period of years, the sole right to -- make, use and sell his invention.

19. Pharmacopeia, a book describing drugs, chemicals and medicinal preparations.

20. Physicologist, a student of physiology, the study of the organs and their functions during life.

21. Pill, a tablet of medicated substance.

22. Prescription, a direction written by a doctor for the preparation and use of a -- medicine.

23. Rheumatic, pertaining to rheumatism, a disease characterized by stiffness of the - joints or muscles.

24. Pharmacology, the science of drugs.

25. Salicylic acid, from the Latin "salix" or -- "salicis," meaning willow.

26. Stimulant, a drug which excites and strengthens the patient.

27. Sulfas, a group of drugs which can destroy - bacteria.

28. Tablet, a small mass of medicated material, - usually round in shape.

29. Vomit, to throw up food from one's stomach.

30. Unconsciousness, a state of not being conscious.

INTRODUCCIÓN:

Ya que estás casi al final del Semestre te -- habrás dado cuenta de lo importante que es el signi ficado de una palabra dentro de un contexto, y no - aislada, para poder determinar su significado y -- obtener una información verídica. El contexto nos da y nos muestra en nuestra mente el verdadero -- significado de las palabras.

OBJETIVOS:

1. Analizar información escrita en Inglés.
2. Reconocer palabras Sinónimas y Antónimas.
3. Identificar información en textos en Inglés.
4. Expresar información en Español a partir de textos en Inglés.
5. Resumir en Español un texto en Inglés.

PROCEDIMIENTO:

1. Lee y resuelve el contenido del material que se presenta a continuación.
2. Asiste al Laboratorio de Inglés.

REQUISITO:

1. Asistir al Laboratorio de Idiomás.
2. Entregar al maestro el trabajo que solicite.

MAN AND AIR POLLUTION

(1) The houses, the stores, the schools, the hospital -- all seemed to be hanging on the sides of the steep mountain. It was an ugly town no -- gardens, no trees, no flowers -- only rocks. A - narrow street twisted its way down toward the smelter in the valley below. White smoke was pouring - from the tall smokestacks of the large smelter. The air in the town smelled strongly of sulfur. People were coughing and choking. They knew that the wind must be blowing from the direction of the valley. The wind was bringing the smoke, with its sulfur - fumes, up to the town.

(2) It was 1924. This was the famous copper mining town of Jerome, Arizona. The smelter was reducing great quantities of the copper sulfide ores that the mine produced. Enormous amounts of sulfur dioxide were liberated from the furnaces. The sulfur fumes caused the people in the mining town to choke and cough; these same fumes caused their house plants to sicken and die. But the people did not complain very much. They were earning a good living by work-

ing in the mines. The sulfur smoke seemed a necessary evil. Men could stand the sulfur fumes even though the plants could not.

(3) But the farmers along the Verde River in the valley below did complain. They complained -- bitterly because the air pollution was killing their crops. Sometimes the vegetation for an area of 100 square miles around the smelter would be damaged. The farmers began to put in their claims for damages in the courts. Often the courts ordered the mining company to pay large settlements of money to them. Many other mining companies faced similar claims. - Finally, the companies began to carry out research programs on the problem. They determined how high a concentration of the sulfur dioxide gas the various plants could stand. Then they experimented with - various devices on the furnaces to control the output to a level that no longer harmed the surrounding vegetation.

(4) This is just one example of air pollution. It was reasonably simple to correct. There are other which are more difficult to both diagnose and control.

(5) A jet plane is flying in to land at Los -- Angeles, California. It is a fine day and the sun is shining brightly. But the city below is almost

hidden by a thick, brownish haze. A passenger in the plane asks, "How can anyone breathe that stuff?" On the ground, however, people are unconcerned. - They blame the weather for just another grey, foggy day. Los Angeles is situated near the Pacific Ocean and everybody there is accustomed to fog.

(6) But this thick, brown haze is not just fog, or water vapor. It is water vapor mixed with smoke. A word has been coined to describe it..."smog". - This is a combination of the parts of two words, - smoke and fog. The water vapor in the air holds the solid products of smoke and prevents them from es- caping into the upper atmosphere. The inhabitants must breathe this polluted air until the weather -- changes.

(7) In Phoenix, Arizona, the people have always been used to brilliant sunshine. Except for occasion- nal sand or dust storms and infrequent rains, the skies have always been clear and cloudless. For -- Phoenix lies in a fertile agricultural valley, re - claimed by irrigation, from the heart of the American desert. Recently, however, the people there have noticed a thick haze hanging over their beautiful city. Due to the pleasant climate, many new indus- tries have built factories there. Of course, in --

this dry, arid land, the haze could not be "smog". In fact, it is a combination of smoke from the new factories and dust blown in from the surrounding - desert. Arizonas have also coined a word to de- - cribe their type of air pollution..."smust", from smoke and dust.

(8) It was December, 1952. Most of London s:- seemed to be in mourning. Over 4,000 Londoners had died, above the average death rate, in one week. - Smog was the killer. A thick blanket of fog only a few hundred feet high covered the city and trapped all the pollution particles in the air. The toxic substances which the people had to breathe killed - the older and less healthy inhabitants of the helpless city.

(9) Is air pollution really such a new problem? With the dawn of history, man began polluting the - atmosphere with smoke from his first fires. But as civilization in the twentieth century has become increasingly industrialized, the amount of smoke released into the air has become enormous. Smokestacks of countless factories have added gases and particles to the atmosphere. Exhaust pipes from millions of automobiles have poured out hydrocarbons. All of-- these we can mostly see or smell. But the latest -

danger in the air we breathe is both invisible and odorless...this is radioactive fallout from the - - explosion of atomic bombs.

(10) Of course, it is not only man who con -- tributes to the pollution of the earth's atmosphere. Nature plays its part too. Sand and dust storms and volcanic eruptions pollute the air. Salty spray - from the ocean along coastal areas is added to it. Forest fires give off smoke and gases. The rotting of plant and animal remains produces great quantities of gases too. Bacteria, mold and spores are carried into the atmosphere. Wind-blown pollen grains from flowering plants float in the air. Many people are sensitive to pollen and suffer from such allergies as hay fever.

(11) But it is with man's contribution to air pollution that we are mostly concerned. Man-made conditions can usually be changed or controlled by man. Moreover, he is a worse offender than Nature.

(12) Of course, the effects of air pollution are most noticeable in or near our industrial - - cities. Most pollutants get into the air as the result of burning. Factories of all kinds pour - - smoke into the atmosphere. Though city dwellers seldom light their fires nowadays, their daily lives