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To: IELTS Prep Group
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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. Vigilante (Noun)	A. Any of a class of substances that blunt the senses, as opium, morphine, belladonna, and alcohol, that in large quantities produce euphoria, stupor, or coma, that when used constantly can cause habituation or addiction, and that are used in medicine to relieve pain, cause sedation, and induce sleep.
2. Narcotics (Noun)	B. A person held in custody, especially for a political offense or for questioning.
3. Detainees (Noun)	C. Continuing a long time or recurring frequently.
4. Chronic (Adjective)	D. Manner of behaving or acting.
5. Inmates (Noun)	E. Of the nature of a habit; fixed by or resulting from habit
6. Possession (Noun)	F. To control or direct by a rule, principle, method, etc.
7. Regulates (Verb)	G. The act or fact of possessing.
8. Habitual (Adjective)	H. A strong, dark prison or cell, usually underground, as in a medieval castle.
9. Behavior (Noun)	I. A person who is confined in a prison, hospital, etc.
10. Dungeon (Noun)	J. Any person who takes the law into his or her own hands, as by avenging a crime.

Section Two

Reading Comprehension and Pronunciation skills.

Evaluation Criteria

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

A. PHILIPPINES DRUG WAR TURNS A TEEMING JAIL INTO A HAVEN

Source

- MANILA (Reuters) - Jason Madarang, awaiting trial on a charge of drug use, is in a muggy, windowless cell in a Manila prison so overcrowded that inmates must sleep in halls and stairwells and share each toilet with 150 other men.

But with President Rodrigo Duterte's "war on drugs" raging beyond the walls of Quezon City Jail, Madarang says he is lucky.



"It's safer here," he said. "Outside, if the police want to shoot you, they shoot you, and then say you're a drug pusher." The Philippines police say they have only shot drug suspects in legitimate operations.

Nearly 2,300 drug users and dealers have been killed in police operations or by suspected vigilantes since Duterte took office on June 30, according to the Philippines police. Thousands more have been arrested, filling the country's already seething jails to bursting point.

Quezon City Jail was built to hold 800 inmates but is now home to over 3,400 - far too many for its cell area, which is roughly equivalent to three basketball courts.

Questions:

What country is the city of Manila in?

- a) Vietnam
- b) Indonesia
- c) Philippines
- d) Canada

What did President Duterte become President of the Philippines?

- a) June 30th, 2016
- b) August 1st, 2010
- c) December 5th, 2005
- d) July 1st, 2016

One of the issues talked about in the prisons are:

- a) Food nutrition?
- b) Overcrowding of the jails?
- c) Clothes that inmates wear?
- d) Educational opportunities?

2. In mid-August, as Duterte's anti-narcotics campaign intensified, the population briefly topped 4,000 until the jail insisted that detainees were sent elsewhere. "If we hadn't done that, we'd have 5,000 inmates by now," said Lucila Abarca, the prison's Community Relations Officer.

Two thirds of the inmates are inside on drug-related offences, according to data maintained by the prison. Quezon City Jail is a teeming microcosm of a regional crisis driven by an explosion in use of methamphetamine, a highly addictive drug popular across Asia.

Prisons in countries such as Thailand and Myanmar are also chronically overcrowded, thanks largely to inmates on drug-related charges, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. But Philippine jails are Asia's most congested, with an occupancy level of 316 percent, according to the Institute for Criminal Policy Research (ICPR) at Birkbeck, University of London.

Globally, the ICPR ranks the Philippines third in prison occupancy levels, behind only Haiti and Benin.

Questions:

Two thirds of inmates cited in this passage are in prison for:

- a) Robbery
- b) Theft
- c) Drug Related Charges
- d) Murder

What other countries have prison overcrowding issues?

- a) China and Japan
- b) Thailand and Vietnam
- c) Thailand and Myanmar
- d) USA and Canada

3. It was natural that the government's "aggressive campaign against criminality and drugs" would boost the jail population, said Jesus Hinlo, Undersecretary for Public Safety at the Department of the Interior and Local Government, which is in charge of Quezon City Jail.

"The solution is...to build new and bigger jails," he said, adding that a lack of funds made this a challenge.

"WELCOME TO HELL"

Prison overcrowding poses "a very big challenge for us in terms of security and the health status of inmates," said Abarca, the prison officer. Inmates sleep poorly and easily fall sick, she said, and tensions always simmer over the cramped conditions. In July, there was a cholera outbreak caused by contaminated water.

Someone has chalked "WELCOME TO HELL" on the steps leading to Jason Madarang's cellblock. But the 29-year-old municipal worker, who said five people near his Manila home had been shot dead in recent months, wasn't the only inmate who felt safer there.

Questions:

What are the solutions to handle the inmate population overcrowding?

- a) Fewer criminals
- b) Strong Laws
- c) New and bigger jails
- d) More funding

Prison overcrowding poses the following challenges

- a) Security and Health Status of inmates
- b) Inadequate food supplies
- c) Not enough TV sets
- d) Not enough teachers to provide education for the inmates

4. His cellmate, Marconino Maximo, 39, said he was arrested a year ago and charged with possessing a pipe for smoking crystal methamphetamine, known in the Philippines as shabu.

"I'm lucky to be here because so many people have been killed," he said.

"There are many police on the outside," added Maximo, gesturing around his seething, dungeon-like cell. "Here, there are none." There are rarely any prison officers either. Most cellblocks are run by one of four gangs, whose leaders are relied upon to keep the peace, Abarca said.

"Riots can still happen," said Abarca. "We have to conduct regular dialogue with cell leaders to address their issues." Inmates can't be locked in the cells at night because the cells aren't big enough. They sleep on the stairs - one inmate per step - and string hammocks from the rafters and spill into the chapel and classroom.

Others bed down in the prison's only exercise area, its basketball court. When it's not raining.

Questions:

- a) How old is Marconino?
- b) Are gangs part of the prison population?
- c) Are the cells locked at night?

5. CHOLERA OUTBREAK

Each morning at 8 a.m., many inmates crowd around the basketball court to sing the national anthem and take part in a short aerobic exercise.

Inmates are encouraged to be as active as possible during the day, Abarca said. But, inmates told a Reuters journalist touring the prison that many men catch up on sleep during the day in the space left by cellmates who exercise, pray in the chapel or form long lines for one of 24 toilets.

At least 2,000 inmates are inside on bailable offences, according to prison statistics, but most are too poor to pay the bond. The overcrowding is also a symptom of the slow pace of Philippines justice. Many inmates wait years for their cases to grind through courts.

Duterte's anti-narcotics crackdown is popular with the public - 84 percent of respondents approved of the campaign in an opinion poll last month. But some critics say it has been felt disproportionately by the poor, and that major drug traffickers routinely evade arrest.

Given the choice, former drug user Dennis Charles Ledda, 29, said he would take his chances on the outside. "It's hell here, mentally and physically," said Ledda, who sleeps in the crawl space beneath another man's bunk. "Truly, I used drugs," he said. "But if I could get out of here I'd do anything to fix my life."

Questions:

- a) What do the inmates do at 8am each morning?
- b) How does the public feel about Duterte's anti-narcotics campaign?

General Discussion with Group about Drug Use/Criminalizing

B. 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