

Scanning

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INTRODUCTION

Scanning termasuk strategi membaca yang penting juga untuk dipelajari, karena dengan scanning Anda dapat mencari informasi yang Anda butuhkan dengan cepat. Informasi itu dapat berupa nama, tahun, jadwal, umur, jumlah, harga dan lain-lain.

Setelah mempelajari modul ini Anda diharapkan dapat mencari informasi yang spesifik dalam sebuah:

1. teks bacaan; dan
2. teks iklan.



ACTIVITY

Untuk memperdalam pemahaman Anda mengenai materi di atas, silakan Anda mengerjakan latihan berikut ini!

Exercise 1

Egyptians

The Rich soil and warm climate along the River Nile in Egypt encouraged a very early civilization to develop from around 6000 BC onward.

The earliest known percussion instruments were found in Egypt and date from around 4000 BC. These were hourglass-shaped pottery drums with protrusions over which a skin would have stretched.

The oldest evidence for scales also come from Egypt. A set of time stone weights (probably for use on a beam balance) dating from about 3800 BC were found in Naqada, Egypt.

Sailing was another skill to originate in ancient Egypt, as the Nile was perfect for sailing experiments. The earliest pictures of Egyptian sail-boats are from around 3000 BC.

Egyptian paintings from 1000 BC also show a stringed instrument, called a Nanga. This had a boat shaped body and a tall curved neck.

You have to find out:

- 1) When early civilization began to develop
- 2) When the earliest pictures of Egyptian sailboats were made
- 3) When a set of limestone weight were found
- 4) When a painting of a Nanga was painted
- 5) When the earliest percussion instruments were found

Exercise 2

William Friese-Greene ----- 1855 – 1921 -----

William Friese-Greene was born in England. He was a portrait photographer and wanted to make his picture move.

By using a new material of the time, celluloid, Friese-Greene built an early movie camera and projector in 1889. He used the camera to record street scenes at Hyde Park Corner in London and later showed the film to a bewildered policeman.

However, Friese-Greene's business soon failed and he became bankrupt. He died a poor man.

The American inventor Thomas Edison developed and improved movie projector, the "Kinetoscope", in 1891 but did not patent it in Europe. In 1895, two brothers from France named Louis and Auguste Lumiere developed a similar machine to Edison's and used it to show their films in the world's first public movie theater in Paris.

You have to find out:

- 1) Who showed a film in a first public movie theater.
- 2) When Thomas Edison developed an improved movie projector.
- 3) What William Friese Greene is.
- 4) When Friese Greene built an early movie camera.
- 5) When two French brothers developed a similar machine to Edison's.

Exercise 3

Borg-Warner was a successful, diversified company with four major businesses: automotive parts, chemicals, protective services, and credit reporting. These businesses had been brought together to balance diverse business cycles; when one industry was flat, the other industries would be successful. In early 1987, Borg-Warner executives faced a serious challenge. The stock of the company was selling for approximately \$35 per share. Analysts felt that the "breakup" value of Borg-Warner was closer to \$55 per share. The breakup value is the sum of the amounts each of the four businesses could be independently sold for to separate buyers. This gap between actual and breakup value meant that a number of major investors and takeover artists began to buy Borg-Warner stock.

To avoid being taken over and broken up by investors, Borg-Warner managers decided to work with Merrill Lynch to buy back their own stock for a leveraged buy-out (LBO). With Merrill Lynch support, Borg-Warner borrowed approximately \$4 billion and purchased all its stock, making it a private firm not traded on Wall Street. Unfortunately, by borrowing \$4 billion, the business incurred an enormous debt payment (approximately \$400 million per year) that actually exceeded annual profits of about \$240 million. This meant that managers had to find ways of earning an additional \$160 million in profits in 1988 and in each subsequent year to make payments on the debt. One short-term solution was to sell some of the businesses. In 1988, Borg-Warner sold the credit reporting business to TRW and the chemicals business to General Electric. The remaining protective service and automotive businesses still had to earn enormous cash to cover their debt.

The executives of Borg-Warner concluded that the key to success was to change the mind-set of the managers. That is, they wanted to change the way managers thought about their work in the business. If managers could begin to think as if they were owners, they might begin making decisions to emphasize savings. To help managers think like owners, the company asked managers throughout the organization to invest in the new company. Managers were required to invest from \$50,000 to \$1 million in the private company. This meant that managers tapped into their personal savings or pension plans. In addition, all managers in the company were offered training to help them understand the implications of the LBO. With such personal

investments at stake, and because of training efforts, Borg-Warner managers began to change their mind-set, and the company was able to make payments on its debt.

In competitive environments that firms such as Borg-Warner face, managers are rightfully concerned about how they can continue to be successful. One major agenda for most firms facing technological, social, and competitor changes is to create a sustainable competitive advantage.

You have to find out:

- 1) How much the managers have to invest.
- 2) When Borg-Warner sold the credit reporting business.
- 3) How much the worth of Borg-Warner's stock.
- 4) With whom the Borg-Warner's managers would like the work in order to buy back their stock.
- 5) The major agenda for most firms to face changes.

Exercise 4

Maintaining Uniqueness

The second principle of competitive advantage derives from offering a product or service that your competitor cannot easily imitate or copy. For example, you open a restaurant and serve hamburgers, and a competitor moves in next to you and also serves hamburgers that taste, cost, and are prepared just like yours. You may lose a large part of your business to your competitor unless you quickly offer something unique in your restaurant. Your restaurant needs to have something that is unique to continue to attract customers. Competitive advantage comes to a business when it adds value to customers through some form of uniqueness.

Sources of Uniqueness. The key to any business's competitive advantage, is to ensure that its uniqueness lasts over time. Three traditional avenues exist to offer customers uniqueness. These include having capabilities in finances or economics, strategy or product, and technology or operations. In addition to these sources, businesses may offer customers uniqueness through a nontraditional capability, namely, organizational processes. The four mechanisms for offering uniqueness are described below.

First, a business needs a *financial or economic capability*. This form of uniqueness occurs when a business receives special access to financial funding or is able to produce a good or service cheaper than someone else. If, for example, you had received a financial gift from family or friends to build your hamburger restaurant, without repayment of the gift, you might be able to charge less for your product than a competitor who borrowed money from a bank or financial institution. Your cheaper price for a hamburger would then become a source of uniqueness that customers would value.

The second source of uniqueness is *strategic or product capability*. That is, a business needs to offer a product or service that differentiates it from other products or services. In the hamburger wars, each restaurant has attempted to offer unique products and services to attract customers. Salad bars, taco bars, breakfasts, kids' meals, and games or prizes are examples of ways restaurants have attempted to make their products unique and appealing to customers.

A third source of uniqueness for a business is *technological or operational capability*. That is, a business should have a distinctive way of building or delivering its product or service. In the hamburger restaurant business, the different types of ovens used to prepare the hamburgers (broiled versus flame-grilled) may distinguish restaurants from each other. Customers may prefer one technological (cooking) process over another. In more complex businesses, technological capability may include research and development (R&D), engineering, computer systems, and manufacturing facilities.

A fourth source of uniqueness for a company that is seeking competitive advantage maybe *organizational capability*. Organizational capability represents the business's ability to manage the organizational systems and people in order to match customer and strategic needs. In a complex, dynamic, uncertain, and turbulent environment (e.g., changing customers, technology, suppliers, relevant laws and regulations), organizational capability derives from the organizations flexibility, adaptiveness, and responsiveness. In less dynamic environments, organizational capability derives from maintaining continuity and stability of organization practices. In a restaurant, organizational capability maybe derived from having employees who ensure that when the customers enter the restaurant, their needs are better met than when the customers go to a competitor's restaurant. That is,

employees will want to ensure that customers are served promptly and pleasantly, and that the food is well prepared.

To better meet customer needs through people, organizational systems need to be put in place. These organizational systems help to determine how people are hired, trained, motivated, and treated, and how they become committed to the business.

You have to find out:

- 1) What you need to attract customers.
- 2) The key to any business's competitive advantage.
- 3) The fourth source of uniqueness for a company.
- 4) The third mechanism for offering uniqueness.
- 5) The second mechanism.
- 6) The first mechanism.

Exercise 5

Steps of The Research Process

The Steps

The research process requires a sequence of steps. Various approaches suggest somewhat different steps, but most seem to follow the seven steps discussed here.

The process begins with a researcher selecting a *topic*-a general area of study or issue such as divorce, crime, homelessness, or powerful elites. A topic is too broad for conducting research. This is why the next step is crucial. The researcher narrows down, *or focuses*, the topic into a specific research question that he or she can address in the study (e.g. "Do people who marry younger have a higher divorce rate?"). When learning about topic and narrowing the focus, the researcher usually reviews past research, or the *literature*, on a topic or question. The researcher also develops a possible answer, or hypothesis. Theory can be important at this stage.

After specifying a research question, the researcher plans how he or she will carry out the specific study or research project. The third step involves making decisions about the many practical details of doing the research (e.g., whether to use a survey or observe in the field, how many subjects to use,

which questions to ask, etc.). Now the researcher is ready to *gather the data* or evidence (e.g., ask people the questions, record answers, etc.).

Once the researcher has collected the data, his or her next step is to manipulate or *analyze the data* to see any patterns that emerge. The patterns or evidence help the researcher give meaning to or *interpret* the data (e.g., "People who marry young in cities have higher divorce rates, but those in rural areas do not"). Finally, researcher *informs others* by writing a report that describes the background to the study, how he or she conducted it, and what he or she discovered.

Research is more of an interactive process in which steps blend into each other. A later step may stimulate reconsideration of a previous one. The process is not strictly linear; it may flow in several directions before reaching an end. Research does not abruptly end at step 7. It is an ongoing process, and the end of one study often stimulates new thinking and fresh research questions.

The seven steps are followed for one research project. A researcher applies one cycle of the steps in a single research project or a research study on a specific topic. Each project builds on prior research and contributes to a larger body of knowledge. The larger process of scientific discovery and accumulating new knowledge requires the involvement of many researchers in numerous research projects all at the same time. A single researcher may be working on multiple research projects at once, or several researchers may collaborate on one project. Like wise, one project may result in one scholarly article or several, and sometimes several smaller projects are reported in a single article. It may help to look at Figure 1.1 for a summary of the steps after reading following examples.

You have to find out the research process!

- 1) Step 1 :
- 2) Step 2 :
- 3) Step 3 :
- 4) Step 4 :
- 5) Step 5 :
- 6) Step 6 :
- 7) Step 7 :

Exercise 6

Data Collection Techniques Used

Every researcher collects data using one or more techniques. This section is a brief overview of the main techniques. In later chapters, you will read about these techniques in detail and learn how to use them. The techniques may be grouped into two categories: *quantitative*, collecting data in the form of numbers, and *qualitative*, collecting data in the form of words or pictures. Some techniques are more effective when addressing specific kinds of questions or topics. It takes skill, practice, and creativity to match a research question to an appropriate data collection technique.

Quantitative Data

Experiments. *Experimental research* uses the logic and principles found in natural science research. Experiments can be conducted in laboratories or in real life. They usually involve a relatively small number of people and address a well-focused question. Experiments are most effective for explanatory research. They are often limited to topics for which a researcher can manipulate the situation in which people find themselves.

In most experiments the researcher divides the people being studied into two or more groups. He or she then treats both groups identically, except that one group but not the other is given a condition he or she is interested in: the "treatment". The researcher measures the reactions of both groups precisely. By controlling the setting for both groups and giving only one the treatment, the researcher can conclude that any differences in the reactions of the groups are due to the treatment alone.

Bohm (1990) conducted an experiment to learn whether making a public commitment to an opinion prevents attitude change. In a previous experiment, he gave one group of students extensive information about the death penalty issue and gave none to another group. He measured support for the death penalty with a questionnaire that students completed in private. Both groups initially showed strong support for the death penalty. After several months, however, the group receiving extensive information on the death penalty greatly lowered their support for it. The other group did not change. In a second experiment, Bohm again divided students into two groups. Subjects in the experimental group enrolled in a special class on the

death penalty, whereas the control group students enrolled in other courses. This time, he measured death penalty opinions by having students publicly state their opinions in each class session. In contrast to the large opinion change in the experimental group that he found in the earlier experiment, Bohm found no change during the semester and no difference between the experimental and control groups. He concluded that making their opinion public inhibits people from changing it, even when they are confronted with overwhelming factual information in support of making a change.

Surveys. Survey techniques are often used in descriptive or explanatory research. A survey researcher asks people questions in a written questionnaire (mailed or handed to people) or during an interview, then records answers. He or she manipulates no situation or condition; people simply answer questions. In *survey research*, the researcher asks many people numerous questions in a short time period. He or she typically summarizes answers to questions in percentages, tables, or graphs. Surveys give the researcher a picture of what many people think, or report doing. A survey researcher often uses a sample or a smaller group of selected people (e.g., 150 students), but generalizes results to a larger group (e.g., 5,000 students) from which the smaller group was chosen.

Survey research is widely used. Following is an example of it in the state of Georgia, where a political controversy arose over the Confederate battle emblem on the state flag, which was added to the flag in 1956. Reingold and Wilke (1998) wanted to learn whether the symbol was connected with pride in a "New South" identity, as some argued, or was it an indirect expression of racism, as others claimed. In fall 1994, the Applied Research Center of Georgia State University surveyed a random sample of 826 Georgia residents by telephone in the "Georgia State Poll." The authors had three questions on New South identity and two questions on racial attitudes. They also asked about other factors (e.g., education, age, sex, race, urban or rural residence, political party, born in the South, etc.). The authors found clear racial divisions; three-fourths of Whites wanted to keep the Confederate symbol, whereas two-thirds of African Americans wanted the flag changed. Their data analysis revealed that New South identity was not related to the flag issue; if anything, it was associated with favoring a change in the flag. Younger people and urban residents also favored changing the flag. Despite public rhetoric, those most strongly in favor of keeping the Confederate symbol on the flag were Whites who had strong anti-Black attitudes.

Content Analysis. Content analysis is a technique for examining information, or content, in written or symbolic material (e.g., pictures, movies, song lyrics, etc.). In content analysis, a researcher, first identifies a body of material to analyze (e.g., books, newspapers, films, etc.) and then creates a system for recording specific aspects of it. The system might include counting how often certain words or themes occur. Finally, the researcher records what was found in the material. He or she often measures information in the content as numbers and presents it as tables or, graphs. This technique lets a researcher discover features in the content of large amounts of material that might otherwise go unnoticed. Content analysis is used for exploratory and explanatory research but is most often used in descriptive research.

Three studies illustrate content analysis research. Lovdal (1989) studied gender-role stereotypes in television commercials to see whether any change occurred between the 1970s and the 1980s. She recorded all commercials on two networks between 8:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. during a two-week period in 1988 and coded the product advertised, setting, major actors, and sex of voice-overs. She coded a total of 353 commercials. She learned that 91 percent of commercials had voice-overs, and 90 percent of those had male voices. Research in the 1970s reported that voice-overs were used in only 69 percent of commercials, in which 90 percent had male voices. In both times, men were used more for nondomestic products (e.g., cars, travel, and cameras), and women were used more for domestic products (e.g., food, shampoo, and cleaning supplies). Lovdal concluded that relatively little had changed despite a decade of publicity about gender equality. She noted other research had found that children who watched more commercials tended to have more traditional views on sex roles.

Taylor and Stern (1997) wanted to learn whether positive stereotyping of Asian Americans as a "model minority" occurs in television advertising. The authors selected one-hour segments during a week-long period in 1994 between 8:00 P.M. and 11:00 P.M. on ABC, CBS, Fox, and NBC. They found 1,313 commercials with human models. A group of six undergraduates who received 10 weeks of training coded the commercials. The authors found that Asians appeared almost three times their percentage in the U.S. population (over 8 percent of commercials) and occupied major roles in about one-half of the commercials in which they appeared. They were overrepresented in advertising products that suggest wealth and work life (e.g., banking, offices,

etc.). The researchers concluded that television advertising reinforces the model minority stereotype.

Welch and Fenwick (1997) wanted to see how the mass media report and represent crime. They conducted a content analysis of statements in feature articles on crime in four major U.S. newspapers for the period from 1992 to 1995. In the 105 feature articles found, the authors identified two types of experts portrayed as making authoritative statements about crime. *Practitioner experts* (politicians, government personnel, and law enforcement officers) made 151 statements. *Academic and nongovernment experts* made a total of 116 statements. The experts were similar to others within their own group, but the two groups emphasized different topics and views. The media relied far more on practitioner experts than on academic experts, and ignored defense lawyers. The media focus was on street crime, and almost all experts were male. Compared to the academic experts, the practitioner experts were more likely to use a “moral panic” model that emphasized fear of crime, crime as threatening a valued way of life, and little on connections between social conditions and crime. The authors conclude that the media and law enforcement have a mutually rewarding relationship and represent crime in ways that advance political agendas.

Existing Statistics. In *existing statistics research*, a researcher locates a source of previously collected information, often in the form of government reports or previously conducted surveys. He or she then reorganizes or combines the information in new ways to address a research question. Locating sources can be time consuming, so the researcher needs to consider carefully the meaning of what he or she finds. Frequently, a researcher does not know whether the information of interest is available when he or she begins a study. Sometimes, the existing quantitative information consists of stored survey or other data that a researcher reexamines using various statistical procedures. This is called *secondary analysis research*. Existing statistics research can be used for exploratory, descriptive, or explanatory purposes but is most frequently used for descriptive research.

Two studies used existing statistics to examine the relationship between industrial restructuring (a massive departure of manufacturing jobs from central cities in the United States during the 1970s and 1980s) and violent death. The manufacturing jobs provided entry-level employment for people with low skills. Shihadeh and Qusey (1998) looked at 100 U.S. cities with over 100,000 people in 1990. They used census data on types of industries

located in each city, and the prevalence of low-skill jobs by industry. They then combined the census data with data on homicides from the Uniform Crime Reports of the FBI. The authors found that a reduction in entry-level jobs was linked to greater economic deprivation for the local population, and economic deprivation was associated with higher homicide rates for both Blacks and Whites.

On the same general topic, Almgren and associates (1998) looked at homicides, suicides, and accidents in Chicago. They matched census data for 1970 and 1990 with birth and death records for 75 communities and examined the association between unemployment rates and rates of violent death in the communities. They also looked at changes in family composition and racial mix in the community areas. The authors learned that joblessness, more than racial isolation, was associated with both family disruption and violent death rates. Also, they learned that various forms of violent death are interrelated or appear to have a common cause. The causal relationship between economic dislocation and violent death grew stronger. Thus, economically depressed areas had more violent deaths than nondepressed areas in the 1970s, but the link grew stronger over time.

Trovato (1998) used existing statistics to test a theory from Emile Durkheim about social integration. Social integration, or a feeling of belonging, may become stronger during major sports events. Thus, several studies looked at the link between suicide rates and major sports events (e.g., the Superbowl). Trovato looked at the impact of Stanley Cup hockey games on suicide rates in Quebec. He predicted that suicide rates would drop when Montreal was engaged in the playoffs but increase when it was eliminated early. Despite minor changes in suicide rates for single males, he found no evidence of a link between changes in suicide rates and the Stanley Cup tournament.

You have to find out:

- 1) The most effective use of experiments.
- 2) The conclusion of Bohm's experiments.
- 3) The names of the groups in experimental research.
- 4) The tool for conducting a survey.
- 5) On what issue Reingold and Wike did the survey research.
- 6) For what research analysis is used.

- 7) The dominant voice in commercials of nondomestic products.
- 8) The conclusion of Taylor and Stein's research.
- 9) How many statements practitioner experts made in Welsh and Fenwick's research.
- 10) When they analysed the contents of feature articles.
- 11) For what purpose existing research statistics are used.
- 12) What Trovato did with existing statistics.
- 13) The name of reexamining stored survey or data by using various statistical procedures.
- 14) What Almgren and associates learned during they did the research.
- 15) What you need to match a research question to an appropriate data collection technique.

Petunjuk Jawaban Latihan

Exercise 1

- 1) From around 6000 BC.
- 2) Around 3000 BC.
- 3) About 3800 BC .
- 4) 1000 BC.
- 5) Around 4000 BC.

Exercise 2

- 1) William Friese Greene.
- 2) 1891.
- 3) a portrait photographer.
- 4) 1889.
- 5) 1895.

Exercise 3

- 1) from US\$ 500,000 - \$ 1 million (paragraph 3).
- 2) 1988 (paragraph 2).
- 3) \$ 35 per share (paragraph 1).
- 4) Merrill Lynch (paragraph 2).
- 6) To create a sustainable competitive advantage (paragraph 4).

Exercise 4

- 1) Something unique (paragraph 1).
- 2) To ensure that the business's uniqueness lasts overtime (paragraph 2).
- 3) Organizational capability (paragraph 6) .
- 4) Technological or operational capability (paragraph 5).
- 5) Strategic product capability (paragraph 4).
- 7) Financial or economic capability (paragraph 3).

Exercise 5

- 1) Selecting a topic (paragraph 2).
- 2) Making a research question (paragraph 2).
- 3) Designing a study (paragraph 2).
- 4) Gathering or collecting data (paragraph 2).
- 5) Analysing the data (paragraph 3).
- 6) Interpreting the data (paragraph 3).
- 7) Informing others (paragraph 3).

Exercise 6

- 1) For explanatory research (paragraph 2).
- 2) Making the control and experimental group's opinion public inhibits people from changing (paragraph 4).
- 3) Control and experimental group (paragraph 4).
- 4) Questionnaires (paragraph 5).
- 5) A political controversy arose over the Confederate battle emblem on the stateflag (paragraph 6).
- 6) Exploratory and explanatory research (paragraph 7).
- 7) Male voice (paragraph 8).
- 8) Television advertising reinforces the model minority stereotype (paragraph 9).
- 9) 151 (paragraph 10).
- 10) From 1992 to 1995 (paragraph 10).
- 11) For exploratory, descriptive or explanatory research (paragraph 11).
- 12) To test a theory from Emile Durkheim about social integration (paragraph 13).
- 13) Secondary analysis research (paragraph 11).

- 14) Joblessness, more than racial isolation, was associated with both family disruption and violent death rates (paragraph 12).
- 15) Skill, practice and creativity (paragraph 1).



SUMMARY

Dalam melakukan *scanning* Anda tidak perlu membaca seluruh teks. Yang Anda perlukan adalah mencari informasi apa yang dibutuhkan, misalnya Anda perlu tahu terjadinya sesuatu, yang harus Anda cari adalah angka. Bila Anda ingin mencari informasi mengenai sesuatu selain angka dan nama, Anda harus mencari kata kuncinya, misalnya, what you need to attract customers. Kata kunci kalimat ini adalah attract customer.



FORMATIVE TEST 1

Drug Testing

Drug abuse is generally regarded as one of the most serious problems confronting the United States today. The cost to productivity is thought to be in the billions and on the increase. Drug abuse in the workplace has been linked to employee theft, accidents, absences, and other counterproductive behavior. One survey found almost 25 percent of employees from the retail sector of the U.S. economy tested positively for drugs. To combat this problem, many organizations are turning to drug testing for job applicants and incumbents. While some of the tests are in the form of paper-and-pencil examinations, the vast majority are clinical tests of urine samples or urinalysis. Hair analysis is also gaining in popularity. Blockbuster Video requires a 3-inch hair sample to use in tracing drug use back 3 months. Needless to say, this testing is controversial. According to the American Management Association (AMA), 63 percent of firms now use some form of drug testing. About one-third of companies with testing programs said they fire workers who test positive. Ninety-six percent of firms refuse to hire applicants who test positive. The most common practice is to test job applicants, but drug testing of job incumbents either through a randomized procedure or based on probable cause is also on the increase.

The most common form of urinalysis testing is the immunoassay test, which applies an enzyme solution to a urine sample and measures change in the density of the sample. The major difficulty with immunoassay tests is that they are sensitive to some legal drugs as well as illegal drugs. Due to this problem, it is recommended that a positive immunoassay test be followed by a more reliable "confirmatory" test such as gas chromatography. The only errors in testing that can occur with the confirmatory tests are due to positive results from passive inhalation (e.g., marijuana), which is rare, and laboratory blunders, such as mixing urine samples.

Of course, positive drug test results say little regarding the individual's ability to perform the job. Most testing gives little or no information about the amount of the drug which was used, when it was used, how frequently it was used, and whether the applicant or candidate will be (or is) less effective on the job.

The legal implications of drug testing may have changed significantly since this chapter was written. As of the present, drug testing is generally legal for both preemployment screening and on-the-job assessment. However, some dismissals of incumbents based on a random drug test (despite no evidence of performance decrements) have been challenged successfully by employees. Also, collective bargaining units have strongly opposed such programs. For those employment situations in which the collective bargaining agreement has allowed drug testing, the punitive action based on the results is subject to arbitration. One study found that a majority of dismissals based on drug tests were overturned by arbitrators. Among the arguments against drug testing are that it is an invasion of privacy, it is an "unreasonable search and seizure," and it violates the right of due process. Most experts agree that all three of these arguments may apply to public employers (e.g., governments) but do not, apply to private industry. However, California has laws that extend the right of privacy to private-sector employees, and drug testing programs have been challenged under these laws. Even with regard to public employment, however, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that drug testing is legal when the public safety is relevant (e.g., in transportation).

You need to find out:

- 1) The most common form of urinalysis testing.
- 2) The percentage of employees from the retail sector tested positively for drugs.
- 3) The name of more reliable confirmatory test than positive immunoassay test.
- 4) The percentage of firms that use some form of drug testing.
- 5) One of weaknesses of drug testing.
- 7) One of the causes of drug abuse in the workplace.
- 8) What company that uses hair analysis.
- 9) Percentage of firms refuse to hire applicants who test positive.
- 10) One of the arguments against drug testing.

Check your answers with the Key which is provided at the end of this module, and score your right answers. Then use the formula below to know your achievement level of the lesson in this module.

Formula:

$$\text{Level of achievement} = \frac{\text{Scores of the right answers}}{\text{total scores}} \times 100\%$$

Meanings of level of achievement:

90% - 100% = very good

80% - 89% = good

70% - 79% = average

< 70% = bad

If your level achievement reaches 80% or more, you can go on to the next Unit. **Good!** But if your level of mastery is less than 80%, you have to study again this unit, especially parts which you haven't mastered.

Scanning 2



ACTIVITY

Exercise 1

One of your friends tells you she has found a perfect idea for the incoming meeting which will be held in a Korean Restaurant and gives you the brochure where she found it. You read it quickly to learn more about the possibility.

This is what you want to find out:

- 1) The name of the restaurant that has a private room.
- 2) The name of the restaurant that serve traditional Korean Cuisine.
- 3) Its address.
- 4) Its opening time.
- 5) The names of the restaurants that cook its specialities at the table.

Korean Restaurants

ARIRANG

31-32 Poland Street

Telp: 014376633/9662

Mon-Sat: 12.00 – 15.00 18.00 – 23.00

A small, pleasant and unpretentious restaurants serviing traditional Korean cuisine.

Popular with local and visiting Koreans. Wide menu, Licensed. Special dinners include bulgogi, kalbee jim, bulkel bee, yukwe, pintalok, kim and kim chee pokum. There is han jeong silk for the family.

Underground: Oxford Circus.

Bus: 3,6,7,8,12,15,23,53,73,88,137

ARIRANG HOUSE OF KNIGHTBRIDGE

3-4 Park close, SW 1

Telp: 015811820

Mon-Sat: 12.00 – 15.00, 18.00 – 23.00

Located in fashionable Knightsbridge, this licensed restaurant, where the waitresses wear national costumes, is noted its bulgogi and bulkalbee.

Underground: Knightbridge (Piccadilly)

Bus: 9, 14, 19, 23, 30, 52, 73, 74, 137

CHO WON

27 Romally Street

Telp : 01-4372262/734227

Mon-Sat : 12.00-15.00 18.00-24.00 Sun: 17.00-23.00

Korean cuisine served by waiters in national dress in a typical Korean atmosphere. The barbecured spare ribs and the beef are cooked at your table. Lost of raw fish. Licensed wine and cocktail bar. Private room available for parties.

Underground: Leicester Square (Northern, Piccadilly)

Bus: 3,6,7,8,12,15,53,77,88

HUN KUK HOE KWAN

2 Lowndes Court, Carnaby Steet, WI

Telp. 01-437 3313/7346509

Mon-Sat: 12.00-15.00 18.00-23.00

A popular Korean restaurant in the heart of London's pedestrian are a which specialises in young fashion and music. Waiters wear national costume. Barbequed beef is a speciality. Licensed.

Underground: Oxford Circus (Bakeddo, Central, Victoria)

Bus: 6,7,8,15,25,38,59

KAYA

22-25 Dean Steet, WI

Tel. 01-437 6630/7342720

Mon-Fri : 12.00-15.00 Mon-Sat: 18.00-23.00

A peaceful restaurant simply decorated with brush paintings, black lacquered furniture and a tiny rock garden. The house speciality is sirloin steak, marinated, and cooked at the table. Fully licensed.

Underground: Leicester Square (Nothorn, Piccadilly)

Bus: 3, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 23, 53, 73, 88

Tourist Information

On arrival in London, visit the national Tourist Information Centre, Victoria Station Forecourt, SW1, for information London and England. Guides, maps and general literature on sale in the bookshop. Open Mondays to Saturdays 09.00 – 20.30 hr daily September to June; 09.00-22.00 hr daily July and August. If you want information on London and its immediate surroundings and you are in a different part of town from Victoria, call in at one of the London Tourist Boards Tourists Information Centres at.

Harrods Store, Bromptown Road, Knightsbridge, SW1 open Mondays to Saturdays 0900-17.00 hr, staying open till 19.00 hr on Wednesdays and till 1800 hr on Saturdays.

Selfridges Store, Oxford Street, WI. Open Mondays to Saturdays 09.00 – 17.30 hr, and from 09.30-19.00 hr on Thursdays.

Heathrow Central Sation, Heathrow Airport open 0800-2130hr daily (longer hours in the summer).

All these centres deal with personal callers only

For telephone enquiries dial 01-730 3488, the service operates from 0900-1730hr Mondays to Fridays throughout the year.

Further information for personal callers and telephone enquiries can be obtained from:

City of London Information Centre, St Paul's Churchyard EC4. Telp. 01-606 3030

Open Mondays to Fridays 09.30-17.00 hr, and on Saturdays.

Greenwich Information Centre, King William Walk, Cutty Sark Gardens, SE10. Tel. 01-8586376

Open: April to October.

Exercise 2

You are thinking of sightseeing in London. This is what you want:

- 1) Accommodation that offers Country Breaks and London Town Weekends.
- 2) The cost of a first class of 14-day Britail Pass.
- 3) The cost of guided tours around craft centres.
- 4) The cost of a ticket to all National Trust Properties.
- 6) The cost of British Caledonian "of peak" fares.

Underline the following advertisement corresponding to what you are looking for.

1. Hotel Accommodation

There are 13,000 hotel rooms in London available £12-14 per night per person (double occupancy) often including breakfast.

Prices of Rank Hotels' holiday weekend programme at the group's UK properties are to be kept down to last year's level during the winter season. The company is offering weekend breaks in London from £31 per person for two nights accommodation at the four star White House Hotel, including English breakfast, VAT and gratuities.

British Tourist Association has produced a new brochure "London is ... Good Value Hotels from £5.25 to £13.15 per person". The prices refer to the lowest half-twin rate in the low season and the highest half-twin rate in the high season so the whole price range is covered. There are 81 hotels in the scheme with 3,962 rooms. The hotels are in four central London areas.

BTA also produces a London map with a list of 100 inexpensive hotels the throughout the city.

Winter Break – Two nights accommodation, with English breakfast, in a British Transport Hotel, with return rail travel from the nearest railway station, is offered by BTH from £36.60. This price relates to travel from Buckinghamshire. Another example in London to Edinburgh including accommodation £57.80.

This Hotels “Highlife Breaks” is offering Country Breaks and London Town Weekends from £11.95 per person per night, including bed and breakfast to a maximum of fourteen nights.

2. Bed and Breakfast

Red and Breakfast is available in London and else where from about £6 per night. Even in Central London excellent accommodation, with the added attraction of meeting the British in their own homes, is available about £10 per night.

3. Britrail Pass

Unlimited travel on all British Rail scheduled trains; available for periods of 7/8 days to one month. Not available after arrival in Britain. Must be bought from travel agents before departure or from British Rail offices in Europe and the USA. As an example, a 14-day pass costs US\$219 (First Class), US\$163 (Second Class), US\$144 (Youth Pass – ie, 16-25 years) or US\$162 (Senior Citizens Pass).

4. Coach Travel

British Coachways offer a wide variety of fares through Britain e.g. a 120 mile journey from London to Birmingham at £2,00 and London to Liverpool (215 miles) at £4.50.

Scottish Bus Group offer fares of £10 standby for London to Edinburgh or Glasgow (approximately 400 miles). Economy return to Aberdeen in £22.00 and to either Edinburgh or Glasgow £17.00.

National Express Britexpress Travelcard offers you unlimited travel between 60 cities and town in Britain. Available only to overseas visitors, it is valid for 5 or 10 days within a period of a month.

	5day	10 day
Adult	£25.00	£40.00
Student (17-25)	£20.00	£30.00
Child (5-16)	£15.00	£20.00

5. Entry to Historic Properties and Museums

The Department of the Environment offers a pass to all their properties, valid for one year, costing £6.00 per an adult. Purchasable in Britain. The National Trust offers one year's membership (available in Britain) at £10.00 for an adult, giving free entry to all their properties. Many national museums offer free entry.

6. Open to View Tickets

These tickets cost £9.50 from BTA's Tourist Information Centre, 64 St Jame's St. London SW1, the Scottish Tourist Board, 5 Waverley Bridge, Edinburgh and BTA offices in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. They provide admission to all National Trust properties in Britain – over 550 castles, stately homes and historic sites. They also give 50% discount to more than 200 museums. Valid for 1 month.

7. Leicester Square Theatre Ticket Booth

This sells, on the day, many tickets for the night's performance at half price plus £0.50 per ticket service charge.

8. Free Entertainment

Outdoor concerts in the summer in many of London's parks. Free guided round many factories and craft centres throughout Britain, from Scotch Whisky distilleries to the Potteries in Staffordshire.

The most famous ceremony in London is free – Changing the Guard at Buckingham Palace.

9. London Transport

London Transport offer a wide variety of fares on buses and underground. A three-day "Go as you Please" adult ticket costs £8.00. It is available from British Rail offices in Europe and from any underground station ticket office. If purchased overseas, the cost of the underground fare from London/Heathrow airport to Central London is included.

10. Air Fares

British Airways, British Caledonian, Dan Air and British Midland Airways offer discount fares within Britain, e.g. British Caledonian “off peak” fares, available on all lights on Saturday and Sunday and certain weekday flights, London-Glasgow/Edinburgh at a cost of £46.00 bookable in Britain.

11. Motorways

Motorways are free. All price quoted in this leaflet were correct at the time of going to press in January 1982.

BTA

64 St James's Street London SW1A 1NF

Printed and published in Great Britain.

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Exercise 3

You are thinking of travelling around Britain. This is what you want to see:

- 1) a five old river bridge with Gothic arches.
- 2) Cathedral city with many relics of Roman.
- 3) a city for which the Pilgrim Fathers unsuccessfully attempted to sail for Holland.
- 4) the church that King Henry VI was knighted.
- 5) England's grandest Elizabethan house.
- 6) a village which provides beautiful views of the Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire country side.
- 7) an interesting old town with many associations.

Gazetteer

Ashbourne, Derbyshire A2 (pos 5.700) London 139 miles. Gateway to Dovedale and the Manfold valley, small and interesting old market town, an important agricultural centre with a busy cattle market.

Famous for its quaint almshouses in the main street, and its 16th century Grammar School. Delightful walks, golf, fishing. Excursions: Alton Towers 8W, has magnificent gardens; Dovedale 3NW, famous trout stream flowing through wooded limestone gorge.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Leicestershire A3 (pop 8,100) London 114 miles. Near the Derbyshire border, attractive town where old halftimbered houses mingle with those of modern design. See impressive Castle ruins and the only known surviving finger pillory, in the 16th century church. Information: Council Officers. Kilwarby Street, Tel. Ashby 2853/4.

Aynho. Northamptonshire B4 (pop 701) London 66 miles. Set high above the Cherwell Valley this village provides beautiful views of the Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire countryside. The fruit of the climbing apricot trees adorning some of the ancient cottages was once used to pay the Lord of the Manor's toll.

Bakewell, Derbyshire A2 (pop 4,240) London 153 miles. Town with long and interesting historic background, whose principal streets lie near the river. Has ancient market house with interesting collection of heraldic shields and a fine old river bridges with five Gothic arches. Excursions: Chatsworth House 4E; Haddon Hall 2 SE (with its romantic packhorse bridge). Information: Town Hall. Telp. 2822.

Boston, Lincolnshire D3 (pop. 25,260) London 116 miles. Ancient market town and port between the Wash and the Fens. Has deep bond of historic friendship with Boston, Mass, USA.

From here the Pilgrim Fathers unsuccessfully attempted to sail Guidhall where they were imprisoned in cells, still preserved is worthy of visit.

Chirch, Derbyshire B2 (pop 3,256). London 134 miles. Attractive village set upon the hills where, in an old quarry, high on the bluffs above the east bank of the Derwent, is the fascinating Crich Tramway Museum.

Derby. Derbyshire B3. (pop. 222,000) London 128 miles. Country town whose history dates back to Roman times. Has many impressive buildings particularly in Market Place, Queen Street. Iron Gate and in the Wardwick. See the Art Gallery and Museum and the splendid cathedral (built 1508-27). Behind the Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Company (Osmaston Road) is the lovely Arboretum Parks. Angling and boating popular at nearby Alvoston. Excursion Kedleston Hall 14NW; Ednaston Manor BNW; Melbourne Hall 8S; Sudbury Hall 10SW. Information: The Reference Library, The Wardwick, Tel. 31111, Ext. 2185/6.

East Redford. Nottinghamshire C2 (pop 18.87C) London 138 miles. The first mention in history of the Borough occurs in the year 617 when the Northumbrians were defeated in a battle with the East Anglians. It is divided into two sections – East and West Retford, which are joined by a bridge across the River Idle. Visit King’s Park which has formal gardens a miniature water fall, a bowling green and children’s playground . From here enjoy a riverside walk to Bridgegate, East Retford. 5E is North Laverton which has a working windmill of 1813. Visit Blyth (2½ NW) an attractive little town. Delightful countryside all round.

Exton, Rutland C3. (pop 600) London 99 miles. Attractive village full of interest well worth a visit to see and 16th – century buildings and a rich collection of monuments and fine sculptures in the park. Excursion; Burglav house 8 SE – England’s grandest Elizabethan house.

Gainsborough, Lincolnshire C2. (pop. 17.320). London 148 miles. Old market town and river port on the Trent once a battle ground between Royalist and Parliamentary troops.

Leicester. Leicestershire B3. (pop. 290.000) London 88 miles. Cathedral city with many relics of Roman and Saxon occupation, providing cultural and recreational facilities. Visit Bradgate Park and see the ruins of the house where Lady Jane Grey was born. See also Newarke House Museum; Jewry Wall Museum; Belgrave Hall St. Mary de Castro Church where King Henry VI was knighted the Norman Castle Hall. Excursions: Market Bosworth 12W, village near site of Battle of Boston (1485) where King Richard III met his death; Stapeford Park 8NE. Information Centre 12 Bishop Street Telp. 20644/9.

Lincoln. Lincolnshire C2. (pop. 77.070) London 135 miles. Historic city whose cathedral and castle mark the size of the earliest settlement in Lincoln named Lindum by pre-Roman Settlers, meaning a hill fort by a pool. See Minster Close; Bishop’s Palace, Mint Wall and Roman East Gate and a wealth of local antiquities at the city and council Museum.

Matlock and Matlock Bath. Derbyshire B2 (pop 20,150). London 145 miles. Inland resort surrounded by variety of scenery wooded hill side paths, wide open moorlands and the grandeur of the Derbyshire Dales and Peak District. Visit Rutland Cavern to see the famous Jacob’s wishing wall. Boating, fishing, swimming. Excursion: Lea Rhododendron Gardens 5SE. Information: Town Hall. Telp. 2294.

Newark. Nottinghamshire C2 (pop. 24,600). London 125 miles. An interesting old town with many historic association, built on a branch of the River Trent and on the Roman Fosse Way. See the Castle which has played a prominent part in the town's history; the Friary: Newark Museum and the Tudor hall. Good centre for attending steeplechase races at Rolleston course. Rowing on the Trent and the Devon. Information Municipal Buildings, Balterton Gate. Tel. 4258; Gilstrap Public Library. Castle Gate. Telp. 3966 and The Museum Appleton Gate. Telp. 2358.

Exercise 4

You are staying in London. You want go to Glasgow by train. By looking at the following brochure you need to know:

- 1) The earliest train on Sunday.
- 2) The cost of supersaver return ticket..
- 3) The latest train on Sunday on 7 August.
- 4) The cost of open return ticket..
- 5) The phone number for inquiries..

LONDON TO GLASGOW							
Fares							
RETURN							
OPEN	£102.00	Travel By Any Train					
SAVER	£63.00	Travel By Any White or Blue Train					
SUPERSAVER	£53.00	Travel By Blue Trains Only					
SINGLE	£51.00	Travel By Any Train					
Trains from Euston to Glasgow Central							
MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT*	SAT**	SUN
0725	0725	0725	0725	0725	0715	0715	----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0845	0845	----
1025	1025	1025	1025	1025	1015	1015	1000
1125	1125	1125	1125	1125	1115	1115	----
1325	1325	1325	1325	1325	1315	1315	1300
1425	1425	1425	1425	1425	1415	1415	----
1525	1525	1525	1525	1525	1515	1515	1525
1625	1625	1625	1625	1625	1615	1615	----
-----	-----	-----	-----	1728	-----	-----	1725
2350	2350	2350	2350	2350	2205	2205	2320c
There are additional trains to Glasgow Queen Street from Kings Cross							

* Saturday 26 May and all Saturdays in July and August.

** Saturday 19 May and all Saturdays in June and September.

c = Departs at 2300 from 5 August.

Major Engineering Works

Between 11 and 22 June train times will vary from above. Please telephone 071-387 7070 for details.

Return to London

With SAVER Return you can travel back on any train, any day. A SUPERSAVER Return allows you to travel back on any train any

day except on certain peak days. These are ALL Fridays, Saturday 26 May and ALL Saturdays in July and August.

Exercise 5

You are staying in London. You want to go to Edinburgh by train. By looking at the following brochure you need to know:

- 1) Kind of train that corresponds with a supersaver ticket.
- 2) The latest train to Edinburgh on Thursday.
- 3) Days when a supersaver return ticket is not valid.
- 4) The most expensive ticket.
- 5) What time trains depart from London Euston before 5 August on Sundays.

LONDON TO EIDENBURGH							
Fares							
RETURN							
OPEN	£108.00	Travel By Any Train					
SAVER	£63.00	Travel By Any White or Blue Train					
SUPERSAVER	£53.00	Travel By Blue Trains Only					
SINGLE	£54.00	Travel By Any Train					
Trains from Euston to Glasgow Central							
MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT*	SAT**	SUN
0600	0600	0600	0600	0600	0600	0600	----
0730	0730	0730	0730	0730	0730	0800	----
0800	0800	0800	0800	0800	0800	0800	----
----	----	----	----	----	0830.	0830	0830
0900	0900	0900	0900	0900	0900	0900	----
----	----	----	----	----	0930	0930	0930
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1030	1030	1030	1030	1030	1030	1030	----
1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
1130	1130	1130	1130	1130	1130	1130	----
1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
----	----	----	----	----	1230	1230	1230
1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300
1330	1330	1330	1330	1330	1330	1330	1330
1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400	1400
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500
1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700
1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800
1830	1830	1830	1830	1830	----	----	----
2203b	2203b	2203b	2203b	2203b	2155†b	2155†b	2145e
2215b	2215b	2215b	2215†b	2215b	2200b	2200b	2155b
2345†b	2345†b	2345†b	2345†b	2345†b	----	----	2315†b

* Saturday 26 May and all Saturdays in July and August.

** Saturday 19 May and all Saturdays in June and September.

e = Departs from London Euston. From 5 August departs 2200. b = Departs from London Euston

c = Departs from London Euston. From 5 August departs 2325. †Sleeping car customers only.

On Saturday 15 and 22 September and Sundays 16 and 23 September a special timetables is in operation for travel from and to London. For further information telephone 071-278 2477.

Return to London

With SAVER Return you can travel back on any train, any day. A SUPERSAVER Return allows you to travel back on any train any day except on Certain peak days. These are ALL Fridays, Saturday 26 May and ALL Saturdays In July and August.

Exercise 6

You are interested in visiting Lotherton Hall while you are in England. By looking at the following brochure, you need to know.

- 1) How far it is from A1 (main road outside town)?
- 2) The opening time during weekdays
- 3) The admission ticket to the House for adults
- 4) The admission ticket to the Bird Garden
- 5) Who used to own the House?

Lotherton Hall, Aberford

A charming estate deep in the Yorkshire country-side.

- Bird Garden: 400 curious and colourful birds.
- A homely country house with Art Treasures Oriental Ceramics, Fashion Design.
- Deer Park ● Lawn and Garden ● Woods
- Shire Horses ● Normal Chapel ● Café

How to find Lotherton. One mile east of the A1, near.

Aberford, on the B1217 from A1 to Towton, (which joins the A162 to Tadcaster).

Lotherton dates from Saxon times. The Gascoigne family, once great and owners and pioneers of horse racing, finally made Lotherton their only home. Diplomat Sir Alvary and Lady Gascoigne bequeathed Lotherton to Leeds City Council, in 1968, having lost their only son in the Invasion of Europe, 1944.

Published by
Leeds Leisure Services.
Promotion Division.
Central Library,
Leeds I LSI 3 AB
Telephone (0532) 463507

By Car “Lotherton Hall”, is signposted on the A1, A642 and in Aberford (see map).

By Bus Metro Service 63/64 to Swan Inn, Aberford, 1 mile from special excursions during the week. For information please phone Tourist Info, Central Library, Leeds, 462454 or West Yorks Passenger Transport, Leeds 444797.

Free Parking, Free Admission to Park, Gardens and Bird Garden.

The House, Adults 50p, Children 20p, Senior Citizen 20p, Students (with union card) free.

Opening Times, The Park open all year. **Bird Garden**, Tues-Sun and Bank Holiday Mondays, May-Oct (incl). Weekdays 10-4 pm. Weekends and Bank Holidays till 5 pm. For confirmation please phone Leeds 645535.

The House Tue-Sun, Bank Holiday 10.30-6.15 pm (or dusk in winter). Open Thurs, till 8.30 pm, May-Sept (incl).

Norman Chapel 1-5 pm. Wed and Sat or by appointment.

Further information Park and Bird Garden **Leeds** 645535 House **Leeds** 813259

Exercise 7

You are staying in London. You want to go to Northern Ireland. You want to see some places. The following brochure help you find them. The places are:

- 1) Ulster Folk Museum.
- 2) Where the Tyrone people make Bagpipes.
- 3) Mecca of pottery collectors.
- 4) Rose nurseries.
- 5) the most complete ring of fortifications.
- 6) where the Tyrone people make caravans.
- 7) Ireland's greatest seaport.
- 8) Ecclesiastical capital of Ireland.
- 9) The finest scenic drive in Ireland.
- 10) For Salmon and trout fishing.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland 'St. Patrick's part of Britain'. In County Antrim the saint was a boy slave. He returned to County Down in A.D. 432 to start the mission which made Ireland the land of saints and scholars. He made Armagh the ecclesiastical capital of Ireland, which it still is. Few places have so much variety of scenery and history, packed in close proximity, as Ulster. And reaching places of interest is easy. There's a network of quiet roads leading everywhere. They lead the green Glens of Antrim, the astonishing Giant's Causeway, historic Londonderry, the lonely Sperrins, the lovely Fermanagh Lakeland, the orchards of Armagh, and the Mountains of Mourne sweeping down to the sea.

Ulster is unequalled for fishing. Excellent golfing too, even tiny villages have golf courses. There are over 30 beautiful forests with camp sites. Cruising and sailing are like voyages of discovery on Lough Erne. Beaches are big and nearly empty.

County Antrim

The County is bounded, at the sea's edge, by the famous Antrim coast Road, which leads to the equally famous Giant's Causeway, a volcanic wonder of the world. The nine Glens of Antrim are the romantic settings for villages by cascading streams. The rest is rich farmland with the cattle leg-deep in the luxuriant green grass. In the south of the county is the capital city, Belfast, Ireland's greatest seaport. Newest attractions are the Causeway Coast Lion Park (near Ballymoney) and an old-style railroad on Lough Neagh shorne at Antrim. Canickfergus, Ballycastle and Portrush have castles and beaches.

County Londonderry

Magilligan beach, six miles long, is in the north and in the south are the Sperrin Moutains, lonely and lovely, and if you walk the 50 miles of the range you might not see more than a dozen people. Londonderry city has the most complete ring of fortifications in the British Isles, which withstood three sieges. It was from Derry quay that tens of thousands of Irish emigrants sailed, later to fight in America's War of Independence and to have a big share in building modern America. At Limavady the haunting Londonderry Air was taken down from a wandering fiddler.

County Tyrone

Sleepy villages, hilly little farms and forests with mountain streams. Try an Ulster speciality—a farmhouse holiday. Tyrone contains the Fairy Water river, at Omagh, which has such abundance of coarse fish that anglers of international reputations have measured their catches by the ton. Strabane has the printing press where the printer of the American Declaration of Independence learned his trade. The Tyrone people make bagpipes (at Cookstown), gipsy caravans (at Dungannon) and claim they have the Devil bricked up in a wall in a pub in Pomeroy.

County Fermanagh

Ulster's Lakeland, where Upper and Lower Lough Erne form over 50 miles of glorious cruising and sailing waters, where you navigate among 150 islands with relics of the past such as Devenish round tower and abbey. A great county for salmon and trout fishing, Fermanagh is even greater for coarse fishing--and experts rank the Colebrooke as the finest roach angling river in north-west Europe. Belleek has an ancient pottery, mecca of collectors. The Lough Navar Forest Drive has breathtaking views. Enniskillen is the centre for the lakes. Garrison and Belcoo draw game fishermen and lovers of wild cave-riddled country. Castlecoole and Florence Court are mansion museums.

County Armagh

“The garden of Ulster” with its apple orchards and famous. Portadown rose nurseries. Armagh city, besides being the ecclesiastical capital of Ireland is a gem of Georgian architecture. It also has the only Planetarium in these islands outside London, giving fascinating sky shows daily. In the south of the county are the Slieve Gullion mounstains, strangely shaped, sparsely inhabited and villages like Crossmaglen where they make Irish lace and spin fairy tales. Slieve Gullion has one of the finest scenic drives in Ireland.

County Down

“Where the Mountains o' Mourne sweep down to the sea”. They are a ring of lovely peaks uncut by roads, so that the walker who takes the Brandy Pad to the centre of the Mournes feels he has found Shangri-la. Golf on Royal County Down world-class links, Newcastle, and catch giant fish in the sea and Strangford Lough off Portaferry Rostrevor has a balmy climate by beautiful Carlingford Lough. Bangor, packed with entertainment, the near by Ulster Folk Museum full of charm, end the weird sculpture in stone and shrub of Mount Stewart illustrate Down's variety.

**SUMMARY**

Scanning adalah kegiatan mencari informasi yang dibutuhkan dengan cepat, dengan cara mencari di paragraf mana informasi yang dibutuhkan itu berada. Bila sudah dapat maka bacalah paragraf tersebut dengan seksama.

*Petunjuk Jawaban Latihan**Exercise 1*

- 1) Cho won
- 2) Arirang
- 3) 31-32 Poland Street
- 4) Mon – Sat : 12.00 – 15.00
18.00 – 23.00
- 5) Cho Won and Kaya

Exercise 2

- 1) Highlife Breaks (paragraph 6)
- 2) US\$ 219 (paragraph 8)
- 3) Free (paragraph 16)
- 4) £10.00 (paragraph 13)
- 5) £46.00 (paragraph 18)

Exercise 3

- 1) Bakewell
- 2) Leicester
- 3) Boston
- 4) Leicester
- 5) Exton
- 6) Aynho
- 7) Newark

Exercise 4

- 1) 10.00
- 2) £53.00

- 3) 23.30
- 4) £102.00
- 5) 071 – 387 7070

Exercise 5

- 1) Blue trains
- 2) 2345
- 3) All Saturdays in July and August, all Fridays, Saturday 26 May
- 4) Return open ticket for £108.00
- 5) 23.15

Exercise 6

- 1) One mile
- 2) 10 – 4 pm
- 3) 50 p
- 4) free
- 5) Sir Alvary and Lady Gascoigne

Exercise 7

- 1) Country Down
- 2) Cooks town (County Tyrone)
- 3) Belleek (County Fermanagh)
- 4) Country Armagh
- 5) Londonder city
- 6) Dungannon (County Tyrone)
- 7) Belfast (County Antrim)
- 8) Armagh (paragraph 1)
- 9) Slieve Gullion (County Armagh)
- 10) Country Fermanagh

**FORMATIVE TEST 2**

While you are staying in London you want to see some performance at theatres . Name the theatres in the following brochure after you decide what you want to see!

This is what you want:

- 1) a theatre that has a wine bar which serves a selection of homemade food.
- 2) a theatre that has a toyshop
- 3) its address
- 4) a theatre that shows productions of musicals and contemporary drama
- 5) a theatre that shows Shakespeare's works.

Almeida Theatre

Almeida Street Islington London N1 17A

Box Office: 071 869 4404, open 1000-1800

Tickets also available from First Call 071 240 7200

Built in 1837, this very attractive theatre has gained a prestigious international reputation for its adventurous productions of some of the best classical and contemporary plays. Under the direction of two actors Ian McDiarmid and Jonathan Kent, it attracts many leading artists including Diana Rigg, Glenda Jackson, Joanne Whalley Kilmer, Claire Bloom and Harold Pinter. The theatre has an excellent wine bar which serves a selection of homemade food. Recommended by Egon Ronay, Time Out and City Limits it is open from 1100-2300.

FACILITIES : Restaurant & bar. Disabled access.

TRANSPORT : By underground: Highbury & Islington or Angel

By bus: 4, 19, 30, 43, 279. By train Highbury & Islington.

Car parking.

King's Head Theatre

115 Upper Street
 Islington, London N1 10N
 Box office : 071 226 8561, open 1000-1800

The King's Head is theatre with a difference. From the outside it looks like a traditional Victorian pub, but at the back there is a theatre, this first pub theatre since Shakespearian times. Kenneth Branagh, Ben Kingsley and Janet Suzman are just three of the leading actors who have played at the King's Head. Productions are innovative and varied, ranging from light-hearted musicals to contemporary drama, many transferring to the West End and Broadway. The theatre is run as a supper club and dinner is served, before the evening show.

FACILITIES : Restaurant & bar. Disabled access & hearing induction loop.

TRANSPORT : By underground: Angel and Highbury & Islington

By bus: 4, 19, 30, 43, 171a, 279.

By train King Cross or Highbury & Islington

THE ISLINGTON THEATRES ASSOCIATION: The Almeida and the King's Head Theatre are members of the Islington Theatre Association. For details of the other seven theatres in Islington please contact Anya Newstead at the Tower Theatre. Canonbury Place. N1 NW or phone 071226 7580 for further details.

Gate Theatre

Pembridge Road, London W11 3HQ

Box office: 071 229 0706

Open 1100-1800 Mon – Fri

General Information: 071 229 5387

The award-winning Gate Theatre is famous for its international programme of plays, which introduce British audiences to some of the most influential, passionate and exciting drama from all over the world. Audiences might be greeted with the splendour of 17th century Spain or the ritualistic

formality of 19th century Japan. Time and time again audiences are amazed by the incredible transformation of this intimate room above a pub, where nobody is more than 15 feet from the stage and you can actually reach out and touch the actors.

FACILITIES : Bar within pub.

TRANSPORT : By underground: Notting Hill Gate. By bus: 12, 27, 28, 31, 52, 94

Car parking

Royal Court Theatre

Sloane Square, London SW1W 8AS

Box office: 071 730 1745/2554, open 1000-2000

Tickets also available from First Call 071 240 7200

The Royal Court is considered to be Britain's "National Theatre" for new writers. It has a main theatre and studio space, staging up to 16 productions a year. It is the theatre's policy to present and encourage the best new writers, directors, designers and actors. Past productions include *Look Back In Anger*, *The Kitchen*, *Serious Money*, *Death and the Maiden*, *Top Girls* and *Our Country's Good*.

FACILITIES : Bar with light meals. Hearing induction loop.

TRANSPORT : By underground: Sloane Square

By bus: 11, 19, 22, 137, 219, C1 Car parking after 1830.

The Young Vic

66 The Cut, London SE1 812

Box office: 071 928 6363. Open 10.00 – 18.00

Tickets also available from Ticketmaster 071 379 4444

London's famous theatre-in-the-round produces an enterprising programme of classic, modern and new plays appealing to a very broad audience. Productions range from Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens* which was directed by Trevor Nunn to Hans Andersen's children's classic *The*

SnowQueen. The theatre combines an informal atmosphere with outstanding performances by wellknown performers such as Vanessa Redgrave.

Productions are always exhilarating, unpretentious and accessible. There is an Italian-style restaurant serving a wide range of inexpensive and vegetarian dishes.

FACILITIES : Restaurant, Disabled access & infra red hearing system.

TRANSPORT : By underground: Waterloo. By bus: 4, 68, 501, 502, 507
By train: Waterloo. Car parking.

Polka Theatre for children

240 The Broadway, London SW19 1SB

Box office: 081 540 4888, open 0930-1630 Tue-Fri 1100-1730 Sat

The only theatre in Britain designed exclusively for children, the Polka produces five in-house productions a year with a further three produced by invited companies. The theatre is renowned for its use of special effects such as mask work, puppetry, music and drama. The highly popular shows for the under 5's are presented in the Adventure Theatre. An excellent small playground, cafe, toyshop and a lively exhibition is highly recommended for both adults and children. There is a cafe serving home-made food, children's portions and hot drinks and cakes.

FACILITIES : Café, Disabled access & hearing induction loop.

TRANSPORT : By underground: Wimbledon and South Wimbledon
By bus: 57, 93, 166. By train: Wimbledon.

Check your answers with the Key which is provided at the end of this module, and score your right answers. Then use the formula below to know your achievement level of the lesson in this module.

Formula:

$$\text{Level of achievement} = \frac{\text{Scores of the right answers}}{\text{total scores}} \times 100\%$$

Meanings of level of achievement:

90% - 100% = very good

80% - 89% = good

70% - 79% = average

< 70% = bad

If your level achievement reaches 80% or more, you can go on to the next Unit. Good! But if your level of mastery is less than 80%, you have to study again this unit, especially parts which you haven't mastered.

Key to the Formative Tests

Formative Test 1

- 1) Immunoassay test (paragraph 2)
- 2) 25 % (paragraph 1)
- 3) Gas chromatography (paragraph 2)
- 4) 63% (paragraph 1)
- 5) Little or no information about the amount of the drug which was/when/how frequently it was used, and whether the applicant or candidate will be test effective (paragraph 3)
- 6) Employee theft/accident/absences/other counter productive behaviour.
- 7) Arbitrators (paragraph 4)
- 8) Blackbuster video (paragraph 1)
- 9) 96% (paragraph 1)
- 10) It is an invasion of privacy
It is an unreasonable search and seizure.
It violates the right of due process.

Formative Test 2

- 1) Almeida Theatre
- 2) Polka Theatre
- 3) 240 The Broadway London SW19 ISB
- 4) King's Head Theatre
- 5) The young Vic