DREAMS 'N MOTION
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From: Rick
To: IELTS Prep Group
*Subj: IELTS **Reading** lesson 10-26-2016*

Lesson Objective
The student shall be able to use "power words" as part of their oral vocabulary, read and comprehend both social and business language and demonstrate effective oral communication skills

Section One

Vocabulary

Evaluation Criteria

- Ability to understand definitions of English vocabulary

MATCH THE WORD WITH THE CORRECT DEFINITION

VOCABULARY	DEFINITIONS
1. COMMERCIAL (Adjective)	**A.** Marked by the characteristics of an earlier period; antiquated.
2. DIVISIVE (Adjective)	**B.** Of, relating to, or characteristic of commerce.
3. EXEMPT (Verb)	**C.** Creating dissension or discord.
4. ABORIGINAL (Adjective)	**D.** An act or instance of using or closely imitating the language and thoughts of another author without authorization and the representation of that author's work as one's own, as by not crediting the original author.
5. ANECDOTES (Noun)	**E.** No longer in existence; that has ended or died out.
6. AMYGDALA (Noun)	**F.** Of, relating to, or produced by genes; genic.
7. PLAGIARISM (Noun)	**G.** A ganglion of the limbic system adjoining the temporal lobe of the brain and involved in emotions of fear and aggression.
8. GENETIC (Adjective)	**H.** A short account of a particular incident or event, especially of an interesting or amusing nature.
9. EXTINCT (Adjective)	**I.** Original or earliest known; native; indigenous.
10. ARCHAIC (Adjective)	**J.** To free from an obligation or liability to which others are subject; release.

Section Two

Reading Comprehension and Pronunciation skills.

Evaluation Criteria

- Ability to effectively read and comprehend written English in a social or business environment.

A. BATTLE LINES HARDEN AT GLOBAL WHALING MEETING
Source

1. Pro- and anti-whaling nations clashed at a key meeting Monday where Japan sought to ease a 30-year-old moratorium on commercial hunts while others pushed for an Atlantic whale sanctuary.

Host Slovenia urged compromise the sake of the marine mammals -- some species of which were hunted to near-extinction in the 20th century -- but member states of the International Whaling

Commission (IWC) soon split into familiar factions.

Japan, which conducts a yearly whale hunt in the name of science, which its detractors say is for meat, insisted that stocks of some species have recovered sufficiently to make them fair game.

These included the southern hemisphere Mink whale, Japan's IWC commissioner Joji Morishita told journalists on the conference sidelines. "Many species can actually stand a limited take," Morishita said.

Japan's yearly hunt is a recurring and deeply divisive issue at the 88-member IWC's biennial gatherings. The organization's 66th meeting, scheduled to run until Friday, opened in the Adriatic resort of Portoroz on Monday.

Questions:

How long has there been a moratorium on commercial hunting of whales?

a) 15 years
b) 29 years
c) 30 years
d) Never

Which country conducts annual whaling hunts in the name of science?

a) USA
b) Norway
c) Canada
d) Japan

2. Scientific hunts are exempt under the IWC's 1986 moratorium, but critics insist Japan abuses the provision. The meat ends up on supermarket shelves and in restaurants, in line with an IWC stipulation that whales taken for science must be eaten.

"It is a loophole that the IWC never anticipated being routinely exploited by a country in order to kill whales for profit," said Kitty Block of conservation group Humane Society International.
The International Court of Justice ruled in 2014 that Japan abused the scientific exemption. Tokyo cancelled its 2014-15 hunt, only to resume it the following year, killing 333 minkes in the Southern Ocean -- many of them pregnant, according to observers.
New Zealand and Australia want the IWC to introduce stringent reviews of scientific whaling projects.
- License to kill -
"There are lots of methods that can be used, like acoustic tracking and satellite tagging and underwater listening stations, where you can conduct effective research without killing whales," Australia's environment minister Josh Frydenberg told AFP.

Questions:

When was the moratorium on whaling implemented?

a) 1985
b) 1890
c) 2000
d) 1990

The International Court of Justice rules in 2014

a) That Norway violated the scientific exemption
b) The commercial hunting of whales could resume
c) That Whale meat was dangerous to humans
d) That Japan violated the scientific exemption

3. "Global stocks have nowhere near recovered to where they were before the whaling period." Several other countries, including the European Union bloc, urged Japan to stop its hunts, some accusing it of using the scientific exemption as "a license to kill".

Japan, in turn, opposes the creation of a South Atlantic whale sanctuary. This proposal by Argentina, Brazil, Gabon, South Africa and Uruguay has the backing of the European Union and others.

"Today... there is a whale killing and catching in the (Southern Ocean), who may tell us that if a particular species begins to be depleted the whale catchers for science will not come to the South Atlantic?" Brazil's IWC commissioner Hermano Ribeiro told AFP. "We want to avoid that. It's protection for today, protection for the future."

Countries are to vote on the sanctuary, which has been on the IWC's agenda for 15 years but voted down every time, on Tuesday morning. It requires 75 percent of the vote to pass. Morishita highlighted the intractability of the divide.

Questions:

The creation of a South Atlantic whale sanctuary has the backing of which countries?

- **a)** Canada
- **b)** Brazil
- **c)** South Africa
- **d)** Egypt

The approval of the sanctuary requires what percentage to pass?

- **a)** 70%
- **b)** 75%
- **c)** 100%
- **d)** 50%

4. "One side... is supporting the total protection of whales under any circumstances, no kill, no one whale should be killed," he said. The other, "like Japan, is supporting sustainable utilization of marine living resources including whales.

"These positions are so... fundamentally different and that is causing the difficulties or stalemate or deadlock of this organization. Unless we address this issue in some manner we will just be repeating the same thing, meeting after meeting." Besides Japan and communities which received aboriginal whaling licenses from the IWC, Norway and Iceland conduct commercial hunts, having submitted objections to the moratorium.

This year's meeting marks the 70th anniversary of the commission's founding, and the 30th birthday of the moratorium estimated to have prevented the killing of tens -- even hundreds -- of thousands of whales.
Conservationists say the creatures still face a multitude of perils, from hunters and ship strikes to getting snared in fishing gear and pollution. "(...) It is in the interests of all of us to give back to the cetaceans their living environment," Slovene Environment Minister Irena Majcen urged delegates on Monday.
"This is something that should unite us."

Questions:

What countries other Japan, which receive aboriginal whaling license, conduct commercial hunts?

- **a)** Poland and Romania
- **b)** USA and Mexico
- **c)** China and Vietnam
- **d)** Norway and Iceland

Perils to whales include:

- **a)** Overpopulation
- **b)** Hunters
- **c)** Ship Strike
- **d)** Pollution

General Discussion with Group about Hunting Controls

B. YOUR BRAIN GETS USED TO LYING AS YOU DO IT MORE

Source

1. If you lie once, you're probably more likely to lie again. New research shows that the part of the brain that is activated during dishonesty responds less and less as we "get used" to cheating — and that could make us lie even more.

There are anecdotes about people cheating more over time. (People like Bernie Madoff didn't exactly begin with huge Ponzi schemes.) But there hasn't been research confirming this biologically until now, says study author Neil Garret, a psychologist at University College London. For a study published today in Nature, Garret's team had participants play a game where they would sometimes get more money for lying to their partner. Brain scans of the participants confirmed that lying can be a slippery slope: people did lie more over time. Their brains got desensitized to it, and *how much* it was desensitized could predict how much more someone would lie the next time.

When we deceive someone, the part of the brain that regulates emotion — called the amygdala — is activated, and we often feel shame or guilt. The amygdala also reacts when we see cute pictures of puppies or very sad photos. We already knew that when our brains see these cute or sad photos again and again, the amygdala reacts less and less every time. Garret and his team wanted to know if this was true for lying, too.

Questions:

Garret's team rewarded liars through:

- **a)** Time off work
- **b)** Free pizza
- **c)** More money
- **d)** Special vacation

The amygdala regulates what?

- **a)** Hair growth
- **b)** Size of feet
- **c)** Size of hands
- **d)** Emotions

2. The team recruited adults to work with another person that they didn't know. The participants had to look at a picture of a glass jar and then tell their partner — who was helping the researchers — how many pennies were in it. At the end, both would get paid, but sometimes the participants would get more money if they lied. (They could lie to help themselves, help their partners, help both, and so on.) As the participants played the game, the researchers did brain scans of some of them. These scans, called fMRIs, show which regions of the brain used more oxygen; this is an indicator of brain activity. The researchers saw that as the participants continued to lie, the amygdala reacted less.

Participants in the game also became more dishonest more quickly when it would benefit just them and not their partner. And the amygdala really did activate less as people lied to help themselves. The participants kept lying to help themselves even if lying didn't lead to more money every single time. This means it's likely that people keep lying not because of rational calculation, but because they become desensitized.

Questions:

What is an indicator of brain activity?

- **a)** Oxygen use in the brain
- **b)** Heavy breathing
- **c)** Blood flow
- **d)** Nervous activity

It's likely that people keep lying because:

- **a)** They like it
- **b)** They get paid to lie
- **c)** They think lying is more important than the truth
- **d)** They become desensitized

3. "The reduction in activity in the amygdala can predict how much people increase dishonesty subsequently," adds Garret. Predicting future behavior didn't work accurately for everyone, but the overall trend was there. (The researchers didn't track demographic trends of what kind of person became more used to lying.)

There are some limitations. This study tested a specific game, so we don't know exactly what would happen in other types of situations when dishonesty is involved. And while the fact that this was done in a lab meant that the researchers could control things like who the participants were working with and how the game worked, the downside is always that it's less clear how much this will apply in the real world. Brain scans also have to be taken with a grain of salt, as sometimes they can be misleading. (One fMRI test showed that a dead fish had brain activity.) In the study, just because a part of the brain was less active doesn't necessarily mean that people didn't feel as bad (and the researchers couldn't ask because then that would give away the experiment).

But Garret says it's pretty likely that there really is a slippery slope situation happening. We feel guilty the first time we cheat on a test, but by the third time we're used to it. Now we know how the mechanism works — not just for people like Madoff or serial plagiarists that become more and more bold with their dishonesty, but for all of us.

Questions:

The reduction of activity in the amygdala is a prediction of dishonesty
Yes
No

The conclusion of the passage is that lying becomes easier over time
Yes
No

General Discussion with Group about lying

C. SCIENTISTS DETECT EVIDENCE OF EXTINCT HUMAN COUSIN IN MODERN DNA

Source

1. The genetic codes of people living in a region of the Pacific called Melanesia have given researchers a clue: their DNA suggests the presence of an extinct hominid ancestor.

On Oct. 20, Ryan Bohlender, a statistical geneticist at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, presented findings at the annual meeting of the American Society of Human Genetics that took a deep dive into the genes of the people of Melanesia, according to Science News.

Members of the population, which hails from the South Pacific, and encompasses Papua New Guinea and its surrounding islands, carry genetic evidence that does not come from "typical" Neanderthal or Denisovan ancestry. Instead, it comes from an unknown third party.

Questions:

What countries are considered part of Melanesia?
- **a)** New Zealand
- **b)** Thailand
- **c)** Peru
- **d)** Papua New Guinea

Ryan Bohlender has a career in:
- **a)** Biologist
- **b)** Politician
- **c)** Author
- **d)** Statistical Geneticist

2. Bohlender said that while the new ancestor hails from the same hominid family tree as Neanderthal and Denisovan ancestors, it is currently considered an "extinct third cousin," according to Science News.

Although many Neanderthal fossils have surfaced throughout Asia and Europe over time, the only evidence of the Denisovan species to date comes from DNA that was identified through a finger bone and stray teeth found in a cave in Siberia. Bohlender is not alone. On Oct. 13, Eske Willerslev, an evolutionary geneticist at the Natural History Museum of Denmark in Copenhagen, and his team, published results in Nature from a DNA study of 83 aboriginal Australians and 25 people from native populations in Papua New Guinea's highlands.

Questions:

Many Neanderthal fossils have been found in:

- **a)** Mexico
- **b)** Paris
- **c)** Las Vegas
- **d)** Asia

The Natural History Museum of Denmark is located in what city?

- **a)** Copenhagen
- **b)** Stockholm
- **c)** Berlin
- **d)** Cairo

3. The team found that its subjects carried "Denisovan-like" DNA. However, the DNA is genetically distinct from Denisovans, and where it exactly comes from remains a mystery.

"They could be Homo erectus or the extinct hominids found in Indonesia known as Hobbits," he told Science News.

The discovery that humans mixed with Neanderthals is not yet a decade old, and Europeans and Chinese people, for example, are estimated to carry around 2.8 percent of Neanderthal ancestry.

Mattias Jakobsson, an evolutionary geneticist from Sweden's Uppsala University, told Science News that he "wouldn't be surprised" if other groups of extinct hominids mingled with humans. "Modern humans and archaic humans have met many times and had many children together," he said.

Questions:

General discussion about our human past