CENGAGE

READ TO ACHIEVE

FROM 100 ARTICLES TO 100 POINTS

Read to Achieve is a three-level reading series that enhances readers' language and reading comprehension skills. Each book consists of 100 articles that are grouped by category. The articles are designed to both develop readers' language abilities and expand their knowledge of the real world.

Within each book, readers will find:

- Reading topics that range from fun and popular to serious and thought provoking.

- A neutral approach to every topic, designed to let readers think critically and form their own opinions.

- Six reading comprehension questions and key vocabulary words with every article.

- Accompanying vocabulary sections that teach readers how to use words in practical, everyday situations.
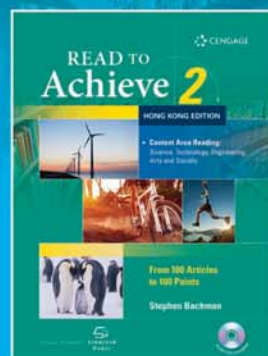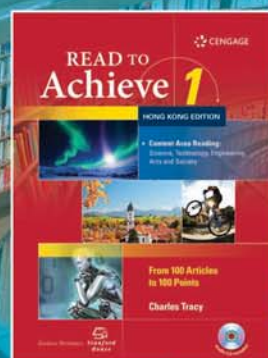
Read to Achieve strives to do more than teach language through rote memorization. Articles are designed to promote discussion and debate. Readers are encouraged to form, express, and support their thoughts and opinions in English. The accompanying comprehension questions ensure that readers understand the article's core issues and main points.

Read to Achieve doesn't only encourage readers to learn English—it encourages them to use English.

Components:

- For students: Student Book with Audio CD

- For teachers: Test Bank
  Additional comprehension questions of different types, similar in HKDSE

Read to Achieve
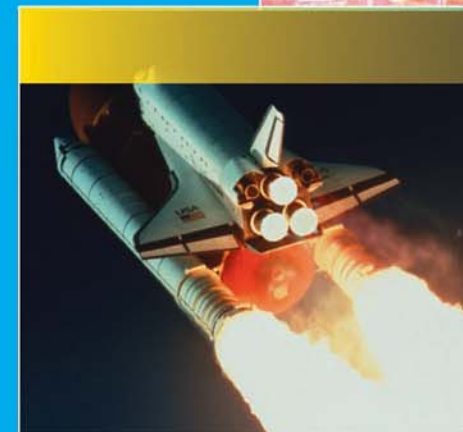
From 100 Articles to 100 Points

3

CENGAGE

READ TO Achieve 3

HONG KONG EDITION

- **Content Area Reading:**
  Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Society

From 100 Articles to 100 Points

Rich Issak

Rich Issak

Exclusive Distributor: **Stanford House**

Audio CD Included

Contents

STEAM-related article:
S: Science **T**: Technology **E**: Engineering **A**: Art **M**: Math

For teachers' inspection ONLY

Society

Culture

Science

Nature

Google Books: Cataloging the World's Library

The digital age has brought us several conveniences which seemed unimaginable just a few decades ago. In particular, it has changed the way in which we consume and store information. Before the Internet, people would need large rooms with bookshelves if they wanted to maintain a large book collection. However, thanks to e-books and services like
5   Google Books, readers have access to millions of books with a few clicks of their mice.

Google Books is a service provided by Google that catalogs books by scanning them and making them searchable online. The project kicked off in 2004 with the **ambitious** goal of creating the largest body of human knowledge ever and making it available online. To date, Google Books has scanned over 30 million books into its catalog. By the end of the decade,
10   its goal is to cover every book that is currently available.

Using Google Books is quite convenient, as it is integrated into Google's search engine. When searching for a book that Google Books has in its catalog, users can access some contents of the books depending on its copyright **status**. If a work is considered to be in the public domain, as many old books are, they can read the entire thing. However, if the book is
15   still under copyright, the searcher will often be able to preview a few pages. In some cases, when an author has not given permission to display their work, only a few random lines of text from the book will be displayed.

Although most book lovers and researchers are thrilled that Google has scanned so many books, several publishers are upset by the company's actions. They believe that Google
20   Books is hurting their business. In 2005, a group of publishers joined together to sue Google claiming massive copyright violations. In response, Google claimed that its procedures were in line with the concept of fair use, which specifies that it's legal to display parts of copyrighted works if it's for educational purposes. Furthermore, Google compared its project to a modern day online **equivalent** to libraries' card catalog system. In November
25   2013, the case went to trial and a judge ruled in favor of Google. Although the publishers have announced they will appeal the verdict, the decision is a good indicator that Google is inching closer to becoming the main caretaker for the world's library of books.

Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer for each question.

_____ 1. **What is the goal of Google Books?**

(A) To put every book available online

(B) To encourage people to read more often

(C) To print millions of textbooks for free

(D) To help publishers earn more money

_____ 2. **What will users see if an author does NOT give Google Books permission?**

(A) They can view the entire book.

(B) They will only see a few sentences.

(C) They can only read one or two chapters.

(D) They will not see anything at all.

_____ 3. **Why are publishers upset with Google Books?**

(A) They think Google is ruining their books.

(B) The author's names aren't listed on books.

(C) Most publishers are against e-book sales.

(D) They feel that Google is costing them money.

_____ 4. **What could replace the word "preview" in line 5 of the third paragraph?**

(A) purchase

(B) protect

(C) sample

(D) destroy

_____ 5. **What does Google compare Google Books to?**

(A) A service that helps people find books

(B) A library that sells the best novels

(C) A book store that improves the quality of books

(D) A teacher who explains why stories are important

_____ 6. **What does the author suggest about the court case?**

(A) The final decision was not fair.

(B) It was a great victory for the publishers.

(C) Google Books may go out of business after this.

(D) It may not solve the issue completely.

Google Books

Flying Drones into Danger Zones

A plane is sent deep into the enemy territory with a deadly mission. It's assigned to eliminate several key military targets with a precision bombing campaign. This mission won't be easy however, as to be successful, the plane will have to avoid enemy rockets and tank fire. There will be no risk to the life of the "pilot" of the plane because he will not be aboard the vessel. Instead, he'll be thousands of miles away inside of a control **tower**, as he's operating a drone.

Drones, which are also called UAVs or unmanned aerial vehicles, marked a major step forward in technology. Inventors have been working on them since the early 1900s. Although some devices were designed back then, they weren't able to do much more than a **standard** model airplane. In fact, it wasn't until a U.S. plane was shot down in 1959 during the Cold War that the U.S. military really got serious about drones. Their aim was to save pilots' lives while flying over hazardous territories.

Drones usually fall into two categories. The first type of drone relies on human control from a remote location. The second type of drone is pre-programmed with computer instructions, and it then completes its mission operating autonomously. In addition to protecting pilots' lives, drones also have several other advantages. They can stay in the air for longer periods of time because there is no concern for eating, sleeping, or rest breaks that pilots typically require. Drones can also be produced cheaper since manufacturers don't need to value safety precautions as they would for aircraft flown by humans.

Despite their usefulness, military drones have been the cause of great criticism over the past decade. There have been cases of British and American drones missing their targets and killing innocent civilians instead. The Brookings Institution released a **statistic** that for every militant leader who is killed by a drone strike, 10 civilians die. Some suggest that if human pilots were flying these planes, they wouldn't have made these errors. Drones don't always have targets that they must eliminate. The military also employs special surveillance drones that use long range cameras to gather information about buildings, enemy solider formations, and other vital information from the ground. In the end, whether people are for or against the use of drones, it appears that they are certainly here to stay.

Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer for each question.

_____ **1. How are drones different than regular planes?**

(A) They have been around for longer.

(B) They don't use any gas at all.

(C) They don't need a pilot inside the plane.

(D) They fly at much faster speeds than other planes.

_____ **2. When did people start trying to invent drones?**

(A) About 100 years ago

(B) During the Cold War

(C) Right before the Iraq War

(D) In ancient times

_____ **3. What happened in 1959?**

(A) The first drone flight was made.

(B) Russia destroyed an American drone.

(C) World War II finally came to an end.

(D) An American plane was shot down in Russia.

_____ **4. What could replace the word "autonomously" in line 3 of the third paragraph?**

(A) with lots of power

(B) without assistance

(C) to make an error

(D) to require lots of help

_____ **5. What is an advantage that drones have over normal planes?**

(A) They can transport a lot more people.

(B) They can operate for longer without stopping.

(C) They are equipped with more powerful weapons.

(D) They can be used for military operations.

_____ **6. Why are some people against drones?**

(A) They are taking away jobs from pilots.

(B) They are too expensive to produce.

(C) They are harming innocent people.

(D) They have started wars in foreign countries.

Military drones