SECOND EDITION

INTRO

INSIDE READING

The Academic Word List in Context

VIDEO TRANSCRIPT

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VIDEO TRANSCRIPT

Speaker 1: It is being inside a person's body but more than this, it is being inside organs in the person's body.

Speaker 2: The images you see were not shot on a movie set. It's not a laser light show, or a videogame. This is the Cave.

Speaker 1: Now we are inside a cell.

Speaker 2: Cave is tucked inside a small room on the 13th floor of Weill Cornell Medical College in New York City. It's cutting-edge technology that may revolutionize how we understand our bodies and treat diseases ranging from cancer to blindness. Time now to enter the three-dimensional world of modern medicine. Let's go inside the Cave. All right, doc, what do we have? Oh, wow. We got a tour by Weill Cornell's Doctor Harel Weinstein.

Speaker 1: We can both walk straight into the image that we saw.

Speaker 2: Incredible!

Speaker 1: So that now we are inside the skull.

Speaker 2: Yeah, you probably can't appreciate this at home because you don't have the glasses on, but it is incredible. Cave builds on medical technology that's been around for decades, like the MRI, by using the two-D slides with a sophisticated network of computers and cameras. So what about your career? Did you ever think something like this would be possible?

Speaker 1: I was dreaming about it, but I didn't think that I would be able to implement it and work with it.

Speaker 3: We are inside your eye, as if you were shrunk down and tossed inside the eye.

Speaker 2: It's helping physicians like Doctor Szilard Kiss, an ophthalmologist who uses Cave to see the eye in ways never seen before.

Speaker 3: You're examining the relationship of these mounds to each other.

Speaker 2: By looking at this patient's retina in the cave, Doctor Kiss was able to see the visible bumps of fluid that lay beneath the surface of the retina.

Speaker 3: And so the prognosis for visual recovery in this case is very good.

Speaker 2: It's a finding like this that gives hope to doctors and patients alike. To know that this exists has got to be, I would think, such a bright spot for medicine.

Speaker 1: It should give us all hope that we will understand more and therefore be able to do more for all of us.

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Speaker 1: It's that time of year, time to spring forward an hour. We do it, but do you know why we do it? Who started it?

Speaker 2: I'm not even sure anymore when it's daylight -- when I lose an hour, gain an hour.

Speaker 3: I thought it had something to do with farming. And having more usable daylight.

Downing: The farmers, more than any other Americans, hated Daylight Saving Time.

Speaker 1: Professor and author Michael Downing knows whereof he speaks, and it turns out, we got it wrong about farmers.

Downing: From the beginning they told Congress, "Roosters can't tell time! They're going to get up with the sunrise!"

Speaker 1: To find the true origin of this timely tradition, you need to walk the dusty streets of post-Victorian England.

Downing: Daylight Saving really begins in 1907 with a man on a horse in London. William Willett, an architect, but importantly to this story, a golfer, is riding through London at sunrise and he notices all of London has its shutters closed, and he thinks, "What a terrible waste of a natural resource!"

Speaker 1: So, eager to have that extra hour of daylight for his golf game, the avid golfer published a proposal.

Downing: The British debated for 10 years. As soon as they go to adopt it, Germany beats them to the punch. It's a sneak attack, the Germans in World War I get Daylight Saving first, the British are second, and then the Americans and Europe follow.

Speaker 1: And as a result...

Downing: There was a bus trip in the Virginia area at one point before we had uniform time, where to go about 35 miles you had to pass through seven different times.

Speaker 1: And it's not just we Americans who are confused by it all.

Downing: 1930. Joseph Stalin turns all the clocks in the Soviet Union ahead by an hour in April. Unfortunately, that October he forgets to fall backward. Apparently no one dare tell Stalin that he forgot. 61 years, I'm not making this up; every clock is off by an hour because of the confusion over Daylight Saving Time.

Speaker 1: Here at home, the debate over spring forward/fall back continued, until 1966, when the Federal Government passed the Uniform Time Act, to make life easier. Unless of course you find yourself riding a train on that October Sunday when the clock falls back an hour. Rather than run the risk of arriving an hour early, Amtrak stops its trains in their tracks.

Downing: And you sit on the railroad tracks with your fellow passengers enjoying an hour of going nowhere.

Child: Woo...

Speaker 1: Some frolic in the extra daylight, others fret.

Speaker 2: I am devastated. I'm already behind on sleep and this isn't going to help me one bit.

Speaker 1: Though some dread turning the clocks ahead, there's really naught to fear, because that hour of missing sleep just means that spring is here.

Speaker 1: When the Big East colleges held a job fair recently, Jason Zema was at the front of the line.

Jason Zema: I was out there at 5 o'clock this morning. Are you waiting in line for this table?

Speaker 1: A business major, Zema graduated from the University of Connecticut last summer.

Jason Zema: Quite a big turnout and you know you only got about 30 seconds where you can talk to an employer.

Speaker 1: Employers do plan to hire more new graduates this year, surveys say. You've been looking for work for over a year.

Jason Zema: Oh yeah, internships, full-time positions, anything.

Speaker 1: Are you getting discouraged?

Jason Zema: Ah, yeah.

Speaker 1: The job market may be improving slightly but with the sea of competition so deep, some students have decided they're not going to wait on line at job fairs anymore.

Campbell: The job fair is 400 people competing for 10 jobs.

Speaker 1: John Campbell is a senior at Babson College outside Boston.

John Campbell: It's all about creating your own destiny.

Speaker 1: Campbell was just a sophomore when he found a storefront here in Saugus, Massachusetts and set up shop in the back room. He took the money he'd raised working summer jobs, pooled it with two college friends and together they opened Foot Traffik. You're in the collectable athletic footwear business?

John Campbell: I guess you could say that, yeah, yeah, I'm a sneaker head.

Speaker 1: Through the store and a website he's selling limited edition sneakers to high school and college kids.

Campbell: That's good.

Speaker 1: Colleges reported growing interest in entrepreneurship courses.

Scott Gerber: Right now you should be focusing on two things.

Speaker 1: Twenty-seven year old Scott Gerber, who started several businesses. . .

Scott Gerber: Be somebody who is going to think about, how am I going to get started?

Speaker 1: . . .now teaches seminars to other aspiring entrepreneurs.

Scott Gerber: Entrepreneurship has become a viable career path, whereas it used to be considered a renegade's choice.

Speaker 1: Christy Tyler is what they call a "sidropreneur." Tyler got a job as a paralegal while she was in school.

Christy Tyler: Can you guys kiss again?

Speaker 1: But she's using that money to start her own photography business. The risks of entrepreneurship are high; roughly half of all new businesses fail in the first five years, but John Campbell says, "It's worth it."

John Campbell: The security that the job market offered, you know, 20 years ago isn't there.

Speaker 1: By selling fancy footwear he's run around the job market, and he's charting his own path.

John Campbell: Take care, man.

Speaker 5: Later on man.

Speaker 1: At the heart of China's rapidly expanding six-trillion-dollar economy is a massive building boom. Skyscrapers, shopping malls, high-speed trains, even new cities are popping up. One of those cities is Dantu. Located 150 miles northwest of Shanghai, its streets are modern and freshly paved. Cranes dot the skyline amid new plazas, parks, and housing developments. But the bustling crowds have yet to materialize.

Leo: It's strangely quiet.

Speaker 1: Leo is a teacher in Dantu, who recently bought a home here with a loan from a bank. Can you show me where the apartment that you bought is?

Leo: Oh, it's over there, and that is one of the best walls in this area.

Speaker 1: One of China's so-called "empty cities," Dantu was created by the government to spur economic growth and to help urbanize the country's largely rural population. Here in the center of Dantu, you can feel the emptiness. It plays to the old thinking, "If you build it, they will come." And the Chinese government is hoping the people eventually will. China's steady economic growth has made it the second strongest economy in the world. Its population, at 1.3 billion, is the largest. Yet only a tiny fraction of the Chinese people can afford to live in a city like Dantu.

Roger Baker: In many places, these cities are going empty, while right around the city, there's actually a shortage of housing for China's attempts to urbanize.

Speaker 1: Analysts like Roger Baker say the overdevelopment could set off a real estate crisis, even larger than what we faced in the United States.

Roger Baker: I think that people would certainly call this a bubble. We see the prices continuing to rise. We see them being fed, in many ways, by speculation.

Speaker 1: Baker warns that could take a serious toll, not just on China, but on the world.

Roger Baker: At a time when the European economies are in a state of crisis and the Chinese economy goes into a state of crisis, you basically knock offline — what, two-thirds of world's economic activity.

Speaker 1: But for locals like Leo, less concerned with the value of his home, he's happily enjoying something rare in China, the quiet of a big city.

Leo: It's quite relaxing, I think. This is really clean and the quality of the house is really good.

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Speaker 1: June 26th, 1974, 31 years ago today, the date of the biggest development in modern retailing, bar none.

Speaker 2: Scan, scan, scan.

Speaker 3: You hear the beep, beep, beep.

Speaker 4: Neh, neh, neh.

Speaker 5: I don't think any of us realized at the time how far this was going to go.

Speaker 1: No one knew at first how big the bar code scanning would become. They eventually found out. In 1992, President Bush seemed to be one of the last people to find out.

Bush: You just cross this oval plate?

Speaker 1: Today, we relive it every time we enter a modern supermarket, where every item bears an identifying series of vertical bars; where the laser scanner at the check-out, tallies the prices and tracks the inventory, with a never ending chorus of chirping beeps. New uses for bar codes and scanners are being dreamed up all the time. Prescription drug labels, for example, now feature this updated version of bar coding called "reduced space symbology." Not everyone is convinced of the bar code's merits. Some privacy advocates worry that the bar code technology is being used to track us and our buying habits, while some shoppers see them as just one more impersonal touch in an impersonal age. Whatever you think, there's little doubt that bar codes and scanners are here to stay. Until, that is, somebody makes the technological breakthrough that adds up our bill even faster.

Speaker 1: The horse had long bolted by the time police were shutting the barn door at the Paris Museum of Modern Art, examining the discarded frames of the stolen artworks. Police said the thief or thieves simply cut a padlock and broke a window to get in last night. No alarm went off; three guards inside apparently heard nothing. No leads, just speculation.

Julian Radcliffe: There were a thousand stolen Picassos on the database. So, that's been recovered.

Speaker 1: Julian Radcliffe keeps tabs on stolen art for galleries and collectors worldwide.

Julian Radcliffe: Those who steal the art won't put them up for public sale.

Speaker 1: Charlie Hill is a transplanted American, ex-London cop who has recovered several famous stolen paintings. "The art theft world," Hill says, "is not like in the movies."

Charlie Hill: The first thing to do is put out of your mind Dr. No or Mr. Big, saying, "I want that Rembrandt. Go steal it for me." No, it's too risky for them.

Speaker 1: But that doesn't seem to stop them.

Mary Seton Corboy: We grow eggplant, peppers. We grow beets in the spring and all different kinds of greens.

Speaker 1: Mary Seton Corboy loves showing off what she grows.

Mary Seton Corboy: These are fat figs and you know that a fig is ready to go when it pulls away very easily from the stem.

Speaker 1: But she's equally proud of where she grows it, on a once vacant, one acre lot in an inner city neighborhood near downtown Philadelphia. She bought the place ten years ago for $25,000 and dubbed it Greensgrow Farm. And weren't there some environmental problems when you started it?

Mary Seton Corboy: Well, that was why it was so cheap. This was a galvanizing plant.

Speaker 1: Land once polluted by arsenic, lead and zinc has undergone a massive cleanup. As an additional precaution everything is grown either hydroponically or in raised beds filled with organic soil. Corboy, a former chef, is at the forefront of a nationwide trend known as the urban farm movement.

Mary Seton Corboy: It's a very short distance from fruitcake to pioneer, I think, very short.

Speaker 1: The idea is to turn a city's vacant lots into green spaces.

Mary Seton Corboy: What we offer people is food that's just been harvested, that's just been picked.

Speaker 1: Greensgrow, a non-profit that makes enough money to pay its 11 employees, sells produce right on site. It's better than the grocery store food?

Speaker 2: Oh yeah, honey. It's so fresh and tasteful. String beans are good, the corn is fabulous.

Speaker 1: But most of the food grown here goes to restaurants like Standard Tap. Chef Carolyn Engle often builds her menu around Greensgrow produce, like these heirloom tomatoes.

Carolyn Engle: It's straight from the farm and it's a beautiful product. I love supporting that and they're doing a great thing for the neighborhood.

Speaker 1: And it's not just Philadelphia. Urban farms are blossoming all over the country, including here in Chicago. On a plot of land between the city's upscale Gold Coast and the notorious Cabrini Green Public Housing project, Ken Dunn runs City Farm, what's called a mobile farm stand on city-owned land.

Ken Dunn: It's a deal that we agreed to clean up, beautify, and protect a property that they own in exchange for a lease but no payment. And so they get a lot for what they give us.

Speaker 1: The farm, the second that Dunn has developed on city land, is self-supporting. He likes the idea that he can put vacant lots to good use until the city needs them for something else.

Ken Dunn: So, that was the initial agreement; we can do this if you tell us where to put our farm when you use this property again.

Speaker 1: Chicago also has permanent urban farms like Growing Home, on the city's south side.

Speaker 3: These branches, that's already got this all here, you break them down smooth.

Speaker 1: It's not just crops that are nurtured. There's also a program that employs and trains the homeless, recovering addicts, and ex-cons. Executive Director, Harry Rhodes.

Harry Rhodes: When you're growing food, planting that seed and seeing it grow, it has a huge effect on people.

Speaker 1: People like Paris Brewer. How long were you in jail?

Paris Brewer: Thirteen years and nine months.

Speaker 1: So, what has working here done for you?

Paris Brewer: It kept me grounded and really just helped me all the way around. I like everything about working here.

Speaker 1: Now he is the farm's market coordinator.

Paris Brewer: Alright, you ain't got to be no stranger. Just come on back, check us out.

Speaker 1: And though the people eagerly buying may not know the stories of those who grow the food, they are aware that everything here is produced with tender loving care right in their own city.

VIDEO TRANSCRIPT

David Shukman: Inch by inch, a new source of energy is emerging, the size of a submarine. Here at the dockside in Leith near Edinburgh, a vast wave power machine. Nearby, mounds of coal. It was coal that fueled the Industrial Revolution. Could sea power be next? And this component is now being lowered into the sea, an operation that'll have to be repeated thousands of times at the start of what's been described as a new era of harnessing the power of the sea. This system captures the swell. Each wave passing along the cylinders moves the hinges that connect them, and that motion drives generators.

I'll just follow along. In the assembly hall I was given the chance to see inside, down through the hatch. Oh, it's just like being inside a submarine. It's a strange new technology. So far it's cost some 40 million pounds. Out at sea, there'll be no one in here to feel the rocking of the waves. And here at the end of this giant cylinder is where they actually generate the power. Let me show you how that's done. Every time a wave passes along this system, the cylinders move. And where they're hinged, there are these huge hydraulic pumps, like bicycle pumps. And that captures the energy of the waves, is channeled into a generator like this, and ends up producing electricity. Cables will bring the power ashore. But what if there are no waves? This thing will be useless on a flat day.

Speaker 2: On a flat day we won't produce any power, that's right. But the important thing is the contribution on average over the year. Every megawatt we generate is a megawatt that doesn't need to be created by fossil fuels.

David Shukman: This plan to harness the power of the sea is the largest of its kind in the world. Electricity for 750,000 homes could be produced, if all the projects go ahead. That's 1.2 gigawatts, what a conventional power station generates—a bold ambition from the official agency leasing out 10 areas of sea bed.

Speaker 3: This is a very important day. What we've actually done is taken a very big step to making a new technology—a renewable energy technology, wave and tidal, commercially deployable on a grand, on a big scale.

David Shukman: The designs range from wave machines swaying in the swell, to giant turbines spinning in the tides, and huge propellers harnessing the currents. Another component is launched. There may yet be unexpected costs or challenges. It's still early days. David Shukman, BBC News, in Leith.

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