

## Exercise 10.2 Advanced interactive stories

Speaker Copy

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### Instructions for the Speaker

Read the story out loud to the listener. Then ask the questions that relate to the story.

### Story one: Bali

Bali is a beautiful tropical island. The villages in Bali have many festivals throughout the year. The people perform traditional puppet shows and dances. There are many temples around the island. The women work very hard in the rice paddies. There are monkeys in the jungles. The food there is very hot and spicy. Smoke bellows from the volcanoes. The views are fantastic. Bali is a fabulous place for a holiday.

### Questions

- 1 What are three things you might see if you went to Bali?
- 2 What type of food might you find?
- 3 Imagine the scenery and describe it.

### Story two: Stonehenge

Stonehenge is an ancient landmark near Salisbury, England. It is the remains of two large circles assembled from large 'blue stone' rocks. These stones were originally surrounded by ditches, probably for protection. A few arches, pillars and slabs are the ruins of what is now thought to have been a remarkably accurate measuring device for the cycles of the moon and sun. According to scientists, the stones were dragged and ferried from Prescelly Mountain, 250 miles from the site. Recent estimates date the construction to 2000–1800 B.C. At least 82 stones were transported by manpower alone. Each stone weighed tons and required about 800 men to pull it. It is thought to have taken decades to construct Stonehenge.

There are many theories as to the purpose of Stonehenge. It was certainly a site for religious ceremonies. Many years after Stonehenge was built, a religious group called 'Druids' worshipped there. These people left artifacts that indicate they made human sacrifices by burning. Present day Druids perform religious ceremonies at Stonehenge, but they concentrate on sun worship, without bloodshed.

### Questions

- 1 Where is Stonehenge found?
- 2 How old is Stonehenge?
- 3 How was it built?
- 4 Where did the material come from?

- 5 What might Stonehenge have been used for?
- 6 What did Druids do at Stonehenge?
- 7 Who uses it today?

### **Story three: Garlic**

The simple bulb of garlic, as we know it, is certainly nothing special. However, garlic has a long and fascinating past. The Babylonians and ancient Greeks called it the 'stinking rose' and believed it had peculiar powers. People rubbed it on their bodies, buried it with their dead and wore it round their necks.

The Egyptians went so far as to pray to garlic. They maintained that it possessed the secret of physical strength. When garlic supplies ran short for the workers building the Great Pyramid, they reportedly went on strike. Big servings of garlic were also fed to soldiers for strength in battle and to athletes for better performance.

It was also believed that garlic had many therapeutic values. Remedies have been recorded for snakebite, measles, colds, and cholera, to name but a few. A more bizarre practice was to string it around the neck to repel vampires.

While garlic is certainly not a cure for all sickness, it is a powerful antiseptic. It has also been used with good results as a pesticide. At the present time, the real value of garlic is in cooking. For some time, though, it was frowned upon as something smelly that only people from the Mediterranean ate. This view is changing, and no chef, who takes pride in cooking, would be without it.

Since most people worry about bad breath, it should be remembered that this only occurs with raw garlic. It is perfectly safe to eat when cooked. A final reassurance comes from the Japanese, who are presently working on a strain of odorless garlic. This breakthrough should win over many who refrained from eating garlic previously because of fear of bad breath.

### **Questions**

- 1 What was garlic called in the time of the Babylonians?
- 2 Name two ways that garlic was used in the past.
- 3 Why were soldiers and athletes fed so much garlic?
- 4 What were the garlic remedies supposed to cure?
- 5 What do we use garlic for in modern times?
- 6 What is the major shortcoming of garlic?
- 7 What is in the process of happening to garlic to make it better to eat?