

READ and UNDERSTAND

Sharpens your reading comprehension
and vocabulary skills

- Reading texts deal with social and contemporary issues
- An accompanying audio CD records the reading texts
- Activities for pair work and oral practice
- Exercises for vocabulary building, comprehension and grammar practice
- Answer Key provided

2

*Betty Kirkpatrick
Rebecca Mok*

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and vocabulary skills

2

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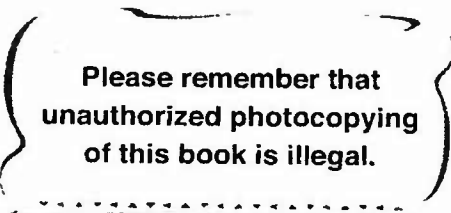
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Preface

Read and Understand is a series of four workbooks written for secondary or intermediate students who want to improve their reading comprehension skills. The 15 reading texts in each of the two lower-level books deal with social and contemporary issues of interest to teenagers. Each of the two upper-level books contains 20 reading passages covering a range of highly interesting topics written in different text types.

Every unit begins with three or four *Pre-Reading Questions* to encourage students to think about issues related to the topic. The questions are designed for students to work in pairs or small groups to develop their ability to make predictions and to understand information by drawing on their own knowledge and experience.

The *Vocabulary Study* section makes it convenient for students to look up the meanings of words and phrases highlighted in the reading passage.

The varied exercises in each workbook provide not only written work for students to do individually, but also oral discussions to be done among themselves. **Workbooks 1 and 2** cover the following types of exercises:

- *Vocabulary Building* – an essential tool to reading.
- *Read and Understand* provides comprehension questions in True/False and MCQ formats, as well as open-ended questions to test students' understanding of the passage.
- *Pair Work* allows students to discuss the questions with each other orally before writing down the answers.
- *Spot the Error* provides questions for students to revise their knowledge of grammar through sentence correction.
- *Your View* has questions that stimulate students to think and express their opinion on matters related to the topic of the unit.

Students will hear all the reading passages on an audio CD that accompanies each workbook.

Pre-Reading Questions

1. Are you concerned about the world becoming warmer? Give a reason for your answer.
2. Do you agree with these statements? Why or why not?
 - Human activities are causing the world to become warmer.
 - Governments are not doing enough about the world becoming warmer.
3. Ask one question that you would like answered after reading the passage.

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

Experts in **climatology** and other scientists are becoming extremely concerned about the changes to our **climate** which are taking place. Admittedly, climate changes have occurred on our planet before. For example, there have been several **ice ages** or **glacial periods**.

These **climatic** changes, however, were different from the modern ones in that they occurred **gradually** and, as far as we know, naturally. The changes currently being **monitored** are said to be the result not of natural causes, but of human activity. Furthermore, the rate of change is becoming alarmingly rapid.

The major problem is that the planet appears to be warming up. According to some experts, this warming process, known as **global warming**, is occurring at a rate **unprecedented** in the last 10,000 years. The **implications** for the planet are very serious. Rising **global** temperatures could give rise to such **ecological** disasters as extremely high increases in the incidence of flooding and of **droughts**. These in turn could have a harmful effect on agriculture.

It is thought that this unusual warming of the Earth has been caused by so-called **greenhouse gases**, such as carbon dioxide, being **emitted** into the **atmosphere** by car engines and modern industrial processes, for example. Such gases not only add to the **pollution** of the atmosphere, but also create a **greenhouse effect**, by which the heat of the sun is trapped. This leads to the warming up of the planet.

Politicians are also concerned about climate change and there are now regular **summits** on the subject, attended by representatives from around 180 of the world's **industrialized** countries. Of these summits, the most important took place in Kyoto in Japan in 1997. There it was agreed that the most industrialized countries would try to reduce the volume of greenhouse gas **emissions** and were given **targets** for this reduction of emissions.

It was also suggested that more forests should be planted to create so-called **sinks** to absorb greenhouse gases. At least part of the problem of rapid climate change has been caused by too drastic **deforestation**.

Sadly, the targets are not being met. Even more sadly, global warnings about climate changes are often still being regarded as **scaremongering**.

Vocabulary Study

atmosphere *noun*
the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth and some other planets.

▲ **atmospheric** *adjective*
connected with the atmosphere of the earth.

climate *noun*
the typical pattern of weather conditions in a particular area.

▲ **climatic** *adjective* (formal or technical)
connected with climate. ▲ **climatology** *noun*
the scientific study of climate or weather conditions.

deforestation *noun*
the cutting down, or burning, of trees in a large area.

drought *noun*
a long period of extremely dry weather when not enough rain falls for crops to grow successfully.

ecological *see* **ecology**.

ecology *noun*

the relationship between human, animal and plant life and its environment; the study of this relationship.

▲ **ecological** *adjective*
relating to ecology or to the environment or relating to things that are of benefit to or protective of the environment.

emission *see* **emit**.

emit *verb*

to give or send out something, such as a noise, smell, light, heat or gas. ▲ **emission** *noun*
something that is emitted; the act of emitting something.

glacial period *noun*

a more formal and technical term for **ice age**.

global *adjective*

affecting the whole world.

global warming *noun*

a gradual increase in the world's temperatures, believed to be caused, in part at least, by the **greenhouse effect**.

greenhouse effect *noun*

an increase in the earth's atmosphere of the amount of carbon dioxide and other gases, which trap the heat of the sun and prevent it escaping into space; this is thought to be a cause of **global warming**.

greenhouse gas *noun*

a gas, such as carbon dioxide, that is emitted into the atmosphere and adds to the greenhouse effect.

▲ **greenhouse** *noun*
a building in a garden, etc which has a glass roof and sides and is used for growing plants which need more warmth and protection than they will get outside.

ice age *noun*

a time in the past when temperatures were extremely low and glaciers formed over large parts of the earth.

See **glacial period**.

implication *noun*

1 a possible effect or result.
2 something that is suggested, although not directly stated.

▲ **imply** *verb*
to suggest that something is a fact, without stating it directly.

industrialized *adjective*

of a country which has adopted industrial methods of production and manufacturing.

monitor *verb*

to check something at regular intervals in order to find out any changes or developments.

▲ **monitoring** *noun*
the act of monitoring something.

pollution *noun*

the act or process of causing something, such as the environment, air or water, to become dirty, harmful or unfit

for use. ▲ **pollute** *verb*
to cause something to become dirty, harmful or unfit for use.

▲ **pollutant** *noun*
something which pollutes.

scaremongering *noun*

the deliberate spreading of frightening rumours.

sink *noun*

1 (also called **carbon sink**)
something, especially forest land, which absorbs **greenhouse gases**, such as carbon dioxide, and so reduces the volume of these in the atmosphere. 2 a large open container in a kitchen which has taps and pipes attached to it for the supply and removal of water.

summit *noun*

1 a meeting of heads of governments or other high-ranking officials to discuss matters which are important to all of them. 2 the top of a mountain.

target *noun*

1 a result or goal which you are trying to achieve. 2 an object which is aimed at in shooting practice, darts, etc, often a round board with circles on it. ▲ **target** *verb*
to aim or direct something at someone.

unprecedented *adjective*
not having occurred before.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. concerned
2. climate
3. disasters
4. emitted
5. pollution
6. volume
7. targets
8. absorb

Column B

- a. goals
- b. gave out
- c. worried
- d. serious accidents
- e. take in
- f. process of making impure
- g. amount
- h. weather

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. gradually
2. naturally
3. warming
4. serious
5. harmful
6. trapped
7. create
8. rapid

Column B

- a. slow
- b. released
- c. unimportant
- d. destroy
- e. artificially
- f. cooling
- g. quickly
- h. harmless

C Choose the most appropriate word, given in *italics* below, for each of the blanks.

activity experts incidence politicians representatives

1. The _____ of crimes has fallen since the police started their patrols.
2. Yoko felt honoured to be one of the school _____ at the youth conference.
3. You will hear the views of _____ from both the government and the opposition party.
4. What is the reason for all this _____ in this quiet area?
5. The company is inviting some _____ to advise them on reorganizing.

Read and Understand

A Say whether each of the sentences below is True or False.

1. The ice ages or glacial periods are examples of climate changes in the past.
2. Past climate changes happened gradually and naturally.
3. The climate changes today are similar to those of the past.
4. Rising global temperatures can cause more flooding and droughts.
5. Greenhouse gases are given out by plants.

True / False

True / False

True / False

True / False

True / False

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. What causes greenhouse gases to be formed?

2. What did the countries at the summit meeting in Kyoto agree to do about climate change?

3. At the summit meeting in Kyoto, what was suggested for countries to do?

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. Name one of the industrial activities that emit greenhouse gases.

2. Give one reason why politicians are concerned about global warming.

3. Name one thing an individual can do to cut down the amount of greenhouse gases produced.

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find an error with the tense form. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence with the appropriate present or past tense form of the verb.

Example:

Sentence with error: Climate changes occur even in the past.

Corrected sentence: Climate changes *occurred* even in the past.

1. Human activity today caused climate change.

2. If the earth's temperature kept rising, there will be natural disasters.

3. Carbon dioxide was one of the greenhouse gases.

4. The Kyoto summit take place in 1997.

5. It was stated that the countries do not meet their targets for reducing emissions.

Your View

Complete the sentences below by giving your view.

1. I think there is a need for public education about global warming because ____

OR I think there is no need for public education about global warming because

2. I think individuals can do nothing about climate change because _____

OR I think that individuals have a part to play in climate change because

3. I want to play my part in climate change because _____

Pre-Reading Questions

1. Name a few endangered species. (Endangered species are animals or insects that are in danger of being destroyed completely.)
2. Why would animals be in danger of being destroyed completely?
3. Are you concerned for endangered species? Why or why not?

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

Most of us are now aware of the damage which our modern way of life is doing to the **environment**. This includes the harm which we are **inflicting on** many animals. Indeed, we are in danger of **wiping out** some **species**, if we have not already done so.

For millions of years, **extinction** among animals was a natural process. In fact, it was part of the process of **evolution**. In recent years, however, the extinction of some species has been the result of human activities. Had it not been for these, many more animals would have **survived**.

Some species have either been made extinct, or become **endangered**, because of hunting. Now, even the very earliest of humans were hunters, since they ate the flesh of animals and clothed themselves in their skins, and doubtless their hunting gradually contributed to the extinction of some species. However, it was the introduction of guns, with their accurate aim, which put certain animals at great risk, and from the nineteenth century on several species were **on the brink of** extinction.

By this time, animals were being hunted for commercial purposes, apart from the provision of food and clothing. For example, elephants were being hunted for their **ivory**. Nowadays, attempts are being made to **regulate** such **wholesale** commercial hunting, but it is difficult to control in some areas. Thus, animals continue to die to make profits for humans. Of course, not only commerce is to blame. Hunting as a sport has also played a part in the extinction of certain species.

A more modern threat to many animals is the destruction of their environment and the resultant changes in the **ecology** of whole areas. Our use of **pesticides** and other chemicals has **polluted** both soil and water, and this **pollution** has proved to be **toxic** to many of the plants which are part of the **habitat** of many animals. Furthermore, we regularly **lay waste to** land previously inhabited by animals, in order to make way for expanding populations or, as in the case of **deforestation**, to provide goods for wealthy nations.

Modern living has had a **deleterious** effect on the **ecosystem**. We must try to **reverse** this to save our **wildlife**.

Vocabulary Study

brink, on the brink of
very close to the point at which something new, often something exciting or dangerous, is about to begin.

deforestation *noun*
the cutting down, or burning, of trees in a large area.

deleterious *adjective*
(*formal*) damaging or harmful.

ecological *see ecology.*

ecology *noun*
the relationship between human, animal and plant life and its environment; the

study of this relationship.

▲ **ecological** *adjective*
relating to ecology or to the environment or relating to things that are of benefit to or protective of the environment.

ecosystem *noun*

all the living creatures and plants in a particular area, together with their environment or habitat, often considered in relationship to each other.

endangered *adjective*

used especially of plants and animals which are in danger of being made extinct; at risk of being harmed or destroyed.

▲ **endanger** *verb* (*formal*).

environment *noun*

the external surroundings in which people, animals and plants live. ▲ **environmental** *adjective*.

evolution *noun*

the gradual development, especially of living things, into more complicated forms.

▲ **evolutionary** *adjective* (*formal or technical*) connected with evolution. ▲ **evolve** *verb*.

extinction *noun*

the making extinct of something. ▲ **extinct** *adjective* no longer existing

habitat *noun*

the natural surroundings in which a plant or animal usually lives.

inflict *verb*

to cause someone to experience something extremely unpleasant.

ivory *noun*

a hard yellowish-white substance of which the tusks of elephants are formed.

pesticide *noun*

a chemical substance that is used to kill pests, especially insects which are considered harmful to crops, etc.

pollution *noun*

the act or process of causing something, such as the environment, air or water, to become dirty, harmful or unfit for use. ▲ **pollute** *verb* to cause something to be dirty, harmful or unfit for use.

▲ **pollutant** *noun* something which pollutes.

regulate *verb*

to control something by the use of rules and laws.

▲ **regulation** *noun* an official rule.

reverse *verb*

1 to change something completely so that it is the opposite of what it was.

2 to go or drive backwards.

▲ **reverse** *adjective* opposite.

species *noun*

a group into which animals or plants are divided because they have some similar characteristics and can breed with each other.

survive *verb*

to continue to live or exist, often in spite of great difficulty or danger. ▲ **survival** *noun* the act or state of surviving

▲ **survivor** *noun*.

toxic *adjective*

poisonous. ▲ **toxin** *noun* (*often technical or formal*) a poisonous substance.

waste, lay waste to

(*formal*) to destroy somewhere completely.

wholesale *adjective and adverb*

1 on a very large scale, affecting a great many people or things, without consideration of individual cases. **2** relating to goods which are bought and sold in large quantities, usually in order to sell them to other people in smaller quantities at higher prices.

wildlife *noun*

animals, birds and insects which live in their natural surroundings and are not domesticated; the word is sometimes also used to include plants.

wipe out *verb*

to kill or destroy completely.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. inflicting

2. evolution

3. survived

4. extinct

5. species

6. commercial

7. toxic

8. reverse

Column B

a. no longer existing

b. types

c. development of living things

d. continued to exist

e. poisonous

f. turn around

g. causing harm

h. having to do with business

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. modern

2. accurate

3. provision of

4. continue

5. profits

6. whole

7. previously

8. expanding

Column B

a. imprecise

b. stop

c. losses

d. diminishing

e. lack of

f. currently

g. traditional

h. part

C Choose the most appropriate word, given in *italics* below, for each of the blanks.

damage natural species environment pesticides

1. The health farm is set in a rural _____, away from the city.
2. The accident caused some _____ to the building.
3. Being without _____ resources, the country decided to develop a knowledge economy.
4. People who buy organic vegetables know that it is grown without _____.
5. The leatherback turtle is one _____ that may become extinct.

Read and Understand

A Say whether each of the sentences below is True or False.

1. The modern way of life is causing some animal species to be extinct.
2. The extinction of animals has only happened in recent times.
3. In modern times, animals are killed for commercial purposes and for sport.
4. The use of pesticides is harmful to plants, but not to animals.
5. The cutting down of forest trees is harmful to animals.

True / False

True / False

True / False

True / False

True / False

B Complete these sentences, taking information from the passage.

1. In the past, hunters killed animals for _____
_____.
2. Pesticides and other chemicals are toxic to _____
_____.
3. Pesticides and other chemicals lay waste to _____
_____.

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. Would you buy a product made of ivory? Why or why not?

2. What more should be done to prevent some animal species from becoming extinct?

3. Why do you think the writer said that it is difficult to stop the killing of animals for commercial purposes?

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find an error with the subject-verb agreement (concord). Underline the error and rewrite the sentence with the correct concord.

Example:

Sentence with error: Animals may become extinct when their environment are damaged.

Corrected sentence: Animals may become extinct when their environment is damaged.

1. The tiger in that country are an endangered species.

2. In this area, people is not allowed to cut down trees without permission.

3. All the newspapers reports on the damage caused by the floods.

4. The drinking water contain a high level of pollutants.

5. Elephants was hunted for their ivory.

Your View

Complete the sentences below by giving your view.

1. I think that the killing of animals for sport is wrong because _____

OR I do not think that the killing of animals for sport is wrong because _____

2. I think that the government can do more to save endangered species by _____

3. I agree that some modern activities have been harmful to animals because _____

OR I disagree that some modern activities have been harmful to animals because _____

Pre-Reading Questions

1. What makes a person a celebrity?
2. Who is your favourite celebrity and why?
3. Has anything changed for you as a result of being a fan of a celebrity?

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

Television and the **media** are regularly blamed for what is thought to be wrong with modern society. So it comes as no surprise that they are held responsible for today's apparent **obsession** with **celebrities**.

The strange thing about many of those who are considered to be famous these days is that there is little reason or basis for their fame. Some of them may be film stars, football players or popstars. Others, though, seem to achieve fame on the grounds, for example, that they are a friend of someone famous, that they wear rather strange, **flamboyant** clothes, or that they behave exceptionally badly in public. Indeed it is **notoriety** rather than fame that some **so-called** celebrities achieve.

Of course, other generations have had their **icons**, but in the past fame seemed to be based more on talent and was longer lasting. The fame of today's celebrities is often very **ephemeral** indeed and they do not remain famous for long. They are **in the headlines** for a few weeks, and then fade from the scene. Compare this with the fame of some of the Hollywood greats, such as James Dean. Many of them remain **legends** long after their deaths.

The **celebrities** of today will do anything to go on appearing in the **tabloids**. **Image** is all-important to them and they just love **publicity**. Often they claim that they object to the **paparazzi** taking photographs, but they simply cannot live without the attentions of the media.

Once they are **in the public eye**, they are desperate to stay there, it seems. The worst thing that can happen to them is that attention is paid to someone else. Anything they do is subject to **hype**, **image-makers** being employed to ensure that their entire lives are conducted **in a blaze of publicity**.

They seek wealth as well as fame, although most of this is spent on their extravagant **lifestyles**. If all else fails, they give **sensational** interviews about being cured of alcohol **addiction**, drug addiction or **eating disorders**. It's sad but many of today's heroes are not very heroic.

Vocabulary Study

addiction *noun*

the condition of being unable to stop doing or using something, especially something harmful.

▲ **addicted** *adjective* having an addiction. ▲ **addict** *noun* a person who suffers from an addiction.

celebrity *noun*

a person who is famous, often someone who is in the entertainment business.

eating disorder *noun*

an illness in which a person has an abnormal attitude to food, either avoiding eating it as much as possible (**anorexia**) or eating too much of it and then deliberately being sick (**bulimia**).

ephemeral *adjective* (*formal*) lasting for only a very short time.

flamboyant *noun*

brightly-coloured and very noticeable.

headline, be in the headlines

to be an important item of news in the newspapers, etc.

hype *noun*

(*informal*) publicity which tries to create greater public interest, increase sales, etc by exaggerating how good, important something or someone is.

Icon *noun*

a famous person or thing that many people admire, especially because they are seen as representing a particular way of life, set of beliefs, etc.

image *noun*

1 the way in which other people or the public see or think of a person, organization, etc. **2** a picture of someone or something, as seen in the mirror, through a camera, on a television screen, etc.

image-maker *noun*

a person who is employed to create a good public image for a person, organization, product, etc.

legend *noun*

1 a person who is especially famous and admired for a particular talent, skill, etc. **2** an old story, or set of old stories, passed down from generation to generation, which deal with famous events or famous people in ancient history and which are not always true or real.

▲ **legendary** *adjective*

1 famous and admired for a particular skill, talent, etc.

2 connected with a legend and so not always true or real.

lifestyle *noun*

the way in which someone lives.

media *noun*

(*can be used with a singular or a plural verb*) the various ways in which people receive information, such as newspapers, radio and television, considered as a group. ▲ **medium** *noun* a means of giving information, or of expressing something, to people.

notoriety *noun*

the state of being famous for something bad. ▲ **notorious** *adjective* famous for something bad.

obsession *noun*

someone or something that completely fills your mind so that you cannot stop thinking about them. ▲ **be obsessed with/by**.

paparazzi *noun plural*

photographers who follow famous people everywhere in order to take photographs, which they sell to newspapers and magazines.

public, be in the public eye

to be well-known to many people because of being written about by members of the media, appearing on television, etc.

publicity *noun*

something, such as advertising or newspaper articles, which gets a great deal of public attention or interest; the attention and interest obtained in this way. ▲ **in a blaze of publicity** with a great deal of publicity.

sensational *adjective*

causing a great deal of attention, interest or excitement.

so-called *adjective*

(*used before a noun*) used to show that you do not think that the word or phrase used to describe someone or something is suitable or accurate.

tabloid *noun*

a popular newspaper which has small pages, a simple style and language, short articles and many photographs, and which often deals with less serious stories.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. media
2. celebrities
3. flamboyant
4. image
5. tabloids
6. object
7. conducted
8. sensational

Column B

- a. flashy
- b. do not agree
- c. perception
- d. exciting
- e. carried out
- f. famous people
- g. popular newspapers
- h. means of communication

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. blamed
2. famous
3. ephemeral
4. fade
5. stay
6. worst
7. extravagant
8. heroic

Column B

- a. leave
- b. cowardly
- c. best
- d. infamous
- e. praised
- f. appear
- g. simple
- h. permanent

C Choose the most appropriate word, given in *italics* below, for each of the blanks.

surprise

basis

fame

lifestyles

1. The magician's _____ spread far and wide after his amazing feat.
2. Many people are interested in the _____ of film stars.
3. The company said that there was no _____ in the rumour that it was closing down.
4. As he had not heard anything, the news came as a _____ to him.

Read and Understand

A Circle the most suitable answer from the three possible answers provided.

1. Many people are very interested to find out about the lives of
 - a. scientists.
 - b. film stars.
 - c. dress designers.
2. According to the writer, some people become famous because of their
 - a. smart dressing.
 - b. bad behaviour.
 - c. good looks.
3. Compared with the present, celebrities in the past were famous
 - a. for a longer time.
 - b. for their good behaviour.
 - c. for being in Hollywood.

4. According to the writer, celebrities today employ image-makers to get
 - a. work.
 - b. wealth.
 - c. publicity.

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. Name one way in which some people become famous.

2. Why do celebrities want publicity?

3. What do celebrities do to get attention in the media?

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. Give a reason why television and the media are often blamed for people's great interest in celebrities.

2. What is your opinion of film stars and popstars?

3. Do you think that film stars and popstars have fame for a short time only? Give a reason.

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find an error with the adverb. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence using the correct adverb.

Example:

Sentence with error: The popstar behaved disgraceful to get media attention.

Corrected sentence: The popstar behaved *disgracefully* to get media attention.

1. The fans were thrilled that their singing idol sang beautiful.

2. The film star gave an interview and public confessed his drug habit.

3. He tried desperate to snatch the camera from the photographer.

4. The winner happy held up his trophy.

5. The singer is deliberate entering by the back door to avoid the fans.

Your View

You are free to decide for yourself whether you agree or disagree with each of the statements below and give a reason in one sentence. Begin your sentence with either 'I agree because ...' or 'I disagree because ...'.

1. Film stars in the past were famous for their talent but the film stars today are famous for other things.

2. Film stars today are not people to look up to.

3. Film stars are doing the right thing when they seek public attention.

Pre-Reading Questions

1. What do you understand by the title above?
2. Why would very sick people who cannot be cured want to die?
3. Why do you think that in most countries it is against the law to end the lives of those who are dying of incurable diseases?

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

Recent legislation by the European Union on **human rights** has led more and more people to **invoke** these rights. In Britain, the most recently invoked of these is the right to die.

Currently, a woman is trying to prove that the British government is **breaching** the European Convention on Human Rights by causing her to go on living in inhuman and **degrading** circumstances. She is suffering from motor neurone disease, an **incurable** and **fatal wasting disease**.

The woman is claiming the right to die with **dignity** at the time of her choice. Having lost the use of most of her **bodily functions**, although her mind is still functioning, she wishes to be allowed to **take her own life**, since she no longer enjoys any **quality of life**. However, her physical condition is such that she cannot **commit suicide** without some help. Her wish is that the courts will agree in advance not to prosecute her husband if he helps her die.

She is being backed in her court appeal by the Voluntary **Euthanasia** Society. Its members feel that euthanasia should be a real possibility for people who are in the final stages of **terminal** illnesses, and who

are in such severe pain or in a state of such total **incapacity** that they do not wish to go on living. They should legally be allowed to resort to **assisted suicide**, possibly **physician-assisted suicide**.

Over the years, many arguments have been put forward for legalizing euthanasia, but people are afraid that this might give rise to murder, unless there were very strict **safeguards**. **Mercy killing** is illegal in most countries although it was recently made legal in the Netherlands.

Several countries are currently considering the issue of **living wills**. Such documents are prepared by people when they are quite well and indicate that they wish to invoke the right to die, or the right to be helped to die, if they ever reach a stage at which death would come as a welcome **release** from some terrible incurable condition.

The decision of the courts in this case is not yet known. One thing is certain. The debate on this sad subject will continue.

Vocabulary Study

assisted suicide *noun*
suicide which involves the assistance of someone else.

▲ **physician-assisted suicide** *noun* suicide which involves the assistance of a doctor.

bodily functions *noun plural*
(*formal*) the activities performed by the body, such as hearing, seeing, digesting, getting rid of waste material, etc.

breach *verb*
to break down something or cause a gap in it in order to pass through.

degrading *adjective*
causing you to feel worthless or ashamed.

dignity *noun*
1 the state of deserving respect. 2 calm and serious behaviour of the kind which deserves respect.

euthanasia *noun*
the act of killing someone who has an incurable illness and may be in great pain or distress.

fatal *adjective*
causing death; capable of causing death. ▲ **fatality** *noun*
the death of someone resulting

from an accident, war or disaster.

human rights *noun plural*
the basic rights, such as the right to freedom, the right to a fair trial, etc, which most societies feel that everyone should have.

incapacity *noun*
a state in which you are unable to do the things which are considered normal in life, such as look after yourself, go to work, etc.

incurable *adjective*
that cannot be cured.

invoke *verb*

(*formal*) to mention, use or rely on a law, rule, etc to support what you are doing.

life, take one's own life

to kill yourself deliberately, to commit suicide.

living will *noun*

a document in which a person states what kind of medical care they want to have if they become terminally ill and unable to express their wishes to the doctors, in particular that they do not wish to be kept alive artificially, for example by a life-support system.

▲ **will** *noun* a legal document in which a person states what they want to happen to their goods and property when they die.

mercy killing *noun*
another name for **euthanasia**.

quality of life *noun*
the extent of the enjoyment and satisfaction which you get from your life, as opposed to financial comfort.

release *noun*
the state of being set free from something; the act of setting someone or something free.

▲ **release** *verb* to set someone or something free.

safeguard *noun*

something that is designed to provide protection from harm, damage, danger, etc.

suicide *noun*

1 the act of deliberately killing yourself. 2 a person who commits suicide. ▲ **commit suicide** to kill yourself deliberately.

terminal *adjective*

of a disease, leading to death, often gradually. ▲ **terminally** *adverb*.

wasting disease *noun*

a disease which gradually makes you very weak and thin.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. invoke

2. degrading

3. fatal

4. quality

5. incapacity

6. arguments

7. safeguards

8. release

Column B

a. discussions

b. causing death

c. liberation

d. shameful

e. standard

f. protective measures

g. use a rule or law

h. uselessness

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. recently
2. currently
3. functioning
4. final
5. strict
6. illegal
7. helped
8. incurable

Column B

- a. can be cured
- b. lenient
- c. long ago
- d. hindered
- e. lawful
- f. formerly
- g. unable to work
- h. initial

C For each of the following sentences, mark True or False to indicate whether the word in *italics* has been used properly.

1. Because of the *unhappy circumstances* there, he resigned from the company.

True / False

2. To improve his *physical* strength, he read widely.

True / False

3. Overcome by *severe* pain, he fainted.

True / False

4. As I need a kettle, this electric one is a *welcome* present.

True / False

5. The president will give a *debate* at the opening ceremony.

True / False

Read and Understand

A Circle the most suitable answer from the three possible answers provided.

1. What right was the British woman invoking?
 - a. A human right
 - b. The right to die
 - c. A British right
2. The disease caused the British woman to lose most of her
 - a. friends.
 - b. mental faculties.
 - c. bodily functions.
3. According to the Voluntary Euthanasia Society, people should be allowed to
 - a. carry out assisted suicide.
 - b. make a court appeal.
 - c. receive medical help.
4. People who wish to have the right to die if they have an incurable condition may
 - a. prepare a document.
 - b. practise mercy killing.
 - c. make a living will.

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. What disease was the British woman suffering from?
-

2. What did the British woman want the courts to do?

3. What is the objection to legalizing euthanasia?

4. In which country is euthanasia legal?

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. Name one argument for allowing terminally ill patients the right to die.

2. Give one reason why terminally ill patients should not be given the right to die.

3. If euthanasia is made legal, suggest one safeguard that will be needed.

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find that the past, present or future tense has not been used correctly. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence in the correct tense.

Example:

Sentence with error: Tomorrow, we visit our aunt.

Corrected sentence: Tomorrow, we *will visit* our aunt.

1. The old man worry that he would have to go to a nursing home.

2. Many people today thought of euthanasia as a form of murder.

3. Last night he takes pills to help him sleep.

4. The court could not prove that his death will be the result of physician-assisted suicide.

5. She is hopeful that a cure is found for her illness.

Your View

You are free to decide for yourself whether you agree or disagree with each of the statements below and give a reason in one sentence. Begin your sentence with either 'I agree because ...' or 'I disagree because ...'.

1. Terminally ill patients should be given the right to die.

2. If euthanasia is introduced, the practice will be abused.

3. A living will is a good idea.

Pre-Reading Questions

1. What have you heard or read of people showing rage in public?
2. Tell about a time when you were in a rage.
3. How successful have you been at controlling your temper?

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

It seems that a great many of us are getting angrier, or at least that we are expressing our anger more. We seem to be **flying into a rage** all over the place and **rage** is now so common that the English language has acquired several expressions to describe particular forms of it.

The first of these rages to be named was **road rage**. This is used of drivers who are so **enraged** by other drivers or **pedestrians** that they let their anger get completely out of control. Often they get out of their cars and shout and make threatening **gestures** at the people who have annoyed them. Sometimes they **are so beside themselves** that they attack the people physically, and there have even been cases where drivers have **gone berserk** and killed people. It frequently does not take much to **provoke** drivers who are easily angered. Even overtaking them quite legally can enrage them.

Police are sometimes called to people's homes when rage gets out of control. In the worst cases, people who cannot control their tempers become guilty of **domestic abuse** and **beat up** their **partners**. This often leads to the break-up of the family and sometimes to the imprisonment of the violent partner.

The supermarket is another place where people get angry. People often get **frustrated** if they have to queue at the **checkouts**, sometimes becoming so **furious** that they are driven to **trolley rage**. Then they deliberately **bang into** others, with their **trolleys**, sometimes causing injury.

Passengers in planes also sometimes **fly off the handle**. Known as **air rage**, this form of anger is usually directed at members of the **cabin crew**. It is common for passengers who **lose their tempers** in the air to have taken too much alcohol in the airport bars and to **be spoiling for a fight** when they board the aircraft. Their violence is dangerous in the air and they have to be **restrained**.

Try not to let any of this happen to you. Take a deep breath and keep your temper!

Vocabulary Study

air rage *noun*

rage which occurs on board a plane.

bang into *verb*

to hit someone or something, sometimes accidentally; to collide with someone or something.

beat up *verb*

to hit or kick someone many times, often injuring them badly.

berserk, go berserk

to get extremely angry and sometimes also violent or aggressive.

beside, be beside yourself

to be extremely, and often uncontrollably, angry. ▲ **be beside yourself with** to be

affected greatly by some emotion so that you nearly lose control of yourself.

cabin crew *noun*

(with either singular or plural verb) the people whose job it is to look after passengers on a plane.

checkout *noun*

the place in a supermarket where customers pay for their goods.

domestic violence *noun*

(also **domestic abuse**) violence involving members of the same family, often a husband and wife.

enrage *verb*

(often passive) to make someone extremely angry.

fight, be spoiling for a fight to be eager to take part in a fight.

frustration *noun*

the feeling of being annoyed and impatient. ▲ **frustrating** *adjective* causing frustration. ▲ **frustrated** *adjective* a feeling of frustration.

furious *adjective*

extremely angry. ▲ **fury** *noun* extreme anger.

gesture *noun*

a movement made with the hands or other parts of the body in order to express a feeling, give an instruction, etc. ▲ **gesture** *verb* to make a movement with the hands or other parts of the body to express a feeling, give instructions, etc.

handle, fly off the handle
suddenly to become angry, to lose your temper.

partner *noun*

1 the person with whom you are living as if you were married to them; a person with whom you are having a sexual relationship; (sometimes) the person to whom you are married. 2 a person with whom you own a business. 3 a person with whom you dance, or a person with whom you play some games or sports.

pedestrian *noun*

a person who travels on foot and not in a car, etc.

▲ **pedestrian crossing** *noun*
a place on a road where pedestrians may cross.

▲ **pedestrianized** *adjective* of a street, etc, in which cars are not allowed so that people can walk safely.

provoke *verb*

to make someone annoyed or angry, sometimes deliberately.

▲ **provocation** *noun* the state of provoking someone.

rage *noun*

sudden, extreme, and sometimes violent, anger.

▲ **fly into a rage** suddenly to become very angry.

restraint *noun*

calm and controlled behaviour.

▲ **restrain** *verb* to stop someone from doing something.

road rage *noun*

rage, often including violence, resulting from one driver getting annoyed at the actions of another driver or a pedestrian.

temper, lose one's temper
to become angry.

trolley *noun*

a small cart with wheels which you push, used for carrying luggage at an airport or railway station or goods in a supermarket. ▲ **trolley rage** *noun* rage resulting from a quarrel in a supermarket, where someone deliberately pushes a trolley into someone else.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. expressing
2. acquired
3. enraged
4. pedestrians
5. control
6. abuse
7. injury
8. restrained

Column B

- a. gained
- b. harm
- c. those who walk on the road
- d. showing
- e. held back
- f. angered
- g. hold in check
- h. ill treatment

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. common
2. frequently
3. provoke
4. guilty
5. violent
6. frustrated
7. furious
8. dangerous

Column B

- a. safe
- b. innocent
- c. seldom
- d. satisfied
- e. pacify
- f. unusual
- g. peaceful
- h. calm

C Choose **four** out of the eight words below and make a simple sentence with each of the four words you picked.

rage

describe

gestures

angered

family

imprisonment

trolleys

temper

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Read and Understand

A Using information in the passage, say whether these sentences are true or false.

1. There are many newly coined expressions for particular forms of rage.
2. Drivers in a state of road rage have usually had too much drink.
3. Violence in the home can lead to injury and even prison sentences for the guilty.
4. Queuing at the supermarket checkouts can make some people violent.
5. Air passengers usually show air rage by attacking other passengers.

True / False

True / False

True / False

True / False

True / False

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. Name one thing that drivers can do when they are angry.

2. What can people do when they get into a trolley rage?

3. What can be the result of violence in the home?

4. What is often the cause of air rage?

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. What usually makes you angry?

2. How do you try to control your feelings of anger?

3. How do you feel when you see other people show their temper?

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find an error with the adjective. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence using the correct adjective.

Example:

Sentence with error: Being anger with the driver in front, he tooted his horn.

Corrected sentence: Being *angry* with the driver in front, he tooted his horn.

1. Some people get impatiently at having to queue for a long time.

2. So fury was he that he banged his trolley into the one ahead.

3. His wife advised him to stay calmly as that was the sensible thing to do.

4. The air crew has the right to restrain violence passengers.

5. Road rage is danger as it can cause accidents and even death.

Your View

Complete the sentences below by giving your view.

1. People who show their rage in public are _____

2. I think that people who lose their tempers easily can be helped by _____

3. Sometimes there is good reason for people to show anger when _____

6

Ageing Populations

Pre-Reading Questions

1. How do you perceive old people?
2. Why do you think people are living longer nowadays?
3. Do you agree with these statements? Give a reason for each of your answers.
 - Governments spend more when the population is ageing.
 - Young people are having fewer children.

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

A healthier **diet** and improved living conditions, together with advances in medical treatment and **diagnosis**, have meant that most people, in the developed countries at least, are living longer. This is very good news for the people concerned, especially if they remain reasonably healthy and **mobile**.

However, the increase in **life expectancy** has led to problems for many governments. Many older people require a good deal of care, either help with **personal care** or nursing care. Often, this care has to be provided in a **residential home** or a **nursing home**, when the elderly people do not have family who are able or willing to look after them. Governments are finding it increasingly difficult to find the money for this and the elderly people often do not have the money to pay for it themselves.

The trouble is that, as the numbers of old people are increasing, the numbers of young people are decreasing. Reliable modern methods of **contraception** have led to successful **family planning** with many people choosing to **restrict** the number of children they

have to one or two, feeling, perhaps, that that is all they can afford or cope with.

The **combination** of a falling **birth rate** and an increase in life expectancy is likely to cause problems for governments. It is the young and the middle-aged who do most work and pay most **taxes**. In other words, it is they who keep the country going, for it is the **revenue** from taxes that pays for **public services** and state benefits.

The lack of **balance** between the number of young and old is, thus, very worrying in financial terms. There are too few people working to provide the necessary **funds** to pay for a state benefit system which looks after those who are, for one reason or another, unable to work.

One rather **draconian** solution is to increase greatly the rate of **taxation** payable by those who are in work. Another is to increase the age of **retirement**, and yet another is to try to attract healthy people who are already in retirement back to work. None of these solutions may appeal to those concerned, but some kind of successful **strategy** has to be found. Otherwise society will **collapse**.

Vocabulary Study

balance *noun*

a state in which different things, sometimes contrasting things, exist in equal correct or good quantities.

birth rate *noun*

the number of live babies born during a particular time in a

particular place, usually expressed as the number of births in a year for every 1000 of the population.

collapse *noun*

1 the state of suddenly being unable to continue or to work properly; to fail. 2 the act of

falling down suddenly, for example because of lack of support or lack of strength.

▲ **collapse** *verb* 1 suddenly to be unable to continue or to work properly, to fail. 2 to fall down suddenly, for example because of lack of support or lack of strength.

combination *noun*

two or more things joined or mixed together to become, or be regarded as, a single unit.

▲ **combine** *verb* to put or join two or more things together to make a single unit.

contraception *noun*

the use of one of various methods which are designed to stop a woman from becoming pregnant.

▲ **contraceptive** *noun* (often used *adjectivally*) something that is used in contraception.

diagnosis *noun*

the process of finding out and naming what disease or disorder a patient has, following a physical examination and various medical tests. ▲ **diagnose** *verb* to find out and name what disease or disorder a patient has.

diet *noun*

the food that a person or animal usually eats and drinks.

▲ **diet** *noun* a reduction in, or a limiting of, the amount of food which you eat and drink because you want to lose weight or for health reasons; the period of time when this reduction occurs. ▲ **go on a diet** to start eating and drinking less food, usually in order to lose weight. ▲ **crash diet** *noun* a diet which cuts out a great deal of food and drink so that you are supposed to lose weight very quickly.

draconian *noun*

(*formal*) harsh, extremely severe.

family planning *noun*

the planning of the number of children born to you and the timing of their births, usually done with the help of contraception.

▲ **contraception** *noun*.

funds *noun plural*

money that is available to be spent. ▲ **fund** *verb* to provide money for something.

life expectancy *noun*

the number of years a person can be expected to live.

mobile *adjective*

1 of a person, able to move around easily. 2 when used of a thing, not fixed in one place, able to be moved easily and quickly.

nursing home *noun*

a place which provides long-term care and medical treatment for people who are unable to look after themselves.

personal care *noun*

the care of your body and appearance.

public services *noun*

the essential services which are provided for people in general.

residential home *noun*

a place where people who cannot look after themselves,

but who do not require nursing care, live and are cared for.

restriction *noun*

a law or rule that limits something in some way.

▲ **restrict** *verb* to limit the amount, size, etc of something.

retirement *noun*

the act of stopping work because you have reached a particular age.

revenue *noun*

income received by the government, business or organization.

strategy *noun*

a detailed plan which is put together to achieve a particular purpose. ▲ **strategic** *adjective* connected with a strategy; forming part of a detailed plan which is put together to achieve a particular purpose.

tax *noun*

(also **income tax**) money paid to the government, either as a percentage of income or business profits or of the cost of goods or services which are bought, to pay for public services. ▲ **tax** *verb* of a government, to place a tax on someone or something.

▲ **taxation** *noun* the system of taxing people; money obtained by a government from taxing people.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by joining the dots correctly.

Column A

1. conditions •
2. mobile •
3. reliable •
4. cope with •
5. revenue •
6. financial •
7. strategy •
8. collapse •

Column B

- a. manage
- b. income
- c. plan
- d. dependable
- e. monetary
- f. break down
- g. surroundings
- h. able to move

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by joining the dots correctly.

Column A

1. elderly •
2. willing •
3. restrict •
4. public •
5. benefits •
6. few •
7. necessary •
8. successful •

Column B

- a. free
- b. many
- c. disadvantages
- d. dispensable
- e. reluctant
- f. young
- g. failing
- h. private

C For each of the following sentences, circle True or False to indicate whether the word in *italics* has been used correctly.

1. The *treatment* of his illness was that he had a lung infection.
2. As it's your birthday, I baked this cake *especially* for you.
3. The poor *methods* of vegetable planting have ruined the soil.
4. The children's home is raising *funds* through its charity concert.
5. As he had found another job, the young man submitted his letter of *retirement*.

True / False

True / False

True / False

True / False

True / False

Read and Understand

A After reading the passage, say whether each of the following sentences is true or false.

1. In developed countries, people are living longer because of regular exercise.
2. Governments have to provide care for elderly people who do not have family members willing to provide for them.
3. Family planning has led to the falling birth rate.

True / False

True / False

True / False

4. Many modern couples are choosing to have one or two children only.

True / False

5. It is the middle-aged and elderly who pay most taxes.

True / False

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. Why are people in developed countries living longer?

2. Where do governments get revenue from?

3. What does government revenue pay for?

4. Name one possible solution a government can take to raise more revenue for its ageing population.

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. In your country, are people living longer? If so, give one reason for this.

2. Give an example of a public service.

3. Give an example of a state benefit.

4. Give one reason why young married couples want fewer children.

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find that the pronoun has not been used correctly. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence using the correct pronoun.

Example:

Sentence with error: The old lady can no longer look after himself.

Corrected sentence: The old lady can no longer look after *herself*.

1. The elderly people were told that he would receive a food hamper each.

2. The sick lady was prescribed medicine by his doctor.

3. The residents are proud that its block won top prize for cleanliness.

4. She told himself that she must visit her grandparents more often.

5. The extra charge for water is only included if you use too much of them.

Your View

Complete the sentences below by giving your view.

1. The government should do more to look after the elderly because _____

OR The government should not do more to look after the elderly because

2. I think young married couples are doing the right thing by having small families

because _____

OR I think young married couples are doing the wrong thing by having small families because _____

3. To support the elderly, the government could raise more revenue by _____

Pre-Reading Questions

1. In your home are boys favoured more than girls? If so, can you give some reasons for this?
2. Some people still think that a woman's place is in the home. What is your view?
3. What hopes do you have for equal treatment of men and women in future?

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

A major American bank is being **sued** by the US authorities for allegedly **discriminating** against its female employees. It **has been alleged** that women in the firm do not have as good promotion **prospects** as the men and that their salaries are not **on a par with** those of their male **counterparts**.

Gender discrimination in the **workplace** is against the law in America and in many other countries. However, there are still **obstacles** in many firms which prevent women from achieving the promotion that their talents and qualifications deserve. Many women are promoted quite rapidly through the junior jobs in a firm, but face the **glass ceiling**, when they apply for any of the most senior posts. So it is that, although there are many women in middle management positions in many firms, there are very few in top management posts.

Many women blame this situation on **the old-boy network**. Others see it as evidence that many men are resistant to change and are still

chauvinists at heart, while some may feel that failure to promote women to top jobs is a result of feelings of **insecurity** in the men who are making the appointments. Perhaps they are afraid of letting women become too powerful.

Not many years ago the power which women have today would have seemed an impossible dream to many women. Before the rise of the **women's movement** there were no such things as equal rights or equal opportunities for women. For the most part, women were expected to get married and then be responsible for childcare and for carrying out all the household tasks. If they worked, it was probably in a part-time, often rather **menial**, job.

Feminists saw this as **sexism** and a waste of women's talents, and set out to change things. Although some people, women as well as men, now do not have a high regard for **feminism**, women owe to feminists many of the improvements in their work situation. Without them, there would be no **positive discrimination**, no **job-sharing** and no **parity** with men in the workplace.

Vocabulary Study

allege *verb*

to state something is a fact, often a fact relating to wrongdoing, without giving any proof. ▲ **alleged** *adjective* stated, but not proved.

▲ **allegation** *noun* something that is alleged.

chauvinist *noun*

a person who has an excessive and often unreasonable, loyalty

to the country, group, sex, etc to which they belong, particularly (*often* **male chauvinist**) a man who believes that men are more important or intelligent than women and so treats women unfairly. ▲ **chauvinistic** *adjective* of or like a chauvinist.

▲ **chauvinism** *noun* excessive and often unreasonable loyalty to the country, group, sex, etc

to which you belong; (*often* **male chauvinism**) a male belief that men are more important, intelligent, etc than women and the unfair treatment that is the result of this.

counterpart *noun*

a person or thing that has the same job, function, etc as someone in a different organization, etc.

discriminate *verb*

to treat someone or a group of people in a different, and often unfair, way, especially in a worse way, from the way in which you treat other people.

▲ **discrimination** *noun* the act of treating someone or a group differently, especially less fairly, than others.

feminist *noun*

a person who believes that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men and often works to achieve this aim. ▲ **feminist** *adjective*. ▲ **feminism** *noun* the belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men and the aim to achieve this.

▲ **feminine** *adjective* having those qualities which are traditionally thought of as being suitable for women or typical of women.

gender discrimination *noun*

(a more modern and more technical or formal term for **sexism**) the unfair treatment of, and attitude to people, especially women, because of their gender or sex.

glass ceiling *noun*

(*figurative*) something which prevents you from making any further progress, usually used with reference to women and their inability to get senior jobs in a company, organization, etc because of their sex, although there may be no rules preventing them from getting such promotion.

insecurity *noun*

the state of being insecure.

▲ **insecure** *adjective* 1 not feeling safe or protected; not feeling confident. 2 not fixed or safe and therefore likely to change, move, fall, etc.

job-sharing *noun*

an employment situation in which the hours of work involved in one full-time job and the pay are divided between two workers.

▲ **job-share** *verb* to take part in job-sharing

menial *adjective*

of work, that requires little or no skill, is tiring, uninteresting and badly paid, and is thus regarded as having low social status.

obstacle *noun*

something that prevents movement or some kind of action or makes this more difficult.

old-boy network *noun*

a group of men, often men who hold important positions, who have known each other for a long time, possibly from their schooldays, and always try to help each other in adult life. ▲ **old boy/girl** *noun* a former pupil of a school.

par, on a par with

equal to, on the same level as.

parity *noun*

the state of being equal, especially with reference to pay or position.

positive discrimination *noun*

the practice of giving special, favourable treatment, especially with reference to employment, to a group which has been treated unfairly in the past because of their race, sex, etc or because they have a disability.

prospects *noun*

plural the likelihood of being successful in the future, especially with reference to employment. ▲ **prospect** *noun* the possibility or likelihood of something happening.

sexism *noun*

the unfair treatment of, and attitude to, people, especially women, because of their sex.

▲ **sexist** *adjective* showing, or connected with, sexism.

▲ **sexist** *noun* a person who is sexist.

sue *verb*

to take legal action against someone, especially in order to gain money from them as compensation for some harm which you feel they have done you

women's movement *noun*

a movement aiming to improve the position of women in society and to obtain equal rights with men for them.

workplace *noun*

the place where you work, an office, factory, etc.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. discriminating
2. alleged
3. prospects
4. obstacles
5. insecurity
6. opportunities
7. menial
8. parity

Column B

- a. chances
- b. treating unfairly
- c. barriers
- d. possibilities
- e. lowly
- f. equality
- g. stated
- h. uncertainty

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. promotion
2. prevent
3. deserve
4. junior
5. resistant to
6. failure
7. powerful
8. positive

Column B

- a. be unworthy
- b. negative
- c. open to
- d. success
- e. encourage
- f. demotion
- g. weak
- h. senior

C For each of the following sentences, mark True or False to indicate whether the word in *italics* has been used properly.

1. The donation draw winners went up to collect their *salaries* from the guest of honour.

True / False

2. As the leader of the group, he took the *blame* for the mistake.

True / False

3. As the police had no *evidence* that he committed the theft, he was released.

True / False

4. To encourage him to study hard, his parents offered him some *tasks*.

True / False

5. The audience enjoyed the concert because of the singing and dancing *talents* of the performers.

True / False

Read and Understand

A Circle the most suitable answer from the three possible answers provided.

1. The American bank is being sued for

- a. poor salaries.
- b. gender discrimination.
- c. unfair work rules.

2. The glass ceiling stops women from getting

- a. good salaries.
- b. promoted.
- c. senior posts.

3. Women who are discriminated at the workplace blame it on men's
 - a. insecurity.
 - b. poor judgement.
 - c. fear of change.
4. Feminists have made possible positive discrimination and
 - a. job-sharing.
 - b. shorter working hours.
 - c. longer holidays.

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. Name one reason for women not being given equality with men in the workplace.

2. How does the glass ceiling affect women's promotions?

3. What was it like for working women before the rise of the women's movement?

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. In your country is there discrimination against women in the workplace? Why or why not?

2. How does your society view discrimination against women in the workplace?

3. Name one reason why some women are able to reach a senior position in their profession.

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find that the auxiliary verb has not been used correctly. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence using the correct verb.

Example:

Sentence with error: I will prefer rice rather than noodles.

Corrected sentence: I *would* prefer rice rather than noodles.

1. The boss said he shall give her a raise if she met the sales targets.

2. I wonder what has delayed him as he could be here by now.

3. The management assured the staff that they may receive better work conditions.

4. She must only work part-time as she has young children.

5. Flexible hours can suit many young working mothers.

Your View

You are free to decide for yourself whether you agree or disagree with each of the statements below and give a reason in one sentence. Begin your sentence with either 'I agree because ...' or 'I disagree because'

1. Nothing can be done about gender discrimination in the workplace.

2. Women should not aim for senior positions.

3. Women who succeed in reaching senior positions have received a lot of help.

Pre-Reading Questions

1. In your country would students want to take a year off studies? Why or why not?
2. If you were given a break from studies for a year, how would you spend the time?
3. Do you think it is useful for students to have some work experience? Why do you say so?

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

More and more young people are choosing to take a **gap year** between finishing school and starting university. They feel that they want a **breathing space** between periods of study. Alternatively, they may decide to take a gap year between **graduating** from university and **embarking on** a career, feeling the need for some **time out** before joining the **rat race**.

Most students see the time as an **opportunity** to travel, with **backpacking** still being popular. The idea of travelling to as many foreign places as possible, staying in **hostels** or other **budget** accommodation, appeals greatly. Doubtless, some of them will **hitchhike** although **hitchhiking** can be a dangerous form of travel, especially if students are travelling **solo**.

A large percentage of gap-year students have wealthy parents who can easily **subsidize** their travel. Others have to **save up** before they go, often taking after-school jobs to do so. They are mostly travelling **on a shoestring**, and frequently find that they have to look for some form of employment while travelling, in order to **make ends meet**.

For example, they may work on local farms or in local hotels. By doing so, they not only earn some money, but they are likely to meet local people and acquire some understanding of their **culture**.

There are some students who choose to work for the whole of their gap year. A number may decide to get **work experience**, either at home or abroad, in an area which they hope to make their career, such as medicine or computers. A large proportion of students are now choosing to work with a **charity** which arranges **voluntary** work in various parts of the world. The projects provide **hands-on** experience of a very varied nature, from teaching to helping build roads or dams.

The gap year is not just an adventure. Young people can benefit greatly from encountering new and varied experiences and from communication with a wide range of people. Perhaps most importantly, gap-year students have to learn to **stand on their own two feet**.

backpacking *noun*

travelling from place to place with your belongings in a **rucksack** or **backpack**, a large bag, often supported on a light metal frame, carried on the back by walkers and travellers to hold their belongings or supplies.

breathing space *noun*

a short rest in the middle of some form of activity.

budget *adjective*

low in price. ▲ **budgeting** *noun, adjective*.

charity *noun*

an organization which collects money and other voluntary contributions in order to help people in need. ▲ **charitable** *adjective*.

culture *noun*

the customs, beliefs, and way of life of a particular country, group, etc. ▲ **cultural** *adjective*.

embark on *verb*

to start to do something new, often something which is difficult, important or large in scale. ▲ **embark** *verb* to get on a ship.

ends, make ends meet

to have just enough income to live on without getting into debt.

feet, stand on your own two feet

to be independent and to be able to look after yourself.

gap year *noun*

a year's break taken by students between school and university or sometimes between university and starting work, spent travelling, doing voluntary work, etc.

graduate *verb*

to receive a degree from a university or college.

▲ **graduate** *noun* a person who has obtained a degree from a university or college.

graduating *see graduate*.

hands-on *adjective*

involving doing something or using something, rather than reading about it, being told about it, etc.

hitchhike *verb*

to travel by asking for free rides from passing cars or lorries, by standing by the side of the road, and often holding out your hand with the thumb raised. ▲ **hitchhiking** *noun*.

▲ **hitchhiker** *noun*.

hostel *noun*

a building that provides cheap and simple accommodation.

▲ **youth hostel** *noun* a building, often part of an international organization, where people, especially young people, can find cheap accommodation for short periods of time when they are travelling.

rat race *noun*

the struggle to survive and have a successful career in the highly competitive, aggressive modern world.

save up *verb*

to put money aside instead of spending it, especially in order to buy something in particular with it.

shoe, on a shoestring

using very little money.

solo *adverb*

alone. ▲ **solo** *adjective* done by one person alone. ▲ **solo** *noun*.

subsidize *verb*

to give money to help pay for something. ▲ **subsidy** *noun* money that is paid by a government or organization to help pay for something, such as the production of goods.

time out *noun*

a short break from work or from other usual activities.

voluntary *adjective*

1 done willingly, not because you are forced. 2 without payment.

work experience *noun*

a period of time that a student spends working, often unpaid, for a company in order to acquire experience of that type of work.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. embarking
2. budget
3. solo
4. wealthy
5. subsidize
6. employment
7. charity
8. communication

Column B

- a. support with money
- b. low-priced
- c. starting
- d. organization that helps the poor
- e. talking with
- f. rich
- g. work
- h. alone

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. appeals
2. easily
3. frequently
4. local
5. whole
6. abroad
7. voluntary
8. varied

Column B

- a. seldom
- b. compulsory
- c. part
- d. with difficulty
- e. at home
- f. similar
- g. repels
- h. national

C Choose the most appropriate word, given in *italics* below, for each of the blanks.

graduating
percentage

accommodation
adventure

experience

1. The cheap _____ at the youth hostel is very popular with young travellers.
2. The survey showed that the largest _____ of air passengers consisted of business people.
3. Always ready for an _____, she is training to climb Mt Fuji.
4. After _____ from college, he plans to take a year off to hitchhike in Europe.
5. As he had the required work _____, he was hopeful of getting the job.

Read and Understand

A Say whether each of the following statements is true or false.

1. Some young people want to take a gap year during their university studies.
2. Hitchhiking is popular as it is a cheaper way to travel.
3. To pay for their travels, some students work while travelling.

True / False

True / False

True / False

4. While travelling, students usually find well-paid jobs.

True / False

5. Students who work while travelling are not interested in the local culture.

True / False

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. Give one reason why hitchhiking is popular with students during the gap year.

2. Name one kind of work that students do during the gap year.

3. Name one benefit for young people when they take a gap year.

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. Do you think it is a good idea to take a gap year?

2. Give a reason why you would or would not go hitchhiking alone.

3. Give one reason why many gap-year students are likely to have wealthy parents.

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find an error with the article *a/an, the, some/any*. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence using the correct article.

Example:

Sentence with error: The students want to take the gap year before starting university.

Corrected sentence: The students want to take *a* gap year before starting university.

1. With his small budget, he was happy to take some accommodation.

2. While backpacking, the students intend to look for the work.

3. His parents insisted that he should not take the year off from studies.

4. The hitchhikers bought some railcards that would give them unlimited travel.

5. Many students wanted any work experience that was in an area of interest.

Your View

Complete the sentences below by giving your view.

1. I think that the gap year has the advantage of _____

2. I think that the gap year has the disadvantage of _____

3. If I have a choice of taking a gap year, I would _____

Pre-Reading Questions

1. What forms of gambling have you heard of?
2. How popular is gambling in your country?
3. Some people think that gambling does more harm than good. What is your view?

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

A rather worrying **statistic** shows that, in some countries, **gambling** is the fastest growing **leisure pursuit**. It appears that many people like to **bet** and are prepared to **gamble** on everything from horseracing to **bingo** to state-run **lotteries**.

Some people gamble only occasionally. For example, they may choose always to **have a flutter on** a horse of their choice in a particular race every year, sometimes attending the **race meeting** and sometimes going to a **betting shop**. For the rest of the year, they simply do not give horseracing a thought and never go near a **bookmaker's**.

There again, a group of friends might occasionally spend an evening at a **casino** to **try their luck at roulette**, but stop before they spend more than they intended. A popular pastime, especially with some older ladies, is to attend a bingo hall to see if they can **hit the jackpot** by having all the numbers on their cards called. Most of them think of it as just a bit of fun.

Doing the **football pools** is a common form of household gambling. People fill out **football coupons** by predicting the result of various football matches and send them off to the pools company running the scheme.

Then there are the various national lotteries. In order to win one of these, and the **odds** are often extremely high, someone has to have purchased a lottery ticket which bears the same numbers as the ones officially selected as the winning numbers. Lotteries are often in aid of **good causes** and so people do not usually see such gambling as a vice.

Gambling can be a harmless form of entertainment, but it can lead to a serious form of **addiction**. There are many **compulsive** gamblers who simply cannot stop themselves from placing **bets** and bring ruin on themselves and their families.

The only thing for them to do is to give up gambling altogether. For them, there is no such thing as the occasional **flutter**. Help is available from organizations such as **Gamblers Anonymous**, but first they must try to help themselves.

Vocabulary Study

addiction *noun*

the condition of being unable to stop doing or using something, especially something harmful.

▲ **addicted** *adjective* having an addiction to something.

▲ **addict** *noun* a person who suffers from an addiction.

bet *verb*

to risk a sum of money on the unknown result of something, such as a horse race, by trying

to predict this and so win money. ▲ **bet** *noun*.

betting shop *noun*

(same as **bookmaker's**) a shop where you can place bets on a horse race or other events.

bingo *noun*

a game in which each player is given a card with numbers on it and numbers are then called out at random, the aim of the game being to match the numbers on the card with the numbers called out, with the person who is first to match all the numbers winning a prize.

bookmaker's *noun*

the shop of a **bookmaker**, a person who accepts bets and pays out money to people who win.

casino *noun*

a public place where gambling game, such as card games and roulette, take place.

compulsive *adjective*

1 unable to stop being someone; unable to stop behaving like someone.

2 unable to stop doing something.

escalate *verb*

to become, or cause to be, greater, more intense, more serious, etc.

flutter *noun*

(*informal*) a small bet on something. ▲ **have a flutter** to place a small bet on something.

football coupon *noun*

(*also coupon*) an entry form for **football pools** which lists football matches so that people can predict the results.

football pools *noun plural*
(*also pools*) a form of

gambling in Britain in which people try to win money by trying to predict the result of various football matches.

gamble *verb*

to risk money on something in the hope of winning more money, especially to take part in games of chance, such as card games or roulette, or to place bets on horse races, etc.

Gamblers Anonymous

an organization which provides help and support for people who are addicted to gambling and are trying to give it up, similar to Alcoholics Anonymous, an organization which helps people who are addicted to alcohol.

gambling *see gamble.***good cause** *noun*

something, such as a charity, which deserves help.

jackpot *noun*

to win the most valuable prize in a competition, such as a game of chance. ▲ **hit the jackpot** (*figurative*) to have great success or luck in something.

leisure pursuit *noun*

something which you do when you are not at work and can enjoy yourself, a hobby, a pastime.

lottery *noun*

a large-scale game of chance, usually organized by a government or charity to raise money for public

causes, in which numbered tickets are sold and a draw is held to select the winning numbers.

luck, try your luck at

to do something that involves chance or some risk, in the hope of winning or succeeding.

odds *noun*

plural the likelihood or probability that something will occur. ▲ **against all the odds** extremely unexpectedly.

race meeting *noun*

a series of horse races run on the same course on the same day or over several successive days.

roulette *noun*

a gambling game in which a ball is rolled on to a moving horizontal wheel divided into a number of numbered and coloured compartments, with players betting on which compartment the ball will be in when the wheel stops.

statistic *noun*

a piece of information from a collection of data, shown in numbers. ▲ **statistics** *noun plural* a collection of data shown in numbers and based on the number of times something happens.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. statistic

2. gamble

3. pastime

4. predicting

5. selected

6. vice

7. compulsive

8. ruin

Column B

a. leisure activity

b. number

c. picked

d. destruction

e. uncontrollable

f. forecasting

g. play for money

h. something wicked

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. fastest

2. leisure

3. occasionally

4. always

5. national

6. purchased

7. winning

8. serious

Column B

a. sold

b. losing

c. minor

d. never

e. work

f. local

g. slowest

h. often

C Choose the most appropriate word, given in *italics* below, for each of the blanks.

lotteries horseracing casino entertainment organizations

1. Being trained in social work, he wants to join one of the counselling _____.
2. The magician provided _____ at the children's party.
3. The national _____ are so popular because of the large prizes they offer.
4. The jackpot machines are almost always occupied in that _____.
5. _____ has attracted even larger crowds since the new race track was opened.

Read and Understand

A Say whether each of the following statements is true or false.

1. There are increasing numbers of people who gamble as a pastime.
2. One form of gambling is horseracing.
3. Playing the football pools is a sport and not a form of gambling.
4. According to the writer, all forms of gambling are wrong.
5. Those who cannot control their gambling habits can bring ruin on their families.

True / False

True / False

True / False

True / False

True / False

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. How do people win in football pools?

2. How are lotteries different from other forms of gambling?

3. What help can a compulsive gambler get to stop his habit?

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. Do you agree that some forms of gambling are harmless? Give a reason for your answer.

2. Can the authorities discourage gambling? Why or why not?

3. What is your view on gambling?

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find an error with the quantifying determiners *much*, *many*, *little* or *few*. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence using the correct determiner.

Example:

Sentence with error: He bought much lottery tickets hoping to increase his chance of winning.

Corrected sentence: He bought *many* lottery tickets hoping to increase his chance of winning.

1. The gambler lost many money at the races last week.

2. Las Vegas in America has much casinos.

3. He decided to donate his winnings to a little charities.

4. There is few hope that you can win at the casino.

5. He had tried much times to give up gambling before turning to Gamblers Anonymous.

Your View

The questions below ask for your opinion. Answer each question in **one sentence**.

1. What advice would you give someone who likes to gamble?

2. Would you buy national lottery tickets? Give a reason for your answer.

3. Besides wanting to win money, can you think of one other reason that people gamble?

Pre-Reading Questions

1. Name some ways by which the police find a criminal.
2. Before computers, how do you think the police were able to catch criminals?
3. Ask one question that you would like answered after reading the passage.

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

A man received a **life sentence** for murder in London recently. What is unusual about this is that the murder took place 18 years ago. At the time the murder was **committed**, the man, Anthony Ruark, was questioned by the police, but their **investigations** did not reveal enough evidence for them to **charge** him. He claimed to have an **alibi** for the time of the crime.

Ruark clearly thought that he had **got away with** the murder. The murdered woman, who was **strangled**, had been his girlfriend at one time and he continued to be friendly with her family after her death. He showed no signs that there was a murder **on his conscience** for all these years.

His **conviction** was partly due to modern advances in crime **detection** and partly to chance. **Genetic fingerprinting**, based on DNA patterns, is now an important part of **forensic science**, but it was not developed in the UK until after the murder. The process depends on obtaining a sample of the **suspect's** blood, **saliva**, skin, or other material that contains body **cells**, and so **DNA**. It has been discovered that the number and pattern of certain repeated sequences in human DNA appear to be unique to each individual, making it a valuable and accurate means of identification.

Computers also played a part in Ruark's eventual **conviction**. When he was **convicted** of a minor theft last year, details of his DNA were automatically included on a police database. At the time the police were already re-**investigating** the 1983 murder, and Ruark's possible part in it, following a telephone **tip-off** from a member of the public.

A forensic sample taken from the murder scene was **analysed**, using **DNA profiling**, and the **analysis** revealed that the DNA **matched** Ruark's. He had left some body samples at the scene of the crime and this is what led to his conviction so many years later.

This has been seen as a great victory for modern forensic techniques. It was the murderer's own body that proved him guilty.

Vocabulary Study

alibi *noun*

proof that someone accused of a crime could not have done it because they were somewhere else at the time it happened.

analyse *verb*

to examine something in detail, especially by separating it into its parts, in order to discover more about it. ▲ **analysis** *noun* the act of analysing something, a detailed examination of something.

cell *noun*

the smallest basic unit of living matter that can exist independently.

charge *verb*

especially of the police, to accuse someone formally of having committed a crime.

commit *verb*

to do something which is considered wrong, often something which is illegal.

conscience, be on one's conscience

to make you feel guilty or sorry.

convict *verb*

[pronounced with the stress on the second syllable] to state officially, as in a court of law, that someone is guilty of a certain crime. ▲ **conviction** *noun*. ▲ **convict** *noun*

[pronounced with the stress on the first syllable] a person who is in prison after having been convicted of a crime.

detection *noun*

the process of investigating crime or wrongdoing, collecting

evidence and finding the criminals. ▲ **detective** *noun* a police-officer who is involved in the detection of crimes. ▲ **private detective** *noun* a person employed by an individual or company to gather information for them.

DNA *noun*

[short for **deoxyribonucleic acid**] the chemical at the centre of the cells of living things which carries genetic information.

DNA profiling *noun*

[same as **genetic fingerprinting**].

forensic *adjective*

connected with the application of scientific tests to the investigation of crime.

genetic fingerprinting *noun*
the process of analysing DNA patterns, which are unique to individuals, using body tissues, such as blood and saliva, in order to find out someone's identity, used particularly to find out if someone has committed a crime. Also known as **DNA fingerprinting** and **DNA profiling**.

get away with
to do something wrong and not be punished for doing so.

investigate *verb*
to carry out a careful enquiry or examination into the facts of a situation, event, etc to try and find out the truth.

▲ **investigation** *noun* such an enquiry or investigation.

investigating *see investigate.*

life sentence *noun*
a punishment for a serious crime given by a court of law, by which someone spends the rest of their life in prison, or spends a very long time in prison without a date being set for their release.

match *verb*
to be identical to, or extremely similar to, something.

saliva *noun*
the clear liquid that is produced in your mouth.

sample *noun*
a small amount of a substance, etc which can be used as an example to find out information about the substance, etc as a whole.

strangle *verb*
to kill someone by squeezing their throat so that air cannot get through to their lungs and they cannot breathe.

suspect *verb*
to believe that someone may have committed a crime or done something wrong without having proof of this.
▲ **suspect** *noun* a person who is suspected of a crime or having done something wrong.

tip-off *noun*
(informal) secret information given to someone in order to help them, especially information given to the police as a warning that a crime is going to be committed.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. committed
2. investigations
3. evidence
4. charge
5. conviction
6. chance
7. sample
8. analysed

Column B

- a. luck
- b. proof
- c. guilty verdict
- d. investigated
- e. carried out
- f. enquiries
- g. accuse
- h. specimen

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. continued

2. partly

3. unique

4. individual

5. accurate

6. included

7. later

8. guilty

Column B

a. fully

b. stopped

c. innocent

d. common

e. earlier

f. group

g. excluded

h. false

C For each of the following sentences, circle True or False to indicate whether the word in *italics* has been used properly.

1. He is known to like sports clothes and it was *unusual* to see him wear a tie.

True / False

2. The culprit confessed, saying that he could no longer live with his guilty *conscience*.

True / False

3. As a result of the bad economic figures, shares prices showed *advances* today.

True / False

4. After *repeated* accidents, the authorities declared that the road was unsafe.

True / False

5. The report was not complete as it was full of *details*.

True / False

Read and Understand

A Circle the most suitable answer from the three possible answers provided.

1. Anthony Ruark was sentenced for a crime he committed
 - a. a few years ago.
 - b. recently.
 - c. many years ago.
2. Anthony Ruark could not at first be charged for the crime due to
 - a. his calm manner.
 - b. his friendliness with the family.
 - c. his having an alibi.
3. The police found proof of Ruark's guilt through
 - a. genetic fingerprinting.
 - b. a telephone tip-off.
 - c. using a computer.
4. The police took Ruark's body samples
 - a. from his home.
 - b. from the scene of the crime.
 - c. from his work place.

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. What made the writer say that Ruark did not show any signs of guilt?

2. Name some of the samples used for genetic fingerprinting.

3. Why did the police re-open the murder case 18 years later?

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. Describe one way in which genetic fingerprinting is different from ordinary fingerprinting.

2. Name one advantage of genetic fingerprinting.

3. Can you give any other example of modern crime detection?

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find an error with the question tag. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence using an appropriate tag ending.

Example:

Sentence with error: The murderer was over-confident, isn't he?

Corrected sentence: The murderer was over-confident, *wasn't he?*

1. The court has evidence against him, wasn't it?

2. The judge has postponed the trial until further notice, wasn't he?

3. Criminals will be more easily traced these days, aren't they?

4. You really frightened the thief, weren't you?

5. She was the witness of the defence, doesn't she?

Your View

Complete the sentences below by giving your view.

1. My view of genetic fingerprinting is that _____

2. I think that crime does not pay because _____

3. I think that criminals can still get off free because _____

Pre-Reading Questions

1. From the title above, what do you think the passage is about?
2. Name an example of a computer crime that you know of.
3. If someone said to you: "As computer crimes are increasing, it is safer not to use the computer," what would your answer be?

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

Computers have become so necessary to modern living that it is difficult to believe that they are a relatively recent invention. Undoubtedly, they have proved to be of great value, but they also have their disadvantages. For one thing, they have added to our already large number of crimes.

Hacking was the first computer crime that most of us became aware of. By using their computing **expertise**, people known as **hackers** can gain **unauthorized access** to someone else's computer and make use of the **data** which they find there. They may, for example, get hold of lists of the names of their competitors' clients and use these to build up their own businesses, or they may use hacking as a form of **industrial espionage** to find out a rival company's plans. Other hacking activities may be more obviously **criminal**, in that hackers may **log on** to financial data in someone else's computer and either alter it illegally or use it for **fraudulent** purposes.

The possibility of serious financial **fraud** has been greatly increased by the modern practice of purchasing goods through the Internet. Apparently, the use of **credit cards** to pay for such purchases has led to record levels of fraud with a great many people being **swindled** out of a great deal of money. Banks are working hard to improve online **security** and to provide **safeguards** for customers, but **fraudsters** are working just as hard to improve their **crooked** techniques.

Many computer users worry in case their **systems** are affected by **computer viruses**. The people who introduce such **bugs** into other people's computer **programs** may not intentionally be committing a crime, but may be doing so as an act of mischief or spite. The motive does not really matter to the people whose data has been **deleted** or altered or whose **files** have been **corrupted**.

Computers are part of a highly technical method of working, in which there are constantly new developments. Unfortunately, there is also a constant stream of new developments in the fraud industry associated with them. All computer users must be **on their guard**.

Vocabulary Study

access *noun*

1 a way of entering or reaching a place. 2 the right, ability or opportunity to use something.

▲ **access** *verb* to open a computer file in order to view or change data on it.

bug *noun*

(*informal*) a fault in a computer system or program.

computer virus *noun*

a short computer program, usually one hidden within another program, that makes copies of itself and spreads these to other computers by means of networks or disks, causing damage or faults in the receiving computer and destroying data.

corrupt *verb*

1 in computing, to cause errors to appear in a computer file, making the data no longer reliable. 2 to be a bad influence on someone and cause them to behave dishonestly or immorally.

credit card *noun*

a small plastic card which can be used to purchase goods and services, the customer paying the credit card company later, usually with added interest.

criminal *adjective*

connected with crime.

▲ **criminal** *noun* a person who commits a crime.

crooked *adjective*

1 (informal) dishonest. 2 not straight, bent or twisted.

data *noun*

information or facts gathered together and often used in the calculation of things, the making of decisions, etc.

delete *verb*

to remove something from something that has been printed or written; to remove something from a computer file or disk.

expertise *noun*

the skill and knowledge of someone who is an expert in something.

file *noun*

1 in computing, a collection of information stored in a computer as one unit under a particular name. 2 something such as a box or folder that is used to hold and store documents in such a way that they can be easily found.

fraud *noun*

the crime of obtaining money or goods by deliberately deceiving someone.

▲ **fraudster** *noun* a person who is guilty of fraud.

▲ **fraudulent** *adjective* intended to deceive, usually in order to make money dishonestly.

guard, be on one's guard

to be very careful and to watch out for signs of danger or difficulty.

hacking *noun*

the act of getting into another person's computer without permission in order to find out information or to change the information stored there.

▲ **hack** *verb* to get into a computer in this way.

▲ **hacker** *noun* a person who is very interested in computers, especially one who gets into someone else's computer without permission.

industrial espionage *noun*

the stealing of secret information from a rival company.

log on *verb*

to carry out the actions which allow you to begin using a computer system. ▲ **log off**

verb to carry out the actions which allow you to finish using a computer system.

program *noun*

(in American English also the same as **programme**) a series of instructions that control a computer and tell it to perform certain tasks. ▲ **program** *verb* (**programmed**, **programming**) to write or insert such instructions.

safeguard *noun*

something that is designed to provide protection from harm, damage, danger, etc.

security *noun*

1 precautions taken to protect someone or something from danger, attack, crime, etc.
2 a feeling of safety.

swindle *verb*

to cheat or deceive someone in order to obtain money; to obtain money by cheating or deception.

system *noun*

1 a set of related things, such as pieces of equipment, which work together to form a whole.
2 a particular way of doing something, a method.

unauthorized *adjective*

without official permission.

▲ **authorize** *verb* to give official permission to someone or something.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. value
2. expertise
3. criminal
4. fraudulent
5. swindled
6. safeguards
7. techniques
8. corrupted

Column B

- a. cheated
- b. worth
- c. skill and knowledge
- d. methods
- e. unlawful
- f. made unreliable
- g. wrongful
- h. protective measures

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. unauthorized
2. find
3. build up
4. purchasing
5. online
6. crooked
7. deleted
8. constant

Column B

- a. offline
- b. permitted
- c. selling
- d. intermittent
- e. restored
- f. lose
- g. break down
- h. honest

C For each of the following sentences, circle True or False to indicate whether the word in *italics* has been used properly.

1. The lawyer *proved* that the defendant had committed the crime and he was therefore freed.

True / False

2. Temporary workers were employed to key in the huge amounts of *data*.

True / False

3. It will take about a week to install the new software *systems*.

True / False

4. He jumped on the boat and started the *motive*.

True / False

5. To get a good *method* for the examination, he planned a study time-table.

True / False

Read and Understand

A Circle the most suitable answer from the three possible answers provided.

1. People who gain unauthorized access to someone else's computer are called
 - a. hackers.
 - b. experts.
 - c. spies.
2. The increase of fraud through the computer is partly due to
 - a. crooked techniques.
 - b. modern practices.
 - c. internet purchases.

3. Computer files can be damaged by mischief makers using
 - a. corrupted files.
 - b. computer programs.
 - c. computer viruses.

4. According to the writer, all computer users must
 - a. be up-to-date.
 - b. be careful.
 - c. be informed.

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. What is the disadvantage of computers?

2. Name one kind of data that computer hackers can get.

3. What are banks doing to improve online security?

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. If you have a computer, what precaution can you take against computer hackers?

2. What advice would you give someone who is making an online purchase with his credit card?

3. Name one advantage of computers.

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find that the conjunction has not been used correctly. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence using the correct conjunction.

Example:

Sentence with error: I pressed the wrong key but accidentally deleted some information.

Corrected sentence: I pressed the wrong key *and* accidentally deleted some information.

1. A bug got into the firm's computer though it suddenly crashed.

2. She could not find his name but she searched the database several times.

3. You should shop around for a computer yet there are many bargains on offer.

4. She was reminded many times to use an anti-virus software though she stubbornly refused.

5. I need to finish this report urgently because you will have to wait to use the computer.

Your View

Complete the sentences below by giving your view.

1. People who infect computers with viruses are _____

2. My opinion of computer crime is _____

3. I believe in the value of computers because _____

OR I do not believe in the value of computers because _____

Pre-Reading Questions

1. To what extent are you and your friends concerned about being slim?
2. Why do you think that young people will even starve themselves to be slim?
3. Do you think there is a sensible way to maintain a healthy weight? If so, how?

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

There is much concern among doctors about patients who are overweight. Many of us are taking hardly any exercise and are consuming far too many **calories** for our **sedentary** way of life. So it is that more and more of us are suffering from **obesity** and this can have dangerous consequences for our health.

On the other hand, doctors are also worried at the increase in the number of people who are suffering from **anorexia**. This is an **eating disorder** in which people think that they are disgustingly overweight when, in fact, they are far too thin. Often they pretend to eat at meal times, but hide the food, disposing of it later. The disease is sometimes known as the **slimmer's disease**, but it is far more serious than such a name implies. Anorexia can result in **malnutrition** and later the complete **collapse** of the body, eventually leading to death.

Excessively thin or **skinny fashion models** and other **celebrities** are often blamed for the spread of this disorder since the young and **impressionable** regard them as **role models** and try to copy them. Yet, some experts claim that anorexia is an **emotional disorder**. Until recently the disorder seemed to affect mainly young women,

but now young men are acknowledged sufferers also. Furthermore, the age of the sufferers is getting younger and younger. Some are as young as six years old.

At the same time, a growing number of people are suffering from **bulimia**. In the course of this disorder, the sufferer often has times when they **overindulge** and **binge** on various foods and then **vomit** to get rid of it. Sometimes they take **laxatives** for the same reason. This condition is also a serious one as it can have a bad effect on the **bulimic's** general health, as well as causing rotting of the teeth. Again it has been suggested that this disease can be emotional in origin.

It is all right to **go on a diet** for a short time if you want to lose weight, but you should avoid **crash diets**. It is far better to eat a **balanced diet** all the time and take some exercise.

Vocabulary Study

anorexia *noun*

(*more technically or formally* **anorexia nervosa**) an eating disorder, especially common in young women, in which the person suffering from it has an abnormal fear of becoming overweight, causing them to stop eating or to limit the amount of food which they eat to a dangerously low level, so that they become ill and even die. ▲ **anorexic** *adjective* suffering from or connected with anorexia. ▲ **anorexic** *noun* a person who is suffering from anorexia.

balanced diet *noun*

a diet which provides all the kinds of food which are necessary for good health in the right quantities. ▲ **balance** *noun* a state in which different things, sometimes contrasting things, exist in equal correct or good quantities.

binge *verb*

to eat or drink a very great deal of something over a very short period of time. ▲ **binge** *noun* a short period of time during which you eat or drink a very great deal of something

or do something else in an extreme, uncontrolled way.

bulimia *noun*

(*also more formally or technically* **bulimia nervosa**) an eating disorder, especially common in young women, in which periods of uncontrolled overeating are followed by deliberate vomiting, the taking of laxatives and periods of fasting or very limited eating. ▲ **bulimic** *adjective* suffering from or connected with bulimia. ▲ **bulimic** *noun* a person who is suffering from bulimia.

calorie *noun*

a unit of energy which measures how much energy certain foods provide.

celebrity *noun*

a person who is famous, often someone who is in the entertainment business.

collapse *noun*

1 the state of suddenly being unable to continue or to work properly, to fail. 2 the act of falling down suddenly, for example because of lack of support or lack of strength.

▲ **collapse** *verb* 1 suddenly to be unable to continue or to work properly, to fail. 2 to fall down suddenly, for example because of lack of support or lack of strength.

crash diet *see* **diet**.

diet *noun*

1 the food that a person or animal usually eats and drinks. 2 a reduction in, or a limiting of, the amount of food which you eat and drink, because you want to lose weight or for health reasons; the period of time when this reduction occurs. ▲ **go on a diet** to start eating and drinking less food, usually in order to lose weight. ▲ **crash diet** *noun* a diet which cuts out a great deal of food and drink so that you are supposed to lose weight very quickly.

disease *noun*

1 a condition in which there is something medically wrong with a patient, often an illness caused by infection. 2 a particular illness which has particular symptoms and is caused by infection.

disorder *noun*

an illness, often one which results in part of the body not working properly.

eating disorder *noun*

an illness in which a person has an abnormal attitude to food, either avoiding eating it as much as possible (**anorexia**), or eating too much of it and then deliberately being sick (**bulimia**).

emotional *adjective*

1 connected with people's feelings. 2 expressing emotion. 3 easily affected by emotion.

fashion model *see* **model**.

impressionable *adjective*

of a person, easily influenced by someone or something, and sometimes too ready to copy the behaviour of someone whom they admire.

▲ **impression** *noun* a feeling or idea that a person gets or is given about someone or something.

laxative *noun*

a medicine that makes the bowels empty more easily or quickly.

malnutrition *noun*

a state of poor health caused by a lack of food or by a lack of the kind of foods which are necessary for good health.

model *noun*

(also **fashion model**) a person who is paid to wear and show new styles of clothes to possible buyers. ▲ **model** *verb* to wear clothes in order to show them to possible buyers.

obesity *noun*

the state of being very overweight, sometimes to the extent that it can affect your heart. ▲ **obese** *adjective* very overweight.

overindulge *verb*

to take too much of something which you want, especially food or drink.

role model *noun*

a person whom other people admire and try to copy.

sedentary *adjective*

involving a lot of sitting and therefore not much exercise.

skinny *adjective*

extremely thin, too thin to be attractive.

slimmer's disease *noun*

(especially *journalese*) same as **anorexia**.

vomit *verb*

to empty the contents of the stomach out through the mouth, to be sick. ▲ **vomit** *noun*.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by joining the dots correctly.

Column A

1. consuming •
2. obesity •
3. disposing •
4. malnutrition •
5. collapse •
6. celebrities •
7. impressionable •
8. emotional •

Column B

- a. easily influenced
- b. related to feelings
- c. breakdown
- d. getting rid
- e. famous persons
- f. eating
- g. under-nourishment
- h. overweight

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by joining the dots correctly.

Column A

1. sedentary •
2. dangerous •
3. consequences •
4. overweight •
5. excessively •
6. skinny •
7. binge •
8. serious •

Column B

- a. safe
- b. slightly
- c. eat little
- d. causes
- e. insignificant
- f. underweight
- g. fat
- h. active

C Choose **three** out of the six words below and make a simple sentence with each of the three words you picked.

pretend
disorder

eventually
rotting

copy
disease

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Read and Understand

A Using information in the passage, say whether the following sentences are true or false.

1. People are becoming overweight from a lack of exercise and from eating more food than they need.
2. People with anorexia eat very little and can become extremely thin.
3. Doctors think that anorexia is only a temporary condition from which people will recover.

True / False

True / False

True / False

4. Experts believe that skinny fashion models are completely to be blamed for anorexia.

True / False

5. Bulimia and anorexia are similar as they both lead to loss of weight.

True / False

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. What can be the outcome of anorexia?

2. Who are the role models of young anorexics?

3. What are the eating habits of those suffering from bulimia?

4. What effect does bulimia have on health?

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. What is your view of anorexia and bulimia?

2. Do you think that skinny fashion models and celebrities are to be blamed for anorexia?

3. Why do you think that young men too suffer from anorexia?

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find that the plural noun has not been used correctly. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence using the correct plural form of the noun.

Example:

Sentence with error: When you shop you need to read label carefully.

Corrected sentence: When you shop you need to read *labels* carefully

1. Some people think that the slimness craze should be blamed on skinny model.

2. I heard that anorexic throw away delicious food rather than eat it.

3. Some people have tried one diets after another but still cannot lose weight.

4. One major eating disorders is anorexia and the other is bulimia.

5. My view is that those who diet excessively have emotional problem.

Your View

You are free to decide for yourself whether you agree or disagree with each of the statements below and give a reason in one sentence. Begin your sentence with either 'I agree because ...' or 'I disagree because ...'.

1. By publishing pictures of slim models, the media is to blame for anorexia and bulimia.

2. Anorexia and bulimia are serious illnesses.

3. It is better to eat a balanced diet than to follow a crash diet.

Pre-Reading Questions

1. When do you usually feel stressed?
2. What happens to you mentally and physically when you are stressed?
3. What are some ways to reduce stress?

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

Statistics show that more and more of us are suffering from **stress** and that much of this is caused by our jobs. It appears that many of us are working too hard and this is **taking a toll on** our health.

There is, experts tell us, simply too much **pressure** put on many employees these days. In many jobs, in sales or production departments, for example, unrealistic **targets** are set for the **workforce**. People are, in fact, trying to do the impossible and making themselves ill by doing so.

In many countries, more and more people are working longer hours. Some workers have to do this to cope with their **workload**, while others think that staying late will impress the boss so much that he will **promote** them. This extended presence in the **workplace** is known as **presenteeism**.

Such overwork often results in extreme **fatigue**, or even total **exhaustion**, with many people also suffering from **insomnia**. When the workers get home, instead of resting or enjoying a **leisure pursuit**, they simply cannot **switch off**. Their minds are still full of work worries.

Most people used to be able to leave behind the **tension** and **anxiety** of the workplace when they went on holiday. Unfortunately, modern communication systems, such as mobile phones and **email**, have made this a thing of the past. We find it almost impossible to leave our work behind.

Neither the body nor the mind can go on doing too much indefinitely. Workers reach a point beyond which they cannot cope, and have to take time off. Some may experience **burn-out** and some may become mentally ill. Meanwhile, a study by some American universities has shown that stress can weaken the **immune system**.

The fact that stress at work leads to illness is supported by findings by the British Health and Safety Executive. These indicate that 60 per cent of absence from work is a result of stress. It is time for us all to take stress seriously and to reconsider the **ethos** of modern working conditions. Working hard is important but everyone must realize that even **productivity** is less important than our health.

Vocabulary Study

anxiety *noun*

the state of being worried and nervous about something that is going to happen or about something that might happen.

▲ **anxious** *adjective* worried and nervous about something that is going to happen or something that might happen.

burn-out *noun*

a state of extreme physical and mental tiredness caused

by overwork. ▲ **burn out** *verb* to become extremely tired because of overworking over a period of time.

email *noun*

(*short for electronic mail*) a method of sending messages or information from one person or company to another by means of computers using a telephone service and a modem; a

message sent in this way.

▲ **email** *verb* to send a message by email.

ethos *noun*

the beliefs, ideas and attitudes associated with a particular group, period of time, etc.

exhaustion *noun*

a state of extreme tiredness.

▲ **exhausted** *adjective* extremely tired.

fatigue *noun*

a state of great tiredness, often because of hard work or exercise.

Immune system *noun*

the system in the body, consisting of cells, tissues, etc, which fights against infection.

▲ **immune to** *verb* If you are immune to a particular disease it means that you are protected from and will not catch it because you have been vaccinated against it, because you have had the disease before, or because you are naturally resistant to it.

insomnia *noun*

the inability to fall asleep or to stay asleep long enough to get enough rest, especially when this happens over a period of time. ▲ **Insomniac** *noun* a person who suffers from insomnia.

leisure pursuit *noun*

something which you do when you are not at work and can enjoy yourself, a hobby, a pastime.

presenteeism *noun*

the act of staying in your workplace for far longer than you are supposed to, and often for far longer than you actually need to.

pressure *noun*

1 the force which is produced when you press something; the applying of a firm weight or force against something.

2 the things which a person has to do in the course of work, etc and which often cause worry and anxiety; the worry and anxiety caused in this way.

productivity *noun*

the rate at which a company produces goods or provides services, usually considered in relation to the number of people the company employs and the amount of materials which it uses. ▲ **productive** *adjective* producing a great deal.

promote *verb*

1 to move someone to a more senior job or position in a firm or organization. 2 to advertise or give publicity to something.

▲ **promotion** *noun* the act of promoting someone or something; the state of being promoted.

statistic *noun*

a piece of information from a collection of data, shown in numbers. ▲ **statistics** *noun plural* a collection of data shown in numbers and based on the number of times something happens.

statistics *see* **statistic**.

stress *noun*

1 worry and anxiety caused by overwork or some other difficult situation. ▲ **stressful** *adjective* causing stress; involving stress. 2 the special importance or emphasis given

to something. 3 an extra force or emphasis used when pronouncing a particular syllable or word.

switch off *verb*

(*informal*) to stop thinking about something; to stop paying attention.

target *noun*

1 a result or goal which you are trying to achieve. 2 an object which is aimed at in shooting practice, darts, etc, often a round board with circles on it. ▲ **target** *verb* to aim or direct something at someone.

tension *noun*

a feeling of anxiety and worry that makes it very difficult to relax.

toll, take its toll on

to have a very bad effect on someone.

workload *noun*

the amount of work someone has to do.

workforce *noun*

(*with singular or plural verb*) all the people who work for a particular company or industry; all of the people in a country who are employed or available for work.

workplace *noun*

the place where you work, an office, factory, etc.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. stress

2. pressure

3. targets

4. workload

5. promote

6. exhaustion

7. burn-out

8. ethos

Column B

a. move (person) to a higher position

b. worry and anxiety

c. demand

d. extreme mental and physical tiredness

e. goals

f. attitude

g. amount of work

h. fatigue

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. presence

2. fatigue

3. insomnia

4. tension

5. mentally

6. weaken

7. modern

8. working

Column B

a. physically

b. relaxation

c. energy

d. absence

e. strengthen

f. ancient

g. leisure

h. slumber

A Sudden Decision

A conversation about an unexpected career move.

Pre-Reading Questions

1. Ask one question that you want answered after reading the passage.
2. Why do you think someone would make a sudden decision?
3. Do you think sudden decisions can be good decisions?

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and idioms in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

‘Have you any idea why Tom has left his job?’ Fred asked Andy.

‘**Your guess is as good as mine,**’ replied Andy. ‘I did hear that he was **under a cloud** when he left, but I think that was a rumour started by Jenny, one of his workmates, who doesn’t like him. Tom has always been very hard-working and competent. I don’t think he was dismissed. Whatever the reason, his resignation was **a bolt from the blue**. Everyone was surprised.’

Then Joan joined in the conversation, saying, ‘He might have been bored. I would be **climbing the walls** if I had to sit in an office all day.’

‘**Quite the reverse,**’ replied Andy. ‘Tom had a very interesting job and he loved it. He also liked his boss and the people he worked with.’

‘I wonder if it is a case of **cherchez la femme,**’ said Mary. ‘My brother introduced Tom to an Australian girl called Mel a few weeks ago and they seemed to get on very well. I think my brother said that Tom and she had been out together quite a few times, but Mel is due to go back home fairly soon. Who knows? Perhaps Tom has decided on a life **Down Under.**’

Read and Understand

A After reading the passage, say whether each of the following sentences is true or false.

1. In sales and production departments, the cause of stress is usually unrealistic targets.

True / False

2. According to the writer, some workers work long hours because they enjoy their work.

True / False

3. Overwork can lead to total exhaustion.

True / False

4. When on holiday all workers are glad to forget about work.

True / False

5. People who are stressed tend to fall sick easily.

True / False

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. Why do some people stay on in the office, even after they have finished their work?

2. What can happen to people who overwork?

3. How have modern communication systems added to work stress?

4. Why does stress cause people to fall ill?

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. Are you in favour of working long hours in the office? Give a reason for your answer.

2. In your town or city, do people usually spend long hours in the office? If so, why?

3. Suggest one way to help people who are very stressed at work.

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find that the relative pronoun has not been used correctly. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence using one of these relative pronouns: *who*, *whose*, *which*, *that*.

Example:

Sentence with error: People which are stressed fall sick more easily.

Corrected sentence: People *who* are stressed fall sick more easily.

- Jobs who require irregular working hours can lead to work stress.

- Those which have a hobby or sport will have better mental health.

- The man, which problems were giving him much anxiety, suffered a breakdown.

- I talked with many people whom said they were satisfied with their work conditions.

- Jokes and comics who make us laugh can relieve stress.

Your View

Complete the sentences below by giving your view.

1. I think that some stress is a good thing because _____

OR I think that some stress is a bad thing because _____

2. I think that people should learn to relax by _____

3. I think that work is more important than family life because _____

OR I think that family life is more important than work because _____

Pre-Reading Questions

1. What is blood transfusion?
2. How safe is it to receive blood that has been donated?
3. Do you agree with the following statements? Give a reason for each of your answers.
 - Very few diseases are contracted through blood transfusion.
 - Hospitals should screen blood donors more carefully.

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

We are used to regarding **blood transfusion** as a process which saves lives. Now, there are fears that it may spread **disease**.

The president of the American Red Cross, Bernadette Healey, said recently that she would be afraid of having a blood transfusion in Britain, even as part of emergency treatment. She would be worried in case she **contracted** the disease known as **vCJD**, which is short for **variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease**.

Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease is a rare and **fatal** disease which affects the human brain. It has been suggested that the new variant form of it can be caused by eating meat taken from cattle suffering from **BSE** (short for **bovine spongiform encephalopathy**), and that vCJD is the human form of BSE. This disease was first identified in Britain in 1986 and is known as **mad cow disease** because cattle suffering from it keep **staggering** and falling down.

Much **speculation** and uncertainty surround how vCJD is contracted, but one thing is certain. No one has yet contracted the disease by means of a blood transfusion. Scientists do not yet know if this is even possible.

However, fears remain that **blood donors** who are infected with this disease, or who are **carriers** of it, might pass it on in their blood. The American Red Cross, which supplies about half the blood used in transfusions in the United States, recently placed a **ban** on blood donors who have lived in, or travelled in, Europe for more than six months.

Reducing **stocks** of blood is likely to cause problems for American doctors, since the country is already suffering from a **chronic** shortage of blood in its **blood banks**. More blood is being used since many modern medical and **surgical procedures** require a great deal of blood. On the other hand, fewer people seem to want to become blood donors.

Members of the British National Blood Service have defended the safety of its blood supplies, emphasizing the **precautions** which they have put in place, such as the **screening** of donors. However, people remember those who were infected with **HIV** by means of blood transfusions and the fear remains, however **unfounded**.

Vocabulary Study

ban *noun*

a rule or law which says that something is not allowed.

▲ **ban** *verb* to state officially that something is not allowed according to a law or rule.

blood bank *noun*

a place where blood is stored for use in transfusions; the blood stored.

blood donor *noun*

a person who gives some blood to be stored and used by doctors in the treatment of someone else.

blood transfusion *noun*

a process by which blood is taken from one person, often by means of a blood bank, and put into another person's body, often following an accident or during an operation.

bovine spongiform encephalopathy

see **BSE**.

BSE *noun*

(*abbreviation of bovine spongiform encephalopathy*) a disease that affects the brain of a cow and causes the death of the affected animal.

carrier *noun*

a person who has in their body the bacteria, etc which cause a disease, and can pass this disease on to others, although they do not become ill with it themselves.

chronic *adjective*

of a disease, lasting a long time and difficult to cure.

CJD *noun*

(*abbreviation of Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease*) a fatal brain disease in humans, corresponding to BSE in cattle, which gradually causes loss of muscle control and affects the mind.

contract *verb*

1 to become affected by an illness or disease. 2 to get less, smaller or to cause to get less or smaller.

Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease
see **CJD**.

disease *noun*

1 a condition in which there is something medically wrong with a patient, often an illness caused by infection. 2 a particular illness which has particular symptoms and is caused by infection.

fatal *adjective*

causing death; capable of causing death. ▲ **fatality** *noun* the death of someone resulting from an accident, war or disaster.

HIV

(*abbreviation of human immunodeficiency virus*) the virus that can cause Aids.

mad cow disease

(*informal*) same as **BSE**.

precaution *noun*

an action taken to try to prevent something harmful or dangerous from happening.

procedure *noun*

a way of doing something, especially the correct or usual way.

screening *noun*

the process of carrying out tests on a large number of people to find out whether they have a particular disease or not. ▲ **screen** *verb* 1 to carry out tests in this way. 2 to show a film in the cinema or to broadcast a film or other programme on television.

speculation *noun*

opinions formed without enough information or evidence. ▲ **speculate** *verb* to form such opinions.

stagger *verb*

to move or walk unsteadily, almost falling over.

stock *noun*

1 a supply of something kept for future use. 2 a supply of goods that is kept for sale in a shop.

surgical *adjective*

connected with surgery.

unfounded *adjective*

not based on any evidence or facts.

variant *adjective*

slightly different in form from the usual. ▲ **variant** *noun* something that is slightly different in form or type from the usual form.

vCJD *noun*

variant CJD, a slightly different form of CJD, only recently discovered and thought to be possibly linked to BSE. See **BSE** and **CJD**.

Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. contracted
2. fatal
3. identified
4. staggering
5. ban
6. stocks
7. precautions
8. unfounded

Column B

- a. stumbling
- b. supplies
- c. preventive actions
- d. was infected
- e. causing death
- f. without cause
- g. prohibition
- h. named

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by writing the corresponding letters in the boxes provided.

Column A

1. saves
2. spread
3. rare
4. speculation
5. donors
6. reducing
7. chronic
8. defended

Column B

- a. fact
- b. attacked
- c. increasing
- d. common
- e. temporary
- f. endangers
- g. contain
- h. recipients

- C** Choose the most appropriate word or phrase, given in *italics* below, for each of the blanks.

blood transfusion
infected

emergency
emphasizing

contracted

1. The sports instructor was _____ to us the need to drink lots of water in warm weather.
2. The virus can be _____ through close contact with the sick person.
3. To prevent others being _____, the patient was placed in a separate ward.
4. The bleeding was so severe that he needed a _____.
5. The terrorist attack has led to the government calling a state of _____ in the city.

Read and Understand

- A** Say whether each of the following statements is true or false.

1. There is no link between vCJD and BSE.
2. It is not known how the name 'mad cow disease' came about.
3. The American Red Cross banned blood donors who had been in Europe for more than six months.

True / False

True / False

True / False

4. America has sufficient blood stocks.

True / False

5. The British National Blood Service takes the precautions of screening donors.

True / False

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. What is the link between vCJD and BSE?

2. Why did the president of the American Red Cross fear having a blood transfusion in Britain?

3. Give one reason for the shortage of blood in blood banks in America.

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. In your country do people worry about catching diseases from a blood transfusion? Give a reason.

2. How do people in your country feel about donating blood?

3. Would you store a supply of your own blood in a blood bank in case you need it some time in the future? Why or why not?

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, there is an error in the use of the verb *have*. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence by using the correct form of *have*.

Example:

Sentence with error: He has contracted a rare disease last year.

Corrected sentence: He *had* contracted a rare disease last year.

1. There have been an outbreak of a rare disease in the rural area.

2. So many people has been injured in the war that hospitals need more blood donors.

3. We know that the common cold had no cure and all that can be done is to relieve the symptoms.

4. During his operation last year, he has a blood transfusion.

5. There has been speculations among the staff that the manager is leaving.

Your View

The questions below ask for your opinion. Answer each question in **one sentence**.

1. Would you choose to donate blood? Why or why not?

2. If you needed a blood transfusion from the blood bank, would you be confident that the blood donors have been screened? Give a reason.

3. Do you think enough is done in your country to make sure there are enough blood donors? Give a reason for your answer.

Pre-Reading Questions

1. Can you guess why asthma is said to be a mystery?
2. What have you heard are the causes of asthma?
3. Based on what you know of asthma, is it a serious disorder? Why or why not?

Reading Passage

Now read the passage below. You can look up the meanings of the words and phrases in bold in the Vocabulary Study section that follows.

Asthma is a **respiratory disorder** that we have known about for hundreds of years. However, there is still no cure although **drugs**, such as **steroids**, and **inhalers** can **alleviate** the **symptoms** of an **asthmatic attack**, and there is still no known cause. Worryingly, the number of people who suffer from asthma is increasing rapidly. In some countries in the world the disease is becoming more like an **epidemic**.

Because of the huge increase in the number of cases in the last 30 years, there is a widespread feeling that some kind of **lifestyle** change is to blame. Since asthma is a disease which **impairs** breathing, many researchers have thought that a reduction in air quality might have caused the increase in it. However, it is now thought that although the **pollution** in the **atmosphere** might **exacerbate** the condition, it is unlikely to be the cause of it.

For some considerable time, household **dust mites** were thought to be a possible cause of the condition, but attempts to keep these to a minimum have not reduced the numbers of asthmatic sufferers. Far from it.

Now researchers are looking to diet to find the **culprit**. The period over which asthma has increased dramatically in some countries **coincides with** a period when there have been major changes in diet in countries which have seen the highest rates of increase. It was first thought that some kind of **dietary allergy** might be a major **factor**.

At the moment, researchers looking for a dietary **trigger** for asthma are considering whether a lack of **antioxidants** could be responsible. Their possible protective powers have been much discussed in connection with other diseases. Now, doctors are wondering if a diet rich in things known to contain high levels of antioxidants, such as fruit and vegetables, would prevent asthma, especially if such a diet was followed by pregnant women.

Meanwhile, the schoolbags of more and more children contain an inhaler as well as books and notebooks. Something at school could **trigger** an attack and they must be prepared.

Vocabulary Study

allergy *noun*

a condition which makes you feel ill or causes some kind of bad reaction, such as a skin rash or difficulty in breathing, when you eat, touch or breathe in, a particular substance, although most other people are not affected in this way.

▲ **allergic** *adjective* 1 having an allergy to something.
2 caused by an allergy.

alleviate *verb*

(*formal*) to make something, such as pain or a difficulty, less severe.

antioxidant *noun*

a substance, naturally present in the body and plants, which slows down the destructive effects of oxidation (the act of combining with oxygen).

asthma *noun*

a disease which affects the chest and makes breathing difficult and which occurs at intervals over a long period of time. ▲ **asthmatic** *adjective* suffering from asthma; connected with asthma.

▲ **asthmatic** *noun* a person who suffers from asthma.

atmosphere *noun*

the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth and some other planets. ▲ **atmospheric** *adjective* connected with the atmosphere of the earth.

attack *noun*

a sudden short, often severe, period of illness, sometimes an illness from which you suffer regularly.

coincide with *verb*

to happen at the same time as something.

culprit *noun*

a person who has done something wrong or something which is against the law.

dietary *adjective*

connected with diet.

disorder *noun*

an illness, often one which results in part of the body not working properly.

drug *noun*

a substance that is given as a medicine to treat a disease, lessen pain, etc.

dust mite *noun*

a very tiny spider-like creature that lives on carpets, bedding, etc.

epidemic *noun*

the occurrence of a particularly large number of cases of a disease in a population within a short period of time.

exacerbate *verb*

(*formal*) to make something worse, especially something that is already bad or difficult.

factor *noun*

one of several things which cause something or which influence the result of something.

impair *verb*

(*formal*) to make something less good or less effective, to damage something.

inhaler *noun*

a small device containing medicine which you breathe in, used in conditions where breathing is difficult.

lifestyle *noun*

the way in which someone lives.

pollution *noun*

the act or process of causing something, such as the environment, air or water, to become dirty, harmful or unfit for use. ▲ **pollute** *verb* to cause something to be dirty, harmful or unfit for use.

▲ **pollutant** *noun* something which pollutes.

respiratory *adjective*

connected with breathing.

steroid *noun*

a chemical substance of various types occurring naturally in the body, or an artificial form of this, used as a drug in the treatment of various diseases and also used illegally by some sportsmen to develop their muscles and improve their performance.

symptom *noun*

a feeling of illness, or some kind of change in the mind or body, which shows the presence of disease.

trigger *noun*

something that is the cause of something, usually something unpleasant. ▲ **trigger** *verb* to cause something to happen.



Vocabulary Building

A Match the words in Column A with their meaning in Column B by joining the dots correctly.

Column A

1. respiratory •
2. drugs •
3. symptoms •
4. epidemic •
5. widespread •
6. pollution •
7. exacerbate •
8. dramatically •

Column B

- a. pills
- b. significantly
- c. extensive
- d. related to breathing
- e. signs of illness
- f. disease that has spread widely
- g. make worse
- h. contamination

B Match the words in Column A with their opposite meaning in Column B by joining the dots correctly.

Column A

1. alleviate •
2. rapidly •
3. impairs •
4. reduction •
5. possible •
6. minimum •
7. major •
8. prevent •

Column B

- a. small
- b. make worse
- c. maximum
- d. encourage
- e. improvement
- f. repairs
- g. unlikely
- h. slowly

C Choose the correct meaning for the word in *italics* in each of the sentences below by putting a tick against one of the three possible answers provided.

1. The smoky *atmosphere* here is causing my eyes to water.
 - a. air
 - b. surroundings
 - c. stuffiness

2. The school is still looking for the *culprit* who stole the carp in the pond.
 - a. wrong-doer
 - b. student
 - c. visitor

3. The *researchers* think that their experiments will soon reveal the cause of the disease.
 - a. lecturers
 - b. scientists
 - c. experts

4. His resignation from the company was the *trigger* for others to leave.
 - a. source
 - b. event
 - c. cause

5. He *prepared* himself for a job loss by cutting back on his expenses.
 - a. qualified
 - b. developed
 - c. adapted

Read and Understand

A Circle the most suitable answer from the three possible answers provided.

1. The use of steroids and inhalers for asthma is to
 - a. heal it.
 - b. relieve it.
 - c. cure it.
2. It was believed that a possible cause of asthma is
 - a. unhealthy lifestyles.
 - b. poor air quality.
 - c. insufficient exercise.
3. By keeping dust mites to a minimum, the number of asthmatic sufferers
 - a. increased.
 - b. decreased.
 - c. was unchanged.
4. The new possible cause that researchers are studying is
 - a. allergic reactions.
 - b. changes in diet.
 - c. the lack of antioxidants.
5. Which of the following is not likely to trigger an asthmatic attack?
 - a. cigarette smoke
 - b. fruit and vegetables
 - c. dust mites

B Answer these questions in full sentences.

1. What is asthma?

2. What can bring relief in an asthmatic attack?

3. Why was air pollution thought to be a cause of asthma?

Pair Work

With your partner, first discuss your answers to the questions below. Then write out each of your answers in one or two sentences.

1. Do you think that the title of the passage 'The Mystery of Asthma' is suitable? Why?

2. Give an example of a dietary allergy.

3. If you know of an asthma sufferer, write about what he/she does to control it.

Spot the Error

In each sentence below, you will find that the progressive aspect of the verb has not been used correctly. Underline the error and rewrite the sentence with the correct progressive aspect of the verb.

Example:

Sentence with error: Researchers still look for a cure for asthma.

Corrected sentence: Researchers *are still looking* for a cure for asthma.

1. It must be the cigarette smoke that now triggers the child's asthmatic attack.

2. I try to get leave to attend the talk this afternoon.

3. Researchers examine diet as a possible cause for asthma.

4. As he is sensitive to dust, he decides whether or not to use carpets.

5. She thinks of taking vitamin C supplements to relieve asthma.

Your View

You are free to decide for yourself whether you agree or disagree with each of the statements below and give a reason in one sentence. Begin your sentence with either 'I agree because ...' or 'I disagree because'

1. Asthma is a serious illness.

2. It is wrong to put the blame on diet for many illnesses.

3. It is wrong to blame stress for illnesses when people do not know the cause.

READ and UNDERSTAND 2

Answer Key

Unit 1 Climate Change

Vocabulary Building

- A 1. c 2. h 3. d 4. b 5. f
6. g 7. a 8. e
B 1. g 2. e 3. f 4. c 5. h
6. b 7. d 8. a
C 1. incidence 2. representatives
3. politicians 4. activity
5. experts

Read and Understand

- A 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False
B 1. They are formed by car engines and industrial processes.
2. They agreed to try to reduce the volume of greenhouse gas emissions.
3. It was suggested that countries should plant more forests to absorb greenhouse gases.

Spot the Error

- Human activity today *causes* climate change.
- If the earth's temperature *keeps* rising, there will be natural disasters.
- Carbon dioxide *is* one of the greenhouse gases.
- The Kyoto summit *took* place in 1997.
- It was stated that the countries *did not meet* their targets for reducing emissions.

Unit 2 Endangered Species

Vocabulary Building

- A 1. g 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b
6. h 7. e 8. f
B 1. g 2. a 3. e 4. b 5. c
6. h 7. f 8. d
C 1. environment 2. damage
3. natural 4. pesticides
5. species

Read and Understand

- A 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
B 1. In the past hunters killed animals *for their food and to use animal skins for clothes*.
2. Pesticides and chemicals are toxic to *plants which are the habitats of animals*.
3. Pesticides and other chemicals lay waste to *land inhabited by animals*.

Spot the Error

- The tiger in that country *is* an endangered species.
- In this area, people *are* not allowed to cut down trees without permission.
- All the newspapers *report* on the damage caused by the floods.
- The drinking water *contains* a high level of pollutants.
- Elephants *were* hunted for their ivory.

Unit 3 Modern Celebrities

Vocabulary Building

- A 1. h 2. f 3. a 4. c 5. g
6. b 7. e 8. d
B 1. e 2. d 3. h 4. f 5. a
6. c 7. g 8. b
C 1. fame 2. lifestyles
3. basis 4. surprise

Read and Understand

- A 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c
B 1. One way is that they are film stars, football players or popstars./One way is that they are friends of someone famous./One way is that they wear strange and flamboyant clothes or behave badly in public.
2. Celebrities want publicity because image is all-important to them.
3. They employ image-makers and they give sensational interviews.

Spot the Error

- The fans were thrilled that their singing idol sang *beautifully*.
- The film star gave an interview and *publicly* confessed his drug habit.
- He tried *desperately* to snatch the camera from the photographer.
- The winner *happily* held up his trophy.
- The singer is *deliberately* entering by the back door to avoid the fans.

Unit 4 The Right to Die

Vocabulary Building

- A 1. g 2. d 3. b 4. e 5. h
6. a 7. f 8. c
B 1. f 2. c 3. g 4. h 5. b
6. e 7. d 8. a
C 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

Read and Understand

- A 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. c
B 1. She was suffering from motor neurone disease.
2. She wanted the courts to agree in advance not to prosecute her husband if he helped her to die.
3. The objection is that it could lead to murder.
4. The country is the Netherlands.

Spot the Error

- The old man *was worried* that he would have to go to a nursing home.
- Many people today *think* of euthanasia as a form of murder.
- Last night he *took* pills to help him sleep.
- The court could not prove that his death *was* the result of physician-assisted suicide.
- She is hopeful that a cure *will be found* for her illness.

Unit 5 All Kinds of Rage

Vocabulary Building

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

Read and Understand

- A 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
B 1. Drivers can get out of their cars and shout at other drivers or pedestrians./Drivers can get out of their cars and make threatening gestures./Drivers can attack people and even kill them.
2. People at supermarket checkouts can intentionally bang into others with their trolleys.
3. One result of violence in the home is the breakup of the home or the imprisonment of the violent partner.
4. Often air rage is caused by passengers who are drunk.

Spot the Error

- Some people get *impatient* at having to queue for a long time.
- So furious* was he that he banged his trolley into the one ahead.
- His wife advised him to stay *calm* as that was the sensible thing to do.
- The air crew has the right to restrain *violent* passengers.
- Road rage is *dangerous* as it can cause accidents and even death.

Unit 6 Ageing Populations

Vocabulary Building

- A 1. g 2. h 3. d 4. a 5. b
6. e 7. c 8. f
B 1. f 2. e 3. a 4. h 5. c
6. b 7. d 8. g
C 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False

Read and Understand

- A 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
B 1. They live longer because of a healthier diet, better living conditions and advances in medicine.
2. Governments get their revenue from taxes.
3. Government revenue pays for public services and state benefits.
4. It can increase the rate of taxation for those working./It can raise the age of retirement./It can persuade healthy people who had retired to return to work.

Spot the Error

- The elderly people were told that *they* would receive a food hamper each.

- The sick lady was prescribed medicine by *her* doctor.
- The residents are proud that *their* block won top prize for cleanliness.
- She told *herself* that she must visit her grandparents more often.
- The extra charge for water is only included if you use too much of *it*.

Unit 7 Gender Discrimination

Vocabulary Building

- A 1. b 2. g 3. d 4. c 5. h
6. a 7. e 8. f
B 1. f 2. c 3. a 4. h 5. c
6. d 7. g 8. b
C 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True

Read and Understand

- A 1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a
B 1. One reason is that there is an old-boy network./ One reason is that men may not promote women because of feelings of insecurity.
2. The glass ceiling stops women from being promoted to senior posts.
3. There were no equal rights or equal opportunities for women./Women were expected to be housewives./Women who worked had menial jobs.

Spot the Error

- The boss said he *may/might/will* give her a raise if she met the sales targets.
- I wonder what has delayed him as he *should* be here by now.
- The management assured the staff that they *would/will* receive better work conditions.
- She *can/could/will/would* only work part-time as she has young children.
- Flexible hours *will/would* suit many young working mothers.

Unit 8 Taking Time Out

Vocabulary Building

- A 1. c 2. b 3. h 4. f 5. a
6. g 7. d 8. e
B 1. g 2. d 3. a 4. h 5. c
6. e 7. b 8. f
C 1. accommodation 2. percentage
3. adventure 4. graduating
5. experience

Read and Understand

- A 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False
B 1. Hitchhiking is popular as it is does not cost a lot./ Hitchhiking is popular as it enables students to travel to many foreign places.
2. During the gap year, students may work on local farms or hotels./During the gap year, students may

work in an area in which they hope to make their career, such as medicine or computers./During the gap year, students may work in a charity doing voluntary work.

3. One benefit is that they get new and different experiences./One benefit is that they communicate with many different people./One benefit is that they learn to be independent.

Spot the Error

1. With his small budget, he was happy to take *any* accommodation.
2. While backpacking, the students intend to look for *some* work.
3. His parents insisted that he should not take *a* year off from studies.
4. The hitchhikers bought *the* railcards that would give them unlimited travel.
5. Many students wanted *some* work experience that was in an area of interest.

Unit 9 Gambling Figures Escalate

Vocabulary Building

- A 1. b 2. g 3. a 4. f 5. c
6. h 7. e 8. d
- B 1. g 2. e 3. h 4. d 5. f
6. a 7. b 8. c
- C 1. organizations 2. entertainment
3. lotteries 4. casino
5. horseracing

Read and Understand

- A 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True
- B 1. In football pools, people will win if they correctly predict the results of the football matches.
2. Lotteries are different because they are often in aid of good causes and so people do not see such gambling as a vice.
3. The compulsive gambler can get help from Gamblers Anonymous.

Spot the Error

1. The gambler lost *much* money at the races last week.
2. Las Vegas in America has *many* casinos.
3. He decided to donate his winnings to *a few* charities.
4. There is *little* hope that you can win at the casino.
5. He had tried *many* times to give up gambling before turning to Gamblers Anonymous.

Unit 10 Advances in Detection

Vocabulary Building

- A 1. e 2. f 3. b 4. g 5. c
6. a 7. h 8. d
- B 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. f 5. h
6. g 7. e 8. c
- C 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False

Read and Understand

- A 1. c 2. c 3. a 4. b
- B 1. Ruark continued to be friendly with the family of the girlfriend he murdered.
2. Some samples used are a person's blood, saliva or skin.
3. The police re-opened the case because they received a telephone tip-off that Ruark could be guilty of the murder in 1983.

Spot the Error

1. The court has evidence against him, *hasn't/doesn't* it?
2. The judge has postponed the trial until further notice, *hasn't* he?
3. Criminals will be more easily traced these days, *won't* they?
4. You really frightened the thief, *didn't* you?
5. She was the witness of the defence, *wasn't* she?

Unit 11 Computer Crime

Vocabulary Building

- A 1. b 2. c 3. e 4. g 5. a
6. h 7. d 8. f
- B 1. b 2. f 3. g 4. c 5. a
6. h 7. e 8. d
- C 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False

Read and Understand

- A 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. b
- B 1. The disadvantage is that computers have added to the already large number of crimes.
2. Computer hackers can get lists of the names of competitors' clients./Computer hackers can get a rival company's plans./Computer hackers can get financial data.
3. Banks are trying to provide safeguards for customers.

Spot the Error

1. A bug got into the firm's computer *and* it suddenly crashed.
2. She could not find his name *though* she searched the database several times.
3. You should shop around for a computer *because/as/ since* there are many bargains on offer.
4. She was reminded many times to use an anti-virus software *yet/but* she stubbornly refused.
5. I need to finish this report urgently *so* you will have to wait to use the computer.

Unit 12 Eating Disorders

Vocabulary Building

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

Read and Understand

- A 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True
 B 1. Anorexia can lead to malnutrition and eventually death.
 2. The role models are thin fashion models and other celebrities.
 3. They binge on food and then get rid of it by vomiting. Sometimes they take laxatives.
 4. Bulimia causes poor health and tooth decay.

Spot the Error

1. Some people think that the slimness craze should be blamed on *skinny models*.
 2. I heard that *anorexics* throw away delicious food rather than eat it.
 3. Some people have tried one *diet* after another but still cannot lose weight.
 4. One major eating *disorder* is anorexia and the other is bulimia.
 5. My view is that those who diet excessively have emotional *problems*.

Unit 13 Stress at Work

Vocabulary Building

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

Read and Understand

- A 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
 B 1. They stay on in the office to impress their boss so that he will promote them.
 2. They can suffer from fatigue, total exhaustion and insomnia.
 3. Even when on holiday, people will continue to work using their mobile phones and email.
 4. Stress weakens the immune system and people with a weak immune system fall ill more easily.

Spot the Error

1. Jobs *that/which* require irregular working hours can lead to work stress.
 2. Those *who* have a hobby or sport will have better mental health.
 3. The man, *whose* problems were giving him much anxiety, suffered a breakdown.
 4. I talked with many people *who* said they were satisfied with their work conditions.
 5. Jokes and comics *which/that* make us laugh can relieve stress.

Unit 14 Blood Transfusion Fears

Vocabulary Building

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

- B 1. f 2. g 3. d 4. a 5. h
 6. c 7. e 8. b
 C 1. emphasizing 2. contracted
 3. infected 4. blood transfusion
 5. emergency

Read and Understand

- A 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
 B 1. The link between vCJD and BSE is that the disease vCJD is the human form of BSE, which cattle suffer from.
 2. She was afraid that she could contract the disease vCJD through blood transfusion.
 3. One reason is that modern medical and surgical procedures need a great deal of blood./One reason is that there are fewer blood donors

Spot the Error

1. There *has* been an outbreak of a rare disease in the rural area.
 2. So many people *have/had* been injured in the war that hospitals need more blood donors.
 3. We know that the common cold *has* no cure and all that can be done is to relieve the symptoms.
 4. During his operation last year, he *had* a blood transfusion.
 5. There *have* been speculations among the staff that the manager is leaving.

Unit 15 The Mystery of Asthma

Vocabulary Building

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

Read and Understand

- A 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. b
 B 1. Asthma is a respiratory disorder.
 2. Relief is brought by the use of drugs and inhalers.
 3. Air pollution was thought to be a cause because asthma impairs breathing and nowadays air quality is worse.

Spot the Error

1. It must be the cigarette smoke that *is* now triggering the child's asthmatic attack.
 2. I *am trying* to get leave to attend the talk this afternoon.
 3. Researchers *are examining* diet as a possible cause for asthma.
 4. As he is sensitive to dust, he *is deciding* whether or not to use carpets.
 5. She *is thinking* of taking vitamin C supplements to relieve asthma.