

**KEY TO THE STUDENT'S BOOK AND WORKBOOK EXERCISES AND  
TRANSCRIPTS  
UNIT ONE**

**LISTENING****ENHANCING YOUR VOCABULARY****1.**

1. d
2. f
3. a
4. i
5. g
6. c
7. j
8. e
9. h
10. b

**2.**

1. auditioned
2. panicked
3. back and forth
4. rehearsals/rehearsing
5. stressful
6. commute
7. incredibly
8. stressed out
9. to relieve
10. handled

**LISTENING TASK 1**

<p>Jared: - felt confused and lonely</p> <p>- didn't know anybody</p> <p>- didn't know what to do with himself on the weekends</p>	<p>Solution: - auditioned for a drama club and got in</p> <p>- busy every weekend with rehearsals and performances.</p>
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<p>Maria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-preparing for the entrance exam and feeling stressed out</li> <li>- had to memorize so much material</li> <li>- feeling scared that she wouldn't be able to pass</li> </ul>	<p>Solution: - learned to organize her time much better</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organized a study group with some of her friends</li> </ul>
<p>John: - busy and working long hours because of a new company</p>	<p>Solution: - took ballroom dancing lessons and entered competitions</p>
<p>Emi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- didn't like her job because it was so boring</li> </ul>	<p>Solution: - quit her job, now working in a flower shop in her neighborhood</p>
<p>Doug: - driving and commuting back and forth in heavy traffic</p>	<p>Solution: - taking the train now and reading, drinking coffee, and even sleeping on the way back home</p>

### LISTENING TASK 2

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. a
8. b
9. a
10. b

### TRANSCRIPT (TIME: 9': 31")

#### First Jared

**Jared:** You see, I come from a small town. When I started going to college in a large city, I felt really confused and lonely. I didn't know anybody. I didn't know what to do with myself on the weekends. It was hard to make friends. But then, someone told me about the drama club. I went over there and auditioned and I got in. Now I have a lot of new friends there. And I'm busy every weekend with rehearsals and performances. It's great!

#### Now Maria

**Maria:** Well, I'm in medical school now. But when I was preparing for the entrance exam, I was so stressed out. There was so much material that I had to memorize. I was so scared I wouldn't be able to pass that test that I started to panic. Well, I learned to organize my time much better and I started a study group with some of my friends. Well, of course, in the end I passed the



exam, and so did they!

### Now John

**John:** I work at an Internet company. Um, we're a new company, so, you know, it always seems like there's more work than we can possibly handle. Sometimes we work really long hours, easily until after 9 or 10 at night. Well, I really needed to do something fun after work to, uh, to relieve stress. So I started taking ballroom dancing lessons. It's incredibly fun, and I've gotten pretty good at it. I even enter ballroom dancing competitions!

### Now Emi

**Emi:** Well, I used to work as an administrative assistant in a large company. The pay was pretty good. But I didn't really like the job that much. It just got to be so ... boring, and I always felt like I would be happier doing something else. Then one day I just quit my job. Yes, just like that! Now I work in a flower shop in my neighborhood. I don't make that much money but I am much happier.

### Finally Doug

**Doug:** My job really isn't that stressful. Actually, I really like my job. I like my job a lot, but the commute back and forth was absolutely terrible. I used to drive my car to work every day—during rush hour, stop-and-go traffic, all the way to and from—and when I look back on it, uh, I really don't know how I was able to deal with that traffic without going crazy. But then, I realized that I didn't have to drive. I could take the train, and now on the train I can relax, I can have a cup of coffee, I read the paper, and on the way back home, I can even sleep.



## MINI-LISTENING

	<b>Frequent cause of stress</b>	<b>Method of lowering stress</b>
<b>Lisa</b>	job is hard; has to be organized, disciplined, and self-motivated; sometimes worries about money	takes a hot bath, curls up in front of the TV with a cup of hot tea
<b>Sean</b>	traffic, rude drivers	listens to music in the car, watches a funny movie, goes to a friend's house
<b>Victor</b>	everyone is in a hurry and under tremendous pressure; demanding doctors	goes to the gym at least four times a week, goes weightlifting, goes for a drive in the country

TRANSCRIPT FOR MINI-LISTENING (TIME: 4': 32")



**Lisa:** Uh, well, I'm a freelance writer, and that means that I work at home. And a lot of people think my job is easier because I don't have to go to the office every day. And I don't have to deal with office politics. But, you know, the truth is, my job is very hard. I have to be very organized and very disciplined. And pretty self-motivated. And when I have a problem, there is no one around to help me—I have to solve it myself. And sometimes I worry about money. So when I get stressed, I take a hot bath to relax, and then I curl up in front of the TV with a cup of hot tea. And that usually does the trick at the end of a long and very hard day.

**Sean:** Traffic stresses me out. I do a lot of driving to school and to my part-time job. Drivers can be so rude, especially during rush hour. I try to ignore them by listening to my favorite music in the car. Then, when I get home, I try to do something fun to relax. I watch a funny movie or go to a friend's house—something like that. Anything to take my mind off school and work.

**Victor:** I work in the hospital emergency room. You can imagine how stressful that is! Everyone is in a hurry and under tremendous pressure. The doctors are demanding, and there's always too much to do. I cope with all this stress by going to the gym at least four times a week. My friend got me started weight lifting, and now I'm addicted. When I feel especially frustrated, it feels good to go to the gym and throw those weights around. The other thing I do is get out of the city. Every month or so, I go for a drive in the country. The fresh air and the quiet do wonders for me.

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**UNIT TWO**

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**LISTENING****ENHANCING YOUR VOCABULARY****1.**

1. F
2. C
3. G
4. H
5. B
6. D
7. E
8. A
9. I
10. M
11. J
12. K
13. L
14. O
15. N

**2.**

1. passed
2. give
3. recognizes
4. attempt
5. complete
6. send
7. leave
8. keep
9. partial
10. assigned
11. state
12. nursery
13. subjects
14. failed
15. taught



## LISTENING TASK 1

	Amy	Patrick	Karen
1	✓		✓
2	✓		
3		✓	
4			✓
5			✓
6	✓	✓	

## LISTENING TASK 2

1. parochial
2. clothes
3. discipline system
4. dressed
5. warmly
6. competitive
7. study
8. nervous
9. period
10. challenging

## TRANSCRIPT (TIME: 17': 28")

**First Amy**

- So, Amy, tell us about your first day of high school.

**Amy:** Oh, my gosh! I remember it so vividly because I had gone to a very small parochial school all my life. And it was I that really pushed my mom to allow me to go to public school because I really wanted to experience the difference between public school and private school. And all of my friends were going to public school and they were all talking about the different freedoms that they had there which I had never really experienced. So, here I was all of a sudden very afraid even though she and I had spent pretty much all summer discussing how I was going to do in public school and what might be expected of me and how I might have to be more of self-starter. Because I don't know if you've ever been to private school. But in private school everything is pretty much set up for you and you just have to follow along and the schools are fairly small. But then when I went to high school and I actually saw it, the school was tremendous; I mean it was huge and my first thought was, "Oh, my gosh! How am I ever going to be able to find my way around this really really huge building?" And then the bell rang. It seemed like there were more kids there than I'd ever seen together at one time in my entire life.

- So, did they have you wear any kind of uniform at the high school?



**Amy:** That was the other thing. When my mom and I had gone shopping, I really didn't have any idea of what kind of clothes I should wear because first of all I had been really really sheltered and I didn't really have too much of an idea about fashion because I had never had to before. We wore uniforms in private school. So all of a sudden here I was trying to look like one of the in-crowd and I don't think I did too well.

**- So, were the teachers very different at the high school? Or the size of the classes?**

**Amy:** The classes were really really large. In private school we maybe had 8 to 10 kids in a classroom. And then all of a sudden here I was in a big classroom with maybe 30 students. And one teacher who pretty much just wrote things on the board and it was up to you whether you wanted to follow it or not and the discipline system was so completely different. Kids were sort of talking and whispering and the school I came from that was so not allowed.

**- So, how did you feel about that? Did you like high school better than junior high school?**

**Amy:** In some ways I liked it more, but in other ways I really missed the discipline and the structure.

**Now Patrick**

**- So, Patrick, tell us about your first day of high school.**

**Patrick:** Aha, my first day! Oh, boy! Well, we just moved into a new neighborhood and I remember I was pretty excited. I remember dressing up and wearing a tie and everything and when I got there it was kind of informal. The kids were kind of like you know; you wear what you want to wear. But I was, I guess, I was kind of scared. You know and excited at the same time. I remember I was late. Because we just moved into the neighborhood, and I remember my dad took me. And then there was just warm really warm teacher, Mrs. Seratta. I remember her name. And I mean what a greeting! I mean. She was in the middle of something. You know, orientation and everything. But I remember we got a great greeting. I looked around. Everybody looked really friendly. I mean those were all new, new folks for me. You know, new students and everything. I guess I felt pretty much at home. I mean that was a very good experience in high school as opposed to junior high. But it was very competitive high school I remember and I said, "Hey, I'm gonna have to really hit the books." You know which was kind of fun. Because a lot of the kids from my class who were in my class lived in my neighborhood and you know, and they had like little study groups. So it was a pretty good experience, I mean, high school for me was a fun time and a very nurturing time for me.

**- That's great.**

**Finally Karen**





- So, Karen. Tell us about your first day of high school.

**Karen:** I remember I didn't want to go. I think I was really nervous about going to a very big new school and they had just built a new high school. So, more than half of my friends were going to another high school. So I was getting ready to enter a high school where I didn't know anybody or so I thought. And I, yeah, I was really nervous about that. Um, when I got there, it wasn't that bad. You know, I went to my first period class. And it turned out that one of my best friends ended up being in my class. So, that was pretty cool. Um, but overall I really didn't like high school that much. I mean I don't know it was... um... I just kind of couldn't wait to get out of there. Actually I didn't find it that challenging. You know, I remember going and sitting in the classes and being kind of bored. And, yeah, seriously, and I always got good grades, but I never had to study much. And it just was, it was too easy I think. Yeah, I don't think that I felt challenged enough to tell you the truth.

- So, did you enjoy your junior high school more than your high school?

**Karen:** I think I did. Yeah, there was more of a sense of freedom, strangely enough. And I think when I entered high school for whatever reasons I was just a little more nervous about being someplace different where I didn't know anyone and so I think that's probably what was hard about it. But, yeah, middle school, definitely was a more fun time for me, yeah.

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**SPEAKING**  
**MINI-LISTENING**

	How they are trying to learn	Problems they are having
<b>Frank</b>	forming study groups, going over the discussion questions	some friends come unprepared, or forget their notes, or don't read the chapter beforehand
<b>Regina</b>	borrowing and reading software manual at school	too much information to remember, not having



		enough time to sit down and learn it properly
<b>Sonia</b>	taking the French class at local community center	class is too difficult; other students are better; she is a complete beginner; the teacher is not very good/wanders off the topic

#### TRANSCRIPT FOR MINI-LISTENING (TIME: 4': 52")

**Frank:** I'm having some trouble with chemistry this year. It's hard. The teacher acts like we're so smart—that we ought to have no trouble learning it. I find the textbook confusing, and then I get discouraged. Well, some of us got together and formed a study group. It seems to work OK most of the time—we compare notes and then go over the discussion questions in each chapter. The only problem is that sometimes one of my friends will come to the study group unprepared. He'll forget his notes or he won't have read the book beforehand. That really bothers me! I guess those guys who don't prepare are going to have a hard time on the final exam!

**Regina:** I'm trying to learn this new computer program at school. It's kind of embarrassing—most of the other kids have already picked it up, and I just can't get it. There's this software manual at school—I borrowed the book and took it home to read, but it didn't seem to help. There was simply too much information for me to remember. My problem is that I don't have enough time to sit down and learn it properly. I'm not sure what to do next.

**Sonia:** I'm going to France next summer, so I want to learn as much French as I can. So, I started taking a French class at the local community center. Well, the great thing is the class is free. The problem is it's not very easy. Well, you see, it's supposed to be a beginning-level class—no way! I'm telling you, most of the people in there—they already knew how to speak French when they started the class. They can say basic conversational phrases, and they know how to pronounce the words. I am a complete beginner! I did not know one word of French when I started this class! So I always feel lost—even from day one, I had no idea what was going on. Now, the teacher is nice, but he's not very good. He gets off the topic, and he'll get stuck on some tiny, little point for like half an hour at a time. But you know, I really shouldn't complain because after all, this class is free!



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## UNIT THREE

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### LISTENING

#### PREDICTING — POSSIBLE ANSWERS

1. jewelry (smart, well-designed, unique)
2. MP3 player (lightweight, compatible, tiny)
3. sneakers (original, strong, durable)
4. car (fast, powerful, modern)

#### ENHANCING YOUR VOCABULARY

##### 1.

1. g
2. c
3. j
4. d
5. f
6. i
7. c
8. b
9. h
10. a

##### 2.

1. effective
2. scaring off
3. ancestors
4. detergent
5. campaign
6. laundry
7. commercials
8. slogans

#### LISTENING TASK ONE

1. "Come alive". "Pepsi brings your ancestors back from the dead."
2. .... on the left, a box of laundry soap in the middle, and a pile of clean clothes on the right. They should have changed the order of the pictures.
3. until ... when.
4. ENCO. "Engine stop."



## LISTENING TASK 2

## EXERCISE C:

## Conversation 1:

1. a
2. b

## Conversation 2:

1. a
2. b

## Conversation 3:

1. a
2. b

## Conversation 4:

1. b
2. a

## TRANSCRIPT (TIME: 11': 22")

## Number 1: China

**Boy:** This is funny.

**Girl:** What's that?

**Boy:** I'm reading this article about bad advertisements. You know, advertising mistakes.

**Girl:** Yeah!

**Boy:** Of course, you know, Pepsi Cola, the soft drink company. Remember their old "Come alive" commercials?

**Girl:** Sure, come alive, with all those young people drinking Pepsi and suddenly being full of energy and life.

**Boy:** Well, when Pepsi was sold in China, "Come alive" was translated as "Pepsi brings your ancestors back from the dead."

**Girl:** Well, I guess Pepsi brings your ancestors back from the dead is one way to come alive. But I don't think that's what they had in mind.

**Boy:** But I don't think that's what they had in mind.

## Number 2: The Middle East

**Boy:** Here's one I wouldn't have thought of. You know those before-and-after commercials for laundry soap?

**Girl:** The ones with a pile of dirty clothes on one side and then the same clothes after they've been washed? Sure.

**Boy:** There was an American company that had one of those ads. It was really successful in



North America. In the ad, there was a pile of dirty clothes on the left, a box of laundry soap in the middle, and a pile of clean clothes on the right. So the message was that a box of this detergent would make really dirty clothes clean.

**Girl:** Yeah!

**Boy:** So, what do you think happened when they used the ad in the Middle East?

**Girl:** I don't know.

**Boy:** Think about it. In the Middle East, languages are written from right to left. People look at things from right to left.

**Girl:** So, it looked like that this soap made the clothes dirty?

**Boy:** Our soap will make your clothes dirty—not a very smart ad campaign!

**Girl:** They should have changed the order of the pictures. They should have put the picture of the clean clothes on the left and the dirty clothes on the right.

**Boy:** Really!

### Number 3: Mexico

**Boy:** Oh, here's another one. Some shirt maker put an ad in a Mexican magazine.

**Girl:** And?

**Boy:** Well, the ad was supposed to say "When I wore this shirt, I felt good," but they made a translation mistake.

**Girl:** What did they say?

**Boy:** Instead of "When I wore this shirt," the ad said, "Until I wore this shirt, I felt good."

**Girl:** Until I wore this shirt, I felt good? Gee, changing one little word gave it the opposite meaning.

### Number 4: Japan

**Boy:** The article says sometimes it's not just the advertising slogan that gets companies into trouble. Sometimes the company name can scare off business.

**Girl:** What do you mean?

**Boy:** Well, there was a large oil company in the United States called ENCO: E-N-C-O.

**Girl:** Yeah, I remember them.

**Boy:** They opened some gas station in Japan and they advertised using their American name. Unfortunately, they didn't know what the word means in Japanese.

**Girl:** What does it mean?

**Boy:** Enco is a short way of saying "Engine stop" in Japanese.

**Girl:** Great! Would you buy gasoline from a company that said your car engine would stop?

**Boy:** No and neither did the Japanese.



## MINI-LISTENING

Product	Is it selling well?	Why or why not?
subzero sleeping bag	yes	It is warm, takes up less room, and is lightweight
compact, portable electronic dictionary	no	Kids have computers and most word-processing programs have spell check
remote-control device to start the car	yes( during the winter holidays)	People hate waiting in winter to start the car; it sends out a signal that heats/warms up the car

## TRANSCRIPT FOR MINI-LISTENING (TIME: 4': 05")

**Salesperson 1:** OK, our new subzero sleeping bag here has a patented design, and it has revolutionary filling. We've had it tested by hikers and campers in subzero temperatures. And they're not only happy with the warmth, but they're also very pleased with how light it is. Now, our bags also take up less room than the bulkier, heavier sleeping bags you're used to, so campers don't have to sacrifice any of their equipment. We found that people who are new to hiking didn't like the term "subzero" because the idea of being outdoors when it's that cold is not very appealing. So, now we just emphasize how warm and lightweight it is, and it's selling better than any other sleeping bag!



**Salesperson 2:** You know, I first thought that this compact, portable electronic dictionary was going to sell really well—especially with the back-to-school market. You know, all school kids need to check a dictionary, right? Well, it just doesn't seem to be taking off, I'm finding out that more and more kids these days have computers. And you know that computers have software with dictionaries, and most word-processing programs have spell check. Then I thought, "OK, there are still people who like to write the old-fashioned way, with pen and paper." Well, a number of those people have told me that they still like the old-fashioned dictionaries, too.

**Salesperson 3:** We sell this really neat remote-control device that sends out a signal to start your car. It even lets you heat it up before you have to go out. That's a really great feature in the winter. So often, you know, people complain about how long it takes to warm up the car. People hate being cold ... and they hate having to wait even more! This gizmo sells really well during the winter holidays.

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**UNIT FOUR**

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**LISTENING****ENHANCING YOUR VOCABULARY****1.**

1. e
2. h
3. d
4. c
5. j
6. a
7. b
8. f
9. g
10. i

**2.**

1. survive
2. set out
3. leaped/leapt (Br.E.)
4. chattering
5. crash
6. civilization
7. keep up
8. berries
9. Beans
10. bleeding

**LISTENING TASK 1**

- a. 8
- b. 4
- c. 10
- d. 7
- e. 2
- f. 6
- g. 9
- h. 3
- i. 5
- j. 1



## LISTENING TASK 2

- a. F
- b. T
- c. T
- d. F
- e. T
- f. F
- g. T
- h. F
- i. F
- j. F

## TRANSCRIPT (TIME: 10': 43")

**Friend:** Molly, it's so good to see you! What an adventure! How on earth did you survive? And what were you doing in South America anyway?

**Molly:** Well, it was quite an experience! I was on my way to Belem to do some research for an article about the rain forest.

**Friend:** Uhuh.

**Molly:** Before I left, I called my friend Steve in Belem to let him know that I was flying in that evening. It was a small plane and the weather wasn't too good, so I was pretty scared, but I had to be in Belem that night. Everything was fine until the weather started to get worse. There was a lot of thunder and lightning, and just as we were flying over some mountains, the engines started to make some really strange noises. Then suddenly the engines stopped ... we started to fall.

**Friend:** Oh, no! What did you do?

**Molly:** Well, there was nothing I could do. I was sure I was going to die and there was nothing I could do about it. The plane just fell and fell and then there was a crash and everything went black. When I woke up, I was in a tree and there were pieces of the plane all around me. By then it was getting dark and it was pretty cold. My head hurt and my arm was bleeding and there was nothing but the sounds of the forest—I felt so alone.

**Friend:** So what did you do?

**Molly:** Well, first I climbed out of the tree. That was really painful because my arm hurt a lot. In fact, I found out afterwards that it was broken. When I got to the ground, I just lay down and slept.

**Friend:** How could you sleep out there in the forest? Weren't you frightened?

**Molly:** Yes, I was terrified, but I was totally exhausted. I didn't sleep very well because it was so cold and I was so frightened. It's freezing in the forest at night.

Anyway, as soon as it was light, I started to think about what I was going to do. I was all alone in the middle of nowhere. I had no idea where I was or how to find my way back to civilization. I was also really hungry.

**Friend:** Hungry? At a time like that?

**Molly:** Yes, I hadn't eaten for hours and I knew I had to keep my strength up if I was going to survive.

**Friend:** So what happened then?



**Molly:** Well, first, I found some berries. I didn't know what they were, or if they were good to eat or poisonous. But I was so hungry that I had to eat something. Then while I was eating the berries, I remembered that when you are lost in the forest, you are supposed to look for a river. Firstly, because you need water to drink, and also because rivers lead out of the forest. So I set out to try to find a river.

**Friend:** But you could have been miles away from a river!

**Molly:** I was. I walked all day until I couldn't walk anymore, and I found nothing. I just got more and more lost. And that evening, I realized that I might never find my way out. I might die in the forest and no one would ever find me.

**Friend:** How awful! You must have felt really alone.

**Molly:** I did, but just as I was starting to feel really depressed, I saw a monkey sitting in a tree. He had come over to see what I was doing and he started chattering at me and leaping from branch to branch. That made me laugh. It was the first time I had laughed since the crash, and I decided at that moment that somehow I was going to survive.

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## MINI-LISTENING

	Where did it happen?	When did it happen?	What happened?
1.	In Thailand	On Sunday	A man was strangled to death by a boa constrictor
2.	In Australia	On Friday	Two teenage girls who had disappeared were found
3.	In Hollywood (California)	On Tuesday	Two police officers were rescued by the thief they were chasing

## TRANSCRIPT FOR MINI-LISTENING (TIME: 3': 35'')

## 1) Woman 1:

A man who considered himself a snake charmer was strangled to death on Sunday by a three-and-a-half-meter boa constrictor in a town in Thailand. It seems that the man rushed to see the giant snake after friends told him the serpent was seen beside one of the town's main roads. The snake charmer put it around his neck; while he and his friends were walking home, the snake strangled him to death.

## 2) Man:

Two teenage girls who disappeared from a ship were found alive and well. The girls turned up on Friday, near a small town on the northeast coast of Australia. The girls said they were visiting a friend on the ship and fell asleep in their friend's cabin. When they woke up, the ship was heading for Singapore, so they decided to jump off the ship and swim to shore. They found themselves on a deserted part of the Australian coast, and had to walk over 100 miles to the



nearest town.

### 3) Woman 2:

Early Tuesday morning in California, two police officers who were pursuing a car thief down Hollywood Boulevard in a high-speed chase were rescued by the thief. During the chase, the officers' car overturned and fell into a shallow river. The officers couldn't get out of the car, which was rapidly filling up with water. The thief went back to the scene of the accident and helped rescue the officers. The Hollywood Police Department has decided to drop charges against the thief for saving the officers' lives.

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**UNIT FIVE**


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**LISTENING****ENHANCING YOUR VOCABULARY****1.**

1. d
2. f
3. g
4. h
5. j
6. i
7. c
8. a
9. b
10. g

**2.**

1. competition
2. auction
3. liable
4. mounted
5. authenticated
6. sophisticated
7. fake
8. provenance
9. brush strokes
10. paper trails

**LISTENING TASK 1**

<b>1</b>	<b>What was the TV program about?</b>	<b>Art forgery and how experts detect forgeries.</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Why is it sometimes difficult to tell the difference between an original piece of art and a forgery?</b>	<b>Art forgers have developed very sophisticated skills and techniques.</b>



## LISTENING TASK 2

## TRANSCRIPT (TIME: 12': 38")

**Michael:** I saw this fascinating program on TV last night.

**Janet:** Really? What was it about?

**Michael:** It was about art forgery. About how artists paint copies of famous works of art, and then try to sell them as originals.

**Janet:** That sounds pretty interesting.

**Michael:** Yeah, it was. They also talked about how art buyers can take certain precautions to make sure they don't accidentally buy one of these fakes. For example, they said it's a good idea to become very familiar with an artist's style before you purchase one of their pieces. You should have a sense of what colors, material, and subject matters the artist usually preferred, as well as what his or her brushstrokes look like. This one gallery owner said that signature location and mounting and framing techniques can also alert you to poor copies. He also said that at his auction house, all pieces must have a provenance. He said if auction houses and galleries come across a piece of artwork without one, they will not sell it.

**Janet:** Provenance. I've heard that word before, but I'm not exactly sure what it means.

**Michael:** A provenance is a "paper history," or documentation of an artwork's life. Who bought it from whom, when, and for how much. Reputable art dealers insist on being provided with a provenance when a prospective client wants to sell a piece of artwork. If an auction house does accidentally sell a forgery, it can be held liable for the selling price.

**Janet:** So, if I'm interested in a painting, the seller should be able to produce this paper trail.

**Michael:** Absolutely. Don't buy it otherwise.

**Janet:** OK. But I don't think I'll be buying any famous paintings anytime soon.

**Michael:** Me neither. But, you never know. Anyway, what I really found interesting in this show was the part about how experts—scientists—use different techniques to try and tell the difference between real works of arts and fakes. For instance, very often, if you hold a black light to a painting, the signature may jump out and look like it is resting on top of the painting. That means it's probably a fake. Also, an X- ray of the picture might show if the painting has been altered in any way. And let's say you're examining a painting that is supposed to be several hundred years old.

Well, an analysis of the paint—its chemical composition—can tell you if it matches the kind of paint that was normally used back when the piece was supposedly painted.

**Janet:** Wow! That's pretty impressive.

**Michael:** Sometimes, experts have been able to see the artist's fingerprints in the paint itself. If they find fingerprints in the paint, they might be able to use them to determine who really painted the work.

**Janet:** Did they show any examples of forgeries on this show? I mean, did they show any forgeries next to original paintings?

**Michael:** Yes, and to the untrained eye, it was impossible to tell the difference. Some artists who have had their artwork forged are Vermeer, Dali, and Picasso among many, many others. They showed a few of these forgeries on the show.

**Janet:** So with all those ways of authenticating a painting, is the buying and selling of forgeries common?



**Michael:** That's really hard to say. As techniques for detecting forgeries have become more sophisticated, so have the forgers. Some of these forgers have become so good, in fact, that experts simply cannot tell the difference between their copies and an original work. So in some cases it may be impossible to authenticate a painting. Get this: some experts say that 40% to 60% of some private and public collections may actually be fake.

**Janet:** Really?!

**Michael:** Yep!

**Janet:** That's incredible. It'll make me think twice the next time I'm in an art museum.

**Michael:** And apparently some forgers have become famous for their forgeries and their work is now considered valuable even though everyone knows they're forgeries.

**Janet:** Wow! That sounds like a pretty interesting program. I wish I had seen it.

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**MINI-LISTENING**

<b>1</b>	<b>When was he born?</b>	<b>1928</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Where in America was he born?</b>	<b>Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>What style of art did he pioneer?</b>	<b>Pop art</b>



4	What are his most famous works?	Campbell's Soup Can, Green Coca-Cola Bottles, Brillo Box, portraits of celebrities, Marilyn Monroe, Elizabeth Taylor, and Elvis Presley
5	What other jobs did he have?	He was also a filmmaker and a publisher.
6	When did he die?	1987

#### TRANSCRIPT FOR MINI-LISTENING (TIME: 4': 36")

**Lecturer:** Andrew Warhol was born in 1928 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He studied at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. By 1950, Andy Warhol, as he now called himself, moved to New York City and pursued a successful career as a commercial designer and illustrator. In the 1960s, Warhol became one of the leaders of the pop art movement. Taking its name from "popular," this art used images in popular culture for its subject matter. Probably one of Warhol's most famous images is called Campbell's Soup Can — a picture of a brand of soup popular in the U.S. Other famous works are Green Coca-Cola Bottles and the three-dimensional Brillo Box, which looks exactly like the box of soap pads sold in the supermarket. Now, Warhol also wanted to simplify the process of making art, so he silk-screened photographs onto painted canvas. He created very striking, brightly-colored portraits of celebrities. The most famous are of Marilyn Monroe, Elizabeth Taylor, and Elvis Presley. To make his art look even more mechanical, he would repeat many images of the same thing on the canvas, sometimes just changing the color or a few little details. He even named the place where he produced his art "The Factory."

Andy Warhol was also a filmmaker and a publisher. His magazine—called Interview—was filled with articles and gossip about celebrities. With his trademark bushy white hair and his association with celebrities, this man who seemed somewhat shy was always in the public eye. It seems that the more fun he made of art and fame, the more famous Andy Warhol became. He died in 1987 and is the subject of the largest museum devoted to a single artist: The Andy Warhol Museum in Pittsburgh, his hometown.



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**UNIT SIX**


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**LISTENING****ENHANCING YOUR VOCABULARY****1.**

1. h
2. e
3. a
4. f
5. j
6. g
7. b
8. i
9. c
10. d

**2.**

1. crops
2. retailers
3. blueprints
4. altered
5. ecological
6. organism
7. self-perpetuating
8. herbicide
9. toxins
10. weeds

**LISTENING TASK 1**

Advantages	Disadvantages
Crops could be made resistant to plant-killing animals.	There could be new toxins in food.
Crops could be made resistant to bacteria, viruses and insects.	Diseases could spread across different species of plants.
More nutritious food could be developed.	Herbicide-resistant plants could grow out of control.



	<b>The ecological balance could be disturbed.</b>
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**LISTENING TASK 2**

1. against
2. against
3. in favor of
4. in favor of
5. in favor of
6. against

**TRANSCRIPT (TIME: 6': 58")**

**Reporter:** You're in the supermarket deciding what you want to buy. The tomatoes and corn look especially delicious. But wait! Do you stop and wonder if those vegetables have been genetically modified? Wouldn't you want to know before you bought them? Shouldn't they be labeled so that you have the right to choose?

What are genetically modified foods? Genes are the blueprints for an organism. Genetic engineering is the process of artificially modifying these blueprints. Scientists can transfer the desirable genes of one organism to another—altering its genetic make-up. Scientists now are routinely using genes from bacteria, viruses, insects, fish, and animals to modify food crops. Supporters of genetically-modified foods want crops that are resistant to herbicides—plant-killing chemicals that farmers use to kill unwanted weeds and plants. Supporters also say that these new genetically-altered crops such as corn, potatoes, and soybeans are more resistant to certain bacteria, viruses, and insects. Others claim that in the future scientists will develop foods that are more nutritious and able to prevent disease. Opponents of genetically-modified foods are worried about the dangers. ... and they list many. New toxins in foods, the spread of disease across species, disturbances in the ecological balance, herbicide-resistant plants that may grow out of control. They claim that we don't know what the long-term effects of producing genetically-modified foods will be. And once changes are made in the genetic structure of organisms, they cannot be reversed. The problem will be self-perpetuating. At the very least, opponents of genetically-modified food want producers and retailers to clearly mark products that contain genetically-modified ingredients. Will all this technology result in better crops and healthier food? Or is there a risk to humans and the environment that should not be ignored?



## MINI- LISTENING

	Problem	What can be done to solve the problem?
<b>Jenny</b>	landfills	do more recycling
<b>Adam</b>	the thinning of the ozone layer	drive less
<b>Kate</b>	water pollution	treat all waste products more carefully

## TRANSCRIPT FOR MINI-LISTENING (TIME: 4': 25")

**1) Jenny**

**Jenny:** You know, I've been reading a lot about the problem of landfills—and it really has me worried.

**Man 1:** Why?

**Jenny:** Well, it seems that the easiest way of disposing of trash is by burying it in landfills. The problem is that in many countries the landfills have already been



filled up, and it's hard to find places to start new ones. No one wants a huge landfill anywhere near their neighborhood.

**Man 1:** So what's the solution?

**Jenny:** Well, there is no easy solution. But many cities are trying to do more recycling so that they can reduce the amount of stuff that goes into the landfills.

## 2) Adam

**Woman:** I can't believe it's become dangerous to get a suntan. What is this world coming to?

**Adam:** Well, the sun has never been good for you, but it's really dangerous now. You see, the ozoneosphere, which helps protect us from the sun's ultraviolet rays, has been damaged by pollution in the air. When the ozone layer gets too thin, it can cause an increase in skin cancer and other problems.

**Woman:** But is there anything we can do to solve the problem?

**Adam:** Sure. One of the biggest threats to the ozone layer is cars—the exhaust gases from cars. The best way to save the ozone layer is to drive less. So in many places, people are being asked to carpool.

## 3) Kate

**Kate:** You know, you always hear about air pollution, but not many people are aware of the problem of water pollution.

**Man 2:** You mean in the oceans?

**Kate:** No. I mean polluted drinking water. It's a problem in almost every major city in the world. Almost all our rivers and lakes—where we get our drinking water from—are being polluted in some way by businesses, farms, homes, industries, and other sources. And even though the water most of us drink is treated, it's still not 100 percent pure.

**Man 2:** So what's the solution?

**Kate:** Well, it's a complicated problem to solve, but basically what's involved is treating all waste products more carefully so that dangerous chemicals and bacteria don't get into our water supply.

