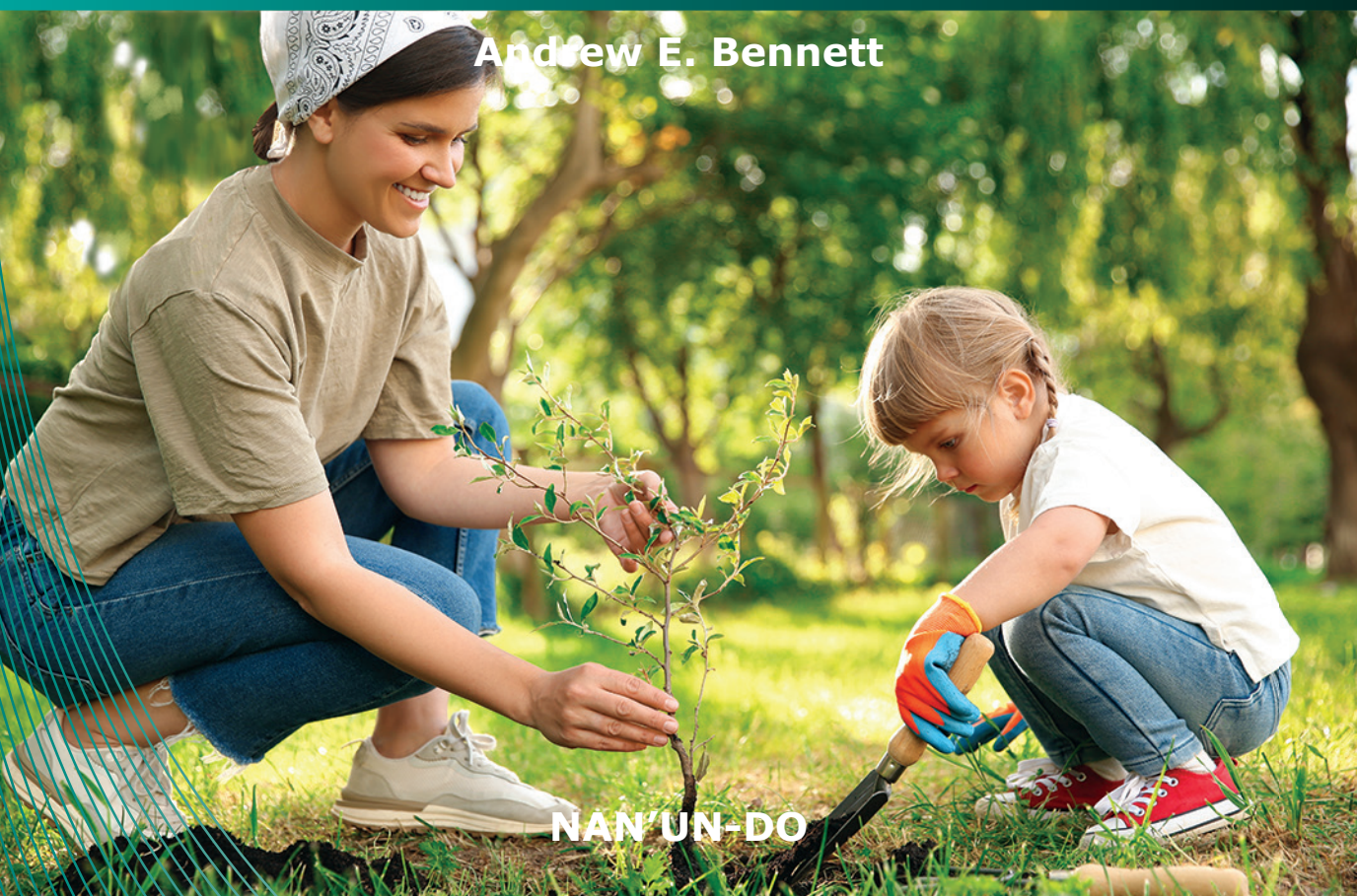


Reading FUSION 2

SECOND EDITION

Andrew E. Bennett



NAN'UN-DO

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Reading Fusion 2 <2nd Edition>

Andrew E. Bennett

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Written and designed by: Andrew E. Bennett

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Reading Fusion is a three-level series designed to help students improve all of their English skills. Each book contains 15 units which center on informative, thought-provoking articles about topics of current interest. A variety of important themes are covered, including the environment, health, technology, arts and entertainment, and many more.

Each unit's main reading passage is 500 words long in *Reading Fusion 1*, 600 words long in *Reading Fusion 2*, and 700 words long in *Reading Fusion 3*. Units open with a series of pre-reading warm-up activities. Part 1 of the unit consists of reading and vocabulary skill building exercises. Part 2 contains word part and grammar exercises, in addition to a set of listening and reading practice tests.

In the second edition of *Reading Fusion*, every unit has been updated and revised. That includes content updates for the reading passages, engaging new images on the first page of every unit, and a thorough revision of all the exercises.

The following is a page-by-page visual introduction to *Reading Fusion 2*.

The Arts
Art Therapy

Unit 1

Vocabulary Warm-up Track 2

A Read and listen to this list of the unit's target vocabulary. Write the letter of the target word next to the correct definition.

a. aesthetic	f. in essence	k. self-esteem
b. certified	g. insight	l. springboard
c. empathetic	h. inspiration	m. tangible
d. evolve	i. obtain	n. therapeutic
e. facilitate	j. prerequisite	o. verbalize

1. to get; acquire
2. to make possible; make happen
3. to change over time
4. understanding; perception
5. sense of personal worth and value
6. approved; licensed
7. something you must have or do before starting a task
8. physical; able to be seen or touched
9. having a medical benefit; healing
10. to put into words

B Complete each sentence with a word from the above list. Remember to use the correct word form.

- Working as an assistant at a law firm can be a(n) _____ to a career as an attorney.
- Being _____ to the thoughts and feelings of others makes it easier to understand their problems.
- I appreciate the _____ quality and design of the vase, but it seems too fragile to be of any practical use.
- It's a complicated situation, but _____, we need to decide between continuing to fund the art department and shutting it down.
- Yo-Yo Ma is a(n) _____ to many young musicians who want to become concert cellists.

Pre-Reading Questions Discuss these questions in pairs.

- Do you enjoy creating any kinds of art? If so, what kinds?
- To be an artist, does a person need a lot of talent?
- How can creating art (including drawing, painting, and playing music) help people deal with their problems?

A short preview of the main article opens the unit and helps the class prepare for the lesson.

Three pre-reading questions give students a chance to start thinking about the topic.

The vocabulary warm-up page lists the unit's 15 target vocabulary items. (They are also recorded on a downloadable audio file.) Two sets of exercises check students' understanding of the target items.

Part 1: Reading and Vocabulary Building

Unit 1

Reading Passage Track 3

Art has been an aspect of human cultures for millennia. Long before the development of writing systems, people painted on cave walls, carved statues from wood and stone, and made decorative bowls. Besides its **aesthetic** appeal, art also provides an opportunity for self-expression and understanding. As such, drawing, dance, and drama can be used for **therapeutic** purposes, acting as a visual means to communicate thoughts and feelings. Driven by a patient's creativity, art therapy can be a powerful part of the healing process.

The term "art therapy" was first used in 1942 by Adrian Hill, a British artist. That same decade, the practice emerged as a formal type of psychotherapy. It involves using art as a tool to help patients understand their feelings, express themselves, and gain **self-esteem**. A range of visual arts, including painting and sculpture, can be used, as can performance arts like music, dance, and puppetry. To participate, neither artistic talent nor experience in the medium is a **prerequisite**.

Working with the patient is a **certified** art therapist, a healthcare professional who must have a strong educational background. That includes, typically, an undergraduate degree in art and a master's degree in art therapy. To **obtain** the MA, candidates take coursework in subjects like psychology, human development, and art therapy methods, in addition to gaining 700 to 750 hours of practical experience in the field. After graduating and obtaining board certification, the therapist may work in a variety of settings such as a hospital, nursing home, prison, school, or clinic.

As well as being open-minded and **empathetic**, the therapist must be able to create a safe and supportive environment, forming a bond of trust with the patient. Doing so is essential, as the patient may have experienced severe physical

mental abuse, trauma, or illness. In individual or group art therapy sessions, patients explain their work to the therapist or to other patients. For example, a drawing of an angry dog may be a symbolic image which someone with PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder) associates with an accident. Importantly, it is the patient who provides the explanation of the image, not the therapist.

A number of afflictions and conditions can be treated with art therapy. Patients suffering from depression can develop higher self-esteem and improved social relationships, while those dealing with alcoholism or drug abuse can **facilitate** recovery by, in part, simply recognizing that they have an addiction. And art therapy can help people with autism improve their imagination, hand-eye coordination, and communication skills, to name a few of the benefits. Art therapy is especially helpful for patients who have trouble **verbalizing** their feelings and for those who have been unsuccessful with traditional "talk therapy." **In essence**, the artwork provides a **springboard** for communication.

As the patient draws, sculpts, or dances, he or she retains complete control over the work, providing a starting point for improving his or her sense of self-worth. This empowering effect is strengthened by the **tangible** nature of a patient's pictures, sculptures, and designs. For instance, a sufferer of anorexia may have trouble talking about sadness or pain, yet once the feelings are given form in a work of art, they can be looked at, identified, and discussed. The visual record that's created can also be kept in an art journal, allowing changes in the patient's condition to be tracked over time. As this is done, the body of work may **evolve**, reflecting a growing degree of personal **insight**.

Eventually, if a patient wishes, his or her art can be publicly displayed, serving as hope and **inspiration** to others. At the University of California, Irvine, a special exhibit called "Memories in the Making" showed the paintings of several people with Alzheimer's disease. Though the sufferers of the disease may have had trouble communicating in words, they were, through brush strokes and colors, able to make connections with the community and share insights into their personal journeys.

Glossary:

- aspect - part; feature
- millennium (plural: millennia) - period of one thousand years
- visual - having to do with seeing
- psychotherapy - medical practice involving the treatment of mental problems
- medium - art form or material (such as clay, metal, etc.)
- bond - connection
- abuse - bad or ill treatment
- trauma - emotionally or physically painful experience
- addiction - being dependent on drugs, alcohol, etc.
- autism - a developmental condition making it hard to form relationships, develop language skills, etc.
- anorexia - a mental illness leading to a severely lowered appetite and weight loss
- Alzheimer's - a disease affecting memory (common among older people)

Beneath the reading passage is a glossary with easy-to-read definitions. To the left of each glossary item is the line number where the word or phrase can be found in the article.

A caption beneath each image shows its relevance to the article.

Following the passage are five reading comprehension questions, including main idea, detail, vocabulary, and analysis questions.

These vocabulary exercises check students' knowledge of the unit's 15 target vocabulary items. There are three types of exercises: synonym, fill in the blank, and word form.

Reading Comprehension Choose the best answer to each question.

Main Idea

1. () What is the main idea of the reading?
 A. Art therapy is one of many techniques used by modern therapists.
 B. Art therapy can only treat a narrow range of conditions.
 C. Art therapy provides a visual platform for treating various problems.
 D. Art therapy is an excellent treatment for autistic people.

Detail

2. () Who interprets the symbols in a patient's work?
 A. The therapist B. The patient himself or herself
 C. Other patients in group sessions D. Family members

Vocabulary

3. () In line 33, what does "afflictions" mean?
 A. causes of suffering B. sources of confusion
 C. future accidents D. unstable emotions

Analysis

4. () What does the article imply about art therapists?
 A. They should tell patients about any abuse they've experienced.
 B. They are usually famous artists or art critics.
 C. They need to be well educated and highly trained.
 D. They receive board certification before obtaining their MA.

5. () In what way is an art journal empowering for a patient?
 A. Its contents are directed by the art therapist.
 B. Journals are always shown to people in the community.
 C. The patient controls the types of images he or she creates.
 D. It helps patients ignore their problems.

Short Answers Write a full-sentence answer to each question.

1. What are three types of performance art that can be used for art therapy?

2. To obtain an MA, how many hours of practical experience are needed?

3. How can art therapy help people with an addiction?

Vocabulary Building

A Choose the answer that is a synonym for the word or phrase in *italics*.

1. Mandela says her interests have *evolved*, so these days she does more pottery than painting.
 A. created B. changed C. identified

2. *In essence*, our task is to redesign the truck so it's half as heavy and twice as fast.
 A. Faithfully B. Casually C. Basically

3. The pool needs a lifeguard, but you have to be *certified* for the position.
 A. licensed B. experienced C. motivated

4. Complimenting a shy person helps him or her build *self-esteem*.
 A. self-worth B. self-doubt C. self-control

5. City residents appreciate *tangible* improvements like new sidewalks and upgraded street lights.
 A. costly B. promised C. recognizable

B Complete each sentence below with one of these words. Remember to use the correct word form.

therapeutic prerequisite verbalize springboard insight

1. Speaking Spanish isn't a(n) _____ for working at the trading company, but it is a big asset.

2. Peter's analysis showed a deep _____ into the meaning of the painting.

3. Some feelings which are hard to _____ may be expressed through art.

4. After a hard day at work, I find a relaxing evening to be quite _____.

5. An internship or part-time job on a movie set makes a great _____ to a career in the film industry.

C Circle the correct form of the words in parentheses.

1. (Obtain/Obtaining) everyone's approval for the budget increase will be hard.

2. It's important for children to learn to feel (empathy/empathize) towards others.

3. Many visitors are (inspiration/inspired) when they see the Grand Canyon up close.

4. Mr. Torez will help (facilitated/facilitate) your transfer to the new branch.

5. There's no question the chair is (aesthetic/aesthetically) stunning, but how comfortable is it?

These three questions are also based on the reading passage. Answers should be one sentence long.

Improving knowledge of word parts is an excellent way to strengthen reading skills. This section presents three word parts (one prefix, one root, and one suffix). They are based on word parts found in the reading passage. A short exercise checks students' understanding of the material.

From unit to unit, this listening comprehension section alternates between a short conversation and a short talk. For recycling and retention, every conversation and short talk includes three of the unit's target vocabulary items. The listening transcript can be found in the Teacher's Manual.

The conversations and short talks are recorded on downloadable audio files.

Part 2: Focus Areas

Focus on Language

Word Parts

Study the word parts in the chart. Then read the pairs of sentences that follow. Decide if the second sentence is true or false.

Word Part	Meaning	Examples
ob-	against	obscene; obtuse
-psych(o)-	mind	psychotic; psychology
-er	performer of an action	farmer; explorer

1. Ms. Marriot, the lawyer for the defense, objected to the question.
Ms. Marriot did not approve of the question. (True / False)

2. The young man's psychosis caused him to see things that weren't there.
His problems were caused by a mental disorder. (True / False)

3. Michael's dream as a child was to become a circus performer.
When he was young, he had no interest in joining the circus. (True / False)

Grammar Modal + Passive Voice

Using the passive voice with a modal allows us to construct many useful sentence types. For example, we can use the passive voice to describe an action that someone *should, could, may, or might* do.

Structure: s + should / might / could / etc. + be + pp (past participle)

Ex: All packages should be delivered to the mailroom.

Ex: The air quality could be improved by people driving less.

Complete each sentence using the passive voice and the past participle of the verb in parentheses.

1. Joe might _____ for playing video games at work. (punish)

2. The application form must _____ in black ink. (fill out)

3. Should people with pets _____ into stores? (allow)

4. The prices may _____ later this month. (reduce)

5. The furniture could _____ more cheaply in Mexico. (make)

Focus on Testing

Listening Listen to the conversation. Then answer these questions.

Track 4

1. () Where are the people?
 (A) At a magazine company (B) At a design school
 (C) At an art gallery (D) At a friend's house

2. () What does the man suggest about Harrington's work?
 (A) It has changed over the last decade.
 (B) It isn't very inspiring.
 (C) It is similar to that of other artists.
 (D) It looks like ad work.

3. () What would the woman like to see Harrington do?
 (A) Take the man's advice (B) Paint in darker colors
 (C) Develop a personal style (D) Use classical techniques

Reading Read this message. Then answer the questions below.

Dear Ms. Philips,

Thank you for your e-mail regarding internship opportunities at Silverton Academy. There is an opening next semester, which starts in three weeks. The only prerequisite is an art background, which, since you're a junior in art college, I see you have. Also, since we work with special needs children, all staff must be very patient and empathetic.

If the time frame works for you, the next step would be an interview, which I could fit in next Wednesday afternoon. Before then, please send me a short letter introducing yourself (not a résumé, as I have that already). We'd especially like to receive some insight into your philosophy of art and how art relates to working with children.

Adrian Diaz

1. () What is the purpose of this e-mail?
 (A) To respond to an inquiry (B) To make a criticism
 (C) To announce a policy (D) To reject an application

2. () The underlined phrase "time frame" is closest in meaning to
 (A) semester (B) concept
 (C) scheduling (D) internship

3. () What does Mr. Diaz want Ms. Philips to send him?
 (A) A written self-introduction (B) A detailed résumé
 (C) A letter of recommendation (D) A short proposal

This section presents practical grammar structures with the goal of improving communicative grammar skills. First comes a short, simple explanation of the grammar point. That's followed by structural models (if applicable) and example sentences. Finally, a short exercise checks students' ability to apply what they've learned.

From unit to unit, this section alternates between a short reading comprehension passage (such as an article, e-mail, report, etc.) and a cloze passage. Every passage recycles three of the unit's target vocabulary items.

The Arts

Art Therapy



Creating and appreciating art, including visual art, music, and performance art, are among our greatest joys. Besides being a wonderful hobby or profession, art can also have therapeutic value. For decades, art therapy has successfully helped people deal with personal issues, medical conditions, and disabilities.

Pre-Reading Questions

Discuss these questions in pairs.

1. Do you enjoy creating any kinds of art? If so, what kinds?
2. To be an artist, does a person need a lot of talent?
3. How can creating art (including drawing, painting, and playing music) help people deal with their problems?

Vocabulary Warm-up



Track 2

A Read and listen to this list of the unit's target vocabulary. Write the letter of the target word next to the correct definition.

a. aesthetic	f. in essence	k. self-esteem
b. certified	g. insight	l. springboard
c. empathetic	h. inspiration	m. tangible
d. evolve	i. obtain	n. therapeutic
e. facilitate	j. prerequisite	o. verbalize

- ___ 1. to get; acquire
- ___ 2. to make possible; make happen
- ___ 3. to change over time
- ___ 4. understanding; perception
- ___ 5. sense of personal worth and value
- ___ 6. approved; licensed
- ___ 7. something you must have or do before starting a task
- ___ 8. physical; able to be seen or touched
- ___ 9. having a medical benefit; healing
- ___ 10. to put into words

B Complete each sentence with a word from the above list. Remember to use the correct word form.

1. Working as an assistant at a law firm can be a(n) _____ to a career as an attorney.
2. Being _____ to the thoughts and feelings of others makes it easier to understand their problems.
3. I appreciate the _____ quality and design of the vase, but it seems too fragile to be of any practical use.
4. It's a complicated situation, but _____, we need to decide between continuing to fund the art department and shutting it down.
5. Yo-Yo Ma is a(n) _____ to many young musicians who want to become concert cellists.

Part 1: Reading and Vocabulary Building

Reading Passage



Art has been an aspect of human cultures for millennia. Long before the development of writing systems, people painted on cave walls, carved statues from wood and stone, and made decorative bowls. Besides its **aesthetic** appeal, art also provides an opportunity for self-expression and understanding. As such, drawing, dance, and drama can be used for **therapeutic** purposes, acting as a visual means to communicate thoughts and feelings. Driven by a patient's creativity, art therapy can be a powerful part of the healing process.

The term "art therapy" was first used in 1942 by Adrian Hill, a British artist. That same decade, the practice emerged as a formal type of psychotherapy. It involves using art as a tool to help patients understand their feelings, express themselves, and gain **self-esteem**. A range of visual arts, including painting and sculpture, can be used, as can performance arts like music, dance, and puppetry. To participate, neither artistic talent nor experience in the medium is a **prerequisite**.

Working with the patient is a **certified** art therapist, a healthcare professional who must have a strong educational background. That includes, typically, an undergraduate degree in art and a master's degree in art therapy. To **obtain** the MA, candidates take coursework in subjects like psychology, human development, and art therapy methods, in addition to gaining 700 to 750 hours of practical experience in the field. After graduating and obtaining board certification, the therapist may work in a variety of settings such as a hospital, nursing home, prison, school, or clinic.

As well as being open-minded and **empathetic**, the therapist must be able to create a safe and supportive environment, forming a bond of trust with the patient. Doing so is essential, as the patient may have experienced severe physical



In art therapy, the patient decides the symbolic meaning of his or her work.

or mental abuse, trauma, or illness. In individual or group art therapy sessions, patients explain their work to the therapist or to other patients. For example, a drawing of an angry dog may be a symbolic image which someone with PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder) associates with an accident. Importantly, it is the patient who provides the explanation of the image, not the therapist.

A number of afflictions and conditions can be treated with art therapy. Patients suffering from depression can develop higher self-esteem and improved social relationships, while those dealing with alcoholism or drug abuse can **facilitate** recovery by, in part, simply recognizing that they have an addiction. And art therapy can help people with autism improve their imagination, hand-eye coordination, and communication skills, to name a few of the benefits. Art therapy is especially helpful for patients who have trouble **verbalizing** their feelings and for those who have been unsuccessful with traditional "talk therapy." **In essence**, the artwork provides a **springboard** for communication.

As the patient draws, sculpts, or dances, he or she retains complete control over the work, providing a starting point for improving his or her sense of self-worth. This empowering effect is strengthened by the **tangible** nature of a patient's pictures, sculptures, and designs. For instance, a sufferer of anorexia may have trouble talking about sadness or pain, yet once the feelings are given form in a work of art, they can be looked at, identified, and discussed. The visual record that's created can also be kept in an art journal, allowing changes in the patient's condition to be tracked over time. As this is done, the body of work may **evolve**, reflecting a growing degree of personal **insight**.

Eventually, if a patient wishes, his or her art can be publicly displayed, serving as hope and **inspiration** to others. At the University of California, Irvine, a special exhibit called "Memories in the Making" showed the paintings of several people with Alzheimer's disease. Though the sufferers of the disease may have had trouble communicating in words, they were, through brush strokes and colors, able to make connections with the community and share insights into their personal journeys.

- 1 aspect – part; feature
- 1 millennium (plural: millennia) – period of one thousand years
- 6 visual – having to do with seeing
- 9 psychotherapy – medical practice involving the treatment of mental problems
- 13 medium – art form or material (such as clay, metal, etc.)
- 26 bond – connection

- 28 abuse – bad or ill treatment
- 28 trauma – emotionally or physically painful experience
- 36 addiction – being dependent on drugs, alcohol, etc.
- 37 autism – a developmental condition making it hard to form relationships, develop language skills, etc.
- 45 anorexia – a mental illness leading to a severely lowered appetite and weight loss
- 54 Alzheimer's – a disease affecting memory (common among older people)

Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer to each question.

Main Idea

1. () What is the main idea of the reading?
- A. Art therapy is one of many techniques used by modern therapists.
 B. Art therapy can only treat a narrow range of conditions.
 C. Art therapy provides a visual platform for treating various problems.
 D. Art therapy is an excellent treatment for autistic people.

Detail

2. () Who interprets the symbols in a patient's work?
- A. The therapist
 B. The patient himself or herself
 C. Other patients in group sessions
 D. Family members

Vocabulary

3. () In line 33, what does "afflictions" mean?
- A. causes of suffering
 B. sources of confusion
 C. future accidents
 D. unstable emotions

Analysis

4. () What does the article imply about art therapists?
- A. They should tell patients about any abuse they've experienced.
 B. They are usually famous artists or art critics.
 C. They need to be well educated and highly trained.
 D. They receive board certification before obtaining their MA.
5. () In what way is an art journal empowering for a patient?
- A. Its contents are directed by the art therapist.
 B. Journals are always shown to people in the community.
 C. The patient controls the types of images he or she creates.
 D. It helps patients ignore their problems.

Short Answers

Write a full-sentence answer to each question.

1. What are three types of performance art that can be used for art therapy?

2. To obtain an MA, how many hours of practical experience are needed?

3. How can art therapy help people with an addiction?

Vocabulary Building

A Choose the answer that is a synonym for the word or phrase in italics.

1. Manuela says her interests have *evolved*, so these days she does more pottery than painting.
 A. created B. changed C. identified
2. *In essence*, our task is to redesign the truck so it's half as heavy and twice as fast.
 A. Faithfully B. Casually C. Basically
3. The pool needs a lifeguard, but you have to be *certified* for the position.
 A. licensed B. experienced C. motivated
4. Complimenting a shy person helps him or her build *self-esteem*.
 A. self-worth B. self-doubt C. self-control
5. City residents appreciate *tangible* improvements like new sidewalks and upgraded street lights.
 A. costly B. promised C. recognizable

B Complete each sentence below with one of these words. Remember to use the correct word form.

therapeutic prerequisite verbalize springboard insight

1. Speaking Spanish isn't a(n) _____ for working at the trading company, but it is a big asset.
2. Peter's analysis showed a deep _____ into the meaning of the painting.
3. Some feelings which are hard to _____ may be expressed through art.
4. After a hard day at work, I find a relaxing evening to be quite _____.
5. An internship or part-time job on a movie set makes a great _____ to a career in the film industry.

C Circle the correct form of the words in parentheses.

1. (Obtain/Obtaining) everyone's approval for the budget increase will be hard.
2. It's important for children to learn to feel (empathy/empathize) towards others.
3. Many visitors are (inspiration/inspired) when they see the Grand Canyon up close.
4. Mr. Torez will help (facilitated/facilitate) your transfer to the new branch.
5. There's no question the chair is (aesthetic/aesthetically) stunning, but how comfortable is it?

Focus on Language

Word Parts

Study the word parts in the chart. Then read the pairs of sentences that follow. Decide if the second sentence is true or false.

Word Part	Meaning	Examples
ob-	against	obscene; obtuse
-psych(o)-	mind	psychotic; psychology
-er	performer of an action	farmer; explorer

- Ms. Marriot, the lawyer for the defense, objected to the question.
Ms. Marriot did not approve of the question. (True / False)
- The young man's psychosis caused him to see things that weren't there.
His problems were caused by a mental disorder. (True / False)
- Michael's dream as a child was to become a circus performer.
When he was young, he had no interest in joining the circus. (True / False)

Grammar

Modal + Passive Voice

Using the passive voice with a modal allows us to construct many useful sentence types. For example, we can use the passive voice to describe an action that someone *should, could, may, or might* do.

Structure: **s + should / might / could / etc. + be + pp (past participle)**

Ex: All packages should be delivered to the mailroom.

Ex: The air quality could be improved by people driving less.

Complete each sentence using the passive voice and the past participle of the verb in parentheses.

- Joe might _____ for playing video games at work. (punish)
- The application form must _____ in black ink. (fill out)
- Should people with pets _____ into stores? (allow)
- The prices may _____ later this month. (reduce)
- The furniture could _____ more cheaply in Mexico. (make)

Listening Listen to the conversation. Then answer these questions.



- () Where are the people?
(A) At a magazine company (B) At a design school
(C) At an art gallery (D) At a friend's house
- () What does the man suggest about Harrington's work?
(A) It has changed over the last decade.
(B) It isn't very inspiring.
(C) It is similar to that of other artists.
(D) It looks like ad work.
- () What would the woman like to see Harrington do?
(A) Take the man's advice (B) Paint in darker colors
(C) Develop a personal style (D) Use classical techniques

Reading Read this message. Then answer the questions below.

Dear Ms. Philips,

Thank you for your e-mail regarding internship opportunities at Silverton Academy. There is an opening next semester, which starts in three weeks. The only prerequisite is an art background, which, since you're a junior in art college, I see you have. Also, since we work with special needs children, all staff must be very patient and empathetic.

If the time frame works for you, the next step would be an interview, which I could fit in next Wednesday afternoon. Before then, please send me a short letter introducing yourself (not a résumé, as I have that already). We'd especially like to receive some insight into your philosophy of art and how art relates to working with children.

Adrian Diaz

- () What is the purpose of this e-mail?
(A) To respond to an inquiry (B) To make a criticism
(C) To announce a policy (D) To reject an application
- () The underlined phrase "time frame" is closest in meaning to
(A) semester (B) concept
(C) scheduling (D) internship
- () What does Mr. Diaz want Ms. Philips to send him?
(A) A written self-introduction (B) A detailed résumé
(C) A letter of recommendation (D) A short proposal

From Sci-Fi to Reality



Science fiction has been a popular literary genre for more than a century, thrilling us with fantastic tales of space explorers and underwater civilizations. These stories have also inspired many real-world scientists. Through their research and experimentation, they've turned some incredible ideas into amazing inventions.

Pre-Reading Questions

Discuss these questions in pairs.

1. What kinds of stories do you enjoy — action, romance, science fiction?
2. Can you think of any items that appeared in stories or movies before being made into actual products?
3. How about in the future? What fictional products might eventually become reality?

Vocabulary Warm-up



A Read and listen to this list of the unit's target vocabulary. Write the letter of the target word or phrase next to the correct definition.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| a. ample | f. hostile | k. precedent |
| b. brainstorm | g. inject | l. profoundly |
| c. dedication | h. microscopic | m. replicate |
| d. encounter | i. nexus | n. sophisticated |
| e. equipped with | j. outsmart | o. thermal |

- ___ 1. to make an exact copy
- ___ 2. deeply; meaningfully
- ___ 3. connection; point of intersection
- ___ 4. unfriendly and fierce
- ___ 5. plenty; more than enough
- ___ 6. to meet with others and discuss topics to come up with new ideas
- ___ 7. commitment; devotion
- ___ 8. extremely small; only viewable by using magnifying tools
- ___ 9. related to heat
- ___ 10. to come across; find

B Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the above list. Remember to use the correct word form.

1. I doubt you'll be able to _____ Gerard. He's a genius.
2. To help prove a case, lawyers often look for one or more legal _____ from earlier cases and judgments.
3. The vaccine is usually _____ into a patient's arm.
4. Many new cars are _____ an onboard computer system that connects to the driver's phone.
5. Penrose has one of science's most _____ minds, capable of grasping the most subtle or complex ideas with little effort.