragraph 2) Other times **it's** an amazing bowl of soup you tried at a new restaurant.
What does *it* refer to? _____
2. (Paragraph 4) And **they** have confirmed what many chefs and restaurants already knew.
Who does *they* refer to? _____
3. (Paragraph 5) They also expected to like the neatly plated food better, and **they** were willing to pay more for it.
Who does *they* refer to? _____
4. (Paragraph 6) Eighteen percent said **it** was tastier even though the ingredients were identical.
What does *it* refer to? _____
5. (Paragraph 8) If you are using the camera on your phone, it's best not to use the flash because **it** can cause shadows.
What does *it* refer to? _____
6. (Paragraph 9) To **them**, there is beauty in contrasts.
Who does *them* refer to? _____

READING STRATEGY EXERCISES 2

PRACTICE 3: Making Inferences

Read the text. Then choose the best answers to the questions.

On a rainy-grey Saturday, Henry Jacobs had fallen asleep on the sofa while watching the cable shopping channel. The telephone's high-pitched ring sent an electric current through him and he bolted upright, eyes ablaze. His heart still thumping in his chest, he groped clumsily for the cordless handset on the side table, knocking over the photo of his wife, Lydia. "Hello?" he said, his voice cracking.

"Hey, Dad, it's me... How are you?"

"Oh, hi, honey. I wasn't expecting..." As reality sank in, Henry picked up the photo frame, rubbed the dust off with his shirt, and set it upright on the table. "What is it? Everything OK?"

"Yeah, I'm fine. I just wanted to hear your voice. It's just... I know I've been awful about calling. I've been so busy, you know, with looking for a place to live and figuring out the new job."

"I know, honey. That's OK. I understand. It's not as though I've been calling you every day either. It's sure nice that you called now, though. It's been pretty quiet around here... I miss your surprise visits. Are you all settled in in San Diego? How's the job?"

"I'm getting used to it, I guess. I miss being at school, though. Everything seemed a lot easier somehow—Work is a lot of pressure. I mean; I don't want to get fired."

"Ah, you're going to do great, Sarah. You're learning something new; you don't have to be perfect right away, you know."

"Thanks, Dad. I know—Mom always used to say I was too hard on myself." Henry sighed,

glancing at Lydia's picture on the table. Sarah continued, "Anyway, I feel like being here is giving me a chance to do a lot of thinking. I've been having these dreams about Mom... almost every night. I haven't thought this much about her in years. You know, it's like..." Images flooded Henry's mind as Sarah's voice fell away into the distance. Henry and Lydia riding together in their little powder blue Honda Civic—the California freeway stretched out in front of them—a large green sign in the distance: *San Diego—17 miles*. He realized this was exactly what he had been dreaming minutes ago when the phone rang with Sarah on the other end.

"What are you up to this weekend, honey?" Henry interrupted, "Should be great weather for a drive, and I'd love to see your new place. How'd you like a visitor?"

1. From the text, we can infer that Henry's wife Lydia _____.

a) is a photographer	b) recently moved away
c) died several years ago	d) is divorced from Henry

2. From the text, we can infer that Sarah _____.

a) is a recent college graduate	b) has started her own company
c) feels angry towards her mother	d) still lives at home with Henry

3. From the text, we can infer that _____.

a) Sarah will move back home soon	b) Henry and Sarah will see each other soon
c) Henry has lived in San Diego	d) Henry and Sarah do not get along

PRACTICE 4:
Combined Skills

Read the text. Then choose the best answers to the questions.

Gabon, a beautiful country on the West African coast, is a heaven for many different species of plants and wildlife. About three-quarters of Gabon's land is covered by dense rainforest, which is home to gorillas, antelopes, and many tropical birds. In addition, Gabon is home to more than half of Africa's 40,000 forest elephants. Unfortunately, the lush, pristine environment that makes Gabon an ideal home for animals also attracts some very unwanted guests: poachers. A growing demand for ivory products, particularly in Asia, has fueled a rapid rise in poaching in recent years, leading to the illegal killing of many animals in Gabon's national parks. Contrary to the image many people may have of a few poachers hiding out in the forest and killing one or two elephants, poaching is a huge global business network, netting millions each year in the ivory trade.

The statistics are sickening. According to a recent survey conducted by the Gabonese National Parks Agency, WWF and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), over 11,000 elephants—more than half of the entire population—have been slaughtered by poachers in Gabon over the past decade and a half. If the issue of poaching is left unaddressed, Central Africa's elephants will follow the fate of the black and the white rhinoceroses, both of which were hunted to extinction.

What can be done to prevent the horrific slaughter of thousands of innocent animals in Gabon and around the African continent? Officials from Gabon and surrounding countries, such as Chad and Cameroon, have sent armed soldiers to fight the poachers, but that has had little effect. Government leaders from all corners of the globe must know about the

poaching crisis, and come together to identify, track, and arrest those involved in these global criminal networks. The demand and the market for ivory products will most likely always exist. However, if governments in the countries that import ivory take a stand, the future of Central African elephants may stand a chance.

1. Choose the best title for the passage based on the topic.
 - a) Ivory Shortage Creates Problems for Asian Art Dealers
 - b) Elephant Poaching in Africa Becoming a Global Crisis
 - c) Governments Send Soldiers to Combat Poaching in Gabon
 - d) Elephant Poachers Reveal the Secrets of Their Trade

2. The passage _____.
 - a) compares two things
 - b) describes cause and an effect
 - c) introduces a problem and a solution
 - d) gives instructions for how to do something

3. From the passage, we can infer that the writer _____.
 - a) is a resident of Gabon, Africa
 - b) is strongly against the poaching of elephants
 - c) believes that ivory trade should continue
 - d) hopes to become a politician someday

4. Which statement best describes the main idea of the passage?
 - a) Poaching is a serious problem in Gabon and can only be stopped through international efforts.
 - b) Poachers in Gabon must be made aware that they are endangering the future of the African.
 - c) Elephants in Gabon are being illegally killed at a rate faster than that of the white and black rhinoceros.
 - d) International government leaders have not done enough to prevent poaching in Gabon.

5. Which sentence from the passage describes an opinion (not a fact)?
 - a) About three-quarters of Gabon's land is covered by dense rainforest, which is home to gorillas, antelopes, and many tropical birds.
 - b) The demand and the market for ivory products will most likely always exist.
 - c) A growing demand for ivory products, particularly in Asia, has fueled a rapid rise in poaching in recent years.
 - d) In addition, Gabon is home to more than half of the world's 40,000 forest elephants.



WRITING II

GRAMMAR- Listing Connectors

*We can use first (or **firstly**), **second** (or **secondly**), etc. in front position to show the order of things in a list or a sequence. We sometimes use **then** or **next** instead of **second(ly)**, **third(ly)**, etc.

1 *We really have to clean the house. First, we have to take out the rubbish. Then/Second, we'll have to wash all the dishes piled up in the kitchen sink. Thirdly/Next, we really need to scrub the floor because it's so dirty.*

* We can use **for a start** instead of first(ly) in front position to show that we are beginning a sequence of reasons to support or explain a preceding statement (2). We can use **finally** in front position to show that we are at the end of a list (3).

2 *I hated working there. For a start, everyone else was much older than me.*
3 *Finally, I must thank my parents for their years of patience and support.*

*Others include: **first of all, in the first place, to begin with, to start with**

*We can use a phrase such as **to sum up** when we are going to provide a summary of points already made (4).

4 *To sum up, they liked our ideas, but they want to know more about the costs involved.*

*Others include: **in brief, in conclusion, in short, in summary, to conclude, to summarize**

1. Add these connectors to the following recipe.

finally first second then (x2)

To make hot-baked chips for two, you'll need four large potatoes, the white of one egg, a quarter teaspoon of cayenne pepper and a pinch of salt. Slice each potato lengthwise, cut each slice lengthwise into long sticks. Mix the egg white, cayenne and salt in a bowl. Stir the potato sticks round in the mixture. Spread the coated potato sticks on a greased baking sheet and bake them in the oven at 170° for 35 minutes.

2. Choose an appropriate transition word to connect the steps in the paragraph about preparing for a trip.

next for a start lastly after that

Planning a holiday abroad? Here are some suggestions to make your trip successful.

a _____, find out if you need a visa for the country that you want to visit. When you've found out about visas, you should research airfares and timetables.

b _____, look for the best flight for you. When you're researching flights, you can also ask your travel agent about getting a good deal on a hotel. It's a good idea

to book your flight and hotel early if you're sure of your destination. If you haven't already done it, the **c**_____ step is to learn about places to visit, the weather , the food , and other details about the country. The Internet can be a very useful source of information. **d**_____, on the day of your flight, make sure you go to the airport at least two hours before your flight. Now you are ready to start enjoying your holiday.

