

5 een beeld schetsen van	picture an image
macht verkrijgen	gain power
op gelijke voet staan met	be on par/be on equal footing with
ongewenste invloed hebben op	have unwanted influence on
de politiek bekritisieren	criticise politics
mediacircus	media circus
6 burgerlijke rechten hebben	have civil rights
definitie van minderjarige	definition of (a) minor
meerderjarig worden	come of age
zich op het schoolterrein bevinden	be on school campus/property/premises
geen tegenspraak dulden	not tolerate contradiction/talking back
onrechtmatige arrestatie	unjust(ified) arrest

A good cry ★★★

pages 18-19

Reading • Language Organiser • Summarising

Assignment 47

Pre-reading

10



Before reading the article, team up with one or two classmates and discuss the following questions.

- Do you consider yourself an 'easy crier' or not? Think of two or three situations in which you cried or might cry.
- Could a sad movie make you cry? And how about a book? Or a song?
- Do you think it's appropriate to cry in the following situations? Why (not)?
 - your brother's/sister's/best friend's wedding
 - the death of your pet
 - winning an important match or competition
 - failing an important exam
 - bumping your toe against a chair in such a way that it hurts quite a lot
 - getting a shock, for example when a family member plays a prank on you when you get home late at night
 - losing a computer game you were playing against one of your friends
 - hearing that your favourite vlogging couple is breaking up
- What do you think of the saying 'Boys don't cry'? Do you think it's true that girls cry more often than boys? And do you think this is how it should be? Why (not)?

Assignment 48

Reading

20



A

Read the article on pages 18 and 19. While you do this, draw a symbol in the margin next to each paragraph, indicating your response to the information in this paragraph. Use the following symbols:

- ✓ = agree
- x = disagree
- ? = don't fully understand
- Δ = I need / want more explanation
- ! = surprising / shocking
- ☺ = like / funny
- ☹ = indifferent
- ☹ = dislike

B

When you've read the entire text, look at your symbols. Choose four paragraphs that triggered the strongest response: the paragraphs that you found the funniest, the most shocking etcetera. Draw a circle around those symbols.

C

Team up with a classmate and compare results. Did you draw the same symbols next to each paragraph? Why did you choose those symbols? And did you circle the same symbols?

Assignment 49

Reading

10



Read the text again and answer the following questions. Use your own words and write correct English sentences.

- What happened when tennis player Andy Murray had to wipe away a few tears after losing an important match?
- Why do you think Edmund Muskie blamed the weather for his wet face in 1972?
- Do animals cry too?
- What did William Frey find in the 1980s and which explanation did he come up with?
- 'Why do many people say that crying makes them feel better?' (ll. 48-49). Is this question answered in the text? If so, what is the answer?
- How did the social function of crying evolve, according to Robert Provine?
- Why does crying 'affect us so strongly' (l. 86)?
- Why were the results of the experiments carried out by Heather MacArthur and Stephanie Shields so surprising?
- Based on the final two paragraphs, write down four tips for people who want to make their tears work to their advantage.

Assignment 50

Language Organiser

15



A

Here are some expressions with the word *cry*. Match them with the correct descriptions. There are two extra descriptions.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 to cry one's eyes / heart out | a to claim that something bad is happening, while in reality there's nothing amiss |
| 2 to cry bloody murder | b a great deal of fuss over something of little importance |
| 3 all cry and no wool | c used to express impatience or irritation |
| 4 a shoulder to cry on | d to be very different to |
| 5 no use crying over spilt milk | e to weep inconsolably for a long time |
| 6 to cry wolf | f said to someone whose whining falls on unsympathetic ears |
| 7 for crying out loud | g don't regret what cannot be undone |
| 8 a cry from the heart | h one who provides comfort in a difficult time |
| 9 to cry for the moon | i a large public protest |
| 10 to be a far cry from | j to scream as though someone is experiencing something very dangerous or serious (which is not the case) |
| 11 cry me a river | k don't become upset about something until it actually happens |
| 12 don't cry before you are hurt | l to abandon a plan or a good intention |
| | m a passionate or honest appeal or protest |
| | n to ask for what is impossible |

B

Read the sentences and fill in the missing words. Choose from the expressions in exercise A. You may need to change their form in order for them to fit the sentence.

- You can ... but you're not going to the party tonight!
- Maisy ... when her stack of paper fell on the ground.
- It was really hard saying goodbye to my friend at the airport. I was ...!
- I know you're worried that you might not pass the exam, but ...
- If you ... too many times, eventually no one will believe you.
- I really needed ... when we lost the match. Thanks for being there for me.

C

The author of the article on pages 18 and 19 uses different words and expressions to refer to crying too. Write down at least five different ways of saying someone is crying from the text. When you're done, compare your answers to those of a classmate. Did you find the same expressions?

Assignment 51

Language Organiser

10



There are also quite a lot of expressions with the word *tear* in them. Read the sentences and fill in the gaps. Also translate the expressions in *italics* into Dutch.

- Sandra was clearly emotional when she held the speech. She was ... *back tears*.
- The film we saw last Saturday was so sad – it was a true *tear*...
- I was ... *to tears* when I read the story about that homeless junkie who was rescued by street cat Bob.
- I tried to compose myself when I heard the news, but I ... *into tears* anyway.
- I don't think the toddler hurt himself when he fell off his chair. He was *shedding* ... *tears*.
- The time has come to thank all the people whose *blood*, ..., and *tears* went into this project.
- I'm not convinced this is a good idea. I'm afraid *it will all* ... *in tears*.
- Khadija and her aunt never got along, and she *didn't* ... a *tear* at the funeral.

Assignment 52

Summarising

30



After having studied the text in different ways, you are now going to make a summary. Work in pairs.

- Go through the text again (do this by yourself) and underline (with pencil) one or two sentences in every paragraph that are the most important.
- Read the sentences that you have underlined and see if together they form a good summary of the text. If you are not satisfied, make some changes.
- Now look at each other's work: have you underlined the same sentences? Discuss if there are differences and see if you can agree on the same sentences.
- You are now going to write your summary: use the sentences that you have chosen and change them in such a way that they are your own words. Use a maximum of 300 words.
- If you are both finished, swap texts with your neighbour. Read through each other's text to see if there are things that you might want to do differently. Correct grammar and spelling mistakes if you notice them.

Assignment 53

Reading

10



Below is a piece of text from the original article. Read it and fill in the missing words. Choose from: *animals* – *attention* – *empathic* – *frightening* – *harmony* – *moral crying* – *mortality* – *positive* – *predators* – *tear glands* – *toddlers* – *wailing* – *welling up*.

There are three extra words you can't use.

Very peculiar practice

Look closely at crying, and you will see just how strange it is. For one thing, it encompasses two very different processes: vocal ... (1) and tearing.

Human babies excel at the former, and for good reason – bawling is a very effective way of getting ... (2) from caregivers. For their first few weeks, babies don't even shed tears, because their ... (3) are still developing. But as they grow, crying becomes less vocal and more tearful. This could be an evolutionary adaptation, suggests Ad Vingerhoets at Tilburg University in the Netherlands. Wailing advertises vulnerability to everyone around, including ... (4), so once a child can move around, it is wiser to use the more covert signal of tears.

Another puzzle is that we cry throughout our lives. Intriguing changes in crying behaviour seem to reflect its changing functions as we age. Around adolescence, we begin to cry less over physical pain and more over emotional pain. Many people also start to exhibit '... (5)', in reaction to acts of bravery, self-sacrifice, and altruism. Why we do this is still a mystery. Also mysterious is why, as we age, we increasingly shed tears over things that are ... (6). Robert Provine at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, has a suggestion. 'Given that emotional tearing is recently evolved, it's a very crude estimate of emotional expression,' he says. 'We also produce tears when we yawn, when we sneeze, when we laugh, when we cough.'

Another theory is that so-called tears of joy do not actually reflect happiness at all; events such as weddings and holidays are often bittersweet because they remind us of the passage of time and ... (7). This may be why children usually do not cry out of happiness: they don't yet make the associations with sacrifice, loss, and impermanence.

Then there's the question of why some people cry more than others. In a recent review of research, Vingerhoets reported that neurotics and people who are highly ... (8) cry the most. The former use tears manipulatively – as do narcissists, psychopaths, and tantrum-throwing ... (9). Sociopaths are thought most likely to cry fake or 'crocodile' tears. And, although boys and girls cry frequently until puberty, in Western cultures women cry at least twice as often as men. Men are culturally conditioned to restrain their tears, but there may be more to it than that. Studies in ... (10) suggest the hormone testosterone might have a tear-suppressing effect.

Assignment 54

Summarising

10



You have just read some extra information about crying. Use the technique of underlining the most important sentences to summarise the text in Assignment 53 too (use a maximum of 100 words). Add this summary to the one you wrote for Assignment 52.

Ocean plastic clean-up ★★

pages 20-21

Reading • Language Organiser • Speaking

Assignment 55

Pre-reading

10



How much do you know about plastic litter? Before reading the whole article, do this quiz.

- How many plastic bags do Americans throw away every year?
A 1 billion
B 10 billion
C 100 billion
- Plastic is made of ...
A chemicals.
B paraffin.
C petroleum.
- What happens to plastic over time?
A It is broken down completely.
B It is broken down in small bits.
C Nothing happens.
- How much of the world's plastic is recycled?
A 5%
B 10%
C 20%
- Harvard scientists have created a bioplastic made from...
A corn starch.
B gelatine.
C shrimp shells.

Now go on the Internet, and watch this video to check your answers: bit.ly/wr-plastic.

Assignment 56

Speaking

5



Discuss the following questions with a classmate or in a small group before reading the article.

- How many different plastic items do you use in a day?
- How many of these are disposable or single-use?
- What are the advantages of plastic, and what are the disadvantages?
- Do you think we could do without plastic (articles)? Why (not)?
- How can we reduce the amount of plastic waste? Make a list of solutions.

Assignment 57

Reading

20



Read the text. Answer the following questions in correct English sentences. Use your own words.