

AMERICAN PASSAGES – UNTERRICHTSMATERIALIEN

PRE-VIEWING TASKS- LÖSUNG

CROSSWORD:

The United States of America

ACROSS

- 5 What's the political party of Barack Obama called?
- 6 What are retired soldiers who fought in wars called?
- 8 Which legendary singer was a star around the world, but never left the U.S.?
- 10 What is the group of people called that speak the verdict in American courts?
- 13 How many presidents of Afro-American origin have the U.S. had?
- 14 What's the dominant religious creed in the U.S.A.?
- 15 What is Barack Obama's middle name?

DOWN

- 1 What's the system of unpaid, mainly African, workers called?
- 2 How many states do the United States consist of?
- 3 What's the name of a religious group that has had great importance the history of the U.S.?
- 4 Which city is famous for gambling and its show business?
- 7 What's the political party of George W. Bush called?
- 9 What the reason for the festivities on every 4th of July?
- 11 In what city can you find the White House?
- 12 What is the area around the outskirts of cities called?

AMERICAN PASSAGES – UNTERRICHTSMATERIALIEN ENGLISCH

LANGUAGE IN USE (Lösungsbögen)

Task 1

In the following text some words are missing. Choose the correct missing word from the list of possible words for each gap and mark it with an x. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Public Housing Projects – A View inside the Fence of a Modern Ghetto.

Sheila Jackson-Johnson lives in a “project” in Tulsa, Oklahoma with her (0) daughter and her three young grandchildren. She is (1) with high amounts of security watching the inhabitants twenty-four-seven:

“They are fencing us in (2) they do with all apartment complexes. I like living here, because it feels like countryside. You see the horses and the ducks. I feed the ducks that land in that field back there. But they welded and sealed off the (3). My handicapped son can’t even walk through the gates to the store in the morning. He has to walk up all around the block to get to the central entrance, because they have welded all the other gates shut. They are fencing us in like we were in a zoo.”

Miranda, a social worker, who works with the families in the “project”:

“It’s starting to be summer. It gets worse than this. But not normally, not out here though. We’re pretty cool. It’s pretty quiet out here. But they didn’t do anything today, they didn’t (4) anybody. They just go stand there. They can only keep you there until the actual police come and that’s basically what their job is. It’s a rent-a-cop type of thing. If we really need the police, they usually don’t respond until somebody’s dying, until there’s a life- (5) situation. With the cuts in the police departments, their response time is really slow. (223 words)

For decades, poverty has poured through the halls of America’s poorest (6) housed in crime-ridden, severely distressed public housing developments across the nation.

HBO used a „project“ in Baltimore to shoot their television drama THE WIRE against it’s backdrop. It was a huge hit with critics who applauded its gritty depiction of urban life. The series’ large, primarily African American, ensemble cast portrayed cops, teachers, reporters, drug dealers, dockworkers, politicians, and other characters in the real dramas of a major American city.

Anyone who’s worked or lived in America’s inner-city..... (7) could recognize the reality of the show’s characters and the issues of crime, poverty, drugs, and family stress presented with a combination of sympathy and outrage. (344)

Task 1 : Gap Activity

- 0) O old O teenage O raised O youthful
- 1) O fed up O impressed O content O nervous
- 2) O when O like O if O so
- 3) O projects O gates O fences O wires
- 4) O like O mind O persuade O arrest
- 5) O threatening O changing O growing O managing
- 6) O nationalities O citizens O workers O kids
- 7) O divisions O fields O neighborhoods O departments

LANGUAGE IN USE (Lösungsbögen)

Task 2

In the following text Choose the correct and mark it with an x. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Founding Fathers Made of Bronze

A scene from the documentary American Passages shows a guide in the National Constitution Center in Philadelphia explaining the room representing the signing of the constitution.

“This is a representation of the moment of the (0).....signing.....(sign) of the constitution September 17th, 1787. What you’re (1)(look) at in the room here are 42 life-size statues showing you the actual moment of the signing. Behind me here is Abraham Baldwin, who is (2).....(actual) the last guy to sign the constitution. Now, 42 statues in the room, there are 39 names on the document. 38 of them signed it. In this corner here is John Dickinson, he’s got his hand on his chin sort of like that. He (3)..... (approve) the final draft of the constitution, but got sick and had to go back home to Delaware. So, right here is George Reed, who actually signed Dickinson’s name on the constitution for him. The three men at the back table of the room are Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, and Edmund Randolph and George Mason, both from Virginia. We call them the dissenters because they saw the final draft of the constitution and still (4).....(choose) not to sign it. Their concerns were centered (5)(most) around too much power going to the United States federal government in Washington, not enough (6)..... (protect) for the states or individual citizens. They wanted to see something like the bill of rights added in sort of a list of protections for citizen’s liberties – that ended up coming later in 1789. They did not sign the constitution but they’re still in the room, cause they are telling us some important things about the right to free speech and dissent in a democratic society. Again, the statues are all life-size, they (7).....(create) by a studio in Brooklyn, New York over the course of 18 months. 50 artists working together created these bronze statues.”

The American constitution is the oldest written constitution and specified the purpose, form and structure of the government. It’s ideological framework (8) (provide) by the “Declaration of Liberty”, written by Thomas Jefferson in 1776, which – 13 years before the French Revolution demanded “Liberty, Equality and Fraternity” – outlined the “unalienable rights” afforded to people. Amongst them were “...Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness...”. This theory of natural rights shaped the fundamental idea at the heart of American (9)(govern).

Lösungen:

- 0) looking
- 1.) actually
- 2.) approved
- 3.)chose
- 4.) mostly
- 5.) protection
- 6.) were created
- 7.) was provided
- 8.) government

AMERICAN PASSAGES – UNTERRICHTSMATERIALIEN

READING COMPREHENSION (Lösungsbögen)

Task 1

Read the text below about minorities in the US. Then choose the most appropriate answer (A-C) for each of the questions:

The Heritage of Native America

Bobbie Martin, a painter from Talequa explains his painting: I'm a quarter Creek Indian. The federal government gave every native American an enrollment number as part of their identification process. Those names and numbers actually came from the census of native Americans, so my grandmother's name is on that list of names that are in that painting. Even today, if you belong to a native American tribe, the government issues you a card, certifying what percentage of blood you are (have?) if you want to get access to certain services. There's a lot of health services, hospitals and other kinds of services in Talequah, that you can use, but you have to prove you lineage to one of the people in these tribal rolls. From a political standpoint it's still active and viable. Well, it's controversial, because there's a lot of people that didn't get enrolled, that obviously have Indian blood. But they don't have the officially approved card, so they can't get services.

When European settlers arrived on the North American continent at the end of the fifteenth century, they encountered diverse Native American cultures—as many as 900,000 inhabitants with over 300 different languages. These people, whose ancestors crossed the land bridge from Asia in what may be considered the first North American immigration, were virtually destroyed by the subsequent immigration that created the United States. This tragedy is the direct result of treaties, written and broken by foreign governments, of warfare, and of forced assimilation.

Today, people see the policies of the past with 21st century eyes. One might wonder how the nation's indigenous population became "inferior" cultures in their own land, or how a nation could have committed such atrocities in the name of "progress". One might question whether it is acceptable to make national decisions without involving in the decision making process those who will be most drastically affected.

In 1786, the United States established its first Native American reservation and approached each tribe as an independent nation. This policy remained intact for more than one hundred years. But as President James Monroe noted in his second inaugural address in 1821, treating Native Americans this way "flattered their pride, retarded their improvement, and in many instances paved the way to their destruction."

In addition, Monroe observed that America's westward growth "has constantly driven them back, with almost the total sacrifice of the lands which they have been compelled to abandon. They have claims on the magnanimity and . . . on the justice of this nation which we must all feel." Despite Monroe's concern for the plight of Native Americans, his administration successfully removed them from states north of the Ohio River. (447)

(Source: Documentary AMERICAN PASSAGES,

http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/immigration/native_american.html#)

Task: Choose the most appropriate answer for each of the questions.

1) Why does the government still give every Native American a card?

- A Because the identification process is very complex.
- B Because you need it to prove your genealogy.
- C You need it to register in order to take part in the census.

2) Why is Bobbie's grandmother in the painting?

- She didn't get a number in the census.
- She doesn't belong to a Native American tribe.
- She has Native American blood.

3) Why was the second American immigration so harmful for Native Americans?

- A Because the first one hadn't quite finished yet.
- B Because the new settlers wanted to get rid of them.
- C Because there wasn't enough land for all of them.

4) What does a modern view on the history of the Native Americans reveal?

- A It shows that Native American culture was sacrificed in the name of modernisation.
- B It shows that Native Americans were actually not the original inhabitants of the United States.
- C It shows that Native American cultures had similar rights as white immigrants.

5) What was President Monroe's attitude towards Native Americans?

- A "It is not necessary to move Indians into reservations."
- B "We have to give them their land back."
- C "Native Americans should be treated as one nation."

Task 2 for Reading Comprehension:

Read the text below. Then choose the most appropriate heading for each paragraph (A-I) :

Homosexual couples and adoption: Charles Hahn-Lowry describes, how he and his partner Robert came to adopt two newborns overnight.

..... Friends with a dream

When we first got together, neither one of us were comfortable with being gay. But we both wanted to have a family and so we were basically best friends, we talked openly with each other. But I guess really, we were probably dating.

..... The conventional concept

But, we still wanted to have kids, and we didn't see how that could work if you're a gay person. We thought you have to get married to a woman, that was what made sense to us.

So, we were actually still trying to be straight so we could have kids, because we always knew from the beginning: We wanted to have a family, we just didn't know how we could put it together.

..... The obvious choice

So we looked into adoption. When we were reviewing all of the ways that we could adopt, trying to put all of our effort into getting a baby, specifically a healthy baby, maybe a healthy white baby, it just felt wrong to us.

..... An idea takes shape

There were so many children here in Arizona, who had no family at all. There's thousands of them in the care of the state. And that's what really pulled us in that direction.

..... Family bonds

We decided, we don't have to have a baby, we prefer younger children because we want to have this experience, and so from the beginning we had told the agency we would be open to a sibling group of up to three children, who were removed. We would try to keep the family together and the kids would ideally be 4-8 years old. So we were going through the whole process thinking of 4-8 year-olds. We had set up our house to be with children... We had bunk beds, we had all the kids stuff...

..... An opportunity arises

So what happened is: We got a call on a Friday from the agency and they said that there's this mother who just came in and she has newborn twins and she's wondering which families would be available: "Would you like to be available?".

..... Choosing the parents

And we said: "Ok. We'll make ourselves available". And thinking not much more of it. On Monday morning they called us and they said "Congratulations, you're the family that she would like to have to adopt these children. Are you still interested?".

..... A dream comes true

And we said: “Ok, yeah, sure, we’re still interested”, and they said “great, come get them!”. Right there. On Monday morning. And we said ok. And they said “just make sure you get car seats for them, so you can take them home”.

So just like that we drove to the agency, we met the mother, we signed the papers, and then we had two babies.

..... Teething problems

And we were not ready at all. We had nothing. Absolutely nothing for babies at all. We had to get diapers and formula and everything. (460)

Choose a heading for each paragraph (A-I).

- A) Teething problems
- B) Family bonds
- C) The conventional concept
- D) Choosing the parents
- E) Friends with a dream
- F) An idea takes shape
- G) The obvious choice
- H) An opportunity arises
- I) A dream come true

Task 3 for Reading Comprehension:

Read the text below. Then choose the correct answer (C=correct, F=false, N=not in the text) . If wrong, correct the statement.

Christine, a Ufologist from Arizona, also wants to be in the film:

A letter from Christine D.:

I will try and give you my background and photo for your files. I have sent a request to MUFON to do this interview. I have been interested in UFOs since I was quite young. I began having UFO dreams/experiences about my teenage years in Cleveland, Ohio. In my 20s and 30s I lived in Colorado at about 10,000 ft elevation. UFO sightings were commonplace there. In 1981 I was working at Black Cat Fireworks with a gentleman by the name of Pat McGuire. Pat was a Wyoming rancher and had been plagued over the years with cattle mutilations. He watched in terror one night as he witnessed a UFO come down and pick up a cow. After that the UFOs came during the day and night as well and eventually they made contact. One night Pat and I and my son left Rawlins, Wyoming, with a load of fireworks and about 20 minutes or so out of Rawlins, we encountered three very bright UFOs lined up in the eastern sky. I said to Pat, "Look at those stars!" I no sooner said that and the middle one headed straight for our windshield. I screamed, "It's going to ram us!" As soon as I said that the object stopped, then descended slowly to the pavement. We had pulled over to the shoulder by then and turned off the truck. Other cars and trucks stopped on both sides of the highway. I thought they were watching, but I think there was electrical interference from the UFOs. The UFO on the ground in front of our truck was about 150 ft at the most away from us. One of the other objects was being pursued by a jet out of Warren AFB in Cheyenne. There was another UFO to the right of our location (south) which was skimming the hills, keeping equidistant from the ground at all times. The object in front of our truck stayed there a very long time. At first I was climbing over my son who was asleep at the time. I wanted to go out in front of the truck and see this thing for myself. Pat stopped me and said, "Wait until you are invited." I thought to myself, "What do you call this?" Suddenly the light disappeared, it just wasn't there anymore. It did not take off or leave, it just disappeared.. I remember feeling very sad at this point. I wanted to go with them. It took me a while to realize we had gone inside the object at some point. I started having dreams and fleeting images of being inside. I underwent hypnosis with Leo Sprinkle, Ph.D., and only fragments were recovered. I continue to have UFO sightings and recently photographed a UFO that had windows. Out of one of the windows we got a face, which I will show you when you come out here. I have been with MUFON as an investigator since 2008, I have been a UFO researcher for over 30 years. Call me if you need anything more. Thanks much, Christine D. (518)

1) When Christine was young many people saw UFOs in Cleveland.

O T F O N IN COLORADO

2) Pat McGuire watched a UFO making crop circles near the place where the cows were grazing.

O T F O N

3) At first, Christine and Pat thought that the UFOs were fireworks from their truck load.

O T F O N STARS

4) The UFO hit the windshield of the car.

O T F O N

5) Christine thinks that the trucks stopped because they weren't able to move on.

T O F O N

6) There was an aeroplane flying after one the UFOs.

T O F O N

7) Christine felt the need to protect her son from the UFO.

O T F O N

8) Christine says that she doesn't remember being inside the UFO at all.

O T F O N SHE REMEMBERS ONLY PARTS

9) Leo Sprinkle, Ph.D., has also had UFO experiences.

O T O F N

10) Christine is still shocked by the experience.

O T F O N

AMERICAN PASSAGES – UNTERRICHTSMATERIALIEN

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(Lösungsbögen)

Task 1 THE AMERICAN DREAM

You are going to listen to two statements of Sheila Skemp, history professor in Oxford, Mississippi, who talks about her main field of study, the American dream.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, choose the correct answer for the questions below. Check the correct box.

Question 0 has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to review your answers.

We're talking here about the 1880s and 1890s. We're not talking about the 17th Century. We're not talking about when people just arrived in America. We're talking about a time when Rockefeller and Carnegie and Morgan are out making millions and millions of dollars off the natural resources that are in the West. This is going back 200 years for these people as they're trying to start all over again and trying to achieve the American dream and finding out how very, very difficult it was.

For most of American history it was a white male dream, which excludes most of the population. Gradually, African Americans were allowed to participate in the dream. Though, that took a long time. Women, it took a long time for women to be anything more than people who would marry somebody who would achieve the dream, and so you would achieve it in a second hand way, rather than by yourself. It's something that immigrants valued and saw America kind of as the land of opportunity. You know, the cliché. I have a student in my class this time who is from Germany, and he gave me today his term paper topic and he is going to look at the way Germans view the American dream. And he said, that that's something that he had heard about since he was eight years old. And so, it's something that people from other countries recognize. And, why America? French people dream, Germans dream – we don't talk about the German dream, we don't talk about the French dream, it's always the American dream.

(2 minutes)

QUESTIONS:

Q0:

Professor Skemp is talking about the 1980s and 1990s.

true false

Q1

Rockefeller, Carnegie and Morgan made millions of dollars off the natural resources that were in the East.

true false

Q2

At first women could only achieve the dream in a second-hand way.

true false

Q3

The American dream is something that immigrants didn't value.

true false

Q4

Professor Skemp has a student who writes a term paper about the German dream.

true false

Q5

Sheila Skemp's German student had heard about the American dream since childhood.

true false

Task 2 SEGREGATION

You are going to listen to an interview with Miles, an African American Taxidriver from Atlanta.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, choose the correct answer for the questions below. Check the correct box.

Question 0 has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

When I was coming up in this town it was segregated. Blacks could not go downtown. We were restricted from doing certain things. You had a white water fountain on this side and you had a black water fountain on this side. You had different restaurant restrooms we had to go to. Blacks had a restroom and whites had a restroom. Blacks could not go into certain restaurants. You would have to go in the back. But you couldn't seat on the inside. In as much as if you caught a city bus, you could ride the bus, but you had to go at the back of the bus to be seated. I witnessed all of those things growing up in this town. Ok. Segregated schools. Where blacks had their own schools. Whites had their own schools. Ok. So, yes, I've seen a lot of changes to come in this town.

So, how did you feel?

Well, at that time, growing up in this town, it was the law. And we had to abide by that law. But we didn't necessarily like it. That's why the civil rights movement came into existence. So that we might be able to change those laws. And once those laws were changed we saw a betterment in the community. We saw black people running for political offices and taking on meaningful positions in the corporate world, the political world. Ok. Things are still not what they should be, but they are much better than what they used to be.

Why? What is still not what it should be?

Because there is still racism. There's still bigotry. And I can substantiate that claim with the new president that we got. Barack Obama. The first black president to be elected in the history of America. The reason that he is kept in so many tales today is not because he is a Democrat, it's because he is a black man. The most powerful man on the face of the earth. And a lot of the whites in this country don't like that. Because of the power that he has.

But they elected him.

That's the key. They did. That goes to show you how warped minded they are. They are the ones who elected him. But now they are trying to persecute him. Every time he comes up with an idea they want to shoot it down, like healthcare. This is supposed to be the greatest country on the face of the earth, the richest country on the face of the earth and we Americans don't even have health insurance. Zodiac.

Q0: Which statement is right? Miles grew up...

- A ...in Mississippi
- B ...in South Africa
- C ...in "this town"
- D ... downtown

Q1: The described rules of segregation were

- A social rules that people followed, because they believed in them.
- B social rules that people followed, regardless, whether they liked them or not.
- C a law that still exists and should be changed.
- D the law at that time

Q2: Things now are

- A the way they should be
- B much worse than they used to be
- C still not what they should be, but better than what they used to be
- D the same

Q3: The reason, why Obama is being kept in so many tales, is being defamed, is because

- A he's a Democrat
- B he's Afro American and has power
- C he's the most powerful man in the world
- D because he pleads against racism

Q4: The whites in the country

- A never voted for Obama
- B voted for McCain
- C persecute him now, even if they voted for him
- D voted for Obama due to the lack of other options

Q5: Miles says, the Americans

- A never had health insurance
- B don't have health insurance**
- C all used to have health insurance
- D shouldn't have health insurance

Task 3 RELATIONSHIPS

You are going to hear statements of three persons who talk about their relationships, a young woman, an older woman and an older man.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, choose the correct answer for the questions below. Click the correct box.

Question 0 has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to check your answers.

The young woman:

I met him here. We're both from different states, well he's from Houston, I'm from Atlanta and then we met here my sophomore year, his junior year. And then we dated for about a year and then we left. And then – but we still, you know – remained girlfriend and boyfriend and then he moved to Atlanta. He hated it, so before he left for Atlanta he proposed and now we're here. Here we are. One year later. So. And we thought, you know, Mississippi is kind of in between Texas and Georgia so it's like a good meeting spot.

The older man:

We've been married 41 years and 90% of our marriage we've worked together. 90% of our marriage we've just worked. Yeah. I've been her boss.

The older woman:

He thinks. No, I'm a dependent person and he takes care of me. We were able to raise our girls with the store, that was a benefit there, you know, we were able to do that and the little one, before she started school, we'd take her to the store with us and she learned her alphabet and her numbers on the computer keypad. That's where she learns. We're family oriented. We love having our kids around, love being around each other, we just, you know, we're content if, just to be together.

The interviewer:

But this is rare in America today, isn't it?

The older woman:

I think so. I think so, but I just, we're just simple people. We just don't require much. It doesn't take much to entertain us, it doesn't take much, you know, we're content with a hot dog for dinner. We're content most of the time when we go to Walmart and we park, we walk in the store holding hands, we've just, you know, we just, he's my buddy.

Speakers:

A: young woman

B: old man

C: old woman

Indicate the speaker who says:

0	We're family oriented	C
1	We dated for about a year	A
2	We're both from different states	A
3	Mississippi is kind of in between Texas and Georgia	A
4	I've been her boss	B
5	I'm a dependent person	C

Task 4 – FORCLOSURE

You are going to hear the statement of a woman, who has to move out of her house.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, answer the questions below, using a maximum of 4 words.

Question 0 has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to review your answers.

It's just awful. And you know what? When I went down there I didn't have an attorney and when I sent that form back in with my answer I asked for a public defender. Nothing. So, what is that? Then shouldn't he have waited until I had one to make my court date? Or they just don't really care. That's what it is. Too bad, you know what the man told me two windows down? They put 500 people out of their home a day in Las Vegas. It's like we don't have any rights anymore. It's like we just don't. If you miss your credit card payment they jack up your interest. If you don't make your payments they'll garnish your wages, yet look at all the money they stole from us. What is that? What is that? How can they do that? I just can't take things like this. This is not the kind. I come from a community and a family where people help each other. Where people stick together and fight for one another. Not where the banks and the credit cards and the insurance companies have everything and everybody else has nothing. When I was in high school my high school teacher Mr. Gainer, he was my humanities teacher, he told me "Patricia, they're trying to wipe out the middle class". He said they were going to get rid of the middle class. It'll be the elite and the nothing. And I argued with him, you know what? I wish today I knew where he was so I could call him and tell him, he was also my driver's ed teacher and I scared the shit out of him. But he was right. And I argued with him and he was right.

0	What do people do in the community and family the woman comes from ?	stick together/help each other/fight for one another
1	According to the speaker – who "has" everything and everybody ? : banks,	credit cards, insurance companies
2	What did Mr.Gainer teach ?	humanities, driver's ed
3	What would remain after "they" had wiped out the middle class, according to Mr.Gainer ?	the elite, the nothing
4	What would the woman like to tell her old highschool teacher ?	that he was right

Task 5 LIFE IN THE TUNNEL BELOW LAS VEGAS

You are going to hear statements of Eric and Phil who live in a tunnel underneath Las Vegas. They describe their everyday life.

First you will have 45 seconds to study the task below, then you will hear the recording twice. While listening, choose the correct answer for the questions below and check the correct box.

Question 0 has been done for you.

After the second listening, you will have 45 seconds to review your answers.

Eric: When I first came out here 15 years ago they were talking about legalizing gambling in the Racinos and I worked at a race track back in New York. So I said to myself and buddies who just moved out here “hey Eric, you know what, go out to Vegas, go to dealer school, learn all there is to learn about the gambling, couple, three, four years when they legalize it I can go back and I’ll be making 80-90 thousand dollars as a pit boss or a supervisor in a casino. Well, I ran into a cute little, 20 year-old blonde with a nice little body and a bad meth problem and that lead to my downfall. And from there it just got worse. I started smoking crack cocaine and injecting heroin. I’ve given up most of it, like Phil, the most right now, the most I do is smoke Marijuana. I mean, I’ve been smoking weed since I came out here, I don’t see anything wrong with weed, I think they should legalize it. And for those of you listening law-makers in Nevada, you better hurry up and do this. I quit drinking, I quit smoking crack, I ain’t gonna lie, I do meth once in a while still, I quit doing heroin, but I just I guess that’s my biggest thing. I like to gamble and I like to smoke weed.

Phil: If you were to go in a casino and say you take 20 dollars and you stick it into a machine, ok, and all of a sudden your cell phone rang and it happened to be your wife and she’s having an emergency somewhere in the casino and she needs you immediately, you walk away from your machine. You’re probably so much concerned with your wife and what’s wrong with her or whatever, you didn’t even see what row you were sitting at, you didn’t ask anyone to watch your machine. There’s 20 dollars sitting in that machine. Ok. All I have to do is walk over and push cash out, take your ticket that comes out of the machine, it’s a printout ticket, you take it to what they call this kiosk. All it is that now the machine gives you now currency instead of that paper that says New Orleans this is what a cash-out ticket will kind of look like. It’ll say the New Orleans Casino or whatever on it, this is actually a parlay ticket, but it’ll say the New Orleans. Whatever. This comes out of the machine, I take it, now I take it to another machine and stick it in there and it will give me your 20 dollars cash that was on that ticket. Ok. So there’s a lot of people that do do that in Vegas now. I mean, that’s the way to make money. It’s not, in no way shape or form is it, is it, in my way, I was raised to do, but right now there is no work, because the economy or whatever so that’s money to me. Ok. It could be a hundred dollars, I could walk up and see lights flashing on a machine and there’s been times I walked up and it was five hundred dollars on a machine and I look right, left, thinking, if I push cash-out I’m going to get jumped on. I push cash-out, ticket comes out walk over to the kiosk, get 5 one hundred dollar bills, start walking for the door and then security’s like “Have a good night, sir.” It’s not like they gave it to me, they’re just telling me “have a good night, sir”. I just made 500 dollars in 30 seconds. Most people can’t even work a job and make 500 dollars in 30 seconds.

... that’s where the real money used to be...

Ok, so that's the credit hustle. Now, when we say the hustle, it's all about casinos what we do. I don't, I don't, I don't go outside and hold a sign saying "I'm homeless, will work for food" or homeless or whatever need food whatever. I go to the casino just because I feel that I am not stealing from another human being, I am stealing from a corporation more or less. I am not stealing really, taking from a corporation. I rather, I can sleep at night, knowing that I got one of these casinos that ruin people's lives, ok, in no way, shape or form are these casinos any good for you. Always you were raised to have morals, to have respect for others and all that. These casinos don't have no respect for you. Because if you were a high roller and you had a million dollars and you blew that million dollars and you were running around the casino for an hour or two hours, they're going to ask you to leave.

Q0:

15 years ago Eric was working at a racetrack in New York

true false

Q1:

According to Eric there should be stricter laws against the consumption of Marijuana

true false

Q2:

Eric quit drinking alcohol.

true false

Q3:

Eric currently takes heroin.

true false

Q4:

Phil is a casino employee

true false

Q5:

Phil describes how he once was caught stealing 500 dollars

true false

Q6:

Phil earns money by stealing tickets from gaming machines

true false