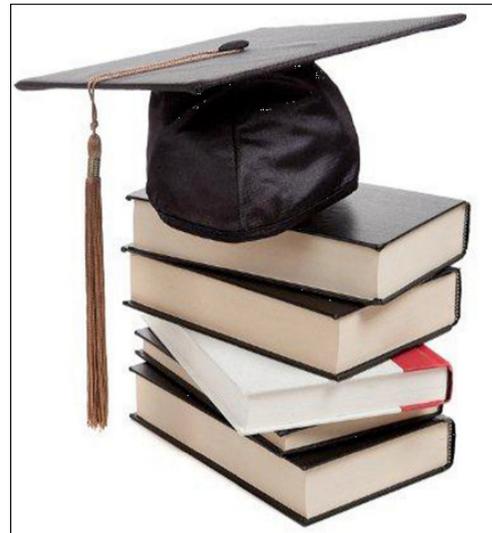


An Advanced Academic Reader

A Basic Guide to Advanced
Reading Comprehension Skills & Practice



Diane Shubinsky

Unit 4: Stealing: If Everybody's Doing It Shouldn't It be Legal?

- Keywords

access to	bill	endeavor	equivalent	extended	foreshadowed
infringement	offender	resort to	terminology	upheavals	

Guess the meaning of the keywords

Highlight the words in the sentences that have a similar meaning to the keywords in bold.

1. After students register at the university they have the right to use the library. **Access** to all the books is automatic as soon as they are in the system.
2. The right wing party put forward a draft for a new law against immigration. The liberal party refused to pass this **bill**.
3. The government **endeavored** to stop illegal downloading. They tried to prevent people from taking music and films for free from the Internet.
4. The job of the President in America is **equivalent** to the role of Prime Minister in England. Although the political position is equal, the level of power isn't.
5. The hospital **extended** their services. They expanded in order to get more money from the government.
6. His desire to look after sick animals **foreshadowed** his later career. His interest in helping any animal in need was a clear sign of future events, so no one was surprised when he became a vet.
7. Arresting the man for no reason was an **infringement**. The policeman who did this was suspended since this action was against the rules of law.
8. The police believed Tom was the person who was guilty of the crime. It turned out that Tom's twin brother Jim was the real **offender**.
9. Gangsters often use force to get what they want. Unfortunately, they **resort to** violence because it works.
10. Many professions have a specialized language. For example, the **terminology** of baseball is different from that of swimming.
11. The **upheavals** in the music industry have not come from those in charge. These changes have occurred due to changing technology.

keywords



Skimming

Below you have been given the:

- title
- entire first paragraph
- first sentence of every paragraph
- entire final paragraph

Stealing: If Everybody's Doing It Shouldn't It be Legal?

Paragraph 1: Americans are mad about baseball, so much so that the terminology used there has been extended to their legal system. The Three Strike Law in the USA means any criminal who has been convicted three times or more receives a more serious punishment. This baseball phrase has been picked up by many other countries and in France it has been given a whole new application. There, 'The Three Strikes Law' is applied to electronic stealing (also known as electronic piracy) from the Internet in the form of illegal downloading and/or file-sharing those downloads with others. And anyone caught doing this three times or more will have their access to the Internet blocked.

Paragraph 2: When the French passed this bill it set off a controversy.

Paragraph 3: In England, the British Government brought out an equivalent act in 2010 called the Digital Economy Act.

THE MUSIC INDUSTRY (SECTION HEADING)

Paragraph 4: A large part of the problem is a result of the greed of the industries that are suffering.

Paragraph 5: The introduction of the iPod in 2001, followed by MP3 players and the development of mobile phones to accommodate music files were the final nails in the coffin of the music industry.

skimming questions

1. The topic of the paragraph 1 is
 - a. the Three Strike Law in the USA.
 - b. the baseball phrase is now used by other countries.
 - c. France has given this law a whole new application.
 - d. Electronic piracy from the Internet.
2. Highlight what "this" (line 10) (anyone caught doing this...) refers to?
3. The French attempt to deal with electronic piracy is unique. True / False

Highlight the justification.

The Music Industry (section heading)

4. We can understand that the problem referred to in para 4 is:
 - a. illegal downloading and sharing.
 - b. The French 'Three Strikes Law'.
 - c. The British government's Digital Economy Act.
5. We can infer (understand) that the development of music equipment is ONLY ONE / THE ONLY reason for the music industry's problems.

Justify: _____

Paragraph 6: But the music industry is still unhappy.

THE FILM INDUSTRY (SECTION HEADING)

Paragraph 7: In 2003 Forrester Research claimed that illegally downloaded movies had not done any significant damage to the movie industry.

Paragraph 8: But when Professor Baglione did his research in 2007-2008 the decision as to whether or not to download movies or go to watch them at the theater was more evenly balanced.

Paragraph 9: And so what has the movie industry done to catch up with this new electronic era? Like the music industry they are resorting to supposedly time-honored method of protection: suing!

Note: Paragraphs 9 & 10 ask a question. If the first sentence asks a question then read the next sentence.

GENERAL SOFTWARE PIRACY (SECTION HEADING)

Paragraph 10: What exactly is software? We all know it includes application programs such as Office, Windows, Word and so forth, but there are many other types of software that the general public is, on the whole, ignorant about.

Paragraph 11: Apart from trying to make piracy more difficult, the developers of software endeavor to persuade us that there are advantages to buying their products.

Paragraph 12: The trouble is the majority of businesses, including the high-tech industry, are following traditional routes in a society that no longer has a traditional base. Society has undergone a major upheaval and if the new digital reality is not recognized as foreshadowing a new age which needs a new outlook, then those in power are, like Don Quixote, tilting at windmills, [fighting a lost cause] and most people will continue to steal.

6. From the "but" in para 6 we can infer (understand) that the music industry has

- a. no reason to be unhappy.
- b. every reason to be unhappy.

The Film Industry (section heading)

7. Para 7 shows that the film industry HAS / HAS NOT suffered as badly as the music industry.

8. Para 8 CONFIRMS / CONTRADICTS the claim of para 7.

Justify. _____ (one word)

9. The music and film industry had THE SAME / A DIFFERENT response to the problem of electronic piracy.

Justify. _____ (one word)

10. We can infer (understand) that suing is a POSITIVE / NEGATIVE response.

Justify: _____ (one word)

General Software Piracy (section Heading)

11. Based on the section heading and para 10 we can infer (understand) that software is sometimes stolen out of ignorance. True / False

12. Give 2 methods developers of software use to prevent piracy.

- a. _____
- b. _____

13. Do these methods succeed? Yes / No

Highlight the justification.

Gather & Synthesize

Look carefully at the answers you have given and write the MAIN IDEA of the text in one sentence.

Stealing: If Everybody's Doing It Shouldn't It be Legal?

(1) Americans are mad about baseball, so much so that the **terminology** used there has been **extended** to their legal system. The Three Strike Law in the USA means any criminal who has been **convicted** three times or more receives a more serious punishment. This baseball phrase has been picked up by many other countries and in France it has been given a whole new **application**. There, 'The Three Strikes Law' is applied to electronic stealing (also known as **electronic piracy**) from the Internet in the form of illegal downloading and/or file-sharing those downloads with others. And anyone caught doing this three times or more will have their **access** to the Internet blocked.

(2) When the French passed this **bill** it set off a controversy. The law, which is also known as HADOPI, an **acronym** for the High Authority for Copyright Protection and Dissemination of Works on the Internet, is, paradoxically, illegal since the European Union (EU) has declared that access to the Internet is a **fundamental** human right. But apart from all the legal **wrangling** that is taking place, there is an even greater irony. HADOPI brought out a new logo to make the public aware of what they were doing. Unfortunately they used a font that had been created by France Telecom exclusively for their use. In other words, they were guilty of electronic piracy! The fact that a government agency that was established to prevent this phenomenon **inadvertently** committed the crime they were fighting, demonstrates how problematic it is to clearly define what theft is when it comes to electronic media, and how difficult it is to control.

(3) In England, the British Government brought out an **equivalent** act in 2010 called The Digital Economy Act. Its declared aim was to "make **provision** about the online **infringement** of copyright and about **penalties** for infringement of copyright and performers' rights; ..." Basically this legal language, which no one other than the lawyers can understand, does nothing to **clarify** a complex situation. The issue of what music, films and software can be downloaded for free or shared is unclear. Moreover, even when it is clearly "stealing" can the **offenders** be caught and punished? And if the "**offenders**" are not punished for their "crime" then what is the point of it being illegal? These are just some of the basic questions now facing various industries in various countries.

quick glossary

terminology: words relating to a certain subject

extended: spread; expanded

convicted: found guilty

application: use

electronic piracy: illegal copying by using a computer

access: the right to use something

bill: proposed law

acronym: a word made from the first letters of other words

fundamental: basic

wrangling: arguing



inadvertently: by mistake

equivalent: similar

provision: arrangements to deal with something

infringement: an action that breaks a rule

penalties: punishments

clarify: explain clearly

offenders: people guilty of a crime

THE MUSIC INDUSTRY

(4) A large part of the problem is a result of the greed of the industries that are suffering. As long as the price of DVDs (both music and films) is so high then piracy will continue to **flourish**. Steve Knopper in his book *Appetite for Self-Destruction: The **Spectacular Crash** of the Record Industry in the Digital Age* (2009) explains how the industry hasn't changed with the times but stuck to old business models that are outdated. A perfect example of their attitude towards the new age was Napster, an on-line **peer**-to-peer file sharing music service that operated between 1999-2001. Before the record companies closed it down, Napster had approximately 26 million users and according to Knopper, Napster should have been **negotiated** with rather than **sued** since "that was the last chance for the record industry, as we know it, to **stave off** certain ruin."

(5) The introduction of the iPod in 2001, followed by MP3 players and the development of mobile phones to accommodate music files were the final nails in the coffin of the music industry. Dr. Michael Bull of Sussex University in Britain has done extensive research on the **impact** of the iPod. One of his discoveries is that most users spend their money on the actual equipment and download the music illegally. Knopper says he would like to see the music industry make downloading a better legal alternative so that the "free" route will become **redundant** and iTunes supports his claim. In a *Newsweek* interview in 2006, Steve Jobs explained that "if you want to stop piracy, the way to stop it is by **competing** with it, by offering a better product at a fair price. **In essence**, we [Apple, who owns iTunes] would make a deal with people. If they would pay a fair price, we would give them a better product and they would stop being pirates."

(6) But the music industry is still unhappy. This is hardly surprising since their sales went down from approximately \$14 billion in 2000 to a mere \$10 billion in 2008. Yet the musicians themselves are not necessarily suffering. Many of them upload their material onto sites like MySpace Music and a surprising number of **fans** will then pay \$10 to legally download the music in the understanding that the artists have to make a living. And perhaps this is the root of the problem: the musicians and **fans** have found a way to communicate directly and cut out the

flourish: do very well

spectacular: sensational, outstanding

crash: financial failure

peer: person of same age or with same interest, etc.

negotiated: discussed

sued: taken legal action against

stave off: prevent

impact: influence

equipment: tools for a particular purpose

redundant: unnecessary

competing: being in competition

In essence: basically



fans: people who support something

record labels, the ones who really made the money.

THE FILM INDUSTRY

(7) In 2003 Forrester Research claimed that illegally downloaded movies had not done any significant **damage** to the movie industry. This claim, which was in direct contradiction to one made by the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) was based on the fact that most people still liked to see the movie on a big screen. However, in the high-speed electronic world we live in, 2003 is a lifetime in the past and the new technology has already made the claims of Forrester Research **invalid**. The development of home theater PCs (HTPC) along with large, high definition (HD) plasma TV screens, have created the big screen feel in the **intimacy** of one's own home. In 2008 Professor Stephen L. Baglione of Saint Leo University in Florida claimed that "downloading movies or television shows, illegally, has not reached the same level as music ..." Ninety-five percent of the **respondents** in Baglione's **survey** had downloaded music at some time or other, whereas only 33 percent had downloaded films or TV shows. Despite these figures the movie industry and particularly movie theaters are fighting to survive and find a place in the 21st century.

(8) But when Professor Baglione did his research in 2007-2008 the decision as to whether or not to download movies or go to watch them at the theater was more evenly balanced. The advantage of going to watch them at a theater was that the movies could be viewed immediately they were **released** as opposed to waiting two to three months until they were available to be downloaded. However, nowadays movies are available within days of being released and can even be seen sometimes before they are in the theaters. Moreover, the download time, which was once a great disadvantage, is now much faster and it no longer takes so many hours to make an illegal copy.

(9) And so what has the movie industry done to catch up with this new electronic **era**? Like the music industry they are **resorting to** supposedly time-honored method of protection: suing! In September 2010 *The Hollywood Reporter* claimed that 20,000 people were **sued** for illegally downloading movies and

damage: harm

invalid: incorrect

intimacy: warm atmosphere

respondents: people who answer questions

survey: research



released: put on the market

era: period of time

resorting to: making use of

sued: taken to court

another 30,000 lawsuits are **pending**. These people were caught through new technology, called Guardaley IT that has been developed for just this purpose. And so the story of Napster and the music industry is being replayed in a different field. It appears that the corporations have neither learned from the past nor are dealing with the future and they insist on fighting the shadows of a former age rather than the **substance** of the present reality.

pending: about to happen

substance: having a solid basis in fact

GENERAL SOFTWARE PIRACY

(10) What exactly is software? We all know it includes application programs such as Office, Windows, Word and so forth, but there are many other types of software that the general public is, on the whole, ignorant about. For example, there is programming software, system software, utility software and the list goes on. And how many people know this list includes many fonts? Well the French government didn't for one! The computer world is a **maze** that leaves most people **in a daze**. Many of us know how to do basic tasks, but with limited computer literacy many people, including the French government, are unaware that they have stolen. Others do it deliberately and Microsoft's attempts to prevent the general public from stealing their programs have not been particularly successful. The changing response to software piracy by this all powerful company illustrates the growth in this phenomenon. Between 1981-1995 there was no copy protection but in 1995 **serial numbers** made their appearance and from 2001 **authentication** became so complex that ironically, stealing the material is in some ways easier. The new system involves not just entering a 25-character format but Microsoft has to **validate** this after a certain period of time. So has the world's best known high-tech company managed to control electronic piracy by using high-tech? The answer to that question, as many people reading this article will know, is definitely not!

maze: puzzle

in a daze: unable to think clearly

serial numbers: numbers used for the purpose of identification

authentication: proof that something is genuine

validate: officially accept

(11) Apart from trying to make piracy more difficult, the developers of software **endeavor** to persuade us that there are advantages to buying their products. For example, legal users have the benefit of technical support and do not have to worry that their copy may contain a virus which can **infect** everything they have on their computers and thus **ultimately** cost them more money. In September 2010, *The Economic Times* claimed that if software piracy was reduced by as little as 10%

endeavor: try very hard

infect: give a virus to

ultimately: in the end



over the next four years it would **inject** over \$142 billion into the global economy. But these impressive figures also show how much profit there is in software and perhaps that is why piracy has become so **prevalent** that **virtually** everyone with a computer has done it at one time or another.

(12) The trouble is the majority of businesses, including the high-tech industry, are following traditional routes in a society that no longer has a traditional base. Society has undergone a major **upheaval** and if the new digital reality is not recognized as **foreshadowing** a new age which needs a new outlook, then those in power are like Don Quixote, **tilting at windmills**, and most people will continue to steal.

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Close Reading Questions.

1. Give the expression that has passed from baseball to the legal system.

2. "There" ("there 'The Three Strikes Law' ..." para 1, line 5) refers to
a. France b. the USA c. other countries d. the baseball phrase
3. HADOPI conforms to both French law and the wider demands of the European Union. True / False
Justify: _____
4. What does "their" ("...exclusively for their use." para 2, line 8) refer to?
a. HADOPI b. France Telecom c. the public d. a government agency
5. What does "this phenomenon" (para 2, lines 9-10) refer to? _____
6. Give two reasons why electronic piracy is such a challenging issue.
a. _____
b. _____
7. What is the British government's Digital Economy Act equivalent to?

inject: introduce
prevalent: common, usual
virtually: almost

upheaval: change
foreshadowing: a warning of
tilting at windmills: fighting a lost cause

questions

problems? See strategy on Reference

8. “Its” (“Its declared aim...” para 3, line 1) refers to:
- a. England
 - b. British government
 - c. an equivalent act
 - d. The Digital Economy Act
9. In paragraph 3 the author claims the issue of what can be downloaded for free is unclear. What example in paragraph 2 supports that claim?
- _____

THE MUSIC INDUSTRY

10. The greed of the industries is the result of their suffering. True / False
Justify: _____
11. We can infer (understand) that the “new age” (para 4, line 6) means
- a. a new and different sort of music.
 - b. the development of free digital technology.
 - c. a comparable type of business model.
 - d. the regulated development of the Internet.
12. What does “it” (“Before the record companies closed it ...” para 4, line 8) refer to?
- a. peer-to-peer file sharing
 - b. music services
 - c. the record companies
 - d. Napster
13. Dr. Bull talks of “the actual equipment” (para 5, line 5). What is he referring to? _____
14. We can **infer** (understand) that “the ‘free’ route” (para 5, line 7) means _____
15. Steve Jobs of Apple SUPPORTS / DISAGREES WITH Knopper’s views.

problems? See strategy on Cause and Effect



16. "This" ("This is hardly surprising..." para 6, line 1) refers to the fact that
- it is surprising that the music industry is dissatisfied.
 - the music industry is upset.
 - the profits of the music industry diminished recently.
 - sales went down by \$4 billion.

17. Choose the correct contrast

Musicians are doing reasonably well under the new system.	versus	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The fans are prepared to pay \$10 to legally download. Musicians and fans have found a way to communicate. The record industry has lost control over its revenue.
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note: See Strategy on Reference point C about adding the expression "the fact that".



THE FILM INDUSTRY

18. Give 2 contrastive claims that are made in paragraph 7.

Contrast 1.	versus	1.
Contrast 2. Professor Baglione's	versus	2.

problems? See strategy on Contrast

19. Complete the sentence.
The results of the Forrester Research are irrelevant today because

20. We can **infer** (understand) that the development of HTPCs has
- ensured more music than film will be illegally downloaded.
 - created the big screen feel in one's own home.
 - led to more films being downloaded illegally.
 - caused the movie theaters to have to struggle to survive.

need help? See strategy 7 on Inference

21. Give three reasons why downloading films has become more prevalent.
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
22. Why was Guardaley developed? _____
23. When the writer claims that the story of Napster (para 9) is being replayed it means
- the film industry is dealing with and confronting the challenge of piracy.
 - the music industry is interfering with the film industry.
 - the companies are not developing the correct technology.
 - the significance of the earlier case was not understood by the film industry.

GENERAL SOFTWARE PIRACY

24. The writer claims that computers leave most people in a daze because
- they don't understand what software is comprised of.
 - they can't decide which software applications to use.
 - Microsoft have made purchasing legally very simple.
 - it is so temptingly easy to download illegal material.
25. Having technical support (para 11) available exemplifies what **idea**?
- _____
26. Complete the chart below according to paragraph 11.

problems? See strategy on Main Ideas

problems? See strategy 6 on Cause & Effect

CAUSE	EFFECTS / CAUSES	EFFECT
	1. → 2. Illegal copies can contain a virus.	1.
		2. costs the economy approximately \$142 billion

27. Complete the following sentence according to paragraph 12.

The fact that the large music and film companies continue to sue people exemplifies the **idea** that _____

SCANNING

28. Complete the chart below based on information in the text.

PERSON / INDUSTRY	WHAT THEY CLAIM / PROPOSE
HADOPI	
	to penalize anyone who infringes on copyright and performers rights
Steve Jobs (Apple)	
	to sue anyone caught downloading illegal films

Circle the correct answer

The MAIN IDEA of the article is:

- a. The music industry has been ineffective in fighting illegal downloading.
- b. World governments have decided to combat the problem of electronic piracy.
- c. Those in power need to change their attitude towards electronic piracy.
- d. The film industry is in a bad state due to all the technological developments.

compare your answer here to what you wrote for the main idea in the skimming section.

summary completion

Summary Completion

AIM: A summary completion is important since it is one of the most effective ways of checking if you understood the text.

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete the passage below with one of the words/phrases in the box which are in alphabetical order.

Do NOT use a word/phrase more than once.

There are more words/phrases than are needed.

HINT: Before you fill in any of the words/phrases read the whole passage.

corporations have not learned	reasonable price
development of mobile phones	serial numbers
either prevent or even control	stole a font
illegally downloading	sued
legal alternative	upload their own material
music industry	virus can infect everything
new digital reality	

The French government have decided to apply ‘The Three Strikes Law’ to electronic piracy from the Internet. Anyone caught (1)_____ three times or more will have their access blocked. Ironically HADOPI (2)_____ for their new logo. This mistake shows how difficult it is to define what electronic stealing is comprised of.

The music industry has lost a great deal of revenue from electronic piracy. According to Steve Knopper the (3)_____

needs to go through major upheavals and make downloading a/an (4) _____
_____.

Knopper claims this is the only way to deal with the new age. Moreover, his argument is supported by the success of itunes which shows that if a better product is offered at a/an (5) _____ people will buy instead of stealing. Furthermore, when musicians (6) _____ a large number of fans are prepared to pay \$10.

The film industry and the companies that create software have followed the lead of the music industry. According to *The Hollywood Reporter* many people have been (7) _____ for illegally downloading material .

Microsoft introduced (8) _____ in 1995. But despite the development of increasingly complex systems over the years Microsoft have not managed to (9) _____ electronic piracy.

A significant part of the problem is that even while the high tech companies have been creating a/an (10) _____ they have not changed their outlook to match it.

Definitions

Find the words in the text that match the definitions below.

- The parts of speech – noun (n) adjective (adj) verb (v) adverb (adv) have been given as a hint.

HINT: The number next to the definition is usually the number of the paragraph where the word can be found.

Paragraphs 1 – 3

1. to have decided in court that someone was officially guilty of a crime (v) = _____
2. without deliberate planning (adv) = (3options) _____
3. people who are found to be guilty of a crime (n) = _____

definitions

Paragraphs 4 – 6

- 4. grow or develop successfully (v) = _____
- 5. objects that are necessary for a specific purpose (n) = _____
- 6. people who admire or support something in particular, such as a sport or a pop-star (n) = _____

Paragraphs 7 – 9 (The Film Industry)

- 7. investigating the opinions or experience of people by asking them questions (n) = _____
- 8. made a movie or song available to the general public to buy or see or hear (v) = _____
- 9. a period of time when some specific event took place (n) = _____

Paragraphs 10 – 12 (General Software Piracy)

- 10. finally; in the end (adv) = _____
- 11. bring new life into something (v) = _____
- 12. warning of a future event (n) = _____

Multiple Meanings

Many words have more than one meaning. **Bill** (n) has multiple meanings.

“The **bill**, which is also known as HADOPI ... is extremely controversial.” (para 2)

Match the definitions in column A with the sentences in column B.

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
1.	a request for money that is owed	A	<i>She saw the bills for the circus all over town.</i>
2.	a piece of paper that signifies a certain amount of money	B	<i>The Green Party wanted parliament to pass a bill banning nuclear power stations.</i>
3.	a new law that is presented to parliament	C	<i>They were delighted with the restaurant until the bill was presented.</i>
4.	a notice giving information about some form of entertainment	D	<i>Parrots have colorful feathers and plain bills.</i>
5.	part of a bird’s beak (beak = the hard part of the bird’s mouth)	E	<i>He gave the beggar a twenty dollar bill by mistake.</i>

multiple meanings

Dictionary Practice

There are other words with multiple meanings in the text.

*“And so the story of Napster and the music industry is being replayed in a different **field**.”*

(para 9)

Give the several meanings of the word **field (n)** and sentences that illustrate their meaning.

Confusing Words – access and assess and excess

Some words look like they have the same root and you would expect them to have a similar meaning – but in fact they have no connection at all.

MEANING	EXAMPLE
access = the right or opportunity to use something	<i>“And anyone caught doing this three times or more will have their access to the Internet blocked” (para 1).</i>
assess = calculate or guess at the price or value of something	<i>They tried to assess the value of the painting but it was priceless.</i>
excess = too much, more than is necessary	<i>Many people turned up to the lecture which claimed it could help those with excess stress in their lives.</i>

Prefixes

These are words that go before (pre = before) a word to change the meaning. For example: happy – unhappy

Prefixes: Il— / Dis—

DEFINITIONS	EXAMPLES
Il = not. Usually used before the letter l	<i>“...in the form of illegal downloading and/or file-sharing ...” (para 1).</i>
dis = the reversal or opposite of an action or state	<i>“...which was a great disadvantage, ...” (para 8).</i>

dictionary practice

confusing words

prefixes

Prefix Exercise / Dictionary Practice

Exercise 1: Use the dictionary to see if the words in the chart below take the prefix: DIS / IL

GIVE the meaning of the word.

**prefix exercise /
dictionary
practice**

WORD		PREFIX DIS OR IL	MEANING
E.G.	legal	illegal	not legal
E.G.	advantage	disadvantage	The opposite of an advantage
1.	locate		
2.	loyal		
3.	legible		
4.	legitimate		
5.	literate		
6.	location		
7.	like		
8.	logical		
9.	liberal		
10.	lodge		

Exercise 2: Prefixes: In—

DEFINITIONS	EXAMPLES
<p>In (1) not (the most common usage) (2) beyond</p>	<p>(1)...such behavior is inappropriate ...” (2) The Mona Lisa is invaluable... (beyond putting a value upon it)</p>

prefix exercise /
dictionary
practice

Exercise 2: Prefixes: In

There are several words in the text which start with “in-”

Say whether the words below from the text are a complete word or have a prefix added.

	WORD	PREFIX OR NOT	MEANING
1.	inadvertently (para 1)		
2.	infringement (para 3)		
3.	industry (para 4)		
4.	interview (para 5)		
5.	invalid (para 7)		
6.	intimacy (para 7)		
7.	insist (para 9)		
8.	infect (para 11)		
9.	inject (para 11)		
10.	including (para 12)		

Phrasal Verb – BRING +

NOTE: BRING is an irregular verb: bring (present tense) – brought (past tense) – brought (past participle).

DEFINITIONS	EXAMPLES
bring out	
1) release or publish something	“HADOPI brought out a new logo.” (para 2)
2) get a response from someone	Tom always brings out the worst in Mary.
bring about cause to happen	It was the engineer’s negligence that brought about the accident.
bring around persuade someone	She was finally brought around to the idea of visiting India.
bring down cause someone to lose power	Apple and Microsoft are rivals. Each company wants to bring the other one down .
bring forward cause something to happen earlier than was originally planned	The boss requested that the meeting be brought forward by an hour.

Phrasal Verbs in Context**The Ass and His Shadow**

A Fable by Aesop

A Traveler’s meeting was **brought forward**. Since he was now in a hurry he went to his Neighbor and asked him if he could borrow his Ass. The Neighbor agreed as long as he was **brought along** to make sure the Ass was treated properly. The two set off. The day was hot and soon they were tired and needed to rest, but there was no shade anywhere except for the shadow of the Ass. The Traveler sat in the shade of the Ass but there was no room for the Neighbor. The Neighbor suggested it would be more fair if they took turns in the shade but the Traveler refused. At first the Neighbor tried to **bring** the Traveler around to this point of view but soon he became angry and started to **bring up** incidents in the past when the Traveler had also been selfish. The Traveler got very angry and said how the Neighbor had always been jealous of him and just wanted to **bring** him **down** by making sure he didn’t get to his meeting in time.

Neither of the two screaming men, who were **bringing out** the worst in each other, noticed, as they argued over the shadow the Ass had galloped off.

phrasal verbs**phrasal verbs
in context**

Circle the correct answer.

The MORAL of the fable is:

- a. Difficult circumstances will bring out the worst in people.
- b. It is inevitable that neighbors will fight.
- c. In fighting over minor issues you can miss what is important.
- d. Animals have more sense than people.

Phrasal Verb Exercise

1. The scandal ____ the government.
a. brought forward b. brought around c. brought down d. brought about
2. The meeting was ____ when it was discovered that this was the only way the President could attend.
a. brought about b. brought forward c. brought around d. brought out
3. The psychologist told the parents that in order to ____ the best in their daughter they needed to be very encouraging.
a. bring forward b. bring down c. bring about d. bring out
4. He was reluctant to join the group but he was ____ when he heard there were a lot of pretty girls who were members.
a. brought around b. brought forward c. brought out d. brought down
5. He is very excited because his first novel will be ____ this fall.
a. brought down b. brought out c. brought forward d. brought around

Phrasal Verb / Dictionary Practice

Look up the following phrasal verbs and give their meaning.

NOTE: the number in brackets is the minimum number of possible meanings

1. bring in (3) _____

2. bring off (1) _____

phrasal verb
exercise

phrasal verb /
dictionary practice

3. bring on (2) _____

4. bring out (3) _____

5. bring over (1) _____

Summing-up Vocabulary

The words in this glossary are on the second thousand word family list (6.00% of the words in the text); the academic word list (11.11% of the words in the text) and some words that are considered off-list such as: pending, acronym.

The most important words you **need to learn** are in the **core** list.

summing-up vocabulary

	CORE VOCABULARY	EXPANDED VOCABULARY	ENRICHMENT
1.	bill (n)	authentication (n)	acronym (n)
2.	clarify (v)	convict (v)	invalid (adj)
3.	electronic piracy (phrase)	endeavor (v)	lawsuits (also known as suits) (n)
4.	equipment (n)	in essence (phrase)	pending (adj)
5.	equivalent (adj)	inadvertently (adv)	stave off (phrase)
6.	era (n)	infringement (n)	terminology (n)
7.	fan (n)	intimacy (n)	upheaval (n)
8.	flourish (v)	peer (n)	wrangling (v)
9.	fundamental (adj)	prevalent (adj)	
10.	impact (n)	redundant (adj)	
11.	infect (v)	resorting (to) (v)	
12.	negotiate (v)	spectacular (adj)	
13.	offender (n)	sue (v)	
14.	respondent (n)		
15.	survey (n)		
16.	ultimately (adv)		
17.	validate (v)		
18.	virtually (adv)		

Word Families

1. DECIDE what part of speech the words below are (noun – adjective – verb – adverb). They may belong to more than one group.
2. GIVE their meanings.
3. PLACE them in the correct sentence.

WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING
<i>“The fact that a government agency that was established to prevent this phenomenon ...” (para 2).</i>		
prevent		
preventable		
prevention		
preventer		
prevented		
preventive		
preventively		

In order to _____ a global epidemic of influenza from breaking out _____ measures were taken. The chief _____ Dr. Joshua Smith, decided that the spread of the disease was _____ if travel was limited. As a result he got many governments to issue warnings to people that they should not travel until the disease was under control. The _____ of the disease from spreading was almost certainly the result of these measures. This incident revealed how if governments act _____

then a health disaster can be _____ .

Dictionary/Vocabulary Exercise

Take 5 words from the core / expanded vocabulary lists above and give their word families.

E.g. happy (adj) / unhappy (adj) / happily (adv) / happiness (n)

Check yourself

- Do not use a dictionary.

Complete the sentences below with the correct word from the box.

There are more words than you need.

- NOTE: Each word can be used only once.

Hint: The part of speech that is missing - noun, verb, adjective, adverb - can help you find the right word.

clarify	equipment	endeavoring	equivalent	era
flourish	fundamental	impact	infect	infringement
intimacy	negotiate	prevalent	survey	ultimately

1. Making an unauthorized copy of this book is a/an _____ of the copyright laws.
2. Democracy is based on the _____ principle that all men are created equal under the law.
3. The boss refused to _____ with his workers and so the strike continued.
4. AIDS is still very _____ in many countries in Africa and is killing off large sections of the population.
5. The bill was brought out in order to _____ the situation. However, it did not help and most people were still confused.
6. The measures taken by the government to invest in building roads have had a considerable _____ on the infrastructure of the country.

**dictionary/
vocabulary
exercise**

check yourself

7. _____, the minister was forced to resign even though he showed he had not cheated on his tax returns.
8. He was _____ to help the woman who had been attacked when he was mistakenly arrested by the police.
9. After the fire he had to buy new _____ for his kitchen. He bought everything from a cooker, to a washing machine, to a fridge, to a dishwasher.
10. The new furniture created a sense of _____ in the living room.