**Week 15 (May 25 - 29)**

**TEACHER’S COPY**

**READING CAFÉ 9**

 **Read the texts and answer the questions.**

1.

Look at the headings and think about the time**-past/present/future** and what might happen then.

23rd CENTURY

It had been three hundred years since genetic modification- the changing of genes- of humans began. During that time twelve generations of **GenRich** humans had lived and reproduced (had children). With each generation (group of people the same age), it became possible to start with a gene that had already been improved and make it even better. And with each generation, an increase in medical understanding and genetic technology made the changes more complex.

Although the basic focus was on physical and mental, or psychological health, it altered quickly to personality, thinking skills, and athletic and artistic ability.

Different changes were chosen for different **GenRich** children. The differences between the **GenRich** and the Naturals (those without the improved genes) increased a lot. **It** wasn’t only in their genes but in every part of their lives and most important, in the amount of money they had.

26th CENTURY

Earth became so crowded that **GenRich** parents decided to give **their** children special genetic changes. **This** helped **GenRich** children to survive on planets but Naturals died. They used genes from different creatures, animals, which lived in difficult conditions on Earth and they also used genes of plants.

The new time of exploration began. This travel to find new planets included the ice-covered northern part of Mars. Their lungs had been genetically changed so they could breathe. Their skin was thick and green. They didn’t resemble, or look like, the Naturals. They began to have significant differences from the Naturals.

Because the population of Earth continued to increase, some **GenRich** groups moved to other planets. They continued to use genetic engineering to improve the ability of the next generations to survive on the other planets.

27th CENTURY

In the twenty-seventh century, it became possible to travel huge distances in space. Because of the genetic modification that slowed the aging process, children who were born with **AGEBUSTER genes** could live for hundreds of years, perhaps longer, with healthy bodies and minds. The young explorers said goodbye to their families because they knew they would not see them again. They boarded huge nuclear-powered spaceships which were as big as cities. Then they traveled to planets in near solar systems, which were other groups of planets and stars.

**A) Use the clues in the text-punctuation and context-to write the meanings of the words underlined in the text:**

Modification: **the changing of genes**

Reproduce: **having children**

Generation: **group of people the same age**

Mental **psychological health**

Survive **not die manage to live**

Creatures **animals**

Exploration **travel to find sth new**

Lungs **organs that help you breath**

Resemble **look like**

solar systems **group planets and stars**

**B) What do the words in bold refer to?**

It (23rd century) refers to **The differences between the GenRich and the Naturals**

Their (26th century) refers to **GenRich parents’**

This (26th century) **giving their children special genetic changes**

AGEBUSTER GENE (27th century) refers to

GenRich (whole text) refers to those with the changed of genes

**C) This text is about human cloning. Which one of the following gives the best main idea for each century?**

1)- 23rd Century

1. Genetic modification begins to influence all aspects of human development.
2. **Genetic modification causes a division in human society.**
3. GenRich people become richer than The Naturals.

 2)- 26th Century

1. GenRich people change so much that they no longer look like Naturals.
2. GenRich people move to Mars because Earth becomes crowded.
3. **GenRich groups leave Earth and develop genes to live on different planets.**

3) 27th Century

1. Genetically modified humans travel to far-off worlds.
2. Humans live on huge spaceships as big as cities.
3. **GenRich people are able to live for hundreds of years.**

**D) Which of the sentences below can you infer from the text?**

1. **The Naturals are human beings who haven’t had a genetic modification.**
2. **We could clone humans to develop cures for diseases.**
3. Human cloning is very dangerous for the mother.
4. By cloning we can have more intelligent children.
5. Cloning might cause health problems.

**2.**

The White House, the official residence of the United States President, was not built in time for George Washington to live in it. It was begun in 1792 and was ready for its first inhabitants, President and Mrs John Adams, in 1800. When the Adamses moved in, the White House was not yet entirely complete, and the Adamses suffered many inconveniencies. Thomas Jefferson, the third resident of the White House, improved the comfort of the presidential residence in many respects and added new architectural features such as the terraces on the east and west ends. When British forces burned the White House on August 24, 1814, President Madison was forced to leave, and it was not until 1817 that then President James Monroe was able to return to a rebuilt residence. Since then, the White House has been occupied by each succeeding U.S. President.

**1. Which of the following would be an appropriate title for this passage?**

 a) George Washington's Life in the White House

 b) The War with the British and The Burning of the White House

 c) The Early History of The U.S. Presidential Residence **√**

 d) Presidential Policies of Early U.S. Presidents

**2. Why did George Washington not live in the White House?**

 a) It had been burned down by the British

 b) He did not like the architectural features

 c) He did not want to suffer the same hardships as the Adamses

 d) Construction had not yet been completed **√**

**3. It can be inferred from the passage that John Adams was the \_\_\_\_\_ president of the United States.**

 a) first b) second **√** c) third d) fourth

**4. According to the passage, which of the following best describes Jefferson's residence in the White House?**

 a) He had to leave the White House because of the war with the British

 b) He didn't mind the many inconveniences and was quite happy in it

 c) He removed the east and west terraces that had been added by Adams

 d) He worked to improve the appearance and convenience of the White House **√**

**5. According to the passage, when James Monroe came back to the White House, he found it**

 a) burnt b) reconstructed **√** c) destroyed d) occupied

**6. How long did the basic construction of the White House take?**

 a) 3 years b) 8 years **√** c) 22 years d) 25 years

**7. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?**

 a) Not all U.S. Presidents have lived in the White House

 b) The last U.S. President who lived in the White House was James Monroe **√**

 c) The White House was damaged severely in the war

 d) President Adams was not very comfortable in the White House

**8. A synonym in the text for *inhabitant* [line-2] is**

 a) inconvenience b) resident **√** c) feature d) architecture

**9. *Respects* [line-5] can be replaced by**

 a) ways b) parts c) areas d) *all possible* **√**

**10. *Succeeding* [last line] can best be replaced by**

 a) former b) latter c) following **√** d) successful

**3.**

Elements may be the basic building blocks of matter, but what—if anything—makes up the elements? In other words, what would be the result of taking an element, a piece of gold, for example, and cutting it in half, and in half again, ad infinitum? We would soon reach the point of having such a small piece of gold that it would be beyond our ability to cut it. It is at times like these when scientists must use their knowledge about how elements react to continue the experiment in their minds. Scientists have done just that and have agreed that if they continue to cut a piece of gold in half, they would eventually reach a particle called the atom (in this case, an atom of gold). The atom is the smallest part of an element that retains the chemical properties of the element. One gold atom is so small that billions of them are required to make a tiny speck of gold that can be seen with a microscope. The atom, therefore, is the basic particle which constitutes the elements. Gold is composed of gold atoms, iron of iron atoms, and oxygen of oxygen atoms.

1. **What did the paragraph preceding this one most probably discuss?**

 (A) Elements as they are essential to matter **√** (C) The scientific method of inquiry

 (B) Minerals other than gold (D) Scientific experiments

1. **All of the following can be inferred from the passage except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 (A) matter is made up of atoms

 (B) each element is composed of its own type of atoms

 (C) the gold atom is the smallest particle known to science **√**

 (D) one atom of gold cannot be seen with a regular microscope

1. **The author implies in the passage that scientists \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 (A) can apply their knowledge through abstract thinking **√** (C) had difficulty cutting the gold in half

 (B) are more concerned with atoms than with elements (D) don’t often agree with each other

1. **This passage would most likely appear in which of the following course books?**

 (A) A history book (C) A biography of a scientist **√**

 (B) An introductory chemistry book (D) A book on mineralogy

 **4.**

 Trucks rank high in meeting the transportation needs of most manufacturers. They are the most frequently used form of transportation, for two reasons: (1) they offer door-to-door delivery from the manufacturer to the customer without intermediate unloading, and (2) they operate on public highways that do not require an expensive terminal or right-of-way as airlines and railroads do. The main drawback of trucks is that they cannot carry all types of cargo. Federal regulations limit weight loads and truck dimensions, so trucks cannot cost-effectively haul heavy, bulky commodities like steel or coal.

 Trucks can now carry larger loads on interstate highways, thanks to a 1983 law permitting the use of tandem trailers—two trailers hooked together and pulled by a single cab. Even with this change in federal rules, however, certain types of cargoes, such as gases, are difficult to handle by truck. Other types of transportation are more suited to these cargoes.

1. **It can be inferred from the passage that truck transportation would be least effective for which of the following commodities?**

 A) Computers (B) Iron ore **√** (C) Canned food (D) Paper products

1. **It can be inferred from the passage that trucks meet all of the following criteria for transportation except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 (A) direct delivery of product (C) low overhead for storage of product

 (B) low expenses for handling product (D) diversified cargoes **√**

1. **The author implies in the passage that federal regulation of trucks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 (A) is stricter today than ever (C) has been more lenient since 1983 **√**

 (B) is paid for by the manufacturers (D) forbids trucks to handle gases

1. **The passage following this one will most likely discuss \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

 (A) cargoes shipped by tandem trailers (C) interstate truck routes most commonly used

 (B) other transportation systems **√** (D) more specific federal regulations on trucks

**5.**

Up to about 1915, movies were short and programs were made up of several works. Then, D.W. Griffith and others began to make full-length films which provided the same powerful emotional appeal as did melodrama and presented spectacles far beyond what the theatre could offer. Consequently, after World War I, increasing numbers of spectators deserted the theatre for the movies. This trend was accelerated in the late 1920’s as a result of two new elements: In 1927 sound was added to the previously silent film, and thus one of the theatre’s principal claims to superiority vanished. In 1929 a serious economic depression began. Since audiences could go to the movies for a fraction of what it cost to see a play, theatre-going became a luxury which few could afford, especially as the depression deepened. By the end of World War II, the American theatre had been reduced to about thirty theatres in New York City and a small number of touring companies originating there.

**1. One thing movies could do better than the theatre was to provide**

 a) full-length programs b) more melodrama c) emotional appeal d) greater spectacle **√**

**2. Which of the following would not be a common to both the movies and the theatre after the 1920’s?**

 a) sound b) cheap tickets **√** c) emotional appeal d) being full-length

**3. From 1915 to 1927 one objection to films was that they**

 a) were too short b) had no complete story c) were silent **√** d) had no emotional appeal

**4. The factor that caused the theatre to lose its superiority over the movies was**

 a) sound being added to movies **√** c) a serious economic depression

 b) the cost of seeing a play d) spectators deserting the theatre

**5. By the end of World War II**

 a) the theatre had become very popular

 b) the theatre was no longer considered a luxury

 c) theatrical performances were mostly limited to New York City **√**

 d) there were no theatres left in New York except touring companies

**6. “This trend was accelerated in the late 1920’s...” means that**

 a) many more people started going to the movies instead of the theatre **√**

 b) there was an increase in the theatre audience compared to the movies

 c) the popularity of the theatre was gradually but steadily increasing

 d) the shift was away from the movies and towards the theatre

**7. The reason that the theatre became a luxury for most people was**

 a) the 1929 depression **√** b) D.W. Griffith c) World War I d) touring companies

**8. Which one of the following statements is true?**

 a) Films were silent in the pre-WW II years.

 b) D.W. Griffith made important contributions to the theatre.

 c) 1929 was a turning point in the economic situation of the country. **√**

 d) There were no major developments in the movies between the two world wars.

**9. Which of the following can best replace *deserted*—semantically and structurally? [line-4]**

 a) joined b) preferred c) abandoned **√** d) chose

10. ***Spectacle*** [line-3] and ***spectator*** [line-4] both come from the Latin root ***spect-***, which means

 a) speak; say b) play; act c) see; look **√** d) study; research