

UNIT 5

Unit 5, Behavioral Science, The Q Classroom

Page 88

Teacher: Here we are at Unit 5. “What risks are good to take?” is our question. So what are some risks that people take that can be good? Felix?

Felix: Well, there are social risks—for example, introducing yourself to new people.

Teacher: Definitely risky! Is it good to take social risks? Marcus, what do you think?

Marcus: Yes, it’s good. You need to take those risks to meet new people. If you don’t, you might not make any new friends. It might take a few tries, but that’s OK. You can learn from your mistakes.

Teacher: What other kinds of risks are there? What kinds of risks do people take with their jobs? Yuna?

Yuna: Um, getting a new job?

Teacher: Sure. Changing jobs or careers can be a big risk. Is it a good risk to take? Sophy?

Sophy: Maybe. You might lose money or cause problems for your family. But if the new job or career makes you happy in the long run, it could be a good risk to take. You need to think carefully before you take that kind of risk, though. You shouldn’t just jump into it.

Teacher: OK, so you believe in being careful about taking risks. I can understand that.

Unit 5, Listening 1, Activity A, D

Page 92, 94

Host: Writers have always had a hard time getting **published**. There have always been a few writers who have published their own books, including T.S. Eliot and the children’s book author Beatrix Potter. The publishing industry is changing quickly, and self-publishing may be more popular than ever. Michael Andrews talks about the risks some writers have begun to take to make a dream come true.

Michael Andrews: Just 20 or 30 years ago, a writer basically had one way to get his or her book out there — through a traditional publishing house. Yes, you could publish your own book through a vanity press, but it was **embarrassing** to admit you had stooped so low. In the typical success story, an agent sold the book to the publisher, and the writer received a huge, or at least modest, advance, followed by royalties year after year. The publisher would provide publicity and the **funds** for the author to travel around the country **promoting** the book. Of course, not everyone gets published by a big house. In 1989, John Grisham’s first novel *A Time to Kill*, was published by a very small publishing company, which only printed 5,000 copies of the book. They didn’t provide any **financial** backing for publicity. Grisham bought 1,000 copies himself, then spent three months traveling around the state with the books in the trunk of

his car. He visited more than 30 libraries before he finally sold all his copies. After that first book, he was picked up by a bigger publisher, and is now a best-selling author. In 2002, 15-year-old Christopher Paolini wrote an adventure novel. For the next couple of years, he revised it. At that time, his parents' **income** came from a small publishing company they ran. They liked his novel and decided to publish it themselves. Paolini made more than 70 visits to bookstores and schools around the country. He was never home for more than 3 days in a row. Christopher and his parents were exhausted by the demands of printing the book, managing the website and traveling. Christopher's busy schedule **threatened** the completion of his second book. Fortunately, the publisher Knopf approached them and bought the rights to the first book and two more for five hundred thousand dollars.

Brunonia Barry has also followed a non-traditional path to publishing success. When she finished her novel *The Lace Reader*, she wanted to find an **audience** for the book, but she didn't want to spend years trying to get a publisher. She and her husband owned a small software company. They decided to print the book themselves. They risked their savings, spending fifty thousand dollars on the publication and publicity. Barry approached book clubs in her hometown and asked if they would be willing to read the book. Readers began to learn about the book from other readers. It started to sell and attracted a big publisher. She sold the rights for two million. She said that had she known the difficulty and expense of self-publishing, they might not have done it.

Once upon a time, writers took a big risk when they self-published. A real publisher wouldn't consider publishing a book of a writer who had self-published. And it was difficult to get bookstores to stock the book or reviewers to review it. But the publishing industry is changing. A newer publishing **model** is the e-book. With a much lower cost, writers can produce an electronic copy of their books and sell it for as little as 99 cents. The e-book can **expose** their work to a much larger audience, or it can disappear. One writer, Amanda Hocking, couldn't get an agent or publisher, so she started to publish her young adult novels as e-books. But not all of her readers have access to e-books, so she wants to publish them as print books.

Unit 5, Listening Skill, Part 1, Example 1

Page 96

five hundred dollars
one thousand pounds
ten thousand euros
two hundred thousand dollars
five million pounds
twelve billion euros

Unit 5, Listening Skill, Part 1, Example 2

Page 96

They risked their savings, spending fifty thousand dollars on the publication and publicity.

She sold the rights for two million.

Unit 5, Listening Skill, Part 1, Example 3

Page 96

It was a fifty-dollar shirt.

The four-hundred-seat stadium was too small for the crowd.

It's a fifteen-minute bus ride to my office.

Unit 5, Listening Skill, Part 1, Activity A

Page 97

1. Christopher Paolini sold the rights to his novels for five hundred thousand dollars.
2. The cheapest tickets are ten dollars.
3. The two-kilogram bag of sugar is three dollars.
4. The four-hundred-seat stadium was too small for the crowd.
5. That store sells five-hundred-dollar shoes.
6. We took a ten-question survey online.
7. My suitcase weighs over twenty-five kilograms.
8. Maria found a fifty-dollar bill on the sidewalk.

Unit 5, Listening Skill, Part 2, Examples

Page 97

one; first

two; second

three; third

five; fifth

seven; seventh

twenty; twentieth

thirty-four; thirty-fourth

forty-six; forty-sixth

Unit 5, Listening Skill, Part 2, Activity C, D
Page 98

1. The seventh test can be taken this week.
2. The nine students left an hour ago.
3. I ate the fifteen cookies.
4. Did you receive the sixth email I sent you?
5. Push the fourth button.

Unit 5, Listening 2, Activity A, D
Page 99

Reporter: Scientists often have a **reputation** for being intelligent, but not necessarily brave. You may picture them in white coats in a lab somewhere, looking through microscopes or doing experiments with beakers and tubes. But science, by its very nature, is about taking risks. Scientists **solve** problems, explore **mysteries**, and **investigate** the world around us. While this sometimes takes them into a laboratory, it often takes them out into the world, to the very edge of what is known. As a result, they often put themselves at risk.

Think about the dangers the natural world poses – terrible storms like hurricanes and tornadoes, extreme climate and terrain found in deserts or at the Arctic Circle, the shifting of the earth itself causing earthquakes and erupting volcanoes. The more scientists can learn about these phenomena, the better they can make predictions and protect us.

Paul Flaherty is a flight meteorologist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Aircraft Operations Center at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa, Florida. He often flies aircrafts through a hurricane's center, or eyewall. According to Flaherty, everyone on his crew understands the risks that come with this job, but they know the information they are able to collect and get to forecasters, researchers, and the public far outweighs the risks. As a meteorologist, he's fascinated with all types of weather, but fascination alone isn't enough to allow you to keep taking risks. On a **previous** trip in 2005, he and his crew tracked Hurricane Katrina for 5 nights before she made landfall. After seeing the damage Katrina caused firsthand, and after knowing his crew's efforts played a big role in getting over 1 million people out of harm's way, he never again questioned why he takes these risks. Every time he flies, the data collected helps researchers better understand these storms. He says if he and his crew didn't accept any risks in the air, the public would have more risks on the ground. One way hurricane hunters lower their level of risk is by identifying risks, and rating them according to how serious they are and how likely they are to happen. If a mission is too risky, they find another way to get the information. One new **invention** that may help is the drone. A drone is a plane that flies itself. It can fly longer than planes with crews and this

can help in studying storms.

Another scientist used to taking risks is Tina Neal, a volcanologist with the U.S. Geological Survey who is based in Alaska. Most people assume that the greatest risk to volcanologists is in working around active volcanoes. Neal says that while that is dangerous at times, she has always erred on the side of caution. They spend a lot of time thinking about their safety working around an active volcano, even making maps that **locate** areas where they can go and where they can land the helicopter. She thinks the greater risks have to do with the environment and their mode of transportation. Especially in Alaska, they face difficult and dangerous weather and bears, and they use helicopters, small airplanes, and sometimes boats to get to the volcanoes. On a trip-by-trip basis, these are greater risks.

According to Neal, volcanology, especially the field part of the science, has more risks than other types of science that are done in office or most lab settings. Taking risks is essential at times to getting the job done. Her career in volcanology has been very rewarding. She thinks any job that allows her to **discover**, travel, and help make the world a safer place is worth doing.

So science and risk taking often go hand in hand. Many scientists continue to do research even after they **retire**, often taking on new challenges. So even as they get older, scientists **prove** they can still take risks.

Unit 5, Pronunciation, Examples

Page 106

1. I'd already finished the test when the teacher collected our papers.
He'd eaten at that restaurant before.
We'd often talked about getting married.
You'd left when we got there.
She'd written her email before she received mine.
2. Had you heard from him by the time you left?
Had everyone finished the test by two o'clock?
3. I hadn't finished my phone call by the time the train arrived.
They hadn't gone to the mall before they ate dinner.

Unit 5, Pronunciation, Activity A, B

Page 106, 107

1. He'd worked at a bookstore.
2. We left when it started raining.
3. They answered the questions.
4. I'd eaten my lunch.
5. You'd already taken the test.
6. She hadn't worked there.

7. It hasn't started to rain.
8. Had he found it?
9. Have you called Alex?

Unit 5, Speaking Skill, Activity A
Page 108

Man: I'm going to talk about a time I took a risk and it turned out well. I'd always wanted to learn to speak Japanese. When I was in high school, I started to take classes in Japanese. By the time I graduated from college, I had studied the language for eight years, but I still couldn't speak it very well, so I decided to go to Japan to study. I didn't know anyone there. My grandmother had given me money the year before, so I used that for the trip. Before I left, I'd done some research on language schools. I stayed in Japan for three months and met some great people there. My Japanese improved a lot. By the time I finally returned to my country, I had become fluent.

Unit 5, Unit Assignment, Consider the Ideas
iQ Online Resource

Man: Some risks are worth taking. I took one huge one, but it turned out to be the best thing I think I've ever done in my life. I lived in Reading in England and after several failed attempts at backpacking through Europe (Amsterdam, Paris...) I was starting to give in. I took a 9 'til 6 office job in an accounts department, spent most of my money on shopping and going out, and basically led a "normal" life.

Something was missing, though, and I couldn't work out what. I had a nice house, a good job, a good social life with lots of friends. I decided that to work out what was missing I needed to leave what I had. I chose to leave it to destiny and got out a world map. I closed my eyes and moved my hand over the map, put my finger down, and opened my eyes. It had landed on Italy. I decided that if I was going to go to Italy, the best place to start was the capital. Two weeks later, I was on a plane to Rome. I couldn't make up my mind whether I was brave or stupid...or maybe both.