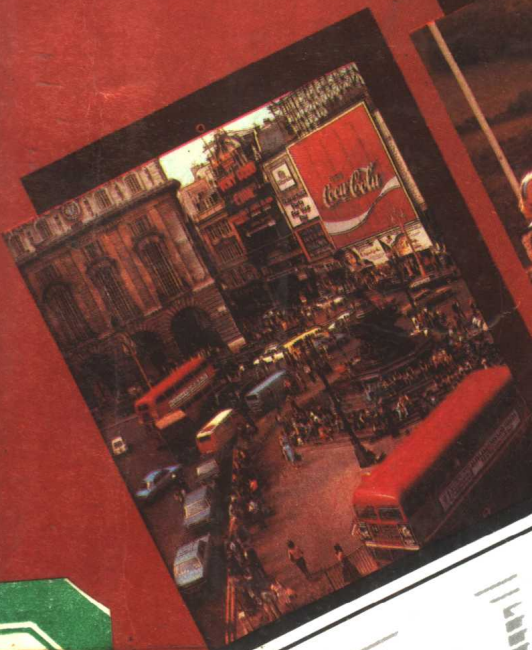


Level 2

Modern English

Extensive Reading



现代英语 (第二版) 第二级
泛读
《现代英语》修订组

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MODERN ENGLISH

for University Students

现代英语

(第2版)

Extensive Reading

泛 读

Student's Book

Level 2

Modern English Revising Team



本书经中英双方教师和专家共同努力，几易其稿修订而成。绝大多数课文都经过重新选编，文章主题基本与《读与写》相匹配。本次修订主要有以下三个方面：一、增强文章的趣味性和通用性；二、降低难度；三、扩大泛阅读量。

本书题材广泛、图文并茂、语言地道、练习新颖，文、理、工科通用。

责任编辑：周 龙

现代英语(第2版)

泛 读

第 2 级

《现代英语》修订组

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再版前言

《现代英语》(*Modern English*)系国家教委批准,由中国高等教育出版社与英国麦克米伦出版公司合作编写出版的英语教材,主要供我国高等院校非英语专业的各科学学生学习英语使用。这是我国首次与国外合作编写出版大学教材,是英语国家的语言优势与国内大学英语教学经验的结合。这一中外文化交流项目,为国内外语言界、教育界和新闻界所瞩目。

《现代英语》的编写,以现行的《大学英语教学大纲》为指导原则,从国内大学英语教学情况出发,解放思想,在肯定和继承国内大学英语教学行之有效的经验的同时,积极借鉴和引进国外语言学 and 语言教学的新思想、新理论和新方法。这主要表现在三个方面:

第一, 阅读教学从 TALO 向 TAVI 转变

国外语言界提出了阅读教学中的两个重要概念,即文章作为语言实体 (Text as Linguistic Object, 简称 TALO) 与文章作为传递信息的载体 (Text as Vehicle of Information, 简称 TAVI)。前者表示,阅读材料是用以教授语言知识(语音、词汇、语法等)的形式,后者则表示,阅读材料是传递信息的媒介。因此,在教学实践中,如何处理这两者的关系,便直接影响着教学方法、教学目的和教学效果。在相当长的一个时期内,由于多方面的局限,国内的阅读教学在很大程度上停留在 TALO 的水平上,体现为以词汇、语法为主线,教师为中心,过多强调了语言知识的传授,却往往忽略了阅读文章所表达的信息。我国英语教学中,甚至在学生毕业后的工作实践中,阅读速度慢、阅读能力较弱这一普遍现象,是与上述的传统教学思想和方法有不可分隔的关系的。须知,人类当前所处的时代是“信息爆炸”的高科技时代,正是在这种情势下,产生了阅读教学从 TALO 向 TAVI 转变的观念。这就要求在教学中,不仅要重视语言形式,而且要十分重视通过语言形式所表达出的信息,进而培养学生通过阅读课文获取信息和表达信息的能力。《现代英语》的编写,正是基于英语阅读教学的这一变革,在选材上,打破以语法为纲的框框,选用多题材、多体裁的真实的 (authentic) 语言材料,使课文内容知识性强,信息量丰富,从而为学生接触真实的语言材料,获取信息创造良好的条件。

第二, 语言操练从 Usage 向 Use 转变

英国语言学家 H.G. Widdowson 区别了 Usage 和 Use 两个不同的概念,指出 Usage 是语言形式的一个成分,即“用法”,而 Use 则是语言交际体系中的一个成分,即“使用”。任何一种语言形式都具有这两种属性,也就是说,用作解释某一语言现象的例证和其自身在交际场合中的使用。语言教学应从 Usage 向 Use 转变。这一理论反映在教材中,突出的一点就是练习的设计。迄今国内的传统英语教材中,在练习设计上,较为注重语法。因此,对语言形式进行的操练,往往是孤立的,或缺乏语境的,多停留在 Usage 的水平上,不是对课文句子的简单模仿,便是机械性的套用,因而显得呆板单调,难以达到巩固、掌握和使用的目的。《现代英语》的编写,发挥中外专家、教师的各自优势,充分合作,在练习设计上既着眼于语言形式,又注重语言形式的具体运用,精心设计和安排了形式活泼的练习。例如课前阅读 (Before Reading), 在国内现行大学英语教材中,则是首次使用。即使是对一些传统语法项目的练习设计,也力求激发学生的兴趣和动力。使用过《现代英语》的师生几乎都有一个深刻感觉,认为这套教材的练习独具风格,不再是课文的陪衬,在某种程度上可以说是课文内涵的延伸,课文与练习两者自然而紧密地融为一体,相辅相成。

第三, 运用语言交际的原则,培养学生的交际的能力

语言是交际的工具,语言教学的最终目的是培养学生能以书面的或口头的方式进行交际的能

力。现行的文理科和理工科两个《大纲》都明确地将这一原则定为教学宗旨。《现代英语》编写的指导思想植根于现代语言学对语言交际理论的研究,注重发展语言技能,大力培养学生的交际能力,即运用语言技能,获取和表达信息。同时,《现代英语》努力体现《大纲》的原则、规定和要求。在交际能力的培养方面,根据国内大学英语教学的现状,把培养学生具有“较强的阅读能力”作为首要目标,同时培养“一定的听和译的能力和初步的写和说的能力”。

《现代英语》为推广先进的教学理论和方法,推动我国大学英语教学的改革、提高教学质量,为促进国内大学英语教材的建设都起了积极的作用,并以其独特的内容和风貌受到了国内师生的喜爱。

然而,由于《现代英语》是中外首次合作编写出版的教材,难免会存在这样那样的问题,加之第一版主要采取“他编我审”的方式,因此具有较大的局限性。通过四年多的课堂实践,暴露出某些不足之处,主要是有些内容偏专偏难,超出了国内学生当前的接受能力,这突出地反映在《泛读》和《听与说》教材中,有的文章趣味性较欠缺,有的生词量过大;课序安排也不尽如人意,等等,加之配套辅助材料的编写和出版未能跟上等诸多因素,造成使用上的困难。但是,广大师生和读者对《现代英语》给予了客观的和应有的评价,认为尽管存在着若干缺陷,它仍不失为一套学习现代英语的较好教材,因而迫切希望能尽快修订,弥补存在的不足之处,使之为我国大学英语教学更好地发挥作用。

经过多方努力和两年多的准备,《现代英语》1-4级的修订工作已顺利完成。现在,第2版终于和大家见面了。这次修订总结了第1版的经验和教训,采纳了广大师生的意见,顾及中外文化的客观差异,完全立足于国内,着眼于国内大学英语教学的实际需要,由中外英语专家和教师共同参与。修订的宗旨是:注重能力的培养,体现语言共核,增强趣味性,加大信息量,力图使《现代英语》成为一套大学文、理、工各科均为适用的通用教材。具体各书的修订情况是:

《读与写》(Reading and Writing) 首先,对选材和课序分别进行了充实和调整,增加人文社科方面的一般性文章,较之第1版有了大幅度的变化。以第1、2级为例,第1级只保留了第1版的第2、3和4等3课,对第1版的第5、7和11等3课重新换了课文和练习,另外新选编了《交通灯的来历》、《手势语》、《埃米琳·潘克赫斯特(人物传记)》、《美国人》和《教育新方法》等5课,同时选入第1版第2级的《从牛到纸币》一课。第2级也仅保留了第1版的5课,即第1、2(改名为《母亲和孩子》)、3、4(改名为《土地和人口》)和12等课,对第1版的第7课更换了课文和练习,新选编了《世界上最富有的人》、《英国民族》、《记忆力:为什么我们记得...为什么我们忘记》、《地震与火山》(全新课文和练习)等4课,同时分别将第1版第3级《一个孩子眼中的世界》和第4级《空气船》两课选入。对于所保留下来的课文,在篇幅或内容上都进行了程度不同的增删和修改。如此调整和修改,不仅增强了文章的可读性和可接受性,而且使课与课之间、级与级之间的梯度更加科学合理,符合由浅入深,循序渐进的习惯。其次,用计算机对生词出现率和词汇量加以严格的控制,解决了生词量过大和超纲词汇较多的问题。这一点在《泛读》和《听与说》教材中尤为明显。最后,在练习设计上,本着继承第1版的成功之处和创新的原则,对每一项练习都审慎地予以考虑、改写,直至重新设计,加强了词汇(如动词短语、搭配等)和写作方面的练习,使写作练习成为有指导的写作,严格从句子水平开始,逐步过渡到段落水平上。

《泛读》(Extensive Reading) 每单元的内容主题基本上同《读与写》的相应课配合,以使词汇有一定的复现率。每单元分为三篇难易度不同的文章,力求体现区分度,每篇均配以适量的练习,其中第三篇可供练习快速阅读之用。为了使用方便,第2版的《泛读》将A、B两册合为一册。

《听与说》(Listening and Speaking) 每单元的内容原则上也配合《读与写》, 听力材料的生词出现率控制在最低限度, 练习形式较之第1级更加生动活泼, 注意安排了信息转换性质的练习。录音语速严格按照《大纲》的规定, 由英美人士朗读, 为学生熟悉不同的英美发音创造条件。

需要说明的是, 根据广大师生的要求, 在以上各教材中的练习设计上, 适当注意与大学英语考试 (College English Test) 挂钩。

《教参》(Teacher's Guide) 除提供练习答案之外, 还编写了《读与写》每单元课文的简介 (Introduction), 并尽可能提供背景资料、语音和语言难点、语篇分析、教学建议和教学方法等多项内容, 以有助于教师备课。

考虑到国内大学英语教学的实际需要, 而《现代英语》基本教材一时又尚难予以满足这一情况, 高等教育出版社将另行组织国内力量编写和出版相应的配套辅助教材, 其中包括《教师教学参考手册》和《学生练习册》等, 这样做无疑将为使用《现代英语》提供更大的方便。

尽管这次修订尽了很大努力, 但由于时间仓促, 仍难做到尽如人意。我们将不断进取, 不断提高, 有所创造, 有所前进。

《现代英语》这一中外文化合作项目, 得到了英国已故首相 Harold Macmillan 勋爵和中国国内有关部门各级领导的极大关怀。这里, 要特别提到英国麦克米伦出版公司 Adrian Soar 先生、Terrance Creed 先生、Yiu Hei Kan 先生、Kate Garratte 女士; 中国高等教育出版社社长祖振铨先生和总编辑杨陵康先生。由于他们的热情关心、大力支持和悉心指导, 保证了本书编写和修订工作的顺利进行。

我们感谢所有为《现代英语》的出版而付出辛勤劳动的中外各方面的人们。

《现代英语》在编写和修订过程中, 得到了许多院校、师生及其他方面人士的关心、支持和帮助。我们特别感谢北京外国语学院、东南大学、重庆大学、西安交通大学、湖北工学院、陕西机械学院、天津轻工业学院、哈尔滨建筑工程学院、南京邮电学院、中国药科大学和郑州粮食学院等院校的大力支持, 并要感谢杨惠中、周献桃、赵明瑜、王保清、徐承钟、唐启金、谢叔寒和王志纯等专家和教授的通力合作。我们尤其要感谢全国大学外语教材编审委员会理工科英语教材编审组副组长韩其顺教授的热心指导。正是这些单位和个人给予《现代英语》的积极支持, 无论是批评还是建议, 促成了这次修订。如果说《现代英语》第2版能得以问世并有所改进的话, 那么必然是与所有关心、爱护、支持这套教材的院校、单位和人士分不开的。值此新版问世之际, 我们谨向他们表示衷心的感谢, 并热诚希望广大读者继续对《现代英语》提出宝贵意见。

先后参加审稿会的还有: 包家珍、孙桂香、李五全、周建平、柳明淮、贾丽、谭荣璋等, 在此一并鸣谢。

参加本书修订工作的, 英方有: Nicholas Sampson、John Owen、Deborah Veness、Patrick Goldsmith、Donald Watson; 中方有: 罗信群、曹根望、邹长征、李霄翔。

《现代英语》修订组

1990年4月于北京

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UNIT 1 THE MIDAS TOUCH

BEFORE READING

- (a) Look up the following words in your dictionary. Make a note of their meanings.

textile mill telegrapher investment

- (b) The passage is concerned with the life of Andrew Carnegie, a man who eventually became the richest man in the world. Before achieving this, however, he held a number of different jobs. Look at the list below and decide which was his first, second, third job, etc.

telegrapher
head of a railway company
mill worker
newspaper boy
businessman
personal secretary

Now read the passage quickly to compare your answers.

SECTION 1

Para 1 We owe a lot to the ancient Greeks: the English language has borrowed many words from the language of ancient Greece, and we use today many phrases which refer to the people and events of that time. One of these phrases is used to describe someone who has a particular ability to make money. We say that such a person has the 'Midas touch', which means that everything that such a person touches 'turns to gold', or meets with success. However, ancient peoples also knew that great wealth did not always bring great happiness, as the story of Midas shows.

Para 2 Midas was a king in ancient times who asked the gods to make him rich, the richest man in the world. He was given the power to turn everything he touched into gold, and so his wealth began to grow. However Midas soon found that his power had another side to it. He could not eat because his food turned to gold. He could not touch his family or they would turn to gold. Having the 'Midas touch' does not, therefore, always bring happiness, as King Midas and many others have found out. Yet, to many people, being the richest person in the world is the most exciting dream possible.

Para 3 One man for whom the dream came true was Andrew Carnegie. Born into a very poor family, Carnegie became one of the richest and most famous men of his time. He was born in Britain in 1835, the son of a weaver. Within seven years, however, his father was put out of work, as the first steam weaving machines began to be used in the town. The 1840's in Britain saw many people put out of work, and like many others Carnegie's father lost hope and became a broken man. His wife took charge of the family and she brought in a small income by repairing shoes and by working in a food shop. Two of her sisters had gone to the USA in 1840 and they sent back letters telling her of how work was to be had all over the country. So, in 1848, the Carnegie family went by ship to America. Once there, friends and relatives helped them to settle. Andrew's mother again began to repair shoes and he himself found work in a textile mill. The jobs he was given were often very unpleasant but Carnegie, then only thirteen years old, loved earning his first wage. Indeed years later he wrote, 'I have made millions since, but none of these gave me as much happiness as my first week's earnings'.

Para 4 Carnegie worked hard and, as a reward, was sometimes allowed to work in the office, where he learned accounting methods. He soon began to build up his knowledge of accounting by going to evening classes in book keeping, even though he had worked a fourteen hour day at the mill. Soon he began his climb to great wealth. But it was not only hard work that was to make Carnegie rich. He was also lucky and was often in the right place at exactly the right time. His first piece of good luck came when he was given a job as a newspaper boy. His weekly wage was doubled, and in 1851 he was given a job as a full time telegrapher (the telegraph in the 19th century was a way of sending messages, by electricity, along wires over long distances — it was a kind of early telephone, but sending written, not

(spoken, messages).

Para 5 As well as extra money, operating the telegraph brought Carnegie in touch with the world of business. Tapping out and receiving messages, the telegraphers of the day knew how business was conducted, where it was moving, and who was doing business with whom. All of this Carnegie was very interested in; he also liked the American way of doing business. He wrote 'I am to have \$4 a week and a good chance of making more. Back home I would have been a poor weaver all my days, but here I can surely do something better. If I don't, it will be my own fault, for anyone can get along in this country.'

Para 6 His next chance came quickly. In 1852 Thomas Scott, the head of a railway company, gave Carnegie a job as his personal secretary and telegrapher. The wage of \$35 a month was good but, more importantly, Carnegie realised that working with Thomas Scott would give him an excellent education in business. He was right. Seven years later, Carnegie knew enough to take over Scott's job when Scott himself moved on to a better job. Five years after that, Scott offered him an even better job with the railway company, but this time Carnegie said no, and chose instead to leave the company to set out on his own, making investments in different companies and businesses.

Para 7 During the next seven years Carnegie completed the business education which he would use to become the world's greatest maker of steel and its richest man. Under Scott, he had learned how important it was to keep careful accounts of costs. The railway companies had set up a system to do this and Carnegie had learned all about it. With millions of dollars worth of trains and wagons, hundreds of employees, and thousands of passengers, the railway companies had to keep careful records to make sure that a profit was being made. Working for the biggest railway company, Carnegie had learned important lessons, which he later turned into one of his first rules of business: 'Watch the costs and the profits will take care of themselves.'

EXERCISE 1

Choose the best heading for each paragraph.

PARAGRAPH 1

- A. The ancient Greeks
- B. The story of gold
- C. The story of Midas
- D. The Midas touch

PARAGRAPH 2

- A. The story of Midas
- B. The dream of riches
- C. The story of gold

D. The power of gold

PARAGRAPH 3

- A. Carnegie: his dreams come true!
- B. Carnegie's mother makes money repairing shoes
- C. Carnegie: background and origins
- D. Unemployment in Britain in the 1840's

PARAGRAPH 4

- A. Carnegie's rapid rise to wealth
- B. Carnegie learns his trade
- C. Carnegie attends evening classes
- D. Carnegie the newspaper boy

PARAGRAPH 5

- A. The poor weaver
- B. The good telegrapher
- C. The American way
- D. The old country

PARAGRAPH 6

- A. Thomas Scott
- B. \$35 a month!
- C. Carnegie's big chance
- D. Carnegie goes it alone

PARAGRAPH 7

- A. Costs and profits
- B. Carnegie and the railroads
- C. The Rules of business
- D. Investments and decisions

EXERCISE 2

Find words in the passage which are opposite, or different, in meaning to the following:

- 1 lent
- 2 boring
- 3 damaging
- 4 nice
- 5 punishment
- 6 fall

- 7 poverty
- 8 unfortunate
- 9 giving

EXERCISE 3

Complete the following, using information from the passage.

Carnegie was _____ in 1835. In 1840 two of his _____ went to _____, and sent _____ to his mother, telling her that there was plenty of _____ to be had in the USA, which was not the case at that time in Britain. Indeed, Carnegie's father had _____ his job and simply _____ up hope, becoming a _____ man. So, in 1848, Carnegie and his family _____ to the USA, where _____ and _____ helped them to settle.

EXERCISE 4

What jobs did Carnegie take up in these years?

1848: _____
 1851: _____
 1852: _____
 1859: _____
 1864: _____

EXERCISE 5

There are three sayings, or quotations, by Carnegie in the passage. Write down the one you think he said, or wrote, *first*.

BEFORE READING

Look up the following words and phrases in your dictionary before reading the passage:

inside information a crash a worthy cause

In English, the word *crash* has many different meanings. What do you think it means in the

context of this passage?

SECTION 2

Para 1 Thomas Scott introduced Carnegie to the world of 19th century American investment. In 1856 he offered to lend Carnegie \$600, and told him to invest it in a particular company. Although he hated being in debt, Carnegie took up the offer and did as he was told. He was soon rewarded with a good profit. He was amazed that he could earn money without actually working for it. Soon other investments and rewards followed. In 1862 he borrowed \$1,250 to invest and, in one year, had made profits of \$7,500. Soon his income from such investments had climbed to \$45,000. Once, when a friend asked him, 'How are you?' Carnegie replied 'I'm rich! I'm rich!'

Para 2 Today in the USA some of Carnegie's methods would be illegal, but in those days it was common practice to make use of business information from 'inside'. After a time, however, Carnegie became tired of making investments in this way. He turned all his investments into cash and entered the steel business in 1872 by investing \$250,000 to build a modern steel making mill. Again his luck showed itself, as the following year millions of dollars were lost in a crash on the stock market and investments were now worth nothing. But Carnegie's money was now in steel, not investments. More important, the railways were beginning to use steel rails and other uses for steel were being found by other industries. On the other hand, costs were very high in the steel business and Carnegie knew almost nothing about it — he needed something special to survive.

Para 3 What he had learned working for the railway companies turned out to be very important. He realised there were many things wrong with the way the steel business was carried on. For one thing, different stages in the making of steel were carried out in different places. Carnegie brought them all under one roof. Steel makers were also behind the railway companies in the development of cost accounting methods. Carnegie, however, used a modern system which meant he knew about, and could control, all the costs of making steel. He also used methods which made many people very angry. For example, he began a system of working men and machines on a twenty-four-hour basis. This meant that machines lasted only weeks or months, instead of years, and other steel makers thought him a fool. But Carnegie had made his plans very carefully. His methods meant he could produce cheaper steel, and so sell more of it, than other steel makers. His first ton of steel had been produced at a cost of \$56. By 1900 the price was \$11.50 and Carnegie was making profits of \$40 million a year. He was, at that point, the richest man in the world.

Para 4 Carnegie then turned his attention to his next job and left the steel industry. That job was to give away the fortune he had made. He had said in 1889 that no man should

35 die rich. He meant it: before his death in 1919 he had given away \$ 350 million to worthy causes all over the world, and it is for this that his name is now usually remembered, unlike that of J. Paul Getty who, when he died in 1957, had replaced Carnegie as the richest man in the world.

40 **Para 5** When we think of the name Getty, we usually think of the problems great wealth can bring. By the time Getty was 24 years old he had made his first million dollars, but he was no longer liked by his parents; by 1930 he had been married and divorced three times, and he was later to marry twice more. He lied to his mother to get control of the family business. One of his sons was to die young, another took drugs, while another probably killed himself. Even when he died, his wealth caused arguments among the members of his family and between the British and American governments.

45 **Para 6** John Paul Getty was born in 1892. His father entered the oil business and Getty was brought up in a wealthy family. However, he was always arguing with his father, usually about money. Finally, his father agreed to give him \$ 100 a month and enough money to make small investments in the oil business, but only on condition that his father agreed to the investment and that the profits were divided between them — 70% to father, 30% to Paul. Two years later Paul Getty had made \$ 11,850 in a single deal, and over \$ 27,000 for his father. In 1916 his father took him into the family business, where he continued to make large profits. Like Carnegie, he was careful to gather information and to learn. He also felt himself to be very lucky. Yet he and his father still did not get on with each other, particularly since Paul kept getting married and divorced. When his father died in 1930, he left his son only \$ 250,000 from an estimated fortune of \$ 10 million, with most of the rest of the money going to Getty's mother. She also kept control of the family business. By a number of financial tricks, Getty got control of the company from his mother. When he was asked how, he later said 'I just lied to my mother'.

EXERCISE 1

Choose the best heading for each paragraph.

PARAGRAPH 1

- A. Scott meets Carnegie
- B. The amazing Carnegie!
- C. Carnegie in debt
- D. Carnegie learns the secrets of investment

PARAGRAPH 2

- A. Carnegie the criminal
- B. Inside information

- C. Carnegie goes into steel
- D. American railways

PARAGRAPH 3

- A. The steel business
- B. History of the US steel industry
- C. New methods, bigger profits
- D. Costs and profits

PARAGRAPH 4

- A. Carnegie leaves the steel business
- B. A better man
- C. The steel industry — Carnegie's contribution
- D. John Paul Getty — how it started

PARAGRAPH 5

- A. Divorce brings unhappiness
- B. Getty's early marriages
- C. Getty's first million.
- D. The problems which can come with wealth

PARAGRAPH 6

- A. Getty's early years
- B. The Getty family
- C. Getty gets a chance
- D. 70 – 30

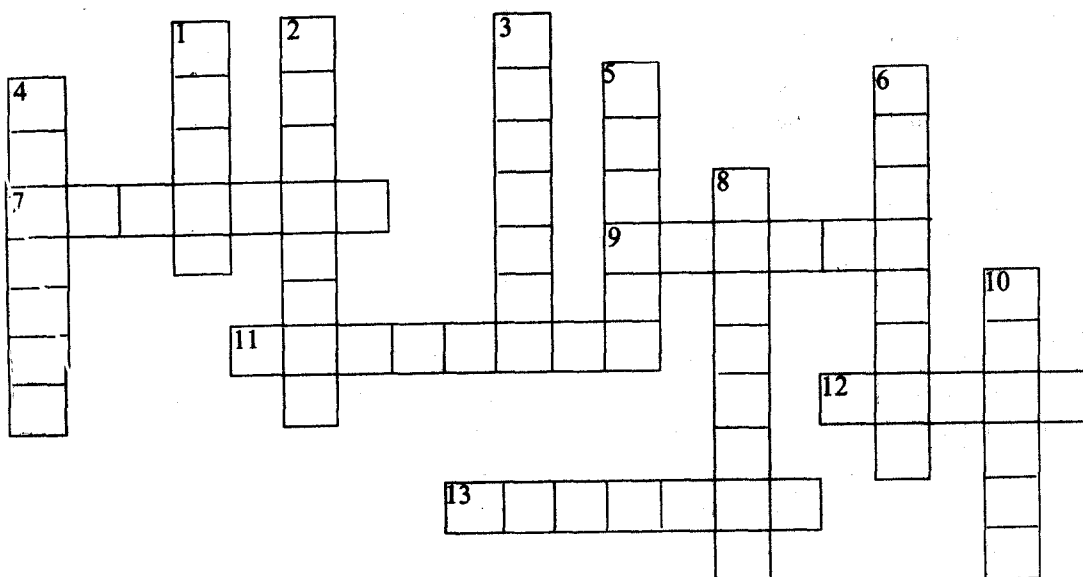
EXERCISE 2

Decide whether the statements below are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Getty entered the steel business in 1872.
- 2 Carnegie was born in 1892.
- 3 Carnegie started work in his family's business.
- 4 Carnegie's business methods are accepted as common practice today.
- 5 When he moved into it in 1872, Carnegie knew a lot about the steel business.
- 6 Carnegie carried out the different stages of steel making in different places.
- 7 Getty made his money by producing cheaper steel.
- 8 Getty was well liked by his father.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the missing words in the clues and use them to complete the crossword :



ACROSS CLUES

7. Scott _____ to lend Carnegie money.
 9. He _____ luck to survive.
 11. He was _____ with a large profit.
 12. He _____ a new working system.
 13. The making of steel was _____ out in different stages.

DOWN CLUES

1. He _____ being in debt.
 2. He _____ his money.
 3. His income had _____ to \$45,000.
 4. Other steel producers _____ him a fool.
 5. He _____ his attention to the steel business.
 6. He _____ steel much cheaper than the others.
 8. He _____ there were many things wrong with the steel business.
 10. He was _____ that he could make money so easily

SECTION 3

Para 1 Once he had control of the family fortune, J. Paul Getty began to take over other oil companies. He took risks, but always with a plan in mind, and he was almost scientific in the way he gathered information. He knew everything about the oil business.

and even more about the tax laws. Although he was the world's richest man, he paid less than \$ 500 a year in income tax. He realised that, after 1945, the USA could not supply itself with oil, and he saw the possibilities of the oil fields of the Middle East. He was sure that huge oil fields would be opened up there and he sometimes paid huge sums of money for oil rights in countries which were not yet producing large quantities of oil. He was taking big risks, and he often had to wait many years before his investments brought any profits, but it was all to make him the richest man in the world! He made so much money that by 1957 his fortune was estimated to be \$ 700 million to \$ 1,000 million.

Para 2 Around this time, his life was to change. Newspapers and magazines began to run stories about him, and he was often attacked in them by both friends and enemies. The general picture of him was of a man who was, in spite of his great wealth, very unhappy, seeming to get no enjoyment from having so much money. Getty also received death threats. One of his sons took to drugs, while another, so it seemed, killed himself. Then, in 1973, there was the kidnap of his grandson. At first, Getty thought that the kidnap was a trick, as his grandson knew many criminals. However, even when it became clear that the kidnap was real, he refused to pay money demanded by the kidnappers. He began to fear that he might be kidnapped himself and went everywhere protected by armed guards. Even when his grandson's ear was cut off and sent to a newspaper, together with a demand for \$ 3.2 million, Getty would not give in. Only when there was a threat that his grandson would be cut into little pieces did Getty give money for his freedom. He was set free on his grandfather's birthday. Many members of Getty's family believed he had behaved badly but he felt he was right to act as he did. 'I have fourteen other grandchildren', he said to the newspapers, 'and if I pay out money to the kidnappers now, I'll have fourteen kidnapped grandchildren'.

Para 3 In his old age, Getty did not seem so interested in making money, and he began to build up an art collection. Yet, unlike Carnegie, he was mostly interested in how he could have a museum named after him at no cost to himself. Every dollar that Getty spent on his museum was taken off his taxes. He was often asked to spend his money on good causes, or to give money to the sick, or to others who needed it, but he never did. One of his very rich friends once asked him to give some of his wealth to do something good for the whole world, such as finding the cure for some terrible disease. Getty just looked at his friend, saying nothing.

Para 4 Getty spent the last years of his life making changes to his will, writing his sons, wives and friends in and out. The twenty first change to his will gave his personal fortune to his museum and left only small sums to his wives and sons. Both the American and British governments tried to get income tax payments from the will, while his family fought over their shares. It seemed that in death, even as in life, Getty's money caused nothing but trouble. As Getty wrote, 'I never enjoyed making money, never started out to make a lot of it. Money doesn't seem to have any connection with happiness ... maybe with unhappiness'. As for