

EXTENSIVE READING

Unit 1

FOOD and HEALTH

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon. People of different cultures are more prone to contract certain illnesses because of the characteristic foods they consume.

That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites (commonly used to preserve color in meats) as well as other food additives caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which ingredients on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful.

The additives that we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to cattle and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medical purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

A healthy diet is directly related to good health. Often we are unaware of the detrimental substances we ingest. Sometimes well-meaning farmers or



others who do not realize the consequences add these substances to food without our knowledge.

Choose the correct answer to each question

1. How has science done a disservice to people?
 - A. Because of science, disease caused by contaminated food has been virtually eradicated.
 - B. It has caused a lack of information concerning the value of food
 - C. As a result of scientific intervention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food.
 - D. The scientists have preserved the color of meats, but not of vegetables.
2. What are nitrates used for?
 - A. They preserve the flavor of packaged foods.
 - B. They preserve the color of meats.
 - C. They are objects of research.
 - D. They cause the animals to become fatter.
3. FDA means
 - A. Food Direct Additives
 - B. Final Difficult Analysis
 - C. Food and Drug Administration
 - D. Federal Dairy Additives
4. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
 - A. Drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons.
 - B. Some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals
 - C. Researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives since 1945.
 - D. Food may cause forty percent of the cancer in the world.
5. The word “additives” is closest in meaning to
 - A. Added substances
 - B. Dangerous substances

C. Natural substances

D. Benign substances

6. What is the best title for this passage?

A. Harmful and Harmless Substances in Food

B. Improving Health Through a Natural Diet

C. The Food You Eat Can Affect Your Health

D. Avoiding Injurious Substances in Food

True or False?

1. All additives in our foods are good for our health.....
2. All additives in our food are dangerous for our health.....
3. Scientists have found out that all cancer in the world is caused by the food we eat.....
4. It is known that the food we consume always have bad effects on our health.....
5. Now we know that food is related to many kinds of diseases.....
6. It is easy for us to know the harmful additives in food when we eat it.....
7. Additives are given to food only for medical purposes.....
8. People add some substances to food to make it more delicious.....
9. We do not usually realize the harmful effects of additives on our health.....
10. A healthy diet is not always good for our health.....

Find the words in the text which means

1. added substances.....
2. likely.....
3. cancer- causing.....
4. suitable.....
5. eat.....

Unit 2

Can't live without... bananas

1. “We are going bananas”, says the **Sunday People**. “Health conscious Britons will munch their way through 725,000 tones of bananas this year”. This makes them “the UK’s most popular fruit”, says the **Sunday Mirror**. “We spend more money on bananas than any other supermarket item apart from petrol and lottery tickets and more than 95% of our households buy them every week”, adds **The Observer**. “Bananas are us, it seems.”
2. Wimbledon has been doing its bit. For almost every player, the fruit “is now considered to be indispensable for recovery between sets and rallies”, says **The Observer**. “It is perfectly suited to the testosterone- driven tennis monkeys, with their temper tantrums, swearing and simian behavior,” says Adams Edwards in the **Daily Telegraph**. Greg Rusedski, notes the **Independent on Sunday**, “ turns the folding of half a banana into origami art”.



3. The banana is important enough to have its own marketing organization, the Banana Group. Spokesman Lyndsay Morgan explained the fruit’s appeal to **The Observer**: “ It is easy to open; it is packed with energy, fibre and vitamins; it is rich in potassium and low in calories. It

is also a first- class hangover cure, stabilises blood pressure and soothes heartburn.” Its talents don’t end there. She says it is the “perfect food” for weaning babies and “you can even use the skins as garden fertilizer... It is astonishingly versatile.”

4. There is more. The tick- skinned, unzippable fruit is a chemical powerhouse on a par with anything dished out by the doctor. “ Bananas contain chemicals that stimulate the production of serotonin and dopamine, the same neurotransmitters set off by Prozac and ecstasy,” says **The observer**. “In short, bananas are healthy- and they give you a buzz. It is the ultimate food: ambrosia in a saffron skin.”
5. What’s more, the banana no longer has to be kept on what the **Independent** calls “the straight and narrow”. Last week, “Euro rules banning bendy bananas and curvy cucumbers (were) declared illegal in the high court,” said the **Sun**.
6. But there is more to a bent banana than double entendres. You might think of it as a humble fruit, but it has “special economic importance as a symbol of the potency of western capitalism”, according to **The Observer**. When the Berlin wall fell, groups of East Germans chanted “hold our hands and take us to banana land” because it “meant freedom at least in terms of middle- class affluence. If you have access to bananas, you must have control of world trade and shipping. And if you do that, things surely cannot be that bad”.
7. Britain’s favourite fruit has its detractors, however. “How I hate bananas”, “ signs Adams Edwards. He concedes that they have a certain status as the last thing Elvis Presley ate, that they come in their own “recyclable, disposable container”, and that they are “a veritable gourmet support system”. And yet: “the banana is not as other fruits- it has never grown up. It is not in the same class as the apple, the orange , the peach, or any other of God’s great takeaways. “You can’t distil it into wine, as you can the grape; you can’t use it to reach gastronomic heights.
8. “It remains a juvenile delinquent to be squashed in sandwiches,” concludes Edwards, “ a one-dish wonder suited only for the palate of a child.

Task

I. Ask yourself

Do you know any British newspapers? What are they? Have you ever read any tabloids? What information can you get from a tabloid?

II. What are the names of the 7 newspapers mentioned in the article?

Which are Daily newspapers?

Which are Sunday newspapers?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

III. Match the newspapers with the descriptions bellows and indicate which paragraph the information is included?

1. remind(s) us of the benefits of eating bananas

.....

2. talk(s) about British banana- buying habits

.....

3. describe(s) banana- eating at the Wimbledon tennis championships

.....

4. talk(s) about a reference to banana as a historical event

.....

5. compare(s) bananas negatively with other fruits

.....

6. talk(s) about changes in the law with regard to bananas

.....

V. “We are going bananas” in the opening paragraph means

a. The British are getting very excited about bananas

b. The British often get angry with bananas

c. The British dislike bananas very much

d. The British prefer bananas to other fruits.

V. Decide if these statements are True or False

1. Bananas, like a drug, can give you a feeling of excitement.....

2. British people spend less on bananas than on other supermarket food items.....
3. Most tennis players at Wimbledon eat a banana during their matches.....
4. “Banana land” was a country that didn’t trade with the rest of the world.....
5. You can make wine from both bananas and grapes.....
6. It used to be European law that banana had to be straight.....

UNIT 3

Malawi: New Stove could save forests

A new stove wholly designed and manufactured in Malawi is being heralded by its inventors as a weapon in the war against deforestation. At least 50,000 hectares of forests are lost every year in Malawi, mainly due to cutting down trees for charcoal or firewood, writes Raphael Tentani.

This is bad news not just for the environment, but for the economy as well. Studies indicate that the recent devastating floods that have hit many countries in southern Africa, including Malawi, could be a direct result of deforestation as many river banks are losing trees.

Marko is the creators and manufacturers of Super Blue stove, an ethanol- powered design, which is more economical, safer and longer lasting than conventional stoves, and it is hoped that this will lure Malawians away from environmentally invasive alternatives. Gaffar Jakhura, Executive Director and Chairman of Marko has high hopes: “This stove can solve a lot of our environmental problems”, he said.



While a paraffin stove may burn up to 450 degrees Celsius, the Super Blue can reach 800 degrees, which makes for quicker cooking and the ethanol used is specially modified to burn five times longer than other conventional stoves.

As its name suggests that stove burns with a highly visible, blue flame which its designers say is a safety feature over other stoves where flames are less easy to see. A second, more important safety feature is that ethanol produces carbon dioxide when it burns, rather than the deadly carbon monoxide.

“No smell is produced when the hydrogen is released”, says Eddie McFadden, Marko’s Technical Director. “You can keep the stove inside the house with windows closed without risking choking to death”. In Malawi, most households depend on charcoal for cooking. In the cold months of May, June and July cases of asphyxiation are not uncommon when they keep a stove burning over night.

McFadden believes it is the exceptional economy of Super Blue that will make the different. “It can basically turn around the deforestation issues because it costs approximately 2.5 Malawi Kwacha an hour (just over 1p) to cook on this stove while it is costing around MK-18 10p an hour with charcoal and MK-15 8p an hour with paraffin. So the economic advantages are enormous”.

Almost all raw materials used to build the stove are locally sourced and a number of jobs will be created when the company starts mass producing the stove, says Marko’s boss Gaffar Jakhura.

Task

Fill in the missing information with the words from the text. Please use **no more than three words**.

In Malawi, the inventors have just designed and manufactured (1)..... which is an ethanol- powered design. To compare with (2)..... this stove is more economical, safer and longer lasting.

The creation of the stove will help to prevent the Malawians from using (3)..... Thus, this stove can make a great contribution to the solution of (4).....

The Super Blue can also make the cooking faster as it can burn up to (5)....., much hotter than a paraffin stove. In addition, with the use of (6)..... the stove can burn five times longer than other conventional ones. Safety is the most important feature of this stove. Not only does the stove burn with a highly visible, blue flame, which is regarded as a safety feature (7)....., but when (8)..... carbon dioxide is emitted, not the (9)..... . This stove can

also be used in closed places without fearing of getting suffocated because (10)..... is produced when (11)..... is released. Further more, Super Blue can help to turn around the deforestation issues due to its (12)..... To cook on this stove costs just over 10% of what it costs cooking with (13)..... Also, (14)..... the stove can create a (15)..... for the local people.

Please Write the answers here:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1..... | 2..... |
| 3..... | 4..... |
| 5..... | 6..... |
| 7..... | 8..... |
| 9..... | 10..... |
| 11..... | 12..... |
| 13..... | 14..... |
| 15..... | |

Discussion points

- What must/ should we do to preserve the world's rain forests (the lungs of the earth) ?
- What are some alternative kinds of energy that could be used to protect the environment?
- Where can you find Malawi in the world map? Do you know any thing about the country and its people?

UNIT 4

What do you know about TEA?

(1) Ranked as the number one beverage consumed worldwide, tea takes the lead over coffee in both popularity and production with more than 5 million metric tons of tea produced annually. Although much of this tea is consumed in Asian, European and African countries, the United States drinks its fair share. According to estimates by (5) the Tea Council of the United States, tea is enjoyed by no less than half of the U.S. population on any given day. Black tea or green tea- iced, spiced, or instant- tea drinking has spurred a billion-dollar business with major tea producers in Africa and South America and throughout Asia.



Tea is made from leaves of an evergreen plant, *Camellia sinensis*, which grows tall and (10) lush in tropical regions. On tea plantations, the plant is kept trimmed to approximately four feet tall, and as new buds, called flush, appear they are plucked off by hand. Even in today's world of modern agricultural machinery, hand harvesting continues



controlled conditions of heat and humidity. For green tea, the whole leaves are often steamed to retain the green colour, (20) and the fermentation process is bypassed. Producing black tea requires fermentation during which the tea leaves begin to darken. After fermentation, black tea is dried in vats to produce its rich brown or black colour.

No one knows when or how tea first became popular, but legend has it that tea as a beverage was discovered in 2737 B.C. by Emperor Shen Nung of China when leaves (25) from a Camellia plant dropped into his drinking water as it was boiling over a fire. As the story goes, Emperor Shen Nung drank the resulting liquid and proclaimed the drink to be the most nourishing and fortifying. Though this account can not be documented, it is thought that tea drinking probably originated in China and spread to other parts of Asia, then to Europe, and ultimately to the American colonies around 1650.



to be a preferred method. Ideally, only the top two leaves and bud should be picked. This new growth produces the highest quality tea. (15) After being harvested, tea leaves are laid out on long drying racks, called the withering racks, for 18 to 20 hours. During this process, the tea softens and becomes limp. Next, depending on the type of tea being produced, the leaves may be crushed or chopped to release flavor, and then fermented under

(30) With about half the caffeine content as coffee, tea is often chosen by those who want to reduce, but not necessarily eliminate their caffeine intake. Some people find that tea is less acidic than coffee and therefore easier on the stomach. Others have become interested in tea drinking since the National Cancer

Institute published its findings on the anti- oxidant properties of tea. But whether tea is enjoyed for its perceived health its (35) benefits, flavour, or as a social drinks, tea cups continue to be filled daily with the world's most popular beverage.

Choose the best answers to these questions.

1. What best describes the topic of the passage?
 - A. How tea is produced and brewed.
 - B. The two most popular types of tea.
 - C. The benefits of tea consumption worldwide.
 - D. Tea consumption and production.
2. Based on the passage what is implied about the tea harvesting?
 - A. It has been facilitated by the use of modern agricultural machinery.
 - B. It is no longer done in China.
 - C. The method has remained unchanged for centuries.
 - D. The method involves trimming the uppermost branches of the plant.
3. Why might the author include the statistics on the amount of tea produced, sold and consumed?
 - A. To show the expense of processing such a large quantity of tea.
 - B. To explain why coffee is not the most popular beverage worldwide.
 - C. To demonstrate tea popularity.
 - D. To impress the reader with factual sounding information.
4. Which of the following is NOT true about the tea production process?
 - A. Black tea develops its dark colour during fermentation and final drying.
 - B. Green tea requires a lengthy fermentation process.
 - C. Green tea is often steamed to retain colour.
 - D. Black tea goes through two drying phases during production.
5. The word 'documented' as used in line 28 could be best replaced by which of the following words?
 - A. Verified
 - C. Filed

- B. Ignored D. Discounted
6. Where in the passage would be the best place to add the following sentence? “Recent studies with laboratory animals suggest that both black and green teas may have an effect on reducing the formation or growth of tumors.”
- A. In line 8 after the phrase “throughout Asia”
B. In line 21 after the phrase “to darken”
C. In line 27 after the phrase “and fortifying”
D. In line 34 after the phrase “of tea”
7. What does the word “they” in line 11 of the reading refer to?
- A. Tea pickers B. New buds
C. Evergreen plants D. Tropical regions
8. According to the passage, what is true about the origin of tea drinking?
- A. It began in the Shen Nung dynasty.
B. It may have begun sometime around 1650.
C. It is known when tea first became popular.
D. It was originally produced from Camilla plants in Europe.
9. According to the passage, which of the following may be a reason that someone would choose to drink tea instead of coffee?
- A. Because it’s easier to digest than coffee.
B. For it has a higher nutritional content than coffee.
C. Because it prevents cancer.
D. Because it has more caffeine than coffee.
10. Where in the passage does the author mention research conducted on the beneficial effects of tea drinking?
- A. In paragraph 1 C. In paragraph 4
B. In paragraph 2 D. In paragraph 5

Discussion point:

What do you know about the habits of drinking tea of

- a. The Vietnamese
- b. The English

What are some similarities and differences between the habits of drinking tea in Vietnam and in Great Britain?

UNIT 5

Child trafficking- a global problem

Unicef report details of international “slave trade”

1. The trafficking of people, particularly of children has become a global phenomenon according to a UNICEF report. ***Stop the traffic*** is published as part of “End Child Exploitation” , a UNICEF campaign to raise awareness about the grim realities of child exploitation.



2. “The links between trafficking and the worst forms of child exploitation are very apparent”, claims the report. “In the Southeast Asia region, for example, the number of younger children who have been trafficked is rising alongside a clear increase in the number of child prostitutes”.
3. Various methods are used by traffickers to recruit their victims. Some are coerced- as is the case in the Uganda where last year the rebel Lord’s Resistance Army abducted more than 8,000 Ugandan, Sudanese and Congolese children,

taking them to Sudan where they were forced to become soldiers, labourers or sex slaves.

4. The vast majority are trapped in more subversive ways, traffickers promising children or their families a better life and the offer of “respectable” work before, then “selling” them on into domestic service, sweat shop labour or brothels many miles from home or even across borders. Traffickers target poor rural areas in particular.



5. The UN estimates that approximately 1.2 million children are trafficked each year, generating between US\$ 7-10 billion annually for traffickers.
6. According to ***Stop the Traffic***, the pattern varies from region to region. In West Africa, where there is a long history of trafficking, children from Benin, Togo and Nigeria are sent by ship to Gabon as domestic servants. Children in Mali and Burkina Faso are trafficked to Cote D'Ivoire mainly as domestic servants to work on plantations.

7. In Southeast Asia, the trafficking of young women and girls for the sex industry is endemic in Cambodia, Burma, Vietnam and Thailand. While in China women and girls are trafficked for forced marriages to men in towns and villages where women are in short supply. One report suggests that in some villages 30- 90 percent of marriages are the result of trafficking. In South Asia, the largest destination country for traffickers is India while Nepal is one of the largest sources, losing 5-7,000 girls a year to this trade.
8. In the Americas, Haitian rural children are trafficked to the cities as servants; in Suriname and Brazil children are forced to work in gold mines. There are reports of children from Honduras, El Salvador and Venezuela trafficked for adoption in the USA.
9. An estimated 500,000 women are trafficked into Western Europe each year, many destined for prostitution, often under the age of 18 and mostly from the former Soviet republics. Around 3,000 Albanian children are trafficked each year to Greece and Italy to beg on the streets.
10. The report also finds that the face of child trafficking to the UK is changing, with children being transported from an increasing number of countries, and the criminal gangs who are responsible widening their operation with new methods and destinations. Thousands may be trafficked to the UK every year, mainly from West Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia, but the scale of the problem is hidden by the nature of the crime and by a lack of police statistics. Police have been unable to monitor the situation because trafficking has not been a criminal offense.
11. “Until very recently, trafficking wasn’t even illegal and is still only a crime if carried out for sexual exploitation”, said David Bull, Executive Director of UNICEF UK. “The Government must criminalize trafficking for all purposes”.
12. He added that the Government’s Sexual Offences Bill, currently going through Parliament, will make it illegal to traffic people into the UK for commercial sexual exploitation, but children trafficked for other reasons remain unprotected.

13. UNICEF is also urging the Government to introduce central funding for specialist care including training for immigration officers and social workers, counseling and safe houses.

Task

Choose the correct answer for each question

1. What does the article mainly discuss?
 - A. The increase in trafficking people in many parts of the world.
 - B. The problems of trafficking people and some comments.
 - C. The UNICEF's attitudes toward the child trafficking
2. The word "coerced" in *paragraph 3* is closest in meaning to
 - A. Being forced
 - B. Being persuaded
 - C. Being asked
3. According to the article, trafficking people is
 - A. a crime
 - B. carried out in various ways
 - C. child exploitation
4. It is implied in the article that
 - A. A lot of things have been done to the problem of trafficking people
 - B. People are quite aware of the trafficking people
 - C. People are not aware of the grim realities of people trafficking
5. The word "target" in *paragraph 4* is closest in meaning to which of the following?
 - A. Intend
 - B. Take part in
 - C. Try to persuade
6. The article states that trafficking can
 - A. be found out by the police
 - B. lead people to a better life
 - C. be associated with child exploitation
7. Which of the following is not true?
 - A. Different methods are used in trafficking
 - B. People have been trafficked for various purposes
 - C. Governments have tried their best to prevent trafficking
8. The word "generating" in *paragraph 5* could most easily be replaced by
 - A. Making
 - B. producing
 - C. resulting

9. The word “scale” in *paragraph* 10 is closest in meaning to

A. Scope B. level C. nature.

10. Your points of view:

What is your attitude toward women and children trafficking?

What should/must be done to prevent people trafficking?

UNIT 6

The United Nations Organisation

The United Nations (UN) is a general international organization established at the end of World War II to promote international peace and security. It is the second such organisation, having replaced the League of Nations, which was founded in the aftermath of World War I.

The United Nations officially came into existence on 24th October 1945, when 51 original members ratified its charter. The main purposes of the organisation were ‘to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war’, develop friendly relations among states, co-operate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems; and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedom.



To enable it to work towards its goal, the UN was equipped with six major organs: the Security Council, General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice and the Secretariat. In addition, a number of specialized agencies were attached to the UN system to deal with specific international problems.

The primary responsibility of the maintenance of international peace and security was assigned to the Security Council. Based on the assumption that the five major military contributors to victory in World War II- the United States, the USSR, Great Britain, France and China- could reach unanimity on the question of peace in the post-war world, the Security Council made up of these five members was to be the international guardian of peace.



The second major UN organ, the General Assembly, was to operate as a forum for debating world issues. The underlying assumption in creating the General Assembly was that the airing of disputes among nations could contribute to the pacific settlement of those disputes as well as to the peaceful changes in the international system.

A third organs, the Economic and Social Council, was created in the belief that a great deal of international strife was rooted in poverty and misery and that therefore the UN should do its utmost to help raise standards of living and economic conditions throughout the world. Because, moreover, the founders of the UN saw colonialism as another frequent source of war, they felt it necessary also to employ the new world organisation to mitigate the anger of dependent peoples against their colonial masters. To devise a technique whereby independence could be gained with as little bloodshed as possible, they provided a fourth major organ, the Trusteeship Council.

Yet another cause of war was believed by the founders of the UN to lie in the absence of common legal standards among nations. For this reason they included within the UN framework a world court, the International Court of Justice.



Finally, the founders of the UN were convinced that the maintenance of peace required a nucleus of men and women whose loyalty was first and foremost not to any particular nation but to the entire international community. To form such an international civil service, they established a sixth major organ of the UN, the Secretariat headed by the secretary- general.

Look at the list of aims A- J. Choose the most suitable aim for each of the UN organs listed bellow. Write the appropriate letters A- J next to 1 – 5.

List of aims
A To improve living standards and economic conditions B To maintain international peace C To establish a framework D To establish common legal standard E To provide neutral administration of the UN F To facilitate the independence of colonized nations

- G To allow international debates
- H To set up six major organs
- I To establish a number of specialized agencies
- J To encourage loyalty to particular nations

Example	Answer
Security Council	B
1. Economic and Social Council	
2. International Court of Justice	
3. General Assembly	
4. Trusteeship Council	
5. Secretariat	

For questions 6 to 15, please write

- Y (es) if the statement agrees with the writer
- N (o) if the statement contradicts the writer
- NG (NOT GIVEN) if there is no information about this in the passage

Example:	Answer
The League of Nations did not succeed	NG (NOT GIVEN)

6. The United Nations is the first general international organisation ever established.
7. The United Nations replaced the previous League of Nations.
8. One of the reasons for setting up the UN was to avoid further war.
9. The UN established specialised agencies to handle Specific international problems.
10. The five members of the Security Council became members because of their size.
11. Since the war the Security Council has been able

- to achieve unanimity on peace.
12. The founders of the UN felt that debating in the
General Assembly could help solve disputes.
13. The founders of the UN saw a connection between
conflict and economic conditions.
14. The establishment of the International Court of
Justice has brought common legal standards.
15. The UN has a comprehensive structure for
dealing with the world's problems.

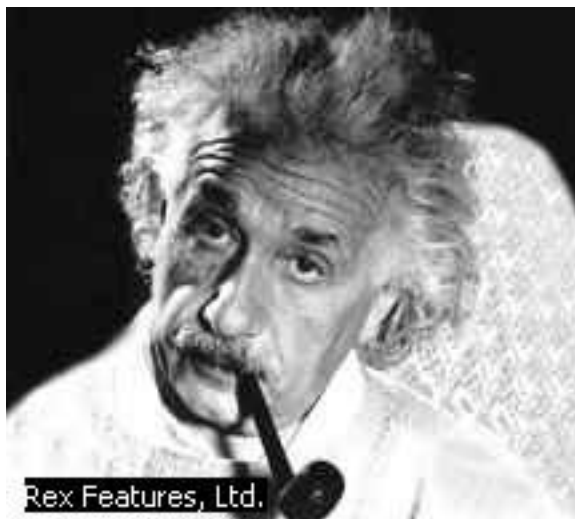
What do you know?

- Who is the present General Secretary of the UNO? Which country does he come from? How long has he been in office?
- What are some of the achievements of the UNO in maintaining world peace?

UNIT 7

What is intelligence?

1. Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget has described intelligence as the thinking ability that helps a person solve problems and adapt to his or her environment. But this definition does not include many other abilities and qualities that most of us would use to describe intelligence. Intelligence could also mean the ability to do abstract thinking, to carry out our plans, or to think logically; it also might mean everything that a person has learned in his or her life time.
2. Before 1960, some people believe that, for the most part, intelligence was innate or inborn. In other words, either you were born smart or you weren't and nothing could change that. More recently, scientists have begun to look at how a person's environment might influence the development of intelligence.



3. The other main issue in understanding intelligence is how to measure it. Two of the main abilities that have been measured in IQ (intelligence quotient) tests are verbal comprehension (understanding words) and the ability to think with and about numbers. IQ tests also measure

other parts of intelligence such as general thinking ability, vocabulary, memory, and spatial ability. However, other abilities often connected with intelligence, such as creativity, artistic and musical talent, social skills, and regular common sense, are often not included on standard IQ tests.



Testing IQ

4. The IQ test was designed to measure success in school. Alfred Binet was asked to develop the first IQ test in order to identify “dull” children- the children who needed additional or remedial help in school. This is important because many people might not think that school success is the only kind of intelligence, yet this is all that IQ tests measure.
5. Binet designed the test with increasing levels of difficulty so that children of different ages could pass different parts of the test. He tested many, many children, and then decided on age norms for the questions he wrote. For example, a question that most six- year -olds could answer but most five- year- olds could not answer was thought to show the average mental performance of a six-year- old.
6. The product of Binet’s test was a number showing a child’s mental age (MA). Mental age is changed to an IQ score by dividing the MA by the child’s actual age and multiplying the result by 100. Therefore, a six-year-old who scored at a mental age of 6 would have an IQ of 100 ($6/6 \times 100 = 100$). This system allows us to compare the IQs of children of different ages. A six-year-old with an MA of 3

has an IQ of 50, and a 10-year –old with an MA of 5 also has an IQ of 50. An average IQ is considered to be 100, with a standard deviation of 15 points (thus, the range of average IQ is from 85 to 115). Binet’s original test was later modified by a researcher from Stanford University in California. The result is the IQ test used today, called the Standford- Binet.

7. Because they were developed to predict future school success, IQ tests compare fairly well with actual school performance. What else do they predict? If we think of them as measures of intelligence, we might expect them to predict other things, such as job performance, or life satisfaction. Each of these factors has been studied in relation with IQ scores.
8. Researchers have found that the average IQ of people who have more prestigious jobs (such as doctor or lawyer) is higher than the average IQ of people in jobs with less prestige (such as farmhand or factory worker) . In addition, researchers found that although there are high- IQ people in lower prestige jobs , there are no people with low IQs in high- prestige jobs.
9. In many cases, IQ is not a good predictor of job performance. In professions with intermediate status (such as electrician), IQ made a difference in job performance. However, at the upper and lower ends, a person’s IQ score did not show any relationship to success on the job.
10. Another question is whether high- IQ people are happier, healthier, or more satisfied with their lives than people with lower IQs. Terman did a study of children with very high IQs (140 or higher). He found that they generally develop a little faster. In addition, they were seen as more competent and better adjusted than children with low IQs.
11. However, there was a problem with his study. Terman did not choose his subjects carefully enough. His group of IQ students contained too many children of educated, wealthy and powerful parents. Therefore, these children had more educational opportunities, higher social standing, and more money than many of the lower- IQ children. All of these factors have been shown to correlate with high

IQ. Therefore, the success of these children may have been more influenced by their social status than by their measured IQ.

Check your comprehension

I. Find answers in the text to the following questions

1. Do people generally agree about what intelligence is?

.....

2. What does *in other words* in paragraph 2 signal here?

.....

3. What is the first issue in understanding intelligence?

.....

4. What is the main idea of paragraphs 4 and 5?

.....

5. What is a *norm*? Does the context help you understand its meaning?

.....

6. What is the purpose of paragraph 6?.....

7. How does paragraph 7 connect paragraphs 4-6 with 8-11?.....

.....

8. What does *however* signal here? What kind of information will come next?

.....

.....

II. Look back at the explanation of IQ scores. Then calculate the IQs for these people and circle if they are high, low or average.

1. age 12 mental age 8 IQ=high/ low/ average

2. age 14 mental age 16 IQ= high/ low/ average

3. age 10 mental age 16 IQ= high/ low/ average

III. Circle the word that correctly begins each sentence.

1. All/ Most/ Some/ No people with high IQs do well in school.

2. All/ Most/ Some/ No people in high prestige jobs have above- average IQs.

3. All/ Most/ Some/ No people in low prestige jobs have high IQs.

4. All/ Most/ Some/ No people in high prestige jobs have low IQs.

IV. Making inferences

What inferences can you make about the reading? Answer the questions below.

1. Do you think that the writer is in favor of IQ testing? Why? Why not?
2. Does the writer believe that people with high IQs are more successful than people with average IQs?
3. Does the writer believe that intelligence is more than just the abilities a person is born with?
4. Does the writer think information about a person's IQ is useful for many purposes, or not very useful?

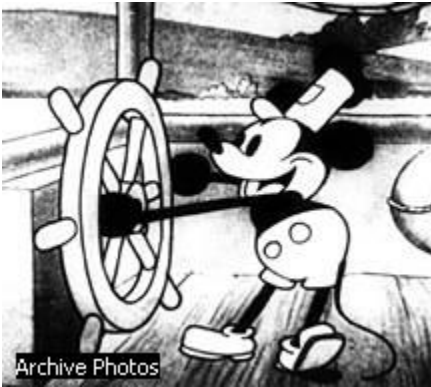
V. Topics for discussion: Discuss the following questions with your classmates.

1. Have you ever taken a IQ test? If so, what is it like?
2. What are some benefits of IQ testing? What are some weaknesses?
3. If you had a child, would you have her/his IQ tested? Why/ Why not?
4. Do you know anyone with a high IQ? In what ways has their intelligence helped them? In what ways has it hurt them?
5. Are there other tests that are used in your country to measure intelligence?

UNIT 8

Animated cartoons

The first animated film, *Humorous Phases of Funny Faces*, was made in 1906 by newspaper illustrator James Blackton. He filmed faces that were drawn on a blackboard in progressive stages. In New York City, McCay exhibited his most famous films, *Little Nemo* (1910) and *Gertie the Dinosaur* (1914). His films featured fluid motion and characters with individual personalities. For the first time, characters drawn of lines seemed to live on the screen. In 1914, John R Bray streamlined the animation process, using assembly-line techniques to turn out cartoons.



By 1915, film studios began producing cartoon series. The Pat Sullivan studio produced the series featuring *Felix the Cat*. He became one of the most beloved characters of the silent film era. The Max Fleicher studio produced series starring Ko-Ko the Clown and, later, Betty Boop and Popeye.

The first cartoon with sound was *Steamboat Willie* (1928), which introduced Mickey Mouse. The film was produced by Walt Disney, the most famous of American animators. His early success enabled Disney to train his animators in anatomy, acting, drawing, and motion studies. The results of this are apparent in *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* (1937), the first full-length animated feature. It became an instant success, and still remains popular. Other important Disney films followed.



Warner Brothers' studio challenged Disney for leadership in the field with cartoon starring Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck, and other characters. These films were faster-paced and feature slapstick humour. In the 1950s,

a group of animators splintered off from Disney and formed United Production of America, which rejected Disney's realism and employed a bold, modernistic approach. In the 1950s, children's cartoons began to be broadcast on Saturday morning television and, later, in prime time. Among the most successful were those made by William Hanna and Joseph Barbera, such as those featuring Yogi Bear and the Flintstones. The full-length animated film became popular again in the 1950s and '90s. Producer Steven Spielberg released his first animated film, *An American Tail* (1986), and Disney began a series of remarkable annual hits with *The Little Mermaid* (1989), *Who Framed Roger Rabbit?* (1988), a joint production of Spielberg and Disney, blurred the lines between the live action and animation. Animation returned to prime-time television with the Fox Network's *The Simpsons*. Animators had experimented with computer animation as early as 1950s, but *Toy Story* (1995) was the first full-length film to be entirely computer-animated. These developments promise to bring about the most exciting era in animation since its heyday.

Task

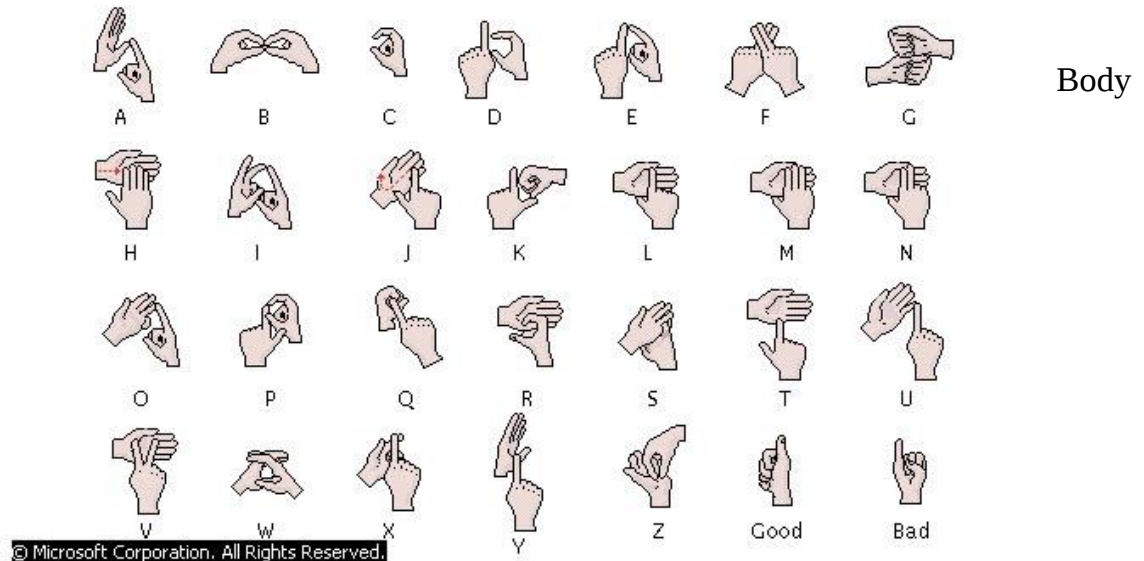
Choose the correct answers

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. the life of Walt Disney
 - B. the history of animated films
 - C. the use of computers in animation
 - D. the development of one animated cartoon.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the characters in *Little Nemo* and *Gertie the Dinosaur*
 - A. were first drawn on a blackboard
 - B. were part of a cartoon series
 - C. seemed to have their own personalities
 - D. did not look as lifelike as Blackton's characters
3. The word *streamlined* in the text is closest in meaning to
 - A. simplified
 - B. revolutionized

2. Walt Disney made the first animated films in America.....
3. Mickey Mouse was the only success of Walt Disney.....
4. The United Production of America did not form until the 1980s.....
5. *Yogi Bear* and *the Flintstones* are famous products of The Warners Brothers
.....
6. Spielberg and Disney cooperated in producing *Who Framed Roger Rabbit?*
.....
7. Computer animation was first experimented in the 1980s.....
8. *The Simpsons* marked the come back of animated films to prime- time television
.....

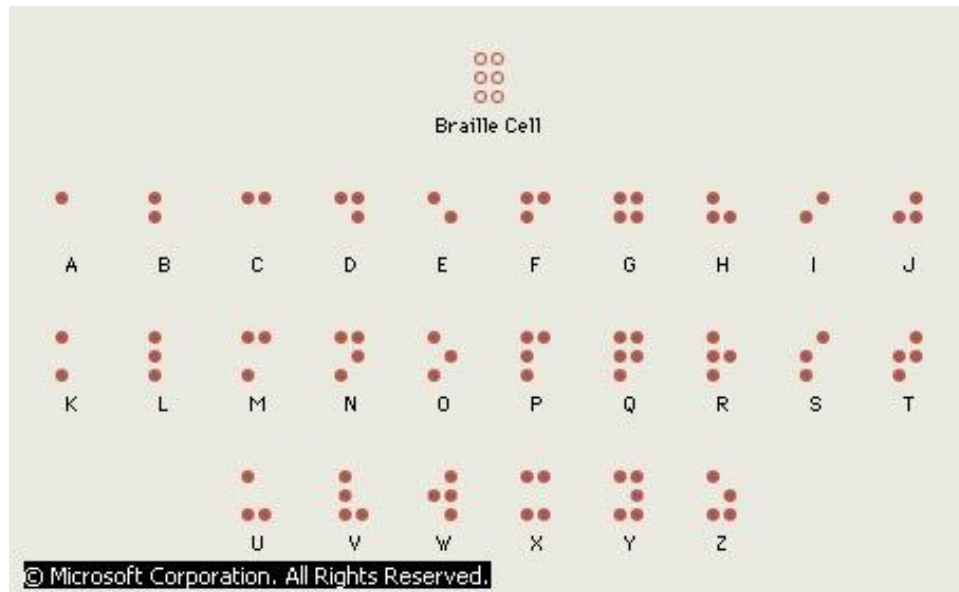
UNIT 9 COMMUNICATION

Ever since humans inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.



language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.



While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

1. Which of the following best summarizes this passage?
 - A. Everybody uses only one form of language.
 - B. Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
 - C. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
 - D. Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.

2. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT
 - A. ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language.
 - B. there are many forms of communication in existence today.
 - C. verbalization is the most common form of communication.
 - D. the deaf and mute use an oral form of communication.

3. Sign language is said to be very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally EXCEPT

A. ideas

C. expression

B. spelling D. whole words

4. People need to communicate in order to

- A. keep from reading with their fingertips. B.create language barriers.
C. express thoughts and feelings D.be picturesque and exact.

5. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Ways of Expressing Feelings
B. The Importance of Sign Language
C. Picturesque Symbols of Communication
D. The Many Forms of Communication

6. Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?

- A. Picture signs B. Braille
C. Body language D. Signal flags

7. How many different forms of communication are mentioned in the passage?

- A. 5 B. 7 C. 9 D.11

8. Who would be MOST likely to use Morse code?

- A. A scientist B. A spy C. An airline pilot D. A telegrapher

9. Which word (s) in the text mean (s)?

- a. Non- linguistic language.....
b. A person who can't speak.....
c. A system of sending messages, using dots and dashes.....
d. A sound, gesture that conveys a message.....

Unit 10

Making a Bridge Over the Generation Gap

1. A generation gap is just a difference in values and beliefs between parents and children. Sociologists began to use this term in the 1960s. “Generation gap” is a useful concept because people in different age groups have different experiences. Communication can become difficult between parents and children. Some parents feel that their children’s peers (friends the same age) have more influence over them than their families. This feeling of differences between parents and offspring is the generation gap.



2. Do we have generation gaps in today’s society? The consensus, the opinion of the experts, is that the generation gap may not be a serious problem any more. Sociologists believe that in some matters, like music and fashion, there are differences. Young people tend to agree with their contemporaries. However, on issues such as belief in right and wrong, young people tend to believe the same

- things as their parents. They ask Mom and Dad for help with important questions like career goals.
3. Counselors have some important suggestions for parents to use with their teenage or young- adult children. These ideas seem to improve communication.
- Suggestion 1: A parent should be a good listener. Young people need to express their feelings and opinions. A mother and father who listen can help a young person speak openly. Openness usually means honesty between the two generations. A parent tries to help a young adult learn to be independent not by questioning but by listening.
 - Suggestion 2: A parent should be respectful to a child. A parent should show trust toward the child. A young adult believes in his or her parents' judgment. If Dad treats him like an adult, a young man is more likely to act like an adult. If Mom shows that she believes in her daughter, the young woman will act responsibly.
 - Suggestion 3: In talking with a young person, a parent should stay calm. It's not easy for a parent to watch his or her child make mistakes. Therefore, the parent should talk to the young person in terms of thinking about the results. Getting angry doesn't help anyone. In general, for a good communication, a person should avoid starting a sentence with "you".
 - Suggestion 4: A parent should avoid "lectures". That is, a parent should ask a teenager if he or she wants an opinion. If the answer is no, the parent says nothing more. If the young person wants an opinion, the parent should not expect agreement. The parent should say, "This is my view".
 - Suggestion 5: Use "I" messages instead of "you" messages. This idea is important for all communication, not just between generations. "I" know how "I" feel. I do not know how you feel. Therefore, I should say, "I don't understand." And not "You are not speaking clearly".

- Suggestion 6: Both parents and children must live according to the same rules. Parents are models, or examples, for their children. Children lose respect for parents who do not follow the rules. A child sees a parent behaving in a responsible way, and the child learns to act the same way. Actions speak louder than words.
- 4. Furthermore, parents should let their teenagers and young adults know about their feelings. A parent should apologize if he or she makes a mistake. A young person needs to know that parents are human beings.
- 5. The teenage years are seldom easy for either child or parent. The young person is learning to become an adult. And the parent is learning to give the child freedom to become an adult. These suggestions of ways to interact can help to improve communication between the generations. The parents feel closer to their children and can support them. The teenagers and young adults feel the loving support from their parents.

Main ideas

1. The main idea of paragraph 1:
 - a. A difference in values and beliefs between any two people is a generation gap.
 - b. The generation gap is a place in society.
 - c. Difficult communication between parents and teenage children is the generation gap.
 - d. Parents are afraid that they will lose their children.
2. The main idea of paragraph 2:
 - a. Young people like music.
 - b. Today the differences between parents and children are not as serious as they were a few years ago.
 - c. The differences in values between parents and children is not important.
 - d. Teenagers want their parents to help them with their career goals.
3. The main idea of paragraph 3:

- a. Suggestions for parents to be good listeners and respect their young adult children can improve communication.
 - b. A parent should always talk to a teenager about the teenager's opinions.
 - c. The most important thing in a family is to make rules that everyone follows.
 - d. A parent must be a good model of behavior for a child.
4. The main idea of paragraph 4:
- a. Parents do not have feelings.
 - b. Teenagers cannot understand their parents.
 - c. Parents should share their feelings with their children.
 - d. Parents should apologize if they make mistakes.
5. The main idea of paragraph 5:
- a. The teenage years are not easy for parent or child.
 - b. It is important to communicate with one's children.
 - c. Generations can probably not communicate well.
 - d. A teenager is learning to be an adult.

Vocabulary Building

Look at the words and phrases in the list. Find pairs of words or phrases that match in meaning. They should fit together into the sentences below.

trust	beliefs	feelings	examples
peers	models	children	age group
issues	respect	opinions	generation
values	express	behavior	speak openly
actions	matters	offspring	contemporaries.

1. If a parent or teacher gives both.....*trust*..... and.....*respect*..... to a young person, that person will act in a responsible way.
2. A person's..... and..... are other people about the same age.
3. In some places a person can say what he or she wants to say; he or she can.....and about his or her ideas.

4. Children generally keep the.....and..... of their parents, although they may like different music and different styles of clothing.
5. The people of every..... or..... seem to have different ideas about fashion and styles.
6. Parents and children might disagree on..... like music and style, but they agree on the big.....
7. The older people in a society are..... or..... for younger people; the younger people learn how to behave from older folks.
8. A person will not understand you if you don't tell him or her your..... and your..... about topics like life goals.
9. Parents' sons and daughters are their....., their..... .
- 10..... speak louder than words; you can know a person from his or her..... .

Discussion ideas

1. There are some parts of “growing up” that are not easy for young people. Make a list of some of life's challenges (which young people have). Choose one to talk about with a partner, and report to your classmates.
2. Is it right to put people into generation groups? Do all people of an age group really act alike? What are you opinions?

Unit 11

The Olympic Games

In 776 B.C, The first Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief god, Zeus. The warm climate for outdoor activities, the need for preparedness in war, and their lifestyles caused the Greeks to create competitive sports. Only the *elite* and military could participate at first, but later the games were open to all free Greek males who had no criminal record. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in their education of youth. Therefore, contests in running, discus and javelin throwing, boxing, and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honored by having olive wreaths placed on their heads and having poems sung about their deeds. Originally these contests were held as games of friendship, and any wars in progress were halted to strengthen the bonds among competitors and the different cities presented.



The Greeks attached so much importance to the games that they calculated time in four-year-cycle called "Olympiads," dating from 776 B.C. The contests coincided with religious festivities and constituted an all-out effort on the part of the participants to please the gods. Any who

disobeyed the rules were dismissed and seriously punished. These athletes brought shame not only to themselves, but also to the cities they presented.



Choose the best answers to the following questions

1. Which of the following is not **True**?
 - A. Winners placed olive wreaths on their own heads.
 - B. The games were held in Greece every four years.
 - C. Battles were interrupted to participate in the games.
 - D. Poems glorified the winners in songs.
2. The word “*elite*” is closest in meaning to
 - A. aristocracy
 - B. brave
 - C. intellectuals
 - D. muscular
3. Why were the Olympic Games held?
 - A. To stop wars
 - B. To honor Zeus
 - C. To crown the best athletes
 - D. To sing songs about the athletes
4. What conclusion can we draw about the ancient Greeks?
 - A. They were pacifists
 - B. They believed athletic events were important
 - C. They were very simple
 - D. They couldn’t count, so they used “Olympiads” for dates.
5. What is the main idea of this passage?
 - A. Physical fitness was an integral part of the lives of the ancient Greeks.
 - B. The Greeks severely punished those who did not participate in physical fitness programs
 - C. The Greeks had always encouraged everyone to participate in the games.
 - D. The Greeks had the games coincide with religious festivities so that they could go back to war when games were over.
6. Which of the following was ultimately required of all athletes competing in the Olympics?

- A. They must have completed military service.
 - B. They had to attend special training sessions.
 - C. They had to be Greek males with no criminal record.
 - D. They had to be very religious.
7. The word “*halted*” means most nearly the same as
- A. encouraged B. started C. curtailed D. fixed
8. What is an “Olympiads”?
- A. The time it took to finish the games
 - B. The times between games.
 - C. The time it took to finish a war.
 - D. The time it took the athlete to train

Unit 12

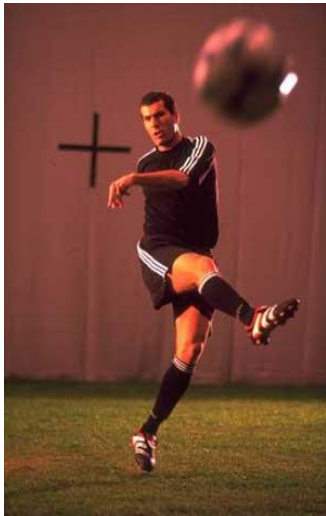
Zidane, a famous footballer

Read the following article and do the task below

Biography

Zinedine Zidane was born June 23, 1972, in Marseille, France. Zidane got his start in football (known as soccer in North America) at an early age, when he joined the US Saint-Henri club.

He moved on to Septemes Sports Olympiques after the coach convinced the director of the club to sign him. After leaving Septemes at the age of 14, Zidane participated in the first year junior selection for the league championship, the same year he was discovered.



Off to Cannes

He was called in for 3 days at the sport regional centre in Aix-en-Provence, where Jean Varraud, Cannes' recruiter, noticed the French/Algerian player. He ventured off to Cannes for what was intended to be a six-week stay, but remained even longer. Playing with professionals at the age of 16, it would only be a matter of time when he too would turn pro, and he knew he was on his way to realizing his dreams.

Showing the determination of an athlete who wants to exceed expectations, Zidane had played his first game in First Division at the age of 17, and it was from then that football went from an ambition to a passion. The Cannes midfielder scored his first goal on February 8th, 1991 (he received a Clio as a promise from the Cannes President, who promised him a car when he scored his first goal as a



professional), and his first season with the club was marked by a qualification for the UEFA Cup.

Zidane's second season with Cannes wasn't as promising, but on the non-professional front he met his future wife Veronique, a Spanish dancer. After a lukewarm 91-92 season, Zidane felt it was time for a change and switched to Bordeaux after he was asked to sign a four-year contract. Marseille also wanted Zidane, but Bordeaux proved to want him more.

Kicking and soaring

His beginning with Bordeaux was hard on 24-year-old Zidane, as it forced him to adapt, but once he did, he did so with flying colours. Not only did Bordeaux qualify every year that Zidane played with the team, but Bordeaux also qualified for the UEFA Cup through Intertoto and went to the final in 95-96, Zidane's last year with the team.



At the same time, Juventus sought out Zidane, and after his four crucial seasons with Bordeaux, he moved to Torino. Again, Zidane was forced to adapt to the Italian way of playing as well as to the lifestyle, but after his first year, he was a bona fide star.

It was with Juventus that Zidane won titles, as Winner of the 1996 European Super Cup, the 1996 European/South American Cup, Winner of the 1997 League Super Cup, named 1997 and 1998 Italy Champion, and Finalist of the 1997 and 1998 Champions League.



His individual awards include the Golden Ball in 1998, and he was named Best Player of the Year by the FIFA in 1998 and 2000.



Most expensive football player

In 2001, Zizou became the most expensive player in football history when Real Madrid acquired him for 46 million pounds (roughly \$66 million US Dollars). Even if he does have to adapt to the Spanish way of life, he certainly won't have to adapt to being the star player, nor the award winner.

Zinedine and Veronique have two sons, Enzo (named after Enzo Francescoli) and Luca. In addition to promoting a slew of sports products, Zidane is also Christian Dior's first male model.

Task 1: Scan the article and find out what information the following facts and figures refer to.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1) 3 | 6) 24 |
| 2) 16 | 7) February 8, 1991 |
| 3) 17 | 8) 46 |
| 4) 14 | 9) 2001 |
| 5) June 23, 1972 | |

Task 2: Read the article again and answer the questions below

- 1) Where did Zidane start his career?
- 2) How long did he stay with Cannes?
- 3) What nationality is his wife?
- 4) How many titles did he win while he was with Juventus?
- 5) Has he won any individual awards? What are they?

Task 3: Find the word which means

1. The player who keeps the goal
2. The player who defends the goal
3. The player who plays in the middle of the field
4. The attacking player near the front

5. The attacking player whose most important role is to try to score goals.....
6. The man who controls the football match
7. The men who officially help the referee in a match.....

What do you know about football?

1. Which country is the home of football?
2. How many plays are there in a football match?
3. How long does a match officially last?

Unit 13

Chinese Puzzle



*Chinese teenagers were an unknown quantity until a recent health survey revealed stark contrasts with their western counterparts, say **Therese Hesketh** and **Qu Jian Ding**.*

The Chinese teenager, unlike his or her western counterpart, has been a bit of a mystery. But a recent health survey has revealed fascinating insights into Chinese teenage habits and preoccupations.

University college London and Zhejiang Medical University jointly carried out a survey among teenagers in both urban and rural parts of China's Zhejiang Province to assess their health needs and the use they made of health provision. Teenagers, it appears, rank low in the list of priorities for the Chinese health service and there was, until now, little accurate information about them.

The study was carried out in November and December 1999, in the provincial capital, Hangzhou, and in Chunan, a poor mountainous area 150 kilometres to the south-west. Ninety per cent of families in Hangzhou have only one child contrasting dramatically with eight per cent in Chunan reflecting the different family planning policy for rural areas.

Two thousand, eight hundred students completed the questionnaire, based on surveys used in the USA and the UK, but adapted to the Chinese setting. The students came from eight different schools, which differed widely in their academic performance. In one school 85 per cent of pupils went on to higher education while in another the figure was only 20 per cent.

On the physical health front, the study found that Chinese teenagers are keen users of the health service and 73 per cent take regular medication. However 52 per cent had never visited a dentist, despite intensive health campaigns. Girls complained of more minor illness than boys. In the rural areas, poverty, poor hygiene or malnutrition all had an effect on health. However, the differences between the health of teenagers living in the city and the countryside were quite small, although there were some identifiable variations between the two groups. For example, city teenagers reported more tonsillitis.

Emotionally the three most reported concerns for Chinese teenagers were performance at school, chronic fatigue and the amount of homework they had to do. Only a small proportion mentioned relationships and appearance, and only six out of 2,800 mentioned sexual concerns. Drugs, alcohol, smoking and violence were barely mentioned.

The research provides a startling contrast to the concerns of Western teenagers for whom relationships, appearance, sex and consumption are much more front of mind. Teenage sex and drug taking, the report concluded, have yet to make an appearance in this segment of Chinese society.

The report also suggested that the higher levels of tonsillitis reported by city teenagers is probably due to an overenthusiastic diagnosis of sore throats in an urban population that can afford antibiotics. Teenagers' high usage of the health service is due both to easy access and to a cultural attitude where people expect to see a doctor for minor ailments - a practice encouraged by health providers who benefit financially.

The report expressed concern over the widespread use of painkillers, laxatives and sedatives among teenagers. Teenagers are targeted by drug companies with grandiose claims about the benefits of their products and education is needed to counter the claims of the advertising campaigns and to draw attention to the harmful effects of using these drugs regularly over a long period.

This article based on original research published as "Health and health care-seeking behaviour of adolescents in urban and rural China", Journal of Adolescent Health 33: 271-274, by T.Hesketh et al, 2003. Adapted and reprinted with permission from id21, a fast-track research reporting service funded by DFID which aims to bring UK-based development research findings and policy recommendations to policy-makers and development practitioners. See www.id21.org/

(Developments First Quarter 2004)

Task 1: *Read the article and decide whether the following statements are True (having the same information as that in the article), False (having different information from that in the article), or Not Given (having no information from the article).*

- 1) It is easy to get to know Chinese teenagers
- 2) A survey was carried out by both University College London and Zhejiang Medical University.

- 3) The survey focused on every aspect concerning Chinese teenagers.
- 4) The survey questionnaires were very strange to the Chinese students.
- 5) The students who completed the questionnaires had the same academic performance.
- 6) Chinese teenagers are fond of using the health service.
- 7) Almost Chinese teenagers are interested in taking care of their teeth.
- 8) Though poverty, poor hygiene and malnutrition had an effect on the health of people in rural areas, there was not many differences between the health of teenagers living in the city and their counterparts living in the countryside.
- 9) Chinese teenagers had to spend a lot of time doing their academic performance.
- 10) Like the Western, Chinese teenagers paid much attention to relationships, appearance, sex and consumption.
- 11) Education should be reinforced to prevent Chinese teenagers from using such drugs as painkillers, laxatives, and sedatives regularly for a long time.

Task 2: *Group discussion.*

- 1) What do you think a Chinese teenager's routine day would be like?
- 2) What problems do you think parents often have with bringing up their teenage children?
- 3) What suggestions can you give to a parent who encounters those problems?
- 4) What do you think Vietnamese teenagers are interested in? Are they on the right track or not?

UNIT 14

Work, Sweet Work

Some companies are cherishing their employees like never before, creating the kind of workplace that you may never want to leave...

Is the only good thing your office the dodgy old fridge in what is laughingly referred to as the kitchen? Are you still wearing a suit and tie on Fridays? Is the only vegetation in your office a rather desperate- looking cactus? If the answer to these questions is yes, you need to move jobs, preferably to an office with a permanent dress- down policy, an in-house bar and a bubbling steam in the foyer.



Some employers are cherishing their employees as never before. If trends continue, our much- maligned places of work could become venues we actively look forward to being in, and in our domestic environment- with difficult partners, screaming kids, rubbish TV and endless bills- could become the place we choose to avoid.

Companies around the country are starting to realize that employees who actually enjoy their work surroundings are likely to perform better, too, and are making changes to help make this happen. Pubs and ‘chill out’ areas are appearing in place of the drab meeting rooms and out-of-order coffee machines we’re used to, while perks are getting more and more inventive.

Take the advertising agency St Luke’s. This was founded as a co-operative; everyone in the company, whatever position they hold, own an equal share. And the office is run along the same lines. You can work anywhere: the in-house café, on the sofa, or at any

hot-desk available throughout the five floors of open-plan space. At the café you can lunch on subsidized pub food while listening to tunes from the café jukebox. Yoga and t'ai chi classes are paid for by the company, and the Culture Club organizes weekly trips to exhibitions. You also get the chance to take part in the "Make yourself more interesting" scheme. People have used the fund to go to scuba diving, learn massage and even how to drive... "We're currently buying a holiday home, somewhere in the sun but easily accessible, that will be available to all co- owners at a low rate. This must be fairly rare if not unique!" says Belinda Archer from St Luke's. The result? An energetic atmosphere in which company loyalty leads to a better performance and service.

Toy- design company Origin Products is moving in the same direction. Everyone gathers around a large table to enjoy a free lunch. There's a state- of -the art sound system, with a large CD library covering everything from Eminem to Mozart. In the summer, staff take turns to have Friday afternoons off.

But the best thing about a job must be not going to work at all. Companies like magazine publisher Cabal Communications have introduced mental health days, or 'duvet days'. These are really legalized sick days, intended to release pressure in the work environment. You simply phone and tell your boss that you can't face a day at work and, *hey presto*, you are free to spend the day in your dressing gown watching Oprah and returns of Quincy- that will get you back to work as soon as possible.

The recently-opened BA head quarters at Heathrow represents the cutting edge of the modern, user- friendly office block. The building is intended to be a covered microcosm of a city- only without the pollution and the pavement rage. At the center of the development is a cobbled street with olive trees and a stream. There are shop, café' and a supermarket. At one end is a restaurant overlooking a tranquil lake, and bridges criss-cross the street, linking the various offices. There's hardly any reason to leave the work environment at all...

So things are moving on from the occasion staff to outing and an bit of corporate art on the walls. What will companies have to offer potential employees in the future? When the

builders start creating an ‘office bedroom’ or for late night workers, you’ll know things have gone just a little too far!

Task

1. Do you know the expression “*Home, sweet home*”?

Then guess the meaning of “*Work, sweet work*”

2. How many paragraphs are there in the reading?.....

Which paragraphs refer to work environment in general?.....

Which paragraphs refer to specific work environment?.....

3. What are the names of the companies in the reading?

.....
.....

4. Which company does these things? Complete the sentences.

a..... offers its staff relaxation and exercise classes.

b..... allows its employees to take a day off at work.

c..... offers its staff a variety of places to eat.

d..... encourages its employees to learn new things and improve themselves.

e..... gives each member of staff the occasional long weekend.

f..... encourages its employees to do their shopping.

g..... ill soon be able to offer its staff cheap holidays.

h..... encourages its employees to eat together.

5. Which company do you prefer to work for? Why? Are there any drawbacks?

6. Does the article end on a serious or a humorous note?

7. Does the writer want an ‘office bedroom’? How do we know this?

Unit 15

Revision

I. Work out the missing words in the following passage. One word only is needed in one space.

There is nothing new in the use of herbs and spices. They have enriched human life for thousands of years,(1)..... both comfort and luxury. They have flavoured our food, cures our ailments and surrounded us....(2).... sweet scents. They have also played...(3).... part in our folklore and magic. It....(4)... be a very different world without them.

Nobody knows who first used herbs and spices, or for...(5).... purpose. All their properties were known to the ancient Greeks and Egyptians and to...(6)... living in early Biblical times. The knowledge that they employed , and that we... (7)... use today, must have been based on the trial and error....(8)... early man, who was originally drawn to the plants.... (9).... of their tantalising aroma. He gradually discovered their individual effects....(10)... his food and well being and our use of them comes from those early experiments.

For centuries herbs and spices were appreciated to the full but in modern times, the arrival of....(11)... convenience foods and new medicines of the twentieth century almost....(12).... us forget them. But anything(13)... has been so much loved and valued....(14).... never be completely neglected. The knowledge has been kept alive and..(15).... our present day search.....(16)..... all things natural, herbs and spices have come into their own again.

II. Word – formation. Put the words in capitals in their correct forms so that they fit in the following sentences.

- In spite of the fact that foreigners are always
grumbling about English cooking. It's

1. DEBATE

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| whether their..... complaints are justifiable. | 2. CONTINUE |
| - If your sole experience of English cooking is..... | 3. CONFINE |
| to eating fish and chips, the..... | 4. LIKELY |
| of your leaving the country with a..... | 5. FAVOUR |
| impression is..... | 6. MINIMUM |
| - Before 1961, people flying into outer space | |
| was a real... | 7. POSSIBLE |
| - The newspaper.... is made once a day | 8. DELIVER |
| - Thousands of poor children were during | 9. EDUCATION |
| the World War II. | |
| - They saw a..... figure at the castle door. | 10. GHOST |
| - Politicians blame the media if they don't win the election. They're so | |
| predictable. | 11. VARY |
| - Dragon is said to be a(n)..... animal. | 12. IMAGINE |
| - Be careful! The roads are very..... | 13. ICE |
| - The police are looking for a dangerous..... | 14. CRIME |
| - The wants to interview all of us. | 15. DETECT |
| - I live in the..... part of the country. | 16. SOUTH |
| - Have you got some kind of.....on you?. | 17. IDENTIFY |
| - Many scientists are taking part in the space..... | 18. CONQUER |
| - The world leaders are trying their best to put | |
| the..... situation under control. | 19. CHAOS |
| - During World War Two, the name of nurse | |
| Nightingale became..... | 20. LEGEND |

III. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences

- I find times of English meals very strange – I'm not used dinner at 6 p.m.
A. to having B. having C. have D. to have
- The discovery was a major..... for research workers.

- A. breakdown B. break-in C. breakthrough D. breakout
3. She is traveling to work by train today because her car is being.....
- A. broken B. serviced C. rented D. stopped
4. She wondered..... her father looked like now, after so many years away.
- A. whose B. how C. what D. that
5. The doctor advised me not to take..... so much work in future.
- A. on B. after C. to D. over
6. She was very pleased because she made a..... of \$10,000 on the sale of her house.
- A. profit B. loss C. benefit D. fortune
7. The mechanic didn't..... me for repairing my car.
- A. tax B. bribe C. charge D. change
8. So many people buy things..... credit nowadays.
- A. by B. on C. in D. from
9. He was dismissed..... giving away trade secrets.
- A. with B. by C. for D. to
10. With..... to your letter of 10th September, I would like to place an order for your new travel guide.
- A. reception B. reference C. reading D. referring

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