

For Teachers: Please read each dialogue to the student as well as the titles of the pieces. Do read the question, but do not read the answers to the question to the student. The answer choices are here for your review. Please have the student read the answer rather than merely saying the number. After each question, please wait for the student to answer the question before continuing.

Part 2 – Passages



L1E 12-2

In this part, you will hear six passages, (A) through (E). Each passage will be followed by two questions, No. 11 through No. 20. For each question, you will have 10 seconds to choose the best answer and mark your answer on your answer sheet. The passage and the questions will be given only once. Now, let's begin.

(A) Saving Snakes

The United Kingdom's only poisonous snake, the adder, is in danger of extinction. Loss of habitat has led to smaller and more isolated populations. Scientists say one result has been inbreeding, which leads to a lack of genetic diversity. This is thought to be causing an increasing number of birth defects, such as missing eyes and abnormal spines. These defects make survival difficult for snakes. Although they could be caused by other factors, such as malnutrition and disease, studies of rattlesnakes in the U.S. have established a clear link between inbreeding and birth defects.

In order to increase genetic diversity in adder populations, scientists are planning to create wildlife corridors that will allow isolated populations to mix. Wildlife corridors are narrow strips of habitat that link bigger natural habitats separated by roads or other human development. For populations surrounded by heavily built-up urban areas, however, this may be impossible. In such cases, adders would have to be actively transported between populations. Such relocation, however, comes with its own risk. Introducing new DNA may alter characteristics that an indigenous group has developed to adapt to its local environment. Even so, experts believe relocation may be the best chance for the adder.

Questions

No. 11 What do scientist think is posing a threat to adders?

No. 11

- 1 *A lack of food due to shrinking habitat.*
- 2 ***A lack of variation within their population.***
- 3 *The introduction of a new disease.*
- 4 *The introduction of snakes from the U.S.*

No. 12 What is one way scientists hope to protect adders?

No. 12

- 1 *By restricting urban development.*

- 2 *By helping them to move between habitats.*
 - 3 *By banning people from their habitats.*
 - 4 *By breeding them in captivity.*
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(B) Immigrant Workers

In this age of globalization, the number of immigrant workers in developed countries has risen sharply. This is despite the fact that governments of countries popular with immigrants have made it increasingly difficult for foreign workers to enter legally. These governments have understandable doubts about the desirability of this population influx, but what about the nations the immigrants leave behind? In fact, many such nations have been actively encouraging citizens to return home, believing their talents, skills and hard work can aid economic development.

One of the most aggressive campaigns has been started by Ecuador. President Rafael Correa, who himself spent many years living abroad, made bringing Ecuador's citizens home a central feature in his election campaign. He initiated a program called "Welcome Home" in 2007. In addition to offering financial incentives to returnees, the Ecuadorian government has been advertising on the radio and on billboards in the U.S. It has also established offices that offer advice to those who want to return. As a result, the number of Ecuadorians returning permanently from the U.S. has risen dramatically since this campaign began.

Questions:

No. 13 What do many nations feel about their citizens who are living abroad?

No. 13

- 1 *They are potentially a valuable resource.*
- 2 *They are better off living abroad.*
- 3 *They should not be allowed to return home.*
- 4 *They should be forced to send some earnings home.*

No. 14 What is one feature of the program initiated in Ecuador in 2007?

No. 14

- 1 *It supports Ecuadorians who want to live abroad.*
 - 2 *It emphasizes Rafael Correa's success while living abroad.*
 - 3 *It allows Ecuadorians living abroad to vote.*
 - 4 *It uses the media to influence Ecuadorians living abroad.*
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(C) Finding Food

With food prices rising and the growing demand for organic and locally-grown produce, some people are turning to the wild for their food. Foraging, or the gathering of food from the wild, is recession-friendly and becoming increasingly popular. Gathering wild ingredients, such as blackberries and crabs, is not only free but also increases the nutritional value of people's diets. A common wild plant called wood sorrel, for example, contains three times as much iron as spinach. In Portland, Oregon, which is known for its gourmet cuisine, some top chefs are harvesting wild ingredients for their dishes.

Foraging for food does have its dangers, however. It is essential only to use items that can be positively identified as safe. Most inedible items will only cause mild illness, but some, such as certain mushrooms, can be fatal. Foraging is also time-consuming, and there is no guarantee of success. In addition, gathering wild food can deplete natural resources, threatening the food security of birds, deer, and other wildlife. For this reason, it is important that those who forage do so responsibly.

Questions:

No. 15 What is one result of foraging?

No. 15

- 1 *Stores have reduced their prices.*
- 2 *Farmers are growing different crops.*
- 3 ***Some people's diets have improved.***
- 4 *Fewer people are eating at restaurants.*

No. 16 What should people who forage be aware of?

No. 16

- 1 *Foraging has led to the disappearance of many species.*
- 2 ***Foraging may disturb the natural ecological balance.***
- 3 *Foraging-related illnesses are increasing.*
- 4 *Foraging for certain plants may be illegal.*

(D) William-Henry Ireland

In 1795, a London teenager named William-Henry Ireland secretly wrote several poems and a full-length play in the style of William Shakespeare. Under the guise of having found the works in an old trunk, Ireland convinced the British public his creations were written by the great playwright himself. But Ireland's original goal was much simpler than trying to fool the public. All he wanted to do was please his father, who loved Shakespeare's work and had longed for a specimen of the playwright's handwriting. The idea of finding lost works by Shakespeare was powerfully seductive. This was true not only for

Ireland's father, but also for the numerous literary experts who declared the manuscripts authentic.

Suspicion about the documents mounted, however, and Ireland eventually confessed his deception. Instead of being ashamed, he was actually rather proud of his creations. But if he expected praise for his brilliance, he was to be disappointed. The experts who had judged the works to be authentic reacted with outrage, and one even called for Ireland to be hanged. As for his father, he was unable to believe his son could write so well and went to his grave insisting the manuscripts were genuine.

Questions:

No. 17 Why did William-Henry Ireland create the fake works?

No. 17

- 1 *To demonstrate his writing ability.*
- 2 *To sell them to collectors.*
- 3 ***To make his father happy.***
- 4 *To show how easily people can be fooled.*

No. 18 What happened after Ireland confessed?

No. 18

- 1 *His father recognized his literary talent.*
- 2 *His father refused to speak to him.*
- 3 *He was sentenced to death for his crime.*
- 4 ***He was criticized by literary experts.***

(E) The Chocolate Code

Cacao beans, the raw material for chocolate, are among the world's most widely traded commodities. The cacao trees that produce them, however, have long been vulnerable to disease. Since 2008, two teams sponsored by rival U.S. chocolate makers have been attempting to identify the entire DNA sequence of the cacao tree. Both teams have independently announced they are confident of success. The resulting genetic maps could be used to develop new disease-resistant or higher-yield cacao varieties.

Unlike other cases of genetic mapping of agricultural products, both teams plan to make the genetic data freely available. The teams hope the data will assist researchers who are attempting to breed improved cacao varieties. The only restriction is that companies that use the data will not be able to patent any discoveries they make as a direct result. This would include any individual genes they managed to identify. Naturally, chocolate makers expect to benefit by getting a more reliable supply of beans. In addition, cacao farmers,

whose survival depends on healthy plants, hope the new varieties will lead to increase profits.

Questions:

No. 19 What have U.S. chocolate makers been trying to do?

No. 19

- 1 Improve relations between rival companies.*
- 2 Provide full genetic maps of cacao.***
- 3 Confirm the accuracy of previous genetic maps.*
- 4 Find an alternative method of making chocolate.*

No. 20 What do the two teams say about their research?

No. 20

- 1 The data will be available to everyone.***
- 2 They will file a patent for their discoveries.*
- 3 The data will be sold to farmers.*
- 4 They do not aim to identify individual genes.*