

**Major
New Edition**

**Reading & Topic-Discussion Textbook
for Intermediate and Advanced Students**

EXPRESS YOURSELF 2

25 Contemporary Issues with 25 Dialogues

325 Topical Questions
69 Opinion Samples
224 Useful Expressions

Written by LIS KOREA Editorial Staff &
Duane Vorhees



EXPRESS YOURSELF 2



Introduction

LIS Korea is the Goldilocks of the English practice textbook industry. Other books are “too big” or “too small”—they either provide too much information to the user or too little for effective, thoughtful communication. But “Express Yourself” and the others in the series are all “just right.” They intend to help people learn and use new words and ideas, in a natural setting. The student is not being treated like a robot, programmed to make a certain substitution within a preset sentence structure, but, like a human being, to make an intelligent response to a given situation. Although some answers may be “wrong” grammatically, there are always many possible “right” answers. Conversations are directed, in that a certain point is being discussed and a number of options are offered as samples, but everyone engaged in them is an equal contributor. In addition to major revisions of responses and essays throughout the book, the 2nd edition also includes a new feature. At the end of each chapter there is a dialogue, in natural but correct American English, to give users a “feel” for how the real language is used in a lifelike situation. Every attempt has been made to present an interesting, engaging conversation as a sort of “modeling.” However, of course, other people would speak differently, perhaps using more or less slang, or a different vocabulary, and it would still be all right.

Duane Vorhees

리스 코리아 출판사의 Express Yourself 가 출간된 후 많은 선생님들과 영어 학도들이 보내주신 뜨거운 성원에 감사 드립니다. 이에 리스 코리아 편집진들은 좀더 완벽한 교재를 만들기 위해 많은 노력을 기울여 왔습니다. 그 결과 이제 부끄럽지 않은 새로운 개정판 Express Yourself (1) / Express Yourself (2) 를 선보이게 되었습니다. 새로운 개정판에도 영어 선생님들과 학도들의 많은 관심과 사랑을 기대합니다 .

새로운 개정판의 특징은 다음과 같습니다.

1. Part(1) 본문에서는 기존의 토픽을 완전히 재구성했으며 또한 새로운 토픽을 더하여 각 권 25개씩 엄선했습니다.
2. 본문에 대한 Comprehension을 더했으며, 또한 Express Yourself에서는 다양한 실제 토론 포인트를 제공하였습니다.
3. 선생님들과 학습자들을 위해 좀더 다양해진 Opinion Samples를 제공하였습니다.
4. 각 단원 끝에는 Useful Expressions을 두어 학생들이 각 단원의 토론 포인트와 연관 있는 표현을 배우도록 하고 또한 그것에 관해 토론을 할 수 있도록 했습니다.
5. 각 교재 Part (2)에서는 Part (1)에서 토론 한 것을 생생한 Dialogue로 재구성하여 실제 학습자들로 하여금 구어체의 영어와 토론 기법들을 보여주도록 했습니다. 또한 다양한 질문들을 두어 토론도 할 수 있도록 했습니다.
6. 어려운 단어나 구문에 대해 각주에 상세한 설명을 하여 독자 여러분들의 이해를 돕고자 했습니다.
7. 또한 새롭게 MP3 파일을 제공하여 독자들의 영어듣기 능력 향상에 도움이 되도록 했습니다.

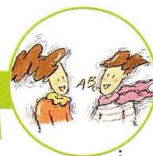
이제 저희 리스 코리아 편집진의 노력의 산물인 새로워진 개정판 Express Yourself (1) / Express Yourself (2) 와 함께 독자여러분의 영어학습에 새로운 발전을 기대합니다.

이책이 나오기까지 집필에 애써주신 리스코리아 편집진들, 그리고 집필과 책임 감수까지 해주신 Duane Vorhees씨에게 많은 감사를 드립니다.

리스 코리아 발행인 최 승 신

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25

Contemporary
Issues

EXPRESS

YOURSELF (2)

PART (1)

Paradox of Our Times



1. The paradox of our times is that we have taller buildings, but shorter tempers; wider freeways, but narrower viewpoints.
2. We buy more, but enjoy it less.
3. We have bigger houses and smaller families; more conveniences, but less time; we have more advanced degrees, but less common sense; more knowledge, but less good judgment; more medicine, but less wellness.
4. We have multiplied our possessions, but reduced our values.
5. We have higher incomes, but lower morals.
6. We have been all the way to the moon and back, but have trouble crossing the street to meet a new neighbor.
7. We've conquered outer space, but inner space is still a mystery to too many of us.
8. We have cleaned up the air, but polluted the soul; split the atom, but not our prejudices.
9. We talk too much, love too seldom, and hate too often.
10. These are times of steep profits and shallow relationships;

world peace and domestic warfare; more leisure and less fun; two incomes and more need.

11. It is a time when there is much in the show window and nothing in the stockroom; a time when technology can bring a letter to you in seconds, and you can choose either to make a difference⁺ or just hit "delete."



Comprehension



1. What is a paradox?
2. What does “short-tempered” mean?
3. What is common sense?

Express Yourself



1. Why are modern people getting more short-tempered?
2. Why are the viewpoints of contemporary⁺ people getting narrower?
3. If we save so much time with gadgets⁺ like washing machines, toasters, and computers, why are we always in such a hurry?
4. In what ways do we lack common sense despite advanced degrees?
5. If knowledge isn't necessary for good judgment, then what is?
6. Is it true that as we make more money we lower our moral values?
7. Can we live in a society free from prejudice?
8. Do you think a two-income family runs a higher risk of divorce than a single-income one?

→ **contemporary** : current; modern

→ **gadget** : a small mechanical apparatus or electronic device

Opinion Samples



1. Too many modern people live in crowded cities. Noise always invades their lives. They are constantly short of breath and space, in too much of a hurry all the time, too selfishly aware of other people's possessions. Older, simpler times were much better for the promotion of self-reflection, patience, and balance.

2. The time we save today is not invested with interest. Our work is easier and doesn't take as long as it used to, but we still don't have anything better to do. So, like dogs chasing our tails, we just go hurry-scurry⁺ through our lives, in search of elusive⁺ happiness.

3. Actually, money can be a very liberating tool. With it, we can travel, have enough leisure for contemplation,⁺ free time to tinker⁺ with our problems. If we have to struggle every waking moment, we can't have the energy or time needed for effective improvement. I've heard that necessity is the mother of invention. But if that is so, then wealth is the father of the surplus time needed to develop it.

-> **hurry-scurry** : with hurrying and scurrying; confusedly; in a bustle

-> **elusive** : hard to define or describe; tending to escape

-> **contemplation** : the act of looking at or thinking about (sth) thoughtfully

-> **tinker** : work with a thing without useful results

Useful Expressions



These expressions are related to the topics discussed in this chapter. It will be good speaking practice to let students explain what these sentences mean in their own English.

- 1.** People who do the most for the world's advancement are the ones who demand the least.

→ _____

- 2.** The most reliable thing about some people is the assurance they will be unreliable.

→ _____

- 3.** Many people don't do anything on time, except buy.

→ _____

- 4.** If you wish to get along with people, pretend not to know already whatever they are telling you.

→ _____

- 5.** Constructive criticism is when I criticize you. Destructive criticism is when you criticize me.

→ _____

- 6.** Be big enough to admit and admire the abilities of people who are better than you are.

→ _____

- 7.** The busy man seems to have time for everything. The man who just thinks he's busy hasn't time for anything.

→ _____

- 8.** Time is what we want the most, and what we use the worst.

→ _____

- 9.** Philosophy is a study which enables men to be unhappy more intelligently.

→ _____

- 10.** If you think the world is all wrong, remember that it contains people like you.

→ _____

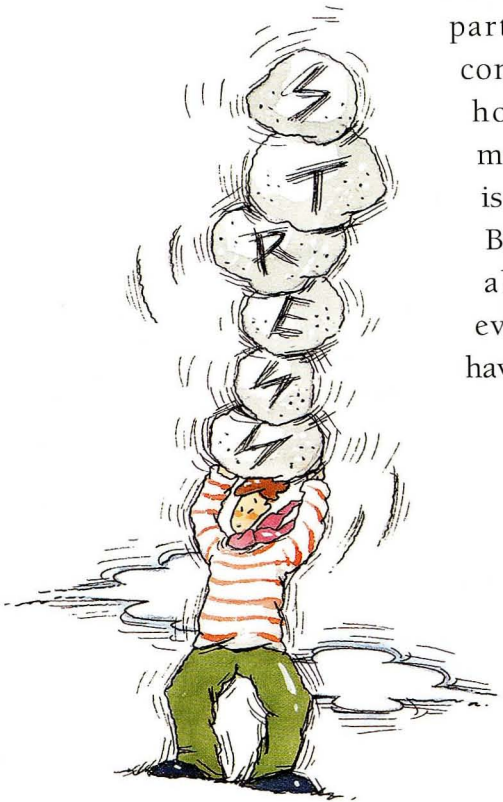
Issue 27

Stress



Despite decades of studies on stress management, tension and burnout⁺ are still major problems for modern urban dwellers, both mentally and physically. Though there is wide consensus among professionals that stress causes illness, it is much less clear how much damage it does us. Part of the problem is that stress levels affect people differently. A few have learned how to shrug off⁺ stress with little thought—or perhaps they merely think so, perhaps it is bothering them much more than they realize—but for others even minor frustrations cause them to go to pieces.⁺ Nevertheless, some aspects of the illness seem clear. As with most health-related

issues, a good diet and low alcohol and tobacco intake make it easier to manage stress; intense exercise is particularly helpful. Being able to concentrate on some project, perhaps a hobby such as painting or playing a musical instrument, is also very useful, if it is unrelated to the stress-causing activity. But, most valuable of all is developing the ability to step outside oneself, put everything in proper perspective,⁺ and have a good hearty laugh!



- > **burnout** : fatigue and frustration resulting from prolonged stress and overwork
- > **shrug off** : get rid of (sb) or (sth); consider (sb) or (sth) as being of little importance
- > **go to pieces** : lose control of oneself
- > **perspective** : a mental outlook

Comprehension



1. Why is it so hard to treat stress properly?
2. What do doctors know about stress?
3. What are the best ways to deal with the problem?

Express Yourself



1. Who suffers from the most stress, in your opinion?
2. Who handles stress better, in general, men or women?
3. Can we be stress-free? How?
4. How do you deal with stressful situations?
5. Do you think living in a complex society is more or less stress-creating than in a simpler society, or is there no difference?

More Talking Points

Talk about the kinds of stress these people are likely to suffer:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. employees | b. employers | c. the elderly |
| d. stock investors | e. the jobless | f. the handicapped |
| g. high school students | h. college students | i. taxi/bus drivers |
| j. husbands | k. wives | l. young children |
| m. unmarried people | | |

Opinion Samples



1. It doesn't make any difference about a person's job, or what the particular cause of the stress is—the one who suffers the most stress is the one who doesn't realize how much stress he is under. The strong, silent type—the doggedly stubborn—the robot on autopilot⁺—these are the ones who are most apt to break down. Many times, they engage in obsessive behavior as an unconscious means of stress relief, but such behavior merely exacerbates⁺ the problem. The ones who deal with the problem most successfully are, first, the ones who realize there is a problem and, second, actively take steps to manage the stress effectively.

2. In “the good old days” many problems probably existed that were either taken for granted⁺ or for which no adequate vocabulary existed in order to discuss them. I'm sure that just as many people suffered from stress—due to family situations, economics, death and illness, and so forth—but thought that it was “just life.” It wasn't until professionals began to consider stress to be an illness, not just an ordinary condition, that they began to learn how to control it.

3. Athletes know they have only a short time to be in their best physical condition. The body inevitably ages, gets weaker, less coordinated. And in sports there is only one winner. Even second place is a tremendous disappointment. And there is the constant refrain⁺ of “what-if”: what if I had been just a fraction of a second⁺ faster, what if I had passed the ball instead of trying for the shot myself, what if I had stayed on second instead of trying to steal third.....?

4. Being a judge must be one of the most frustrating jobs in the world. Many times a person may seem clearly guilty in a commonsense way, and yet be technically innocent in terms of evidence or legal procedure. So which is more important, justice or the law? And how can a judge neglect one or the other without feeling compromised?⁺

→ **autopilot** : automatic pilot

→ **exacerbate** : make (sth) worse or more severe; aggravate

→ **take for granted** : fail to appreciate the value of (sb) or (sth)

→ **refrain** : a repeated utterance

→ **a fraction of a second** : a moment

→ **compromise** : settle by concessions

Useful Expressions



1. Don't be afraid to enjoy the stress of a full life.
→ _____
2. Remember that having too many things is one of the major sources of psychological stress.
→ _____
3. Distract your mind when you're under pressure. Do something frivolous,[†] non-stressful, and unrelated to "real life."
→ _____
4. Most of the stress we bring on ourselves is due to bad habits and bad attitudes.
→ _____
5. Shun[‡] the "Superman" urge. No one can be perfect in everything.
→ _____
6. A lot of people who are worrying about the future ought to be preparing for it.
→ _____
7. Instead of counting their blessings, many people magnify their problems.
→ _____
8. Wealth is a worry if you have it, and a worry if you don't have it.
→ _____
9. It's foolish to worry about something beyond your control—such as your life.
→ _____
10. "Don't worry" is a better motto if you add the word "others."
→ _____

†frivolous : not deserving of serious attention; inappropriately silly

‡shun : avoid (sb) or (sth) deliberately and consistently; keep away from

Issue 28

Generation Gap



During a quarrel with his parents, young Michael cried, “I want excitement, adventure, money, and beautiful women. I’ll never find it here at home, so I’m leaving. Don’t try and stop me!”

With that he headed toward the door. His father rose and followed close behind.

“Didn’t you hear what I said? I don’t want you to try and stop me.”

“Who’s trying to stop you?” replied his father. “If you wait a minute, I’ll go with you.”

The term “generation gap”⁺ was coined⁺ by sociologists and anthropologists in the 1960’s and is often still used today. One concept of the generation gap is that parents and offspring have different values and beliefs. As a result, many parents fear that they will lose influence with their children when peer pressure becomes too highly valued.

Parents and their children find it hard to learn from each other, so they point their fingers at⁺ each other instead. Grown children often boast a better education and more secure finances than their parents, while the older generation may be richer in experience. How can we better get the two age groups to understand and appreciate the advantages of the other? We all have a responsibility to narrow the gap and balance each set of values, because social development needs them both.



→ **generation gap** : the difference in values and attitudes between one generation and the next, especially between young people and their parents

→ **coined** : invented

→ **point the finger at** : blame or accuse (sb) of doing wrong

Comprehension



1. What does “generation gap” mean?
2. When was the term created?
3. Why is it important to narrow the gap?

Express Yourself



1. Why is it hard to understand the other generation?
2. For each generation, what is the first step in narrowing the gap?
3. In what areas of living is the generation gap widest?
4. Do you feel a gap between the values of your parents and yourself? What about between you and your kids?
5. What is the best way to eliminate[†] the generation gap?

Opinion Samples



1. Listen more than you talk. Questions adults ask may seem like an interrogation⁺ to kids. So, instead of trying to control or manipulate⁺ a teenager, try to adopt an attitude of curiosity. Ask questions like, “Is this something you want me to help with?” If listening is your only object, you won’t be formulating a response while your teen is still talking. You’ll listen better, and the teen will feel encouraged to talk more.

2. Remember that hypocrisy⁺ and double standards⁺ are among the biggest adult lies for idealistic kids. Don’t expect them to follow any rules you yourself violate. “Do as I say and not as I do” won’t improve any relationship.

→ **interrogate** : question (sb) formally and closely

→ **manipulate** : influence or manage (sb) or (sth) in a clever or dishonest way

→ **hypocrisy** : the practice of showing or expressing feelings, beliefs, or virtues that one does not actually hold or possess

→ **double standard** : a set of principles or a moral rule used in one case but not in another

Useful Expressions



1. A teen-age girl usually makes up her face easier than her mind.
→ _____
2. About the only time teenagers get homesick these days is when they're at home.
→ _____
3. Teenagers haven't changed very much. They still grow up, leave home, and get married. The big difference is that today they don't always do it in that order.
→ _____
4. The easiest way to get a teenage boy to be quiet is to ask him where he's been.
→ _____
5. Nothing makes it more difficult to understand teenagers than listening to what they say.
→ _____
6. Today's teenagers will listen to CDs, radio, TV—they'll listen to anything but reason.
→ _____
7. If you want a definition of poverty, ask parents with three or four teen-agers in the family.
→ _____
8. Modern medicine still hasn't decided whether it's harder on a middle-aged man to wash the car himself or argue his teenage son into doing it.
→ _____
9. It's nice to kiss the kids goodnight—if you don't mind waiting up for them.
→ _____
10. Having teenagers is what undermines a parent's belief in heredity.*
→ _____

*heredity : the passing on of qualities, characteristics, or traits from parents to their young through the genes

Issue 29

Computer & Internet



Throughout civilized history, mankind has devised tools to help them accomplish their purposes. But has any device been more flexible or useful than the computer? In a few decades it has revolutionized the way we live and work. It is not only a calculator but a communication device, a graphics instrument, a recorder/transmitter of music/photos/text, and a gaming machine as well.

In addition to the addiction problem that has developed, another concern has emerged. As computerized systems become more complex and more ubiquitous,⁺ what would happen if they failed? Would there be a worldwide catastrophe?⁺ How long would it last? Could we recover?



Comprehension



1. Why do people use computers?
2. What do people do with computers?
3. Concerning computers, what do people worry about?

Express Yourself



1. What do you use computers for?
2. How long could you live without turning one on?
3. What effect has the internet had on your life?
4. Do you think the internet widens or narrows the gap between rich and poor?
5. What bad effects has the computer had on your life? What are the dangers in general?
6. How can we end computer illiteracy⁺ in our society? Should we?
7. What would be the result of a sudden crash of all computer systems? (Discuss in detail)

→ **ubiquitous** : being or seeming to be everywhere at the same time

→ **catastrophe** : a great and sudden disaster, such as an earthquake or a flood; a complete failure

→ **computer illiteracy** : inability to handle a computer

Opinion Samples



1. Technology is a product of the search for knowledge, one of the primary components⁺ of human nature. Even though most people act with good intentions, some manage to use new tools and techniques in negative ways. Nevertheless, whether used for good or ill, it is impossible for us as a group to turn our backs on technological development.

2. Fortunately, computers are constantly redesigned to make them easier to use! Occasionally they do crash,⁺ and this causes inconvenience (and sometimes major problems)—but do we really want to go back to relying on pen and paper?

3. The computer is indeed a useful tool. But, like any other, it may pose a danger when misused. Current threats include hacking,⁺ spreading viruses, invading people's privacy, and disseminating⁺ misinformation. Future problems include over-reliance on computer technology. The merging⁺ of nanotechnology,⁺ genetic engineering,⁺ and artificial intelligence⁺—which may not be so far in the future after all—could have apocalyptic⁺ results. Software designers need to apply better solutions, and users need to be both more aware of existing solutions and more vigilant⁺ about computer crimes committed against them. A watchdog organization needs to be created to police software.

→ **component** : one of the parts that make up a whole

→ **crash** : fail suddenly

→ **hack** : get into someone else's computer system without permission in order to find out information or do something illegal

→ **disseminate** : make (information) known widely

→ **merge** : bring things together so they become one; unite

→ **nano** : a prefix that means one billionth

→ **genetic engineering** : the science of changing of genes or genetic material to produce desirable new traits in plants, animals, or human beings or to eliminate undesirable traits

→ **artificial intelligence** : the ability of a computer to reason as humans do

→ **apocalypse** : a prophecy or revelation, especially about the end of the world

→ **vigilant** : aware of what is happening; watchful

4. Computers are a great boon[↓] to mankind. They make things much easier to manage and more efficient. The more people learn to use them, the better off we all will be. However, there is at least one negative aspect: a whole new generation has been raised to invent new useless forms for the rest of us to fill out, in order to desimplify[↓] our lives again.

5. Too many people have become too trusting of computers. They have lost the ability to think for themselves. If the computer says “black is white,” then it must be true! No one pays any attention to the data that is fed in to achieve that result. Even though I work with computers all the time, and am thankful for their existence, I make it a point to apply a reality check to whatever the machines tell me.

6. What I see every day is people wasting inordinate[↓] amounts of time on the speedy, efficient computer—not in the pursuit of knowledge, but in the progress of their gamesmanship.[↓]

7. As a society we have become overwhelmingly reliant on all forms of technology. People are forgetting the sort of skills that are necessary to survive in the real world. One of these days something rather catastrophic is bound[↓] to happen. I don't know what this will be, but I do know we won't be ready for it, because we'll be too busy pressing buttons and waiting for our beloved computers to save us.

8. My world would fall apart, business, utilities, and government would cease to function, if all the computers stopped working. No power. No money. No communication. No waiting in line for 10 minutes trying to buy a loaf of bread even though you know the right price and have the exact change but for some reason the laser scanner can't read the barcode and update the store inventory and produce a uniquely coded receipt....

→ **boon** : a help or blessing

→ **desimplify** : make complicated

→ **inordinate** : excessive

→ **gamesmanship** : the art or practice of using tactical maneuvers to further one's aims or better one's position

→ **bound** : certain

Useful Expressions



1. The computer is a great invention. There are as many mistakes as ever, but now they're nobody's fault.

→ _____

2. There is now a female computer on the market. You don't ask it anything, but it tells you anyway.

→ _____

3. Computers will never entirely replace human beings. Someone has to complain about the errors.

→ _____

4. A cheap but top-rate computer is the one between your ears.

→ _____

5. Modern science is simply wonderful. It would take fifty people twenty years to make the same mistake a computer can make in only two seconds.

→ _____

6. No matter how quickly you purchase a new computer component, it's obsolete[↓] before you can get it home.

→ _____

7. Some computers are almost human. When they make a mistake they put the blame on another computer.

→ _____

Issue 30

Man's Desire—Enough Is Never Enough!



Suppose you did the work you love, didn't have any debt, could afford a comfortable vacation, and were rich enough to move into a bigger house. Could you be happy under those circumstances? You might say yes, but most people would probably still feel dissatisfied in a short time. No matter how much we have, we usually want more. That is the nature of endless desire.

Why are people continuously unhappy with their earthly lot?† First, we are always comparing ourselves with others. We are dying to know how much money our neighbors, friends, and relatives have, where they live, what they drive, what they wear, and how they spend their vacations. It is always easy for us to fantasize‡ about how easier life would be if we only had a little more money. Second, the mass media feed us falsely glamorous notions about the world, how the beautiful people live lives of such luxury and ease; and we want the same. So we are never satisfied with what we have, no matter how comfortable we may actually be; we are all like mosquitos flying into the flames.



We are too strongly hooked to the illusion of spiraling‡ desire to restrain ourselves easily. We need to remove our lust‡ for earthly goods step by step. Doing so requires time and practice, like learning how to ride a bicycle. Unfortunately, we don't make much progress because, during the ride, instead of concentrating on keeping our balance we are too likely to be wishing we had a ten-speed.

†lot : fate; fortune; destiny

‡fantasy : the creative imagination; an imagined event or situation, especially one that fulfills a wish

‡spiral : a winding curve that moves upward or toward a fixed center; move in a spiral form

‡lust : an overwhelming desire or craving

Comprehension



1. What is the nature of our desire?
2. Why can't we be satisfied with three meals a day?
3. How can we free ourselves from excessive greed?

Express Yourself



1. Do you want to be gorgeous?⁴ Why or why not?
2. Do you want to be rich? Why or why not?
3. Do you want to be famous? Why or why not?
4. Do you want to know everything? Why or why not?
5. Do you want a big house? Why or why not?
6. Do you want a big car? Why or why not?
7. Are you happier when you think you have more money, a bigger house, or a more expensive car than your peers?
8. Is being rich good or bad?
9. If you had everything you wanted, what would you do then?
10. Why is it hard to give up our desires?
11. How can we cure ourselves from always wanting too much?

⁴gorgeous : incredibly beautiful or magnificent

Opinion Samples



1. It's always hard to tell exactly where I am in the race. Some of my friends seem ahead of me in terms of worldly possessions, and some behind. Or, one may drive a nice new car and live in a real dump,⁺ while another may have both a big sedan and a big house but always be short of cash. I have yet to find the perfect yardstick⁺ to measure my own success against; the standards keep shifting.⁺ All I know is, I'm not yet satisfied with what I have, and my friends don't seem to be either.

2. I've been rich, and I've been poor; rich is better. Sometimes idealistic spoilsports⁺ try to convince me that wealth doesn't matter, but I think they are either jealous or lazy. A big car is safer to drive than a compact, and having a chauffeur is more convenient than driving yourself, just as it's more comfortable to hire a maid to clean up the house. And a bigger house has more security and more room for various activities and guests; why be unnecessarily cramped and confined? And, of course, money is necessary for routine medical care—not to mention emergencies!—and better educational opportunities, as well as happier vacations, better clothes, and more beautiful objects of art. Anyone who says poor is better must be a hypocrite.⁺

3. It's hard to abandon our desires, because having them is to our evolutionary advantage. If our species hadn't been striving for millennia to better ourselves, we'd still be living very nasty, short, and brutish⁺ lives indeed. If suddenly we were all satisfied with what we had, it would be the end of progress. It may be difficult to define how much “enough” is, but surely it is more than we already have.

- **dump** : a shabby rundown place

- **yardstick** : a standard used in comparing or judging

- **shift** : change position, direction, place, or form

- **spoilsport** : one whose conduct spoils the pleasure of others, as in a game

- **hypocrite** : a person who practices hypocrisy

- **brutish** : brutal; gross; uncivilized

Useful Expressions



1. Some of us veer[†] to the left and some of us swing[†] to the right, but most of us are self-centered.

→ _____

2. A selfish fool is a man who says it’s nobody’s business what he does.

→ _____

3. The person who lives for himself alone usually dies the same way.

→ _____

4. Too many people conduct their lives on the cafeteria plan—self-service only!

→ _____

5. Master[†] selfishness or it will master you.

→ _____

6. Selfish individuals have a very easy time of it—if they can get along without friends.

→ _____

7. The trouble with most people is that every time they think, they think only of themselves.

→ _____

→ **veer** : turn aside from a course, direction, or purpose

→ **swing** : move back and forth

→ **master** : bring (sth) under control

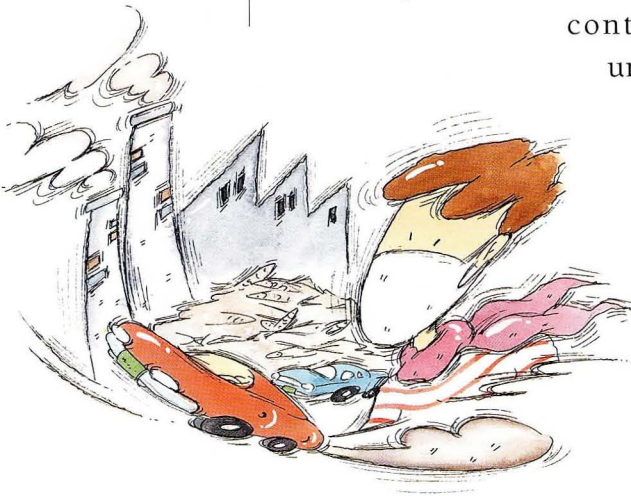
Issue 31

Pollution



People in industrial societies frequently complain about trash and litter on the ground and about smog and bad smells in the air. But even more serious is the poor health caused by pollutants. Tiny air- or water-borne particles, that are too small to be seen, kill more than twice the number who die in automobile accidents. They are so small that they can evade the body's respiratory⁺ defenses and lodge themselves deeply in lung tissue, where they slowly kill their hosts. Car exhaust⁺ is the biggest source, so if the automobile doesn't kill you in an accident it may still kill you by polluting the air you breathe.

Pollution is also responsible for making many animals and plants extinct. Pesticides are probably the worst offenders in this regard. Designed to kill insects that may destroy a farmer's crop, they also get into the ground water. And once they enter the food chain, they cause death and disease throughout an ecological⁺ system. One of the ironies is, after a few generations, the target insects acquire immunity and are little affected, but the poison designed to control them continues to spread uncontrollably among other animals, perhaps forever.



- > **respiratory** : relating to or affecting breathing
- > **exhaust** : the vapors or gases released
- > **ecology** : the relationship between living things and their environments