

Unit 4

Reading Practice (1)

Reading Passage One

Pre-Reading Strategies

1. Skim through the passage below to find out roughly what it is about and how it is organised. Pay attention to the words in boldface as well as the italicised words.
2. Use your previous knowledge of the subject to think about the following questions before you read the passage for detailed information.
 - A. Have you ever read a notice about fire procedures in a hotel?
 - B. What is the notice about?
 - C. What do you do if the hotel where you stay in is on fire?
3. Look at the different types of questions after the passage to get a general idea about the range of questions and about the kinds of information you need to look for in the passage.

Read the following *Emergency Fire Procedures*.

CROWNE PLAZA

Los Angeles Airport

Emergency Fire Procedures

- If you detect a fire, call emergency, 1999, and the Fire Department, 9+911. Engage the fire alarm, alert other guests, and exit the building.
- If a fire is detected inside the room, exit the room immediately, close the door, and activate the nearest emergency alarm. Notify in-house personnel by dialling 1999 and the Fire Department at 911.
- If you are alerted to fire in the building, make sure it is safe to leave your room. Check for heavy smoke. Once you have determined it is safe, take your room key and proceed to the exit nearest to you.
- If it is not safe to leave your room, fill your bathtub and other containers with water. Block all openings, such as vents and under the door, with wet towels. This will prevent fumes from entering your room. Call the hotel staff, informing them of your location.
- If smoke already exists in your room, hold a wet towel over your mouth and stay low.
- Do not break any windows unless absolutely necessary. This will only worsen the situation.

- Do not try to exit by use of the elevators.

It is important to remember that in any emergency situations your ability to STAY CALM during the evacuation process is the key to success.

Exercise 1 Word Use

Decide which of the following choices is closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence and write down the corresponding letter.

- If you detect a fire, call emergency, 1999, and the Fire Department, 9+911.
A. see B. hear C. both of the above
- If a fire is detected inside the room, exit the room immediately, close the door, and activate the nearest emergency alarm.
A. run fast to B. shake with all might C. bring into use
- Once you have determined it is safe, take your room key and proceed to the exit nearest to you.
A. check carefully B. move forward to C. look for
- Block all openings, such as vents and under the door, with wet towels.
A. holes that smoke can come through
B. places that can hold back water
C. places that can block the smoke

Exercise 2 Multiple-Choice & Sentence-Completion Questions

Refer to *Emergency Fire Procedures* and choose one answer from the choices given or complete the following sentences with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage.

- Which one of the following steps may NOT be correct when the hotel you stay in is on fire?
A. Activate the emergency alarm.
B. Run to the nearest elevator.
C. Block the space between the floor and the door.
D. Take the room key.
E. Fill the sink with water.
- When you decide it is safe to leave your room, run quickly to the nearest _____.
- When you don't feel it is safe to leave the room, call the hotel staff to tell them about _____.

8. If you detect heavy smoke in your room, cover your mouth with _____.
9. Unless necessary it is not suggested to _____.
10. The key to success in all emergency situations is _____.

Vocabulary

activate /'æktiveit/ *v.*

alarm /ə'lɑ:m/ *n.*

alert /ə'lɜ:t/ *v.*

bathub /'bɑ:θʌb/ *n.*

container /kən'teɪnə/ *n.*

detect /di'tekt/ *v.*

determine /di'tɜ:min/ *v.*

dial /'daɪəl/ *v.*

elevator /'eliveɪtə/ *n.*

emergency /i'mɜ:dʒənsi/ *n.*

engage /in'geɪdʒ/ *v.*

evacuation /i,vækju'eɪʃən/ *n.*

fumes /fju:mz/ *n.*

location /ləu'keɪʃən/ *n.*

notify /'nəʊtɪfaɪ/ *v.*

personnel /pɜ:sə'nel/ *n.*

procedure /prə'si:dʒə/ *n.*

proceed /prə'si:d/ *v.*

staff /stɑ:f/ *n.*

towel /'tauəl/ *n.*

vent /vent/ *n.*

Reading Passage Two

Pre-Reading Strategies

1. Skim through the passage on the next page to find out roughly what it is about and how it is organised. Can you guess what the title means?
2. Use your previous knowledge of the subject to think about the following questions before you read the passage for detailed information.
 - A. Why are lots of wild animals being killed?
 - B. What kinds of animals are being killed?
 - C. Is it illegal to kill wild animals?
 - D. What should people do about the illegal killing?
3. Look at the different types of questions after the passage to get a general idea about the range of questions and about the kinds of information you need to look for in the passage.
4. In which paragraphs of the passage will you probably find information about
 - A. things that happened during the late 1980s?
 - B. animal protection movements?

Out of the Wild, into Our Homes

Many of the earth's creatures die because of choices humans make. These choices have nothing to do with food or shelter or anything else that helps humans survive. What kills these millions of animals from all over the world is human greed – the desire for money.

People use parts of animals for everything from hats to handbags, from ornamental jewellery and ashtrays to powders that supposedly improve a person's life. Declaring a species endangered and protecting it by laws is not always enough. Poachers, people who kill wildlife illegally, rarely get caught.

During the late 1980s, saving elephants became a popular cause. Wildlife protection groups made sure everyone saw pictures or films of elephants with their faces sawed off for their ivory tusks. These groups also proved that certain populations of elephants were dwindling.

As a result, most people stopped buying objects made of ivory. Laws against poaching were strengthened. Many countries made bringing ivory in from other countries illegal. Killing elephants for their ivory became more risky and less profitable.

However, concern for a certain species tends to fade after a while. In the late 1970s, people protested against the slaughter of seal pups. Everyone was shocked at the sight of pups being clubbed to death in their icy habitat. The brutality came to a halt. But ten years later, the number of seal pups killed was higher than ever.

Other animal protection movements have come and gone, such as saving the whales and protecting dolphins from the tuna fishermen. The whale population appears to have increased for now. And the laws are finally changing in the United States to protect the dolphins that swim with tuna fish in parts of the Pacific Ocean.

In the 2010s, the protests and the publicity will probably turn to some other endangered species. Plenty of them urgently need attention. During this time, will the elephants be forgotten?

Exercise 1 Word Use

Decide which of the following choices is closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence and write down the corresponding letter.

- Declaring a species endangered and protecting it by laws is not always enough.
 - in danger
 - out of danger
 - causing danger
- These groups also proved that certain populations of elephants were dwindling.
 - becoming more
 - becoming smaller
 - becoming weaker

3. However, concern for a certain species tends to fade after a while.
A. strengthen B. disappear C. change
4. Everyone was shocked at the sight of pups being clubbed to death in their icy habitat.
A. shot B. kicked C. beaten

Exercise 2 Short-Answer Questions

Read the passage *Out of the Wild, into Our Homes* and answer the following questions with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS taken from the passage.

5. According to the passage, what do people use to make things that people think can improve their lives?
6. What do people kill elephants and cut their faces off for?
7. What animal is mentioned after elephants as a victim of humans?
8. Whom do some animal protection movements want to protect dolphins from?

Exercise 3 True/False/Not Given Questions

Refer to the reading passage *Out of the Wild, into Our Homes* and look at the following statements. Write

TRUE	if the statement is true;
FALSE	if the statement is false;
NOT GIVEN	if the information is not given in the passage.

9. Many of the animals on Earth die because humans have to survive.
10. It is normally enough when an animal species is declared endangered and protected by laws.
11. People who kill animals illegally often get away without being caught.
12. Wildlife protection groups proved that the number of some elephant species is decreasing.
13. Poachers are severely punished if they kill the endangered species such as elephants.
14. In the late 1980s, people killed more seal pups than they did in the late 1970s.
15. The whale population is finally increasing because of stricter laws.
16. In the 2010s, people may not be so concerned about elephants as before.

Vocabulary

ashtray /'æʃtrei/ *n.*

brutality /bru:'tæliti/ *n.*

club /klʌb/ *v.*

dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ *n.*

dwindle /'dwaɪndl/ *v.*

endanger /ɪn'deɪndʒə/ *v.*

fade /feɪd/ *v.*

greed /gri:d/ *n.*

habitat /'hæbɪtæt/ *n.*

halt /hɔ:lt/ *n.*

icy /'aɪsi/ *adj.*

illegally /ɪ'li:gəli/ *adv.*

ivory /'aɪvəri/ *n.*

ornamental /ɔ:nə'mentl/ *adj.*

poacher /'pəʊtʃə/ *n.*

profitable /'prɒfɪtəbl/ *adj.*

publicity /pʌb'lɪsɪti/ *n.*

pup /pʌp/ *n.*

saw /sɔ:/ *v.*

shelter /'ʃeltə/ *n.*

slaughter /'slɔ:tə/ *n.*

species /'spi:ʃi:z/ *n.*

supposedly /sə'pəʊzɪdli/ *adv.*

survive /sə'vaɪv/ *v.*

tuna /'tju:nə/ *n.*

tusk /tʌsk/ *n.*

urgently /'ɜ:dʒəntli/ *adv.*