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1. Why did the Norse celebrate Yule?
   A. To see how many pigs and calves would be born in the next year.
   B. To celebrate the return of the sun.
   C. Because they were early Christians.
   D. Because they lived in Scandinavia.
2. Why was the end of December a good time for a celebration?
   A. Because many cows were slaughtered at that time of year.
   B. Because German tribes honoured Oden at that time.
   C. Because meat and alcohol were widely available.
   D. Because the weather was cooler.
3. The three Roman holidays which were around the time of the winter solstice were celebrations of
   A. the sun, food, and youth.
   B. slaves, peasants, and schools.
   C. agriculture, children, and the earth.
   D. business, rocks, and hedonism.
4. Many people do not believe that Jesus was actually born on 25th December. Which of the following do they NOT use to support their viewpoint?
   A. The Bible.
   B. The fact that the Romans already celebrated at that time.
   C. The fact that the Greek and Russian churches celebrate on a different day.
   D. Shepherds don't usually herd sheep in winter.
5. How was Christmas in the Middle Ages similar to pre-Christian Roman winter celebrations?
   A. People went to church.
   B. People celebrated youth.
   C. They replaced pagan rituals and celebrations.
   D. The social order was temporarily reversed.

The middle of winter has long been a time of celebration around the world. Centuries before the arrival of the man called Jesus, early Europeans celebrated light and birth in the darkest days of winter. Many peoples rejoiced during the winter solstice, when the worst of the winter was behind them and they could look forward to longer days and extended hours of sunlight. In Scandinavia, the Norse celebrated Yule from December 21, the winter solstice, through January. In recognition of the return of the sun, fathers and sons would bring home large logs, which they would set on fire. The people would feast until the logs burned out, which could take as many as 12 days. The Norse believed that each spark from the fire represented a new pig or calf that would be born during the coming year.

The end of December was a perfect time for celebration in most areas of Europe. At that time of year, most cattle were slaughtered so they would not have to be fed during the winter. For many, it was the only time of year when they had a supply of fresh meat. In addition, most wine and beer made during the year was finally fermented and ready for drinking. In Germany,

people honoured the pagan god Oden during the mid-winter holiday. Germans were terrified of Oden, as they believed he made nocturnal flights through the sky to observe his people, and then decided who would prosper or perish. Because of his presence, many people chose to stay inside.

In Rome, where winters were not as harsh as those in the far north, Saturnalia—a holiday in honour of Saturn, the god of agriculture—was celebrated. Beginning in the week leading up to the winter solstice and continuing for a full month, Saturnalia was a hedonistic time, when food and drink were plentiful and the normal Roman social order was turned upside down. For a month, slaves would become masters. Peasants were in command of the city. Business and schools were closed so that everyone could join in the fun. Also around the time of the winter solstice, Romans observed Juvenalia, a feast honouring the children of Rome. In addition, members of the upper classes often celebrated the birthday of Mithra, the god of the unconquerable sun, on December 25. It was believed that Mithra, an infant god, was born of a rock. For some Romans, Mithra's birthday was the most sacred day of the year.

In the early years of Christianity, Easter was the main holiday; the birth of Jesus was not celebrated. In the fourth century, church officials decided to institute the birth of Jesus as a holiday. Unfortunately, the Bible does not mention a date for his birth (a fact Puritans later pointed out in order to deny the legitimacy of the celebration). Although some evidence suggests that his birth may have occurred in the spring (why would shepherds be herding in the middle of winter?), Pope Julius I chose December 25. It is commonly believed that the church chose this date in an effort to adopt and absorb the traditions of the pagan Saturnalia festival. First called the Feast of the Nativity, the custom spread to Egypt by 432 and to England by the end of the sixth century. By the end of the eighth century, the celebration of Christmas had spread all the way to Scandinavia. Today, in the Greek and Russian orthodox churches, Christmas is celebrated 13 days after the 25th, which is also referred to as the Epiphany or Three Kings Day. This is the day it is believed that the three wise men finally found Jesus in the manger.

By holding Christmas at the same time as traditional winter solstice festivals, church leaders increased the chances that Christmas would be popularly embraced, but gave up the ability to dictate how it was celebrated. By the Middle Ages, Christianity had, for the most part, replaced pagan religion. At Christmas, believers attended church, then celebrated raucously in a drunken, carnival-like atmosphere. Each year, a beggar or student would be crowned the "lord of misrule" and eager celebrants played the part of his subjects. The poor would go to the houses of the rich and demand their best food and drink. If owners failed to comply, their visitors would most likely terrorize them with mischief. Christmas became the time of year when the upper classes could repay their real or imagined "debt" to society by entertaining less fortunate citizens.

Exercise 2

Questions 6–10

Choose the appropriate letter (A – D) for each question.

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6. The agents used in the experiment will be as realistic as possible because
   A. the researchers want to see how humans societies might have developed.
   B. unrealistic characters are only suitable for fantasy computer games.
   C. computer characters are usually only good for fighting aliens and monsters.
   D. they have the ability to learn and communicate.
7. From paragraph 2, we can infer that the agents will certainly differ in terms of their
   A. ability to learn.
   B. characters.
   C. ability to communicate.
   D. ability to carry out simple tasks.
8. Why might the language that the agents develop "bear little resemblance to anything spoken in human societies"?
   A. Because they are computer generated characters, not real people.
   B. Because this is normal in small human societies.
   C. Because they will not use words.
   D. Because they will not be prompted by humans on how to construct a language.
9. Which of the following is an example of "using non-functional items in a symbolic way"?
   A. Wearing a cross or a necklace around one's neck.
   B. Giving a friend a vase, but no flowers to put in them.
   C. Using waste paper to light a fire.
   D. Carrying an umbrella when it is not raining.
10. How do Castranova and Gilbert differ in their viewpoints?
   A. Castranova believes that nothing useful will come from the project.
   B. Gilbert is less sure of how long the experiment might take.
   C. Castranova believes that other research methods would gain better results.
   D. Gilbert believes in computer-generated worlds, whereas Castranova does not.

Virtual computer characters more accustomed to battling strange alien monsters are about to take part in a unique social experiment. A virtual society consisting of virtual "agents"—each with a remarkably realistic personality and the ability to learn and communicate—is being created by scientists from five European research institutes who hope to gain insights into the way human societies evolve. The project, known as New and Emergent World models Through Individual, Evolutionary and Social Learning—or NEW-TIES—brings together experts in artificial intelligence, linguistics, computer science and sociology. It is backed by a consortium consisting of the University of Surrey and Napier University in the UK, Tilberg and Vrije Universities in the Netherlands and E V Lor nd University in Hungary.

The experiment will see about 1,000 agents live together in a simulated world hosted on a network of 50 computers based at the various institutions involved. Each agent will be capable of various simple tasks, like moving around and building simple structures. However, the agents will also have the ability to communicate and cooperate with its cohabitants. Though simple social interaction, the researchers hope to watch these characters create their very own society entirely from scratch. Every agent in the simulated world will need to eat to survive, and will be

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able to learn from their environment through trial and error. For example, they will learn how to grow edible plants with water and sunlight. In addition, the agents will be able to reproduce by mating with agents of the opposite sex and their children will inherit a random collection of their parents' "genetic" characteristics.

Perhaps most importantly, however, by pointing to objects and using randomly generated "words", the agents should be able to invent their very own language and thereby communicate with other agents inside their world. This language may bear little resemblance to anything spoken in human societies. "It's quite possible they will develop a language that we will then have to interpret," says Ben Paechter at Napier University in Scotland. "They may discuss things in ways we find difficult to understand." However, the ability to communicate could enable these agents to develop complex cultural activities resembling those found in small human societies. "One of the long-term aims is to see if we can get a culture to emerge," Paechter adds. "This way, we might learn something about the way human societies evolve."

So far, the project scientists have built half of the engine needed to power the virtual world and have begun experimenting with individual agents. They have also adapted a graphical engine used by the popular shoot-em-up game Counter Strike, in order to render their agents visually. Nigel Gilbert, another of the project researchers at the University of Surrey, says it would be particularly interesting if the agents were to start using non-functional items in a symbolic way, or develop ritual practices. "One can't do experiments with real societies," he said. "But it should be better than anything we've had before." Gilbert adds that a programming interface will be made publicly available, enabling other researchers to carry out similar experiments using the parameters of the NEW-TIES virtual world.

However, not everyone is convinced that it will yield valuable results. "We have real human societies that grow up on their own within computer-generated fantasy worlds," says Edward Castronova, an expert in online gaming worlds at Indiana University in the US. "The most sensible research project, it seems to me, would be to study these societies directly, rather than to invent artificial ones." Castronova suggests that the synthetic nature of such a world will undermine its potential. "Inferences from an entirely artificial system are always going to be weakened by the artificiality," he said. "There's no reality check." Nevertheless, the researchers behind NEW-TIES hope to have seen some spectacular results by the time the project comes to an end in 2007. "It's incredibly ambitious, and it may be that, at the end of 3 years, we say we need at least another 30," Gilbert admits. "But it's worth a try."

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Lesson 50

Warm-up

◆ **What has happened to the boy and his tree ?**

A long time ago, there was a huge apple tree. A little boy loved to come and play around it every day. He climbed to the tree top, ate the apples, took a nap under the shadow ... He loved the tree and the tree loved to play with him.

Time went by ... The little boy had grown up and he no longer played around the tree.

One day, the boy came back to the tree and looked sad. "Come and play with me," the tree asked the boy.

"I am no longer a kid, I don't play around trees anymore." The boy replied, "I want toys. I need money to buy them." "Sorry, but I don't have money ... but you can pick all my apples and sell them. So, you will have money." The boy was so excited. He picked all the apples on the tree and left happily. The boy didn't come back after he picked the apples. The tree was sad.

One day, the boy returned and the tree was so excited. "Come and play with me." The tree said. "I don't have time to play. I have to work for my family. We need a house for shelter. Can you help me?" "Sorry, but I don't have a house. But you can cut off my branches to build your house." So the boy cut all the branches of the tree and left happily.

The tree was glad to see him happy but the boy didn't appear for a long time. The tree was again lonely and sad. One hot summer day, the boy returned and the tree was delighted. "Come and play with me!" the tree said.

"I am sad and getting old. I want to go sailing to relax myself. Can you give me a boat?" "Use my trunk to build the boat. You can sail and be happy." So the boy cut the tree trunk to make a boat. He went sailing and did not show up for a long time.

Finally, the boy returned after being away for so many years. "Sorry, my boy. But I don't have anything for you anymore. No more apples for you." the tree said. "I don't have teeth to bite." The boy replied. "No more trunk for you to climb on." "I am too old for that now." the boy said. "I really want to give you something ... the only thing left is my dying roots." The tree said with tears. "I don't need much now, just a place to rest. I am tired after all these years." The boy replied. "Good! Old tree roots are the best place to lean on and rest. Come here, please sit down with me and have a rest." The boy sat down and the tree was glad and smiled with tears ...

This is a story of everyone. The tree is our parent. When we were young, we loved

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to play with Mom and Dad ... When we grow up, we leave them, and only come to them when we need something or when we are in trouble. No matter what, parents will always be there and give everything they could to make you happy. You may think that the boy is cruel to the tree but that's how all of us are treating our parents.

Skill analysis

Forming a mental image

This technique is considered to be one of the best in improving your reading skills. In order to understand a text clearly, even if it is written in our native language, we have to imagine what the text is saying by forming a picture in our mind. That is try your best to construct a map in your mind what is discussed where rather than reading word for word.

Skill training

Exercise

Question 1

Using the information in the passage, complete the chart below.
Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Icon		Yoda		
a.k.a. (also known as)	007	The Caped Crusader / Bruce Wayne	...	Clark Kent
First appearance (year)				
Job				
Created by			Joe Shuster and Jerry Siegal	

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Played by	Sean Connery	Michael Keaton, Christian Bale		Christopher Reeve
Enemy(-ies)		The Joker, Catwoman, The Penguin		Darth Vader (a.k.a. Anakin Skywalker)
Works with (characters)	'M' and 'Q'		Obi-wan Kenobi and Luke Skywalker	

Here are biographies of four cultural icons from the United States and Britain. You will notice that none of the icons are real people or characters.

James Bond was created by author Ian Fleming and remains one of the most famous secret agents in modern fiction. Bond is a cool, handsome, dangerous agent for British Intelligence. His code number is 007 and his boss is known as"M". Bond travels the globe and uses his wits, fighting skills and high-tech gadgets to battle super-villains, such as Blofeld, who are often aiming at world domination. The gadgets, which played only a small role in Fleming's early novels, became a Bond trademark in the movies and are provided by"Q". A few of Bond's personal traits have become famous, including his preference for martinis made with vodka and "shaken, not stirred," and his habit of introducing himself as "Bond ... James Bond." Fleming wrote about Bond in a series of novels that ran from 1953 to 1964. The first Bond book was Casino Royale. Later the series was continued by authors John Gardner and Raymond Benson. The popular Bond movie series began with 1962's Dr. No and continues to this day, with Bond played by a string of actors including, most famously, Sean Connery.

The superhero Batman was the brainchild of cartoonist Bob Kane. The character first appeared in Detective Comics in 1939, and was such a hit that Batman comics remained in print in one form or another throughout the 20th century. Batman is the "caped crusader", the crime-fighting alter-ego of millionaire Bruce Wayne. According to the storyline, Wayne inherited a fortune as a boy after his parents were killed by robbers; when Wayne grew up he dedicated himself to fighting crime and chose the guise of a bat in order to strike fear into the hearts of criminals. Unlike Superman and Spider-Man, Batman is a human with no supernatural powers. Batman lives in Gotham City. He battles exotic super-villains including The Joker, Catwoman and The Penguin, and is often aided by a sidekick, Robin the Boy Wonder. Batman was reinvigorated by the 1986 publication of Frank Miller's gloomy, graphic Batman novel. Miller's work inspired a popular Batman feature film, directed by and starring Michael Keaton as the caped crusader and Jack Nicholson as the Joker. Other actors played Batman in the sequels. In 2005 yet another century of Batman kicked off with the feature film Batman Begins, starring Christian Bale as Batman and Michael Caine as his faithful butler, Alfred.

The wizened Jedi master Yoda is a character in the long-running Star Wars film series created by George Lucas. According to the saga, the venerable Yoda has taught the secrets of The Force to generations of Jedi knights—including the good Obi-Wan Kenobi and his not-so-good

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pupil Anakin Skywalker, later known as his enemy Darth Vader. Yoda first appeared in the 1980 film The Empire Strikes Back, where Luke Skywalker tracked him down on the planet Dagobah. Yoda's gnome-like wrinkles and backward speech patterns—"Evil you are!"—helped make him a hit with audiences. In the first four films in the series, Yoda was performed and voiced by Muppets veteran Frank Oz. For the fifth and sixth films, Attack of the Clones (2002) and Revenge of the Sith (2005), Yoda was voiced by Oz but created by computer animation.

One of the most loved characters in comic book history, Superman was created in 1938 by artist Joe Shuster and writer Jerry Siegel. Superman came to Earth as a baby from the planet Krypton. On Earth he had super strength, X-ray vision and could fly. His only weakness was the substance Kryptonite, which rendered him powerless. He kept his identity secret, posing as mild-mannered reporter Clark Kent and changing into his Superman costume with the distinctive "S" on the chest whenever he set out to do good deeds. Other key characters included his colleague and love interest Lois Lane and the villainous Lex Luthor. Superman was played in the movies by British actor Christopher Reeve. His popularity was renewed by the 1990s TV series Lois and Clark. In 2001 a new Superman series, Smallville, recounted the early adventures of the teenaged Superman. Traditionally Superman is "more powerful than a locomotive, faster than a speeding bullet and able to leap tall buildings in a single bound."

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Unit 22

Law

Lesson 51

Warm-up

Quotation of Cat Garfield

1. Money is not everything. There's MasterCard & Visa.
2. One should love animals. They are so tasty.
3. Love thy neighbor. But don's get caught.
4. Every man should marry. After all, happiness is not the only thing in life.
5. The wise never marry, and when they marry they become otherwise.
6. Success is a relative term. It brings so many relatives.
7. Never put off the work till tomorrow what you can put off today.
8. Love is photogenic. It needs darkness to develop.
9. Your future depends on your dreams. So go to sleep.
10. There should be a better way to start a day than waking up every morning.
11. Hard work never killed anybody. But why take the risk?

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Lesson 51

Skill analysis

In a typical IELTS reading passage, not all the information is important for you to finish the questions attached. If you attempt to grasp all the information, you are bound to fail the exam. So a sensible strategy to take is to read the questions and find out what sort of information is helpful in dealing with the these questions. In some questions, such as summary completion and chart completion, it is very important for the examinees to read the questions and extract the criteria to reorganize the information so as to give correct answers to the questions.

Skill training

Exercise

Questions 1–10

Choose the appropriate letter (A – D) for each question.

1. Why doesn't the writer give any examples of frivolous lawsuits?
   A. He can't think of any.
   B. There aren't any frivolous lawsuits.
   C. There are too many examples.
   D. The writer is lazy.
2. According to paragraph 1, why are there so many lawsuits in America?
   A. Because America is a democracy.
   B. Because there are hardly any limits on them.
   C. Because Americans are stupid.
   D. Because lawyers are clever.
3. Why is virtually everyone in America a litigation magnet?
   A. Because Americans are very rich.
   B. Because Americans are not interested in other pastimes.
   C. Because there are millions of frivolous lawsuits clogging America's courts.
   D. Because it is so easy to sue people.
4. The writer believes that there
   A. are no good lawyers.
   B. are a few good lawyers.
   C. are many good lawyers.
   D. is a majority of good lawyers.
5. Why are all Americans paying for the cost of frivolous lawsuits?

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A. Because companies that are sued add the cost to the prices of goods and services.
B. Because the money to pay for lawsuits comes from taxes.
C. Because many lawyers are paid by the state.
D. Because many companies don't have enough money to pay for lawsuits, so the state pays from taxes.

6. Which of the following words is closest to the meaning of "coffers" mentioned in paragraph 3?
A. offices
B. desks
C. pockets
D. courts

7. What does "at the drop of a hat" in paragraph 3 mean?
A. without hesitation
B. often
C. wherever they are located
D. anyone they dislike

8. Which of the following is NOT given in paragraph 4 as a reason why American lawyers file so many frivolous lawsuits?
A. So that they can become rich.
B. Because if they file lots of lawsuits, a few will be successful.
C. Because some people might give them some money simply to leave them in peace.
D. Because America's legal system is so confusing.

9. Which of the following comes closest to defining lawsuit abuse, as defined in paragraph 5?
A. Filing meritorious lawsuits.
B. Trying to get money for people who do not deserve it.
C. Trying to get money for lawyers rather than for clients.
D. Making people wait for years if they have a legitimate lawsuit.

10. Which of the following means "put on the back burner" (paragraph 5)?
A. ignored
B. delayed
C. meritorious
D. frivolous

There can be no argument against the fact that stupid lawsuits abound in 21st century America. It should be noted that any attempt to list even a fraction of the frivolous lawsuits going on at the moment is an impossible task. There are just too many crackpot lawyers and lame brain clients to keep up with all of the stupid lawsuits in America. Let's face the facts. Anyone (and I do mean anyone) can sue anybody (and I do mean anybody) over anything (the list is virtually endless) at anytime. That pretty much throws the doors wide open for greedy lawyers and their even greedier clients, doesn't it? That fact alone should scare the hell out of all of us. But we're too busy suing someone, getting sued or conjuring up a way to sue somebody else to even notice any more. Nowadays in America, we seem to be operating under a new golden rule where we sue others before they have the chance to sue us.

Outrageous awards. Sky-high legal fees. Millions upon millions of frivolous lawsuits

clogging America's courts. These are sure-fire signs of a legal system that's spinning completely out of control. With virtually anyone and everyone in America having become a litigation magnet, we are quickly becoming a country of the lawyers, by the lawyers and for the lawyers. While there still are a number of good lawyers out there professionally plying their trade and upholding the letter of the law, there are way too many opportunistic lawyers using the legal system for their own greedy and self serving benefit. Isn't it about time to reign in the insanity and stop lawsuit abuse in America? In today's sue or be sued society, it sometimes seems that litigation, lawyers and lawsuits have replaced baseball as America's favourite pastime. Personal responsibility, once a cornerstone principle that propelled America to prominence as the greatest country of all time, has been methodically replaced by runaway civil litigation.

Americans are paying more for everything they buy thanks to lawyers. Junk lawsuits exact a heavy financial toll from each and every American, efficiently siphoning wealth from hard working American families and redistributing the assets into the overflowing coffers of the super rich trial lawyers. Every loaf of bread we buy, every gallon of gas we pump and even the clothes on our backs come burdened with an additional cost thanks to lawyers. In today's cutthroat, lawsuit crazed culture, lawyers routinely sue companies at the drop of a hat. These companies then pass the ensuing litigation costs right on down the line to their customers. Who ultimately ends up paying for this? You and me, that's who!

We all pay—and we all lose. Except for the lawyers, who keep getting richer and richer at our expenses. These filthy rich trial lawyers are getting a whole lot richer at your expense. Hordes of irresponsible lawyers, along with their culpably negligent plaintiffs, sling thousands upon thousands of lawsuits at every imaginable moving target each and every day, hoping something will stick or that someone will toss them a bone to just go away. These unscrupulous attempts to extort money are wrecking havoc on a legal system ill equipped to handle the crushing onslaught of litigation careening out of control. Left unchecked, the plundering trial lawyers will continue using and abusing America's legal system in their fiendish quest to systematically turn each of us against the other until they have it all—if they don't already.

You may be asking yourself, "What exactly is lawsuit abuse?" Lawsuit abuse, at its very core, is the filing of disingenuous lawsuits for the purpose of extracting money from somebody else—rather than to compensate someone for legitimate claims. Short and sweet, we're talking legalized extortion. Meritorious cases, those legitimate claims filed by people who deserve to collect for their injuries, can often take countless years to wind their way through the muddled, chaotic and busting at the seams court system. These deserving folks are put on the back burner and forced to wait their turn in line behind innumerable frivolous lawsuits that are choking virtually every court across the country. These junk lawsuits, which are nothing more than lightly veiled blackmail attempts to squeeze money from an assortment of defendants, are the root of lawsuit abuse.

These irresponsible and reckless lawsuits are wrong, unethical and immoral—and so are the lawyers who repeatedly bring these kinds of suits to America's courts. The greedy, gluttonous lawyers who make a living off frivolous litigation need to be drummed out and banished from our legal system once and for all.

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Lesson 52

Warm-up

◆ Discuss and analyze how to reorganize the information scattered in a passage.

Skill analysis

How to approach sentence completion questions?

Step 1: Read the instructions carefully. Note that in the sample task you must only use words from the reading passage, and that you may use no more than three words to complete each sentence.

Step 2: Briefly read through all the incomplete sentences to get an idea of what information you will have to find in the text.

Step 3: Read the first sentence more carefully. Decide what information you will need. In this case, you will look for a section discussing inquiries about improving safety procedures.

Step 4: Once you have found the relevant section of the reading text, look back at the incomplete sentence and decide what specific information you need to complete it. In this case, you need to find what was initiated.

Step 5: Read that part of the text more carefully to find the answer. Remember that the correct answer you find in the text should fit the incomplete sentence grammatically. If not, you may need to look for another answer. In some IELTS tests the instructions will not say "using words taken from the text", in which case you can use your own words or change the form of the words in the reading text.

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Skill training

Exercise1

Questions 1–7

Complete the following summary. Choose your answers from the box below. There are more words than spaces so you will not use them all.

Capital punishment is usually used as the punishment for a (1) _____, though in some countries it is used to punish a (2) _____. In the USA, a (3) _____ support it, but there is a large minority against it. In many Asian countries, there is high (4) _____ and little opposition. In many countries that don't have the death penalty, governments (5) _____ anywhere. However, exceptional crimes may cause a government to (6) _____. There is no conclusive evidence regarding whether capital punishment (7) _____ and many people actually think this point (8) _____.

reduces crime rates	public support
majority of adults	encourage murder
is largely irrelevant	oppose its use
ignore this policy	death penalty
serious offence	wider range of offences

Capital punishment, also referred to as the death penalty, is the judicially ordered execution of a prisoner as a punishment for a serious crime, often called a capital offence or a capital crime. Some jurisdictions that practice capital punishment restrict its use to a small number of criminal offences, principally treason and murder. Prisoners who have been sentenced to death are usually kept segregated from other prisoners in a special part of the prison pending their execution. In some places this segregated area is known as "Death Row". Historically—and still today under certain systems of law—the death penalty was applied to a wider range of offences, including robbery or theft. It has also been frequently used by the military for crimes including looting, insubordination, and mutiny.

Support for the death penalty varies widely, and it can be a highly contentious political issue,

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particularly in democracies that use it. A majority of adults in the United States appear to support its continuance (though like most political issues, the numbers vary widely depending on the exact question asked), but a highly vocal, organised minority of people in that country do not, and non-governmental organisations like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch lobby against it globally. In many parts of Asia where it is maintained including China, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia the death penalty appears to have large amounts of public support, and there is little public movement to abolish it.

In countries where it has been abolished, debate is sometimes revived by particularly brutal murders, though few countries have brought it back after abolition. However, most opinion polls in Europe and Canada suggest that the death penalty has similar support there to the United States. In many countries that have abolished it, it is a matter of policy that the government will oppose its use in any country. This is generally based on the idea that the capital punishment is inherently wrong and can never be justified which is frequent the reason given for maintaining an abolishment of capital punishment. However, controversially, on some specific occasions the government chooses to ignore this policy, for example the Australian government has refused to condemn, and in fact has on occasion even seemed to offer tacit support of the use of capital punishment against those involved in the Bali bombing.

There is an ongoing debate as to whether capital punishment reduces crime rates; ideally, potential offenders would be too scared of the punishment to commit the crime. The counterargument is that it doesn't affect the crime rate, because potential criminals think that they won't be caught, so they do not care about punishment until it is too late. There are even studies that have concluded that the death penalty appears to encourage murder. However, like many questions in the social sciences, actual research data on this question can be (and is) interpreted very differently by people with differing predispositions towards capital punishment. In any event, the actual effectiveness (or lack thereof) is largely irrelevant to many who feel strongly about the debate, as their views are based on other factors.

Exercise 2

Questions 8–15

Complete the following summary. Choose your answers from the box below. There are more words than spaces so you will not use them all.

People should support the anti-terrorism laws introduced by Tony Blair, which (8)_____ of speech for supporters of terrorism, because they are aimed at extremists. There are other reasons. First, the laws are aimed at supporters of violence, not those (9) _____ some aspects of British foreign policy. Secondly, the legislation defines what is (10) _____. Thirdly, Britain's previous experiences with terrorism demonstrate that (11) _____ are reinstated when the danger has passed. Fourthly, British people are worried about (12) _____ and, if extremist Islamic preachers are not dealt with by the law, it could lead to increased violence against

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Muslims generally. Fifth, the laws make a clear distinction between Britain accepting the opinion of moderate Muslims and not (13) _____. In addition, it must be made clear that norms observed by the majority will (14) _____ on extremists. The essential nature of a democracy is that (15) _____ for its health but terrorism does not need to be accepted.

that of the extremists	permissible
these rights	limit the freedom
an extreme version of Islam	a liberal polity
who oppose	opposition is necessary
be imposed	be counted

There are many reasons why liberals, as many of the readers of *The Guardian* are, should support the measures proposed by Tony Blair last Friday to limit the freedom of those who speak up for terrorism. Fundamentally, it is because they—like the recently departed Omar Bakri Mohammed—are the cheerleaders for one or other brand of Islamo-fascism which, were it to come with a swastika armband or a Ku Klux Klan hood, we would have no hesitation in condemning. But here are five more reasons.

First, the proposed measures are clearly aimed at those who preach violence. The objection that such legislation would be unable to discriminate between those in the Muslim community who strongly object to British policy in Iraq and Afghanistan and those who encourage mass murder is disingenuous. It is clearly not the government's intention (nor is it in its interest) to label war protestors as supporters of terrorism—and in so far as there would be, in practice, confusion, then that should form part of the normal arguments between the state and the courts.

Second, legislation to screen more carefully those who enter the UK and expel those who abuse their welcome by advocating violence against it, or against other democratic governments, sets boundaries on the permissible—in a way similar to that already existing in race relations legislation. Both the existing legislation on racism, and that adumbrated by the prime minister on the "preachers of hate", have an illiberal potential—that is, they do restrict freedom of expression. But they do so on considerations of public safety and good community relations. No democracy, or any system of human and civil rights, can be absolute and beyond amendment.

Third, the experience of this country, faced with a terrorist threat, has not been to use a restriction of civil and human rights as a ratchet whereby these rights, once lost, are never reinstated. The history of the challenge to the state of IRA terrorism over nearly four decades has told the opposite story. There are dark pages, but the measures taken to restrict rights of movement

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and expression, and to limit trials by jury, have not remained, while a series of reforms to end discriminatory practices have. Indeed, a much better argument can be made against over-optimism and an over-"liberal" reaction to the IRA's ambiguous call for an end to hostilities than can be made for the view that IRA terrorism, with a mountain of corpses at its back, revealed the British system as irredeemably brutal.

Fourth, many people, judging by the polls, are fearful of a terrorism springing from an extreme version of Islam; and they could become, in large numbers, hateful and fearful. Blair's description last Friday of a popular reaction of unity and dignity seems right, but it was a reaction at a point in time, not a fixed sentiment. There's no reason why it cannot change—and it will change, faced with further attempts at mass murder. Constant and violent imprecations against the British government and people will cause anger to grow. Anger and fear require outlets: and we have already seen, in the so-far relatively minor attacks on mosques and innocent Muslims, what outlets these would be.

There's a further consideration. Leaders and opinion formers among Muslims who oppose extremism require a firm base on which to stand. If they are to support democratic politics—including protest and opposition—they need to see that bolstered by the state. To see instead the state extend a welcome and benefits to those whose main aim is to call down violence on the population is to give the moderates little help: it is to signal an indifference between their opinion and that of the extremists.

Finally, support for a liberal form of government, whether led by a party of the left or right, together with support for civil and human rights, ultimately comes from the electorate. From where else, in a democracy, could it proceed? Politicians must give a lead, and must support and defend liberalism in law and action, and in the month since the July 7 murders Blair has done so. But no government can remain liberal if support for its liberalism wanes; and support for a government that seeks assent to a society undergoing relatively rapid change as a consequence of immigration can be counted on only through a strong reassurance that limits observed naturally by the majority will be imposed by law on the extremist minority.

These pages have been host to several pieces arguing, in essence, that we British had it coming (it being terrorist attacks by those acting in the name of extreme Islamism). Such arguments blur, at the very least, the essential nature of democratic societies. That is, that opposition is necessary to their health and it is that which must carry the burden of anger and protest. As long as that is the case, we don't have to accept terrorism as our guilty due; we have to entertain argument as our responsibility, our privilege and our patrimony.

Workbook

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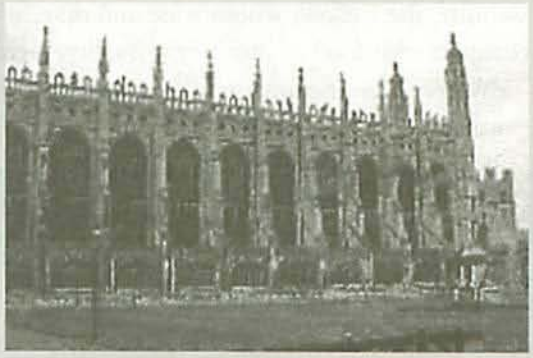
Unit 1

Exercise

A brief history of King's College



The young Henry VI laid the first stone of the King's College of Our Lady and St. Nicholas in Cambridge on Passion Sunday, 1441. King's was to have a Provost and 70 poor scholars, drawn exclusively from Eton College, Henry's other foundation near Windsor. From the first, the College's buildings were intended to be a magnificent display of the power of royal patronage and Henry went to great lengths to ensure that King's College Chapel would be without equal in size and beauty.

Henry drew up detailed instructions for the construction of a "great court" but only the Chapel was ever completed and even that took nearly a century. Despite its apparent unity of style, the Chapel is a product of three separate periods of construction. One of the Chapel's most striking features is the painting Adoration of the Magi by Rubens, originally painted in 1634 for the convent of the White Nuns at Louvain in Belgium.

The Chapel pages of the website includes a full history of the Chapel.

The next major addition to the college's present site was the Gibbs' building, begun in 1724 and named after its architect. The building was part of a more elaborate scheme which was to include two more similar buildings on the south and east sides of the front court.

Following this in the early 19th century William Wilkins built the gatehouse (Porters' Lodge) and screen in

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the neo-Gothic fashion of the time. This work involved the controversial demolition of half the buildings in King's Parade. Wilkins also designed the Dining Hall, Library and Old Lodge. The Dining Hall is a major part of college life. In the sombre, sparely lit Hall, the gowned students would rise as the Fellows entered and walked the length of the Hall to the High Table. After a Latin Grace, intoned by a scholar, the Fellows would wine and dine, while the undergraduates would have to be content with food of indifferent quality, served in the body of the Hall. Nowadays the self-service arrangements offer informality and an improvement in the quality of the meals.

QUESTION

Underline the proper names from the given passage.

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Unit 2

Exercise

Managing your finances at a British university

Tuition fees

It is vital that you manage your finances carefully. To start, there are tuition fees. How much are they likely to be? It is not possible to give one overall figure since universities and colleges set their own fees—some parts of the UK are more expensive to live in than others. You can get accurate information from the international offices of individual universities. As general guide, tuition fees for 1999-2000 were around £7,000 for an undergraduate humanities or social science degree, £9,000 for a science degree and £17,500 for clinical courses, and they usually rise by 3-5 percent annually. Many institutions allow international students to pay their tuition fees in installments—so it is worth enquiring whether this is the case at the university or college where you intend to study. Many also guarantee not to increase fees, during the course.

Accommodation

Universities and colleges usually advise you to budget for between £6,000 and £8,000 per academic year. The cost of living will also vary, not only according to where you live but also according to personal tastes. University and college accommodation costs, for instance, can vary from under £40 a week for a room in a self-catering hall to over £100 for one with suite facilities and all meals provided. One university says that a two-course cooked meal and a drink would cost £3.75 to purchase in the refectory. Another says £2.50. So you can see that prices vary a great deal depending on your own tastes and needs.

Food

In halls of residence, your breakfast and evening meal will be included in the accommodation cost. But those living in self-catering accommodation or in a privately rented house or flat should expect to pay around £20 a week.

Travel

Most universities and colleges operate a cheap bus service between residential halls and the campus. Otherwise, prices can vary. Expect to pay £5-10 a week. Often, it would be best to walk or cycle.

QUESTION

Underline the structural words from the given passage.

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Unit 3

Exercise

Laughing time

No Answer

Jim: Tom, you promised to help me fix my door-bell and I was waiting for you all the afternoon. But why didn't you come?

Tom: I did come this afternoon.

Jim: Really?

Tom: Yes. When I got here, I rang the door-bell three times, but there was no answer. I thought you were not in at that time. So I could do nothing but go away.

Once, there was an advertisement in a newspaper. It said, "Do you want to make your hands beautiful and attractive? I only ask you to pay ten dollars for my advice."

Many people were interested in the advertisement, especially middle-aged women. and they sent the money to the advertiser.

A few days later, all the women received a letter. On it were the words: "Let your husband wash the dishes."

QUESTION

Find out all the phrases from the given text.

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Unit 4

Exercise

Do you know about alcohol?

What is alcohol?

Alcohol is a compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, which is produced when glucose is fermented by yeast. The alcohol content of a particular drink is controlled by the amount of yeast and the duration of fermentation. Fruits are used to make wines and ciders, while cereals such as barley and rye form the basis of beers and spirits.

Alcohol is a drug which has the immediate effect of altering mood. Because drinking makes people feel relaxed, happy and even euphoric, you may find it surprising to learn that alcohol is in fact a depressant. As such, it switches off the part of the brain that controls judgment, leading to loss of inhibitions. As most people are aware, alcohol also affects physical coordination.

The more alcohol consumed, the greater the effect—speech becomes slurred, vision blurred, balance is lost and movements are clumsy. Apart from cases of extreme intoxication, however, these effects are short-term. The liver breaks down and eliminates alcohol from the body, taking about an hour to deal with one typical alcoholic drink.

The benefits and risks

Alcohol consumed in moderation is thought to be beneficial in reducing the risk of coronary heart disease. Indeed, alcohol consumption in conjunction with high intakes of fruit and vegetables, may well explain the so-called "French paradox". The French diet is considered to be very high in fat, especially saturated fat, yet the death rate from coronary heart disease remains relatively low. It is thought this is at least partly due to people's consumption of red wine.

The key word, though, is moderation. In 1997, the World Health Organisation concluded that the reduced risk from coronary heart disease was found at the level of one drink consumed every second day.

Alcohol has been linked to a wide range of illnesses, such as the increased risk of mouth, pharyngeal and esophageal cancers (this risk being greatly increased if combined with smoking). Furthermore, alcohol probably increases the risk of colorectal and breast cancer.

And the list doesn't stop there: high blood pressure, gastrointestinal complications, such as gastritis, ulcers, and liver disease, and the depletion of certain vitamins and minerals can all be caused by alcohol consumption. Excessive alcohol consumption can also have detrimental social and psychological consequences.

QUESTION

Find out all the phrases from the given text.

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Unit 5

Exercise 1

Why the Yogic way for food?

Yoga is the only science that has placed great emphasis on food over centuries. In fact, there is a whole branch—called Anna Yoga—devoted to food for health and happiness.

Over centuries, Yoga has developed a concept of a balanced whole-food diet and an eating philosophy. These principles of good eating use powerful techniques which help in maintaining a strong and healthy body, a stress-free mind and a positive spirituality within this mixed-up world.

Never has this yogic philosophy of a balanced whole-food diet been needed more than today when 97% of all health disorders can be traced to a faulty nutrition and diet.

It has been observed that (East) Indian civilizations suffer least from bowel problems, constipation, indigestion and other food related disorders such as obesity. Do you know why? Because the Indian philosophy of cooking and eating draws heavily from the yogic philosophy of eating!

Yoga does not dissect food into vitamins, minerals, protein etc.. The yogic philosophy is that the true benefits of these ingredients can be had only when they are NOT isolated but are kept as much in their natural form as possible.

The key to true health is to have a balanced whole-food diet. A balanced diet ensures that all the faculties of digestion work smoothly—absorption, assimilation and elimination. A balanced whole-food diet ensures a healthy you!

It is extremely important that all these 3 aspects work well together. If all these aspects work in harmony it is extremely unlikely that you'll suffer from health disorders and even obesity. Often "synthetic" or "processed" foods create conditions that disrupt this balance. This leads to several physical and psychological problems. Over years, this can have dangerous consequences.

What are whole foods?

Whole foods are edible substances which are as close to their "whole" or natural state as possible. They have not been pre-processed in any way which would disturb their nutrition or flavour. They are therefore free of all processing additives or preservatives.

The overall idea of whole foods, is to buy foods which are—

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* as whole and in their most simple form as possible
* in season and from as close to the source as possible
* as chemically and additive-free as possible
* in bulk and not pre-packaged

QUESTION

Find out all the cues (words, sentences and punctuations) for detailed information.

Exercise 2

Nose tackle has special abilities

Bobby Martin doesn't want pity. He only wants to make tackles. "I don't care who's in front of me, I just want to find the ball carrier and cause a fumble. That's my job," says Martin, a senior nose tackle for Colonel White High in Dayton, Ohio.

He recorded his first varsity tackle Aug.28 against Valley View (Germantown). After shedding the center, he found the quarterback, stopping him behind the line of scrimmage. It's a typical tackle for some, but not for Martin, who was born without legs.

His body ends just below the waist. Prosthetic legs aren't an option because he lacks the body parts in which to affix them.

Martin, 17, uses his arms to walk on field. He measures 3 feet 1 inch, 110 pounds and is thigh-high to his teammates. Off the field, he uses a specially-designed skateboard to get around, nixing a wheelchair. He's already the school's most popular student and would like to design computer software and play football after finishing college.

"I don't want it (football) to end here," he says.

Colonel White coach Earl White has known Martin since elementary school. White coached wrestling at Roth Middle School and encouraged Martin to try out for the team. He took to the sport quickly, placing second in the city tournament as an eighth-grader. But he strayed from sports for his first three years of high school while attending two other schools, but has found a home at Colonel White and on the field.

"People who've been around Bobby for a while view him as normal," White says. "Not many could overcome what he has, but Bobby has and can walk. He just does it differently."

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Martin's muscular upper torso allows him to walk on his hands. He shifts his body back and forth. "My arms are my legs," Martin says. "When I tackle, I must wrap my arms around their legs and just squeeze as hard as I can. He has no choice but go down to the ground."

His decision to play football received the endorsement of his mother, Gloria Martin. "She raised me to be dependent on myself," he says.

Said White: "Determination is what separates him from others. It's hard to deny him."

QUESTION

Analyze the patterns of all the sentences.

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Unit 6

Exercise 1

Patients say NHS is improving

NHS hospital patients say they are waiting less time than before for emergency treatment and outpatient departments, two major national surveys have found.

More than three quarters (77 percent) of patients told the Healthcare Commission they were treated in accident and emergency departments within the Government's key four-hour target.

Outpatients also reported shorter waiting times, with 80 percent given an appointment within three months—up five percent on the previous year.

Some patients though are still unhappy with standards of cleanliness and also want more information to help them to make decisions about their healthcare.

The findings were welcomed by the Department of Health as a valuable way for the NHS to gauge what it was doing well and where it needed to improve.

Healthcare Commission chief executive Anna Walker said: "This survey is very encouraging and it is particularly good to see patients beginning to experience a reduction in waiting times.

"There is much to celebrate but patients still, and rightly so, expect further improvement in their health services. Patients are sending a very clear message that they want more involvement in decisions on their treatment and that current standards of cleanliness are still not good enough. That must improve."

Health minister Rosie Winterton added: "The findings give the NHS an indication as to what they are doing well and more importantly, areas in which there is room for improvement, so that they can focus on delivering the standards that patients have a right to expect in the NHS.

"Since these surveys were conducted, the NHS has embarked upon a major initiative to improve cleanliness and reduce healthcare-associated infection. The chief nursing officer Chris Beasley has this as one of her key objectives."

NHS

The National Health Service or NHS as it is more commonly known, was set up on the 5th July 1948 to provide healthcare for all citizens, based on need, not the ability to pay.

The NHS is funded by the taxpayer and managed by the Department of Health,

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which sets overall policy on health issues. It is the responsibility of the Department of Health to provide health services to the general public through the NHS.

It was launched as a single organisation based on 14 regional hospital boards. This new NHS was originally split into three parts:

hospital services

family doctors, dentists, opticians and pharmacists

local authority health services, including community nursing and health visiting

Since 1948 there have been huge changes to both the organisational structure of the NHS and the way that patient services are provided.

QUESTION

Find out all the general information in the passage.

Exercise 2

Breakfast helps teenage girls stay slim

BALTIMORE (AP)—Girls who regularly ate breakfast, particularly one that includes cereal, were slimmer than those who skipped the morning meal, according to a study that tracked nearly 2,400 girls for 10 years.

Girls who ate breakfast of any type had a lower average body mass index, a common obesity gauge, than those who said they didn't. The index was even lower for girls who said they ate cereal for breakfast, according to findings of the study conducted by the Maryland Medical Research Institute. The study received funding from the National Institutes of Health and cereal-maker General Mills.

"Not eating breakfast is the worst thing you can do, that's really the take-home message for teenage girls," said study author Bruce Barton, the Maryland institute's president and CEO.

The fiber in cereal and healthier foods that normally accompany cereal, such as milk and orange juice, may account for the lower body mass index among cereal eaters, Barton said.

The results were gleaned from a larger NIH survey of 2,379 girls in California, Ohio and Maryland who were tracked between ages 9 and 19. Results of the study ap-

pear in the September issue of the Journal of the American Dietetic Association.

Nearly one in three adolescent girls in the United States is overweight, according to the association. The problem is particularly troubling because research shows becoming overweight as a child can lead to a lifetime struggle with obesity.

As part of the survey, the girls were asked once a year what they had eaten during the previous three days. The data were adjusted to compensate for factors such as differences in physical activity among the girls and normal increases in body fat during adolescence.

A girl who reported eating breakfast on all three days had, on average, a body mass index 0.7 units lower than a girl who did not eat breakfast at all. If the breakfast included cereal, the average was 1.65 units lower, the researchers found.

Breakfast consumption dropped as the girls aged, the researchers found, and those who did not eat breakfast tended to eat higher fat foods later in the day.

"We think it kick-starts your metabolism because you've eaten something," Barton said. "When you get to lunch you're not starving and you can make reasonable choices for lunch and dinner."

John Kirwan, a professor of medicine at Case Western Reserve University's Schwartz Center for Nutrition and Metabolism, said the findings may be "more reflective of overall eating habits and quality of food consumed."

"Those who eat breakfast on a regular basis are more likely to have a structured eating plan throughout the day and consequently are less likely to snack between meals and consume empty calories," said Kirwan, who has studied the effect of breakfast consumption on exercise performance and was not involved in the study.

He also pointed out that the study did not distinguish between low-sugar and high-sugar cereals, noting growing evidence that those who eat so-called low glycolic foods have a lower risk of obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

While cereal can often be high in fiber and low in fat, "you can't walk away saying, I'm going to eat cereal and lose weight," said Melinda Johnson, a dietitian with the Arizona state health department and an ADA spokeswoman.

Johnson also noted, however, that the foods often consumed with cereal tend to be healthy, and the study was another in a series to find a link between breakfast consumption and lower body mass index.

"You can walk away saying breakfast has been shown in lots of different studies to be really important for my children," Johnson said. "So parents can feel confident that serving cereal is definitely not going to do harm and eating breakfast is the right thing to do."

QUESTION

Find out the detailed information in the passage.

Unit 7

Exercise 1

Science proves that love is blind

Scientists have shown that there is a degree of truth in the old adage that love is blind.

They have found that feeling of love leads to a suppression of activity in the areas of the brain controlling critical thought. It seems that once we get close to a person, the brain decides the need to assess their character and personality is reduced. The study, by University College London, is published in NeuroImage.

The researchers found that both romantic love and maternal love produce the same effect on the brain. They suppress neural activity associated with critical social assessment of other people and negative emotions.

The UCL team scanned the brains of 20 young mothers while they viewed pictures of their own children, children they were acquainted with, and adult friends. The team found that the patterns of brain activity were very similar to those identified in an earlier study looking at the effects of romantic love. Both studies recorded increased activity in parts of the brain's "reward system". When these areas are stimulated—as they can be by food and drink, or even monetary gain—they produce feelings of euphoria. But perhaps more surprisingly, both studies also showed reduced levels of activity in the systems necessary for making negative judgments.

Lead researcher Dr Andreas Bartels said it was crucial that both romantic and maternal love were viewed by the brain in a highly positive way—because both were crucial to the perpetuation of the species.

QUESTIONS 1–8

Match the following words with the definitions.

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1. adage	A. looking for faults
2. critical	B. to connect two things or ideas in your mind
3. assess	C. to encourage
4. associate	D. very important
5. acquainted	E. to examine something and make a decision about it
6. stimulate	F. happiness and excitement
7. euphoria	G. a well-known phrase
8. crucial	H. to know someone

Exercise 2

The Death Car

It was a cold night in September. The rain was drumming on the car roof as George and Marie Winston drove through the empty country roads towards the house of their friends, the Harrisons, where they were going to attend a party to celebrate the engagement of the Harrisons' daughter, Lisa. As they drove, they listened to the local radio station, which was playing classical music.

They were about five miles from their destination when the music on the radio was interrupted by a news announcement:

"The Cheshire police have issued a serious warning after a man escaped from Colford Mental Hospital earlier this evening. The man, John Downey, is a murderer who killed six people before he was captured two years ago. He is described as large, very strong and extremely dangerous. People in the Cheshire area are warned to keep their doors and windows locked, and to call the police immediately if they see anyone acting strangely."

Marie shivered. "A crazy killer. And he's out there somewhere. That's scary."

"Don't worry about it," said her husband. "We're nearly there now. Anyway, we have more important things to worry about. This car is losing power for some reason—it must be that old problem with the carburetor. If it gets any worse, we'll have to stay at the Harrisons' tonight and get it fixed before we travel back tomorrow."

As he spoke, the car began to slow down. George pressed the accelerator, but the engine only coughed. Finally they rolled to a halt, as the engine died completely. Just as they stopped, George pulled the car off the road, and it came to rest under a large tree.

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"Blast!" said George angrily. "Now we'll have to walk in the rain."

"But that'll take us an hour at least," said Marie. "And I have my high-heeled shoes and my nice clothes on. They'll be ruined!"

"Well, you'll have to wait while I run to the nearest house and call the Harrisons. Someone can come out and pick us up," said George.

"But George! Have you forgotten what the radio said? There's a homicidal maniac out there! You can't leave me alone here!"

"You'll have to hide in the back of the car. Lock all the doors and lie on the floor in the back, under this blanket. No-one will see you. When I come back, I'll knock three times on the door. Then you can get up and open it. Don't open it unless you hear three knocks." George opened the door and slipped out into the rain. He quickly disappeared into the blackness.

Marie quickly locked the door and settled down under the blanket in the back for a long wait. She was frightened and worried, but she was a strong-minded woman. She had not been waiting long, however, when she heard a strange scratching noise. It seemed to be coming from the roof of the car.

Marie was terrified. She listened, holding her breath. Then she heard three slow knocks, one after the other, also on the roof of the car. Was it her husband? Should she open the door? Then she heard another knock, and another. This was not her husband. It was somebody—or something else. She was shaking with fear, but she forced herself to lie still. The knocking continued—bump, bump, bump, bump.

Many hours later, as the sun rose, she was still lying there. She had not slept for a moment. The knocking had never stopped all night long. She did not know what to do. Where was George? Why had he not come for her?

Suddenly, she heard the sound of three or four vehicles, racing quickly down the road. All of them pulled up around her, their tires screeching on the road. At last! Someone had come! Marie sat up quickly and looked out of the window.

The three vehicles were all police cars, and two still had their lights flashing. Several policemen leapt out. One of them rushed towards the car as Marie opened the door. He took her by the hand.

"Get out of the car and walk with me to the police vehicle. Miss! You're safe now. Look straight ahead. Keep looking at the police car. Don't look back. Just don't look back."

Something in the way he spoke filled Marie with cold horror. She could not help herself. About ten yards from the police car, she stopped, turned and looked back at the empty vehicle.

George was hanging from the tree above the car, a rope tied around his neck. As the wind blew his body back and forth, his feet were bumping gently on the roof of the car—bump, bump, bump, bump.

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QUESTIONS 1–10

Multiple-Choice

1. Where were the Winstons going when this incident happened?
   A. Home.
   B. To Colford Mental Hospital.
   C. To a party.
   D. To the police station.

2. What was the reason for the news announcement on the radio?
   A. Six people, including John Downey, had been murdered.
   B. A dangerous prisoner had escaped.
   C. The police were warning of accidents on the roads in the bad weather.
   D. Some people had been seen acting strangely in the Cheshire area.

3. What did George think was causing the trouble with the car?
   A. The carburetor.
   B. The rain drumming on the roof.
   C. The accelerator.
   D. He had no idea.

4. Why did he pull the car off the road?
   A. To have a rest.
   B. To go for a walk.
   C. To walk to the nearest house.
   D. It broke down.

5. Why did Marie stay in the car when George left?
   A. She was afraid to go out in the dark.
   B. So no-one would steal the car.
   C. Her clothes weren't suitable for the rain.
   D. She wanted to get some sleep.

6. Where did George set off to walk to?
   A. The Mental Hospital.
   B. The nearest house.
   C. The Harrisons' house.
   D. The police station.

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7. What made Marie so frightened as she waited in the car?
   A. There was a strange sound coming from the roof.
   B. She could see a man acting strangely outside the car.
   C. Some police cars came racing down the road.
   D. She was afraid of the rain and the dark.

8. Why did the policeman tell her not to look back when he brought her out of the car?
   A. He didn't want her to see the body of her husband.
   B. The killer was waiting behind her.
   C. He wanted her to forget everything that had happened during the night.
   D. He didn't want her to see the damage done to the car.

9. Marie says, "There's a homicidal maniac out there!" What does "homicidal maniac" mean?
   A. Terrible storm.
   B. Busy road.
   C. Crazy killer.
   D. Policeman.

10. In "Several policemen leapt out," "leapt" means
   A. threw.
   B. jumped.
   C. shouted.
   D. drove.

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Unit 8

Exercise 1

Richard was tired of the job search; he needed a break! As he took off his dress and shoes and put on his jogging shoes the piece of paper on which he had jotted down all of the interview times fell out of his pocket. He just sighed when he saw it. He had jumped at the challenge of job-hunting yesterday. This morning he had even jumped right to it! Now he just wanted to give up.

He went to the bar for a drink.

"Hey Ritchie, join the club, man! We didn't find anything either!" Bart said as Richard came in.

"It is nothing to joke about, Bart," Richard said. "I have to find something this week!"

"Stop whining. Join us in a drink. Something will jump out at you before you know it."

Richard sat down and took a drink. An hour later they were sitting together singing old beer songs. When a rough-looking man walked in they didn't even notice it.

"I'm looking for a couple of men with nothing to do!"

Richard and Bart, both jockeying for position, raised their hands at the same time!

"I need you to make a delivery for me!" The man said. "But don't jump to the conclusion that this is anything illegal. This is a job for the boys and if you do it well, I'll have other work for you!"

"I'll join hands with you any day, sir. I just need a job!" Richard said in a drunk, incoherent voice.

Then he took the package and, together with Bart they stumbled out to make their first delivery for the mob! They had just jumped in at the deep end and they didn't even know they were doing it!

Their life with the mob had begun.

QUESTION

Identify the referents of the pronouns which are in Italic.

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Exercise 2

A brief history of taxation

"NO TAXATION without representation." The slogan of the American Revolution has long been a rallying cry for taxpayers and tax evaders alike—though not always with such dramatic consequences. Arguably, the struggle to tax people in ways they find acceptable has been the main force shaping the modern nation-state. But are tax policies designed when the nation-state was all-powerful still appropriate now that globalization, spurred on by the Internet, is rapidly eroding national borders?

Tax collection was one of the oldest professions. The Bible records that Jesus offered his views on a tax matter, and converted a prominent taxman. In its early days taxation did not always involve handing over money. The ancient Chinese paid with pressed tea, and Jivaro tribesmen in the Amazon region stumped up shrunken heads. As the price of their citizenship, ancient Greeks and Romans could be called on to serve as soldiers, and had to supply their own weapons—a practice that was still going strong in feudal Europe. As Ferdinand Grapperhaus recounts in "Tax Tales" (International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation, Amsterdam, 1998), the origins of modern taxation can be traced to wealthy subjects paying money to their king in lieu of military service.

The other early source of tax revenue was trade, with tolls and customs duties being collected from travelling merchants. The big advantage of these taxes was that they fell mostly on visitors rather than residents. One of the earliest taxes imposed by England's Parliament, in the 13th century, was "tonnage and poundage" on wine, wool and leather, targeted at Italian merchants. Sometimes rulers went a little over the top. Excessive taxation was one reason why King Charles I of England lost his head. Many of those guillotined during the French Revolution of 1789 were much-resented private tax collectors. And the Boston Tea Party was a protest by American patriots against the tea tax imposed by their British rulers.

Income tax, the biggest source of government funds today, is a relatively recent invention, probably because the notion of annual income is itself a modern concept. Governments preferred to tax things that were easy to measure and therefore to calculate liability on. That is why early taxes concentrated on tangible items such as land and property, physical goods, commodities and ships, or the number of windows or fireplaces in a building. The first income tax was levied in 1797 by the Dutch Batavian Republic. Britain followed suit in 1799, and Prussia in 1808. Like most new taxes, these imposts were first introduced as temporary measures to finance war efforts. After the European powers had made peace in Vienna in 1815, Henry Addington, the British

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prime minister of the day, swore that an income tax would never be imposed again. But in 1842 the British government revived the tax.

What stands out about the 20th century, and particularly its second half, is that governments around the world have been taking a growing share of their countries' national income in tax, mainly to pay for ever more expensive defence efforts and for a modern welfare state. Taxes on consumption, such as the sales tax that is a big source of revenue for America's state and local governments, and the value-added tax on goods and services in Europe, have become increasingly important.

Big differences between countries remain in the overall level of tax. America's tax revenues amount to around one-third of its GDP, whereas Sweden's are closer to half. There are also big differences in the preferred methods of collecting it, the rates at which it is levied and the definition of the "tax base" to which those rates are applied, as well as the division of responsibility for taxation between levels of government.

QUESTION 1

Understand the causal relation in the context.

QUESTION 2

Understand the contrast in the context.

Exercise 3

The Choking Dog

"Come on, come on, move it, idiot!"

Joanne beat impatiently on the steering wheel of her Mercedes sports car. How stupid to get caught up in the rush hour! She had planned to leave work early this afternoon, at three o'clock, to give herself a chance to relax and have a bath before going out to a meeting of her local tennis club. But just at ten to three a client had arrived, and it was two hours before she had finished dealing with the man. When she came out of her office, all the other staff in the Highlight Advertising Agency had already left. Now she was stuck in a traffic jam in central Birmingham at 5:30 p.m., and at 6:30p.m. she was expected to be chairing a meeting of the tennis club. There would be no time for any hot bath.

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Ahead of her, the traffic was moving at last, and she swung quickly out into the centre lane to turn right, and raced the last half-mile through the quiet suburban streets to her house. Pulling up on the driveway, she leapt out of the car and ran for the house. As she opened the door, she nearly tripped over Sheba, who was standing behind it.

"Hey, Sheba, hello," she said, bending down to stroke the large Alsatian dog's head, "I've got no time for you now, but I'll take you out as soon as I get back from the tennis club."

It was then that she noticed something worrying about the dog. Sheba seemed to be coughing or choking, her stomach pumping repeatedly as if she was trying to vomit something up. She was obviously in real discomfort and could hardly breathe; her sad eyes gazed up at Joanne helplessly.

"Oh damn, this is all I need now," said Joanne to herself, dropping her briefcase and bending down to take a closer look, "a sick dog, today of all days!" On closer examination, Sheba did look very sick, and Joanne realized she would have to take her down to the vet immediately. Luckily, the vet's surgery was only a few streets away, and Joanne quickly loaded the dog, still coughing and choking, into her car for the short drive.

When she got there, the surgery was just about to close for the day. Luckily, Dr. Sterne had not left yet, and when he saw the state of Sheba, he brought her quickly into his office.

"It looks like something is stuck in her throat," said Dr. Sterne. It shouldn't take me too long to get it out.

"Listen, doctor, I'm really in a rush to get to a meeting—can I leave her with you, and go and get changed? I'll be back in ten minutes to pick her up, then I'll take her on to the meeting with me. Is that OK?"

"Sure," said the doctor. "You get going. I'll see you in ten minutes."

Joanne jumped back into her car again, and made the quick trip round to her house in a couple of minutes. As she was once more entering the hallway, the phone on the table by the door began to ring. She picked it up, annoyed by this additional interruption to her plans.

"This is Dr. Sterne," said an anxious voice. "Is that you, Joanne?"

"Of course it's me," said Joanne, surprised at the sound of his voice, "no-one else lives here."

"I want you to get right out of that house immediately," said the doctor's voice. "Right now. I'm coming round right away, and the police will be there any time now. Wait outside for us." The phone went dead. Joanne stared at it. She was confused, but she was also a little frightened by the obvious fear in the voice of the doctor. She replaced the receiver, then quickly backed out of the door and ran into the street.

At that moment, a police car with its lights flashing swung round the corner and screeched to a stop outside the house. Two policemen got out. After briefly checking

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that she was the owner of the house, they ran into the house through the still open door, without explaining anything. Joanne was by now completely confused and very frightened. Then the doctor arrived.

"Where's Sheba? Is she OK?" shouted Joanne, running over to his car.

"She's fine, Joanne. I extracted the thing which was choking her, and she's OK now."

"Well what's this all about? Why are the police in my house?"

Just then, the two policemen reappeared from the house, half-carrying a white-faced figure, a man in a dark grey sweater and jeans, who, it seemed, could hardly walk. There was blood all over him.

"My God," said Joanne, "how did he get in there? And how did you know he was there?"

"I think he must be a burglar," said the doctor. "I knew he was there because when I finally removed what was stuck in Sheba's throat, it turned out to be three human fingers. I don't think he's a very happy burglar."

(MDH 1994—From a common urban legend)

QUESTIONS 1–10

Choose the answer you think is correct.

1. Where did Joanne work?
   A. An advertising agency.
   B. A vet's surgery.
   C. A Mercedes dealer's office.
   D. The text does not say.

2. Why was she angry at the beginning of the story?
   A. She was lost.
   B. She had lost a client at work.
   C. She was stuck in a traffic jam.
   D. Her dog was sick.

3. Why did she take the dog to Dr. Sterne's surgery?
   A. It was time for Sheba's checkup.
   B. The dog couldn't breathe properly.
   C. She wanted to get her out of the house.
   D. The doctor had asked to see her.

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4. Why did she leave the dog at the surgery and drive home again?
   A. She wanted to catch a burglar.
   B. The dog was too sick to come home.
   C. The doctor wanted to keep her.
   D. Joanne wanted to change her clothes.

5. How long did it take Joanne to drive home from the surgery?
   A. Two minutes.
   B. Ten minutes.
   C. An hour.
   D. The text does not say.

6. What happened as she arrived home for the second time?
   A. The police arrived.
   B. The phone rang.
   C. The dog died.
   D. A burglar was just escaping.

7. Why did the doctor tell her to get out of the house?
   A. There was a dangerous dog in there.
   B. It was on fire.
   C. He knew there was a burglar inside.
   D. He wanted to meet her outside.

8. Why did the burglar look very sick?
   A. The police had caught him, and he would probably have to go to prison.
   B. He had caught a disease from the dog.
   C. He hadn't found any valuable things to steal.
   D. The dog had bitten off his fingers.

9. The story says that the dog "gazed up at Joanne helplessly". "Gazed" means
   A. stared.
   B. cried.
   C. barked.
   D. laughed.

10. A "vet's surgery" is probably
   A. a serious operation.
   B. a minor operation.

C. an animal doctor's office.
D. a police station.

QUESTION 11
Understand the analogy in the context.

Exercise 4

The Hitchhiker

As Andrea turned off the motorway onto the road to Brockbourne, the small village in which she lived, it was four o'clock in the afternoon, but already the sun was falling behind the hills. At this time in December, it would be completely dark by five o'clock. Andrea shivered. The interior of the car was not cold, but the trees bending in the harsh wind and the patches of yesterday's snow still heaped in the fields made her feel chilly inside. It was another ten miles to the cottage where she lived with her husband Michael, and the dim light and wintry weather made her feel a little lonely. She would have liked to listen to the radio, but it had been stolen from her car when it was parked outside her office in London about two weeks ago, and she had not got around to replacing it yet.

She was just coming out of the little village of Mickley when she saw an old lady standing by the road, with a crude hand-written sign saying "Brockbourne" in her hand. Andrea was surprised. She had never seen an old lady hitchhiking before. However, the weather and the coming darkness made her feel sorry for the lady, waiting hopefully on a country road like this with little traffic. Normally, Andrea would never pick up a hitchhiker when she was alone, thinking it was too dangerous, but what was the harm in doing a favor for a little old lady like this? Andrea pulled up a little way down the road, and the lady, holding a big shopping bag, hurried over to climb in the door which Andrea had opened for her.

When she did get in, Andrea could see that she was not, in fact, so little. Broad and fat, the old lady had some difficulty climbing in through the car door, with her big bag, and when she had got in, she more than filled the seat next to Andrea. She wore a long, shabby old dress, and she had a yellow hat pulled down low over her eyes. Panting noisily from her effort, she pushed her big brown canvas shopping bag down onto the floor

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under her feet, and said in a voice which was almost a whisper, "Thank you dearie—I'm just going to Brockbourne."

"Do you live there?" asked Andrea, thinking that she had never seen the old lady in the village in the four years she had lived there herself.

"No, dearie," answered the passenger, in her soft voice, "I'm just going to visit a friend. He was supposed to meet me back there at Mickley, but his car won't start, so I decided to hitchhike—there isn't a bus until seven, and I didn't want to wait. I knew some kind soul would give me a lift."

Something in the way the lady spoke, and the way she never turned her head, but stared continuously into the darkness ahead from under her old yellow hat, made Andrea uneasy about this strange hitchhiker. She didn't know why, but she felt instinctively that there was something wrong, something odd, something ... dangerous. But how could an old lady be dangerous? It was absurd.

Careful not to turn her head, Andrea looked sideways at her passenger. She studied the hat, the dirty collar of the dress, the shapeless body, the arms with their thick black hairs ...

Thick black hairs?

Hairy arms? Andrea's blood froze.

This wasn't a woman. It was a man.

At first, she didn't know what to do. Then suddenly, an idea came into her racing, terrified brain. Swinging the wheel suddenly, she threw the car into a skid, and brought it to a halt.

"My God!" she shouted, "A child! Did you see the child? I think I hit her!"

The "old lady" was clearly shaken by the sudden skid. "I didn't see anything dearie," she said. "I don't think you hit anything."

"I'm sure it was a child!" insisted Andrea. "Could you just get out and have a look? Just see if there's anything on the road?" She held her breath. Would her plan work?

It did. The passenger slowly opened the car door, leaving her bag inside, and climbed out to investigate. As soon as she was out of the vehicle, Andrea gunned the engine and accelerated madly away. The car door swung shut as she rounded a bend, and soon she had put a good three miles between herself and the awful hitchhiker.

It was only then that she thought about the bag lying on the floor in front of her. Maybe the bag would provide some information about the real identity about the old woman who was not an old woman. Pulling into the side of the road, Andrea lifted the heavy bag onto her lap and opened it curiously.

It contained only one item—a small hand axe, with a razor-sharp blade. The axe, and the inside of the bag, were covered with the dark red stains of dried blood.

Andrea began to scream.

(MDH 1994—From a common urban legend)

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QUESTIONS 1–10

Click on the answer you think is correct.

1. Where did Andrea work?
   A. Brockbourne.
   B. Mickley.
   C. London.
   D. The text doesn't say.

2. How was Andrea feeling as she drove home?
   A. Happy.
   B. Afraid.
   C. Lonely.
   D. Hot.

3. Why didn't she listen to the radio?
   A. The radio had been stolen from her car.
   B. She liked peace and quiet.
   C. The radio was broken.
   D. There was a strike at the radio station.

4. Why did she stop to give the old lady a ride?
   A. It was a cold evening.
   B. Andrea felt lonely.
   C. She felt sorry for the lady.
   D. All of the above.

5. Where did the lady want to go?
   A. Brockbourne.
   B. Mickley.
   C. London.
   D. The text doesn't say.

6. What made Andrea afraid when she looked at the old lady?
   A. She had a moustache.
   B. She had a hard voice like a man.
   C. She had a shopping bag.
   D. She had hairy arms.

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7. Why did Andrea suddenly stop the car?
   A. She thought she had hit a child in the road.
   B. She skidded on some ice in the road.
   C. She wanted to trick the passenger into getting out.
   D. She was so afraid that she couldn't concentrate, and she nearly had a crash.

8. What did Andrea do when the "old lady" got out?
   A. Waited for her.
   B. Drove away quickly.
   C. Opened her bag.
   D. Switched off the engine.

9. Why did Andrea look in the old lady's bag?
   A. She wanted to steal what was in it.
   B. She wanted to find her address so that she could send the bag back to her.
   C. She wanted to borrow the old lady's tools.
   D. She wanted to find out who the strange passenger was.

10. What was the "old lady" probably going to do to Andrea?
    A. Nothing.
    B. Kill her.
    C. Give her an axe.
    D. Visit her in Brockbourne.

QUESTION 11

Understand the progression of the content in the context.

Exercise 5

The Carpet Fitter

Eddie was a carpet fitter, and he hated it. For ten years he had spent his days sitting, squatting, kneeling or crawling on floors, in houses, offices, shops, factories and restaurants. Ten years of his life, cutting and fitting carpets for other people to walk on, without even seeing them. When his work was done, no-one ever appreciated it. No-one ever said "Oh, that's a beautiful job, the carpet fits so neatly." They just walked all

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over it. Eddie was sick of it.

He was especially sick of it on this hot, humid day in August, as he worked to put the finishing touches to today's job. He was just cutting and fixing the last edge on a huge red carpet which he had fitted in the living room of Mrs. Vanbrugh's house. Rich Mrs. Vanbrugh, who changed her carpets every year, and always bought the best. Rich Mrs. Vanbrugh, who had never even given him a cup of tea all day, and who made him go outside when he wanted to smoke. Ah well, it was four o'clock and he had nearly finished. At least he would be able to get home early today. He began to day-dream about the weekend, about the Saturday football game he always played for the local team, where he was known as "Ed the Head" for his skill in heading goals from corner kicks.

Eddie sat back and sighed. The job was done, and it was time for a last cigarette. He began tapping the pockets of his overalls, looking for the new packet of Marlboro he had bought that morning. They were not there. It was as he swung around to look in his toolbox for the cigarettes that Eddie saw the lump. Right in the middle of the brand new bright red carpet, there was a lump. A very visible lump. A lump the size of—the size of a packet of cigarettes.

"Blast!" said Eddie angrily. "I've done it again! I've left the cigarettes under the blasted carpet!"

He had done this once before, and taking up and refitting the carpet had taken him two hours. Eddie was determined that he was not going to spend another two hours in this house. He decided to get rid of the lump another way. It would mean wasting a good packet of cigarettes, nearly full, but anything was better than taking up the whole carpet and fitting it again. He turned to his toolbox for a large hammer.

Holding the hammer, Eddie approached the lump in the carpet. He didn't want to damage the carpet itself, so he took a block of wood and placed it on top of the lump. Then he began to beat the block of wood as hard as he could. He kept beating, hoping Mrs. Vanbrugh wouldn't hear the noise and come to see what he was doing. It would be difficult to explain why he was hammering the middle of her beautiful new carpet.

After three or four minutes, the lump was beginning to flatten out. Eddie imagined the cigarette box breaking up, and the crushed cigarettes spreading out under the carpet. Soon, he judged that the lump was almost invisible. Clearing up his tools, he began to move the furniture back into the living room, and he was careful to place one of the coffee tables over the place where the lump had been, just to make sure that no-one would see the spot where his cigarettes had been lost. Finally, the job was finished, and he called Mrs. Vanbrugh from the dining room to inspect his work.

"Yes, dear, very nice," said the lady, peering around the room briefly. "You'll be sending me a bill, then?"

"Yes madam, as soon as I report to the office tomorrow that the job is done." Eddie picked up his tools, and began to walk out to the van. Mrs. Vanbrugh accompanied him. She seemed a little worried about something.

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"Young man," she began, as he climbed into the cab of his van, laying his toolbox on the passenger seat beside him, "while you were working today, you didn't by any chance see any sign of Armand, did you? Armand is my parakeet. A beautiful bird, just beautiful, such colors in his feathers ... I let him out of his cage, you see, this morning, and he's disappeared. He likes to walk around the house, and he's so good, he usually just comes back to his cage after an hour or so and gets right in. Only today he didn't come back. He's never done such a thing before, it's most peculiar ... "

"No, madam, I haven't seen him anywhere," said Eddie, as he reached to start the van.

Then he saw his packet of Marlboro cigarettes on the dashboard, where he had left it at lunchtime ...

And remembered the lump in the carpet ...

And realized what the lump was ...

And remembered the hammering ...

And began to feel rather sick ...

(MDH 1994—from a common urban legend)

QUESTIONS 1–10

Choose the answer you think is correct.

1. Why did Eddie hate being a carpet-fitter?
   A. The pay was too low.
   B. He didn't like working alone.
   C. No-one appreciated his work.
   D. He couldn't smoke on the job.

2. What did Eddie think of Mrs. Vanbrugh?
   A. She was a kind, thoughtful lady.
   B. She was rich and selfish.
   C. She was always losing things.
   D. She had good taste in furniture.

3. Why was Eddie called "Ed the Head" by his friends?
   A. Because he was such an intelligent carpet-fitter.
   B. Because he had a large head.
   C. Because he was very proud and self-important.
   D. Because of his footballing skills.

4. What did Eddie want to do when he had finished fitting the carpet?
   A. Have a cigarette.
   B. Hammer the carpet flat.

C. Look for Mrs. Vanbrugh's lost bird.
D. Start work in the dining room.

5. Why didn't Eddie remove the carpet to take out the thing that was causing the lump?
A. He couldn't take the carpet up once he had fitted it.
B. He didn't need the cigarettes because he had some more in the van.
C. It would take too long to remove the carpet and re-fit it.
D. He intended to come back and remove the lump the next day.

6. What did Eddie do with the hammer?
A. Hammered nails into the lump.
B. Fixed the coffee table.
C. Left it under the carpet.
D. Flattened the carpet.

7. What was Mrs. Vanbrugh worried about?
A. Her bird was missing.
B. She thought the cigarette was missing.
C. She thought Eddie had been smoking in the house.
D. She couldn't find her husband Armand.

8. What was really under the carpet?
A. The cigarettes.
B. Eddie's toolbox.
C. Nothing.
D. The missing bird.

9. "Eddie was determined ... " means that he
A. had no idea.
B. decided for sure.
C. felt very angry.
D. couldn't decide.

10. "Peculiar" in the sentence "He's never done such a thing before, it's most peculiar ... " means
A. normal.
B. like a bird.
C. difficult.
D. strange.

QUESTION 11

Understand the parallel structure in the context.

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Exercise 6

The American Pepper

"Mummy! Mummy!" shouted little Murna racing from the front door through to the kitchen. "There's a parcel. The postman's brought a parcel!"

Her mother, Savni, looked at her in surprise. She had no idea who could have sent them a parcel. Maybe it was a mistake. She hurried to the door to find out. Sure enough, the postman was there, holding a parcel about the size of a small brick.

"From America, madam," he said. "See! American stamps."

It was true. In the top right-hand corner of the brown paper parcel were three strange-looking stamps, showing a man's head. The package was addressed to Savni, in big, clear black letters.

"Well, I suppose it must be from Great-Aunt Pasni," said Savni to herself, as the postman went on his way down the street, whistling. "Although it must be twenty years since we heard anything from her. I thought she would have been dead by now."

Savni's husband Jornas and her son Arinas were just coming in from the garden, where Murna had run to tell them about the parcel. "Well, open it then!" said Arinas impatiently. "Let's see what's inside!"

Setting the parcel down in the middle of the table, Savni carefully began to tear open the paper. Inside, there was a large silver container with a hinged lid, which was taped shut. There was also a letter.

"What is it? What is it?" demanded Murna impatiently. "Is it a present?"

"I have no idea," said Savni in confusion. "I think it must be from Great-Aunt Pasni. She went to America almost thirty years ago now. But we haven't heard from her in twenty years. Perhaps the letter will tell us." She opened the folded page cautiously, then looked up in dismay. "Well, this is no help!" she said in annoyance. "It's written in English! How does she expect us to read English? We're poor people, we have no education. Maybe Pasni has forgotten her native language, after thirty years in America."

"Well, open the pot, anyway," said Jornas. "Let's see what's inside."

Cautiously, Savni pulled the tape from the neck of the silver pot, and opened the lid. Four heads touched over the top of the container, as their owners stared down inside.

"Strange," said Arinas. "All I see is powder." The pot was about one-third full of a kind of light-grey powder.

"What is it?" asked Murna, mystified.

"We don't know, darling," said Savni, stroking her daughter's hair. "What do you

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think?" Murna stared again into the pot.

"I think it's coffee," she announced, finally. "American coffee."

"It's the wrong colour for coffee, darling," said Jornas thoughtfully. "But maybe she's on the right track. It must be some kind of food." Murna, by now, had her nose right down into the pot. Suddenly, she lifted her head and sneezed loudly.

"I'd god ub by doze," she explained.

"That's it!" said Arinas. "It must be pepper! Let me try some." Dipping a finger into the powder, he licked it. "Yes," he said, "it's pepper all right. Mild, but quite tasty. It's American pepper."

"All right," said Savni, "we'll try it on the stew tonight. We'll have American-style stew!"

That evening, the whole family agreed that the American pepper had added a special extra taste to their usual evening stew. They were delighted with it. By the end of the week, there was only a teaspoonful of the grey powder left in the silver container. Then Savni called a halt.

"We're saving the last bit for Sunday. Dr. Haret is coming to dinner, and we'll let him have some as a special treat. Then it will be finished."

The following Sunday, the whole family put on their best clothes, ready for dinner with Dr. Haret. He was the local doctor, and he had become a friend of the family many years before, when he had saved Arinas's life after an accident. Once every couple of months, Savni invited the doctor for dinner, and they all looked forward to his entertaining stories of his youth at the university in the capital.

During dinner, Savni explained to the doctor about the mysterious American pepper, the last of which she had put in the stew they were eating, and the letter they could not read.

"Well, give it to me, give it to me!" said the doctor briskly. "I speak English! I can translate it for you."

Savni brought the letter, and the family waited, fascinated, as the doctor began to translate.

"Dear Savni: you don't know me, but I am the son of your old Great-Aunt Pasni. She never talked much to us about the old country, but in her final illness earlier this year, she told us that after her death, she wanted her ashes to be sent back home to you, so that you could scatter them on the hills of the country where she was born. My mother died two weeks ago, and her funeral and cremation took place last week. I am sending her ashes to you in a silver casket. Please do as she asked, and spread them over the ground near where she was born. Your cousin, George Leary."

(MDH 1995—from a common urban legend)

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QUESTIONS 1–10

Choose the answer you think is correct.

1. Where does this story take place?
   A. America.
   B. Arinas.
   C. India.
   D. The text doesn't say.

2. How was the parcel wrapped?
   A. In brown paper.
   B. In silver paper.
   C. In grey paper.
   D. In tape.

3. Who was Savni?
   A. A little girl.
   B. The Great-Aunt.
   C. The mother of the family.
   D. The son of the family.

4. Why don't the family read the letter?
   A. They are too impatient to look in the container.
   B. It is addressed to the doctor.
   C. It is in English.
   D. It is missing.

5. What does Murna think is in the pot?
   A. Dust.
   B. Ashes.
   C. Coffee.
   D. Pepper.

6. Why does Arinas think that the powder is pepper?
   A. It tastes like pepper.
   B. It makes Murna sneeze.
   C. It is written on the pot.
   D. The letter says so.

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7. What does the family do with the powder?
   A. They keep it to give to the doctor.
   B. They send it back to America.
   C. They make drinks with it.
   D. They put it on their food.

8. Why does Savni save the last bit of the powder?
   A. As a souvenir.
   B. For Dr. Haret.
   C. To analyse it.
   D. To spread it on the hills.

9. How does Dr. Haret solve the mystery?
   A. He analyses the powder.
   B. He recognizes the powder.
   C. He is a friend of Pasni.
   D. He translates the letter.

10. What was really in the pot?
   A. Coffee.
   B. Great-Aunt Pasni.
   C. Dust.
   D. Special American pepper.

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Unit 9

Exercise

The Iron Lady

Margaret Thatcher, who would become Europe's first female prime minister and the first British prime minister to serve three consecutive terms, was born October 13th 1925 in Grantham, the daughter of a grocer.

She read chemistry at Oxford and became a research chemist after university, yet politics was her first love. In 1950, she ran for Parliament unsuccessfully. She took a job testing cake fillings and ice creams for a London company while she worked at night to become a barrister. Her marriage in 1951 to Denis Thatcher allowed her to devote herself to politics.

She became Conservative MP for Finchley in 1959. Her first parliamentary post was Junior Minister for Pensions under Macmillan. When Labour took control, she served a number of positions in Edward Heath's shadow cabinet. Heath became Prime Minister in 1970, and Thatcher became the Secretary for Education and Science, and the only woman in the cabinet.

As Joint Shadow Chancellor from 1974-75, she was elected Conservative party leader in 1975 and finally Prime Minister in May 1979. An advocate of privatisation of state-owned industry and utilities, strict trade union restrictions, and reduced social expenditures across the board, her initial impact on Britain was economic. While the economy grew, many felt it was at an excessive cost: Between 1979 and 1981 economic output declined by 15 percent, and unemployment rose to the three million mark.

Most agree that without the 1982 Falkland Islands War (coupled with a disorganised opposition party), she never would have won a second term in 1983, which she did in a landslide. In 1984, an IRA bomb at the Conservative party conference in Brighton nearly killed her and members of her government, but in steely Thatcher style she insisted the conference go on.

Along with her great ally and friend, US President Ronald Reagan, Thatcher made the 1980s into a decade of conservatism and anti-communist sentiment. The Soviets negatively dubbed her 'The Iron Lady', a nickname she, in turn, embraced.

Her vehement opposition to European integration and the creation of the much-hated poll tax, led to a leadership challenge, and she resigned as Prime Minister on November 28th 1990. John Major succeeded her and served in the post until the Labour

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landslide in May 1997.

A woman of formidable will in the face of doubt, her political philosophy took the moniker 'Thatcherism'. Her impact on Britain was sweeping and lasting, with a market economy and a more right-wing Conservative party. In 1990 she was awarded the Order of Merit and in 1994 she was made a Baroness.

QUESTION

Analyze the structure of the text.

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Unit 10

Exercise 1

A VJ saved my life

Thirty years ago live sampling changed the history of popular music. Now audio-visual mixing software is set to change the landscape of popular culture.

Imagine the musical landscape before hip-hop pioneer Grandmaster Flash began mixing, looping and scratching short clips of music on his twin turntables. Now a new generation of mixing masters are using the latest British-developed technology to do the same with video.

VJ-ing is taking off in clubs around the world in the same way that DJ-ing did three decades ago. Powerful video screens are installed as standard. But now portable computers enable film clips to be incorporated into live mixing sessions. These aren't an addition to the music; they are an integral part of a new interactive audio-visual experience.

Matt Black was keen to incorporate audio-visual elements into Coldcut's live set, but his involvement increased as he began to realise the potential to transform performances by making the visual side as "live" as the music. Visuals could be mixed and played on stage rather than pre-programmed.

"We teamed up and released a two-disc CD. The first being an audio album and the second a CD-Rom of VJamm software, so people could have their own go at mixing up tracks from the album", explains Blakeborough. "Since then we've put a lot of work into making the software more responsive, so it's a very immediate instrument." The VJamm team call their mixing of sounds and vision an "audio-visual collage", and say that it's the first time in which the worlds of visual art and music have been truly united in one package.

QUESTION 1

Analyze the structure of the text.

QUESTION 2–7

There are 6 statements about the text. Decide if each one is True or False.

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2. The V Jamm phenomenon has spread to clubs and festivals.
3. The inventors of V Jamm let people experiment with the new software for free.
4. Video clips can now be integrated into live music sessions by DJs using a keyboard.
5. VJ-ing could completely change club culture.
6. The visual clips have to be programmed before the DJ goes on stage.
7. A television channel now sells video clips from its website for people to use in clubs.

Exercise 2

Tarzan of the Apes

Edgar Rice Burroughs wrote a very famous story called Tarzan of the Apes.

This story involves a shipwreck on the West coast of Africa. The passengers on the ship include a certain Lord and Lady Greystoke from England. Lord and Lady Greystoke are the only survivors of the shipwreck.

Lord Greystoke builds a kind of shelter high up in the trees—a tree-house—for his pregnant wife and does his best to make them comfortable in their new jungle home. Lady Greystoke gives birth to a boy. They call the boy John. Unfortunately, she dies and leaves Lord Greystoke to take care of the baby on his own. Lord Greystoke is killed by an enormous ape that comes to investigate the strange house in the trees. The baby is left all alone. Fortunately, a female ape, whose baby has recently died, finds the human baby alone in the treehouse. Even though the baby is white and hairless, she feels a mother's love for it and begins to feed and take care of it. She becomes John's mother. John, who later takes the name Tarzan, never having known his real identity, grows strong and powerful living among the apes. He has the advantage of human intelligence and eventually grows up to be leader of the apes and, eventually, lord of the jungle.

The books tell many stories of Tarzan's adventures in the jungles, his fights with savage animals, his encounters with other human beings (many of whom are as dangerous as the animals) and his re-discovery of his true identity.

Tarzan eventually teaches himself to read by returning to the treehouse where he was born and finding some children's books that his parents brought from England. He later finds out who he really is (an English Lord!) and travels to England to visit his home, where he falls in love with a young woman called Jane.

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QUESTIONS 1–5

Choose the answer you think is correct.

1. Who had escaped from the shipwreck?
   A. Lady Greystoke.
   B. Lady Greystoke and her husband.
   C. Everyone but the Greystokes.
   D. John.

2. Where is Tarzan during the shipwreck?
   A. He is in the jungle.
   B. He is in a treehouse.
   C. He isn't born yet.

3. Who is John?
   A. Lord Greystoke.
   B. Tarzan.
   C. A large ape.

4. Who brings up the baby?
   A. A female ape.
   B. Lord Greystoke.
   C. Lady Greystoke.

5. Why does Tarzan become Lord of the Jungle?
   A. He can speak English.
   B. He kills many apes.
   C. He has human intelligence.

Exercise 3

The St. Valentine's Day Massacre

The St. Valentine's Day Massacre is the name given to the shooting of seven people as part of a conflict between criminal gangs in Chicago on February 14, 1929. Although it was not a major event, it received nationwide media attention.

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Seven members of Bugs Moran's gang, and an ophthalmologist who happened to be in the wrong place, were lined up against a wall in the garage of the S-M-C Cartage Company in Chicago and shot by five members of Al Capone's gang dressed as policemen. When one of the dying men, Frank "Tight Lips" Gusenberg, was asked who shot him, he replied, "Nobody shot me." Capone was conveniently on vacation in Florida at the time.

The massacre was a result of a plan devised by Jack "Machine Gun" McGurn, on behalf of Al Capone, to kill George 'Bugs' Moran. McGurn assembled a team of six men, led by Fred Burke, and intended to have Moran lured into an ambush. Moran and his men would be tricked into visiting a warehouse on Clark Street on the pretext of buying some bargain hijacked whiskey; Burke's team would then enter the building disguised as policemen and kill them. The chief suspects, McGurn and Capone, would be well away from the scene.

The plan did not work. Five men of the Burke team drove up to the warehouse in a stolen police car at around 10:30, three dressed in police uniforms and two in ordinary clothes. They found seven members of Moran's gang but not Moran himself. The gang members were told to line up against the back wall, and were then shot. Moran had been approaching the warehouse but the premature arrival of the police car scared him away. The dead men were James Clark, Frank and Pete Gusenberg, Adam Heyer, Johnny May, Reinhardt Schwimmer, and Al Weinshank.

When the garage, which stood at 2122 N. Clark Street, was demolished in 1967, the wall was sold and shipped brick by brick to George Patey, a Canadian businessman, who rebuilt it in the men's restroom of a bar with a Roaring 20s theme. After the bar closed, Patey began trying to sell the bricks as souvenirs.

QUESTIONS 1–10

Below are 10 events from the text, but they are in the wrong chronological order. Get it in the right order.

1. The garage was demolished.
2. Five men of the Burke team arrived at the warehouse in a stolen police car.
3. Seven members of Bugs Moran's gang, and an ophthalmologist arrived at the warehouse.
4. Patey began trying to sell the bricks as souvenirs.
5. Moran approached the warehouse.
6. The gang members were told to line up against the back wall.
7. George Patey rebuilt the wall in the men's restroom of a bar with a Roaring 20's theme.
8. Frank "Tight Lips" Gusenberg was asked who shot him and replied, "Nobody shot me."
9. The gang members were shot.
10. Al Capone went on vacation to Florida.

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Unit 11

Exercise 1

April Fool's Day

"The first of April is the day we remember what we are the other 364 days of the year."

—Mark Twain

What is April Fool's Day and what are its origins? It is commonly believed that in medieval France, New Year was celebrated on April 1st. Then in 1562, Pope Gregory introduced a new calendar for the Christian world, changing New Year to January 1st. With no modern communications, news travelled slowly and new ideas were often questioned. Many people did not hear of the change, others chose to ignore it, while some merely forgot. These people were called fools. Invitations to non-existent "New Year" parties were sent and other practical jokes were played. This jesting evolved over time into a tradition of playing pranks on the 1st of April. The custom eventually spread to England and Scotland, and it was later transported across the Atlantic to the American colonies of the English and the French. April Fool's Day has now developed into an international festival of fun, with different nationalities celebrating the day in a special way.

In France and Italy, if someone plays a trick on you, you are the "fish of April". By the month of April fish have only just hatched and are therefore easy to catch. Children stick paper fish to their friends' backs and chocolate fish are found in the shops.

In Scotland, April Fool's Day lasts for two days! The second day is called "Taily Day" and tricks on this day involve the bottom (or the "tail" in informal speech). Often a sign saying "kick me" is stuck onto someone's back without them knowing.

In Spain and Mexico, similar celebrations take place on December 28th. The day is the Feast of the Holy Innocents. Originally, the day was a sad remembrance of the slaughter of the innocent children by Herod in his search for the baby Jesus. It eventually changed to a lighter commemoration of innocence involving pranks and trickery.

Today, Americans and the British play small tricks on friends and strangers alike on April 1st. A common trick is to point to a friend's shoe and say "Your shoelace is untied." When they look down, they are laughed at. Schoolchildren might tell a friend that school has been cancelled. A bag of flour might be balanced on the top of a door

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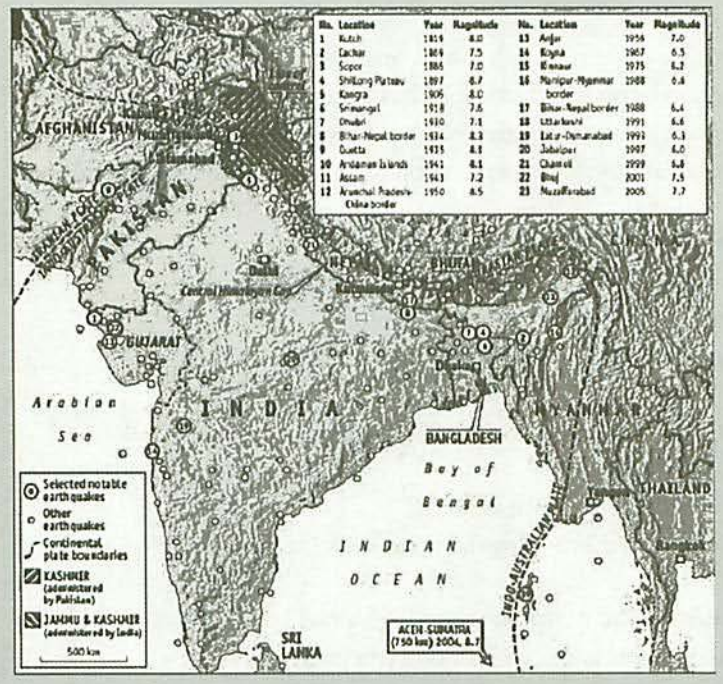
so that when the "victim" opens the door, the flour empties over their head. Sometimes the media gets involved. Once, a British short film was shown on April Fool's Day about spaghetti farmers and how they harvest their crop from spaghetti trees!

Most April Fool jokes are in good fun and not meant to harm anyone. The best trick is the one where everyone laughs, especially the person upon whom the joke has been played.

April Fool's Day, 1989
UFO Lands Near London

Two British policemen were sent to investigate a glowing flying saucer on March 31, the day before April Fool's Day. When the policeman arrived at a field in Surrey, they saw a small figure wearing a silver space suit walking out of a spacecraft. Immediately the police ran off in the opposite direction. Reports revealed that the alien was in fact a midget, and the flying saucer was a hot air balloon that had been specially built to look like a UFO by Richard Branson, the 36-year-old chairman of Virgin Records.

Branson had planned to land the balloon in London's Hyde Park on April 1. However, a wind change had brought him down in a Surrey field. The police were bombarded with phone calls from terrified Motorists as the balloon drifted over the motorway. One lady was so shocked by the incident she didn't realise that she was standing naked in front of her window as she was describing the UFO to a radio station.



No.	Location	Year	Magnitude	No.	Location	Year	Magnitude
1	Kutch	1819	8.0	13	Anjar	1956	7.0
2	Cachar	1869	7.5	14	Koyna	1967	6.5
3	Sopor	1885	7.0	15	Koyna	1975	6.2
4	Shillong Plateau	1897	8.7	16	Manipur-Myanmar border	1988	6.8
5	Kangra	1905	8.0				
6	Srinagar	1918	7.6	17	Bihar-Nepal border	1988	6.4
7	Dhubri	1930	7.1	18	Uttarkashi	1991	6.6
8	Bihar-Nepal border	1934	8.3	19	Latur-Osmanabad	1993	6.3
9	Quetta	1935	8.1	20	Jabalpur	1997	6.0
10	Andaman Islands	1941	8.1	21	Chamoli	1999	6.8
11	Assam	1943	7.2	22	Bhuj	2001	7.5
12	Arunachal Pradesh-China border	1950	8.5	23	Muzaffarabad	2005	7.7

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QUESTIONS 1–8

Choose the answer you think is correct.

1. What was originally celebrated on April 1st?
   A. Tally Day.
   B. New Year.
   C. April Fool's Day.

2. The first April Fool's were called fools because
   A. they didn't know about or recognize the new change.
   B. they questioned new ideas,
   C. they didn't have any modern communications.

3. Where will you find a chocolate fish of April?
   A. Scotland.
   B. France and Italy.
   C. Spain and Mexico.

4. What do people stick on their friends' backs on April Fools day in Scotland?
   A. Paper fish.
   B. Signs.
   C. Tails.

5. The best type of April Fool's joke is one where
   A. the person upon whom the joke has been played can laugh.
   B. the person upon whom the joke has been played laughs at everyone.
   C. everyone laughs at the person upon whom the joke has been played.

6. Americans and the British think
   A. it is funny to trick your friends on April Fool's Day.
   B. that looking down at your shoes is funny.
   C. that untied shoelaces are funny.

7. What did two policemen see the day before April Fool's Day?
   A. Richard Branson.
   B. An alien in a silver space suit.
   C. Someone who'd been dressed up to look like an alien.

8. The policeman and motorists were frightened because they thought
   A. the balloon was going to drift onto the motorway.

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B. they were in the presence of aliens.
C. Richard Branson had turned into an alien.

Exercise 2

Preparing for the unknowable

Why the Kashmir earthquake happened and what might be done?

PAKISTAN'S earthquake measured 7.6 on a scale known as the moment magnitude. This measure, a successor to Richter, allows seismologists to compare the energy released by different earthquakes. At each step of the scale, about 32 times more energy is released than at the previous step. It has no upper limit, but the largest recorded earthquake was in southern Chile in 1960 and measured 9.5.

Earthquakes happen mostly where the earth's tectonic plates collide. In Pakistan, quake activity is mainly concentrated in the northern and western sections of the country, along the boundary of the Indian, Iranian and Eurasian plates. The Indian plate is moving north at about 5cm a year, resulting in a force on the southern edge of the Tibetan plateau—the force that generates the Himalayas. As a result, earthquakes occur along the Himalayas all the way to Myanmar. (The movement of the Indian plate also caused the devastating Sumatra-Andaman earthquake and tsunami in late 2004.)

In recent years, Pakistan has not suffered as greatly from earthquakes as its neighbours in the Himalayas, Afghanistan, Nepal, China and India. Its biggest earthquake in living memory occurred in Quetta in 1935, with 30,000 deaths. Nevertheless, Kashmir is seismically active on both sides of the border, with many regular, though less damaging, quakes. In 2002 in the Gilgit-Astore region, 100km (63 miles) north of Muzaffarabad, large earthquakes made about 16,000 people homeless.

Across the Himalayas there is what seismologists call a "slip deficit"—a lack of earthquakes to release the stress that is known to be accumulating. The Kashmir quake was in just such a region, where a great earthquake was overdue. Nevertheless, Roger Bilham, of the University of Colorado, says it is doubtful that the Kashmir quake released more than one tenth of the cumulative energy stored there. Furthermore, in the past half-century the Himalayan region has seen fewer powerful earthquakes than might be predicted from historical records. The most notable area of concern is the central Himalayan Gap, a 600km-long central arc of the Himalayas. Mr. Bilham believes this area has the potential to generate several earthquakes of magnitude 8 or more, and is

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the most vulnerable (in terms of potential loss of life and damage) of the regions that could produce a great earthquake. The whole of Nepal is also a worry.

The Kashmir quake may be the worst recorded in the Indian subcontinent. Its deadliness was linked, among other things, to the weakness of buildings, the depth of the quake, the density of population, the fault and soil types, and the intensity of the shaking. The Bhuj earthquake, only 100km from the border of Pakistan, was of similar magnitude but killed 18,500.

Because of population growth and density in the Himalayas, hundreds of thousands may be at risk, particularly in India, where the government and the United Nations Development Programme have identified 38 cities with more than half a million people located in the most seismically active regions. A way has to be found to reduce the deadliness of quakes in the most vulnerable areas.

Yet earthquakes cannot be predicted accurately enough to know when people should be evacuated. It is all the harder in the Himalayan region, with hidden underground faults that are poorly monitored by seismic instruments. That leaves two options, other than fatalism: to put up better buildings, and to improve planning for responding to disasters.

Progress is slow. Key buildings in need of better earthquake-proofing have been identified in Delhi, and work is under way. Similar plans elsewhere have come too late to help the hospitals in Indian Kashmir. Though it is impossible to make buildings completely resistant to earthquakes, they can be made much safer. In both India and Pakistan, building codes exist; in both countries, they have been poorly enforced, with masses of unprotected housing in areas of great danger.

In India, to build more suitable housing would add only 2-4% to construction costs. But in the poorest regions, such as Kashmir, most houses are built of local materials by the people who then live in them. In fact, in India, 80% of housing is owner-built. Architects and engineers, who might improve building and design, are in short supply. It is lack of knowledge and skills that is the main problem, rather than the cost of the work.

Greater scientific knowledge about the region's earthquakes and faults would much improve understanding of which areas are most at risk. For this reason, Mr. Bilham wants to gather evidence as quickly as he can before rain or earth-slips obliterate it. Astonishingly, he has been refused a visa.

QUESTION

Analyze the structure of the text.

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Exercise 3

Critical Reading Exercise

Critical reading is the ability to evaluate the credibility of a piece of writing. All writers have a purpose when they write, and usually, a writer will choose or emphasize facts and details which support his or her purpose, and ignore facts which don't. As a good reader, you need to be aware of that.

In this exercise, you will see a number of quotations from different "interest groups" or "lobbies". A lobby or interest group is a group of people who have a common interest and who work together to publicize and promote their point of view. In the exercise, you will read quotations from five lobbies:

The forestry industry: The forestry industry makes money from cutting down trees. Therefore, they want to be able to continue to cut trees, and they want to discourage any alternative ways of producing pulp and paper.

The environmentalists: The environmental lobby want to protect the forests against logging companies, so they would like to show how destructive logging is, and how valuable the forests are.

The hemp farming lobby: The hemp farmers would like the fibre hemp plant to be legal so that they can grow it. They want to show how useful it is for making paper and other products, and they would like people to understand the difference between the marijuana plant and the fibre hemp plant.

The marijuana legalization lobby: These people would like marijuana to be legal. They are interested in linking the fibre hemp plant with marijuana, because they think it may be possible to legalize BOTH kinds of plant. They want to show how useful industrial hemp is, and at the same time, they want to convince people that marijuana is harmless.

The Canadian government: The Canadian government has just legalized industrial hemp, but they want to keep marijuana illegal, so they want to show that it is dangerous. They also generate lots of tax from the forestry industry, so they do not want to restrict logging too much.

QUESTIONS 1–10

Choose the correct letter from A-E for the following questions 1-10.

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A. The forestry industry.
B. The environmentalists.
C. The hemp farming lobby.
D. The marijuana legalization lobby.
E. The Canadian government.

1. "The rainforests are quite simply the richest, oldest, most productive and most complex ecosystems on Earth."
2. "Some have calculated that if Canada converted the entire pulp and paper production in Canada to hemp, it would be necessary to plant hemp over 18% of the country."
3. "Farmers ... can grow hemp without pesticide or herbicide application because it grows quickly and is not likely to fall to disease."
4. "Each year, forest fires destroy more forests than are used for making pulp and paper."
5. "Decriminalizing cannabis could well result in a greater use of the drug by Canadians, thereby increasing the health and safety hazards associated with it."
6. "The government added marijuana in 1923 to The Opium Act of 1908 without any health concerns inherent in the law whatsoever. The Opium Act was introduced as a purely racist measure to deport and jail Chinese-Canadians."
7. "67% of the fibre used to make Canadian pulp and paper comes from sawmill residue and recovered paper that used to be disposed of in landfills."
8. "Hemp is about business and the environment. Marijuana is a moral question about the government's control of what drugs people consume. These two questions have nothing in common but the shape of the leaf, and we have to separate the issues."
9. "In the Vancouver Grasstown Riot, of 1971, police attacked and injured hundreds of peaceful marijuana smokers in one day."
10. "Logging is still the biggest employer and the single biggest contributor to tax revenue in BC."

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Unit 12

Exercise

The Six Wives of Henry VIII

Divorced, beheaded, died; Divorced beheaded survived
This popular rhyme tells of the fate of Henry VIII's six wives

Catherine of Aragon—Henry VIII's first wife and mother of Mary I.

Catherine was the youngest daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain and she came to England in 1501 at the age of 16 to marry Henry VII's eldest son and heir to the throne, Arthur.

By 1527 Henry was having serious doubts about his marriage to Catherine. He believed that he had no sons because God was punishing him for having married his brother's wife. He had found a passage in the Bible that backed this belief.

He had also fallen for Anne Boleyn, the daughter of Thomas Boleyn, who had recently returned to England from the French court.

Catherine refused to grant Henry a divorce or retire to a convent. Henry therefore began the Reformation in England so that he could divorce Catherine without the Pope's permission and marry Anne Boleyn. Catherine was divorced by Henry in 1533 and died in 1536.

Anne Boleyn—Henry VIII's second wife and mother of Elizabeth.

Anne Boleyn was born in 1501. At the age of fourteen she was sent with her sister, Mary, to the French court as a maid to Queen Claude.

She returned to England in 1522 and attracted many admirers. Her sister, Mary managed to attract the King's attention and became his mistress.

In 1526 Henry asked Anne to become his mistress, but she refused because he was a married man. Henry was determined to win Anne Boleyn and became determined to divorce Catherine and marry Anne.

The couple eventually secretly married in 1533 after Anne became pregnant. The King's second marriage was not popular. Many people believed that Anne was a witch and had cast a spell on Henry.

When the baby was born in September 1533, Henry was cross that the baby was a girl. She was called Elizabeth.

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Henry and Anne began arguing. Although Anne became pregnant twice more each time the babies were still-born.

Henry was by now tired of Anne and wanted rid of her. He had no intention of waiting for a divorce so his ministers invented evidence showing that Anne had been unfaithful and had plotted the death of the King.She was found guilty and was executed in May 1536.

Jane Seymour—Henry VIII's third wife and mother of Edward VI.

Jane Seymour was a quiet, shy girl who attracted Henry because she was so different to his first two wives, Catherine and Anne.

Henry married Jane Seymour just 11 days after the death of Anne Boleyn. He was 45 years old, Jane was 28.

Although Henry became concerned when Jane did not become pregnant immediately, he was delighted when she gave birth to a son, Edward, in October 1538.

Henry was very upset when Jane died a month later. On his deathbed, he requested to be buried next to Jane.

Anne of Cleves, Henry VIII's fourth wife. She was divorced after six months.

After the death of Jane, Henry remained single for two years. He had the son that he had wanted for so long and although Edward was weak and sickly, he continued to live.

Having broken free from Rome in the 1530s, England was isolated from much of Europe and Henry's advisers thought it would be a good idea for him to marry a German princess and make an alliance with the other great Protestant nation in Europe—Germany.

Two suitable princesses were chosen and Hans Holbein was sent to paint their portraits. The girls were sisters and daughters of the Duke of Cleves. Henry chose the older daughter, Anne, to be his fourth wife.

The 24-year-old German Princess arrived in England in December 1539, However, Henry was horrified when he saw her and demanded that his ministers find him a way out of the marriage. Unfortunately for Henry they could not and the marriage went ahead in January 1540.

Henry was unable to consummate the marriage and the couple divorced amicably six months later.

Anne was well provided for and lived out her days in England in comfort. She outlived Henry and died in 1557.

Kathryn Howard, Henry VIII's fifth wife. She was executed for adultery after two years of marriage.

Henry had chosen his fifth wife before his divorce to Anne was finalised. The lady

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in question was the 15 year old daughter of Edmund Howard, Kathryn, cousin of Anne Boleyn.

The marriage took place in July 1540. Henry was 49 years old, overweight and unable to walk far due to his weight and an injury to his leg that festered and refused to heal.

Kathryn was young, lively and flirtatious. She was bored with having an old husband and sought out young friends among the courtiers.

Unfortunately for Kathryn one of the courtiers in question was a man named Francis Dereham who had known Katherine before her marriage.

He knew that she had had affairs before her marriage and used this to bribe her into giving him a good position at court.

Katherine's actions led to her being accused of adultery and subsequently executed in 1542.

Katherine Parr, Henry VIII's sixth wife. She outlived Henry and died in 1548.

Henry married for the sixth time in 1543. The lady in question was Katherine Parr who had been twice widowed.

She was a kindly lady and proved a good stepmother to the King's three children. She was also an excellent nursemaid and bathed Henry's leg wound and comforted him when he was sick.

She came close to being tried for treason in 1546 when her enemies at court attempted to prove that she was not a committed Protestant. However, she managed to convince Henry that she was loyal to him and his Church, and was spared.

After Henry's death she married Edward's uncle, Thomas Seymour.

Katherine Parr died in childbirth in 1548.

QUESTIONS 1–14

Complete the table.

The Six Wives of Henry VIII Crossword

Across

2 Only surviving child of Catherine of Aragon
5 Age of Henry's fifth wife when she married Henry
7 Only child of Anne Boleyn
9 Katherine Parr was wife number
10 Number of wives Henry divorced

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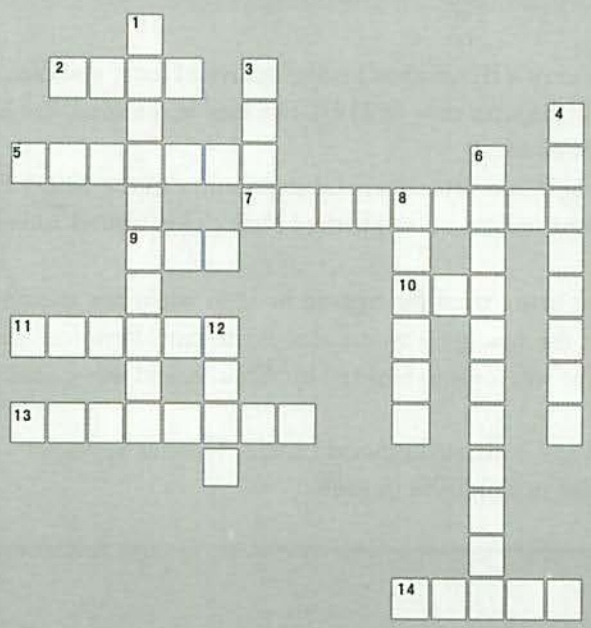
11 Surname of Henry's fifth wife
13 Anne Boleyn refused to be this
14 Name of Henry's first son who was born and died in 1511

Down

1 Henry married Anne of Cleves because she was this religion
3 Name of Henry's third wife
4 What happened to Anne Boleyn
6 What Henry started to get a divorce
8 Name of Catherine of Aragon's first husband
12 What happened to Henry's third wife



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Unit 13

Exercise

African-American Marriage in the 20th Century

It is not possible to understand African-American marriages fully without attention to the social, economic, racial, and historical factors that have stressed male-female relationships beyond those stresses experienced by the majority of couples. There is an old joke which says that African- Americans are the only immigrants who were heavily recruited to come to this country, had escorts for the trip, and jobs awaiting. Throughout their history in the U.S., the circumstances and consequences of their unique arrival and subsequent treatment profoundly influenced every aspect of their life, especially marriage. The conditions under which they were forced to live have exerted an ongoing and unrelenting disruption to their efforts to build cohesive families within stable marriages. In the continuing absence of social supports, their struggles against these undermining influences have left African-American marriages fragile and extremely vulnerable to societal shifts and changes.

Only since the 1960s have scholars been concerned about the rising divorce, decreasing marriage, and relatively high male-female relationship instability rates among African Americans. The factors responsible for rising divorce rates in the U.S. and elsewhere—namely, the increased human lifespan, the transformation of women's roles, and the shift in values and beliefs about marriage and divorce—have also further weakened marital stability among African-Americans. For example, divorce among African-Americans has been consistently higher than that for other groups—their divorce rate is twice that for whites.

At the same time, the decline in marriages has been even higher, prompting some experts to express fear for the survival of African-American families. In 1960, 78% of African-American households included a married couple; this rate decreased to 64% in 1970; and by the late 1980s, only 48% of African-American households included both a husband and a wife. This downward trend continued, reaching a low of 39% by 1993. According to the U.S. Bureau of Census, in 2000, 16% of African-American males were married, as compared to 60% of whites; 37% of African-American females were married (nearly twice as many unmarried) as compared to 57% of white females.

It is generally believed that contextual conditions and the societal role of African-Americans have been responsible for the problems that threaten marital occurrence,

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quality, and stability. The conditions include the restriction of economic opportunities, the discrediting of African-American identities, and the use of social practices and policies that have legitimized inequality.

Many sociology scholars contend that slavery was the initial factor that sabotaged African-American marriages: slaves were forbidden by law to marry in some states, and other states seriously circumscribed their freedom to do so. Furthermore, any emotional bonds that slaves sought to create were substantially undermined by the prevailing beliefs and social structures that reinforced the inferiority of African-Americans: males were regarded as oversexed, promiscuous, and incapable of marital commitment; slave sales separated families and disrupted relationships, and females were sexually exploited.

African-American males were stereotyped as aggressive and out of control—a perception that persists today. After slavery, the stability of the African-American family continued to be assaulted by a number of forces that threatened their roles as husbands and wives: for example, the disorganization of the post-Civil War plantation economy, during which there were frequent separatious from and desertions by spouses; ongoing economic exploitation; disenfranchisement (maintained by lynching); and other structural inequities affecting employment, housing, and health. Despite the legacy of slavery and post-war instability, African-American couples were tenacious and resilient enough to be able to marry and maintain their relationships. In 1880, 80% of African-American families included a husband and wife. But, even though the majority had married and created stable families as soon as they could, the legacies discussed above left marriages and families vulnerable to the assault of massive stresses in the last half of the 20th century.

The northward migration of African-Americans began in the early 1900s and continued into the 1960s. Large numbers left the rural South for work in the urban areas of the North and West. A blue-collar middle class with some economic stability emerged, but there also was ongoing economic inequity, high unemployment and underemployment, poor healthcare, and discrimination in housing and education. These factors, along with an erosion of the extended family because of the migration, meant that African-American couples continued to be under siege. But a majority of African-Americans married and stayed married until the 1960s.

With the disappearance of stable employment and blue-collar jobs in urban centers after 1960, this component of the African-American middle class was decimated. The shift to a technological economy radically changed the choices and chances for many African-American males. High levels of poverty, crime, drug abuse, and incarceration followed.

The fragility of African-American marriages, derived from their legacies and societal role, is associated with a number of problems that affect their male/female relationships. In 1990, African Americans constituted 12% of the U.S. population, but their men made up 47% of the prison population and 28.8% of males in psychiatric hospitals.

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Fifty-four percent of their children lived in one-parent families, and these children constituted 50% of all children awaiting adoption. Today, African-Americans suffer disproportionately and have higher morbidity from stress diseases (high blood pressure, heart disease, and diabetes), and even much higher rates of cancer and HIV-AIDS. In 1996, 41% of childbirth deaths and 30% of the infant mortality rate were African Americans.

—Adapted from: Family Process, Summer, 2002, by Elaine B. Pinderhughes

TABLE

Complete the table below. Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Year	Percentage	African Americans (households)
[1]	80%	a husband and wife
1970	64%	[2]
1990	[3]	children lived in one-parent families
1996	[4]	infant deaths
[5]	16%	married males

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Unit 14

Exercise

Economizing of the Poor

A. Walking down the aisles of a supermarket, low-income shoppers must consider a number of factors including quantity, price, quality and nutritional differences when selecting food products. Food-purchase decisions by the poor often entail tradeoffs among taste, preference and quality factor—either real or perceived—to meet spending constraints. Within broad product categories such as cereal, cheese, meat and poultry, and fruits and vegetables, shoppers can choose among many substitutable products. Low-income shoppers can stretch their food dollars in a number of ways. They may shop in discount food stores; they may purchase and consume less food than higher-income shoppers; they may purchase low-priced (and possibly lower quality) food products; or they may rely on some combination of all three. A better understanding of how the poor economize in food spending addresses important policy questions raised by researchers, nutrition educators, and food-assistance program managers.

B. Whether the poor face significantly different food prices due to where they shop for food remains an unresolved empirical question. Extensive research over the years has tried to answer the question—Do the poor pay less for food? The Economic Research Service (ERS) in 1997 reviewed the results of studies comparing price differences in grocery stores across different income levels and combined these with current census data on the distribution of low-income households by urbanization type. The ERS study concluded that, in general, the poor face higher prices due to their greater representation in urban and rural areas (as opposed to suburban areas), where food prices tend to be higher.

C. Based on results from household surveys, ERS also found that despite facing higher prices, low-income shoppers spend less than higher-income shoppers for food purchased in food stores. Due to their level of aggregation and lack of in-store sales and promotion information, such surveys shed little light on the economizing practices of households. To learn more about how low-income shoppers spend less for food despite facing higher prices, we obtained food-store purchase data that incorporate per-capita quantity and expenditure-measure equivalents (household measures adjusted for household size) across income levels.

D. The resulting comparisons describe how individuals with different levels of income vary in their food-spending patterns. By using actual transaction data, detailed

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information about the product purchased (for example, price, product description, package size, and brand name) as well as the condition of purchase (promotion, coupon, or sale item) was obtained. From these, the average unit cost (per ounce, per pound) for each item was calculated. Low-income shoppers may use four primary economizing practices to reduce their food spending. First, they may purchase a greater proportion of discounted products. Second, they may purchase more private-label products (generic or store brand) versus brand products than higher-income shoppers buy. Third, they may take advantage of volume discounts by purchasing larger package sizes. Fourth, they may purchase a less-expensive food product within a product class. Although quality differences such as freshness, convenience and taste often contribute to prices differences, differences in nutritional quality also are evident.

E. The use of promotions is measured by comparing the percentage of expenditures and quantities of each product purchased on promotion (manufacturers' coupons, store coupons, store sales, and other promotions). For random-weight cheese, fruit, vegetables and meat in 1998, low-income households (less than $25,000 per year) spent a greater share of expenditures for products on promotion than other households. (This also is true for quantities purchased on promotion.) For poultry, however, middle-income households spent about the same percentage on promotion as low-income households (36% versus 35%, respectively). For both groups, spending for promotion items was at least five percentage points more than spending by the high-income group.

F. Among fixed-weight products, promotion-spending patterns differed. Low-income shoppers purchased the lowest share of total ready-to-eat (RTE) cereal on promotion. This result may be explained by other economizing practices in this product category—such as purchasing a larger percentage of private-label products, which are on promotion less often but have lower sale prices than the brand-name alternatives. Low-income households spent 11.5% of their RTE cereal expenditures on private-label cereals, while the higher-income households spent lower shares, with those shares decreasing with increasing income levels. A similar pattern is found for the quantities of private-label RTE cereal purchased.

G. Choice of package size also enables those in low-income households to economize by purchasing larger packages, which often have lower per-unit prices than smaller packages. However, data on expenditure shares for RTE cereal and packaged cheese show that low-income households purchases of large packages of RTE cereal were less than such purchases by other households in 1998. In 1998, households earning $50, 000 or more spent 23.1% of cereal purchases on large packages, compared with 15.8% by the low-income group. A similar pattern was found for fixed weight cheese products.

H. In fact, low-income households had the lowest proportion of large-package purchase of all income groups. This behavior has three possible explanations: low-income shoppers do not have access to stores that sell large packages; they cannot afford to "stock up" on staple products, and they perceive that the cost of storing large packages

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is higher than the savings from the volume discount. A combination of these constraints likely accounts for much of the observed difference in package size quantities purchased and expenditures on those packages by the different income groups.

I. Low-income shoppers may also be economizing by purchasing a less costly combination of fruit and vegetable product types. On average, low-income households paid 11.5% less per pound for vegetables than high-income households, and 9.6% less per pound for fruit. This price measurement is a function of the quality and expenditures that each household type devotes to fruits and vegetables. Overall, low-income households purchased 3.3% less fruits and vegetables (by weight) per person than high-income households, but they paid 13% less. This implies that these households are choosing less expensive fruits and vegetables.

—Adapted from: Dairy Foods, Oct, 2003

QUESTIONS 1–5

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage.

YES	if the statement agrees with the writer
NO	if the statement contradicts the writer
NOT GIVEN	if there is no information about this in the passage

1. The surveys of ERS help low-income households develop economizing practices.
2. The nutritional quality of food product varies in accordance with price differences.
3. Promotions are usually used to attract low-income shoppers.
4. Brand-name products are promoted more frequently.
5. Middle-income households purchased less private-label RTE cereal than low-income house-holds.

QUESTIONS 6–9

Complete the summary below. Choose your answers from the list below the summary.
NB There are more words than spaces, so you will not use them all.

List of Words

measurement budget privilege
staple volume savings

Large-package purchase can benefit low-income households in theory, but it seldom works in reality. There are three possible explanations for this discrepancy: __6__, __7__, and __8__ constraints. Also, low-income shoppers may gain __9__ on fruit and vegetable products.

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Unit 15

Exercise 1

Death of the Princess of Wales

Diana, Princess of Wales, 36, died in Paris in the early hours of Aug. 31. Diana, the former wife of Charles, Prince of Wales, the heir to the British throne, was killed when the car in which she was travelling crashed in the Place de l'Alma underpass.

Her companion Dodi Fayed, son of Mohamed al-Fayed, the millionaire owner of the Harrods store and the Ritz hotel group, and Ritz driver Henri Paul were killed instantly in the crash. Diana suffered massive internal injuries and died in hospital three hours later despite undergoing emergency surgery. A bodyguard, Trevor Rees-Jones, the only occupant of the car reported to have been wearing a seat belt, survived the crash but sustained serious injuries.

Born on July 1, 1961, Lady Diana Frances Spencer was the third daughter of the eighth Earl of Spencer. She received an exclusive, albeit limited education, prior to working as a kindergarten teacher in London. She was catapulted into public life with the announcement of her engagement to Prince Charles, more than 10 years her senior, in February 1981. They were married in St Paul's Cathedral in July 1981 [see p. 31116], and had two children, Prince William (born 1982) and Prince Henry (born 1984). Despite her enormous popularity with the public, it became increasingly clear that there were problems in her marriage, and the couple officially separated in late 1992 [see p. 39246]. Although she continued to perform charity work, in 1993 Diana reduced her public commitments and appealed to the press to give her more privacy. In a Panorama television interview in 1995 she confirmed that her husband had been having a long-term adulterous relationship with Camilla Parker Bowles. She also admitted to having had an extra-marital relationship herself, and to having suffered from the eating disorder bulimia. Despite her reluctance to accept a divorce, she eventually conceded to pressure and the divorce was finalised in August 1996 [see p. 41242]. In the months before her death she had become increasingly involved in the campaign to ban the use and production of landmines worldwide.

The accident in which Diana died occurred shortly after midnight on Aug. 31 after the couple had dined at the Ritz Hotel and were apparently en route to Fayed's Paris apartment. In a bid to elude the photographers waiting outside the main entrance of the Ritz, the couple's car left from the front entrance as a decoy, whilst Diana and Fayed

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left from the rear of the building in a different car. The Princess had been habitually pursued by photographers, but her relationship with Fayed, with whom she had been on holiday immediately prior to the accident, had attracted even greater levels of media interest in the previous few weeks. The vehicle in which they left the hotel was pursued by a number of photographers on motorbikes, and was reported to have been travelling at high speed in a bid to escape them when the driver lost control in the underpass. Seven photographers were arrested at the scene of the accident and a number were subsequently charged in relation to the deaths. A number of others left the scene after taking photographs of the crash and its victims and were being sought by French police.

Although still the subject of a police inquiry, the role of the photographers in the accident was widely condemned, particularly in the UK, and provoked calls for the enactment of a privacy law. However, the burden of blame for the Princess's death was shifted somewhat when it was revealed that tests performed on Paul, the driver of the crashed car, indicated that he had a blood-alcohol level three times that legally permitted when driving in France and had also been taking prescription drugs.

QUESTIONS 1–13

T/F

1. Diana was married to Prince Charles when she died.
2. Diana did not die immediately.
3. Everyone in the car died.
4. It seems that one person in the car was wearing a seat belt.
5. Lady Diana had a very good education.
6. She was well known to the public before the announcement of her engagement to Prince Charles.
7. It became more and more apparent that there were problems in her marriage.
8. In 1993 Diana asked the media to leave her alone more.
9. Both Diana and Charles had been unfaithful to each other.
10. Diana was responsible for the ban of landmines worldwide.
11. Diana and Fayed tried to fool the photographers when they left the Ritz Hotel.
12. Diana's relationship with Fayed meant that there were more photographers present than usual.
13. The photographers caused the car in which Diana was traveling to crash.

Exercise 2

The First Moon Landing

A milestone in human history was reached on July 20, 1969 (U.S. Eastern Daylight Time), when two American astronauts, Mr. Neil Armstrong and Colonel Edwin Aldrin, became the first men to set foot on the moon, successfully accomplishing the objective of the Apollo 11 mission.

The lunar landing, which was made in the Sea of Tranquility and is described below, marked the culmination of eight years of intensive effort by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, involving the expenditure of $24,000,000,000, since the late President Kennedy gave the directive in May, 1961 that the United States should land a man on the moon and bring him back "before this decade is out."

The three astronauts of the historic Apollo 11 moon flight were Mr. Neil A. Armstrong (38), a civilian and a former aeronautical research pilot, who was in command of the mission as Flight Commander; Colonel Edwin E. Aldrin (39), who was Lunar Module Pilot; and Lieut.-Colonel Michael Collins (38), who was Command Module Pilot.

A little over 6 1/2 hours after the landing on the moon, Mr. Armstrong emerged through the hatch of "Eagle" and stepped slowly down a nine-rung ladder onto the lunar surface, taking several minutes to descend. At the historic moment—10.56 p.m. on July 20 (3.56 a.m. B.S.T. July 21)—when he was about to become the first man to set foot on the moon, Neil Armstrong said: "I'm going to step off the LM now. That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind."

After carefully testing the lunar surface and reporting to mission control at Houston, Mr. Armstrong started to collect samples of moon-surface material with a "contingency sampler"—a 25-inch aluminum handle with a bag at the end, somewhat similar to a butterfly net. Colonel Aldrin, who had meanwhile been taking cine-pictures of Mr. Armstrong through the window of the Lunar Module, then descended in his turn to the surface of the moon at 11.14 p.m., 18 minutes after Neil Armstrong. Before his descent Colonel Aldrin lowered a camera down to Mr. Armstrong, who took pictures of Edwin Aldrin descending the ladder onto the surface of the moon. Mr. Armstrong then moved to the storage compartment in the descent stage of "Eagle," pulled out a TV camera, and placed it about 30 feet away from the module; with this camera, pictures were obtained of all the astronauts' subsequent activities while they were on the moon.

During the 2 1/2 hours in which they remained on the lunar surface (the "moon walk") Mr. Armstrong and Colonel Aldrin unveiled a plaque signed by the three Apollo

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11 astronauts and by President Nixon, the text of which is given on an unfurled flag and planted on the moon—a large American flag made of wire-backed nylon and measuring three feet by five feet; erected a solar wind screen (a NASA experiment), a banner-like sheet of thin aluminum foil to collect particles from the solar wind; installed a seismometer to register moonquakes and transmit the information obtained back to Earth; placed a laser reflector to be used for very precise measurements of the moon's orbital and rotational motions; and scooped up about 80 lb. of moon rock and moon soil, which was stowed in special containers to be brought back to Earth.

QUESTIONS 1–12

T/F

1. Mr. Nell Armstrong and Colonel Edwin Aldrin succeeded in doing what they started out to do.
2. President Kennedy's directive was obeyed.
3. All of the astronauts were in the armed forces when they went to the moon.
4. As soon as they landed on the moon Armstrong descended to the surface.
5. Armstrong was cautious when he first stepped on the moon.
6. Armstrong used a special tool to gather samples.
7. Aldrin was filming Armstrong from the surface of the moon.
8. Armstrong was filming Aldrin from the surface of the moon.
9. Collins filmed Armstrong and Aldrin on the moon.
10. The astronauts performed 5 different tasks on the moon.
11. Information collected would be sent back to the Earth later.
12. The astronauts did not bring back any moon rocks or soil to the Earth.

Exercise 3

August Wilson

August Wilson, African-American playwright, died on October 2nd, aged 60.

IF EVER someone, following current fashion, decides to stage all the plays of August Wilson's epic cycle in a single session, the audience is in for a treat and an endurance test. The cycle consists of ten plays, each set in a different decade of the 20th century. Long before the series was complete—"Radio Golf", the last piece to be

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written, was finished only this year—Mr. Wilson had been hailed as one of America's greatest playwrights, in a pantheon with such masters as Arthur Miller, Eugene O'Neill and Tennessee Williams.

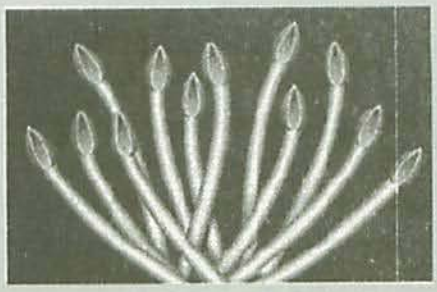
It is too soon to say whether Mr. Wilson will in the end hold his own against such talents, or whether he will be remembered chiefly as a superb dramatist of the collective black-American experience of the 20th century. That would be no small achievement, but it would probably be seen by Mr. Wilson as a mark of failure. He believed that, though the world he portrayed was indeed the world of black America, or rather the much smaller world of the Hill district of Pittsburgh in which he grew up, nonetheless his plays dealt with the universal themes of beauty, love, honour, betrayal and so on.

He wrote about the characters he knew: ordinary people, not swells or celebrities, with ordinary people's imperfections. Perhaps, since these people were the descendants of slaves and continued to experience indignities long after slavery ended, they suffered more than other people, or at least differently from them. He certainly thought that only a black director was suitable for the film version of his play "Fences", arguing that the task demanded someone who knew first-hand the culture of black Americans. The film came to nought but, no matter, lots of people saw the play. It ran for 525 performances on Broadway, made lots of money and won him a Pulitzer prize and a Tony award.

Tarnished city on the Hill

Such honours cascaded down on Mr. Wilson but did not seem to turn his head or quench the anger that smouldered somewhere below the external affability. Some of that anger may have been in the genes: his father, an immigrant baker of German extraction who played little part in his children's upbringing, was said to have a quick temper. Young August got his values, though, especially his pride in African-American culture, from his mother, a cleaner. When she divorced her husband, the family moved to the suburbs and the boy was sent to a Catholic school, where he was the only black child in the class. There, as he was later to tell the New Yorker, he would find a note on his desk every day bearing the words, "Go home, nigger". In a way, he did. He dropped out.

The local library then became his seat of learning, along with the shops, streets and bars of the Hill district, and the workplaces whose little incidents punctuated the boredom of a series of dead-end jobs. He thought his heart was in poetry, but discovered, on moving to St Paul, Minnesota, where he got a job at a museum turning Native American stories into children's plays, that drama was his métier.



Soon "Jitney" was written, a play set in 1977 in the seedy office of a taxi company where the drivers hang around on old sofas

and Marvin Gaye plays on the radio. "Jitney" never made it to Broadway, though all but one of the other nine did and, years later, it was a sell-out at the National Theatre in London. By 1984, however, "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom", the only one of the ten plays to stray away from Pittsburgh, had been put on at the Yale Repertory Theatre and then Broadway. Set in a Chicago recording studio in 1927, it explores the fraught relations among the members of the great blues singer's band and her white producer and agent.

These and the other plays were not at first conceived as a decade-by-decade series, nor were they written in matching sequence. But the themes recur and overlap, and some of the characters are linked. None is overtly political, though politics is never far beneath the surface. All are written in the social-realist style, and all are marked by Mr. Wilson's gift for dialogue, his feeling for language and his capacity to evoke unsentimental emotion. They are also remarkably even in quality.

The plays have their critics. Many complain that they are repetitive. Some dislike the myth and mysticism that periodically creep in, as with Aunt Ester, a 287-year-old character who is referred to in several pieces and eventually appears in "Gem of the Ocean", first staged in 2003. Others find the works too didactic, or written in a confused variety of styles. In general, though, the fans vastly outnumber the detractors, at least when they see the Broadway productions. Had they seen earlier versions they might have been more critical: the plays have often been cut and changed before reaching New York. And it is clear that Mr. Wilson always owed a large debt to Lloyd Richards, who directed "Ma Rainey" at Yale and on Broadway, and five of the other Broadway productions, pruning and sharpening them along the way.

If there is a single theme that runs through Mr. Wilson's plays, it is the corrosiveness of the legacy of slavery, and the racism associated with it. That may be too limited a subject to lift Mr. Wilson to the very top rank of playwrights. But it is surely big enough to keep audiences engrossed and admiring for years to come.

QUESTION

Find out all the phrases.

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Unit 16

Exercise 1

Creatures of the Thermal Vents

The three-person submersible Alvin sank through the cold, dark waters of the Pacific Ocean for more than an hour, finally touching down on the sea floor more than 8, 000 feet below the surface. It was December, 1993, and the scientists inside the sub had come to this stretch of the East Pacific Rise, an underwater mountain range about 500 miles southwest of Acapulco, Mexico, to inspect a recently formed hydrothermal vent—a fissure in the ocean bottom that leaks scalding, acidic water.

Peering out through the sub's tiny windows, the visitors were astonished to see thickets of giant tube worms, some four feet tall. The tail ends of the worms were firmly planted on the ocean floor, while red plumes on the other ends swayed like a field of poppies. Alvin had brought researchers to the same spot less than two years earlier, when they had seen none of these strange creatures. Previous measurements showed that individual tube worms could increase in length at a rate of 33 inches per year, making them the fastest-growing marine invertebrates. That means tube worms can grow more rapidly than scientists once thought.

The giant tube worm is one of the most conspicuous members of a diverse community that forms around hydrothermal vents. Scientists once thought that no living thing could survive the harsh combination of toxic chemicals, high temperatures, high pressures, and total darkness at these vents. But in 1977, researchers diving in Alvin discovered tube worms and other bizarre organisms thriving at a vent off the Galapagos Islands. Similar communities have since been found at several hundred hot spots around the world. These creatures are like nothing else on Earth.

Vents form where the planet's crustal plates are slowly spreading apart and magma is welling up from below to form mountain ranges known as mid-ocean ridges. As cracks form at these spreading centers, seawater seeps a mile or two down into the hot rock. Enriched with minerals leached from the rock, the water heats and rises to the ocean floor to form a vent. Vents are usually clustered in fields, underwater versions of Yellowstone's geyser basins. Individual vent openings typically rage from less than a half inch to more than six feet in diameter. Such fields are normally found at a depth of more than a mile. Most have been discovered along the crest of the Mid-Oceanic Ridge, a 46,000-mile-long chain of mountains that wraps around Earth like the seams on a

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baseball. A few vents have also been found at seamounts, underwater volcanoes that are not located at the intersection of crystal plates.

Hydrothermal vents are underwater oases, providing habitat for many creatures that are not found anywhere else in the ocean. Water pouring out of vents can reach temperatures up to about 400; the high pressure keeps the water from boiling. However, the intense heat is limited to a small area. Within less than an inch of the vent opening, the water temperature drops to 2, the ambient temperature of deep seawater. Most of the creatures that congregate around vents live at temperatures just above freezing. Thus, chemicals are the key to vent life, not heat. The most prevalent chemical dissolved in vent water is hydrogen sulfide, which smells like rotten eggs. This chemical is produced when seawater reacts with sulfate in the rocks below the ocean floor. Vent bacteria use hydrogen sulfide as their energy source instead of sunlight. The bacteria in turn sustain larger organisms in the vent community.

The clams, mussels, tube worms, and other creatures at the vent have a symbiotic relationship with bacteria. The giant tube worms, for example, have no digestive system—no mouth or gut. The worm depends virtually solely on the bacteria for its nutrition and both partners benefit. The brown, spongy tissue filling the inside of a tube worm is packed with bacteria—about 285 billion bacteria per ounce of tissue. The plumes at the top of the worm's body are red because they are filled with blood, which contains hemoglobin that binds hydrogen sulfide and transports it to the bacteria housed inside the worm. In return, the bacteria oxidize the hydrogen sulfide and convert carbon dioxide into carbon compounds that nourish the worm.

Tube worms reproduce by spawning: They release sperm and eggs, which combine in the water to create a new worm. Biologists don't know how the infant worm acquires its own bacteria. Perhaps the egg comes with a starter set. Scientists also don't know how tube worms and other organisms locate new vents for colonization. The vents are small, and they are separated like islands. Most vent organisms have a free swimming larval stage. But scientists aren't sure whether the larvae float aimlessly or purposely follow clues—such as chemical traces in the water—to find new homes.

Studying the life cycle of vent organisms is difficult. Researchers have visited only a fraction of the ocean's hot spots. They have been able to observe vent life only by shining bright lights on creatures accustomed to inky darkness, and many specimens die quickly when removed from their unique environment. Underwater cameras are helping scientists make less intrusive observations, but diving expeditions are still the most useful way to gather information. The 1993 Alvin expedition to the East Pacific Rise was one in a series of dives to the area.

The site was first visited in 1989, and scientists observed vent organisms thriving there. But when Alvin returned two years later, its flabbergasted occupants witnessed the birth of a hydrothermal vent. A recent volcanic eruption had spread glassy lava across the ocean floor, and the researchers measured temperatures up to 403—the hot-

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test ever recorded at a hydrothermal vent. The scientists dubbed the site Tube Worm Barbecue, because the worms they brought back to their ship had charred flesh.

"The most spectacular sight down there was this massive blinding snowstorm of bacteria," says Rich Lutz, a marine ecologist at Rutgers University, who led the expedition. On the ocean floor, the bacteria formed mats several inches thick, but the scientists saw no other living things. Since the eruption, scientists have been able to watch several stages of colonization at the site. When they returned in March, 1992, only a few bacterial mats remained. In their place were colonies of Jericho worms and a variety of small crustaceans. In December, 1993, the scientists first observed the giant tube worms there. The scientists named the area Phoenix, because new life had arisen from the ashes of the eruption.

—Adapted from: seawifs, gsfc. nasa. gov

QUESTIONS 1–2

Choose the appropriate letters A-D.

1. Hydrothermal vents are formed by
   A. minerals. B. heated water.
   C. cracks. D. volcanoes.
2. According to the passage, tube worms live on
   A. bacteria. B. carbon compounds.
   C. hydrogen sulfide. D. vents.

QUESTIONS 3–8

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

YES	if the statement agrees with the writer
NO	if the statement contradicts the writer
NOT GIVEN	if there is no information about this in the passage

3. No living thing could survive at a vent except tube worms.
4. Usually tube worms live in high-temperature environment.
5. The bacteria depend on worms for hydrogen sulfide in a symbiotic relationship.
6. When a new vent forms, tube worms congregate around it voluntarily.
7. Vent life dies quickly when exposed to light.
8. It is chemicals that attract vent life.

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Exercise 2

Fashion

Most designers would be happy with one successful clothes line, but Diana Irani's ideas differ from the typical trend-driven concepts of fashion. Blank, the womenswear and accessories label she launched in 1999 while studying for an M Phil degree at London's Royal College of Art, sells well in America, Japan and Europe. But now she's busy working on an unusual diffusion line, funded by NESTA's Creative Pioneer Programme.

Re Midi will be a label with a difference. Although it makes you look good on the outside, it makes you feel even better on the inside. Re Midi clothes will be made from specially developed fabrics that release a controlled dose of a complementary or homeopathic medicine into your bloodstream through your skin while you wear it.

Irani likens the system to a nicotine patch, a widely used and effective means of administering an active ingredient by absorption. "Rather than popping a pill which has to pass through the digestive system, this is a more direct and more integrated way of taking medicine for chronic problems. I'm looking at conditions like eczema, insomnia and stress, where the whole activity of taking the medicine reminds you that you're unwell."

The delivery system in development for Re Midi is not yet patented. So Irani is understandably reluctant to discuss details. She has already worked on the scientific properties of the fabric though, and her interest in textile manufacture goes back to her first studies, at the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad, India. "For part of my degree I documented traditional crafts, living and working with the craftsmen. It makes you understand where they're coming from and to realise that you work with them, they don't work for you. It was very humbling."

At the bottom are 9 words or phrases from the text. At the top are definitions of these words and phrases. Can you match them?

QUESTIONS 1–9

Match the following words with the given word(s).

a yellow powdered spice	taking a tablet	regulated amount
doesn't want to talk about	encouraged	soaked in
a well-known and popular make	humbling	appeared as if by accident

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1. controlled dose
2. popping a pill
3. reluctant to discuss
4. humbling
5. fostered
6. infused with
7. turmeric
8. cropped up
9. established brand

Exercise 3

NEW PLAN FOR AFRICAN REVIVAL

A. African leaders have been working to make their Millennium Action Plan (MAP) for African recovery more attractive to investors and providers of financial support from outside the continent. The plan is the brainchild of Thabo Mbeki, president of South Africa, who wanted a way of bringing to life his vision of an "African renaissance."

B. The mood of the LIN millennium summit last year suggested that the world might be ready to help. Later, Tony Blair let it be known that he wanted a plan for Africa to feature in his second term as Britain's Prime Minister, but that he also wanted the initiative for this plan to come from Africa, and that he would then respond.

C. This is what is happening. Mr. Mbeki will, with the help of Mr. Blair, present the plan to the G8 summit in Genoa later this year. The plan' s central thesis is that Africa's development depends on its full involvement in the global economy, and that this requires a mixture of reform in Africa and assistance from other countries. The most important reforms are: establishing peace, and more democratic government; respecting human rights; investing in people by giving them better health and education; diversifying economies, and encouraging trade both within Africa and with the outside world; combating disease and boosting new technologies.

D. In return for the promised reforms, the plan asks the developed world for more debt relief, the removal of trade barriers and the ending of its farm subsidies. Aid is low on the agenda, being mentioned only in the last few pages. However, some African leaders, represented by Mr. Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, strongly believe that it is their right to claim more aid from the developed world in compensation for past exploitation.

E. But in Africa, as in other parts of the Third World, any program that does not

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address the question of debt repayment is doomed to failure. In many countries in Africa, governments are collecting billions of dollars from their people and giving the sums to Western governments and banks in loan repayments. Little is left for health care and education even when there is an emergency such as AIDS. Last year, African countries paid $15 billion in foreign debt. But the debt keeps on growing. It is now estimated to stand between $315 billion and $375 billion.

F. According to the World Bank report titled "African Development Indicators", the African people face problems in all aspects of life. One is poverty. About 300 million people, almost nearly half of the continent's population, survives on less than 65 cents a day. The average GNP is US $492, but in 24 countries it is less than $350. Ethiopia' s GNP is below $100; the Democratic Republic of Congo, less than $110; Burundi, less than $120; and Sierra Leone, less than $130. Most of the poor people are constantly moving to urban areas and swelling the population in town and city slums. Another is health care. This is one of the areas where the IMF and World Bank policies have had a huge impact. Governments have been forced to slash health care funding, and the result is shown by the increased infant mortality rates. Countries that had made some progress in reducing infant mortality rates in the 1960s and 1970s are now faced with increased mortality rates. The mortality rate in Africa is 10% but on average about 151 of every 1,000 children die before the age of 5. Very small improvement has been made on this. Developing countries have mortality rates ranging from 6 to 8. On top of this, the AIDS epidemic is having a disastrous effect on life expectancy. The third problem is poor education. Illiteracy levels remain at 41%, on average. For women the number is at 49%. In some countries, the progress made in the 1960s and 1970s is being reversed, because the high cost of education is cutting the school enrolment levels as well as increasing dropout rates.

G. Zambia, host to the upcoming Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit, has called for "concerted action" to deal with these problems. "The challenges that our founding fathers sought to address 38 years ago remain alive and relevant in today's world," Zambian Vice-President Enoch Kavindele told the OAU's council of ministers. Part of this "concerted action" is a move to integrate the OAU into a more comprehensive body to be called the African Union (AU). The AU, modeled loosely on the European Union, is the idea of Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi. It will consist of an executive, a central bank, a monetary fund, a parliament and a court of justice. In another move, Mbeki is pushing for the merger of the MAP with the Omega Plan. The latter, spearheaded by Senegalese President Abdoulaye Wade, has set goals and defined financial means to narrow infrastructural gaps. The merger plan will be presented to the upcoming OAU summit.

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QUESTIONS 1–6

Reading Passage has 7 paragraphs (A-G). State which paragraph discusses each of the points below.

Example	Answer
The debilitating effect of debt on Africa.	**E**

1. The problems ordinary Africans face
2. Efforts to find a unified voice for Africa
3. Demand for aid from rich countries
4. Proposed reforms to be undertaken by African countries
5. The new plan to attract more funding for Africa
6. A favorable international response

QUESTIONS 7–10

Which of the ideas below are associated with the .following people?

M	**if the idea is associated with Robert Mugabe**
T	**if the idea is associated with Thabo Mbeki**
G	**if the idea is associated with Muammar Gaddafi**

7. A proposal to attract more investment in Africa
8. The developed world owes compensation to Africa.
9. Africa should copy the European Union.
10. "African renaissance"

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Exercise 4

Scavenger Hunt

This exercise is a scavenger hunt—that means that you have to go out and find the answers to the questions below using the World Wide Web.

QUESTIONS 1–10

1. When was the first Canadian paper mill built at St. Andrews, Quebec?
2. Where was the first BC pulp and paper mill built in 1894?
3. How many people are directly employed in the forestry industry in BC today?
4. How much money does the provincial government in Victoria now make from the forestry industry?
5. How much money did the BC pulp industry lose in 1996?
6. What percentage of life forms on the planet live in the rainforest?
7. How many species become extinct every year due to deforestation?
8. How many undamaged rainforest valleys are left today on BC's Raincoast?
9. In 1996 how many acres of hemp were grown in Canada?
10. What percentage of fat does hemp seed contain?

RESOURCES

Here are some links to WWW resources on this topic:

- ☐ Canadian Pulp and Paper Association
- ☐ Chopping Up the Money Tree (Suzuki Foundation)
- ☐ Forest Net
- ☐ Logging and Sawmilling Journal
- ☐ Price Study on BC Logging Costs
- ☐ History of Industrial Hemp Farming
- ☐ Rainforest Action Network
- ☐ Western Canada Wilderness Committee
- ☐ Canada Unleashes Hemp!
- ☐ Washington Hemp Education Network
- ☐ Industrial Hemp Information Network

Unit 17

Exercise 1

Coca-Cola In hot water

The world's biggest drinks firm tries to fend off its green critics

"WATER is to Coca-Cola as clean energy is to BP." So declares Jeff Seabright, Coca-Cola's manager of environmental affairs, when asked about the firm's new global water strategy. The fizzy-drinks maker unveiled that strategy as part of its annual environmental report, released this week. "We need to manage this issue or it will manage us," says Mr. Seabright.

At first sight, the analogy with oil may seem odd, but it is not so far-fetched. Big Oil has long been the target of activists clamouring for action on global warming. BP stole a march on its oily brethren by accepting that climate change is a real problem, making smallish investments in clean energy, and grandly proclaiming itself "beyond petroleum".

Coca-Cola has also been targeted by activists, but over the issue of water rather than energy. The firm has been hit hardest in India. First, experts from Delhi's Centre for Science and Environment, a green think-tank, tested various soft drinks and determined that they contained high levels of pesticide. It turned out that Coca-Cola was not the cause of the problem. But its inept handling of the accusations left the firm exposed to a much more damaging allegation: that it is aggravating the growing global problem of fresh-water scarcity. An ongoing controversy in India concerns allegations that some of the firm's bottling plants use too much water in drought-prone areas, thus leaving poor local villagers with too little. Amit Srivastava of the India Resource Centre, a Californian non-governmental group, has been using the Indian controversies to stoke an international grass-roots campaign against Coca-Cola.

The firm brags that it operates in 200 countries—"more than the UN itself", says Mr. Seabright. But Coca-Cola's global reach and iconic status make it an easy target. Mr. Srivastava points with glee to recent decisions at a handful of university campuses in America and Britain to suspend or challenge its contracts on ethical grounds.

Worse may be in store, if some have their way. Corporate Accountability International (CAI), an activist group best known for organising a noisy boycott of Nestlé (for selling infant milk powder in countries without reliable access to clean water), now has

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its sights set on the world's largest producer of non-alcoholic drinks. CAI turned up at Coca-Cola's last shareholder meeting to grill the firm's management over the water issue. Kathryn Mulvey, CAI's boss, is concerned not only about its fizzy-drinks divisions but also its newish and booming bottled-water business. Echoing the sentiments of other campaigners, she insists that the "misleading marketing campaign" for the bottled water needlessly undermines confidence in tap water, and amounts to the "commoditization of something that should not be bought and sold."

Company officials argue that they started measuring and improving their use of water long before its troubles in India. The firm improved its water efficiency by 6% between 2003 and 2004. In 2002, it took 3.12 litres of water to produce one litre of final product (as much water is used to clean the assembly lines, flush out glass bottles, and so on). In 2004, that global average came down to 2.72 litres. Mr. Srivastava is not impressed: he grouses that it is "ridiculous that a firm that calls itself a 'hydration company' should waste so much water; most of it does not even end up in the product."

To improve that situation, Coca-Cola has just completed a detailed assessment of the "water risks" to its businesses and their local communities. Going plant by plant, the firm's boffins have calculated local water-scarcity ratios, depletion levels for local aquifers, water needs for the local plant, and so on. With this new information, the firm is now setting local targets for improving each plant's efficiency of water and energy use. Mr. Seabright explains that before this new study, the firm tried to impose "one-size-fits-all" global targets which local bottlers (who are often not owned by Coca-Cola) refused to accept.

Coca-Cola is also working with non-governmental groups such as the World Wildlife Fund and CARE, as well as UN agencies, in an effort to burnish its image. In India, it is now promising to capture enough water via "rainwater harvesting" (an age-old technique for capturing monsoon run-off) to offset all of its water use by 2006. Even the deeply sceptical Mr. Srivastava concedes that "if this company were really not to put any strain on local resources then it would be a different matter. Let us see if this is just greenwash."

The accusation of "greenwash"—environmental window-dressing as a front for business-as-usual—has also been hurled at BP. But there the similarities between Coca-Cola and BP end, for the question of water is far more important to Coca-Cola than the issue of climate change is to BP. That is because if oil and gas run out, or are deemed too dirty to use one day, BP could still peddle ethanol or hydrogen fuel; it is, in the end, an energy company. Coca-Cola, on the other hand, simply would not exist without water. So while BP may yet see life beyond petroleum, Coca-Cola will never get beyond water.

QUESTION

Analyze the structure of the passage.

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Exercise 2

Lack of Sleep Alters Hormones, Metabolism

A

Chronic sleep loss can reduce the capacity of even young adults to perform basic metabolic functions such as processing and storing carbohydrates or regulating hormone secretion, report researchers from the University of Chicago Medical Center in the October 23 issue of The Lancet. Cutting back from the standard eight down to four hours of sleep each night produced striking changes in glucose tolerance and endocrine function—changes that resembled the effects of advanced age or the early stages of diabetes—after less than one week.

B

The study was conducted by a team of researchers who extended previous research into cognitive effects and focused on physiological effects. Funding for this study was supplied by the Research Network on Mind-Body Interactions of the MacArthur Foundation (Chicago), the U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research and the National Institutes of Health. Although many studies have examined the short-term effects of acute, total sleep deprivation on the brain, this is the first to investigate the impact of chronic, partial sleep loss on the body by evaluating the metabolism and hormone secretion of subjects subjected to sleep restriction and after sleep recovery.

C

"We found that the metabolic and endocrine changes resulting from a significant sleep debt mimic many of the hallmarks of aging," said Dr. Eve Van Cauter, professor of medicine at the University of Chicago and director of the study. "We suspect that chronic sleep loss may not only hasten the onset, but could also increase the severity of age-related ailments such as diabetes, hypertension, obesity and memory loss."

D

Cutting back on sleep is an extremely common response to the time pressures of modern industrial societies. The average night's sleep decreased from about 9 hours in 1910 to about 7.5 hours in 1975, a trend that continues. Millions of shift workers average less than 5 hours per workday. Previous studies, however, have measured only the cognitive consequences of sleep loss.

E

Van Cauter and colleagues Karine Spiegel and Rachel Leproult chose to focus instead on the physiologic effects of sleep loss, how sleep deprivation altered basic bodily functions, such as regulating blood sugar levels, storing energy from food and the

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production of various hormones. They followed 11 healthy young men for 16 consecutive nights. For the first three nights, the subjects were allowed to sleep for eight hours, from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. The next six nights they slept four hours, from I a.m. to 5 a.m. The following seven nights they spent 12 hours in bed, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. All subjects received identical diets. The researchers constantly assessed each volunteer's wakefulness and heart rate. They performed sleep, studies on the last two eight-hour nights, the last two four-hour nights, and the first and last two 12-hour nights. They performed glucose tolerance tests on the fifth day of sleep deprivation and the fifth day of sleep recovery, and monitored glucose and hormone levels every 30 minutes on the sixth day of deprivation and of recovery.

F

They found profound alterations of glucose metabolism, in some situations resembling patients with type-2 diabetes, during sleep deprivation. When tested during the height of their sleep debt, subjects took 40 percent longer than normal to regulate their blood sugar levels following a high-carbohydrate meal: Their ability to secrete insulin and to respond to insulin both decreased by about 30 percent. A similar decrease in acute insulin response is an early marker of diabetes. The differences were particularly apparent when tested in the mornings. "Under sleep debt conditions, our young lean subjects would have responded to a morning glucose tolerance test in a manner consistent with current diagnostic I criteria for impaired glucose tolerance," note the authors. Impaired glucose tolerance is an early symptom of diabetes.

G

Sleep deprivation also altered the production and action of other hormones, dampening the secretion of thyroid-stimulating hormones and increasing blood levels of cortisol, especially during the afternoon and evening. Elevated evening cortisol levels are typical of much older subjects and are thought to be related to age-related health problems, such as insulin resistance and memory impairment.

H

All of these abnormalities quickly returned to baseline during the recovery period, when subjects spent 12 hours in bed. In fact, as the subjects spent more than 8 hours a night in bed, their laboratory values moved beyond the "normal" or baseline standards, suggesting that even eight hours of sleep does not produce the fully rested state. Young adults may function best after more than eight hours of rest each night. "While the primary function of sleep may very well be cerebral restoration," note the authors, "our findings indicate that sleep loss also has consequences for peripheral function that, if maintained chronically, could have long term adverse health effects."

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QUESTIONS 1–6

Reading Passage has 7 paragraphs A - G. From the list of headings below.
***NB** There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You may use any of the headings more than once.*

List of Headings

I.	Suggestions the Researchers Made
II.	What Recovered Sleep Can Do
III.	Problem of Sleep Deprivation in Today's Society
IV.	Similarity to Diabetes-Like Symptoms
V.	Researchers and Their Unique Focus
VI.	Main Findings
VII.	Other Effects on Hormone Development
VIII.	Methodology
IX.	the Primary Function of Sleep
X.	Similarity to Ageing Symptoms

Examples	Answer
Paragraph A	**vi**
Paragraph B	**v**

1. Paragraph C
2. Paragraph D
3. Paragraph E
4. Paragraph F
5. Paragraph G
6. Paragraph H

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Unit 18

Exercise 1

Pulp Friction

A. Every second, 1 hectare of the world's rainforest is destroyed. That's equivalent to two football fields. An area the size of New York City is lost every day. In a year, that adds up to 31 million hectares—more than the land area of Poland. This alarming rate of destruction has serious consequences for the environment; scientists estimate, for example, that 137 species of plant, insect or animal become extinct every day due to logging. In British Columbia, where, since 1990, thirteen rainforest valleys have been clear-cut, 142 species of salmon have already become extinct, and the habitats of grizzly bears, wolves and many other creatures are threatened. Logging, however, provides jobs, profits, taxes for the government and cheap products of all kinds for consumers, so the government is reluctant to restrict or control it.

B. Much of Canada's forestry production goes towards making pulp and paper. According to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Canada supplies 34% of the world's wood pulp and 49% of its newsprint paper. If these paper products could be produced in some other way, Canadian forests could be preserved. Recently, a possible alternative way of producing paper has been suggested by agriculturalists and environmentalists: a plant called hemp.

C. Hemp has been cultivated by many cultures for thousands of years. It produces fibre which can be made into paper, fuel, oils, textiles, food, and rope. For centuries, it was essential to the economies of many countries because it was used to make the ropes and cables used on sailing ships; colonial expansion and the establishment of a worldwide trading network would not have been feasible without hemp. Nowadays, ships' cables are usually made from wire or synthetic fibres, but scientists are now suggesting that the cultivation of hemp should be revived for the production of paper and pulp. According to its proponents, four times as much paper can be produced from land using hemp rather than trees, and many environmentalists believe that the large-scale cultivation of hemp could reduce the pressure on Canada's forests.

D. However, there is a problem: hemp is illegal in many countries of the world. This plant, so useful for fibre, rope, oil, fuel and textiles, is a species of cannabis, related to the plant from which marijuana is produced. In the late 1930s, a movement to ban the drug marijuana began to gather force, resulting in the eventual banning of the

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cultivation not only of the plant used to produce the drug, but also of the commercial fibre—producing hemp plant. Although both George Washington and Thomas Jefferson grew hemp in large quantities on their own land, any American growing the plant today would soon find himself in prison—despite the fact that marijuana cannot be produced from the hemp plant, since it contains almost no THC (the active ingredient in the drug).

E. In recent years, two major movements for legalization have been gathering strength. One group of activists believes that ALL cannabis should be legal—both the hemp plant and the marijuana plant—and that the use of the drug marijuana should not be an offense. They argue that marijuana is not dangerous or addictive, and that it is used by large numbers of people who are not criminals but productive members of society. They also point out that marijuana is less toxic than alcohol or tobacco. The other legalization movement is concerned only with the hemp plant used to produce fibre; this group wants to make it legal to cultivate the plant and sell the fibre for paper and pulp production. This second group has had a major triumph recently: in 1997, Canada legalized the farming of hemp for fibre. For the first time since 1938, hundreds of farmers are planting this crop, and soon we can expect to see pulp and paper produced from this new source.

QUESTIONS 1–5

Choose the answer you think is correct.

1. The main idea of paragraph A is
   A. scientists are worried about New York City.
   B. logging is destroying the rainforests.
   C. governments make money from logging.
   D. salmon are an endangered species.

2. The main idea of paragraph B is
   A. Canadian forests are especially under threat.
   B. hemp is a kind of plant.
   C. Canada is a major supplier of paper and pulp.
   D. Canada produces a lot of hemp.

3. The main idea of paragraph C is
   A. paper could be made from hemp instead of trees.
   B. hemp is useful for fuel.
   C. hemp is essential for building large ships.
   D. hemp has been cultivated throughout history.

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4. The main idea of paragraph D is
   A. hemp is used to produce drugs.
   B. many famous people used to grow hemp.
   C. it is illegal to grow hemp.
   D. hemp is useful for producing many things.

5. The main idea of paragraph E is
   A. hemp should be illegal because it is dangerous.
   B. recently, many people have been working to legalize hemp.
   C. hemp was made illegal in 1938.
   D. marijuana is not a dangerous drug.

QUESTIONS 6–10

6. How many species of salmon have become extinct in BC?
7. How much of the world's newsprint paper is supplied by Canada?
8. What equipment on a ship was made from hemp?
9. What drug can be obtained from a relative of hemp?
10. Where was hemp farming recently legalized?

Exercise 2

Scientists Delighted With Up-Close View of Eros

A The first detailed images of a battered, potato-shaped asteroid 160 million miles (258 million kilometers) away suggest not only how near-Earth rocks and meteorites are put together, but may also help explain the processes that formed the solar system over four billion years ago. The data about 433 Eros is being collected by the NEAR-Shoemaker spacecraft, an automobile-sized package of instruments that is midway through its year-long orbit of the asteroid. NEAR is an acronym for Near Earth Asteroid Rendezvous. The NEAR probe was launched in 1996 and reached Eros in February 2000. It was renamed NEAR-Shoemaker to honor astronomer Eugene Shoemaker, who died in 1997. Four articles describing scientific results from the mission will appear in Friday's issue of the journal Science.

B "It's a fantastic, first up-close and personal look at an asteroid," said Richard Binzel of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Mass. While earlier missions had flown past asteroids, NEAR was the first to achieve a steady orbit

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and study an asteroid in detail. "It's like every time before we'd driven past the Grand Canyon and just looked out the window," Binzel said, "and this is the first time we' ve stopped and taken a long view." Images from NEAR show that Eros is an irregularly shaped, rocky world—various astronomers compare its shape to a potato, peanut, boat or banana, extending some 21 miles (39 kilometers) in length but with a width of just eight miles (13 kilometers). The irregular shape suggests a violent history, astronomers say. Eros was likely created as a result of a cosmic collision—or perhaps many collisions—beginning more than four billion years ago. "It's a very elongated, very battered object," said Joseph Veverka of Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y. Eros has "clearly been through a very violent history of collisions with other objects in the asteroid belt."

C Data from NEAR show that Eros is made up of rocky material similar to that found in the Earth's crust; its average density is 2.7 grams per cubic centimeter, also similar to the Earth and other bodies within the inner solar system. The asteroid's surface is strewn with rocks and loose soil, probably kicked up by more recent impacts. It's surprising this material has remained on Eros, Veverka says, because the asteroid's gravity is so weak; its gravitational pull is a thousand times less than Earth' s. "You or I could stand on the surface of Eros, take a rock, and just throw if off the surface," Veverka said. And yet, "the surface is just littered with these blocks of rock produced by these impacts. For some reason, they never left the asteroid, even though there's so little gravity."

D Scientists also acknowledge the hazard that asteroids and comets represent. "These near-Earth objects have a nasty habit of running into us from time to time," said Donald Yeomans of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. "So we'd like to find out what they' re made of. Are they slabs of rock? A slab of iron? A rubble pile? It makes a big difference if you've got one with your name on it and you want to deflect it." He adds, "We're trying to find out what these things are made of, and how they' re put together."

E One of the most important results of the Eros probe, astronomers say, is data that show a similarity between the asteroid's composition and that of a smaller cousin, a certain kind of meteoroid. Astronomers used X-ray, gamma-ray, and infrared spectrometers on board NEAR to study the asteroid's composition and found that it is "undifferentiated" that is, never underwent the melting and solidification that the inner planets and some of the larger asteroids went through. As a result, it does not have a metal core. Instead, Eros is thought to have a nearly uniform, rocky structure through-and-through. That parallels a type of meteoroid known as a chondrite. The NEAR data suggests that these common meteoroids, which can fall to Earth and earn the designation meteorite, originated in asteroids like Eros. "That's a big step forward," said Veverka. "We've tied a certain kind of meteorite to a certain kind of asteroid." Although Eros never comes within 12 million miles of Earth, many other small asteroids and meteoroids have Earth-crossing orbits and could, in principle, collide with our planet.

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