

PATHWAYS

THIRD
EDITION

Reading, Writing, and Critical Thinking

MARI VARGO
LAURIE BLASS
KRISTIN SHERMAN

ON THE COVER

The elevated metro line in Medellin, Colombia. © John Coletti/The Image Bank/Getty Images

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National Geographic Learning,
a Cengage Company

***Pathways: Reading, Writing, and Critical
Thinking 3, Third Edition***
Mari Vargo, Laurie Blass, and Kristin Sherman

Publisher: Andrew Robinson
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Student’s Book with the Spark platform:
ISBN-13: 978-0-357-97992-1

Student’s Book:
ISBN-13: 978-0-357-97993-8

National Geographic Learning
5191 Natorp Blvd, Mason, OH 45040, USA

Locate your local office at international.cengage.com/region

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Scope and Sequence

Unit Title and Theme



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Welcome to *Pathways Reading, Writing, and Critical Thinking*, Third Edition

NEW AND UPDATED IN THE THIRD EDITION

Compelling photography and infographics in **Explore the Theme** draw students into the unit, develop their visual and information literacy skills, and get them speaking.

EXPLORE THE THEME

Look at the information on these pages and answer the questions.

1. Look at the chart showing the world's most visited cities. Why do you think so many people go to those cities?
2. What are some positive effects of mass tourism?
3. How does tourism help or hurt the area you live in?

A 2018 study of global travel shows some surprising trends. While Paris and London have always been popular with businesspeople and tourists, the world's most visited city was Bangkok, which had over 22 million overnight travelers in 2018. The fastest-growing destination was Tokyo. And in terms of how much money visitors spent in the city, Dubai ranked number one—visitors spent nearly \$31 billion there in 2018.

For many of these destinations, mass tourism—large groups of people visiting popular destinations on organized trips—is critical to the success of their economy. Tourists spend money at hotels, stores, restaurants, and attractions—providing jobs for thousands of people. Tourist dollars also help cities build roads, parks, and other facilities, which benefit both visitors and locals.

TRENDS in TRAVEL

A view from Samsa, River in Tokyo, Japan

Top 10 destination cities by international overnight visitors (2018)

1 Bangkok, Thailand 22.8 million	5 Dubai, U.A.E. 15.9 million	6 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 13.8 million
2 Paris, France 19.1 million	7 New York City, U.S. 13.6 million	9 Tokyo, Japan 12.9 million
3 London, U.K. 10.1 million	8 Istanbul, Turkey 11.4 million	10 Antalya, Turkey 12.4 million

Top three cities by international overnight visitor spend (2018, USD)

1 Dubai, U.A.E. \$30.2 billion	2 Istanbul, Saudi Arabia \$20.9 billion	3 Bangkok, Thailand \$20.0 billion
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New videos and readings provide academic content with close connections to students' lives beyond the classroom.



Living on an Urban Planet

Competition in Seoul, South Korea, for both the tallest and the most modern skyscraper.

CITIES AS SOLUTIONS?

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, large urban areas began to grow and spread. Many people viewed cities largely in negative terms—crowded, dirty, unhealthy places rife of disease and crime. People feared that as cities got bigger, living conditions would get worse. Recent decades, however, have seen a widespread change in attitudes toward urbanization.¹ Many experts believe that urbanization is good news. Although negative aspects such as pollution and urban slums² remain serious problems, many urban planners now believe big cities might help solve the problem of Earth's growing population.

Harvard economist Edward Glaeser is one person who believes that cities bring largely positive benefits. According to Glaeser, cities are "the absence of space between people." This closeness reduces the cost of transporting goods, people, and ideas, and allows people to learn from one another. According to Glaeser, a perfect example of how information can be shared is in a big city at the trading floor of the New York Stock Exchange. There, employees share information in one open, crowded space. "They value knowledge over space," he says. "That's what the modern city is all about."

1. This information is from the passage by Nicholas Carr. 2. Slums are a poor state of affairs where the houses are in bad condition.

Seoul's Success Story

Apartment buildings in Song Kim, Seoul—ranked the most densely populated area in the world.

SEOUL'S SUCCESS STORY

Another champion of urbanization is environmentalist Stewart Brand. According to Brand, living in cities has a smaller impact on the environment than living in suburbs and rural areas. Cities allow half of the world's population to live on about four percent of the land. City roads, sewers, and power lines are shorter and require fewer resources to build and operate. City apartments require less energy to heat, cool, and light than houses in other areas. Most importantly, Brand points out that people living in dense cities drive less. They can walk to many destinations and use public transportation. As a result, cities tend to produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions per person than suburbs.

For these reasons, it may be a mistake to see urbanization as evil. Instead, we should view it as an inevitable part of development, says David Satterthwaite of London's International Institute of Environment and Development. For Satterthwaite and other urban planners, rapid growth itself is not the real problem. The larger issue is how to manage the growth. There is no one model for how to manage rapid urbanization, but there are helpful examples. One is Seoul, South Korea.

1. Since the 1960s, Seoul's population has increased from fewer than three million people to around 10 million. In the same period, South Korea has also gone from being one of the world's poorest countries to being richer than many countries in Europe. How did this happen? Large numbers of people first began arriving in Seoul in the 1950s. The government soon recognized that economic development was essential for supporting its growing urban population. It therefore began to invest in South Korean companies. This investment eventually helped corporations such as Samsung and Hyundai grow and develop. A major contributing factor to South Korea's economic success was the large number of people who came to Seoul to work. 2. "You can't understand urbanization in isolation from economic development," says economist Kwang-Hwan Kim of Sogang University. The growing city paid for the buildings, roads, and other infrastructure that helped absorb even more people. South Korea's growth cannot be easily copied. However, it proves that a poor country can urbanize successfully and successfully fast.

Academic competency skills like collaboration, communication, and problem-solving help students develop the skills and behaviors needed to succeed in school and their lives.

CRITICAL THINKING Evaluating an Argument

Writers often make arguments by describing the advantages and disadvantages of two or more ideas. You can **evaluate their argument** by asking:

- Who is making the argument?
- Does the person have the necessary authority and knowledge to make the argument?
- What are some possible counterarguments—arguments against the writer's arguments?
- Is the presented evidence fair and up to date?
- Does the evidence relate logically to the argument?

DEVELOPING READING SKILLS

READING SKILL Identifying a Sequence of Events

When you are trying to understand an article about a crime or a mystery, look for certain words and phrases in the story to help you understand the sequence, or order, of events.

Time markers such as days, months, years, and times of day:

on Monday in March in 1991 at 3:30

Words that indicate that one event happened **before** another event:

before earlier (one year) ago already

Words that indicate that one event happened **after** another event:

later after now once

Words and phrases that indicate that two events occurred at the **same time**:

at the time of at that moment at the same time while

Words and phrases that indicate that something happened **much earlier**:

a long time ago for some time in ancient (times) in prehistoric (times)

Critical Thinking **ANALYZE** Scan the section "A Robbery in Australia." Underline words and phrases that indicate when events happened.

WRITING TASK

GOAL You are going to write a problem-solution essay on the following topic:
Describe a problem that a city or town had, and explain one thing that was done to solve it.

A BRAINSTORM Think of a city or town that is better to live in now than it used to be. Make notes about improvements that were made (e.g., housing, traffic, the environment). Do research if necessary.
Problems in the past: [polluted rivers](#)
Improvements and solutions: [used automated cleaning system](#)

B WRITE A HOOK Choose a problem you made notes about in Exercise A. Think about which type of hook you want to use (e.g., a fact, a question, or an imaginary situation). Add it to the outline below.

C IDENTIFY SUPPORTING IDEAS AND DETAILS Think of supporting ideas and details for the problem you chose and its solution. Add them to the outline below.

D WRITE A FINAL THOUGHT Choose final thought to write about (e.g., a prediction or a question) and add it to the outline below.

E PLAN Complete the outline.

OUTLINE

Introductory Paragraph

Hook: _____

Thesis Statement: _____

Body Paragraph 1

The Problem: _____

Supporting Idea 1 / Details: _____

Supporting Idea 2 / Details: _____

Body Paragraph 2

The Solution: _____

Supporting Idea 1 / Details: _____

Supporting Idea 2 / Details: _____

Concluding Paragraph

Summary Statement: _____

Final Thought: _____

FIRST DRAFT Use the information in your outline to write a first draft of your essay. Refer to the writing model below to help you.

WRITING MODEL

This model essay is similar to the one you are going to write. It is about how a popular tourist destination in San Francisco was improved after an earthquake.

Imagine your shock when you visit San Francisco for the first time and you have to walk under an ugly freeway to get to the bay. It isn't what you expected. However, one improvement that has made the city a more beautiful place is tearing down the Embarcadero freeway.

For three decades until the early 1990s, the Embarcadero Freeway was one of the least attractive parts of San Francisco. The two-level freeway completely blocked the view of the bay. In addition, pedestrians had to walk underneath this 150,000-ton cement structure in order to get from downtown to the bay. It was dirty and dark, with a lot of noise from the cars rushing overhead.

In 1989, part of the freeway was destroyed by an earthquake. Two years later, city authorities decided to take the whole thing down and renovate the area. One way that this has helped is it gave people access to the bay. People are able to walk or jog along the Embarcadero or just enjoy view of the Bay Bridge, the water, the hills, and the neighboring cities. Tearing down the freeway has also allowed residents and tourists to see the beautiful Ferry Building, one of San Francisco's most important buildings. The Ferry Building was closed for decades, but since the renovation, it has been open and now houses great shops and restaurants. The once ugly Embarcadero has become a place that residents and tourists want to visit.

The removal of the Embarcadero freeway has made the waterfront area attractive and accessible for both visitors and San Franciscans. Today, most people don't even remember the old freeway. What other improvements might make the city an even more beautiful place to live and visit?

REVISED DRAFT Now use the questions below to revise your essay.

Does your introductory paragraph have an interesting hook and a clear thesis statement?

Does your thesis statement state the main idea of the essay?

Did you include enough details to explain the problem and the solution in your paragraphs?

Does your concluding paragraph have a summary statement and a final thought?

FINAL DRAFT Follow these steps to write a final draft.

1. Check your revised draft for mistakes with using the simple past and the present perfect.
2. Now use the checklist on page 280 to write a final draft. Make any other red marks.
3. Work in pairs and read your partner's final draft. Give feedback on each other's writing.

An **updated Writing section** gives guided instruction, clear models, language support, and practice to improve students' writing outcomes.

WRITING SKILL Writing a Concluding Paragraph

The last paragraph of an essay is the **concluding paragraph**. This paragraph usually includes a **summary statement** and sometimes leaves the reader with a **final thought** about the topic. The summary statement paraphrases the thesis statement. Notice in the summary statement below how the author restates the thesis statement in the Writing Skill box in different words.

Improved public transportation and pedestrian-only streets have given Morristown cleaner air and a more sustainable future.

Here are two ways to leave the reader with a final thought.

- Make a prediction: *The effects of these improvements to life in Morristown may encourage more people to move here.*
- Ask a question: *Will these improvements inspire city officials to make even more environmentally friendly changes in Morristown?*

Assessment

Pathways Reading, Writing, and Critical Thinking supports teachers and learners with various forms of assessment, with the goal of helping students achieve real-world success.

Review

SELF-ASSESS Consider the language and skills you learned in this unit.

How well can you ... ?	Very well	Pretty well	I need improvement
use the key vocabulary from this unit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
analyze levels of certainty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
identify a sequence of events	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
paraphrase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
write a summary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A VOCABULARY Do you remember the meanings of these words? Look back at the unit and review the ones you don't know.

advance	analyze	combination	commit	consider
delicate	detective	determine	examine	figure
identify	medical	mystery	place	presence
prove	reveal	specialize	suspect	trace

B VOCABULARY EXTENSION Rewrite each word with the suffixes -er or -al to make it a noun or an adjective. Work with a partner.

1. art: _____ 2. novel: _____ 3. emotion: _____ 4. science: _____

C READING SKILL Read the sentences. Underline the words and phrases that help you understand the order of events.

1. An anthropologist found a group of skulls in Jencho in 1953. Several years later, a research team made a facial reconstruction of one of the skulls.
2. A long time ago, a woman lived in Greece. Nine thousand years later, researchers and scientists reconstructed her face.

D LANGUAGE FOR WRITING What are three ways of paraphrasing information? Discuss with a partner. Then paraphrase a sentence from one of the reading passages in Unit 1.

SELF-ASSESS Look back at the chart above. Did you assess your skills correctly? What skills or language do you still need help with?

A **new Review section** provides additional opportunities for formative assessment and encourages students to take control of their learning journey through guided self-assessment.

Opportunities for online assessment on the **new Spark platform** include:

- The NGL Online Placement Test, which places students into the correct level of *Pathways*
- Interactive Online Practice activities and online tests from the Assessment Suite, for formative and summative assessment
- A Course Gradebook that tracks student and class performance against learning objectives, providing teachers with actionable insights to support students' progress

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SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS 1



**King penguins during
a blizzard**

IN THIS UNIT, YOU WILL:

- Read an article about animal and human behavior
- Watch a video on the lives of orangutans
- Read an article about gender in the wild
- Write about how animal and human behaviors are similar and different

THINK AND DISCUSS:

1. The photo above shows a large group of penguins gathering together. What other animals live in social groups?
2. Can you think of any animal behavior that is similar to human behavior?

EXPLORE THE THEME

Read the information on these pages and answer the questions.

1. What are some examples of nonhuman primates?
2. What similarities have researchers discovered between humans and other primates?
3. Look at the photo. What behaviors do you see that are similar to human behavior?

Social Animals

Researchers have discovered that humans share certain behavioral characteristics with other primates—the group of mammals that includes humans, monkeys, and apes.



Basic Communication

Primatologists—scientists who study primates—have found that some apes are capable of basic communication using human sign language. Researchers have also observed apes inventing and using tools to get food and complete other tasks.

Social Behavior

Both humans and other primates tend to live in social groups. Researchers today are looking at the similarities and differences in how humans and animals behave within their own social groups, for example, how they act toward each other and take care of their young.



Families of wild macaques often bathe in the hot springs in Yamanouchi, Japan.

Reading 1

PREPARING TO READ

- A BUILD VOCABULARY** The words in **blue** are used in the reading passage. Read the paragraph. Then write the correct form of each word next to its definition.

People often form strong **bonds** with the animals they frequently interact with, such as dogs or horses. These people usually say that animals have feelings. Other people, however, believe emotions like sadness or kindness are too **complex** for nonhuman species. But even rats show human-like **behavior**. In an experiment, rats pulled a lever and received food. After the rats had done this **repeatedly**, the researchers added something: When the lever was pulled, another rat received a painful shock. The rats then stopped pulling the lever, suggesting they wanted to prevent the other rats' **suffering**.

1. _____: (n) pain, either mental or physical
2. _____: (adj) involving a lot of different parts; difficult to understand
3. _____: (adv) occurring many times
4. _____: (n) a feeling of connection with someone or something else
5. _____: (n) the way someone or something acts

- B BUILD VOCABULARY** Choose the best definitions for the words in **blue**.

1. Regular exercise can help with physical fitness and **cognitive** function.
a. relating to one's lifestyle b. relating to thinking and understanding
2. There's a growing **recognition** that all species are important for the health of the planet.
a. a belief that something is false b. an understanding that something is true
3. People should **treat** animals with kindness because they are living creatures, too.
a. to behave toward someone or something in a particular way
b. to give advice or suggestions about a problem
4. Some animals appear to express **grief** when a member of their family dies.
a. a very confused feeling b. a very sad feeling
5. The idea that animals might feel emotions is **controversial** and has resulted in some intense debate.
a. causing disagreement b. easily understood


- C USE VOCABULARY** Discuss the questions with a partner.

1. How is the way you **treat** animals different from how you treat your friends or family?
2. When you were a child, how did your parents reward good **behavior**?

- D JUSTIFY** Do you think studying emotions in animals is important? Why or why not? Discuss with a partner.

A Japanese macaque stares at its reflection in a motorcycle mirror.

What Are They Thinking?

- A**  Humans often think of themselves as being special and different from other animals. Over the past half century, though, scientists have found more evidence of intelligence in many nonhuman species, and we now know that many animals have impressive **cognitive** abilities. For example, some crows use sticks to pull insects from tree trunks, and octopuses have been observed solving puzzles.
- B** A growing number of studies—combined with observations in the wild—reveal that many species have much more in common with humans than previously thought. Elephants appear to be sad when another dies. Cuttlefish have individual personalities. Many primates, like chimps, form strong friendships. Elder elephants and orca whales share knowledge with their young.
- C** Until the early 1990s, the minds of animals—especially their emotions—were not considered a topic worth researching. Frans de Waal is an Emory University researcher who has spent a lifetime studying primate behavior. He was one of the earliest voices to argue for the **recognition** of animal consciousness.¹
- D** Now, some scientists are becoming convinced that “the inner processes of many animals are as **complex** as those of humans,” as de Waal says. “The difference is that we can express them in language; we can talk about our feelings.” This new understanding, if it becomes widely accepted, could cause a complete rethinking of how humans relate to and **treat** other species.

¹ **Consciousness** is the state of using your senses and thinking, and being aware of the world and oneself.

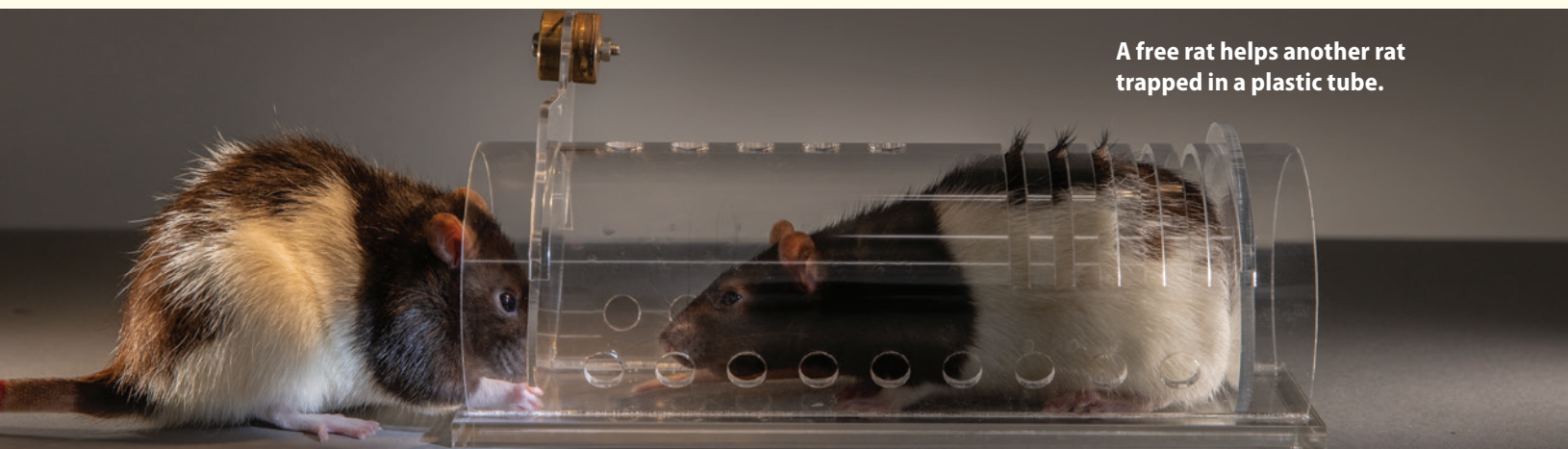
- E** However, the scientific mission to understand the inner lives of animals is still relatively new. It's also **controversial**. In the view of some scientists, knowing what another species is thinking is almost impossible. Researchers investigating emotions such as **grief** and empathy² in nonhumans face the criticism that they are giving human characteristics to animals.
- F** “If you look anecdotally³ through the ages, the notion that dogs have tight **bonds** to specific individuals is very clear,” says David Scheel, a marine biologist at Alaska Pacific University who studies octopuses. “But they are domesticated.⁴ Can a fox do the same thing? Does a wolf have that emotional range? Does an orca feel that level of attachment to the members of its own pod? Can a dolphin become friends with a group of fish or a scuba diver? Our intuitions⁵ lead us astray here all the time. You will get people whose intuition is, *That’s fake. Whatever it is, that’s not friendship*, and other people who think, *Well, that’s just silly. You are denying animals their inner lives.*” The way to get closer to the truth is to test inferences made from animal behavior.
- G** Like human emotions, animal emotions may depend on relationships. Scientists have investigated this concept in experiments with rats. In one study by neuroscientist Inbal Ben-Ami Bartal, a rat is trapped inside a transparent plastic tube with a door that can be opened from the outside. The researchers place the tube inside a cage with another rat that is free to move around. The rat inside the tube tries but fails to escape, its **suffering** visible to the free rat. The free rat circles the tube, bites it, and tries to dig underneath it. After a few attempts, the free rat figures out how to open the door and quickly releases the trapped rat.
- H** This helpful **behavior**, though, depends on the free rat’s connection with the trapped one. A free rat will help a trapped rat if they are of the same genetic type, even if they are strangers. If the trapped rat is of a different type, the free rat will not help it. However, if the free rat grew up with rats of a different type, it will help rats of that type, including strangers, while ignoring its own. “So, it’s not about biological similarity,” Ben-Ami Bartal says. “It’s about loving who you’re with. It’s about having your family and knowing that that’s your family.”

² If you have **empathy**, you are able to understand and connect with someone else’s experiences.

³ If you look at something **anecdotally**, you look at individual observations rather than thorough scientific research.

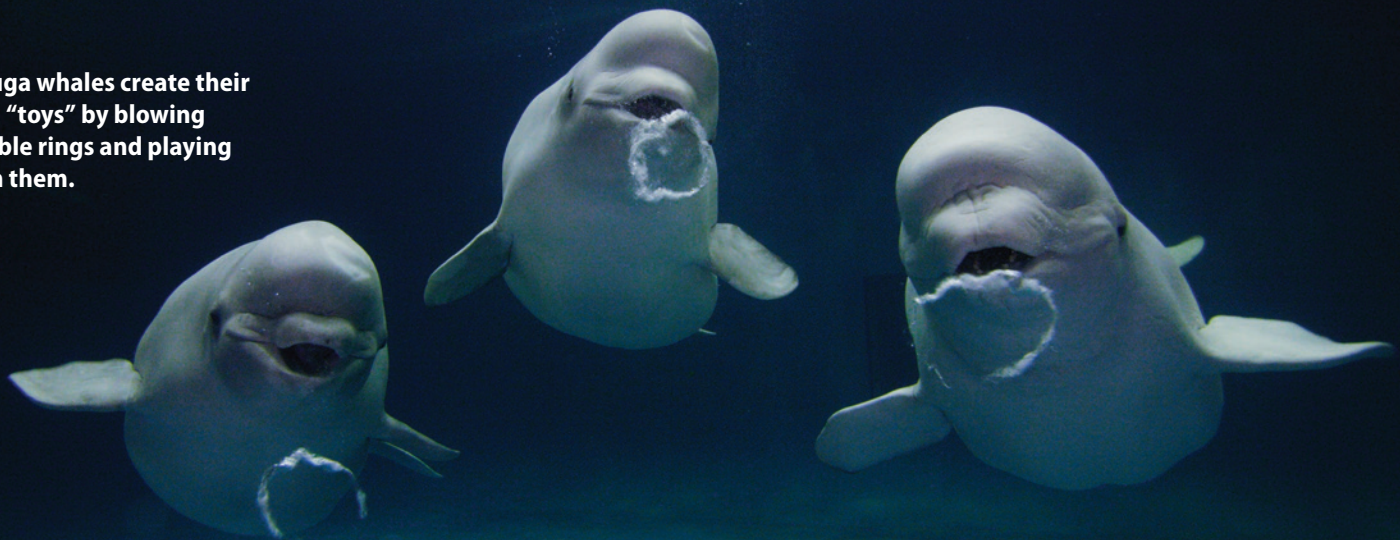
⁴ An animal that is **domesticated** is used to being around humans.

⁵ Your **intuition** is what you feel or believe without having to think about the facts.



A free rat helps another rat trapped in a plastic tube.

Beluga whales create their own “toys” by blowing bubble rings and playing with them.



- I Research into playful behavior in animals also shows some similarities to humans. Scientists have observed dolphins and beluga whales blowing bubble rings and playing with them in different ways, as well as chasing one another just for fun. They’re one of many species—in addition to dogs and cats—that play. Baboons have been seen teasing cows by pulling their tails. While studying elephants in Africa, Richard Byrne—who researches how cognitive processes evolve—often observed young elephants following animals that didn’t threaten them, such as wildebeests and egrets. Scientists have also collected evidence of playful behavior in fish and frogs, according to Gordon M. Burghardt, a scientist at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. He’s observed Vietnamese mossy frog tadpoles⁶ repeatedly riding air bubbles released from the bottom of a tank all the way to the top.
- J Play uses energy and even risks injury, and its immediate purpose is not very clear. Researchers believe it evolved because it helps strengthen bonds between members of social groups. It also helps animals practice skills, such as running and jumping, that improve their chances of survival. That’s the explanation for why play evolved, but what makes an animal want to engage in it? One answer—according to Vincent Janik, a biologist at the University of St. Andrews in Scotland—is the attempt to find joy. “Why does an animal do something? Well, because it wants to,” he says. Without an obvious benefit, it seems likely that play gives animals pleasure, making their lives more interesting.
- K What scientists now recognize is that emotions didn’t evolve in humans alone. Essentially, emotions are internal states that drive an animal to act a certain way. We may not think of hunger and thirst as emotions, but they are similar in that they are internal states that encourage action. Even though emotions like love and sadness might seem more important, they are not all that different.
- L It’s not hard to appreciate that a wide variety of species have emotions, basic in some and advanced in others. As we observe more and more species, what other similarities will we find, and how will that change the way we see ourselves?

⁶A tadpole is the young form of a frog and looks like a fish.

UNDERSTANDING THE READING

A UNDERSTAND MAIN IDEAS Match each heading with the correct paragraphs from the reading passage.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. Paragraphs A–B | a. A New Appreciation |
| _____ 2. Paragraphs C–F | b. Inside the Animal Mind? |
| _____ 3. Paragraphs G–H | c. The Importance of Play |
| _____ 4. Paragraphs I–J | d. It’s All About Family |
| _____ 5. Paragraphs K–L | e. How Special Are Humans? |

B SUMMARIZE Complete the summary using information from the reading passage. Write no more than one word in each space.

Recent research shows that other species have much more in common with humans than we used to think. One example is how ¹_____ seem to be sad when a member of their herd dies. However, it is ²_____ to suggest that animals feel emotions in the same way as humans. One experiment involving ³_____ showed that, in certain cases, they tried to prevent others’ suffering—a possible example of empathy. Other research involving baboons, tadpoles, and dolphins showed that they engaged in behavior resembling ⁴_____. It isn’t clear why animals engage in it, but some researchers think it’s just for sheer joy. One way to think of the concept of emotions is that feelings like love and sadness might not be very different from hunger and thirst, as they are all ⁵_____ states that make us do something. This understanding of the inner lives of other species may make us treat them differently.

C IDENTIFY Match each researcher (a–f) with the correct main idea.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| a. Inbal Ben-Ami Bartal | c. Richard Byrne | e. David Scheel |
| b. Gordon M. Burghardt | d. Vincent Janik | f. Frans de Waal |

1. People have different beliefs about the idea of emotion in other species. _____
2. Animals find joy in play. _____
3. Humans express emotions through language, whereas animals do not. _____
4. Rats want to help others that they recognize as being “family.” _____
5. Young elephants playfully follow other species that aren’t threatening. _____
6. Tadpoles like to play by riding air bubbles. _____

CRITICAL THINKING Analyzing Evidence

When a writer is making a claim or an argument, it is important to analyze the evidence (examples, statistics, research, etc.) that they provide. As you read, think about and evaluate the evidence mentioned. Does this evidence clearly support the writer’s main ideas?