

Lesson 5

DIFFERENT WAYS IN USING MONEY

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.

1. 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.

2. 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.**

3. 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.**

4. **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.**

5. **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**

Now read the following text and answer the questions.

A TALE OF TWO MILLIONAIRES <i>Some millionaires spend it and some save it. Elizabeth Wilson reports on one of each.</i>	
Milton Petrie: The Most Generous Man in the World	
<p>Every morning, billionaire Milton Petrie walked from his New York Apartment and bought a news paper from the ragged old man on the street corner. One morning the man wasn't there. Petrie learned that he was very ill in the city hospital. Immediately he paid his hospital bill and later, when the man died, paid for his funeral.</p> <p>The old man was jus one of many people that Milton Petrie helped with his money. Whenever he read about personal disasters in his news paper Petrie sent generous cheques, especially to the families of policeman and fireman injured at work. He also sent cheques to a mother who lost five children in a fire, and a beautiful model, whose face was</p>	<p>cut in a knife attack. It cost him millions of dollars, but he still had millions left.</p> <p>He said that he was lucky in business and he wanted to help those less fortunate than himself. "The nice thing is, the harder I work, the more money I make, and the more people I can help."</p> <p>Milton Pietri died in 1994, when he was 92. His will was 120 pages long because he left \$150 million to 383 people. His widow, Carroll, his fourth and last wife, said his generosity was a result of the poverty of his early years. His family was poor but kind hearted. His father was a Russian immigrant who became a policeman, but never arrested anyone, he was too kind. He couldn't even give a parking ticket.</p>

Hetty Green: The Richest, Meanest Woman in the World

Henrietta (Hetty) Green was a very spoiled, only child. She was born in Massachusetts, USA, in 1835. Her father was a millionaire businessman. Her mother was often ill, and so from the age of two her father took her with him to work and taught her about stocks and shares. At the age of six she started reading the daily financial newspapers and she opened her own bank account.

Her father died when she was 21 and she inherited \$7.5 million. She went to New York and invested on Wall Street. Hetty saved every penny, eating in the cheapest restaurants for 15 cents. She became one of the richest and most hated women in the world. She was called "the Witch of Wall Street". At 33 she married Edward

Green, a multi-millionaire, and had two children, Ned and Sylvia.

Hetty's meanness was legendary. She always argued about prices in shop. She walked to the local grocery store to buy broken cookies (biscuits) which were much cheaper, and to get a free bond for her much-loved dog, Dewey. Once she lost a two-cent stamp and spent the night looking for it. She never bought clothes and always wore the same, long, ragged black skirt. Worst of all, when her son Ned fell and injured his knee, she refused to pay for a doctor and spent hours looking for free medical help. In the end Ned's leg was amputated.

When she died in 1916 she left her children \$100 million (worth \$ 9.3 billion today). Her daughter built a hospital with her money.

Taken from: *New Headway English Course Student's Book* (Pre-intermediate)

Exercise

Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Can you mention the similarities and differences between Petrie and Hetty?
2. Why does Milton Petrie become generous?
3. Show that Milton Petrie was a generous person!
4. Why did people call Hetty Green "The Witch of Wall Street"?
5. Why must Ned's leg be amputated?



Money might buy you a fine dog, but only love will make its tail wag.

B. Vocabulary

Suffixes

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

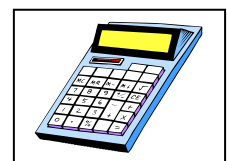
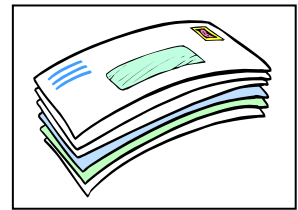
7. The ... of the two moons of Mars is David Hall. The ... was made in the early seventeenth century. (discover)
8. The ... gave clear ... about how to do the job. The ... was not very clear, so everybody was confused. (direct)
9. During the ... season, it ... almost everyday. The ... falls hard on the ground. (rain)
10. 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:

1. 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.

