

GUIDED READING The Impact of Science and Technology



A. Summarizing As you read this section, fill out the chart by listing examples of technological progress in each of the following areas.

1. Space exploration		2. Astronomy	3. Communications
			· ·
,			
A Health and medicine		5. Genetics	6. Agriculture
4. Houran and more			
•		,	
	1. Space exploration 4. Health and medicine		

B. Drawing Conclusions On the back of this paper, write a brief essay explaining possible consequences—both positive and negative—of genetic engineering and the green revolution.





GUIDED READING Global Economic Development

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read about global economics, complete the chart by filling in the cause or effect.

Causes	Elietis
1.	Manufacturing jobs moved out of developed nations to emerging nations.
Multinational companies developed worldwide; computer linkages made business transactions easier and faster.	,
3.	The United States, Canada, and Mexico signed
	NAFTA.
4. Activities essential for industry and	·
trade require the use of much energy.	→
5. Manufacturing processes release	
chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons.	
6.	Many plants and animals are becoming extinct.

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, define the following terms:

global economy free trade sustainable development





GUIDED READING Global Security Issues

A. Drawing Conclusions As you read this section, fill out the charts by writing answers in the appropriate boxes. How do the following help to ensure collective security? 1. Military alliances 2. United Nations 3. Nuclear Non-**Proliferation Treaty** How have the following threatened global security? 4. Ethnic and religious rivalries 5. Health issues How have the following promoted the cause of human rights? 6. Universal Declaration of Human Rights 7. Women's rights movement

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, define these terms:

proliferation political dissent AIDS

8. Migration

Na	me

Date		



GUIDED READING Terrorism Case Study: September 11, 2001

A. Recognizing Facts and Details As you read about terrorism, take notes to answer the questions.

1. Who?	
Who is Osama bin Laden?	
Who are sky marshals?	
2. When?	
When were the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania bombed?	
When did terrorists crash two airliners into the twin towers of the World Trade Center?	
3. What?	
What is cyberterrorism?	
What is the Department of Homeland Security?	
4. Where?	
Where did terrorists strike in Munich, Germany in 1972?	
Where did cult members release a deadly nerve gas in 1995?	
5. How?	
How has the United States increased aviation security?	
How was part of the Pentagon destroyed?	
6. Why?	
Why did the Irish Republican Army (IRA) engage in terrorist attacks?	
Why are some people critical of the USA Patriot Act?	

B. Recognizing Purpose On the back of this paper, name some of the reasons why terrorist groups commit acts of terrorism.



GUIDED READING Cultures Blend in a Global Age



A. Drawing Conclusions As you read this section, take notes to answer questions about the sharing and blending of cultures.

Cultural exchanges are taking (place at a faster pace than ever before.	
How has technology affected the sharing and blending of cultures?		
Why is mass media such a powerful force in spreading popular culture throughout the world?		

Western culture has greatly influ	uenced cultures	in many pa	rts of the world	l	
3. Why does the West play such a dominant role in shaping world culture?					
4. What is one significant difference between Western cultural beliefs and many non-Western cultural ideas?	,				

Global interdependence has usl	iered (in chan	ge and c	halle	nges.		
5. Why do many people view with alarm the development of a global popular culture heavily influenced by Western ways?				·			•
6. How have different countries responded to the impact of cultural intrusion?						4	

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, define the following terms:

popular culture mass media materialism





BUILDING VOCABULARY Global Interdependence

A.	Matching Match the descrip in the first column. Write the		n the second column with the term or name priate letter next to the word.				
	1. genetic engineering	a.	an attempt to increase food production worldwide through the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and disease-resistant strains of crops,				
	2. materialism	b.	nations in the process of becoming industrialized				
	3. emerging nation	c.	all the financial interactions that cross international borders				
	4. developed nation	d.	managing development to meet current economic needs and also preserve the environment and conserve resources for future generations				
	5. global economy	e.	nations with the industrialization, transportation, and business facilities for advanced production of manufactured goods				
	6. free trade	f.	the Western mindset of placing a high value on acquiring material possessions				
	7. sustainable growth	g.	the introduction of new genes into an organism to give that organism new traits				
÷	8. green revolution	h.	the elimination of trade barriers among nations				
В.	Completion Select the term	or na	me that best completes the sentence.				
	Internet ozone la political dissent gender	ayer	proliferation Universal Declaration of Human Rights				
	1. The is rights standards for all nati		ument issued by the United Nations setting human				
	2. The difference between m	en an	d women in terms of wealth and status is called				
	•	per a	tmosphere that provides protection against the Sun's				
	4. A person who leaves his or	her o	country to move to another to find safety is a				
	5. Difference of opinion over	polit	ical issues is called				
	6. The voluntary linkage of co	ompu	ter networks around the world is called the				
C.	Writing Using the following stating your views on some as		, write a brief letter to a government official of the U.S. war on terrorism.				
	terrorism cyberterrori	śm	Department of Homeland Security USA Patriot Act				





SKILLBUILDER PRACTICE Analyzing Motives



Analyzing motives involves examining the reasons why a person, group, or institution follows a particular course of action. These reasons usually are rooted in the needs, emotions, prior experiences, or goals of the person, group, or institution. The passage below discusses the efforts of American businesses to remain competitive in the global economy and the impact of these efforts on American workers. Read the passage, and then complete the questions that follow. (See Skillbuilder Handbook.)

American Companies During the 1990s, U.S. businesses felt pressure to cut costs whenever possible. To reduce labor costs, businesses frequently moved their operations to less economically advanced countries, where wages were lower. This movement of jobs angered many American workers, who feared their jobs would be the next to go.

Less economically advanced countries also offered some businesses an opportunity to evade the strict environmental regulations legislated in such developed nations as the United States. Just south of the U.S. border with Mexico, for example, foreign-owned *maquiladoras*, or assembly plants, often operated irresponsibly, dumping poisonous chemical wastes on Mexican soil.

Another step American companies took to reduce labor costs was to downsize—reduce staff in order to streamline operations—and to hire temporary workers, who were often less expensive. Many young workers who saw their parents work for one

company until retirement found themselves working as "permalancers," long-term-freelance workers.

American Work Force With the U.S. economy undergoing such extensive change at the end of the 20th century, feelings of insecurity were inevitable. Many Americans in all sectors of the economy feared being left behind by the rapid changes. Other Americans, however, saw great opportunities for progress—especially from the endless stream of new technology.

Management consultant Peter Drucker estimated that early in the 21st century, at least one in three workers would be a "knowledge worker." Unlike the factory work that had paid good wages even to semiskilled workers, the new high-tech jobs demanded that workers have specialized skills, creativity, and knowledge of computers. Most workers who landed high-tech jobs could be assured of a healthy salary.



			•				
. What is the motivatio	on behind Americ	can companic	es' efforts to	o cut costs?			
. Why did many Amer	rican workers fee	l insecure ab	out their jo	bs?	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
. Willy did literaly	•						

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GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION Deforestation in Brazil

Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the maps carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

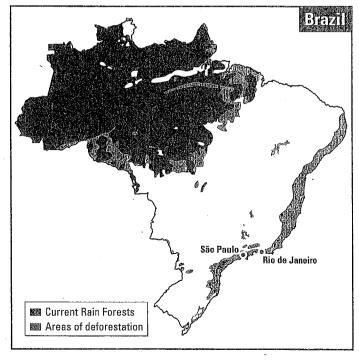
uring the late 20th century, massive economic development has put the world's environment at risk. Factories and gas-fueled engines pollute the air and water, and the consumption of the earth's resources is slowly ruining the environment. The destruction of the Brazilian rain forest is one example.

Rain forests are warm, wet woodlands filled with a wide variety of plants and animals. They are a source for many types of medicine. In addition, they stabilize the earth's climate and clean the air. The world's largest rain forest is centered in Brazil. It covers nearly 2.3 million square miles and supports one-fifth of the world's bird and plant species and one-tenth of all mammal species.

In the mid-1970s, the construction of Brazil's Transamazonia Highway brought humans into greater contact with the rain forest. This increased the amount of harmful logging, mining, and burning in the rain forests. The trees—especially mahogany—became valuable in furniture production. Furthermore, wealthy Brazilian landowners supported "slash and burn farming." This farming method clears land by cutting down and burning portions of the forest. This is a particularly wasteful loss of trees because rain forest soil is useless after only a few years of farming and is then abandoned. As a result, rain forests—millions of years in the making—are threatened with total destruction in just a few decades.

Only 2 percent of Brazil's rain forest on the Atlantic coast remains. However, reform measures in Brazil have cut the rate of deforestation in recent years from 11,000 square miles in 1985 to just over 4,000 square miles in 1991. The Brazilian government is also enacting new guidelines in an attempt to control this deforestation.





Interpreting Text and Visuals

1.	What is a rain forest?	

2. In what part of Brazi	l is most of it	s rain fore	est located?	 	
			1		
			•		

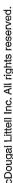
·	
2 10	
3. In what part of Brazil has most of the rain forest destruction occurred?	
3. III what part of brazin has most of	

4.	What are some of the benefits the rain torests provide?	

		· ·
5. What are the three main causes of	deforestation of the rain forests	P
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<u> </u>		
	•	

ť,	•				
6. Why do you think th	nat rain forests won't grov	v back in the ne	ar future?		
		4			
			·		

•		•
	•	•
7. Why is "slash and burn" farming so wasteful?		. "
7. Why is stash and burn farming so wasteren.		
•	•	
_ ? ·		







PRIMARY SOURCE from "Down to Earth" by Sharon Begley

In 1996, American astronaut Shannon Lucid spent 188 days in space. At the time, this set the United States record for space-flight endurance. Lucid was also the first American woman to work aboard the Soviet-launched Mir space station, Scientists expected her muscles to be weakened and her bones made brittle by her extended time in weightless conditions. When she returned to Earth, specialists were ready to carry her from the space shuttle Atlantis to a bed in the crew transporter.

lthough the 53-year-old astronaut was "wobbly 🔼 and woozy," according to David Leestma, NASA's director of flight-crew operations, she walked the 25 feet to the transporter, making up with pure grit what 188 days and 67,454,841 nautical miles in space had wrung out of her in muscle and bone strength. "She's in great shape," exulted NASA Administrator Daniel Goldin. He met Lucid in the crew transporter with a huge gold-wrapped box of M&M's from President Clinton (during her six months on the Russian space station Mir, Lucid issued more SOS's for M&M's than a castaway for a rescue ship). In a phone call from the White House, Clinton told a grinning Lucid, "I couldn't believe you walked off that shuttle." That she did was a tribute to sheer willpower—and exercise machines. She logged almost 400 hours on the stationary bicycle and treadmill aboard Mir, determined to prove that long spaceflights needn't leave you a temporary cripple....

Maybe it didn't have quite the thrill of Neil Armstrong's "one giant leap for mankind" on the moon 27 years ago, but Lucid's small steps promised to become a part of space lore in their own right. When Russian cosmonauts return from months of duty on *Mir*, they typically leave the return spaceship on stretchers; virtually everyone at NASA, from the rescue crew on up, expected Lucid to be carried off Atlantis. Lucid is no superwoman—once in the transporter, she lay on a gurney-but she had shown throughout her space odyssey true grace as well as grit, a temerity and determination that astronauts of the 21st century will need in abundance. For space is no longer about riding a pillar of fire into orbit and taking a few spins around the planet just to put another patriotic notch in NASA's belt. "In the early days the mission was just getting up there—and that was a huge deal," says Dr. Norman Thagard, who spent four months on *Mir* before Lucid. "Now you've got

to do something productive while you're in orbit." Lucid's mission . . . "is a prototype for [that] future," said astronaut Carl Walz, one of the Atlantis crew members. . . .

Lucid isn't finished blazing the trail to tomorrow. Now she gets to be a medical guinea pig, the most important body of data—literally—that NASA has ever gotten its stethoscopes on. Having spent more time in space than any other American and any other female earthling, Lucid is Exhibit A in whether a couple of hours a day on a treadmill is enough to prevent bones from becoming as brittle as praline and the cardiac muscle as limp as day-old fish. As soon as she lay down in the crew transporter, physicians began exhaustive tests to determine how weightlessness had affected her heart, muscles, bones, blood, urine, saliva, balance, strength, aerobic capacity—in short, anything that can be measured, observed, titrated, counted or otherwise quantified. Inside Kennedy Space Center, her first stop after a quick reunion with her husband and three grown children, was the MRI tube. She can look forward to more of the same every day for at least the next two weeks—though she can sleep at her own house—and intermittently for three years or more.

from Newsweek, October 7, 1996.

Discussion Questions

Clarifying

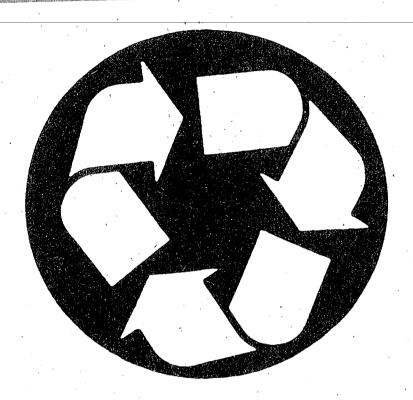
- 1. What were three things that happened to Lucid when she landed on Earth after 188 days in space?
- 2. What did scientists hope to learn from Lucid's mission in space?
- 3. Making Predictions What do you think Lucid's successful space mission forecasts about the future of space exploration?





PRIMARY SOURCE Recycling Symbol

The concept of recycling was introduced to the general public on April 22, 1970, the first Earth Day. The following recycling symbol, which appears on a host of products, consists of three chasing arrows. Each arrow represents part of the recycling cycle—collecting of materials, reprocessing of recyclables into new products, and purchasing products made from recycled materials. Which products that you use at home or in school bear this symbol?



Research Options

- 1. Creating Written Presentations With your classmates, find out about recycling programs in your community. Then make an informational display of items that you can recycle. After you finish the display, identify which of these items bear this recycling symbol.
- 2. Writing for a Specific Purpose Write a letter to a national organization such as National Recycling Coalition in Alexandria, Virginia, or to a local recycling service requesting information about recycling. Then share the response you receive with your classmates.





PRIMARY SOURCE from The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1948. The purpose of the Declaration was to set human rights standards for all nations. As you read the following excerpt, think about whether people around the world have these rights today.

Preamble

hereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law, . . .

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

proclaims

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4. No one shall be held in slavery or

servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Excerpt from "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights" (United Nations, December 10, 1948). Copyright © United Nations. All United Nations rights reserved. Reprinted by permission.

Activity Options

- 1. Analyzing Issues With a small group of classmates, discuss the rights outlined in the UN Declaration. Then identify at least two countries in which residents do not have these rights and explain what conditions exist that deny the people these rights.
- Comparing Make a chart to compare this UN Declaration with the English Bill of Rights, Declaration of Independence, and Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. Then share your chart with classmates.



PRIMARY SOURCE from "Cupid's a Korean Computer, Making Wise Matches"



by Sheryl WuDunn

Cultural sharing and blending has occurred since the beginnings of civilization. In South Korea, for example, marriages had traditionally been arranged by parents—the bride and groom often did not meet until their wedding day. As a result of Western influences on South Korea, however, the methods for finding a suitable marriage partner today are considerably more high tech. According to this newspaper article, how do many modern—South-Koreans-select their mates?

Pundang, South Korea — It used to be that South Korea's marriageable young would sit back and wait for their parents to strike a union for them that would last a lifetime—and often the bride and groom did not meet until their wedding day.

Those days of arranged nuptials are now gone, and people are increasingly turning to marriage partners found by dating agencies as well as parents and colleagues. Of course dating agencies exist all over the world, but those in South Korea are less about finding romance than about discovering the perfectly appropriate spouse.

For starters, although a little more love and expression have slipped into the calculations of marriage, a match made under the stars is still rarely left to serendipity, chance or even just plain love.

Indeed, only 20 percent of people in South Korea marry just for love, said Lee Kwang Kyu, an anthropologist at Seoul National University. The rest are "half-half" marriages, in which couples come to love each other after their match has been orchestrated through parents, relatives, matchmakers or dating services.

Many South Koreans still believe that marriage is not so much a union between two individuals as it is between two families, so that the in-laws have to get along. Moreover, among the crucial tests for a fortuitous marriage are matching birth dates, zodiac signs and the elemental characteristics of a person like wood, fire, water, earth, and gold.

For instance, tradition warns that a man born in the year of a mouse would not want to marry a woman born in the year of a tiger if there is to be harmony in the marriage. And if his elemental sign is wood, he would not be compatible with a woman whose sign is fire.

"It's not an easy job," Mr. Lee said. "They must consider all these things."

Then, of course, matching social status is crucial to marriages in South Korea, particularly among this country's stylish professionals. So computerized dating services, which take in all sorts of data on a candidate's background, are doing a booming business, luring doctors, lawyers, accountants, engineers and the sons and daughters of Korea's prominent personalities.

"In the past, people from the village would bring together men and women, but ever since apartment buildings started going up, the concept of the village has died out and there are no more village get-togethers," said Cha Il Ho, 56, who runs Pangbae Matrimonial Agency. "These days people are so busy they hardly have time to do introductions. And often when they do, the two sides don't really know what kind of person they are meeting."

Mr. Cha's dating agency, where more than 4,000 members paid 200,000 won (about \$230) to join, hires an investigative agency to check into people's backgrounds—their schooling, work experience and family background. Then, if a couple gets married through Mr. Cha's agency, the bride and groom each pay him a thank-you fee of about \$1,100.

from The New York Times, April 17, 1997.

Discussion Questions

Clarifying

- 1. How do many South Koreans today find marriage partners?
- 2. According to South Korean tradition, what different elements must potential mates consider in order to insure a harmonious marriage?
- 3. **Making Inferences** In what ways does this article reflect the impact of Westernizing influences on South Korean culture? In what ways does the article reflect resistance to Westernization?







"Paper" LITERATURE SELECTION

by Catherine Lim

Malaysian author Catherine Lim set this short story in Singapore, an island nation that became known as one of the Four Tigers of Asia—the name given to Asian countries that experienced dramatic economic growth beginning in the 1970s. What price does Tay Soon, the story's main character, pay for his dreams

What's so grand

about marble

flooring and a swim-

ming pool?

re wanted it, he dreamed of it, he hankered after it, as an addict after his opiate. Once the notion of a big beautiful house had lodged itself in his imagination, Tay Soon nurtured it until it became the consuming passion of his life. A house. A dream house such as he had seen on his drives with his wife and children along the roads bordering the prestigious housing estates on the island, and in the glossy pages of *Homes* and *Modern* Living. Or rather, it was a house which was an amalgam of the best, the most beautiful aspects of the houses he had seen. He knew every detail of his dream house already, from the aluminum slid-

ing doors to the actual shade of the dining room carpet to the shape of the swimming pool. Kidney. He rather liked the shape. He was not ashamed of the enthusiasm with which he spoke of the dream enthusiasm house, an that belonged to women only, he was told. Indeed, his enthusiasm was

so great that it had infected his wife and even his. children, small though they were. Soon his wife Yee Lian was describing to her sister Yee Yeng, the dream house in all its perfection of shape and decor, and the children were telling their cousins and friends. "My daddy says that when our house is ready . . . "

They talked of the dream house endlessly. It had become a reality stronger than the reality of the small terrace house which they were sharing with Tay Soon's mother, to whom it belonged. Tay Soon's mother, whose little business of selling bottled curries and vegetable preserves which she made herself, left her little time for dreams, clucked her tongue and shook her head and made sarcastic remarks about the ambitiousness of young people nowadays.

"What's wrong with this house we're staying in?"

she asked petulantly. "Aren't we all comfortable in it?"

Not as long as you have your horrid ancestral altars all over the place, and your grotesque sense of colour—imagine painting the kitchen wall bright pink. But Yee Lian was tactful enough to keep the remarks to herself, or to make them only to her sister Yee Yeng, otherwise they were sure to reach the old lady, and there would be no end to her sharp tongue.

The house—the dream house—it would be a far cry from the little terrace house in which they were all staying now, and Tay Soon and Yee Lian

> talked endlessly about it, and it grew magnificently in their imaginations, this dream house of theirs with its timbered ceiling and panelled walls and sunken circular sitting room which was to be carpeted in rich amber. It was no empty dream, for there was much money in the bank already. Forty thou-

sand dollars had been saved. The house would cost many times that, but Tay Soon and Yee Lian with their good salaries would be able to manage very well. Once they took care of the down payment, they would be able to pay back monthly over a period of ten years—fifteen, twenty—what did it matter how long it took as long as the dream house was theirs? It had become the symbol of the peak of earthly achievement, and all of Tay Soon's energies and devotion were directed towards its realization. His mother said, "You're a show-off, what's so grand about marble flooring and a swimming pool? Why don't you put your money to better use?" But the forty thousand grew steadily, and after Tay Soon and Yee Lian had put in every cent of their annual bonuses, it grew to forty-eight thousand, and husband and wife smiled at the smooth way their plans were going.







It was a time of growing interest in the stock market. The quotations for stocks and shares were climbing the charts, and the crowds in the rooms of the broking houses were growing perceptibly. Might we not do something about this, Yee Lian said to her husband. Do you know that Dr. Soo bought Rustan Banking for four dollars and today the shares are worth seven dollars each? The temptation was great. The rewards were almost immediate. Thirty thousand dollars' worth of NBE became fifty-five thousand almost overnight. Tay Soon and Yee Lian whooped. They put their remaining eighteen thousand in Far East Mart. Three days later the shares were worth twice that much. It was not to be imagined that things could stop here. Tay Soon secured a loan from his bank and put twenty thousand in OHTE. This was a particularly lucky share; it shot up to four times its value in three

"Oh, this is too much, too much," cried Yee Lian in her ecstasy, and she sat down with pencil and

"Do you know,

Mother, if I sold all

my shares today, I

would have the

money to buy fifty

terrace houses like

the one you have?"

paper, and found after a few minutes' calculation that they had made a cool one hundred thousand in a matter of days.

And now there was to be no stopping. The newspapers were full of it, everybody was talking about it, it was in the very air. There was plenty of money to be made in the stock exchange by those who had guts—money to be made by the hour, by the minute, for the prices of stocks and shares were rising

faster than anyone could keep track of them! Dr. Soo was said—he laughingly dismissed it as a silly rumour—Dr. Soo was said to have made two million dollars already. If he sold all his shares now, he would be a millionaire twice over. And Yee Yeng, Yee Lian's sister, who had been urged with sisterly goodwill to come join the others make money, laughed happily to find that the shares she had bought for four twenty on Tuesday had risen to seven ninety-five on Friday-she laughed and thanked Yee Lian who advised he not to sell yet, it was going further, it would hit the ten dollar mark by next week. And Tay Soon both laughed and cursed—cursed that he had failed to buy a share at nine dollars which a few days later had hit seventeen dollars! Yee Lian said reproachfully, "I thought I told you to buy it, darling," and Tay Soon had

beaten his forehead in despair and said, "I know, I know, why didn't I! Big fool that I am!" And he had another reason to curse himself—he sold five thousand West Parkes at sixteen twenty-three per share, and saw, to his horror, West Parkes climb to eighteen ninety the very next day!

"I'll never sell now," he vowed. "I'll hold on. I won't be so foolish." And the frenzy continued. Husband and wife couldn't talk or think of anything else. They thought fondly of their shares—going to be worth a million altogether soon. A million! In the peak of good humour, Yee Lain went to her mother-in-law, forgetting the past insults, and advised her to join the others by buying some shares, she would get her broker to buy them immediately for her, there was sure money in it. The old lady refused curtly, and to her son later, she showed great annoyance, scolding him for being so foolish as to put all his money in those worthless shares. "Worthless!" exploded Tay Soon. "Do you know, Mother, if I sold all my shares today,

I would have the money to buy fifty terrace houses like the one you have?"

His wife said, "Oh, we'll just leave her alone. I was kind enough to offer to help her make money, but since she's so nasty and ungrateful, we'll leave her alone." The comforting, triumphant thought was that soon, very soon, they would be able to purchase their dream house; it would be even more magnificent than the

one they had dreamt of, since they had made almost a—Yee Lian preferred not to say the sum. There was the old superstitious fear of losing something when it is too often or too directly referred to, and Yee Lian had cautioned her husband not to make mention of their gains.

"Not to worry, not to worry," he said jovially, not superstitious like his wife, "After all, it's just paper gains so far."

The downward slide, or the bursting of the bubble as the newspapers dramatically called it, did not initially cause much alarm, for the speculators all expected the shares to bounce back to their original strength and thence continue the phenomenal growth. But that did not happen. The slide continued.

Tay Soon said nervously, "Shall we sell? Do you



think we should sell?" but Yee Lian said stoutly, "There is talk that this decline is a technical thing only—it will be over soon, and then the rise will continue. After all, see what is happening in Hong Kong and London and New York. Things are as good as ever."

"We're still making, so not to worry," said Yee Lian after a few days. Their gains were pared by half. A few days later, their gains were pared to

marginal.

There is talk of a recovery, insisted Yee Lian.

Do you know, Tay Soon, Dr. Soo's wife is buying up some OHTE and West Parkes now? She says these two are sure to rise. She has some inside information that these two are going to climb past the forty dollar mark—

Tay Soon sold all his shares and put the money in OHTE and West Parkes. OHTE and West Parkes crashed shortly afterwards. Some began to say the shares were not worth the paper of the certificates.

"Oh, I can't believe, I can't believe it," gasped

Yee Lian, pale and sick. Tay Soon looked in mute horror at her.

"All our money was in OHTE and West Parkes," he said, his lips dry.

"That stupid Soo woman!" shrieked Yee Lian. "I think she deliberately led me astray with her advice! She's always been jealous of me—ever since she knew we were going to build a house grander than hers!"

"How are we going to get our house now?" asked Tay Soon in deep distress, and for the first time he wept. He wept like a child, for the loss of all his money, for the loss of the dream house that he had never

stopped loving and worshipping.

The pain bit into his very mind and soul, so that he was like a madman, unable to go to his office to work, unable to do anything but haunt the broking houses, watching with frenzied anxiety for OHTE and West Parkes to show him hope. But there was no hope. The decline continued with gleeful rapidity. His broker advised him to sell, before it was too late, but he shrieked angrily, "What! Sell at a fraction at which I bought them! How can this be tolerated?"

And he went on hoping against hope.

He began to have wild dreams in which he sometimes laughed and sometimes screamed. His wife Yee Lian was afraid and she ran sobbing to her sister who never failed to remind her curtly that all her savings were gone, simply because when she had wanted to sell, Yee Lian had advised her not to.

"But what is your sorrow compared to mine," wept Yee Lian, "see what's happening to my husband. He's cracking up! He talks to himself, he doesn't eat, he has nightmares, he beats the children. Oh, he's finished!"

Her mother-in-law took charge of the situation, while Yee Lian, wide-eyed in mute horror at the terrible change that had come over her husband, shrank away and looked to her two small children for comfort. Tight-lipped and grim, the elderly woman made herbal medicines for Tay Soon, brewing and straining for hours, and got a Chinese medicine man to come to have a look at him.

"There is a devil in him," said the medicine man, and he proceeded to make him a drink which he mixed with the ashes of a piece of prayer paper.

But Tay Soon grew worse. He lay in bed, white, haggard and delirious, seeming to be beyond the touch of healing. In the end, Yee Lian, on the advice of her sister and friends, put him in hospital.

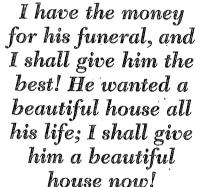
"I have money left for the funeral," whimpered the frightened Yee Lian only a week later, but her mother-in-law sharply retorted, "You leave everything to me! I have the money for his funeral, and I shall give him the best! He wanted a beautiful house

all his life; I shall give him a beautiful house now!"

She went to the man who was well-known on the island for his beautiful houses and she ordered the best. It would come to nearly a thousand dollars, said the man, a thin, wizened fellow whose. funereal gauntness and pallor seemed to be a concession to his calling.

That doesn't matter, she said, I want the best. The house is to be made of superior paper, she instructed, and he was to make it to her specifications. She recollected that he, Tay Soon, had often spoken of marble flooring, a timbered ceiling and a kidney-shaped swimming pool. Could he simulate all these in paper?

The thin, wizened man said, "I've never done





anything like that before. All my paper houses for the dead have been the usual kind—I can put in paper furniture and paper cars, paper utensils for the kitchen and paper servants, all that the dead will need in the other world. But I shall try to put in what you've asked for. Only it will cost more."

The house, when it was ready, was most beautiful to see. It stood seven feet tall, a delicate framework of wire and thin bamboo strips covered with finely worked paper of a myriad colours. Little silver flowers scattered liberally throughout the entire structure, gave a carnival atmosphere. There was a paper swimming pool (round, as the man had not understood "kidney") which had to be fitted inside the house itself, as there was no provision for a garden or surrounding grounds. Inside the house were paper figures; there were at least four servants to attend to the needs of the master who was posed beside two cars, one distinctly a Chevrolet and the other a Mercedes.

At the appointed time, the paper house was brought to Tay Soon's grave and set on fire there. It burned brilliantly, and in three minutes was a heap of ashes on the grave.

Activity Options

- 1. Writing Narrative Paragraphs Write a different conclusion to this story. For example, you might write an ending in which Tay Soon reaps a profit from his investments and attains his dream house. Read your ending aloud to classmates.
- 2. Summarizing Draw a sketch of Tay Soon's dream house based on your reading of this story. Then post your sketch in the classroom.
- 3. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects

 Make a chart to illustrate the positive and negative effects of Tay Soon's quest for his dream house. Then discuss with classmates what lesson you think this story teaches about the pursuit of wealth.







HISTORYMAKERS Kofi Annan

Doing the Impossible Job

"I think it's a most impossible job in the world but, as I said, someone had to do it."—Kofi Annan, describing his job as secretary-general of the United Nations (1996)

In 1938, Kofi Annan was born in the British colony of the Gold Coast at a time when the United States and the European nations dominated the world. In 1945, World War II had ended and the victorious allies formed the United Nations (UN) to try to establish a permanent peace. In 1996, Annan became the first black African to head the UN as secretary-general. Widely praised for his administrative abilities and diplomatic skills, he faces many challenges.

Annan's father was a tribal chief and served as provincial governor in the Gold Coast, now the independent country of Ghana. Young Annan received his early education in Ghana. He then earned a college degree in economics and a master's degree in management at two schools in the United States. He also studied in Switzerland.

Annan began working for the United Nations in 1962. For two decades, he worked in a series of jobs that dealt with administrative and budget concerns. In the early 1990s, he expanded the scope of his responsibilities and impressed all who worked with him. In 1990, when Iraq invaded Kuwait, many workers of international organizations were trapped in the country. He used delicate diplomacy to win their release. He also managed to gain freedom for hostages from Western countries being held by Iraq.

In 1992, Annan joined the UN staff that oversaw peacekeeping operations. The following year he was put in charge of this area and took several steps to improve it. He ordered UN workers to create a central control room that could monitor all the peacekeepers around the world. He also won the agreement of 66 UN member nations to provide troops in an emergency.

What won the most acclaim, though, was Annan's work in Bosnia. There, forces from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) had played a peacekeeping role for several years. Annan's task in 1995 was to begin the transition from NATO troops to UN peacekeepers. Though the process is still unfinished, he is managing to

pull the work off with few problems. "He is the only UN official who came out of the Bosnia experience with dignity and without having harmed the organization or relations with any one of the great powers," one diplomat recalled. Another said that all parties involved were comfortable with Annan because "everyone thought he was an honest broker."

The following year, Annan was chosen as the new secretary-general of the UN for three main reasons. First, he had experience in running peace-keeping operations. Between 1945 and 1993, the UN had undertaken 43 such actions. Twenty-eight of them had started in 1989 or after. This was clearly a role of growing importance.

Second, Annan had a combination of management ability and insider's knowledge. The UN faced great pressure from the United States in particular to reform its operations. Many felt that the UN spent too much money. His management experience was seen as an asset in the drive for reform. As the first career UN worker to head the organization, he was in good position to know what changes could be made. This might prove his most crucial task, as the UN had serious financial problems when he took office.

Third, Annan's public manner is much smoother than that of his predecessor. Some people argued that the UN was no longer necessary because of the end of the Cold War. However, his ability to communicate, supporters believe, will help him convince others that the UN still has a purpose.

Questions

- 1. *Making Inferences* What would make the job of secretary-general "impossible"?
- 2. **Summarizing** What details of Annan's career qualify him for work as the secretary-general?
- 3. Forming and Supporting Opinions What do you think is the biggest challenge facing the United Nations as the 21st century begins? Explain your answer.



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CONNECTIONS ACROSS TIME AND CULTURES Progress and Change

THEMATIC CONNECTION: SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY

Breakthroughs in technology ushered in the Industrial Revolution of the 1700s and 1800s and greatly transformed society, as you learned in Chapters 25 and 26. As you read in this chapter, advances in technology since World War II have also had a great impact on society, changing the way people live and work across the globe. What patterns emerge as you compare the two revolutions in technology?

As a result of the Industrial Revolution, a great inequality developed between the		
industrialized West and the rest of the world. The gap widened as the West embarked		
on a policy of imperialism. How did 20th-century technology affect the economies of		•
nations worldwide?	·	
The Industrial Revolution led to the rise of corporations that made large profits by		
controlling entire industries and cutting the cost of production. In the 20th century,		
what steps have corporations taken to cut costs?		<u> </u>
	•	
. In the late 1800s, Alexander Graham Bell and Guglielmo Marconi ushered in a	•	
communications revolution with their inventions of the telephone and the radio.	•	
What technological innovations have transformed the way people communicate		
with each other today?		
4. Beginning around 1900, culture became available to a wider audience. The phonograph		
was invented, movies were born, and high-speed presses made publications cheaper and	d	
easier to produce. What impact has 20th-century technology had on mass culture?		·
5. The Industrial Revolution eventually raised the standard of living for many people in	. `	
Europe and North America in the 1800s. How do you think technological progress has		
affected the quality of life today?		
		
		-
6. In your opinion, how do the two revolutions in technology compare?		
		

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RETEACHING ACTIVITY The Impact of Science and Technology

Determining Main Ideas Write your answers in the blanks provided.

1.	The exploration of space began in:		
2,	What are some examples of consumer products containing	g computers	?
3.	How has the Internet changed the way people live?		
4.	What is molecular medicine?		
5.	One negative aspect of the green revolution was:		
	Comprehension Find the name or term in the second cethe description in the first column. Then write the letter of co.		
6.	a scientific technique that allows scientists to introduce new genes into an organism to give that organism new traits		a. genetic engineeringb. Internet
7.	a communication network that is made up of the voluntary linkage of computer networks around the world		c. cloning
8.	space venture sponsored by the United States, Russia, and 14 other nations		d. green revolution e. International Space Station
9.	a campaign to increase food production worldwide by promoting the use of fertilizers, pesticides, and disease- resistant strains of crops		
10.	the process of creating identical copies of DNA		•



RETEACHING ACTIVITY Global Economic Development



Determining Main Ideas Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

	emerging nations	free trade	global economy	ozone layer
	tariff	Persian Gulf War	developed nations	sustainable growth
1.	One major goal of g	lobalization is	, which means	
	·	illioid.	·	
2.	·	are nations with the ind	ustrialization, transportatio	n, and
-		r advanced production o	•	. •
3.	Α	is a tax on goods impo	orted from another country	•
4.	Considered our ma	in protection against the	sun's damaging ultraviolet	rays,
	the	has been damaged	by chemicals used in refrig	erators
	and air conditioner	S		
5	. All financial interac	ctions among people, bu	sinesses, and governments	that
		borders make up the		
6	. The theory of	has two	goals: one, to meet current	•
	economic needs w	hile ensuring the preser	vation of the environment,	and
		ion of resources for futu		
	7	_ are nations that are in	the process of becoming	
	industrialized.			
,	8. The	was a war that sho	owed how globally linked th	ne
•	economies of nati			

			•	
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RETEACHING ACTIVITY Global Security Issues

3. AI for 4. A r	DS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is not a major health concern the world.	
for 4. A r		
4. A ı		
	nonbinding agreement means that a nation must suffer a penalty if it does not eet the terms of a declaration.	
	fugees are displaced people who leave their own country to move to another find safety.	
6. On	ne of the United Nation's primary goals is to promote world peace.	· ·
7. Po	litical dissent is a shared opinion over political issues.	



RETEACHING ACTIVITY Terrorism Case Study: September 11, 2001



Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with terrorism. Answer them in the space provided. 1. What are some motives behind terrorist acts? 2. What are some examples of terrorist acts? 3. What are "sleepers" and how did al-Qaeda use them? Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank. 4. a term for terrorism linked to drug trafficking a. Department of Homeland Security 5. a term for the use of violence against people or property to force changes in societies or governments b. cyberterrorism ___ 6. a department in the United States' government that c. terrorism focuses on coordinating national efforts against terrorism d. USA Patriot Act 7. an antiterrorism law that gave the United States'



e. narcoterrorism

prosecute terrorists

government special allowances to search for and

8. a term for politically motivated attacks on information

systems such as computer networks

Date		
Date		



RETEACHING ACTIVITY Cultures Blend in a Global Age

Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with the blending of cultures in the 21st century. Answer them in the space provided.

1.	What are some examples of mass media?
2.	Which television station is considered a global channel?
3.	What is the most commonly used language in the global community?
4.	What are some advances that allow a greater sharing of the arts?
5.	Cultural elements that reflect a group's common background and changing interests:
6.	A sport that is an example of global popular culture that spread to many countries during the late 19th and early 20th centuries:
7.	A Western mindset of placing a high value on acquiring material possessions:
8.	One reason why the West has such a large influence on the rest of the world: