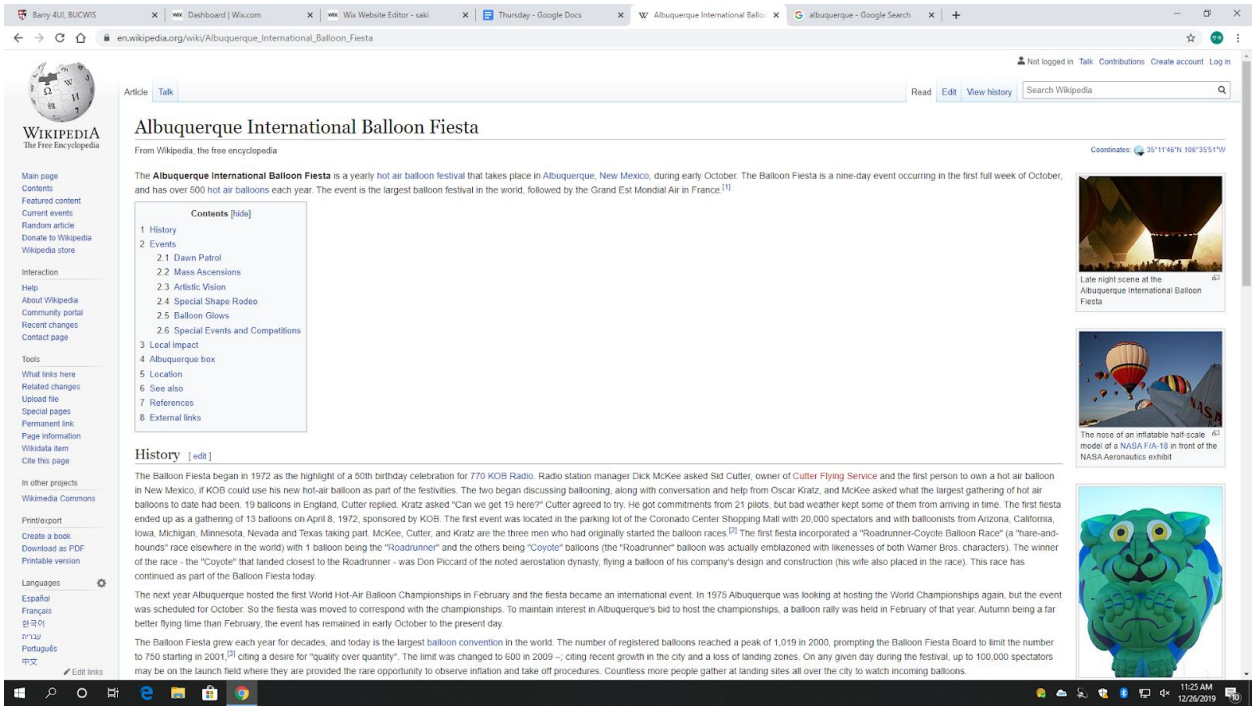
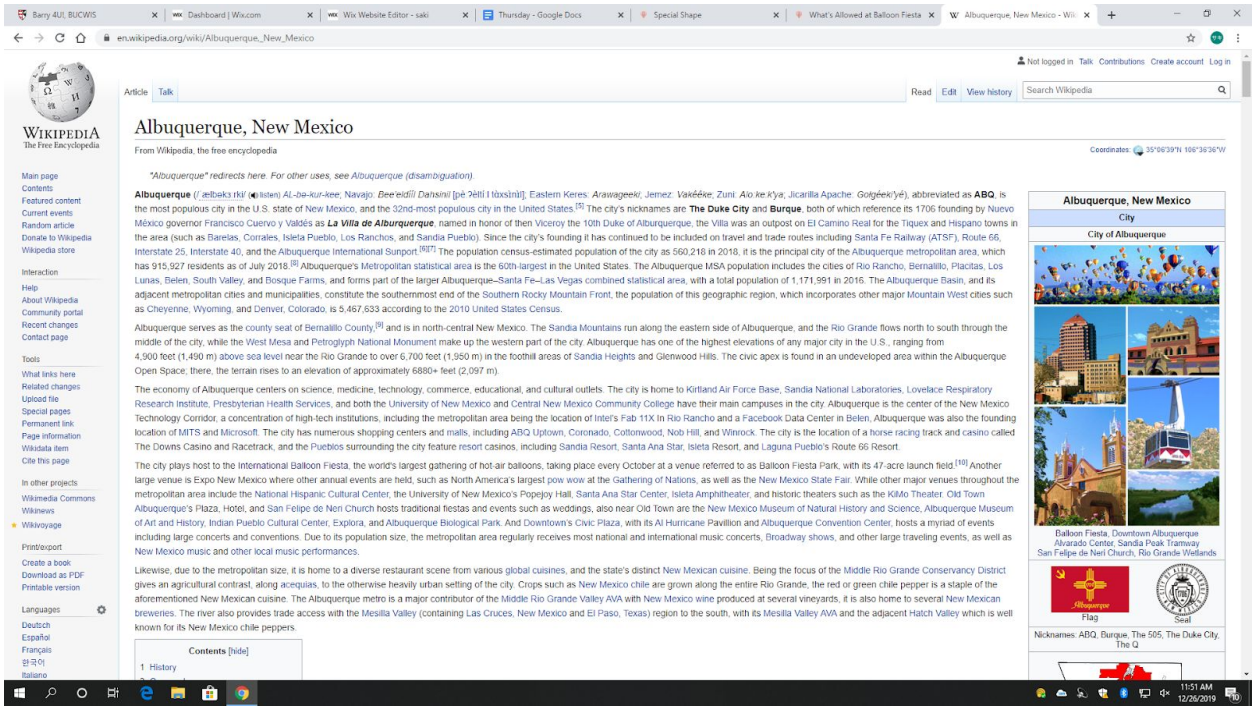
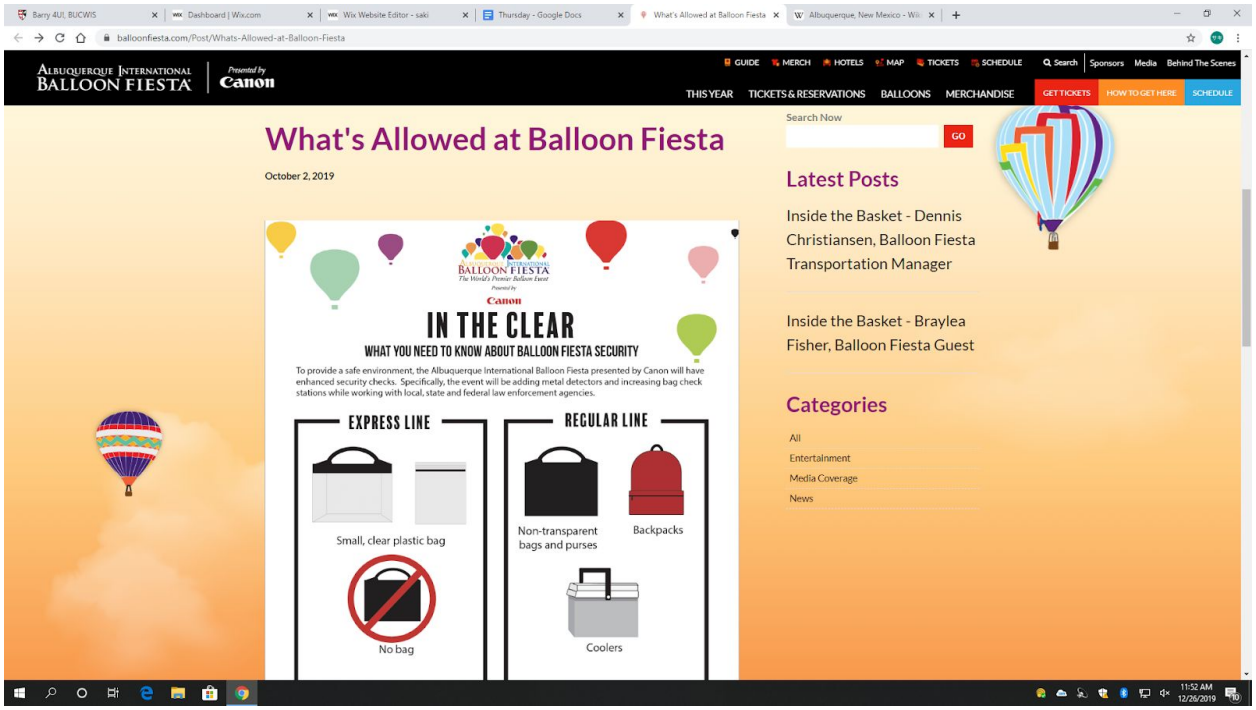
12/26/19
Thursday



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What's Allowed at Balloon Fiesta
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Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta
Presented by Canon
GUIDE
MERCH
HOTELS
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Search
Sponsors
Media
Behind The Scenes
THIS YEAR
TICKETS & RESERVATIONS
BALLOONS
MERCHANDISE
GET TICKETS
HOW TO GET HERE
SCHEDULE
What's Allowed at Balloon Fiesta
October 2, 2019
IN THE CLEAR
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT BALLOON FIESTA SECURITY
To provide a safe environment, the Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta presented by Canon will have enhanced security checks. Specifically, the event will be adding metal detectors and increasing bag check stations while working with local, state and federal law enforcement agencies.
EXPRESS LINE
Small, clear plastic bag
No bag
REGULAR LINE
Non-transparent bags and purses
Backpacks
Coolers
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Inside the Basket - Dennis Christiansen, Balloon Fiesta Transportation Manager
Inside the Basket - Braylea Fisher, Balloon Fiesta Guest
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12/26/2019

CRITICAL THINKING SKILL
UNDERSTANDING AND PRESENTING PROCESSES

WHY IT'S USEFUL By understanding what a process is composed of, you can better comprehend the development of an idea or sequence of events from beginning to end, and you can develop a more cohesive, coherent presentation.

During your academic career you will most likely listen to, or be asked to outline, a process. **A process** involves steps, procedures, or a sequence of actions from beginning to end. A process presentation may be as simple as enumerating the steps in chronological order or as complex as listing the development or evolutionary changes of a virus. Whether listening to or preparing a presentation, it is important to decide on the purpose, or function, of the presentation.

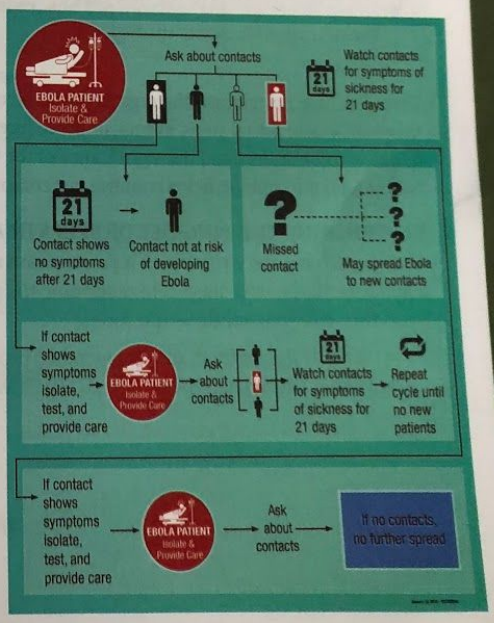
Deciding on the purpose of the process presentation is critical in order to fully comprehend the information and disseminate it accurately to an audience. The purpose or function might be simply to describe the steps to inform or educate your listeners on the steps so they can be followed. Once you have decided on the function of the process, it will be easier to determine a logical flow of the information.

Flow refers to the cohesiveness of the content. Do the elements of the presentation connect together seamlessly? Planning these connections is critical and can easily be done with outlining or mapping. In addition to analyzing flow, you will need to **evaluate consistency**, both as a listener and speaker. An organized presentation contains signposts, such as headings, and the speaker often uses his or her voice effectively to help listeners determine the main points.

Another way to ensure the presentation flows and is consistent is through the inclusion of visuals. By communicating ideas, steps, events, and procedures through visual content such as charts, graphs, and images, you can allow the audience to see as well as hear the information, thereby helping to elaborate and clarify complex processes.

Example

Presenter: Let's take a look at this *flow chart*. Once a patient is diagnosed with Ebola, we need to investigate, research, and disseminate information to all persons who have been in contact with the patient. *There are four courses of action* with all persons of contact. *The first* is to determine if the contact has symptoms. If they do, we must follow protocols of isolation, testing, and providing care. If that person has had other contacts, the cycle must be repeated. *The second course of action* is …



Go to MyEnglishLab to complete a vocabulary exercise.

NOTICING ACTIVITY

A. Listen to a lecture on the Ebola virus. As you listen, notice how the speaker explains the process of transmission, diagnosis, and treatment.

B. Now listen to how the students summarize the process. What are the stages they discuss?

Go to MyEnglishLab to complete a skill practice and join in collaborative activities.

SUPPORTING SKILL 1
IDENTIFYING STRUCTURE AND PURPOSE IN A PROCESS PRESENTATION

WHY IT'S USEFUL By identifying the type of structure used in a process presentation, you can better follow the logic of the presentation. By understanding the purpose of each step, event, or procedure in the process, you can better comprehend how the steps relate to one another and make sense of the complete presentation.

Academic presenters frequently lecture on events, steps, or procedures that illustrate or outline a process, method, development, or course of action. This type of presentation describes the steps in completing a task, explains how a complex procedure happens, or details why an event has produced a certain result. The first step in listening to or developing a process presentation is determining its organizational structure.

DETERMINING STRUCTURE OF A PROCESS PRESENTATION

Because process presentations often present the steps of how something functions or has evolved, they are often organized in chronological order, or topical order. With a topical organization, the presenter may choose to break the topic down into subtopics and explain how each subtopic affects a method, development, or procedure. This type of structure is often used for complex processes, like the evolution of a disease or virus. Compare the two organizational structures below.

Example

Time-Order Organization	Topical Organization
Vector Transmission	***Virus Transmission***
I. A vector develops or carries a virus	I. Droplet Transmission
II. The vector carries the virus and transmits it to a new host	II. Airborne Transmission
III. The vector transfers to the new host	III. Vector Transmission
IV. The new host transmits through air	IV. Waterborne Transmission

Once you have determined the organizational structure, be sure to differentiate between background information and actual steps, events, or procedures. A speaker provides background information to help listeners better understand the significance of the topic and set the scene for the new information. While background information helps enhance our comprehension of a topic, it is not a part of the process.

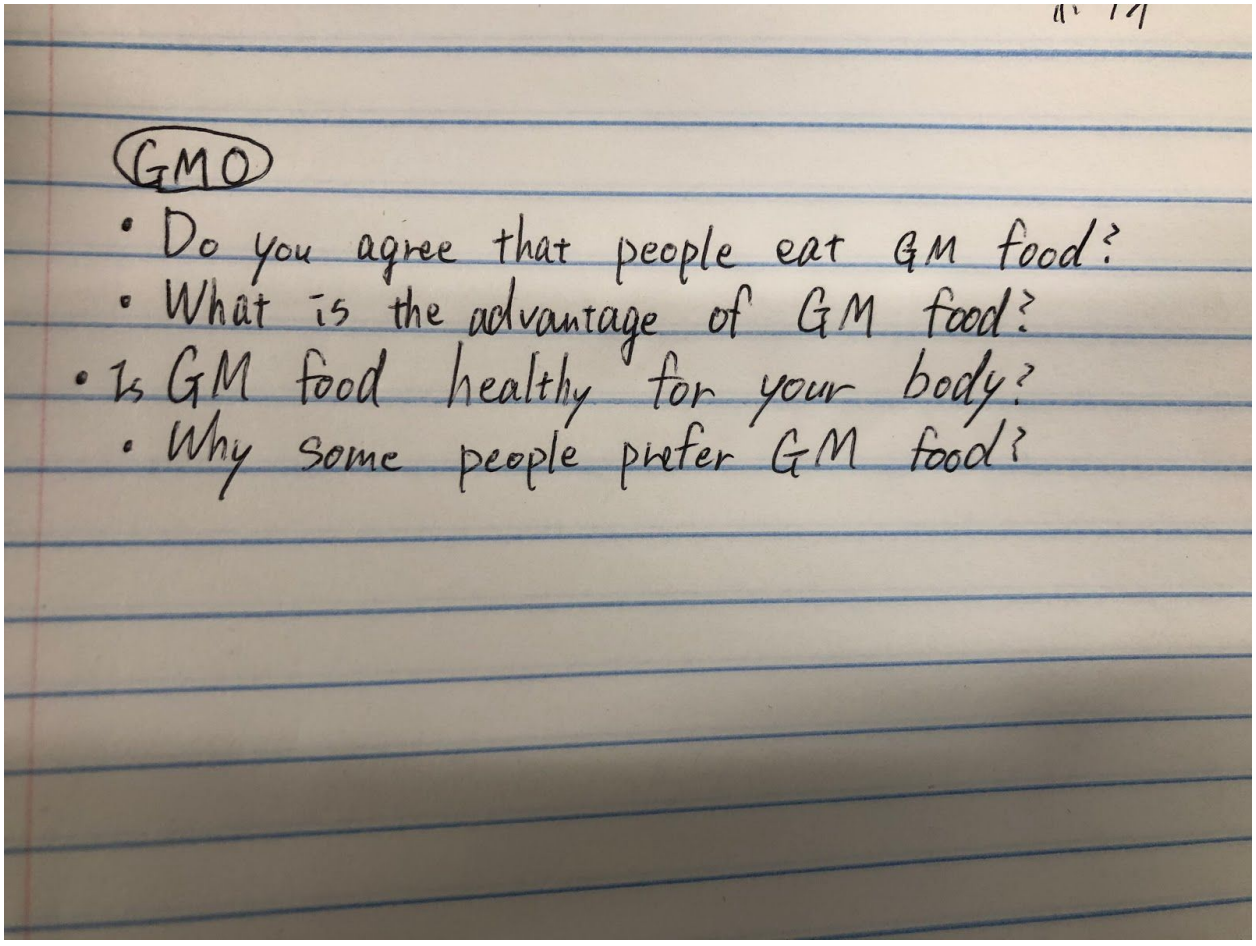
DETERMINING THE PURPOSE OF STEPS IN A PROCESS

After identifying the structure of a presentation and distinguishing background information from the process itself, the next stage is to determine the purpose or function of each step, procedure, or event. To do this, ask yourself these questions:

- What is the method, development, or procedure being described?
- How is this related to the overall topic? What is the relationship?

Albuquerque International Ballon Fiesta

The Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta
⇒ yearly hot air balloon festival
⇒ takes place in Albuquerque, New Mexico
⇒ during early October
⇒ a nine day event in the first week of OCt
⇒ has over 500 hot air ballon each year
⇒ began in 1972 as the highlight of a 50th birthday celebration for 770 KOB ↑ radio
⇒ Al hosted the first world hot air balloon championships in Feb
⇒ became an international event
⇒ advanced general admission tickets are only $10 per person
⇒ general parking is $15 per vehicle.
⇒ can buy some items of this fes such as foodie, T-shirt, book
⇒ from $15 to $80
⇒ is provided by Canon
⇒ enhanced security checks to provide a safe environment
⇒ An express lane is available for people without bags or a small plastic bag
  ↳ don't need to wait
⇒ A regular lane is available for guests who bring bags, backpacks.
⇒ 275 days left to Albu ....
⇒ can enjoy absolutely because I think almost everyone



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Evidently it is the lobbies that influence government policy and restrict consumer choice, albeit through public voting. This leads to serious questions about the compatibility of the GMO-based agricultural production model with democratic principles.

2. GMOs offer no environmental benefits

Supporters of genetically modified organisms often claim that they are beneficial for the environment and for farmers, as they guarantee higher production yields from the same land while simultaneously reducing chemical inputs such as pesticides and herbicides, and more generally the impact on the environment.[4]

4 Monsanto, for example, when speaking of its commitment to sustainable agriculture, defines its objectives as producing more, conserving more and improving lives. The second objective is worded as follows: "We've strengthened our goal of double crop yields by committing to doing it with one-third fewer resources such as land, water, and energy per unit produced. We're continuing to develop better seeds and improved on-farm practices that enable farmers to better manage weeds, pests, and environmental stresses." http://monsanto.info/1RmgGmf

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These claims, however, are proved baseless when we look at the GMOs marketed on a wide scale, which are modified, as mentioned before, for only two characteristics, either separately or together: resistance to herbicides and resistance to pests.

There are, in fact, many documented environmental risks and harms related to GMO cultivation:

- *Transgenic crops impoverish biodiversity in wild and domestic animals and plants.* GMOs are the tip of the iceberg and the last gasp of an agroindustrial model that is one of the main causes of biodiversity loss. GMOs are grown as monocultures across large areas and are part of intensive farming systems that impoverish agricultural biodiversity by replacing the cultivation of traditional varieties (Modonesi and Oldani, 2011). In this respect, the transgenic cultivation systems developed so far pale in comparison with other farming systems–such as small-scale organic farming (Migliorini, 2015) and agroecology–which preserve and increase biodiversity and soil fertility; evidence even exists that they are more damaging than conventional cultivation in this respect (Burke, 2005).
According to the FAO, 75% of the agricultural crops that existed at the start of the 20th century have by now been lost forever. Since 1930, Mexico has lost 80% of its corn varieties. In the United States, the loss of biodiversity for many crops is close to 95%.
In Argentina's Quebrada de Humahuaca valley alone, around 70 different local potato varieties were being cultivated in the 1960s. Today the global market is based on four hybrid varieties, and GM potatoes with a higher starch content have recently been developed, ideal for industrial food demands (FAO, 2009).

- *Since GMOs were introduced into fields, the use of herbicides has not fallen but actually risen, as demonstrated by the spike in sales of the herbicide Roundup.* As discussed above, one of the two characteristics obtained to date through genetic modification is resistance to Roundup, a weedkiller that

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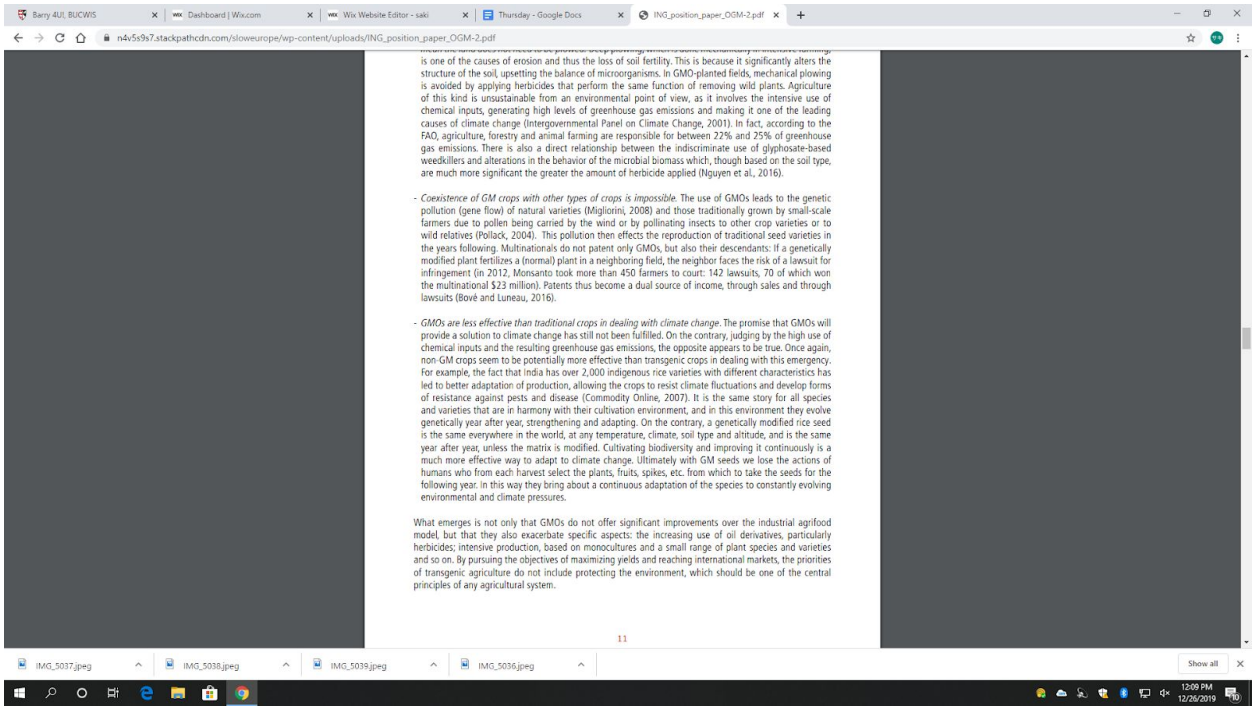

is one of the causes of erosion and thus the loss of soil fertility. This is because it significantly alters the structure of the soil, upsetting the balance of microorganisms. In GMO-planted fields, mechanical plowing is avoided by applying herbicides that perform the same function of removing wild plants. Agriculture of this kind is unsustainable from an environmental point of view, as it involves the intensive use of chemical inputs, generating high levels of greenhouse gas emissions and making it one of the leading causes of climate change (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2001). In fact, according to the FAO, agriculture, forestry and animal farming are responsible for between 22% and 25% of greenhouse gas emissions. There is also a direct relationship between the indiscriminate use of glyphosate-based weedkillers and alterations in the behavior of the microbial biomass which, though based on the soil type, are much more significant the greater the amount of herbicide applied (Nguyen et al., 2016).

- *Coexistence of GM crops with other types of crops is impossible.* The use of GMOs leads to the genetic pollution (gene flow) of natural varieties (Migliorini, 2008) and those traditionally grown by small-scale farmers due to pollen being carried by the wind or by pollinating insects to other crop varieties or to wild relatives (Pollack, 2004). This pollution then effects the reproduction of traditional seed varieties in the years following. Multinationals do not patent only GMOs, but also their descendants: If a genetically modified plant fertilizes a (normal) plant in a neighboring field, the neighbor faces the risk of a lawsuit for infringement (in 2012, Monsanto took more than 450 farmers to court: 142 lawsuits, 70 of which won the multinational $23 million). Patents thus become a dual source of income, through sales and through lawsuits (Bové and Luneau, 2016).

- *GMOs are less effective than traditional crops in dealing with climate change.* The promise that GMOs will provide a solution to climate change has still not been fulfilled. On the contrary, judging by the high use of chemical inputs and the resulting greenhouse gas emissions, the opposite appears to be true. Once again, non-GM crops seem to be potentially more effective than transgenic crops in dealing with this emergency. For example, the fact that India has over 2,000 indigenous rice varieties with different characteristics has led to better adaptation of production, allowing the crops to resist climate fluctuations and develop forms of resistance against pests and disease (Commodity Online, 2007). It is the same story for all species and varieties that are in harmony with their cultivation environment, and in this environment they evolve genetically year after year, strengthening and adapting. On the contrary, a genetically modified rice seed is the same everywhere in the world, at any temperature, climate, soil type and altitude, and is the same year after year, unless the matrix is modified. Cultivating biodiversity and improving it continuously is a much more effective way to adapt to climate change. Ultimately with GM seeds we lose the actions of humans who from each harvest select the plants, fruits, spikes, etc. from which to take the seeds for the following year. In this way they bring about a continuous adaptation of the species to constantly evolving environmental and climate pressures.

What emerges is not only that GMOs do not offer significant improvements over the industrial agrifood model, but that they also exacerbate specific aspects: the increasing use of oil derivatives, particularly herbicides; intensive production, based on monocultures and a small range of plant species and varieties and so on. By pursuing the objectives of maximizing yields and reaching international markets, the priorities of transgenic agriculture do not include protecting the environment, which should be one of the central principles of any agricultural system.

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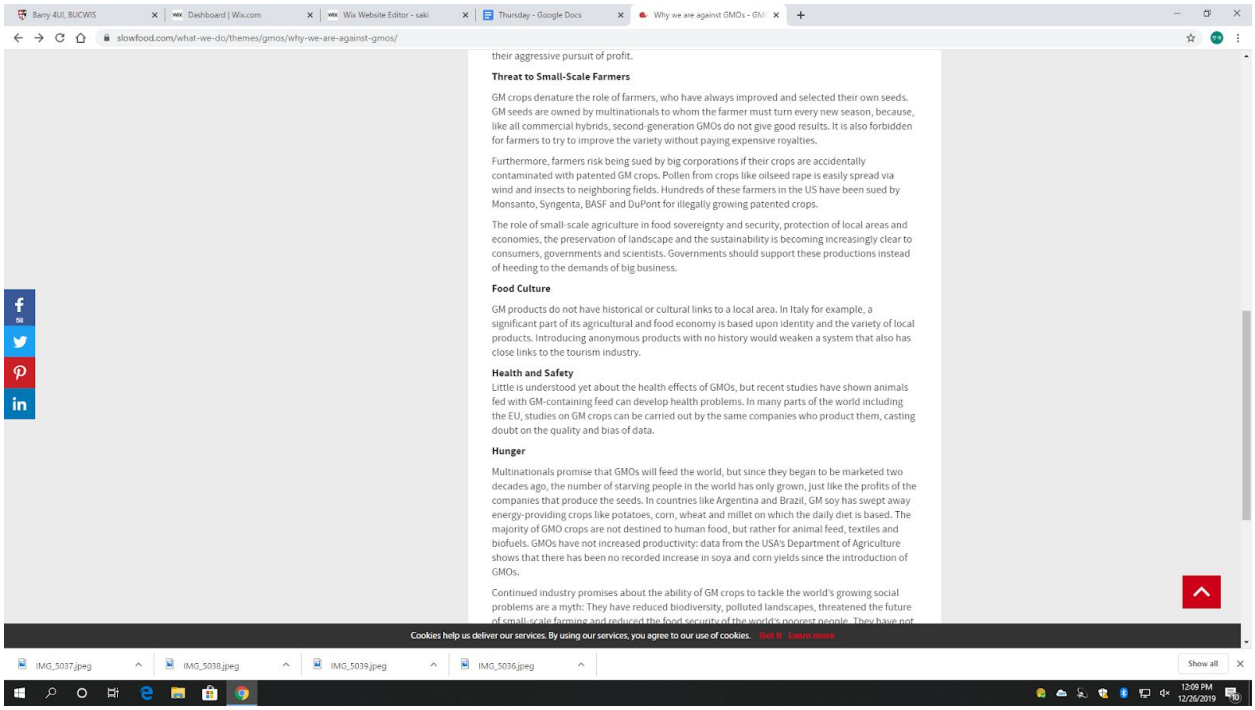

their aggressive pursuit of profit.

Threat to Small-Scale Farmers

GM crops denature the role of farmers, who have always improved and selected their own seeds. GM seeds are owned by multinationals to whom the farmer must turn every new season, because, like all commercial hybrids, second-generation GMOs do not give good results. It is also forbidden for farmers to try to improve the variety without paying expensive royalties.

Furthermore, farmers risk being sued by big corporations if their crops are accidentally contaminated with patented GM crops. Pollen from crops like oilseed rape is easily spread via wind and insects to neighboring fields. Hundreds of these farmers in the US have been sued by Monsanto, Syngenta, BASF and DuPont for illegally growing patented crops.

The role of small-scale agriculture in food sovereignty and security, protection of local areas and economies, the preservation of landscape and the sustainability is becoming increasingly clear to consumers, governments and scientists. Governments should support these productions instead of heeding to the demands of big business.

Food Culture

GM products do not have historical or cultural links to a local area. In Italy for example, a significant part of its agricultural and food economy is based upon identity and the variety of local products. Introducing anonymous products with no history would weaken a system that also has close links to the tourism industry.

Health and Safety

Little is understood yet about the health effects of GMOs, but recent studies have shown animals fed with GM-containing feed can develop health problems. In many parts of the world including the EU, studies on GM crops can be carried out by the same companies who product them, casting doubt on the quality and bias of data.

Hunger

Multinationals promise that GMOs will feed the world, but since they began to be marketed two decades ago, the number of starving people in the world has only grown, just like the profits of the companies that produce the seeds. In countries like Argentina and Brazil, GM soy has swept away energy-providing crops like potatoes, corn, wheat and millet on which the daily diet is based. The majority of GMO crops are not destined to human food, but rather for animal feed, textiles and biofuels. GMOs have not increased productivity: data from the USA's Department of Agriculture shows that there has been no recorded increase in soya and corn yields since the introduction of GMOs.

Continued industry promises about the ability of GM crops to tackle the world's growing social problems are a myth: They have reduced biodiversity, polluted landscapes, threatened the future of small-scale farming and reduced the food security of the world's poorest people. They have not