

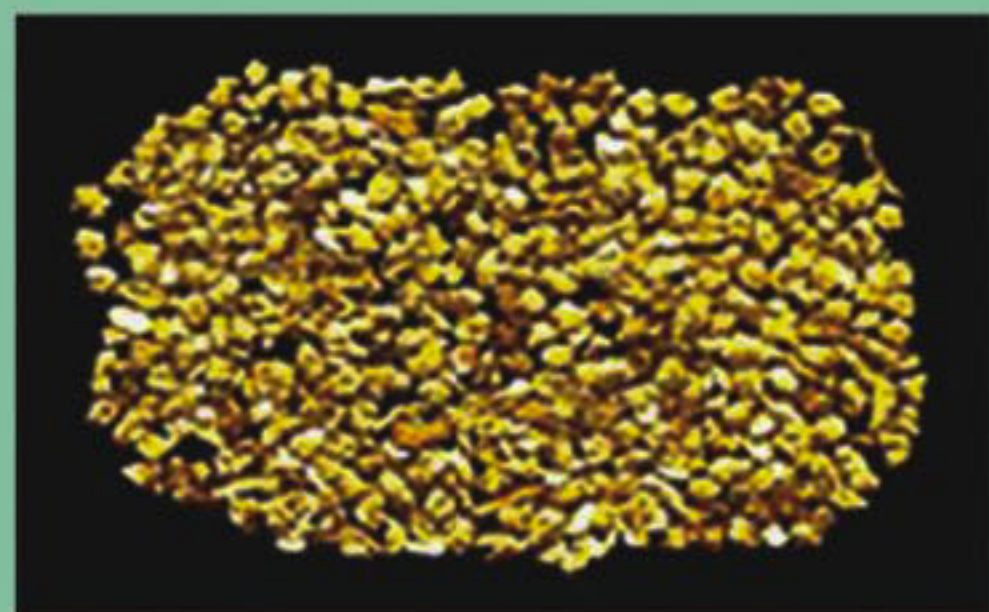
GOLD



Pre-reading

1. Where does gold come from?
2. What do people use gold for?
3. Is gold valuable? Why?

A child finds a shiny rock in a creek, thousands of years ago, and the human race is introduced to gold for the first time.



Gold was first discovered as shining, yellow nuggets in streams all over the world. No doubt it was the first metal known to early humans. Throughout history gold has been important in human society.

Gold became a part of every human culture. Its brilliance, natural beauty, luster, and resistance to tarnish made it enjoyable to work and play with.

Where does gold come from?

For centuries, starting in ancient times, gold was most commonly found mixed with sand in streams. Early humans could find it without using tools to dig it out of the ground. It was valuable because gold is one of the softest metals. This makes it easier to work with.

Remains of ancient gold mines have been found in Egypt. These are the earliest mines anyone has found so far. After the discovery of America, most of the world's gold was produced there. Now South Africa leads the world in gold production.

Because gold is dispersed widely throughout the world, its discovery occurred to many different groups in many different locations. And nearly everyone who found it was impressed with it.

Gold was the first metal widely known to us. When thinking about the historical progress of technology, we consider the development of iron and copper as the greatest contributions to our economic and cultural progress - but gold came first.

Gold is the easiest of the metals to work. It is easy to make gold into jewelry and other decorations. For centuries people have made gold coins.

Gold has always been powerful mineral item. Early civilizations equated gold with gods and rulers, and gold was dedicated to their glorification. Humans almost intuitively place a high value on gold, equating it with power, beauty, and the cultural elite. Gold, beauty, and power have always gone together. Gold in ancient times was made into shrines and idols, plates, cups, vases and vessels of all kinds, and of course, jewelry for personal adornment.



Gold lasts forever. It is melted into a liquid and is used again. If you have some gold jewelry, it is possible that this same gold was a piece of jewelry for someone who lived thousands of years ago. And thousands of years from now, someone else may be wearing this same gold in another form.

A Choose the best word for each sentence.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| minerals | fortune | dispersed |
| equating | throughout | remains |
| coins | liquid | decorations |
| production | ancient | nuggets |
| adornment | lasts | intuitively |

1. Iron and gold are two examples of _____ that can be found in the ground.
2. In _____ times gold was found in streams.
3. Gold was used for jewelry and other _____.
4. People place a high value on gold, _____ it with power, beauty and _____.
5. Gold _____ forever.
6. For centuries people have made gold _____.
7. Gold was first discovered as yellow _____ in streams.
8. _____ history gold has been important in our society.
9. South Africa leads the world in gold _____.
10. Gold is _____ widely throughout the world.
11. Humans _____ regard gold as a very precious metal.
12. Gold is melted into a _____ and is used again.
13. Gold is made into jewelry for personal _____.
14. It is in Egypt that we find _____ of ancient gold mines.

B Answer the questions about the reading.

1. Why is gold easy to work with?
2. Which country produces the most gold today?
3. What was gold used for in ancient times?
4. What made gold enjoyable to work and play with?
5. Why could early humans easily find gold?

F WRITING



What would you do if you found a great fortune in gold? Write a story about what you would do. Then share your story with other students in the class.

C Write T if the sentence is true and F if it is false. Write NI if there is not enough information in the reading to answer true or false.

1. Early humans used gold because it was very easy to find.
2. The earliest gold mines were found in Syria.
3. It is easier to separate gold from sand than to dig it from the ground.
4. There is gold in sea water.
5. Gold cannot be used to make coins.
6. Gold is dull in colour.
7. Gold always played an important role in human society.
8. Gold is not very durable.

D Several words in English end in the suffix -ever. Look at these words and their meanings. Then choose the best word for each sentence.

whatever = anything whenever = any time
whoever = anyone wherever = any place

1. We can leave the party _____ you like. I do not mind what time we go home.
2. I lent my book to someone in class, but I forget who. Would _____ has it please return it to me.
3. Tonight is my birthday, and I am taking you out to dinner. You can order _____ you like.
4. You can go _____ you like on vacation if you have a lot of money.

E Match the words in column A with the words in column B that are closest in meaning.

- | A | B |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. discover | a. dear |
| 2. jewelry | b. strength |
| 3. stream | c. have fun |
| 4. enjoy | d. find out |
| 5. progress | e. ornaments |
| 6. contribution | f. narrow river |
| 7. power | g. development |
| 8. valuable | h. help |

2. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given.

- a) I couldn't be happier at the moment.
could
I am as **happy as could be** at the moment.
- b) Although I tried hard, I couldn't lift the suitcase.
might
Try _____, I couldn't lift the suitcase.
- c) I'm sure that Peter won't be late.
bound
Peter _____ on time.
- d) Fancy you and I having the same surname!
should
It's odd _____ the same surname!
- e) I think you should take up jogging.
were
If I _____ take up jogging.
- f) It's possible that this kind of snake is poisonous.
could
This snake _____ the poisonous kinds.
- g) You can't borrow my car!
won't
I _____ borrow my car!
- h) I'm sure this isn't how you get to Norwich!
can't
This _____ way to Norwich!
- i) It makes no difference to me if we call it off.
may
We _____ call it off.
- j) Although it's summer, the temperature is more like winter.
may
It _____ the temperature is more like winter.

Find the answers in next MONDAY issue

ANSWER KEY TO THE LAST EIS PAGE ACTIVITIES (DATED APRIL 25, 2016)

- 1 a. should b. couldn't c. can't d. can e. could f. shouldn't g. may h. might i. would j. shall

MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS

1. Put one suitable word in each space. Contractions (can't) count as one word.



- Bill:** This (1) _____ be the house, I suppose, number 16 Elland Way.
Jane: I pictured it as being much bigger, from the estate agent's description.
Bill: Well, we'd (2) _____ go inside.
Jane: We (3) _____ as well. Wait a minute. I (4) _____ to just find my glasses. I (5) _____ see a thing without them.
Bill: I don't think much of it from the outside, to be honest.
Jane: Yes, it (6) _____ certainly do with a coat of paint or two.
Bill: Rather you than me! I (7) _____ like to have to paint it all! And the gutters (8) _____ replacing.
Jane: I (9) _____ think they haven't been replaced since the house was built.
Bill: They (10) _____ really be replaced every four years ideally.
Jane: And I don't like that big ivy plant growing up the side. Ivy (11) _____ get in the brickwork and cause all sorts of damage.
Bill: I wonder if there's a lock on that big downstairs window? It looks very easy to break in to.
Jane: There's (12) _____ to be one, surely.
Bill: Well, (13) _____ we go inside?
Jane: Do we (14) _____ to? I think I've seen enough already. I (15) _____ possibly live here.

3. Choose the sentence A or B that is closest in meaning to the sentences given.

- a) It's possible that we'll know the answers tomorrow. ...A....
A. We may know the answers tomorrow.
B. We should know the answers tomorrow.
- b) I don't think you should ring him now. It's rather late.
A. You might not ring him now. It's rather late.
B. You'd better not ring him now. It's rather late.
- c) You needn't come if you don't want to.
A. You won't come if you don't want to.
B. You don't have to come if you don't want to.
- d) I think it's wrong for you to work so hard.
A. You don't have to work so hard.
B. You shouldn't work so hard.
- e) Perhaps these are the keys.
A. These might be the keys.
B. These must be the keys.
- f) It would be wrong for us to lock the cat in the house for a week.
A. We'd better not lock the cat in the house for a week.
B. We can't lock the cat in the house for a week.
- g) Ifs possible that the decision will be announced next week.
A. The decision might be announced next week.
B. The decision will be announced next week.
- h) Although I try hard, I can never solve 'The Times' crossword.
A. Try as I may, I can never solve 'The Times' crossword.
B. Try as I can, I may never solve 'The Times' crossword.
- i) I know. Why don't we go out to eat instead?
A. I know. We must go out to eat instead.
B. I know. We could go out to eat instead.