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# Introduction

*Reading Fusion* is a two-level series designed to help students improve all 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* and 600 words long in *Reading Fusion 2*. Units open with a series of pre-reading, warming-up activities. Part 1 of the unit consists of reading and vocabulary skill-building exercises. Part 2 contains word-part and grammar exercises, as well as a set of listening and reading practice tests.

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

**1 The Arts**

## Art Therapy

Unit 1

**Vocabulary Warm-up** Disk1-2

**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. 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 or get hold of  
\_\_\_ 2. to make possible or easier to do  
\_\_\_ 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 or phrase from the list above. Remember to use the correct word form.

- Working as an assistant in 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 beauty of the vase, but it seems too fragile to be of any practical use.
- \_\_\_\_\_, we need to decide between continuing to fund the art department and shutting it down altogether.
- Yo-Yo Ma is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to many people 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 music) help people deal with their problems?

8 9

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're also recorded on the CD.) Two sets of exercises check students' understanding of the target items.

Each reading passage is 600 words long. The unit's 15 target vocabulary items are indicated in bold.

The reading passage is recorded on the CD.

Line numbers to the left of the reading passage provide easy reference.

**Part 1: Reading and Vocabulary Building**


**Reading Passage**  Disk1-3

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 visual means to communicate thoughts and feelings. Driven by a patient's creativity, art therapy can be a powerful part of the healing process.

Art therapy has existed as a formal type of psychotherapy since the 1940s. The practice involves using art as a tool to help patients understand their feelings, express themselves, and gain **self-esteem**. Almost any type of visual art can be used, from painting to sculpture to performance arts like music, dance, and even 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, including, typically, an undergraduate degree in art and a master's degree in art therapy. To **obtain** the MA, candidates must take coursework in subjects like psychology and human development, in addition to gaining 700-750 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 series of drawings 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 these images, 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.

The visual record that's created may be kept in an art journal so changes in the patient's condition can be tracked over time. Because they are **tangible**, these pictures, sculptures, and designs can have an empowering effect. 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. As the patient draws, sculpts, or dances, he or she has complete control over the work, which can be a starting point for improving his or her sense of self-worth.

Over time, the body of work may **evolve**, reflecting a growing degree of personal **insight**. Eventually, if a patient wishes, his or her art can even be publicly displayed, providing 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 reach out and make connections with the community.

**10** <sup>1</sup> aspect - important part; feature  
<sup>1</sup> millennium (plural: millennia) - period of one thousand years  
<sup>6</sup> visual - having to do with seeing  
<sup>8</sup> psychotherapy - medical practice involving the treatment of mental problems  
<sup>12</sup> medium - art form or material (such as clay, metal, etc.)  
<sup>26</sup> bond - connection

**30** 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 series of drawings 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 these images, not the therapist.

**35** 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.

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**45** Over time, the body of work may **evolve**, reflecting a growing degree of personal **insight**. Eventually, if a patient wishes, his or her art can even be publicly displayed, providing 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 reach out and make connections with the community.

**50** <sup>26</sup> abuse - bad or ill treatment  
<sup>28</sup> trauma - emotionally or physically painful experience  
<sup>29</sup> addiction - being dependent on drugs, alcohol, etc.  
<sup>27</sup> autism - a developmental condition making it hard to form relationships, develop language skills, etc.  
<sup>40</sup> anorexia - a mental illness leading to a severe loss of appetite and weight  
<sup>34</sup> Alzheimer's - a disease affecting memory (common among older people)

**55**

**11**

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.

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 has been used for more than half a century.  
 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. diseases B. confusions  
 C. accidents D. 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 does a therapist need?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Unit 1**

**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 challenge is to redesign the car 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 can help 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, a relaxing evening can be very \_\_\_\_\_.

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 proposal will not be easy.

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

3. Many people are (inspiration/inspired) when they visit the Grand Canyon.

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

5. There's no question the chair is (aesthetic/aesthetically) beautiful, 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're based on word parts found in the reading passage. A short exercise checks students' knowledge of the material.

From unit to unit, this 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 the CD.

Part 2: Focus Areas

**Focus on Language** Unit 1

**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 working in 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (punish) for surfing the Web so often at work.
- The application form must \_\_\_\_\_ (fill out) in black ink.
- Should people with pets \_\_\_\_\_ (allow) into stores?
- The prices may \_\_\_\_\_ (reduce) later this month.
- The furniture could \_\_\_\_\_ (make) more cheaply in Mexico.

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**Listening** Listen to the conversation. Then answer these questions.

Disk 1-4

- ( ) 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 letter. 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 timeframe 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 an 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 offer a position
  - (C) To announce a policy (D) To reject an application
- ( ) The underlined word "timeframe" 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 introduction (B) A detailed résumé
  - (C) A letter of recommendation (D) A short proposal

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This section presents practical grammar structures with the goal of improving communicative grammar skills. First comes a short, simple explanation of the grammar points. 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 passage such as an article, e-mail, report, etc. and a cloze passage. Every passage recycles three of the unit's target vocabulary items.

# 1

## The Arts

### Art Therapy



Creating and appreciating art, including visual art, music, and performance art, are among our greatest joys. Besides being a great 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 music) help people deal with their problems?

## Vocabulary Warm-up Disk1-2

**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. 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 or get hold of
- \_\_\_ 2. to make possible or easier to do
- \_\_\_ 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 or phrase from the list above. Remember to use the correct word form.

1. Working as an assistant in 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 beauty of the vase, but it seems too fragile to be of any practical use.
4. \_\_\_\_\_, we need to decide between continuing to fund the art department and shutting it down altogether.
5. Yo-Yo Ma is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to many people who want to become concert cellists.



# Part 1: Reading and Vocabulary Building

## Reading Passage



Disk1-3

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 visual means to communicate thoughts and feelings. Driven by a patient's creativity, art therapy can be a powerful part of the healing process.

Art therapy has existed as a formal type of psychotherapy since the 1940s. The practice involves using art as a tool to help patients understand their feelings, express themselves, and gain **self-esteem**. Almost any type of visual art can be used, from painting to sculpture to performance arts like music, dance, and even 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, including, typically, an undergraduate degree in art and a master's degree in art therapy. To **obtain** the MA, candidates must take coursework in subjects like psychology and human development, in addition to gaining 700-750 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.*

<sup>1</sup> aspect - important part; feature

<sup>1</sup> millennium (plural: millennia) - period of one thousand years

<sup>6</sup> visual - having to do with seeing

<sup>8</sup> psychotherapy - medical practice involving the treatment of mental problems

<sup>12</sup> medium - art form or material (such as clay, metal, etc.)

<sup>26</sup> bond - connection



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 series of drawings 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 these images, 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.

The visual record that’s created may be kept in an art journal so changes in the patient’s condition can be tracked over time. Because they are **tangible**, these pictures, sculptures, and designs can have an empowering effect. 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. As the patient draws, sculpts, or dances, he or she has complete control over the work, which can be a starting point for improving his or her sense of self-worth.

Over time, the body of work may **evolve**, reflecting a growing degree of personal **insight**. Eventually, if a patient wishes, his or her art can even be publicly displayed, providing 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 reach out and make connections with the community.

<sup>28</sup> abuse – bad or ill treatment

<sup>28</sup> trauma – emotionally or physically painful experience

<sup>36</sup> addiction – being dependent on drugs, alcohol, etc.

<sup>37</sup> autism – a developmental condition making it hard to form relationships, develop language skills, etc.

<sup>45</sup> anorexia – a mental illness leading to a severe loss of appetite and weight

<sup>54</sup> Alzheimer’s – a disease affecting memory (common among older people)

## Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer to each question.

### Main Idea

- ( ) What is the main idea of the reading?
  - Art therapy has been used for more than half a century.
  - Art therapy can only treat a narrow range of conditions.
  - Art therapy provides a visual platform for treating various problems.
  - Art therapy is an excellent treatment for autistic people.

### Detail

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

### Vocabulary

- ( ) In line 33, what does "afflictions" mean?
  - diseases
  - confusions
  - accidents
  - emotions

### Analysis

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

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.

- Manuela says her interests have *evolved*, so these days she does more pottery than painting.  
A. created                      B. changed                      C. identified
- In essence*, our challenge is to redesign the car so it's half as heavy and twice as fast.  
A. Faithfully                      B. Casually                      C. Basically
- The pool needs a lifeguard, but you have to be *certified* for the position.  
A. licensed                      B. experienced                      C. motivated
- Complimenting a shy person can help him or her build *self-esteem*.  
A. self-worth                      B. self-doubt                      C. self-control
- 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

- Speaking Spanish isn't a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for working at the trading company, but it is a big asset.
- Peter's analysis showed a deep \_\_\_\_\_ into the meaning of the painting.
- Some feelings which are hard to \_\_\_\_\_ may be expressed through art.
- After a hard day at work, a relaxing evening can be very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 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.

- (Obtain/Obtaining) everyone's approval for the proposal will not be easy.
- It's important for children to learn to feel (empathy/empathize) towards others.
- Many people are (inspiration/inspired) when they visit the Grand Canyon.
- Mr. Torez will help (facilitating/facilitate) your transfer to the new branch.
- There's no question the chair is (aesthetic/aesthetically) beautiful, but how comfortable is it?

## 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

- 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 working in 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 \_\_\_\_\_ (punish) for surfing the Web so often at work.
- The application form must \_\_\_\_\_ (fill out) in black ink.
- Should people with pets \_\_\_\_\_ (allow) into stores?
- The prices may \_\_\_\_\_ (reduce) later this month.
- The furniture could \_\_\_\_\_ (make) more cheaply in Mexico.

**Listening** Listen to the conversation. Then answer these questions.

Disk1-4

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

**Reading** Read this letter. 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 timeframe 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 an insight into your philosophy of art and how art relates to working with children.

Adrian Diaz

- ( ) What is the purpose of this e-mail?
  - To respond to an inquiry
  - To offer a position
  - To announce a policy
  - To reject an application
- ( ) The underlined word "timeframe" is closest in meaning to
  - semester
  - concept
  - scheduling
  - internship
- ( ) What does Mr. Diaz want Ms. Philips to send him?
  - A written introduction
  - A detailed résumé
  - A letter of recommendation
  - A short proposal