

These are the stories often used with the Schmalhofer & Glavanov procedure. The first four text are historical in nature, and the next four are non-historical versions of the same passages. After the texts themselves are the recognition memory test probes.

Historical versions

Longitude

One of the great scientific problems was the search for a reliable way of determining longitude. This was particularly important for ships at sea. These ships were often forced to sail using latitude information only. Several disasters at sea were caused by poor navigation. For example, in 1707, thousands of British troops died when navigators thought that they were well west of the Scilly Isles, when in fact they had headed directly into them. The flagship, *Association*, struck first. She sank within minutes, drowning all hands. Before the rest of the vessels could react to the obvious danger, two more ships, the *Eagle* and the *Romney*, smashed on the rocks and went down like stones. This prompted the British government to create a Board of Longitude in 1714. This was at the end of the reign of Queen Anne. The Board was empowered to award 20,000 Pounds to the first man who developed a method of determining longitude to within half a degree (30 nautical miles) at the end of a voyage to the West Indies. There had been a number of attempts to solve this problem. One early idea was to have specifically timed cannon blasts from signal ships. These ships were to be strategically anchored on the open ocean. The difference between the cannon firing and the local time could be used to determine longitude. Later, astronomers approached the longitude challenge by appealing to the clockwork universe. In 1610, Galileo discovered that Jupiter had several moons that went round it in a predictable fashion. Galileo reasoned that this could be used as a celestial clock in which the appearances and disappearances of the moons would occur at different times at different locations on the surface of the Earth. Galileo even devised a special navigation helmet for sailors to wear. This method of deriving longitude captured the imagination of many of Europe's great astronomers, including Cassini, Huygens, Halley, and Newton. A final idea was to use a chronometer. A chronometer is a timekeeping device of great accuracy used for determining longitude at sea. Early weight- and pendulum-driven clocks were highly inaccurate at sea due to temperature changes and the ship's motion. In the 18th century, John Harrison, a self-taught English carpenter, invented and constructed four practical marine timekeepers. Harrison completed his first chronometer in 1735 and submitted it for the Longitude Prize, but was turned down. The initial test of one of Harrison's chronometers was made aboard the *H.M.S. Centurion* in 1736. This test was a grand success. He then built three more instruments, each smaller and more accurate than its predecessor. In 1762, Harrison's fourth chronometer was bound to be in error by only five seconds ($1 \frac{1}{44}$ longitude) after a voyage to Jamaica. Although his chronometers all met the standards set up by the Board of Longitude, he was not awarded any money until 1763, when he received 5,000 Pounds. A prominent member of the Board, Makselyne, was more impressed by the great astronomers. He thought that the craftsman's clock was less constant than the stars. An aged and exhausted Harrison was taken under the wing of King George III. Harrison ultimately claimed his rightful monetary reward in 1773. The modern chronometer is, broadly speaking, a large,

heavy, well-made watch. It is suspended in gimbals (a set of two rings connected by bearings) so poised as to remain horizontal whatever the inclination of the ship. The modern chronometer may provide timekeeping accurate to within 0.1 second per day.

Gunpowder Plot

The gunpowder plot in 1605 is an important episode in the history of England. It stemmed from a set of long-standing grievances. English Roman Catholics had been subjected to severe penal laws. These laws had been imposed during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, and when her successor James I came to the throne in 1603, some relief had been hoped for and, indeed, promised. When it was not forthcoming, Robert Catesby, a member of the Catholic gentry, proposed to right the wrongs by blowing up the Parliament house. The goal of the plotters was to blow up Parliament and King James I, his queen, and his oldest son on Nov. 5, 1605. This would provide an opportunity for the English Catholics to take over the country. Catesby enlisted his wealthy cousin Thomas Winter in his scheme and sent him to Flanders in April 1604 to hire the services of an English Roman Catholic soldier of fortune, Guy Fawkes, to carry out the plot when Parliament met at the beginning of the following year. On May 24 a fellow conspirator, Thomas Percy, hired a tenement adjoining the Parliament house in furtherance of a plan to dig a tunnel through the dividing wall. A second house, for storing gunpowder, was rented in Lambeth. In March 1605, however, the conspirators were also able to rent a coal cellar that actually ran under the Parliament house. Fawkes carried 20 barrels of powder into the cellar and covered them with firewood until the meeting of Parliament, when the deed was to be done. The conspirators then separated until the meeting of Parliament. The meeting of Parliament, meanwhile, had been postponed to November. In the interim the need for broader support persuaded Catesby to include more conspirators. So, he brought in other conspirators, including another cousin, Francis Tresham. Altogether, 13 Catholics were directly engaged in the plot. A difficulty was that the explosion might kill friendly Catholic members of the House of Lords. Tresham was particularly anxious to warn his brother-in-law, Lord Monteagle. On October 26, Monteagle showed a letter to the King's principle minister, Lord Salisbury, who in turn showed it to the King. It was decided to search the Parliament house and the adjoining buildings. The search was conducted on November 4, first by Lord Suffolk, who actually encountered Fawkes in the cellar, and saw the piles of firewood. and that night by Sir Thomas Knyvett, a Westminster magistrate, who discovered the barrels of gunpowder and arrested Fawkes, who, under torture, confessed and revealed the names of the conspirators. The other conspirators fled from London but were rounded up in Staffordshire. Catesby and Percy were killed, and all of the others that were involved were tried and executed on January 31, 1606. The plot bitterly intensified Protestant suspicions of Catholics. It led to the rigorous enforcement of the recusancy law, which fined those who refused to attend Anglican services. In January 1606 Parliament established November 5 as a day of public thanksgiving. The day, known as Guy Fawkes Day, is still celebrated with bonfires, fireworks, and the carrying of "guys" through the streets. There are many mysteries about the Gunpowder Plot that have never been satisfactorily explained. It is not clear why an intelligent man like Catesby thought that such a scheme would work or why he imagined that if it did work, a small group of Catholics could seize the reins of

government. Nor is it clear why the King and Lord Salisbury immediately interpreted Monteagle's letter to mean that a gunpowder plot was intended. Also it is odd that although the letter was received on October 26, the search of the cellars was not carried out until November 4. Nevertheless, the detailed confessions that have survived, including that of Guy Fawkes, make it difficult to believe, as has been argued, that the whole story was invented by Lord Salisbury to strengthen his position in the government of James I.

The Rum Rebellion

The early days in Australia's history were marked both by ups and downs. The first Australian colony was founded in 1788 in New South Wales and was a penal colony. Seven out of ten people were in bondage. The jails in England were very overcrowded. The British government had previously sent their convicts to America, but they were unable to do so because those colonies were newly independent. There were other motives, as well. The commercial considerations of tapping the unknown potential of a new land were very tempting. The fledgling country struggled at first because the settlers had little supplies and were close to starvation. However, progress was made. Ex-convict James Ruse showed that one could be a self-supporting arable farmer in Australia. James Macarthur was a naval officer who introduced the merino sheep to Australia. This set a pattern for export production seen well into this century. Macarthur was a man whose sole aim was economic advance. He sought to gain commercial control of New South Wales. Macarthur realized that the best chance for success was to deal in non-perishable goods that were in high demand. The white wool from the merino sheep produced a fleece that was of exceptional quality. He also knew that supplies of wool to England from Spain and France were cut off. Wool could survive the long journey to England and was profitable enough, in spite of the high transportation costs. Macarthur had other business ventures. Macarthur and the military officers bought up government stores of goods and managed to establish rum as the primary currency. They almost succeeded in bullying the governors of the colony in granting most of the colony's land and convict labor to run it. No other group had their economic power. They ran the colony unchecked by the British government which was more concerned with the wars in France and the New World. This rum monopoly resulted in money being invested within the colony, instead of elsewhere. Without the trade monopoly of the "Rum Corps," the expansion that took place would not have been possible. For twenty years the Rum Corps ruled the roost. However, in 1808, a rebellion occurred. William Bligh was the Governor of the Colony at that time. He had previously been the captain of the H.M.S. Bounty that mutinied against him near Tahiti in 1789. As governor, he had a number of powers to evoke change, such powers of emancipation, and the ability to grant land. He also did not like the direction the colony was taking with foreign trade of wool and spirits and felt that the future of the colony lay in agriculture. He favored the few settlers who had been previously emancipated and were farming the Hawkesbury flats, which was about thirty five miles from Sydney. He also prohibited the use of liquor as payment. The rebellion that occurred was rooted in opposition to government policy. Although Governor Bligh had a number of supporters, they did not live in Sydney, which was the seat of the government and so had no influence over the military. Bligh alienated the Rum Corps by

accusing the military of corruption and ineptitude. He wanted to stifle the rum traffic and had Macarthur arrested for violation of port regulations on December 16, 1807. At the trial, Macarthur accused the judge advocate of being a swindler and stated that the judge owed him money. Macarthur told the court, which was made up of six officers, that the public feared for their property, liberty, and lives. The trial broke up in confusion and Macarthur was set free. The next morning he was arrested again. The six officers asked that he be released but Bligh refused. Bligh charged them all with treasonable practice, which was his last official act as governor. This provoked Major George Johnston and he declared himself lieutenant governor, set Macarthur free, and demanded that Bligh be arrested. The Rum Corps invaded Government house on January 26, 1808, placed Bligh under arrest and took over administration until his successor arrived. Bligh's successor was Colonel Lachlan Macquarie.

Tulpenwoede

The tulip became very popular because it is a pretty flower that blooms in many colors. It blooms in the spring, and so gives a garden a nice touch. While most gardeners enjoy tulips, it is unlikely that they would be valued as highly today as they were in Holland during the seventeenth century. For some reason, the tulip became very popular at this time. The tulip was first brought into Europe from Turkey. In 1551, the Viennese ambassador to Turkey wrote of seeing these plants. He was quite taken with the beauty of these flowers. In a few years, some bulbs were shipped out. They were sent to the Imperial Herb Gardens in Vienna. Years later, in 1562, a cargo of tulip bulbs was sent to Antwerp. The flower then spread through Holland from there. At first, only the rich collected and traded tulips. Eventually, most of Holland was involved in the matter. People who did not collect and trade tulips were thought to show a lack of taste. Almost everyone tried to outdo their neighbors, both in the growing of tulips with rare colors and also in the high prices that were paid for them. A price of 6000 florins was paid for one bulb of the variety Semper Augustus in 1636. At this time, 6000 florins was the price of a house and grounds. In France, a flourishing brewery was exchanged for one bulb of the variety Tulipe Brasserie. Soon, everyone in Holland was working in the tulip trade, and ordinary business was being neglected. People who had been away from Holland and then returned during the craze sometimes made mistakes. A sailor is said to have mistaken a tulip bulb worth several thousand florins for an onion, and cut it up to eat with his herring. The Dutch felt that the great demand for tulips would hold forever. Soon, they thought, wealthy people all over the world would find tulips irresistible and so would be willing to pay any price to get them. However, after a while, they realized that the demand for tulips was limited mostly to Holland, and even in Holland, most people were buying bulbs only to sell them again. Even the rich were not planting the rarest bulbs but were only trying to sell them for profit. Just as in the game of musical chairs where someone must be left standing, so it seemed that someone would be left holding tulips that no one wanted anymore. To see that this must happen was of course to bring it about, and so a panic came and the price of tulips fell and very many people were very much poorer. In 1994,

high-quality Dutch tulip bulbs sold for less than a dollar each. Today, it seems that almost every garden in America has some tulips. Some of the colors one often sees are red, green, and the popular yellow tulip. Perhaps the popularity of the yellow tulip is due to the pleasant springtime feeling that it gives. To people tired of the winter's snow, a bright cheery yellow tulip is a welcome sight.

Non-historical versions

Determining Identity

One of the great espionage problems is the search for a reliable way of determining a person's identity. This is particularly important for agents working abroad. These agents were often forced to make contacts using only sketchy information. Several disasters abroad were caused by poor identification. For example, four years ago, several undercover agents died when they thought that the people they were meeting were their contacts, when in fact they were agents working for the other side. Lead agent, Linda Gill, was shot first. She died within minutes, exposing the mission. Before the rest of the group could react to the obvious danger, two more agents, Max Eagle and James Romney, took a bullet and went down like stones. This prompted the CIA in Washington to create a Board of Identification. This was at the end of Nicolas Elder's term as Agency Head. The Board was empowered to award twenty-thousand dollars to the first person who developed a method of determining identity accurately ninety-nine percent of the time for a wide variety of people. There had been a number of attempts to solve this problem. One early idea was to have fingerprints taken at predetermined meeting sites. These sites would be strategically located across the world. A match could be made between a fingerprint and a stored file. The similarity between the two could be used to determine identity. Later, some engineers approached the identity challenge. They considered a retinal scan method. One year, Les Busby discovered that each retina had a different pattern that varied from person to person. Busby reasoned that this could be used as an identification method. This idea was based on the variations in peoples' retinas. These patterns would be distinctive no matter where a person was from. Busby even devised a special retinal scan helmet for people to wear. This method of determining identification captured the imagination of many the agency's administrators. Among those administrators were Cassell, Haynes, Hartley, and Nelson. A final idea was to use the DNA-based computer imaging system. A DNA imaging system is a device of great accuracy that can be used in most everyday situations. Early chemical- and spectral-based DNA identification methods were too cumbersome to be used abroad due to environmental changes. John Harrison was a self-taught computer game programmer. Early last year, Harrison invented and constructed four practical DNA identification systems. He completed his first system in April and submitted it to the Identification Board, but was turned down. The initial test of one of Harrison's systems was made in June. This was done abroad at a diplomatic conference. This first test of a DNA-based system was a grand success. He then built three more instruments, each

smaller and more accurate than its predecessor. In August, Harrison's fourth system was tested on a trip to Egypt. It was found to be in error for only one person in a thousand. Although his systems all met the standards set up by the Board of Identification, he was not awarded any money until November, when he received five thousand dollars. A prominent member of the Board was Phil Marks. He was more impressed by the engineers. Marks thought that the programmer's device was less reliable than the work of the 'real' scientists. After several months, Harrison was taken under the wing of Senator Morris. Harrison ultimately claimed his reward money the following year. The newer DNA image identification systems are, broadly speaking, small, light-weight devices. A DNA sampling tube is hidden in a purse, briefcase, or clothing. As such, it remains available wherever the agent travels. The recent identification systems may be accurate to within one in ten thousand people.

The Farmer Rebellion

Last summer's farmer rebellion was an important episode in our town of Pitman. It stemmed from a set of long-standing grievances. Many farmers had been subjected to severe environmental laws. These laws had been implemented during the term of Mayor Judy Copeland, and when her successor Mark Dunn was elected two years ago, some relief had been hoped for and, indeed, promised. When it did not happen, some members of the farming community wanted to fight back. Bob Collins, a well-to-do pig farmer, proposed to blow up the county court house. The goal of the plotters was to blow up the city council, the mayor, the sheriff, and the judge in August. This would provide an opportunity for the farmers to take over the county. Collins enlisted his wealthy cousin Billy Hawkins in his scheme and sent him to Montana in April. There, Hawkins hired the services of an anti-government extremist, George Fields. Fields was to carry out the plot when the city council met at the end of the summer. On March 24th a fellow conspirator, Joey Crawford rented an apartment adjoining the court house. The plan was to dig a tunnel through the dividing wall. A second house, for storing explosives, was rented in Lambeth. In April, however, the conspirators were also able to rent a storage cellar that actually ran under the court house. Fields carried 200 pounds of explosives into the cellar and covered them with blankets until the council meeting, when the deed was to be done. The conspirators then separated until the next council meeting. The council meeting, meanwhile, had been postponed to August. In the interim, Collins included more conspirators because more support was needed. So, he brought in other conspirators, including another cousin, Frank Tess. Altogether, 13 farmers were directly involved in the plot. A difficulty was that the explosion might kill friendly pro-farmer members of the city council. Tess was particularly anxious. He wanted to warn his brother-in-law, Jim Thorn. On July 26th, Thorn showed a letter to the mayor's lawyer, Steve Flett, who in turn showed it to the mayor. They decided to search the court house and the adjoining buildings. The search was conducted on August 4th, first by Deputy Williams, who actually encountered Fields in the cellar, and saw the piles of blankets, and that night by Todd Billings,

a Pitman county sheriff, who discovered the boxes of explosives and arrested Fields, who, under interrogation, confessed and revealed the names of the conspirators. The other conspirators fled from Pitman, but were rounded up in Fair Lake. Collins and Crawford were killed there in town. All of the others that were involved were tried and convicted in November. The plot bitterly intensified government suspicions of farmers. It led to the rigorous enforcement of the Smythe Law, which fined those who refused to adopt government policies. This summer, the city council established August 5th as a public holiday. The day, known as Fields' Day, is still celebrated with bonfires, fireworks, and the carrying of 'pigs' through the streets. There are many mysteries about the farmers' rebellion that have never been satisfactorily explained. It is not clear why an intelligent pig farmer like Collins thought that such a scheme would work or why he imagined that if it did work, a small group of farmers could seize the reins of government. Nor is it clear why the mayor and Steve Flett, his lawyer, immediately interpreted Thorn's letter to mean that an explosion was intended. Also it is odd that although the letter was received on July 26th, the search of the cellar was not carried out until August 4th. Nevertheless, the detailed confessions that have been made public, including that of George Fields, make it difficult to believe as has been argued, that the whole story was invented by Steve Flett so that he could strengthen his position in the government of Pitman.

New York in the Future

Recent events in New York's news have reflected both progress and decline. For example, the first Technology Center was established in 2064 in Brooklyn. This center handles data access and transfer. At present, seven out of ten people living in New York are involved in technological advances. Before the center was built, the city government had previously sent their technology workers to New Jersey. Now they were unable to do so because that state was overburdened. Other motives prompted the building of the centers. The commercial considerations of tapping the potential of this growing business were very tempting. There were initial struggles because the entrepreneurs had little capital and were close to bankruptcy. However, much progress was made. Ex-hacker James Ruse showed that one could be a successful network processor in New York. James Stevens was a police officer who introduced titanium-based technologies to New York. This set the pattern for New York's export production seen well into the current time. Stevens was a man whose sole aim was economic advance. He sought to gain financial control of New York. Stevens realized that the best chance for success was to deal in high endurance technologies that were in demand. The durability of titanium-based products made them especially attractive. He also knew that the sources of technological materials from Utah and Vermont were unreliable. Titanium could be stored in warehouses in New York and was profitable enough despite the high development costs. Stevens had other business ventures that were shadier in nature. Stevens and other former police officers bought up stores of government goods and managed to establish prescription drugs as the city's primary currency. They almost succeeded in bullying the city council to grant them most of the city's land. No other group had ever had their economic power. They ran the city unchecked by the local

government, which was more concerned with the debates in Washington and Chicago. This drug monopoly resulted in money being invested within the city, instead of elsewhere. Without the trade monopoly of the "Drug Corps," the expansion that took place would not have been possible. For twenty years the Drug Corps ruled the streets. However, in 2082 a rebellion occurred. William Black was the governor of the state at the time. He had previously been a senator in the national legislature that turned against him in 2078. As governor, Black had a number of powers to evoke change. He did not like the direction the state was taking with the trade of alcohol and drugs. He also felt that the future of the state lay in financial management. He favored the few citizens who had been previously empowered and were developing products in Buffalo. The products were stored in a warehouse that is about thirty-five miles from the new trade center. Black prohibited the use of drugs as payment. The rebellion was rooted in opposition to government policy. Although Governor Black had a number of supporters, they did not live in Albany, the seat of local government. So they had no influence over the police forces. Black alienated the Drug Corps by accusing the police of corruption and ineptitude. He wanted to stifle the drug traffic and had Stevens arrested for violation of port regulations on December 16, 2082. At the trial, Stevens accused the judge of being a swindler and stated that the judge owed him money. Stevens told the court, which was made up of six of his police officers, that the public feared for their property, liberty, and lives. The trial broke up in confusion and Stevens was set free. The next morning he was arrested again. The six police officers asked that he be released, but Black refused. Black charged them all with conspiracy, which was his last official act as governor. This provoked Major George Johnston, and he declared himself lieutenant governor. He set Stevens free and demanded that Black be arrested. The Drug Corps invaded Government House on January 26, 2083, placed Black under arrest, and took over administration until his successor arrived. Black's successor was Dr. Larry MacQueed.

Beanie Babies

Beanie babies became very popular in Mary's town of Lakewood because they are cute little toys that come in a variety of animals. She purchased them as gifts at Christmas, to give to her children. While most collectors enjoy beanie babies, it is unlikely that they would be valued as highly today as they were in Lakewood last year. For some reason, beanie babies became very popular at this time. Beanie babies were first brought into Lakewood from Los Angeles. In 1996, Ellen Smith told Mary of seeing these toys. She had been quite taken with the cuteness of these stuffed animals. In a few weeks, some toys were shipped out. They were to be sold at toy shops in Lakewood. Months later, in July, a cargo of beanie babies arrived at Jarrod's Department Store. The toys then spread through Lakewood from there. At first, only the children collected and traded beanie babies. Eventually, most of Lakewood was involved in the matter. Some people did not collect and trade beanie babies. They were thought to be uncool. Almost everyone tried to outdo their neighbors by buying rare beanie babies that fetched high prices. A price of sixty thousand dollars was paid for one flamingo beanie baby in 1997. Sixty thousand dollars was also the price of Mary's house. In the neighboring town of Tyndall, a profitable bar was exchanged for one hippo beanie baby. Soon, everyone in Lakewood was working in the beanie baby trade. Ordinary business was being neglected by people

throughout the city. People who had been away from Lakewood and then returned during the craze sometimes made mistakes. A local doctor mistook a beanie baby worth several thousand dollars for a chew toy. He gave it to his dog who tore it to shreds. People in Lakewood, like Mary, felt that the great demand for beanie babies would hold forever. Soon, Mary thought, wealthy people all over the Tri-State area would find beanie babies irresistible and would be willing to pay any price for them. However, after a while, people realized that the demand for beanie babies was limited mostly to Lakewood. Even in Lakewood, most people were buying beanie babies only to resell them. Even the children were not playing with the rarest toys but were only trying to sell them for profit. Just as in the game of musical chairs where someone must be left standing, so it seemed that someone would be left holding beanie babies that no one wanted anymore. This realization led to a panic. The price of beanie babies fell, and very many people, including Mary, were very much poorer. In 1998, high-quality beanie babies sold for less than five dollars each. Today, it seems that almost every home in Lakewood has some beanie babies. Some of the animals one often sees are frogs, alligators, and the popular parrot beanie baby. Mary thinks that the popularity of the parrot is due to its bright colors and warm feeling that it gives. To people tired of the day's events, a bright cheery beanie baby is a welcome sight.

Practice texts

Vegetarianism is the practice of abstaining from eating meat. The term vegetarian is not a derivative of vegetable. It comes from a Latin term, *vegetus*, which means whole, sound, active, or lively. Vegetarianism is thought to have originated in India during the first millennium B.C. The idea was based on religious principles. Buddhists did not take the life of animals for food on religious grounds. They believed in reincarnation. They thought that a person's soul could be reborn in any animal. This idea was prominent with the Brahmins, who held the cow, in particular, to be sacred. The Buddhists believed that avoiding animal foods promoted nonviolence. They felt that it promoted a sense of cosmic harmony. In later centuries, Buddhism became popular in countries like China and Japan. As Buddhism spread, the vegetarian aspects of the religion were relaxed. Buddhists still believed in the idea of harmlessness, that it was wrong to kill an animal, but many would eat meat if someone else supplied it. Some countries allowed fish to be included as part of a vegetarian diet. Around the same time that vegetarianism originated in India, it also arose in ancient Greece. The ancient Greeks were probably influenced by Egyptian priests. These priests believed in benevolence toward other animals. In ancient Greece, the nation was prospering and there was an abundance of gluttony among the people. In 530 B.C., Pythagoras spoke against this and taught that people should avoid eating meat. Pythagoras had many followers who agreed with his teachings. They not only rejected eating animals, but they also rejected beans and mallows. Plato was one of the philosophers who recommended a meatless diet. This line of thinking led to the condemnation of sacrifices in worship. As time passed in Europe, the number of vegetarians declined. In the 17th and 18th centuries, vegetarianism was revived.

This was considered to be the humanitarian era, when there was sensitivity to animal suffering. Some people adopted vegetarianism because of an interpretation of the Bible. Typically, as in ancient Greece, it was philosophers who advocated vegetarianism. Shelley and Thoreau practiced the diet and Voltaire praised it. In the early 19th century, many vegetarians also rejected the consumption of alcohol. They adopted the practice based both on ethics and nutritional advantages. The practice of vegetarianism has led to new recipes and inventions. Vegetarians invented peanut butter and cornflakes. There are more vegetarian meal choices now than ever.

Bullfighting is a way of life in the town of Las Cantinflas. Many people have at least one relative who was a bullfighter. Jorge is one of the town's most fervent followers of the bullfights. He considers himself an aficionado. The term "aficionado" refers to one who follows the sport with a passion. The symbolism behind the sport attracts him. The face off between man and the bull is a rite of life and death. The symbolic nature of the bull has been seen in ancient Greek mythology. Theseus had to solve a maze or face the Minotaur, a bull-like creature. In ancient Crete the "bull fight" was performed by women. Also, Zeus turned himself into a bull. Jorge always dreamed of becoming a bullfighter. When he was a child, he and his friends would swing capes and pretend to be matadors. Jorge's dream to become a bullfighter ended when he was ten years old. His leg got caught in the wheel of a bicycle. That incident left him with a crippled leg. So instead, he lives vicariously through the bullfighters, like the obsessed football fan rooting for Bernie Kosar to lead the Browns to victory. Through them, Jorge is able to experience the encounter with the bull. Bullfighters are very popular and admired because of their bravery. They are considered artists by many people, including Jorge. Many famous bullfighters are, however, dead. In Jorge's town, one of the most well known bullfighters, Oscar Larios, was a friend of Pablo Picasso and Ronald Reagan. He was also rumored to have had an affair with Marilyn Monroe. Unfortunately, he was killed in a bullfight when he was only thirty years old. Las Cantinflas has a large plaza where the bullfights take place. It is called Plaza Larios, in honor of the bullfighter. Other events are also held there, such as monster truck pulls and motorcycle racing. Going to such gatherings is very popular with the townsfolk. It is not uncommon for entire families to attend. They often bring large picnic baskets filled with wine, cheese, and freshly baked bread. However, for Jorge, those other events pale in comparison to the bullfights. His house could be considered a monument to the sport. He has many autographs of bullfighters and even the horns from a bull that was killed. Those items are nothing compared to his most cherished possession. He has a cape that belonged to the famous Larios. One time when he was drunk he tried it on and paraded around the house pretending to be the fighter. Some people think that animals are treated cruelly in bullfights, and some people consider it to be a strange sport. Jorge thinks that they just don't know enough about it. He considers it a part of his culture and his identity.

Recognition probes

C = correct verbatim

P = paraphrase
I = inference
W = wrong

History texts

C These ships were often forced to sail using latitude information only.
I Latitude information was easier to calculate than longitude information.
P These vessels were often required to sail using latitude information only.
W Ships often carried many detailed, but inaccurate charts.

C The idea was based upon the appearances and disappearances of the moons.
P The appearances and disappearances of the moons was the basis of the idea.
I Because the movement of the moons was constant, they could be used to calculate longitude.
W Because ships carried telescopes, it should be possible for them to observe the moons of Jupiter.

C The first nautical test of a chronometer was a grand success.
P The initial nautical test of a chronometer was a large success.
I The first chronometer worked wonderfully.
W The first chronometer was used aboard ships for over 60 years.

C The difference between the two could be used to determine longitude.
P The two could be used to determine longitude by calculating the difference.
I The time it took for the sound wave to reach the ship would be used as a reference.
W The signal ships would all belong to the British fleet.

C These ships were to be strategically anchored in the open ocean.
P These vessels were to be strategically anchored in the open sea.
I The signal ships would provide longitude reference.
W The signal ships' sails were lowered to minimize the motion from the waves.

C A chronometer is a timekeeping device of great accuracy used for determining longitude at sea.
P A chronometer is a high precision clock used for determining longitude at sea.
I A chronometer maintained great accuracy at sea even though conditions were variable than those on land.
W A chronometer was kept on the bridge, right next to the ship's wheel, for easy reference.

C In the 18th century, Harrison invented and constructed four practical marine timekeepers.
P In the 18th century, Harrison invented and built four practical marine timepieces.

I Harrison was a highly skilled carpenter and brilliant inventor.
W Harrison worked late into the day, every day, until he finished making the chronometers.

C Lord Makselyne thought that a craftsman's clock was less constant than the stars.

P Lord Makselyne thought that the stars were more constant than a craftsman's clock.

I Clocks are subject to wearing out and mechanical failures.

W Lord Makselyne himself was an amateur astronomer.

T2N1C This would provide an opportunity for the English Catholics to take over the country.

T2N1P This would give the English Catholics a chance to take over the country.

T2N1I All of the Protestant members of Parliament would be killed from the explosion.

T2N1W There was increased support for making Catholicism the national religion.

T2N2C The conspirators then separated until the meeting of Parliament.

T2N2P The plotters then parted until Parliament's next meeting.

T2N2I The plot could not be carried further because Parliament was out of session.

T2N2W Some of the plotters spent some time at their country estates.

T2N3C Altogether, 13 Catholics were directly engaged in the plot.

T2N3P In total, 13 Catholics were directly involved in the conspiracy.

T2N3I Catesby was successful in recruiting Catholic plotters.

T2N3W The plotters developed a secret code to communicate with one another.

T2N4C Catesby and Percy were killed there in town.

T2N4P Percy and Catesby were killed there in town.

T2N4I Catesby and Percy died at the hands of the soldiers.

T2N4W The families were also killed as co-conspirators.

T2S1C The plan was to dig a tunnel through the dividing wall.

T2S1P The idea was to dig a passage through the dividing wall.

T2S1I The plotters wanted to dig a tunnel under the Parliament House.

T2S1W The purpose of the tunnel was for transporting explosives.

T2S2C A difficulty was that the explosion might kill friendly Catholic members of the House of Lords.

T2S2P A problem was that the bomb blast might kill sympathetic Catholic members of the House of Lords.

T2S2I A difficulty was that Catholics would be with the Protestants in Parliament.
T2S2W The Catholic members of Parliament were growing in power.

T2S3C The other conspirators fled from London, but were captured in Staffordshire.

T2S3P The remaining plotters escaped from London, but were captured in Staffordshire.

T2S3I The conspirators feared for their lives because of their foiled plot.

T2S3W The townspeople of Staffordshire prevented the conspirators from getting away.

T2S4C The plot bitterly intensified Protestant suspicions of Catholics.

T2S4P The plot greatly heightened Protestant distrust of Catholics.

T2S4I The plot led to increased acts of persecution of Catholics.

T2S4W After the plot, donations to Protestant churches rose dramatically.

T3N1C Wool could survive the long journey to England aboard cargo ships.

T3N1P Wool could endure the long voyage to England aboard cargo ships.

T3N1I Wool does not decay over long periods of time.

T3N1W The English highly valued Australian wool.

T3N2C The rum monopoly resulted in money being invested within the colony, instead of elsewhere.

T3N2P Because of the rum monopoly, money was being invested within the colony instead of other places.

T3N2I A large number of transactions were made using rum.

T3N2W Some people tried to water down the rum to increase their wealth.

T3N3C Bligh also established a new law that prohibited the use of liquor as payment.

T3N3P In addition, Bligh also established a new law that forbade the use of liquor as payment.

T3N3I Governor Bligh was worried about the decline in the use of the official currency.

T3N3W The use of rum as currency led to a glass bottle shortage.

T3N4C The trial broke up in confusion and Macarthur was set free.

T3N4P The trial ended in turmoil and Macarthur was set free.

T3N4I The trial judge did not have good control over the proceedings.

T3N4W The trial was held in an abandon warehouse.

T3S1C Ex-convict James Ruse showed that one could be a self-supporting arable farmer in Australia.

T3S1P Former convict James Ruse demonstrated that one could be a self-supporting arable farmer in Australia.

T3S1I Settlers would be able to survive if they learned how to farm the land.

T3S1W In Australia, the majority of the settlers soon became farmers.

T3S2C He sought to gain commercial control of New South Wales.

T3S2P He tried to secure commercial control of New South Wales.

T3S2I By controlling New South Wales, Macarthur could become a wealthy man.

T3S2W Macarthur was originally imprisoned for embezzlement.

T3S3C Macarthur had other, less reputable, business ventures.

T3S3P Macarthur had other, less honorable, business ventures.

T3S3I Macarthur was willing to make money by any means.

T3S3W One of Macarthur's business partners was James Ruse.

T3S4C As governor, Bligh had a number of powers to evoke change.

T3S4P As governor, Bligh had a number of powers to create change.

T3S4I Governor was a very powerful position in Australia.

T3S4W Bligh appointed his personal friends to positions of power in the government.

T4N1C He was quite taken with the beauty of these flowers.

T4N1P He was very taken with the flowers' beauty.

T4N1I Tulips were rarely seen by early Europeans.

T4N1W Tulips are a very sturdy flower.

T4N2C They were thought to show a lack of sophistication and taste.

T4N2P They were considered to show a lack of sophistication and taste.

T4N2I Tulip collectors were thought to be well cultured.

T4N2W Tulip thieves were often jailed.

T4N3C At this time, 6000 florins was the price of a house and grounds.

T4N3P The cost of a house and grounds at this time was 6000 florins.

T4N3I The demand for tulips caused prices to escalate dramatically.

T4N3W Some people began using tulip bulbs as currency.

T4N4C Ordinary business and trade was being neglected by merchants throughout the country.

T4N4P Ordinary business and trade was being ignored by merchants all over the country.

T4N4I Many people spent excessive amounts of time trading tulips.

T4N4W There were many food shortages at this time.

T4S1C The tulip was first brought into Europe from Turkey.

T4S1P The tulip was initially brought from Turkey into Europe.
T4S1I Tulips originated in Turkey.
T4S1W Many things were introduced into Europe from Turkey.

T4S2C In a few years, some bulbs were shipped out.
T4S2P Some bulbs were shipped out in a few years.
T4S2I The ambassador wanted to send the unusual flowers back home.
T4S2W Tulip shipments were often carried by merchant vessels.

T4S3C It is said that a sailor mistook a tulip bulb worth several thousand florins for an onion.
T4S3P It is said that a sailor accidentally thought that a tulip bulb worth several thousand florins was an onion.
T4S3I Tulip bulbs often resemble other bulbs, such as onions and garlic.
T4S3W People often stored the bulbs in secure places.

T4S4C Even the rich were not planting the rarest bulbs but were only trying to sell them for profit.
T4S4P Even the wealthy were not planting the rarest bulbs but were only attempting to sell them for profit.
T4S4I Tulip bulbs were valued more highly as a trading commodity than as a garden flower.
T4S4W Dutch gardens were often raided for the tulips planted there.

Non-history texts

C These sites were to be strategically located across the world.
P These locations were to be strategically situated across the world.
I Identification would not be done at one central site.
W Agents did not operate in unfriendly countries.

C The first test of a DNA-based system was a grand success.
P The initial test of a DNA-based system was a large success.
I The first DNA-based identification system worked wonderfully.
W The first DNA-based systems were used abroad for over sixty years.

C Several disasters were caused by poor identification.
P Poor identification caused many disasters.
I Information falling into the wrong hands could be catastrophic.
W Disasters at home were rarely caused by poor identification.

C A prominent member of the Board was Phil Marks.
P Phil Marks was a notable member of the Board.
I Phil Marks was an administrator at the CIA.
W Phil Marks earned the respect of the engineers whom he supported.

C A DNA imaging system is a device of great accuracy that can be used in most everyday situations.

P A DNA imaging system is a high precision device that can be used in most everyday situations.

I A DNA imaging system maintains great accuracy even though conditions were more variable than those in the laboratory.

W The DNA imaging system was kept by the agency administrator offices.

C The similarity between the two could be used to determine identity.

P Identity could be determined by getting the similarity between the two.

I The record of a fingerprint on file would be used as a reference.

W The fingerprints on file would all be of American citizens.

C One early idea was to have fingerprints taken at predetermined meeting sites.

P One early notion was to have fingerprints taken at predetermined meeting locations.

I Meetings provided the opportunity to obtain comparison fingerprints.

W Harrison asked that his reward money be placed into a secret account.

C Harrison ultimately claimed his reward money the following year.

P The following year, Harrison finally claimed his reward money.

I The Board was finally convinced that Harrison's device met their requirements.

W There were no ideas to solve the identification problem.

C Early last year, Harrison invented and constructed four practical DNA identification systems.

P Early last year, Harrison devised and created four usable DNA identification systems.

I Harrison was a highly skilled programmer and brilliant inventor.

W Harrison worked late into the day, every day, until he finished making the systems.

C These agents were often forced to make contacts using only sketchy information.

P These agents were often required to meet people using sketchy information only.

I Meeting place information was easier to determine than identification information.

W Agents often carried many detailed, but inaccurate descriptions of contacts.

C Later, some engineers approached the identity challenge.

P Later, some engineers attempted to solve the identity problem.

I Retinal patterns are another means of providing identification information.

W Engineers did not think that fingerprints were accurate for identification.

C Harrison finished his first system in April and submitted it to the Identification Board, but was turned down.

P Harrison completed his first system in April, but was turned down when he submitted it to the Identification Board.

I The Board did not think that Harrison's first device fulfilled the requirements for the award.

W Harrison was helped along in his development of his device by members of the Board of Identification.

C Marks thought that a programmer's device was less accurate than the work of the 'real' scientists.

P Marks thought that the work of the 'real' scientists was more accurate than a programmer's device.

I Engineers are often considered to be better at building devices than video game programmers.

W Marks himself was an amateur engineer.

C This idea was based on variations in peoples' retinas.

P The variation in people's retinas was the basis of the idea.

I Because the pattern of a person's retina was unique, it could be used to determine identity.

W Because agents could see other people's eyes, it should be possible for them to scan their retinas.

C In August, Harrison's fourth system was tested on a trip to Egypt.

P Harrison's fourth system was assessed on a trip to Egypt in August.

I Retinal scan helmets devised by Busby would help identify who a person was.

W Harrison's devices were tested mostly in crowded settings at home.

C Busby even devised a special retinal scan helmet for people to wear.

P Busby even designed a special retinal scan helmet to be worn by a person.

I Most of the tests of Harrison's systems were conducted abroad.

W Busby was inspired for the design of the retinal scan helmet from watching movies.

C The plot bitterly intensified government suspicions of farmers.

P The plot greatly heightened government distrust of farmers.

I The plot led to increased laws against farmers.

W After the plot, donations to the city government rose dramatically.

C The conspirators then separated until the next council meeting.

P The plotters then parted until the council's next meeting.

I The plot could not be carried further because the council was out of session.

W Some of the plotters spent some time at their vacation homes.

C This summer, the city council established August 5th as a public holiday.

P The city council, this summer, made August 5th a public holiday.

I The city council thought that the plot was an important public event.

W The city council sought to down play the whole plot.

C Bob Collins, a well-to-do pig farmer, proposed to blow up the county court house.

P Bob Collins, a well-off hog farmer, suggested to blow up the county court house.
I Bob Collins wanted to destroy the city government.
W Bob Collins first thought about shooting the mayor and the city council.

C The plan was to dig a tunnel through the dividing wall.
P The idea was to dig a passage through the dividing wall.
I The plotters wanted to dig a tunnel under the court house.
W The purpose of the tunnel was for transporting explosives.

C Altogether, 13 farmers were directly involved in the plot.
P In total, 13 farmers were directly engaged in the conspiracy.
I Collins was successful in recruiting farmers as plotters.
W The plotters developed a secret code to communicate with one another.

C They decided to search the court house and the adjoining buildings.
P They wanted to search the court house and the neighboring buildings.
I They thought that the explosives were either in the court house or nearby.
W They thought that the explosives were being stored on a nearby farm.

C In the interim, Collins included more conspirators because more support was needed.
P In the meantime, Collins involved more plotters because more support was needed.
I Collins did not have the means of carrying out the plot by himself.
W Collins was immediately able to recruit all of the support he needed.

C A difficulty was that the explosion might kill friendly pro-farmer city council members.
P A problem was that the bomb blast might kill sympathetic pro-farmer city council members.
I A difficulty was that pro-farmer members would be with the others on the council.
W The pro-farmer members of the city council were growing in power.

C Collins and Crawford were killed there in town.
P Crawford and Collins were killed there in town.
I Collins and Crawford died in a battle with the police.
W The families were also jailed as co-conspirators.

C Fields carried 200 pounds of explosives into the cellar and covered them with blankets until the council meeting, when the deed could be done.
P Fields hauled 200 pounds of explosives down to the cellar and used blankets to cover them until the council meeting, when the act could be carried out.
I The blankets were used to hide the explosives.
W The blankets were dark blue and black.

C Collins enlisted his wealthy cousin, Billy Hawkins, in his scheme and sent him to Montana in April.

P Collins recruited his wealthy cousin, Billy Hawkins, in his plot and in April sent him to Montana.

I Collins wanted his cousin Billy Hawkins to go to Montana to recruit George Fields.

W Billy Hawkins sent his cousin Bob Collins to Montana in May to recruit George Fields.

C The other conspirators fled from Pitman, but were captured in Fair Lake.

P The remaining plotters escaped from Pitman, but were captured in Fair Lake.

I The conspirators feared for their freedom because of their foiled plot.

W The townspeople of Fair Lake prevented the plotters from leaving.

C This would provide an opportunity for the farmers to take over the county.

P This would give the farmers a chance to take over the county.

I All of the anti-farmer members of the council would be killed from the explosion.

W There was increased support for farmers in the government.

C A second house, for storing explosives, was rented in Lambeth.

P For storing explosives, a second house was rented in Lambeth.

I The plotters needed a place out of town for storing the explosives.

W The explosives were bought at a local supply shop.

C All of the others that were involved were tried and convicted in November.

P The rest that were involved were tried and sentenced in November.

I All of the other plotters were arrested in Fair Lake.

W Most of the plotters were able to escape prosecution.

C Stevens had other, less reputable, business ventures.

P Stevens had other, less honorable, business ventures.

I Stevens was willing to make money by any means.

W One of Stevens' business partners was James Ruse.

C Titanium could be stored in warehouses in New York.

P Warehouses in New York could be used to store titanium.

I Titanium is a relatively durable metal.

W The communications industry highly valued titanium-based products.

C They ran the city unchecked by the state government which was more concerned with the debates in Washington and Chicago.

P They ran the city unhindered by the state government which was more concerned with the arguments in Chicago and Washington.

I The state government did not bother the Drug Corps because it had lost touch with the affairs of the state.

W Many of the Drug Corps members were able to buy many luxury cars and homes.

C However, in 2082, a rebellion occurred.

P However, a rebellion occurred in 2082.

I By 2082, some people were tired of the Drug Corps' rule.

W People in New York rebelled when drug prices soared.

C As governor, Black had a number of powers to evoke change.

P As governor, Black had a number of powers to create change.

I Governor was a powerful position in New York.

W Black appointed his personal friends to positions of power in the government.

C This drug monopoly resulted in money being invested within the city, instead of elsewhere.

P Because of the drug monopoly, money was being invested within the city instead of other places.

I A large number of transactions were made using drugs.

W Some people tried to mix the drugs with sugar to increase their wealth.

C They almost succeeded in bullying the city council into granting them most of the city's land.

P They almost managed to bully the city council into granting them much of the city's land.

I The Drug Corps had a strong hold over the city government.

W Most members of the city council were incumbents and were thus likely to accept bribes.

C Black felt that the future of the city lay in financial management.

P Black thought that the city's future was in financial management.

I Black thought the drug trade was ruining the city.

W Black helped many people who had lost their possessions due to drug traffic.

C Ex-hacker James Ruse showed that one could be a successful network processor in New York.

P Ex-hacker James Ruse demonstrated that in New York a person could be a successful network processor.

I New Yorkers would be successful if they developed technological skills.

W James Ruse had been caught and arrested twice for computer hacking.

C Black also passed a law that prohibited the use of drugs as payment.

P In addition, Black passed a law that forbade the use of drugs as payment.

I Governor Black was worried about the decline in the use of official currency.

W The use of drugs as currency led to a glass vial shortage.

C This set the pattern for New Yorkers to want to export their products seen well into the current time.

P This set the scene for New Yorkers to desire to export their wares seen well into the current time.

I The New Yorkers embraced the new way of doing business and carried it into the future.

W New York had never wavered in its dominance on the world stage.

C Black alienated the Drug Corps by accusing the police of corruption and ineptitude.

P By accusing the police of ineptitude and corruption, Black alienated the Drug Corps.

I Governor Black knew that the problem with the Drug Corps was somehow tied to the police force.

W Black's career as a politician made him sensitive to corruption and incompetence.

C He sought to gain commercial control of New York.

P He tried to secure commercial control of New York.

I By controlling New York, Stevens could become a wealthy man.

W Stevens was originally imprisoned for embezzlement.

C The trial broke up in confusion and Stevens was set free.

P The trial ended in turmoil and Stevens was set free.

I The judge did not have good control over the trial.

W The trial was held in an abandoned warehouse.

C The titanium-based products were of an especially high durability and were also of exceptional quality.

P The titanium-based devices were of a notably strong durability and were also of exceptional quality.

I The titanium-based products were desired by many technology consumers outside of New York.

W The problem with titanium was that it was difficult to dispose of the manufacturing waste.

C The six police officers asked that he be released but Black refused.

P Black refused when the six police officers asked that he be released.

I The six police officers on the jury decided to throw the verdict.

W Black refused the request to release the six police officers or grant them leniency.

C In a few weeks, some toys were shipped out.

P Some toys were shipped out in a few weeks.

I People wanted beanie babies to be available in their town of Lakewood.

W Beanie baby shipments were often carried by air cargo flights.

C At first, only the children collected and traded beanie babies.

P Initially, only the children traded and collected beanie babies.

I Many people spent excessive amounts of time trading beanie babies.

W There were many food shortages at this time.

C Ordinary business was being neglected by people throughout the city.

P Ordinary business was being ignored by people all over the city.

I Beanie babies were first intended as toys for children.

W Only the adults seemed to like the beanie babies.

C Just as in a game of musical chairs where someone must be left standing, so it seemed that someone would be left holding beanie babies that no one wanted anymore.

P Just like with musical chairs, where someone is left standing, so it seemed that someone would be left possessing beanie babies that no one wanted anymore.

I It was inevitable that the beanie baby trade in Lakewood would collapse.

W The trade and collection of items, like beanie babies, can provide a healthy boost to a local economy.

C A local doctor mistook a beanie baby worth several thousand dollars for a chew toy.

P A local doctor accidentally thought that a beanie baby worth several thousand dollars was a chew toy.

I Beanie babies often resemble other items, such as chew toys.

W People often stored the beanie babies in secure places.

C She was quite taken with the cuteness of these stuffed animals.

P She was very taken with the stuffed animals' cuteness.

I Some people found beanie babies very appealing.

W Beanie babies are a very sturdy toy.

C People in Lakewood, like Mary, felt that the great demand for beanie babies would hold forever.

P People in Lakewood, like Mary, thought that the high demand for beanie babies would last forever.

I To many collectors, beanie babies seemed to have an enduring appeal.

W It was fairly clear to everyone involved, that beanie babies were a passing fad.

C The price of beanie babies fell, and very many people, including Mary, were very much poorer.

P The value of beanie babies fell, and a large number of people, including Mary, were quite a bit poorer.

I People, like Mary, had spent too much of their money buying beanie babies that no one wanted after a while.

W The collection of beanie babies had turned out to be a sound investment for most people, like Mary.

C Even the children were not playing with the rarest toys but were only trying to sell them for profit.

I Beanie babies were valued more highly as a trading commodity than as a child's toy.

P Even the kids were not playing with the rarest toys but were only attempting to sell them for profit.

W Lakewood homes were often raided for the beanie babies kept there.

C They were thought to be uncool.
I Beanie baby collectors were thought to be cool.
P They were considered to be uncool.
W Beanie baby thieves were fined and jailed.

C Even in Lakewood, most people were buying beanie babies only to resell them.
I People were only thinking about the value of the beanie babies they bought.
P Most people, even in Lakewood, were purchasing beanie babies only to resell them.
W Many people bought beanie babies for their own personal use, to keep forever.

C She purchased them as gifts at Christmas to give to her children.
I Beanie babies made perfect gifts for children.
P She bought them as presents at Christmas to give to her children.
W People were content with hoarding their beanie babies and never traded them.

C Beanie babies were first brought into Lakewood from Los Angeles.
P Beanie babies were first brought from Los Angeles to Lakewood.
I Beanie babies originated in Los Angeles.
W Many things were introduced into Lakewood from Los Angeles.

C Sixty thousand dollars was also the price of Mary's house.
P The price of Mary's house was also sixty thousand dollars.
I The demand for beanie babies caused prices to escalate dramatically.
W Some people began using beanie babies as currency.

C Months later, in July, a cargo of beanie babies arrived at Jarrod's Department Store.
P In July, months later, a shipment of beanie babies arrived at Jarrod's Department Store.
I Beanie babies soon became big business.
W Beanie babies were only available from specialty catalogs and other collectors.

C Some people did not collect and trade beanie babies.
P Some people did not trade and collect beanie babies.
I There were some people who did not find beanie babies appealing.
W Absolutely everyone saw the value of beanie babies.

Practice

All life was thought to be sacred to the Buddhists.
In later centuries, Buddhism became popular in places like Japan and China.
Fish is often eaten by vegetarians because it is not a red meat.
The ancient Greeks were probably influenced by Egyptian priests.
Pythagoras had many disciples who agreed with his philosophy.
They not only rejected eating animals, but they also rejected beans.
The Greek philosophers had a profound impact on Western thinking.
The 17th and 18th centuries saw many changes in national governments.

They often bring large picnic baskets filled with wine, cheese, and freshly baked bread.
They often bring large picnic baskets filled with wine, cheese, and freshly baked bread.
One time when he was drunk he tried it on and paraded around the house pretending to be the fighter.

When he was drunk one time he tried it on and paraded around the house pretending to be the matador.

In Jorge's town, one of the most well known bullfighters, Oscar Larios, was a friend of Pablo Picasso and James Dean.

In Jorge's town, one of the most well known bullfighters named Oscar Larios knew many famous people.

Jorge is one of the town's most fervent followers of the bullfights.

Jorge is the president of his town's bullfighting club.