

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 11-3

No. 13

- 1 They can get more money for their produce.
- 2 They can buy supplies at cheap prices.
- 3 They can reduce their banking fees.
- 4 They can learn about new farming techniques.

No. 14

- 1 They cannot afford up-to-date phones.
- 2 They cannot charge their phones themselves.
- 3 The number of local service providers is low.
- 4 The cost of cell phones is increasing.

No. 15

- 1 Studying for long periods leads to poor results.
- 2 Studying in more than one place assists memory.
- 3 Studying at home helps learning.
- 4 Studying in group is ineffective.

No. 16

- 1 It links information with our surroundings.
- 2 It easily recalls important information.
- 3 It functions better in an outdoor environment.
- 4 It generally becomes less efficient over time.

No. 17

- 1 Getting a driver's license has become more difficult..
- 2 Commuting distances are getting shorter.
- 3 Employers are encouraging bicycle use.
- 4 People are concerned about their health.

No. 18

- 1 Banning cars in city centers.
- 2 Allowing bicycles on public transportation.
- 3 Selling bicycles to commuters at a reduced price.
- 4 Providing facilities for cyclists.

No. 19

- 1 They are unable to make effective tools.
- 2 They learn by imitating other chimpanzees.
- 3 They are better at solving problems when alone.
- 4 They learn more quickly when hungry.

No. 20

- 1 The chimpanzees failed to change their behavior.
 - 2 Some chimpanzees made different tools.
 - 3 The chimpanzees overcame social learning problems.
 - 4 Some chimpanzees lost interest in the food.
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No. 21

- 1 Children play too many different sports.
- 2 Children do not take breaks from training.
- 3 Children do not listen to their parents' warnings.
- 4 Children start playing sports at a later age.

No. 22

- 1 Children do not benefit from the positive aspects of sports.
 - 2 Children's goals become more realistic.
 - 3 Children keep a better balance between sports and study.
 - 4 Children's relationships with their trainers suffer.
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No. 23

- 1 We tend to forget negative events.
- 2 Pleasant events remain most vivid.
- 3 Intense experiences stay with us.
- 4 Brief experiences are easily forgotten.

No. 24

- 1 People should reduce their daily activities.
 - 2 People should take longer vacations.
 - 3 People should try new ways of doing things.
 - 4 People should plan their vacation schedule before going.
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(A) Cell Phones in Developing Countries

The cell phone has become important in efforts to improve the lives of poor people in developing countries. Cell phones provide Internet access to those

who cannot afford computers, allowing them to gain quick access to valuable knowledge. Cell phones can be used to investigate job opportunities and to do banking. Furthermore, rural farmers living a long distance from the nearest market can research daily prices. This allows them to decide which day to visit to get the best price for their produce.

There are some problems with the use of cell phones, however. Many users have no electricity at home, so they have to get their cell phones charged by local service providers. This makes cell-phone users vulnerable to unreasonably high fees. In addition, the technology used in developing countries is often old, which results in unstable and limited reception in certain areas.

Questions

No. 13 What is one way rural farmers benefit from having cell phones?

No. 14 What is one problem faced by many cell-phone users?

(B) The Study Myth

Students often set aside a space for studying at home, where they spend long hours hitting the books. Yet research suggests that deciding on one place may not be the best way to study. A famous experiment in 1978 measured how well students remembered a list of 40 vocabulary items after two study sessions.

One group of participants studied the list first in one room and then again in a different one, while one group studies the list twice in the same room. The first group remembered more words than the second.

What explains this? Scientists now believe that as we study, our brains make connections between the information we learn and things around us. When we try to recall the information, the brain accesses these environmental connections. Information that the brain associates with more than one environment is easier to recall.

Questions:

No. 15 What did the 1978 experiment suggest?

No. 16 What is one thing scientists now believe about the brain?

(C) Leaving Cars at Home

America's love affair with the automobile may be fading. Despite long commuting distances from the suburbs, many residents in the U.S. cities are rejecting cars in favor of greener, healthier bicycles. There has been nearly a 50 percent increase in biking to work over the past decade. This is partly due to rapidly rising prices, but global warming and a desire to get in better shape are also important factors.

Not only does cycling to work promote a healthier lifestyle, but it also reduces traffic jams and eases pressure on public transportation. Because of these

benefits, local governments are supporting the trend. They are making cycling in cities easier and safer by creating bicycle lanes, installing bicycle racks in city centers, and introducing bike-sharing programs. With such sustained support from local governments, bike commuting is likely to become even more popular.

Questions:

No. 17 What is one reason more Americans are commuting by bicycle?

No. 18 What are local governments doing to support the bike-commuting trend?

(D) Chimpanzee Tools

A recent experiment has confirmed that social learning occurs in chimpanzees. Elizabeth Price of the University of St. Andrews in Scotland showed chimpanzees a video of another chimpanzee making a tool and then using it to get food that was out of reach. Price's subjects were then able to make the tool themselves. Price then showed different chimpanzees only the part of the video with the chimpanzee using the tool, but not the part with it making the tool. These subjects could not make the tool themselves. Price says her results clearly demonstrate that chimpanzees learn by watching and copying others. This form of social learning may have drawbacks, however. In a second experiment, Price showed that the chimpanzees that made the tool continued to use it even when food was put close to them. It appears that chimpanzees cannot easily modify behavior in this way.

Questions:

No. 19 What does Elizabeth Price's first experiment suggest about chimpanzees?

No. 20 What happened in the second experiment?

(E) Sports Stressing Out Kids

Many parents are getting their children intensely involved in sports at a young age. As a result, injuries among children under 15 have increased dramatically. Injuries that used to be seen only at the college or professional level are now common in grade-school students. One problem is that young players often focus on a single sport and train all year round. Some sports trainers argue that such intense and specialized physical activity puts children at greater risk of injury.

High expectations from parents may also cause emotional stress for children. This is especially true when parents become too involved in their children's athletic careers. Pushing children too hard may take away the traditional benefits of sports for kids, such as having fun and learning teamwork skills.

Children's overall well-being should always be more important than their parents' desire for them to reach the top.

Questions:

No. 21 Why are sports injuries among children increasing?

No. 22 What is a possible outcome of parents getting involved in their children's athletic careers?

(F) Vacation Snapshots

Imagine your next vacation—say a week at the beach in Spain. After days of relaxing in the sun, you get horribly sick on the flight home. Most likely, according to Princeton University psychologist Daniel Kahneman, the illness is what you will remember. He believes the key factor that influences how we remember a vacation is the best or worst moment. Memories of long periods, even pleasant ones, tend to fade, while short, vivid events stay with us. So, is there any way to make a week at the beach more memorable? Sonja Lyubomirsky of the University of California says novelty is important. Her studies show that people get more enjoyment out of daily activities if they vary the way they do them. These findings suggest that varying out schedule during long vacation, by going to a different beach every day, for example, may lead to stronger memories.

Questions:

No. 23 What does Daniel Kahneman say about vacation memories?

No. 24 What do Sonja Lyubomirsky's studies show?