

## Lesson 6

### LIBERTY AND DISCIPLINE

#### A. READING

##### Referencing

When we read, that is in comprehension reading, we are often required to do referencing. Referencing is a reading skill which consists in finding out answers to questions that can be traced in the reading text. In two previous lessons, we have learned some referencing skills. For example, scanning also involves some referencing in which we try to locate certain pieces of information in the text. An important criterion for this skill is that the answers to the questions we are looking for are stated explicitly in the reading passage. Some people equate referencing to finding explicit pieces of information in the text.

Below is a list of some referencing skills. Again, the first two of these have been treated in previous lessons.

##### Substitution

To drop a course on the day of open registration, a student must obtain a drop-and-add petition from a registrar in the college office, complete *it* to be signed by *his* academic advisor.

##### Specific Information

For temporary relief of nasal congestion and to make breathing easier in head colds and hay fever. In most cases, the weaker solutions are fully satisfactory and preferred, namely 1/8 for infants, 1/4 for children, and 1/2 for adults. Keep tightly closed. Avoid exposure to light.

1. What is the product advertised good for? **Nasal congestion.**
2. What must you do after using the medicine? **Close the container tightly.**

##### Factual Information

The trumpet player Louis Armstrong, or Satchmo as he was usually called, was among the first jazz musicians to achieve international fame. He is known for the beautiful, clear-tone of his trumpet-playing and for his gruff, gravely singing voice. He was one of the first musician to sing in the scat style, using rhythmic nonsense syllables instead of lyrics.

1. According to the passage, Armstrong's nickname was ----- **Louis.**
2. According to the author, Armstrong had a beautiful ----- **Tone.**

##### Linking Sentences and Ideas

Scuba diving provides greater range than free diving. The word *scuba* stands for self-contained under-water breathing apparatus. Scuba divers wear metal tanks with compressed air or other breathing gases. When using open-circuit equipment, a scuba diver simply breathes the air from the tank through a hose and releases the exhaled air into the water. A close-circuit breathing device, also called a rebreather, filters out carbon dioxide and other harmful gases and automatically, adds oxygen. This enables the diver to breathe the same air over and over.

1. In what line/lines is the abbreviation of *scuba* given? **Lines 1 and 2.**
2. What is the name of the breathing device? **Rebreather.**

### Counting

Visit Nashville, Tennessee, the capital of country music and home of the Grand Ole Opry. Four-day motor coach tour escorted from Pittsburgh. Departures August 23, September 13, September 27, October 25. Based on double occupancy, \$180 per person, children under 4 half-price each. For more information, call 421-6060. Travel and Tours, 2245 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219.

1. August travellers will return to Pittsburgh on -----. **August 27.**
2. Parents with two children will need to pay -----. **\$540**

### Exercise

Read the text and answer the questions.

#### LIBERTY AND DISCIPLINE

If you get up from that chair you're sitting in, and take out your car or bicycle, you can choose where you want to go your own destination. That's liberty! But, as you drive or ride through the streets towards it, you'll keep on the left of the road. That's discipline! You'll keep to the left without thinking very much about *it*, but if you do think for a moment, you'll find that there is connection between liberty and discipline. 05

First of all, you'll keep to the left for your own advantage. If you insist on liberty to drive on any side of the road you *fancy*, you'll end up, not where you want to get to, *but on a stretcher*. And there's not much liberty about that. So you accept discipline because you think that in the long run it's the only way in which you can get where you want to, quickly and safely. 10

Other people have as much right to go where they want to as you have. If you career all over the road you'll get in their way, delay them, and put them in danger. So for their sakes as well as your own, you keep to the left.

But it's no use your keeping to the left if others on the road don't do the same. You'll expect them to. You'll trust to their common sense. You'll rely on their discipline. 15

**Lastly**, even supposing you are tempted to go scooting about on the wrong side, you probably won't. At the back of your mind will be the thought, "If I do, the police'll be after me!" In the last resort there must be some force which can punish disobedience to the law.

There are thus four reasons why you'll keep to the left: (1) Your own advantage, (2) Consideration for others, (3) Confidence in your fellows, and (4) Fear of punishment.



1. The word **it** in line 4 refers to:
  - a. discipline
  - b. keeping to the left
  - c. road
  - d. thinking very much
2. The term *but on a stretcher* (line 7) refers to the ... reason for having discipline.
  - a. 1<sup>st</sup>
  - b. 2<sup>nd</sup>
  - c. 3<sup>rd</sup>
  - d. 4<sup>th</sup>
3. The fourth reason for keeping to the left includes:
  - a. other people's wish
  - b. endangering other people
  - c. fear of the police
  - d. not arriving at the destination
4. The summary of the speech is given in lines:
  - a. 6-7
  - b. 10-13
  - c. 15-16
  - d. 18-19
5. The word **Lastly** (line 15) is used to ....
  - a. give a reason
  - b. end a list
  - c. summarize facts
  - d. contradict
6. The following is not included in the reasons:
  - a. your safety
  - b. other people's safety
  - c. fear of your fellows
  - d. punishment from the police

## B. VOCABULARY

### Suffixes

Last week, we studied about prefixes in English. Today, we will study about suffixes. You may still remember from Lesson 2 that the suffix *-ly* in *elderly* and *daily* changes nouns (*elder*, *day*) into adjectives. The suffix *-ly* in *quickly* and *carefully* changes adjectives (*quick*, *careful*) into adverbs. Below is a list of some other suffixes. Again, this list is not exhaustive. If you want to learn more about suffixes, you may refer to your dictionary.

Function/Meaning	Suffixes	Examples
To form nouns	ion, tion, ation ee, er ance, ence cy dom hood ity ment ship y	union, nation, organization trainee, employee, trainer, employer ignorance, intelligence efficiency, urgency, freedom, boredom childhood, neighbourhood maturity, community government, management scholarship, friendship, ownership piggy, daddy
To show persons	er, or	painter, actor
To show nationality	ian	Brazilian, Norwegian

Function/Meaning	Suffixes	Examples
To form adjectives	al	formal, manual, grammatical
	ant, ent	ignorant, intelligent
	ish	selfish, boyish
	ate	fortunate, immediate
	ative	formative, fluctuative
	ful	meaningful, colourful
	ible, able	flexible, manageable
	less	fruitless, careless
	ous	various, ridiculous
	some	troublesome, quarrelsome, handsome
	y	worthy, handy, windy
To form verbs	ize	organize, energize
	en	lengthen, broaden
To form adverbs	ly	grammatically, immediately
	ward	afterward, forward

### Exercise

Fill in the blank with the correct formation of the given word.

- The man was chosen a ... because we thought that he had very good .... (lead)
- All the ... are ready when the ... comes into the ... room. (train)
- The ... of your letters is guaranteed. Your letters are completely ... . We deliver all letters ... . (safe)
- Is this well ...? Yes, its ... is more than 10 meters. (deep)
- His father ... a shop. He's been the shop ... for five years. His ... will last for five more years. (own)
- Many ... study the ... documents of the country to write a book about ... . (history)
- The ... of the two moons of Mars is David Hall. The ... was made in the early seventeenth century. (discover)
- The ... gave clear ... about how to do the job. The ... was not very clear, so everybody was confused. (direct)
- During the ... season, it ... almost everyday. The ... falls hard on the ground. (rain)
- The person who studies ... is called an ... . He studies the ... of the country. However, a person who spends money very ... is often called an ... person. (economy)

### C. GRAMMAR

#### More about Nouns

A noun can serve a variety of functions. Each function can be identified by its position in a sentence or phrase as part of the sentence. A noun may be used in the following ways in a sentence:

- as a subject

***John** is reading a newspaper.*

*The **man** runs every morning.*

2. as a direct object

*My friend loves **John**.*  
*My friend writes **books**.*

3. as an indirect object

*My friend gave **John** a book.*  
*Jane bought her **boyfriend** some books.*

4. the object of a preposition

*According to **John**, you are right.*  
*The details of the **meeting** are given by my **friend**.*

5. as the subject complement (the word that is linked to the subject by a verb such as *is*, *was*, *seem*, *become*, etc.)

*This is **Jack**.*  
*That seems to be the **person**.*

6. as the object complement (the word that comes after the object and is directly related to it)

*She calls him an **angel**.*  
*My friends appointed me **chairman**.*

7. as an appositive (a word or phrase placed next to another word or phrase to explain what the latter refers to)

*Jack, the **captain**, gave us the instruction.*  
*The heroine, **Xena**, is a very brave woman.*

8. as a possessive (a word that indicates ownership)

***Jack's** assignment has been submitted.*  
*That **girl's** work has been completed.*

9. as a noun modifier (a word that modifies another word)

*The **bank** manager is very efficient.*  
*The **car** factory has a lady accountant.*

## Exercise

Identify the nouns in the following sentences. Mention the function (1 - 9) of each noun in accordance with the above explanation.

1. In business, the mainframe computer will almost certainly be serving more than one terminal, and quite possibly several printers.
2. The computer and its backing store will take up quite a lot of room.
3. Most mainframe and minicomputers use hard disk storage, and each of these storage units take up as much space as a small desk.
4. Large laser printers are found in computer rooms.
5. In most systems at least some of the options require the entry of a password.
6. It is useful to look at the marketing mix from two points of view.
7. The basic task of advertising is to sell, or to assist sales.
8. In order to achieve the extra sales, advertising has to be working in some way in the marketplace.
9. This method of setting the budget has the virtue of simplicity.
10. A newspaper picture can often speak louder and clearer than any commentary.