

Reading Spark

6

LANGSTAR Publishing

Author's Hope

Reading Spark contains passages about many remarkable things that have happened or are happening in the world. We are confident that Reading Spark will provide enjoyable reading experiences for the readers, and hope that they will be able to “get sucked into the story.” By doing so, the readers will be able to expand their knowledge of the world and improve their reading ability without even noticing that they are studying.

Special Thanks

The authors would like to extend particular thanks to the following teachers for giving their insightful advice.

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How to Use Reading Spark

Reading Spark is a 6-level series of reading comprehension books. This series is designed for EFL learners to expand their general knowledge and improve their reading ability through highly interesting passages. It is targeted at learners of varying proficiency ranging from junior high to high school. Special efforts were made to adjust the difficulty so that the gap between each level is almost equal.




Level and Grade

Level	Grade (Junior High to High School)	Passage Length
Reading Spark 1	late 7th ~ early 8th	200 ~ 240 words
Reading Spark 2	mid 8th ~ early 9th	240 ~ 260 words
Reading Spark 3	mid 9th ~ late 9th	240 ~ 280 words
Reading Spark 4	early 10th ~ mid 10th	260 ~ 300 words
Reading Spark 5	late 10th ~ early 11th	280 ~ 320 words
Reading Spark 6	mid 11th ~ late 11th	300 ~ 340 words

How long does it take to finish the book?

Each volume in the series contains 24 readings, and each reading is expected to take 30 minutes to finish. Therefore, each book can be completed in two months if you teach three thirty-minute sessions per week. You will have to adjust the course duration if you have more or fewer sessions than three a week.

Reading Spark Series Overview



02 Alarm Signals in Fish

READING

WORDS

Match the words with their correct meanings.

1. predator	___	a. wanting to kill yourself
2. tendency	___	b. a large group of fish that are swimming together
3. suicidal (s)	___	c. a thing that belongs to the same group as something else
4. school	___	d. an animal that lives by killing and eating other animals
5. relative	___	e. a quality that makes someone likely to think or behave in a particular way
6. whereas	___	f. produce babies, young animals, new plants, etc.
7. gigantic	___	g. follow and try to catch someone or something
8. chase	___	h. extremely large; huge
9. reproduce	___	i. while; although

EXPRESSIONS

- o **go after:** follow a person or an animal to try to catch them
The big pike will go after the smaller pike.

Alarm Signals in Fish | 13

1 Pre-reading

Picture

The picture will help the readers prepare for the lesson and think about the topic. It can also be used as a motivator by sparking the readers' curiosity and imagination.

Words & Expressions

New vocabulary is presented to get the readers ready for the passage. The readers are asked to match the words with their definitions.

Reading 02

TRACK 02 | WORDS 200

The underwater world is a dangerous place, especially if you're a tiny minnow swimming near hungry pike. Minnows are often food for larger fish like pike, but they aren't shy at all. In fact, when a pike attacks a minnow, the minnow's body releases a chemical that attracts even more pike. So why would minnows invite more enemies when they're already hurt?

The minnow's practice of attracting more predators is a survival strategy that allows more minnows to live, not a suicidal tendency. The chemical the minnow releases when attacked is important for two different reasons: It warns other minnows away and attracts more pike. Minnows swim in schools with relatives. If the original minnow gets eaten, its relatives may still survive and reproduce.

The chemical released by the wounded minnow not only attracts more pike, but it also attracts bigger pike. This is because small pike are the only ones who wound minnows whereas bigger pike simply swallow minnows whole. Therefore, when a small pike wounds a minnow, the chemical often attracts even bigger pike. Interestingly, it is not unusual for pike to eat each other. So, when a big pike sees a smaller one chasing a tiny minnow, that big pike will prefer the larger meal, which means it will go after the smaller pike instead of the minnow, allowing the minnow to _____.

Minnows aren't the only fish benefiting from this warning system. Some varieties of fish swim away quickly when they taste the chemical in the water. Other fish swim close together to better protect them all by looking like one gigantic fish instead of hundreds of tiny fish. So the chemical a single wounded minnow releases into the water actually warns many types of related fish and helps get their enemies to destroy each other!



2 During Reading

Passage

Each passage deals with a different topic so that the readers do not lose their curiosity. We made sure each passage is followed by another with a completely different topic.

Further, easy passages are alternated with challenging passages. If the first passage is easy, the next passage is likely to be moderately difficult, and the third likely to be highly challenging.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. the reproductive strategy of minnows
 - b. the feeding behavior of minnows
 - c. the survival behaviors of minnows
 - d. relationships between minnows and pike
2. Minnows give off chemicals so as to _____.
 - a. heal the wounds caused by the attack
 - b. commit suicide to save others
 - c. poison and kill their natural enemies
 - d. warn their relatives and invite bigger pike
3. According to paragraph 3, how does a big pike act when it sees a smaller pike and minnow? Answer the question in a complete sentence using appropriate words from the passage.

4. What is the best word for the blank?
 - a. fight
 - b. escape
 - c. adjust
 - d. recover
5. According to paragraph 4, some other fish _____ after sensing the minnow's chemical warning.
 - a. pretend to look like a giant fish
 - b. send the same warning to each other
 - c. separate into groups and join together again
 - d. swim right, left, up, down, or make a U-turn

STORY MAP

How does the minnow's chemical work? Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

The Minnow's Chemical	
Attracting	attracts more (1) _____ to allow other minnows to (2) _____
Warning	warns other (3) _____ away and brings many fish together to look like (4) _____ huge fish.

one pike minnows survive

Alarm Signals in Fish | 15

Self Review

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

tendency	gigantic	relative	reproduce
chased	predators	schools	

1. Turtles _____ by laying eggs on land.
2. The donkey is a _____ of the horse.
3. The dog _____ the thief away from the house.
4. He could see fish swimming in _____ in the water.
5. She has a _____ to talk too much when she's nervous.
6. The main _____ of these animals are humans, who hunt them for leather.
7. They built a _____ bridge that made it possible for them to cross the wide river.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.

Listen and answer the following questions.

1. How do minnows survive pike attacks?

2. What happens when a big pike see a tiny minnow and a small pike?

16 | Reading 02

3 Post-reading

Comprehension Questions

Various types of test-oriented comprehension questions are given to help the readers develop comprehension skills.

Story Map

Story Map supports the development of reading skills such as cause & effect, problem & solution, and compare & contrast.

MP3 & Word Book

This CD includes all recordings of reading passages and Parrot Talks recorded by native speakers. Another attachment is a detachable and portable Word Book. Students can also download the native speaker's recordings in MP3 files for free from our homepage www.visang.com.

Self Review - Vocabulary

This section is intended to review the same vocabulary that was defined in "Words & Expressions." The readers are asked to answer the questions without teachers' help because the sentences give full context for easy understanding.


Self Review - Parrot Talk

In this section, the students will listen to a passage-based dialog. In this dialog, one speaker responds by repeating what the other person says, just like a parrot. Listening to the words and structures repeated in this way will help the readers internalize the expressions. Parrot Talk will provide the readers with a fun and easy way to review the unit in an integrated way.



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The logo consists of two overlapping purple diamond shapes. The left diamond is slightly behind and to the left of the right diamond. The text "Reading Spark" is centered over the intersection of the two diamonds.

**Reading
Spark**



01

READING

Boomerang Kids

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|
| 1. recession | ___ | a. only and not involving anyone or anything else |
| 2. solely | ___ | b. not limited in any way; complete and absolute |
| 3. financial | ___ | c. relating to money or the management of money |
| 4. bond | ___ | d. a time when there is a decrease in economic activity |
| 5. unconditional | ___ | e. something that unites two or more people or groups, such as love, or a shared interest or idea |
| 6. guilt | ___ | f. expected to do something or to become something |
| 7. prospective | ___ | g. something that a person wants very much to achieve |
| 8. permanent | ___ | h. lasting or continuing for a very long time or forever |
| 9. aspiration | ___ | i. a bad feeling caused by knowing that you have done something wrong |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o liken A to B: compare A to B

They are likened to the boomerang because they return to their home.

Reading 01

TRACK 01 | WORDS 302

Most people know about the boomerang, the legendary Australian throwing device which, once released, returns to its owner. But have you heard of the “Boomerang Generation”? This refers to a North
5 American phenomenon of people who move back home after briefly leaving their parents’ houses for university. Most of these young adults were born between the mid-’70s and mid-’80s. They are likened to the boomerang because they return to
10 their home, just like the throwing device.



Monster, the job search company, reported in a 2007 survey that 48 percent of prospective graduates planned on becoming “boomerang kids,” returning home after graduation. Although many expected to just make a quick stop before getting their own place, Monster discovered that 42 percent of 2006 graduates said they were still
15 living with their parents.

What is the cause of this passive generation? It may not be solely the young people’s fault. The long-term economic recession has made it difficult for college graduates to find jobs, while the cost of living has continued to rise. And as a result, many young people have lost hope and self-confidence. _____, the
20 unconditional love and support of parents allow the boomerang kids to rely on them without feeling much guilt.

Boomeranging is not all negative. Kids get the chance to reconnect with their parents after university, and parents gain the opportunity to be a big part of their children’s adult lives, which can lead to closer, more mature bonds.

25 But critics of this phenomenon argue that this situation affects young adults. Without the stress or ambition to succeed, boomerang kids tend to become more passive in their search for good jobs, harming their professional aspirations. And finally, the extra financial burden on parents can become too heavy to bear, leading to deep and often permanent damage in the relationship.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Boomerang Kids' Behavior Pattern
 - b. Adult Children Are Moving Back Home
 - c. Why Is the Boomerang Generation So Lazy?
 - d. Do Boomerang Kids Deserve Sympathy?

2. What is the best word for the blank?
 - a. Likewise
 - b. Therefore
 - c. Moreover
 - d. Nevertheless

3. Which is NOT the result of the phenomenon of the boomerang generation?
 - a. Parents can have good or bad relationships with their kids.
 - b. Boomerang kids do not try to look for good jobs for themselves.
 - c. Boomerang kids tend to lose the desire to succeed.
 - d. Parents will be free from the burden of raising kids.

4. According to paragraph 3, boomerang kids return to their parents' home for many reasons. Write one of the reasons in a complete sentence using appropriate words from the passage.

_____.

STORY MAP

What are the advantages and disadvantages of "Boomerang kids"? Write the correct letters in the boxes.

Advantages

(1) _____

Disadvantages

(2) _____

- a. Many young people lose their ambition.
- b. Young people can become closer to their parents again after college.
- c. It costs the parents of boomerang kids too much money.
- d. Boomerang kids and their parents can have better adult relationships.

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

permanent	recession	guilt	likened
financial	prospective	aspiration	

1. Many people lost their jobs during the recent _____.
2. _____ students are required to take a test for admission.
3. He felt a sense of _____ when he thought about how he'd treated her.
4. The sound has been _____ to a drop of water hitting a hot fry pan.
5. Smoking caused _____ damage to his lungs. He'll never be the same.
6. I get some _____ support from my parents, but I still need more money.
7. She has never had any _____ to earn a lot of money. She's happy with what she has.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why do many young graduates from college have to move back home?

2. What could be the bright side of boomeranging?



02

READING

Alarm Signals in Fish

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. predator | ___ | a. wanting to kill yourself |
| 2. tendency | ___ | b. a large group of fish that are swimming together |
| 3. suicidal (<i>a</i>) | ___ | c. a thing that belongs to the same group as something else |
| 4. school | ___ | d. an animal that lives by killing and eating other animals |
| 5. relative | ___ | e. a quality that makes someone likely to think or behave in a particular way |
| 6. whereas | ___ | f. produce babies, young animals, new plants, etc. |
| 7. gigantic | ___ | g. follow and try to catch someone or something |
| 8. chase | ___ | h. extremely large; huge |
| 9. reproduce | ___ | i. while; although |

| EXPRESSIONS |

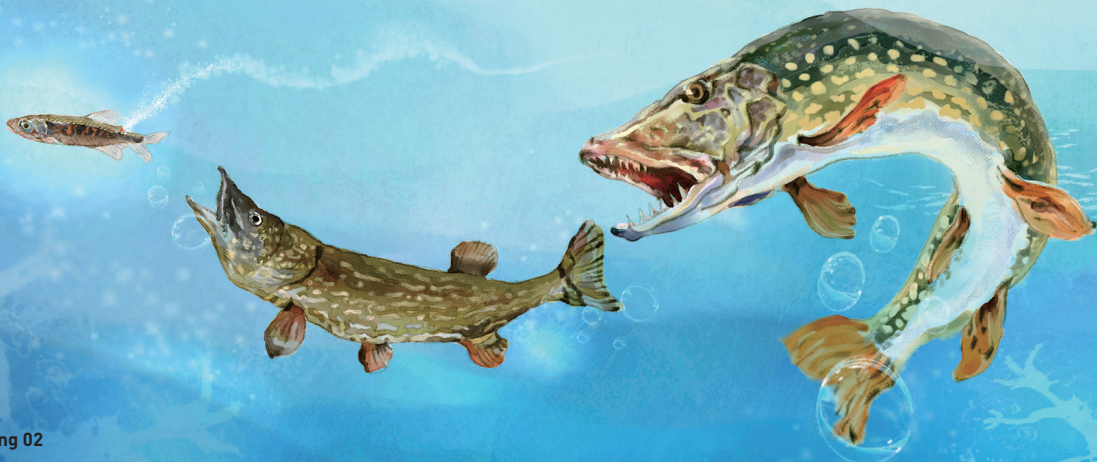
- o **go after:** follow a person or an animal to try to catch them
The big pike will go after the smaller pike.

The underwater world is a dangerous place, especially if you're a tiny minnow swimming near hungry pike. Minnows are often food for larger fish like pike, but they aren't shy at all. In fact, when a pike attacks a minnow, the minnow's body releases a chemical that attracts even more pike. So why would minnows invite more
5 enemies when they're already hurt?

The minnow's practice of attracting more predators is a survival strategy that allows more minnows to live, not a suicidal tendency. The chemical the minnow releases when attacked is important for two different reasons: It warns other minnows away and attracts more pike. Minnows swim in schools with relatives. If
10 the original minnow gets eaten, its relatives may still survive and reproduce.

The chemical released by the wounded minnow not only attracts more pike, but it also attracts bigger pike. This is because small pike are the only ones who wound minnows whereas bigger pike simply swallow minnows whole. Therefore, when a small pike wounds a minnow, the chemical often attracts even bigger pike.
15 Interestingly, it is not unusual for pike to eat each other. So, when a big pike sees a smaller one chasing a tiny minnow, that big pike will prefer the larger meal, which means it will go after the smaller pike instead of the minnow, allowing the minnow to _____.

Minnows aren't the only fish benefiting from this warning system. Some
20 varieties of fish swim away quickly when they taste the chemical in the water. Other fish swim close together to better protect them all by looking like one gigantic fish instead of hundreds of tiny fish. So the chemical a single wounded minnow releases into the water actually warns many types of related fish and helps get their enemies to destroy each other!



1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. the reproductive strategy of minnows
 - b. the feeding behavior of minnows
 - c. the survival behaviors of minnows
 - d. relationships between minnows and pike

2. Minnows give off chemicals so as to _____.
 - a. heal the wounds caused by the attack
 - b. commit suicide to save others
 - c. poison and kill their natural enemies
 - d. warn their relatives and invite bigger pike

3. According to paragraph 3, how does a big pike act when it sees a smaller pike and minnow? Answer the question in a complete sentence using appropriate words from the passage.

_____.

4. What is the best word for the blank?

a. fight	b. escape
c. adjust	d. recover

5. According to paragraph 4, some other fish _____ after sensing the minnow's chemical warning.
 - a. pretend to look like a giant fish
 - b. send the same warning to each other
 - c. separate into groups and join together again
 - d. swim right, left, up, down, or make a U-turn

STORY MAP

How does the minnow's chemical work? Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

The Minnow's Chemical	
Attracting	attracts more (1) _____ to allow other minnows to (2) _____.
Warning	warns other (3) _____ away and brings many fish together to look like (4) _____ huge fish.

one	pike	minnows	survive
-----	------	---------	---------

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

tendency	gigantic	relative	reproduce
chased	predators	schools	

1. Turtles _____ by laying eggs on land.
2. The donkey is a _____ of the horse.
3. The dog _____ the thief away from the house.
4. He could see fish swimming in _____ in the water.
5. She has a _____ to talk too much when she's nervous.
6. The main _____ of these animals are humans, who hunt them for leather.
7. They built a _____ bridge that made it possible for them to cross the wide river.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. How do minnows survive pike attacks?

2. What happens when a big pike see a tiny minnow and a small pike?



03

READING

Alcatraz Island

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|---|
| 1. isolated | ___ | a. very cold |
| 2. legendary | ___ | b. far away from any others |
| 3. dare | ___ | c. very famous and admired |
| 4. frigid | ___ | d. persuade someone to do something dangerous or difficult |
| 5. vent | ___ | e. a set of rules about what should be done |
| 6. policy | ___ | f. rising or falling very sharply |
| 7. steep (<i>a</i>) | ___ | g. die by being underwater too long and unable to breathe |
| 8. drown | ___ | h. an opening through which air, steam, or smoke can go into or out of a room |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o **all told:** altogether; in all

All told, there were 14 attempts resulting in nine deaths.

Reading 03

TRACK 03 | WORDS 316



Sitting in the frigid and dangerous waters of the San Francisco Bay, the island of Alcatraz was originally named for the pelicans which are called “alcatraces” in Spanish. Throughout modern history, the island with steep rocky cliffs has been better known as a legendary prison that housed thousands of prisoners.

5 Alcatraz was a natural choice for imprisoning people because it was physically isolated from the city of San Francisco, and the waters surrounding it were so cold and dangerous that everyone thought escape would be impossible. Therefore, the most dangerous criminals in the land were sent to “The Rock,” as it was known. **A** Prison cells were tiny and prisoners spent most of their days in them. **B** Recreation
10 time outside of the cell was short. **C** Furthermore, prisoners were not allowed to talk to one another except at mealtimes and recreation times. **D** This policy left prisoners with little else to do but imagine escape.

The claim that Alcatraz was escape-proof dared its prisoners to test it, and over the course of 29 years, 36 prisoners took that dare. All told, there were 14 attempts
15 resulting in nine deaths. The most famous attempt involved six prisoners who used spoons and an electric drill they made from a stolen vacuum cleaner motor to make a hole in the concrete wall near an air vent, which is a hole that lets air out. They could escape through it. They used raincoats to make a small boat to cross the bay. They also made dummies to fool the guards. It was generally believed that they probably
20 drowned in their attempt, though their bodies were never found.

Alcatraz was closed in 1963 and is now open to visitors. People are drawn there by the prison as well as the natural beauty of the island. It is also home to several species of endangered birds.

1. Alcatraz was chosen as a site for a prison probably because of _____.
- a. its manageable size
 - b. its moderate climate
 - c. its beautiful setting
 - d. its isolated location

2. Where would the following sentence best fit?

Conditions in the prison were dreadful by today's standards.

- a. **A** b. **B** c. **C** d. **D**

3. What is the meaning of the underlined took that dare? Answer in Korean.

4. Which is NOT true about the prisoners of Alcatraz?
- a. They could talk while they were eating.
 - b. They were the nation's worst offenders.
 - c. They were not given any recreation time.
 - d. They spent most of the time in prison cells.

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

frigid

steep

policy

legendary

isolated

all told

drowned

1. There are 23 guests coming, _____.
2. Watch out for the stairs — they're rather _____.
3. Many people _____ in the river when the boat overturned.
4. He is the most _____ soccer player of his time.
5. Ask the cashier what the store's return _____ is.
6. The winters are often bitter with heavy snowfalls and _____ temperatures.
7. He lived in a(n) _____ location, so visitors had to travel long distances to meet him.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why was Alcatraz Island chosen to be a prison?

2. What did the six prisoners use to escape Alcatraz Island?



04

READING

Product Placement

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|---|
| 1. appealing | ___ | a. an advertisement on television or radio |
| 2. placement | ___ | b. attractive or interesting |
| 3. commercial | ___ | c. the act of putting something in a particular place |
| 4. budget | ___ | d. the money that is available to an organization or a person |
| 5. feature (v) | ___ | e. strong disagreement with something |
| 6. discern | ___ | f. include someone or something as an important part |
| 7. aesthetic | ___ | g. come to know, recognize, or understand something |
| 8. opposition | ___ | h. connected with beauty and the study of beauty |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o **be associated with:** be connected with; be related to
That product is naturally associated with an appealing character.

Reading 04

TRACK 04 | WORDS 352

Have you ever noticed a character on a TV show or in a movie drinking your favorite brand of cola? Or driving your favorite type of sports car? This is called “product placement,” or PPL for short, and it is a subtle form of advertising in which a product is inserted into the scene of a movie or TV program. PPL has increased
5 drastically in recent years, and has become some companies’ favorite method of advertising their products. If you saw the movie *Spiderman*, you might have noticed ads for Samsung electronics, Toyota cars, and Dr. Pepper soda.

For advertisers, PPL is considered a _____ strategy. Companies love the convenience of PPL: There are no commercials to make, models to hire, nor
10 concepts to dream up. By featuring their product in a popular TV show or movie, that product is naturally associated with an appealing character in a comfortable setting: Take one of the main characters on *Friends*, for example. Think about Rachel in a fine Ralph Lauren suit, working at a Ralph Lauren store in New York City. And entertainment producers love the money PPL brings in — in fact, the
15 entire production budget for some movies is sometimes paid for by the film’s PPL advertisers.



However, there is mounting opposition to the growing PPL trend. Critics say obvious PPL in movies or TV shows destroys viewers’ ability to escape into the fantasy world on the screen. Directors and writers detest having to include a product in a scene, ruining the writing and aesthetic quality of the piece. And consumer groups warn that kids cannot discern PPL. When, for example, a child sees his favorite animation character wiping her lips with a *Kleenex* after drinking a *Coca-Cola*, it is likely that the child would falsely think that *Kleenex* and *Coca-Cola* are the general terms for all similar products. This suggests that PPL can be a powerfully subconscious device that encourages kids to develop preferences for certain brands.

30 Regardless of how critics feel about it, there is little doubt that PPL will continue to play a significant part in entertainment for the foreseeable future.

1. PPL is a type of ad _____ .
 - a. that places a product in a movie or TV show
 - b. that has enabled small businesses to thrive online
 - c. that is produced by the joint work of advertisers and movie directors
 - d. that uses a character related to the theme of a movie or TV program

2. What is the best word for the blank?
 - a. two-step
 - b. one-stop
 - c. long-term
 - d. win-win

3. Which is NOT mentioned as one of benefits of product placement?
 - a. lower cost of production
 - b. linking products with characters
 - c. hiring models at reasonable prices
 - d. increase in brand awareness

4. Which is NOT the reason people object to PPL?
 - a. It spoils the artistic beauty of the show or movie.
 - b. It creates negative associations between products and films.
 - c. It can cause children to prefer certain brands without knowing why.
 - d. It harms viewers' ability to use the show or movie to escape the real world.

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

commercials	aesthetic	featured	opposition
budget	discern	appealing	

1. The exhibition _____ paintings by Picasso.
2. They could not _____ who was telling the truth.
3. From a(n) _____ point of view, it's a nice design.
4. Television _____ turned out to be a powerful marketing tool.
5. The restaurant is popular because its menu is so _____.
6. There was some _____ to the workers' request for higher wages.
7. He's been trying to live on a(n) _____ of less than \$1,500 a month.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is "product placement"?

2. What is one problem with product placement?



05

READING

Review of *The Curious Case of Benjamin Button*

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--|
| 1. doomed | ___ | a. very interesting or appealing |
| 2. adapt | ___ | b. causing people to think seriously about something |
| 3. fascinating | ___ | c. destined to come to an unhappy end |
| 4. thought-provoking | ___ | d. change a book or play so that it can be presented in another form |
| 5. distract | ___ | e. increased or improved in value, beauty, or quality |
| 6. abandon | ___ | f. extremely good; excellent |
| 7. enhanced | ___ | g. make someone stop giving their attention to something |
| 8. superb | ___ | h. leave someone, especially someone you are responsible for |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o **run counter to:** be opposed to; do not agree with
Benjamin Button's existence runs counter to that of those around him.

Would you believe it if someone said, “A baby was just born, and the baby is 80 years old?” This odd thing happens, though it does only in movies. *The Curious Case of Benjamin Button* begins with the birth of an 80-year-old man. Fantastic yet thought-provoking, the film is adapted from a short story by F. Scott Fitzgerald.



F. Scott Fitzgerald

Benjamin Button is a fascinating character played by Brad Pitt whose existence runs counter to that of those around him in that he ages backwards; born an old man and getting younger as time goes by. In New Orleans at the end of World War I, Button comes into the world in a curious fashion indeed — he has the body of a man in his eighties and, to make matters worse, his mother dies and his father abandons him. Two nursing home employees take him in and he manages to spend his first few years in a nursing home. There he meets a young girl named Daisy visiting her grandmother. As time goes on, she grows up while Benjamin grows younger, and the two come to love each other when they are finally at a similar age. Their love, however, is doomed by the passage of time as Daisy gets older and weaker while Benjamin gets younger.

Such a plot created obvious challenges to the filmmakers. A single actor must play the role of a person at each stage of his life. To make his performance believable, special effects such as make-up and computer-enhanced imaging had to be used. But the filmmakers wanted them to be less obvious so they wouldn't distract the viewer from the more philosophical questions raised in the movie. The viewer is asked to consider aging, love and relationships in a new way.

Some films feature spectacular special effects but do not offer much more. Others have brilliant plots and exceptional performances by the actors, while little concern is given to aesthetics. This film offers both — superb effects and a unique story. It both entertains and makes viewers think.

1. The love between Benjamin and Daisy _____ .
 - a. eventually bears good fruit
 - b. comes to an unhappy end
 - c. grows deeper and stronger
 - d. becomes wildly out of control

2. What does the underlined they refer to?
 - a. obvious challenges
 - b. the filmmakers
 - c. special effects
 - d. philosophical questions

3. According to paragraph 3, overuse of special effects would make it difficult for the audience to _____ .
 - a. rethink philosophical messages
 - b. guess about the plot and the characters
 - c. understand what is happening
 - d. easily recognize who is who

4. What is the writer's attitude to the movie, *The Curious Case of Benjamin Button*?
 - a. neutral
 - b. critical
 - c. favorable
 - d. indifferent

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

enhanced

runs counter to

abandoned

fascinating

doomed

adapted

distracted

1. The plan was _____ to failure from the start.
2. The loud music _____ them from their studies.
3. It's _____ to watch how a child's language skills develop.
4. The child didn't know his parents. They _____ him as an infant.
5. The movie was _____ from the book of the same title.
6. The facilities of the building have been gradually _____.
7. Allowing factories to pollute the air _____ our goal of protecting the environment.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is special about the character that Brad Pitt played?

2. Why is Benjamin and Daisy's love doomed by the passage of time?



06

READING

Resurrection Plant

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|
| 1. lack (v) | ___ | a. enough for a particular purpose |
| 2. drought | ___ | b. not have something that you need, or not have enough of it |
| 3. wander | ___ | c. a long period of time when there is little or no rain |
| 4. sufficient | ___ | d. move slowly around an area, usually without a clear direction or purpose |
| 5. frequently | ___ | e. very small in amount or number |
| 6. dormant | ___ | f. a place or position |
| 7. scarce | ___ | g. not active now but able to become active later on |
| 8. location | ___ | h. very often or many times |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- **plenty of:** enough or more than enough
When there is plenty of rain, the plant grows like any other plant.
- **dry up:** become completely dry
When water is scarce, the plant pulls its roots back up and dries up.

Reading 06

TRACK 06 | WORDS 317

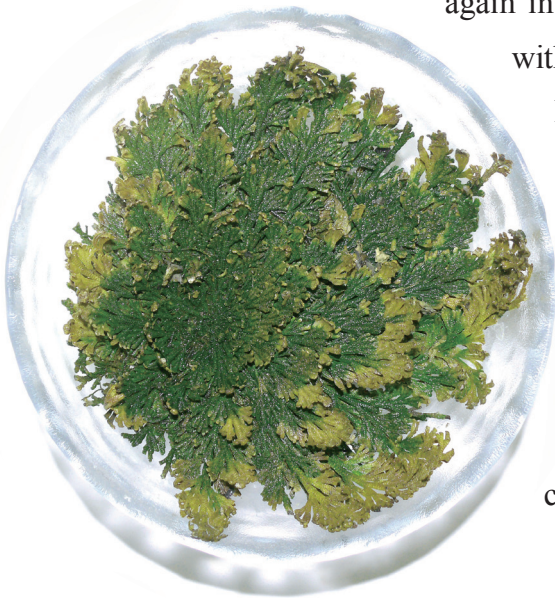
Most plants die if they lack sufficient water. But one plant, called the “Resurrection Plant,” seems to come back to life after being dead. This plant survives long periods of terrible drought, because it actually travels in search of water. Many people claim that one difference between plants and animals is that
5 animals move from place to place to find food and water while plants cannot. But in the desert areas of the American West as well as in the Near East, the resurrection plant proves that it can wander the desert to get what it needs, too.

When there is plenty of rain, the resurrection plant grows like any other plant. It sends roots down into the ground and has green feather-like leaves that collect
10 sunlight. But when water is scarce, the resurrection plant pulls its roots back up and dries up, becoming a ball of seemingly dead roots and leaves. This brown ball gets blown around by the wind and rolls through the desert sometimes for years before it rolls into a puddle of water.

As soon as it touches water, the resurrection plant begins to act like a normal
15 plant again. It begins to drink and it spreads out again, its leaves turning green once more as it starts to grow in its new location. It is “resurrected” or brought back to life again in a new place. Because this plant can survive a long time

with no water by becoming dormant, it has become a popular houseplant. For anyone who frequently forgets to water his or her plants, the resurrection plant makes a perfect gift!

The resurrection plant is unique not only because of its ability to go after the water it needs, but also because of the way it reproduces. Unlike most plants, it doesn’t have flowers, fruits, or seeds. Instead, it reproduces like bacteria or fungi do, by making single-celled spores.



1. If the moisture in the soil dries up, the resurrection plant will _____.
 - a. drop some bottom leaves
 - b. turn green and bear fruit
 - c. keep waiting for rain to fall
 - d. wander in search of water

2. As a result of becoming ball-shaped, the resurrection plant _____.
 - a. keeps its leaves from becoming dry
 - b. can be easily rolled by the wind
 - c. cannot sink its roots into the ground
 - d. fits into a puddle of water

3. According to the passage, which is NOT true about the resurrection plant?
 - a. It lives in very dry regions where little rain falls.
 - b. It adapts to its new location where it can find water.
 - c. It makes a great gift for those who neglect to water their plants.
 - d. It produces flowers except when there is no water nearby.

4. It can be inferred that the resurrection plant is so called because _____.
 - a. it is found in desert areas
 - b. it moves from one place to another
 - c. it seems to come back from the dead
 - d. it can survive a long time with no water

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

drought

plenty of

lack

frequently

dormant

wander

scarce

1. The _____ caused serious damage to crops.
2. The buses run less _____ on Sundays.
3. The seeds remain _____ until the spring.
4. I was late for lunch. However, there was _____ food left.
5. I'll _____ around the mall for half an hour.
6. There was fierce competition for the _____ resources.
7. Many of these poor people _____ even the basic necessities of life.



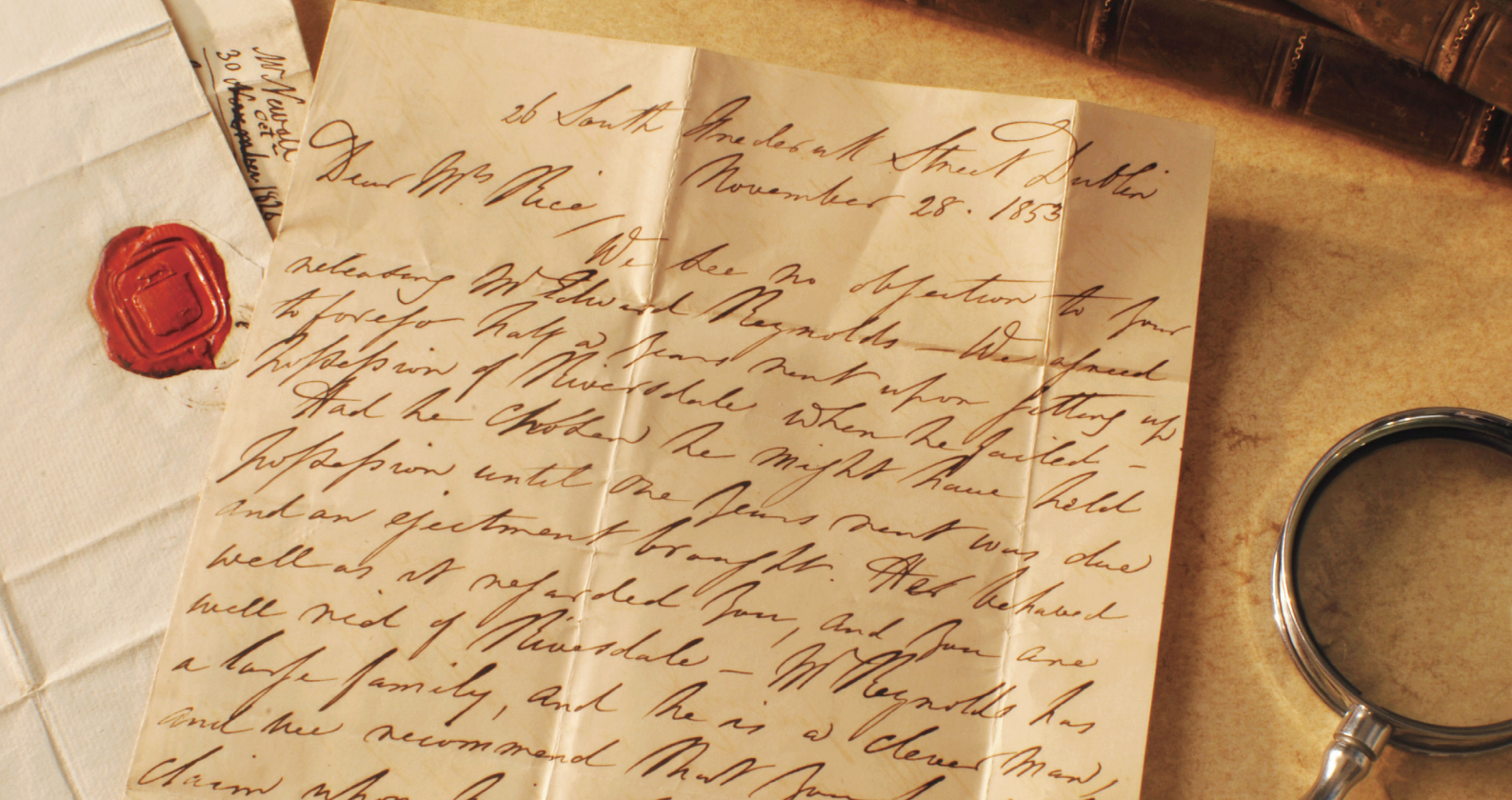
PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What happens to a resurrection plant if you don't water it?

2. What happens when a resurrection plant reaches a puddle of water?



07

READING

Handwriting Analysis

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--|
| 1. formation | ___ | a. discover the facts or truth about something |
| 2. determine | ___ | b. something that is formed or created |
| 3. submit | ___ | c. a particular quality in someone's character |
| 4. trait | ___ | d. give a plan or piece of writing to someone so that it can be approved |
| 5. suitable | ___ | e. made or done with great care or with much detail |
| 6. elaborate | ___ | f. behaving in a confident way so that people notice you |
| 7. slant | ___ | g. right or appropriate for a particular purpose or situation |
| 8. assertive | ___ | h. a direction or line that is not level or straight up and down |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o **be stuck in:** be unable to escape from

Writing with a slant to the left reveals a tendency to be stuck in the past.

Do you think we can understand people's characters from the way they write? Many would disagree with that idea. However, some business leaders and a group of people called "graphologists" believe our personalities are revealed in our handwriting.

5 Graphology is a term used to describe the practice of analyzing people's handwriting to determine what kind of personalities they have. It is thought that certain letter formations and patterns in writing reveal personality traits.

Many organizations in France use graphologists to help in the selection of employees. Applicants are required to submit a handwritten letter so that
10 graphologists can determine if they have the right personality for the job. Handwriting that is big and elaborate is thought to indicate that the writer is outgoing and assertive. Thus, jobs that require such a personality would be given to people with this type of handwriting. People with plain handwriting who use small letters would be thought to be shy and thus not suitable for the job.

15 The slant of a person's handwriting is also thought to reveal something about his or her character. Writing with a slant to the right shows that a person thinks about the future, while writing with a slant to the left reveals a tendency to be stuck in the past. A person whose letters are round rather than angular would be thought to be friendly.

20 Though graphology is widely used, it is not supported by scientific evidence. The reason it seems to work is that the personality descriptions revealed are highly generalized. It is much like a horoscope or palm reading, which describes personalities using very general terms.

And people tend to notice the parts of
25 the description that are true while ignoring the parts that are not true.



1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. what helps graphology experts analyze handwriting
 - b. how we can improve our handwriting with practice
 - c. how graphology is used to predict people's future
 - d. what people's handwriting reveals about them

2. An applicant's _____ can be obtained through a graphological analysis of his or her handwriting.
 - a. creativity
 - b. aptitude
 - c. leadership
 - d. intelligence

3. Two aspects of graphology mentioned in the passage are _____.
 - a. the size and angle of letters
 - b. the breadth and height of letters
 - c. the space between letters and words
 - d. the speed and pressure of the writing

4. According to the passage, which is NOT true about a person's handwriting?
 - a. A person who writes small letters is reserved.
 - b. A writer who has got a right slant is future-oriented.
 - c. If the writing is angular, it shows a person is sociable.
 - d. Large writing shows someone who likes to meet new people.

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

submit	determine	elaborate	slant
suitable	assertive	traits	

1. His sense of humor is one of his good _____.
2. I prefer simple designs to complicated, _____ ones.
3. The house seems to be built on a steep _____.
4. Investigators are still trying to _____ the cause of the fire.
5. The house is too small. It is not really _____ for a large family.
6. Candidates interested in the position should _____ their résumés.
7. People will believe what you are talking about if you are _____.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why is handwriting helpful in the selection of employees?

2. What is someone's personality like if they write big, elaborate letters?



08

READING

Hair Detectives

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. application | ___ | a. a device from which water flows usually on a sink |
| 2. vary | ___ | b. a practical use of something |
| 3. liquid | ___ | c. material that flows freely like water |
| 4. tap (<i>n</i>) | ___ | d. examine the structure of something |
| 5. analyze | ___ | e. be different from each other in size, shape, etc. |
| 6. narrow (<i>v</i>) | ___ | f. a piece of evidence |
| 7. clue | ___ | g. decrease the scope of something |
| 8. reflect | ___ | h. show a condition, idea, result, etc. of something |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o **figure out:** understand or find something

Scientists have found a way to use hair to figure out where a person is from and where that person has been.

- o **end up in *something* or *somewhere*:** come to a certain place or situation usually unexpectedly

Atoms of these two elements end up in our tissues, fingernails, and hair.

Reading 08

TRACK 08 | WORDS 295

You can tell a lot about people by looking at their hair — not just whether they brush, spray, or blow-dry. Scientists have found a way to use hair to figure out where a person is from and where that person has been. The finding could help solve crimes among other useful applications.

5 Water is central to the new technique. The liquid makes up more than half an adult human’s body weight. Our bodies break water down into its parts: hydrogen and oxygen. Atoms of these two elements end up in our tissues, fingernails, and hair.

But not all water is the same. Hydrogen and oxygen atoms can vary in how much they weigh. In the case of hydrogen, for example, there are three types
10 according to their weights. Each type is called a hydrogen isotope. And depending on where you live, tap water contains different isotopes.

Can hair record this information? That’s what James R. Ehleringer wondered. To find out, he and his colleagues collected hair from hair stylists in 65 cities in 18 states across the United States. The researchers assumed that the hair they collected
15 came from people who lived in the area.

Even though people drink a lot of bottled water these days, the researchers found that people’s hair has the same isotopes as found in the local tap water. That’s

probably because people usually prepare their food with the local water. Authorities can now use the information to analyze hair samples from criminals or crime victims and to narrow their search for clues. For example, one hair sample used in Ehleringer’s study came from a man who had recently moved from Beijing, China, to Salt Lake City. As his hair grew, it reflected his change in location. If you’re a criminal, shave.



1. **What is the best title for the passage?**
 - a. Our Hair Is Affected by the Water We Drink
 - b. Hair Analysis Offers New Crime-fighting Clues
 - c. Hair Tells Us a Lot about Our Bodies
 - d. Two Elements of Water that Vary in Weight

2. **According to paragraph 3, which is NOT true about isotopes of hydrogen?**
 - a. Each type differs in weight.
 - b. All of them belong to the hydrogen family.
 - c. They vary depending upon where you live.
 - d. Some of them cannot combine with oxygen.

3. **Why is it possible to keep track of the places where someone is from or has been by analyzing his hair?**
 - a. The person's hair indicates the type of water in the places he or she stayed.
 - b. The person's hair is affected by the weather in the places he or she stayed.
 - c. Tap water has the same isotopes anywhere.
 - d. People use the same kind of water to prepare their food.

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

narrow

tap

figured out

clues

varies

reflects

1. Who left the _____ on? Water has been coming out for too long!
2. You have to _____ down the subject of your research to something more manageable.
3. If you want to know what she believes, read her book. It clearly _____ her beliefs.
4. The students' work _____ greatly in quality.
5. I've finally _____ a way to manage my time better.
6. The book gives the reader plenty of _____ to solve the mystery.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is the difference between each type of hydrogen atom?

2. What can we find out by studying one's hair?



09

READING

War Taboos

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. conflict (<i>n</i>) | ___ | a. for a short time |
| 2. toast | ___ | b. fighting or a war |
| 3. briefly | ___ | c. discover or notice something that is hard to see or hear |
| 4. detect | ___ | d. hold up your glass and then drink as an expression of good wishes or respect |
| 5. subconsciously | ___ | e. great sadness or disappointment |
| 6. advance (<i>n</i>) | ___ | f. without being aware |
| 7. flame | ___ | g. an improvement or development in something |
| 8. heartbreak | ___ | h. hot bright burning gas that you see when a fire is burning |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o **carry over:** continue to exist in a different situation
Behaviors that soldiers adopt often carry over into civilian life later.

Historically, war has been a huge influence on human culture and behavior. Behaviors that soldiers adopt in order to protect themselves during war often carry over subconsciously into civilian life later. Here are two interesting examples of wartime taboos remaining to this date.

5 The danger of exposing a soldier's location in war created a habit related to smoking for many Englishmen. Because it was so easy to see a flame or a small fire from a great distance, English soldiers learned to only keep a match lit briefly, causing them to light no more than two cigarettes with the same match. Even today in peaceful times, most English smokers will not light more than two cigarettes with
10 a single match.

Another taboo related to war comes from the conflict between Austria and Hungary in the late 1800s. People frequently say a toast like "Cheers!" when they are drinking alcohol with their peers. **A** However, in Hungary, they do not toast each other when they drink. **B** When Hungary and Austria were at war, every time the
15 Austrian soldiers killed a Hungarian soldier, they made a toast in celebration. **C** This created a feeling of heartbreak, which Hungarians came to associate with toasts later. **D** As a result, Hungarians no longer toast because they don't want to be reminded of the loss of their soldiers during the war.

Warfare has been changing with technological advances. As a result, wartime
20 taboos in the past have disappeared from battlefields, and we can only detect their _____ in our daily lives.

Nevertheless, even today, wars still bring about new tragedies and they in turn create new
25 taboos in our society.



1. What is the closest in meaning to the underlined taboo?

- a. incident or accident
- b. common side effect
- c. ban or prohibition
- d. popular misconception

2. It can be inferred that today English smokers consider it _____ to light three or more cigarettes from one match.

- a. risky
- b. unlucky
- c. necessary
- d. economical

3. Where would the following sentence best fit?

There is a reason behind this.

- a. **A**
- b. **B**
- c. **C**
- d. **D**

4. Why do Hungarians not toast when drinking? Answer in Korean.

5. What is the best word for the blank?

- a. traces
- b. errors
- c. causes
- d. signals

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

subconsciously	detected	flames	briefly
conflicts	heartbreak	carry over	

1. Perhaps I _____ wanted it to happen.
2. They tried to put out the fire, but the _____ grew higher.
3. Many forms of cancer can be cured if _____ early.
4. He rested _____ before going to the meeting.
5. When his girlfriend left him, the _____ was too much to bear.
6. For years, the region has been torn apart by armed _____.
7. Attitudes that children learned at home _____ into the playground.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why do Hungarians associate toasting with the heartbreak of losing a soldier?

2. Why did English soldiers keep a match lit briefly?



10

READING

Japanese *Kawaii* Culture

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| 1. merchandise | ___ | a. developing into an adult; not yet mature |
| 2. literally | ___ | b. goods that are being sold |
| 3. adolescent | ___ | c. an activity that is done for pleasure |
| 4. pursuit | ___ | d. used to emphasize that a statement is true |
| 5. breed (v) | ___ | e. cause or lead to |
| 6. evoke | ___ | f. a feeling of liking and loving someone or something |
| 7. aggression | ___ | g. bring a feeling, a memory or an image into mind |
| 8. estimate (v) | ___ | h. angry or violent behavior or feelings |
| 9. affection | ___ | i. try to judge the value, size, or cost of something without calculating it exactly |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- **hang on to:** keep; hold firmly

People hang on to their youthful idealism.

Reading 10

TRACK 10 | WORDS 322

Japan seems to be drowning in a sea of “cute!” “Cute” is literally everywhere you look in Japan: There are Hello Kitty coffee shops, Mickey Mouse golf bags, and Snoopy briefcases. And notice, too, that these are not just adolescent pursuits; indeed, in Japan, an adult is as likely as a child to wear a Winnie the Pooh sweater or carry a Pikachu handbag. And “cute,” or *kawaii* in Japanese, has actually become one of the country’s biggest exports: Analysts estimate that the export and licensing of Hello Kitty merchandise alone brings in half a billion dollars to the Japanese economy.

So why does Japan have such a love affair with cuteness? For one thing, surrounding themselves with childish characters is a way for people to hang on to their youthful idealism. In a stressful world, it is sometimes comforting to hang on to reminders of our childhood, a simpler time when we could just be ourselves.

But a bigger clue comes from the word *kawaii* itself. Although it is often understood to mean “cute,” the word actually has a much broader definition. *Kawaii* also refers to the affection of a parent toward a child coupled with the protectiveness for the innocent and weak. Thus a pop cartoon character is considered *kawaii* because it represents the innocence of a child and evokes protective, caring instincts in the viewer. Such characters typically have childlike features, such as oversized eyes, which make them resemble infant humans.

Research on the *kawaii* culture suggests that the Japanese need to conform and not stand out from everyone else. Hiroto Murasawa, professor of beauty and culture

at Osaka Shoin Women’s University, argues that cuteness is “a mentality that breeds _____.” “In Japan,” he says, “individuals who choose to stand out get beaten down.” Thus people show their lack of aggression by showing off their *kawaii* characters, sending a coded message that they will not fight back against authority.



1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Japanese Youth Culture
 - b. “Cute” is Cool in Japan
 - c. In Japan, Beauty Conquers All
 - d. Overuse of Cute Things in Japan

2. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?
 - a. Japanese concept of “cute”
 - b. Japan’s “cute” industry
 - c. Japan’s symbol characters
 - d. Japan’s booming economy

3. The most obvious appeal of “cute” to the Japanese reflects the appeal of _____.

a. authority	b. conformity
c. childhood	d. characters

4. What is the best word for the blank?

a. obedience	b. confidence
c. mistrust	d. despair

5. The word *kawaii* is NOT associated with _____.

a. protection	b. youthfulness
c. innocence	d. aggression

STORY MAP

Why do Japanese love “cuteness”? Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

Reasons Why Japanese Love <i>Kawaii</i>	
Reason #1	Having childish characters around reminds adults of their (1) _____ youth.
Reason #2	Childish characters evoke adults’ (2) _____ feelings.
Reason #3	They use childish characters to show they will not fight (3) _____.

authority	protective	innocent
-----------	------------	----------

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

merchandise

estimated

evoked

affection

aggression

literally

hang on to

1. The _____ will arrive by truck tomorrow.
2. The tree is _____ to be at least 700 years old.
3. Television violence can encourage _____ in children.
4. The photographs _____ strong memories of holidays in France.
5. The Olympic Games were watched by _____ billions of people.
6. You should _____ that painting — it might be valuable one day.
7. He shows great _____ for his grandchildren. He enjoys being with them.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What does the word *kawaii* mean in addition to "cute"?

2. What do Japanese show others by wearing and showing off *kawaii* characters?



11

READING

Social Darwinism

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. dominant | ___ | a. experience something, especially medical treatment |
| 2. justify | ___ | b. of little or less importance or value |
| 3. inferior | ___ | c. prove or show something to be just or reasonable |
| 4. undergo | ___ | d. more powerful, important, or noticeable than other people or things |
| 5. exploit | ___ | e. wrong or containing mistakes |
| 6. deliberate (<i>a</i>) | ___ | f. intended or planned; done or said on purpose |
| 7. faulty | ___ | g. a medical treatment or operation |
| 8. procedure | ___ | h. treat someone unfairly by making them work and not giving them much in return |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o put forward: suggest

“Survival of the Fittest” was a theory put forward by Charles Darwin.

Reading 11

TRACK 11 | WORDS 322

“Survival of the Fittest” was a theory put forward by Charles Darwin to explain how species evolve. This is a biological explanation for how species evolve in nature. But Herbert Spencer, the British philosopher, took the idea and applied it to human society, in a theory known as “Social Darwinism.”

5 Social Darwinism was a theory widely accepted in the 1880s. It was based on an elitist view that the strongest or fittest should survive and prosper in society, while the weak and unfit should be allowed to die.

However, Social Darwinism was used in an extreme way to justify unethical human behaviors. Racism, for example, is justified by the “Survival of the Fittest”
10 theory if you make the faulty assumption that one race is inherently more fit than



another. It then becomes “natural” for the races to fight with one another to determine which race is dominant. When Europeans were colonizing the New World, they saw it as part of the “natural” order for them to prove their dominance by exploiting the original inhabitants, who they saw as an inferior race.

Survival of the Fittest was also used as a justification for eugenics. Eugenics is the deliberate breeding of humans to weed out undesirable traits and maximize desirable traits. People considered “undesirable” were actually forced to undergo a procedure that would make them unable to have children. In Germany, the Nazis took it a step further and killed six million Jews based on their faulty belief that Jewish people were somehow inferior.

Social Darwinism, though used to justify evil in many cases, was also used for good. For example, instead of giving handouts to poor people, the Social Darwinists
25 promoted the idea of helping poor people help themselves. So, instead of giving money or food to poor people, they suggested providing resources for the poor to better their lot in life. In other words, they gave them opportunity to _____.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. scientific proof of Social Darwinism
 - b. positive examples of Social Darwinism
 - c. extreme applications of Social Darwinism
 - d. evolutionary concepts of Social Darwinism

2. Social Darwinism supports the notion of “_____.”
 - a. dog-eat-dog
 - b. live and let live
 - c. no pain, no gain
 - d. might makes right

3. Social Darwinism would NOT have been used to justify _____.
 - a. racism
 - b. slavery
 - c. communism
 - d. colonialism

4. What is the best expression for the blank?
 - a. become “more fit”
 - b. act against their enemy
 - c. improve their relationship
 - d. help their government

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

deliberate

dominant

justifies

inferior

undergone

exploited

put forward

1. He _____ workers by paying them very little.
2. The country has _____ many changes recently.
3. She _____ several ideas for new projects.
4. I don't think that was a mistake; I think it was _____.
5. Nothing _____ murdering another human being.
6. These products are _____ to those we bought last year.
7. The male gorilla takes the _____ place, and controls all his family members.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is Social Darwinism?

2. Why did the Germans kill millions of Jews?



12

READING

What We Remember during Learning Sessions

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|---|
| 1. session | ___ | a. the total amount that can be contained or produced |
| 2. sequence | ___ | b. a period of time that is used to do a particular activity |
| 3. grasp (v) | ___ | c. the order that something happens or exists in |
| 4. capacity | ___ | d. understand completely |
| 5. command | ___ | e. remember something from the past |
| 6. sort (v) | ___ | f. the ability to keep something in your memory |
| 7. recall | ___ | g. arrange things in groups according to size, type or color |
| 8. retention | ___ | h. deserve and get something good, such as attention or respect |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o **wrap up:** finish or end a job, meeting, etc.

This is an opportunity for the learner to wrap up what he or she learned.

Reading 12

TRACK 12 | WORDS 286

Do you know that our brains remember more or less new information, depending on when the information is presented? Psychologists have discovered that most people find it easier to remember details that are presented at the beginning and the end of a given learning session.

5 According to an experiment, in a learning session of 40 minutes, participants tend to remember best what comes earliest in a given sequence of information. And they remember second best what comes last in the session. Meanwhile, people tend to show the lowest rate of retention of what comes just past the middle of the session.

Why does this happen? It seems that the first set of new information can be
10 processed within the capacity of the working memory, so it commands our attention. Later information exceeds the capacity and therefore is lost. However, as the learning session nears the end, information in the working memory is sorted into groups to allow for additional processing of the final arriving set of information.

Therefore, in order to make learning more effective, new information or skills
15 should be introduced during the first 20 minutes (prime time), since it is most likely to be recalled later on. And the next 5 minutes (downtime) should be spared for practice or review of the material learned during the prime time, organizing this information for further processing. Finally, closure should take place during the last 15 minutes because this is the second most powerful learning period and an
20 opportunity for the learner to wrap up and really digest what he or she learned in the previous stages. At this time, the learner might be able to grasp a deeper sense and meaning of the information being processed.



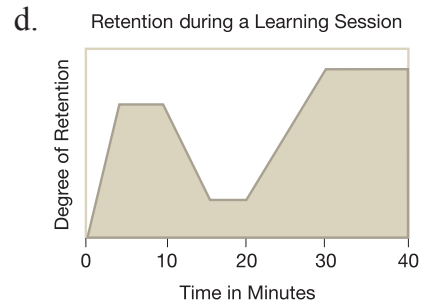
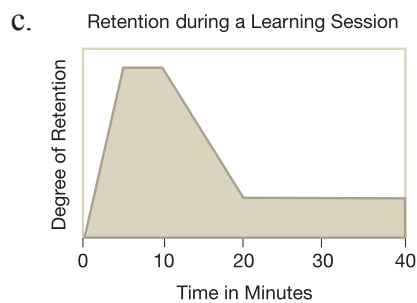
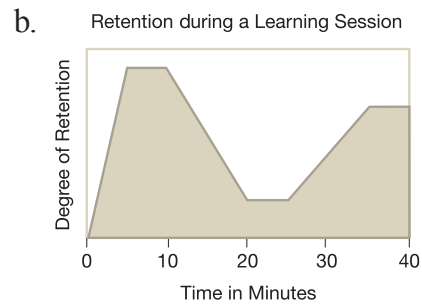
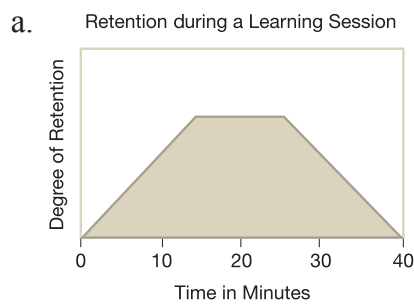
1. According to the passage, students find it easier to remember information at the beginning of a lesson because that is when _____.

- a. new information is reviewed and organized
- b. they pay the greatest attention to the teacher
- c. their long-term memory works best in the brain
- d. their working memory has the capacity to process it

2. Which is NOT good advice according to the passage?

- a. Learn new concepts during the prime time.
- b. Review the learned materials again during the downtime.
- c. Write a short summary of the lecture during the closing time.
- d. Study the most important information in the middle of the learning session.

3. Which figure describes the result of the experiment best?



VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

sorts	retention	wrap up	session
sequence	grasp	recall	

1. I hope we can _____ the discussion by noon.
2. The computer _____ the words into alphabetical order.
3. She wanted to send him a letter but couldn't _____ his address.
4. After the speech, there will be a question and answer _____.
5. Be careful to perform the actions in the correct _____.
6. Reviewing your notes after class can help with the _____ of information.
7. At that time, we did not fully _____ the importance of what had happened.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. When should new information be presented during the lecture?

2. During the last 15 minutes, what can students do?



13

READING

Spider Hunting Wasp

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--|
| 1. hypnosis | ___ | a. keep in good condition by regularly checking and repairing it |
| 2. maintain | ___ | b. a very young form of an insect that looks like a worm |
| 3. larva | ___ | c. make a hole in something by pushing something sharp into it |
| 4. poke | ___ | d. a state similar to sleep, in which you can hear and respond to questions or suggestions |
| 5. harsh | ___ | e. firm, hard, or difficult to bend |
| 6. nourish | ___ | f. very cold, dangerous, or unpleasant to live in |
| 7. structure | ___ | g. something that is built by putting parts together |
| 8. stiff | ___ | h. provide someone with food and other things that are needed to live or grow |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- **come across:** meet, find, or discover someone or something by chance
Have you ever come across a hypnosis session on TV or in a movie?

Have you ever come across a hypnosis session on TV or in a movie? Once hypnotized, the person seems to be asleep, yet they still respond to another person's words and sounds, and sometimes even images. The hypnotized person becomes more or less like a robot in this state. However, you may be surprised to learn that in the world of animals, there is a more frightening case of hypnosis.



Plesiometa argyra by Ygor Oliveira

There is a spider named *Plesiometa argyra* living in the forests of Central America. It spends its days building and repairing its perfectly round web, and eating trapped insects. But sometimes this spider is attacked by a certain species of wasp. When it is stung by the wasp, the spider can't move for a short time and the wasp lays its eggs on the tip of the spider's belly. The wasp goes away, and the spider soon starts to move again. For the next two weeks, the spider continues its life maintaining its web and eating the insects it traps. Meanwhile, the eggs on the belly grow into larvae. They stick to the spider's belly, poke holes in it, and drink the spider's juice to nourish themselves.

The night before the larvae kill the spider, the spider's behavior suddenly changes. It stops building the familiar round, flat web. Instead, the spider builds a solid, stiff cocoon that is much smaller and stronger. When the construction is finished, the larvae kill the spider. Then they move into the cocoon it has built. The new structure is completely different from the spider's usual web, but it is an ideal cocoon for the wasp larvae. It protects them from the harsh environment of the forest.

How does the wasp take control of the spider's mind? Scientists think the larvae release a hypnotic chemical to make it build their cocoon. Yet, they haven't discovered what it is or how it works. That's still a mystery. In fact, the whole process is so mysterious and new that scientists still haven't given a name to the amazing, mind-controlling wasps.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Attack of Robot Wasps
 - b. Chemical Communication for Insects
 - c. Common Symptoms of a Wasp Sting
 - d. Mind Controllers in Nature

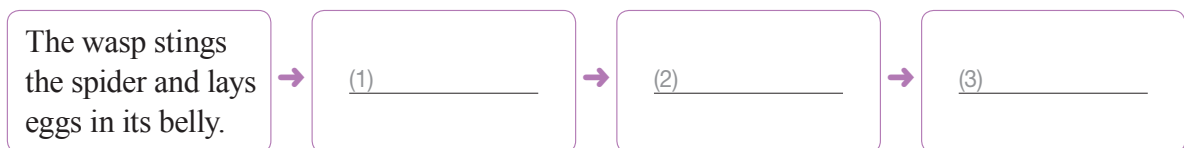
2. The wasp attacks the spider so that the spider _____.
 - a. helps the larvae to release a hypnotic chemical
 - b. provides food and builds a cocoon for the larvae
 - c. spends the last evening of its existence making juices
 - d. becomes a source of food for the wasp and its larvae

3. When the spider builds a solid, stiff cocoon for the larvae, _____.
 - a. the spider acts as if it were controlled by the larvae
 - b. the spider senses that it's going to die any time soon
 - c. the larvae behave differently than when they are alone
 - d. the larvae protect the spider from the harsh environment

4. What does the underlined it refer to? Write the answer by using three words from the passage.

STORY MAP

Write the letters in the boxes to show how the wasp survives by controlling the spider's behavior.



- a. The larvae kill the spider and move into the cocoon.
- b. Wasp eggs grow inside the spider's stomach.
- c. The spider suddenly starts building a small, strong cocoon.

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

stiff	nourish	poke	came across
harsh	maintain	structure	

1. We've had an extremely cold and _____ winter.
2. I _____ the amazing book in the library.
3. The wooden _____ was damaged by fire.
4. The house is large and difficult to _____.
5. He used a fork to _____ holes in the potatoes.
6. The cream contains vitamin A to _____ the skin.
7. This hair spray has made my hair _____.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What does the spider do the night before it is killed by the wasp larvae?

2. According to scientists, how do the wasp larvae take control of the spider's mind?



14 The Gordian Knot

READING

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| 1. honor (v) | ___ | a. have control and power over a country, area, or group |
| 2. rule (v) | ___ | b. do something that shows great respect for someone |
| 3. oracle | ___ | c. the position and power of being a king or queen |
| 4. throne | ___ | d. a person through whom a god was believed to speak |
| 5. decisive | ___ | e. go to someone for advice |
| 6. approach (n) | ___ | f. able to decide something with confidence |
| 7. consult | ___ | g. not afraid of danger or difficult situations |
| 8. bold | ___ | h. a method of doing something or dealing with a problem |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o **set one's heart on[upon]:** want something very much
Alexander had set his heart upon conquering the whole world.

Reading 14

TRACK 14 | WORDS 337

In traditional Greek and Roman myths, tales are told of the “Gordian Knot” — an extremely complex knot tied by Gordius, the king of Phrygia in Asia Minor. It was such a unique knot that it came to symbolize a problem so difficult it is almost impossible to solve.

5 According to legend, Gordius was a poor man who drove his oxcart into the kingdom of Phrygia at a time when Phrygia had no king. What Gordius didn’t know was that an oracle had told the people of Phrygia that their next king would arrive in an oxcart. So Gordius was lucky to become the king! To honor the Greek god Zeus for giving him such great luck, Gordius tied his oxcart in a place everyone could see
10 it — and he tied it with a knot no one had ever seen before.

Gordius ruled Phrygia well. After Gordius, his son Midas took the throne. But when Midas died, he left no son to rule the kingdom. The people were without a leader, so they made the difficult trip to consult the oracle. This time the oracle told them that whoever untied the knot tied by Gordius would be their next ruler.

15 Many years passed and many men tried to untie the famous Gordian Knot. No one succeeded. **A** Then, the Greek conqueror Alexander the Great visited the city in 333 B.C. **B** Of course, as Alexander had set his heart upon conquering the whole world, he looked at this knot with great interest. **C** However, a few moments’ careful examination showed him that he would not be able to untie it. **D** The

people of Phrygia were not sure if cutting the knot was the right solution, but they made Alexander the king.

Alexander’s approach to the knot was unusual and bold. His solution of slicing the Gordian Knot in half is often called “The Alexandrian Solution.” It led to the saying, “cutting the Gordian Knot,” which means _____.



1. What is the meaning of the underlined part in paragraph 3? Fill in the blank to make the sentences have the same meaning.

After Gordius, his son Midas took the throne.

= After Gordius, his son Midas _____.

2. Where would the following sentence best fit?

He drew his sword and sliced the knot in half.

- a. A b. B c. C d. D
3. What is the best expression for the blank?
- a. analyzing the present situation carefully
 - b. understanding the basic concepts of something
 - c. solving a complex problem by decisive action
 - d. pretending to do what one doesn't like much
4. According to the passage, which is true about Gordius?
- a. He attacked Phrygia to conquer it.
 - b. Thanks to the oracle, he became the king.
 - c. He had no son to succeed him to the throne.
 - d. He drove back Greek invaders led by Alexander.

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

throne	ruled	consult	honored
bold	approach	decisive	

1. It's _____ of you to swim in the sea full of sharks.
2. He took a similar _____ to that issue.
3. Eighty million years ago, dinosaurs _____ the Earth.
4. If the symptoms get worse, _____ your doctor.
5. Elizabeth II came to the _____ when her father died.
6. The president has been _____ for his achievements in food security.
7. To do this job, you must be _____ because you have to make a lot of decisions quickly.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What did the oracle say about the next king of Phrygia?

2. How did Alexander the Great untie the Gordian Knot?



15 Polychronic & Monochronic Cultures

READING

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| 1. favor (v) | ___ | a. make a change from one thing to another |
| 2. strict | ___ | b. that must be obeyed exactly |
| 3. switch (v) | ___ | c. see or describe the differences between two things |
| 4. separate (v) | ___ | d. prefer someone or something to other things or people |
| 5. socialize | ___ | e. cause something to stop happening for a time |
| 6. appreciate | ___ | f. recognize or understand something |
| 7. interrupt | ___ | g. use something for a particular purpose |
| 8. utilize | ___ | h. meet and spend time with people in a friendly way |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o **carry out:** do and complete a task
People in monochronic cultures carefully plan and carry out schedules.
- o **bring up:** take care of and teach
It is just the way people have been brought up to view the world and work.

Reading 15

TRACK 15 | WORDS 325



There are two types of culture — polychronic and monochronic. The root of both words is “chronic,” meaning “time.” “Poly” means “many.” Polychronic cultures are cultures that favor doing many things at the same time. On the other hand, “mono” means “one,” so we can easily guess that monochronic cultures favor doing one thing at a time. Not only do these types of cultures have different approaches to working, they also view their worlds much differently.

Polychronic cultures are generally found near the Mediterranean Sea and in southwest Asia. Polychronic people often have many things happening at the same time, sometimes working on several jobs at once, or eating a meal while working. They frequently switch from one project to another. They also feel that building relationships is no less important than doing jobs.

Monochronic cultures view things according to strict “deadlines.” People in monochronic cultures carefully plan and carry out schedules. They separate working and socializing because socializing during work is considered to be “a waste of time.” Monochronic cultures are found in North America, Northern Europe, and in certain parts of eastern Asia.

Because of these differences, misunderstandings often occur between the two cultures, and some international businesses even lose millions of dollars. In monochronic cultures, it is very disrespectful to be late for a meeting, but polychronic people don’t see it as a problem. Monochronic people also do not interrupt business phone calls to greet visitors, but polychronic people believe it would be rude not to do so. These seemingly small differences can destroy business partnerships and ruin business deals.

It is hard to say which is right or better. It is just the way people have been brought up to view the world and work. People can neither judge others’ cultural beliefs nor force their culture on others. Rather, they should try to learn to appreciate differences in order to work together and utilize the best of what both cultures have to offer.

1. Which word is the closest in meaning to the underlined building relationships? Find one word from the passage.

2. In a monochronic culture, people _____.

- a. often leave jobs unfinished
- b. prefer socializing over work
- c. focus on one thing at a time
- d. are generous about being late

3. In a polychronic culture, people _____.

- a. have trouble focusing on more than one thing at a time
- b. easily interrupt a meeting to answer the phone
- c. look down on those who fail to arrive on time for an appointment
- d. care more about succeeding in business than building relationships

4. According to paragraph 4, the differences between the two cultures _____.

- a. are actually very small and unimportant
- b. should not cause some people to be rude to others
- c. make it useless to organize international business meetings
- d. can lead to unnecessary confusion and mix-ups

STORY MAP

The following shows the differences between monochronic and polychronic cultures. Fill in the blanks.

	Monochronic Cultures	Polychronic Cultures
Area	In North America, Northern Europe, and in certain parts of (1) _____ Asia	Near the Mediterranean Sea and in (2) _____ Asia
Working style	- (3) _____ carefully - Do not (4) _____ during working hours	- Do many things at once - Building (5) _____ is just as important as working itself.

plan eastern southwest socialize relationships

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

utilize	socialize	favor	appreciate
switched	interrupted	separate	

1. We need to _____ fact from fiction.
2. The game was _____ several times by rain.
3. If I can choose between day and night, I _____ traveling by night.
4. He doesn't like to _____ with the other players on the team.
5. We must consider how best to _____ the resources we have.
6. Living in the city has taught me to _____ the differences between people.
7. He started studying English at college, but soon _____ to economics.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What do "poly" and "mono" mean respectively?

2. What do monochronic people do that is very different than polychronic people?



16 Maggot Therapy

READING

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|--|
| 1. decompose | ___ | a. very modern |
| 2. antibiotic | ___ | b. be destroyed gradually by natural chemical processes |
| 3. advanced | ___ | c. of, relating to, or obtained from living things |
| 4. organic | ___ | d. a drug that is used to kill bacteria and cure infections |
| 5. disgusting | ___ | e. help something happen, develop, or increase |
| 6. crawl | ___ | f. move with the body close to or on the ground |
| 7. infest | ___ | g. extremely unpleasant and making you feel sick |
| 8. promote | ___ | h. exist in large numbers in a particular place, often causing damage or disease |

| EXPRESSIONS |

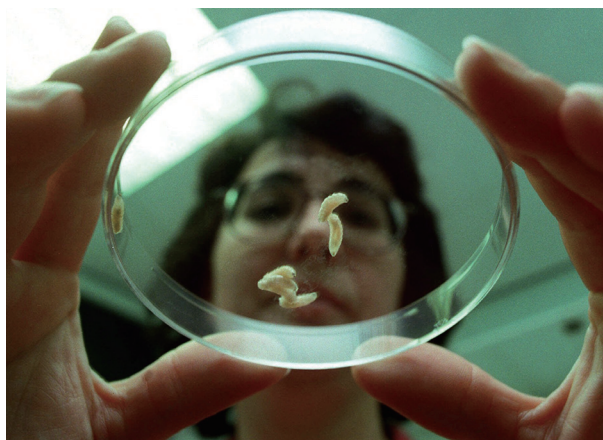
- o **reliant on:** needing someone or something in order to survive, be successful, etc.
Recently we have become reliant on medicines like antibiotics.
- o **break down:** change as a result of a chemical process
They break down organic things so they can be absorbed by the soil.

Reading 16

TRACK 16 | WORDS 321

Most people don't think of flies as being an important part of health care. But baby flies, the small white or yellow worm-like

5 larvae called maggots, have been used to clean wounds and help people recover from accidents for centuries. Although recently we have become reliant on medicines



10 like antibiotics and other so-called “advanced technologies,” maggot therapy is again being considered for serious use in the medical field.

Maggots are important in nature because they eat anything organic, or natural, that is decomposing or rotting. Garbage and dung are great foods for maggots, as are dead, rotting animals. These things attract flies, which then lay their eggs. When the

15 flies' eggs hatch, maggots emerge to devour the worst smelling stuff. These maggots have an important job in the world's ecosystem. They break down organic things so they can be absorbed again by the soil.

Some maggots also have an important job helping doctors. Because maggots only eat rotting flesh, they can be useful in treating humans. In the 1500s, French

20 army doctors discovered that soldiers with wounds infested by maggots healed faster than soldiers without maggots. For hundreds of years, doctors placed maggots in people's wounds to help clean them out.

With the invention of antibiotics, maggot therapy was no longer desirable. No one wanted fly larvae crawling around if they could just take a pill to deal with their

25 problem instead! But antibiotics don't work for all patients. In the 1980s, a California doctor began experimenting with maggot therapy, putting 8,000 clean eggs into a patient's wounds. His patient experienced amazing results!

Scientists have learned that maggots not only eat sick and dead flesh, they even eat harmful bacteria. By doing this, maggots clean wounds and promote healing.

30 They are especially good with burns, bedsores, and bone infections. So the next time you see maggots crawling around in some really bad-smelling stuff, don't just think they're disgusting — remember they're amazingly helpful.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. the role of maggots in nature
 - b. the healing power of maggots
 - c. the excessive use of antibiotics
 - d. the advancement of medical science

2. According to paragraph 2, maggots in nature can be compared to _____.
 - a. street cleaners in a city
 - b. organic farmers and growers
 - c. food processors in the kitchen
 - d. garbage disposals in the kitchen sink

3. Paragraph 4 implies that maggots can help treat _____.
 - a. patients who hate to take pills
 - b. patients who don't respond to antibiotics
 - c. soldiers who suffer severe brain injuries
 - d. the mentally ill who have drug addictions

4. Maggots can be called _____.
 - a. unknown environmentalists
 - b. silent killers of soldiers
 - c. the world's smallest surgeons
 - d. the first unlicensed pharmacists

STORY MAP

How are maggots used? Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

The Role of Maggots	
In nature	In medicine
Maggots eat (1) _____ stuff such as (2) _____ bodies.	Maggots eat (3) _____ in wounds and promote (4) _____.
healing	dead
bacteria	rotting

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

promote	advanced	crawled	infested
decompose	disgusting	broken down	

1. The snake _____ into its hole.
2. Bacteria and fungi help _____ organic matter.
3. Our company made a plan to _____ sales to get over the depression.
4. The best way to meet our energy needs is through _____ technology.
5. Her kitchen is _____ with ants because she left some cookies on the table.
6. She's a vegetarian, so she finds the idea of eating meat totally _____.
7. Food is _____ in the stomach so the nutrients can be used by the body.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why do some doctors use maggot therapy instead of antibiotics?

2. How do maggots help clean wounds?



17

READING

Ella Fitzgerald

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----|--|
| 1. figure | ___ | a. known and praised by many people; famous |
| 2. pure | ___ | b. unusual or extreme in a way that attracts attention |
| 3. celebrated | ___ | c. very clear and beautiful |
| 4. striking | ___ | d. someone who is important or famous in some way |
| 5. turning point | ___ | e. be the first person to do, invent, or use something |
| 6. pioneer (v) | ___ | f. a time when an important change happened |
| 7. elevate | ___ | g. extremely good or excellent |
| 8. outstanding | ___ | h. move someone or something to a more important level or rank |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o **live on:** continue to live or exist
She died in 1996, but her music lives on.

Reading 17

TRACK 17 | WORDS 320

Celebrities all have their own extraordinary life stories about their childhoods and their dramatic rises to stardom. And here we have one example: Ella Fitzgerald, a girl from Harlem who became the most celebrated female jazz vocalist of the 20th century. The thirteen-time Grammy winner is remembered as one of the legendary
5 figures in music history.

Born in Newport News, Virginia in 1917, Ella never wanted to be a singer at first. At 17, she entered a contest with a dream of becoming a professional dancer. But watching other dancers perform, Ella changed her mind right before the stage call — this was a turning point in her life. She performed as a singer and won first
10 prize.



15

20

After this unexpected debut, people began to hear about the girl with the pure singing voice, great rhythm, and perfect pitch. And in 1935, Ella had a major breakthrough when the famous drummer Chick Webb decided to hire her for his band. Together they produced many hit songs, including “A-Tisket, A-Tasket,” which became Ella’s first million-record-seller. She also had the striking ability to make her voice imitate other instruments. This special talent of Ella’s began to

shine as she helped to pioneer a style called “scat” in the early 1940s. Scat, or wordless singing, uses random vocal sounds to copy the sounds of real musical instruments. Basically, scat singing is replacing the lyrics of a song with such nonsense syllables as “do be do be dos” while it keeps the tune. Ella was a master of
25 scat, elevating the style to a form of art.

After Webb’s death, Ella continued her active singing career, touring with different jazz orchestras throughout the world. Celebrated as the top female singer of her time, she sold more than 40 million records. Ella received numerous awards and honors for her outstanding performance and talent. She died in 1996, but her music
30 lives on, enchanted generations of jazz lovers.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. The Essence of Ella Fitzgerald
 - b. Ella Fitzgerald: The Queen of Jazz
 - c. Famous Songs by Ella Fitzgerald
 - d. Ella Fitzgerald: A Dream Dancer

2. Which of the following is NOT true about scat?
 - a. It is a style of singing without real words.
 - b. It is done by using nonsense words and syllables.
 - c. It is a rhythmic form of speech with musical backing.
 - d. It uses the human voice to sound like a musical instrument.

3. What is the closest in meaning to the underlined enchanting?
 - a. surprising always
 - b. controlling easily
 - c. explaining clearly
 - d. delighting greatly

4. According to the passage, which is NOT true about Ella Fitzgerald?
 - a. She rose to instant stardom after the success of her debut.
 - b. She was hired by Chick Webb to sing for his band.
 - c. She wanted to make her stage debut as a singer.
 - d. She was the queen of scat, a style of jazz singing.

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

figures	elevated	lives on	turning point
celebrated	striking	pioneer	

1. The place is _____ for its hot springs.
2. He died ten years ago, but his memory _____.
3. He began by writing letters to well-known _____ in journalism.
4. There is a _____ contrast between the girls in their personality.
5. He _____ many of his friends to powerful positions within the government.
6. The war of 1857 was a major _____ in the history of modern India.
7. He developed many computer games ahead of others. He helped _____ computer games.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is scat?

2. How many records did Ella Fitzgerald sell over her entire career?



18

READING

What Do You Do with Your Palms?

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|--|
| 1. intuition | ___ | a. make something known to someone |
| 2. palm | ___ | b. the ability to know something without any proof |
| 3. betray | ___ | c. show or prove something clearly |
| 4. convey | ___ | d. the inside part of the hand |
| 5. demonstrate | ___ | e. show something such as a feeling or desire without intending to |
| 6. contradict | ___ | f. hide something carefully |
| 7. bargain (v) | ___ | g. not intended or planned; happening without you realizing |
| 8. unconscious | ___ | h. discuss an agreement or price to get a lower price |
| 9. conceal | ___ | i. not agree with something in a way that shows that it is false |

When people communicate, they use more than words. People's body language conveys important information just like speech does. When someone lies with their words, their body language often betrays them. The next time you wonder if someone is telling you the truth, try watching their hands.

5 A person who is being honest will usually expose one or both of their palms to the other person. If a person is beginning to "open up" or share important information, you may notice them turn their palms towards you. Like most body language, this unconscious gesture usually gives the other person the feeling, or intuition, that the speaker is speaking honestly.

10 When people lie, they tend to hide their palms by putting their hands behind their back or holding them. Others will keep their hands in their pockets if they are lying or trying to conceal information. Salespeople are sometimes trained to watch out for this specific example of body language when a person is trying to bargain with them or trying to convince them they can't afford a product or service.
15 Sometimes professional liars intentionally try to use open-palm gestures to fool others. Seemingly it works, but an observant listener may notice contradicting body language clues such as lack of eye contact and touching or scratching the nose. These actions demonstrate that the speaker may be lying to the listener.

Research has also suggested that if people normally turn their palms to face
20 their listeners, they tend to be more honest themselves. If you want people's honesty, talk to them and ask them questions while keeping your palms turned out. This will create a subconscious pressure on the people you are talking to that will encourage them to _____.

Human body language, emotion, and communication are directly connected.
25 By showing that you are honest, with your palms exposed to people, your body language will encourage others to be honest with you as well.



1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Reading Secret Body Language
 - b. Using Palms for Cheating
 - c. The Truth Is in Your Palms
 - d. Various Body Language Clues

2. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that people convey information through gestures _____.
 - a. without even realizing it
 - b. by giving a key concept
 - c. without interrupting the speaker
 - d. by showing their true emotions

3. According to paragraph 3, why can't professional liars cheat people even if they use open-palm gestures? Answer in Korean.

4. What is the best expression for the blank?
 - a. live honest lives
 - b. tell you the truth
 - c. react subconsciously
 - d. use hand gestures more

STORY MAP

The following shows the meaning of palm gestures. Fill in the blanks.

Main Idea	Palms show whether people are (1) _____ or not.
Supporting Details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When being (2) _____, people open their palms. - When lying, people (3) _____ their palms. - Some people take advantage of (4) _____ gestures. - Talking with your palms open will (5) _____ others to be honest with you as well.

open-palm

lying

encourage

honest

hide

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

bargain	contradict	conceal	intuition
convey	betrayed	demonstrated	

1. He set her house on fire in an attempt to _____ his crime.
2. I tried desperately to _____ how urgent the situation was.
3. Although he would not smile, his eyes _____ his happiness.
4. The price listed is quite high, but the seller might be willing to _____.
5. They may both be wrong because their claims _____ each other.
6. The medicine will not be sold to the public until it is _____ to be safe.
7. I can't explain how I knew — I just had a(n) _____ that you'd been involved in an accident.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What body language do people often show when they are being honest?

2. What body language do people often show when they are lying?



19

READING

Animals Are Their Own Doctors

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| 1. remedy | ___ | a. decide not to think about or consider |
| 2. intervention | ___ | b. inside your body |
| 3. internal | ___ | c. a medicine or treatment that cures pain or illness |
| 4. dismiss | ___ | d. the act of becoming involved in a situation in order to help it |
| 5. toxin | ___ | e. (relating to a volcano) no longer active |
| 6. extinct | ___ | f. make something more active |
| 7. stimulate | ___ | g. the state of being kept in a place such as a prison or a cage |
| 8. captivity | ___ | h. a poisonous substance that is produced by bacteria |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o **wipe out:** destroy or remove something completely
Certain domestic animals eat specific bugs to wipe out toxins.
- o **get rid of:** remove
Mountain gorillas eat special clay to get rid of poisons.



Traditional folklore from around the world gives numerous examples of animals using plants as remedies to cure themselves and others of injury and illness. Until recent studies reinforced the claims in such tales, doctors had dismissed these stories as fiction or simply wishful thinking. Now, however, with the work of
5 scientists like Drs. Cindy Engel and William Karesh, people are paying more attention to the natural medicines animals have used successfully for thousands of years. From house cats to elephants, our world is full of amazing creatures that have learned to treat themselves without relying on a doctor's intervention.

Blood tests done on wild animals by William Karesh's team show many wild
10 animals have been infected by diseases and parasites that would kill most domestic animals. And yet, the wild animals that were tested were remarkably healthy. How do they survive the dangers of the wild without doctors? Chimpanzees chew parts of specific plants to kill internal parasites. Even certain domestic animals retain an instinct to chew grass and eat specific bugs to clean out their stomachs and wipe out
15 toxins building up in their bodies.

Some animals use natural remedies before they get sick. Monkeys, bears, and birds crush plants and insects to rub on their bodies to keep away fungi and biting insects. Mountain gorillas eat special clay to get rid of poisons that may be in their bodies. African elephants journey many miles to an extinct volcano in Kenya to dig
20 rock out of cave walls so they can eat it and increase their sodium, or salt, levels. This increased level of salt helps stimulate the bodily defenses in large plant eaters like elephants, keeping them healthier.

These facts make scientists wonder if wild animals in captivity die early because they can't get to natural remedies and are forced to take less effective man-
25 made medicines. The research now being done on wild animals curing themselves shows us there is still much to be learned from nature.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Medicine Needs Animal Experimentation
 - b. Animals Know How to Heal Themselves
 - c. Animals in Captivity vs. Animals in the Wild
 - d. Animals Which Appear in Traditional Folklore

2. William Karesh most probably proved that _____.
 - a. traditional folklore is nothing more than fiction
 - b. animals sacrifice or risk their lives to save others
 - c. folklore is a form of literature found in all cultures
 - d. animals have a unique ability to treat their diseases

3. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that African elephants _____.
 - a. learn how to defend themselves
 - b. live very near the extinct volcano
 - c. walk long distances to do exercise
 - d. know salt is essential for their health

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 - a. Man-made medicines work well for wild animals.
 - b. Certain domestic animals want to live in the wild.
 - c. Wild animals are healthier in the wild than in captivity.
 - d. Many wild animals are free from diseases and parasites.

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

dismiss	wipe out	extinct	captivity
stimulate	intervention	remedy	

1. A raise in employee wages might _____ production.
2. The program is able to run without _____ by the user.
3. We can't completely _____ the possibility that she's right.
4. A tea made from the leaves is used as a(n) _____ for colds in India.
5. One bad investment could _____ your life savings.
6. She managed to escape _____ by disguising herself as a soldier.
7. The volcano was thought to be _____, but erupted again.



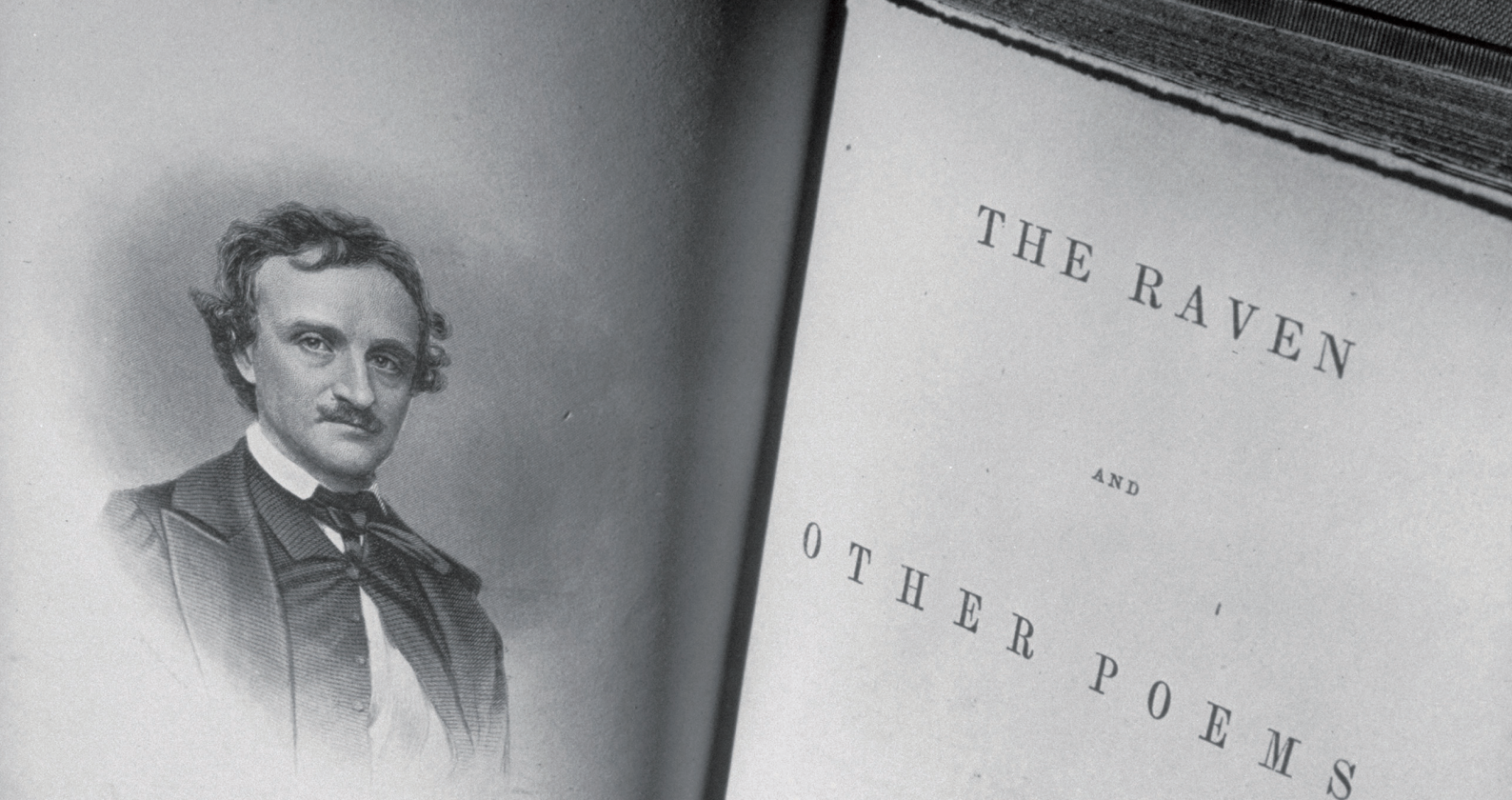
PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why do elephants eat the salty rock?

2. What do chimpanzees do to kill internal parasites?



20

READING

Edgar Allan Poe

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|
| 1. obsession | ___ | a. influence the development of something |
| 2. adopt | ___ | b. the feeling of no longer having any hope |
| 3. despair | ___ | c. take a child of other parents legally as your own child |
| 4. shape (v) | ___ | d. an extreme and unhealthy interest or worry about someone or something |
| 5. legacy | ___ | e. the state of being seriously mentally ill |
| 6. insanity | ___ | f. the opinion that people have about someone or something |
| 7. reputation | ___ | g. a gradual change towards a worse state or condition |
| 8. descent | ___ | h. something that happened in the past or that comes from someone in the past |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- **be credited with:** be responsible for doing something, especially something good
Poe is credited with creating crime fiction.

Reading 20

TRACK 20 | WORDS 340

Edgar Allan Poe was an American writer who helped shape the course of American literature. Poe's life was filled with tragedy and despair, yet he managed to write some of the most influential American literature of the 19th century and continues to influence writers to this day.

5 The early life of Edgar Allan Poe was quite miserable. Born in 1809, Poe was not quite three years old when his parents died. Adopted by a wealthy family, he got into trouble at school. He entered West Point Military Academy, but he dropped out without graduating. His misery continued into his adult life. Later, during a failed marriage, he suffered from alcoholism and mental illness. He was so frustrated in
10 real life that he turned to writing; expressing himself in an unreal and imaginary world was his only comfort.

The tragedies in Poe's life influenced the tone, style, and content of his writing. His stories usually involve death. This obsession with mysterious and sometimes horrifying narratives helped build his reputation as a master of "dark" literature.

15 Poe's short stories, like *The Black Cat* and *The Tell-Tale Heart*, often portray man's descent into insanity and loss of control. In *The Tell-Tale Heart*, the narrator goes crazy and murders his roommate, hiding the body under the floorboards while in *The Black Cat*, the narrator murders his cat and then his wife in a fit of madness and hides his wife's body behind a wall.

Poe died mysteriously at the age of 40 in 1849. His life was tragic and short, but his legacy is enormous. Poe is credited with creating crime fiction, and many claim he contributed greatly to the emergence of science fiction. Fascinated by the scientific theories and new inventions of his time, he wrote about imaginary societies in the future. Writers such as Arthur Conan Doyle, the author of *Sherlock Holmes*, claimed Poe as the father of detective fiction. Jules Verne, a French writer who helped popularize science fiction, said Poe's work had a direct influence on the stories he wrote.

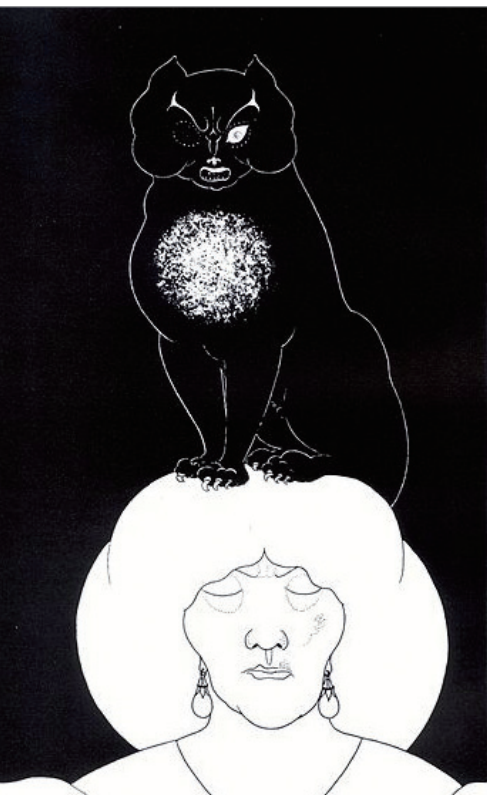


Illustration for *The Black Cat*
by Aubrey Beardsley

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. The Complete Tales of Edgar Allan Poe
 - b. Edgar Allan Poe: A Tragic Yet Talented Writer
 - c. Edgar Allan Poe: A Misunderstood Poet
 - d. How Edgar Allan Poe Influenced American Literature

2. Why did Poe begin to write? Fill in the blanks using appropriate words from the passage.

He was so _____ in real life that he wanted to find _____ in writing.

3. It can be inferred that Poe's stories often reflect _____.
 - a. a sense of peace
 - b. his country's reality
 - c. his own life stories
 - d. a variety of interests

4. Which of the following is NOT included in the underlined his legacy?
 - a. his influence on the detective fiction genre
 - b. his creation of the crime fiction genre
 - c. his contribution to the science fiction genre
 - d. his creation of scientific theories

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

adopt	legacy	obsession	credited
despair	reputation	descent	

1. The company is _____ with inventing the industrial robot.
2. The people were driven to _____ by the horrors of war.
3. Poor customer service has ruined the company's _____.
4. He did a lot of important work, and his _____ will not be forgotten.
5. They were unable to have children of their own, so they decided to _____.
6. His _____ into a deep depression was caused by the death of his wife.
7. Our society's _____ with exam results is harming children's education.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What happened to Poe during his failed marriage?

2. In what way did Poe's personal tragedies influence his writing?



21

READING

The Water Crisis

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| 1. reinforce | ___ | a. a result of something that has happened |
| 2. scarcity | ___ | b. a line separating one country or state from another |
| 3. consequence | ___ | c. a very small supply; shortage |
| 4. border | ___ | d. give support to an opinion or feeling, and make it stronger |
| 5. urbanization | ___ | e. important; playing an important role |
| 6. diminish | ___ | f. become less in size, importance, etc. |
| 7. negotiation | ___ | g. the process by which cities are formed and become larger |
| 8. prominent | ___ | h. a formal discussion between people who are trying to reach an agreement |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o **run out:** use all of something and not have any more left
The world's supply of fresh water is running out.

Reading 21

TRACK 21 | WORDS 349



The world's supply of fresh water is running out. Within the next fifty years, population growth — coupled with industrialization and urbanization — will result in an increasing demand for water and will have serious consequences on the environment. Dozens of the planet's greatest rivers are already running dry long before they reach the sea. They include the Nile in Egypt, the Yellow River in China, the Indus in Pakistan, and the Jordan in the Middle East.

Nowhere is the impact of water scarcity felt more than in the Middle East, where every major river crosses at least one international border, and up to 50 percent of the water needs of any specific country find its source in another country. Here millions of people continuously compete for a share in ever-diminishing supplies. Such is the significance of water in the Middle East that its distribution is prominent in all existing peace treaties and will be sure to play a major role in all future negotiations between countries.

“Hydro-politics or water politics plays a central role among countries in river basins, such as the Tigris-Euphrates, the Nile and the Jordan, as well as those sharing the underground water sources of the West Bank,” explains Robert B. Packer, professor of political science at the Pennsylvania State University. He points out that the actions and decisions of upstream countries often have great impact on downstream farms and cities that have little control over the water source. For example, the tension in the Euphrates region shows how vital water is to international politics: Iraq and Syria have protested Turkey's decision to build hydroelectric dams, which will eventually reduce the rivers' flow downstream. But Turkey has been ignoring the Arab countries' opposition, saying “We don't control your oil, you don't control our water!”

Although dominance over water will bring about political tension among countries, our future need not be dominated by water wars. Specialists also believe that there is still hope as long as we have preventive measures, such as forming international organizations to resolve river claims, reinforcing conservation efforts, and encouraging cross-border management of scarce freshwater resources.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Border Disputes in the Middle East
 - b. Why Is Water Conservation Important?
 - c. Are World Water Wars Starting Already?
 - d. Hydro-politics: Past, Present, and Future

2. Why do water-related tensions occur among the Middle East countries? Fill in the blank using a word from the passage.

It is because some of the countries _____ the same rivers.

3. According to the passage, Turkey _____ .
 - a. is considering stopping its project to build dams
 - b. says building dams does not affect the environment
 - c. is willing to share the Euphrates with Iraq and Syria
 - d. insists it has the right to control the Euphrates River

4. What is the writer's attitude to international conflicts over water?
 - a. uncertain
 - b. optimistic
 - c. skeptical
 - d. indifferent

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

negotiations	border	consequences	reinforces
prominent	diminished	runs out	

1. I'm going to keep traveling until my money _____.
2. The slightest error can have serious _____.
3. I liked math at first, but my interest in the subject has steadily _____.
4. He played a _____ part in the campaign.
5. She grew up in Malaysia, near the Indonesian _____.
6. The government opened _____ with the IMF for another loan.
7. The bad weather forecast only _____ our decision to leave early tomorrow.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why do the two countries protest against the Turkish government's decision to build the dams?

2. What are some preventive measures to stop water wars?



POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS

22

READING

Crime Fiction

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|--|
| 1. suspense | ___ | a. extremely interesting |
| 2. intriguing | ___ | b. make something sure, certain, or safe |
| 3. ensure | ___ | c. the feeling or mood of a place or situation |
| 4. atmosphere | ___ | d. a feeling of nervousness or excitement caused by wondering what will happen |
| 5. clue | ___ | e. not bright or clear |
| 6. startle | ___ | f. happen or appear with something else |
| 7. accompany | ___ | g. surprise someone suddenly and usually not seriously |
| 8. dim | ___ | h. something that helps a person solve a mystery or puzzle |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- **bring *someone* to justice:** arrest someone for a crime and put them on trial in court
These characters helped bring criminals to justice in creative ways.
- **come up with:** think of an idea, answer, etc.
Writers come up with intriguing stories where the victim is dead without a witness.

Do you enjoy crime fiction or movies featuring brilliant criminals and clever detectives? Even if you don't, you've probably heard the names of such popular characters as Sherlock Holmes and James Bond. Loved by many, these characters helped bring criminals to justice in creative ways. Why are stories filled with crime and suspense so popular? What makes them intriguing and exciting?

Establishing and maintaining a tense atmosphere is important when creating crime fiction. To ensure effective and dramatic communication with readers, writers describe scenes very specifically, using adjectives and adverbs to bring readers into the story. Instead of writing, "He entered the room," a writer might write, "He entered the room on tiptoes" to show detail. Such care is reflected in crime movies as well. A movie's director focuses on details, for instance, using dim lighting when the crime is committed. Audiences concentrate on exactly what the director wants, and in a dark theater sound effects become powerful devices. A director may have something jump in front of the hero, accompanying such a surprise with a blast of music. The combination startles audiences.

When readers or movie viewers connect with the atmosphere of a crime story, they begin to search for evidence as if they were detectives. But in the process if they can identify either too many or too few clues, their excitement turns into boredom. This is why the creators of crime stories are extra careful in delivering every line and scene of their work. In this respect, subject matter must also be powerful enough to hold the audience's interest throughout the story. Using murder, writers often come

up with intriguing stories where the victim is dead without a witness. This type of plot invites the curious audience to solve the crime.

Although there is a variety of literary and cinematic devices, setting up an atmosphere and giving evidence are most fundamental to a successful crime story. By understanding their importance, you will be able to appreciate the genre with better insight.



1. The main purpose of the passage is to _____ .
 - a. give tips on how to write crime stories
 - b. teach how to enjoy crime fiction or movies
 - c. introduce interesting crime movies to readers
 - d. explain what makes people like crime stories

2. What is the closest in meaning to the underlined specifically?
 - a. in a way that is unclear
 - b. in a detailed or exact way
 - c. in a plain and ordinary way
 - d. in a way that is easy to see

3. Which is NOT mentioned as a way to increase the tension of a novel or movie?
 - a. describing the scenes in detail
 - b. using a lot of adjectives and adverbs
 - c. using bright lighting
 - d. using loud music

4. How do writers keep readers from becoming too bored? Fill in the blank using a word from the passage.
 They adjust the number of _____ by avoiding too many or too few.

STORY MAP

Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

How Do Writers and Directors Make Crime Fiction Interesting?	
Novels	Writers use lots of (1) _____ and adverbs to describe (2) _____ in detail.
Movies	Directors use appropriate (3) _____ and sound effects to help (4) _____ get into the story.

scenes	viewers	adjectives	lighting
--------	---------	------------	----------

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

ensure	startled	atmosphere	came up with
suspense	clues	intriguing	

1. The hotel had a lovely, relaxed _____.
2. She _____ a great idea for increasing sales.
3. A good murder mystery always keeps the audience in _____.
4. The book gives the reader plenty of _____ to solve the mystery.
5. He was _____ to see a stranger in the mirror as he prepared to shave.
6. Please _____ that all the lights are switched off at night.
7. This magazine is _____. It carries a lot of interesting and informative articles.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. How do we make a tense atmosphere in a crime story?

2. What happens if you give readers too many or too few clues?



23

READING

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| 1. interference | ___ | a. say that something is true or correct |
| 2. treaty | ___ | b. a formal agreement between two or more countries |
| 3. enact | ___ | c. make a bill officially become part of the law |
| 4. confirm | ___ | d. involvement in the activities of other people without being asked to |
| 5. presume | ___ | e. stop participating in something |
| 6. deny | ___ | f. do something that is not allowed by a law, rule, etc. |
| 7. violate | ___ | g. think that something is true, although you are not certain |
| 8. withdraw | ___ | h. refuse to admit or accept something; refuse to allow someone to have or do something |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- **refrain from:** avoid doing something or stop yourself from doing something

The two nations still demand that other countries refrain from the same behavior.

Reading 23

TRACK 23 | WORDS 318

Ever since the U.S. dropped the first nuclear bomb on Japan in 1945, people around the world have tried to control the spread of nuclear weapons. The first plan was to prevent any country from

5 gaining the technology necessary to make nuclear weapons. **A** Thus, in 1957, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a branch of the United Nations, was established to help countries to create peaceful nuclear energy while preventing the spread

10 of nuclear weapons. **B** So, on July 1, 1968, the Non-Proliferation Treaty, or NPT, was enacted. **C** One hundred eighty-nine countries have signed the NPT, five of which have nuclear weapons: the U.S., the UK, France, Russia, and China. **D** There are only four countries who are not parties to the treaty: India, Israel, Pakistan, and North Korea.



15 The four countries complain that the UN is unfair in its demands, as it officially allows some countries to have nuclear weapons, but denies other countries the same right. They point out that the U.S. and Russia are very selfish and unfair because both countries experiment with nuclear arms without any interference from the IAEA, while the two nations still demand that other countries refrain from the

20 same behavior. Of the four countries, Israel has neither confirmed nor denied having nuclear weapons and generally refuses to discuss the matter. India, Pakistan, and North Korea have tested weapons openly and are presumed to possess nuclear bombs. North Korea actually did sign the NPT, but violated it and eventually withdrew from the agreement in 2003.

25 While nuclear weapons continue to be a source of worry for everyone in the world, the news is _____. The number of nuclear weapons has been dropping steadily since 1985, when there were 65,000 nuclear warheads. Today that number stands at around 20,000 and is expected to decline by 30-50% over the next ten years.

1. Where would the following sentence best fit?

That did little to halt the growth of nuclear weapons programs.

- a. **A** b. **B** c. **C** d. **D**

2. What does the underlined the same behavior refer to? Fill in the blank using appropriate words from the passage.

It refers to _____.

3. Which is NOT true about the four countries (India, Israel, Pakistan, and North Korea)?

- a. They think the UN unfairly denies them the right to have nuclear weapons.
- b. Of the four countries, only Israel denies possessing nuclear weapons.
- c. Three of the four countries have openly tested a nuclear bomb.
- d. Among the four countries, only North Korea ever signed the NPT.

4. What is the best expression for the blank?

- a. not so gloomy
- b. both good and bad
- c. somewhat pessimistic
- d. worse than expected

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

interference	treaty	confirm	withdraw
denied	violate	presumed	

1. The peace _____ ended nearly four years of violence.
2. Students who _____ the rules will be punished.
3. The injury forced the athlete to _____ from the tournament.
4. We had to put up with constant _____ from the neighbors.
5. He refused to _____ whether he had been involved in the scandal.
6. They are _____ to be dead after the accident.
7. The department _____ responsibility for what occurred. They said it was not their fault.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What does nuclear non-proliferation mean?

2. What is some good news about nuclear weapons?



24 Endangered Species

READING

| WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|---|
| 1. extinction | ___ | a. the natural home of a plant or animal |
| 2. rare | ___ | b. keep something safe from being damaged or destroyed |
| 3. conserve | ___ | c. not common or usual; not seen or found very often |
| 4. habitat | ___ | d. the state or situation that results when something has died out completely |
| 5. obligation | ___ | e. the state of having many different forms, types, ideas, etc. |
| 6. grave (<i>a</i>) | ___ | f. very large or great |
| 7. diversity | ___ | g. moral or legal duty to do something |
| 8. tremendous | ___ | h. very serious or bad |

| EXPRESSIONS |

- o **be bored with:** feel tired because you have lost interest in something
We may be easily bored with man-made, artistic works.

A growing number of rare animals and plants are disappearing, mainly due to loss of habitat. Considering that there are up to 30 million species of living things on Earth, might it be a problem to lose some of them? Yes! In fact, according to a survey of 400 scientists, the extinction of species was ranked as one of the planet's
5 gravest environmental crises. For this reason, many people argue that we need to protect all endangered species.

First is the argument that we should conserve all species and their habitats because they are beautiful and enrich our lives. We may be easily bored with man-made, artistic works, but we are never bored with the beauty of nature because of her
10 tremendous diversity. This “aesthetic” argument emphasizes that every endangered plant and animal is precious because of its unique physical beauty. Nature has always been the ultimate source of inspiration for all forms of art and religion.

Second, there are clear practical benefits in conserving rare species. This “economic” view is common among medical groups. According to one study, more
15 than a quarter of all medical prescriptions contain chemicals discovered in plants and animals. If organisms become extinct before their unique chemistries are discovered, their secrets will die with them. For example, fungi are used to make penicillin, which cures various human diseases. If these fungi became extinct, penicillin would be lost forever. Furthermore, all of nature's species are
20 interconnected. So even if a particular species is not useful to humans, there is probably a more useful species that relies on it. The loss of any one species could endanger the survival of others.

While the above arguments are more focused on the advantages that humans can gain from nature, this last
25 one, namely the “ethical” argument, maintains that all species have the right to exist. Since humans affect the environment more than any other species, we have a moral obligation to protect all other species from the threat of extinction.



1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - a. the extinction of endangered species
 - b. reasons to protect endangered species
 - c. the globalization of the environmental crisis
 - d. the interactions between humans and wildlife

2. The aesthetic view focuses on the conservation of species and their habitats based on their _____.
 - a. value
 - b. beauty
 - c. quality
 - d. location

3. According to the passage, which is NOT true about the economic view?
 - a. There are practical benefits in conserving rare species.
 - b. Every species is interdependent on each other for its survival.
 - c. Many existing medicines come from plants and animals.
 - d. Developing new medicines can lead to endangering rare species.

4. What does the underlined them refer to? Write the answer by using a word from the passage.

5. The ethical view argues that all species _____.
 - a. are entitled to life
 - b. should be friendly to the environment
 - c. are interconnected
 - d. should care for each other

STORY MAP

Why should we preserve endangered species? Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

The aesthetic view



Plants' and animals' (1) _____ enriches our lives.

The economic view



We can make (2) _____ using (3) _____ in plants and animals.

The ethical view



All (4) _____ have the (5) _____ to exist.

medicines

right

species

beauty

chemicals

VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

tremendous	rare	grave	diversity
conserve	habitat	extinction	

1. This plan could save us a _____ amount of money.
2. Several bird species are threatened with _____.
3. They have placed themselves in _____ danger.
4. We must _____ our woodlands for future generations.
5. It isn't a _____ bird. You can see them a lot around here.
6. The panda's natural _____ is the bamboo forest.
7. The island has more _____ in plant life than other islands nearby.



PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. According to the aesthetic view, why should we save endangered species?

2. How are plants and animals related to our health?
