

Advanced Reading

Course No.: 2914243-50

Mosaic 2 Reading

Lecturer's Name: AMEL OUESLATI

Email : mayaoueslati28@gmail.com





SILVER EDITION

Now with  
activities for the  
TOEFL® iBT

# Mosaic 2

READING













**Mc  
Graw  
Hill**

Brenda Wegmann • Miki Knezevic

\*TOEFL is a registered trademark of Educational Testing Service (ETS).  
This publication is not endorsed or approved by ETS.



# Table of Contents

	Welcome to Interactions/Mosaic Silver Edition.....	vi
	Scope and Sequence .....	xii
	<b>Chapter 1</b> Language and Learning.....	2
	<b>Chapter 2</b> Danger and Daring .....	26
	<b>Chapter 3</b> Gender and Relationships .....	54
	<b>Chapter 4</b> Beauty and Aesthetics .....	78
	<b>Chapter 5</b> Transitions .....	106
	<b>Chapter 6</b> The Mind .....	134
	<b>Chapter 7</b> Working.....	166
	<b>Chapter 8</b> Breakthroughs .....	196
	<b>Chapter 9</b> Art and Entertainment.....	224
	<b>Chapter 10</b> Conflict and Reconciliation .....	254
	Vocabulary Index .....	280
	Skills Index .....	283

# Language and Learning

## In This Chapter

Why learn English? The first selection in this chapter argues that English is a universal language that people around the world use to communicate in a variety of different areas. The second selection looks at the case of one particular nation, Mongolia, where the government is implementing an extensive national education program to make its residents bilingual in English, a move that has become popular in a number of countries.

“Whoever comes to learn, will always find a teacher.”

—German, anonymous





## Connecting to the Topic

- 1 What is happening in the photo below? Why is good communication important for people with this job?
- 2 What challenges are faced by people when they speak different languages? How can they communicate?
- 3 What has been your own experience of learning English? How do you think that people best learn languages?





## English as a Universal Language

## Before You Read

## Strategy

## Getting Meaning from Word Structure and Context

Try to guess the meaning of new or unfamiliar words as you read. To do this, break them into smaller words, into prefixes and suffixes, or use clues from the context—the words that come before and after the new word.

**1 Getting Meaning from Word Structure and Context** Choose the best meaning for the italicized words in the following excerpts (parts) taken from the reading selection. Use the hints about word structure and context to help you.

1. English as a *Universal* Language (**Hint:** This is the title, which often, but not always, relates to the main idea. Break the word into its two parts: *universe* and the suffix *-al*, which simply makes an adjective of a noun, and think about their meanings.)
  - A beautiful
  - B difficult
  - C global
  - D political
2. And several hundred million more [people] have some knowledge of English, which has official or semiofficial *status* in some 60 countries. (**Hint:** Look at the words that come before and after and decide which option makes the most sense, considering the idea expressed in the title.)
  - A existence (condition, usage, rank)
  - B enjoyment
  - C problems
  - D rejection (hatred, dislike)
3. Although there may be as many people speaking the various *dialects* of Chinese as there are English speakers, English is certainly more widespread geographically . . . (**Hint:** A comparison is being made between those who speak English and those who speak different *dialects* of Chinese.)
  - A words
  - B dialogs
  - C lists of rules
  - D ways of speaking



4. English is certainly more *widespread* geographically. (**Hint:** Break this word into its two parts and think of what each one means.)
- (A) restricted
  - (B) extended
  - (C) regional
  - (D) popular
5. English is not replacing other languages; it is *supplementing* them. (**Hint:** Think of the word *supply*, which starts out the way this word does. Also, take note of the general idea of the article expressed in its title.)
- (A) proving its superiority over
  - (B) taking the place of
  - (C) being used in addition to
  - (D) being used exclusively by
6. English *prevails* in transportation and the media. (**Hint:** Once again, consider the general idea of the article.)
- (A) exists
  - (B) preserves
  - (C) continues
  - (D) predominates
7. *Maritime* traffic uses flag and light signals, but “if vessels needed to communicate verbally, they would find a common language, which would probably be English. . .” (**Hint:** Notice the word *vessels*, which means *ships*.)
- (A) sea
  - (B) air
  - (C) ground
  - (D) rail
8. It is a foreign *tongue* for all six member nations. (**Hint:** Consider that this word also refers to a part of the body.)
- (A) challenge
  - (B) figure
  - (C) trade
  - (D) language

## Strategy

### \* Skimming for Main Ideas

Skimming is a useful way to get an overview of a reading selection. To skim, move your eyes quickly through the whole reading, making sure to look at titles, headings, and illustrations. Do not stop for details or worry about words you don't understand. Keep going like a fast-moving train from beginning to end. Afterward, you will have a general idea of the contents. Then you can read the selection again with better comprehension.



**2 Skimming for Main Ideas** Take two minutes and skim the reading below. Then look at the list of themes below. Put a check in front of the themes related to ideas that are discussed in the reading.

- How English is taught in different countries
- Where English is taught
- The use of English among young people
- The use of English in literature and poetry
- The use of English in business, science, and diplomacy
- Comparisons of the use of English and the use of some other languages

## Read

### Introduction

Is English truly a universal language, or will it be at some time in the near future? The following selection from the book *Megatrends 2000* presents one opinion on this subject and supports the opinion with numerous details and statistics. Answer the questions below. Then read to see if you agree with the authors' opinion.

- Are you learning English because you think it is a universal language, or is there some other reason for you to learn it?
- What uses does learning English have for people from your culture?



## English as a Universal Language

A English is becoming the world's first truly universal language. It is the native language of some 400 million people in 12 countries. That is a lot fewer than the 885 million people or so who speak Mandarin Chinese. But another 400 million speak English as a second language. And several hundred million more have some knowledge of English, which has official or semiofficial status in some 60 countries. Although there *may* be as many people speaking the various dialects of Chinese as there are English speakers, English is certainly more widespread geographically, more genuinely universal than Chinese. And its usage is growing at an extraordinary pace.



B Today there are about 1 billion English speakers in the world, and the number is growing. The world's most taught language, English is not replacing other languages; it is supplementing them:

- More than two hundred and fifty million Chinese study English.
- In eighty-nine countries, English is either a common second language or widely studied. 15
- In Hong Kong, nine of every ten secondary school students study English.
- In France, state-run secondary schools require students to study four years of English or German; most—at least 85 percent—choose English.
- In Japan, secondary students are required to take six years of English before graduation. 20



University students in Shanghai, China

### Media and Transportation

c English prevails in transportation and the media. The travel and communication language of the international airwaves is English. Pilots and air traffic controllers speak English at all international airports. Maritime traffic uses flag and light signals, but “if vessels needed to communicate verbally, they would find a common language, which would probably be English,” says the U.S. Coast Guard’s Werner Siems. 25 30 35

D Five of the largest broadcasters—CBS, NBC, ABC, the BBC, and the CBC\*—reach a potential audience of about 300 million people through English broadcast. It is also the most popular language of satellite TV. 40

### The Information Age

E The language of the information age is English.

F More than 80 percent of all the information stored in the more than 100 million computers around the world is in English.

G Eighty-five percent of international telephone conversations are conducted in English, as are three-fourths of the world’s mail, telexes, and 45

\* In addition to the five broadcasters mentioned, CNN news reaches 186 million households and hotel rooms around the world.



cables. Computer program instructions and the software itself are often supplied only in English.

H German was once the language of science. Today more than 80 percent of all scientific papers are published first in English. Over half the world's technical and scientific periodicals are in English, which is also the language of medicine, electronics, and space technology.

### International Business

I English is the language of international business.

J When a Japanese businessman strikes a deal anywhere in Europe, the chances are overwhelming that the negotiations were conducted in English.



▲ English is the international language of business.

K Manufactured goods indicate their country of origin in English: "Made in Germany," not *Fabriziert in Deutschland*. It is the language of choice in multinational corporations. Datsun and Nissan write international memorandums in English. As early as 1985, 80 percent of the Japanese Mitsui and Company's employees could speak, read, and write English. Toyota provides in-service English courses. English classes are held in Saudi Arabia for the ARAMCO workers and on three continents for Chase Manhattan Bank staff.

### Diplomacy

L English is replacing the dominant European languages of centuries past. English has replaced French as the language of diplomacy; it is one of the official languages of international aid organizations such as Oxfam and Save the Children as well as of UNESCO, NATO, and the UN.

### Lingua Franca

M English serves as a common tongue in countries where people speak many different languages. In India, nearly 200 different languages are spoken; only 30 percent speak the official language, Hindi. When Rajiv Gandhi addressed the nation after his mother's assassination, he spoke in English. The European Free Trade Association works only in English even though it is a foreign tongue for all six member countries.

### Official Language

N English is the official or semiofficial language of 20 African countries, including Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Liberia, and South Africa. Students are instructed in English at Makerere University in Uganda, the University of Nairobi in Kenya, and the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.



- o English is the ecumenical language of the World Council of Churches, and one of the official languages of the Olympics and the Miss Universe competition.

85



▲ Often people learn English to understand the lyrics of popular music.

### Youth Culture

P English is the language of international youth culture. Young people worldwide listen to and sing popular songs in English often without fully understanding the lyrics. "Break dance," "rap music," "bodybuilding," "windsurfing," and "computer hacking" are invading the slang of German youth.

90

Source: "English as a Universal Language" *Megatrends 2000* (Patricia Aburdene & John Naisbitt)

## After You Read

### Strategy

#### \* Scanning for Specific Information

Scanning is different from skimming. You skim for general ideas. You scan for specific facts or details. To scan, move your eyes quickly over the reading until you come to the specific piece of information that you want. If you know that it is in the middle or toward the end of the reading, start there. Do not be distracted by other items. Concentrate. When you find what you want, use it. Then go to the next point.

**3 Scanning for Specific Information: Statistics** The selection supports its ideas with many and varied statistics from the time the article was written. Scan for the following information and write it in the blanks.

1. the number of English speakers in the world: 800 million
2. the number of Chinese studying English: More 250 million
3. the approximate number of computers in the world: 100 million
4. the percentage of scientific papers published first in English: 80%
5. the number of different languages spoken in India: 200
6. the number of African countries in which English has official or semiofficial status: 20



LANGUAGE). But many more organizations around the world accept TOEFL® scores. Many practice tests are commercially available to help you prepare for the TOEFL® test. These are available in bookstores and from the Internet. In addition, there is a lot of information on the Internet about the TOEFL® test, including the official website at [www.toefl.org](http://www.toefl.org).

**TOEIC® Test** The TOEIC® (TEST OF ENGLISH FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION) is used by companies, government agencies, colleges, and universities to measure English-language proficiency. More than 4.5 million non-native English speakers around the world take the TOEIC® test every year. More information about the TOEIC® test can be found at [www.toeic.org](http://www.toeic.org).

TOEFL and TOEIC are registered trademarks of Educational Testing Service (ETS). This publication is not endorsed or approved by ETS.

## Strategy

### Understanding Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms are words formed from the first letters of a phrase, such as LASER, which stands for lightwave **a**mplification by **s**timulated **e**mission of radiation or SCUBA—**s**elf-**c**ontained **u**nderwater **b**reathing **a**pparatus. Abbreviations are letters that stand for names and phrases, such as **UN**—**U**nited **N**ations—or they are the first letters of a word such as Inc. for Incorporated.

**5 Understanding Acronyms and Abbreviations** Can you identify what the following acronyms and abbreviations stand for? If you don't know, ask a classmate, look in a dictionary, or on the Internet. Write the information in the blanks. The first five items were used in the reading selection on pages 6–9.

1. ABC American Broadcasting Company
2. BBC British Broadcasting Company
3. CBC Canadian Broadcasting Company
4. UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
5. NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization
6. NAFTA North American Free Trade Agreement
7. etc. et cetera
8. RADAR Radio Detection and Ranging
9. INTERPOL International Criminal Police Organization
10. ASAP As soon as possible
11. CD Compact disc



12. DVD

digital video disc

13. ESL

English as second language

14. TOEFL

Test of English as a Second Language



**6 Reacting to an Opinion** In a small group, tell what you think about the following opinion. Do you agree with it, or do you agree with the article? Explain. What reasons do you have for your point of view? Compare the opinions of your group with those of other groups.

“This article expresses a one-sided and nationalistic view in favor of the English language. The authors admit that French used to be the language of diplomacy and German used to be the language of science. Now it is the turn of English to predominate in these two areas, but it will soon change. There is no doubt about that! Technology is actually helping other languages to expand, not just English. No one can predict the future. There are many important languages in the world today. No one language can claim to be universal.”

**7 Reading a Map** Look at the map of the world on page 13, read its legend (the explanation of the shading and the explanation under the map), and answer the following questions.

1. What do the shaded parts of the map indicate?
2. What is the difference between the two types of shading?
3. On what continents is English spoken as the mother tongue in some countries?
4. On what continents is English spoken as a second language?
5. Which of these two groups is larger? Which is more important for the status of English as a *global* language?



**8 What Do You Think?** Read the paragraph below and discuss the questions that follow on page 14.

## Attack on English

In 1994, the French Cultural Minister promoted a law, which has continued into 2006, requiring that 3,000 English words widely used in France be replaced by newly created French equivalents. He felt the French were losing an important part of their culture by using English words. This would mean changing “prime time” to *heure de grande écoute*, or calling a “corner kick” in soccer a *jet de coin*. Although government officials will have to follow the new law, the French Constitutional Congress ruled that the law violates the “freedom of expression” of the general public.



4. The first private English school when it started in 1999, this Mongolian-American *joint venture* now faces competition on all sides. (**Hint:** *Joint* means something done together by more than one person or group and *venture* is a business enterprise.) Therefore, a Mongolian-American joint venture is a business in which \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Mongolians learn from Americans.
  - (B) Americans compete against Mongolians.
  - (C) People from both countries participate.
5. Foreign arrivals are up *across the board*, with the exception of Russians, who experienced a 9.5 percent drop. (**Hint:** A board is often used to list numbers, such as the scores in a football game or prices at a market.) This means that, in general, the arrival of foreigners to Mongolia has \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) moved across the border to Russia
  - (B) decreased
  - (C) increased
6. So far, Beijing has adopted a *laissez-faire stance* to Mongolia's flirtation with English. (**Hint:** *Laissez-faire* is an expression coming from the French language that means "to leave alone." *Flirtation* describes a playful interaction, often in a romantic sense between two people.) Therefore, Beijing's opinion of the Mongolian interest in English is that this is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) a great idea
  - (B) a bad idea
  - (C) no problem for Beijing
7. Chinese language studies are undergoing a *boom* here. (**Hint:** An example of a *boom* is when you talk about an "oil boom" in a region where a lot of oil has been discovered.) This phrase means that Chinese language studies are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) doing very well
  - (B) doing poorly
  - (C) an intellectual challenge
8. If there is a *shortcut* to development, it is English. (**Hint:** Look at the two smaller words inside this word.) This means that English provides \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) a faster way for a country to develop
  - (B) a danger for a country that is developing
  - (C) a longer path to development
9. If we combine our academic knowledge with the English language, we can do *outsourcing* here, just like in Bangalore. (**Hint:** Once again, break the word apart and think about the meaning of its two parts.) *Outsourcing* here means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) finding the sources of foreign words in the English language
  - (B) using people in one country as a source of workers for companies in other countries
  - (C) paying out sums of money to Mongolians from government sources in other countries



## Read

### Introduction

If English is becoming a universal language, how are countries assisting their residents to acquire proficiency in this language? The article below shows how Mongolia is implementing a deliberate program to become bilingual in the next generation, and it explains the reasons behind this radical move.

- What is your native country doing to assist non-English speakers to learn English as a second language?
- What kind of national policies or programs can you imagine that could help more people in a country to learn English more quickly?



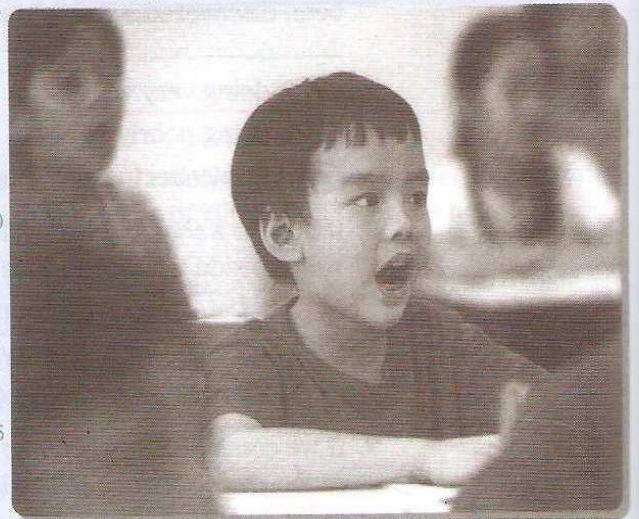
## Mongolians Learn to Say “Progress” in English

A **Ulan Bator, Mongolia** As she searched for the English words to name the razortooth fish swimming around her stomach on her faded blue-and-white T-shirt, ten-year-old Urantsetseg hardly seemed to embody an urgent new national policy.

B “Father shark, mother shark, sister shark,” she recited carefully. Stumped by a smaller, worried-looking fish, she paused and frowned. Then she cried out: “Lunch!”

C Even in the settlement of dirt tracks, plank shanties, and the circular felt yurts of herders, the sounds of English can be heard from the youngest of students, part of a nationwide drive to make it the primary foreign language learned in Mongolia.

D “We are looking at Singapore as a model,” Tsakhia Elbegdorj, Mongolia’s prime minister, said in an interview, his own American English honed at graduate school at Harvard University. “We see English not only as a way of communicating, but as a way of opening windows on the wider world.”



▲ Mongolian children learning English



- E Camel herders may not yet refer to each other as “dude,” but Mongolia, thousands of kilometers from the nearest English-speaking nation, is a reflection of the steady march of English as a world language. 25
- F Fueled by the Internet, the growing dominance of U.S. culture, and the financial realities of globalization, English is now taking hold in Asia, and elsewhere, just as it has done in many European countries.
- G In Korea, six “English villages” are being established where paying students can have their passports stamped for intensive weeks of English-language immersion, taught by native speakers imported from all over the English-speaking world. 30
- H The most ambitious, an \$85 million English town near Seoul, will have Western architecture, signs, and a resident population of English-speaking foreigners. 35
- I In Iraq, where Arabic and Kurdish are to be the official languages, there is a growing movement to add English, a neutral link for a nation split along ethnic lines.
- J In Iraqi Kurdistan, there is an explosion in English-language studies, fueled partly by an affinity for Britain and the United States, and partly by the knowledge that neighboring Turkey may soon join the European Union, where English is emerging as the dominant language. 40
- K In Chile, the government has embarked on a national program of teaching English in all elementary and high schools. The goal is to make that nation of 15 million people bilingual in English within a generation. The models are the Netherlands and the Nordic nations, which have achieved virtual bilingualism in English since World War II. 45
- L The rush toward English in Mongolia has not been without its bumps. After taking office after the elections here in June, Elbegdorj shocked Mongolians by announcing that it would become a bilingual nation, with English as the second language. 50
- M For Mongolians still debating whether to jettison the Cyrillic alphabet imposed by Stalin in 1941, this was too much, too fast.
- N Later, on his bilingual English-Mongolian website, the prime minister fine-tuned his program, drawing up a national curriculum designed to make English replace Russian next September as the primary foreign language taught here. 55
- O Still, as fast as Elbegdorj wants the Mongolian government to proceed, the state is merely catching up with the private sector. “This building is three times the size of our old building,” Dooloonjin Orgilmaa, director general of Santis Educational Services, said, showing a visitor around her three-story English school, which opened in November near Mongolia’s Sports Palace. The first private English school when it started in 1999, this Mongolian-American joint venture now faces competition on all sides. 60 65



P With schools easing the way, English is penetrating Ulan Bator through the electronic media and at Mongolian International University, all classes are in English . . . “If there is a shortcut to development it is English,” Munh-Orgil Tsend, Mongolia’s foreign minister, said in an interview, speaking American English, also honed at Harvard. “Parents understand that, kids understand that . . .”

Q Increased international tourism and a growing number of resident foreigners explain some moves, like the two English-language newspapers here and the growing numbers of bilingual store signs and restaurant menus. . . . Foreign arrivals are up across the board, with the exception of Russians, who experienced a 9.5 percent drop. Their decrease reflects a wider decline here of Russian influence and the Russian language. Until the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russian was universally taught here and was required for admission to university in Mongolia . . .

R So far, Beijing has adopted a laissez-faire stance to Mongolia’s flirtation with English, even though China is now the leading source of foreign investment, trade, and tourism. Such a stance is easy to maintain, because Chinese language studies are also undergoing a boom here.

S A trading people famed for straddling the east-west Silk Road, Mongolians have long been linguists, often learning multiple languages.

T After attempting during the 1990s to retrain about half of Mongolia’s 1,400 Russian language teachers to teach English, Mongolia now is embarking on a program to attract hundreds of qualified teachers from around the world to teach here. “I need 2,000 English teachers,” said Puntsag Tsagaan, Mongolia’s minister of education, culture, and science. A graduate of a Soviet university, he laboriously explained in English that Mongolia hoped to attract English teachers, not only from Britain and North America, but also from India, Singapore, and Malaysia.

U Tsagaan spins an optimistic vision of Mongolia’s bilingual future. “If we combine our academic knowledge with the English language, we can do outsourcing here, just like in Bangalore,” he said.

---

Source: “Mongolians Learn to Say ‘Progress’ in English” *New York Times* (James Brooke)

## After You Read

### Strategy

#### Completing a Summary

A summary is a longer version of a summary statement. It reviews the main points of a selection in a shorter format. Filling in blanks in a summary can help you to understand key vocabulary terms, to review the meaning of the selection as a whole, and to remind you of the purpose of a summary.



## Strategy

### Guessing the Meaning of Strong Verbs

Strong verbs are verbs that express the action in a more complete, exact, or picturesque way than common verbs. Using strong verbs improves one's writing. The selection you just read uses many strong verbs. For instance, instead of saying that "ten-year-old Urantsetseg hardly seemed to be a representative for an urgent new national policy," it says that she "hardly seemed to *embody* an urgent new national policy."

**3** **Guessing the Meaning of Strong Verbs** Match the strong verbs on the left with their meaning in the column on the right. Check your answers by looking up the verb and its context in the selection if necessary.

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>d</u> (she) hardly seemed to <i>embody</i> an urgent new national policy (line 3)     | a. learned well, made perfect    |
| 2. <u>k</u> she <i>recited</i> carefully (line 7)   | b. throw away, discard           |
| 3. <u>g</u> <i>Stumped</i> by a smaller, worried-looking fish (line 7)                      | c. making things easier to do    |
| 4. <u>q</u> American English <i>honed</i> at graduate school (line 21)                      | d. represent, stand for          |
| 5. <u>i</u> <i>fueled</i> partly by an affinity for Britain and the United States (line 41) | e. entering, making its way into |
| 6. <u>L</u> the government has <i>embarked on</i> a national program (line 44)              | f. made small improvements to    |
| 7. <u>b</u> debating whether to <i>jettison</i> the Cyrillic alphabet (line 53)             | g. confused, puzzled             |
| 8. <u>F</u> the prime minister <i>fine-tuned</i> his program (line 56)                      | h. tells of, narrates            |
| 9. <u>j</u> the state is merely <i>catching up</i> with the private sector (line 60)        | i. pushed forward, promoted      |
| 10. <u>C</u> With schools <i>easing the way</i> (line 67)                                   | j. becoming equal, coming closer |
| 11. <u>e</u> English is <i>penetrating</i> Ulan Bator (line 67)                             | k. said, spoke out loud          |
| 12. <u>h</u> Tsagaan <i>spins</i> an optimistic vision of (line 95)                         | l. started, begun                |

## THE ACADEMIC WORD LIST

There is a list of words that college students should know because these words occur frequently in academic English. This list is called the "Academic Word List." You will find an activity in each chapter of this book that will help you focus on these words. Also, in the Self-Assessment Log at the end of each chapter these words have an asterisk (\*) next to them. For more information on Averil Coxhead's Academic Word List, see

[www.vuw.ac.nz/lals/research/awl](http://www.vuw.ac.nz/lals/research/awl).



Chapter

# 4

## Beauty and Aesthetics

### In This Chapter

Aesthetics is the philosophy of beauty. So, we begin this chapter with a look at what many consider the most beautiful building in the world: the great Taj Mahal of India with its Muslim influences, mixing the traditions of Persia, India, and central Asia. Then we turn to look at current ideas about human beauty, with an article on the popularity of plastic surgery in Korea and some other Asian countries.

“Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.”

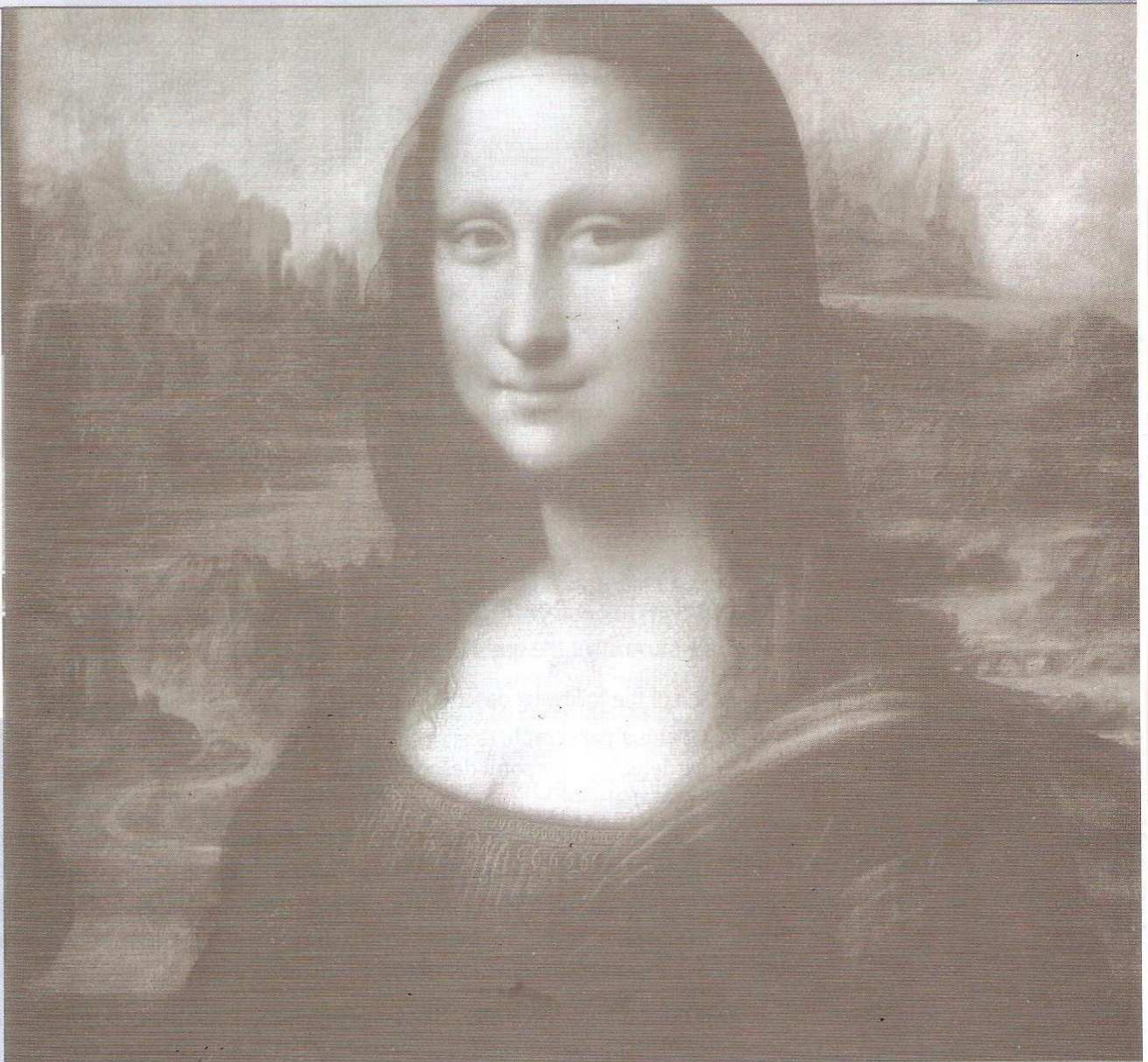
—English proverb





## Connecting to the Topic

- 1 Look at the photo of Da Vinci's famous painting, *The Mona Lisa*. Can you see why many people consider it an example of ideal beauty?
- 2 What does it mean to say that beauty is in the eye of the one who beholds (sees) it? Do you agree with this English saying? Why or why not?
- 3 What is the most beautiful place or thing that you have ever seen?



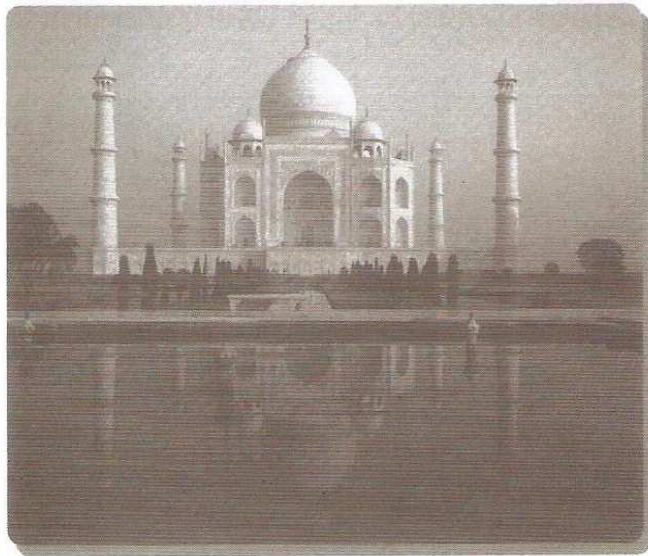


### Taj Mahal

#### Before You Read

##### ORGANIZATION

It is not only essays, poems, and stories that have an exact organization. Even writings on architectural history, like the following selection about the famous Taj Mahal, have a particular structure carefully selected by the author to present his or her themes.



▲ The Taj Mahal in Agra, India

**1 Previewing a Reading for Its Organization** Skim the first reading on pages 83–85. Answer the questions.

1. Which of the following descriptions best describes the reading's organization?
  - a. Opening paragraph, description of the Taj Mahal and its surrounding gardens, one person's description of the structure, legends surrounding the Taj Mahal.
  - b. Opening paragraph, one person's description of the beauty of the structure, description of the Taj Mahal and its surrounding gardens, conclusion.
  - c. Opening paragraph, legends surrounding the Taj Mahal and its construction, description of the Taj Mahal and its surrounding gardens, one person's description of the beauty of the structure.
2. Why do you think the author chose this organization for the description of this great monument?



---

## UNDERSTANDING THE IMPORTANCE OF A GOOD OPENING

In any piece of writing, it is important to have an interesting opening to attract the reader's attention. Then the writing should lead into the writer's main theme or point.

---

**2 Understanding the Importance of a Good Opening** Read the first paragraph of the selection on the Taj Mahal on page 83, and answer the following questions.

1. What is a proverb? Why begin with one?
2. Throughout the centuries, what human qualities have usually provided work for architects? Explain.
3. In what way is the Taj Mahal an exception? Why does this information attract the attention of most readers?

---

## UNDERSTANDING SPECIALIZED TERMS

The selection that follows contains a number of words relating to architecture. Learning the definitions of these words beforehand can help you read the selection more easily and also help to build your vocabulary related to architecture.

---

**3 Understanding Specialized Terms Related to Architecture** Guess the meanings of each italicized word below from its context, from the word itself, from a synonym or explanation nearby in the text, or by consulting the picture of the Taj Mahal (page 80). Use the hints in parentheses to help you. Choose the best definition in each case.

1. Begun in 1631, the *mausoleum* took some 20,000 workmen 22 years to build at a cost of 40 million rupees. (Rupees are the units of money in India.) (**Hint:** Think about the first paragraph you read for Exercise 2. Why was the Taj Mahal built?)
  - (A) museum which contains items of public interest
  - (B) temple to be used for religious ceremonies
  - (C) tomb in which a dead person is buried
2. Shah Jahan was apparently so pleased with the elegant mausoleum that he beheaded his chief architect, cut off the hands of the architect's assistants, and blinded the *draftsmen*, so that they would never be able to create a building to rival it. . . . (**Hint:** From the paragraph you read for Exercise 2, consider the way the Shah varies his actions to carry out his purpose.)
  - (A) people who actually put together the structures
  - (B) people who draw the plans for the structures to be built
  - (C) people who design and supervise the building of structures
3. It is a balanced and *symmetric* grouping of buildings. (**Hint:** Notice the antonym used in this article, *asymmetrical*—or, not symmetrical—in which one part of a building is higher than the other. Therefore, *symmetric* means:
  - (A) parallel and regular, with one side similar to the other
  - (B) sharp and pointed, made up only of squares and rectangles
  - (C) varied with diverse styles, sizes, and shapes



4. A harmonious synthesis of the architecture of Persia, India, and central Asia, it combines, for example, the traditional design of Mogul gardens with the characteristically Indian use of *minarets*, or towers, and a dominant dome. (**Hint:** The answer is given in the sentence itself.)
- (A) doors
  - (B) towers
  - (C) walls
5. A harmonious synthesis of the architecture of Persia, India, and central Asia, it combines, for example, the traditional design of Mogul gardens with the characteristically Indian use of minarets, or towers, and a dominant *dome*. (**Hint:** Looking at the picture of the Taj Mahal may help you see which shape is dominant.)
- (A) flat space that extends along the front of the building
  - (B) high stone wall with many windows
  - (C) rounded roof in the shape of a semi-sphere
6. The placement of a dome over *an arched alcove* is a characteristic of Persian architecture, successfully adapted in the Taj Mahal to a Mogul design. (**Hint:** Look at the picture of the Taj Mahal.)
- (A) a decorated circular swimming pool containing a fountain
  - (B) a large open balcony with trees and flowers on it
  - (C) a small inner room set back under a curved ceiling
7. The placement of a dome over an arched alcove is a characteristic of Persian architecture, successfully adapted in the Taj Mahal to a *Mogul design*. (**Hint:** The first paragraph contains a clue.)
- (A) a complicated triangular design
  - (B) a design from the Muslim group that once ruled India
  - (C) the design of an itinerant (traveling) architect from Persia
8. Flanking (on the sides of) the domed structure are a *mosque* and a second matching building, known as the “jawab,” or “reply.” (**Hint:** Again, remember the clue about religion in the first paragraph.)
- (A) building in which Muslims worship
  - (B) church where Christians go to pray
  - (C) synagogue made for the ceremonies of Jewish people
9. Under the great dome, within an *octagonal* hall, are the sarcophagi (decorated boxes usually made for dead bodies) of the two lovers, enclosed by a screen of carved marble. (**Hint:** Think of the sea creature called an *octopus*.)
- (A) five-sided
  - (B) eight-sided
  - (C) twelve-sided
10. The actual graves of the royal couple are in a small *crypt* beneath the burial hall. (**Hint:** The root of this word is from a Greek word that means *hidden*.)
- (A) roof in the shape of a large rectangle
  - (B) idyllic square garden filled with statues, trees, and pools
  - (C) underground room used to keep treasure or the dead



## Read

### Introduction

Architecture is one area where aesthetics have always been of great concern. All over the world and throughout the ages, many people have tried to build the most beautiful structures they could imagine. One such structure is India's Taj Mahal. What makes this structure so beautiful and what is the legendary history of its beginnings? The following selection from the architectural series, *The Grand Tour*, tells this story.

- What do you know of the Taj Mahal? Is it a structure that you would recognize in a picture?
- What do you consider the most beautiful architectural structures in the world and what qualities make them beautiful?



## Taj Mahal, India

- A **L**ove moves mountains, according to the proverb, but rarely does it provide work for the architect. Faith and vanity, throughout the centuries, have often been the qualities that have inspired men to build. The majestic Taj Mahal, however, is a notable exception. The famous domed building is a memorial to the fervent love of Shah Jahan, the fifth ruler of the Mogul empire, for a cherished wife, who died in childbirth. 5
- B According to legend, the queen's last wish was that the shah build a monument so beautiful that whoever saw it could not help but sense the perfection of their love. Indeed, since its construction in the mid-17th century, the shimmering monument of white marble, set among tranquil gardens and pools, has attracted many tourists and pilgrims. Visitors are as moved by the many legends surrounding its creation as they are spellbound by its serene elegance. . . . 10
- C Strangely enough, the architect of the Taj Mahal is unknown, although claimants to the title are legion. . . . The Indian version of the history of the Taj Mahal credits Ustad Isa, an itinerant from Turkey or Persia, as being the designer. One legend tells that Ustad Isa himself was an inconsolable widower in search of an opportunity to erect a worthy monument to his own wife. Other accounts claim variously that he was from the cities of Isfahan or Samarkand or from Russia, and that he was either a Christian, a Jew, or an Arab. 15 20



D It is probable that the Taj Mahal was not the work of a single master at all but the concerted efforts of many artists and craftsmen from all over Asia. Begun in 1631, the mausoleum took some 20,000 workmen 22 years to build at a cost of 40 million rupees.

E In one detail, however, the legends concur. Shah Jahan was apparently so pleased with the elegant mausoleum that he beheaded his chief architect, cut off the hands of the architect's assistants, and blinded the draftsmen, so that they would never be able to create a building to rival it. . . .

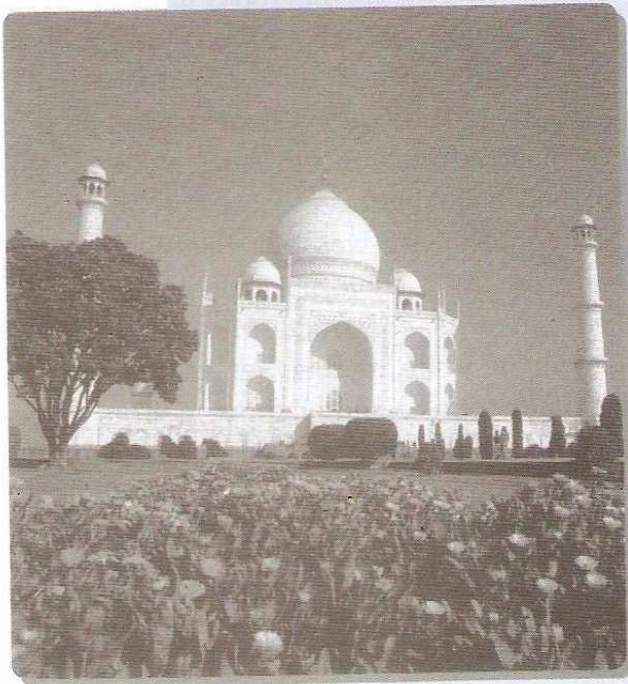
F It is a balanced and symmetric grouping of buildings. A harmonious synthesis of the architecture of Persia, India, and central Asia, it combines, for example, the traditional design of Mogul gardens with the characteristically Indian use of minarets, or towers, and a dominant dome. The placement of a dome over an arched alcove is a characteristic of Persian architecture, successfully adapted in the Taj Mahal to a Mogul design.

G At the heart of the complex stands the mausoleum itself: a massive eight-sided structure inset with arched *iwans*, or half domes, of a classically Mogul design. It is crowned by an immense, bulbous dome, which is surrounded and set off by four minarets that rise to a height of 138 feet. Flanking the domed structure are a mosque and a second matching building, known as the *jawab*, or "reply." Its sole function is to maintain the symmetry of the entire composition.

H An idyllic square garden, divided by oblong pools, is at the front of the mausoleum. These pools, in turn, are divided into fourths by avenues, four being the number sacred to Islam. This planned and calculated reordering of nature and the severe regularity of the lines of trees are characteristic of Persian gardens and are intended to invite spiritual contemplation. Unlike the French and English gardens, the Persian garden is not a setting for recreation and pleasure but rather a retreat or sacred refuge from the disorder of temporal life.

Under the great dome, within an octagonal hall, are the sarcophagi of the two lovers, enclosed by a screen of carved marble. In the exact center is the memorial tomb of Mumtaz Mahal. Next to it, but a little larger and higher, is that of Shah Jahan—the only asymmetrical element in the whole

complex. However, both tombs are empty. The actual graves of the royal couple are in a small crypt beneath the burial hall.



▲ The gardens of the Taj Mahal



I The shah's tomb was not part of the original plan. Shah Jahan had planned to build another vast mausoleum for himself across the river from that of his loved one. However, when he died, his son, refusing to incur the expense of another tomb, betrayed his father's last wishes and buried him beside his beloved consort. 65

K Perhaps the single most alluring aspect of the Taj Mahal is the pervasive use of white marble. At different times of the day, the marble surfaces take on varying and delicate casts of color. Some travelers claim that the only way to fully appreciate the Taj Mahal is by moonlight, when its surface takes on an almost incandescent glow. One of the more descriptive—and distinctly Victorian—accounts of the singular effects of light at the Taj Mahal was written by Prince William of Sweden in one of his travel books, after he visited the site in 1832: 70 75

L The sun shone so intensely on the dead-white marble that one was forced to look with half-closed eyes or to wear smoked glasses to avoid being dazzled. The many delicate details now appeared to great advantage, and the inlaid work, especially with its wealth of stones of different colors, seemed to be masterly; otherwise I preferred the lovely moonlight effect of the evening before with its atmosphere of profound feeling, and it is thus that I would choose to remember this costliest gem among all the treasures of India. 80

---

Source: "Taj Mahal" *Individual Creations* (Flavio Conti, translated by Patrick Cregg)

---

## After You Read

The selection you have just read includes a number of adjectives that paint a very accurate description of the nouns they modify. They help describe the Taj Mahal. The next exercise looks at these adjectives and possible synonyms.

**4 Getting Meaning from Structure and Context: Identifying Synonyms for Adjectives** Read the phrases and words in the columns on page 86. Determine if the word in the second column is a correct synonym of the italicized adjective in the first column. Check the true or false box to indicate whether the word is a synonym or not. You can scan the reading for the phrase to get more context.



Vocabulary	Synonym?	True	False
1. a <i>notable</i> exception	important	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. <i>fervent</i> love	passionate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. the <i>shimmering</i> monument	dark	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. <i>tranquil</i> gardens	visible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. <i>serene</i> elegance	calm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. an <i>inconsolable</i> widower	who cannot be comforted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. a <i>worthy</i> monument	triangular	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. the <i>concerted</i> efforts	combined	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. a <i>harmonious</i> synthesis	balanced, well-proportioned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. an <i>idyllic</i> square garden	boring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11. <i>oblong</i> pools	elongated rectangle or oval	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. a <i>sacred</i> refuge	quiet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13. <i>temporal</i> life	earthly, of this world	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. <i>incandescent</i> glow	shining	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. this <i>costliest</i> gem	most attractive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**5 Guided Academic Conversation** In small groups, read each item below aloud and discuss it. Then compare your opinions with those of another group.

- The Five W's of the Taj Mahal: When, Where, Why, Who, and What?**  
When, where, and why was the Taj Mahal built? Who built it? (**Hint:** this is not a question with a simple, easy answer.) What did it cost, both in money and in "human cost"? According to legend, what was done to the people who built the Taj Mahal after they finished, and why? What do you think of this policy? What other great structures have been built at great cost?
- Traditions and Fame of One of the World's Most Famous Buildings: The Taj Mahal**  
What types of architectural traditions does the Taj Mahal combine? Make a list with five different features that are distinctive in the Taj Mahal's design. Did Prince William of Sweden prefer the Taj Mahal at night or during the day? Why? What do you think makes the Taj Mahal so famous? What aspects of its beauty are the most important? In your opinion, is the Taj Mahal overrated? Explain.
- The Style and Function of a Garden**  
According to the article, what is the difference between Persian gardens and English or French gardens? Why does this difference exist? Which of these kinds of gardens is more similar to gardens in your culture? What other kinds of gardens have you heard of in other cultures? Write a brief description of what you would consider the perfect garden.



## Korea's Makeover from Dull to Hip Changes the Face of Asia

### Strategy

#### Previewing a Reading to Identify the Key People

In an article in which a number of people are mentioned or interviewed, it is a good idea to preview in order to identify these people before you begin to read. A short identifying description of each key person mentioned will usually appear somewhere near their name.

**1 Previewing a Reading to Identify the Key People** Skim the reading on pages 93–96 to get a general idea of what it is about. Then scan it for the names of the key people listed in Column 1 below and find out the identity of each one. Some of these people are interviewed in the article, and some are just mentioned. Then put the letter of the correct description from Column 2 beside the name it describes.

#### Column 1

1. C Cate Siu
2. g Song Hye Kyo
3. b Chung Jong Pil
4. e Jung Dong Hak
5. a Lee Young Ae
6. h BoA
7. d Wang Simei
8. f Lee Yihsiu

#### Column 2

- a. a Korean beauty starring in the well-known TV show *Jewel in the Palace*
- b. a surgeon who runs the Cinderella Plastic Surgery Clinic in Seoul
- c. a Hong Kong fan of Korean television shows
- d. the vice general affairs director of the All-China Women's Federation
- e. a surgeon who specializes in rhinoplasty ("nose jobs," operations to reshape a nose)
- f. the head of the Taipei office of International Plastic Surgery who has had a nose job
- g. a beautiful Korean star of soap operas (popular shows about romance and family)
- h. a Korean pop star



**2 Understanding Specialized Terms: Personal Beauty** Many of the words and expressions in this article relate to personal aesthetics (the study of personal beauty). These are useful words to understand to be able to discuss the topic. Guess the meaning of the word or phrase in *italics* by breaking it apart or by finding clues in the context. Then choose the answer that best defines it.

1. Cate Siu admires a Korean actresses' *bee-stung* lips and feminine features. (**Hint:** What would your lips look like if a bee had stung them?)
  - (A) small
  - (B) white
  - (C) thick
2. Korean actresses have *prominent* and elegant noses. (**Hint:** The prefix *pro-* can mean *ahead of* in place or position.)
  - (A) tiny and rounded
  - (B) large and noticeable
  - (C) dark and thin
3. Ms. Siu decided to try to improve her looks with a *surgical makeover*.
  - (A) operation to change a person's physical appearance
  - (B) talent competition with other actresses on television
  - (C) scientifically designed diet and exercise program
4. She flew more than 1,000 miles to a clinic here for surgery to raise *the bridge* of her nose, make her eyes appear larger, and sharpen her chin. (**Hint:** Think of what a bridge looks like.)
  - (A) the highest part
  - (B) the two nostrils
  - (C) the right side
5. Korea is *redefining style*.
  - (A) returning to the fashions of the past
  - (B) paying no attention to fashion
  - (C) creating a new definition of fashion
6. The popularity of Korean stars is establishing Korean ethnic features (characteristics considered typical of Koreans) as *a standard* of beauty across the region.
  - (A) the lowest level
  - (B) an accepted model
  - (C) an unusual variety




## Read

### Introduction

In addition to appreciating beauty in the world around us, people everywhere are concerned with personal beauty. The following article from *The Wall Street Journal* looks at what is considered beautiful in some Asian cultures. It discusses the change in Korea's national image from dull to "hip" (slang for *fashionable* or *in style*) and the great popularity of plastic surgery in Korea and other Asian countries to remodel people's features so that they meet a particular Korean ideal of what is beautiful. It also raises some concerns about this popular move toward plastic surgery.

- What facial features do you consider most important to the physical attractiveness of a woman? What about a man?
- Is physical beauty as important for a man as for a woman? Explain.
- Do you think these will be the same features discussed in the article?

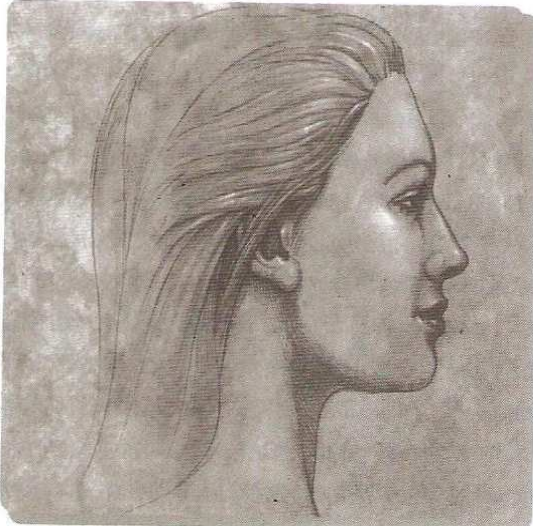


File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address [www.beautifulface.com](http://www.beautifulface.com) go

## Korea's Makeover from Dull to Hip Changes the Face of Asia

A . . . Cate Siu is from Hong Kong, but she's a fan of Korean television shows and she keeps up with gossip about Korean celebrities on the Internet. Her favorite is a beautiful soap-opera star, Song Hye Kyo, whose bee-stung lips and feminine features she admires.



B "Korean actresses have prominent and elegant noses," says Ms. Siu, a 25-year-old aspiring actress. "They look so pretty."

C So, when Ms. Siu decided she'd have a

Standards of beauty vary throughout the world.





better shot at breaking into the entertainment business after improving her looks with a surgical makeover, she knew where she wanted to go. In April, she flew more than 1,000 miles to a clinic in Seoul for operations to raise the bridge of her nose, make her eyes appear larger, and sharpen her chin.

▲ Some people are unhappy with their appearance.

D Across Asia, Korea is

cool. From fashion to music to film, the country of 48 million people is redefining style. And as notions of Korean beauty become popularized by the country's exploding cultural exports, women from around the region—and some men, too—are flocking to Seoul to have their faces remodeled.

E “A lot of my patients bring a picture of a Korean star from a magazine and say, ‘I want to look like that,’” says Chung Jong Pil, a surgeon who runs the Cinderella Plastic Surgery Clinic in a fashionable Seoul neighborhood.

F Dr. Chung estimates that just under ten percent of his customers come from overseas; the rest are locals. Most of the foreign visitors come from China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, he says. Jung Dong Hak, a surgeon who specializes in rhinoplasty, or nose jobs, at another Seoul clinic, says roughly 15 percent of his patients are foreign. That number has been rising in the past few years. “The increase has been very big since the Korean wave started,” he says.

G The trend says a lot about Korea's own image makeover. Not long ago, many people saw the country as a decidedly uncool industrial park pumping out cheap cars and appliances. But that started to change in the late 1990s, when the Korean government decided that entertainment could be an export industry. The film business in particular benefited from government help and a big influx of private capital.

H Now, countries from Japan to Singapore are flooded with Korean hip-hop and pop acts, melodramatic soap operas, and movies from horror flicks to romantic comedies.

I The final episode of *Jewel in the Palace*, a dramatic series about court intrigue during Korea's Chosun Dynasty, starring Korean beauty Lee Young Ae, in 2005 became the most-watched television show in Hong Kong history. More than 40 percent of the city tuned in. Korean pop star BoA outsells Britney Spears in Japan. In 2004, Chinese television stations carried more than 100 Korean shows.



J The popularity of Korean stars is establishing Korean ethnic features as a standard of beauty across the region. Some sociologists see a subtext in the craze: a rebellion by Asian people against the images of Caucasian good looks that dominate much of the international media.

K Others see dangers. Wang Simei, vice general affairs director of the All-China Women's Federation, says the focus on beauty could result in long-term psychological damage for women who are banking too much on their looks. "Korean culture is something worth studying," Ms. Wang says. "But we might have paid too much attention to their soap operas and pretty actresses."

L Critics also point out that what appeals to many about Korean looks are exactly those features that make them look more Western. Koreans, related to the Mongols who once ruled the Central Asian steppes [the large flat lands of the region that is now called Mongolia], tend to have more prominent noses and, often, lighter skin than other Asians, the country's plastic surgeons say. In physical terms, the Korean ideal is a relatively small, oval face with a high-bridged nose and large eyes with Western-style eyelids. Caucasians and many other ethnic groups have eyelids with a fold that allows them to retract. Many northeast Asians lack the fold, making their eyes appear smaller.

M Complicating the issue further, some Korean actresses have spoken openly about their own plastic surgeries. This has led to widespread speculation in Asia that nearly all Korean stars have gone under the knife. Purported before-and-after photos of Korean celebrities are widely available on the Internet . . .

N Just how common these procedures have become is hard to track, but the number of surgeons performing image-enhancing work such as nose jobs and eye lifts has increased sharply. The Korean Society of Aesthetic and Plastic Surgery, a professional group, says its membership has risen 85 percent to 960 since 2000.

O "All the buzz and atmosphere makes young people today think [surgery] is common," says Lee Yihsiu, who runs the Taipei office of International Plastic Surgery, which matches up foreign patients with Korean surgeons . . .

P Ms. Lee says business is "growing amazingly." The company arranges for 15 to 20 foreigners to visit Korea for operations every month, with clients coming from Taiwan, China, and Hong Kong. The 27-year-old Ms. Lee had a nose job in Seoul herself earlier this year as part of a makeover ahead of her wedding.

Q Korean surgeons are coy about their celebrity patients. In Dr. Chung's consulting room at the Cinderella clinic, under the glass top on the coffee table, are dozens of autographed Polaroid pictures of stylish pop musicians, actors, and actresses posing with Dr. Chung. The doctor describes the stars as friends and won't disclose which of them are also patients.





▲ Going “under the knife”

But Dr. Chung says that beliefs about the power of surgery to transform appearances can be a mixed blessing. “People come with before-and-after pictures of celebrities,” Dr. Chung says. “People expect a lot because of those kinds of pictures. But it’s not realistic. We’ll tell people they will look better, but not like the stars in the pictures.”

**Source:** “Korean’s Makeover from Dull to Hip Changes the Face of Asia” *The Wall Street Journal* (Gordon Fairclough)

## After You Read

**3 Getting Meaning from Context: Synonym or Antonym?** Read the sentences below and write *the same as* in the blank if the word or expression is a synonym of the following word(s). Put *the opposite of* if the word or expression is an antonym of the following word(s).

- Cate Siu keeps up with *gossip* about Korean celebrities on the Internet.  
The word *gossip* is the same as rumors and spreading scandal.
- Cate Siu keeps up with gossip about Korean *celebrities* on the Internet.  
The word *celebrities* is the opposite of people who are not well known.
- Ms. Siu is a 25-year-old *aspiring actress*.  
The expression *aspiring actress* is the same as a woman who is trying to be a performer on TV or in plays.
- Across Asia, South Korea is *cool*. (Notice also the expression *decidedly uncool* to describe the international image Korea used to have in the past.)  
The word *cool* is the same as popular, in fashion.
- The film business in particular benefited from government help and a *big influx of private capital*.  
The expression *a big influx of private capital* is the opposite of a small amount of money going out.
- Now, countries from Japan to Singapore are flooded with South Korean hip-hop and pop acts, melodramatic soap operas, and movies from *horror flicks* to romantic comedies.  
The expression *horror flicks* is the opposite of slow-moving films on cheerful topics.



7. More than 40 percent of the city *tuned in* to the show *Jewel in the Palace*.

The expression *tuned in* is the same as *turned on their television to watch*.

8. "All the buzz and atmosphere makes young people today think [surgery] is common."

The expression *all the buzz* is the opposite of *all the excited talk*.

9. Dr. Chung says that beliefs about the power of surgery to transform appearances can be a *mixed blessing*.

The expression *a mixed blessing* is the same as something that has a good side and a bad side.

**4 Focusing on Words from the Academic Word List** Read the excerpt below taken from the reading in Part 2. Fill in the blanks with a word from the box. Do not look back at the reading right away; instead, see if you can now remember the vocabulary.

benefited  
dominate  
establishing

ethnic  
export  
image

media  
region  
trend

The \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> [of an increasing number of surgical makeovers] says a lot about Korea's own \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> makeover. Not long ago, many people saw the country as a decidedly uncool industrial park pumping out cheap cars and appliances. But that started to change in the late 1990s, when the Korean government decided that entertainment could be an \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup> industry. The film business in particular \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> from government help and a big influx of private capital. . . .

The popularity of Korean stars is \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> Korean \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> features as a standard of beauty across the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup>. Some sociologists see a subtext in the craze: a rebellion by Asian people against the images of Caucasian good looks that \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> much of the international \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup>.



## ATTITUDES TOWARDS MONEY

Generally, people are classified into three categories according to their attitudes towards money: misers, spenders, and economizers. Misers seem almost obsessed with the idea of saving, so they accumulate money in banks if their income is large, or in the house - stuffed in mattresses or under the living room rug - if they are low income people. They deprive themselves of many things and spend money just on the most essential things. Spenders are people who have a tendency to spend too much on too many unnecessary things. They are often too generous, making elaborate gifts to friends and family. Credit cards in some spenders' hands are often dangerous weapons. They become addicted to using them, only to regret it later when the bills come in and they are unable to pay. Economizers are practical people who spend wisely, usually making use of a budget. They can enjoy more and various material things and activities due to their careful utilization of funds. They spend in moderation and save in moderation for their future retirement or the education of their children. Of these three types of people, economizers are what most of us are having to be in our age. The acute problems of inflation, shortages, and low salaries are forcing us to become economizers. It is the only way to be if we are to survive in the future. Hopefully, the misers and big spenders will modify their extreme attitudes towards money in these circumstances and convert into economizers.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### **COLUMN A COLUMN B**

- a) be unable to, or find it difficult to, think of anything else \_\_\_\_\_
- b) collect over a period of time \_\_\_\_\_
- c) the part of a bed which is slept on \_\_\_\_\_
- d) stop oneself from having or enjoying something (phrase) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) luxurious; fancy \_\_\_\_\_
- f) use (phrase) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) use in a practical way [noun] \_\_\_\_\_
- h) sharp; severe \_\_\_\_\_
- i) change slightly \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

### **1. According to the writer, some spenders use their credit cards**

- A) to buy elaborate gifts for their friends
- B) mostly for their essentials
- C) for bills which they are unable to pay in cash
- D) so that they can be generous
- E) with results for which they are eventually sorry

### **2. The writer implies that the economizers**

- A) spend more on the necessary things and less on entertainment
- B) have the best attitude to money
- C) give their children a better education
- D) are only interested in material things
- E) are much better than other people

### **3. The writer states that**

- A) we are being forced to become economizers because of the economic situation
- B) misers and spenders cause inflation problems
- C) we won't be able to survive the shortages in the future
- D) at a certain point in life it is necessary to economize



E) in other circum



## SMALL WHALES

Dolphins and porpoises, often called simply "small whales," are mammals, not fish, and are thus warm-blooded, keeping their body temperature nearly constant even when they are exposed to different environmental temperatures. The mothers provide milk for the young for a year or more. Like other whales, dolphins have lungs and breathe through a single nostril, called the blowhole, located on top of the head. The blowhole is opened during their frequent trips to the surface to breathe. In contrast to some of the large whales, dolphins and porpoises have teeth, which they use to seize their food, consisting primarily of marine fish. Certain species of marine dolphins are the best-known biologically because they survive well in captivity, which means they can be more carefully observed. The bottle-nosed dolphin has been the most intensively studied because of its adaptability to salt-water holding tanks. It is a major participant in acrobatic shows at oceanariums and is noted for its curiosity toward humans.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

### COLUMN A COLUMN B

- a) a type of animal born live, not in an egg, which is fed on its mother's milk \_\_\_\_\_
- b) having body temperature which stays nearly the same regardless of outside temperature \_\_\_\_\_
- c) fixed; unchanging \_\_\_\_\_
- d) (be) put in a situation where one is not protected from something \_\_\_\_\_
- e) an opening at the end of the nose through which one breathes \_\_\_\_\_
- f) in a certain position; situated \_\_\_\_\_
- g) the top of a body of water \_\_\_\_\_
- h) different from; unlike (*phrase*) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) take hold of something quickly and forcefully \_\_\_\_\_
- j) mainly; chiefly \_\_\_\_\_
- k) the state of being kept in a closed situation without being allowed to be free \_\_\_\_\_
- l) (be) watched carefully, often for the purpose of study \_\_\_\_\_ m) with great concentration and attention \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- n) ability to change one's behaviour so as to manage well in a new situation \_\_\_\_\_
- o) a large container for storing liquid \_\_\_\_\_ p) one that takes part in an activity \_\_\_\_\_ q) involving the performance of difficult physical acts \_\_\_\_\_
- r) (be) well-known \_\_\_\_\_
- s) the desire to know something or learn about something \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. One of the differences between some whales and dolphins is that**

- A)** whales don't provide milk for their young, but dolphins do  
**B)** although dolphins have lungs for breathing, most whales don't  
**C)** while all dolphins are warm-blooded, whales are cold-blooded



- D) whales are less aggressive than dolphins and not as big as them  
 E) whereas all dolphins have teeth, some whales don't have any
- 2. From the information given in the passage, we can infer that dolphins**
- A) have difficulty surviving in captivity  
 B) use only one lung at a time  
 C) are among the largest marine animals  
 D) don't breathe underwater  
 E) cannot survive in climates warmer than their body temperature
- 3. One of the special characteristics of the bottle-nosed dolphin is that**
- A) it is very interested in people  
 B) unlike others, it lives in salt water  
 C) it is cleverer than most animals  
 D) it enjoys being held in captivity  
 E) it is an especially studious animal

#### HISTORY OR BIOGRAPHY?

History and biography have several similarities, but they are not synonymous. Both the biographer and the historian search for evidence. They evaluate the information they find to decide if it is factual and relevant. History, however, is the recorded past of human societies; it tells the story of nations, wars and movements -the whole range of past human activity. Biography deals with a single life story. The historian is interested in facts and events that affect many lives; the biographer seeks information that reveals the subject's character and personality. If the subject of a biography is a well-known public figure such as a president of the United States, his life story almost becomes a historical narrative. The life of George Washington, - for instance, is a significant segment of American history. But if the subject is a very private person, such as the poet Emily Dickinson, the biography is much less concerned with contemporary historical events.

**EXERCISE 1: Find words or phrases in the passage which mean the same as:**

**COLUMN A COLUMN B**

a) an account of a person's life written by someone

else \_\_\_\_\_

b) the quality of being alike \_\_\_\_\_



- c) meaning the same \_\_\_\_\_
- d) judge the value or importance of something \_\_\_\_\_ e) based on real happenings \_\_\_\_\_
- f) directly connected with a particular subject \_\_\_\_\_
- g) written down \_\_\_\_\_
- h) look for \_\_\_\_\_
- i) a story \_\_\_\_\_
- j) any of the parts into which something may be divided \_\_\_\_\_
- k) be about; deal with; be involved with \_\_\_\_\_ l) belonging to the same time as something or someone else that is mentioned \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISE 2: Choose the correct answer according to the passage.**

**1. We learn from the passage that one of the similarities between history and biography is that they both**

- A) deal with well-known public figures
- B) search for facts that involve the whole of society
- C) give information based on facts
- D) deal primarily with the world of fiction
- E) choose their subject matters very carefully

**2. One of the differences between the historian and the biographer is that only**

- A) the historian has to be very careful as to whether the information he's received is factual
- B) the biographer focuses entirely on the history of an individual
- C) the biographer must discard material that is irrelevant
- D) the historian needs to look for proof of his research
- E) the biographer is interested in the full scope of past human activity

**3. Biography and history may become more similar if the biographer is**

- A) writing about the life of a famous American
- B) investigating the life of a very private person
- C) revealing facts about him or herself
- D) interested in historical events in his private capacity
- E) investigating the life of a well-known public figure