

Unit 1 A Courtesy Campaign

A.

Who is the real Miss Manners? What is her real name?

Newspaper columnist ; Judith Martin.

B.

Part 1 How is San Diego reacting to cell phone complaints?

San Diego has launched a courtesy campaign in response to cell phone complaints.

Part 2 How did people in San Diego respond to the survey on cell phone use?

In response to the survey ,thousands of people called for restrictions on cell phone use.

Part 3 What reaction have cell phone companies had to San Diego's campaign?

Cell phone companies have supported San Diego's campaign.

Part 4 According to Judith Martin,why are laws not the best approach to regulating cell phone use?

Laws don't work because they make people angry and clogged up the courts.

Part 5 What is the challenge to Mayor Golding's campaign?

The challenge to Mayor Golding's campaign is for people to apply the rules to themselves.

C.

Part 1

F 1. More than half of all American adults have wireless telephones.

T 2. People are buying wireless telephones at a rate of 46,000 a day.

F 3. Most American cities have restricted some use of wireless phones.

F 4. There are only a few scared places left where we aren't disturbed by cell phones.

Part 2

T 5. Reverend Wndy Craig-Purcell is forgiving when cell phones ring during her church service.

T 6. San Diego's Mayor Susan Golding conducted a survey on cell phone use on the internet.

F 7. The Mayor responded to the answers to her survey by imposing restrictions on cell

phone use in movie theaters.

T 8. Part of the courtesy campaign is to display stickers in “quiet zones.”

F 9. Doug Cohen, a real estate broker, is completely against the use of cell phones.

T 10. He believes that cell phone etiquette is similar to driving etiquette.

Part 3

T 11. San Diego is the home of many cell phone industries.

T 12. Nokia helps support Mayor Golding’s courtesy campaign.

T 13. The vice president of Nokia thinks that in certain places people should use the vibrate function of cell phones rather than the ringer.

F 14. Cell phone companies support the public backlash against cell phones.

T 15. Cell phone companies fear government regulation.

F 16. Cell phone companies are urging their customer to drink responsibly.

Part 4

F 17. According to Judith Martin, the heavy hand of the law is sometimes necessary to control people’s cell phone use.

T 18. Martin believes people follow different rules when new technologies are introduced.

T 19. Martin believes we have about 50% consensus on how to use cell phones.

Part 5

F 20. At the news conference, the Mayor’s phone vibrates.

F 21. She has trouble turning off her phone because she can’t find it.

F 22. The Nokia vice president shows her how to turn off her phone.

Unit 2 Give Me My Place to Smoke!

A.

Who is more tolerant of nonsmokers' attitudes, Peggy or Michael?

Michael.

B.

Part 1 What has changed about smoking over the years?

The public's attitude towards smokers has changed over the years.

Part 2 How has the behavior of smokers changed in people's homes?

Today smokers don't even ask to smoke in other people's homes.

Part 3 How have the smoking habits of smokers changed?

Smokers have been more cognizant of surrounding and developed a whole body language so that their smoke won't bother other people.

Part 4 In what situations do smokers feel defiant?

Smokers sometimes feel defiant when they smoke in a smoking area where nonsmokers judge them negatively.

Part 5 How do Michael and Peggy react differently toward people's feelings about smoking?

Michael respects nonsmoking section, whereas Peggy won't go to public places that smoking is banned.

C.

Part 1

F 1. Peggy has smoked for over 35 years.

T 2. Peggy and Michael feel comfortable smoking in their neighborhood bar in Washiton, D.C.

T 3. The EPA report on secondhand smoke will restrict smoking in public places.

F 4. Peggy used to give more thought to her smoking 35 years ago.

T 5. Peggy thinks today's attitude toward smoking is similar to other attitudes toward freedom.

Part 2

T 6. Fifteen years ago, people offered you an ashtray when you went to their house.

T 7. People used to drink,smoke,and talk at the same time at parties.

T 8. Smokers at parties now have to stand at the window or outside the house to smoke.

Part 3

T 9. Peggy never lights up a cigarette in someone's office or home.

F 10. Michael now blows his smoke straight into the group of people he's with.

T 11. Michael looks like a factory when he smokes.

Part 4

F 12. Michael has sometimes felt a desire to inflict his habit on others.

T 13. Michael feels defiant when someone doesn't want him to smoke in a place where it is permissible to smoke.

F 14. Michael believed that the man behind him was physically uncomfortable with his smoking.

T 15. Peggy feels defiant toward anyone who wants to judge her behavior.

Part 5

T 16. Michael can understand people who don't want to be around smoke.

T 17. Michael lives according to the antismoking rules.

F 18. Peggy would only consider going to restaurants that don't allow smoking.

T 19. Peggy feels smokers should be given equity.

D.

Excerpt 1

1. How "political" do you think Peggy finds smoking's lack of popularity to be?

- a. very political b. somewhat political c. not political

Excerpt 2

2. Does Michael feel uncomfortable if he is told not to smoke in someone's house?

- a. Yes, definitely. b. No,not at all. c. Probably a little.

Excerpt 3

3. Why does Peggy mention the "fur patrol"?

- a. People who judge smoking judge everything, including people who wear fur coats.
b. People think only rich people who wear fur coats smoke.
c. People think you're like an animal if you smoke.

Unit 3 Kids and the Media

A.

Who provided the tape of Elian Gonzalez that aired on the evening news?

By his Miami relatives.

B.

Part 1 What is the subject of this report?

- a. who the children are in the news
- b. how the media uses children as sources for the news

Part 2 What issue in journalism was raised in the reporting of the Elian Gonzalez case?

- a. interviewing people from different countries during a crisis
- b. interviewing very young children in a crisis

Part 3 According to Bob Stell, what should journalists think about?

- a. the maturity of the child interviewed
- b. the age of the child interviewed

Part 4 What issue in journalism was raised in the reporting of the Columbine High School shootings?

- a. whether or not journalists should cover children during a crisis
- b. whether or not journalists should use cell phones for interviews

C.

Part 1

1. The media has been under scrutiny over how young people are used as sources in news stories.
2. ABC News was criticized for airing an interview with Elian Gonzalez.
3. CNN was criticized for broadcasting phone calls made during the Columbine High School shootings.

Part 2

4. Diane Sawyer referred to one of the bedrock rules of the craft of journalism: "Get the story straight from the source".
5. According to Sawyer, one of the things that none of the journalists had done was to sit down and looked into his eyes.

6. Bob Steel objected to journalists asking Elian questions about his mother and the loss of his mother or staying in the United States, or returning to Cuba because they were beyond the grasp of the six-year old.

Part 3

7. An immature child might mix up fact and fantasy in answering questions.

8. Maturity becomes even more of a pressing concern when international relations or criminal allegations are at stake.

9. Stell says journalists need to slow down enough to assess the situation and ascertain what kind of vulnerability a witness may have.

Part 4

10. Witnesses to a crime may be vulnerable if the perpetrator goes after them.

11. In theory, the perpetrators in Columbine High School could have used cell phone calls to pinpoint their intended victims.

12. Suzanne McCarroll's ability to judge right from wrong is a matter of gut instinct.

13. When interviewing kids, parental consent doesn't mean much because parents are sometimes more confused, and they sometimes give consent for the wrong reason.

14. McCarroll says that when kids are concerned, the bottom line is context.

15. The question Bob Stell thinks listeners, readers, and viewers need to keep in mind when watching the evening news is: "How was it presented?"

Unit 4 Is It a Sculpture, or Is It Food?

A.

Is Joyce Goldstein more in favor of or more against genetically engineered food?

More against.

B.

Part 1 boycott

Chefs from around the country have botcotted genetically engineered food.

Part 2 the tomato

Joyce Goldstein is concerned about the ramifications of gene food, such as the tomato.

Part 3 lack of information

Without proper labelling, without sufficient testing, we currently lack of information about genetically engineered food.

Part 4 right to konw

Goldstein feels that we have the right to know whether the food on the market have been genetically engineered.

C.

Part 1

F 1. Genetically designed tomatoes are now available in the supermarket.

T 2. Genetically engineered cheese can now be purchased.

T 3. World hunger may be helped with genetically engineered food.

T 4. Over 1,000 chefs decided not to serve genetically engineered food.

F 5. Special labeling is required for genetically engineered food.

Part 2

Goldstein believes...

F 6. the genetically engineered tomato is being produced for flavor.

F 7. the use of fish genes in tomatoes is a good idea.

T 8. these foods should be thoroughly tested and labeled before they are sold.

Part 3

Acoording to Goldstein...

F 9. the methods of the old days were better than those today.

F 10. genetically bred roses are very beautiful and smell good.

T 11. restaurants shouldn't serve genetically engineered food until it is tested.

F 12. we should worry about corporate profit.

F 13. the Food and Drug Administration does a good job of regulating these foods.

Part 4

According to Goldstein...

T 14. pesticide residue in foods is a problem.

T 15. genetic manipulation of foods to reduce their dependence on pesticides is a good thing.

F 16. the crossing of trout with tomatoes is a good thing.

T 17. genetic experimentation should help improve the taste of food.

F 18. what is good for agribusiness is generally good for the consumer.

F 19. consumers are given the information they need in purchasing food.

D.

Excerpt 1

1. How does Goldstein feel about "progress"? Why does she put it in quotes?

She is not necessarily against it; She is emphasizing the negative side of progress.

Excerpt 2

1. What is Goldstein's view of the Food and Drug Administration?

She doesn't believe the FDA is doing an adequate job of monitoring our food production.

They're not foolproof.

Excerpt 3

2. How sure is Goldstein that agribusiness will work toward making foods that are good for the consumer?

She is very skeptical. They care more about corporate profit than the health of consumers.

Unit 5 What's Happening to Home?

A.

How does Liane, the interviewer, feel about working at home?

She loves it but is not sure about how to set psychological boundaries between work and home.

B.

Part 1 fusion

Modern technology has led to new issues in the fusion of work and home.

Part 2 blurring lines

Our problem is the blurring lines between the workplace and home.

Part 3 boundaries

Today, boundaries between work and home are more flexible, but they are necessary

Part 4 refuge

The loss of home as a refuge may become more of a problem in the future.

C.

Part 1

1. The interviewer, Liane, has turned her daughter's bedroom into a mini-studio.
2. In "What's Happening to Home?" Maggie Jackson explores the issue of balancing work, life, and refuge in the information age.
3. The fusion of work and home in earlier centuries is illustrated by the fact that many families lived above the store.

Part 2

4. With technology, our bodies can be at home, but our minds are in a different place.
5. With this fusion of work and home, you have a different relationship with the people at home because your work separates you mentally from the home.
6. Maggie Jackson's lines were blurred when she hurried her kids to bed so that she could get back to work.
7. One positive effect of working at home for Maggie was that she could interview people in California while living on the East coast.
8. The negative effect it had on her was that her work was seeping, leaking, and

bleeding into the rest of her house.

Part 3

9. The interviewer says that the advantages of working at home for her are that she can have a cup of coffee, sit in an armchair, and have a beautiful view.

10. The interviewer can close the door to separate her office from the rest of her home to set a physical boundary.

11. Maggie Jackson thinks that boundary-making is important and that in this day and age we don't make enough boundaries.

Part 4

12. In Oliver Marc's quote, threshold does not refer to architecture or physical doors.

13. A currency trader in New York has video monitors all around his apartment in order to watch the markets.

14. More Americans will face the issues of blurred boundaries of work and home as computers and gadgets become smaller and less expensive.

15. Secretaries around the country felt that their home was not a refuge.

D.

Excerpt 1

1. How does the interviewer's personal experience illustrate the theme of blurred boundaries between work and home?

- a. Her daughter moved out of her mother's home to a studio apartment.
- b. The interview with Maggie Jackson was conducted in the interviewer's home.
- c. Her technician came to her home to help her conduct an interview with Maggie Jackson in New York.

Excerpt 2

1. How many times do you think Maggie Jackson hurried her kids to bed so she could get back to work?

- a. only once
- b. several times.
- c. every night

Excerpt 3

2. What does Liane Hansen think about the boundaries of her new home office?

- a. They have been set physically**
- b. They have been set psychologically**
- c. They have been set both physically and psychologically.**

Excerpt 4

- 3. What does the Oliver Marc quote mean?**
 - a. The architecture of the home is still important.**
 - b. Home is a place of comfort and protection.**
 - c. We are in danger of our work and home life becoming blurred.**

Unit 6 Create Controversy to Generate Publicity

A.

How much does a cotton T-shirt cost at Benetton?

\$49.

B.

Part 1 What has Benetton done that has caused controversy?

Benetton has produced a set of controversial ads.

Part 2 How do the Benetton ads help the company?

The ads create controversy and generate publicity for the company.

Part 3 How do the views of the newborn-baby ad differ?

Some say the ad of the newborn is disgusting, while others say it is magnificent and natural.

Part 4 According to Bob Garfield, what two purposes do these ads have?

The ads benefit publicity while they distract consumers from Benetton's high prices.

C.

Part 1

1. Which of the following is not true about the magazine advertising business?
 - a. The magazine business is doing very well.
 - b. Magazines are not publishing as many ads.
 - c. Magazines are turning down controversial ads.
2. Which of the following does not describe one of the Benetton ads?
 - a. a nun kissing a priest
 - b. a newborn baby
 - c. a little black boy kissing a little blonde white girl
3. Why is Garfield being interviewed?
 - a. He is an advertising critic for a magazine.
 - b. He works for Benetton.
 - c. He called to express his opinions.

Part 2

4. Why does Garfield think Benetton has produced these ads?

- a. to put Garfield on the radio for an interview
 - b. to generate publicity
 - c. to place Benetton ads into a new habitat
5. How does Garfield think people probably react when they see the ad with the picture of the newborn baby?
- a. casually
 - b. not seriously
 - c. angrily

Part3

6. Which description does Garfield think Benetton would use to describe the newborn baby?
- a. arresting
 - b. disgusting
 - c. magnificent
7. In discussing the newborn baby, what does Garfield imagine in an ad?
- a. a large intestine
 - b. a middle-aged person
 - c. a fashion model

Part 4

8. Which magazine published the ad with the newborn baby?
- a. Essence
 - b. Self
 - c. Cosmo
9. How does the interviewer react to the magazines?
- a. She is surprised they didn't publish the ads.
 - b. She objects to their double-page ads.
 - c. She thinks they are too skinny.
10. What did Benetton expect to happen with these ads?
- a. It expected most magazines to publish them.
 - b. It expected the picture of the newborn baby to become popular.

- c. It expected that its customers would get angry.
11. Why does Garfield think Benetton's advertising is cunning?
- a. It causes the company to actually lose publicity.
 - b. It creates a distraction.
 - c. It helps consumers pay attention to prices.
12. What does Garfield say about Benetton's prices?
- a. They are rational.
 - b. Their cotton T-shirts are reasonably priced.
 - c. Their cardigan sweaters are too expensive.

D.

Excerpt 1

1. How would Garfield most likely describe the picture?
- a. arresting
 - b. disgusting
 - c. magnificent and natural

Excerpt 2

2. Why does Garfield talk about using a picture of a large intestine?
- a. He thinks it would be a more natural ad than of the newborn baby.
 - b. He would like to see one in a fashion magazine.
 - c. He wants to show that the Benetton ads have gone too far.

Excerpt 3

3. How does Garfield feel about what Benetton is doing?
- a. He admires their advertising and their pricing.
 - b. He admires their advertising, but not their pricing.
 - c. He admires neither their advertising nor their pricing.

Unit 7 A Contribution to Make the World a Better Place

A.

How old was George Soros when he first started trading in currency?

He was 14 years old.

B.

Part 1 multibillionaire

Multibillionaire and philanthropist George Soros became one of the world's wealthiest men through his work as a financier.

Part 2 anxious

Managing people's money and taking risks made him anxious.

Part 3 experiences in trading

His experiences in trading began when he was 14, as a Hungarian Jew hiding from the Nazis.

Part 4 feelings about money

Soros has uncomfortable feelings about his reputation to make money and would rather be known as a thinker.

Part 5 goal

His goal is to make a contribution to make the world a better place.

C.

Part 1

1. What is special about Tuesdays on Morning Edition?
 - a. The program will discuss taxes.
 - b. The program will focus on money.
 - c. The program will interview rich people.
2. How is George Soros described?
 - a. one of the world's wealthiest men
 - b. a financier
 - c. a philosopher
3. Which of the following is not true about Soros?
 - a. He is still working.

- b. He ran a hedge fund.
- c. He bought stocks and bonds.

Part 2

4. What's the problem with managing people's money, according to Soros?
 - a. You can't take risks with someone else's money.
 - b. You can lose people's money.
 - c. People will wake you up at night to see how their portfolio is doing.
5. What negative effect might Soros's currency trading have caused, according to Stamberg?
 - a. a stock market crash on Wall Street
 - b. Asia's financial crisis
 - c. more financial lies from companies.
6. Which of the following is not true about Soros's background?
 - a. He was born in Budapest.
 - b. His father was a lawyer.
 - c. He became an economist.

Part 3

7. Which of the following is true about the 14-year-old George Soros?
 - a. He assumed a Jewish identity.
 - b. He lived underground, or in secret.
 - c. He was suspected of carrying currency.
8. What lesson did George learn when he tried to trade?
 - a. Seller's estimates were usually reliable.
 - b. His merchandise was full of dents and not worth anything.
 - c. Gold was a commodity whose price could change.
9. How did young George feel about his experiences?
 - a. They were frightening.
 - b. They were a gift.
 - c. Fighting evil made him suffer.

Part 4

10. Which of the following describes George Soro's background?
- a. He fought the Communists.
 - b. He left Hungary in 1956.
 - c. He arrived in American with \$ 4,000 in his pocket.
11. Which of the following describes George Soros's "plan"?
- a. He would make a million dollars on Wall Street in five years.
 - b. He would live on \$ 15,000 a year.
 - c. He would become a philospher.
12. How would Soros have liked to be appreciated by others?
- a. as a person who could make a lot of money
 - b. as a thinker
 - c. as someone who was knowledgeable about the stock market
13. What fascinates Soros?
- a. the pursuit of money
 - b. the anticipation of the future
 - c. what money can buy
14. What does having money allow Soros to do?
- a. focus on buying expensive things
 - b. buy a private plane and boat
 - c. pursue his ideas

Part 5

15. How does Soros react to the idea that he is "saving the world"?
- a. He rejects it totally.
 - b. He thinks it's very amusing.
 - c. He agrees with it.
16. Which of the following is not correct in terms of numbers?
- a. His foundations allocate half a billion dollars a year.
 - b. His foundations allocate money to 30 countries.
 - c. He has changed the lives of thousands of people.
17. How does Soros feel about giving money?

- a. He doesn't like to give money to beggars on the street.
- b. He seeks personal gratitude.
- c. He likes meeting the people who have received his money.

18. How would George Soros like to be remembered?

- a. as an author who has contributed to the world of finance
- b. as a practical financier
- c. as a philosopher trying to understand life.

D.

Excerpt 1

1. Why does Stamberg say that Wall Street would have sent Soros for X-rays?

His backaches could have given valuable information about the stock market.

Excerpt 2

2. What does Stamberg imply by her comment about Soro's father?

His father liked having money, perhaps he wasn't the perfect father.

Excerpt 3

3. Why does Stamberg emphasize Soros's eye and hair color in her comment?

It isn't typical for Jews to be blonde and blue-eyed; he noticed by the Nazis.

Unit 8 Medicine by the Minute

A.

Where did Lisa Grigg get the ideas for her clinic?

From her auto mechanic.

B.

Part 1 clinic

Lisa Grigg opened a medical clinic in Vermont that accepts no insurance.

Part 2 charge

She charges patients for her labor and for parts.

Part 3 simple

By not dealing with insurance issues, she can keep her medical care very simple.

Part 4 acute care

As an acute care provider, Lisa still encourages her patients to see their primary care physicians.

Part 5 off-the-clock

She will go off-the-clock and talk with her patients when their problems seem to be more serious.

C.

Part 1

1. Lisa Grigg “had it” with insurance companies and insurance forms.
2. She hung out a shingle as an acute care provider.
3. Patients are charged according to a fee schedule that they can easily understand.

Part 2

4. Lisa Grigg charges two dollars a minute for labor.
5. In addition to charging for her labor when treating a bruise or cut, Grigg would also have to charge for a suture tray and an injection.
6. Her itemized bill would show the charge by the minute and by the part.

Part 3

7. Lisa Grigg was feeling fed up with managed care.

8. The problem she had with managed care were that there was an awful lot of paper work, an awful lot of tail chasing, and an awful lot of fighting with insurances for tests or medicines.

9. Like her mechanic, Lisa Grigg has a price list hanging up in her office.

Part 3

10. Average co-pays are between ten and fifteen dollars.

11. Lisa Grigg encourages people to stay with their primary care physicians.

12. At her last job, Lisa Grigg spent about eight hours a day with patients and three to five hours a day making phone calls or doing paperwork.

Part 4

13. Robert Siegel wonders if Lisa Grigg has a blanket rule for billing, no matter what the problem is.

14. Lisa Grigg is fairly liberal with her off-the-clock time.

15. If she thinks a bruise is something more serious, then she will sit and talk with a patient.

16. Robert thinks Lisa's office manager must be frustrated with their interview.

D.

Excerpt 1

1. What attitude does Lisa Grigg express in her answers?

- a. one of humor b. one of embarrassment c. one of confidence

Excerpt 2

2. What attitude does Robert Siegel express in his comment to Lisa Grigg?

- a. one of surprise b. one of interest c. one of humor

Excerpt 3

3. What attitude does Lisa Grigg express toward paperwork?

- a. one of acceptance b. one of annoyance c. one of disgust

Excerpt 4

4. What attitude does Robert Siegel express in his question?

- a. one of doubt b. one of disbelief c. one of humor

Unit 9 Facing the Wrong End of a Pistol

A.

Is Olen Kelley against all guns?

No, only cheap handguns that are made to kill people.

B.

Part 1 How are some people trying to change gun laws?

Some people are trying to stop the sale of Saturday Night Specials.

Part 2 What happened to Kelley?

Olen Kelly was held up and shot.

Part 3 Who is Kelley suing?

He's suing the manufacturer of Saturday Night Specials.

C.

Part 1

- 1. Statistics show that many people will _____.
 - a. own a handgun in their lives**
 - b. be held up in their lives**
 - c. commit a crime in their lives****
- 2. What change in the Gun Control Act has the Senate Judiciary Committee proposed?
 - a. The sale of guns would be banned.**
 - b. Most bans against the sale of guns across state lines would be lifted.**
 - c. Only some states would sell guns.****
- 3. Senator Edward Kennedy tried to _____.
 - a. increase the sale of Saturday Night Specials**
 - b. stop the proposal from being passed**
 - c. stop the sale of Saturday Night Specials****
- 4. Olen Kelley _____.
 - a. owns a grocery store**
 - b. attacked someone**
 - c. has been held up five times****

Part 2

5. What happened when Kelley tried to open the safe the first time?
 - a. He couldn't get it open.
 - b. He got the money out.
 - c. He took his gun.
6. What did the robbers do to Kelley?
 - a. They hit him over the head with a gun.
 - b. They shot him in the shoulder.
 - c. They shot him in the armpit.

Part 3

7. Where is the maker of the gun located?
 - a. in Florida
 - b. in Rome
 - c. in Germany
8. What does Kelley say about knives?
 - a. They are meant to kill people.
 - b. They are used for purposes other than crime.
 - c. They are cheap.
9. Why does Kelley criticize junk guns?
 - a. They can't be used for sports.
 - b. They are hard to use.
 - c. It's difficult to shoot something with them from far away.
10. Which of the following reasons does Kelley give for taking his suit to the Supreme Court, if necessary?
 - a. He has to take it to the Supreme Court.
 - b. He has a lot of time.
 - c. He feels he has the right to try.
11. What's Kelley's most important goal in taking his case to court?
 - a. He wants to make \$ 500 million.
 - b. He wants to sue the lawyers.
 - c. He wants to stop the manufacturer from Saturday Night Specials.

D.

Excerpt 1

 T 1. The interviewer thinks Kelley might have been injured badly.

 T 2. The bullet went out of and back into his body.

Excerpt 2

 T 3. Kelley is suing the gun manufacturer.

 T 4. Kelley is frustrated that he doesn't know all the legal technicalities.

 T 5. Kelley thinks gun manufacturers are responsible for crimes.

Excerpt 3

 F 6. Kelley would sue the knife manufacturer if he were robbed at knifepoint.

 F 7. Kelley would sue the rifle manufacturer if he were robbed at gunpoint with a
firle.

Unit 10 What Constitutes a Family?

A.

What are two examples of nontraditional families mentioned in the report?

Gay couples, foster parents, stepfamilies, labor unions, historical societies and unrelated seniors.

B.

Part 1 What legal action has been taken in California?

California now publicly registers nontraditional groups as families.

Part 2 How does Shannon Gibson's family situation illustrate the situation of many American families today?

Shannon Gibson has both a biological father and a stepfather in her family.

Part 3 What issue will the states be grappling with for many years?

The courts will be grappling with the issue of what constitutes a family.

Part 4 How does the family registration certificate help legal guardians such as John Brown?

It could help legitimize John Brown's status as a single father with dependents.

C.

Part 1

1. What is disappearing in the United States?

- a. a family with a working father and a mother who stays home to raise children**
- b. the percentage of kids born to each family**
- c. institutions that recognize alternative families**

2. Which nontraditional groups are mentioned as people living together as families?

- a. same-sex partners**
- b. friends sharing housing**
- c. families with adopted children**

Part 2

3. How is Shannon Gibson like many other sixth graders?

- a. She chews gum.**
- b. She has a stepmother.**

- c. She doesn't live with her biological father.
- 4. What concern does Shannon have?
 - a. Her mother will soon die.
 - b. She will have to live with her biological father again.
 - c. She wouldn't be able to see her stepfather someday.
- 5. How can a group register as a family in California?
 - a. They meet with the secretary of state.
 - b. They pay a \$ 100 fee.
 - c. They fill out a form.
- 6. Which group is not mentioned as one that can register with California's secretary of state as a family?
 - a. stepfamilies
 - b. heterosexual couples
 - c. unrelated seniors

Part 3

- 7. What did the Family Diversity Project champion?
 - a. the idea of private agencies defending the rights of the family.
 - b. the concept of nontraditional family registration.
 - c. the old concept of a family.
- 8. What kind of court case caused the state of New York to reconsider the definition of family?
 - a. eviction
 - b. marriage
 - c. adoption
- 9. Which group is not mentioned as a group in California that can register its name as an association?
 - a. labor unions
 - b. tour groups
 - c. families
- 10. Which two states have registration procedures similar to those in California?
 - a. Oregon and Washington
 - b. New York and New Jersey
 - c. Virginia and West Virginia

Part 4

- 11. How significant is the family registration certificate itself?
 - a. It has important legal benefits.

- b. It has no legal benefits.
- c. It has legal benefits for fathers.

12. What role does John Brown play as a parent?

- a. He is an adoptive father.
- b. He and his wife are legal guardians.
- c. He has four dependents.

13. What does Brown say about his son?

- a. He is afraid his son won't be able to go to college.
- b. He wants to continue to claim his college-aged son as a dependent on his insurance policy.
- c. He is afraid he will lose his status as guardian for his college-aged son.

14. What is likely to happen to Brown as a result of his certificate?

- a. The internal Revenue Service will not consider his son as a dependent.
- b. His insurance company will refuse to sell him insurance.
- c. His nontraditional family will be accepted.

D.

Excerpt 1

- T 1. Shannon feels close to Pat, her stepfather.
- F 2. Shannon would rather be with her biological father than Pat, her stepfather.
- T 3. Shannon is afraid she might not be able to see Pat one day.

Excerpt 2

- F 4. Thomas Coleman thinks only blood relatives should be allowed to stay in a rent-controlled apartment.
- F 5. Coleman thinks it's easy to distinguish a family from a non-family.
- T 6. Coleman thinks it will take the courts a long time to define the rights of non-family members.

Excerpt 3

- T 7. John Brown feels he has the same rights as a biological parents.
- F 8. Brown is confident that the insurance company will cover his son.
- T 9. Brown is expecting a fight over his family status.

Unit 11 Business Across Borders: Is Bigger Necessarily Better?

A.

Which car companies are mentioned as examples of companies that may have to consolidate in the future?

Renault, Peugeot and Mazda.

B.

Part 1 What is becoming more common, as illustrated by Daimler-Chrysler?

- a. the merging of companies internationally
- b. the merging of German and American companies
- c. the merging of companies culturally

Part 2 What's significance does the Daimler-Chrysler merger have regarding international mergers?

- a. American companies will take over more foreign companies.
- b. Foreign companies will take over more American companies.
- c. American companies and foreign companies will stop joining forces.

Part 3 How easy is it to implement cross-border mergers?

- a. There are a number of problems.
- b. It depends on the companies that want to merge.
- c. They are becoming easier and easier with globalization.

Part 4 What impact will the Daimler-Chrysler merger have on other auto industries?

- a. It will prevent future mergers in the auto industry.
- b. It will cause smaller companies to go out of business.
- c. It will force smaller companies to consolidate.

Part 5 What reaction will countries have to the Daimler-Chrysler merger?

- a. Regulatory issues will have to be worked out.
- b. Environmental standards will have to be strengthened.
- c. Trade policies will become less protectionist.

Part 6 What role will governments play with international mergers?

- a. Governments will become less involved.
- b. Governments will become more involved.

c. Governments will consolidate.

C.

Part 1

- T 1. Government and business leaders are examining the Daimler-Chrysler merger.
- F 2. The scale of the deal is not unusual.
- T 3. National boundaries are no longer a problem for company expansion.

Part 2

- T 4. The Daimler-Chrysler merger was the biggest industrial merger ever.
- F 5. According to Jeffrey Garten, it's a watershed.
- F 6. The Daimler-Chrysler merger marks the beginning of a new trend.

Part 3

- T 7. This merger will likely spur more global integration of the biggest companies.
- T 8. Cultural differences are a big concern with international mergers.
- F 9. Operational differences are not a problem because companies operate similarly.
- F 10. International mergers are easier in practice than they seem on paper.

Part 4

- T 11. In the future, there will be more mergers in the auto industry specifically.
- F 12. The smaller firms in the automobile industry have been consolidating.
- T 13. Competition will force companies to become bigger.
- F 14. Renault, Peugeot, and Mazda formed a partnership.

Part 5

- T 15. Anti-trust issues will be an important consideration with global mergers.
- T 16. The SEC(Securities and Exchange Commission)will need to approve the financial arrangements between companies that merge internationally.
- F 17. Mercedes has always met American car industry standards.
- T 18. Chrysler is more protectionist than Mercedes.

Part 6

- T 19. There has been an eclipse of national governments as the center of international power.
- T 20. Governments have different procedures and laws for global mergers than

companies have.

 F 21. Governments are able to join across borders more easily than companies.

D.

Excerpt 1

 F 1. The significance of the Daimler-Chrysler merger is clear to government and business leaders.

 T 2. This merger was not the first merger between companies in two geographically distant countries.

Excerpt 2

 T 3. There are more international mergers in the auto industry than in other industries.

 T 4. Smaller car companies will have a hard time competing with merged companies.

Excerpt 3

 F 5. In the end, governments will have no control of mergers.

 T 6. Governments are more conservative than businesses.

Unit 12 Green Consumerism

B.

Part 1 false complacency

Consumers may feel a false sense of complacency by only shopping differently.

Part 2 shopping

One thing we can do to help the environment is turn our shopping cart into a vehicle for social change when we go shopping.

Part 3 longer-term issue

Over-consumption by advanced industrial countries is a longer-term issue that we must focus on to save the earth.

Part 4 green marketing

We have to be careful of the green marketing that is going on and the hucksters who profit from it.

Part 5 revitalizing

We should think about revitalizing our transportation systems rather than which new car to buy.

C.

Part 1

1. Which of these book titles is not mentioned in the introduction to the interview?
 - a. The Green Consumer
 - b. Shopping for a Better World
 - c. Fifteen Simple Things You Can Do to Save the Planet
2. What general purpose do these books have?
 - a. to broaden the environmental movement
 - b. to make our ordinary lives more complete
 - c. to lull consumers into a false complacency
3. What do Alan Durning and Alice Tepper Marlin have in common?
 - a. They are both researchers at the World Watch Institute.
 - b. They are both members of the Council on Economic Priorities.
 - c. They are both authors of the book Shopping for a Better World.

Part 2

- 4. What one thing does Alice Tepper Marlin feel we can do to help the environment?**
 - a. consume less**
 - b. grow better foods**
 - c. throw away the compost heap**
- 5. What should we do when we shop?**
 - a. not use shopping carts**
 - b. change the places where we shop**
 - c. look at product contents**

Part 3

- 6. Which comment does Alan Durning not make about the advice on shopping?**
 - a. It's a really great idea.**
 - b. It's a first step.**
 - c. It's a good long-term plan.**
- 7. Who is responsible for over consumption, according to Durning?**
 - a. one hundred billion people in nonindustrial countries.**
 - b. people living in advanced countries**
 - c. the majority of the world's population**
- 8. Which of the earth's environmental problem is not mentioned?**
 - a. greenhouse effect**
 - b. acid rain**
 - c. deforestation**
- 9. What specific solution does Durning propose?**
 - a. We need to consume our way out of this.**
 - b. We have to shift our emphasis to gross consumption.**
 - c. We have to simplify our lifestyles.**

Part 4

- 10. How does Durning see green consuming?**
 - a. It's like taking a trip on the Titanic.**
 - b. He thinks it's an initial educational step.**

- c. He is critical of it.
11. Where do we see a lot of “greenwash” going on?
- a. in corporate advertising
 - b. at tree farms
 - c. in supermarkets
12. Which of the following areas is not mentioned as an area where we can find hucksters?
- a. in health clubs
 - b. in food marketing
 - c. in green consumerism
13. How does Tepper Marlin suggest we deal with hucksters?
- a. We need to throw out the entire concept of green consumerism.
 - b. Consumers need to listen to hucksters.
 - c. Federal guidelines need to be established.

Part 5

14. What negative result could occur from the green-consuming movement?
- a. People won’t feel good.
 - b. Yuppies will stop recycling bottles and newspapers.
 - c. People won’t do as much as they need to do.
15. What examples does Toyota use for green advertising?
- a. Their cars have a new series of valves.
 - b. Their cars don’t need excess gas.
 - c. People who drive their cars have the right values.
16. What does Durning think we need to focus on?
- a. reforming transportation
 - b. limiting public transportation
 - c. controlling rail transportation
17. What happened in the 1980s, according to Durning?
- a. We didn’t reach the people who wanted to help.
 - b. We focused too much on little things.

- c. We began to make a difference.

D.

Excerpt 1

1. Which of the following best describes Durning's attitude toward Tepper Marlin's suggestions?
 - a. He thinks they are a great idea.
 - b. He thinks they are useful, but not the complete answer.
 - c. He thinks they won't work well.

Excerpt 2

2. Why does the interviewer, Steve Curwood, compare green consuming to the Titanic?
 - a. green consuming will lead to a disaster in the environment.
 - b. green consuming will have a big impact on the environment.
 - c. green consuming only helps the environment on surface.

Excerpt 3

3. What does Durning think about Toyota's ads?
 - a. He doesn't believe they are honest.
 - b. He thinks they focus excessively on recycling.
 - c. He admires their focus on friends and community.