



## LISTENING SECTION - PART ONE

**You are going to listen to a lecture about OTZI THE ICEMAN. You will hear the lecture only once. As you listen, take notes under the headings provided. Your notes will not be graded. You will be given questions to answer using your notes after BOTH lectures have finished. Now, you have 30 seconds to look at the headings.**

## INTRODUCTION

## HOW OTZI WAS FOUND



## RESULTS OF THE SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS

## OTZI'S POSSESSIONS

## THEORIES REGARDING OTZI



## **LISTENING SECTION - PART TWO**

**You are going to listen to a lecture about THE RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET. As you listen, take notes under the headings provided. Your notes will not be graded.**

**WHAT CRITICAL EVALUATION IS**

**DONALD LEU'S EXPERIMENT**

**THE QUALITY OF INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET**



## INTERNET FRAUD

### LISTENING SECTION - PART ONE

Use your notes about OTZI THE ICEMAN to answer the following questions.

1) Otzi is especially important to science because of the .

A technique used to mummify his body

B good condition his body was in

C dry environment he was found in

D historical period he lived in

E valuable objects found with him

2) Otzi was found in a.

A grave near a hiking path

B grassy area near a wood

C valley high in the mountains

D heap of rubbish left by climbers

E lake near the Italian border

3) Why did the first attempt to recover the body fail?

A No suitable transport could be found

B The weather conditions were very bad

C The frozen body was too heavy to move

D No archaeologists were available to help

E The body lay under some heavy rocks



4) The design of the axe found with Otzi.

- A was something archaeologists had never seen before
- B indicated such tools were common in medieval Europe
- C proved that the body was more than 5000 years old
- D made it particularly suitable for carbon dating
- E was used to make an initial estimate of his age

5) The condition of Otzi's teeth tells us about.

- A how old he was when he died
- B a disease caused by stress
- C the injuries he had suffered
- D the sort of food he consumed
- E the type of medicine he used

6) The tattoos on Otzi's skin .

- A were likely made with wooden needles
- B cover most of his body
- C display an interesting decorative style
- D look very much like the tattoos people get today
- E were probably intended to relieve pain

7) The copper axe that Otzi carried.

- A indicates that he had a high status in his society
- B had clearly been acquired through trade
- C is the best example of this kind of tool ever found
- D shows signs that it had been used in a fight
- E was even older than Otzi himself



- 8) Which of the following is true of the wooden containers?
- A Some food was found inside them
  - B They were designed to be used when travelling
  - C They were heavier than ceramic cooking pots
  - D Arrows and tools were carried in them
  - E They were badly damaged during the burial
- 9) Otzi carried some pieces of fungus with him because they.
- A could be used to treat an illness he had
  - B provided him with emergency food supplies
  - C contained some oil he could use for cooking
  - D could be used to trap animals for food
  - E would come in handy if he needed to trade with anyone
- 10) What is surprising about the fur cap Otzi was wearing?
- A It indicates Otzi led a relatively sophisticated lifestyle
  - B It was made from the fur of several different animals
  - C It is remarkably well preserved despite its age
  - D It had been made with a remarkable degree of skill
  - E It was decorated with ornaments made of grass
- 11) Some people think that Otzi may have been a shaman, because he .
- A was a man of high status in his society
  - B lived alone high up in the mountains
  - C had a special kind of axe among his tools
  - D owned objects of religious significance
  - E wore the clothes typical of a spiritual leader



12) The lecturer thinks that Otzi was a.

A metal worker

B trader

C hunter

D soldier

E shepherd

13) New evidence about how Otzi died.

A was discovered thanks to research by a priest

B resulted from the analysis of crops

C resulted from scientific research on Alpine climate

D was related to a small object found in his body

E appeared shortly after the discovery of his body

14) Researchers now believe that before he died, Otzi had.

A killed at least one man

B suffered a broken arm

C lost a lot of blood

D used up all of his arrows

E fallen over while trying to run

15) The main purpose of this lecture is to.

A give details of some exciting new research on mummified bodies

B evaluate recent changes to our understanding of prehistory

C describe the discovery of and research on a prehistoric body

D suggest new theories regarding the lives of ancient peoples

E spread information about a recent archaeological discovery



## LISTENING SECTION - PART TWO

Use your notes about **THE RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET** to answer the following questions.

16) The speaker asks questions in the introduction in order to.

- A engage the students in the lecture
- B remind the students of the previous lecture
- C test the students on the topic of the lecture
- D enable the students to evaluate the lecture
- E help the students to note down useful information

17) The main purpose of the lecture is to help university students .

- A avoid Internet fraud
- B make quicker Internet searches
- C find information on the Internet
- D do more Internet research
- E use the Internet more carefully

18) According to the speaker, the most important aspect of critical evaluation is to check.

- A the source of the information
- B if the information is reasonable and logical
- C if other sources confirm the information
- D the author's credentials
- E whether the information is up to date

19)The Pacific Northwest tree octopus website was created in order to.

- A inform students about an endangered species
- B teach students how to preserve the environment
- C test if students believe everything they read online
- D show students that some people are skillful liars
- E alert students of an obvious Internet scam





20) Which of the following is mentioned as a clue indicating that the information on Donald Leu's website is not reliable?

- A Bigfoot is listed as one of the threats to the tree octopus
- B Octopuses have not adapted to harsh Scottish climate
- C The Loch Ness Monster is compared to the tree octopus
- D Research shows that the tree octopus is already extinct
- E There's a lack of photographic evidence on the website

21) How does Donald Leu feel about the results of his online experiment?

- A Angry
- B Worried
- C Critical
- D Shocked
- E Disappointed

22) In order to give an example of misinformation found on the Internet, the lecturer refers to a website that is.

- A tolerant
- B boring
- C racist
- D unbiased
- E confusing

23) The lecturer mentions digitally altered photographs to show that.

- A people usually believe everything they see online
- B the consequences of sharing unproven information can be serious
- C information regarding celebrities and politicians should not be believed
- D photo editing software has developed faster than expected
- E it is unwise to store photographs on your personal computer



24) An example of something going viral would be.

- A an illness that stems from Internet addiction
- B an Internet video that promotes health products
- C a photo that is published on a reputable Internet site
- D a story that gets passed around on the Internet
- E a virus that damages information stored on the computer

25) When someone suspects a photo on the Internet is fake, the lecturer recommends.

- A relying on the popular website Snopes.com
- B disregarding it if it originated from social media
- C criticizing those who created it for spreading misinformation
- D reporting it to the relevant authorities immediately
- E consulting several different sources before believing it is real

26) According to the lecture, why have some doctors started treating their patients with vitamin D3?

- A Vitamin D3 supplements are less expensive on the Internet
- B Detailed information about vitamin D3 can be found on the Internet
- C Multiple studies confirm the benefits of taking vitamin D3
- D Synthetic medicines are less effective than vitamin D3 therapy
- E Patients who consult the Internet have been demanding it

27) What is Randy Pausch's opinion of Wikipedia?

- A The information on Wikipedia is difficult to verify
- B Wikipedia is as reliable as printed encyclopedias
- C Using Wikipedia is better than using a library
- D Wikipedia should hire more qualified editors
- E It can be a useful backup to printed sources



28) According to the lecture, people tend to become victims of online fraud because.

A reputable companies ask for personal details to check their identity

B they try to make quick and easy money on the Internet

C they forget to print their receipts for online payments

D some fake websites look very similar to official websites

E they are tempted by offers at very low prices

29) In order to avoid falling for an online credit card scam, the speaker recommends.

A entering credit card numbers on the Internet one by one

B making only inexpensive purchases when shopping online

C dealing with famous, well-known businesses online

D checking the address bar at the top of the web browser

E comparing the offers made by several other companies

30) What is the speaker's attitude towards information found on the Internet?

A Cautious

B Trusting

C Pessimistic

D Cynical

E Surprised



## OTZI THE ICEMAN

Good morning and today I'm going to talk to you about an important archaeological find. It's what we call a mummy - you all know what that is, don't you? It was found in 1991 and we usually refer to this mummy as Otzi the Iceman. That's spelt O-T-Z-I, by the way. That's just the name people gave to this man when he was found.

So, I'm going to focus, first of all, on how Otzi was found and then go on to talk about the work scientists are doing on his body, and also on all the things which were found with it and what the results of this research can tell us.

Now, first, let me start by talking about what makes Otzi so interesting. After all, we know about plenty of mummified bodies; there are artificially preserved ones from places like Egypt and Peru and also there are naturally preserved ones, which are usually found in what we call peat bogs, that is, wet places like swamps. Those mummies usually date from about 2,000 years ago. Well, one thing about Otzi is that he's one of the oldest examples of a mummy we have.

He's much, much older than most others but actually that isn't really what makes him so valuable to science - it's more the way Otzi became naturally mummified because he's what we call a wet mummy. That means his tissues, in other words, all the parts of his body, are still soft and very elastic; they haven't gone dry and hard and therefore they are very suitable for scientific analysis.

So now I've mentioned how important to science he is; let me go on to talk about how Otzi was actually found. Well, it was totally by chance. In September 1991, a couple from Nuremberg in Germany were hiking in the Alps, quite high up in the mountains, close to the border of Austria and Italy; and for some reason they went off the usual path and through a kind of small rocky valley that was full of melting watery ice. And suddenly, they saw something sticking out of the ice and at first they thought it was just, you know, a heap of rubbish. But then they had a closer look and to their horror they realized there were shoulders and a back, so they knew it was a human body. So they assumed, not unnaturally, this was a dead mountain climber, someone who'd been lost in a climbing accident. There were some bits of wood and cloth and grass lying around as well so they thought "well, we must report this" and they took photos, and they went to the police. Then the next thing, of course, was to recover the body, which, by the way, was done with great difficulty. There were no archaeologists present at this stage, of course, because they thought this was a modern body, that of a climber killed in an accident. The day after the discovery, a team of Austrian scientists made the first attempt to recover the body but they had to give up because the weather was terrible. There was snow and high winds and a lot of very cold water around the body. The next day, they tried again but this time they couldn't finish the job because there were no helicopters available to carry the body away. In the end, it took another two days with snow falling and ice water melting and refreezing before they got the body out. It was frozen solid in a block of ice; together with a lot of objects, which were lying on and around it. Fortunately, they filmed everything they did, which was very useful for the archaeologists later on.



Right, now... as I've just said, it was very difficult to remove the body but eventually they did it and Otzi was taken to Austria for analysis.

This is what I'll focus on now, the scientific analysis. Well, the scientists soon began to realize that this was not a recent death they were dealing with, but an important find from the distant past. So, how did they establish the age of this find? Well, of course, carbon dating is the normal way to do this and samples from the body and the possessions found with it were dated in this way, by carbon dating. But the first person to see how very ancient this body was, was an archaeologist. He knew when he saw an axe found with it. You know what an axe is? That familiar tool with a wooden handle and a metal or stone head? Well, when he saw this particular design of axe, he recognized immediately that it was a kind of tool used around 4000 years ago. So then, that was great excitement and in fact, further tests showed that the body was more like 5000 years old, dating from the time when the discovery of the metal copper was transforming, indeed, revolutionizing life in Europe.

And so, what was this man, Otzi, as we call him, like? Well, he was around 45 years old when he died, quite an old man at that time; when life was harder than it is today and there was no modern medicine. His body showed signs of stress and aging, especially in his joints, I mean in his knees and elbows. There are signs of disease, too; he had parasites, worms in his intestines. Interestingly, his teeth show no signs of decay but they are worn down, probably by his diet. He probably ate grain or bread that contained small stones. And the left side of his jaw also shows a lot of wear and tear, suggesting that he used his teeth as a kind of tool when he was working with wood or leather or other soft materials. Oh, and I mustn't forget to tell you about one other extremely interesting feature of this man's body; one which I myself find most intriguing: he had tattoos. In fact, he had over fifty tattoos on his skin. Now, these are not tattoos done in the modern way, with needles, but they were done by making cuts in the skin and then rubbing charcoal into the cuts. You know charcoal? It's the black substance which is made of burnt wood. A painful process, you may think, but worth it to make him look more attractive? Well, no, I don't think these tattoos were done as decoration... no, these appear to be tattoos used as a kind of medical treatment. They were applied to parts of the body that had been subjected to heavy stress. In fact, they correspond to places where acupuncture needles are applied, so I think what we may well have here is an example of the techniques of acupuncture being used for pain relief a whole amazing 2000 years earlier than any use of this procedure previously known about.

Right. So now, let's take a look at his possessions. This man was carrying a great deal of stuff with him when he died and these things give us all kinds of clues to his lifestyle and status. And it seems he was a man of high status in his society; for example, the axe I mentioned earlier which is made of copper and wood... now, copper, as I said, was a new highly valued material at that time so the axe was something of a status symbol. And of course at the same time, a practical tool with several different uses: it could be used, for example, for cutting wood and also as a weapon for self defense; and there was also a stone dagger. A dagger is a short knife made of a type of stone, which is not found anywhere near the area where this man died.



So this was probably a very desirable item gained by trading. And so both these objects, the axe and the dagger, show that Otzi, when he was alive, was an important person.

And next I'd like to go on to tell you about some of the other things he was carrying with him. There's a quiver, for example, that's a skin bag for carrying arrows and also tools in. There's a wooden bow for firing arrows, there's a net for catching birds and rabbits for food and there's a backpack made out of wood and skin. And some of these objects are especially interesting, like the wooden containers he had, possibly for carrying food in. Now, we know that people at this time had ceramic containers, that is like china pots for food. But these wooden containers were probably lightweight travel goods so he was using wooden containers rather as we might use plastic or paper plates for a picnic. And there are also some lumps of organic matter, which turned out, when they were analyzed, to be fungus, something like mushrooms. But in this case a fungus that we know has antibiotic properties and also contains oils that can help treat the parasites this man was suffering from. If you remember, I mentioned earlier that Otzi had parasitic worms in his intestines. So it seems he was carrying the bits of fungus for medicinal purposes. This was actually his first aid kit and not part of his food supplies.

And now, if we go on and we look at his clothes let's see what Otzi was wearing. Well, there's some really quite surprisingly sophisticated shoes made of several materials, grass and leather, and a very well preserved fur cap. Now, it really is in a remarkable state of preservation after such a very long time. And there's a skillfully woven grass mat. We're not sure but we think he used it to keep the rain off. These things all help to shine a light on what everyday life was like in that unimaginably distant time.

Right, and now in the last part of my lecture, I'd like to mention some of the theories put forward about Otzi, how did he live and how did he die. And well, there's been a great many theories put forward about this. It's been suggested that he was a shaman, that's spelled S-H-A- M-A-N, which is a kind of mystic, spiritual leader. But except for the high status we think he had in his society, there's no real evidence at all for this. Another theory is he was a metal worker but again, there's nothing much to back up this idea, apart from the axe he had none of the other tools you would expect a metal worker to need. And there's another theory that with all the stuff he was carrying he might've been a trader. Well, all that stuff appears to have been his own personal survival equipment rather than trade goods. And do the bow and arrows lead us to think he was a hunter? Well, again, they could have been just for his own protection. In my opinion though, there is quite a lot to indicate that he was a shepherd. All that equipment would enable him to live alone up in the mountains for long periods of time. He would have been able to kill or gather his own food for example and repair his clothes and tools if they were damaged or worn. We can't be completely sure but I favor this theory.



Right. Now, one question which has occupied scientists and generated a lot of interest is how did Otzi die. And yet again, there've been many theories and a lot of controversy. At first, it seemed most likely that he'd met his death in a sudden winter snowstorm. Maybe he got lost in the mountains and he froze to death. Later on, some people started to think that this was a case of ritual sacrifice; that he was killed, maybe by priests for some religious reason, to make the crops grow, something like that. It wasn't until 2001, a full ten years after the initial discovery that some new x-rays changed everything because they revealed something nobody had noticed; that there was a small but very sharp flint arrowhead buried deep in the flesh of the body's left shoulder. Further investigation showed that this arrow had made a wound, which caused heavy bleeding, and possibly paralyzed his left arm. So he must have suffered heavy blood loss from this terrible wound and indeed, this in itself was enough to cause death. But there were also cuts to one hand, bruises, and evidence of a heavy blow to the head and I think it can now be said for certain that just before his death, Otzi was engaged in some violent and bloody hand-to-hand fighting.

Now, the clock tells me that I must stop there for today. Next week we'll look in more detail at the implications of this find, for causing some big changes in our view of this area of prehistory. Thanks for your attention.



## THE RELIABILITY OF INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET

Good morning, students. In our series of lectures designed for new university students, today we're going to be taking a look at some issues surrounding the reliability of information on the Internet.

Let's start by taking a fun little quiz. I've seen the following statements on the Internet but is this information true or false? Write down what you think in your notes and we'll check your answers at the end of the lecture. Okay, here's the first one: one popular claim on the Internet is that Coca Cola used to contain cocaine. What do you think, is this information true or false? Here's another: a pregnant woman was once accused of trying to steal a basketball from a sporting goods store - is this true or false? Go ahead and write down what you think.

All right then, let's get on with today's topic. Is the information we find on the Internet reliable and trustworthy? In today's lecture we are first going to take a look at what critical evaluation is and why it's important to critically evaluate what we read online. Then we will take a look at the quality of information on the Internet. Finally, I will discuss some of the dangers of easily believing everything you see online, namely becoming a victim of Internet fraud, which are often referred to as scams.

Okay. Let's begin by looking at what it means to critically evaluate something. If you critically evaluate an article, for example, you don't just automatically assume the information is accurate or true. You have to ask yourself several questions first. For example, who wrote it? Is the source reliable? Is the information logical? And I believe the most important aspect of critical evaluation is to consider if other studies or articles say the same things. So that's a very basic explanation of critical evaluation. But why is it important to critically evaluate what we read online?

Let's take a look at this classic example from 1998. In 1998, Donald Leu, a researcher from the University of Connecticut suspected students believed everything they read online. In order to test his suspicions, he created a website dedicated to saving the endangered tree octopus, which he claimed lived in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. Now, in reality there is no such thing as a Pacific Northwest tree octopus but this researcher posted fake scientific information: photos edited in Photoshop and links to environmental organizations that were supposedly working to save this animal from extinction. Using this website, Donald Leu then conducted several experiments to see if university students critically evaluate what they read on the Internet. Can you guess what happened? In one experiment, 24 out of 25 university students believed the information about the fake tree octopus, even though some of the information on the website was clearly questionable.

Let's go back to our definition of critical evaluation. The first thing we have to consider is who wrote it and if the source is reliable. There are no names listed on the website about the tree octopus and at the bottom of the website it says this site is not associated with any school or educational organization other than the Wild Haggis Conservation Society. Now, Haggis is a type of Scottish sausage and this organization doesn't even exist. This was a very big clue that the source was not reliable, but students didn't seem to notice.





Now, let's look at the next aspect of our definition of critical evaluation: is the information logical? Well, do octopuses live in trees? When information contradicts basic common knowledge, you should question the content and do more research before believing it. In addition, the website said that the tree octopus was endangered because it's eaten by not only eagles but also by Bigfoot. Now, Bigfoot is a legendary creature just like the Loch Ness Monster in Scotland is legendary and most people would agree that Bigfoot is simply a myth. Is it logical to say that a mythical creature is causing the extinction of an animal species? And do you remember what I said the most important feature of critical evaluation was? You need to check if other articles or studies say the same things. If you research the Pacific Northwest tree octopus, you will not find one reliable scientific report because the tree octopus simply does not exist.

After conducting this online experiment, Donald Leu wasn't surprised. He said most students simply have very little in the way of critical evaluation skills. Students may tell you they don't believe everything they read on the Internet but they do. It's a cause for serious concern.

Okay. It's time to move on to the next part of my talk, which is about the quality of Internet-based information and research. Obviously not everything you read or see online is true. As a result some people have a very negative attitude about information that has been posted online and they reject anything that doesn't come straight from a newspaper or a library. Let me give you an example of this kind of misinformation. Martin Luther King Jr. was an important leader during the American Civil Rights Movement and worked toward equal rights for all. He was killed in 1968 but even today most people honor him and regard Dr. King as a hero for his work. However, there are some groups of people who are prejudiced against him because of his race. One such group created a website called [marthinlutherking.org](http://marthinlutherking.org), which looks like a website that contains valid historical information about Dr. King. Instead, it's full of bigoted false information that smears or destroys his reputation.

Now let's look at another type of misinformation on the Internet. Sometimes people intentionally mislabel or alter a picture in a photo program and this makes it look like the person in the photograph was participating in a socially unacceptable activity. This happens quite frequently with photos of celebrities and politicians. These types of altered photographs occasionally get published in reliable newspapers but they often go viral on the Internet. Now, let me give you an example of something going viral on the Internet because this is becoming a common phrase that you are likely to hear again and again. When something goes viral, it's like a virus that quickly gets passed from one person to another. You've probably seen the Charlie Bit Me video that was posted on YouTube several years ago. You know, the video where the boy was holding his baby brother and stuck his finger into the baby's mouth and as a result he was bitten. This is a great example of something going viral. One person sees something on the Internet, sends it to all of his friends and then those people pass it along to all of their friends and it continues to be passed around the Internet until almost everyone has seen it. So that's what going viral means.



And like I said, sometimes edited photographs that do not show reality get passed around the Internet in this way, often on social media sites such as Facebook. Unfortunately, these photos have the potential to ruin someone's life because once they've been passed around, it's difficult to convince the public that they're not real. As a result, a person's reputation can be ruined forever, even if he's innocent. So before you believe something you see online, do a little research to find out if it's true. There's a website called snopes.com... let me spell that for you: S-N-O-P-E-S dot com. Snopes.com is considered one of the most reliable websites addressing fake photos, mistakes in the media and myths like the tree octopus. Many people use Snopes to find out if an Internet rumor is true or not. However, don't trust these kinds of sites completely; always remember that it's important to check several sources with a variety of perspectives before deciding what to believe.

So, yes there is a lot of misinformation online but there's also a lot of good information available from organic gardening and do-it-yourself projects\* to new scientific theories to educational research to information related to alternative medical treatments. This is why many people have a very positive view of the Internet and argue that if we choose to ignore something simply because it's on the web, we might miss out on some of this very useful information. Let me give you an example. Several years ago a doctor posted information on his website about the benefits of taking a vitamin D supplement, specifically vitamin D3. He claimed that most Westerners spend too much time indoors and that this lack of sun exposure was causing a lot of problems like depression and mental illnesses. Many people found his recommendations too simplistic and rejected this information simply because it was posted on the Internet. However, in recent years more and more studies and articles about the effectiveness of vitamin D therapy have been published. Now that there are more sources on the topic that confirm one another, some doctors have started treating their patients with vitamin D3 before resorting to expensive synthetic medicines.

So yes, you can find good information on the Internet and believe it or not, this includes Wikipedia. Wikipedia is often criticized because the articles could be written or edited by anyone. Consequently, some people believe that none of the information is reliable. However, most entries list their sources so it's easy to see if the information in the article is valid or not. In addition, when a statement is not verified by a source, Wikipedia makes a note in the text when the author of an article did not explain where he got his information from. Furthermore, author and lecturer Randy Pausch, that's P-A-U-S-C-H: Pausch, once wrote an article that was published in a printed encyclopedia in the 1980s, long before people had Internet connections at school, at work and at home. In his book, "The Last Lecture", Randy Pausch explains that the editors of the encyclopedia didn't bother to check if the information he wrote was reliable or not. They simply printed his article in the encyclopedia without consulting any other sources.

He therefore believes that Wikipedia is just as good as a printed encyclopedia you would find in a library. Now, I just want to make it clear that an encyclopedia entry should never be used as your only source when conducting research but there's nothing wrong with consulting Wikipedia in an initial search for information.



Okay, is everyone ready to move on? All right, let's continue with the last point in today's lecture and that is how to avoid falling for an Internet scam or, in other words, how to avoid becoming a victim of fraud. At some point in time, you will probably receive an email message that looks like it came from your bank. This message may explain that there's a problem with your credit card. You are then directed to a web page that looks almost identical to the bank's official webpage and this is why so many people fall for the scam. On this fake page, you will be told to enter your credit card number and security code in order to protect your account. Once someone has entered some of these details, another person is able to make expensive online purchases using his credit card information. People also try to collect credit card information from those who shop online by creating fake websites that look very similar to the official business sites of companies like PayPal, eBay, Amazon.com etc. In order to protect yourself from scams like these, you need to make sure that any business you do online is on an official website of a trustworthy business. Looking for HTTPS in the address bar at the top of your web browser is one way that can help you understand if you are on a secure website or if you are on a fake website that is collecting your passwords or credit card information.

Before we end our session, I'd like to go back to the statements I shared at the beginning of the lecture. Would you believe that Coca Cola actually used to contain extremely small amounts of cocaine? It used to, but it doesn't any more. Would you also believe that a pregnant woman really was accused of stealing a basketball from a sporting goods store? It sounds crazy but it's true. However, don't take my word for it - before you believe me, conduct some research of your own to see if multiple sources confirm or disprove those statements. Thank you very much for your attention today and if you have any questions related to the lecture, please don't hesitate to stay and ask.

\* **NOTE:** DIY projects is a common abbreviation

