

## READING A Feature Story

**1 SCANNING FOR INFORMATION** Scan the feature story to answer the questions.

- 1 Who are the Yanomami?
- 2 What are the names of the members of the Good family?
- 3 What happened in ... ?  
a 1975 b 1986 c 1992 d 2013

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**2 MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS** Read the feature story and choose the correct answer.

- 1 Why did Kenneth Good extend his stay with the Yanomami?  
a He wanted them to learn about Western civilisation.  
b He felt very comfortable with them.  
c He wanted to marry a tribal woman.  
d He had not completed his project.
- 2 Yarima did not return to the United States because she ...  
a needed to be close to her own people  
b no longer loved Kenneth  
c could not look after the children  
d had not made an effort to adapt to life there
- 3 What do we learn about David's attitude towards his heritage?  
a It improved during his adolescence.  
b His friends could not change it.  
c He has always accepted it.  
d It changed when he was an adult.
- 4 What is the aim of The Good Project?  
a To introduce Western culture to the Yanomami.  
b To encourage Westerners to adopt Yanomami culture.  
c To make sure that the Yanomami live as they always have.  
d To help the Yanomami enjoy Western culture but keep their traditions.

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**3 Answer the questions.**

- 1 How did David react to the fact that his mother had left them?
- 2 What made the tribespeople seem familiar to David?
- 3 How did David change after living for three months with the Yanomami?



### YOUR OUTLOOK CRITICAL THINKING

What would you miss the most if you went to live with the Yanomami? What would you like about it?

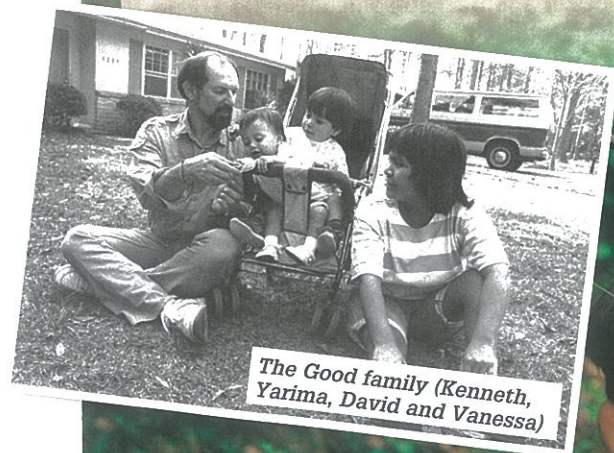
# THE GOOD

It was July, 2011. David Good had been travelling on a boat up the Orinoco River in Venezuela for three days. He was tired and thirsty, and the air was heavy and humid. He was on his way to find his mother, who he hadn't seen in two decades. David had grown up in the United States, but his mother was a native of the Amazonian Yanomami tribe. His feeling of anxiety about meeting her grew as they travelled further into the Amazon.

David's father, Kenneth Good, had been an anthropology student in 1975, when he travelled to Venezuela to study the Yanomami, an isolated tribe untouched by Western civilisation. As he learned more about them, he grew to love their way of life, which emphasised cooperation, sharing and humour. His 15-month project turned into a 12-year stay. During that time, he became an accepted member of the tribe and married Yarima, one of the tribal women.

In 1986, Kenneth and Yarima went to live in the United States. Everything was a shock to Yarima, from doors and windows to supermarkets and cars. In the following years, she had three children and tried hard to fit in, but her loneliness was overwhelming and she longed for her tribe. When the family visited the jungle in 1992, Yarima decided to stay behind and Kenneth flew home alone with baby Daniel, Vanessa, age four, and five-year-old David.

Over the years, David became more and more resentful of his mother for leaving them. As a child, he rejected his Yanomami roots and tried his best to be an ordinary American boy, but the sadness remained. He dropped out of high school and became a heavy drinker, desperate to forget his pain. Years later, however, with the help of a friend, he began to accept his own identity and learn more about the Yanomami culture. As his pride in it grew, he decided



The Good family (Kenneth, Yarima, David and Vanessa)





## WORDS FROM THE TEXT

### 4 Find words or expressions in the text that mean:

- 1 fear and worry (lines 1-8)
- 2 powerful (lines 18-25)
- 3 try to (lines 26-35)
- 4 not have contact with (lines 36-46)
- 5 established (lines 47-55)

### 5 Choose the correct answer. Pay attention to the words in colour.

- 1 An area that is **untouched** is *natural* / *urban*.
- 2 If you **long for** something, you *have* / *haven't* got it.
- 3 You might feel **resentful** of someone for being *unfair* / *kind*.
- 4 Your **heritage** is what *your ancestors did* / *your children will do*.
- 5 If you **stay behind** when others leave, you *don't join* / *join* them.

## PHRASAL VERBS

A phrasal verb is a verb followed by one or more particles. The meaning of the phrasal verb is different from the meaning of the verb alone.

Choose the correct meaning of the phrasal verb in the sentence below.

David is in a unique position to **carry out** his mission.

- 1 complete
- 2 assist in
- 3 begin

[ ] [Grammar Appendix](#) Workbook, pages 89-90

[ ] [Phrasal Verbs List](#) page 142

### 6 Choose the correct definition for each phrasal verb in colour below.

- 1 People **call on** friends and relatives during holidays.
  - a visit
  - b phone
- 2 Everyone **dresses up** on the Easter holiday.
  - a wears dresses
  - b wears nice clothes
- 3 At the Highland Games, people **show off** their physical strength.
  - a admire
  - b demonstrate
- 4 Ethnic minorities are **standing up for** their rights.
  - a defending
  - b abandoning
- 5 I wonder what new immigrants **make of** our culture.
  - a think about
  - b enjoy about
- 6 People tend to **stick to** the old ways of doing things.
  - a change
  - b stay with



# PROJECT

to travel to the rainforest and attempt to find his mother, although he knew that he might never succeed.

Now the moment had arrived and David got off the boat. Wearing their traditional clothes, the tribespeople seemed completely foreign to him, but when he looked closely at their faces, he could see that he and they were alike. He recognised Yarima immediately. He wanted to hug her, but he knew that was not appropriate among the Yanomami. As she put a hand on his shoulder, they both began to cry.

David spent three months at the village, living as part of the tribe. As he learned to fish, hunt and cut down trees, he felt a deep sense of peace and belonging. He knew that he would never lose touch with his mother again.

In 2013, David set up an organisation called The Good Project. Through it, he is working to build a bridge between the Yanomami people and Western culture, which has been affecting tribal villages more and more in recent years and leading to a loss of the Yanomami way of life. David wants to help bring them the benefits of the modern world while helping them to protect their heritage. As a person with his heart in both worlds, he is in a unique position to carry out this mission.



## LOOKING AT LANGUAGE

- 1 Look at the false friend underlined in the text. How do you say it in your language?
- 2 When we want to say how old someone is or describe a period of time, we can use a number followed by a hyphen/s (-) and the unit of time in the singular.

*It turned into a 12-year stay.* ✓

*It turned into a 12-years stay.* ✗

Find more examples in the text.

## PRONUNCIATION

- 3 Listen and repeat the words from the text.  
thirsty /ɜː/      project /e/
- 4 Listen and repeat the words below. Match the bolded letters in each word to the correct phonetic symbol /ɜː/ or /e/.  
learned | western | overwhelming | returned  
heard | heavy

[ ] [Pronunciation Practice](#) page 105