

For Students: Please listen to the teacher read the dialogues and question before answering each question. Please answer the questions with the full answer rather than only the number. The dialogues are contained in this pack after the question for your review. Please do not read them until instructed to do so by the teacher or after the lesson.

Part 2 – Passages



LP1E 11-2

No. 13

- 1 They are a threat to U.S. fish species.
- 2 They breed with common carp.
- 3 They are difficult to catch.
- 4 They are no longer found in Asia.

No. 14

- 1 Their name was not accurate.
- 2 To try to improve their image.
- 3 They had the same name as another fish.
- 4 To stop them being mistaken for sea bass.

No. 15

- 1 Many smart-phone users choose not to use them.
- 2 Their popularity remains high.
- 3 Travelers say they are difficult to use.
- 4 To stop them being mistaken for sea bass.

No. 16

- 1 Putting extra information online for their guidebooks.
- 2 Adding more tourist attractions to guidebooks.
- 3 Reducing the price of guidebooks.
- 4 Including less health advice in guidebooks.

No. 17

- 1 Its protected status was removed.
- 2 The area was developed for industry.
- 3 Its water sources were redirected.
- 4 Authorities decided to split it into three.

No. 18

- 1 Its fishing industry has grown.
- 2 It will soon merge with the other two seas.
- 3 More people are choosing to live around it.
- 4 Efforts to restore it are working.

No. 19

- 1 People can now tan whenever they want.
- 2 Tanning salons do not follow safety regulations.
- 3 Climate change has increased UV levels.
- 4 Doctors have not been taking the issue seriously.

No. 20

- 1 Smokers and drinkers tan more often than others.
 - 2 The negative effects are fewer than experts thought.
 - 3 It helps protect the body from UV rays.
 - 4 It has an influence on how people feel.
-

No. 21

- 1 It could not have survived today.
- 2 It did not live on Flores for long.
- 3 It was the same as modern humans.
- 4 It died out because of humans.

No. 22

- 1 It is the result of walking upright.
 - 2 It is common to all species of human.
 - 3 It increases the chance of injury.
 - 4 It allows modern humans to move quickly.
-

No. 23

- 1 It is supervised by adults.
- 2 It is a familiar part of community life.
- 3 It is considered to be completely safe.
- 4 It is played on private streets.

No. 24

- 1 Introduce fines for playing street hockey.
 - 2 Encourage kids to play different sports.
 - 3 Restrict the number of cars on city streets.
 - 4 Allow street hockey to continue legally.
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(A) Asian Carp

Asian carp is the collective name given to several carp species introduced into the U.S. from Asia. These fish have caused concern among conservationists as they reproduce rapidly and drive out native fish species. To control Asian carp numbers, U.S. authorities are trying to promote the fish as a tasty delicacy. Unfortunately, carp have a negative image in the U.S. Many Americans are familiar with the common carp, which are said to taste like mud because of their habit of searching for food in the mud at the bottom of lakes. Authorities emphasize, however, that in contrast to the common carp, Asian carp feed in open water.

The first step in marketing Asian carp was a name change. They are now sold as silverfin. This strategy has worked for other unpopular fish. The Patagonian toothfish, for example, was renamed Chilean sea bass and became so popular that it is now overfished.

Questions

No. 13 What do we learn about Asian carp?

No. 14 Why have Asian carp been given a new name?

(B) Travel Guidebooks

With the massive amount of travel-related information on the Internet, is the printed travel guidebook dead? Not quite. In fact, publishers have been pleasantly surprised to find that sales of books providing travel information remain relatively high. This is despite all the free information available to anyone with a laptop or smart phone.

Both travelers and publishers say the books are an attractive choice. They are strong, portable, and user-friendly. Travelers also appreciate books for their efficiency. Relevant information ranging from health concerns to climate to hotels is contained in a single well-organized package. Travel information on the Internet, by contrast, tends to be more widely spread and harder to find. Guidebook publishers are not, however, ignoring the new media. Some have set up their own websites to provide updated information that can be downloaded for free.

Questions:

No. 15 What is true of printed travel guidebooks?

No. 16 What have guidebook publishers started doing recently?

(C) The Shrinking Aral Sea

The Aral Sea, a salt lake lying between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, was once the world's fourth-largest inland body of water. In the 1960s, however, Soviet authorities diverted the rivers that flowed into the Aral Sea to supply water to large cotton fields. As a result, the sea began to shrink. By 2009, it had become

three much smaller seas—the North Aral Sea, the western part of the South Aral Sea, and a third sea that lies between these two.

The region has become one of the world's worst environmental disasters. With less fresh water entering the seas, they have become too salty for fish to survive in. the change in the landscape has also made the local climate more extreme. Although efforts by the Kazakhstan government and development agencies have improved the outlook for the North Aral Sea, little hope remains for the other two seas.

Questions:

No. 17 Why has the Aral Sea shrunk?

No. 18 What is true about the North Aral Sea?

(D) Tanning

Not so long ago, the amount of time people could spend getting a tan was limited by the weather. Nowadays, though, thanks to tanning salons, people can tan themselves even when the sun is not shining. Some people now spend many hours tanning all year round, ignoring doctors who warn of the skin-cancer risks from excessive exposure to UV rays.

Why are these tanners willing to take such a risk? Experts long assumed it was because they cared more about their appearance than their health. New research, however, suggests another explanation: tanning can be addictive. Studies have shown that lengthy exposure to UV rays can lead to a release of endorphins, chemicals made by the brain that produce a feeling of well-being. Increasingly, experts are starting to consider excessive tanners to be like cigarette smokers and habitual drinkers.

Questions:

No. 19 Why has tanning become more of a health problem these days?

No. 20 What does new research show about tanning?

(E) Discovery on Flores

In 2004, scientists discovered some skeletons of a humanlike species that lived on the Indonesian island of Flores until about 13,000 years ago. The bones indicated that the members of the species were less than a meter tall. Some scientists believed that the bones belonged to *Homo sapiens*—the same species as us—that suffered from a growth disorder. Others thought that the skeletons were from a separate, and previously unknown, species of human.

Recent analysis of the foot bones of the skeletons has given proof that they belonged to a separate species of human. The new species, which scientists have named *Homo floresiensis*, had long, flat feet with no arches. Arched feet are characteristic of modern humans and given us the ability to run fast.

Although *Homo floresiensis* walked upright, they would have moved awkwardly, having to raise their legs and bend their knees more than modern humans.

Questions:

No. 21 What did some scientists believe about the species discovered in 2004?

No. 22 What is significant about having arched feet?

(F) Street Hockey

A group of kids in sneakers playing hockey on a public street is a typical scene in Canadian cities. When cars pass, the young players wait on the sidewalk before resuming their game. Despite safety concerns, street hockey is widely accepted by Canadians. People see it as a way of bringing neighborhood kids together for some wholesome fun, and many Canadians grew up playing the game.

Not everybody likes street hockey, however. A rarely enforced law from the 1970s prohibits ball sports on Toronto's streets. Some Toronto residents support the law, arguing the streets are for cars, not hockey. These residents want authorities to introduce fines for people who break the law. But Toronto's City Hall is taking the side of the street-hockey supporters. Officials are working out ways for kids to play street hockey without breaking any laws.

Questions:

No. 23 What is one reason street hockey is widely accepted by Canadians?

No. 24 What does the City of Toronto want to do?

