

Lecture 10
Interactions: Reading

Elements of the Lecture

- I. Previewing Vocabulary
- II. Scanning & Skimming A reading Passage
- III. Parts of speech / Sentence structure

Previewing Vocabulary page 95/ 109/ 113/ 114/ 115

No.	words	Parts of speech	meanings
1	gestures	Noun	hints
۲	Pick up	PV	Choose / select or carry
۳	Creatures	Noun	living things like animals and plants
۴	Echo	V or N	A repeated / or sent back sound
۵	claim	V or N	To demand/ advocate
۶	Species	Noun	Similar kinds or sorts
۷	Coin	Noun	A metal piece of money
۸	Acquire	Verb	To get or obtain or win
۹	Shed light on	PV	Concentrate on/ focus on
۱۰	upright	Adj	Honest & responsible / straight back

Previewing Vocabulary page / 143/ 148/ 158/ 167

No.	words	Parts of speech	meanings
11	focus	V / N	Central point / concentrate
۱۲	Capacity	N	What a container can hold
۱۳	Respond	V	Reply / answer
۱۴	Realize	V	Understand
۱۵	Head of something	expression	The main point/ the centre
16	return	Verb	Give back / come back

Questions

- The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the word " hints ".
 - creatures
 - lectures
 - gestures
 - features
- Our Doctor always _____ on the meanings of new words in English.
 - relaxes
 - sheds light
 - types
 - types
- The phrasal verb " _____ " is closest in meaning to the word "return ".
 - pick up
 - look forward to
 - give back
 - interest in
- I called him by phone so many times but he didn't _____.
 - respond
 - ask
 - sleep
 - eat
- The word " _____ " is closest in meaning to the verb " get or obtain ".
 - reduce
 - widen
 - require
 - acquire
- All students should _____ that English language is very important.
 - realize
 - test
 - work
 - go
- The word "honest or responsible " is closest in meaning to the word _____.
 - criminal
 - upright
 - lazy
 - clever
- The phrase " a metal piece of money " is closest in meaning to the word _____.
 - coin
 - banknote
 - paper
 - invoice

Parts of speech

Every Simple sentence must contains at least two or some or all of the following parts of speech:

- An article { **a - an - the** }
- A noun (singular/ plural = { **subject** noun / **object** noun }
- A pronoun { **I , he, She, their, us, me.....etc** }
- An adjective { **easy, hot, important, high, ----- smaller, bestetc** }
- An adverb { **quickly, easily, fast, fluently, welletc** }
- A main verb { **present, past, future, }**
- An auxiliary { **verbs to Be, verbs to Have, Modals** }
- A preposition { **on, in, at, by, with, foretc**

Exercise

Circle the most suitable answer a, b, c or d for each of the following

- The final test will be similar to the questions in the lectures exercises.

1. The part speech of " final" is _____

A. a verb	B. an adverb
C. a noun	D. an adjective
2. The part speech of " questions " is _____

A. a verb	B. an adverb
C. a noun	D. an adjective
3. The part speech of " will" is _____

A. a main verb	B. a verb to be
C. a modal	D. a preposition
4. The part speech of " in" is _____

A. a verb	B. a preposition
C. a noun	D. an adjective

The doctor gave us the first homework last week.

5. The part speech of " us" is _____pronoun

A. a possessive	B. an object
C. a subject	D. a reflexive
6. The part speech of " gave " is _____

A. a present verb	B. an auxiliary
C. a future verb	D. a past verb
7. The part speech of " last" is _____

A. an adjective	B. a verb to be
C. an article	D. a preposition
8. The part speech of " doctor" is _____

A. a verb	B. a subject noun
C. an object noun	D. an adjective

Fashion: The Art of the Body

A The enormous and fascinating variety of clothing may express a person's status or social position. Several hundred years ago in Europe, Japan, and China, there were many highly detailed sumptuary laws—that is, strict regulations concerning how each social class could dress. In

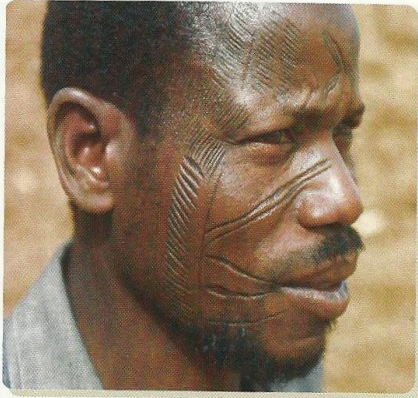
Europe, for example, only royal families could wear fur, purple silk, or gold cloth. In Japan, a farmer could breed silkworms, but he couldn't wear silk. In many societies, a lack of clothing indicated an absence of status. In ancient Egypt, for instance, children—who had no social status—wore no clothes until they were about twelve. These days, in most societies (especially in the West), rank or status is exhibited through regulation of dress only in the military, where the appearance or absence of certain metal buttons or stars signifies the dividing line between ranks. With the exception of the military, the divisions between different classes of society are becoming less clear. The clientele of a Paris café, for example, might include both working-class people and members of the highest society, but how can one tell the difference when everyone is wearing denim jeans?



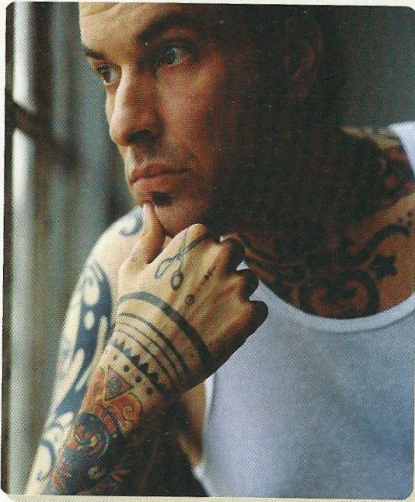
▲ A street in Paris

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- What is the topic of Paragraph A?
 - the military
 - sumptuary laws
 - uniforms
 - status
- What details about the topic does the paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)
 - Strict laws in some countries used to regulate what people of each social class could wear.
 - Rich people wear more beautiful clothing than poor people do.
 - In many societies, the absence of clothing indicated an absence of status.
 - Today, the divisions between social classes are becoming less clear from the clothing that people wear.
- What do the answers to numbers 1 and 2 have in common? That is, what is the main idea of Paragraph A?
 - Today, the differences between various social classes can be seen only in military uniforms.
 - Laws used to regulate how people could dress.
 - Clothing (or its absence) has usually indicated status or rank, but this is less true in today's world.
 - Clothing has been worn for different reasons since the beginning of history.



▲ Scarification



▲ Modern tattooing

B Three common types of body decoration are *mehndi* or *henna*, tattooing, and scarification. *Mehndi* or *henna* is the art of applying dye (usually dark orange or dark brown) to the skin of women in India, Islamic cultures, and Africa. The dye comes from the henna plant and is applied in a beautiful design that varies from culture to culture—fine, thin lines in India and large flower patterns in the Arab world, for example. (See page 101 for a photo of a *mehndi* or *henna* design.) A tattoo is also a design or mark made with a kind of dye (usually dark blue); however, unlike henna, it is put into a *cut* in the skin. In scarification—found mainly in Africa—dirt or ashes are put into the cuts instead of dye; the result is a design that is unique to the person's tribe. Three lines on each side of a man's face identify him as a member of the Yoruba tribe of Nigeria, for example. A complex geometric design on a woman's back identifies her as Nuba (from Sudan) and also makes her more beautiful in the eyes of her people. In the 1990s, tattooing became popular among youth in urban Western societies. Unlike people in tribal cultures, these young people had no tradition of tattooing, except among sailors and criminals. To these young people, the tattoos were beautiful and were sometimes also a sign of rebellion against older, more conservative people in the culture. These days, tattooing has become common and is usually not symbolic of rebellion.

1. What is the topic of Paragraph B?
 - (A) the Yoruba people
 - (B) geometric designs
 - (C) dirt and ashes
 - (D) body decoration
2. What details about the topic does the paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)
 - (A) *Mehndi* or *henna*, tattooing, and scarification are types of body decoration.
 - (B) Tattoos and scarification indicate a person's tribe or social group, although youth in Western societies sometimes use tattoos as a form of rebellion.
 - (C) Scarification is very painful and is symbolic of strength.
 - (D) Designs on a person's face or body are considered beautiful.
3. Which idea below includes all the details that you chose in number 2? In other words, what is the main idea of the paragraph?
 - (A) Everyone who wants to be beautiful should get a tattoo.
 - (B) People decorate their bodies for the purposes of identification, beauty, and sometimes rebellion.
 - (C) *Mehndi* or *henna* and tattoos are designs made by putting dye on or in the skin.
 - (D) Men more often decorate their faces; women often decorate their backs.

c In some societies, women overeat to become plump because large women are considered beautiful, while skinny women are regarded as unattractive. A woman's plumpness is also an indication of her family's wealth. In other societies, by contrast, a fat person is considered unattractive, so men and women eat little and try to remain slim. In many parts of the world, people lie in the sun for hours to darken their skin, while in other places light, soft skin is seen as attractive. People with gray hair often dye it black, whereas those with naturally dark hair often change its color to blond or green or purple. 60

1. What is the topic of Paragraph C?

- (A) hair
- (B) skin
- (C) body shape
- (D) body changes

2. What details about the topic does the paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)

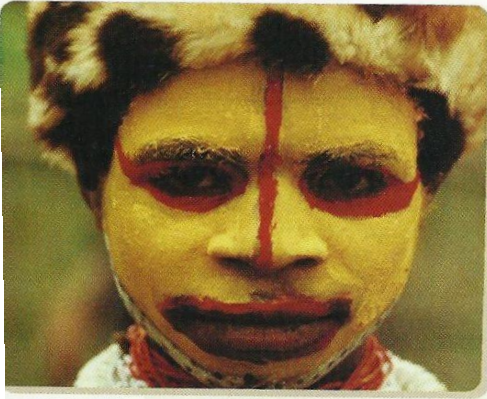
- (A) It is unhealthy to lose or gain too much weight.
- (B) Some societies consider large people attractive; others, slim ones.
- (C) Some people prefer dark hair or skin; others, light.
- (D) Most wealthy people try to stay thin.

3. What is the main idea of Paragraph C?

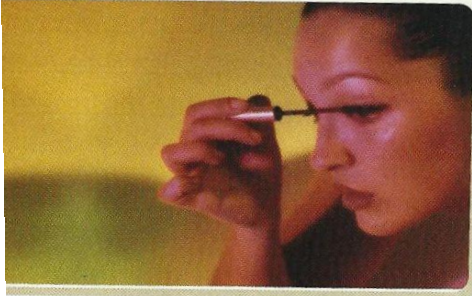
- (A) Individuals and groups of people have different ideas about physical attractiveness.
- (B) Lying in the sun darkens the skin.
- (C) In some societies, thinness is an indication that a family is poor.
- (D) Dark-skinned people usually have dark hair.

D In the West, most people visit a dentist regularly for both hygiene and beauty. They use toothpaste and dental floss daily to keep their teeth clean. They have their teeth straightened, whitened, and crowned to make them more attractive to others in their culture. However, "attractive" has quite a different meaning in other cultures. In the past, in Japan, it was the custom for women to blacken, not whiten, the teeth. People in some areas of Africa and central Australia have the custom of filing the teeth to sharp points. And among the Makololo people of Malawi, the women wear a very large ring—a *pelele*—in their upper lip. As their chief once explained about peleles: "They are the only beautiful things women have. Men have beards. Women have none. What kind of person would she be without the pelele? She would not be a woman at all." While some people in modern urban societies think of tribal lip rings as unattractive and even "disgusting," other people—in Tokyo or New York or Rome—might choose to wear a small lip ring or to pierce their tongue and wear a ring through the hole.

1. What is the topic of Paragraph D?
 - (A) dentistry
 - (B) blackening or whitening the teeth
 - (C) changes to the human mouth
 - (D) peleles and beards
2. What details about the topic does the paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)
 - (A) White teeth are attractive to all cultures.
 - (B) In the West, people visit dentists and have their teeth straightened, whitened, and crowned.
 - (C) In some cultures, people blacken their teeth or file them to sharp points, and in other cultures young people wear lip rings or tongue rings.
 - (D) Makololo women wear a large ring in their upper lip.
3. What is the main idea of Paragraph D?
 - (A) People can easily change the color or shape of their teeth.
 - (B) What is *attractive* has different interpretations.
 - (C) The human mouth suffers change and abuse in many societies.
 - (D) Some methods of changing the appearance of the mouth are dangerous, but others are safe.



Papua New Guinean man wearing tribal face paint



Woman wearing modern "face paint"

E Body paint or face paint is used mostly by *men* 80
 in preliterate societies in order to attract good
 health or to ward off disease. Anthropologists
 explain that it is a form of magic protection
 against the dangers of the world outside the 85
 village, where men have to go for the hunt or for
 war. When it is used as warpaint, it also serves to
 frighten the enemy, distinguish members of one's
 own group from the enemy, and give the men a
 sense of identity, of belonging to the group. 90
Women in these societies have less need of body
 or face paint because they usually stay in the
 safety of the village. Women in Victorian society in
 England and the United States were expected to
 wear little or no makeup. They were excluded
 from public life and therefore didn't need 95
 protection from the outside world. In modern
 societies, however, cosmetics are used mostly by
 women, who often feel naked, unclothed, without
 makeup when out in public—like a tribal hunter
 without his warpaint. 100

1. What is the topic of Paragraph E?

- (A) body and face paint
- (B) men's warpaint
- (C) modern women's cosmetics
- (D) magic protection

2. What details about the topic does the Paragraph provide? (Choose more than one answer.)

- (A) Body or face paint is usually worn by men in tribal societies.
- (B) People wear body or face paint to make them more attractive.
- (C) Makeup ("face paint") is usually worn by women in modern societies.
- (D) When women are excluded from public life, they wear little or no makeup.

3. What is the main idea of Paragraph E?

- (A) Body paint gives men a sense of identity.
- (B) Women in modern times wear makeup to be more beautiful.
- (C) In the past, men wore face paint, but in modern times, women wear it.
- (D) Body or face paint may be worn as a sort of protection by people who leave the home or village.

Scanning & skimming A reading passage page 183

In some societies, women overeat to become plump because large women are considered beautiful, while skinny women are regarded as unattractive. A women's plumpness is also an indication of her family's wealth. In other societies, by contrast, a fat person is considered unattractive, so men and women eat little and try to remain slim. In many parts of the world, people lie in the sun for hours to darkens their skin, while in other places light, soft skin is seen as attractive. People with gray hair often dye it black, whereas those with naturally dark hair often change its color to blond or purple.

Now answer the questions that follow.

Questions

Choose the most appropriate answer:

- The most appropriate topic for the paragraph is _____
 - Skin Change
 - Hair Color
 - Different views about body shape
 - Family's Wealth
- The best Main Idea of the paragraph is that _____
 - people with gray hair often dye it with black
 - people lie in the sun to darken their skin
 - women's plumpness is also an indication of wealth
 - people have different attitudes about their bodies
- Why do men and women eat little in some in some societies? _____
 - To remain slim
 - To become plump
 - Because they are poor
 - To save much money
- The underlined pronoun "their" Line 5 refers _____
 - people
 - women
 - men
 - fat persons
- The word in the paragraph that is closest in meaning to the word "thin" is _____
 - plump
 - skinny
 - blond
 - attractive
- The underlined pronouns "it" line 6 refers to _____
 - skin
 - body
 - gray hair
 - color