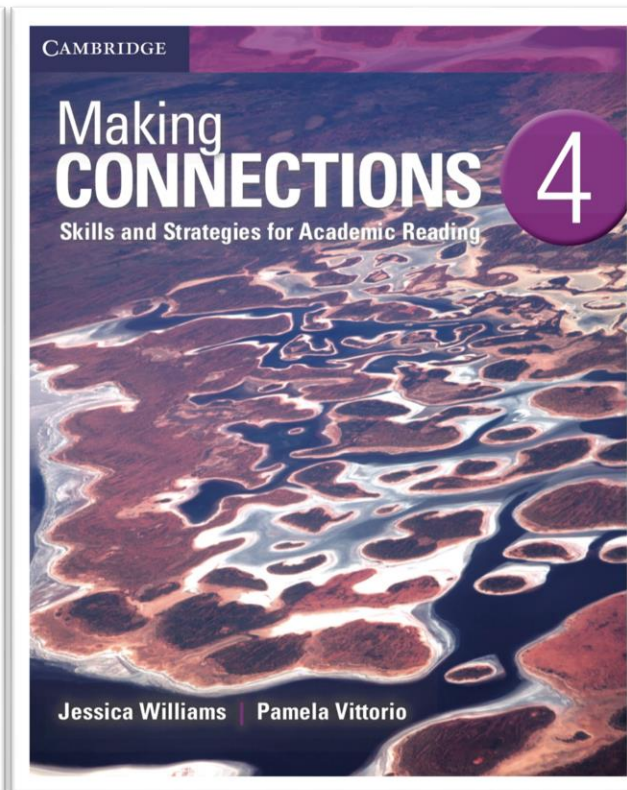
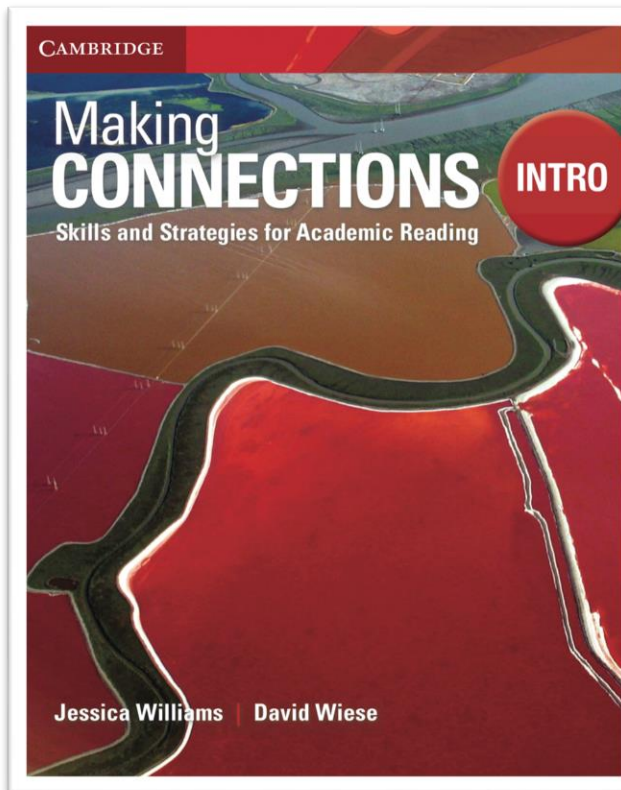


An aerial photograph of a river delta, showing a complex network of channels and islands. The water is a deep blue, and the land is a mix of brown and green. A large, solid purple circle is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the text 'Reading Resources'.

# Reading Resources

Teona Demetrashvili

# Making Connections





# Best Practices

1. Reading and vocab/structure skills
2. Accuracy
3. Fluency (in real time)
4. Recycle, recycle, recycle
5. Critical thinking
6. Reading speed
7. Academic connectors

# **Reading and Structure/Vocabulary skills**

# Identifying Claims and Evidence

In academic writing, an author makes claims and cites evidence to assert a thesis and support a point of view. A claim is an arguable statement; evidence is information that shows the statement to be true or untrue. To identify claims and evidence, good readers search for key words and phrases called “lead-in” or “signal” phrases. Signal phrases, such as *in the words of* or *as the author states*, are used to introduce quoted material or to paraphrase the words of another author. Writers often cite and evaluate the ideas of others to support or argue against previously stated claims. Identifying claims and evidence will help you understand and evaluate the major ideas in academic texts.

## Examples & Explanations

①**There is no doubt that new forms of technology have made a great impact on society.** ②By working both independently and in teams, inventors and scientists have helped improve many aspects of our lives; not just methods of travel and communication but also in the areas of medicine, engineering, and business. ③However, *where* these specialists work plays a role that is just as important to the development of new ideas as the inventors themselves.

④Cities like San Francisco, California, or Boston, Massachusetts, attract large numbers of engineers and computer scientists with Bachelor of Science degrees from top U.S. universities. ⑤**It is reported that** there are 10 percent more technology and engineering experts working in these two areas compared to the rest of the U.S.

Writers usually make a claim first and then support it with evidence. To identify claims and evidence, good readers ask the following questions as they read a paragraph:

- *What claim does the writer make about the topic?*
- *What evidence does the writer use to support a claim?*
- *What phrases does the writer use to indicate a claim or supporting evidence?*

In this text, sentence 1 introduces *technology* as a general topic. The phrase *there is no doubt that* is used to introduce a claim the writer makes about this topic. Sentence 2 introduces several facts (general knowledge) about technological achievements before asserting the thesis.

Sentence 3 then gives the writer’s main claim, or thesis, about the role of the places where specialists work.

In sentence 4, the writer mentions specific cities as examples that support his thesis. In sentence 5, he gives a statistic as evidence. The lead-in phrase *it is reported that* signals that the writer will present this evidence.

## **2. Accurate understanding of reading skills**



## The Language of Advantages and Disadvantages

Here are some common words and phrases that signal advantages and disadvantages.

WORDS THAT SIGNAL ADVANTAGES	WORDS THAT SIGNAL DISADVANTAGES
<i>advantage</i>	<i>disadvantage</i>
<i>benefit</i>	<i>problem</i>
<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>

### Strategies

These strategies will help you find advantages and disadvantages while you read.

- Find the topic of the reading. Then, as you read, ask yourself questions about the topic: *Why should people do that? Why should people not do that?*
- Look quickly at the first few sentences of a paragraph. They might help you know if the paragraph gives both advantages and disadvantages, or only advantages or disadvantages.
- Look for words and phrases that signal advantages and disadvantages. Study and learn the signal words in the chart.
- If the reading has a lot of advantages and disadvantages, make a list of them as you read.

### Skill Practice 1

Read the following paragraphs. Find the words that signal advantages or disadvantages. Highlight two signals in each paragraph.

- 1 Many scientists believe texting is improving our ability to communicate. One advantage of texting is that it makes communication more creative. People invent new words when they text and find simple ways to explain complicated ideas. Another benefit of texting is that it helps people share information quickly and easily.
- 2 Some scientists believe that texting is changing students' behavior. If students often text, they may have problems in school. In fact, studies show that students who often text receive lower grades. Another negative effect of texting is that it may be making students less honest. Scientists studied the ways students communicate. They found that the students lied more often in texts than face-to-face. Why is that? The scientists explained that people are more likely to lie when they do not have to worry about their body language.

- 3 Texting is not only affecting our communication, but also our bodies. On the one hand, some people experience physical benefits from texting. They develop stronger, faster fingers. For example, the fastest texters in the world can type more than eight characters per second with no mistakes. On the other hand, some people have physical problems from texting too much. They lose strength in their hands and find it difficult to hold heavy objects. Doctors call the condition "text thumb."

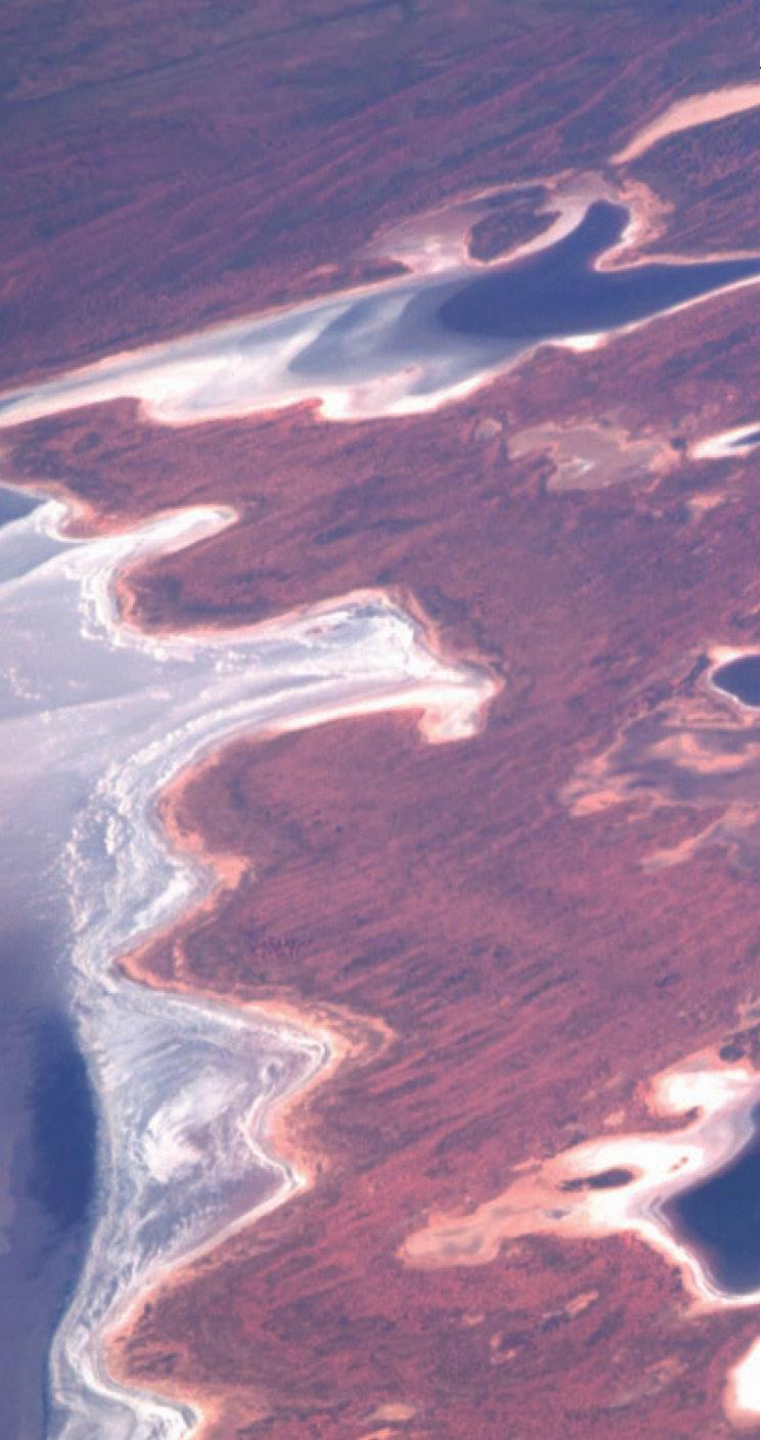
### Skill Practice 2

Read the following paragraphs. Then fill in the blanks with an advantage or disadvantage from the paragraph. Use the signals you find to help you.

- 1 Today, texting is the most effective way to communicate. One advantage is that most people have access to text messaging on their cell phones. We can communicate with almost anyone by text. Another positive aspect is that texters can communicate with many people at the same time. For example, they can send one message or photograph to all their friends and family members.  
a Advantage: \_\_\_\_\_  
b Advantage: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 For drivers, texting has both advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, drivers can send a quick message while their car is stopped. They can let people know they have arrived safely or that they will be late. On the other hand, if people text while driving, even a short text can be dangerous. Each text takes about four to five seconds to write, and during those four or five seconds, drivers do not watch the road. As a result, some have accidents.  
a Advantage: \_\_\_\_\_  
b Disadvantage: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Texting is changing the ways doctors and patients communicate. One benefit is that doctors and patients are communicating more often. For example, many doctors have started texting patients to remind them to take their medicine. On the other hand, doctors are accidentally revealing patients' information. Sometimes the wrong person sees the patients' text message and learns about his or her medical problems.  
a Advantage: \_\_\_\_\_  
b Disadvantage: \_\_\_\_\_

# **3. Fluent application of reading skills**





# Mapmaking in the Digital Age

## I. Old Ways of Mapping the New World

- 1 In 1929, when Topkapi Palace in Istanbul, Turkey, was being converted into one of the world's premier museums, a mysterious map was found, hidden among a forgotten bundle of old maps. This unique map was painted on special parchment<sup>1</sup> in 1513 by Hadji Muhiddin Piri Ibn Hadji Mehmed, known as "Piri Reis." What is left of the original map is just a fragment. Yet, it serves as a fascinating glimpse into a time when transatlantic voyage was still in its infancy and the shapes of the continents around the globe were amorphous. Due to its highly fragile nature, the 500-year-old map has only been displayed to the public once (in 2013), for a period of just 20 days. Most of the time, it remains safely preserved in the archives of the museum.
- 2 Piri Reis (1465–1533) had been an admiral and intelligence officer in the navy during the Ottoman Empire, which reigned from 1299 to 1922. Reis, an expert navigator and cartographer, or mapmaker, created the oldest known map of the New World: North and South America. He had accomplished the Herculean<sup>2</sup> task of combining the work of about 20 earlier mapmakers – many of whose identities he would not disclose. Modern cartographers speculate that his map included the works of Arab and ancient Greek cartographers, as well as those of other explorers from his era like Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus. The result of this peculiar mix was a remarkable *portolan chart*. A portolan chart does not rely on lines of latitude and longitude (North-South and East-West measurements around the **globe**). Instead, cartographers of this chart, typical of their time, used compass roses<sup>3</sup> to draw attention to key points on the map. Each point on the compass rose indicates an approximation of the true direction (N, S, E, and W). Reis eventually reproduced this map in a book called *Book of the Mariner*, or *The Naval Handbook*.
- 3 What is most striking about Reis's map is not only its detail, but also how Reis drafted it with such accuracy despite the simple tools of technology available in the sixteenth century. The outlines of the continents on the Reis map are more accurate than those of any of his predecessors. With so few tools, Piri Reis had created a masterpiece.
- 4 In the early to mid-twentieth century, mapmakers performed aerial surveys from balloons or airplanes to take photographs of the places they

<sup>1</sup> *parchment*: antique paper made from dried animal skin

<sup>2</sup> *Herculean*: requiring great strength and determination

<sup>3</sup> *compass rose*: a figure on a map used to show latitude and longitude (North, South, East, and West positions) and the points in between them

### WHILE YOU READ 1

Look back at this sentence. Highlight the definition of *latitude* and *longitude*.

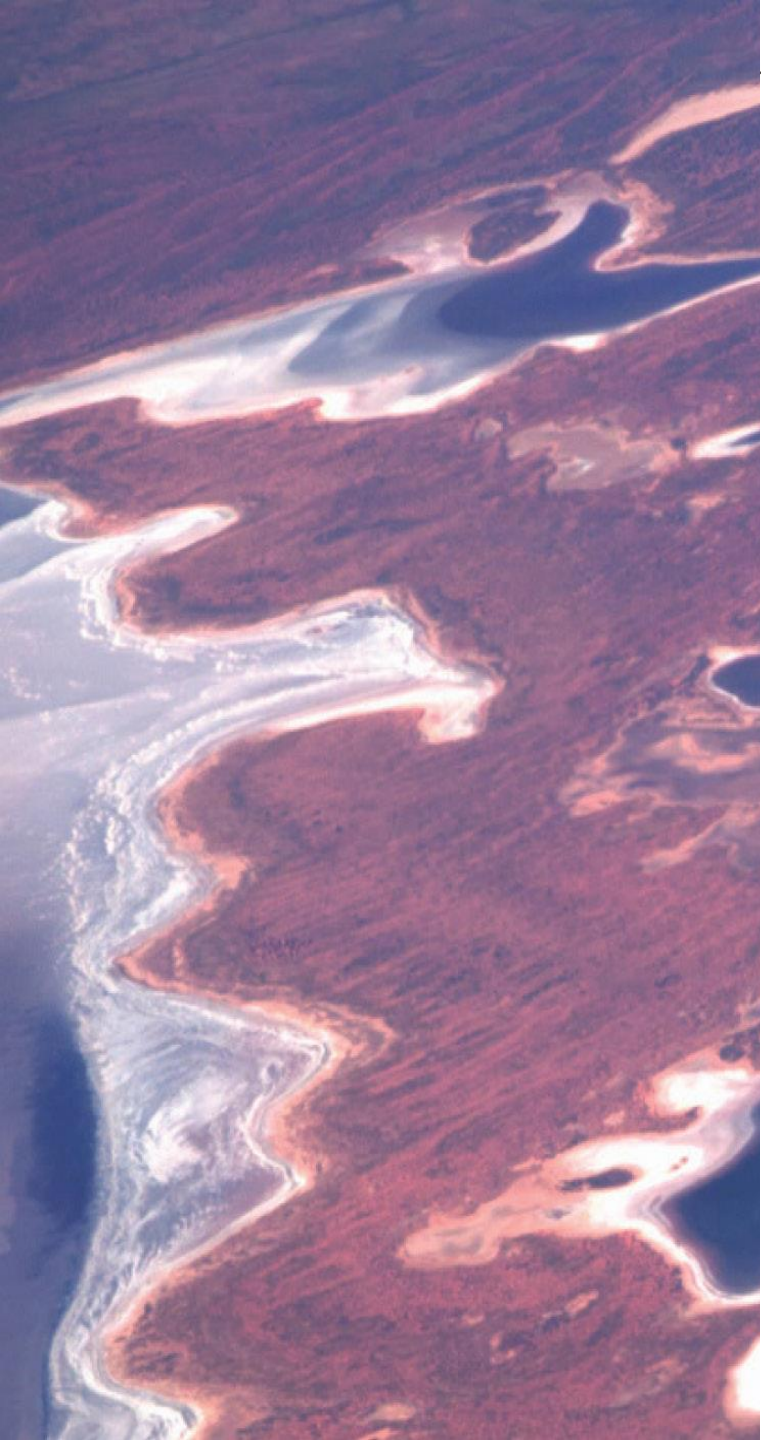
### WHILE YOU READ 2

Look back at paragraph 2 and find the word *portolan*. Is it necessary to know its definition in order to understand the meaning of the paragraph?

- a) Yes
- b) No

## **4. Recycling of reading skills**





### III. “Globish”: Attempting

- 6 Language diversity is pervasive business, but it can become an impediment. When Jean-Paul Nerrière came to the realization that he and his colleagues spoke more of English than their American colleagues, he realized that a diverse group, from about 40 different countries, needed a utilitarian variety of English, using simple words and necessary to get a point across. Miscellaneous words and phrases American colleagues introduced that Nerrière devised a formal subset of English and some basic grammar rules. He called it “global” and “**English**.”
- 7 But questions soon arose in the business world about whether Globish, with its minimum of words, could really bridge the gap between people of different backgrounds. Critics pointed to its lack of subtlety and complex thoughts and concepts. There was no eloquence. There is nothing to fool a native speaker. Nevertheless, Globish has become a means of communication and for many people, a way of acquiring a higher level of proficiency.

### IV. Loss and Translation: The Language of Business

- 8 As much of the world rushes to embrace new technologies, looking to the future and asking if new technologies, such as artificial intelligence, are already on the horizon, learning from the mistakes of the past. Businesses have jumped on the bandwagon of translation programs for written text, such as Google Translate or Bing Translator. Part of the problem with these programs and sites has been that they do not understand language and particularly idiom. A human translator is needed to modify the product to be acceptable. Even with the best of automated translators, however, there is still a need for a wider range of contexts.
- 9 Until this technology is perfected and widely used, the business world will still need to reach speakers of many languages. Since the goal of most companies is to expand their customer base and increase sales, many global

## WHILE YOU READ 4

Look back at paragraph 6. Highlight two verb phrase chunks.

## WHILE YOU READ 5

Look back at paragraph 7. What is the author’s claim? Highlight three pieces of evidence that support this claim.

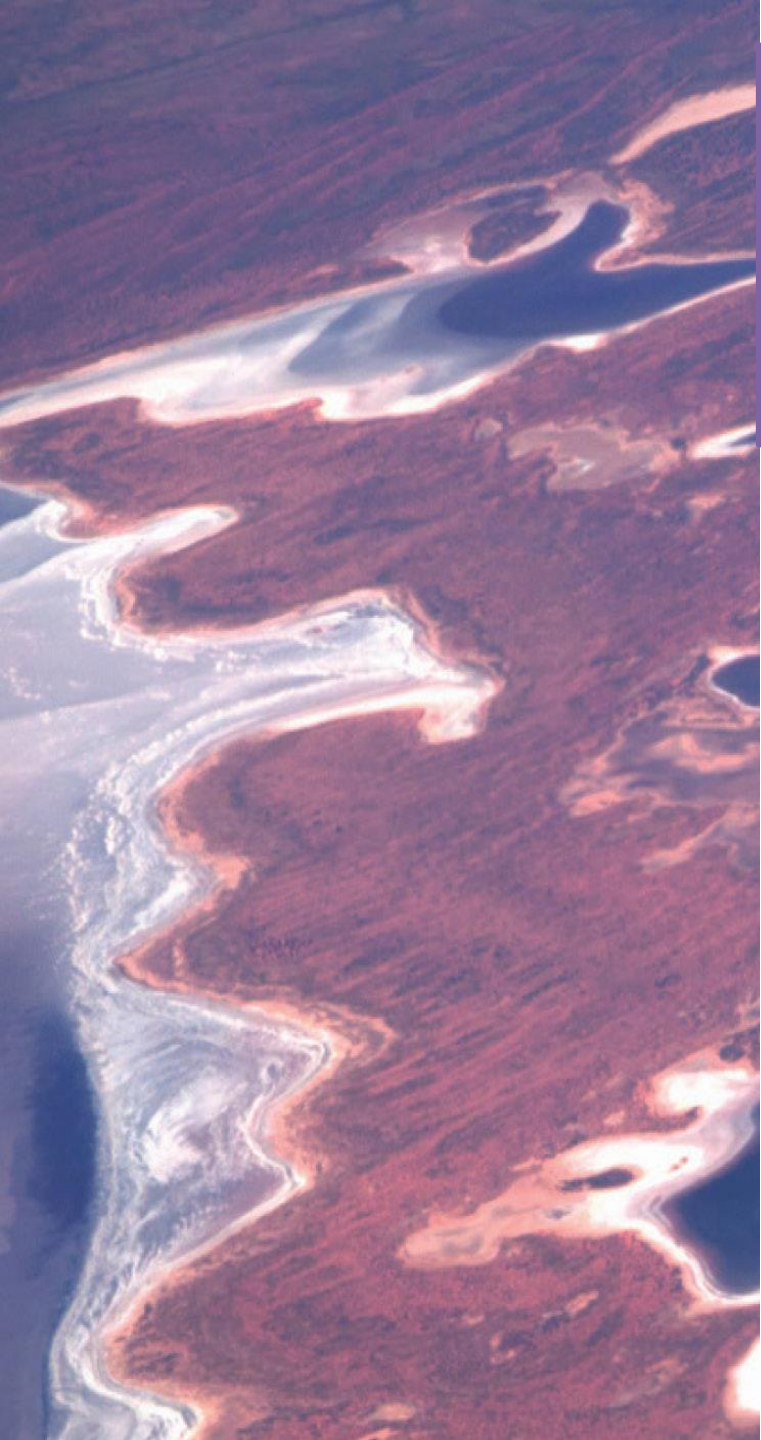
<sup>1</sup> *IBM*: International Business Machines, a computer and technology company

<sup>2</sup> *slang*: informal language

<sup>3</sup> *jump on the bandwagon*: to join an activity that has become popular



# 5. Thinking critically about texts



## Research

Do an Internet search for strange or unusual currencies. Find some unusual currencies humans used in the past. Choose one of the currencies. Where and when did people use it?

## Writing

Write a short report about your research. Be sure to include the history of the currency you chose.

thinking skills when  
you apply information  
you have just learned  
to new situations.

## **6. Improving reading speed**





UNIT	READING TITLE	NUMBER OF WORDS IN READING	YOUR READING TIME minutes:seconds 00:00	READING SPEED (WPM)
<b>Unit 1</b> Crossing Borders	Borders on the Land, in the Ocean, and in the Air	523	____ : ____	
	Walls as Borders	607	____ : ____	
	Border Control	782	____ : ____	
<b>Unit 2</b> Names	Where Does Your Name Come From?	577	____ : ____	
	Changing Names	614	____ : ____	
	Names in Business	855	____ : ____	
<b>Unit 3</b> Food	Food from the Old World and the New World	515	____ : ____	
	Fast Food	582	____ : ____	
	Table Manners	813	____ : ____	
<b>Unit 4</b> Transportation	A Short History of Public Transportation	586	____ : ____	
	Bicycles for City Transportation	666	____ : ____	
	The Dangers of Driving	893	____ : ____	
<b>Unit 5</b> Sleep	The Importance of Sleep	500	____ : ____	
	Getting Enough Sleep	634	____ : ____	
	Your Body Clock	793	____ : ____	

# **7. Studying academic connectors**

# Making Connections

...between sentences

...across paragraphs

## Exercise 2

Make a clear paragraph by putting sentences A, B, and C into the best order after the numbered sentence. Write the letters in the correct order on the blank lines.

1 In the race to sequence the first human genome, the public and private sectors took different approaches. \_\_\_\_ \_

**A** These short sequences – between 100 and 1000 base pairs, could be then be reassembled as the complete sequence.

**B** In contrast, Craig Ventner, who headed the private venture, was convinced that sequencing short sections of the genome would be a faster and more effective method.

**C** Those in the private sector project, The Human Genome Project, wanted to methodically map every piece of the genome.

2 Once the projects were complete and the race was over, the first individuals had an opportunity to have their genomes sequenced. \_\_\_\_ \_

**A** His genomic profile revealed that he was at risk for heart disease and had a higher than average chance of developing Alzheimer's later in life.

**B** One of the first in line for this opportunity was Craig Ventner.

**C** The profile also revealed that his body is able to process the caffeine in drinks like coffee and tea more quickly than most people.

3 People decide to have their genomes sequenced for a variety of reasons. \_\_\_\_ \_

**A** Steve Jobs, the founder of Apple computer, suffered from pancreatic cancer, finally succumbing to the disease in 2011.

**B** This last-ditch effort was an attempt to guide his doctors in choosing a drug that could stop the spread of the disease that was ravaging his body.

**C** He had tried many different treatments, but before he died, he tried one final option – sequencing the genome of his cancer cells.

4 Harvard Professor Henry Louis Gates had an entirely different agenda when he chose to have his genome sequenced. \_\_\_\_ \_

**A** The genomic profile was much more helpful, revealing that some of his ancestors lived in Africa, while others had descended from Irish royalty.

**B** He had always wondered who they were and where they came from, but written records had not been able tell him everything that he wanted to know.

**C** His motivation for deciding to do so was rooted in a search, not for medical answers, but for answers about his ancestors.

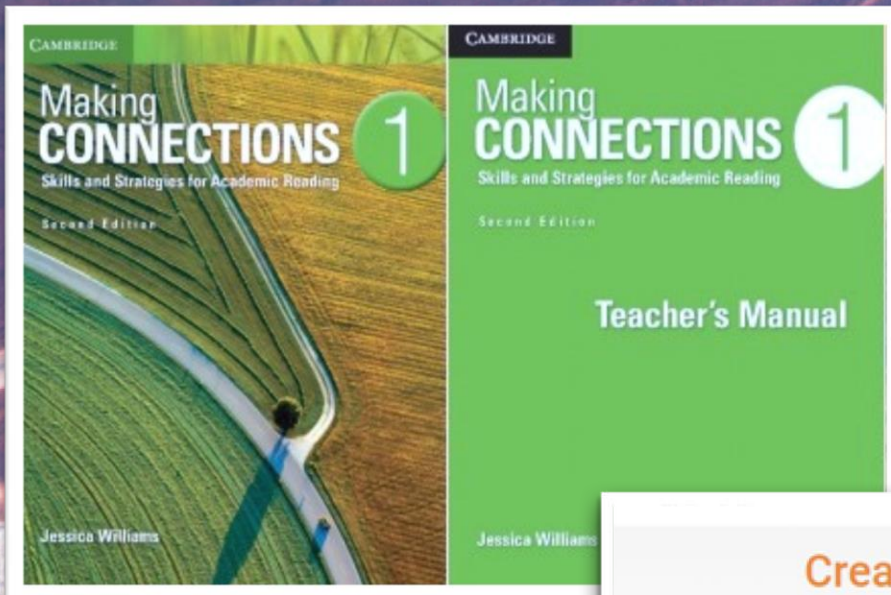
5 Seong-jin Kim was the first Korean to have his entire genome sequenced. \_\_\_\_ \_

**A** At the same time, he decided to have the genomes of other members of his family sequenced as well.

**B** He decided to include all of their genomes because he wanted to investigate a possible genetic component of gastric cancer in Korean families.

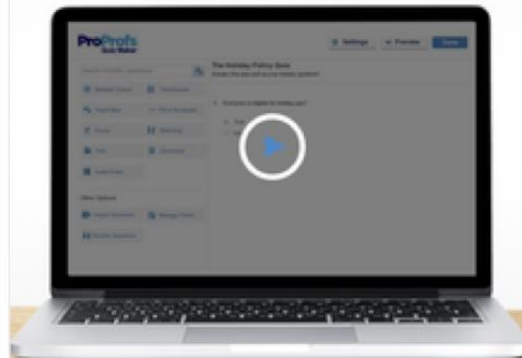
**C** He published the results of his investigations in hopes of convincing more Korean families to follow his example.





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Student's Book 2





## Unit 1 Georgian geography

Read the two texts and answer the questions on page 6.

### Vakhushti Bagrationi (1696–1757)

Vakhushti Bagrationi, the son of King Vakhtang VI of Kartli, was a Georgian prince, geographer, historian, and cartographer. He is a very important geographer, because as a result of the first ever complete Georgian atlas and a geographical description of Georgia.

During his childhood and teenage years, Vakhushti received thorough education at the Royal Palace. He was fluent in Greek, Latin, Turkish, Armenian, French, and Russian.

His favourite subjects were history and geography.

In 1724, the Ottomans invaded the kingdom of Kartli and King Vakhtang VI escaped to the Russian Empire. Vakhushti and his family followed the King. For many Georgians, who had fled the invasion, returning to the Ottoman-occupied country meant death, thus they had to stay in Russia. In spite of his exile, Vakhushti continued to think about Georgia, its people, and particularly Georgian history.

He was keen to accurately document the political and cultural history of the Georgian nation. For him, a country's unity depended on the strength of its people's knowledge of their royal lineage and various regions.

He completed the *Description of the Kingdom of Georgia* between 1742 and 1745. The work describes the history of Georgia from ancient times until the first half of the 18th century. In his research, Vakhushti used not only Georgian,

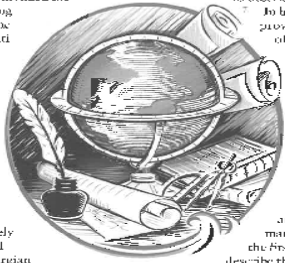
but also Russian, Armenian, Greek, and Persian sources, as well as other historical texts. He developed special methods of research for his writing; he also ensured that all the information was accurate.

Vakhushti made an enormous contribution to map-making by recording Georgian geography in two atlases. From the second half of the 18th century to the middle of the 19th century, European cartographers exclusively relied on the maps created by Vakhushti when they wanted to describe the Caucasus region.

In his works, Vakhushti provided a detailed description of Georgian territories, including all the cities, towns, villages, monasteries, palaces, fortresses, and bridges. He also described each type of land, climate, economy, and the native fauna and flora.

Vakhushti's *Description of the Kingdom of Georgia* and the two geographical atlases are unique manuscripts which represent the first attempt to collect and describe the history and geography of the country. The value of Vakhushti's works was as great for the Georgians as it was for the Europeans.

Until the very day of his death on 4 November, 1757, Vakhushti's dream was to return to Georgia. Unfortunately, his desire remained unfulfilled. He was buried at the Donskoy Monastery in Moscow.



#### Pronunciation guide

Historian: /hɪ'stɔːriən/;  
geographer: /dʒi'ɒɡrəfər/;  
cartographer: /kɑːtə'græfər/;  
monastery: /mə'næstəri/

Exile: /ɪ'saɪl/;  
manuscript: /mæ'nʌskrɪpt/

## UNIT 1 Georgian geography

### Vakhushti's st

Ever since I was a child from an aristocratic family, I have spent my teenage years at Constantinople.

My favourite subject is history. I also studied cartography, one of my studies, is of great importance, because it is the crossroads between

As a young man, I fought in various wars when my father was a noble and fought against Kartli. In those battles, I won the respect of



16

## Unit 4

### Australian geography and exploration

Read the two texts and answer the questions on page 16.



### John McDouall Stuart

I would like to look at one of the characters who represent the spirit of determination that we Australians are supposed to have. Take a man like John McDouall Stuart. As a result of the work the Northern Territory was opened up. This could be taken to be the one for the Overland Telegraph Line. It's hard to imagine today, but it was Stuart's exploration work that led to Australia finally being connected to the rest of the world, when the telegraph was finally laid along the route he found in 1872.

Stuart came to Australia in 1839. He was a surveyor and spent the 1840s and 50s making the first maps of South Australia. At that time, no one had explored the middle of the country. People believed the middle of Australia held an inland sea, called Winjilpin. This is what Stuart set out to find.

There were three of them: Stuart, George Foster and an Aboriginal guide. They had food for four weeks, but they walked for more than two months. Stuart was how fast he could walk, and the compass told him which direction they were going in. Every time they took a turn or drew the turn on his map and at the end of every day, he drew a further line to show where they had been. He did this for 1,500 miles and his map is almost as accurate as the ones we use today. They didn't find the inland sea though – there isn't one.

By the 1850s, Stuart was exploring again. He was the first man to reach the centre of Australia and after that led a series of expeditions that crossed the whole country. He finally reached the northern coast in 1862. However, these journeys did not do Stuart's health any good at all. He had walked through some of the most difficult terrain in Australia, if not the world. He had endured the heat of the desert, the wet of the swamplands, with all the flies and mosquitoes; he had been thirsty and half-starved; and he had walked all the way. His health suffered badly and he never really recovered from all the hardship he had put himself through. He died just four years after crossing the continent.



#### Pronunciation guide

John McDouall Stuart: /dʒɒn məkəʊəl stjuːt/;  
Windy: /waɪndi/

George Foster: /dʒɔːrʒ fɔːstə/

## UNIT 4 Australian geography and exploration

17



### Burke and Wills' expedition

#### 9 February

It has taken us three months, but at least the coast is in sight. We are unable to reach the sea through the swamp. We will look for Cooper's Creek tomorrow – the sooner the better – swamps breed disease and we are all tired and weak from our exertions. We expect it will take longer to return to Cooper's Creek, so all four of us are exhausted. We are all looking forward to returning. Our supplies should have arrived by now and the rest of our colleagues will be waiting for us.

#### 14 March

We are making only the slowest progress. Gray has suffered the worst. He had been ill since we left the coast. He died during the night. The only consolation is that now we have a little more food to share, though Burke does not seem to worry about it.

#### 20 April

By my estimation, we should reach Cooper's Creek tomorrow. I can hardly write: I am so weak, so tired and so dirty. Oh, how I am looking forward to having food, water and a change of clothes! If we can only keep going for one more day, I know we shall survive. King is especially anxious: how he needs to rest.

#### Pronunciation guide

Burke: /bɜːk/;  
Cooper's Creek: /kəʊpəz kriːk/;  
Gray: /ɡreɪ/

Absorbent: /əb'sɔːbnt/;  
King: /kɪŋ/

#### 21 April

Never, in all my worst imaginings did I think this could happen. What is to become of us now? This is Cooper's Creek, sure enough, but there is no sign of anyone or any of our supplies. What has happened? Did they give up, return to Adelaide, believing us to be dead already? Were they taken by aboriginals? They were here, their campfire tells us that. They left not long ago, a day at the most. We are too weak to search for them. Burke and I will wait. But for how long? Perhaps they will return. King wants us to search for them, or even to find aboriginals who may help us.

#### June

King is gone. Acting like a madman, he ran into the wilderness. We will not see him again. Burke is weak, weaker than me. I fear he will not survive the day. As for myself – there is no hope.





## Livingstone's explorations



- 1 David Livingstone was a missionary and explorer who had two aims in life: to teach Christianity and to discover the source of the River Nile. He was born into a poor, Scottish family and was one of seven children. In 1823, at the age of ten, he began work in a local cotton mill. He spent his spare time studying and was ordained, becoming Dr Livingstone, in 1840. A year later, he arrived in South Africa to begin his life's work.
- 2 He travelled inland immediately, looking for converts and trying to put an end to the slave trade. He spent more than thirteen years travelling and teaching. He was the first European to reach deep into Africa. He travelled in the Kalahari and then set out to find a route to the Atlantic, reaching Luanda in 1854. Next he turned around and entered the Zambezi region, arriving at the waterfalls that he renamed Victoria Falls, in honour of Queen Victoria.
- 3 He returned to Britain as a national hero, but only stayed for a year. In 1858, he set out to explore eastern and central Africa. His second expedition was less successful. Navigating the Zambezi River proved to be impossible and morale among the expedition members fell. Worst of all, his wife died of disease, so Livingstone turned back.
- 4 In 1864, he returned to Africa, to try to find the source of the River Nile. This expedition started badly. The journey was difficult and many of his followers abandoned him, reporting that Livingstone was dead. This story made headline news in the world's press. Livingstone, however, carried on, making more discoveries and penetrating further into the Congo Basin than any European had done before. Livingstone did not manage to send word of his discoveries back to Britain. In Europe, no one knew whether he was alive or dead.
- 5 Two years of travelling had made Livingstone weak and ill. He arrived at Lake Tanganyika in October, 1871. He was now very ill and had no medicine and very little food. What Livingstone did not know was that the world had been searching for him. The man who had made so many discoveries was about to be discovered himself.
- 6 Livingstone did not return to Britain, but died in Africa in 1873. He had one wish before his body was taken back to Britain. His heart was removed and buried in the place he loved best of all: in Africa.

- 1 Henry Stanley was born in England, in 1841, the year Livingstone first arrived in Africa. He grew up in an orphanage and at the age of fifteen left for the USA. There, he worked as a sailor, fought in the American Civil War and eventually became a journalist. In 1869, the New York Herald asked him to go to Africa to search for Livingstone, who had already been missing for three years.
- 2 In 1871, Stanley arrived in Zanzibar and set out for Livingstone's last known whereabouts, Lake Tanganyika. He travelled for nearly half a year and during that time he suffered from hunger and dysentery and he travelled through floods and drought. Then in November of that year he arrived at the village of Ujiji, on the shores of the lake. To Stanley's surprise he was greeted in English, by Susi, Livingstone's servant. Stanley saw a sick, old man. He approached,

took off his hat and said, "Dr Livingstone, I presume?" He then gave the doctor a bag of letters from his children, which had been kept in Zanzibar for Livingstone's return.

- 3 Stanley also brought supplies of food and medicine and Livingstone's health improved fast. He was able to join Stanley's expedition to explore the northern shores of Lake Tanganyika, before turning south. Once again, Livingstone could confirm his search for the source of the Nile. He never found it. He died in 1873.

- 4 With Livingstone's death, Stanley took up the search. He spent four years exploring east Africa, before finally reaching the sea in 1877. Then he turned his attention to the Congo Basin. The British government were not interested in financing any further exploration, so Stanley enlisted the support of the King of Belgium.

It was Stanley who built the transportation system that would become the foundation of the Belgian Empire.

- 5 Stanley's final expedition took him



## Hollywood

- 1 The American movie industry is known as Hollywood, because that is where it is based. In the early days of cinema, movie makers headed for California, and Los Angeles in particular because there they could rely on the weather and the light. Early black and white silent movies were a huge success, and one after the other movie makers began making their films in the Los Angeles suburb of Hollywood. By 1929, sound had arrived. By now Hollywood was well known enough to begin awarding prizes for its movies, and the Oscars began that year.
- 2 The middle of the 20th century saw Hollywood's golden years. The studios were owned by a small number of companies who made the movies, employed the actors, and sold the films to movie theaters. Actors were contracted to a studio and could work for no one else. The studios controlled every aspect of the movie industry and there seemed no limit to their ability to make money. In 1948, the Supreme Court ruled that it was unfair for the studios to make the movies, own the theatres and only permit them to show the studio's own movies. The power of the studios was set to disappear.
- 3 Television had recently begun in the USA, and

the studios began making programs for TV as well. This is the main source of income for most studios today. In fact, very few movies are now made in Hollywood. Most are made further out of Los Angeles, where there is more space to work.

- 4 In the modern industry, it is no longer the studio which controls the business. The most powerful players are the actors, the really famous actors. An Oscar winner can pick and choose the films he or she will star in. An actor who is a consistent box-office success can insist on changes to the movies that they make. Directors too have a lot of say in how the industry operates - if they are directors of money-making movies. It used to be said that you were successful in Hollywood if the audiences liked your films. Later, as the industry became larger and more organised, a successful actor was an Oscar winner. Later still, film studios considered a movie a success if it made a lot of money. The current trend is for success to be measured in independence. A really great Hollywood actor can convince people to give huge amounts of money to set up an independent production company, and not just star in a movie, but make it too.

associated with the consumerism of the 1960s. The name 'pop' comes from 'popular' - which reflected the choice of subject matter - everyday items taken from the popular culture of the time.

- 2 If there is one artist the world associates with Pop Art, it is Andy Warhol. His approach has been to remove the difference between fine art and commercial art. He worked with paint, photography, prints, film and music. The subjects of his work have been dramatic in their simplicity, ranging from a six-hour film of a man asleep to paintings of soup cans and prints of celebrities. He became well known for his ink drawings and by the early 1950s was exhibiting his work at prestigious galleries in New York City. By the 1960s he was painting famous American commercial products as he wanted to turn art into a mass-produced commodity. As subject matter he chose everyday items from America: money, dollar signs, food and newspaper stories. Because American culture had great influence throughout the world, Warhol's influence on the art world grew.

- 3 Others, like Roy Lichtenstein, used the simplicity of comic books to create dramatic and thought-provoking images. Jasper Johns used images that were familiar to everyone in America, but changed them so people would think about the values they represented. His works include paintings based on the US flag, or a map of the USA - but you have to look at the painting carefully to see what it shows.

Warhol opened his New York studio - he called it 'The Factory' and employed art workers to make prints of people and things in the public eye. Others designed record covers for the pop music industry - the bigger the stars, the better the art. The Beatles, Mao Tse-tung and Marilyn Monroe all featured in Pop Art in one way or another. Even more artists, such as Red Grooms, moved away from producing an actual image and staged 'Happenings'. These were situations, partly planned by the artist, but involving many people so that no one could predict what would actually happen. They could involve music, poetry, photography or even a stage-managed representation of an actual event. Whatever happened during these situations was considered to be art.

- 3 If Pop Art can be called an American art movement, it is because of the creativity of American artists as well as the use of American symbols as its subject matter.





**Speaking**

Discuss these questions with your partner.

- Where did you go for your last holiday?
- What did you do there?
- What did you like about that time?

**SPEAKING TIPS**

- Always be an active part of the conversation.
- Come up with ideas...
- Find out your friend's opinions and take them into account.
- Be polite.

**TASK**

You are going on holiday with a friend. Discuss going to on your holidays. Then decide on **OH**. Choose from these places:

- The mountains
- The beach
- A city
- The house

**Remember to:**

- discuss all the places,
- say what you like or dislike about each place,
- make suggestions and invite your friend to try,
- give good reasons for your choices,
- smile and enjoy it out.

**Greeting:**

Dear + Name,

Paragraph 1:

Why are you writing? What is the letter about?  
What is your opinion of the place?

Paragraph 2:

What can you see, hear, smell? Describe the best/worst...  
Say what you think about it.

**Writing**

AWAY FROM

You are a...  
decide what...  
long. The...  
to a friend...  
the place...

**Comprehension**

1 Read the first text on page 4 again and choose the best ending for each sentence.

- 1 Vakhushti Bagrationi was an important geographer because...
  - A he was fluent in many languages.
  - B geography was his favourite subject.
  - C he made the first complete atlas of Georgia.
  - D he used travelling.
- 2 King Vakhtang V escaped to Russia because...
  - A he was afraid of the Moslems.
  - B the Ottomans invaded his kingdom.
  - C his family were slaves.
  - D he wanted to improve his knowledge.
- 3 Vakhushti's book on the history of the Kingdom of Georgia was very accurate because...
  - A he lived in Moscow and was fluent in Russian, French, Greek, and Armenian.
  - B he was helped by famous researchers.
  - C he used all kinds of information.
  - D he studied the history of Georgia in modern times.
- 4 Recording Georgian geography in two ways was...
  - A not very helpful for Georgia.
  - B done by a geographer, Russian and Georgian scientists.
  - C based on the Georgian sources only.
  - D an enormous contribution to map-making.
- 5 Vakhushti's detailed description of Georgian territories included...
  - A information about the towns, lands, places, and the local climate.
  - B a description of the Georgian legends.
  - C a description of other European countries.
  - D only geographical issues.

2 Read the second text on page 5 and choose the best title for each paragraph.

- |                         |                                |                        |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Paragraph 1             | Paragraph 3                    | Paragraph 5            |
| A My family             | A The politics of Georgia      | A Great respect        |
| B My discoveries        | B The geography of Kartli      | B Historical books     |
| C My travels            | C Military experience          | C Amazing stories      |
| D My early childhood    | D Battles against the nobility | D The young generation |
| Paragraph 2             | Paragraph 4                    |                        |
| A The languages I speak | A The Russian invasion         |                        |
| B My education          | B A happy time                 |                        |
| C My favourite subjects | C The Ottoman empire           |                        |
| D My first book         | D The first book               |                        |

**Vocabulary**



An aerial photograph of a river delta, showing intricate patterns of water channels and land. A large, solid purple circle is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the text "Thank You".

Thank You

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