

UNIT 2

Unit 2, Psychology, The Q Classroom

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Teacher: Today we'll discuss the Unit 2 question: How can colors be useful? Let's think about the question and clothing for a minute. Sophy, how can colors be useful in clothing?

Sophy: You can use colors for symbolic reasons. Like in some countries brides wear white dresses. Or like the school colors we wear on our sweatshirts.

Teacher: That's true. How else can we use color? Yuna, I see that you have different-colored notebooks. How are you using color?

Yuna: To organize. Different colors for different subjects.

Teacher: So we can use colors for symbolic reasons, and we can use colors to organize. How else can colors be useful? Felix?

Felix: Colors can affect people's moods. For example, hospitals are painted colors that help patients relax. And a restaurant can use colors to make people feel comfortable, so they'll want to stay and eat.

Teacher: What do you think, Marcus? How else can colors be useful?

Marcus: You can use color to attract attention. You know, like big red letters on a sign, or something noticeable like black on yellow.

Unit 2, Note-taking Skill, Activity B

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Professor: As with leaves, every part of the tree has an important use. The roots take water out of the soil and carry it up into the tree. The trunk is the main support of the tree. It is covered in bark. The bark protects the tree from insects and helps keep the tree from drying out or losing water. If you take the bark off a tree, it will die. Branches grow out from the trunk and form the crown of the tree. The leaves in the crown take energy from the sun and make food for the tree. Trees grow and get taller and wider every year. When you cut down a tree you can see the rings in the wood inside the trunk. Each ring represents one year of growth for the tree. You can count the rings to find out the age of the tree.

Unit 2, Listening 1, Activity B, C, D

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Speaker: The colors of nature. Aren't they wonderful? Birds, flowers, **insects**—so many different colors. And it's not only that they're beautiful. Colors in nature have many different uses. Many animals use color to help them **survive**. Today we're going to look at two ways that animals do this.

The first way animals use color is to protect them from danger. Color helps animals **hide** from **predators**. Scientists refer to this as camouflage. For instance, look at this first photo. What do you see? Some green leaves, right? But wait! One of those leaves is actually an insect. There's a false-leaf katydid sitting on a leaf. Look carefully and you can see its legs and its head. Its **wings** look just like leaves. Katydid is a common insect all over the world. Here's a little extra information about katydids. They got their English name—"katydid"—from the sound they make. People thought it sounded like the two words "Katy" (a girl's name) and "did." Listen. It sounds like they're saying "katydidkatydidkatydid." You know, I wonder who Katy is and what she did!

Anyway, back to colors. Now look at the next photo of a cryptic frog. Can you find the frog? Look closely and you can see it on the left. It is sitting on the leaf. It takes its colors from the brown leaves and rocks on the forest floor. This is another example of camouflage. It's almost impossible to see this little guy unless he moves. Even then it looks like the wind is blowing a brown leaf across the forest floor.

A second use for color is to give a **warning**. This is the opposite of camouflage. These animals want you to see them. Their bright colors say, "Watch out! I'm dangerous. If you touch me, I'll hurt you." Many predators also know from experience that a bright color means danger. Let me give you an example. This is a photo of a blue **poison** dart frog. These frogs live in the rain forests of Suriname in South America. Their **skin** contains a very strong poison. The poison in just one frog is enough to kill ten men. Its bright blue color says to predators, "If you eat me, you will die." Believe me, if I see one of these in the forest, I will give it plenty of space!

Now on next week's show, we're going to meet a very unusual bird called the bowerbird. This little bird loves the color blue. Tune in next week to find out what he does with it.

Unit 2, Listening Skill, Activity A

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1. Katydid is hard to see because of their green color.
2. Predators can't see the katydids, so the katydids stay safe.
3. It's hard to see the cryptic frog because it uses camouflage.
4. The cryptic frog is the same color as the leaves, so you can't see it very well.
5. The blue poison dart frog is bright blue so you can see it easily.
6. Dart frogs are dangerous because their skins contain a strong poison.

Unit 2, Listening Skill, Activity B

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Speaker: Hello again, nature lovers! Today we're going to talk about the Australian

bowerbird—a very unusual bird! Male bowerbirds build something called a bower. As you can see in the picture, a bower looks almost like a little house.

Now here's the part that is so surprising. The male bird builds the bower, and then he decorates the area around it. He gets flowers, little stones, pieces of glass or plastic, and many other little things and puts them around the bower. He is trying to make the bower look nice.

One kind of bowerbird, called the satin bowerbird, loves the color blue. You can see in this picture how this satin bowerbird decorated his bower with a lot of blue things. This bird doesn't like red. If you put something red in his bower, he takes it away. Bowerbirds often steal things for their bowers from other birds or even from people.

The bower is not a nest. This means that it is not the place where the female bird lays her eggs. The female bowerbird builds a nest in a tree where predators can't find it easily.

Unit 2, Listening 2, Activity A

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Part 1

Moderator: Today we're doing a panel presentation on the uses of color in homes in different parts of the world. Our first speaker is Marcos Olivera, and he's going to talk about the work of the Mexican architect Luis Barragán.

Marcos: Luis Barragán was a famous Mexican architect. People sometimes call him the "architect of color" because he used so many bright colors in his buildings. Barragán got ideas for his use of color from different places. First, Mexico is a colorful country. His buildings use the **brilliant** blues, greens, and reds of the houses in many small towns and the colors of the many **beautiful** flowers. He also got ideas from his travels to Europe and North Africa in the 1920s and 1930s. For example, he especially admired the architecture of North Africa. He thought that it **blended in** perfectly with the landscape. The deep reds and browns of the buildings **match** the colors of the desert sands and rocks. The houses were, in his words, "connected to the people who lived there."

For Barragán, the landscape was as important as the building itself. In this photo, you can see how he brings the house and garden together. He believed that the **solid** walls with one strong color create a sense of silence, making the home a **peaceful** place.

Unit 2, Listening 2, Activity B
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Part 2

Moderator: Now, Omar Al Salem is going to tell us about some very colorful homes in the province of Asir in Saudi Arabia.

Omar: Thanks. The people of the province of Asir have a very special tradition for painting their homes. Every year as part of the festival of Eid, the women of Asir paint their homes, inside and out, with bright colors in a variety of traditional designs. The designs feature **straight** lines and **shapes** such as diamonds, triangles, and squares. The designs have a long history, and many have special meanings.

Moderator: Can you give us some examples?

Omar: Yes, of course. Large triangles represent mountains, and lines that go up and down represent water or lightning. The wall paintings are called “nagash” in Arabic. The beauty and color of their homes gives the women of Asir a sense of **pride**.

Recently, the people of Asir started to hold special fairs to celebrate this artwork. Competitions encourage modern artists to use ideas from these traditional designs and keep their history alive.

Moderator: Very interesting, Omar. It is interesting that traditional architectural styles in two different parts of the world have so much in common. Both show that people care about their traditions and want their homes to be **beautiful** and colorful.

Unit 2, Listening 2, Activity C, D
Page 29, 30

Moderator: Today we’re doing a panel presentation on the uses of color in homes in different parts of the world. Our first speaker is Marcos Olivera, and he’s going to talk about the work of the Mexican architect Luis Barragán.

Marcos: Luis Barragán was a famous Mexican architect. People sometimes call him the “architect of color” because he used so many bright colors in his buildings. Barragán got ideas for his use of color from different places. First, Mexico is a colorful country. His buildings use the **brilliant** blues, greens, and reds of the houses in many small towns and the colors of the many **beautiful** flowers. He also got ideas from his travels to Europe and North Africa in the 1920s and 1930s. For example, he especially admired the architecture of North Africa. He thought that it **blended in** perfectly with the landscape. The deep reds and browns of the buildings **match** the colors of the desert sands and rocks. The houses were, in his words, “connected to the people who lived there.”

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Unit 2, Pronunciation, Examples

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animal
poison
survive
predator
forest
hungry
money

Unit 2, Pronunciation, Activity A

Page 35

1. camouflage
2. famous
3. nature
4. around
5. advise
6. believe
7. ordinary
8. recent

Unit 2, Pronunciation, Activity B
Page 35

1. camouflage
2. famous
3. nature
4. around
5. advise
6. believe
7. ordinary
8. recent

Unit 2, Pronunciation, Activity C
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1. tradition traffic
2. mention element
3. answer another
4. program protection
5. material many

Unit 2, Speaking Skill, Activity A
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1. **Speaker:** Color helps animals hide from predators. Scientists refer to this as camouflage. For instance, look at this first photo. What do you see? Some green leaves, right? But wait! One of those leaves is actually an insect.
2. **Speaker:** A second use for color is to give a warning. This is the opposite of camouflage. These animals want you to see them. Their bright colors say, "Watch out! I'm dangerous. If you touch me, I'll hurt you." Many predators also know from experience that a bright color means danger. Let me give you an example. This is a photo of a blue poison dart frog.
3. **Omar:** He also got ideas from his travels to Europe and North Africa in the 1920s and 1930s. For example, he especially admired the architecture of North Africa. He thought that it blended in perfectly with the landscape.
4. **Moderator:** Can you give us some examples?
Omar: Yes, of course. Large triangles represent mountains, and lines that go up and down represent water or lightning.