Liceo Experimental UMAG
Depto. Inglés
Nelda Ibarra

Reading for the Real World

Law & Crime

Reading 1: Lie Detectors

1. **Join each word with the correct definition.**

Interpret	To squeeze or to press together
Compress	To discipline; to penalize
Expand	To make someone scared; to threaten
Reliable	To understand the meaning of something
Punish	To become wider or bigger
Intimidate	Dependable; able to be counted on

2. **True or False.**

- Polygraph companies state their machines can detect lies.	TRUE	FALSE
- American companies cannot force their employees to take polygraph tests.	TRUE	FALSE
- Wet skin conducts more electricity than dry skin.	TRUE	FALSE
- Test subjects wear bands around their arms to measure breathing.	TRUE	FALSE

3. **Choose the correct answer for each question.**

Where are polygraphs unlikely to be used?

a) In schools

b) In court

c) In business

d) In government

When people worry, what tends to happen?

a) They become stressed.

b) Their heart rate decreases.

c) Their rate of breathing decreases.

d) Their hands get dry and itchy.

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Which aspect of polygraphs is NOT controversial?

a) They are used to pressure employees so they don't complain.

b) They may or may not be accurate.

c) Some people can lie without any stress.

d) A stronger, faster heart rate makes an uneven line.

How does a polygraph try to measure sweat on the fingertips?

a) It measures perspiration on the fingertips by utilizing plastic plates, called calmimeters, attached to three fingers. The plastic measure the degree to which the skin conducts electricity.

b) It measures the temperature on the fingertips by utilizing cristal plates, called crismeters, attached to one hand. The cristal measure the degree to which the skin conducts electricity.

c) It measures perspiration on the fingertips by utilizing metal plates, called galvanometers, attached to two fingers. The metal measure the degree to which the skin conducts electricity.

d) None of them

On the older analogue polygraph machines, what was the difference between a straight line and a jagged line?

a) A straight line indicates there's minimal variation and a jagged line illustrates large amount of variation.

b) The difference between both is that straight line is a line without variation, but the jagged is a line which change constantly.

c) The difference is the name.

d) There is no difference between both.

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4. Drag the words in the blanks. Use each word only once.

Will be caught	used to intimidate	are recorded by
Inside of them	private businesses	perspire more

Polygraphs are used in courts, in the government, and in **1** _____ even though they are controversial. When subjects answer questions, their bodies' reactions **2** _____ the polygraph. Later, examiners interpret these results to decide whether the subject was lying. When people lie, they often worry that they **3** _____. This produces stress, which causes the heart rate and breathing to increase, and people tend to **4** _____. To detect changes in breathing, tubes around subjects' torsos are used. The tubes and the air **5** _____ expand and compress to indicate breathing. The polygraph effects these changes. If there are many such changes, an examiner may deduce that a subject is lying. Many people think polygraphs are not reliable, and some even think polygraph tests are **6** _____ and punish workers.

5. Here are six words that are related to the topic but are not in the reading. Drag each word in the blanks. Use each word only once.

6.

Relevant	white lie	deception	reduce	deceive	version

- Her _____ of the accident is very different from mine.
- Not all of the questions for the test are _____ in determining the test's results.
- He looked terrible, but I told a(n) _____ and said he looked good because I didn't want to hurt his feelings.
- They tried to _____ me, but I found out the truth eventually.
- The pre-interview before the polygraph test can _____ stress during the actual test.

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- It was a very complicated _____, but no one ever discovered the truth.

Reading 2: Patents

1. **Join each word with the correct definition.**

Invention	To use; to read; to obtain
Theft	Completely; entirely
Wholly	A new method, device, or process
Combine	Stealing
Access	To refuse or deny
Reject	To mix together

2. **True or False.**

- Patents protect people's ideas from thieves.	TRUE	FALSE
- Getting a patent is usually quick but often expensive.	TRUE	FALSE
- Patents can be for machines and processes.	TRUE	FALSE
- Inventors can apply for patents in foreign countries.	TRUE	FALSE

3. **Choose the correct answer for each question.**
Patents are an agreement between an inventor and…
a) the rest of society
b) businesses
c) the government
d) a patent attorney

Who invented the electric light bulb?
a) Albert Einstein
b) Thomas Edison
c) Stephen Perry
d) Two Harvard University doctors

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Why don't patents protect inventions completely?

a) Because the inventor has to renew the application every year

b) Because someone can imitate the idea in another country

c) Because the registration and attorney fees may not be affordable

d) All of the above

What does US patents law state a definition of a patent?

a) An invention is any old and useful process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any old and useful improvement thereof.

b) An invention is a thing that a person creates.

c) An invention is any new and useful process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof.

d) Both a & c

According to the passage, what important event happened in 1988?

a) Two Harvard University doctor were issued the first-ever patent for a new animal life form -a genetically altered mouse.

b) Two Cambridge University doctor were issued the first-ever patent for a new person life form -a genetically altered Chilean.

c) Two Washington University doctor were issued the first-ever patent for a new animal life form -a genetically altered mouse.

d) Two California University doctor were issued the first-ever patent for a new house life form -a genetically altered hotel.

4. Drag the words in the blanks. Use each word only once.

Two existing	the government	field of study
Patent attorney	every day	original ideas

Patents are agreements between inventors and **1** _____ giving inventors ownership of their creations for an amount of time. Patents are necessary to prevent the theft of peoples' inventions. Most things people use **2** _____ are protected by patents. Living things can also be patented. In 1988, two doctors were issued the first-ever patent for a new animal life form---a genetically altered mouse. Only **3**

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_____ can be patented. Most patents are for improvements on existing technology, not wholly new items. Some combine **4** _____ inventions into a new one. Patent lists are available to be accessed by others in the same **5** _____. When someone applies for a patent, he or she must include a detailed description of how the invention works. Patents also help to stimulate research by large companies. A(n) **6** _____ can be very expensive but is almost always necessary to avoid having your patent application rejected.

5. **Here are six words that are related to the topic but are not in the reading. Drag each word in the blanks. Use each word only once.**

Novel	charge	ingenious	scrutinize	refine	spur

- The is a _____ for the lawyer's advice.
- The patent attorney has to carefully _____ the paperwork for mistakes.
- Sometimes an inventor takes an old idea and tries to _____ it.
- The inventor applied for a patent on his _____ idea.
- The idea of making more money may _____ companies to lend their patents.
- Some _____ individuals have hundreds of patents.

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