

READING FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES

COURSE MATERIALS

**FOR THE STUDENTS OF
ENGLISH FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES AND
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM**

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The demand of English competence for academic purposes, reading for academic purposes becomes the core skills students should acquire. This course material is designed to equip students of English in IAIN Surakarta competency in reading.

The materials are developed based on research in English for Academic Purposes for dissertation projects that started from 2010. Elaboration on the reading for academic purposes is specified because the basic skills for academic purposes are reading and writing. Practices in teaching reading for English Department Students in IAIN also support the result of the research that reading for academic purposes should take priority. Therefore, the author devises some topics of reading that are based on the needs of academic uses.

First of all, reading competency is elaborated into skills of reading that must present as the basic skills of reading. Three reading competencies are set: literal comprehension, inferential comprehension, and critical comprehension. Literal comprehension focuses on the comprehension that the meaning is identified on the surface of the text. Inferential comprehension requires analysis of facts that the reader should conclude the meaning by inferring the facts. Critical comprehension should evaluate the facts and messages to accomplish the meaning of the text. All of the reading comprehension above should be achieved by the students for success in academic environment.

Contents of this book are divided into 10 units. Each unit represents three competencies for academic reading: literal, inferential, and critical reading. Accompanying the text, vocabulary building from which academic vocabulary and general vocabulary ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 words are included. With this design, the contents of reading for academic purposes are appropriate for the students joining in the class of English for Academic Purposes and Reading Classes in the regular classes.

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UNIT 1 READING FOR LITERAL COMPREHENSION

Literal comprehension involves **what the author is actually saying**. At this level, information and ideas are explicitly stated in the text or *on the surface*. It is also appropriate to test vocabulary. The answers to literal questions are directly stated on the text because ideas and information are explicitly stated in the reading material. Literal questions usually consist of **who, what, when, and where** questions. Some are in the form of: (1) recognizing and recalling facts, (2) identifying the main idea, (3) supporting details, (4) categorizing, (5) outlining, (6) locating information, (7) using context clues to supply meaning.

LITERAL-what is actually **stated**.

- Recognizing and recalling facts
- Identifying the main ideas
- Identifying supporting details
- Identifying title or purpose of passage
- Using context or referent for certain meaning
- Identifying meaning for vocabulary

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

Nepal is a small country on the southern slope of the Himalayas. There are about 9,000,000 people living there. If we visited Nepal, we would find breathing very difficult. Our bodies would not be used to such a great height. We would feel very tired all the time and we would not be able to sleep at night. We might even feel very ill.

Because Nepal is so high above the sea, the air is very thin. Long ago the Nepalese became used to living at this height. They have larger hearts than we have. Also there is more blood in their bodies. They can take in more air with one breath. (From *Selected Tests in Reading*, J.B. Heaton, 1974, London: Longman).

Example

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1. What mountains are on the north side of Nepal?	a. About nine million people live there
2. How many people live in Nepal?	b. We would feel tired all the time
3. Why would breathing be difficult for us?	c. The Himalayas are on the north side
4. How would we feel if we visited Nepal?	d. Nepal is very high above the sea
5. Why is air very thin?	e. They are smaller
6. Are our hearths larger or smaller than those of the Nepalese?	f. We would not be used to living at such a great height

Key to exercise

1. C 2. A 3. F 4. B 5. D 6. E

Review to the answer

- Hilamayas are the answer to question number 1. The question is to identify place using the question word “where” to recall fact.
- Nine million people is the answer to question number 2; it is a question to see number of an amount (how many) to recall fact.
- Such great height is present in the text. The answer uses context to identify the best meaning.
- Feeling tired all the time presents in the text explicitly as the answer of question number 4. It indicates a fact on the surface of the text.
- Nepal is very high above the sea is a fact on the surface of the text. It answers question number 5. The answer is identified using context.
- They are smaller refers to fact explicitly stated on the text. It is the answer to the question number 6 that uses supporting details.

ACTIVITY 2**Text 2**

Captain Amundsen at first wanted to go to the North Pole. But just at that time another explorer reached the North Pole. Captain Amundsen at once changed his mind and decided to go to the South Pole. He left his home in Norway in August of 1910 and sailed to the Antarctic. After a very hard journey across mountains of ice, Amundsen reached the South Pole on December 14th, 1911. He put up a small tent and tied the Norwegian flag to the top of it. In the tent he left two letters. One letter was addressed to the King of Norway. The other letter was addressed to an Englishman called Captain Scott. Amundsen thought that Captain Scott would be the first to find the tent.

Exercise

In pairs discuss the following questions. Fill in second center column for your answer and the third coulomb to show source of the answer in the text.

No	Questions	Your Answer	Sentences/words in the text
1	What is the best title for the above text?		
2	Where did actually Captain Amundsen reach in his journey?		
3	When did Amundsen tie Norwegian flag in his tent?		
4	Who would be the first man see the Amundsen's tent?		
5	The word "addressed" in the third line from the bottom of the text can be replaced as		

Text 3

Little Robert asked his mother for two cents.

"What did you do with the money I gave you yesterday?"

"I gave it to a poor old lady," he answered.

"You are a good boy," said the mother proudly. "Here are two cents more. But why are you so intereted in the old lady?"

"She is the one who sells the candy."

(from Selections for Developing English Language Skills, Finocchiaro and Lavenda, 1973, 2003, New York: Regent's Publishing Company, Inc).

Task 1. What is the main idea of the text above?

Task 2. Find antonyms from text

No	Words	Antonyms	Words	Antonyms
1	big		Bitter	
2	tomorrow		Buys	
3	rich		Replied	
4	young		Hate	
5	bad		received	

Task 3. Write questions. Use who, what, when depending on the underlined words.

1. Robert asked for the money.
2. He asked for two cents.
3. He gave the money to the lady yesterday.
4. The lady sells candy.
5. The lady sells candy.

Task 4. Find synonyms of the list in the left with the right side

No	Left	Right	Left	Right
1	Amend	Untrue	Desire	Backbone
2	Frequent	Change	Perhaps	Maybe
3	False	Fall	Shrewd	Attorney
4	Courteous	Often	Lawyer	Clever
5	Autumn	Polite	Spine	Want

Text 4

An English word has meaning and its construction, including: synonym, antonyms (opposites), and collocation (how words go together). *Fat* is the opposite or antonym of *thin*, and *plump* is a synonym of *fat*. A word family is a set of words based on one root, e.g. word, wordy, to reword. Other examples of word family are: temperature –hot, warm, cool, cold; travel: ticket, passport, suitcase; eat: knife, fork, spoon, dish. A phrase does not include a main verb –in a word—is an example of a phrase. When words are used together we call it a collocation. Examples of collocations are:

You go **by train** (preposition + noun)

Some people **good at** language (adjective + preposition)

I saw very **tall man** (adjective + noun)

Task 1. Find base words of the following.

No	Word	Base	Word	Base
1	Admirable	Admire + able	Useless	
2	Ongoing		Impossible	
3	Speaking		Unseen	
4	Protects		Irrelevent	
5	Defender		Introduction	
6	Official		Reliable	
7	Removed		Enabling	
8	Unable		Disqualification	Qualify= dis+cation
9	Actor		Disapproval	
10	Governor			

Task 2. Find antonyms of the word below.

- | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. cheerful | 6. difficult | 11. tall |
| 2. complex | 7. leaders | 12. noisy |
| 3. falsehood | 8. old-fashioned | 13. woods |
| 4. rude | 9. wet | 14. funny |
| 5. beautiful | 10. huge | 15. danger |

Task 3. Fill in the group of words into the boxes to find the word family.

- hot, ticket, travel, temperature, passport, warm, suitcase, cold, cool
- school rain sun teacher cloud exam snow ice student
- eat drink knife cup spoon glas fork mug
- furniture clothes chair dress desk hat sofa gown wardrope suit

No	Word Family	Some words in the family
1	Temperature	Hot, warm, cool, cold
	Travel	Ticket, passport, suitcase
2		
3		
4		

Text 5

Countries around the world compete to have the largest, best and most unusual shopping malls. The biggest mall in the world, with over 1000 shops is the Dubai Mall in Dubai. Dubai already boasted one of the world's largest malls –Mall

of the Emirates. Inside, Ski Dubai features a snow park complete with a bobsleigh ride and a ski slope with five runs! The two largest malls in North America are the West Edmonton Mall in Edmonton, Canada, and the Mall of America, in Minnesota in the United States. The West Edmonton Mall has got more than 800 shops and services, including a water park, an amusement park and a golf course! More than a million shoppers visit the mall every week. The Mall of America has got about 300 fewer shops. (From Backpack, 2010:76).

Task 1. Fill in the word class into boxes

No	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1			large	
2		Shop		
3			amusement	
4				Inclusive
5		Visit		

WORD POWER

There are:

- 365 days in a year
- 12 months in a year
- 52 weeks in a year
- 7 days in a week
- 2 weeks in a fortnight
- 24 hours in a day
- 60 minutes in an hour
- 60 seconds in a minute
- 100 years in a century

Days of a week

- Sunday
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday

Months of a year

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Numeric

Ordinal	Cardinal
First	one
Second	two
Third	three
Fourth	four
Fifth	five
Ninth	nine

Task 1. Answer these questions

1. There are 3,600 seconds in
2. There are 1,200 months in
3. There are 168 hours in
4. There are 8,760 hours in
5. What day is it today?
6. What day will it be tomorrow?
7. What day was it yesterday?
8. What day will it be the following day?
9. What month is it?
10. What date is it today?

STUDYING WORDS

Exercise 1

Work in pairs. From the following list, use each word only once to complete the sentences below. You may change the word classes from Noun to Verb, etc.

assign	context	criteria	ignore
denote	devise	formulate	
similar	summary	vertical	

1. Although not exactly identical, the two books are so _____ to each other that one author must have copied much of his book from the other.
2. The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts to help him discuss and _____ new policies.
3. It is often possible to guess the meaning of a word from the other words around it, that is to say the _____.
4. In 1990, the British researcher Tim Berners-Lee _____ the first browser, and so paved the way for the development of the World Wide Web.
5. In newspapers, the layout of the column is _____, while the rows run across the page horizontally.
6. Students should not try to write down everything they hear in a lecture, but just make a _____ of the most important points.
7. We use the term “class” to _____ groups of people who share the same social and economic backgrounds.
8. The new journalist was _____ to searching the election promises of the main political parties.
9. Before we can judge a government’s success, we have to decide the _____ such as unemployment, defense or taxation.
10. One student failed because he completely _____ the instructions on the paper, although they appeared at the top of every page.

UNIT 2 READING FOR MAIN IDEAS

Main idea is the main topic of a paragraph. The main idea usually occurs at the beginning of a reading passage. Readers can preview the text to form a general idea of what a reading passage is about or identify the topic. Main ideas indicate the point of view of the author or the writer's thesis. Specifically, what does the author propose to write about the topic? Questions about the main idea can be worded in many ways: (1) What is the main idea?, (2) What is the subject?, (3) What is the topic?, (4) What would be a good title?, and (5) What is the purpose of the text?

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

The Super Plus Department Store has started a new checkout system. Some checkout lanes now have computers instead of human cashiers. In each checkout lane, a computer reads the price on each item purchased and adds up the total. The customer then pays with a credit card or cash and the computer automatically prints the receipt. "Most customers like the new system," explained Rita Ortiz, the store manager. "It's much faster so people don't have to wait in line so long." Ms Ortiz said the store owners are happy with the new system, too. Formerly, 10 cashiers at a time worked at the store. "That was 10 people we had to pay," said Ms Ortiz. "Now we pay only two cashiers."

Example

1. In what sentence does the author describe the main idea of the text above?
2. What is the subject of the text above?
3. What kind of new system does the manager said refer to?
4. What would be a good title?
5. What are two benefits of using the new system?

Review to the answer

1. First sentence, "the new checkout system" is the answer of question number 1. The main idea of the text is stated in the first sentence describing a new checkout system.
2. The subject of the text is checkout system using computer. A subject describes the main point of the text.
3. Computer program. The new system uses computer rather than human cashiers.

4. Computer cashier. The title indicates the use of new system using a computer. The title might be focused on the use of a computer as a new system for a cashier.
5. Price and total. The computers read the price of each product then the whole number is totalized automatically by the machine.

ACTIVITY 2

Text 2

Banks are places where people can keep their money. Most people use banks to save money in their savings accounts and to pay money from their checking accounts. Today, when a person earns money from their job, their paycheck is often electronically deposited (put) into their savings or checking account. Then, he or she can pay their bills by writing checks from their checking accounts or pay online where their bills are electronically connected to their bank accounts. Banks also give loans to people. Banks use the money that their customers deposit to lend to people to buy new houses, cars, or to start businesses among other reasons. The bank makes money from lending by charging interest. In other words, people have to pay back more than they borrowed. This amount depends on how risky the bank thinks the borrower is and how fast the loan is paid back among other things.

Exercise. In pairs, discuss the following questions to find the best answers.

1. What is the main idea of the passage above?
2. What would be a good title appropriate for the above text?
3. How do banks make money?
4. How much "interest" do lenders have to pay?
5. How does "interest" work?

Text 3

Our teacher opened the book and read the lesson. I was amazed to see how well I understood it. All he said seemed so easy! I think too, that I had never before listened so carefully, and that he had never before explained everything with so patience. It seemed almost as if the poor man wanted to give us all he knew before going away. It seemed, too, that he wanted to put all he knew into our heads in that one hour.

(from *Selections for Developing English Language Skills*, Finocchiaro and Lavenda, 1973, 2003, New York: Regent's Publishing Company, Inc).

Task 1. Write antonyms from the words in the text

No	Word	Antonym	Word	Antonym
1	Closed		Carelessly	
2	Badly		Arriving	
3	Nothing		So little	
4	Difficult		After	
5	Always		Remaining	

Task 2. Combine each pair of these sentences for a new sentence.

1. He opened the book. He read it.
2. I listened to him. I Understood him
3. We listened carefully. We learned everything.
4. He spoke slowly. He explained carefully.
5. We loved him. We respected him.

Task 3. Answer these Wh-questions in complete sentences.

1. What did the teacher opened?
2. What did he read?
3. What seemed easy?
4. What did he explain patiently?
5. What did the man want to teach us?

Text 4

VOCABULARY

English has probably 1,000,000 words. Winston Churchill was famous for his particularly large vocabulary. He used a total of 120,000 words in his writing works. Native speakers use his/her everyday speech for around 10,000 words. Everything written in English achieves 45% or 2,500 words. To sum up, there are many words a learner does not need at all and there are other words which a learner needs to be able to use.

It is not enough to know the meaning of a word. In general, to study a new word should involve: to know what words it is usually associated with, whether it has any particular grammatical characteristics, and how it is pronounced. Specifically, learning a new word should not be learned in isolation but in phrases. For examples, write down adjective together with nouns associated with them, write down verbs with structure and nouns associated with them, write down noun in phrases, write down words with their preposition, make a note on grammatical characteristics, e.g. plural nouns, irregular verbs. In addition, any special pronunciation problems should

be closely identified. (Adapted from McCarthy, M and O'Dell, F, *English Vocabulary in Use*, Cambridge University Press, 1994:2).

Task 1. Answer these questions briefly.

1. The text above tells that the most essential need for a learner of English is not to remember all words. Explain what is the actual word for a learner to learn.
2. To know meaning of a word in English is not enough. What aspects do a learner have to master beside the meaning?

Task 2

Write a summary from the text above. Your summary should not be more than 5 to 7 sentences length.

Text 5

For a long time, hard skills, for example, skills in technical subjects, were considered the most important thing in business. But more and more, people are realizing the importance of soft skills –the skills you need to work with other people, and in the case of managers, to manage people in tactful and non-authoritarian, non-dictatorial ways.

While IQ has traditionally been the means by which we judge someone's abilities and potential, EQ –the E stands for emotional- is the new branch for a new world. If you've got it, you're more likely to be powerful, successful and have fulfilling relationship than if you haven't. Emotional intelligence –the ability to understand and control your emotions, and recognize and respond to those of others-- is emerging as the single most important and effective business and personal skills of the century.

Daniel Goleman a US science journalist consultant defines five elements of emotional intelligence: self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation, empathy, and social skills. Tim Sparrow admits soft skill training was only about interpersonal intelligence relating to others. Emotional intelligence involves intrapersonal skills – knowing yourself. You can't be interpersonally intelligent if you don't recognize feelings in yourself. (From Business Vocabulary in Use, Mascull, 2004:26).

Task 1. Complete the sentences based on the text.

1. If someone is good at persuading employees to do things without making annoyed, they are good at
2. More generally, getting along with people and avoiding tactless remarks are examples of ;
3. Knowing your emotions and feelings is ; this is an skill. Contrast this with the ability to get along with other people.... skill.
4. If you are able to control your own emotions, you have good
5. If you are able to understand other people feel, you have with them.

6. The whole area is referred to by Daniel Goleman as The abbreviation for the way this is measured is

Task 2. Find word in left column that matches the meaning in right column.

No	Word	Definition
1	Benchmark	Gradually becoming
2	Fulfilling	A referent point by which you judge something
3	Emerging as	Terminology from a management course
4	Sceptics	Given a new image
5	Management-course speak	Making you feel happy and satisfied
6	Dressed up in new clothing	People who doubt the truth of an idea

WORD POWER

Task 1. Use one of the words in the box to complete each sentences.

Melt	freeze	thunder	lighting	temperature
Warm	foggy	breeze	humid	predict
Uncle	cousins	friendly	introduce	invite

- James wants to meet new people so I plan to him to some friend.
- My father's brother is my
- Do you plan to many people to your party?
- Everybody likes Patricia because she is so
- My uncle's children are my
- The is low today so you should wear a coat.
- All this snow will in today's bright sun.
- I think the lake will tonight because the weather will get very cold.
- During the storm, the was loud.
- I that the weather will be good this weekend.
- The sun is shining so the air feels
- There isn't a clear view today because the air is so
- Everything feels wet today because the air is so hot and
- I like to sit on the beach and feel the blowing from the ocean.
- The hit a tree and made it fall down.

Task 2. Choose the best ending of sentence extract below from the list beneath

1. In 1905, Einstein published the first part of his theory
2. Environmentalists point out that electric cars just shift
3. Most metal expand ...
4. As a result of the intense ...
5. Fifty years ago, most smokers were not aware ...
6. The new grading machine has the function ...
7. In many universities, there is a coffee bar adjacent ...
8. After studying for two hours, it becomes difficult
9. Some children show a great deal of maturity ...
10. Sadly, according to government statistics

-
- a. ... of the dangers smoking.
 - b. ... at a young age, while others may continue to be irresponsible.
 - c. ... to the library where students can take a break.
 - d. ... the population problem from the car itself to the electricity station.
 - e. ... heat of the fire, the front galf of the train was completely destroyed.
 - f. ... of relativity, which completely changed our ideas of time and place.
 - g. ... on your work and so it is a good idea to take a break.
 - h. ... when they are heated.
 - i. ... of separating the larger pieces of metal from the smaller pieces.
 - j. ... over 30% of marriages end in divorce within five years.

STUDYING WORDS

Exercise 1

From the list below, choose one word which could be used in place of the language shown in **bold** without changing the sentence.

is required	comply with	concluded	specify
imply	methods	equivalent	

1. If a company does not **observe** health and safety laws, it may be fined very heavily if any of its workers are injured. _____
2. For three years, USD 1 was **equal** to Rp 10.000. _____
3. University regulation **state** that students must pass 24 SKS in one semester. _____

9. An internationally famous ballerina, Maria Tallchief demonstrated that the
A B C
quality of ballets in North America could equal those of ballet in Europe.
D
10. As two nuclei move closer together, their mutual electrostatic potential
A B
energy becomes more large and more positive.
C D

UNIT 3

READING FOR SKIMMING AND SCANNING

Skimming and scanning are two specific speed-reading techniques that are similar in process but different in purposes. Skimming is a fast reading to get main idea and leaves the details. Skimming achieves comprehension about 50%. In skimming, the reader focuses on clue words that answer **who, what, when, why, how**; proper nouns, unusual words, sub-heading, first sentence of each paragraph.

Scanning is a quick reading to find certain information in the text. It is a reading technique to locate single fact or specific information without reading every word. Scanning is very useful for finding **specific name, date, statistic or fact** without reading the entire article. In scanning, when a reader finds the sentence that has the information being sought, the reader should read the entire sentence.

By scanning, a reader can find a place in the reading passage where the answer to a question is found and read those specific sentences carefully. Scan the passage that has content words for the same words or synonyms. In summary, to improve reading a reader should have a clear purpose before reading and locate the parts of a passage which are relevant to your purpose.

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

To prepare for a career in engineering, a student must begin planning in high school. Mathematics and science should form the core curriculum. For example, in a school where sixteen credit hours are required for high school graduation, four should be in mathematics, one each in chemistry, biology, and physics. The remaining credits should include four in English and at least three in the humanities and social sciences. The average entering freshman in engineering should have achieved at least a 2.5 grade point average on a 4.0 scale in his or her high school. Although deficiencies can be corrected during the first year, the student who needs additional work should expect to spend five instead of four years to complete a degree.

Example

1. What is the average grade point for an entering freshman in engineering?
2. When should a student begin planning for a career in engineering?
3. How can a student correct deficiencies in preparation?
4. How many credits should a student have in English?
5. How many credits are required for a high school diploma?

Review to the answer

1. The answer is 2.5 Grade Point Average. The answer is present in the text using number. We use skimming to identify the number.
2. In high school [To prepare for a career in engineering, a student must begin planning in high school]. The answer is located in the topic sentence. It is a skimming technique.
3. To add one year more for the study. The answer can be identified from the third sentence from the bottom. It is a scanning technique.
4. Four credits. It is a scanning question. The answer to the question needs more clarification from the context.
5. Sixteen credits. It is a scanning question. The 16 credits have been stated but identification on the kinds of credits is required, i.e. mathematics = 4 credits, chemistry = 1, biology = 1, physics = 1, English = 4, social sciences and humanities = 5. Social sciences and humanities are 5 credits because the text says at least 3 credits and the whole credit is 16.

ACTIVITY 2**Text 2**

Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-1896), a Swedish scientist, was the first man to make dynamite. He wanted his invention to be used only in peace. When he saw it being used in war to destroy things, he was very unhappy. On his death, he left all his money to be spent upon a prize every year. The Nobel Prize is now one of the greatest prizes that a person can ever receive. It is given every year for the best work in each of the following subjects: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace. Some of the world's greatest men are asked to choose who should be given the prize.

Exercise. In pairs discuss the answer of the following questions.

1. In what country did Alfred Bernhard Nobel live?
2. What did he do?
3. Why was he unhappy about his invention?
4. What are the Nobel prizes given for?
5. How often are they given?
6. How are the prize-winners chosen?

Text 3**READING**

Reading is an active process, not a passive process. It involves interpreting passages, not just receiving a message. A reader interprets a passage by: understanding a writer's implications, making inferences, realizing not only what information is given but also what information is not given, and evaluating the passage. The ways we interpret passage can be practised by trying to discover the

context in which a passage was written. This involves considering such aspects: the intended reader, the writer, the purpose of the passage, and the type of writing. An important aspect of interpreting passages is predicting what is going to come next.

When you are reading something in English, don't look up every new word or expression or you will soon get fed up. Only look up something that is really important for understanding the text. When you have finished reading, look back at what you have read and then perhaps look up some extra words and write down new expression that interest you.

Similarly when you listen to English don't panic when you hear some words or expressions that you don't know. Keep listening and the overall meaning will often become clear.

When you read or listen to English it is sometimes possible to guess the meaning of a word you don't know before you look up or ask its meaning. Decide first what part of speech the word is and then look for clues in its context or form (From McCharthy, M and O'Dell, F, *English Vocabulary in Use*, Cambridge University Press, 1994, page 3).

Task 1. Answer the questions below based on the text.

1. Reading is an active process... Explain two activities that means process of reading take place.
2. To discover meaning from context is an interpreting. Explain how a reader can practice to interpret reading.
3. Not over all words in a text or spoken language is necessary to understand. Explain why?
4. Why does a reader guess some words he does not know when reading?

Task 2. Complete the words in coulums based on the text. Use dictionary for help.

No	Words	Base	Synonym	Meaning
1	Receiving	Receive + ing	Accept	Menerima
2	Passages			
3	Realizing			
4	Discover			
5	Consider			
6	Predicting			
7	Expression			
8	Meaning			
9	Interest			
10	Clues			

Task 3. Find antonyms of the words below based on your own knowledge.

No	Words	Antonym	Words	Antonym
1	East		Cheap	
2	Boring		Valuable	
3	Nothing		Begining	
4	Long		Angels	
5	Worst		Well	
6	Sunset		Save	
7	Most		Late	
8	Sink		Strengthen	
9	Start		Inexpensive	
10	Great		Pair	

Text 4

SWOT stands for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. In formulating strategy, a company should look at its strengths and weaknesses in relation to its competitors. For example, a good sales team is a strength and poor internal communication is a weakness. The company should also look at opportunities and threats in its environment: the strength of competitors, government regulation, the way that society is changing, etc. These are external factors. For example, a change in a country's legislation on broadcasting might present an opportunity for a group that wants to buy a television company there. The change would probably also pose a threat to existing broadcasters. The ways that a company organizes and combines its human resources, know-how, equipment and other assets are core competencies. These are internal factors.

Task 1. Answer the questions below based on the text.

1. The text above tells us about internal and external factors a company should view for strategy. Explain why the factors are essential.
2. The essential thing a company should formulate is
3. In actual implementation SWOT is divided into two main categories, namely
4. Law and government rules in a country belongs to factor
5. In a country where many companies operate will be the factor for developing strategy.

Text 5

One of the most popular literary figures in American literature is a woman who spent almost half of her long life in China, a country on a continent thousands of miles from the United States. In her lifetime she earned this country's most highly acclaimed literary award: the Pulitzer Prize, and also the most prestigious form of

literary recognition in the world, the Nobel Prize for Literature. Pearl S. Buck was almost a household word throughout much of her lifetime because of her prolific literary output, which consisted of some eighty-five published works, including several dozen novels, six collections of short stories, fourteen books for children, and more than a dozen works of nonfiction. When she was eighty years old, some twenty-five volumes were awaiting publication. Many of those books were set in China, the land in which she spent so much of her life. Her books and her life served as a bridge between the cultures of the East and the West. As the product of those two cultures she became as she described herself, "mentally bifocal." Her unique background made her into an unusually interesting and versatile human being. As we examine the life of Pearl Buck, we cannot help but be aware that we are in fact meeting three separate people: a wife and mother, an internationally famous writer and a humanitarian and philanthropist. One cannot really get to know Pearl Buck without learning about each of the three. Though honored in her lifetime with the William Dean Howell Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in addition to the Nobel and Pulitzer prizes. Pearl Buck as a total human being, not only a famous author, is a captivating subject of study.

1. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
 - A. To offer a criticism of the works of Pearl Buck.
 - B. To illustrate Pearl Buck's views on Chinese literature
 - C. To indicate the background and diverse interests of Pearl Buck
 - D. To discuss Pearl Buck's influence on the cultures of the East and the West

2. According to the passage, Pearl Buck is known as a writer of all of the following EXCEPT
 - A. novels
 - B. children's books
 - C. poetry
 - D. short stories

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as an award received by Pearl Buck?
 - A. The Nobel Prize
 - B. The Newberry Medal
 - C. The William Dean Howell medal
 - D. The Pulitzer prize

4. According to the passage, Pearl Buck was an unusual figure in American literature in that she
 - A. wrote extensively about a very different culture
 - B. published half of her books abroad
 - C. won more awards than any other woman of her time
 - D. achieved her first success very late in life

5. According to the passage, Pearl Buck described herself as "mentally bifocal" to suggest that she was
- A. capable of resolving the differences between two distinct linguistic systems
 - B. keenly aware of how the past could influence the future
 - C. capable of producing literary works of interest to both adults and children
 - D. equally familiar with two different cultural environments
6. The author's attitude toward Pearl Buck could best be described as
- A. indifferent
 - B. admiring
 - C. sympathetic
 - D. tolerant

WORD POWER

Task 1. Choose one word that is bold to make a correct sentence.

1. The United Kingdom **makes/publishes** more books than any other country.
2. There has been a major road accident, **involving/including** 23 cars and 16 lorries.
3. The survey shows that most people have a very **negative/bleak** view of parties.
4. People are becoming more worried about pollution and its effect of **environment/ecology**.
5. Experts come to the university to **evaluate/judge** the management of students.
6. The library has an excellent **range/variety** of books, journals, and other resources.
7. The design of buildings is being **adjusted/modified** to allow easier access for disabled people.
8. Following the bank raid, the police **followed/pursued** the robbers but were unable to catch them.
9. Assessment on this course **includes/consists** of coursework (30%) and examination (70%).
10. Many students **acquire/derive** a great deal of enjoyment and satisfaction from their time at university.

Task 2. Underline two words that have been formed from the base in left side.

1. search	<u>research</u>	serve	<u>searching</u>
2. nation	national	nations	natural
3. smuggle	snuggle	smuggler	smuggled
4. limit	limiting	unlimited	lime
5. arrange	rearrange	anger	arrangement
6. gust	windy	gusty	gusto
7. digest	digestion	indigestion	guess
8. suit	suited	jacket	suitable
9. produce	product	goods	producent
10. advise	advisor	lecturer	advisee

Task 3. Write these numbers in words

No	Number	Words	Number	Words
1	10		0271-5677888	
2	11		081334455555	
3	12		20-12-2013	
4	20		21	
5	40		101	
6	50		Rp 1005	
7	1964		Rp 1,908	
8	2013		31	
9	500		22	
10	1,000.000		16-3-1977	

STUDYING WORDS

Exercise 1

Start by reading through the sentences below. Then take one word from the box on the left and combine this with one from the box on the right to make a collocation.

analyze	new	reason	dimension
new	valid	concept	result
constant		temperature	

1. If you submit work late, you will lose marks and may even be given a fail grade, unless you have a _____ such as illness.

2. One travel agency is now advertising a completely _____ _____
in tourism: flight into outer space by rocket.
3. At the bottom of the ocean, the water remains at a _____ _____
irrespective of changing weather conditions at the surface.
4. The growth of China will add a _____ _____ to the economic
and political situation in the Far East.
5. Students are expected not just to describe what they have done but also to
_____ _____ when they write a research report.

UNIT 4

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

In English, a context is the combination of vocabulary and grammar that surrounds a word. Context can be a sentence or a paragraph or a passage. Context helps you make a general prediction about the meaning. If you know the general meaning of a sentence, you also know the general meaning of the words in the sentence.

Making prediction from contexts is very important when you are reading a foreign language. In this way, you can read and understand the meaning of a passage without stopping to look up every new word in a dictionary. In other words, improving reading can be achieved in two ways: (1) recognizing patterns of language inside the sentence and between sentences by increasing readers' understanding of vocabulary, grammar and textual connectors, and (2) using the information from the context to discover the meaning of unfamiliar words or phrases and to help choose the appropriate meaning from the dictionary.

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

Countries around the world compete to have the largest, best and most unusual shopping malls. The biggest mall in the world, with over 1,000 shops is the Dubai Mall in Dubai. Dubai already boasted one of the world's largest malls –Mall of the Emirates. Inside, Ski Dubai features a snow park complete with a bobsleigh ride and a ski slope with five runs! The two largest malls in North America are the West Edmonton Mall in Edmonton, Canada, and the Mall of America, in Minnesota in the United States. The West Edmonton Mall has got more than 800 shops and services, including a water park, an amusement park and a golf course! More than a million shoppers visit the mall every week. The Mall of America has got about 300 fewer shops. (From Backpack, 2010:76).

Example

1. Dubai Mall is one of the world's largest mall. What context does explain this?
2. What is the second world's largest mall after Dubai Mall?
3. The word "boasted" in the third line from the above has a synonym with ... ?
4. What is the third largest mall in the world according to the text?
5. The Mall of America has 300 fewer shops than Dubai Mall. How many shops does Mall of America have?

Review to the answer key

1. Dubai Mall is the largest mall in the world. The context is represented in the second sentence: "The biggest mall in the world, with over 1,000 shops is the Dubai Mall in Dubai".
2. Mall of the Emirates. We can see from the context Dubai Mall already boasted one of the world's largest malls, Mall of the Emirates.
3. Boasted means superior or performer with more prides and services.
4. The third largest mall in the world is the West Edmonton Mall that has got more than 800 shops. The text tells us that there are four largest malls in the world: Dubai Mall, Mall of the Emirates, West Edmonton and Mall of America.
5. 500 shops. The text compares number of shops in Dubai Mall (1,000 shops), West Edmonton (more than 800 shops) and Mall of America (300 fewer than Edmonton Mall = 500 shops). No information of shop numbers is given for Mall of Emirates but the author explains Dubai Mall already boasted the Mall of the Emirates. It must be between 800 to 900.

ACTIVITY 2**Text 2**

Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy in 1451. While spending most of his early years at sea, Columbus began to believe that he could find a shortcut to the Indies by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean. Unfortunately, the King of Portugal refused to finance such a trip, and Columbus was forced to present his idea to the King and Queen of Spain. In 1492, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella agreed to pay for his trip. They gave him a crew and three ships, the Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria. Columbus sailed aboard the Santa Maria. The trip was long and hard. Many sailors grew restless and wanted to turn around. After two months at sea, land was finally sighted. The ships docked on the island of Hispaniola. Columbus named the native people he saw "Indians", because he believed he had found the shortcut he was looking for. In actuality, Columbus found North America, a brand new continent at that time. Columbus, however, couldn't be convinced. He died with the belief he had found the shortcut to the Indies. Soon, however, other explorers and nations understood the importance of his discoveries. Columbus' discoveries set the stage for the Age of Exploration, one of the most fascinating and exciting times in world history.

Exercise. In pairs, discuss the answer of the following questions.

1. What is the main idea of the text above?
2. Did Columbus actually find a shortcut to the Indies?
3. Why did Columbus receive three ships and a crew from the King of Spain?
4. What is actually the Age of Exploration according to the text?
5. Where did Columbus first meet other people during his ship?

Text 3

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is based in Geneva. It is a network of national standards institutes from over 145 countries working in partnership with international organizations, governments, industry, business and consumer representatives.

ISO has developed more than 14,000 International Standards, which it says are “documented agreements containing technical specification or other precise criteria and guidelines to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purposes”. These are two series of standards for management system: the ISO 9000 series on quality management and the ISO 14000 series on environmental management. Organization can apply for certification to ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001:1996.

Task 1. Find synonyms of the words below from the text.

No	Synonym	Answer	Synonym	Answer
1	Nations		Consisted	
2	Rule		Brief	
3	Linkage		Objectives	
4	Agency		Sample	
5	Improved		Description	

Task 2. Answer these questions briefly

1. What is the essential goal of an ISO?
2. Why does ISO represent value of international standard of work?
3. What does ISO want to make sure about the work of an organization?
4. What is the difference between ISO 9000 and ISO 14000?
5. What is the main reason a company should achieve ISO certification?

Text 4

One of the key issues in information technology (IT) is the future of internet. The internet may not have changed everything in the economy, as some predicted a few years ago, but it is still growing fast. On landlines –fixed telephone lines—high speed broadband access is making it faster and easier to use the internet and to download files with text, pictures, video, etc. Faster connections also allow better use of some applications such as video-conferencing, where people in two or more locations can see and talk to each other.

The next step is accessing the internet via mobile devices such as mobile phones and PDAs (personal digital assistants or handhelds). High-speed access is already available on wireless LAN (local area network) systems, also known as wi-fi.

To access the internet in this way, you have to be in a particular hotspot: a place such as a cafe or airport terminal, which is equipped with the network.

High speeds are promised for 3G or third generation system offered by mobile phone companies, who paid very high prices for the licences to operate them. They were expecting high demand by mobile phone users for a wide range of information and entertainment services, for example replays of football highlights. Time will tell if these prices were justified.

Task 1. Find synonyms and antonyms of each word below from the text.

No	Synonym	Answer	Antonym	Answer
1	Past		Site	
2	Evidences		Next	
3	Blocked		Opinion	
4	Nothing		Tools	
5	Low		Specific	
6	Upload		Provided	
7	General		Certificate	
8	Supply		Huge	
9	Little		Prime	
10	Live		Pleasure	

Task 2. Answer these questions.

1. What is the main idea of the text above?
2. Give two evidences that internet has become the need of communication today.
3. Why does internet give most benefit through downloaded files?
4. How does an internet work using wi-fi?
5. Very high price of operation of mobile phone is now justified. Explain why.

Text 5

One of the greatest sea tragedies has ever occurred was that of the steamship Titanic. It was the first trip of the giant ship. There were more than two thousand people aboard on their way to the United States from England.

It was on the night of April 14, 1912. The sea was calm, the weather beautiful. People were dancing in the spacious salons. Music, laughter, and singing could be heard everywhere. The thought of danger was far away.

Suddenly, just before midnight, the sailor on guard cried: "Iceberg!" Before the ship could change her course the iceberg had torn a huge hole in the bottom of the ship. Nothing could be done. The ship went down into the sea. More than fifteen hundred people lost their lives on that tragic night.

(from *Selections for Developing English Language Skills*, Finocchiaro and Lavenda, 1973, 2003, New York: Regent's Publishing Company, Inc).

Task 1. Which sentence is the main idea of the passage?

People like to dance on ships.

The sinking of the Titanic was a great sea tragedy.

A sailor swa an iceberg.

Task 2. Answer in complete sentences

1. How many trips had the Titanic taken?
2. How many people were aboard?
3. What was the weather like?
4. What were the people doing?
5. What caused the tragedy?

Text 6

The present mainland of the United States stretches, east to west, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. These two great bodies of water seem so clearly to be the "natural" east-west boundaries of the country that one sometimes gets the impression that the United States always existed in its present form. Yet, as we well know, "this is not true."

The United States began as a narrow section of territory along the Atlantic coast. Later, with victory in the American Revolution, the boundary was extended as far west as the Mississippi river. This was the first step in the country's growth.

The second great step was the Louisiana Purchase. By this purchase, the country was suddenly doubled in size. The United States now extended well beyond the Mississippi River. The exact western limits of the new territory were not known; the treaty itself was not clear on this point. But this was not too important. The important fact was that no strong foreign power now held territory to the west of us. The young United States was able to grow in the direction of the distant Pacific.

(from *Selections for Developing English Language Skills*, Finocchiaro and Lavenda, 1973, 2003, New York: Regent's Publishing Company, Inc).

Task 1. Which sentence is the main idea of the passage?

The Louisiana Purchase

The Growth of the United States

The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

Task 2. Write synonyms and antonyms of the words below from the text.

No	Synonym	Answer	Antonym	Answer
1	Spreads		Die	
2	Large		Weak	
3	Nation		Old	
4	Image		Near	
5	Appeared		Land	
6	Current		Frequent	
7	Rough		In front of	
8	Enlarged		Convincing	
9	Immediately		Stopped	
10	Strange		Last	

Text 6
HOW WE STAY FIT

Age	Work at Gym	Walk or Run	Bicycle	Other
21-30	25%	30%	35%	10%
31-40	25%	35%	20%	20%
41-50	20%	40%	15%	25%
51+	40%	35%	15%	10%

- What information does this table tell us?
 - How often people of different ages exercise
 - Which age group exercises most
 - Where people prefer to exercise
 - Which kinds of exercise people of different ages prefer
- Which is the most popular form of exercise for people aged 31-40?
 - working out at a gym
 - walking or running
 - bicycle riding
 - other
- For which age group is working out at a gym the most popular form of exercise?
 - age 21-30
 - age 31-40
 - age 41-50
 - age 51+

4. What can we infer from this table?
- A. People aged 21-30 exercise more than people in other age groups
 - B. Most people aged 31-40 belong to a gym or health club
 - C. Many people aged 41-50 don't enjoy bicycle riding
 - E. People aged 51+ don't exercise as much as they used to

WORD POWER

Analogy

An analogy compares things that are alike or different. The two words in the first comparison have the same relation to each other as the two words in the second comparison.

Task 1. Use the words in the box to fill the work missing in each sentence.

Chest	defeat	forty	leg	puppy
Summer	mason	video	six	crooked

1. Victory is to winner as **defeat** is to loser.
2. Horse is to pony as dog to is _____.
3. Carpenter is to wood as _____ to brick.
4. Audio is to sound as _____ is to sight.
5. Hand is to arm as foot is to _____.
6. December is to winter as July is to _____.
7. Head is to brain as _____ is to heart.
8. Empty is to full as _____ is to straight.
9. Two is to four as three is to _____.
10. Fifteen is to thirty as twenty is to _____.

Task 2. Find idiom in left side with appropriate meaning in the right side

No	Idiom	Meaning
1	Get out my hair	a. in a bad mood
2	see eye to eye	b. got very angry
3	on the warpath	c. teasing, joking
4	in the bag	d. busy
5	pulling my leg	e. revealed a secret
6	hit the roof	f. leave me alone
7	tied up	g. agree
8	let the catout of the bag	h. a sure thing

Task 3. Find correct definition of the word in left side with phrases in right side

No	Term	Definition
1	Ally	a. a way of life in Europe during the middle Ages; system of exchanging lands for services to kings or lords
2	Empire	b. (before Christ) dated from before the year Jesus Christ was born
3	Era	c. spirit of intense love of one's nation, patriotic feelings
4	Nationalism	d. an agreement, usually related to peace or trade
5	Serfs	e. a country or friend joined with another for a special purpose
6	Feudalism	f. group of lands all ruled by the same government or ruler
7	B.C	g. (Anno Domini) dated from the year Jesus Christ was born
8	A.D	h. one who frees a group of people
9	Treaty	i. a period of time having some special characteristic
10	Liberator	j. farm workers legally tied to the land and landowner

STUDYING WORDS

Exercise 1.

In each of the sentences below, decide which word in **bold** is more suitable.

1. Although he was interested in many fields, Einstein is best known for his work in the **sphere/globe** of physics.
2. **Psychology/biology** can help the police understand how criminals think.
3. Following the explosion at Chernobyl, scientists were keen to **assess/investigate** the cause of the accident.
4. The imaginary line between the North Pole and the South Pole is known as the Earth's **axis/axle**.
5. At the end of the year, the bank **praises/appraises** all of its staff and gives a bonus to the best performers.
6. If you are taking notes in a lecture, use **shapes/symbols** such as “+” and “=” as opposed to the words ‘and’ and ‘equal’.

7. The principle of heredity/inheritance explains why children tend to look like their parents.
8. The two sides have been engaged for some hours now in a lengthy **discourse/chat** on the issue of weapons, with no conclusion as yet.
9. After he had move to Australia, he started to **acquire/obtain** a marked Australia accent.
10. Although the work is far from finished, some **approximate/tentative** conclusion can already be drawn from the responses.

UNIT 5 INFERENCEAL COMPREHENSION

The second level or strand in reading is **inferential comprehension**. At this level, information is laid beyond the text and implicitly said. A reader should see relationships among ideas, how ideas go together and find implied meanings of the ideas. Because it uses a critical process based on relationship facts in the passage, inferential reading is also called as interpretive or referential comprehension. The answers to inferential questions can be found in the text too, but they are implied, not directly stated. The information is *in between the lines* or *under the surface*.

Inferential comprehension deals with **what the author means by what is said**. The reader must read between the lines and make inferences about things not directly stated. The inferences are made in the main idea, supporting details, sequence, and cause and effect relationships. It could also involve interpreting figurative language, drawing conclusions, predicting outcomes, determining the mood, and judging the author's point of view. Inferential comprehension normally uses open-ended, thought-provoking questions like **why**, **what if**, and **how**. The questions ask reasoning and show parts of story that supports the idea. The following questions are usually used:

- What does the author value?
- What is the theme?
- What effect does this character/event have on the story?
- How do you think this story will end?

INFERENCEAL OR INTERPRETIVE -what is **implied, concluded** or meant, rather than what is actually stated.

- Making inferences.
- Referring to clues in context.
- Rearranging ideas or topics in the text.
- Explaining author's purpose of writing.
- Summarizing main idea not explicitly stated in the text.
- Selecting conclusion from the text.

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

The prices of clothes, make-up and accessories have gone sky-high, so, it's vital that you don't waste your money and that you shop carefully for value. Be sure of what you want –never shop vaguely because when you get home your purchase may not match anything else you've got. Check out the main stores first–Gajahmada, Matahari, Carefour, Solo Grand Mall, Hartono LifeStyles, they often have some super buys.

Try local shops as they often don't have the high overheads of town shops and can therefore keep prices lower, you don't have the expense of fares, either. Wear comfortable shoes when shopping and take a shopping bag –those paper carriers soon mount up. Relax and enjoy it all. Then it'll be fun. (From *Authentic English for Reading 1*, Brian Abbs, Vivian Cook, and Mary Underwood. 1980. Oxford: Oxford University Press).

Example

1. What goods have risen in prices?
2. Why should you be sure of what you want before you go shopping?
3. Why is it important to go to the chain shops first?
4. Give two reasons why you might look in local shops rather than chain stores?
5. What advice are you given about how to dress for a shopping trip?

Key to exercise

1. Clothes, make up and accessories. This is the main idea stated in the first sentence in the beginning paragraph.
2. So that you don't waste your money by buying things that don't match your other clothes. The answer is stated directly in the text, but we need to infer what message is actually meant.
3. Because they have super buys. The text suggests shoppers to check first before buying to make sure that the cost is not sky-high. We infer facts to conclude.
4. They don't have high overheads and you do not to spend money on fares. This can be inferred that according to the author shoppers spend money carefully and should check which one is the cheapest to buy.
5. You should wear comfortable shoes and a shopping bag. This infers that shoppers should be enjoy when shopping and save money for any expenses that are not required.

ACTIVITY 2

Text 2

Reading is an active process, not a passive process. It involves interpreting passages, not just receiving a message. A reader interprets a passage by: understanding a writer's implications, making inferences, realizing not only what information is given but also what information is not given, and evaluating the passage. The ways we interpret passage can be practised by trying to discover the context in which a passage was written. This involves considering such aspects: the intended reader, the writer, the purpose of the passage, and the type of writing. An important aspect of interpreting passages is predicting what is going to come next.

When you are reading something in English, don't look up every new word or expression or you will soon get fed up. Only look up something that is really important for understanding the text. When you have finished reading, look back at

what you have read and then perhaps look up some extra words and write down new expression that interest you.

When you read or listen to English it is sometimes possible to guess the meaning of a word you don't know before you look up or ask its meaning. Decide first what part of speech the word is and then look for clues in its context or form (From McCarthy, M and O'Dell, F, *English Vocabulary in Use*, Cambridge University Press, 1994, page 3).

Exercise. In group, find antonyms and synonyms of the word below. Your answers must be the words from the text on Reading.

No	Words	Antonym	No	Words	Synonym
1	Passive		1	Covers	
2	Excludes		2	Thinking about	
3	Rejecting		3	Sole	
4	Received		4	Practicing	
5	Leave		5	Model	
6	Previous		6	Find	
7	Late		7	Immediate	
8	Whole		8	Prior to	

Text 3

Sherlock Holmes was a great lover of music. He himself played the violin well and had even composed some music. Many afternoons he would sit listening to music. As he listened, he did not resemble at all the clever and brilliant detective that he was. He was quiet, thoughtful, and perfectly happy.

(from *Selections for Developing English Language Skills*, Finocchiaro and Lavenda, 1973, 2003, New York: Regent's Publishing Company, Inc).

Find antonyms

1. hater
2. badly
3. stand
4. stupid
5. noisy

Answer these questions in complete sentences

1. Who loved music?
2. What was Sherlock Holmes?
3. What instrument did he play?
4. When did he generally listen to music?

5. How did music affect him?

Text 4

Believe it or not, long ago, great cities like New York and Chicago were just villages with dusty roadways and no sidewalks. New York city more than three hundred years ago, was a village called New Amsterdam. One of its grassy lanes was called Glassmaker's street because on one side of the land a Dutch glassmaker and his helpers made glass bottles and windowpanes.

(from Selections for Developing English Language Skills, Finocchiaro and Lavenda, 1973, 2003, New York: Regent's Publishing Company, Inc).

Task 1. Write synonyms of the words below from text.

important
only
three centuries
was named
assistants

Text 5

FOR RENT:

Sunny one-bedroom apartment
in small, six-apartment building.
\$950/month
Convention location –bus, stores, restaurant nearby.
Available on the fifteenth of the month.
For more information call 637-1220
evening and weekends.

1. What is being rented?

A. One bedroom	C. Six apartments
B. One apartment	D. \$950

2. When can a new tenant move in?

A. on the weekend	C. in fifteen days
B. on the fifteenth day of the month	D. as soon as the rent is paid

3. What does the ad tell us about the place for rent?
- A. It is small
 - B. It is cheaper than nearby apartments
 - C. It is close to restaurant and stores
 - D. It is available this weekend

Text 6

The growth of cities, the construction of hundreds of new factories, and the spread of railroads in the United States before 1850 had increased the need for better illumination. But the lighting in American homes had improved very little over that of ancient times.

Through the colonial period, homes were lit with tallow candles or with a lamp of the kind used in ancient Rome—a dish of fish oil or other animal or vegetable oil in which a twisted rag served as a wick. Some people used lard, but they had to heat charcoal underneath to keep it soft and burnable. The sperm whale provided a superior burning oil, but this was expensive. In 1830 a new substance called "camphene" was patented, and it proved to be an excellent illuminant. But while camphene gave a bright light it too remained expensive, had an unpleasant odor, and also was dangerously explosive.

Between 1830 and 1850 it seemed that the only hope for cheaper illumination in the United States was in the wider use of gas. In the 1840's American gas manufacturers adopted improved British techniques for producing illuminating gas from coal. But the expense of piping gas to the consumer remained so high that until midcentury gas lighting was feasible only in urban areas, and only for public buildings or for the wealthy.

In 1854 a Canadian doctor, Abraham Gesner, patented a process for distilling a pitch like mineral found in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia that produced illuminating gas and an oil that he called "kerosene" (from "keros," the Greek word for wax, and "ene" because it resembled camphene). Kerosene, though cheaper than camphene, had an unpleasant odor, and Gesner never made his fortune from it. But Gesner had aroused a new hope for making an illuminating oil from a product coming out of North American mines.

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason why better lighting had become necessary by the mid-nineteenth century?
- A. Development of railroads
 - B. Demand for better medical facilities
 - C. Increases in the number of new factories
 - D. Growth of cities

2. . . . in a twisted rag served as a wick. The underlined words is closest in meaning to
- A. differed from
B. functioned as
C. rested upon
D. reacted to
3. The sperm whale provided a superior burning oil, but this was expensive. The word "this" refers to
- A. lard
B. charcoal
C. wick
D. oil
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a disadvantage of camphene?
- A. High cost
B. Bad smell
C. Potential to explode
D. Greasy texture
5. What can be inferred about the illuminating gas described in the second paragraph?
- A. It was first developed in the United States.
B. It was not allowed to be used in public buildings.
C. It was not widely available until midcentury.
D. It had an unpleasant smell.
6. According to the passage, what advantage did the kerosene patented by Gesner have over camphene?
- A. Kerosene had a more pleasant smell.
B. Kerosene was less expensive.
C. Kerosene burned more brightly.
D. Kerosene was safer to use.
7. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- A. A description of events in chronological order
B. A comparison of two events
C. The statement of a theory and possible explanations
D. An analysis of scientific findings

Text 7

When we accept the evidence of our unaided eyes and describe the Sun as a yellow star, we have summed up the most important single fact about it at this moment in time.

It appears probable, however, that sunlight will be the color we know for only a negligibly small part of the Sun's history. Stars, like individuals, age and change. As we look out into space, we see around us stars at all stages of evolution. There are faint blood-red dwarfs so cool that their surface temperature is a mere 4,000 degrees

Fahrenheit, there are searing ghosts blazing at 100, 000 degrees Fahrenheit and almost too hot to be seen, for the great part of their radiation is in the invisible ultraviolet range. Obviously, the "daylight" produced by any star depends on its temperature; today (and for ages to come) our Sun is at about 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and this means that most of the Sun's light is concentrated in the yellow band of the spectrum, falling slowly in intensity toward both the longer and shorter light waves.

That yellow "hump" will shift as the Sun evolves, and the light of day will change accordingly. It is natural to assume that as the Sun grows older, and uses up its hydrogen fuel-which it is now doing at the spanking rate of half a billion tons a second- it will become steadily colder and redder.

1. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. Faint dwarf stars
 - B. The evolutionary cycle of the Sun
 - C. The Sun's fuel problem
 - D. The dangers of invisible radiation

2. What does the author say is especially important about the Sun at the present time?
 - A. It appears yellow
 - B. It always remains the same
 - C. It has a short history
 - D. It is too cold

3. Why are very hot stars referred to as "ghosts"?
 - A. They are short- lived.
 - B. They are mysterious.
 - C. They are frightening.
 - D. They are nearly invisible.

4. According to the passage as the Sun continues to age, it is likely to become what color?
 - A. Yellow
 - B. Violet
 - C. Red
 - D. White

5. In line 15, to which of the following does "it" refer?
 - A. yellow "hump"
 - B. day
 - C. Sun
 - D. hydrogen fuel

WORD POWER

Task 1. Match the words in left column with appropriate definition in right column

No	Words	Definition
1	Mouth	a. Water passage created by people
2	Peninsula	b. Land with water nearly all the way around it
3	source or head	c. A narrow, natural water passage
4	Canal	d. small area of land completely surrounded by water
5	strait or channel	e. A river's end
6	Island	f. The beginning of a river

Task 2. Word substitution

Allude	cater	discern	drug
Evolve	launch	proclaim	rebel
Territory	testify	utilise	

- In the twentieth century, Britain developed gradually from an industrial economy into a service economy.
- The independence of the United States of America was announced in 1776.
- Many companies in the developed world are trying to provide for older customers as the proportion of young people decreases.
- The witness was so nervous that he refused to give evidence when the case came to court.
- There is a very real danger that medicines currently used to treat infection will become completely ineffective if they are used too often and indiscriminately.
- One of the most important skills to learn as a student is how to make use of your time effectively.
- Despite the efforts of the doctors, it was not possible to notice any real improvement in the condition of the patient.
- Most animals will attack other animals which try to enter their space.

9. In the course of trial, lawyers are forbidden to mention or even refer to any previous criminal activity the accused may have been responsible for in the past.
10. The government has decided to initiate an investigation into the increase in deaths from drugs.

Task 3. Make a collocation

solar	peace	invest	against	violence	power
imperial	sex and	give	energy	control	that
dissipates	legislate	utter	money	treaty	their consent
on the premise			waste of time		

1. There is very little evidence to suggest **sex and violence** as portrayed on television and in film actually cause antisocial behavior.
2. Many students make the mistake of reading without considering first why they are reading, which just _____ for no good reason.
3. The _____ signed at Versailles marked the end of the First World War.
4. One obvious source of energy is _____ since the sun produces so much heat.
5. It is almost impossible to _____ people who use the internet for criminal purposes.
6. Most of the students complained that the lectures were an _____ because it was impossible to understand the lecturer.
7. During the nineteenth century, perhaps a quarter of the world's population was under British _____.
8. Some years ago, seat-belt legislation was introduced, _____ this would reduce the number of serious injuries.
9. One common complaint is that companies do not _____ in new developments for the long-term future.

10. In some countries, if both pairs of parents _____ young people can get married below the age of 18.

STUDYING WORDS

Exercise 1.

From the following list, use each word only once to complete the sentences below.

perpendicular	rejected	impressed
speculate	spontaneous	distributed
text	assembled	analogy
administer	intervene	energy

1. She so _____ the interviewers that they gave her the job.
2. At the beginning of the examination, question papers were _____ to all of the candidates in the hall.
3. Artificial intelligence draws an _____ between the digital computer and the human brain, but some researchers think that this comparison is too simplistic.
4. Studying a language can take up a great deal of time, money and _____.
5. Following the earthquake, the house was unsafe because the walls were no longer _____.
6. Although there is very little evidence, many scientists _____ that life may exist on other planets.
7. The spell-check facility on a computer allows students to check the _____ of their assignments for basic errors.
8. The police have a duty to _____ the law fairly and give everyone the same treatment.
9. For some university courses, the majority of applications are _____ because the competition for places is so great.
10. Usually, we try to reach a conclusion after careful thought, but sometimes we may make _____ decisions instead.

11. A large number of people _____ outside the Parliament to show support for their party.
12. Because hundreds of people were dying, the United Nations decided to _____ and provide emergency food supplies.

UNIT 6 MAKING INFERENCES

An inference is a logical conclusion. To conclude you need to identify evidences from the text so that your conclusion is logic. Inference can be made about the passage itself or about the author's viewpoint. Generally, a direct statement or fact in a reading passage is called evidence. If you do not find a direct statement in the text, you should use the evidence to make an inference.

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

Ernest Hemingway began his writing career as an ambitious young American newspaper-man in Paris after the first World War. His early books, including *The Sun Also Rises*, were published in Europe before they were released in the United States. Hemingway always wrote from experience rather than from imagination. In *Farewell to Arms*, published in 1929, he recounted his adventures as an ambulance driver in Italy during the war. *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, published in 1940, he retold his memories of the Spanish Civil War.

Perhaps more than any other twentieth-century American writer, he was responsible for creating a style of literature. The Hemingway style was hard, economical, and powerful. It lured the reader into using imagination in order to fill in the details. In 1952, Hemingway published *The Old Man and the Sea*, a short, compelling tale of an old fisherman's struggle to haul in a giant marlin. Two years later he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature (Taken from How to Prepare for the TOEFL, Pamela J. Sharpe, 2000:57-58).

Example

1. What theme did Hemingway use for many of his books?
 - A. war
 - B. romance
 - C. travel
 - D. sports

2. What was the Hemingway style?
 - A. long descriptions
 - B. imaginative styles
 - C. short sentences
 - D. difficult symbolism

3. What prize did Hemingway win after he wrote *The Old Man and the Sea*?
 - A. Nobel prize for literature
 - B. The European prize for best book of 1952
 - C. The lifetime achievement award for literature
 - D. The American newspapers prize for young writers

4. What advice would Hemingway probably give to other writers?
 - A. Write for a newspaper before you begin writing novels
 - B. Create your own style of literature
 - C. Write from experience about things you have seen and people you know
 - D. Travel in order to meet interesting people

Key to exercise

1. A = to infer view point of the author. Answers are spread inside the text and the reader should conclude.
2. C = to conclude some evidences on the characteristics of Hemingway's style. The Hemingway style was hard, economical, and powerful. It lured the reader into using imagination in order to fill in the details.
3. A = it is an inference to recall fact. ... Two years later he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature...
4. C = it is inference on the evidences through the whole text. It is the viewpoint of the author.

ACTIVITY 2

Text 2

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is based in Geneva. It is a network of national standards institutes from over 145 countries working in partnership with international organizations, governments, industry, business and consumer representatives.

ISO has developed more than 14,000 International Standards, which it says are “documented agreements containing technical specification or other precise criteria and guidelines to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purposes”. These are two series of standards for management system: the ISO 9000 series on quality management and the ISO 14000 series on environmental management. Organization can apply for certification to ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 14001:1996.

Exercise

Study the text above then answer the following questions individually.

1. What is the essential goal of an ISO?
2. Why does ISO represent value of international standard of work?
3. What does ISO want to make sure about the work of an organization?
4. What is the difference between ISO 9000 and ISO 14000?
5. What is the main reason a company should achieve ISO certification?

Text 3**ATTENTION STUDENTS**

This Friday, January 25, is the registration deadline for the spring semester.

Complete your registration form in the Administrative Office on the first floor between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Payment must be made at the time of registration, so bring your credit card, a money order, or cash with you. Personal checks will not be accepted. No late exceptions. Classes begin Monday, January 26.

1. Why is January 25th important?
 - A. It is the day the Administrative Office will be open
 - B. It is the last day to register for spring semester classes
 - C. It is the first day of the spring semester
 - D. It is the day all classwork must be submitted to the professor

2. Where is the Administrative Office?
 - A. On the first floor
 - B. On the second floor
 - C. On the third floor
 - D. On the fourth floor

3. Which form of payment is NOT allowed?
 - A. Credit card
 - B. Money order
 - C. Cash
 - D. Check

4. What will probably happen if a student does not bring a form of payment to the Administrative Office by January 25th?
 - A. He or she will not be allowed to register
 - B. He or she can pay on the first day of class
 - C. He or she will receive a bill on the mail
 - D. He or she will be charged extra

Text 4

This is an express checkout lane.

Cash Only.

If you are purchasing more than 10 items or using a credit card, please go to another lane.

1. Where would you see this notice?
 - A. At a store
 - B. At a restaurant
 - C. At a train station
 - D. On a highway
2. What can you do at the express checkout lane?
 - A. Apply for a credit card
 - B. Pay with cash
 - C. Pay with a check
 - D. Return items
3. Who may use the express checkout lane?
 - A. Customers buying more than 10 items
 - B. Anyone who is in a hurry
 - C. Customers buying 10 items or fewer
 - D. Anyone who is paying with a credit card

Text 5

From: "hughston, Muriel" muriel_hughston@yahoo.org

Date: Mon Dec 1, 2003 4:12:35 PM US/Eastern

To: "Steve O'Hara" s_ohara@verizon.net

Subject: Vacation highlights

Dear Steve,

I can't believe what a great time I am having here. I have a huge room with a beautiful view of the ocean. At first I had a different room without a view, but then I got lucky. Another guest cancelled his reservation, so I got his room.

It's wonderful to have some time off from work. I just relax on the sand all day. I know you don't like the beach, but I wish I could stay here

forever. I've reserved a flight home next Saturday. I'm not looking forward to returning to work the next day, but I am looking forward seeing you again.

Love,
Muriel

1. Where is Muriel now?
 - A. At work
 - B. On an airplane
 - C. At the beach
 - D. At home

2. Why does Muriel like the room?
 - A. It has a view of the beach
 - B. It isn't very big
 - C. It is beautiful
 - D. It isn't expensive

3. What will Muriel do on Sunday?
 - A. She will return to work
 - B. She will go to another hotel
 - C. She will relax on the sand
 - D. She will fly home

WORD POWER

Task 1. Match the words in left side with appropriate definition in right side.

No	Words	Definition
1	cloned	a. A very young horse, mule, donkey, etc
2	cell	b. An unborn animal in the later stages of growth
3	fetus	Produced from a body cell of an animal as a new animal exactly like the original one
4	DNA	d. right according to moral standard
5	nuclei	e. In a trial stage, still under testing
6	implanted	f. The small, basic unit of all living matter
7	mares	g. Tiny, central part of living cells
8	experimental	h. female horses
9	ethical	i. Put into a body by surgery

Task 2. Choose the best word

1. In this first assignment, we will _____ your work and then give you detailed feedback on how to improve your writing.
 - a. assess
 - b. Judge
 - c. Measure
2. In a seminar or tutorial, everyone should take part rather than allow one person to _____ the discussion.
 - a. overwhelm
 - b. dominate
 - c. oppress
3. Although it is impossible to give a _____ age, we believe that the woman was between 25 and 30 when she died.
 - a. definite
 - b. certain
 - c. absolute
4. Rather than try to treat it, the best _____ to the problem of poor public health may be to attempt to prevent it.
 - a. way
 - b. method
 - c. approach
5. Surprisingly perhaps, the biggest _____ health risk for tourists travelling abroad is actually road traffic accidents.
 - a. potential
 - b. possible
 - c. theoretical
6. Water is made of two _____ namely oxygen and hydrogen.
 - a. sections
 - b. aspects
 - c. elements
7. Computer can be difficult to repair because there may be hundreds of different _____ inside.
 - a. components
 - b. pieces
 - c. parts
8. Because Paris is expensive, many organizations pay higher salaries to _____ for the high cost of living there.
 - a. compensate
 - b. adjust
 - c. redress
9. Many people were killed instantly at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but thousands more died from _____ radiation sickness.
 - a. succeeding
 - b. following
 - c. subsequent
10. The clothing of men and women used to be quite _____ whereas today women often wear trousers as well as men.
 - a. distinct
 - b. diverse
 - c. distinguished

Task 3. Choose the best ending for each of the sentence extract below

1. I like your essay, but I want you to illustrate
2. What will the result be if in the future we assume
3. Students may be asked to compare many alternatives

4. The Channel Tunnel between France and England was constructed
5. Everyone wants to be happy, but we probably all define
6. Many universities now have language center to facilitate
7. At first, the police viewed the crimes as random
8. In spite of warnings about cancer, many Westerners equate ...
9. Advertisers use a variety of techniques
10. The investigation was stopped because the witness could not identify

-
- a. theories, from which they have to select the most convincing.
 - b. happiness in many different ways.
 - c. that nearly everyone has access to a motor car?
 - d. your points by providing some supporting examples.
 - e. a sun tan with health and youthfulness.
 - f. the man they had seen commit the robbery.
 - g. language learning for international students.
 - h. at a cost of over \$8 billion.
 - i. to persuade customers to buy products and services.
 - j. events, but realized later that there was a pattern linking them.
 - k. the programs they use are becoming much easier to operate.

STUDYING WORDS

Exercise 1

In pairs, discuss the following questions. Choose one word that is bold to make a correct sentence.

1. The United Kingdom **makes/publishes** more books than any other country.
2. There has been a major road accident, **involving/including** 23 cars and 16 lorries.
3. The survey shows that most people have a very **negative/bleak** view of parties.
4. People are becoming more worried about pollution and its effect of **environment/ecology**.
5. Experts come to the university to **evaluate/judge** the management of students.
6. The library has an excellent **range/variety** of books, journals, and other resources.
7. The design of buildings is being **adjusted/modified** to allow easier access for disabled people.

8. Following the bank raid, the police **followed/pursued** the robbers but were unable to catch them.
9. Assessment on this course **includes/consists** of coursework (30%) and examination (70%).
10. Many students **acquire/derive** a great deal of enjoyment and satisfaction from their time at university.

UNIT 7 REFERRING TO THE PASSAGE

To some extents, information is specified and the reader should locate in which passage the evidence is stated. There are three techniques to refer to the passage corresponding to the answer: **referring to the passage, locating references, and identifying exceptions.** Referring to the passage will ask you to find certain information in the passage, and identify it by line number. Locating references ask you to find the antecedent of a pronoun. An antecedent is a word or phrase which a pronoun refers, such as “it”, “them” and you will be asked to locate reference word or phrase in the passage. In identifying exceptions, you will be asked to select possible answer that is not mentioned or it is stated in the reading.

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

Although each baby has an individual schedule of development, general patterns of growth have been observed. Three periods of development have been identified, including early infancy, from the first to the sixth month; middle infancy, from the sixth to the ninth month; and late infancy, from the ninth to the fifteenth month. Whereas the newborn is concerned with his or her inner world and responds primarily to hunger and pain, in early infancy the baby is already aware of the surrounding world. During the second month, many infants are awake more and can raise their heads to look at things. They also begin to smile at people. By four months, the baby is searching for things but not yet grasping them with its hands. It is also beginning to be wary of strangers and may scream when a visiting relative tries to pick it up. By five months, the baby is grabbing objects and putting them into its mouth. Some babies are trying to feed themselves with their hands.

In middle infancy, the baby concentrates on practicing a great many speech sounds. It loves to imitate actions and examine interesting objects. At about seven months, it begins to crawl, a skill that it masters at the end of middle infancy. In late infancy, the baby takes an interest in games, songs, and even books. Progress toward walking moves through standing, balancing, bouncing in place, and walking with others. As soon as the baby walks well alone, it has passed from infancy into the active toddler stage. (From How To Prepare for the TOEFL, Sharpe, J. Pamela, 2000:323-324).

Example

1. What does this passage mainly discuss?
 - A. Growth in early infancy
 - B. The active toddler stage
 - C. How a baby learns to walk
 - D. The developmental stages of infancy

2. The word “primarily” in and responds primarily to hunger and pain,... could best be replaced by
- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| A. often | C. for the most part |
| B. naturally | D. in a loud way |
3. According to this reading passage, what would a six-month-old baby like to do?
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Smile at people | C. Imitate actions |
| B. Crawl on the floor | D. Play simple game |
4. A baby in late infancy would be able to do all of the following EXCEPT
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. make many speech sounds | C. show interest in games |
| B. walk well alone | D. imitate actions |

Key to exercise

1. D = main idea of the text
2. C = identifying vocabulary based on context
3. C = to infer details of the text
4. B = to identify exception of evidence

ACTIVITY 2

Text 2

The United Kingdom is a large island located in Europe. It also includes part of the island of Ireland. It is made up of four nations: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Over 60 million people live in the United Kingdom. The vast majority of the population, however, lives in England. The government of the United Kingdom is considered a constitutional monarchy. A constitutional monarchy is a government in which the monarch (king or queen) is head of state. Queen Elizabeth II is the monarch of the United Kingdom. In reality, however, she exercises very little political power.

The history of the United Kingdom is full of wars, invasions, revolutions, and interesting rulers. Numerous castles, fortifications, old cathedrals, and ruins are evidence of the kingdom's past. The "UK," as it is often called, was once the world's most powerful nation. Canada, Australia, India, Pakistan, and even the United States are among nations that used to be controlled by the United Kingdom. It is also the birthplace of the English language.

There are many remarkable landmarks to see in the United Kingdom such as the Tower of London, Big Ben, Oxford University and the mysterious Stonehenge. Oxford University, founded sometime in the 12th century, is the oldest university in the English speaking world. Many of the United Kingdom's former prime ministers attended Oxford. Stonehenge, located near Salisbury, England, is a group of giant

standing stones arranged in a circular formation. Archaeologists believe the formations are over 4,500 years old. No one knows exactly what Stonehenge is meant to represent.

Exercise

In group, discuss the answers to the following questions.

1. What is main idea of the last paragraph of the text above?
2. What continent is the United Kingdom in?
3. Why is UK called as a constitutional monarchy?
4. What evidences can we find to show UK was a strong nation in the past?
5. Why does the history of the United Kingdom have full of wars, invasions, revolutions, and interesting rulers

Text 3

The sun is a sphere of hot gases. It is nearly 150 million kilometers from earth. Solar energy is produced in the central core of the sun. The surface of the sun is called the photosphere. On the surface the temperature is about 6000 degree Celsius. Below the surface the temperature is about 35 million degree centigrade. Above the photosphere is a thin layers of gas known as the chromosphere. The chromosphere is only a few thousand miles thick. It is located between the photosphere and the corona. The corona, the outer atmosphere, extends millions of miles into space.

Task 1. Use information in the passage to complete these statements.

1. The earth is ... kilometers from
2. The photosphere has a temperature of
3. The photosphere is the chromosphere.
4. is next to the surface of the sun.

Task 2. Answer these questions

1. Where is solar energy produced?
2. Where is the temperature 35 million degrees centigrade?
3. Where is the corona located?

Text 4

Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols, and gestures may be found in nevery known culture. The basic function of a signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals

or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perception. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television, and telephone are only a few.

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Signs and Signals	C. Communication
B. Gestures	D. Speech

2. What does the author say about speech?
 - A. It is the only true form of communication
 - B. It is dependent upon the advances made by inventors
 - C. It is necessary for communication to occur
 - D. It is the most advanced form of communication

3. According to the passage, what is a signal?
 - A. The most difficult form of communication to describe
 - B. A form of communication which may be used across long distances
 - C. A form of communication that interrupts the environment
 - D. The form of communication most related to cultural perceptions

4. ... a signal is to impinge upon the environment... The underlined word has closest meaning to

A. intrude	C. vary
B. improve	D. prohibit

5. ... a way that it attracts attention. It refers to

A. function	C. environment
B. signal	D. way

6. the potential for communication is very great. Potential is similar to ...

A. range	C. organization
B. advantage	D. possibility

7. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship The underlined word means ...

A. inefficient	C. historical
B. complicated	D. uncertain

8. Applauding was cited as an example of
- A. a signal
B. a sign
C. a symbol
D. a gesture
9. Why were the telephone, radio, and TV invented?
- A. People were unable to understand signs, symbols, and signals
B. People wanted to communicate across long distances
C. People believed that signs, signals, and symbols were obsolete
D. People wanted new forms of entertainment
10. It may be concluded from the passage that
- A. signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are forms of communication
B. symbols are very easy to define and interpret
C. only some cultures have signals, signs and symbols
D. waving and handshakes are not related to culture

Text 5

When Edward Sapir was teaching at Yale, Benjamin Lee Whorf enrolled in his class. Whorf was recognized for his investigations of the Hopi language, including his authorship of a grammar and a dictionary. Even in his early publications, it is clear that he was developing the theory that the very different grammar of Hopi might indicate a different manner of conceiving and perceiving the world on the part of the native speaker of Hopi.

In 1936, he wrote "*An American Indian Model of the Universe*", which explored the implications of the Hopi verb system with regard to the Hopi conception of space and time. Whorf is probably best known for his article, "*The Relationship of Habitual Thought and Behavior to Language*," and for three articles that appeared in 1941 in the *Technology Review*.

In these articles, he proposed what he called the principle of "linguistic relativity", which states, at list as a hypothesis, that the grammar of a language influences the manner in which the speaker understands reality and behaves with respect to it. Since the theory did not emerge until after Whorf had begun to study with Sapir, and since Sapir had most certainly shared in the development of the idea, it came to be called the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis.

Task 1. Find synonym and antonym of the words below from the text.

No	Synonym	Answer	Antonym	Answer
1	Consisting		Learning	
2	Identified		Published	
3	Issuance		Similar	
4	Distinct		Whole	
5	Show		Foreign	

6	Effect		Listener	
7	Affects		Exactly	
8	Concern		Ceased	
9	Papers		Went	
10	Definitely		Fade	

Task 2. Word classes

No	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	Publication			
2		Imply		
3			Known	
4		Relate		
5			Developing	
6	Investigation			
7				Conceptual
8			Emergence	
9				Differently
10	Teacher			

Text 7

September 21, 2003

Style Sport Clothing Company
8672 Brooklyn Boulevard
West Windsor, VT 00034

To Whom It May Concern

I am returning a shirt ordered from catalog last month. I would like a full refund for this item. When I received it, all the buttons were missing. When I spoke with your customer service representative on the phone yesterday, he informed me that I could not return the item because it was on sale. When I ordered the shirt, however, I did not expect to pay for one without buttons. I am not returning the shirt because of the color or size; I am returning because it was damaged when I received it. This is the reason I would like my money back. I have been a satisfied customer in the past, and I know you will take care of this matter to my satisfaction.

Sincerely,

Roger Roberts

1. Why did Roger Roberts write this letter?
 - A. To complain about the customer service representative
 - B. To ask for refund
 - C. To order a shirt
 - D. To describe the type of shirt he likes

2. Why doesn't Roger Roberts like the shirt?
 - A. Its buttons are too big
 - B. It isn't a nice color
 - C. It is too expensive
 - D. It doesn't have any buttons

3. What does Roger Roberts expect will happen?
 - A. He will get his money back
 - B. The customer service representative will be fired
 - C. His complaint will be ignored
 - D. The company will send him a new shirt

4. The text implies that Roger Roberts
 - A. will not send a letter if customer service received his complaint
 - B. will send a letter after customer service received his complaint
 - C. will complaint to the customer service representative
 - D. will not complaint to customer service representative

WORD POWER

Task 1. Match the words in left column with appropriate definition in right column

No	Words	Definition
1	credit card	A monthly document describing activities of your account
2	Debt	Amount the credit card company charges for lending money; usually a percentage of your debt
3	Statement	Things to buy
4	Interest	Amounts paid against your debts; these include returned purchases and payments made
5	Purchases	Cash borrowed against your credit account
6	Credits	The maximum amount you can borrow or charge on your account
7	Advance	Time period between billing statements, usually one month
8	credit limit	amount you owe
9	billing cycle	The status of your account at the end of a billing cycle

Task 2. In each of the sentences below, decide which word in bold is more suitable

- Most universities have a special **fund/finance** for students who have run out of money and need help.
- The prediction that we will completely **tire/exhaust** our reserves of oil in the not too distant future seems now to be incorrect.
- Because he lied to his colleagues and family about his **girlfriend/mistress**, the minister destroyed not only his marriage but also his career.
- Because of the rise in the number of prisoners, the whole **penal/punishment** system will have to be changed.
- After six weeks trapped in the embassy, the hostages were finally **emancipated/liberated**.

6. Sometimes a piece of music can **evoke/provoke** very strong memories and emotions.
7. The biggest issue on which the two parties' policies **divide/diverge** is the amount of money to be spent on education.
8. In some countries, the police regularly use **torture/torment** to force prisoners to give them information.
9. The most successful students are probably those who have a strong **integral/intrinsic** interest in their subject.
10. In the 1970's, Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich states **accumulated/collected** vast sums of money through the sale of oil.

Task 3. Choose the best ending for each of the sentence extracts below from the list underneath

1. She won the championship by a **margin**
2. Examples of animals imported by man replacing the **indigenous** ...
3. In 1685, an aristocrat by the name of **Duke** ...
4. Civil War may break out very quickly if different **factions** ...
5. Plants can be subdivided ...
6. When you write an essay, you must confine ...
7. Because of the special apparatus ...
8. From the Vatican in Rome, the Pope ...
9. The organisation of the department is really quite amorphous ...
10. The Romans built a large number of castles or forts ...
11. Because of their high price, some students are not averse ...

-
- a. ... and so the people in it are free to work on what they like, when they like.
 - b. ... required, higher fees are charged for science and technology courses.
 - c. ... to stealing books from the library.
 - d. ... yourself to giving relevant ideas and information only.
 - e. ... of Monmouth led a rebellion against the English king.
 - f. ... in a country start fighting each other.
 - g. ... called 'castra' which we now see in place names like Lancaster.
 - h. ... species already living there can be seen in all countries.
 - i. ... of only one point.
 - j. ... has the power to influence the lives of millions of Catholics.
 - k. ... into several different families.

STUDYING WORDS

Exercise 1.

Choose the best ending for each of the sentence extracts below from the list underneath.

<p>On the screen above, you can see a diagram</p> <p>In mathematics, a statement is known as a theorem ...</p> <p>The student population is much more diverse ...</p> <p>Older university buildings may be wonderful in aesthetic ...</p> <p>The contract stipulated ...</p> <p>The internet may soon not be capable ...</p> <p>The police usually contact parents about any incident</p> <p>Because of population in the atmosphere ...</p> <p>The terrorists demanded that the government release ...</p> <p>One journalist asked the minister to justify ...</p> <p>The negotiations went on through the night, but the eventual ...</p> <p>12. Heavy rains persisted</p>	<p>. for several days, causing heavy flooding.</p> <p>.. outcome was agreement on all of main points.</p> <p>.. his decision to reduce spending on education.</p> <p>... their colleagues from prison.</p> <p>... more UV radiation is reaching the Earth, resulting in more skin cancer.</p> <p>... which involves young children.</p> <p>... showing the different parts of the system.</p> <p>... if we can prove it by using logic and reasoning.</p> <p>.. than in the past, with many more part-time and mature students.</p> <p>.. terms, but are not always very practical.</p> <p>... that all goods had to be delivered within four weeks.</p> <p>... of sending all the information users want.</p>
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UNIT 8

CRITICAL OR EVALUATIVE COMPREHENSION

The third level of comprehension is **critical or evaluative reading** whereby ideas and information are evaluated. Critical evaluation occurs only after our students have understood the ideas and information that the writer has presented. In this level we are **analyzing** or **synthesizing** information and **applying** it to other information. Evaluative questions explain ideas and identify other sources of information outside of the text or information *in the head* or *somewhere else*. Students can be tested on the following skills:

The ability to differentiate between facts and opinions.

The ability to recognize persuasive statements.

The ability to judge the accuracy of the information given in the text.

Critical or evaluative comprehension concerns with **why the author says what he or she says**. This high level of comprehension requires readers to use some external criteria from their own experience. The reader will react emotionally and intellectually with the material. Answers to critical questions will vary depending on students' knowledge.

Could this possibly happen?

Is this argument logical?

What alternatives are there?

Is this a fact or an opinion?

Do you agree or disagree with the author?

What is the best solution to this problem?

<p>CRITICAL AS APPLIED – taking what was said (literal) and then what was meant by what was said (interpretive) and then extend (apply) the concepts or ideas beyond the situation.</p>
--

To evaluate the quality of the text

To evaluate values of the writing

To evaluate the author's reasoning

To find simplifications

To find generalizations

To apply one idea to a different other idea

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

For a long time, hard skills, for example, skills in technical subjects, were considered the most important thing in business. But more and more, people are realizing the importance of soft skills –the skills you need to work with other people, and in the case of managers, to manage people in tactful and non-authoritarian, non-dictatorial ways. While IQ has traditionally been the means by which we judge someone’s abilities and potential, EQ –the E stands for emotional- is the new branch for a new world. If you’ve got it, you’re more likely to be powerful, successful and have fulfilling relationship than if you haven’t. Emotional intelligence –the ability to understand and control your emotions, and recognize and respond to those of others-- is emerging as the single most important and effective business and personal skills of the century.

Daniel Goleman a US science journalist consultant defines five elements of emotional intelligence: self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation, empathy, and social skills. Tim Sparrow admits soft skill training was only about interpersonal intelligence relating to others. Emotional intelligence involves intrapersonal skills – knowing yourself. You can’t be interpersonally intelligent if you don’t recognize feelings in yourself. (From Business Vocabulary in Use, Mascull, 2004:26).

Example

1. What conclusion is stated about IQ in traditional and modern ways?
2. What is the most reason that makes you agree that SQ becomes more important in our daily live?
3. How does the author prove that soft skills in business are recently considered more important than hard skills?
4. What actual skill is stated by the author that Goleman and Sparrow agree to involve in the EQ?

Key to Exercise

1. Traditionally, IQ is used to measure to see successfulness using hard skill that include someone’s potential and ability. Today, someone’s successfulness is measured using ability to control emotion and feelings.—It is an analysis through inference evidences in the text.
2. Emotional intelligence –the ability to understand and control your emotions, and recognize and respond to those of others-- is most important and effective personal skills of the century.—It evaluatues author’s reason.
3. To make successful business, someone should have good linkage and effective personal skills, such as easy to understand others, manage feelings, and control interpersonal skills are more important than technical skill.—It is the implementation of one idea for other idea.
4. Intrapersonal skills. It is evaluation for summary the content of the text.

ACTIVITY 2**Text 2**

Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish inventor and philanthropist, bequeathed most of his vast fortune in trust as a fund from which annual prizes could be awarded to individuals and organizations who had the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year. Originally, there were six classifications for outstanding contributions designated in Nobel's will including chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, literature, and international peace.

The prizes are administered by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. In 1969, a prize for economics endowed by the Central Bank of Sweden was added. Candidates for the prizes must be nominated in writing by a qualified authority in the field of competition. Recipients in physics, chemistry, and economics are selected by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences; in physiology or medicine by Caroline Institute; in literature by the Swedish Academy; and in peace by the Norwegian Nobel Committee appointed by Norway's parliament. The prizes are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10, with the King of Swedish officiating, an appropriate tribute to Alfred Nobel on the anniversary of his death. Each one includes a gold medal, a diploma and a cash award of about one million dollars.

Exercise 1

Answer the following questions briefly by showing evidence from the text. Work in pairs with your next seat.

1. What is the main reason Nobel Award is given to an outstanding person?
2. What is the author's purposes to write this article?
3. Candidates for the prizes must be nominated in writing by a qualified authority in the field of competition. What does it mean by "nominated in writing by a qualified authority"?

Exercise 2. Work in group. Find synonyms and antonyms of the words below. Your answer must be the words obtained from the above text.

No	Synonym	Answer	Antonym	Answer
1	treasure		trivial	
2	very big		bad luck	
3	advantage		fake	
4	registered		drawback	
5	promoted		deceptive	

Text 3

The Richter scale considers earthquakes of 6.75 as great and 7.0 to 7.75 as major. An earthquake that reads 4 to 5.5 would be expected to cause localized damage and those of magnitude 2 may be left.

The other scale, introduced by the Italian seismologist Giuseppe Mercalli, measures the intensity of shaking, using gradation from 1 to 12. Because the effects of such shaking dissipate with distance from the epicenter of the earthquake, the Mercalli rating depends on the site of the measurement. Earthquake of Mercalli 2 or 3 are basically the same as those of Richter 3 or 4; measurements of 11 or 12 on the Mercalli scale can be roughly correlated with magnitudes of 8 or 9 on the Richter scale.

1. Which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?
 - A. Only the Richter scale describes earthquakes in quantitative terms
 - B. Richter scale and Mercalli scale measure earthquakes in the same way
 - C. Most earthquakes are measurable on either Richter or Mercalli scales
 - D. Mercalli and Richter scales are different but they can be compared

2. How does each number on the Richter scale compare?
 - A. Each number is one hundred times as strong as the previous number
 - B. Each magnitude is ten times stronger than the previous magnitude
 - C. The strength of each magnitude is one less than the previous magnitude
 - D. The scale decreases by five or six for each number

3. The passage discusses all of the following in the explanation of the Richter scale EXCEPT
 - A. It was introduced in 1935
 - B. It was introduced by an American seismologist
 - C. It has a scale of 1 to 12
 - D. It measures the magnitude of earthquakes

Text 4

Ernest Hemingway began his writing career as an ambitious young American newspaper-man in Paris after first World War. His early book, including *The Sun Also Rises*, were published in Europe before they were released in the United States.

Hemingway always wrote from experience rather than from imagination. In *Farwell to Arms*, published in 1929, he recounted his adventures as an ambulance driver in Italy during the war. In *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, published in 1940, he retold his memories of the Spanish Civil War.

Perhaps more than any other twentieth-century American writer, he was responsible for creating a style of literature. The Hemingway style was hard,

economical, and powerful. It lured the reader into using imagination in order to fill in the details.

In 1952, Hemingway published *The Old Man and the Sea*, a short, compelling tale of an old fishermen's struggle to haul in a giant marlin that he had caught in the Gulf of Mexico. Some critics interpreted it as the allegory of man's struggle against old age; others interpreted it as man against the forces of nature. This book was the climax of Hemingway career. Two years later he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature. (From Pamela J, Sharpe, 2000:57, *How To Prepare for the TOEFL*).

1. What theme did Hemingway use for many of his books?

A. War	C. Travel
B. Romance	D. Sports

2. What was the Hemingway style?

A. Long description	C. Short sentences
B. Imaginative details	D. Difficult symbolism

3. What prize did Hemingway win after he wrote *The Old Man and the Sea*?
 - A. The Nobel prize for literature
 - B. The European prize for best book of 1952
 - C. The lifetime achievement award for literature
 - D. The American newspaper prize for young writers

4. What advice would Hemingway probably give to other writers?
 - A. Write for a newspaper before you begin writing novels
 - B. Create your own style of literature
 - C. Write from experience about things you have seen and people you have known
 - D. Travel in order to meet interesting people

Text 5

Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish inventor and philanthropist, bequeathed most of his vast fortune in trust as a fund from which annual prizes could be awarded to individuals and organizations who had the greatest benefit to humanity in a particular year. Originally, there were six classifications for outstanding contributions designated in Nobel's will including chemistry, physics, physiology or medicine, literature, and international peace.

The prizes are administered by the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. In 1969, a prize for economics endowed by the Central Bank of Sweden was added. Candidates for the prizes must be nominated in writing by a qualified authority in the field of competition. Recipients in physics, chemistry, and economics are selected by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences; in physiology or medicine by Caroline

Institute; in literature by the Swedish Academy; and in peace by the Norwegian Nobel Committee appointed by Norway's parliament. The prizes are usually presented in Stockholm on December 10, with the King of Swedish officiating, an appropriate tribute to Alfred Nobel on the anniversary of his death. Each one includes a gold medal, a diploma and a cash award of about one million dollars.

Task 1. Match definition in the left side with term in the right side.

No	Definition	Term
1	A person who first states something	Anniversary
2	Something given every year	Humanity
3	To specify something clearly	Annual
4	Ruling obtained from a heir	Award
5	Subject of study concerned with culture, literature	Designated
6	Granted as a gift	King
7	Celebration conducted every year	Inventor

Task 2. Fill in appropriate the word classes

No	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	classification	Classify	Class	Classy
2		Organization		
3	Economy			
4			Contribution	
5	Inventor			
6		Administer		
7	competition		Competitive	
8			Central	
9			Literary	
10		Authorize		

Task 3. Find synonyms and antonyms of the words below from the text

No	Synonym	Answer	Antonym	Answer
1	Treasure		Lie	
2	Very big		Bad luck	
3	Advantage		Fake	
4	Registered		Drawback	
5	Promoted		War	
6	Managed		Smallest	
7	Valid		Community	

8	Major		General	
9	Birthday		Trivial	
10	Category		Deceptive	

Text 6

From: M. Muhtar
 To: Zainal
 Sent: Monday, March 16, 2009 09.00 a.m.
 Subject: Hasan Basri, Maily Motor

Mr Hasan Basri will be visiting our workshop on Thursday, March 18. I'd like you to prepare a program for him. He will be coming in the morning before lunch.

Please start with lunch at the "Solo Restaurant" and then show him our products such as bolts, nuts, screw and others.

- Who will be the guide?
 - M. Muhtar
 - Zainal
 - Hasan Basri
 - No one
- The main idea of the text is
 - showing a restaurant
 - having lunch
 - coming on time
 - welcoming a guest
- I'd like you to prepare a program for him. The underlined word refers to ...
 - M Muhtar
 - Hasan Basri
 - Zainal
 - one of the staffs

WORD POWER

Task 1. From the list below, choose one word which could be replaced the word shown in bold.

Ambiguity	annual	construe	displace	efficient	
Innate	material	orbit	residu	reverberate	suspend

1. The **yearly** external examiners' is held at the end of every academic year to discuss the examination papers which the students have written.

2. He is very pleasant colleague, and very **proficient** at his job. _____
3. The workers went on strike as they **viewed** the management's plans as an attack on their job security. _____
4. Some psychologists think our language ability is intrinsic, while others think that we know nothing about language at birth. _____
5. Because of reports that the meat was not safe, all sales were **halted** until more tests could be carried out. _____
6. Aluminium is a very suitable **substance** for aircraft because it is light and strong. _____
7. The International Space Station **circles** the Earth about every 90 minutes. _____
8. The noise of the explosion **echoed** through the empty streets. _____
9. Most of the money was spent on salaries, with the **remainder** used for new equipment. _____
10. Some industry experts believe that the Internet will **supplant** television and all programs will be viewed from a computer. _____
11. He lost a great deal of political support because his speeches were so full of **uncertainty** and anomalies. _____

Task 2. Choose the best word a, b, or c.

1. There are still too many countries which regularly _____ their citizens' human rights.
A. break B. violate C. breach
2. In very hot climates, a considerable amount of petrol _____ from car fuel tanks and into the atmosphere.
A. evaporates B. dehydrates C. dries
3. When writing a summary, try to _____ the main ideas into just a few short sentences.
A. condense B. shrink C. collapse
4. The chief _____ which many companies have today is not the property they own but rather the creativity and skills of their employees.
A. asset B. benefit C. liability
5. His health is so bad that it will be a _____ if he is alive next year.
A. wonder B. miracle C. marvel
6. When you hit a drum, the movement of the drum causes the air molecules to _____ which we hear as sound.
A. revertebrate B. vibrate C. shake
7. Although the research team are all somewhat _____ people, they work very well together and produce some very good ideas.
A. conventional B. odd C. bizarre
8. The professor _____ several possible explanations for the rise in recorded crime.
A. numbered B. enumerated C. named
9. The supervisor was not _____ concerned about the students asking for a week's extension to finish his essay, but warned him that there would be more extensions after that.
A. unduly B. absolutely C. highly
10. Please _____ two colour passport photographs to the application form.
A. link B. attach C. fix

Task 3. Choose the best ending for each of the sentence extract using list underneath.

1. One branch of mathematics is geometry
2. Electrical equipment is usually supplied with a fuse
3. Muslims have a system of divine ...
4. In 1991, President Sadam Husein of Iraq invaded ...
5. The new management team managed to revive
6. When we talk about sociology ...
7. People in Japan enjoy a great deal of affluence ...
8. In this lecture, I just want to give you a brief sketch
9. Fifty years after the Second World War, a state of tension prevailed ...
10. Like the United States Congress, the UK Parliament ...
11. Early computers were very cumbersome ...
12. The Government has reduced the number of ships in the navy ...

-
- a. ... due to the economic growth of the last 30 years.
 - b. ... which is concerned for example with lines and the shapes and angles they make
 - c. ... we are interested in the study of society and how people behave with it.
 - d. ... but today they are much smaller.
 - e. ... law based on the Koran.
 - f. ... the neighboring country of Kuwait.
 - g. ... which will blow it a fault develops.
 - h. ... and concentrated resources on the airforce instead.
 - i. ... between the communist and capitalist worlds, called the Cold War.
 - j. ... rather than speak in great detail about this new topic.
 - k. ... is responsible for making laws.
 - l. ... the company which may had thought was beyond hope.

STUDYING WORDS

Exercise 1

Work in pairs. Choose the best ending of sentence extract below from the list beneath

1. In 1905, Einstein published the first part of his theory
2. Environmentalists point out that electric cars just shift
3. Most metal expand ...
4. As a result of the intense ...
5. Fifty years ago, most smokers were not aware ...
6. The new grading machine has the function ...
7. In many universities, there is a coffee bar adjacent ...
8. After studying for two hours, it becomes difficult

9. Some children show a great deal of maturity ...
10. Sadly, according to government statistics
-

- a. ... of the dangers smoking.
- b. ... at a young age, while others may continue to be irresponsible.
- c. ... to the library where students can take a break.
- d. ... the population problem from the car itself to the electricity station.
- e. ... heat of the fire, the front half of the train was completely destroyed.
- f. ... of relativity, which completely changed our ideas of time and place.
- g. ... on your work and so it is a good idea to take a break.
- h. ... when they are heated.
- i. ... of separating the larger pieces of metal from the smaller pieces.
- j. ... over 30% of marriages end in divorce within five years.

UNIT 9

READING FOR ANALYSIS

Reading for analysis helps readers to think more deeply about mood, characters, setting, expressing opinions and preferences, inferring, deducing and referring to the text for the evidence. Questions that are normally used vary from:

What makes you think?

What gives you that impression?

How do you feel about? Can you explain why?

What did the author intend by?

Why did the author decide to?

What do these words mean and why the author chooses them?

How has the author used description to show the character is happy?

Why did the author choose this setting?

Do you agree with the character's opinion?

What evidence do you have to support your view?

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

One of the most successful educational programs from adults is the Elderhostel designed for students over the age of sixty. Initiated in 1975 by five colleges in New Hampshire, Elderhostel was originally a one-week summer program for senior citizens combining travel and college residence with enrichment courses. The concept has been so popular that it has grown rapidly to include a network of more than three hundred colleges and universities in all fifty states. Host institutions have expanded to include museums, parks, and other outdoor centers as well as traditional college campuses, and one, two or three-week programs are now available year round. Although courses are not offered for credit, and no exams are required, the classes are taught by highly qualified faculty at the host college.

To date, hundreds of thousands of students from sixty to one hundred years old have participated in Elderhostel. Students usually live in dormitories, eat in cafeterias, and attend social, recreational, and cultural functions. All services available to students during the academic year are offered to Elderhostel students. Registration fees vary from as little as twenty dollars to as much as three hundred dollars, excluding books and transportation to the campus or community site. For many senior citizens, Elderhostel offers the opportunity for lifelong learning, companionship, and fun.

Example

1. What is the origin of Eldeshostel program according to the text?
2. There are two evidences that makes Elderhostel successful. Explain.
3. In what reasons are exams in Elderhostel program not required by the students?
4. What is the main function of Elderhostel program for the students over the age of sixty?
5. What is the difference between lifelong learning and Elderhostel program?

Review to the key-answer

1. It is a one-week summer program for senior citizens combining travel and college residence with enrichment courses. It is a type of critical reading **to find opinion and preferences**, a definition that the author wants to say to readers.
2. First evidence is Elderhostel is using networking to universities and the second evidence is using museum parks and outdoors centers for amusement programs. It is a kind of reading for analysis by **deducing and referring to the text for evidence**.
3. It is for recreational session and travel for students of 60 to 100 years old. It is an **inferring reading technique**.
4. It is a program for giving students amusement, relax, and refreshing, given through travel program and academic information through courses. **It is inferring**.
5. Lifelong learning is specified for senior students offering fun and companionship only. It is a part of Elderhostel but for specific purposes. Elderhostel is learning through informal setting in terms of travel and course achievement universities for recreational session for 60 to 100 years old students and students are given a course for the activities. It is a technique of **deducing and referring to the text for evidence**.

ACTIVITY 2**Text 2**

Few men have influenced the development of American English to the extent that Noah Webster did. Born in West Harford, Connecticut, in 1778, his name has become synonymous with American dictionaries. Graduated from Yale in 1778, he was admitted to the bar in 1781 and thereafter began to practice law in Harvard. Later, when he turned to teaching, he discovered how inadequate the available schoolbooks were for the children of a new and independent nation.

In response to the need for truly American textbooks, Webster published *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language*, a three-volume work that consisted of speller, a grammar, and a reader. The first volume, which was generally known as *The American Spelling Book*, was so popular that eventually it was sold more than 80 million copies and provided him with a considerable income for the rest of his life.

While teaching, Webster began to work on the *Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*, which was published in 1806.

In 1807 Noah Webster began his greatest work, *An American Dictionary of the English Language*. In preparing the manuscript, he devoted ten years to the study of English and its relationship to other languages, and seven more years to the writing itself. Published in two volumes in 1828, *An American Dictionary of the English Language* has become the recognized authority for usage in the United States. Webster's purpose in writing it was to demonstrate that the American language was developing distinct meanings, pronunciations, and spelling from those on British English. He is responsible for advancing simplified spelling forms: *develop* instead of the British form *develope*; *theater* and *center* instead of *theatre* and *centre*; *color* and *honor* instead of *colour* and *honour*.

In 1840 Webster brought out a second edition of his dictionary, which included 70,000 entries instead of the original 38,000. This edition has served as the basis for the many revisions that have been produced under the Webster name.

Exercise. Work in pairs to answer the following questions.

- Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Webster's Work	C. Webster's School
B. Webster's Dictionary	D. Webster's Life
- He discovered how inadequate the available schoolbooks. The underlined word could best be replaced by

A. unavailable	C. difficult
B. expensive	D. unsatisfactory
- Why did Webster write *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language*?
 - He wanted to supplement his income
 - There were no books available after the Revolutionary War
 - He felt that British books were not appropriate for American children
 - The children did not know how to spell
- From which publication did Webster earn a lifetime income?
 - Compendious Dictionary of the English Language
 - An American Dictionary of the English Language
 - An American Dictionary of the English Language: Second Edition
 - The American Spelling Book
- In how many volumes was *An American Dictionary of the English Language* published?

A. One volume	C. Three volumes
B. Two volumes	D. Four volumes

4. Rather than try to treat it, the best _____ to the problem of poor public health may be to attempt to prevent it.
a. way b. method c. approach
5. Surprisingly perhaps, the biggest _____ health risk for tourists travelling abroad is actually road traffic accidents.
a. potential b. possible c. theoretical
6. Water is made of two _____ namely oxygen and hydrogen.
a. sections b. aspects c. elements
7. Computer can be difficult to repair because there may be hundreds of different _____ inside.
a. components b. pieces c. parts
8. Because Paris is expensive, many organizations pay higher salaries to _____ for the high cost of living there.
a. compensate b. adjust c. redress
9. Many people were killed instantly at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but thousands more died from _____ radiation sickness.
a. succeeding b. following c. subsequent
10. The clothing of men and women used to be quite _____ whereas today women often wear trousers as well as men.
a. distinct b. diverse c. distinguished

Exercise 2

In pairs, write sentences with If and Would

1. I have not visited Mars. It did not take me seven months to get there.

If I visited Mars, it would take me seven months to get there.

2. I am not a space mechanic. I don't walk 600 kilometers above Earth to repair something.

3. They did not look directly at a solar eclipse. They have not become blind.

UNIT 10 READING FOR SYNTHESIS

Synthesis reading is used to develop a critical stance based on information from a range of sources. Here the reader can take an idea from one context by using evidences, reasons, attitude, strengths or weaknesses and apply it in another context. The questions normally used in this context include:

What is your opinion about ...?

What evidence do you have to back up your opinion?

Using the evidence available, what do you think about ...?

How do you know that?

If you were the main character, how would you have reacted to ... ?

How would the views in the text affect your view on ... ?

ACTIVITY 1

Text 1

The influenza virus is a single molecule composed of millions of individual atoms. Although bacteria can be considered a type of plant, secreting poisonous substances into the body of the organism they attack, viruses, like the influenza virus, are living organism themselves. We may consider them regular chemical molecules since they have strictly defined atomic structure; but on the other hand, we must also consider them as being alive since they are able to multiply in unlimited quantities.

Approximately every ten years, worldwide epidemics of influenza called pandemic occur. Thought to be caused by new strains of type-A virus, these pandemic viruses have spread rapidly, infecting millions of people.

Vaccines have been developed that have been found to be 70 to 90 percent effective for at least six months against either A or B types of the influenza virus, and a genetically engineered live-virus vaccine is under development. Currently, the United States Public Health Service recommends annual vaccination only for those at greatest risk of complications from influenza, including pregnant women and the elderly. Nevertheless, many other members of the general population request and receive flu shots every year, and even more are immunized during epidemic or pandemic cycles.

Example

1. Why does the author say that viruses are alive?
2. How does the author describe about the atomic structure of viruses?
3. According to the passage, how does the body react to the influenza virus?
4. What are three characteristics of pandemic discussed in the passage?

5. Which sentence in the passage that has similar meaning to: “Epidemics or regional outbreaks have appeared on the average every two or three years for type-A virus, and every four or five years for type-B virus.”

Key to Exercise

1. They multiply. Virus is being alive because they are able to multiply in unlimited quantities.
2. Viruses have strictly defined atomic structure.
3. After a temporary immunity, it becomes even more susceptible to the type and strain that caused the influenza.
4. They spread very quickly, they are caused by type-A virus, and they occur once every ten years.
5. Approximately every ten years, worldwide epidemics of influenza called pandemics also occur.

ACTIVITY 2**Text 2**

Windsor Palace is the world's largest and oldest continuously inhabited castle. Occupying over 484,000 square feet, it is over 240 times the size of an average house. William the Conqueror built the first castle on the grounds between 1070 and 1086, but the castle that exists today was largely built by Edward of Windsor in 1350, who authorized the construction of a new keep, a large chapel, and new fortifications. From a distance, the castle appears dominated by a massive round tower in its center.

In 1475, King Edward IV authorized construction of St. George's Chapel as a cathedral and royal mausoleum. The chapel became an important destination for pilgrims in the late medieval period and is probably the most famous of the structures within Windsor Palace. During the 1500's and 1600's, Windsor Castle was damaged as a result of various wars. In 1660, however, Charles II became interested in restoring the castle and laid out plans for “The Long Walk,” a three-mile long avenue running from south from the castle. Charles II also had the royal apartments and St. George's Hall rebuilt. The royal apartments were spectacular, with numerous carvings, frescoes, and tapestries. The artwork acquired during the rebuilding of Windsor Castle became known as the Royal Collection, which remains relatively unchanged today.

In 1824, George IV moved into the castle and was granted 300,000 pounds to renovate Windsor Castle. The entire castle was remodeled and the architect, Jeffrey Wyattville, succeeded in blending the castle to seem like one entity rather than a collection of buildings. Wyattville raised and lowered the heights of various buildings to give them symmetry and improved the appearance and structure of others. (From online Vocabulary Test for Intermediate Level)

Exercise.

Discuss with pairs the following questions, then write your answer briefly.

1. Do you agree that the Windsor Palace in London is the oldest palace inhabited by the royal family?
2. What evidence do you have to show that Windsor Palace is the oldest palaces in the world?
3. Give your reasons what is the function of Windsor Palace for today?
4. Mention each kind of buildings in the Windsor Palace chronologically.
5. In your opinion what is the author's purposes to describe about Windsor Palace?

STUDYING WORDS

Exercise 1. Work in group on the following word substitution and answer the questions.

a. allude	e. launch	i. utilise
b. evolve	f. testify	j. drug
c. territory	g. discern	k. rebel
d. cater	h. proclaim	

1. In the twentieth century, Britain developed **gradually** from an industrial economy into a service economy.
2. The independence of the United States of America was **announced** in 1776.
3. Many companies in the developed world are trying to **provide** for older customers as the proportion of young people decreases.
4. The witness was so nervous that he refused to give evidence when the case **came to court**.
5. There is a very real danger that **medicines** currently used to treat infection will become completely ineffective if they are used too often and indiscriminately.
6. One of the most important skills to learn as a student is how to **make use** of your time effectively.
7. Despite the efforts of the doctors, it was not possible to **notice** any real improvement in the condition of the patient.
8. Most animals will **attack** other animals which try to enter their space.

9. In the course of trial, lawyers are forbidden to **mention** or even refer to any previous criminal activity the accused may have been responsible for in the past.
10. The government has decided to **announce** an investigation into the increase in deaths from drugs.

Exercise 2.

Study the examples of sentences below than answer the question. Work with your group.

Figure A

1. Forward design is based on the assumption that input, process, and output are related in a linear fashion (Richards, 2013:8)
2. The latter part of the questionnaire was designed to get specific information on the importance and required levels of English abilities, skills and work activity and work context frequency (Kim, 2013:283).

Figure B

1. Furthermore, the different consequences that the notion of Linguistic Imperialism has, and all the various issues mentioned in the scholarly debate, do not seem to reach far beyond the academic spheres (Fernandes & Oviedo, 2005:85).
2. In language teaching, forward planning is an option when the aims of learning are understood in very general terms such as in courses in general English or with introductory courses at primary or secondary level where goals may be described in such terms as proficiency in language use across a wide range of daily situations, or communicative ability in the four language skills (Richards, 2013:9).

Questions to Exercise 2

1. From the Figure A
 - a. Write the subject of each sentence.
 - b. Write the predicates of each sentence.
2. From the Figure B
 - a. Write the main clause of each sentence.
 - b. Write the dependent clause of each sentence.
 - c. Identify the conjunctions in each sentence.

3. Based on the Figure B
 - a. Identify one main clause in each sentence.
 - b. Identify two dependent clauses in each sentence.
 - c. Identify adjective clause in each sentence.

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