

Conv. 6 Answers

Me
Week 14

Complete the sentences with the correct idiom(s)

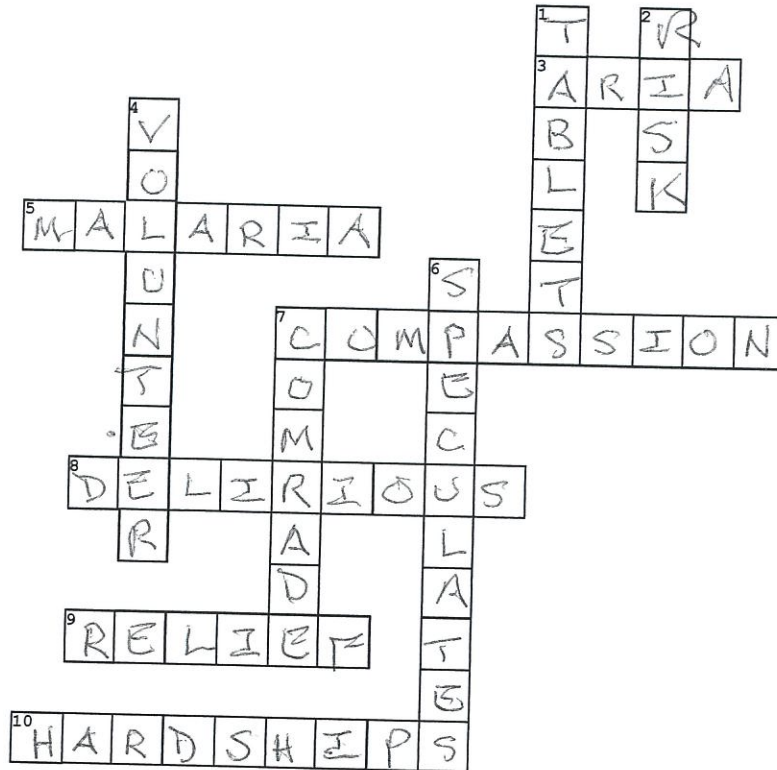
1. He wants to be a doctor, so he's studying premed.
2. That student's in the hot seat, because he cheated on his exam.
3. Severn's a real klutz. He's always dropping things.
4. I like to surf the web in my free time.
5. I'm outta here. See you later.
6. That movie was great! I was glued to my seat for 2 hours.
7. I couldn't find my contact lenses anywhere. it was like trying to find a needle in a haystack.
8. My computer had problems, because it was infected with bugs.
9. Most yuppies drive expensive cars and wear nice clothes.
10. That movie was a real yawner. I fell asleep 30 minutes after it started.
11. The VC loaned me \$10,000 to start my new company.
12. That man's behind bars for selling pirate copies of the new Iron Man movie. (2 idioms)
13. The new Severn Potter movie is getting a lot of hype.
14. The couple loves each other very much. They only have eyes for each other.
15. I need to buy a new car. The one I have is in sad shape.
16. Hackers broke into my computer and stole lots of personal information.
17. My Mom bought candy for all the family, but my brother tried to hog it all for himself.

- a. behind bars 12
- b. klutz 3
- c. sad 15
- d. hog 17
- e. outta here 5
- f. have eyes for 14
- g. yawner 10
- h. premed 1
- i. glued to my seat 6
- j. hype 13
- k. bugs 8
- l. hackers 16
- m. pirate 12
- n. surf the web 4
- o. yuppies 9
- p. VC 11
- q. in the hot seat 2
- r. needle in a haystack 7

Name: _____

Chosen

Complete the crossword puzzle below



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

Across

- 3. opera solo
- 5. tropical disease
- 7. caring about others
- 8. can't see or think clearly
- 9. comfort
- 10. struggles/difficulties

Down

- 1. pills(medicine)
- 2. danger
- 4. offer to work and help others for free
- 6. guesses
- 7. companion/partner

Conv. 6

week 14

BUILDING VOCABULARY

Answers
Week 14

◆ UNDERSTANDING ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

✓ The words below are on the Academic Word List.* Find the words in "Helping Behavior" (The number in parentheses is the number of the paragraph.) If you are not sure what a word means, look it up in your dictionary. Then use the words in the sentences below.

concluded (2)

benefit (5)

factors (14)

decade (15)

external (2)

circumstances (6)

predicted (14)

affected (17)

goal (5)

theory (10)

1. Rub the medicine on your face, but don't let any get into your mouth. The medicine is for external use only.
2. Unfortunately, they met when she was leaving and he was arriving; if circumstances had been different, they might have become good friends.
3. His goal is to be the owner of a small business by the time he is 30.
4. When she was a child, her grandfather predicted that she would be an actress someday, and he was right.
5. There are many factors that influence the university's decision to admit a student; test scores and high school grades are only two of them.
6. When he moved from Mexico to Canada, he noticed that the long, dark winters affected his mood; he sometimes became sad during the winter months.
7. After carefully comparing the two students' exams, the teacher concluded that one student must have copied the other student's answers.
8. Scientists in Great Britain thought that perhaps a million children jumping up and down at the same moment could cause a small earthquake. To test the theory, thousands of schoolchildren jumped up and down at 11 A.M. on September 7, 2001. (The jumping children did cause very small earthquakes.)
9. She decided to work in a hospital for a year before going to medical school because she thought she would benefit from the real-life experience.
10. In the United States, the decade from 1920 to 1930 is called "The Roaring Twenties."

*For an explanation and the complete Academic Word List, see page 157.

◆ RECOGNIZING DEFINITIONS

In a textbook, there are many *terms*—words and expressions that are common in a particular field. These terms are often defined within the reading. As you read, it is important to recognize definitions. Here are three ways to recognize a definition in English:

- ▶ a dash before and after the definition (or sometimes only before the definition)
- ▶ a form of the verb *to be*
- ▶ the expression *is called*

Find these five terms—*social psychologists*, *egoism*, *altruism*, *internal rewards*, *external rewards*, and *the bystander effect*—on pages 142–144 and circle them. Notice how the writer of the article helps you recognize the definitions of these words.

Now look at the chart below. Some terms and definitions are missing. Fill in the missing information.

Terms	Definitions
<u>Social Psychologists</u> 1.	scholars who study the way people influence what others believe and what they do
<u>External</u> 2.	rewards that come from other people
internal rewards	<u>rewards we give ourselves</u> 3.
<u>Egoism</u> 4.	the idea that everyone's ultimate goal in helping others is to benefit himself or herself
altruism	<u>helping others without wanting anything in return</u> 5.
<u>bystander effect</u> 6.	the relationship between the number of bystanders and offers of help

DEVELOPING READING SKILLS

◆ MAKING AN OUTLINE

Outlines can help you remember the main ideas and supporting details of a chapter in a textbook. Before a test, you can study your outline rather than study the textbook. Below is an informal outline a student might make after reading "Helping Behavior." Notice how the subheadings of the reading became part of the outline.

Some information is missing from the outline below. Complete the outline with information from the reading "Helping Behavior."

Answers WEEK 14

Helping Behavior

I. Why do we help others?

A. Majority of social psychologists in the West: We help other people because we get something in return^{1.}. This idea is called egoism^{2.}.

Two types of rewards for helping:

1. External rewards come from other people^{3.}. Examples:

- Giving the boss a ride home to get a raise^{4.}.
- Erasing the blackboard for the teacher to get a good grade^{5.}.

2. Internal^{6.} rewards—those we give ourselves. Examples:

- We congratulate^{7.} ourselves for being kind.
- We avoid feeling guilty^{8.} or ashamed.

B. A small minority^{9.} of social psychologists: Sometimes people help^{10.} others without wanting anything in return. This type of helping behavior is called altruism^{11.}.

II. When do we help others?

A. The bystander effect^{12.}: As the number of bystanders increases, offers of help decrease^{13.}. Examples:

- The murder of Kitty Genovese in 1964
- The "Lady in distress^{14.}" experiment

B. Other factors that influence helping behavior:

- Someone else helping first
- Sunny weather^{15.}