Underlining Exercise

1. Throughout history one impression of human nature has been consistent: that man has a multiple nature. Most often it has been expressed as a dual nature. It has been expressed mythologically, philosophically, and religiously. Always, it has been seen as a conflict: the conflict between good and evil, the lower nature and the higher nature, the inner man and the outer man. "There are times," said Somerset Maugham, "when I look over the various parts of my character with perplexity. I recognize that I am made up of several persons and that the person that at the moment has the upper hand will inevitably give place to another. But which is the real one? All of them or none?"

2. The application of the foot to the ground, in walking, differs among mammals, and three general types occur as to position. Man walks on the entire sole of the foot, using the heel on the ground as well as the toes. This type is known as plantigrade and appears the least specialized. Some carnivores, such as the raccoon and bear, possess plantigrade feet, but the cat and related carnivores walk up on their digits, the claws being retracted. The gait as in cats is known as digitigrade. Horses, cattle, pigs, etc., walk on structures homologous to nails or claws, which are modified into hoofs. These are unguligrade. Thus the cat is not so specialized in this respect as the horse, but more so than man, bear, or raccoon.

3. Advertising is a symbol-manipulating occupation. The symbols of fashion and elegance are used to glamorize clothing and cosmetics. The symbols of youthful gaiety sell soft drinks and candy bars. The symbols of adventure and sportsmanship are used to promote cigarettes and liquor. the symbols of love and delight in one's new baby have been completely appropriated by the sellers of prepared services. Advertising is a tremendous creator and devourer of symbols. Even the symbols of patriotism are used for the purposes of salesmanship. There are advertisers who assure us that "It's American to want something better," while a beer called "Lucky Lager" advertises with the slogan, "It's Lucky if you live in America." Not even the symbols of religion are off limits - Christmas and Easter are so strenuously exploited commercially that they almost lose their religious significance.

4. If we look a little deep into the mystery of how life gets formed and grows, in its embryonic stage, we must look to the concept of "organizer cells." These cells, which function in the development of the embryo of every form of life, make decisions; they "decide", for instance, which part of the embryo will be tail and which will be head. In the course of physical development, a variety of regions (the limb region, the mouth region, the eye region) get organized. If you take tissue from one region of the embryological "body" of a salamander, for example, and transplant it to another, it will tend to grow according to the environment of cells in this "alien" area. If, at the appropriate stage in development, you take belly tissue and move it into the eye or mouth region, it will not "become" a belly but will be converted into an eye or a mouth. Further, and even more startling, Willier, Weiss, and Hamburger (1955) report that if you take belly tissue from one species in order to form a mouth in a different species, this tissue will indeed form a mouth but a mouth characteristic of its own species rather than that of the host species to which it was transplanted.

5. At a pressure of one atmosphere the boiling point of water is 100 degrees C. At temperatures lower than this, however, some water is always turning to vapor anyway. We are all aware of this since we know that wet clothes will gradually dry if exposed to air, even on cold days. Ordinarily, if wet clothes are exposed to the wind, air will carry the water vapor away and more of the liquid water will evaporate so that the clothes will dry completely. In a closed room, drying is much slower or may not take place at all, since if water vapor is not allowed to escape, an equilibrium is set up between the water vapor and the liquid water. The higher the temperature, the higher the pressure to which the water vapor in the air can be built up before equilibrium is reached.