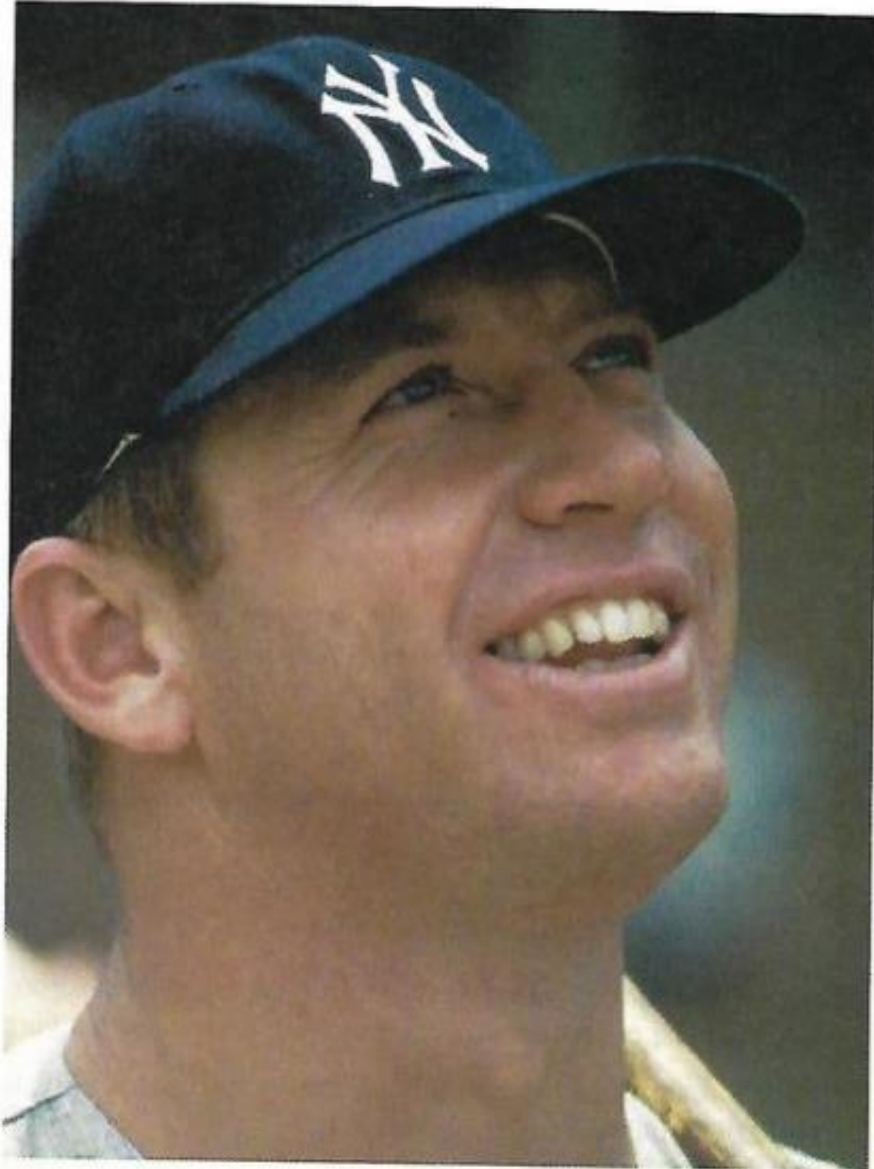


READING 5

1

Mickey's Team



Mickey Charles Mantle (October 20, 1931 – August 13, 1995), nicknamed "the Commerce Comet" and "the Mick", was an American professional baseball player. Mantle played his entire Major League Baseball (MLB) career (1951–1968) with the New York Yankees as a center fielder, right fielder, and first baseman. Mantle was one of the best players of all time, and is regarded by many as the greatest switch hitter in baseball history.

C**BACKGROUND AND VOCABULARY**

Choose the word(s) that correctly explain the meaning of the boldfaced word. There can be more than one correct answer. Compare your answers with a partner's.

1. For a long time, he thought that he, too, would die from the **hereditary** disease that killed his father.

☒ inherited

b. genetic

2. Despite **tough** competition, Mantle rose from the lead mines of the West to the heights of fame.

☒ demanding

b. strong

3. Mickey Mantle was one of the greatest and most popular baseball players in American history. When he died, baseball fans were **devastated**.
☒ a. heartsick ☐ b. worried
4. Mickey Mantle was a “natural,” a player whose talent seemed to come from an inner grace, but he suffered many painful injuries and long periods of **depression**.
☒ a. melancholy ☐ b. sorrow
5. Mantle drank to deaden the pain of his injuries and to **avoid** thinking about his father’s early death.
☒ a. escape ☐ b. stop
6. There was nothing **controversial** about his career: everyone agreed he was a wonderful athlete and a powerful player, winning championship after championship for the New York Yankees.
☐ a. debatable ☒ b. argumentative
7. Even today fans still **choke up** and shed a tear for Mickey Mantle, symbol of the hope, prosperity, and confidence of America in the 1950s and ’60s.
☒ a. are unable to speak ☐ b. are unable to breathe
8. Mantle also **blamed** himself for neglecting his children during his long career.
☐ a. praised ☒ b. condemned
9. During his retirement, he stopped drinking and became **sober** after a period of time in a treatment center.
☒ a. abstinent ☐ b. intoxicated
10. When Mantle developed liver disease later in life, he needed a new liver from a **donor**.
☐ a. receiver ☒ b. supplier
11. At the end of his life, he became a spokesperson for organ donation with the **slogan** “Be a hero, be a donor.”
☒ a. motto ☐ b. memorandum

A READING ONE: My Time in a Bottle

Before you read, discuss the question with a partner.

What effect can a parent's addiction have on a child?

MY TIME IN A BOTTLE



- 1 IF ALCOHOLISM IS **HEREDITARY**, if it's in the genes, then I think mine came from my mother's side of the family. Her brothers were all alcoholics. My mother, Lovell, and my father, Mutt, weren't big drinkers. Dad would buy a pint of whiskey on Saturday night and put it in the icebox. Then every night when he came home from working eight hours in the lead mines of Oklahoma, he'd head for the icebox and take a swig¹ of whiskey.
- 2 My dad loved baseball, played semi-professional ball on the weekends, and was a

tremendous St. Louis Cardinals fan. In fact, he named me after Mickey Cochrane, the Hall of Fame catcher for Philadelphia and Detroit who was a great hitter. Dad had high hopes for me. He thought I could be the greatest ballplayer who ever lived, and he did everything to help me realize his dream.

- 3 Even though he was dog tired after long days at the mine, Dad would still pitch batting practice to me in the backyard when he got home from work, beginning from the time I was four years old. My mother would call us to dinner, but the meal would wait until Dad was finished instructing me from the right and left sides of the plate. Dad was a **tough** man. If I'd done something wrong, he could just look at me—he didn't have to say anything—and I'd say, "I won't do it no more, Dad." I loved my father, although I couldn't tell him that, just like he couldn't tell me.
- 4 I joined the Yankees at 19. The following spring, when Dad died of Hodgkin's disease² at age 39, I was **devastated**, and that's when I started drinking. I guess alcohol helped me escape the pain of losing him.
- 5 God gave me a great body to play with, and I didn't take care of it. And I blame a lot of it on alcohol. Everyone likes to make the excuse that injuries shortened my career. Truth is, after I'd

¹ **swig**: a gulp of a liquid, usually alcohol

² **Hodgkin's disease**: a cancer of the blood characterized by enlargement of the spleen, lymph nodes, and liver. It is hereditary. For a long time, Mickey Mantle thought he would develop the disease. One of his sons had it and died around the same age as Mantle's father.

had a knee operation, the doctors would give me rehab³ work to do, but I wouldn't do it. I'd be out drinking. . . . Everything had always come naturally to me. I didn't work hard at it.

6 After I retired at 37, my drinking got really bad. I went through a deep **depression**. Billy Martin, Whitey Ford, Hank Bauer, Moose Skowron [my Yankee teammates], I left all those guys and I think it left a hole in me.... We were as close as brothers. I haven't met anyone else I've felt as close to.

7 I never thought about anything serious in my life for a continuous period of days and weeks until I checked into the Betty Ford Center.⁴ I've always tried to **avoid** anything emotional, anything **controversial**, anything serious, and I did it through the use of alcohol. Alcohol always protected me from reality.

8 You are supposed to say why you ended up at the Center. I said I had a bad liver and I was depressed. Whenever I tried to talk about my family, I got all **choked up**. One of the things I really messed up, besides baseball, was being a father. I wasn't a good family man. I was always out, running around with my friends. My son Mickey Jr. could have been a wonderful athlete. If he had had my dad, he could have been a major league baseball player. My kids never **blamed** me for not being there. They don't have to. I blame myself.

9 During my time at the Betty Ford Center, I had to write my father a letter and tell him how I felt about him. It only took me ten minutes to write

the letter, and I cried the whole time, but after it was over, I felt better. I said that I missed him, and I wish he could have lived to see that I did a lot better than my first season with the Yankees. I told him I had four boys—he died before my first son, Mickey Jr., was born—and I told him I loved him. I would have been better off if I could have told him that a long time ago.

10 Dad would have been proud of me today, knowing that I've completed treatment at Betty Ford and have been **sober** for three months. But he would have been mad that I had to go there in the first place.

11 For all those years I lived the life of someone I didn't know: a cartoon character. From now on, Mickey Mantle is going to be a real person.

Epilogue

12 As one of Mickey Mantle's last wishes, he wanted to establish a **donor** awareness program, called "Mickey's Team," at Baylor Hospital in Texas, where he received a liver transplant. He planned to tape a series of public service announcements for the program and even invented a **slogan** before he died: "Be a hero, be a donor." Mickey's painful problems have inspired a twofold increase in the number of people requesting donor cards. "That program," says Mickey Jr., "will probably be the biggest thing he's going to be known for." (Richard Jerome et al., "Courage at the End of the Road," *People*)

³ **rehab, rehabilitation:** training to restore a person to good physical condition.

⁴ **Betty Ford Center:** a live-in treatment center for drug and alcohol addiction located in Rancho Mirage, California. It is named in honor of the wife of former U.S. president Gerald Ford, and many celebrities have been helped there.

READ FOR MAIN IDEAS

Answer the questions based on your understanding of the reading. Write your answers on a separate piece of paper.

1. What effect did Mickey Mantle's addiction have on:
 - his ability to play baseball?
 - his relationship with family members?
 - his friendships?
2. How did Mickey Mantle feel about his father?

READ FOR DETAILS

Fill in the time line below by creating sentences using the following phrases.

was cured at the Betty Ford Center
left baseball
father died

joined the Yankees
started a campaign for donor awareness
father began teaching him baseball

THE LIFE OF MICKEY MANTLE

October 20,
1931

Mickey Charles Mantle
was born in Spavinaw,
Oklahoma.

1935

1950

1951

1952

He married Merlyn Louise
Johnson, who worked in a
bank.

1956

The first of Mantle's four
sons was born.

1968

1974

Mickey Mantle was voted
into the Baseball Hall of
Fame.

1994

1995

June 1995

Mickey Mantle received a
liver transplant at Baylor
Hospital in Dallas, Texas.

August 14, 1995

Mickey Mantle died of
cancer with his family at
his bedside.

MAKING INFERENCES

Making Inferences

Definition: An inference is a conclusion that a reader makes while reading or after reading. This conclusion is based on what the reader knows outside of the text plus information that is presented in the text, like a guess.

What I
already know

+

What I
learned from
reading

=

What I infer

Keywords:

<i>imply</i>	<i>conclude</i>	<i>decide</i>	<i>decide</i>	<i>indicate</i>	<i>predict</i>	<i>suggest</i>	<i>seem</i>	<i>most likely</i>	<i>probably</i>	<i>assume</i>	<i>infer</i>
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Therefore, when you are presented with questions that include the words above, you are being asked to make an inference.

What will inference questions look like?

- 1- The question may ask you to respond by using clues from the text.
- 2- You may be asked to define a word used in a passage.
- 3- The question may ask you to read the authors mind based on clues.

How should you answer inference-based questions?

- 1- Look out for the words that ask you to make a “guess.” Examples of such words are presented above.
- 2- Make sure that your answer can be supported by information or details presented in the text.
- 3- Remember, when you are asked to define a word used in a text, your answer must be supported by the way it is being used in that specific text. That is because some words may have a different meaning based on how it is being used.

- **First, look for absolute words**, such as always, never, completely, totally. Reality is rarely absolute:
*For example, if the passage states that it **never** rained in Alexandria, you can infer that the weather was dry;*
- **Second, look for limiting words**, such as usually, rarely, often. These can be tricky, because there are always many ways to say the same thing:
*For example, if the passage states that it he is **rarely** late, you can infer that he is **usually** on time.*
- **Third, look for superlatives**, such as most, least, farthest:
*For example, if the passage states that it is **the oldest** pyramid, you can infer that there are no older pyramids;*
- **Fourth, look for time markers** such as first, second, later, next, etc.:
*For example if the passage states that the pharaohs came **after** Mun, you can infer that Mun was older than the pharaohs;*
- **Fifth, look for modal verbs** such as can, may, must and have to. These are similar to absolute words because they establish relationships in sentences:
*For example, if the passage states that everybody in Egypt **had to** pay tax to the Pharaoh, you can infer that the Pharaoh had a strong police force;*
- **Sixth, check prepositions** – they establish relationships between nouns *For example, if the passage states that the Nile River flows **from** the South, you can infer that it flows **to** the North;*
- **Seventh, check verb tenses** – they put things into order. *For example, if the passage states that it **was** the oldest pyramid, you can infer that it is no longer the oldest pyramid;*

Look at this example:

Egypt is the fifteenth most populous country in the world. The vast majority of its 77 million population lives near the banks of the Nile River, where the only arable agricultural land is found. Large areas of land are part of the Sahara Desert and are sparsely inhabited. About half of the Egyptian people today are urban, living in the densely populated centers of greater Cairo, the largest city in Africa, and Alexandria.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that arable land in Egypt

- (a) Is expensive
- (b) Is widespread
- (c) Is wet
- (d) Has many problems

Solution:

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Cairo is

- (a) Hot
- (b) Nice
- (c) Dangerous
- (d) Old

1.

Palm wine, also called palm toddy or simply toddy, is an alcoholic beverage created from the sap of various species of palm tree. The drink is particularly common in parts of Africa, South India, particularly Kerala and Tamil Nadu, where it is known by the name of kallu, and in the Philippines, where it is known as tuba.

 T 1. There are many varieties of palm trees.

 NI 2. Kerala is near Nadu.

 T 3. “tuba” is the same as “kallu”.

2.

David Hunter was a Union general in the American Civil War. He achieved fame by his unauthorized 1862 order emancipating slaves in three Southern states. This order was immediately rescinded. He is also famous as the president of the military commission trying the conspirators involved with the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

 T 4. David Hunter was American.

 F 5. David Hunter participated in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln.

 F 6. David Hunter was from the South.

1.

Line 1

The first city of Troy was founded in the 3rd millennium BC. During the Bronze Age, the site seems to have been a flourishing mercantile city since its location allowed for complete control of the Dardanelles, through which every merchant ship from the Aegean Sea heading to the Black Sea had to pass.

1. What can be inferred about Troy?

- (a) It lasted 3000 years
- (b) It was wealthy because of trade
- ☒ (c) It was rich because of Bronze
- (d) It is Black

2. What can be inferred about the Dardanelles?

- (a) They are nice people
- (b) It is a mountain range
- (c) It is old
- ☒ (d) They connect two seas

2

Line 1

Olympia, a city of ancient Greece, is known for having been the site of the Olympic Games in classical times, comparable in importance to the Pythian Games held in Delphi. Both sets of games were held every Olympiad, i.e. every four years, with the Olympic Games dating back at least as far back as 776 BC. In 394,

Line 5

emperor Theodosius I abolished them because they were reminiscent of paganism.

3

What can be inferred about Delphi?

- (a) It was older than Olympia
- (b) It was important
- ☒ (c) It was a rich city
- (d) It fought against Pythia

4

What can be inferred about emperor Theodosius I?

- ☒ (a) He was not pagan
- (b) He enjoyed the Olympic Games
- (c) He was from Olympia
- (d) He enjoyed reminiscing

MAKE INFERENCES

1 Working with a partner, circle the choice that best completes each sentence. Refer to Reading One to support your choices.

1. Mickey Mantle's father ____
 - a. caused Mickey's drinking problem.
 - ☒ b. may have influenced Mickey's drinking problem.
 - c. had nothing to do with Mickey's drinking problem.
2. Mantle's father pitched batting practice to Mickey even when he was dog tired because ____
 - a. he felt Mickey didn't practice enough on his own.
 - b. he was an experienced ball player and always wanted to play.
 - ☒ c. he wanted Mickey to become the player he himself hadn't been.
3. The main reason for Mickey's shortened career was ____
 - ☒ a. the fact that he was an alcoholic.
 - b. the fact that he was injured so frequently.
 - c. the fact that Mickey did not work hard enough.
4. Mickey probably sees himself as a cartoon character because ____
 - ☒ a. he was always drunk.
 - b. he didn't keep his Yankee teammates as friends.
 - c. he always tried to avoid anything serious.
5. Mickey set up "Mickey's Team" because ____
 - a. he wanted to be a hero.
 - b. he wanted to be remembered.
 - ☒ c. he wanted to help others.
6. Mickey Mantle wrote a letter to his father because ____
 - ☒ a. he hadn't expressed his feelings to his father.
 - b. his father hadn't seen his children.
 - c. he missed his father.

ADDICTION

- 1 Addiction is one of the toughest problems facing our culture today. Growing problems within the family as well as many other cultural stressors make addiction a national and international problem that is growing rapidly. Contrary to some popular thought, people do not become addicted just because certain behaviors or substances cause pleasure. There are usually reasons why an addiction happens, and these same reasons make an addiction difficult to stop.

PSYCHOLOGY TODAY

Key Elements of Addiction

- 2 Addiction has two elements that must be understood. The first is tolerance. A person is drawn to addictive behavior or to a substance because of the way they affect his or her emotions. They enhance some feelings and deaden others. Emotional pain is reduced momentarily, and the person hopes that it will not return. But it invariably does. Tolerance means that over time, more and more of the behavior or substance is required to produce the desired effect until the situation becomes hazardous. In the case of eating, spending, or gambling, more and more intense experiences are required for satisfaction. Eventually, even those fail. In the case of chemical addictions, one may become impaired, or an overdose may result in death. There is also the risk of arrest, the loss of a job, or divorce.
- 3 The second element that is important to understand is withdrawal. Withdrawal means that an individual has a very painful physical and/or emotional reaction when the substance or behavior is stopped. After a person has become adjusted to a certain level of a chemical substance in the blood or an experience or behavior, removal of this stimulation affects the emotional and biochemical balance that has been established. Complete withdrawal can last two years or more and has emotional and physiological effects that are very difficult to endure.

Factors That Influence Addiction

- 4 There is often a genetic inclination toward one type of addiction or another. This is not to say that heredity alone is sufficient to cause an addiction, but that the specific nature of the addiction may well be influenced by genetics. For instance, an alcoholic often has alcoholic parents or grandparents and may also have an unusually strong "positive" response to alcohol.
- 5 Trauma can also shape and foster addiction. Chemical substance abusers may have a history of emotional trauma in childhood, or post traumatic stress, such as that found among war veterans.
- 6 Another important factor in addiction is shame. Shame is a very powerful feeling that we have when we feel that we don't measure up to certain standards. It often masquerades as other feelings, but it is commonly found in addicts both as a cause and a result of the addiction. Shame spirals upward as an addiction progresses.
- 7 One last contributor to addiction is anxious depression, the type of depression in which pressure makes the next two hours seem like the most important time of your life. It is an agitated feeling, very different from the melancholy depression that causes a person to sit in bed all day unable to get up or get dressed.

Recovery

- 8 Recovery from any addiction is not easily achieved. The emotional issues that helped to cause the addiction initially have to be addressed, and the damage to the person's life caused by the addiction must be gradually healed as much as possible. It is hard, demanding work, but the rewards are great.

2 Working with a partner, read each statement and decide if it is **T** (true) or **F** (false). If it is false, correct it. Find support for your answers in the reading passage.

 F 1. Addictive personalities are easily cured.

 This is false because the recovery process is very complex.

 2. If you have too many nights out having fun, you can become addicted.

 3. Getting used to a drug and eventually needing more and more of it in order to enjoy its effects is an example of tolerance.

 4. If you become addicted, you are not really responsible. Blame your genes.

 5. Addiction is a cure for emotional pain.

UNIT

2

Lies and Truth



Interview a partner about experiences with lying.

1. How do you know when someone is lying to you?
2. Is it easier to tell if someone is lying in person or in writing?
3. When a person lies to you, do you usually confront the person and say, "You're lying," or do you do nothing at all? Explain.
4. In what kinds of situations have you been forced to lie? If your lies were discovered, what happened?

10 SIGNS SOMEONE IS LYING TO YOU

They change their head position quickly.

If you see someone suddenly jerk their head when you ask them a direct question, they may be lying to you about something.



Their breathing changes.

When someone is nervous and lying to you, they may begin to breathe more heavily. Their shoulders rise and their voice gets shallow.



They stand very still.

Relaxed, unconscious movements come naturally in normal conversation, so a rigid stance should be a major red flag.



They repeat words or phrases.

This happens because they're trying to convince you, and themselves, of something. Repetition is also a way to buy time as they gather their thoughts.



They touch or cover their mouth.

People unconsciously cover their mouths when they want to avoid answering a question — both literally and figuratively halting conversation.



They instinctively cover vulnerable body parts.

You've likely hit a nerve if someone's hand moves to cover parts of their throat, chest, neck, head, or abdomen.



They tend to point a lot.

Liars become defensive when they think you discovered their lie, which may result in a lot of pointing.



They provide too much information.

An excess of details is often a sign of lying. Liars hope that talking a lot will be perceived as openness and truthfulness.



It becomes difficult for them to speak.

Our mouths get dry when we're stressed and lying. Other signs to watch for include sudden lip biting or pursed lips.



They stare at you without blinking much.

When people lie, it's common for them to break eye contact, but the liar could go the extra mile to maintain eye contact in an attempt to control and manipulate you.



I. Match the words to their definitions

1. spot	a. completely or immediately
2. deception	b.artful
3 betrayal	c. based on what is experienced or seen rather than on theory
4 malicious	d. a statement or action that hides the truth, or the act of hiding the truth:
5. outright	e. detect
6.cunning	f. annoy
7. empirical	g. a long search for something that is difficult to find
8. quest	h. simple and easy
9. delusion	i. an act of betraying someone or something
10.foolproof	j. intended to harm or upset other people
11.plague	k belief in something that is not true

Looking for the Lie

(New York Times Magazine, 02/05/06)

By Robin Marantz Henig

1 WHEN people hear that I'm writing an article about deception, they're quick to tell me how to catch a liar. Liars always look to the left, several friends say; liars always cover their mouths, says a man sitting next to me on a plane. Beliefs about lying are plentiful and often contradictory: depending on whom you choose to believe, liars can be detected because they fidget a lot, hold very still, cross their legs, cross their arms, look up, look down, make eye contact, or fail to make eye contact. Freud thought anyone could **spot deception** by paying close enough attention, since the liar, he wrote, "chatters with his fingertips; **betrayal** oozes out of him at every pore." Nietzsche wrote that "the mouth may lie, but the face it makes nonetheless tells the truth."

2 The idea that liars are easy to spot is still with us. Just last month, Charles Bond, a psychologist at Texas Christian University, reported that among 2,520 adults surveyed in 63 countries, more than 70 percent believe that liars avert their gazes¹. The majority believe

that liars squirm, stutter, touch or scratch themselves or tell

longer stories than usual. The liar stereotype exists in just about every culture, Bond wrote, and its persistence "would be less puzzling if we had more reason to imagine that it was true." What is true, instead, is that there are as many ways to lie as there are liars; there's no such thing as a dead giveaway².

3 Most people think they're good at spotting liars, but studies show otherwise. A very small minority of people, probably fewer than 5 percent, seem to have some innate ability to sniff out deception with accuracy. But, in general, even professional lie-catchers, like judges and customs officials, perform, when tested, at a level not much better than chance. In other words, even the experts would have been right almost as often if they had just flipped a coin. Most of the mechanical devices now

available, like the polygraph, detect not the lie but anxiety about the lie. The polygraph measures physiological responses to stress, like increases in blood pressure, respiration rate and electrodermal skin response. So it can miss the most dangerous liars: the ones who don't care that they're lying or have been trained to lie. It can also miss liars with nothing to lose if they're detected, the true believers willing to die for the cause.

4 Serious lies can have a range of motives and implications. They can be **malicious**, like lying about a rival's behavior in order to get him fired, or merely strategic, like not telling your wife about your mistress. Not every one of them is a lie that needs to be uncovered. "We humans are active, creative mammals who can represent what exists as if

it did not and what doesn't exist as if it did," wrote David Nyberg, a visiting scholar at Bowdoin College, in *The Varnished Truth*. "Concealment, obliqueness, silence, **outright** lying—all help to keep Nemesis at bay³; all help us abide too-large helpings of reality." Learning to lie is an important part of maturation. What makes a child able to tell lies, usually at about age 3 or 4, is that he has begun developing a theory of mind, the idea that what goes on in his head is different from what goes on in other people's heads.

5 Deception is, after all, one trait associated with the evolution of higher intelligence. According to the Machiavellian⁴ Intelligence Hypothesis, developed by Richard Byrne and Andrew Whiten, two Scottish primatologists at the University of St. Andrews in Fife, the more social a species, the more intelligent it is. This hypothesis holds that as social interactions became more and more complex, our primate ancestors evolved so they could engage in the trickery, manipulation, skullduggery⁵, and sleight of hand⁶ needed to live in larger social groups, which

helped them to avoid predators and survive.

6 "All of a sudden, the idea that intelligence began in social manipulation, deceit, and **cunning** cooperation seems to explain everything we had always puzzled about," Byrne and Whiten wrote. In 2004, Byrne and another colleague, Nadia Corp, looked at the brains and behavior of 18 primate species and found **empirical** support for the hypothesis: the bigger the neocortex, the more deceptive the behavior.

7 "Lying is just so ordinary, so much a part of our everyday lives and everyday conversations, that we hardly notice it," said Bella DePaulo, a psychologist at the University of California, Santa Barbara. "And in many cases it would be more difficult, challenging and stressful for people to tell the truth than to lie."

8 DePaulo said that her research led her to believe that not all lying is bad, that it often serves a perfectly respectable purpose; in fact, it is sometimes a nobler, or at least kinder, option than telling the truth. "I call them kindhearted lies, the lies you tell to protect someone

else's life or feelings," DePaulo said. A kindhearted lie is when a genetic counselor says nothing when she happens to find out, during a straightforward test for birth defects, that a man could not have possibly fathered his wife's new baby. It's when a neighbor lies about hiding a Jewish family in Nazi-occupied Poland. It's when a doctor tells a terminally ill patient that the new chemotherapy might work. And it's when a mother tells her daughter that nothing bad will ever happen to her.

9 The Federal government has been supporting research recently to look for machines that detect the brain tracings of deception. But the **quest** might be doomed to failure, since it might turn out to be all but impossible to tell which tracings are signatures of truly dangerous lies, and which are the images of lies that are harmless and kindhearted, or self-serving without being dangerous. Alternatively, the quest could turn out to be more successful than we really want, generating instruments that can detect deception not only as an antiterrorism device but also in situations that have little



Trying to catch a liar

¹ avert their gazes: look away

² dead giveaway: something that reveals you have lied or done something wrong

to do with national security: job interviews, tax audits, classrooms, boardrooms, bedrooms.

- 10** But it would be destabilizing indeed to be stripped of the half-truths and **delusions** on which social life depends. As the great physician-essayist Lewis Thomas once wrote, a **foolproof** lie-detection device would turn our quotidian lives upside down: "Before long, we

would stop speaking to each other, television would be abolished as a habitual felon, politicians would be confined by house arrest and civilization would come to a standstill." It would be a mistake to bring such a device too rapidly to market, before considering what might happen not only if it didn't work—which is the kind of risk we are accustomed to

thinking about—but also what might happen if it did. Worse than living in a world **plagued by** uncertainty, in which we can never know for sure who is lying to whom, might be to live in a world plagued by its opposite: certainty about where the lies are, thus forcing us to tell one another nothing but the truth.

Directions: Read each statement and decide if it is true or false. If it is false, correct it.

READ FOR DETAILS

Working with a partner, read each statement and decide if it is T (true) or F (false). If it is false, correct it.

- _____ 1. Most people believe that liars avert their glances.
- _____ 2. About 20% of people have a natural ability to detect liars.
- _____ 3. Psychologists are better than ordinary people at detecting liars.
- _____ 4. Polygraphs can detect lies.
- _____ 5. Some experts like David Nyberg and Bella DePaulo think that lying is a necessary way for us to cope with reality.
- _____ 6. According to the Machiavellian Intelligence Hypothesis, intelligence evolved in order to increase the ability to deceive.
- _____ 7. Learning to lie is a sign that something has gone wrong in a child's development.
- _____ 8. Many experts believe that people would feel more secure if everyday lies were uncovered.
- _____ 9. According to the text, doctors shouldn't lie to their patients and parents should never lie to their children.
- _____ 10. An antiterrorism device could also detect lies told at work, school, and home.
- _____ 11. Lewis Thomas was an advocate for a foolproof lie-detection device.

DETECTING

Do the following statements reflect the views of the writer in Reading Passage 2? In boxes 15 – 20 on your answer sheet write:

YES if the statement agrees with the information

NO if the statement contradicts the statement

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this in the passage

- 15 Tactics that liars use to trick people frequently give them away. YES
- 16 Good liars show less emotional response to the fact that they are lying. YES
- 17 In the two experiments described in the text, the police performed better than the airline customs inspectors. NOT GIVEN
- 18 The preparation for both experiments described in the text were very similar. NO
- 19 Not looking people in the eye was one technique used by the airline customs inspectors to help successfully spot liars. NO
- 20 Patricia Wallace has carried out at least two deception experiments. NOT GIVEN

Questions 21 – 24

Complete each of the following statements (Questions 21 – 24) with words taken from Reading Passage 2.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 21 – 24 on your answer sheet.

21 It has been put forward that politicians use the ——— between speaking live and on television to help them fool people. **subtle differences**

22 Liars are often ——— the things that people look for in liars. **aware of**

23 Two vocal clues that policemen listened for in their experiment were ———. **tempo and pitch**

24 ——— were used to try and fool the airline customs inspectors and lay people. **Paid volunteers**

Questions 25 – 27

Using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER from Reading Passage 2, answer the following questions.

Write your answers in boxes 25 – 27 on your answer sheet.

- 25** Apart from television, what example does the text give of conversation when people don't look each other in the eye? **telephone conversation**
- 26** Who has recently asserted that they can spot liars easily? **politicians**
- 27** What is the similarity in most psychological lying research? **videotape**

UNIT
3

The Road to Success



C BACKGROUND AND VOCABULARY

Katie from Reading One (page 48) took the Self-Discovery Quiz. Fill in the form with the correct word from the word box to see how she answered the questions.

back: support

come together: make sense

dim: gloomy, dark

discretion: good judgment

miss a beat: hesitate and show surprise or shock

pace: the speed of events

reluctant: unwilling

spare (something): afford to give (time, money) to others

take it out of me: exhaust (me)

SELF-DISCOVERY QUIZ

Achieving success has a lot to do with how you look at yourself.

1. Write down three things that you like about yourself.

I know how to keep a secret; people can trust me. **Discretion** is my middle name.

When I encounter difficulties or make a mistake, I never give up; I never **miss a beat**. I just keep going.

- I am a generous person. I can always **spare** a little money for people in need.

2. Write down a goal that you would like to achieve.

I would like to have all the different parts of my life **come together** so I could feel like a whole person with no regrets. For this, I **back** me in my dancing career: a helper and mentor.

3. What is your target date for achieving it?

I am **reluctant** to set a date for success because I believe life should follow its own **pace**, but I would like to join a major dance company in five years.

4. What obstacles or opposition to your goal might you encounter?

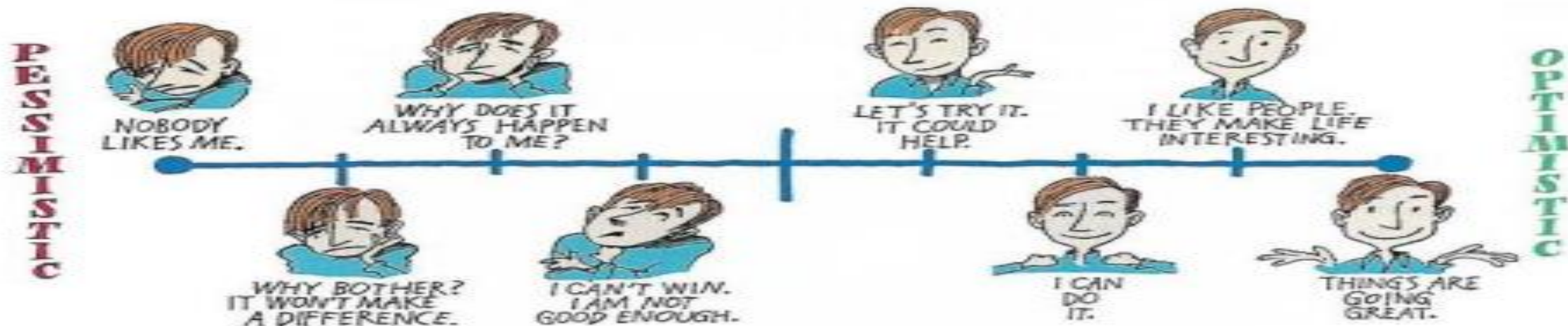
Sometimes I get discouraged at night. I sit alone in the **dim** light of my room and worry. Depression can **take it out of me**, but I always remember my dreams.

5. What are some first steps you could take toward your goal?

I am going to New York to apply to dance school.

B SHARE INFORMATION

Look at the hope-scale. Where do you fall? Are you generally optimistic, pessimistic, or somewhere in-between? Complete the Self-Discovery Quiz with information about yourself. Then share what you have written with a partner.



SELF-DISCOVERY QUIZ

Achieving success has a lot to do with how you look at yourself.

1. Write down three things that you like about yourself.

2. Write down a goal that you would like to achieve.

3. What is your target date for achieving it?

4. What obstacles or opposition to your goal might you encounter?

5. What are some first steps you could take toward your goal?

Kids Learn Poise Through Dance



CBS NEWS June 17, 2005

- 1 You might think that the only music kids today are dancing to is rap. But for *The Early Show's* Study Hall report, correspondent Melinda Murphy found that New York City's public schools are using classic dance tunes to teach kids manners and civility.¹
- 2 The fact that a New York elementary school is located in one of the city's poorest neighborhoods doesn't mean that its fifth graders will lack poise or social graces. They are learning them on the dance floor. Dance instructor Daniel Ponickly notes, "They don't yet know how to be ladies and gentlemen. But I say to them, 'You are going to become ladies and gentlemen' and all of a sudden, when they come to class, their shirts are tucked in. They stand up straighter." Ponickly is one of more than 30 ballroom instructors teaching dances like the foxtrot and swing in New York City's inner city schools. "We're teaching them that they matter, and that they can show it," Ponickly says.
- 3 This program was started by Pierre Dulaine, a four-time British exhibition dance champion. Eleven years ago, Dulaine offered to teach ballroom in one school. Today, his instructors teach in more than 60 schools. Dulaine says, "It has developed into an arts and education program where the children learn about ballroom dancing, and dances from different countries. But most important, they learn teamwork, having to work with another human being. It's not easy for a young boy and girl, lady and gentleman, to work with each other." For Rosemary Tejada, the course had an added benefit. She says, "I've gotten to be better friends with a boy. I've known my partner since first grade, but we didn't really communicate a lot. But now, with ballroom dancing, we've communicated more." At the end of every course, all the schools compete in a series of competitions.
- 4 Tejada and her partner, Julian Perez, have made it to the semifinals. "At the competition, I'm really excited, but I'm also nervous," Tejada says. To compete, teams must be proficient in five dances: swing, rumba, foxtrot, tango, and merengue. But each couple also has a specialty, and Tejada's is swing. She says, "In swing, you really move a lot, and you feel in a happy mood. I get to express my feelings when I dance."
- 5 It is wonderful to see the students getting excited about something as old-fashioned as ballroom dance. Dulaine notes, "There is a camaraderie² that develops between them, and it's a camaraderie to excel." He adds, "Quite honestly, I'm not interested in whether they remember every single step. Learning to touch someone with respect is the key to all of ballroom dancing."
- 6 In this competition, Tejada and her teammates won a silver trophy. But Dulaine hopes that they've also gained an interest in a pastime that promotes grace, manners, and civility. He says, "All those children love to dance. They have their imagination, and this is what we need to nurture." If you'd like to learn more, there is a documentary movie about the program entitled "Mad Hot Ballroom."

¹ **civility:** politeness; appropriate behavior for social interactions

² **camaraderie:** a feeling of group loyalty and friendship

2 Circle the correct answer(s) to the questions below. There may be more than one correct answer. Compare your answers with a partner's.

1. What is true about this arts and education program?
 - a. It began this year.
 - b. It includes 11 schools.
 - c. The teachers are experts.
2. Why must the students in the program dress correctly?
 - a. to develop good manners
 - b. to show respect for each other
 - c. to pay attention in class
3. What is the significance of the international aspect of this program?
 - a. Children learn about manners in other countries.
 - b. Children learn dances from different countries.
 - c. Children compete with dancers from other countries.
4. What does competing in a ballroom dance contest teach the 10- and 11-year-old children who represent their schools?
 - a. to do the best they can
 - b. to get along with children of the opposite sex
 - c. to appreciate school spirit

A READING ONE: Gotta Dance

Before you read, discuss the questions with a partner.

Did you ever have a compulsion—something you felt you had to do, no matter what the obstacles or consequences? Did you act on your feelings? Were you glad you did?

GOTTA DANCE¹

BY JACKSON JOHIE DAVIS



- 1 Maybe I shouldn't have mentioned it to anyone. Before I knew it, it was all through the family, and they'd all made it their business to challenge me. I wouldn't tell them my plan, other than to say I was leaving, but that was enough to set them off. Uncle Mike called from Oregon to say, "Katie, don't do it," and I wouldn't have hung up on him except that he added, "Haven't you caused enough disappointment?" That did it. Nine people had already told me no, and Uncle Mike lit the fire under me² when he made it ten. Nine-eight-seven-six-five-four-three-two-one. Kaboom.
- 2 On my way to the bus station, I stopped by the old house. I still had my key, and I knew no one was home. After ducking my head into each room, including my old one, just to be sure I was alone, I went into my brother's room and set my duffel bag and myself on his bed.
- 3 The blinds were shut so the room was **dim**, but I looked around at all the things I knew by heart and welcomed the softening effect of the low light. I sat there a very long time in the silence until I began to think I might never rise from that bed or come out of that gray light, so I pushed myself to my feet.

¹ **gotta dance:** slang expression for "I have got to dance," "I must dance"

² **lit the fire under me:** slang expression for "made me angry," "made me finally take action"

READ FOR DETAILS

Circle the correct answer to each question. Then compare your answers with another student's.

- How would you describe the attitude of the majority of Katie's family?
 - They were critical of Katie's desire to be a dancer.
 - They encouraged her risk-taking.
 - They were very supportive of all her plans.
- Which statement is not true of Mutts's life and death?
 - He loved playing the blues.
 - He died before he could realize his dream.
 - His sister was very upset at his funeral.
- Which of the following did Katie do before setting out for the bus depot?
 - She went straight to her brother's room after entering her old house.
 - She danced a soft shoe in her brother's room to the beat of a jazz album.
 - She danced with a lot of emotion in her brother's room knowing full well that no one else was in the house.
- Which one of Katie's ideas must she re-evaluate as a result of her experiences?
 - The pace of a long bus trip allows her time for reflection.
 - Waiters and waitresses are generally impatient and unkind.
 - Bus depots are usually dirty and packed with a lot of people.
- What did Katie observe when she was in the bus?
 - On his third attempt, the boy succeeded in throwing his hat out the window.
 - The boy showed his perfect aim when his hat landed on a fence post.
 - The bus driver responded to the mother with a great deal of compassion.
- Why did Katie go to the diner?
 - She needed to be in a quiet place to think more about her brother and what his life meant to her.
 - She needed to wait for her audience to arrive and to mentally and physically prepare for her performance.
 - She needed to sit down for a while to take care of a pain in her side that she got from dancing.
- What thoughts did Katie have when she was watching the lines form in front of the theater?
 - She considered how differences in dress can cause people to be uncomfortable with each other.
 - She realized that one should dress up when going to the theater to show respect to the entertainers.
 - She thought the street kids would be chased away by the police because they would be begging.
- Which of the following is true about Katie's performance?
 - The theatergoers liked it so much that they missed the first five minutes of the show they had been waiting in line to see.
 - Katie was offered a job after she performed her dance so well in the street in front of the theater.
 - Katie was satisfied with her performance.

Use the adjectives of personality below to describe yourself

cautious conscientious curious easy-going independent logical
loyal mature quiet rebellious self-sufficient sensitive

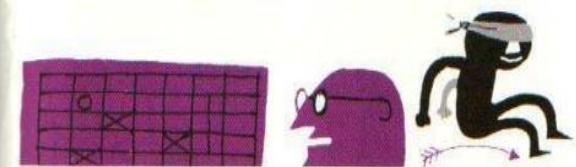
d Complete the questions with a verb from the list in the right form.
All these collocations appear in *What's your personality type?*

catch face get go with hurt keep make plan tell

- 1 Do you usually _____ your holidays a long time **in advance**, or at the last minute?
- 2 What do you do if you're reading a text in English and you _____ **stuck on** a particular word?
- 3 Do you always _____ **sure** that you have your mobile with you when you leave the house?
- 4 When you're shopping for clothes, do you usually buy the first thing that _____ **your eye**, or do you look at a lot of things before you make a decision?
- 5 When you have to make a decision, do you usually _____ **your gut feeling**, or do you ask other people for advice?
- 6 Do you tend to _____ problems **head on**, or do you try to avoid conflict?
- 7 In what situations do you think it's better to _____ **a white lie**, in order not to _____ people's feelings?
- 8 When you reply to a friend's email, do you usually write a lot or _____ it **short**?

Read the questionnaire and circle the answer that best describes you

WHAT'S YOUR PERSONALITY TYPE?



PLANNER OR SPONTANEOUS

- 1 Are you...?
 - a a perfectionist who hates leaving things unfinished
 - b someone who hates being under pressure and tends to over-prepare
 - c a bit disorganized and forgetful
 - d someone who puts things off until the last minute
- 2 Imagine you have bought a piece of self-assembly furniture (e.g. a wardrobe or a cabinet). Which of these are you more likely to do?
 - a Check that you have all the items and the tools you need before you start.
 - b Carefully read the instructions and follow them to the letter.
 - c Quickly read through the instructions to get the basic idea of what you have to do.
 - d Start assembling straight away. Check the instructions only if you get stuck.
- 3 Before you go on holiday, which of these do you do?
 - a Plan every detail of your holiday.
 - b Put together a rough itinerary, but make sure you've left plenty of free time.
 - c Get an idea of what sort of things you can do, but not make a decision until you get there.
 - d Book the holiday at the last minute and plan hardly anything in advance.



HEADS OR HEARTS

- 7 If an argument starts when you are with friends, do you...?
 - a face it head on and say what you think
 - b try to find a solution yourself
 - c try to keep everyone happy
 - d do anything to avoid hurting people's feelings
- 8 Imagine you had the choice between two flats to rent. Would you...?
 - a write down what your ideal flat would be like and then see which one was most similar
 - b make a list of the pros and cons of each one
 - c just go with your gut feeling
 - d consider carefully how each flat would affect other members of your family
- 9 Imagine a friend of yours started going out with a new partner and they asked you for your opinion. If you really didn't like them, would you...?
 - a tell them exactly what you thought
 - b be honest, but as tactful as possible
 - c try to avoid answering the question directly
 - d tell a 'white lie'



FACTS OR IDEAS

- 4 Communication What can you see? p.116
Which option best describes what you wrote down?
 - a It's basically a list of what appears in the picture.
 - b It tells the story of what's happening in the picture.
 - c It tries to explain what the picture means.
 - d It's a lot of ideas that the picture made you think of.
- 5 You need to give a friend directions to your house. Do you...?
 - a write down a list of detailed directions
 - b send a link to Google Maps
 - c give rough directions
 - d draw a simple map showing only the basic directions
- 6 When you go shopping in the supermarket, do you...?
 - a always go down the same aisles in the same order
 - b carefully check prices and compare products
 - c buy whatever catches your eye
 - d go round a different way each time, according to what you want to buy



EXTROVERT OR INTROVERT

- 10 You are out with a group of friends. Do you...?
 - a say hardly anything
 - b say a bit less than most people
 - c talk quite a lot
 - d do nearly all the talking
- 11 When you meet a new group of people, do you...?
 - a try to stay with people you already knew
 - b have to think hard about how to keep the conversation going
 - c try to get to know as many people as possible
 - d just try to enjoy yourself
- 12 If the phone rings when you are in the middle of something, do you...?
 - a ignore it and carry on with what you're doing
 - b answer it quickly, but say you'll call back
 - c have a conversation, but make sure you keep it short
 - d welcome the interruption and enjoy a nice long chat

Silent Spring



1 FOCUS ON THE TOPIC

A PREDICT

In the place you live now, what are some of the trends in the way people think about things like the environment, technology, fashion, music, politics, or other topics? Think about one trend in particular. Is this trend expressed in other countries? How do trends grow and develop? Why do people go along with them? Take five minutes to write down your thoughts about the questions.

C BACKGROUND AND VOCABULARY

Read the definitions and choose the best words to complete the text.

abundance: a large quantity of something

blight: a plant disease; something that makes people unhappy or spoils their lives

counterparts: people or things that have the same job or purpose as people or things in another place

countless: too many to be counted

misfortune: very bad luck

prosperous: successful and having a lot of money

puzzled: confused about something you can't understand

specter: something that people are afraid of

stricken: very badly affected by trouble or illness

surroundings: natural and manmade things in the environment

Modern Trends: Environmental Protection

Are you ever _____ 1. _____ about why people believe what they believe and why they do what they do? In *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell discusses how ideas and trends spread, eventually changing _____ 2. _____ lives. For Gladwell, the "tipping point" is the moment when a long-accepted set of values undergoes rapid change. In 1962, Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring* brought America to the tipping point: thanks to her work, the modern environmental protection movement was born. Today, the movement she began has thousands of _____ 3. _____ all over the world.

Insects and bacteria threatened to reduce the _____ 4. _____ of our food supply. If a _____ 5. _____ spreads over a crop, the food decays and dies. In order to be _____ 6. _____ and productive, American agriculture had to rely on chemical pesticides used to kill the insects and bacteria that were destroying the

crops. But Rachel Carson realized that some chemicals were too dangerous to use on crops. She warned that using DDT* in farming raised the _____
7.
of a dying planet.

Because Rachel Carson had been a government scientist, her book *Silent Spring* created a great deal of discussion and controversy. Many people agreed that our natural _____
8.
and our food supply must be saved from the dangers of industrialization. Carson was aware of the impact of her work, but she was _____
9.
with cancer and died two years after her famous book was published. Despite her _____
10.
she inspired millions to act to protect nature.

*DDT: a pesticide that remains in the food chain and that is harmful to humans. Carson protested the large-scale, uncontrolled use of DDT, especially in crops.

Trends in the Indian fashion and textile industries

During the 1950s, the Indian fashion scene was exciting, stylish and very graceful. There were no celebrity designers or models, nor were there any labels that were widely recognised. The value of a garment was judged by its style and fabric rather than by who made it. It was regarded as perfectly acceptable, even for high-society women, to approach an unknown tailor who could make a garment for a few rupees, providing the perfect fit, finish and style. They were proud of getting a bargain, and of giving their own name to the end result.

The 1960s was an era full of mischievousness and celebration in the arts, music and cinema. The period was characterised by freedom from restrictions and, in the fashion world, an acceptance of innovative types of material such as plastic and coated polyester. Tight-fitting kurtas and churidars and high coiffures were a trend among women.

The following decade witnessed an increase in the export of traditional materials, and the arrival in India of international fashion. Synthetics became trendy, and the disco culture affected the fashion scene.

It was in the early 80s when the first fashion store 'Ravissant' opened in Mumbai. At that time garments were retailed for a four-figure price tag. American designers like Calvin Klein became popular. In India too, contours became more masculine, and even the salwar kameez was designed with shoulder pads.

With the evolution of designer stores came the culture of designer fashion, along with its hefty price tags. Whatever a garment was like, consumers were convinced that a higher price tag signified elegant designer fashion, so garments were sold at unbelievable prices. Meanwhile, designers decided to get themselves noticed by making showy outfits and associating with the right celebrities. Soon, fashion shows became competitive, each designer attempting to out-do the other in theme, guest list and media coverage.

In the last decade of the millennium, the market shrank and ethnic wear made a comeback. During the recession, there was a push to sell at any cost. With fierce competition the inevitable occurred: the once hefty price tags began their downward journey, and the fashion-show industry followed suit. However, the liveliness of the Indian fashion scene had not ended – it had merely reached a stable level.

At the beginning of the 21st century, with new designers and models, and more sensible designs, the fashion industry accelerated once again. As far as the global fashion industry is concerned, Indian ethnic designs and materials are currently in demand from fashion houses and garment manufacturers. India is the third largest producer of cotton, the second largest producer of silk, and the fifth largest producer of man-made fibres in the world.

The Indian garment and fabric industries have many fundamental advantages, in terms of a cheaper, skilled work force, cost-effective production, raw materials, flexibility, and a wide range of designs with sequins, beadwork, and embroidery. In addition, that India provides garments to international fashion houses at competitive prices, with a shorter lead time, and an effective monopoly on certain designs, is accepted the whole world over. India has always been regarded as the default source in the embroidered garments segment, but changes in the rate of exchange between the rupee and the dollar has further depressed prices, thereby attracting more buyers. So the international fashion houses walk away with customised goods, and craftwork is sold at very low rates.

As far as the fabric market is concerned, the range available in India can attract as well as confuse the buyer. Much of the production takes place in the small town of Chapa in the eastern state of Bihar, a name one might never have heard of. Here fabric-making is a family industry; the range and quality of raw silks churned out here belie the crude production methods and equipment. Surat in Gujarat, is the supplier of an amazing set of jacquards, moss crepes and georgette sheers – all fabrics in high demand. Another Indian fabric design that has been adopted by the fashion industry is the ‘Madras check’, originally utilised for the universal lungi, a simple lower-body wrap worn in southern India. This design has now found its way on to bandannas, blouses, home furnishings and almost anything one can think of. Ethnic Indian designs with batik and hand-embroidered motifs have also become popular across the world. Decorative bead work is another product in demand in the international market. Beads are used to prepare accessory items like belts and bags, and beadwork is now available for haute couture evening wear too.

Questions 1-7

Complete the notes below. Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Indian fashion: 1950-2000

1950s

- No well-known designers, models or (1).....
- Elegant clothing cost little
- Women were pleased to get clothes for a (2).....price

1960s

- New materials, e.g. (3).....and polyester
- Fitted clothing and tall hairstyles

1970s

- Overseas sales of (4).....fabrics rose
- Influence of international fashion

1980s

- Opening of fashion store in Mumbai
- Popularity of American designers
- Clothing had a (5).....shape
- Designers tried to attract attention by presenting (6).....clothes and mixing with stars

1990s

- Fall in demand for expensive fashion wear
- Return to (7).....clothing

Questions 8-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1? Write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN If there is no information on this

8. At the start of the 21st century, key elements in the Indian fashion industry changed.

9. India now exports more than half of the cotton it produces.

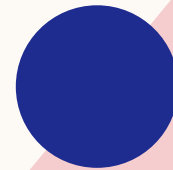
10. Conditions in India are generally well suited to the manufacture of clothing.

11. Indian clothing exports have suffered from changes in the value of its currency.

12. Modern machinery accounts for the high quality of Chapa's silk.

13. Some types of Indian craftwork which are internationally popular had humble origins.

MIDTERM TEST



THANK YOU