**Week 10 (April 20-24)**

**TEACHER’S COPY**

READING CAFÉ 3

**On the menu this week is:**

**PART I VOCABULARY REVISION**

1. **Time to laugh. Find the missing words from the tables while reading the following anecdotes.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **aware** | **curious** | **obedient** | **plenty** |

**Sherlock Holmes and Watson**

Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson went on a camping trip with their **obedient** dog Max, who followed their orders all the time. After a good meal and a bottle of wine they lay down for the night, and went to sleep. Some hours later, Holmes awoke and woke his friend up. He wanted to know what was happening around, and, in a **curious** manner, he asked a smart question: "Watson, look up at the sky, and tell me what you see" Watson replied, "I see millions and millions of stars." "What does that tell you?" Holmes questioned.

Watson pondered for a minute. "Astronomically, it tells me that there are **plenty** of galaxies and potentially billions of planets. Astrologically, I observe that Saturn is in Leo. Horologically, I see that the time is about a quarter past three. Theologically, I can see that God is all powerful and that we are small. Meteorologically, I suspect that we will have a beautiful day tomorrow. What does it tell you?"
Holmes was silent for a minute, then spoke. "Watson, aren’t you **aware** of the big trouble we face, you silly! It tells me that someone has stolen our tent!"

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **talented** | **luggage** | **acquire** | **domestic** |

**Will Richard Notice?**

Richard, a freshman at university phoned his mother one evening and asked her for some money by making up some excuses and said “I need a housekeeper who does the **domestic** chores at home, I want to **acquire** a dog to share my day, I feel lonely, so to do these things I need money.”

His Mother sighed, 'OK, Richard. I will send you some money. Then she added, 'Oh by the way, you also left your economics book here when you visited two weeks ago. Do you want me to send that up too?' 'Ummm, oh yeah, you better, yes, OK,' Richard replied vaguely.

So his Mum wrapped the book along with the cheques in a package, also put some clean clothes in a suitcase and some food in another bag. She went to the post office to mail all this **luggage**. When she returned, Dad asked, 'Well, how much did you give the boy this time?'

'Oh, I wrote two cheques, one for 20 pesos, and the other for $1,000 out to him.' 'That's $1020!' yelled Dad, 'Are you mad, have you gone totally bonkers?'

Richard's Mother was very **talented** in control of his son’s training. She answered 'don't worry darling, I taped the 20 pesos cheque to the cover of his book, but I put the $1,000 one somewhere between the pages in chapter 19!'

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  **various** | **interacted** | **constantly** |

**Payback**

3 Men died and went up to heaven. The guy at the gate said “the better you **interacted** with your wife in the world, the better kind of vehicle you will get here”.

The first guy was very loyal to his wife and got a Ferrari. The second man fought with his wife **constantly,** so he got a broken down car. The last man cheated on his wife in **various** times, so he got a scooter.

One day, the man on the scooter saw the man in the Ferrari crying. He asked him, “Why are you crying?” He answered, “I just saw my wife on roller skates.”

1. **The words given in the table are the *antonyms* of the words presented in the sentences. Find them out.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **combination** | **widespread** | **humid** | **distribute** |
| **currently** | **reside** | **ignore** |  |

1. Can’s family moved to Ankara when he started to study at university. **reside**
2. You should always pay much attention to experienced people’s opinions. **ignore**
3. The president’s speech about war gained limited support from other countries. **widespread**
4. Most beggars live by gathering food, clothes and furniture from rich people. **distribute**
5. The construction sites in İstanbul were open, green areas or full of trees in the past. **currently**
6. In summer, people who have respiration problem choose the cities away from the sea because the weather becomes dryer in those places. **humid**
7. John believes in the separation of teaching different skills – reading, writing, listening, speaking.

**combination**

1. **Complete the sentences with the words from the box.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **circumstance** | **rotating** | **forecast** |
| **exposed to** | **qualify** | **blame** |

1. Married couples may serve in the Peace Corps together, but each person must apply and **qualify** as a volunteer separately.
2. Tomorrow’s weather **forecast** calls for sunny day, and high temperature is expected on the following days especially in the west.
3. Some metals have multiple oxidation cases, it means they can lose or gain different numbers of electrons in different **circumstances**.
4. You still believe that the reason for the accident is your friend’s fault, but finding something to **blame** does not fix the problem.
5. According to the news, four people were **exposed to** Ebola virus while travelling around South Africa.
6. In the performance hall, the stage was **rotating,** so everyone could see the players’ mimics from an equal distance.

**PART II**

***STRATEGY* PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT**

**Guessing the meaning of unknown words using contextual clues**

Like all good readers, you can develop strategies and use clues (information that helps you solve a problem) to help you figure out the meanings of words you do not know. One strategy you can use is to guess the meaning using the context (the words and sentences around the word). This is an important skill to develop because you don’t have to keep stopping to look up unfamiliar words in the dictionary. You can then read more quickly, which makes it easier to remember and understand what you are reading. Some are given in the following table with examples.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Contextual Clues** | **Examples** |
| **Punctuation** | commas **,,,**parenthesis **( )**colons **:**dashes **-** | 1. Metrology**,** the science of measurements**,** is based on precision.
2. A prevalent **(**widespread, common**)** attitude is one of caring only for oneself.
3. There has been a sudden rise in the cost of utilities**:** water, gas and electricity
 |
| **Definition** | X can be described asX is / are (called)X can be defined asX is also known as X refers to/involves/means | 1. Fatigue can be generally described as the tiredness and exhaustion that result from muscular work.
2. Segregation refers to the setting apart of one group from another.
3. Drug abuse means becoming dependent on drugs.
 |
| **Contrast** | while, whereas, but, yet, unlike, however, on the contrary, on the other hand, although,… | 1. While deserts are expanding, forests are shrinking.
2. He is not stingy. On the contrary, he is quite generous.
3. Some actions are learnt, but others are inborn.
4. Although they look similar, these plants are actually quite distinct.
 |
| **Comparison** | similarly, both, likewise, just as | 1. She was late, and I similarly delayed.
2. He didn’t attend his math classes very regularly; likewise, he was reported for excessive absences in his chemistry class.
 |
| **Examplification** | such as, such, like, e.g., for example, for instance, to illustrate  | 1. In the markets, basic commodities such as meat, sugar and cooking oil are often available.
2. Meral is generous; to illustrate / for example, she volunteers her time and gives money to charities.
 |
| **Reformulation & Explanation** | i.e. in other words that isthat is to saynamely | 1. I am not sure that his business is legitimate, i.e. is

legal.1. Most human beings are omnivores; that is they eat

both animals and plants. |
| **Synonyms & Antonyms** | Synonyms and antonyms may also be accompanied by conjunctions: “or”, “neither… nor”, “both … and” | 1. To repeat one small job hour after hour is both tedious and boring.
2. The boss neither confirmed nor denied the news.
3. The velocity or speed of light is about 300.000 km per second.
 |

**Guess the meaning of the bold words in the following sentences using contextual clues present in the sentences.**

1. When Marcus entered the class, he felt calm. However, as soon as he opened the test paper, he began

 to feel **agitated**.

1. **very nervous** b) angry c) peaceful d) confused
2. Journalists must be **versatile**. For example, they must be good at writing, listening to people, speaking,

 working quickly and doing research.

1. able to do one thing c) able to communicate well
2. **able to do lots of different things**  d) better at one skill than another
3. When James worked in the office, his job was **sedentary**. In contrast, when he became a reporter he

 was almost always away from his desk.

1. well paid b) **sitting a lot**  c) moving around a lot d) exciting
2. The national report said that most of the **illiterate** citizens, those who cannot read or write, live outside

 of the main cities.

1. **unable to read or write** b) poor c) educated d) not very good in school

1. Rising prices will have serious **consequences**. Many people, for example, may not be able to buy

 enough food this winter.

1. possibilities b) debates c) discussions d) **results**
2. **Philanthropists** such as Bill Gates and Warren Buffed are usually very rich people who give away large

amounts of money to improve things like health and education.

1. business people who love making money c) people who know a lot about computers
2. people who don’t like to spend money d) **rich people who spend their money to make**

 **life better for others**

1. My father is a real **shutterbug**: wherever he goes, he carries around his camera and takes pictures of all

 kinds of things he sees.

 **shutterbug** means **an enthusiastic amateur photographer**

1. People living in dirty places are more likely to catch infectious diseases; therefore preventive health care

 units emphasize the spread of **sanitation**, or hygiene, throughout the country.

 **sanitation** means ***hygiene***

1. Close friends are always ready to listen to one’s problems. In **superficial** friendships, however, such

 supporting and sharing may not be possible.

 **superficial** means **lacking support and share**

1. The criminal was **convicted** to ten years, but he was released after five years because of good behaviour.

**convicted** means **being in the prison**

1. Unlike her **gregarious** sister, Jane is a shy, unsociable person who doesn’t like to go to parties or to make new friends.

**gregarious** means **enjoying with other people, sociable**

1. George is no longer **novice** at the computer. Though he has only been using it for a short time, he can already use many of the programs.

**novice** means **amateur, not experienced**

1. Suzanne’s teachers were very **succinct** in their report to her parents. They had simply written. “A model student.

**succinct** means **clear, exact**

1. As a student, Cem had very little money, so he had to be very **frugal** with his spending.

**frugal** means **careful on spending money**

1. The news story was based on a letter that was a **fabrication**. Now the reporter who wrote the story is in big trouble. Will anyone believe him again?

**fabrication** means **fake, deceiving**

1. Some people believe that lawyers always work to see that justice is done. On the other hand, some believe that lawyers only want to **manipulate** the legal system to get what they want. Could both sides be right?

**manipulate** means **abuse or control**

**PART III**

**READING**

**GETTING INTO THE TOPIC**

**1.** How do archaeological discoveries help us understand the past?

**2.** Why is understanding the past important?

**3.** Do you think it is important not to disturb ancient locations? Why or why not?

**ANCIENT ARTIFACTS AND ANCIENT AIR**

**1** Archaeologists made an exciting discovery in Egypt in 1954. During an excavation near the base of the Great Pyramid, they uncovered an ancient crypt. Although **they** believed that **this** **discovery** would help us understand Egypt’s past, they also hoped that it would give us important information about the future.

**2** This crypt was a tomb, or burial place, for a dead Egyptian pharaoh, or king. Historians believed that the Egyptians buried their pharaohs with two boats**:** one to carry the body and the other to carry the soul. **This** was one of **their** religious customs about death. The archaeologists expected to find two boats inside the crypt. *As* they broke the crypt open, they smelled the scent of wood. The ancient Egyptians had sealed the room so effectively that the aroma of the cedar wood was still preserved. Inside the crypt, archaeologists found a 4,600-year-old boat that was in almost perfect condition. In addition, they found another closed room next to the crypt. Archaeologists and historians believed that this chamber contained the second boat. *If so*, archaeologists would have better information about the past. They would be sure about religious custom of burying pharaohs with two boats.

**3** However, this was not the only information they hoped to find. They wondered if the air in the two rooms contained something special that helped to preserve (save) the wood. This information could help in the preservation of ancient artefacts in museums throughout the world. Researchers also hoped to find some answers about the future by carefully examining the air in the second chamber. When the archaeologists opened the first chamber, all the old air escaped. Scientists wanted to recover the air in the second chamber, compare it with the air of the present, and then examine the differences, especially differences in the level of carbon dioxide. This information might help **them** predict changes in the air in the future. They also did not want outside air to get inside the chamber. Careful planning would be necessary in order to open the second room and save the air. *Indeed*, it took years to plan the excavation and to design and make the equipment necessary to open the chamber and collect the air inside.

**4** Finally, in October 1986 an international team of scientists, using special equipment, drilled through the roof of the chamber. The hole they made was kept carefully sealed. As they broke into the ancient room, they realized that the chamber was not sealed. They took an air sample. The air inside was the same as the air outside. The scientists were disappointed. However, they continued working to see what was inside the chamber. The team lowered a light and a camera into the small hole, and looked at the interior of the room on a television monitor. The second boat was really there!

**5** After the scientists took samples of the air inside the chamber and photographed it completely, they sealed up the hole in the roof and left the room as they had found it. Although they did not get samples of 4,600-year-old air, they did confirm the Egyptian custom of burying pharaohs with two boats. More importantly, they practiced a new, non-destructive approach to archaeology: investigate an ancient location, photograph it, and leave it untouched. When **those archaeologists** who opened the first chamber removed the boat. The Egyptian government built a museum on the site for the first boat. During the construction of the museum, the vibrations from the heavy machinery disturbed the second room and probably destroyed the seal. Water leaked in, too, so the second boat was not as well preserved as the first boat.

**6** The investigation of the second chamber taught archaeologists a valuable lesson. New excavations will not only use modern technology, but they will also follow the idea of preserving the entire location for future studies.

**A. Read the statements and check whether they are TRUE or FALSE.**

**1.** Archaeological discoveries give us information about the past. …**F**…….

**2.** Archaeologists recently discovered a body in a crypt in Egypt. …**F**…….

**3.** Archaeologists found a boat in the second chamber near the Great Pyramids. …**T**…….

**4.** Archaeologists have not opened the second room yet. …**F**……..

**5.** There is no old air left in the second chamber. …**T**……..

**6.** The investigation team went inside the second chamber. …**F**……..

**7.** The Egyptian government is going to put the second boat in a museum. …**F**……..

**B. Answer the following Questions.**

**1. What do the words in bold in the text refer to?**

**they** (par.1) ***Archaeologists***

**this discovery** (par.1) ***uncovering an ancient crypt***

**This** (par.2) ***burying pharaohs with two boats***

**their** (par.2) ***the Egyptians’***

**them** (par.3) ***Scientists***

**those archaeologists** (par.5) ***archaeologists who opened the first chamber***

**2. Using context clues, what do the following words from the text mean?**

crypt (par.1 and 2) ***a tomb, or burial place***

pharaoh (par. 2) ***king***

preserve (par.3) ***save***

**3. Find synonyms in the text for the following words.**

excavate (par.1) ***uncover***

chamber (par.2) ***closed room***

the inside (par.4) ***the interior***

**4. Find antonyms in the text for the following words.**

the top (par.1) ***the base***

trapped / can’t get out (par. 3) ***escape***

exterior or outside (par.4) ***the interior***

preserved (par.5) ***destroyed***

traditional (par.6) ***modern***

**5. What’s the purpose of the colon: in par.2?**

**a)** It shows that the sentence continues for another line.

**b)** It connects two sentences and makes them one sentence.

**c) It introduces the purpose of the two boats.**

**6. What does “As” mean in par.2?**

**a)** Before **b)** Like **c) When**

**7. What does “If so” mean in par.2?**

**a) If the second chamber really contained a second boat.**

**b)** If archaeologists could be sure of the Egyptian custom.

**c)** If there was really a second chamber next to the crypt.

**8. What’s the purpose of “Indeed” in par.3?**

**a)** To give true information

**b) To emphasize the previous information**

**c)** To introduce new information

 **C. Complete each blank space with the correct word from the list below.**

**There are TWO extra words.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **custom** | **predict** | **discovery** | **inquire** | **bury** | **examination** |
| **vibration** | **excavate** | **sealed** | **preserve** | **non-destructive** | **value** |

**1.** Inthe United States, it is a/an **custom** for people to shake hands when they first meet.

**2.** Today, bottles and cans in stores are carefully **sealed** to prevent air and germs from getting inside.

**3.** The builders were not allowed to **excavate** the land in the centre of the city because scientists believed that it was the site of an ancient temple.

**4.** Some people go to fortune tellers, who use cards in order to **predict** what the future will be.

**5.** Finding the two boats was an important **discovery** and helped the scientists to understand the life of the ancient Egyptians.

**6.** The introduction of mobile phones with **vibration** has made it possible not to use sound when someone is calling you.

**7.** In some cultures people **bury** their dead. In others, they cremate, or burn, them.

**8.** Museums are places that **preserve** things of the past and display them for people to see and learn about.

**9.** **Examination** of the life of ancient cities taught the students about different methods of government and different beliefs.

**10.** The lady wanted to know the **value** of the ancient vase that had been given to her by her great grandmother.