

# ON POINT

READING AND CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

1

ANSWER KEY

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# CONTENTS

Unit 1	<u>Reading 1:</u> <b>Dating and Mate Selection</b>	2
	<u>Reading 2:</u> <b>Differences That Don't Divide</b>	4
Unit 2	<u>Reading 1:</u> <b>Hug, Hit, or Ignore? Cultural Differences in Dealing with Strangers</b>	7
	<u>Reading 2:</u> <b>Brief Encounters: Why I Love House-Swapping</b>	9
Unit 3	<u>Reading 1:</u> <b>Should You Give Money to Homeless People?</b>	13
	<u>Reading 2:</u> <b>Down, Out, and Dying for a Warm Bed</b>	15
Unit 4	<u>Reading 1:</u> <b>Why Some People Love Horror Movies While Others Hate Them</b>	19
	<u>Reading 2:</u> <b>Horror Movies Haunt Us Long After They're Over</b>	21
Unit 5	<u>Reading 1:</u> <b>How Do We Choose Our Friends?</b>	24
	<u>Reading 2:</u> <b>Friends, Enemies, and Frenemies</b>	26
Unit 6	<u>Reading 1:</u> <b>The Power of Beauty in Advertising</b>	29
	<u>Reading 2:</u> <b>For Women's Sake, Let's Close the Gap Between Ads and Reality</b>	31
Unit 7	<u>Reading 1:</u> <b>Online Learning: Tutors at Your Fingertips</b>	34
	<u>Reading 2:</u> <b>Don't Believe the Hype About Online Ed</b>	36
Unit 8	<u>Reading 1:</u> <b>We All Need Role Models to Motivate and Inspire Us</b>	39
	<u>Reading 2:</u> <b>The Problems with Athletes as Role Models</b>	41
Unit 9	<u>Reading 1:</u> <b>The Ingredients of a Happy Childhood</b>	44
	<u>Reading 2:</u> <b>Failure: The Real Key to Success</b>	46
Unit 10	<u>Reading 1:</u> <b>Social Media: Bringing People Together for Good</b>	49
	<u>Reading 2:</u> <b>Narcissism: The Dark Side of Social Media</b>	51
Unit 11	<u>Reading 1:</u> <b>US Racking Up Huge "Sleep Debt"</b>	54
	<u>Reading 2:</u> <b>A Real Cure for Insomnia</b>	56
Unit 12	<u>Reading 1:</u> <b>How I Learned to Stop Apologizing for Being Vegetarian</b>	59
	<u>Reading 2:</u> <b>Feelings Aside, Vegetarianism Doesn't Make Sense</b>	60

# UNIT 1      Opposites Attract?

Psychology

*Similarity or difference as a basis for relationships*

---

## Before You Read

- ① *Sample answer:* For me, the most important things in a boyfriend are a sense of humor, wealth, and career goals. I really want to go out with someone who is fun to be around, and I don't want to worry about money, so wealth and career goals are especially important to me.
- ② *Sample answer:* I'd say the best way to meet people is to ask your friends to help. They can introduce you to people they know, or they might know someone else who's single and unattached. Also, they know you pretty well, so they are likely to choose someone that suits you. The worst way is asking your mom. My mom's ideas about interesting people are very different from mine.

## Reading 1

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. b | 4. c |
| 5. b | 6. b | 7. c | 8. a |

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I guess people who are alike don't have so many differences of opinion, so they might not argue so much. They probably also enjoy doing a lot of the same things, so they'd enjoy spending time together.

### Marginal Questions

- Q1:** According to the author, who do we limit our dating pool to? Underline the information.  
→ We often limit our dating pool to those we believe to be in the same level of beauty in which we place ourselves.
- Q2:** What are dating and mating selection choices mostly based on? Circle the word.  
→ . . . dating and mating selection choices are actually based for the most part on homogamy.
- Q3:** What does the author imply by his response to his student about her and her husband?  
→ They are actually quite similar rather than different.
- Q4:** Who do people with unfulfilled needs tend to be attracted to? Underline the answer in the passage.  
→ Individuals from homes in which they were not nurtured through childhood are likely to still have an unfulfilled need for nurturing and are likely to be attracted to those who satisfy that need.

- Q5:** What two main points does the author make in this paragraph about the importance of common traits to people? Underline them.  
→ In fact, actual similarities are not as important as the belief that common characteristics exist. Furthermore, certain individuals value one background trait over others.

## MAPPING IDEAS

- |             |               |               |                  |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Physical | 2. subjective | 3. same level | 4. disagreements |
| 5. satisfy  |               |               |                  |

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |                 |                |              |                   |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. too specific | 2. too general | 3. main idea | 4. not in passage |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|

②

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. a | 4. d |
|------|------|------|------|

## THINK AND DISCUSS

① *Sample answer:* I basically agree with the author. I think it's true that we tend to date people whom we think are about as attractive as we are. That's true for most people that I know, and for myself, too. There are some exceptions, though. I think that some people who are very self-confident or who have lots of money can date people who are much more attractive than they are. You see those kinds of couples sometimes.

② *Sample answer:* I would say that Mitch and Jane could probably make a good couple. They have more similarities; for example, they both like sports.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |              |               |              |              |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. potential | 2. perceive   | 3. ethnic    | 4. hierarchy |
| 5. exclude   | 6. individual | 7. principle | 8. physical  |

## Reading 2

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. f | 3. h | 4. c |
| 5. a | 6. d | 7. g | 8. b |

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I think people who are very different could make a good couple because they could expose each other to new ideas and new experiences, and that might keep things interesting in the relationship.

### Marginal Questions

- Q1:** What do most people believe about couples who have a lot in common? Underline the information in the passage.  
→ That is the conventional wisdom: having a lot in common with a spouse or partner should make life easier.
- Q2:** What does the study from Columbia University prove according to the author? Underline the information.  
→ Clearly, having a lot in common is no guarantee of a successful marriage.
- Q3:** The author writes about two groups of people who are attracted to others in different ways. Draw a slash to show where she starts writing about the other group of people.  
→ These introspective and nurturing individuals have high levels of the hormone estrogen. / On the other hand, people with more curious or flexible personality types tend to be attracted to people like themselves.
- Q4:** What are some of the dangers of marrying someone with genes that are too similar to your own? Underline the information in the passage.  
→ Such dangers include harmful mutations and decreased overall health.

### FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. a | 4. b | 5. c |
|------|------|------|------|------|

②

1. People with different personalities can complement each other in a relationship.
2. ✓
3. ✓
4. Women whose partners have DNA different from their own tend to have happier relationships.

## IDEAS IN ACTION

1. *Sample answer:* I'm not a very organized person. Sometimes, I can be very messy and forgetful. So I think it'd be great if my wife could be very organized. She could help me remember things that I have to do.
2. *Sample answer:* I've never really thought about dating someone from a different ethnic group. I didn't think my rather conservative parents would approve of it. But I guess I would consider it after reading this passage. I might also consider people whose interests are very different from mine. They might make relationships interesting.

## CRITICAL THINKING

①

Reading 1 – To inform, explain, or teach  
Reading 2 – To persuade or convince

②

1. To inform, explain, or teach
2. To persuade or convince
3. To entertain

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

①

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. f | 3. b | 4. g |
| 5. d | 6. e | 7. a | 8. h |

②

- |             |                 |              |             |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. assumed  | 2. conventional | 3. guarantee | 4. conflict |
| 5. flexible |                 |              |             |

## Reading Skills Worksheet

① *Sample answers*

1. To learn about a new subject
2. Q1: What are the theories about how these butterflies find their way?  
Q2: What kinds of places do the butterflies migrate to every year?
3. To find specific information
4. Q1: How can I arrange transportation to the beach?  
Q2: What are Mike Stewart's contact details?

## ② Sample answers

1. My main purpose in reading this passage is to find specific information.
2. Q1: Why are some relationships between people who are very different successful?  
Q2: Are there many relationships like this, or are most couples quite similar to each other?

## Writing Worksheet

*Opinion 1* Personally, I'd rather marry someone who is very similar to me.

*Counter-argument* Some people think that opposites attract. While this might be true for short-term relationships, it's not usually true of successful long-term ones.

*Refutation* Research shows that the most successful relationships are between people who think they are mostly alike in important ways.

*Reason 1* There are some things that are very important to me, and I wouldn't want my partner to be different in these areas.

*Explanation/Example* For one thing, I love sports and the outdoors. I wouldn't want to be married to someone who just wants to stay home and relax all the time. It would definitely cause arguments.

*Reason 2* It's nearly impossible to change someone to suit another person's lifestyle.

*Explanation/Example* It's easier to live with someone who shares the same interests, values, and beliefs. That way, you can enjoy doing many activities together instead of separately, or making your partner do something with you that he or she doesn't like.

*Conclusion* For these reasons, I think it makes a lot more sense for me to marry someone who is similar to me. Then, I think we would probably have a long and happy marriage.

---

*Opinion 2* I think I'd rather marry someone who is very different from me.

*Counter-argument* Most people assume that relationships between people who are more similar are happier and last longer.

*Refutation* While this is sometimes true, some studies show that people who have similar personalities don't always have the best relationships.

*Reason 1* Someone who is very different from me could make up for some of my weaknesses.

*Explanation/Example* I'm quite a shy person, and someone who is very outgoing could help me learn to be more active and sociable.

*Reason 2* I think it could be very boring to be with someone who is too similar to me.

*Explanation/Example* The person would be very predictable after a while since we would share similar interests, values, and opinions on things.

*Conclusion* For these reasons, I hope the person I marry is very different from me in all the right ways. If so, I'm sure our marriage will be a long and happy one.

## UNIT 2

## To Trust or Not to Trust

Sociology

*Degrees of social trust vary across cultures*

---

### Before You Read

① *Sample answer:* I strongly agree with each of these statements. I guess I really am a very trusting person. On the other hand, my partner does not agree with all of the statements. For that reason, I think that I am more trusting than my partner is.

② *Sample answer:* I would probably stop and talk to the man in photo A. He looks like he needs help. I might be able to help him.

I would definitely stop and talk to the woman in photo B. She's cute and looks friendly. I wouldn't mind getting to know her.

I would avoid the man in photo C entirely. He actually looks kind of scary, so I'd just keep walking.

### Reading 1

#### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c | 3. a | 4. b |
| 5. c | 6. b | 7. c | 8. a |

#### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I hate to make such broad statements about any culture. And I've never been to either country, so I can only base my opinion on commonly held beliefs about the cultures. Anyway, I think in general Australians are considered more friendly than the English.

#### Marginal Questions

**Q1:** How do the English and the Australians treat strangers? Underline the information in the passage.  
→ The English: . . . never talk to strangers, even if out-of-the-ordinary events are occurring.  
Australians: Everywhere I went, I spied people striking up conversations with people whom they evidently didn't know.

**Q2:** Underline a way in which Australians might show anti-social behavior.  
→ Just as in any other city, most people ignore each other as much as possible. Moreover, people



seem as equally ready to throw insults and punches at each other as they do to compare lottery results or buy a stranger a drink.

- Q3:** What is the “hug or hit” rule? How does it apply to Australians? How about the English? Underline the information in the passage.  
→ Australians: This rule states that Sydneysiders (and possibly all Australians) feel that we have the right to interact with strangers if we feel like it, and the obligation to respond if people interact with us. . . . However, we also feel that we have the right to reprimand other people if they don’t behave in accordance with our social rules. The English: The English have exactly the opposite rule. Indeed, not only should you never talk to strangers; you aren’t even allowed to give away the most basic information to people you meet in private.
- C1:** Is the author making an argument in this paragraph? If so, what is the conclusion? Underline it.  
→ Yes, she is. Conclusion: . . . the difference . . . may have a lot to do with what we think constitutes an ideal society.
- Q4:** How might the social behaviors of Londoners and Sydneysiders change in the future?  
→ Australia is becoming wealthier, and the gap between rich and poor increases. In England, people are traveling more, becoming more multicultural, and questioning the class system. So, rules about privacy are losing their attraction there. So, people in Australia and the UK might have similar behaviors towards strangers in the future.

## MAPPING IDEAS

- |                          |                         |                              |                      |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. talk                  | 2. personal information | 3. strangers                 | 4. right to interact |
| 5. maintain class system | 6. another class        | 7. egalitarianism / mateship | 8. inferior          |

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

- ①
- |                 |               |              |                   |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. too specific | 2. inaccurate | 3. main idea | 4. not in passage |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
- ②
- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. d |
|------|------|
- ③
- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Londoners: e, f | Sydneysiders: b, c, d |
|-----------------|-----------------------|

## THINK AND DISCUSS

① *Sample answer:* On vacation in Tokyo, I was sitting down as I rode the subway. In front of me was an older man who was standing. The train was crowded and I didn't think anything of it. But soon I noticed a lot of the other passengers giving me mean looks! What had I done wrong? I soon found out when a man near me gave his seat to the older man. I was so embarrassed! Back home in England, we typically don't give our seats away unless the person is really old. Anyway, I learned my lesson. After that, I was very quick to give up my seat on the subway in Japan.

② *Sample answer:* In my country, people typically don't talk to strangers on the subway train. And they definitely don't talk to strangers in public bathrooms. In fact, people who do that would be considered strange. But it's fine—even expected—to talk to strangers at a festival.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

①

1. c

2. h

3. a

4. b

5. g

6. f

7. d

8. e

②

1. core

2. evidently

3. maintain

4. contrast

5. respond

6. theory

## Reading 2

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

1. d

2. b

3. h

4. a

5. f

6. c

7. g

8. e

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I'd love to swap houses with someone in another country. Two benefits could be that it might be cheaper than staying at a hotel, and you'd probably have more room to live in. But I can also think of a couple of drawbacks: it might be dirty, and it would feel strange to live in someone's house with all of their personal belongings around.

## Marginal Questions

- Q1:** What problem happened after the author arrived in France?  
→ She realized that she had forgotten to leave the keys to her house for the people who were going to stay there.
- Q2:** How did the author want her “latest journey” to be different? Underline the information in the passage.  
→ But for this latest journey, now a home swap “graduate,” I was looking for a way to exchange more than a place to stay. . . . I asked for names of children that ours could meet and hopefully have fun with. I sought to . . . engage with the locals.
- C1:** The author wants to persuade readers that people can swap lives while house-swapping. Underline the sentences that help build persuasion.  
→ As Internet visionary Clay Shirky argues, the Internet gives us opportunities to share with people outside our immediate circle. Trust usually develops over time with repeated encounters. But when you enter into the house-swapping game, it is immediate and quite intense—though brief and not usually repeated. What is interesting is the ease with which we felt able to trust this digitally mediated encounter. We shared not only everything we own but also our relationships with friends and neighbors.
- Q3:** Underline the way(s) that Nicola’s experience in England was the same as the author’s experience in France.  
→ Our exchange is the nouvelle experience for the all family. We left the barriers at home and we try to bring back this openness we had in the other home. The kids have been transformed by the English language, culture, and sharing with people. They are rich.
- Q4:** The author enjoyed a “deeper encounter.” Circle the sentence where she explains the meaning of this.  
→ A slight blurring of the lines of our separate identities had taken place.

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

1. b                      2. d                      3. a                      4. a                      5. c

②

1. I                      2. F                      3. I                      4. F                      5. T

## IDEAS IN ACTION

- Sample answer:* I think that people who house-swap have to be very trusting. In addition, they must be adventurous and curious about other cultures. But I also think that they might not be very wise to be too trusting.
- Sample answer:* Yes, I do think some people can have a deeper experience from house-swapping. You really have to trust people to hand over your house keys to them. In turn, they have to really trust you to do the same! So, by developing this quick and very strong feeling of trust, you can connect deeply with someone else. However, not everyone is trusting enough to house-swap, so not everyone can have these deeper experiences.

## CRITICAL THINKING

① In essence, we were temporarily swapping our lives.

② ✓, x, x

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |            |            |             |            |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. abandon | 2. via     | 3. attitude | 4. minor   |
| 5. brief   | 6. intense | 7. culture  | 8. Despite |

## Reading Skills Worksheet

① *Sample answers*

1. The passage could talk about violence in some way.
2. I think that the main idea of the passage is about the ways in which different cultures treat strangers.
3. The passage probably gives specific examples of people's behavior in different countries.

② *Sample answers*

1. I predict that the author doesn't know English social rules. Maybe she is from another country.
2. I predict that the writer would not be too bothered by the rude young men.

③ *Sample answers*

1. I predict that people in Sydney are more friendly to strangers than people are in London.
2. I'm pretty sure that the author will describe her theory in detail in this paragraph.
3. I predict that the author will talk about the reasons for the differences between English and Australian behavior.

④ *Sample answers*

1. I predict that the writer did something that was unacceptable to Londoners.

## Writing Worksheet

*Opinion 1* In my opinion, it's better to be wary of strangers.

*Reason 1* It's too easy to break social rules when interacting with strangers.

*Explanation/Example* My friend once offered her seat to a woman whom she thought was pregnant. But she turned out to be just overweight, so it was really embarrassing for everyone.

*Reason 2* In my country, we normally don't talk to strangers, and people would consider you strange if you do.

*Explanation/Example* We never talk to strangers on the bus or subway or in public bathrooms. We might talk to strangers at festivals, for example, but even that isn't too common.

*Counter-argument* There are some experiences, such as house-swapping, that you can't have unless you trust strangers.

*Refutation* However, trusting a stranger with your house could lead to big problems. They could break or, worse still, steal your things.

*Conclusion* For these reasons, I'd say it's just smarter to be wary of strangers than to trust them too much and end up with problems.

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*Opinion 2* In my opinion, it's better to be trusting of strangers.

*Reason 1* There are many cultures in which people are quite open and trusting of strangers.

*Explanation/Example* In Australia, for example, people think they have the right to talk to strangers if they want to, and they'll even get upset if the stranger doesn't reply.

*Reason 2* There are lots of times when we really need to trust others, and there are even some interesting experiences that we can't have unless we trust other people.

*Explanation/Example* For example, house-swapping is one interesting way to spend time in another country on vacation, but you can only do that if you trust other people.

*Counter-argument* It's true that people could take advantage of you if you trust them too much.

*Refutation* However, I think that people are basically good. I've never had any bad experiences with people myself, so I have no real reason not to trust them.

*Conclusion* That's why, for me at least, it makes more sense to trust strangers and not be too wary of them.

## UNIT 3      Helping the Homeless

Urban Studies    *How best to help those in need*

---

### Before You Read

① *Sample answer:* Whenever I see a homeless person, I feel sad. I hate to see people living like that. I never give them money, though, because I think most of them will spend it on alcohol or drugs. And I think most of them become homeless because of alcohol or drug addiction.

② *Sample answer:* I would help the family in picture A. They could clearly use the money, especially to buy food and clothes for their many children. The man in picture B needs not money but help with an alcohol problem. And the kids in the third picture look like a couple of middle-class kids. There's no way that they would ever get my help.

### Reading 1

#### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. b | 3. c | 4. b |
| 5. a | 6. b | 7. c | 8. b |

#### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* Giving money directly to the homeless is not the best way to help them because, first of all, they might spend it on drugs or alcohol. In addition, they really need much more than just money. They need shelter—they're homeless after all. And they need help with whatever problem that they have which caused them to be homeless. Just giving them money might not address either of these problems.

#### Marginal Questions

- Q1:** What are the two sides of giving money to the homeless that the author refers to here? Circle them.  
→ Giving money to the homeless is an economic crisis of the heart. It involves a tug-of-war between the instinct to alleviate suffering and the knowledge that a donation might actually encourage the anguish of the poor.
- C1:** What evidence does the author give that homeless people are likely to use the money they receive to buy drugs and alcohol? Underline it.  
→ One report from the Department of Housing and Urban Development found that six out of ten homeless respondents admitted problems with alcohol or drugs.

- Q2:** Why do economists think that giving money to the homeless is an efficient way of helping them? Circle two reasons.  
 → What's more, if you donate to a charity, there are administrative costs and time lags. If you put your money in the hands of a beggar, however, it's fast, easy, and guaranteed to be spent immediately.
- Q3:** What does the author mean by "strings attached"?  
 → It means the conditions for people in need to receive money, such as that the money can only be used for buying food, or that the money is only given to people who are looking for work.
- C2:** A non-profit gave money and advice to the homeless. In your own words, what is the author's point of view on this?  
 → The author agrees that homeless people often need more than just money; they also sometimes need guidance about what to do to get out of their situation.
- Q4:** What is a likely effect of giving beggars money? Circle the effect.  
 → The more you give to beggars, the harder beggars will try.
- Q5:** Does the author support or oppose individuals' giving money directly to beggars? Underline the sentence that best shows his opinion.  
 → The author is against giving money directly to beggars. / If we drop change in a beggar's hand without donating to a charity, we're acting to relieve our guilt rather than the underlying crisis of poverty.

## MAPPING IDEAS

- |            |               |          |              |              |
|------------|---------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. alcohol | 2. exaggerate | 3. guilt | 4. efficient | 5. direction |
|------------|---------------|----------|--------------|--------------|

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |                |                   |               |              |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. too general | 2. not in passage | 3. inaccurate | 4. main idea |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|

②

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. b | 4. d |
|------|------|------|------|

## THINK AND DISCUSS

① *Sample answer:* I once gave a homeless man on the street ten dollars. I thought I'd feel good after giving him such a relatively large amount of money. But instead I felt bad afterward. The guy obviously had a drug or alcohol problem. So he probably used the money for that. My money really didn't help him.

② *Sample answer:* For me, the choice is clear—I would help a charity feed them. That's the way that I could make a difference. I really don't want to deal with them directly. And I don't think that giving them money helps at all. So I would gather my friends to volunteer in a soup kitchen that feeds homeless people, or maybe we could collect donations for the local food bank.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c | 3. b | 4. b |
| 5. b | 6. a | 7. a | 8. c |

## Reading 2

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. g | 3. d | 4. h |
| 5. f | 6. a | 7. c | 8. e |

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I would miss my smartphone for sure. It would be bad enough being on the street, but without my smartphone I would also feel disconnected from people I know. Also, I read a lot, so I'd miss my books as well. Finally, I'd miss having clean clothes to wear every day.

### Marginal Questions

- Q1:** The author had to give up some things during the experience. Underline those things.  
→ The rules are simple and explicit: you are not allowed to bring bedding, books, food, money, jewelry, watches, a change of clothes, or other "conveniences"; and in order to prepare ourselves fully for what lies ahead, we are told not to wash our hair or shave for five days prior to hitting the streets.
- Q2:** According to Jonathan, why didn't the author make any money?  
→ Jonathan thinks that the author didn't get any money because he didn't really believe in the goodness of people and didn't try hard enough.
- Q3:** A participant in the program describes some of its good points. Underline two things.  
→ "I feel free," says Claude Emile Racette, a 43-year-old acupuncturist, as we shuffle into the dining room of the Notre Dame-de-Bon-Secours convent for breakfast. "I feel joy knowing that they [the homeless] are the same as us. . . ."
- C1:** Underline what Pierre Racine thinks the point of a "street retreat" is. Does the author agree with him?  
→ "It's not just an enlightenment thing, it's a wake-up call." / The author doesn't totally agree with him, doubting that the participants really do understand the plight of the homeless.
- Q4:** George Orwell learned two things from his life on the streets. Underline them.  
→ Never again would he think that the homeless were simply "drunken scoundrels," "nor expect a beggar to be grateful" if he gave him a penny.



## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

1. c                      2. b                      3. d                      4. b                      5. a

②

1. T                      2. F                      3. F                      4. T                      5. F

## IDEAS IN ACTION

1. *Sample answer:* Yes, I think it's possible to live on the streets without any money. However, it would be extremely difficult. One would have to rely completely on the food and clothing provided by charity.
2. *Sample answer:* I can think of one way that the street retreat could be useful. By knowing how the homeless really live their lives, participants might be kinder to the homeless. They might even actively support homeless relief programs.

## CRITICAL THINKING

① *Sample answers*

1. Yes
2. Please, God, let it be dawn soon. Let there be light and not the cruel orange glare of street lamps, but the rosy fingers of a new day and an end to this hell. Then it will all be over: my shivering, the bone-chilling cold of Montreal in May, and this bed, a plastic sheet under a motorway.
3. He wants readers to feel how terrible life on the street is.
4. Yes
5. On the first day, the money that I received after rattling a polystyrene coffee cup for three-quarters of an hour amounts to zilch. Jonathan, a 25-year-old with a messy beard and teeth the color of tobacco, is a money magnet, seducing strangers into handing over cash just by walking up to them. "You have to believe in the goodness of people," he says. "You have to believe that you will get that two-dollar coin; and I know very well that had you stayed fifteen minutes longer, you would have made some money."
6. He tries to show that even on the street it is possible not to give up hope.

② *Sample answers*

1. Innocent students and staff who don't smoke should not have to endure walking through a cloud of foul-smelling smoke to get in and out of buildings. The university should put an end to this disgusting practice and ban smoking near the entrances of all buildings on campus.
2. Non-smokers should not have to be exposed to others' smoke when they enter or leave buildings. The university should ban smoking near the entrances of all buildings on campus.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c | 3. b | 4. c |
| 5. a | 6. b | 7. a | 8. c |

## Reading Skills Worksheet

### ① *Sample answers*

1. The homeless tend to use the money they receive from begging on drugs or alcohol.
2. The Department of Housing and Urban Development reported that six out of ten homeless people admitted having drug or alcohol problems.

### ② *Sample answers*

1. Giving cash to the needy is the most efficient way for them to spend it.
2. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the most efficient government stimulus targets the poorest Americans.

### ③ *Sample answers*

1. Giving money to beggars leads to more beggars in the long run.
2. If tourists to an area give more money, the beggars there don't get richer but their number increases.

### ④ *Sample answers*

1. There are cases in which giving to especially needy beggars is justified, but this comes with its own problem.
2. Knowing that people will give according to who looks worse off, beggars may exaggerate their need by either lying about their circumstances or letting their appearance visibly deteriorate.

## Writing Worksheet

*Opinion 1* I would not give money to the homeless.

*Counter-argument* It's been argued that giving money to the homeless can solve the problem.

*Refutation* Unfortunately, this is not the case in reality.

*Reason 1* The homeless are very likely to spend the money on drugs or alcohol.

*Explanation/  
Example* In a recent poll taken by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, sixty percent of the homeless admitted to having drug or alcohol problems. So if you give them money, it will do them more harm.

*Reason 2* The real problem of the homeless is that they lack the life skills needed to function in society.

*Explanation/  
Example* These people don't always know how to find employment, shelter, or even medical care. They need the professional help of charitable organizations to overcome these problems.

*Conclusion* Giving just money to the homeless won't solve anything. The homeless need not only money but also guidance.

---

*Opinion 2* I would give money to the homeless.

*Counter-argument* It's been argued that the homeless will just spend the money on alcohol or drugs.

*Refutation* While this might sometimes be true, these people do need money to survive.

*Reason 1* Since these people often don't work, they have no other way of making money.

*Explanation/  
Example* Clearly, many of the homeless people that we see on the streets are hungry and cold. If we give them money, they can easily use it to buy food and clothing.

*Reason 2* The difficult life on the street can lead people to give up all hope.

*Explanation/  
Example* By giving them money, I show them that others care about their welfare. It will help them not to lose faith in humankind.

*Conclusion* Giving money to the homeless not only allows them to buy food, but it shows them that someone cares.

## UNIT 4      Terror on the Screen

Psychology

*How scary movies both fascinate and disturb us*

---

### Before You Read

- ① *Sample answer:* Answers will vary.
- ② *Sample answer:* Picture A looks the scariest to me because it reminds me of a horror movie I saw about an insane killer. I'm not afraid of sharks, and I don't find aliens scary because they don't exist.

### Reading 1

#### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. b | 4. c |
| 5. a | 6. c | 7. a | 8. c |

#### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I think some people enjoy scary movies because they like the excitement, and they aren't bothered by them knowing that the stories aren't real. Maybe people who are bothered by horror movies are more sensitive and have fears of unknown things.

#### Marginal Questions

- Q1:** According to Prof. Sparks, why do horror movies intensify our emotions? Underline the relevant information.  
→ Sparks's research found that when people watch frightening films, their heart rate, blood pressure, and breathing rate increase. After the film is over, this physical arousal lasts, Sparks said. . . . lingering arousal heightens any emotions you experience . . .
- Q2:** What does the author mean by "wiring"?  
→ "Wiring" means the way people's bodies, and especially their brains, work that determines how they behave.
- C1:** What specific example does the author give in this paragraph? Underline it.  
→ After seeing Jaws, some people stopped swimming in the ocean and felt uncomfortable around lakes and pools, Cantor said.

**Q3:** Underline the author's definition of "the cuddle effect."

→ "Men often like [scary films] as date movies because women are more likely to seek physical closeness when they're scared and men can show off their strength and bravery," Cantor said.

**Q4:** The author describes the fears we have at several different ages. Underline these descriptions.

→ "Until the age of 5 to 7, seeing is believing," . . . Even if it's make-believe, she said, it's still scary for young kids. For older kids, realistic threats such as kidnappings and child molestation are scary, whereas teens, like adults, are more scared over abstract threats such as disease and the supernatural.

## MAPPING IDEAS

1. Excitation transfer
2. positive/negative
3. negative/positive
4. watching horror movies / high levels of physical arousal / the adrenaline rush
5. Novelty
6. Gender
7. Men
8. be (especially) careful

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |                 |              |                |               |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. too specific | 2. main idea | 3. too general | 4. inaccurate |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|

②

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. d | 3. c | 4. c |
|------|------|------|------|

## THINK AND DISCUSS

① *Sample answer:* The movie was *The Blair Witch Project*. It's about some student filmmakers who get lost in a forest while searching for a witch that's supposed to live there. But then she finds them! After watching it, I felt a little nervous whenever I was in a forest, especially when it was dark. The effect has lasted until now. I saw this movie ten years ago, and I still remember it whenever I even get near a forest.

② *Sample answer:* I think Minhee is more likely to enjoy the movie. She's older, so she's less likely to be really scared by unreal stories. Also, she probably has the wiring of someone who likes excitement. Jake sounds like someone who likes being calm and relaxed.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |                |             |           |             |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. environment | 2. reaction | 3. prime  | 4. derive   |
| 5. gender      | 6. abstract | 7. visual | 8. transfer |

## Reading 2

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. g | 3. h | 4. f |
| 5. c | 6. b | 7. e | 8. a |

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* Yes, I saw a movie called *Creepshow* when I was little. It's about a man who was attacked by millions of cockroaches. It was awful, and I'm still really afraid of cockroaches. I'm sure that movie would scare me today if I saw it again!

### Marginal Questions

- Q1:** Which two sentences state the main idea of the passage? Underline them.  
→ But as my experience suggests, there are unwanted psychological effects linked to watching horror movies, particularly for children. And these effects can last far beyond a few weeks of sleeping with the lights on.
- Q2:** Find five effects of scary movies on young kids that the author mentions. Circle them.  
→ This makes violent on-screen images both confusing and disturbing for them. . . . A 2006 study found . . . to cause anxiety, nightmares, and aggressive behavior . . .
- C1:** Underline the results of the study discussed in this paragraph. Do they support the author's main point in this paragraph?  
→ Ninety percent reported having been frightened by a horror film when they were children or teens. The average age of the experience was 14. Symptoms included nightmares (of course), crying, shaking, nausea, and fear of dying. Most reported having trouble sleeping or other behavior disruptions as a result of watching the scary movie. . . . Whereas some said they were fine after a week, twenty-six percent said they still felt "residual anxiety" from the scary images. And half of the students reported a continuing fear and avoidance of something associated with the film, such as the sight of blood—whether in real life or on the screen.
- Yes, they support the writer's main point that horror movies have a negative impact on older children and the effects can last into adulthood.
- C2:** Which best describes the author's purpose in this passage?  
(1) To entertain  
(2) To persuade  
(3) To inform  
→ (2) To persuade

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. a | 4. d | 5. b |
|------|------|------|------|------|

②

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. e | 3. c | 4. a | 5. d |
|------|------|------|------|------|

## IDEAS IN ACTION

1. *Sample answer:* I think children under the age of about 10 shouldn't watch horror movies at all. Beyond that, maybe parents should let the kids decide. Some kids aren't bothered by such movies.
2. *Sample answer:* The government has rules about what time of day certain kinds of movies can be shown on TV. Movies not suitable for kids can only be shown late at night, which I think is a good idea. It works most of the time, but kids do sometimes sneak out of bed without their parents knowing about it.

## CRITICAL THINKING

①

1. Yes, No
2. Yes, Yes

② Driving slower also saves fuel and cuts emissions, making lower speed limits environmentally beneficial.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |            |             |                |            |
|------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. monitor | 2. impact   | 3. contributed | 4. period  |
| 5. tension | 6. isolated | 7. affect      | 8. Whereas |

## Reading Skills Worksheet

① *Sample answers*

1. Personally, I wouldn't be caught dead watching a scary movie. They totally frighten me, leaving me unsettled for days—the images going through my mind again and again. . . . And others, like me, hate them.
2. curious

② *Sample answers:* By using scientific facts and evidence

③ *Sample answers:* She dislikes horror movies but remains neutral about why some people enjoy them.

## Writing Worksheet

*Opinion 1* Yes, I think horror movies are harmful and should be avoided.

*Reason 1* These films seriously upset young children.

*Explanation/  
Example* Even being in the same room as people watching a horror movie can make toddlers anxious and aggressive.

*Reason 2* Horror movies can also have long-term emotional effects.

*Explanation/  
Example* A study found that many college students still felt anxiety that was linked to a movie they had seen years before.

*Counter-argument* Some people claim to enjoy horror films and not suffer any negative consequences.

*Refutation* However, I think that watching horrible violence makes these people less sensitive to it in real life, which is a problem.

*Conclusion* Because of the obvious harm they can cause to people's emotional health, I think everyone would be better off staying away from horror movies.

---

*Opinion 2* No, I think horror movies are harmless fun that people should enjoy.

*Reason 1* Horror movies are physically and psychologically exciting to viewers.

*Explanation/  
Example* Scientists have shown that the "excitation transfer process" makes a viewer's emotions more intense after watching a horror movie.

*Reason 2* Most people are mature enough to keep in mind that nothing happening on the screen is real.

*Explanation/  
Example* We all know that the blood is red paint and all the violence is created through special effects.

*Counter-argument* Some research suggests that horror movies have long-term psychological effects.

*Refutation* Certain people might be overly sensitive and would be better off avoiding horror movies, but that is no reason for the rest of us not to enjoy them.

*Conclusion* Those who don't like them are free not to watch them; but for many of us, watching horror movies is a fun way to spend time with friends.



## UNIT 5      What Is a Friend?

Human Relationships    *Who our friends are and why it matters*

---

### Before You Read

① Answers will vary.

②

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. *Sample answer:* Yes, I once had to end a friendship because my friend betrayed my trust. He told people something about me that he had promised not to.

### Reading 1

#### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c | 3. a | 4. c |
| 5. a | 6. b | 7. a | 8. b |

#### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I think people need friends mainly because they need someone to talk to who knows and understands them. My friends do that for me. They also help me when I'm having trouble, and they make each day more fun.

#### Marginal Questions

- C1:** Underline the sentence that expresses the main idea of this paragraph. Circle the support that the author gives.  
→ To begin with the obvious, we're inclined to become friends with people who happen to be around. . . . One famous US study from 1950 that looked at residents of a two-story apartment building found that people who lived on the same floor developed closer friendships than did people who lived on different floors. In a 2008 experiment at a German university, students were randomly assigned to seats for a single gathering. One year later, students who had sat near each other were more likely to be friends than were those who had not.
- Q1:** Underline the definition of homophily that the author gives.  
→ Psychologists use the term homophily to describe our preference for those with whom we have things in common, such as age, sex, race, class, physical traits, and interests.

**Q2:** What might rhesus macaques tell us about human friendship?  
→ The researchers theorize that this is because, like the macaque, we view friends most importantly as allies. And the more a friend cares, the more likely he or she is to defend us in a conflict.

**Q3:** In what way(s) does the author consider these ideas about friendship to be incomplete? Underline the information in the passage.  
→ It is also an incomplete one. Such research sheds some light on how and why we make friends, but not on how we sustain those friendships. . . . Plus, even if the reasons we choose our friends appear less than admirable, the feelings we have for those friends remain genuine.

## MAPPING IDEAS

1. Similarity
2. the same floor
3. Homophily
4. common
5. sex, race, class, physical traits, or interests
6. primates
7. more likely to be helpful in a fight / of higher social status

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

1. main idea
2. inaccurate
3. too specific
4. too general

②

1. Dunbar's number refers to how many social contacts most people have.
2. We're better at empathizing with those who are similar to us.
3. Rhesus macaques often fight over mates and food.
4. ✓

③

1. c
2. a

## THINK AND DISCUSS

① *Sample answer.* No, I've never ranked my friends in that way, mainly because someone's feelings could be hurt. And I'd find it hard to do because I care about all my friends.

② *Sample answer.* I think Person B is the one I'd be least likely to become friends with. If someone is not friendly to me, I usually just stop talking to them. Distance and differences in age and culture aren't that important.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |             |               |             |              |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. status   | 2. hypothesis | 3. obvious  | 4. complex   |
| 5. inclined | 6. sustain    | 7. randomly | 8. residents |

## Reading 2

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. e | 2. b | 3. h | 4. g |
| 5. d | 6. f | 7. a | 8. c |

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* Yes, I've heard this word many times before. I think it means a friend that you can't completely trust, or one that does not treat you well. I had a frenemy in high school who said nice things to my face but insulted me behind my back.

### Marginal Questions

- C1:** How would you describe the author's purpose in this passage?  
(1) To inform  
(2) To persuade  
(3) To entertain  
→ (1) To inform
- Q1:** Underline the author's definition of critical advocate.  
→ In other words, they are always on our side, yet they are also willing to offer constructive criticism.
- Q2:** Circle two kinds of enemies the author describes.  
→ The less serious kind of enemy relationship is often described as a "personality conflict." . . . However, a different reaction is called for when an enemy is also a bully.
- C2:** Underline the author's main point in this paragraph. How does the mention of Phoebe Prince support this point?  
(1) By giving an example  
(2) By providing clarification  
(3) By offering an expert opinion  
→ However, a different reaction is called for when an enemy is also a bully. / (1)
- Q3:** Underline the two possible responses to a frenemy, according to the author.  
→ If so, tell him or her how you feel and try to save the friendship. If you think the problem is deeper, it is probably best to distance yourself from your frenemy, at least emotionally.

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

1. c                      2. a                      3. b                      4. d                      5. a

②

1. not really a friend
2. bullies
3. positive emotions/feelings

## IDEAS IN ACTION

1. *Sample answer:* I think the author left out the fact that a real friend is someone you simply enjoy being with. Being with my friends makes anything I do more fun.
2. *Sample answer:* Yes, I think the author gives good advice. I know from experiences in school that bullies have to be confronted or they will never stop. And it's stressful to wonder whether a friend is really your friend, so clarifying your relationship with a frenemy is important, too. However, I think both of those things are easier said than done.

## CRITICAL THINKING

①

1. critical advocate
2. dislike each other and wouldn't mind seeing each other fail
3. bully
4. one or more of the tests for true friendship

② emotional intelligence

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

①

1. b                      2. a                      3. c                      4. a  
5. c                      6. c                      7. b                      8. c

②

1. welfare                      2. crucial                      3. categories                      4. aspect  
5. criteria

## Reading Skills Worksheet

① 1, 2, 4

② *Sample answers:* Two surprising benefits of friendship are that one will tend to have a healthier diet and a better attitude toward one's job.

## Writing Worksheet

*Opinion* In my view, the most important conditions for a real, long-lasting friendship are trusting each other as true allies, seeing each other as equals, and enjoying each other's company.

*Main idea 1* True friends are always allies that stand up for each other when they are most needed.

*Explanation/Example* The Alliance Hypothesis for Human Friendship says that we most value the friends we can rely on to help us in a conflict, and this makes sense to me.

*Main idea 2* Another important aspect of friendship is equality.

*Explanation/Example* I used to fight with my best friend because she talked a lot about her own problems but wouldn't listen to mine. It took time, but eventually I realized she was more of a frenemy than a true friend.

*Main idea 3* Finally, friends have to enjoy being with each other.

*Explanation/Example* None of the other qualities will matter if you find the other person unpleasant or boring to be around.

*Counter-argument* It's often said that having a lot in common is important for friendship, but I disagree.

*Refutation* Human beings are alike enough that we can all understand each other if we try, and learning from each other's differences can be interesting.

*Conclusion* Without these crucial ingredients, I do not believe a friendship can truly last.

## UNIT 6

## Beauty Sells

Marketing

*The use and misuse of beauty in advertising*

---

### Before You Read

- ① Answers will vary.
- ② *Sample answer:* I like image B the best. It shows people having a good time, so it makes the product more appealing.

### Reading 1

#### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. c | 4. b |
| 5. a | 6. c | 7. b | 8. a |

#### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I think advertisers use beautiful people mainly to get people's attention. The better-looking a person in an ad is, the more likely we are to notice the ad. Also, people might like a product more if they see an attractive person using it. And in some cases, they might think the product could make them more attractive, too.

#### Marginal Questions

- Q1:** What is the author's main point? Underline it.  
→ The power of beauty in advertising is undeniable, and it has deep roots in human psychology.
- Q2:** What two aspects of appearance do both sexes prefer? Circle them.  
→ Both men and women like facial symmetry and smooth skin in the opposite sex.
- C1:** What term does the author define in this paragraph? Underline the term and the definition.  
→ Surely, the power of beauty is magnified by what psychologists call the "halo effect." . . . We tend to attribute all kinds of great qualities to attractive people simply because they are attractive.
- Q3:** What were the two types of ads used in the study?  
→ They were ads that used evidence such as facts and figures about the product, and ads using non-rational influence, such as an attractive person.

## MAPPING IDEAS

1. attention
2. attractive people
3. The halo effect
4. be like them / have their lifestyle
5. thinking carefully

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |                   |                |                 |              |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. not in passage | 2. too general | 3. too specific | 4. main idea |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|

②

1. health, youth, and genetic fitness
2. stare longer at it
3. a lifestyle
4. transferred to the product
5. the decision-making centers of their brains

③

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 1. c |
|------|------|

## THINK AND DISCUSS

① *Sample answer:* One product advertised in this way is a perfume called Diamonds. The TV ad shows a famous, beautiful actress with a handsome man at a glamorous party. I think it's effective because it suggests that wearing that perfume could make you more attractive and make your life more exciting.

② *Sample answer:* I think ads using beautiful people would be most effective for the jeans. Since it's clothing, an attractive person could make the product look as good as possible. Plus, beauty is more important to our choices in clothes than to our choices in refrigerators or snacks.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. g | 3. b | 4. h |
| 5. e | 6. c | 7. a | 8. f |

## Reading 2

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. f | 2. a | 3. c | 4. g |
| 5. h | 6. d | 7. b | 8. e |

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I think picture A could make women feel bad if they compare themselves with the woman in it. No one ever looks that perfect! Picture B might have a more positive effect because the woman looks like many women do in real life.

### Marginal Questions

- C1:** What is the author's main purpose in this article?  
(1) To inform  
(2) To persuade  
(3) To entertain  
→ (2) To persuade
- Q1:** Underline two reasons why images of women in ads are unrealistic.  
→ One is the strong preference for very thin women in the beauty and fashion industries. . . . The other reason is photo retouching.
- Q2:** According to the Dove survey, what percentage of women said ads made them feel self-conscious?  
→ Forty percent of women did.
- Q3:** Will advertisers likely support or oppose the proposed law discussed in the passage?  
→ Advertisers will probably oppose the law. Using beauty in ads is very effective, and this law could reduce the effectiveness of ads.

### FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. b | 4. c |
| 5. a |      |      |      |

②

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T |
| 5. F |      |      |      |



## IDEAS IN ACTION

1. *Sample answer:* Just as they do with women, these images might affect men's expectations about how women ought to look. They could give men the idea that women should be very thin, and cause them to judge average-sized women as overweight and therefore less attractive.
2. *Sample answer:* I think many girls and women are influenced by comments about their appearance from people they know. Girls who are overweight often get teased by classmates, and I know of some unmarried women who feel pressure from their parents to lose weight. This can make them feel bad about themselves.

## CRITICAL THINKING

1. P, C

2. P, P, C

3. C, P, P, P

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

1. b

2. a

3. c

4. c

5. b

6. b

7. b

8. a

## Reading Skills Worksheet

①

1. a

2. b

3. b

②

1. hundreds, paragraph 2
2. twenty-four, paragraph 4
3. non-rational influence, paragraph 4

## Writing Worksheet

*Opinion 1* Yes, I think there should be laws to regulate the use of beauty in ads.

*Reason 1* Many ad images send a dishonest message about what a product can do.

*Explanation/Example* No product can make someone look like the model in a manipulated photo, and false advertising is wrong.

*Reason 2* Seeing beautiful people in ads can make people spend money irresponsibly.

*Explanation/Example* Research suggests that ads with attractive people make us think less before buying.

*Reason 3* Unrealistic images in ads are harmful to girls and women.

*Explanation/  
Example* Many normal girls are influenced by magazine ads to think they are overweight.

*Counter-argument* Some people argue that laws are not needed because people can simply choose to ignore ads.

*Refutation* Research shows that ads have an emotional effect on people, and we cannot completely control our emotions.

*Conclusion* The use of beauty in ads is harmful and should be controlled.

---

*Opinion 2* No, I do not think there should be laws to regulate the use of beauty in ads.

*Reason 1* People are smart enough not to be fooled by advertisers.

*Explanation/  
Example* Once we are aware of how ads try to manipulate our emotions, they no longer work.

*Reason 2* Everyone has the right to freedom of expression, including advertisers.

*Explanation/  
Example* In a free country, the government should not control the media. Otherwise, it might try to limit other ideas it disagrees with.

*Reason 3* We all enjoy looking at beautiful people.

*Explanation/  
Example* Research shows that our preference for attractive faces is hard-wired.

*Counter-argument* People say that images of beautiful women in ads are harmful to the average woman.

*Refutation* The desire of women to be thin and young-looking is part of our culture, not the result of advertising. Advertising just reflects it.

*Conclusion* Ads may try to manipulate viewers with images of beautiful people, but regulation is not the answer.

## UNIT 7

Education

## Studying Online: Future or Fad?

*The pros and cons of Internet classrooms*

---

### Before You Read

- ① Answers will vary.
- ② *Sample answer:* Big classes offer lots of opportunities for discussion and debate, but the teacher can't get to know most of the students. One-on-one teaching can be tailored to each student, but you miss out on group activities. Online learning is convenient and cheap, but not everyone is comfortable using technology.

### Reading 1

#### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. a | 4. c |
| 5. c | 6. b | 7. b | 8. b |

#### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I think it depends on the age of the child. It saves time and might be helpful for older kids, but younger kids need personal interaction.

#### Marginal Questions

- Q1:** What change is described in this paragraph?  
→ Now the less affluent can be like the rich and have a tutor at their fingertips, thanks to the advent of virtual tuition.
- Q2:** Underline three facts given so far that show online tutoring is growing in the UK.  
→ Now the Tutors' Association is also turning its attention to the emerging online sector. So are many parents.

The online tutoring service Tutorhub has been among those at the receiving end of parents' attention. "We've seen a 500 percent growth in demand over the last twelve months, across every subject imaginable, at every level . . . ," says its founder, Jon Ellis.

It's a similar story for MyTutorWeb. Since its launch last year, this online service has enabled 3,500 tutoring sessions, delivered at £17 an hour. On most days, it signs up six new parents in search of tutors.

- Q3:** Why does Simply Learning Tuition cost more than other sites?  
→ It costs more because it offers face-to-face sessions with teachers on site in addition to online lessons.
- C1:** What conclusion can you draw from the information in the previous two paragraphs?  
→ Some tutoring websites, like Tutorhub and MyTutorWeb, have rules to protect their students' safety, so they are fairly safe.
- C2:** How would you describe the author's point of view in this passage?  
→ The author seems biased toward online tutoring, since she doesn't discuss any of the drawbacks.

## MAPPING IDEAS

1. Growth
2. 3,500 tutoring sessions
3. long
4. Multi-discipline tutoring agencies
5. checked
6. rapport

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |                   |                |              |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. not in passage | 2. too general | 3. main idea | 4. too specific |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|

②

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. b | 3. a | 4. b |
|------|------|------|------|

## THINK AND DISCUSS

① *Sample answer:* I think I'd prefer having a face-to-face tutor. Somehow, it seems more personal and meaningful to me. Also, I think I'd feel strange talking to someone over a webcam. I'd want to meet someone twice a week—maybe for an hour or an hour and a half. I'd want them to go over some of the things I didn't understand from my classes, and explain the answers to some of the questions I got wrong on tests.

② *Sample answer:* I think Stephen would benefit more from a virtual tutor. He's older, and it takes discipline and maturity to study online. Also, I think reading would be harder to teach over the Internet.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

①

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. h | 2. c | 3. f | 4. e |
| 5. a | 6. g | 7. b | 8. d |

②

- |           |              |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. ensure | 2. reinforce | 3. sector | 4. implement |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|

## Reading 2

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. h | 2. b | 3. a | 4. d |
| 5. g | 6. f | 7. e | 8. c |

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I think the author might talk about how it is easier to cheat in an online course, and about the inability of students to interact personally with their teachers and fellow students.

### Marginal Questions

**C1:** What do you think is the author's main purpose in this passage?

- (1) To inform
- (2) To entertain
- (3) To persuade
- (3) To persuade

**C2:** Underline two questions in this paragraph. Are they leading questions?

→ So why not study from the comfort of home if it's affordable and flexible? . . . Can you really concentrate on classwork at home? / Yes, they are both leading questions. They use words that could influence your answer.

**Q1:** Underline the main idea of this paragraph.

→ To really learn something, we need to focus on one task and one task only.

**Q2:** The author thinks that the human element of education helps develop two abilities. Circle them.

→ Making education a personal, real-life experience, with eye contact and body language, helps students develop social [skills] and presentational skills.

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

1. b                      2. d                      3. a                      4. d                      5. d

②

1. c                      2. b                      3. d                      4. a

## IDEAS IN ACTION

1. *Sample answer:* They should not study at home, where there are the most distractions. Instead, they can go to an Internet café or another place with an Internet connection.
2. *Sample answer:* Video conferencing can be used so that students and the instructor can see each other's faces and hear each other's voices.

## CRITICAL THINKING

1. I                      2. D                      3. I

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

1. c                      2. a                      3. b                      4. a  
5. c                      6. a                      7. a                      8. b

## Reading Skills Worksheet

①

1. b                      2. a                      3. a

② Answers will vary.

## Writing Worksheet

*Opinion 1* I would rather study online.

*Reason 1* It is much more affordable.

*Explanation/Example* Online courses are significantly cheaper than traditional classes, which seem to get more expensive all the time.

*Reason 2* It is convenient.

*Explanation/Example* You never have to commute to class, and you can make your own schedule.

*Reason 3* Students have a much larger selection of teachers or tutors.

*Explanation/Example* By searching online, you can find the instructor who is most qualified and best suits your needs. At a traditional school or university, you have fewer choices.

*Counter-argument* Critics claim that online education lacks the human element.

*Refutation* With chat and video conferencing, students and teachers can interact just as much as in a traditional classroom.

*Conclusion* Virtual classrooms have many advantages and should be offered for all students to choose.

---

*Opinion 2* I would rather study in a traditional classroom.

*Reason 1* Outside the classroom, there are too many distractions.

*Explanation/Example* Without a teacher's supervision, it is too easy to get distracted by social media and other temptations when you should be studying.

*Reason 2* Effective education requires face-to-face interaction.

*Explanation/Example* Students can only learn certain important skills, such as how to give presentations, when they are with other students.

*Reason 3* An online degree does not receive as much recognition as a traditional degree.

*Explanation/Example* In one study, only a third of adults felt that one could get a good education online.

*Counter-argument* Some people think virtual learning is a good choice because it is cheaper.

*Refutation* In education, as in everything else, you get what you pay for. It is cheaper because it is lower in quality.

*Conclusion* The traditional ways of teaching and learning are best and should not be replaced.

## UNIT 8 I Want to Be Like You

Human Relationships

*Our choice of role models and how they influence us*

---

### Before You Read

- ① Answers will vary.
- ② *Sample answer:* I think most young people would choose the soccer player as a role model because many of them dream about being famous athletes. However, I prefer the doctor as a role model because I want to have a career that helps people.

### Reading 1

#### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. b | 3. a | 4. c |
| 5. c | 6. b | 7. c | 8. b |

#### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I think adults need role models, at least when they are young and still have a lot to learn. It's useful to have someone you admire who can give you guidance on how to succeed.

#### Marginal Questions

- Q1:** What is an “anti-role model”?  
→ An anti-role model is a famous person who is often in the news—but for bad behavior, not good.
- Q2:** The author gives two examples of bad behavior by a boss. Circle them.  
→ At meetings, he brags about how he sold faulty merchandise to a client. Or perhaps this individual misled a customer into agreeing to an unfair deal.
- C1:** What argument does the author make in this paragraph? Underline it.  
→ When employees have ethical leaders, they like them more. Just as importantly, they will behave in more positive ways within the organization.
- Q3:** What are the three ways people learn how to be ethical leaders? Underline them.  
→ One way people become ethical leaders is by having ethical role models when they are young. . . . Mentors are a second source of learning. . . . The third way to learn how to be an ethical leader . . . is by observing “top” managers.



**Q4:** In the survey, what factor most influenced the employees' ratings of their managers? Underline it.  
→ Instead, the employee ratings of their managers rested most heavily on whether the managers reported that, as adults, they had been ethically mentored.

## MAPPING IDEAS

1. Anti-role models
2. Ethical
3. like
4. Mentors
5. children

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

1. too general
2. main idea
3. too specific
4. inaccurate

②

1. ✓
2. ✓
3. Brown and Trevino asked employees how ethical their managers seemed.
4. Most of the managers in the study had ethical role models as children.

③

1. c
2. b

## THINK AND DISCUSS

① *Sample answer.* The person is an actor. He gets into trouble with the law all the time. He was recently kicked off an airplane because he got into a fight. And he often says rude things on social media. I think he has a negative influence. People admire him because he's a successful actor, so they repeat the offensive things he says.

② *Sample answer.* The two qualities I want most in my boss are "knowledgeable" and "willing to be a mentor." When I start working, I will have a lot to learn. I need a boss who has useful knowledge and is willing to pass it on to me.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

1. eventually
2. Furthermore
3. ethical
4. role
5. source
6. process
7. demonstrate
8. acquired

## Reading 2

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. e | 3. c | 4. a |
| 5. g | 6. b | 7. h | 8. f |

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I think one problem is that a lot of star athletes are very young and therefore immature. That means they tend to make a lot of mistakes. Another problem is that athletic talent isn't really a good reason to admire someone. People should look for qualities like intelligence, courage, and honesty in role models.

### Marginal Questions

- Q1:** Name the three athletes cited who were once viewed as role models.  
→ Lance Armstrong, Oscar Pistorius, and Tiger Woods.
- Q2:** What is the author's point about athletes and education in this paragraph?  
→ The author is saying that many successful athletes do not consider education as important to their careers.
- C1:** What is the author's point of view on John Cena?  
→ The author thinks that John Cena is actually a good role model.
- C2:** What do you think is the author's main purpose in this passage?  
(1) To inform  
(2) To persuade  
(3) To entertain  
→ (2) To persuade

### FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. c | 4. b | 5. a |
|------|------|------|------|------|

②

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F |
|------|------|------|------|

## IDEAS IN ACTION

1. *Sample answer:* I agree. When you become a star athlete, you know you will have power over young minds. And whenever you have power, you have a duty to use it responsibly. If you don't want that responsibility, you should do something else for a living.
2. *Sample answer:* I think a lot of kids see their older siblings as role models. I always looked up to my brother, who is ten years older than I am. I think that is usually good. Your siblings understand you and can give you advice directly. Many kids also see actors and singers as role models, which is not good. Trying to imitate celebrities makes people superficial and silly. And a lot of celebrities behave badly.

## CRITICAL THINKING

### ① *Sample answer*

1. People who make a lot of money cannot relate to the average citizen.
2. I agree with it. When you are extremely rich, it's probably difficult to understand the concerns of someone who is not.

### ②

1. People without a university education cannot be good role models.
2. I disagree with it. College isn't for everyone, and many smart, good people don't have a lot of formal education.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |             |             |               |           |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. media    | 2. emphasis | 3. ambiguous  | 4. decade |
| 5. relevant | 6. contract | 7. generation | 8. rely   |

## Reading Skills Worksheet

### ① *Sample answers*

1. The author asked this question to get readers thinking about the topic of role models and relate the article to their own lives. My own answer to the question is my grandfather.
2. I don't think it is true about adults in general, though it probably is for many. As for me, there are several people I think of as role models and who have a great influence on me.
3. The author supports the claim with examples of the types of news stories we usually see about celebrities behaving badly—attacking paparazzi and abusing drugs. Someone could refute her claim by giving examples of heroes we often hear about on the news, such as Aung San Suu Kyi, who won the Nobel Peace Prize.

- ② *Sample answers:* Why did the author use the word *antics* instead of a more common word like *actions*? It's probably because antics has the additional meaning of "attention-getting," which has a negative connotation. That helps make her point about how anti-role models get a lot of attention.

## Writing Worksheet

*Opinion 1* My most important role model is my mother.

*Reason 1* She demonstrates humanity, as all role models should.

*Explanation/  
Example* My mother always shows care and compassion, especially in the way she works hard to take care of our entire family.

*Reason 2* She provides a realistic role model.

*Explanation/  
Example* Unlike famous entertainers or athletes, my mother is a role model that I can relate to and try to imitate.

*Reason 3* She can give me guidance directly.

*Explanation/  
Example* As someone who knows me closely and whom I communicate with every day, my mother can guide me better than anyone else can.

*Counter-argument* Many people look for role models among the rich and famous, whose lives seem perfect.

*Refutation* As scandals in professional sports show, many admired celebrities are anything but perfect.

*Conclusion* I hope to be like my mother, and I think everyone should look for a role model whom they know personally.

## UNIT 9      The Road to Happiness

Child Psychology    *What kids really need to be happy and successful*

---

### Before You Read

① *Sample answer:* I completely disagree with the statement that kids should enjoy stress-free lives. How can kids ever learn to handle problems, then? And I definitely don't agree that unhappy kids grow up to be unsuccessful adults. I don't see a close connection between the two, actually. I do, however, believe that for a kid to really be happy, he or she must feel loved. I also agree that overcoming difficulties is a necessary part of the process of achieving success.

② *Sample answer:* I think each of these things is important for a kid's happiness and success in life. But if I had to choose the most important one, I'd say show them that you love them. Kids have to know that they are loved—if they do not feel loved, they most likely will not be happy children. And this may extend into their adult life and affect their ability to be happy and successful.

### Reading 1

#### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. a | 4. b |
| 5. a | 6. b | 7. c | 8. c |

#### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* There are a few basic things that I feel a kid needs to be happy. First, he or she must have loving parents. Second, a kid should be given the freedom to be what he or she truly is. Third, kids need to be able to play and have fun by themselves—without having an adult present all the time.

#### Marginal Questions

- C1:** What argument is the author making in this paragraph? What is her conclusion?  
→ The author is arguing that kids who feel loved will be able to value and love other people, and that is an important source of happiness. Her conclusion is that it is very important for kids to feel loved.
- Q1:** How can a parent help a child feel safe? Underline two ways.  
→ "Children are helped to feel secure," Penelope Leach says, "when their wishes are considered, and their ideas and thoughts are taken seriously. They also need to know what is expected of them, that their parents care where they are and what they are doing. . . ."

- C2:** What argument is the author making in this paragraph? What is her conclusion?  
→ The author is saying that parents need to admit it when they make mistakes so their child can respect and believe what they say and at the same time the child will feel respected. Her conclusion is that parents must understand that, like adults, children need respect.
- C3:** What claim is the author making in this paragraph? How does she support it?  
→ The author claims that most parents agree that play is important for kids and different from improvement activities. She supports her claim with a quote from an expert that describes the important things that kids learn from unstructured play.
- Q2:** What effect did the child's controlling mother have on him? Say it in your own words.  
→ The child whose mother controlled him too much couldn't independently make decisions about what to do.

## MAPPING IDEAS

- |               |              |           |            |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Conditions | 2. loved     | 3. secure | 4. Justice |
| 5. play       | 6. happiness |           |            |

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |                |                   |               |              |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. too general | 2. not in passage | 3. inaccurate | 4. main idea |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|

②

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. b |
|------|------|

③

1. • They can show signs of low self-esteem.  
• They can find it difficult to love other people.
2. • They can express deep anger at a later time.  
• They can become very sad.
3. • They can't learn to explore their own worlds.

## THINK AND DISCUSS

① *Sample answer:* It means parents will always love their child no matter what the child does. One way in which parents might show unconditional love is by not taking away their love even when the child misbehaves and gets punished. I think that if parents give love with conditions, the child might feel that he or she is never good enough. In addition, the child would probably be very judgmental.

② *Sample answer:* In my own experience, playing sports in a group is the best way to prepare for life. Through sports, I learned how to work with others toward a goal. Also, I learned how to win graciously and how to lose without complaining about it.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c | 3. b | 4. b |
| 5. b | 6. a | 7. b | 8. c |

## Reading 2

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. g | 2. e | 3. f | 4. c |
| 5. h | 6. b | 7. a | 8. d |

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer.* There are a couple of reasons that giving everyone a prize is good. First, no one will feel bad about not performing well. Second, it promotes equality among the students. But there are bad effects, too. First, if everyone gets a prize, there's really no reason to study in the first place. Also, I think that excellent students deserve credit for their hard work. If everyone gets a prize, they won't get the recognition they deserve.

### Marginal Questions

- Q1:** What evidence did the student's mother give for her opinion?  
→ The student's mother said that she had read research.
- Q1:** Why do parents not want their children to fail? Circle the reason(s).  
→ Overprotective parents are afraid their children will suffer from low self-esteem if they fail, insisting that their children will fare better in sports and school if they start the learning process with inflated confidence.
- Q1:** Underline the conclusion to the author's argument in this paragraph.  
→ Indeed, such rewards lose the very effect that they were designed to produce—they no longer motivate anyone. The result? Marginal players, as well as winning teams and top students, simply stop working so hard.
- Q1:** What does the author think is the best way to build real self-esteem? Underline it.  
→ As a teacher, I can tell you that it's triumph over adversity that builds true self-esteem.
- Q1:** What is the main idea of the passage? Underline it.  
→ Children can only achieve success if they're allowed to make mistakes—and learn in the process.

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. d | 4. b | 5. a |
|------|------|------|------|------|

②

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

## IDEAS IN ACTION

1. *Sample answer:* I don't think that kids are happier if they have easy lives that are free of challenge. It is very satisfying to solve a difficult problem. This is true for both kids and adults. If kids' lives are too easy, they'll never have the chance to try and fail repeatedly but then ultimately succeed. So, they'll never even know the joy of such success. Easy lives are just that—easy. They're not necessarily happy ones.
2. *Sample answer:* Failure has definitely helped me. I had a terrible time with math at an early age. But I kept trying, and I never gave up. I failed again and again. But slowly I began to figure out how to solve the problems. Now I'm good at math. But if I had not failed—and kept trying—I still wouldn't be any good at it.

## CRITICAL THINKING

1. Rewards motivate when they have value.
2. The value of anything is inversely proportional to its supply.
3. Giving rewards to everyone increases the supply of rewards.
4. That means giving rewards to everyone decreases their value.
5. Thus, rewards that are passed out to everyone cannot motivate people to work hard.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

①

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. c | 3. b | 4. c |
| 5. a | 6. b |      |      |

②

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. f | 2. e | 3. d | 4. c |
| 5. b | 6. a |      |      |



## Reading Skills Worksheet

①

- |            |         |            |         |
|------------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1. Opinion | 2. Fact | 3. Opinion | 4. Fact |
| 5. Opinion | 6. Fact |            |         |

②

- |            |            |            |         |
|------------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1. Opinion | 2. Fact    | 3. Opinion | 4. Fact |
| 5. Fact    | 6. Opinion |            |         |

## Writing Worksheet

*Claim* Children need independence and challenges to achieve success later in life.

*Counter-argument* Some parents might think that they should make their kids as happy as possible by providing them with everything they need and want.

*Refutation* However, this will just spoil the kids.

*Reason 1* Spoiled kids may find that they cannot cope in a competitive environment later on.

*Explanation/Example* Kids who have everything may think they do not need to work hard to get what they want. By taking things easy, they will lose their ability to compete at work.

*Reason 2* Children need to face challenges in their lives.

*Explanation/Example* By doing so, they will learn how to handle and solve problems. In this way, little problems won't bother them so much. And they will learn from an early age that life isn't always so easy.

*Reason 3* Children need time to play by themselves—without adult guidance.

*Explanation/Example* All too often, well-meaning parents guide their kids' playtime to make it more "educational." But kids need to learn to explore the world on their own. It helps them become more independent.

*Conclusion* Spoiling kids and just making them happy will not lead to success in life. But a mix of independence and challenges definitely can do the job.

# UNIT 10      Living Online

Info Technology   *Social media's good and bad effects on our lives*

---

## Before You Read

① Answers will vary.

② *Sample answer:*

(A) I think she should spend less time on social media if it makes her feel bad. Also, she should remember that people tend to put their best or most interesting photos online.

(B) I think it's best not to post anything that could be embarrassing. More and more companies are researching people online before hiring them, so he should be careful.

## Reading 1

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

1. b

2. c

3. c

4. a

5. b

6. a

7. c

8. a

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I think the main way social media helps people is to keep them from being bored. Whenever I'm on the bus or waiting in line, I can look at new photos or updates from my friends on my phone. Also, social media is great for advertising. It brings together job hunters and employers as well as buyers and sellers. And sites like Twitter help people stay up to date with the news.

### Marginal Questions

**C1:** What is the author's point of view in this passage?

→ The author tries to be neutral on the issue but is clearly biased toward social media.

**Q1:** Underline two ways in which social media can help your professional development.

→ In addition to the major social networking sites, career sites such as Monster.com and Goinglobal.com allow users to post their résumés, interests, and goals. . . . Job seekers can also perform fine-tuned searches of openings to find the perfect match—anywhere in the world. And once users obtain their dream job, social media allows them to make useful contacts with others in their industry so they can exchange ideas and keep up with trends.

**Q2:** Why is the word “attend” in quotation marks?

→ It is in quotation marks because one doesn’t actually attend the events but only sees them over video chat.

**C2:** Circle the main point that the author makes in this paragraph. Underline the two examples given in support of this argument.

→ Social sites can improve life on a larger scale, too, by bringing attention to important causes. . . . After the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, for example, the Red Cross used its accounts on Twitter and other sites to request donations. In two days, it raised \$32 million in funds. . . . In January 2011, Wael Ghonim, an Egyptian computer engineer, created a Facebook page about a young man named Khaled Saeed. Saeed had died while being held by police, apparently after being severely beaten. Ghonim’s page, titled “We Are All Khaled Saeed,” gained hundreds of thousands of followers. It became a gathering place for critics of President Hosni Mubarak’s regime. When Ghonim called for mass protests, others echoed the call on social media, and tens of thousands took to Cairo’s Tahrir Square. On February 11, 2011, Mubarak resigned.

## MAPPING IDEAS

1. useful industry contacts
2. social support system
3. family and friends
4. life challenges (illness, addiction, etc.)
5. Activism / Bringing attention to social causes
6. Protesting Mubarak’s regime in Egypt

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |              |                 |                |               |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. main idea | 2. too specific | 3. too general | 4. inaccurate |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|

②

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|

③

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c |
|------|------|

## THINK AND DISCUSS

① *Sample answers:*

I don’t think employers should research applicants this way. People ought to be allowed to keep their personal lives separate from their work lives. Employers should just consider your skills and your experience.

No, I haven’t. But I’m very careful about who I share things with online. I don’t make my information public, and my contacts are only people I trust.

② *Sample answer:* Last year, a six-year-old boy went missing in my town. His parents asked people on social media to share his photo, so I shared it with all my contacts. It was easy to do, and I thought everyone should help so that the boy could be found quickly. Luckily, the boy was found and returned home safely. The police had received important information from social media users who recognized him from the picture.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |           |                  |                  |            |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. obtain | 2. networking    | 3. approximately | 4. Granted |
| 5. regime | 6. intrinsically | 7. investigating | 8. funds   |

## Reading 2

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. h | 3. g | 4. d |
| 5. e | 6. b | 7. c | 8. f |

## READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I think Person B is most likely to be a narcissist. He seems to care a lot about his looks and went to a lot of trouble to take a good photo of himself. Person D is probably the least likely to be a narcissist because he or she isn't even in the photo.

## Marginal Questions

- C1:** What is the author's point of view on social media? Circle the words and phrases that provide clues.  
→ The author is biased against social media.  
Selfies are just one way in which online socializing encourages obsession with ourselves and how others see us. The rise of social media is definitely both rewarding and increasing narcissism, and that is bad for everyone.
- C2:** Does the author clearly define the term narcissist? Circle the definition.  
→ Yes, the author does.  
... they tend to brag, love attention, believe they are "special," and have trouble empathizing with others. In short, to be a narcissist is to be self-centered, with an inflated ego.
- Q1:** Underline three ways people promote themselves on social media.  
→ You post your most clever thoughts and remarks. You share your most flattering selfies, taken in the most interesting places. And you "like" the movies, music, and TV shows that you think will make the best impression.

**Q2:** Underline four usual characteristics of narcissists.

→ This relates to narcissists' tendency to expect a lot and give little. . . . Research has found that they tend to blame other people for their own failures, react aggressively to any criticism, and show reluctance to cooperate if they are not in charge.

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. b | 4. c | 5. a |
|------|------|------|------|------|

②

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F |
|------|------|------|------|------|

## IDEAS IN ACTION

1. *Sample answer:* I think the author is correct. People seem to be more self-centered, thinking more about themselves and less about others. For example, I think it's rude to use your phone at the table during a meal, but many people do it all the time, without apologizing.
2. *Sample answer:* Yes, I've felt the pressure. I like looking at my friends' photos online, but they make me want to post photos that are just as good. I take a lot more pictures of myself now than I used to.

## CRITICAL THINKING

1. Yes, it is. The examples of what people usually post online support the assertion.
2. *Sample answer:* Yes, I agree with it. I have friends who have become much more concerned with how they look to others since they started using social media often.
3. No, it isn't.
4. Yes, it is. The NPI example and the study both support it.
5. *Sample answer:* I agree with both assertions. I've known some narcissists, and I did get tired of them quickly! They also expected more from me than they gave, which supports the second assertion.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. b | 4. c |
| 5. c | 6. a | 7. a | 8. b |

## Reading Skills Worksheet

*Advantages to Individuals:* Support from those with similar problems / Keeping in touch with distant loved ones / Finding the perfect job

*Advantages to Society:* Charities reaching donors / Bringing attention to causes

*Possible Disadvantages:* Workers less productive / Employer “snooping” / Increased self-obsession

## Writing Worksheet

*Opinion 1* I believe social media is making our lives better in several ways.

*Reason 1* Social media allows us to stay in contact with friends and family.

*Explanation/Example* Thanks to social media, I can easily share my photos with my family and friends overseas.

*Reason 2* Through social media, we can get help and support from people with problems similar to ours.

*Explanation/Example* There are countless online support groups for those suffering from all sorts of illnesses.

*Reason 3* Online social networks make it easy for us to support our favorite causes.

*Explanation/Example* I was able to make an online donation to victims of an earthquake through a social networking site.

*Counter-argument* Many people are concerned about losing their privacy, especially when it comes to their employers.

*Refutation* However, this problem can be avoided simply by being careful about what you post online.

*Conclusion* When used properly, social media helps both individuals and society as a whole.

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*Opinion 2* I believe social media is making life worse for everyone.

*Reason 1* Social media is partly responsible for the recent rise in narcissism.

*Explanation/Example* In their book *The Narcissism Epidemic*, two psychologists argue that online socializing tends to make us obsessed with ourselves.

*Reason 2* People waste huge amounts of time on social media.

*Explanation/Example* I have missed deadlines because I was too distracted by social media to work.

*Reason 3* It's very hard to use social media and keep your privacy.

*Explanation/Example* Many employers are snooping on job applicants by checking their social media pages.

*Counter-argument* People who like social media claim that it is very valuable for keeping people in touch.

*Refutation* However, phones and email are enough to serve this purpose, without all the disadvantages.

*Conclusion* Social media does more harm than good, and everyone would be better off avoiding it.

# UNIT 11

# Get Some Rest

Health

*Sleep problems: causes, effects, and solutions*

## Before You Read

① Answers will vary.

② *Sample answer.* I think that schoolwork is definitely the reason that most young adults don't get enough sleep. I spend about twelve hours a day in school and doing homework. And I only sleep about five hours a night!

## Reading 1

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

1. c

2. b

3. a

4. b

5. a

6. b

7. c

8. c

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer.* I think the biggest problem with not getting enough sleep is tiredness. This means that people can't function as well as they normally would. In addition, a lack of sleep can make a person easily annoyed. Finally, I think that a lack of sleep might cause serious health problems because our bodies need rest, just like they need food and water.

### Marginal Questions

**C1:** The author says, "Perhaps it should be." Describe his point of view on sleep in your own words.

→ The author thinks that many people do not value sleep as much as they should.

**Q1:** What happens to people who don't get any sleep at all? Underline the information in the passage.

→ If totally deprived of shut-eye, humans ultimately die.

**C2:** The author suggests that the "Starbucks culture" is a reflection of the sleeplessness problem and NOT its cause. Circle the word that reveals this idea.

→ "The dependency on caffeine and the whole Starbucks culture is certainly one **proof** that our society is sleepier than ever before," said William Dement, a sleep researcher at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California.

**Q2:** In what ways can a lack of sleep affect people's thinking ability? Circle at least two ways.

→ Sleep deprivation has a very negative impact on cognitive abilities, creativity, and alertness. It has been shown to adversely affect language skills, decision-making, and memory.

**Q3:** How does sleeplessness affect a person's weight? Underline the information in the passage.  
→ A lack of sufficient sleep leads to increased appetite and late-night snacking as well as decreased physical activity.

**Q4:** What are four positive effects of getting more sleep? Circle them.  
→ "Some of the improvements in performance, in mood, in cognitive ability, and in energy were really dramatic, almost superhuman," he said.

## MAPPING IDEAS

1. 24/7 culture
2. insomnia
3. sleepwalking
4. concentrate
5. hallucinations
6. immune

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |                |                   |               |              |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. too general | 2. not in passage | 3. inaccurate | 4. main idea |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|

②

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3. F | 4. F |
| 5. T | 6. T |      |      |

③

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. d |
|------|------|

## THINK AND DISCUSS

① *Sample answer:* My country definitely has a 24/7 culture. Many people work fifty or even sixty hours per week. Students put in lots of time studying. Of course, everyone likes staying out late with friends, especially on weekends! You can even order food any time of the day or night. There is always something to do, no matter what time it is. This really affects young adults. They're often tired and tend to drink too much coffee. Sometimes I'd like things to slow down, but all in all I think the 24/7 culture is inevitable in this face-paced Internet age.

② *Sample answer:* I think that cognitive difficulties are the most serious consequences of a lack of sleep. Of course, the other problems are bad, too. But we lose everything if we lose our ability to think clearly.



## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. c | 3. b | 4. b |
| 5. b | 6. a | 7. b | 8. c |

## Reading 2

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. f | 2. e | 3. h | 4. c |
| 5. d | 6. b | 7. a | 8. g |

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* I've never taken sleeping pills, but I imagine that they do have some benefits. For one thing, they are a blessing to people who have difficulty sleeping because of pain or sickness. However, a big drawback is people can become dependent on them for sleep. In general, I think it's a bad idea to take pills to treat every little problem.

### Marginal Questions

- C1:** What claim about sleep medications did the author make to the woman? Underline it.  
→ Despite my assertion that sleeping medications did more harm than good, she decided to try drug therapy for her sleeplessness.
- Q1:** What does the author think is a better treatment for sleeplessness? Circle it.  
→ Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, or CBT, is a more effective and less harmful method of treating sleeplessness.
- C2:** The author makes a recommendation. Underline it.  
→ But no one should take sleeping aids for more than a few days, or a few weeks at the most.
- Q2:** Circle two negative effects of sleeping pills found in the study.  
→ Dr. Daniel Kripke, co-director of research at Scripps Clinic in San Diego, found in a study of 10,500 people taking sleeping pills that the prolonged use of such meds led to a thirty-five percent higher risk of cancer. . . . His study also found that patients taking sleep medications were more than four times as likely to have died during the 2.5-year follow-up study as those who did not take the drugs.
- Q3:** Circle a possible drawback of CBT.  
→ On the other hand, CBT requires time and effort to become effective but has no negative effects in the long run.
- Q4:** Underline at least three advantages of CBT over drug therapy.  
→ . . . CBT requires time and effort to become effective but has no negative effects in the long run. . . . Another clear advantage of CBT over drug therapy is a doctor's ability to individualize respective treatments. . . . But the upside is that once the good habits are formed, they can be kept up indefinitely with no negative side effects.

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

1. c

2. b

3. d

②

CBT: c, e

Drug therapy: d, f

## IDEAS IN ACTION

1. *Sample answer:* I can think of a couple of reasons why there are so many sleeping medications. The main reason is that lots of people probably have trouble sleeping. So there is a big market for these drugs. But I also have a feeling that drug companies make a lot of money from selling sleeping pills. So they would want to promote the widespread use of their drugs.
2. *Sample answer:* I would definitely prefer CBT to drug therapy. In general, I think lots of the health problems that we face are really behavior problems. Sleep is no different. So recommendations such as cutting out caffeine, not working in bed, and not exercising late at night make sense.

## CRITICAL THINKING

1. c
2. To make matters worse, the quality of sleep, as my colleague discovered, isn't as good as natural sleep, and leaves you feeling sleepy the next day.
3. b
4. The doctor instructs his patients not to spend time in the bedroom or on the bed unless it's time to go to sleep. He also suggests avoiding exercise or working before bed as it can excite the patient to the point where he or she cannot relax.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

1. c

2. c

3. b

4. c

5. a

6. b

7. a

8. c

## Reading Skills Worksheet

① *Sample answers*

- (1) How does this relate to the writer's main point?
- (2) What will the writer probably discuss next?

## ② Sample answers

1. The author claims that people can develop serious health problems if they don't sleep enough. This provides a reason in support of the main point, that people should make sleep more of a priority.
2. The author doesn't mention why a nap on the weekend won't eliminate a sleep debt, nor does he suggest an alternative. I guess the writer will next talk about the benefits of being well rested.

## Writing Worksheet

*Opinion* The leading causes of sleeplessness include too much work and too much caffeine. People can solve the problem by changing their behavior.

*Cause 1* The most common cause of sleeplessness is the fact that people are just too busy.

*Explanation/Example* As a student, I seldom get to bed before midnight. Sadly, my parents suffer from the same problem because of the demands of their jobs. This in turn causes another problem.

*Cause 2* To help them stay awake for long hours, many people drink a lot of coffee.

*Explanation/Example* This only makes the problem of sleeplessness worse. The caffeine keeps people awake when they go to bed, which means they are more tired the next day.

*Cause 2* Some people think that sleeping pills provide a quick fix for the problem.

*Explanation/Example* But the harmful effects of taking these pills over the long run have been documented in a number of clinical studies. So pills are not the answer.

*Counter-argument* Changing behavior just might work. To start with, people need to cut back on caffeine consumption. But the real cure will only come after people evaluate their work schedules.

*Solution* We must evaluate our schedules and our priorities in general so that we can change our behavior. By doing this, we can finally solve the serious problem of sleeplessness.

## UNIT 12      The Ethics of Eating

Ethics

*Debating the morality of using animals for food*

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### Before You Read

- ① Answers will vary.
- ② *Sample answer:* I eat meat, but I don't think I could still eat it if I had to kill the animals myself. I've never had to do that before, and I think it would be too hard.

### Reading 1

#### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. c | 4. c |
| 5. b | 6. a | 7. a | 8. c |

#### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* Vegetarians are not very common in my country. I'd guess that less than ten percent of people are vegetarians. They face some inconveniences, such as having fewer choices at restaurants. And some people make fun of them because they think not eating meat is silly.

#### Marginal Questions

- Q1:** What two reasons did adults give the author for eating meat? Circle them.  
→ Yet when I tried to talk with adults about it, I was told that animals were different, or that God provided them for us to eat.
- Q2:** Why did the author start a vegetable farm? Underline her reason.  
→ Although it seems naive to me now, I felt that a large part of people's frustrations were based on not being able to feed their families.
- C1:** What is the author's point of view on her daughter's behavior?  
(1) Amused  
(2) Admiring  
(3) Angry  
→ (2) Admiring

**Q3:** What two things happened as a result of the letter to the board? Underline them.  
→ The board responded by doing a survey, which led to a reversal of the decision to introduce meat into the school, at least for the kindergarteners.

## MAPPING IDEAS

1. suffered when they were killed
2. an organic vegetable farm in Kibera
3. a book
4. the change to a meat diet at the school
5. apologizing for being vegetarian / feeling ashamed for being vegetarian

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

- |                |                   |              |                 |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. too general | 2. not in passage | 3. main idea | 4. too specific |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|

②

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. c | 4. b |
|------|------|------|------|

## THINK AND DISCUSS

① *Sample answers:* I don't think the girl's reason is very good since it's based on feelings and not logic. Other reasons people become vegetarian are that it's wrong to take a life unless it's absolutely necessary, that eating meat is bad for the environment, and that a vegetarian diet is healthier. I think the first of these arguments is the best. It's sad when any living thing dies for no good reason.

② *Sample answers:* I think the last image would be the most effective. It shows how the animals we eat are treated poorly, having to live in cramped cages. This should bother people the most.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. g | 3. h | 4. c |
| 5. f | 6. a | 7. b | 8. e |

## Reading 2

### VOCABULARY PREVIEW

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. e | 4. d |
| 5. f | 6. g | 7. c | 8. h |

### READING PREVIEW

*Sample answer:* Old cave paintings show that early humans hunted animals. If humans have always eaten animals, then maybe we have evolved to need meat. Furthermore, many animals hunt other animals for food. You could argue that it can't be wrong to kill animals for food since it's so common in nature. Perhaps most important, meat helps muscles grow, which is a good reason to make it part of our diet.

### Marginal Questions

- Q1:** What comparison does the author make in this paragraph? Underline it.  
→ The moral arguments against eating meat are like Babe; they have an emotional appeal, but they cannot stand up to objective scrutiny.
- Q2:** What is the author's opinion of factory farming?  
→ The author thinks that factory farming causes animals to suffer unnecessarily in ways that should be made illegal.
- Q3:** The author suggests two ways to avoid buying meat from factory farms. Underline them.  
→ Those who object to the methods of industrial agriculture can try a farmers' market, or look for labels that read "organic," "free-range," or "cruelty-free."
- Q4:** The author mentions two things in meat that are important for our health. Circle them.  
→ Animal products have high-quality protein, meaning they contain all the amino acids (the "building blocks" of protein) essential for our health. No vegetable does. Meat, along with dairy and eggs, is also high in vitamin B12, which is integral to healthy brain function and the production of blood.
- Q5:** What is the main point of this paragraph? Underline it.  
→ Apparently, there is no way for humans—or other animals—to avoid eating feeling beings.
- C1:** What is the author's main purpose in this passage?  
(1) To inform  
(2) To persuade  
(3) To entertain  
→ (2) To persuade

## FOCUS ON CONTENT

①

1. c                      2. a                      3. d                      4. a                      5. d

②

1. c                      2. a                      3. d                      4. b

## IDEAS IN ACTION

1. *Sample answer:* I think there's a lot of evidence for this idea. For example, like other animals that eat meat, we have sharp teeth that are specially designed for chewing meat. Also, our closest relatives, chimpanzees, eat both meat and vegetables.
2. *Sample answer:* I agree, because at least the animals are able to live naturally in the wild, and they don't suffer by having to live in cages. Still, I'm against hunting because I don't think it's necessary to kill animals for food.

## CRITICAL THINKING

①

1. b                      2. c                      3. a                      4. d

② *Sample answer:* The fact that something is enjoyed by most people does not make it OK. People may enjoy sleeping late instead of going to work or class, but that doesn't mean they should.

## VOCABULARY REVIEW

- |               |                 |              |             |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. apparently | 2. objective    | 3. Advocates | 4. function |
| 5. reluctance | 6. Evolutionary | 7. accurate  | 8. integral |

## Reading Skills Worksheet

1. Cause: Having gotten to know them as I did / Effect: it was not hard to imagine how greatly they suffered when taken to the slaughterhouse
2. Cause: my larger commitment to non-violence / Effect: to truly become a vegetarian  
Cause: my 5-year-old daughter / Effect: I've begun to examine my own inaction when it comes to animal rights

3. Cause: I felt that a large part of people's frustrations were based on not being able to feed their families / Effect: I started an organic vegetable farm in the heart of Kibera
4. Cause: Noting that her response had included "we" / Effect: I asked for her comments so that I could draft a letter to the board  
Cause: the children could eat cheese and drink milk / Effect: a cow would not have to be killed

## Writing Worksheet

*Opinion 1* Yes, I think it is morally acceptable to eat meat.

*Reason 1* It is possible to produce meat without treating the animals cruelly.

*Explanation/Example* There are cruelty-free farms that treat animals well and do not keep them in small cages.

*Reason 2* Killing in order to live is part of nature.

*Explanation/Example* Many animals, including some of those we eat, also kill other animals for food.

*Reason 3* Good health requires meat in our diet.

*Explanation/Example* There are no plants that have vitamin B12, which the human body needs.

*Counter-argument* Vegetarians say it is wrong to kill a sentient being.

*Refutation* Even plants may be sentient; for example, some are known to respond to stress.

*Conclusion* The arguments against eating meat are weak, and people should eat it without guilt.

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*Opinion 2* No, I do not think it is morally acceptable to eat meat.

*Reason 1* Animals killed for meat experience pain and suffering.

*Explanation/Example* Factory farms keep animals indoors in small cages for their entire lives.

*Reason 2* Eating meat is bad for the environment.

*Explanation/Example* Animal farming produces a lot of pollution and uses up too many resources.

*Reason 3* Meat is not necessary for a healthy diet.

*Explanation/Example* By choosing foods carefully and taking vitamin supplements, vegetarians can be perfectly healthy.

*Counter-argument* Advocates of eating meat claim that it is OK because many animals besides humans do it.

*Refutation* Unlike other animals, humans can think about right and wrong and make moral choices.

*Conclusion* There is no moral justification for using animals as food, and everyone should switch to a vegetarian diet.