

Session 2

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Unit 3

Making Money

Vocabulary Review

A. Complete the email with the words from the list. Not all of the words will be used.

arrest counterfeiters illegal scanner
bills equipment ink technology

Hi Frank,

I saw a story that there are a lot of 1. _____ who are breaking the law in our neighborhood. The 2. _____ are so good, only an expert can tell they aren't real. They even have 3. _____ that changes color from green to yellow, just like real money. The 21st century has new 4. _____. Maybe we should buy some 5. _____ to help us, like currency-validator pens. What do you think?

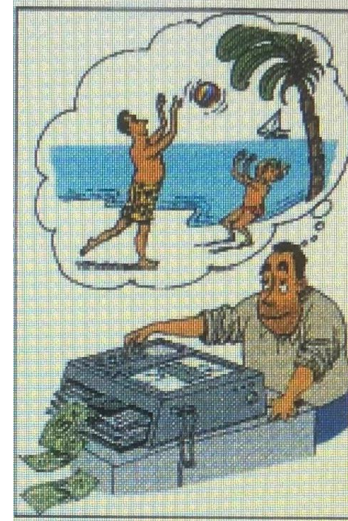
Judy

B. Match each bold vocabulary word on the left with its antonym on the right. Write the letter of the antonym next to each word.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| _____ 6. fake | A. cause |
| _____ 7. nervous | B. partly |
| _____ 8. prevent | C. real |
| _____ 9. illegal | D. calm |
| _____ 10. completely | E. lawful |

I Make It Myself

1. It took months of planning, of trying to find the perfect paper, of mixing and remixing ink to get the right color, of printing and reprinting to get the right feel. But I did it. I made a perfect copy of a \$100 bill.
2. During the days, I did regular print jobs at the shop. Then every evening at five o'clock, I sent my workers home, hoping no one would ask why I stayed late. I pulled out the special paper, ink, and other equipment I hid away the night before and slowly, carefully worked until the sun came up. I didn't have time to sleep. I was too nervous to sleep anyway. As I worked, I worried about the Secret Service agents coming to get me. In the beginning, as I prepare the paper, I said to myself, "I'm just printing little blue and red hairlines on paper. They can't arrest me for that. I'm not breaking the law." Then as I printed the numbers, I said, "I'm just printing small numbers in four corners of a page. They can't arrest me for this. What's I'm doing isn't illegal." Finally, as I got closer and closer to printing something they could arrest me for, I began to wonder, "Is this really that bad? Who am I hurting? I'm making myself a few thousand dollars so I can take my boy and move to Puerto Rico. I'm just to do my best for my family. Is that so wrong?"
3. After about three weeks of slow work, I finally printed out a whole sheet of \$100 bills. I took out the magnifying glass and studies my work. "No. Oh, Ben, no. Ben, you don't look right," I said aloud to the empty shop. The portrait of Ben Franklin on the front of the bill just didn't look right. To most people, he probably looked like the one on the real bill. However, I could see that it wasn't a perfect copy. I needed it to be perfect. So, slowly, painfully, I started over.
4. A week later, I was printing the last of the bills. *I didn't hear them come in because of the noise of the press.* I just looked up from studying the now-perfect portraits of Ben Franklin to see a gun at my head and hear the Secret Service agent say, "Just like getting caught with your hand in the cookie jar, huh, Mike?"



COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions:

1. The title of the story is *I Made It Myself*. What does "It" refer to?

2. In paragraph 3, Landress says, "No. Oh, Ben, no." Who is Ben? What was wrong?

3. In paragraph 4, Landress says, "*I didn't hear them come in because of the noise of the press.*" Who does "them" refer to? What were they coming to do?

4. The story ends with "*Just like getting caught with your hand in the cookie jar, huh, Mike?*" What does this mean?

MAKING MONEY By Amelia Laidlaw.

1. It was so quick and easy. A 14-year-old boy in Scottsdale, Arizona, pulled out a \$50 bill and put it onto his school's new scanner. Then he printed ten copies of his \$50 bill on a color copier. Within seconds he changed \$50 into \$550, and he was ready to go shopping.

2. Thirty years ago only a few people had the skills or equipment to make counterfeit money. Good computers, copiers, cameras, and printers are cheaper than ever, so today anyone can "make" money. The people using today's technology to make fake money are called casual counterfeiters, and like the 14-year-old in Arizona, they can be anywhere.

3. The number of fake bills made by casual counterfeiters on their home or office computer is growing fast. Although there is no way to completely prevent counterfeiting, in the 1900s and 2000s, the U.S. government made some changes to U.S. bills that made casual counterfeiting more difficult.

4. One change they made was to put very, very small words, called microprint, in hidden places on the bill. These words are only 6/1,000 inch. No one can read them without a magnifying glass, a special glass that makes things look bigger. And they are too small to come out clearly on a copier. If someone copies a bill that has microprint and you look at the copy through a magnifying glass, you see only black lines instead of microprinted words.

5. Another change the government made to U.S. bills was to use special color-changing ink. Money printed with color-changing ink looks green from one direction and yellow from another. Home computers cannot use color-changing ink. So any illegal copies of money from a home computer have normal ink that is easy to notice.

6. The third change was to add a special line from the top to the bottom of each new bill. When you hold a \$20 bill up to the light for example, you can see the line has the words "USA twenty" in it. The line turns red if you put it under a special UV (ultraviolet) light. Fake bills printed on regular paper do not have this special line. You can tell they are fake by holding them up to the light or by putting them under UV light.

1. Read the statements.

Write the correct par. number in front of each of them.

- Par. ____ a. Casual counterfeiting is becoming a big problem, and the government is fighting it.
- Par. ____ b. Using color-changing ink is a way to prevent counterfeiting.
- Par. ____ c. A child can easily copy paper money.
- Par. ____ d. Putting micro-print on bills helps prevent counterfeiting.
- Par. ____ e. New technology makes casual counterfeiter possible.
- Par. ____ f. The special lines on U.S. paper money help prevent counterfeiting.

2. Check the statement that best describes the main idea of the whole article.

- A. It's easier to counterfeit money today than it was 30 years ago, especially with the right equipment.
- B. The government has several ways to try to prevent counterfeiting.
- C. Better home computers and printers made counterfeiting easier, so the U.S. government changed the bills to make counterfeiting more difficult.

FURTHER READING 1

Lake Baikal

Crescent-shaped Lake Baikal, in Siberia, is only the ninth largest lake in area at 385 miles (620 km) in length and 46 miles (74 km) in width, yet it is easily the largest body of fresh water in the world. It holds one-fifth of the world's total fresh water, which is more than the total of all the water in the five Great Lakes; it holds so much fresh water in spite of its less-than-impressive area because it is by far the world's deepest lake. The average depth of the lake is 1,312 feet (400 meters) below sea level, and the Olkhon Crevice, the lowest known point, is more than 5,250 feet (1,600 meters) deep.

Lake Baikal, which today is located near the center of the Asian peninsula, is most likely the world's oldest lake. It began forming 25 million years ago as Asia started splitting apart in a series of great faults. The Baikal Valley dropped away, eventually filling with water and creating the deepest of the world's lakes.

1. What is stated in paragraph 1 about the shape of Lake Baikal?

- A. It is wider than it is long.
- B. It is circular in shape.
- C. Its width is one-half of its length.
- D. It is shaped like a new moon.

2. It is indicated in paragraph 1 that the area of Lake Baikal _____.

- A. is less than the area of eight other lakes
- B. is one-ninth the area of Siberia
- C. is greater than the area of any other freshwater lake
- D. is equal to the area of the five Great Lakes

3. According to paragraph 1, Lake Baikal _____.

- A. holds one-fifth of the world's water
- B. holds five times the water of the Great Lakes
- C. holds one-ninth of the world's water
- D. holds 20 percent of the world's fresh water

4. According to paragraph 1, the Olkhon Crevice is _____.

- A. outside of Lake Baikal
- B. 400 meters below sea level
- C. the deepest part of Lake Baikal
- D. 5,000 meters deep

5. It is mentioned in paragraph 2 that Lake Baikal _____.

- A. is not as old as some other lakes
- B. formed when sections of the Earth were moving away from each other
- C. was fully formed 25 million years ago
- D. is today located on the edge of the Asian peninsula

FURTHER READING 2

Smog

The oxidation of exhaust gases is one of the primary sources of the world's pollution. The brown haze that is **poised** over some of the world's largest cities is properly called photochemical smog; it results from Chemical reactions that **take place** in the air, using the energy of sunlight. The production of smog begins when gases are created in the cylinders of vehicle engines. It is there that oxygen and nitrogen gas combine as the fuel burns to form nitric oxide (NO), a colorless gas. The nitric oxide is **forced** out into the air through the vehicle tailpipe along with other gases.

When the gas reaches the air, it comes into contact with available oxygen from the atmosphere and combines with the oxygen to produce nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), which is a gas with a brownish **hue**. This nitrogen dioxide **plays a role in** the formation of acid rain in wetter or more humid climates and tends to decompose back into nitric oxide as it releases an oxygen atom from each molecule; the released oxygen atoms quickly combine with oxygen (O₂) molecules to form ozone (O₃). The brownish colored nitrogen dioxide is partially responsible for the brown color in smoggy air; the ozone is the toxic substance that causes irritation to eyes.

1. The word “poised” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. interacting
- B. sitting
- C. blowing
- D. poisoning

2. The phrase “take place” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. position themselves
- B. put
- C. are seated
- D. occur

3. The word “forced” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. obliged
- B. required
- C. pushed
- D. commanded

4. The word “hue” in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by _____.

- A. color
- B. odor
- C. thickness
- D. smoke

5. The phrase “plays a role in” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. makes fun of
- B. serves a function in
- C. acts the part of
- D. moves about in

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Link:

Thank You
for Your Attention!