

Practical Reading 2



Recreation and Hobbies

Good Cooking

Behind the Wheel

It's the Law!

CONTENTS

● Introduction	4
UNIT 1 Recreation and Hobbies	5
LESSON	
1 Collecting Stamps	6
2 Fishing Guide	12
3 Community Centers	18
4 Cycling	24
● Unit 1 Review	30
UNIT 2 Good Cooking	31
LESSON	
1 The Language of Cooking	32
2 Food Safety	38
3 Microwave Cooking	44
4 Cooking Outdoors	50
● Unit 2 Review	56
UNIT 3 Behind the Wheel	57
LESSON	
1 Fuel Economy	58
2 Defensive Driving	64
3 Equipment Emergencies	70
4 Maintaining Your Car	76
● Unit 3 Review	82
UNIT 4 It's the Law!	83
LESSON	
1 Let the Buyer Beware!	84
2 Traffic Violations	90
3 Small Claims Court	96
4 Equal Protection	102
● Unit 4 Review	108
● Glossary of Reading Terms	109
● Teacher's Notes and Answer Key	112

PREVIEW

RECREATION AND HOBBIES

LESSON 1: Collecting Stamps

LESSON 2: Fishing Guide

LESSON 3: Community Centers

LESSON 4: Cycling

When you complete this unit, you will be able to answer questions like these:

- *How little could you spend for a stamp that is 125 years old?*
- *Where could you look for listings of upcoming recreational events in your community?*
- *What kind of lures are good for catching striped bass?*
- *What's the difference between a mountain bike and a hybrid bike?*

PRETEST

Write **T** or **F** to show whether you think each statement is *true* or *false*.

1. _____ Stamps with printing errors are worth more than stamps that are perfectly printed.
2. _____ Touring bikes are especially designed for commuters who carry heavy backpacks.
3. _____ Ticket prices may be high for events that are held to benefit a worthy cause.
4. _____ The first U.S. postage stamps went on sale more than 200 years ago.
5. _____ The “grandfather” of the modern bicycle was called a cyclotron.
6. _____ Local museums usually have reduced rates for children and senior citizens.

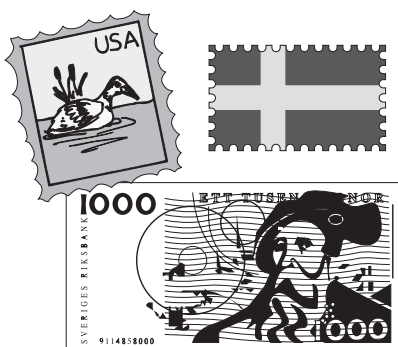
Pretest answers: 1. T 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T

LESSON 1

COLLECTING STAMPS

Before reading. . .

Do you know a philatelist? Are *you* one, by any chance? Stamp collecting is one of the most popular collecting hobbies in the world. It has been called “the king of hobbies and the hobby of kings.” Students of stamps are called *philatelists*. The name comes from two Greek words—*philos*, meaning “love,” and *stelos*, meaning “paid.” Stamps are signs that the postage has been paid.



THE HISTORY OF STAMP COLLECTING

No one knows exactly when stamp collecting started. It probably occurred right after the first stamp was issued. We do know that the first stamp catalog was published in 1864. Since then, stamp catalogs have been published in almost every country.

People soon discovered that some stamps were harder to find than others. Why? Because smaller quantities were printed. Finding these rarer stamps became a challenge to early collectors. They soon began to trade rare stamps and sell them to each other. Prices were low in the beginning. But as more and more people collected stamps, prices began to go up.

Then some stamps with printing errors first appeared. Perhaps the center illustration was printed upside down. Perhaps the wrong kind of paper or ink was used. Since such errors were usually very rare, these stamps became greatly valued. Soon, well-developed collections of rare stamps became important investments—as valuable as collections of fine art jewelry.

FAMOUS “FIRSTS”

May 6, 1840: Great Britain issues the first stamps to prepay postage on letters. The first stamp cost one penny and is now known as the “Penny Black.”

July 1, 1847: America’s first postage stamps go on sale. One stamp, which costs five cents, features a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, the first Postmaster General. The 10-cent stamp issued at the same time pictures George Washington, Revolutionary War hero and the first U.S. president.

DIFFERENCES IN STAMPS

Many stamps look the same to a beginning collector. But to a philatelist, small differences in stamps mean a great deal. What do they look for? Things such as the paper and inks used, the way the stamps are separated, the printing process, and the postal history.

THE VOCABULARY OF STAMPS

Stamps are available in *used* or *mint* condition. A used stamp has actually been used for postage. The stamp will bear a cancellation mark, and the gum will be missing from the back. A mint stamp is in good, uncanceled condition.

The first stamps weren't easy to separate. Post office clerks and stamp users had to cut them apart. These stamps are said to be *imperforate*. Modern stamps have rows of small holes that allow them to be separated quickly and easily. These holes, or *perforations*, were developed in 1847.

Watermarks are faint patterns impressed into paper when it is manufactured. To discourage counterfeiting, the U.S. once used a watermark consisting of the letters *USPS*. Today, watermarks are no longer used on U.S. stamps.

Stamps that honor important people, places, and events are called *commemoratives*. These special stamps are usually larger and more colorful than regular stamps. They are printed in limited quantities and sold only for a limited time.

Regular stamps—the kind most often used on everyday mail—are called *definitives*. These are the “workhorses” of the stamp world. They are often reprinted over a period of several years. This time span results in subtle differences between stamps that at first appear to be the same.

FASCINATING FACTS

- The rarest stamp in the world is the British Guiana one-penny stamp of 1856. Only *one* of its kind has ever been found!
- America's rarest stamp, the one-cent Z grill of 1868, is currently valued at 2.5 million dollars.
- America's largest stamp, the Mars Pathfinder, was issued in 1997. Measuring three inches by one and a half inches, it also has hidden images that are detectable only with a decoder lens.
- The first triangle-shaped U.S. postage stamps were also issued in 1997. They picture a stagecoach and a clipper ship.



WHY PEOPLE COLLECT STAMPS

Not all people collect stamps because they are rare or special. Many collectors simply enjoy the pictures of out-of-the-way places and things. Some people collect stamps from one country only. Others collect only stamps showing birds or ships or railroads. Still others collect stamps of only one color, such as purple stamps. Specialists may collect just one issue—or varieties of one issue. Your reasons for collecting stamps don't matter, as long as you are having fun!

- Stamps are history you can hold in your hand. They can take you wherever you want to go in the past—from the American Revolution to the Wild West and into outer space.
- “Armchair travelers” can satisfy their wanderlust by collecting stamps from all around the world.
- Getting started doesn't cost much. For about 75 cents, you can buy a canceled U.S. stamp that is more than 125 years old.

COMPREHENSION

Write **T** or **F** if the statement is *true* or *false*. Write **NI** if there is *no information* in the reading to help you make a judgment.

1. ____ The British Guiana one-penny stamp of 1856 is the largest stamp in the world.
2. ____ Stamps are kept in glassine envelopes until they are mounted in an album.
3. ____ The word *philatelist*, meaning stamp collector, was formed by combining two Greek words.
4. ____ Very small differences in stamps can make a very big difference in how much they are worth.
5. ____ In the United States, stamps were sold for the first time in the middle of the 18th century.
6. ____ *Commemorative* stamps are sold only for a limited time period.
7. ____ A stamp in *mint* condition is worth more than a used stamp.
8. ____ London, England, is the stamp-collecting capital of the world.

COMPOUND WORDS

Make compound words to complete the sentences. Use one word from Box A and one word from Box B to make the compounds. Hint: You will *not* use all the words in the boxes.

BOX A

path	trail	up
down	water	every
stage	some	work

BOX B

mark	spots	finder
side	day	horses
shows	horses	coach

- The _____ once used on U.S. stamps consisted of the letters *USPS*.
- Stamps called *definitives* are the _____ of the stamp world.
- America's largest stamp is the Mars _____.
- In rare cases, the illustration on a stamp might be printed _____ down.
- One triangular stamp bears a picture of a _____.
- Stamps regularly used for _____ mail are reprinted over a period of several years.

SPELLING

Circle the correctly spelled word in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. feachur | 2. separate | 3. valubel | 4. regyaler |
| feature | seperate | valuble | reguler |
| feeture | sepperate | valuable | regaler |
| featchure | seperete | valueble | regular |

VOCABULARY

Circle a letter to show the meaning of the **boldface** word.

- Subtle** differences in stamps are of great interest to collectors.
 - having subtitles
 - having fine distinctions
 - having obvious errors

2. Collecting stamps can satisfy the **wanderlust** of “armchair travelers.”
 - a. tendency to go astray
 - b. sense of awe and wonder
 - c. yearning for travel
3. The United States once used a watermark on stamps to discourage **counterfeiting**.
 - a. overcrowding at post office counters
 - b. manufacture of fake stamps
 - c. stamps with counter-clockwise designs
4. Watermarks are **impressed** into the paper when it is manufactured.
 - a. pressed down with some force
 - b. favorably influenced
 - c. printed with black letters
5. Well-developed stamp collections are important **investments**.
 - a. contributions to the post office
 - b. investigations of history
 - c. use of money to gain a profit

SENTENCE COMPLETION

First, unscramble the words from the reading. Then use the words to complete the sentences.

TAIRTROP _____	GATESOP _____
DRETA _____	ROFREEMTIPA _____
SAGEMI _____	STILIPCASES _____

1. _____ stamps cannot easily be separated.
2. A stamp on an envelope is a sign that _____ has been paid.
3. Some stamp collectors are _____ who collect only one issue.
4. Benjamin Franklin’s _____ is on America’s first five-cent stamp.
5. The Mars Pathfinder stamp has hidden _____ that can be detected only with a decoder lens.
6. Early collectors soon began to _____ rare stamps.

LESSON 2

FISHING GUIDE

Before reading. . .

Fishing has always been a favorite activity in America. Few other forms of recreation provide sport, enjoyment of nature—and perhaps a delicious dinner! Watch your local newspaper for a Fishing Guide like this one.



RIVERS AND STREAMS

◆ LOWER SACRAMENTO (SACRAMENTO AREA):

The hot catch along the entire river is shad, with most from two to five pounds. Fishing for stripers, most eight to 12 pounds, is good for bait anglers. Trollers catch stripers in clear water with Broken Back Rebels. Bass fishing is good in Folsom Lake with fairly large bass in the trees. Anglers report bass are hitting on plastics from the surface down to 15 feet. Salmon up to four pounds are caught with Goldeneyes, Mooselook, and Uncle Larry's Lures. For salmon and trout, troll in the 30- to 40-foot range.

BAY & DELTA

◆ HOT PICK: Isleton, San Pablo Bay stripers

◆ **ISLETON:** Fishing has improved since Mother's Day weekend with reports of stripers at the Isleton and Rio Vista bridges and at Steamboat Slough. Female trout in the 15- to 20-pound range are caught with grass shrimp and salted sardines. Cooler weather this weekend will also help. Some sturgeon in the six- to 10-pound range were reported in the Pittsburg area.

◆ **SUISUN:** Spotty fishing this past week, but some sturgeon were caught near the Mothball Fleet. A few stripers and catfish were biting.

◆ **SAN PABLO BAY:** Good fishing for stripers and halibut at The Brothers, Red Rock, Angel Island, and Southampton by drifting shiners. Stripers, most six to 10 pounds with some up to 18, are caught along with halibut in the five- to 10-pound range. Try fishing on the anchor in the Pumphouse area with shrimp baits in 10 to 15 feet of water.

OCEAN

- ◆ **HOT PICK:** Half Moon Bay salmon
- ◆ **HALF MOON BAY:** Salmon fishing is excellent and anglers have caught early limits of fish, most six to 20 pounds, throughout the week. The best areas have been seven to 10 miles off the deep reef and eight miles south of the coast. Anglers take half-limits of rockfish. Fishing for rock cod is improving, but not many lingcods have been caught.
- ◆ **SANTA CRUZ:** Salmon fishing has been slow with boats taking about a half-fish per rod off Moss Landing in Monterey. Slow fishing for stripers, halibut, and rock cod. Fishing for rock cod is expected to improve. A couple of white sea bass have been caught. Five lingcods from six to 12½ pounds were caught this past week.

LAKES

- ◆ **HOT PICK:** San Pablo trout
- ◆ **SAN PABLO:** Anglers report limits of trout after a 3,600-pound load was stocked this week. Use PowerBait or a night crawler and marshmallow combination. The water has cleared since the rain, and trolling has improved. Use chartreuse or fire-tiger colors.
- ◆ **PARKWAY:** Trout fishing is good for anglers using PowerBait or night crawlers at the south bank, back cove, and either side of the peninsula. The next trout plant is scheduled for Friday. Sturgeon fishing is fair. Use shrimp baits or night crawlers at the tip of the peninsula or the south bank. Catfish season is over until the summer.

COMPREHENSION

Write **T** or **F** if the statement is *true* or *false*. Write **NI** if there is *no information* in the Fishing Guide to help you make a judgment.

1. ____ This guide comments on local fishing conditions within the last month.
2. ____ Parkway is a narrow, rushing stream in the mountains.
3. ____ Salmon fishing has been slow in Santa Cruz.
4. ____ Long Island is the best place to go if you want to catch rock cod.