

1) ABOUT SLAVERY

THESE TWO NAMES ARE IMPORTANT IN THE SUPPRESSION OF SLAVERY. ONE WAS A WRITER, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. IN 1852 SHE PUBLISHED "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN", SHOWING HOW SLAVERY MEANT CRUELTY. THE SECOND NAME WAS ABRAHAM LINCOLN, A POOR BOY WHO STUDIED HARD AND GAINED POLITICAL POWER. HE HAD ALWAYS THOUGHT OF SLAVERY AS AN EVIL.

2) ABOUT AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIANS CALL THE CENTRAL DESERT AREA OF THEIR COUNTRY "THE OUTBACK". ALICE SPRINGS IS A TOWN IN THE MIDDLE OF THE OUTBACK. IT IS SOMETIMES CALLED ALICE OR THE ALICE. THE TOWN STARTED AS A TELEGRAPH STATION- PART OF THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH LINE, WHICH CONNECTED THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH OF AUSTRALIA.

3) ABOUT TEA IN BRITAIN

THE MOST POPULAR DRINK IN BRITAIN IS TEA: 182 MILLION CUPS ARE CONSUMED EACH DAY BY 77 PER CENT OF THE BRITISH POPULATION. IT BECAME POPULAR IN THE 18TH CENTURY, WHEN IT WAS IMPORTED FROM CHINA AND INDIA. THE BRITISH ARE FAMOUS FOR DRINKING TEA AT ALL TIMES OF THE DAY. WHENEVER PEOPLE HAVE A FEW MOMENTS TO RELAX DURING THE DAY, THEY HAVE A CUP OF TEA. MOST ENGLISH PEOPLE DRINK TEA WITH SUGAR AND A LOT OF MILK.

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4) TREASURE ISLAND - PART ONE

My name is Jim Hawkins. I want to tell you the great adventure of Treasure Island and of a pirate called Long John Silver. The story begins many years ago, when I was a boy and lived with my parents at the Benbow Inn.

My father was not very well at the time, so my mother and I had all the work of the inn to do.

5) TREASURE ISLAND -PART TWO

One morning an old seaman came into our inn. He looked like an old pirate and had a scar on a cheek. "I like this place", he said, "and I will stay here for some time. Call me 'Captain' and give me some rum!". He gave my father four golden coins.

6) ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DIVERSITY IN WORKPLACE

Diversity in the workplace involves a range of elements. Differences in national origin, primary language, religion, social status and age can benefit or harm organizations. Managing diversity effectively is the key to benefit of the advantages and minimizing the disadvantages of diversity in the workplace. For example, co-workers with diverse cultural backgrounds bring unique experiences and perceptions to the table in groups and work teams. Pooling the diverse knowledge and skills of culturally distinct workers together can benefit companies by strengthening teams' productivity and responsiveness to changing conditions.



7) PROMOTING CULTURAL DIVERSITY THROUGH FOOD IN "MULTICULTURAL" TORONTO – PART ONE

The City of Toronto prides itself on being "one of the most multicultural cities in the world". From a demographic perspective, this seems to be the case given that half of its population is born outside of Canada and over 140 languages and dialects are spoken there. But does the presence of immigrants alone make a city "multicultural"? And what does it mean for Toronto to define itself as "multicultural"?


8) PROMOTING CULTURAL DIVERSITY THROUGH FOOD IN "MULTICULTURAL" TORONTO – PART TWO

Cultural diversity has become a central component in the way in which Toronto defines itself and constitutes its image. This "celebration of difference" has been used to promote Toronto as a global city to foster economic development and growth by conveying a favourable climate to attract tourists and investment. This is often achieved by marketing "ethnic" neighbourhoods (Chinatown, Little Italy, Greektown, Little India, etc.), festivals (Caribana, Taste of Danforth, etc.), and restaurants.

The marketing and commodification of ethno-cultural diversity in Toronto is exemplified by various branding strategies that present multiculturalism as a product

9) WHAT DOES BEING A MULTICULTURAL FAMILY MEAN FOR US?

For us being a multicultural family means introducing our children to the whole world. A man named Seneca, who lived a very long time ago once said, "I am not born for one corner, the whole world is my native land." I intend to live by his quote and I hope to instill that same mental disposition in my children. God may have made us all a little unique, but he didn't do this to divide us. He made us this way because it's beautiful like this.

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10) IN ITALY, A NARROW DEFINITION OF FAMILY MEAN SAME-SEX COUPLES STILL CAN'T ADOPT – PART ONE

When Italy became the final country in Western Europe to recognize the rights of same-sex couples, the reaction broke down along predictable lines. The Italian advocacy group Arcigay objected that the new civil-union status the law created was an unacceptable second-best to marriage, especially since adoption is still not permitted. Those on the right, echoing the influential view of the Catholic Church, complained that the law was still too close to marriage.

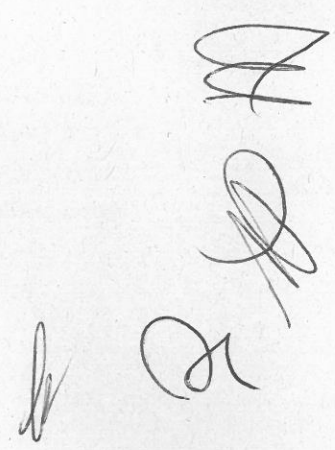
11) IN ITALY, A NARROW DEFINITION OF FAMILY MEAN SAME-SEX COUPLES STILL CAN'T ADOPT – PART TWO

By creating the civil union, Italy is moving in the same direction other Western European countries did—just far more slowly. In the Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom, and Scandinavia, variously named laws (domestic partnerships, civil unions, registered partnerships) began by granting an expanding cluster of rights short of marriage to same-sex partners.

12) FOUR PEOPLE HURT IN TRAIN CRASH – PART ONE

Four people were injured when a train was derailed last night. The front locomotive and four carriages of the 10.30 a.m. Euston to Glasgow Virgin Express left the tracks at Mossend, near Glasgow at about 7.05 p.m. It was travelling at about 20 mph.

Simon Lewis, 32, was in one of the carriages. 'Everyone was screaming and there were bags flying around. It shook and then it stopped, and you could hear people crying for help. It was awful. We were told to stay on the train, and people became a bit calmer.'

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13) FOUR PEOPLE HURT IN TRAIN CRASH – PART TWO

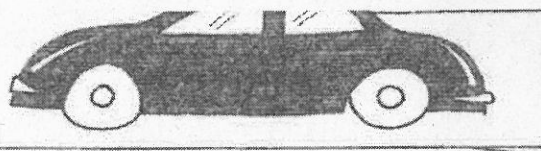
Two people were treated for shock, one for a neck injury and another for cuts and bruises. The passengers were taken to Glasgow by bus.

A rail spokesman said, 'Fortunately, when the train derailed all of the carriages stayed upright.' The cause of the accident is still unknown, but police are investigating. John Reid, the Scottish Secretary said, 'It is unacceptable that accidents of this kind are still occurring.'

14) A POLICE-OFFICER INTERVIEWED A WITNESS TO A BANK ROBBERY THAT OCCURRED THIS MORNING ON HAMILTON STREET

The policeman asked Mr Sullivan what he was doing when the bank was robbed. He said he was waiting for the bus in Hamilton Street, just opposite the bank. Then the policeman asked him what time it was. He replied it was about 10

o'clock. After that the policeman asked him what he had seen. Mr Sullivan said that he had noticed two tall men go into the bank. They were wearing hats and sun glasses. He had thought that it was rather strange that the two men were wearing sun glasses because it was a cloudy day and it was going to rain. The policeman asked Mr Sullivan if he had noticed anything else. He replied that he had



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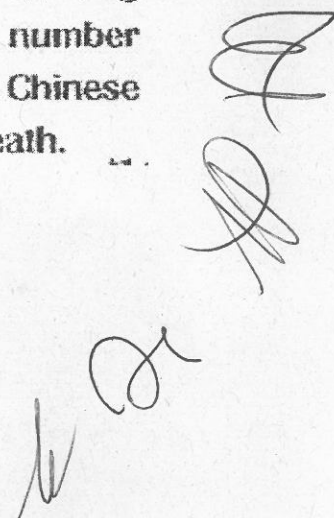
15) UNLUCKY NUMBERS – PART ONE

People have been interested in the idea of lucky and unlucky numbers for thousands of years. The Romans believed that the number 13 was unlucky because it was the sign of death. The belief that 13 people at a table is unlucky comes from Norse mythology, where Balder (God of Light) was killed at a banquet by the 13th guest Loki (God of Evil). This belief was confirmed later by Christianity where there were 13 at Christ's Last Supper.

16) UNLUCKY NUMBERS – PART TWO

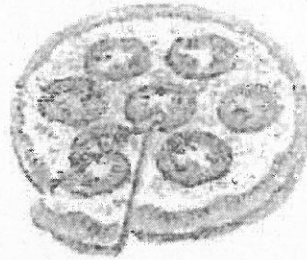
Today, many people in Europe and the US still consider 13 to be unlucky. A lot of planes don't have row 13 and a lot of hotels don't have a room number 13. In the US, the 13th floor in some hotels and buildings is called the 14th because people would refuse to stay on the 13th floor. Many people refuse to travel on Friday 13th or sit at a dinner table with 13 people.

In countries with other religious beliefs, there is nothing unlucky about 13. In China, Korea and Japan, the number four is very unlucky because when it's written in Chinese characters, it looks the same as the character for death.



17) HOW PIZZA WAS BROUGHT TO THE US – PART ONE

During the campaigns of Darius the Great in 500 BC a little flat cake with cheese was brought from the Orient to the Persian Empire. The soldiers liked it because it was easily cooked in stone ovens. In 150 AD. It was brought to Italy from the Middle East by Roman soldiers and became popular with Italian housewives.



18) HOW PIZZA WAS BROUGHT TO THE US – PART TWO

It was eaten like this until the 1700s when in Naples tomatoes were added and the pizza was born. The Italians continued to experiment, and in 1889 a patriotic chef prepared the pizza in the colours of the Italian flag: red (tomato sauce), green (basil leaves) and white (mozzarella cheese). When they first came to the US Italian immigrants introduced the 'cheese and tomato pie' to New York. It soon became very popular. By 1895 as the number of Italian communities grew, pizzerias spread throughout the US.

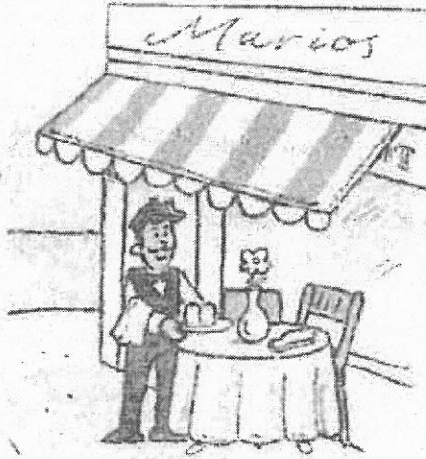
19) HOW PIZZA WAS BROUGHT TO THE US – PART THREE

The first licensed American pizza parlour was opened in New York's Little Italy in 1905. Gradually pizza became a popular national fast food because the Americans considered it healthier than burgers and chips. Today there are about 61,000 pizza places in the US.

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20) HOW PIZZA WAS BROUGHT TO THE US – PART FOUR

In Texas in the 1990s a new pizza slot machine was invented. It was called Pizza King, and serves instant pizza. A frozen pizza is passed through a microwave oven and then packed in a cardboard box. It takes just two minutes to get a pizza ready. It has become very popular, especially among fast food fans who hate queueing at petrol station restaurants.



21) DUSTIN HOFFMAN IN THE FILM "RAINMAN"

This is the actor Dustin Hoffman in the film "Rainman". He plays the character Raymond Babbitt. Raymond is forty-five but he is like a child. He is autistic and lives in a mental hospital. He has an obsession with routine and order. He must do the same things every day at the same time and in the same way. Every morning he gets up at seven o'clock. He always has pancakes with maple syrup for breakfast. In the afternoon he reads about baseball. He always puts his books back on the shelf in exactly the same order. At five o'clock in the afternoon he watches "People's Court" on TV. He goes to bed every night at eleven o'clock. His bed must always be in the same position, near the window. He always buys his clothes from the same shop and he always eats tapioca pudding on Tuesdays.

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