

# Advanced Proofreading

**Fourth edition**

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Cover design by Adeline Ko



## Instructions

Proofread each line in the following passages. The line may be correct or there may be an error involving only one word. Identify and correct the errors. Do not make any unnecessary changes. **Units 1 to 6 have only one error type per line.**

Mark the text as follows:

- 1. Wrong word:** Underline the wrong word and write the correction above it.

*is*

e.g. There are only one mistake in each line.

- 2. Extra word:** Cross out the extra word.

e.g. There is only one mistake in each ~~of~~ line.

- 3. Missing word:** Mark the position and insert the missing word above it.

*is*

e.g. There ^ only one mistake in each line.

- 4. No error:** Make a tick (✓) at the end of the line.

e.g. There is only one mistake in each line. ✓





# 1. For and against

Extra word: Delete the extra word with a ‘X’.

Notes	
<p>At present, most of our energy comes from of fossil fuels. We know that the oil and gas will be run out not too the far in the future and steep price rises for them lie ahead. Coal is more plentiful too, but is a very polluting source of energy. The hydro-electric power has many disadvantages, but in any of case, the main river systems are already being and exploited. Solar power may or may be not be practical on a vast scale one day. In the of meantime, we have only one obvious energy source: nuclear power. It too does not produce green house gases. It is still a young technology and the more we use up it and invest in it, the safer and more efficient it will to become. Large accidents have so been rare and involved the first types of the reactors.</p> <p>Actually in, we do not know how long the oil and gas will be last. Big new finds are a real possibility. Nuclear energy plants of may not be too costly to run out, but they are very expensive to build and finally decommission off when their working lives are over. The waste to nuclear power generation creates lasts for a thousands of years, is extremely dangerous to and is very difficult to store of. Reactor accidents may be rare, but they are very so severe when they do to happen. Nuclear power stations need uranium, which is a non-renewable of resource just like fossil fuels. The more our nuclear power stations we have, the more weapons-grade and material there will be available for to nuclear-bomb building, and the more we move such of materials around as part of a world-wide nuclear industry the greater all the chance of its falling so into the hands of terrorists.</p>	1. _____
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2.Keep Away or Else....

Missing word: Mark the position of the missing word with a ‘^’ and write the missing word above it.

	Notes
A curse is opposite of a blessing. It	1. _____
brings evil upon the person it directed at.	2. _____
The Curse of the Pharaohs is supposedly	3. _____
curse which affects anyone disturbs the	4. _____
mummy of an Egyptian king. There great	5. _____
excitement when some the team who first	6. _____
entered the tomb Tutankhamen died not so	7. _____
long afterwards. Lord Carnarvon died an	8. _____
infected mosquito bite four months after opening	9. _____
of the tomb, and a month another man who had	10. _____
visited the grave died of a fever. This enough	11. _____
to fill newspapers stories of an ancient curse.	12. _____
The deaths were probably simply coincidences,	13. _____
some people suggested the priests of old had	14. _____
deadly substances in the tombs punish grave	15. _____
robbers. Certainly, the pharaohs were eager	16. _____
protect their graves magic spells were written	17. _____
on the walls, but no traps have found in tombs,	18. _____
certainly nothing like the hidden dangers Qin	19. _____
emperor’s tomb is supposed to contain. An	20. _____
idea is that could be ancient bacteria lurking	21. _____
in the graves, which might be to attack	22. _____
someone with weak immune system. However,	23. _____
such explanations really unnecessary. Many	24. _____
tombs been opened and many mummies	25. _____
removed from without any bad effects. In	26. _____
the case of Tutankhamen’s grave, of the 58	27. _____
who were present its opening, 50 were still alive	28. _____
twelve years later, and Howard Carter, leading	29. _____
archaeologist, for sixteen years after that great	30. _____
event, finally dying in his mid-sixties, respectable	31. _____
age for that time. Still, a curse makes a story!	32. _____



### 3. Great tourist spots I

**Missing word:** Mark the position of the missing word with a ‘^’ and write the missing word above it.

	Notes
From the tenth century, the Khmers, based what is now	1. _____
Cambodia, had large empire. Its kings have left	2. _____
behind many great temples, among the most	3. _____
famous is Angkor Wat. This huge temple built by	4. _____
Suryavarman II, a soldier king, whose armies battles	5. _____
across what now Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. You	6. _____
can see pictures him and his victories carved on the endless	7. _____
stone walls of this 12 <sup>th</sup> masterpiece, with its great	8. _____
towers arising amid rice fields and forest. All Angkor	9. _____
Wat there many more temples (most of the other	10. _____
buildings were made of wood they have long since	11. _____
disappeared). Among most popular sights is the temple	12. _____
of Banteay Srei, built by 10 <sup>th</sup> century royal counsellor.	13. _____
Perhaps because he was a king, he built a much smaller	14. _____
temple. It has been said to like a temple for children,	15. _____
and pink sandstone walls are covered in beautiful	16. _____
carvings of Indian stories heavenly beings. It	17. _____
makes a change the other (giant) buildings. Another	18. _____
favourite attraction is Ta Prohm, enormous temple	19. _____
built by Jayavarman VII, who seems never have	20. _____
stopped building. The special about this temple	21. _____
is that it was decided to it as it was found	22. _____
trees growing through roofs, great stones lying	23. _____
where they fell long and giant strangler figs squeezing	24. _____
the temple from all sides. You can hours wandering	25. _____
through the ruins Jayavarman's capital, Angkor Thom.	26. _____
At its heart are tall towers with faces looking from	27. _____
them on all sides. Are buddhas or the king? Probably	28. _____
both, as Khmer kings were regarded divine beings.	29. _____
If you the chance to visit Cambodia, you will	30. _____
be filled with amazement these famous buildings.	31. _____



4. Great tourist spots II

Extra word: Delete the extra word with a ‘X’.

	Notes
<p>In the late nineteenth century a hollow cave in the limestone areas of the northern Spain was noticed to contain a number of paintings. It was because only rather slowly that it was realised out these paintings were very too old and some of the earliest known art works made by we humans. Altamira Cave has only one entrance and is 270 m long ago. It has now been studied in a great detail. The cave was first occupied around in 18,500 years ago by groups of hunters who used stone tools and arrows. They have produced some of red paintings of hands and of animals. Horses, a goat and perhaps an also elk can be seen. We can then to detect a second type of occupant from about 14,000 years ago. These are people were also hunters, but they were used bone rather than a stone to make their tools and weapons.</p> <p>They produced a lot more of pictures, mostly of bison, though we can also see the deer and a wild pig. The paintings, which have been yet proved genuine by carbon-14 dating, are so very detailed and of a high quality, even to using the texture of the walls as part of their effect in. What we would love to be know is why the paintings were done, but possibly there is no one for answer. We think their purpose was more than to decoration because to see many you have to lie down in an as uncomfortable position. The breath of visitors was harming to the pictures so now only a few of people are allowed in and only after a few years more on a waiting list. Visitors can, however, have of the full experience in a perfect copy of the caves just 200 metres from out the real thing.</p>	1. _____
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5. Great tourist spots III

Wrong word form: Underline the wrong word and write the correct word above it.

	Notes
Paris is one of the world's top tourist destination,	1. _____
and all visitors to Paris must seeing the Eiffel Tower,	2. _____
the Louvre, and, a few kilometre out of the city, the	3. _____
Palace of Versailles. Royal residences lie scattering	4. _____
cross France, but the grandest of all is Louis XIV's	5. _____
at Versailles. Building started in 1664 and continues	6. _____
for many years. Louis moving his court there in 1682	7. _____
and his successors continued to ruler France from it.	8. _____
The palace was away from Paris so the commoner people	9. _____
could not disturb the king, and all the nobles have to	10. _____
spent a lot of time at court. This prevented them from	11. _____
plotting against the king in the countryside. The costly of	12. _____
live at court also meant they were always short of money.	13. _____
The palace rules were very strictness and there were ceremonies	14. _____
all the time. Everyone were kept very busy basically doing	15. _____
nothing. This left the king in absolutely control. After the	16. _____
French Revolution of 1789, the palace has neglected.	17. _____
In 1833 she became a museum and some money was	18. _____
spent on it. After defeat France in war, the Germans	19. _____
used it to declare there new empire, and then the French	20. _____
in returns used it for the signing of the treaty to end the	21. _____
First World War, but it was not until afterwards the Second	22. _____
World War that it was really restored to it's old glory	23. _____
and became a great place to visitor. You can enjoy the	24. _____
royal apartments with paintings off the Roman gods and	25. _____
golden everywhere. The 73 metre long Hall of Mirrors is one	26. _____
of the world's famousest rooms. The King's Chapel	27. _____
is wonderful and there is even a privately opera house	28. _____
for his enjoyments. The gardens are enormous and worth	29. _____
a tour on their owns, with countless statues, fountains	30. _____
and cleverly lain out displays and views.	31. _____



## 6. ZZZZZZZZZZZZ

**Wrong word form:** Underline the wrong word and write the correct word above it.

	Notes
About half of us snores occasionally, and about a	1. _____
quarter frequently. Snoring, a noise cause by poor	2. _____
breathing when asleep, is causing when the flow of air	3. _____
through the back of the mouth and noses is blocked in	4. _____
some way. As the muscles of the mouth relaxed in sleep,	5. _____
the airways become narrower and cause snored.	6. _____
Often it is of little important, though obviously it	7. _____
is very annoying to anyone you shares a bedroom	8. _____
with; occasionally it is a sign of serious healthy	9. _____
problems and a warning of high bloody pressure	10. _____
and possible heart disease. Snoring may being caused	11. _____
by the shape of the mouth. Some of us have large	12. _____
soft palates or tonsils than others. If these is the reason	13. _____
for snoring, simply surgery can help. Being very	14. _____
overweight are also a factor and snorers need to think	15. _____
carefully about dieting. Heavy drinks may be another	16. _____
cause which is easy to controlling. Beyond this, there are	17. _____
some other possibly solutions. Sleeping on the side	18. _____
stops your tongue from block the airways and	19. _____
should help in most cases. If a snorer keep on rolling	20. _____
over onto his back (snoring are more likely to be male	21. _____
than females and older rather than younger), a tennis	22. _____
ball can be sewn on the back of his pyjamas. Mask	23. _____
for wearing over the nose and strips which holds open	24. _____
nasal passages are also available. Some peoples have	25. _____
found that regular song practice helps too. This	26. _____
makes sense, as they would strengthen the muscles, which	27. _____
would then not relax so much. Aromatherapy is say	28. _____
to working for some people, but, of course, filling the	29. _____
bedroom with smells may be as annoyance as making	30. _____
a lot of noise. Anyway, it is worthy finding a solution	31. _____
as you sometime read of wives killing their husbands	32. _____
because they cannot stood their snoring....	33. _____



## 7. The mass media and the Internet

No one greeted the Internet more warm than did the media business. For most of products all you can is order them by means the Internet, but the goods still have to be deliver; but media products can be send directly down wires, greatly reducing costs and eliminating out the need for distribution networks. Well, that was the theory, but it hasn't turned to be so simple all. Digital entertainment hasn't as yet caught in. You need really good broadband connections for video, and lots people just don't have access such a service, and, anyway, computer screens much smaller than most peoples' television screens, so they are prefer the latter. Electronic publishing also is not making up much of a impact. People don't like reading a computer screen, and it is tedious and expensive to printing hundreds of pages. There are portable electronic books, but no one seem to have bought them. Music is extremely popular the Internet, but record company haven't found a way to make people pay in for the product, so they actually regards it as more of a threat than a help. Newspapers have also discovered there sites only get visits if their free, so income depends in advertising, which it is a constant struggle to attract it.

### Notes

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8. Man’s worst enemy?

	Notes
Human value dogs for two rather	1. _____
contradictory reasons: their friendness	2. _____
and ability to protest us. Some breeds	3. _____
are particularly sweet-temper, while	4. _____
other are mainly for guard duties.	5. _____
The rottweiler belongs the second	6. _____
group. It was use by the Roman army	7. _____
and later became a farm dog, driving	8. _____
the cattle onto market, and then returning	9. _____
with the purchase money in a purse	10. _____
wearing around its powerful neck.	11. _____
A fully grown male rottweiler weigh	12. _____
50 to 60 kg, and has out very strong	13. _____
jaws. They are quite capable killing	14. _____
children, and sadly their are a number	15. _____
of such cases every years. This has	16. _____
meant that some of governments have	17. _____
band the breed, along with some other	18. _____
fierce ones, such are as the pitbull terrier.	19. _____
Dog lovers, on a whole, say that it is	20. _____
the owners, the dogs, that are to blame.	21. _____
They claim that rottweilers are clam,	22. _____
intelligent and trainable, and that they	23. _____
are socialised and well-treated when they’re	24. _____
young, they become good-natured and saved.	25. _____
If, however, they are kept up as guard	26. _____
dogs and not given out lots of opportunity	27. _____
for play and exercises, they will be fierce	28. _____
and potentially dangerous. It might be a	29. _____
good general rule not keep a rottweiler	30. _____
if you have young children. Better is	31. _____
safe than sorry.	32. _____



## 9. You can't beat mothers

	Notes
Throughout the developed world woman	1. _____
have become a essential part of the work-force.	2. _____
This has led to changes on child-rearing	3. _____
practices. More and more childrens are spending	4. _____
a lot of time at childcare centres such	5. _____
pre-school groups and kindergardens. Some very	6. _____
eminent psychologist warn, however, that this	7. _____
may have quite serious consequences. More	8. _____
twenty hours a week into childcare can	9. _____
make children more aggression, less obedient	10. _____
and less able to sustaining relationships.	11. _____
Admittedly, there are some good affects	12. _____
as well, notably in improved languages skills	13. _____
and general intelligence, but do we want them	14. _____
bright but unpleasant children? It seems	15. _____
that the important factor has the quantity	16. _____
of childcare, and the quality. A child needs	17. _____
a primary care-giver with whom it spend	18. _____
most of it's time. This provides a stable	19. _____
environment in which the child can developing	20. _____
an ability to control out its emotions.	21. _____
If this doesn't happen and the child has	22. _____
compete with other children on attention,	23. _____
a more disobedient, determined and selfish	24. _____
personality can be result. Of course, some	25. _____
people might say these are useless	26. _____
characteristics for surviving in high competitive	27. _____
modern societies, but decline in standards	28. _____
of kindness and civility is a pleasant prospect.	29. _____



10. Endangered bullfighters

	Notes
<p>The emergence BSE, or mad cow disease as a serious threat in human health is about claim another victim: the traditional Spanish bullfight. Not bad thing either, animals' lovers might say, but tragic prospect for the game's fans. New European rules the disposal of the bodies of animals killing outside official slaughterhouses forbade their being cut up and order their immediate destroying by incineration. This would put end to the old custom of the bullfighter cutting out off the ears and tail of the bull he has just killed and carry them around the ring for spectator to give him flowers and gifts. It would also mean that bull's carcass could not sold to butchers, making the cost of staging out a bullfight far heavy than at present. The bullfighters would also be effected by the ban on cutting an animal's horns, as present it is unusual to trim the bull's horns before it enter the ring. This reduces the accurate of the bull's attack and increases the bullfighter's safety. The Spanish government be prepared to do deal with the industry and pay compensation for the values of each carcass incinerated. Even fighting bulls are thought to be little risk of BSE, precautions are definitely order.</p>	1. _____
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## 11. Sexual harassment

	Notes
Humane beings, particularly male ones, are not at their most sensible when it comes to sexuality matters. Sexual attraction is a very powerful force and, as it is often mutual, one that causes frustration. Perhaps it is because of feeling rejected is so unpleasant that people cannot take no an answer and when ignored start behaving a sexually harassing and manner. Sexual harassment takes a number different forms. Talking about sex in front of someone, making the comments with double meanings, whistling, making obscenity gestures or giving certain types of smiles are all example of harassment. Inappropriate touch is another form. Continuing to call someone, send romantic mail ask them for a date after the other person have said 'no' or asked for a end to the behaviour is definitely harassment. Getting worser, there are attempts use force. This can range from trapping someone in a corner and demanding a kiss all way to rape. Forces need not be physical. Some men will try to using their authority to gain sexual favours. They make it clear that reward are available if they get what they are want. Or they make someone's life difficult as a result their not cooperating in the men's sexual hopes and dreams. Ignoring to such people does not appear to worker. They need to told their attentions are unwanted. If that does not work, the case shall be reported to a superior. Finally, if the offensive behaviours still continues, the polices or Equal Opportunities Commission should be brought into help.	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____ 13. _____ 14. _____ 15. _____ 16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____ 19. _____ 20. _____ 21. _____ 22. _____ 23. _____ 24. _____ 25. _____ 26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____ 31. _____



12. Tell all!

	Notes
<p>One modern buzzword to be heard all over the place is ‘transparency’. It’s longer acceptable for organisations to hide up lots of datas from the public. Individuals may be protecting by the right to privacy, but businesses, schools, hospitals government departments are under the great pressure to tell truth. This trend is particularly marked in United States, where mandatory disclosure of all sort of information is provided for by the law. Power stations, example, have to publish details of the toxic emissions they produce out to help people make informed decisions where to live. Hospitals have to make public the number deaths caused by doctor’s mistakes. The promoters of diet programmes are encouraged up to give information on the possible dangers their programmes. In Hong Kong we are slowly move in this direction too, with pressure to schools to publish annual profiles with lots of statistic. There are, furthermore, some problems with disclosure. Gathering and publishing data can costly, and sometime the data are, in practice, useless to people, mere raw data with any useful methods to interpret them.</p> <p>Lists of rare chemicals mean little most of us. The Internet can helpful in this respect, supplying people with tools for misunderstanding facts. The website <a href="http://www.scorecard.org">www.scorecard.org</a> a good example for others to follow round.</p>	1. _____
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## 13. Harmed by your own weapons

	Notes
Depleted uranium makes artillery shells	1. _____
able to penetrate armour-plate tanks. It	2. _____
has, as result, been widely used in the	3. _____
manufacturation of weapons, especially those	4. _____
used by the armies of NATO. Recently has	5. _____
been a panic, however, over the practice,	6. _____
as some soldiers claim out that they are	7. _____
suffering from cancer, respiratory problems and rashes	8. _____
caused by exposure on the depleted uranium.	9. _____
Scientists are very doubted about the	10. _____
complaints. They say the dozen leukemia case	11. _____
among soldiers who used weapons in the	12. _____
Balkans cannot have caused by the	13. _____
uranium as the illness has been occurred	14. _____
too quickly. They also note that uranium-	15. _____
processing workers, who breathe in plenty	16. _____
uranium dust, do not seem to be an increased	17. _____
risk of cancer. Some US soldiers from Gulf War	18. _____
have fragments of depleted uranium in their bodies	19. _____
that cannot be remove also seem to be	20. _____
in good healthy. Depleted uranium, which	21. _____
is made up of what is left after the	22. _____
most radioactive isotopes have been removed out,	23. _____
only omits alpha particles, which are too	24. _____
large to penetrate in skin. The only	25. _____
way that these potential damaging	26. _____
particles could enter the body will be	27. _____
through the lungs in the form dust, and it	28. _____
is clear how much damage this would cause.	29. _____
Particularly, in case of the Gulf War, where	30. _____
the battlefield was covered in a poisonous	31. _____
cloud of oily smoke, pesticides and chemically	32. _____
weapons, it is difficult to judging the	33. _____
contribution of depleted uranium soldiers' illnesses.	34. _____



14. The future of cloning

	Notes
<p>It seems inevitable that attempts clone a human are going to be made. There is too many people who see it as answer to their problem. Maybe a couple has lost out a young child and want to recreate it, or perhaps some unable to have a child would prefer clone themselves rather than have a child with someone else's genes. There are even some feel that cloning in some ways give them eternal life. Responsible scientists feel, however, that we should go slow, and the techniques of cloning are not of yet good enough for the experiment to be saved.</p> <p>About 98 per cent of animal clones destroyed before or soon after birth because they suffer from terrible deformities. There also an as yet unresolved problem of the age of cloned cell. Dolly, the famous cloned sheep, was cloned a six-years-old animal, and her cells seem to be far older than Dolly herself. This mean that if you saved the hair your dead mother and cloned her, the body would of the cells of an old woman. People maybe also be disappointing by the results.</p> <p>Although the clone will look like of the original, the character maybe very different. Identical twins are perfect clones without similar upbrings as well, but they often have very different personalities. One rather different type of cloning is that done medical purposes. A tissue sample could be take from a patient and growed for a few days as an embryo from which 'stem cells' could removed and use to repair or replace damaged organs without many risk of rejection by the immune system.</p>	1. _____
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15. Help the poor

	Notes
<p>The income-gap between the better and more worse of in our society is considerable and wider than that in most of the place we like to compare ourself with. Poverty is defining by social scientists as having an income of less half the average income. In effects, this means around \$2,500 per members of the family. Somewhere between one hundred to two hundred thousand households have a monthly income of lesser than \$4,000. As few of these is single-person households, that could mean up a million people below the poverty line. In truth, it is not difficult to find out stories of very low wages. One is constantly hearing out the low wages payed by the fast-food shops, as low as \$13 an hour in many case.</p> <p>Recently, there had been stories of domestic helpers been paid only \$2,000 a month for many hours of hard works, and the story of an old man sleeping in the toilet he was paid to cleaning as he could not afford anything better off. These shocking stories have led to calls of the introduction of a minimum wage. Some critics the idea worry, however, that this might cause employers lay out workers and reduce opportunities for the poor. Studies in Britain, who has a minimum wage law suggest many mean employees get up around the law by demanding their unskill workers do more work in less time. It seems wrong, though, that in a city with a strong economic, there should be so much poverty. Solution has to be found.</p>	1. _____
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## 16. Mother Lucy

	Notes
<p>Students of early man are divided over whether all modern human are descended from one ancestor or not. Bones of specimens of <i>homo erectus</i>, a species very closely related on us, have been found all over globe, with famous examples of Beijing and Java. It is not clear, however, whether these evolved separate into modern Africans, Caucasians and East Asias, or whether they were simply dead-ends with descendants. If this is case, then <i>homo sapiens</i> (ourselves) evolved once and then spreading out across the continents. All the earliest remains modern humans have been found in the Africa, so supporters of this theory we all descend a single mother, whom they have called Lucy. DNA analysis of modern populations are support this view. The greatest diversity is be found in Africa – which is you'd expect if we started in there, with a small group moving out to populate the rest the world. Of course, they are minor genetic differences among modern populations of humans, and it is possible that these were caused in by interbreeding with earlier species, such homo erectus. The two theories do have to be contradictory. Alternative, we have to assume that these slight differences arised quite recently in respond to environmental conditions. Lighter skins suit for colder climates, and the oriental eye-fold may be protect the eye in desert condition.</p>	1. _____
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## 17. Virtual pets

	Notes
One of the most interesting phenomenas of 1997	1. _____
was the appearance the virtual toy, first marketed	2. _____
by Bandai, a Japanese company. It was calling a	3. _____
<i>tamagotchi</i> , was oval in shape, had a screen and	4. _____
two buttons, and could make to squeaking noises.	5. _____
Once it was activated, a chick appeared in the	6. _____
screen, and at frequent interval demanded to be	7. _____
fed, cleaned, played at or allowed to sleep. Owners	8. _____
who did not give enough attentions soon found	9. _____
themselves with a died virtual pet. This upset	10. _____
some people a great deal, and counselling hotlines	11. _____
were set up for those who needed to talking	12. _____
about their loose. Some enterprising businessmen	13. _____
even opened pet cemeteries for the burial <i>tamagotchis</i> .	14. _____
Teachers were impressed by these toys that kept	15. _____
on demanding attention and distract students, so	16. _____
virtual pets were banned schools. This meant	17. _____
mothers had to take care for their children's toys	18. _____
all day, knowing their would be tears if anything	19. _____
went wrongly. Many cheap copies began to be	20. _____
sold, and for a while <i>tamagotchis</i> seemed to being	21. _____
everywhere. A virtual triad who had had to be	22. _____
given cigarettes and assisted in his live of crime	23. _____
caused a lot of controversy, and newspapers were	24. _____
full of articles worrying the decadence of our	25. _____
society. Meanwhile Bandai was prepared its follow	26. _____
up: a virtual monster that was eagerly to fight	27. _____
other monsters, a sure hit with bloodthirst little boys!	28. _____



18. The power in a name

	Notes
According psychologists in the United Kingdom, teachers judge whether pupils are well behave or disrupting by means of their names. Surveys reveal teachers response negatively to children call Jonathan, Neil, Mark, Hannah, Rebecca and Kylie. They wellcome, on the other hand, anyone with the names Edward, James, William, Micheal, Susan Elizabeth and Fiona. It seems highly likely that a name should determine one character, so why is it that teachers have these prejudices? At possibly the teachers' bias actually create the problem. If a children senses he or she is not trusted, he or she may react with hostile. The teacher then feels the prediction was correct. Others belief teachers draw up assumptions about social background. Certainly, there is strong link between certain names with certain classes, but there does not seemed to be much association between class and behaviours in school. Another suggestion is that names have images. William is very traditional name that sounded conservative; Kylie is much modern. Elvis sounds like a pop-singer, Philip like a prince, and so. It would be interesting to know any of the common Hong Kong names provoke reactions teachers. Are Wai Mings always naughty boys? Are Chun Kit's behave well in the classroom? Does Ka Wai always get good grade? What you think?	<div>1. _____</div> <div>2. _____</div> <div>3. _____</div> <div>4. _____</div> <div>5. _____</div> <div>6. _____</div> <div>7. _____</div> <div>8. _____</div> <div>9. _____</div> <div>10. _____</div> <div>11. _____</div> <div>12. _____</div> <div>13. _____</div> <div>14. _____</div> <div>15. _____</div> <div>16. _____</div> <div>17. _____</div> <div>18. _____</div> <div>19. _____</div> <div>20. _____</div> <div>21. _____</div> <div>22. _____</div> <div>23. _____</div> <div>24. _____</div> <div>25. _____</div> <div>26. _____</div> <div>27. _____</div> <div>28. _____</div> <div>29. _____</div>



19. The ghosts of Tsavo

	Notes
In the second half of the nineteenth century	1. _____
the European powers, concerning about natural	2. _____
resources, started divide up Africa. Communications	3. _____
were an essential part this process, and there was	4. _____
a rush to built railways across the continent.	5. _____
Of course, the engineers and labours, often brought	6. _____
over out from India, met many hardships and	7. _____
difficulties. One famous story tells the terrible	8. _____
lose of life caused by two South African lions,	9. _____
referred to 'the ghosts of Tsavo'. These were	10. _____
pair of enormous male lions who had formed	11. _____
a killing partnership. Normal it is the female	12. _____
lions who do the hunting, and lions are interested	13. _____
in humans as prey. The ghosts of Tsavo was very	14. _____
unusual, then: two males killing man for pleasure.	15. _____
They worked very clever together and almost	16. _____
every night managed to be kill some workers.	17. _____
Traps built to catch them, but with a mixture	18. _____
of cunning and strength the lions defeated up them.	19. _____
Eventually, the workers fled, believing the	20. _____
lions were supernatural creatures. The chief engineers	21. _____
and a famous hunter set out to killing the lions.	22. _____
They tracked to their hideaway, a cave full of	23. _____
human bones. Eventually they succeeded in killing	24. _____
one of the lion, but this only enraged the	25. _____
another, who proceeded to kill more people until	26. _____
the engineer finally shoot the savage man-killer.	27. _____



20. Are we suited?

Nowaday, a great many marriages end in divorce. Many people feel that this a disturbing social trend and like to find ways to prevent it to happening. One approach is to try to make sure doomed marriages ever take place. Psychometrists reckon that they can judge suited two people are for each others. They do this by means of pre-marital questionnaires. One such test, called Prepare, has used by more than one million people in United States, and its originators claim that it predict divorce with 85 per cent accuracy. What happens that couples fill in their forms seperately. The questions range over religion, money, sex, children, politics, hobby and friends. A computer then analyses the results, and suggests which areas might cause future problem. These are then discussed about in a number of follow-up sessions. Some issue are not a big problem long as they are talked about. Others are more major, and ten per cent of people decide to get married after filling the form. They have probably saved the pain of a future divorce. The idea is catching fast, and eleven American states are seriously considered making the marriage exam compulsory. Louisiana has all ready adopted legislation for the topic. Where the U.S. leads, the world oftenly follows, so it maybe that in future we won't ask someone to marry us, but to sit down and complete up a premarital questionnaire with us.

Notes

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21. Fish: gone for good?

	Notes
Diets rich of fish are considered to be good for us, and a great many of world's poorer people obtain the bulk of their protein from fishes.	1. _____
How long this can continue to be as so is, however, doubted. This is for a number of reasons, the first of that is overfishing. Large areas of the world's oceans are almost empty of fish. Popular species are at tremendous pressure. Take, for example, the tuna, eating in sandwiches by millions every day. The global tuna population reckoned to have fallen to less nine per cent of stocks in 1960. We are taking an unsustainable 12,000 tonnes tuna from the sea every years. Particularly endangered is the bluefin tuna, a very fine fish, when fully grown long as a man and weighing on up to 1,000 lbs. each. It is one of best fish for making <i>sushi</i> , an increasingly popular lunch for many. A premium tuna can worth as much as \$350,000, so it is surprising that fishermen all over the Pacific target bluefin tuna, with devastating effects at their numbers. Fish-farming, notably of salmons, has been introduced as an answer the problem of overfishing, but keeping large numbers of fish together in one place are very polluting and can led to disease. A third threat is comes from pollution of the sea.	2. _____
Toxic chemicals and metals easy build up in shellfish, and eating oysters and calms is becoming potentially hazardous. The futures of fish dishes is looks very uncertain indeed.	3. _____
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22. To catch a thief

	Notes
Police in England have been delightful with the	1. _____
succeed of a new way to catch criminals, one	2. _____
that depending on simple greed, something most	3. _____
criminals have plenty of. A rather attracting bicycle,	4. _____
worths about \$5,000, is left unlocked or only	5. _____
lightly chained at a street corner. The police then waiting	6. _____
for a criminal to coming along and take the bike.	7. _____
What the criminal does know is that the bike	8. _____
contains an electronic device that sends off a	9. _____
signal that enables the police to track the bike	10. _____
to wherever it is took. The police go round to	11. _____
the criminal's home and search into the premises.	12. _____
Of course, they find out the bicycle, but most	13. _____
importantly, they usually find a lot more to.	14. _____
Thieves are usually persistent offender, and the	15. _____
police often discover many other stealed goods in	16. _____
their homes. In one cases, they found twenty more	17. _____
bikes. One bike thief had large stock of cannabis,	18. _____
and in a few other cases large amounts of other	19. _____
people's properties have been found. A slightly	20. _____
similar trick was used by the Italian polices.	21. _____
They invited a group of wanting men to a party,	22. _____
telling them had won a new car. Greed worked,	23. _____
and one one the criminals who had been	24. _____
successfully hiding for years arrived, entered	25. _____
the building, and arrested. It was a great day	26. _____
for the police	27. _____



## 23. Japanese women will bear no more

	Notes
<p>Japanese women have traditionly been subservient to their husbands. From childhood they are been trained to put men first, to speak with a special squeaky voices, to cover over their mouths when they laugh, and, in generally, to develop a rather passive personality. After marriage, such women is expected to devote themselves to their husbands' comfort and to the welfares of their children, especially their sons. Japanese husbands have a great deal freedom and frequently come back home from the office very late and do expect to be questioned about what they have doing. What they do expect is obedience and respect. The principle occupation of the wife, however, is helping her children surviving the very high competitive education system. Japanese children have a surprising amount of homeworks even when very young, and also attend lots of extra class, learning judo, playing musical instruments and becoming familiar to computers. Japanese men are reluctant to help their wives, or to adapt to new lifestyles. This is provoking a revolt among the womens: they are simply not getting married with. Rather than be an obedient wife and devoted mother, many of women prefer to remain single, giving their energy at their career. Japanese men are finding out it hard to get a bride. The trend is like to persist until they develop a more sharing view to marriage.</p>	1. _____
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24. Old clothes

	Notes
The late Princess Diana had good idea – she would	1. _____
sell a selection of her design gowns at an	2. _____
auction in New York. She would able to clear her	3. _____
wardrobe; it would be good publicity, and the proceed	4. _____
could go to charities support by the princess.	5. _____
The sell was a great success. Lots of people	6. _____
were willing to pay lots of money to beautiful	7. _____
dresses wearing by a beautiful celebrity at a	8. _____
famous occasion. Over \$3.2 million was risen in all.	9. _____
And one customers saw an even better way to	10. _____
make out money from the auction. The owner of	11. _____
a jewellery shop bought out a dress with twenty	12. _____
thousands beads on it. The plan was to take off	13. _____
the beads and make 10,000 pair of earrings.	14. _____
These would be sold for U.S. \$1,000 each, bring in	15. _____
considerably more money the auction itself. The	16. _____
entrepreneur planned to sent the dress on a tour	17. _____
round the States first, so people can see it and	18. _____
order their earrings. People who could not afford to	19. _____
a dress could afford some earrings and feel owned	20. _____
something special connected for royalty. The	21. _____
Princess was contacted with to ask her feelings	22. _____
about plan. Her secretary reported that as	23. _____
the jewellery company had brought the dress, it	24. _____
was really to them what they did with it.	25. _____
Perhaps some of Hong Kong’s idol could follow	26. _____
the Princess’ example and help rise money	27. _____
for charity in a similar way.	28. _____



## 25. Dangers of dams

	Notes
Dams have been brought great benefits to mankind.	1. _____
They can prevent the flooding and ensure drought	2. _____
is not a problem. Unfortunately, as much technology	3. _____
we not fully aware of the consequences of	4. _____
what we doing. Dams change ecosystems;	5. _____
dams prevent the movement of fish. Dams holding	6. _____
back silt which refertilises soil. Dams maybe	7. _____
attacked by terrorists – an attack for a major	8. _____
dam could leave millions of people killed.	9. _____
Dams may also course earthquakes. Water	10. _____
is relatively heavy, and it seeps into the	11. _____
rock around and under the dam. If a dam particularly	12. _____
full, all this weigh may actually activate	13. _____
inactive faults in the earth's crust, triggered	14. _____
earthquakes. It is believed this what happened	15. _____
at Xinfengjian in Guangdong, and Koyna on	16. _____
India. Earthquakes were expected in their vicinity,	17. _____
but once the dams were operation, the tremors	18. _____
started. One of the world's largest dam is	19. _____
at Aswan in Egypt. When full, it holds near	20. _____
40 billion cubic meters of water. In 1976, it	21. _____
close to full, and earthquake followed in 1981,	22. _____
probably a result the tension caused then. The	23. _____
Egyptian government has built spillways and stongened	24. _____
the dam, but some experts afraid still. They	25. _____
imagine billions of cubic meters of water pouring	26. _____
in a wall 30 meters high towards at the capital	27. _____
Cairo with it population of 15 million. The	28. _____
flood in the streets would be least 15	29. _____
meters high and Egypt's agriculture would destroyed.	30. _____



26. We didn't mean it

	Notes
<p>Advertising logos and brand names can caused trouble when one is saling goods all around the world. ‘Sweat’ may sound perfectly pleasant on Japanese people, but it is a terrible name at a drink for English-speakers. Red may be mean happiness to the Chinese, but it might suggestion danger to Europeans. Nike innocently put on a design on the soul of some of its shoes that was happened to look to some people like the sacred name of Allah in Arab. No Muslim wanted to walk the holy name, so Nike to apologise quickly and withdraw the shoes. In the United States, a group Christians decided the logo of one major company like a symbol for the devil. Many consumers started to boycott the company’s goods, and it had to spent a lot of money on restoring its good publicity image.</p> <p>In some cases, people simply have a different ideas about what is appropriate. In Hong Kong, an advertising used a large picture of Adolf Hitler. Some people were amused, and other appalled. Airwalk shoes showed Buddhist monks in sports shoes, and even a monk removing a sheet of paper to used for cheating from a student’s shoe. People in Thailand were upsetted by this and considered it an insult their religion. Here’s a final example. A U.K. clothes company was showed men staring models wearing the company’s garments. The men forget everything else because of the beauty of the models. In one cases, the man had his head of a train window, as the train was about go into a tunnel. Do you find that amusing or disgusted?</p>	1. _____
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27. Jurassic park dogs

	Notes
Until recently, it was acceptable that dogs were	1. _____
first domesticated nearly 14,000 year ago, the	2. _____
date at what the first dog bones are found in	3. _____
human settlement. Now researchers are suggesting	4. _____
the relationship goes backwards much further,	5. _____
possibly to over one hundred thousand of years	6. _____
ago. Studies have made of the DNA of modern	7. _____
wolfs, jackals, wild dogs and domestic dogs.	8. _____
According the results, the dog derives only from	9. _____
the wolf, possibly one female wolf in originally.	10. _____
There was probably also later cases of	11. _____
inter-breeding as modern dogs seem fall into	12. _____
four family. Early dogs remained very similar	13. _____
their ancestors, and were used by early man	14. _____
to help in hunting. About 14,000 year ago	15. _____
man becamed an agriculturalist, and started	16. _____
to living in fixed settlements. It was at this	17. _____
time that the modern breeds of dog emerged out.	18. _____
Although dogs vary very much, but they are all	19. _____
closed relatives, and have been produced	20. _____
fairly recent to suit man’s purposes. Some	21. _____
dogs were bred for speed, some for specialised	22. _____
hunting, some for amusing, and others for size	23. _____
and protecting. It seems strange when one considers	24. _____
all the flightening stories about the wolf	25. _____
and the great hostility has been shown	26. _____
in the U.K. and U.S. to it’s reintroduction	27. _____
that man’s best friend is justly slightly	28. _____
adapted to the wolf. Obviously, our ancestors	29. _____
found the creatures rather less fearsomeful.	30. _____



28. European separatism

	Notes
<p>Europe has troubled by a number of separatist movement – that is, when one group in a country wanted to leave it or to set up their own state, or maybe to join to another one. One of the most famous case is that of Northern Ireland. Many of it’s inhabitants would rather live in Southern Ireland, or the Irish Republic, it is called. Despite of their numbers, such people are not actually in the majority, so British government feels that it cannot give to their demands.</p> <p>This seemingly insoluble problem has given arise to a great deal of terrorism. A similar problem is exists in Spain. In the north east of the country, the peoples have a rather different history to the rest of Spain, and their mother tongue is not Spanish, but Basque. The Basques has been given certain degree of independence, but it is enough for some, who seek their own country, separate to Spain. This group regard the Basques who are happy with the presence situation as traitors. Not so longer ago, they kidnapped a young Basque politician, and demand that all Basque prisoners brought from around Spain to Basque prisons at once. The government offered talk but refused the demand. Thousand of people demonstrated again the Basque separatists, but they still ahead and killed the politician, Miguel Angel Blanco. By doing this, they hurted their movement. The whole Spain was furious. There were even large demonstrations, and Spain observed a minute’s silence to the young man who’s funeral was attended by most of the nation’s leaders.</p>	1. _____
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## 29. Disease fights back

	Notes
<p>At 1967, the Surgeon General of the United States said that basically men conquered infection diseases, and that now he could concentrate to cancer. He must have felt his statement was justified by the way antibiotics had made previously killers into minor illnesses and by the eradication out the smallpox virus. The spraying huge areas of the tropics with pesticide was also wiping off malaria. The future did rosy. However, he and his advisors had not allowed for the speediness with which disease agents can evolve and change to. Fast as an antibiotic kills off one set of bacteria, new resistant strains appear. We can keep up, and already know of super bacterias that none of our drugs can cope. New diseases are also emerging all time. What seems to happen is that a disease that has long been occurred in one species suddenly crosses over another one where it can do far harm. The HIV virus seems to have first infected in humans in Africa as result of their eating monkey flesh. A new brain disease has emerged in Britain from cows, and the family out of hantaviruses (including the fightening Ebola virus) come from rodents. We have learnt to identify up these new killers very quickly, but that does mean we know how to fight them. Whatever the finality outcome, the HIV virus will have killed million of people. The possibility of a new super-illness that could kill half of humanity is exist.</p>	1. _____
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30. Summer stress

	Notes
<p>Certainly teachers, and probably most of young people heave a sigh relief when the long summer holidays start. Parent, however, often feel very differently. The worst effected are, in fact, working mothers, whose stress levels raise dangerously during the vacation period. One of the symptom of stress is the release of cortisol into the blood. In most workers, levels fell when they get home, but in working mothers during the holidays, they continue up to rise, and can lead to the heart disease. One factor is that mothers feel guilty that they are not their to take care their children. Even if the family is lucky enough to having a maid, this does not solve something. Many mothers make complicated arrangements with friend and relatives to share the burden, taking it into turns to take the children out of a day. But having found the time, one still hasn't the problem of thinking which to go. Modern children are demanding and consumerist: sitting the beach is not enough for them. Ideas and money is, then, necessary. Playschemes and holiday coarses are also expensive. Children often complaint more during the holidays – they are boring; they don't know what to do – and usually they are take their moans to mum, adding her sense of guilt and inadequacy. The final stress is probably the thought that proper arrangements aren't made, the children will end at on the streets, where they can get into series troubles. No wonder the first day of the new school year seems wonderful to much mothers!</p>	1. _____
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31. Shyness

	Notes
Are you shy? There is roughly a one on two	1. _____
change that you just answered yes. About	2. _____
half the world’s population suffer off shyness,	3. _____
and it may be more – Asians, in general, and	4. _____
Japanese, in particular, are thought be even shyer.	5. _____
Shyness seems to be in-built. Some kids meet	6. _____
a stranger, smile and approach; others hiding behind	7. _____
mother’s skirt. And it is, indeed, anything that	8. _____
you suffer from. It leads to an increase heart	9. _____
rate, sweat, shakings and feelings of terror.	10. _____
Self-confidence and verbal fluency lead strait	11. _____
to higher earnings. Shyness leads to be ignored,	12. _____
to the avoidance of potential enjoyable and	13. _____
useful situations, and is regarded one of the	14. _____
main causes of alcoholism, drugs-addiction and	15. _____
over-eating. It can even be a course of mental	16. _____
illness. Shyness has good evolutionary reasons –	17. _____
avoiding of the unknown can bring safety;	18. _____
too much of it, however, can only harmful.	19. _____
Some experts fear that it is the increase.	20. _____
In busy cities like Hong Kong, we don’t sit and chatting	21. _____
in the streets, or see our neighbours every days.	22. _____
ATM machines and various type of self-service	23. _____
mean we can avoid a lot of routine human	24. _____
contact. On the telephone we deal more more	25. _____
with recorded voices and messages. E-mail	26. _____
creates a sense of communication, but is lacks	27. _____
of genuine contact. There’s no easy solution	28. _____
for shyness, but facing is the first step. One	29. _____
should rehearse situations, learn ice-breakers,	30. _____
plan conversations on advance. That way,	31. _____
you won’t freeze up completely when facing	32. _____
with a new person.	33. _____



32. The Holocaust

	Notes
<p>There have many terrible crimes in the twentieth century, and it would be very difficulty to decide was the second worst, but, surely, everyone is agree, the Holocaust, as it has come to be called, was the worst. Although there has been a long tradition of persecuting the Jews at Europe, it seems beyond the belief that the German government should be decide to wipe out all them. Even though many Jews were forced to work for the Germany military machine, and the German government makes a lot of money of confiscating their possessions, it was a major distraction from the war to arresting, transporting and killing Jews. The sheer determination to do the job, whichever the costs, adds the horror of the whole business. Murder is foul, but to plan it such a scale, so coldly and calmly, using the resources off modern industry technology, is utterly demonic. Jews were shot; Jews were beated to death; Jews were gathered in houses that were set fire; Jews were worked to death – but none of this was enough. Fully developed killing system was needed. Jews were rounded up. Timetables and schedules were organising. Trains carried men, women and children to death camps. There they were sorted as they were merely things, and they were gassed, and their bodys disposed of. And one has to on asking, why? Just out of some mad, unscientific racial theory.</p>	1. _____
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### 33. The Balkans

	Notes
Where the great plates of the Earth's crust met,	1. _____
the great stresses and strains cause terrible earth-	2. _____
quakes. Something similar is happen where the	3. _____
Earth's major peoples, language, religions and	4. _____
cultures meet. One such area being the eastern	5. _____
end of Mediterranean. The south eastern corner	6. _____
of the Europe is mountainous, and rarely at peace.	7. _____
The Balkans were at the edge the Roman Empire,	8. _____
and when in the 4 <sup>th</sup> and 6 <sup>th</sup> centuries A.D., huge	9. _____
migrations of people from Central Asia lead to	10. _____
the collapse of that empire, many of them	11. _____
settled in that areas. The Roman Empire split	12. _____
into two before its final disappearance. The western	13. _____
half was based Rome and followed the Roman	14. _____
Catholic version Christianity. The eastern half,	15. _____
with it's capital in Constantinople, believed in the	16. _____
Orthodox Church. Some of tribes became Catholic;	17. _____
others became Orthodox, and thus so the complex	18. _____
jigsaw became even more complexer. Then the	19. _____
Muslim Turks marched into the area, sweeping side	20. _____
the remains of the Roman Empire. During of their	21. _____
rule in the Balkans, many of the inhabitants converted	22. _____
Islam, and yet another division came being.	23. _____
When the Turkish empire turn disappeared,	24. _____
the Balkans exploded, and the result was the	25. _____
First World War. Later, the Germans were tried to	26. _____
hold down the region, but they failed. Peace	27. _____
came temporary under the rule of the	28. _____
Communist Tito, but after his died and the	29. _____
break in of the Soviet Union, the old divisions	30. _____
surfaced again, and a bitter civic war broke out	31. _____
in Yugoslavia, new nations emerging, as neighbours	32. _____
killed and tortured other with a savagery	33. _____
that shocked the world. The Balkans seem like	34. _____
to remain a centre for politic earthquakes.	35. _____



34. The end of the republic

	Notes
<p>Unlike to most ancient states, Rome was originally a republic, governed by assembly of the people, called as the Senate. Rome, however, underwent vast chances in the first century B.C., suddenly becomes a major empire. In this period of expanding, some leading citizens gained great power, and great struggles shooked the state. From these struggles, a Julius Caesar emerged as winner. He was a mightful general, the conqueror of what is now called the France, and it seemed impossible for anyones to stand at his way. Most senators respected him; the people loved him – the obvious next step in was him to become the ruler of Rome. He said he was not interested, but many believed him. A group of his best friend didn't know how to do. They loved Caesar, but they loved Rome's freedom even more. After discussing about the problem, they decided they had no chose – they had kill Caesar. Thus, one day in mid-March they met him in the Senate, and stabbed him up to die. Caesar's supporters, however, would not accept what had happened and civil war broke. Caesar's friend, Mark Antony, and his adopting son, Octavius, defeated those who had murder Caesar, and that group's greatest fear came truth: Octavius established himself permanent leader of Rome, in fact, an emperor, with power of live and death over his people. He was a wise ruler, is remembered also as the destroy of the freedom of the Roman people.</p>	1. _____
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### 35. Asbestos: friend or foe

	Notes
Asbestos, a fibre-like silicate, whose best-known property is being fire-proved, has had an up-and-down history. The word <i>asbestos</i> come from the Greek, and means 'cannot be put out', referring its ability to remain harmed in fire. It was used throughout the ancient world to creation magical effects, and became wide used in the nineteenth century for a huge range of applications. Garments made from it to protect firemen. It was used to make steam engineers save from fire. It became an essential component of brakes. Its suitable as a filter meant it was used in hospital air-filters and in the cleansing of water. It became a normal party of cigarette filters. A greater attention of fire safety meant asbestos was mixed into cement, boards and tiles use for building purpose. Asbestos was a wonder material with million uses – it even went into tooth-paste. Then came the shock over the 1970s.	1. _____
It was realised that working with asbestos serious illness, and that even low levels of contact with could cause cancer. There a great public health scared. Enormous sums were spent on removing any materials which containing asbestos from buildings. Removing the asbestos actually was caused more of the dangerous fibres escape than was necessary. Asbestos remains an important of material. Saver forms of it are used now, and it is handled much more careful, but no obvious substitution has been found for it, and there would be no space shuttle or such without it	2. _____
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36. The little emperors

	Notes
Facing with almost incredible population growth figures, just at the time when life expected is increasing, the Chinese government introduced in the one-child policy for most of people in China	1. _____
Their was probably no alternative, but many people are wondering how effects the policy will have on the Chinese society in the long run. First of all, there may well be character changes. If you grow in a large family, you develop tolerant and the ability to get with others. Single children are likely to be more self-centred and more able to communicate with another. They are both spoilt and put a lot of pressure by their parents. There will be advantages and disadvantages; this new generation will be unlike any other before.	2. _____
Another affect of the policy is an imbalance between the sexes. Families prefer have boys, and find various ways which to achieve this.	3. _____
The inevitable result is that lot of young men are ever going to be able to get married.	4. _____
Marriage will also be effected by the policy in another way. If one can only have one child, one might as well wait one is	5. _____
a bit older and financially established – so married can wait. The entire structure of Chinese family will changed radically. Finally, the little emperors are also physical different from early generations. The thin Chinese are becoming fat. Dieting is becoming big businesses in	6. _____
China as the young eat more, turn to fast food and spend less time at sedentary occupations such studying to enter one of China’s prestigious universities. Their future healthy may also be adversely affected.	7. _____
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### 37. Empty skies?

Birds around the world are threatened by loss of habitat, hunting, and being captured for selling. Pollution is also helping the decline of numbers.

Modern agriculture depends large chemical inputs in the form of fertiliser and pesticide. Insects contaminated with pesticides are consumed by birds, and the toxics build up in them, and eventually kill them. Another problem caused by acid rain. Our power stations fill the atmospheres with sulphur dioxide, and vehicle exhaustions emit nitrogen oxide. These gases make our rains acidic, and thus the world's lakes and streams become acidified. This has numerous side-effects, one of being removal of calcium from the soil.

This has knock effects – birds need a lot of calcium if they are to lay proper eggs. In areas that lack calcium, many birds produce no eggs, others produce eggs with such thin shells that the eggs fail to hatch, or break. The chicks that do hatch are in danger of premature death from poorly developed skeletons and easily broken bones. As soon as birds are supplied with snail shells, the situation improves.

A similar problem was occurred thirty years ago when DDT, which prevents the incorporation of calcium into shells, led to enormous declines in some species of birds. Their numbers recovered when DDT was banned, but power stations and vehicles are unlikely to disappear in the near future, so our feathered friends may suffer a long time.

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38. Arthur Miller

	Notes
<p>Arthur Miller is undoubtedly one of the most distinguished playwrights of his generation, a writer of deep moral insight and fine dramatic style. <i>The Death of a Salesman</i> presents us the life and death of Willie Loman, a decency hardworking American whose version of the American dream of success destroys him and his family despite of his great love for them. The refusal to accept any hint of weakness or failure reduces Willie and his sons to continual lying about their achievements, and the deceptions led to bitter arguments and family tensions. Willie eventually suicide, hoping, at least, to get his family some money this way. <i>The Crucible</i> is an even dark consideration of how religious or political beliefs can be used to unleash a spirit of madness, intolerance, revenging and afraid in a society. In a small settler community in the U.S.A., an investigation into suspicious witchcraft turns into a great tragedy, accusations and counter-accusations motivated by spite draw more innocent and respectable people into the net. Cunning and hysterical women set the madness into motion, but can then stop it. Those who will confess and lie, live; those who tell the truth, die. One can think of many similar episodes in the history of the world when ideologies are allowed become unquestioned and then are perverted to evil uses. Miller's play is an eloquent warning against bigotry and irrationalism.</p>	1. _____
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## 39. Stalkers

	Notes
Normally if someone rejected an offer of a date a couple of times, that's the end for the matter. We give and look elsewhere. But some people are different – they won't except the facts and become more and more obsessive with the other person. They follow them up everywhere. They telephone them and leave message for them at every opportunity. They become stalkers, follow their victim like as a predator does its prey.	1. _____
One of the danger of being a celebrity is attracting the attention of unwanted, fixated fans who will leave one alone. Madonna experienced this, and in the case Jodie Foster, her admirer John Hinckley tries to kill President Ronald Reagan just to attract her attention. Stalkers are mental ill, and easily become dangerous.	2. _____
They often had lonely, neglectful childhoods and seem unable accept rejection. If confronted they are likely to become threatening and possible violent. A relative mental illness is <i>erotomania</i> , when someone have the delusion that he is loved by someone else, probably one famous who has never even heard of him. Nothing will persuade to erotomaniacs that their beliefs are not true, and they will invent the amazing stories to explain facts contradict this.	3. _____
Courts will issue orders to stalkers to leave their victims along, but in many cases these have littler effect. The only real answer seems to be confinement in a mental institution and drug therapist to overcome the delusion.	4. _____
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40. Computers and the workplace

	Notes
<p>Some experts concerned that computers have not had as much impact the office as many had originally accepted. Of course, they are used extensively for word-processing and for the store of information, and in jobs, particularly those related to design, they have causing a revolution. The average office, however, is much changed, and the dream of a paperless office is as off as ever. The Internet gives enormous pleasant and spreads lots of information, but is doubtful wheather it's adding much, at present, to the world economic. Videoconferencing sounds wonderful in theory and should enable businessmen reduce the amount of travel they does – but most find real personal contact much more useful, and videoconferencing is more like expensive telephone call. Speech recognition systems are being hailed some as the next major breakthrough. Some pilot programmes answer callers' questions airline schedules, and so forth, but, in general, they are far less inefficient than humans and do not lead to great saving.</p> <p>Rarely people speak fully grammatically, so misunderstandings are far too frequent. Three-dimensional virtual environments may training applications and some professions, such like architecture, will find them usefulness, but they can do little for an ordinary business. Their use is limiting and the head-mounted display systems cause nausea many. Intelligent machines mentioned by others as the wave of future – machines able to learn our habits and then give us good advices. No doubt, these will be able to help on stock control, but really they just do, at high cost, what humans do rather well theirselves. The computer office revolution needs better ideas these.</p>	1. _____
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## 41. Nitrogen

	Notes
<p>One of the elements essential for living is nitrogen. There are huge quantities on the atmosphere, but it is almost all in form of paired atoms are extremely stable and impossible for animals to absorb. Plants can manufacture protein without nitrogen, so the nitrogen short has always been limiting factor in human agriculture. Animal and human wastes have been used to replenish the soil, and for century man practised organic farming, every few years planting the land legumes (crops of the bean family) and ploughing back into the soil without harvested them.</p> <p>This supplies a natural green fertiliser legumes are able to use bacteria to fix nitrogen from the atmosphere. At the end of the nineteen century, a practical method of ammonia syntheses was developed in Germany. As ammonia can delivering nitrogen direct the soil, this caused an agricultural revolution and enabled the world's population grow tremendously. Nowaday, it is reckoned that one third of the protein on humanity's diet depends at the use of nitrogen fertiliser. In countries short of land, but large populations, the figure is even higher. Of course, using all these ammonia is a global experiment who's results we are not sure off. Nitrates easily dissolve in water and cause eutrophication, a burst of algal grow which kills fish and is sometimes referred as a red tide. Nitrous oxide causes ozone destroying and adds to global warming. Nitric oxide adds to soil acidity and helps creates smog over cities. We must hope the price is worth payment.</p>	1. _____
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42. The zodiac

	Notes
<p>Some of the earliest civilization on Earth developed in Mesopotamia. In themselves developed the early division of society in farmers, warriors and religious personal. These priests spent most of their time watching the stars as those were believed to have a direct effect on daily life.</p> <p>On this day, almost everyone knows their birth (or zodiac) sign. Newspapers print out horoscopes; lovers try to figure out they are compatible, and people spent a lot of money consulting astrologers.</p> <p>The solar year begins with the sun passing through the constellation of Aries at the beginning April. Aries is a ram, and those borned at this time are said to be independent and unpredicted. Then comes Taurus, the strong, not very brightly, but stubborn bull. Gemini are twins this doubleness is to be founded in those with birthdays in late May and first June. Cancer, the crab, moves sideways and can pinch. Leo, the lion, is the king of animals, prideful, brave and trustworth. Virgo, the maiden, is kind and sweetness, characterised by innocence. Libra are the scales that weight what is good and bad, just and unjust. Scorpio, the scorpion, is a very dangerous creature, best avoid. Sagittarius is the centaur, a man-bull, who is also an archer. This gives fine mixture of qualities. Capricorn, the goat, versatile, able to survive almost anywhere, and times rather crude and coarse. Aquarius, the water-carrier, a dreamer with some of the fluid quality of water. The years ends with Pisces, the fish, brilliant, slipping and fast.</p>	1. _____
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### 43. Stranger and stranger

	Notes
In Hong Kong we have the rather	1. _____
Bun Festival at Cheung Chau, but if you	2. _____
travel oversea you can find many even stranger	3. _____
festivals and customs. For examples, in Spain you	4. _____
can attend bull-fight, or go running with the	5. _____
bulls. In the former case, you watching dangerous	6. _____
young bulls fight a number men, each with a	7. _____
different job. Some ride passed the bulls, sticking	8. _____
spears into backs; others run up them waving	9. _____
capas, and finally the leader attacks and kill	10. _____
the bull with his sword. Of course, sometime	11. _____
the matador (as he called) is injured or	12. _____
killed by the bull. In the second sport, the street	13. _____
in a town are railed off and a herd bulls	14. _____
losed to run through them. Young men run	15. _____
part of the way with the bulls showing up their	16. _____
bravery. Of course, bulls occasion turn and attack	17. _____
the young men, and there is danger of being	18. _____
trampled or gored. At Thailand, on the island	19. _____
of Phuket, you can attend the as-called Vegetarian	20. _____
Festival at where young men walk on fire and	21. _____
stick skewers and knives thorough their cheeks.	22. _____
If isn't bloodthirsty enough for you, visit	23. _____
Philippines at Easter time and in some areas	24. _____
you can watch people being nailed to cross	25. _____
to show their devotion Jesus. Scotland's Highland	26. _____
Games are fairly spectacle. Tossing the caber is	27. _____
very impressive. An entire fir tree is cutted	28. _____
down. The competitor holds it vertically and has	29. _____
throw it up in the air and certain distance	30. _____
across the ground. It certainly take great	31. _____
strength, but do stand too near the competitors!	32. _____



44. The great white shark

	Notes
<p>The great white shark, reaching length of 20 feet or more, is a fearsome creature, its huge jaws with rows of sharp teeths, each with three layers of enamel for greater strength. However strong and sharp its teeth, it bites and struggles its prey, some are bound to be pulled out. This is problem, however, as another tooth will quickly move on place, and new ones are growing all the time. The shark’s prefect adaptation to life in sea is shown by the age of the species. Long dinosaurs covered the Earth, sharks swum in its seas. Sharks have one sense organ we are lack – lateral line organs that can pick disturbances in water up to two kilometres away. This movement attracts the shark, who swims closer, gradually being able to smell, here and finally see its prey. It is at all interested, it will swim fast towards the creature, sieze it in its jaws and bite. It will then dive, bite again, let go the prey, leaving it to float to the surface. The aim seems to be to minimising any fight and let the creature bleeding to death. If the animal is still lives, the shark will repeat the proceed. Often, if the victim is a human, the shark does attack a second time. It seems that sharks do not find humans attractive prey, probably we have no thick layer of fat a seal or whale. On average, great whites lounge only five fatal attacks on humans a year. If two great whites want the same prey, they settle up their dispute in a very civilized way – they holding a tail-slapping competition, the one making the bigger slap getting the meat. Sharks are all aggression.</p>	1. _____
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45. The clean Japanese

As long as the third century, a Chinese writer commented on clean the Japanese were. During centuries in which Europeans believe that bathing was actually dangerous to healthy, the Japanese were scrubbing away. It is hard out to say exactly why. Of course, the humidity climate must have something to with it, as also must the huge number of hot-springs at Japan. These are usually the sight of inns and are very popular holiday destinations to this. Then there is Shinto, the traditional religion stresses on the need for physical purity. All these factors have unit to create the current Japanese obsession with cleanliness. The Japanese do like quick showers. They scrub and scrape selves and stand in scalding hot-tub. One of their traditional leisure activities being gathering at the local public bath house for a long soak and a good conversation. In Japanese, the word *clean* is also the word for pretty, revealing Japanese attitudes very clear. All over Japan you will find people wearing gloves protect themselves from other people's dirty. Many layers of package cover everything, much to the horribleness of environmentalists in other countries. In some places, if you want to sell out a product, you stress how new (or sometimes old) is, but in Japan, you call out it anti-bacterial. You can even buy wallets that will disinfect your money. One chain banks guarantees that all its counters are cover in anti-bacterial sprays. Again, the annoyance of environmentalists, the Japanese don't like re-use chopsticks. If metal knives and forks are used, oftenly they are put in special dryers that hotten them to temperatures that will sterilise them.

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46. Corruption

	Notes
Corruption is an extremely ugly phenomena.	1. _____
It can reduce rich country like Nigeria to	2. _____
poorness. If free market forces are supposed	3. _____
bringing about the most desirable state of affairs,	4. _____
corruption completely disrupts out the system.	5. _____
The highest tender maybe accepted instead of	6. _____
the lowest; totally necessary purchases will	7. _____
be made; substandardized goods will be supplied,	8. _____
and guilty will walk free. Public services	9. _____
are easily destroyed. In some place, half the	10. _____
crime is committed by the police, and those complain	11. _____
will soon be found died. School certificates	12. _____
and degrees can purchased, and people receive	13. _____
jobs basing on who they know, not what they	14. _____
can do. The incentive to work hardly and create	15. _____
wealth is disappears. The whole of society becomes	16. _____
rotten. Once this happened, it is difficult to	17. _____
know how to remedize the situation. A total	18. _____
revolution will do the trick, but a terrible cost	19. _____
in human lives and social stableness. Probably	20. _____
a step-step approach is best, declaring one	21. _____
area at time bribe- and corruption-free. Gradually	22. _____
the ethos of honesty will spread, and people	23. _____
will regain over their confidence in the system.	24. _____
Openness is also a important weapon. If	25. _____
the details of all bids and contracts published,	26. _____
and if the decision-making process has to	27. _____
be explained publicly, there will be room	28. _____
for corruption, and the press can become watchdog	29. _____
of the public interest. It is sure no coincidence	30. _____
that the countries of the northern Europe are both	31. _____
some of the world’s most prosperous and also its	32. _____
least corruptive.	33. _____



## 47. Earthquake prediction

When it was discovered the earth's surfacing is made up of a number of the tectonic plates, pushing against one another, occasionally relieving out tension by means of earthquakes, it was hoped that this newly understanding would lead to accurate earthquake prediction method. Know faults were intensely studied with sensors picking up with any movements in their vicinity. A special research was carried out on the San Andreas fault in California, fault that runs some of the world's most valuable real estate. Precursor phenomenon were endlessly analysed. Records kept of any bulging, of changes electro-magnetic signals, and of the chemical composing of water in the area. Seismologists, as those who study in earthquakes are called, were able to obtain generous fundings from governments who hope to be able to save many lives and a lot of money from their work. Certainly the outface seemed optimistic. The Chinese claimed to have successively predicted an earthquake at Haicheng in 1975, and theories about earthquake cycles promising. The American team discovered 20-years cycle near Parkfield on the San Andreas fault, and started making predictions. Fortunately, none of them came true. The biggest of disappointment came in Japan. In spite billions of yen being spenden on research, the Japanese experts missed a number of really major earthquakes (especially the one in the Kobe). It is not accepted that earthquakes are essentially choatic. That means that just one tiny factor can cause a totally unexpectable outcome. The faults contain such complex network of cracks, that it is impossible to predicting where tension will build up or a quake take out place. Earthquakes are predictable.

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48. Alcohol

<p>One of the very oldest man-made objects never found is a jar. Analysis for its contents showed that it had contained an alcohol drink. Alcohol has long given men pleasure, and a lot of headache. Alcohol has a depressant effect, lowered many of our control systems, making us feel relaxing and sociable. Of course, in excess it can organ damage and violent mood swings. Partly the effect is depends on your metabolism. Alcohol passes thorough many Asians very quickly, making them drunken quickly, but also sober again quickly. Westerners digestate alcohol, so the drunkenness and the recover are slower. Some people easy become addicted to alcohol, while others seem fairly immune to it. There many different types of drinkable alcohol. The three main types beers, wines and spirits. Beer is made fermented cereals, usually flavoured with the hops. The product can be light or dark, weakness or strong, still or fizzy. Different countries have own styles – in Hong Kong we seem to have preference for light, fizzy lager beers, typical Denmark and Northern Europe. Wine comes from fermented grapes, and can be red, white or rosé; the final flavour depend on the variety of grape use. Wine can be kept for many years if it is originally of high quantity. Sparkling wines, such as champagne, are regarded suitable for celebrations. Spirits are produced by distillation – brandy from grapes, whiskey and gin from grain, and vodka from potatoes. These drinks are much strong than the other type, so spirits are usually drunk with a mixer. Addition, there are many other alcoholic drinks around the world: rice spirits from China and Japan, cider, ferment from apples in the Britain, and powerful brews from cactus in South America. Most are pleasant and good for you – but only in small amount. Don't ever drink too much or too quickly or you'll regret.</p>	<div>1. _____</div> <div>2. _____</div> <div>3. _____</div> <div>4. _____</div> <div>5. _____</div> <div>6. _____</div> <div>7. _____</div> <div>8. _____</div> <div>9. _____</div> <div>10. _____</div> <div>11. _____</div> <div>12. _____</div> <div>13. _____</div> <div>14. _____</div> <div>15. _____</div> <div>16. _____</div> <div>17. _____</div> <div>18. _____</div> <div>19. _____</div> <div>20. _____</div> <div>21. _____</div> <div>22. _____</div> <div>23. _____</div> <div>24. _____</div> <div>25. _____</div> <div>26. _____</div> <div>27. _____</div> <div>28. _____</div> <div>29. _____</div> <div>30. _____</div> <div>31. _____</div> <div>32. _____</div> <div>33. _____</div> <div>34. _____</div> <div>35. _____</div> <div>36. _____</div> <div>37. _____</div>
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## 49. Taking care of baby I

There are controversies about baby-rearing so there are about most other topics. Should the babies be feed on demand or according to a timetable? Should there be fix times for sleep? Should babies sleep face over or the opposite? Should they sleep with their mothers or lonely? Should babies be bottle-feeding or breast-fed? On the whole, experts now feel that which possible, the traditional methods are probably the best. Powder baby-milk formula is undoubtedly nutritious and wholesome, but baby expertise now advise against it, and say mother should feed her own baby for at last six months. Breast-fed babies contract far fewer illnesses as human milk helps strengthening the baby's immune system, passing by some of the mother's immunities. Breast-fed babies develop stronger teeth, probably as a result of the way a baby sucks it's mother's nipple. Breast-fed babies also attain higher IQ scores latter on life, according to research done in Britain. Breast feeding can add up eight points to one's score. There are emotion benefits too. During breast-feeding, the hormone antitoxin is released. This hormone is called as 'the love hormone', as it promotes bonding among mother and child. In areas where the water supply maybe polluted, breast milk is also far more hygienical. Of course, it can be difficult for a working to breast-feed her baby, and the benefits are manifold. Certainly, also, on Western eyes, perhaps under influenced by paintings of Mary feeding up the baby Jesus, a mother feeding her child a very beautiful sight symbolising maternal love.

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50. Taking care of baby II

	Notes
In many species of animal, the young are borned as full equipped adults, but human babies are very unformed and it is essential brains receive a great deal of stimulus they are to grow up as intelligent and emotionally balance people.	1. _____
Babies should be picked out a lot, held a lot and talked a lot. Whole areas of the brains of neglected babies who are just leaved to lay in their cots fail to develop, and it is almost impossible to remedy this later.	2. _____
‘Motherese’, the language we talking to babies, often in a sing-song style, with any double words, repetition and slow, long vowels has shown to be very important in a child’s learning own language. A newly born baby can distinguish the sounds use in all human languages, but baby-talk helps him concentrate those used in his own native language, and thus, learn to recognise words, he can start to communicate in verbally.	3. _____
Although some parents fear that if they respond all of a baby’s demands, it will grow up spoilt and selfish, but actually a child that grows up feeling securely, will later on be less demanding, and relaxed about life. There do seem also to clear advantages to letting a baby sleep with its parents. The baby’s body seems to imitate the breathing rate, heart beating and sleep patterns of its parents, and thus on to sleep better than when it is left out on its own.	4. _____
Certainly, it is babies sleeping alone are most on risk of what is known as Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, when a perfectly health baby suddenly dies in its sleep. Close contact parents is very important for infants.	5. _____
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51. Joseph Conrad

	Notes
Joseph Conrad lead a fascinating life. Born in Poland, he moved round the world as sailor and eventually settled in the England. He must have been an excellent language's learner as he soon became a famous English writer. He writted a large number of short stories and a lot of fictions, mainly about the sea. Many, also, as he was lived around 1900, were concerned colonialism. <i>Nostromo</i> exposed the way Western capitalism sometimes exploiting the third world, and <i>Lord Jim</i> was about ship's officer who lost his honour he abandoned passengers on a sunk ship. Perhaps his most famous and powerful book being <i>The Heart of Darkness</i> . A decent man, Marlow, is sented to investigate what has been happened to one Kurtz, an ivory trader, basing a long way up one of the great African rivers. Kurtz's behaviours has become increasingly odd, and his employers want to know what has been happened. As Marlow travels up to the river, moving into the heart of Africa, through thick, dangerous jungle, he finds him also travelling into the heart of darkness, man's savagery and evilness. But at the very heart he finds, an African, but Kurtz, the representative of white civilization, who has turned himself over into a god-king, ruling over his own tribe. Terrible thing happen, and eventually the mad Kurtz deads whispering, "Oh, the horror, the horror." The story has been filmed for a number of times, and was used by Coppola as the base for his film <i>Apocalypse Now</i> , a study of the American present in Vietnam. It remains a powerful warning of the danger of superiorness.	<div>1. _____</div> <div>2. _____</div> <div>3. _____</div> <div>4. _____</div> <div>5. _____</div> <div>6. _____</div> <div>7. _____</div> <div>8. _____</div> <div>9. _____</div> <div>10. _____</div> <div>11. _____</div> <div>12. _____</div> <div>13. _____</div> <div>14. _____</div> <div>15. _____</div> <div>16. _____</div> <div>17. _____</div> <div>18. _____</div> <div>19. _____</div> <div>20. _____</div> <div>21. _____</div> <div>22. _____</div> <div>23. _____</div> <div>24. _____</div> <div>25. _____</div> <div>26. _____</div> <div>27. _____</div> <div>28. _____</div> <div>29. _____</div> <div>30. _____</div> <div>31. _____</div> <div>32. _____</div> <div>33. _____</div> <div>34. _____</div>



52. Old age

	Notes
<p>People are living far longer these days in the past. This is creating a number of problems which we need to seek for special solutions. First, we need to assure that the elderly have decent incomes, probably derive from provident funds. Secondly, we must make sure of the health system is sufficient to give in adequate care. Thirdly, ways must be found to keep old from loneliness and a feeling of neglected. We may be able to slove the second problem by keeping people healthier in the first place. Partly this be achieved encouraging healthier life-styles, and there is also hope from research of aging. Speed of aging and longevity varies from species to species, male to female and family to family. It is largely genetically determine. Scientists believe they have identified about 200 genes play a fundamental roll in the aging process. It should, in the theory, be possible now to produce drugs able to delay the process and hold back the affects of aging. It would not add to our life-span. Seems fixed at a maximum of 120 years. It would, moreover, make us fitter to the far greater ages. The third problem is being tackled with in Singapore by making it a legalist duty for children to take good care of their parents. In Italy, there is also a system of adopting honourable grandparents, old people who dislike thought of going into an old people home. A family agrees looking after an old person until death in return for a generous bequest in the old will. The idea, unfortunately, does very open to abuse. It isn't often good idea to be in the care for people who will benefit from one's death.</p>	1. _____
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53. Under the sea

It is only recently become possible for man to explore the bottom of the oceans. Remotely controlling submersibles are now taking to places we've never been able to reach before. Biologists stunned to find a whole colony of new creatures living around a sulphur vent on ocean floor, the first creatures we knew of to depend on something than the sun's energy for life. Now scientists eager to learn about the strange life-forms that is exist at great depths, including in huge giant squids.

Archaeologists are also enjoying the new breakthroughs in the sonar imagery, robotic arms and global positioning systems. The seas' beds are litter with shipwrecks, many of them holding in interesting and valuable cargoes. The Mediterranean especially rich wrecks that can now be reached and salvaged. Archaeological sites on land have usually been looted already, but the treasures under the sea untouched. Historians can learn great deal patterns of trade and the ancient economy from shipwrecks. The South China Sea should offer up a great deal of potential in this respect. At Britain and Sweden, whole ships, the largest of day, have been brought to the service and preserved.

And coming to more modern times, artefacts been reclaimed from the *Titantic*, laying deep in the North Atlantic. There is also, of course, lure of treasure. Historical records tell us on many lost ships that had cargoes gold and jewels. The Caribbean is rich in sunken treasure ships, and a Japanese submarine that loaded with gold intended for Germany in the closed years of Second World War, has been located in the South Atlantic. Some argue that we should disturb off these wrecks as they are graves, but any human remains long since vanished.

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54. Gene Shoemaker

	Notes
<p>Gene Shoemaker changed the way which we see our planet’s history, and perhaps it’s future. He was the man who made us aware the importance of asteroids, the lumps of rock, of varying sizes, roaming the solar system, and occasionally colliding something bigger. Until his work, comparing with the effects of forces raising from under a surface with those coming down on a surface, scientists were believed that the craters on Moon were volcanic. Shoemaker convinced everyone they were product of impacts. He then was discovered the mineral coesite, a quartz found at the site of a major impact. It was this that gave the clue out to other scientists that Earth’s history been more violent than we had thought, and that there are a number of larger craters whose dates of creating coincide with mass extinctions among Earth’s life-forms. It now accepted by much that the age of the dinosaurs ended when an asteroid created what now the Gulf of Mexico, throwing tremendous clouds of dust that triggered mass die-offs of plants animals. Shoemaker also encouraged the study of Siberian incident of 1908, when a meteorite of no great came down in Eastern Russia. It was probably to small to reach the ground, but exploded in the atmosphere. It still managed to flat 2,000 square miles of forest. Shoemaker wanted the U.S. government to spend far more attention to asteroids. He believed collisions to be popular, and pointed out a rock one kilometre across could be kill 25 per cent of Earth population. Shoemaker also first spotted the comet named after himself that hitted Jupiter so spectacularly in 1994. It was ironic that he died in a violent car crash in 1997.</p>	1. _____
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## 55. Air safety

A recent report listed out 23 ways to make flying safer. Though flying is already the safest form of travel, the cost may not worth it.

- (1) Create a world Airworthiness Authority to check over every country has the same tall standards.
- (2) Make wider usage of satellite navigation systems.
- (3) Train all pilots to speak adequater English.
- (4) Improve radar and air traffics control to guide aircraft safely along crowd air lanes.
- (5) Since 70 per cent of air accidents caused by human error, improve pilot training and working condition.
- (6) Mechanist screen all luggage.
- (7) Allow longer turn round times for planes at airports to elimination rush and ground accidents.
- (8) Encourage duty-free shopping at arrival.
- (9) Raise up standards of aircraft maintenance.
- (10) Increasing the space between the bulkheads.
- (11) Keep aircraft further part at airports.
- (12) Make Threat Alert and Collision Avoidance Systems as compulsory as a means to stop mid-air collidings.  
Line fuselages with bomb-proved material.
- (14) Install nets over luggages.
- (15) Install car-type seating belts.
- (16) Fill fuel tank with inert nitrogen as it empties.
- (17) Translate manuals in as many languages as possible avoid misunderstandings.
- (18) Fit improved doors are lighter and easier to open, especially in emergency.
- (19) Equip aircraft systems with recordings to warn pilots verbalwise of potential problems.
- (20) Make the more use of Ground Proximity Warning Systems. They are available but not wide used.
- (21) Improve the out-date black boxes.
- (22) Place smoke hoods on seat pockets and install sprinklers to deal small fires.
- (23) Install smoke detectors and video cameras.

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56. Fox-hunting

	Notes
<p>There is a bitter debate in Britain as to fox-hunting, a popular sport, should allowed to continue, or whether it should be barred just like cock-fighting. Fox hunters claim they are doing a useful service for farmers, but animal-lovers dispute to this. Hunters argue that most of the fox's feeding habit are detrimental to farming – on the contrary, their predating on rabbits and rats, are considerable pests on farmland over to arable production, is positive benefit to farmers. With around 98 per cent of poultries confined in intensive farming systems, it must be rare fox which ever gets the opportunity to taste chicken. Studies show that even by farmers' estimations, only one in two hundred of lambs falls victim to a fox. This number is probably an exaggeration. Foxes are ideal scapegoats of bad farming and lazy shepherds. If a fox does become nuisance to a farmer, the animal can be selectionly shot or catched in a humane trap. Foxes form stable families groups which defend their own territory against intruding foxes, and not reproduce a similar rate to their fatalities. The fox population would not, therefore, explosion if all methods of fox killing were suspended. Extra surplus fox cubs leave the home range mature and seek to form out or join new family groups in vacant territories. Most be quickly accepted into groups depleted by, for instant, a road accident. Fox-hunting, thus, is exists only for amusement. As a hunt involves out exhaustion, terror and trauma for the victim, the fox-hunting must be regarded as a morally unacceptable amusement.</p>	1. _____
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## 57. Should people be forced to vote by law?

	Notes
<p>Surely choose a government is so important that everyone should regard it as their duty to voting? In most countries people had to struggle to get vote and it seeming only right that we should all respect to their efforts and make use of our vote. Perhaps if people had vote, they would show more interest in politics. More than practically, if a government is elected only just by a minority of the voters, it may find difficult to take necessary tough decisions. We know that certain groups in the society, usually the less well-offs, are the least likely to vote. This means their needs are not properly represented. It be for such people's benefit to insist on they vote. Also, voting is getting easy all the time and may soon be online. Many states already have a compulsory voting and it seems to work well. The Australia is a good example. On the other hand, if someone is not really interested in, may be it is better if they do not vote as they do not keep with the issues. If voter turn-out is low, politicians need to do something it and make the process seems more relevant to the majority, rather than passing laws making it compulsory. Not voting can be a way to showing anger at the corrupted and narrowness of a country's political system and as much a right as the right to vote itself. If a large number of people break up the law, it will become very hard to enforce on it. Could the government really fine about the twenty per cent of the population? Anyway, there are many good of reasons why someone might be able to vote on a certain day: illness, unexpected travel, and for so on.</p>	1. _____
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58. Music and character

	Notes
<p>In general (and of course there are many excepts), the type of musics you like will give us a good idea as to your personality. Psychologist recently asked over thirty thousand people to fill large questionnaires to establish their personality types and then inquired musical tastes. They did some statistic analysis and found there was a significance correlation between the two factors. Lets look at some of the findings. Are you a RAP lover? If so, you are likely to be sociable person who thinks highly of him/herself. Classic music lovers also have good opinions of themselves and are creatively, but are happier alone in small groups. Rock and heavy metal fans are creative, gentle and relax, but more negatively, are often rather lazy. At last they are not dangerous, as some people assume. It seem very positive to like jazz; you are said to creative, friendly and easy-going – just the qualities for a good friend. Don’t you prefer rhythmic dance music? It seems you are shy (well, you’re couldn’t really be if you like swirling around in public!), full of interesting ideas, but quiet rough. Don’t go to dance fans for sympathies when you feel down. Probably the largest groups are the people who like the currently pop music (in Hong Kong, the Canto-pop scene). The average person probably belongs this group. They think well off themselves, they are friendly, they work hardly and treat other people politely and nicely. But they are not creative. This is hardly surprise: following the fashions and buying for highly sweetened mass-produced and packaged music not a very original thing to doing. As a rule, pop lovers also worry a lot about things. Do you fit any of these groups as well?</p>	1. _____
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## 59. EHS

### Notes

Any city dweller is surrounded by electrical device. Offices and public places are lit by mean of fluorescent tubes. Most of us spends a lot of time in front of the computer screens and we are taking mobile phone calls all day along. Even if we are one of the rare peoples who do not make much use of IT, we are surround by it. Microwave ovens are all over the places. In fact, we are bathed in electro-magnetic radiation. This does not appear worry most of them. We have probably read that mobile phones can damage to our brains and that it is bad for our health to stay near microwave ovens to much of the time, but the whole we do not feel any bad effects. There are, however, people suffer out from electromagnetic hypersensitivity [EHS]. They have many unpleasant symptom: headaches, a feeling of sickness, dizziness, an ability to sleep, constantly tiredness, stomach pains, fast heart rates and even hair lose. Clearly, with only a few of these side-effects is difficult to work normally. There are no reliable figures how many people suffer in this way. Estimates varying from one to five per cent of us. There is no accepting treatment. Some people say acupuncture helps, and other that vitamins are useful. Avoidance busy restaurants and public transport seems best policy. Anyway, expertise doubt if EHS exists. There seems to be no reason why low level of microwaves around us should cause any problem. Conducted on sufferers not show any strong connection between their feelings the actual amount of radiation around them. Maybe it is all the mind, but that explanation does not satisfy to the patients. A lot more research on the topic seems to be need

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60. A wise man

	Notes
West Asian peoples have many wonderful storeys	1. _____
about a man call Nasruddin Hoja. In a lot of them	2. _____
he appeared to be a naïve, even foolish man, but	3. _____
when we consider he has said or done more	4. _____
carefuller we begin to see his wisdom. Here are some	5. _____
of the stories for to judge for yourself.	6. _____
A rich man invites Nasruddin Hoja to restaurant.	7. _____
To show of his wealth, he asks the waiter if they have	8. _____
anything special. The waiter says they having some	9. _____
excellent fish so as the man orders some.	10. _____
Two fish arrive, but one is half size of the	11. _____
other. Nasruddin grabs the larger. The man	12. _____
shocked and tells to Nasruddin he is very rude.	13. _____
Nasruddin asks him what he would have did	14. _____
differently. "I would have took the smaller fish,"	15. _____
says the man. "Well, do so, and stop complaint,"	16. _____
replies by Nasruddin.	17. _____
Another restaurant story is there about a poor	18. _____
man standing outside for breathing in the delicious	19. _____
smells the food. Suddenly the owner comes out with a	20. _____
bill. The man protests, but the owner justly calls his	21. _____
large cooks and tells the man that as he has taken the	22. _____
smell of the food he had to pay. Just then Nasruddin	23. _____
comes by, hears the story, takes out of his purse and	24. _____
shakes it the greedy owner's ear. 'He had the smell of	25. _____
food and you the sound of money, so all fair now.'	26. _____
Another time, a famous scholar has an appointment	27. _____
dinner with Nasruddin, but when he reaches to the	28. _____
house, Nasruddin is there. The angry man	29. _____
written FOOL on the door and goes to the restaurant.	30. _____
Very soon Nasruddin comes hurrying in. 'Oh dearly,	31. _____
I forgot our appointment, but soon as I saw your	32. _____
name on my door I was remembered and here I am.'	33. _____