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ESSENTIAL

ENGLISH

WORDS

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این مجموعه با لوگوی مرجع زبان ایرانیان
به صورت نشر بر خط و حامل به ثبت رسیده است.
کپی بر داری از آن خلاف شرع، قانون و اخلاق است و شامل پیگیرد خواهد شد.

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4000

ESSENTIAL

ENGLISH

WORDS

مراجعة زبان ایرانیان

1



Paul Nation

ir language

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INTRODUCTION

About the Vocabulary

The 600 words in each book of this series, along with the additional target words in the appendices found in the first three books of the series, include the most useful words in English. The books are based on the carefully researched BNC/COCA word frequency lists, which can be found on Paul Nation's website. Because of the way that they were chosen, these words have the following characteristics:

1. They are useful in both spoken and written English. No matter what English course a learner is studying, the words in these books will be of value.
2. Each word in these books is a high-frequency word or mid-frequency word. This means that the effort invested in learning the words will not be wasted. Learners will have many chances to encounter or use them in their studies.
3. As a whole, these books cover a large proportion of the words in any spoken or written text. They cover at least 80% of the words in newspapers and academic texts, and at least 90% of the words in novels. They also cover at least 90% of the words in conversation.

About the Books

The activities in these books are specially designed to make use of important learning conditions. The words are introduced using sentence definitions and an example sentence. The activities that follow in the units encourage learners to recall the meanings and forms of the words. Some activities also make the learners think about the meaning of the words in the context of a sentence—a sentence which differs from the sentences that occurred in the introduction of the words. Moreover, each unit ends with a story containing the target words. While reading the story, the learners have a chance to recall the meanings of the words and adapt them to the context of the story. Such activities help learners develop a better understanding of a common meaning for a given word that fits the different uses.

Images for each target word help learners visualize the word as it is used in the example sentence. These word-image associations help students grasp the meaning of the word as well as recall the word later.

Book 1 assumes that the learner knows around 400 words of English and focuses on the remaining words in the first 1000, plus some from the second 1000.

Book 4 focuses primarily on the words in Averil Coxhead's well-known Academic Word List. This list of 570 words is particularly useful for learners of English as a foreign language who need to read academic texts in English at secondary school or university level, and who need to speak, write, and listen to lectures on academic topics in English.

Although many words have more than one grammatical form, this series focuses on the word's most common form. This is mentioned to remind learners that, just because a word is labeled and used as a noun in this series, does not mean that it can never be used in another form. This series has simply focused on the word in the form in which it is most likely to be used.

To ensure that a wide range of learners in any given class can find useful words to learn in each unit, the inclusion of words does not strictly adhere to each 1000-word level. However, there is a progression from the first 1000 words to the fourth 1000 words through the books in the series. Table 1 shows the levels of the books.

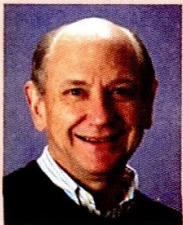
Table 1: The books in the 4000 ESSENTIAL ENGLISH WORDS series, frequency levels, and CEFR levels

4000 Level books	Major word level in the books	CEFR level
Book 1	1000	A2
Book 2	1000-2000	A2
Book 3	2000-3000	B1
Book 4	AWL	B2
Book 5	3000-4000	B2
Book 6	4000	C1

Supporting Learning with Other Activities

A well-balanced language course provides four major opportunities for learning: learning through input, learning through output, deliberate learning, and fluency development. The highly structured activities in these books support all four types of learning opportunities. Learning can further be supported through the following activities:

1. Have students create vocabulary cards with one word from the unit on one side of the card and the translation of the word in the student’s first language on the other side. Students should use the cards for study in free moments during the day. Over several weeks, students will find that quick repeated studying for brief periods of time is more effective than studying for hours at one sitting.
2. Assign graded readers at appropriate levels. Reading such books provides both enjoyment as well as meaning-focused input, which will improve student recall of the words.
3. Practice reading fluency to promote faster recall of word meaning for both sight recognition and usage. Compass Publishing’s *Reading for Speed and Fluency* is an invaluable resource for reading fluency material.
4. Include listening, speaking, and writing activities in classes. Reinforcement of the high-frequency vocabulary presented in this series is important across all four language skills.



Author **Paul Nation**

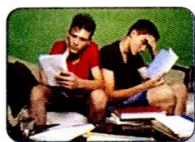
Paul Nation is Emeritus Professor of Applied Linguistics in the School of Linguistics and Applied Language Studies at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. He has taught in Indonesia, Thailand, the United States, Finland, and Japan. His specialist interests are language teaching methodology and vocabulary learning.

Paul Nation’s website

<https://www.victoria.ac.nz/lals/about/staff/paul-nation>

UNIT 1

WORD LIST



☐ **agree** [əgrɪ:]

v. To **agree** is to have the same opinion or belief as another person.
The students **agree** they have too much homework.



☐ **alcohol** [ælkəhɒ:l]

n. **Alcohol** is a type of drink that can make people drunk.
A person should not drive a car after he or she has been drinking **alcohol**.



☐ **arrive** [əraɪv]

v. To **arrive** is to get somewhere.
They **arrived** at school at 7 a.m.



☐ **August** [ɔ:gəst]

n. **August** is the eighth month of the year.
Is your birthday in **August**?



☐ **boat** [bəʊt]

n. A **boat** is a vehicle that moves across water.
There is a small **boat** on the lake.



☐ **breakfast** [brekfəst]

n. **Breakfast** is the morning meal.
I ate eggs for **breakfast**.



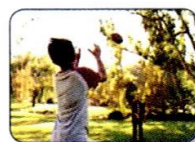
☐ **camera** [kæməərə]

n. A **camera** is a piece of equipment that takes pictures.
I brought my **camera** on my vacation.



☐ **capital** [kæpətl]

n. A **capital** is a city where a country's government is based.
The **capital** of the United States is Washington, D.C.



☐ **catch** [kætʃ]

v. To **catch** is to grab or get something.
Did you **catch** the ball during the baseball game?



☐ **duck** [dʌk]

n. A **duck** is a small water bird.
People feed **ducks** at the lake.



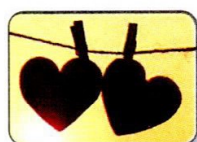
Track 1-1



- ☐ **enjoy** [ɪndʒɔɪ]
v. To **enjoy** is to like something.
The woman **enjoys** riding her bicycle.



- ☐ **invite** [ɪnváɪt]
v. To **invite** is to ask someone to come to a place or event.
I will **invite** my friends to my birthday party.



- ☐ **love** [lʌv]
v. To **love** is to like something or someone a lot.
I **love** my family very much.



- ☐ **month** [mʌnθ]
n. A **month** is one of 12 periods of time in one year.
January is the first **month** of the year.



- ☐ **travel** [trævəl]
v. To **travel** is to go to a faraway place on vacation or business.
They will **travel** to Argentina this summer.



- ☐ **typical** [tɪpɪkəl]
adj. If something is **typical**, it is normal, or something that usually happens.
My **typical** breakfast is toast and eggs.



- ☐ **visit** [vɪzɪt]
v. To **visit** is to go and spend time in another place or see another person.
She wants to **visit** her grandmother.



- ☐ **weather** [weðər]
n. **Weather** is the temperature and the state of the outdoors.
Today's **weather** is rainy and cloudy.



- ☐ **week** [wi:k]
n. A **week** is a period of time that is seven days long.
What are you doing next **week**?



- ☐ **wine** [wain]
n. **Wine** is an alcoholic drink made from grapes.
The store carried both red and white **wine**.

EXERCISES



Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

agree
capital

invite
month

August
travel

boat
typical

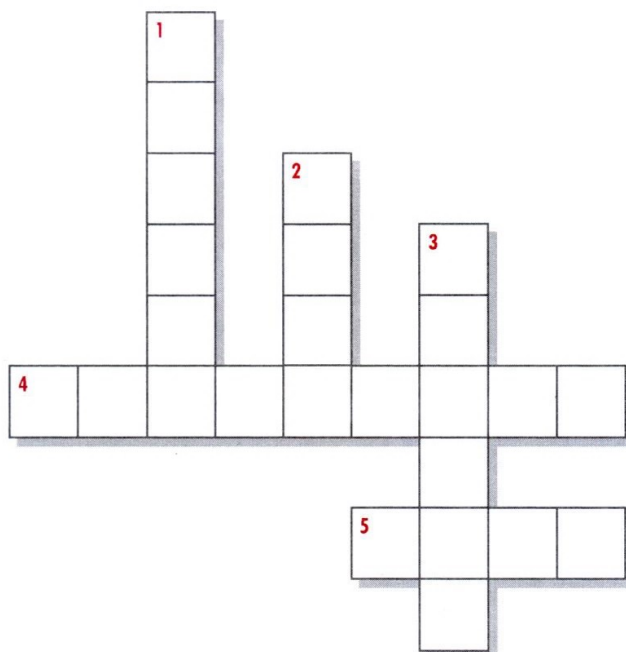
camera
weather

1. Tom uses a(n) _____ to take photos.
2. The _____ today is hot and sunny.
3. December is a cold _____ in South Korea.
4. The parents _____ that their children should go to bed early.
5. My family likes to _____ during the winter.
6. How many people did you _____ to the party?
7. The boy is annoying his sister like a(n) _____ brother does.
8. _____ is in the summer in Canada.
9. What is the _____ of South Korea?
10. Let's take the _____ out on the lake tomorrow.

B Circle the two words in each group that are opposites.

1. a. exciting b. enjoy c. dislike d. disapprove
2. a. leave b. fly c. arrive d. swim
3. a. stay b. enjoy c. walk d. travel
4. a. nervous b. tired c. love d. hate
5. a. wear b. drop c. use d. catch

C Complete the puzzle with the word that is similar in meaning to the bolded part.



DOWN

1. She will **ask** her friend to dinner.
2. The **bird** floats on the lake.
3. We will **go to other places** this coming fall.

ACROSS

4. He always eats cereal for **his first meal of the day**.
5. Do you have a busy **period of seven days**?

The Amalfi Coast

The Amalfi Coast in Italy is a beautiful place to **travel**. It's a beautiful area with an interesting culture. Located on the Tyrrhenian Sea next to the Mediterranean in southern Italy, the Amalfi Coast has high mountains and amazing beaches. Amalfi is on the west coast of Italy, and it takes less than four hours to drive there from Rome, the country's **capital**. You'll **love** it from the moment you **arrive** there!

There are many activities for travelers, including beautiful beaches for swimming. You can also play games on the beach and **catch** frisbees. A **boat** trip is a good way to spend the day, and you may see **ducks** and other birds sitting on the water. Fishing is also a popular activity. There are dozens of villages on the Amalfi Coast, and you can **visit** one of them to see how a **typical** local person lives. If you're friendly, you might even get **invited** into someone's house to **enjoy** home-cooked Italian food!

Italians like drinking **alcohol**, especially **wine**. The Amalfi Coast has lots of gardens to explore. Italy is famous for its pizza and pasta. However, the Amalfi Coast is also well known for fish and octopus because it is located next to the water. Pastries are a popular **breakfast** food on the Amalfi Coast.

August is a popular **month** to travel to the Amalfi Coast because the **weather** is warm. It's easy to spend a **week** traveling around the area. Make sure to take a **camera** so you can take a lot of photos. We're sure you'll **agree** that it's a great place!



HOTEL LA BUSSOLA



READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Eating Italian food
 - b. Traveling around the world
 - c. Going fishing
 - d. Visiting the Amalfi Coast
2. What is not an activity travelers can do on their trip?
 - a. Go to the beach
 - b. Ski in the mountains
 - c. Go on a boat
 - d. Eat great food
3. What is a popular breakfast food?
 - a. Potatoes
 - b. Pasta
 - c. Pastries
 - d. Pizza
4. According to the passage, why is August a popular time to visit?
 - a. Many people do not work in August.
 - b. The weather is warm.
 - c. Italian food is best in August.
 - d. It does not rain.
5. Do you think the author likes the Amalfi Coast? Give at least one reason that explains your thinking.



WORD LIST



- ☐ **adventure** [ədventʃər]
n. An **adventure** is a fun or exciting thing that you do.
 Riding in the rough water was an **adventure**.



- ☐ **approach** [əpróutʃ]
v. To **approach** something means to move close to it.
 The boy **approached** his school.



- ☐ **carefully** [kéərfəli]
adv. **Carefully** means with great attention, especially to detail or safety.
 The baby **carefully** climbed down the stairs.



- ☐ **chemical** [kémikəl]
n. A **chemical** is something that scientists use in chemistry.
 The scientist mixed the **chemicals**.



- ☐ **create** [kriéit]
v. To **create** means to make something new.
 She **created** an igloo from blocks of snow.



- ☐ **evil** [i:vəl]
adj. **Evil** describes something or someone bad or cruel, not good.
 They felt a strange, **evil** presence as they got closer to the house.



- ☐ **experiment** [ikspérəmənt]
n. An **experiment** is a test that you do to see what will happen.
 The student did an **experiment** in science class.



- ☐ **kill** [kil]
v. To **kill** someone or something is to make them die.
 I **killed** the fly.



- ☐ **laboratory** [læbəretò:ri]
n. A **laboratory** is a room where a scientist works.
 My mother works in a **laboratory**.



- ☐ **laugh** [læf]
n. **Laugh** is the sound made when someone is happy or a funny thing occurs.
 The sound of her **laugh** filled the room.



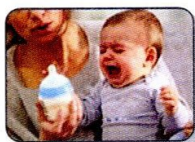
☐ **loud** [laʊd]

adj. If a sound is **loud**, it is strong and very easy to hear.
The man's voice was so **loud** that we all could hear him.



☐ **nervous** [nɜːrvəs]

adj. When a person is **nervous**, they think something bad will happen.
The boy became **nervous** when he heard the news.



☐ **noise** [nɔɪz]

n. A **noise** is an unpleasant sound.
The crying baby made a loud **noise**.



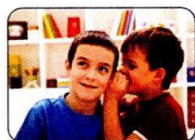
☐ **project** [prɒdʒekt]

n. A **project** is a type of work that you do for school or a job.
His afternoon work **project** was to paint the room green.



☐ **scare** [skeɪr]

v. To **scare** someone is to make them feel afraid.
My uncle was **scared** by what he saw in the room.



☐ **secret** [sɪˈkɪt]

n. A **secret** is something that you do not tell other people.
The two boys were sharing a **secret**.



☐ **shout** [ʃaʊt]

v. To **shout** is to say something loudly.
My boss **shouted** at me because I was late for work.



☐ **smell** [smel]

v. To **smell** something means to use your nose to sense it.
The two friends **smelled** the flower.



☐ **terrible** [tɜːrəbəl]

adj. If something is **terrible**, it is very bad.
The way he treated his classmate was **terrible**.



☐ **worse** [wɜːrs]

adj. If something is **worse**, it is of poorer quality than another thing.
Business was **worse** this month than last month.

EXERCISES

A Circle the two words in each group that are most closely related.

1. a. laboratory b. experiment c. shout d. smell
2. a. shout b. carefully c. create d. laugh
3. a. nervous b. terrible c. approach d. worse
4. a. chemical b. secret c. loud d. noise
5. a. nervous b. adventure c. project d. scare

B Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined word(s).

1. William wanted to make a new thing.
___ e _ _ _ _
2. I'm not having fun, so let's go on an exciting trip.
___ v _ n _ _ _ _
3. Mrs. O'Malley asked me to get close to the desk and write my name.
___ p _ _ _ _ _
4. Don't worry. I won't tell anyone your thing that other people don't know.
___ e _ _ _ _ _
5. I have to finish my special job before I can go home.
___ r _ _ _ _ _

C Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

1. When the jar hit the floor, _____.
☐ a. it made a very loud sound ☐ b. it shouted on the ground
2. When the sun went down, _____.
☐ a. it was scared ☐ b. the woods looked evil
3. To test his idea, the scientist _____.
☐ a. went on an adventure ☐ b. did an experiment
4. Your phone will not work _____.
☐ a. if it does not create something
☐ b. if you don't carefully pay attention to your power supply
5. The dog seemed unhappy when _____.
☐ a. I approached it ☐ b. it created me
6. Alex likes his class because he gets to _____.
☐ a. do fun projects ☐ b. be a laboratory
7. What is wrong with your hair? _____.
☐ a. It is a chemical ☐ b. It looks terrible
8. She's quite funny. We always _____.
☐ a. laugh at her jokes ☐ b. don't tell me your secret
9. Did you hear that? _____.
☐ a. I just made it worse ☐ b. There was a noise
10. I have a very important test tomorrow. _____.
☐ a. I am nervous ☐ b. I will smell it



The Laboratory

Mia's father had a **laboratory**, but she had no idea what was in it. Her dad always closed and locked the door when he went in. She knew that he used it to do projects for work. He never told Mia what these **projects** were.

One night, Mia **approached** the door to the laboratory. She stopped and thought, "I wonder what crazy **experiment** he is doing now." Suddenly, she heard a **loud noise**. It sounded like an **evil laugh**. The noise **scared** her, so she walked quickly back to her room.

The next night, her friend Liz came to her house. When Liz arrived, Mia told her about the night before. "Oh, it was **terrible**," she said.

"Why don't we see what is in there?" Liz asked. "It will be a fun **adventure**!"

Mia felt **nervous** about going into her father's laboratory, but she agreed. As always, the door was locked. They waited until Mia's father left the laboratory to eat dinner. "He didn't lock the door!" Liz said. "Let's go."

The laboratory was dark. The girls walked down the stairs **carefully**. Mia **smelled** strange **chemicals**. What terrible thing was her father **creating**?

Suddenly, they heard an evil laugh. It was even **worse** than the one Mia heard the night before. What if a monster was going to **kill** them? Mia had to do something. She **shouted** for help.

Mia's father ran into the room and turned on the lights. "Oh, no," he said. "You must have learned my **secret**."

"Your monster tried to kill us," Mia said.

"Monster?" he asked. "You mean this?" He had a pretty doll in his hands. The doll laughed. The laugh didn't sound so evil anymore. "I made this for your birthday. I wanted to give it to you then, but you can have it now. I hope you like it!"

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A girl's terrible experiment
 - b. A secret that two girls have
 - c. A girl who gets nervous about what's in a laboratory
 - d. A man who creates chemicals
2. What scares Mia when she approaches the door?
 - a. The room is very dark.
 - b. She hears a person shout.
 - c. She smells fire.
 - d. She hears a loud noise.
3. What is true of Mia in the story?
 - a. A monster kills her friend.
 - b. She does not like adventures.
 - c. She always locks the door of her room.
 - d. Her birthday has not come yet.
4. What project was Mia's father working on?
 - a. A doll to give to Mia for her birthday
 - b. A way to keep the door closed
 - c. A chemical that smells like smoke
 - d. A monster that has an evil laugh
5. When did Mia and Liz go into the laboratory?



Track 2-2

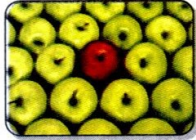
UNIT 3

WORD LIST



☐ **alien** [éiljən]

n. An **alien** is a creature from a different world.
The **alien** came in peace.



☐ **among** [əmʌŋ]

prep. If you are **among** certain things, they are all around you.
There was a red apple **among** the green ones.



☐ **chart** [tʃɑ:rt]

n. A **chart** is a list of information.
We used a **chart** to see how we had improved.



☐ **cloud** [klaud]

n. A **cloud** is a group of water drops in the sky.
The sky was filled with white **clouds**.



☐ **describe** [diskráib]

v. To **describe** is to say or write what someone or something is like.
They **described** their tree as colorful, with gold ribbon and a star.



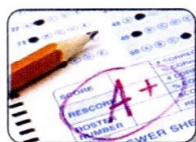
☐ **ever** [évər]

adv. **Ever** means at any time.
Going skiing last winter was the most fun I've **ever** had.



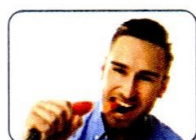
☐ **fail** [feil]

v. To **fail** means you do not succeed in what you try to do.
Since he **failed** to get the job, he was sad.



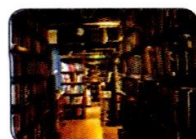
☐ **grade** [greid]

n. A **grade** is a score or mark given to someone's work.
I managed to get good **grades** on my report card.



☐ **instead** [instéd]

adv. **Instead** means in place of.
He ate the carrot **instead** of the ice cream.



☐ **library** [láibrèri]

n. A **library** is a place where you go to read books.
The **library** at school is full of books.



Track 3-1



☐ **photograph** [fóutəgræf]

n. I like taking **photographs**.

I took this **photograph** with my cell phone.



☐ **planet** [plænet]

n. A **planet** is a large round thing in space.

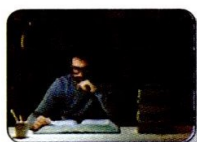
Saturn is the **planet** with the ring around it.



☐ **report** [ripó:rt]

n. A **report** is something someone writes for school or work.

Karen had trouble writing her **report**.



☐ **several** [sévrəl]

adj. **Several** is more than two but not many.

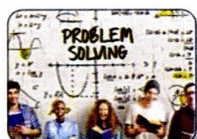
He had to read **several** books for class.



☐ **shape** [feip]

n. An object's **shape** is the arrangement of its sides and surfaces.

Even with your eyes closed you can feel the **shape** of it.



☐ **solve** [solv]

v. To **solve** something is to find an answer to it.

All the students could easily **solve** the math problem.



☐ **suddenly** [sádnli]

adv. If something happens **suddenly**, it happens quickly and unexpectedly.

I was surprised when my friends **suddenly** shouted, "Happy birthday!"



☐ **suppose** [səpóuz]

v. To **suppose** is to guess.

I **suppose** I should go home now.



☐ **understand** [ʌndəstænd]

v. To **understand** something you need to know what it means.

Henry could not **understand** the message.



☐ **view** [vju:]

v. To **view** is to look at something.

Michael likes to **view** himself in the mirror.

A

Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **suddenly**
 - a. space
 - b. a list of information
 - c. unexpectedly
 - d. a picture
2. **grade**
 - a. a score or mark on someone's work
 - b. a small copy of something larger
 - c. where you go to read
 - d. a paper written for school
3. **view**
 - a. to find an answer
 - b. to not succeed in what you try to do
 - c. to guess
 - d. to look at something
4. **ever**
 - a. quickly and unexpectantly
 - b. at any time
 - c. all around you
 - d. to do the first thing
5. **library**
 - a. space and things in space
 - b. from a different world
 - c. a place where books are
 - d. a round thing in space
6. **report**
 - a. many of something
 - b. a round thing
 - c. drops of water in the sky
 - d. a paper
7. **shape**
 - a. something written for school
 - b. what something looks like
 - c. in place of
 - d. a small copy of something
8. **chart**
 - a. a paper
 - b. a copy
 - c. a group
 - d. a list
9. **among**
 - a. in the middle of something
 - b. a score or mark
 - c. at any time
 - d. to understand
10. **solve**
 - a. to guess
 - b. to look at something
 - c. to find an answer
 - d. to not succeed in what you try to do

B Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. without warning
a. universe b. instead c. suddenly d. view
2. not an exact amount but less than many
a. ever b. among c. several d. solve
3. a picture from a camera
a. report b. photograph c. chart d. among
4. in place of
a. solve b. suppose c. fail d. instead
5. to guess
a. fail b. suppose c. view d. comprehend

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. ever / describe
What would be the most awesome gift you've _____ received?
_____ your home to me.
2. photograph / chart
This _____ tells what time the TV shows will be on.
Maybe a movie will give us more information than a _____.
3. planet / shape
I think the most interesting _____ is Saturn.
I wonder if its _____ is the same as Earth's.
4. fail / solve
Do you like to _____ hard math problems?
If I do not know the answers, I will _____ the test.
5. several / view
_____ days ago, I lost my backpack.
The girls in my class like to _____ pictures of pop stars.

The Report

Lee sat **among** the books at the **library** and thought about his group project.

They had to turn it in soon, but he hadn't even started his part! Jack and Claire were in his group. They had worked hard. They were also very smart, and Lee didn't want them to get a bad **grade**.

Jack did the **report**. He wrote a lot of very good sentences and **described** things clearly and carefully. Claire drew a nice map of the stars. Now, Lee needed to do his part of the project.

"Well, I **suppose** I need to start my model," Lee thought.

Making a model of a planet was really hard. Lee tried to read **several** books, but he couldn't **understand** any of the **charts**. "We're going to **fail** because of me!" Lee said. He put his head down on the table and said, "I wish I could see a **planet** and an **alien**, **instead** of having to read about it!"

Suddenly, he had a great idea that would help him **solve** his problem. Why not go on the web and look for **photographs** of the Earth and other planets taken from space. They would give him a really good **view** of the planets they had to talk about in their report. Instead of a bad grade, his group would have the best project **ever**. The photos of Earth showed lots of **clouds**, but you could still see the shapes of land and seas on Earth. He also looked at photos of Mars.

Lee now had plenty of ideas for making a model of the planet Mars. All he had to do was to turn his ideas into a model. He used a small ball to help him make the **shape** he wanted and then painted it to look like the photos of Mars that he had seen. Sometimes seeing is much more helpful than just reading!

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why a smart boy fails a class
 - b. How to get the right kind of information
 - c. A boy who wants to write instead of draw
 - d. A boy's trip to the planets
2. What is Lee unable to understand?
 - a. How to make a model of a planet
 - b. Why there are maps among the books
 - c. Where the best place is to view the stars
 - d. How to read the information in a chart
3. What can you suppose is true of the group's report?
 - a. It has three sentences.
 - b. It must describe clouds.
 - c. It is not due for several days.
 - d. It is about the stars and planets.
4. What did Lee do to learn more about Mars?
 - a. Got several books from the library
 - b. Looked at photos on the internet
 - c. Made a model of a planet
 - d. Solved his own problems
5. What planets did Lee see in the photographs?



UNIT 4

WORD LIST



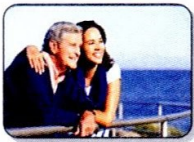
☐ **appropriate** [əpróuprièit]

adj. When a thing is **appropriate**, it is right or normal.
It's **appropriate** to wear a suit when you go to the office.



☐ **avoid** [əvóid]

v. To **avoid** something is to stay away from it.
Avoid the broken bottle on the floor.



☐ **behave** [bihéiv]

v. To **behave** is to act in a particular way, especially to be good.
She always **behaves** well when her father is around.



☐ **calm** [kɑ:m]

adj. When someone is **calm**, they do not get excited or upset.
A nice warm bath makes me feel so **calm**.



☐ **concern** [kənsé:rn]

n. **Concern** is a feeling of worry.
I was filled with **concern** after reading the newspaper.



☐ **content** [kəntént]

adj. To be **content** is to be happy and not want more.
The baby looked very **content** sitting on the floor.



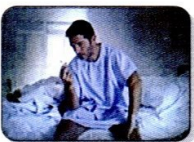
☐ **expect** [ikspékt]

v. If you **expect** something to happen, you believe it will happen.
I **expect** the bus to be here very soon.



☐ **frequently** [frí:kwəntli]

adv. When something happens **frequently**, it happens often.
We meet **frequently**, either at the beginning or end of the week.



☐ **habit** [hæbit]

n. A **habit** is a thing that you do often.
Smoking is a bad **habit** that can kill you.



☐ **instruct** [instrákt]

v. To **instruct** is to teach.
My teacher **instructs** us in several subjects.



☐ **issue** [ɪʃu:]

n. An **issue** is an important topic.

The men spoke about **issues** that were important to the people.



☐ **none** [nʌn]

pron. **None** means not any of something.

He spent all his money. There is **none** left.



☐ **patient** [ˈpeɪʃənt]

adj. If people are **patient**, they don't become angry or upset easily.

I had to be **patient** and wait until 5 o'clock to leave.



☐ **positive** [ˈpɒzətɪv]

adj. If something is **positive**, it is good.

She has a **positive** future ahead of her after finishing college.



☐ **punish** [ˈpʌnɪʃ]

v. To **punish** means to make someone suffer for breaking the rules or laws.

To **punish** me, my teacher had me stand in the corner.



☐ **represent** [ˌreprɪzənt]

v. To **represent** is to speak or act for a person or group.

My lawyer will **represent** me in court.



☐ **shake** [ʃeɪk]

v. To **shake** is to move back and forth or up and down quickly.

When people **shake** hands, it usually means they agree.



☐ **spread** [sprɛd]

v. To **spread** is to move out to cover a larger area.

I like to **spread** butter on my toast.



☐ **stroll** [straʊl]

v. To **stroll** means to walk slowly and calmly.

My dog and I **strolled** through the park today.



☐ **village** [ˈvɪlɪdʒ]

n. A **village** is a very small town.

There are only a few houses in my **village**.

EXERCISES

A Match to complete the words. Then write the part of speech.

1. spr • tent → _____
2. con • oid → _____
3. sha • ke → _____
4. expe • ead → _____
5. av • ct → _____

B Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

1. Before Kimberly sang, _____.
☐ a. the teacher reminded everyone to behave
☐ b. she instructed the people to go to sleep
2. When we heard the loud sound, _____.
☐ a. We turned around out of habit ☐ b. there was none left
3. The man told us to be quiet, _____.
☐ a. so I decided to stroll through town
☐ b. so I knew it was not appropriate to talk
4. They asked us to wait, _____.
☐ a. so I felt concerned about them ☐ b. so I had to be patient
5. I met a new friend yesterday, and _____.
☐ a. frequently I would sit and read ☐ b. I shook his hand



Check (✓) the sentence that makes the most sense according to the bold word.

1. ☐ a. The girl's **positive** words made me feel better.
☐ b. A **village** is only for animals.
2. ☐ a. The **calm** girl yelled a lot.
☐ b. The team members asked Kate to **represent** them at the dinner.
3. ☐ a. I was **content** to stay at home by the warm fire.
☐ b. My mom **punished** me for doing my homework.
4. ☐ a. The man **expected** me to say yes.
☐ b. The **issue** did not taste very good.
5. ☐ a. I **behaved** wisely while I was asleep.
☐ b. I **avoided** my friend because she had laughed at me.
6. ☐ a. At first I was nervous, but then I started to feel **calm**.
☐ b. The angry bear looked **content**.
7. ☐ a. When my dog died, it made me feel **positive**.
☐ b. Few people live in the **village**.
8. ☐ a. I wanted to **avoid** food, so I bought a sandwich.
☐ b. The class needed to talk about the **issue**.
9. ☐ a. The students **behaved** quite well for their new teacher.
☐ b. Students are **expected** to be late to class.
10. ☐ a. I was **punished** because I broke the window.
☐ b. Black usually **represents** happiness.



The Dog's Bell

John's dog was a bad dog. He bit people **frequently**. John was **concerned** about this. It was not an **appropriate** way for a dog to **behave**. His friends in the **village** always **expected** the dog to bite them. The news about John's dog **spread** through the village. **None** of the people wanted to go to John's house. John tried to **instruct** the dog to behave, but it never worked. He tried to be **patient** and teach the dog to be **calm**. That also didn't work. John didn't want to **punish** the dog. "How will I stop my dog's bad **habit**?" John asked himself.

John's friend came to talk to him about the **issue**. "During their important meeting," his friend said, "the people in the village asked me to **represent** them. We want your dog to stop this habit. Why don't you put a bell around the dog's neck? This way, we would hear your dog coming down the street."

John thought this was a great idea. Now, people could stay away from the dog. It would not be able to bite anyone anymore.

The dog liked the bell, too. People looked at him when they heard his bell. This made the dog very **content**. He liked the sound the bell made when he walked.

One day, John's dog **strolled** through the village and met some other dogs. He expected them to want a bell like his. But they laughed at his bell. They said the bell made people **avoid** him. John's dog **shook** his head. "No, they look at me because they like the bell."

The other dogs said, "You have the wrong idea about what makes you popular. Of course, they like your bell. It tells them where you are so they can avoid you. You aren't able to bite them anymore!"

You see, being popular isn't something **positive** when it's for the wrong reason.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story mainly about?
 - a. A dog that is frequently bad
 - b. A dog's stroll through town
 - c. A content man and his dog
 - d. A village that liked John's dog
2. What is true of the dog?
 - a. He likes none of John's friends.
 - b. He shakes his head too much.
 - c. He bites when it's not appropriate.
 - d. He expects people to be calm around him.
3. Why did the issue with the dog bother John?
 - a. People thought of John in a positive way.
 - b. People avoided going to John's house.
 - c. People didn't want John to represent them.
 - d. People didn't like the song that John played.
4. What did John do to stop the dog's bad habit?
 - a. He instructed the dog on learning tricks.
 - b. He punished the dog for biting.
 - c. He was patient and showed concern.
 - d. He put a bell around the dog's neck.
5. What did the other dogs say about the bell?



UNIT 5

WORD LIST



☐ **active** [æktiv]

adj. When someone is **active**, they move a lot or have a lot of things to do. It is important to be **active** and not sit around all the time.



☐ **adult** [ədʌlt]

n. An **adult** is a person who is more than 18 years old. My mom and dad are **adults**.



☐ **age** [eidʒ]

n. **Age** is how many years someone has lived. She died at the **age** of 80.



☐ **bad** [bæd]

adj. When something is **bad**, it is not good. She is unhappy because she had a **bad** day.



☐ **balance** [bæləns]

n. **Balance** is when two or more things are equal. A good **balance** between work and fun helps keep you healthy.



☐ **bike** [baik]

n. A **bike** is a vehicle with two wheels powered by a human. He rides his **bike** to school every day.



☐ **choose** [tʃuːz]

v. To **choose** is to pick something or make a decision. I have to **choose** between taking art classes and sports lessons.



☐ **doctor** [dɒktər]

n. A **doctor** is a person who studies medicine and helps sick people. You should go to the **doctor** when you are sick.



☐ **during** [dʒuːərɪŋ]

prep. **During** an event means while the event was happening. Did you sleep **during** the movie?



☐ **football** [fʊtbɔːl]

n. **Football** is a sport with eleven members and an oval-shaped ball. **Football** is a popular sport in the United States.



Track 5-1



☐ **fun** [fʌn]

adj. When something is **fun**, it is enjoyable.
We had a **fun** time at the birthday party.



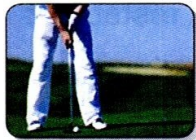
☐ **game** [geɪm]

n. A **game** is an activity where people compete against each other.
Let's play a board **game** tonight.



☐ **heart** [hɑːrt]

n. A **heart** is an organ that keeps the body alive.
My **heart** beats fast when I am nervous.



☐ **golf** [gɒlf]

n. **Golf** is a sport with clubs and a small white ball.
People play **golf** in nice weather.



☐ **increase** [ɪnkrɪs]

v. To **increase** is to make something larger.
I will **increase** my score if I study for the test.



☐ **life** [laɪf]

n. **Life** is the time when a person is alive.
My grandfather had a long **life**.



☐ **kilometer** [kɪləˈmɪtər]

n. A **kilometer** is a unit of measurement that is 1,000 meters.
A marathon is 42.2 **kilometers**.



☐ **often** [ɒːfən]

adv. **Often** is when something happens many times.
He **often** goes to bed early during the week.



☐ **plenty** [plenti]

pron. If you have **plenty** of something, there is a lot of it.
We have **plenty** of fruit, so help yourself.



☐ **weight** [weɪt]

n. **Weight** is how heavy something or someone is.
I gained **weight** because I ate a lot of pizza.

EXERCISES

A Circle the definition that fits the word.

1. **active**
a. friendly b. kind c. busy d. tired
2. **heart**
a. a car b. an organ c. a shoe d. a fruit
3. **choose**
a. to clean b. to move c. to drive d. to pick
4. **game**
a. a competition b. a country c. a computer d. a restaurant
5. **kilometer**
a. a weight b. a measurement c. a road d. a material

B Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. adult / doctor
My mom is a(n) _____.
She will visit the _____ on Saturday.
2. during / often
She goes to her best friend's house _____.
They fell asleep _____ the play.
3. bad / fun
They had a _____ trip to the museum because it was boring.
The class enjoyed the _____ visit to the ice cream factory.
4. bike / football
She loves to ride her _____ on weekends.
They play _____ after school.
5. increase / life
I love my _____.
If you practice more, you will _____ your chance of winning.

C Check (✓) the sentence that makes the most sense according to the bold word.

1. ☐ a. I gained **weight** last year.
☐ b. We didn't have enough apples because we had **plenty** of them.
2. ☐ a. He likes to read the **heart** at night.
☐ b. I like to play **golf**, but I don't like to watch it on TV.
3. ☐ a. The baby is an **adult**.
☐ b. They are both 21, so they are the same **age**.
4. ☐ a. You need to have a **balance** between playing and studying.
☐ b. It is so **fun** to be sick.
5. ☐ a. He bought **plenty** of vegetables for the party.
☐ b. They **often** fly on an airplane every day.

D Match to complete the words. Then write the part of speech.

1. in • ive → _____
2. act • ball → _____
3. foot • meter → _____
4. kilo • crease → _____
5. dur • ing → _____

Ironman Races

Have you heard of the Ironman Triathlon? It's considered one of the most challenging sporting events in the world. Competitors swim, ride a **bike**, and run. The race consists of a 3.86-**kilometer** swim, a 180.25-kilometer bicycle ride, and a 42.2-kilometer run. There are no breaks **during** the race, so competitors must keep going no matter what. People who **choose** to enter this race must be healthy and prepared in both mind and body.

Ironman races are held all over the world. Some well-known competitions take place in New Zealand, Germany, and California in the United States. There are several rules for those who want to compete in the Ironman. The minimum **age** of racers is 18, so everyone who competes is an **adult**. Training for the Ironman can take more than a year. People who train **often** start practicing the events at shorter distances first and then **increase** the amount of length and time they swim, bike, and run. Training can be difficult because people need to find a **balance** of strength and endurance training. Without enough training, people can get **bad** injuries. Some people even gain **weight** when training because their bodies store calories instead of using them for energy. All people in training should drink **plenty** of water.

Doctors believe that exercise is good for people's health and helps the **heart**. People participate in other sports and **games** such as **golf** or American **football**, but the Ironman is a challenging way to stay fit. Even though it is hard, it can still be **fun**. It's a great way to stay **active** and enjoy **life**!

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Eating healthy food
 - b. Competing in Ironman races
 - c. Playing sports
 - d. Learning how to run
2. How long is the run in an Ironman race?
 - a. 3.86 kilometers
 - b. 180.25 kilometers
 - c. 42.2 kilometers
 - d. 226.31 kilometers
3. How old must you be to be in the Ironman?
 - a. Less than 18 years old
 - b. At least 18 years old
 - c. 42 or older
 - d. There is no age limit
4. According to the passage, why is it dangerous not to train before doing the Ironman?
 - a. There are exciting races around the world.
 - b. It is fun and a good way to exercise.
 - c. Racers will win if they practice.
 - d. Bad injuries can happen without good training.
5. The Ironman is made up of which three sports?



UNIT 6

WORD LIST



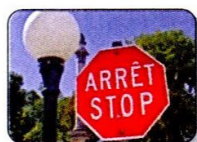
☐ **apart** [əpɑːrt]

adj. When people or things are **apart**, they are not next to each other. They moved **apart** and then came back together.



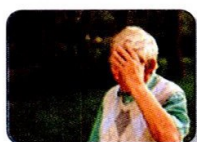
☐ **attribute** [ætrɪbjʊt]

n. An **attribute** is a characteristic of a person or thing. He isn't very clever, but he does have some other positive **attributes**.



☐ **bilingual** [baɪlɪŋɡwəl]

adj. A **bilingual** person can speak two languages. Since you already know English, after learning French you'll be **bilingual**.



☐ **completely** [kəmpliːtli]

adv. Something **completely** different is very, very different from before. I was **completely** wrong.



☐ **dash** [dæʃ]

v. To **dash** means to run or move quickly. Helen **dashed** up the stairs so she wouldn't be late for her appointment.



☐ **disgust** [dɪsˈɡʌst]

n. **Disgust** is a feeling of distaste and anger caused by something rude or unpleasant. He felt **disgust** toward his date because she had such terrible eating habits.



☐ **fashionable** [fæʃənəbl]

adj. Something **fashionable** is what people like to wear and do now. It is very **fashionable** to wear a hat.



☐ **foreign** [fəˈreɪn]

adj. Something **foreign** is something we are not used to. He has travelled widely in **foreign** countries.



☐ **gulf** [ɡʌlf]

n. A **gulf** is a gap between people who do not understand each other. There has been a **gulf** between James and Tony since their parents died.



☐ **mirror** [mɪrə(r)]

n. A **mirror** is usually made of glass, and you can see yourself in it. He used the **mirror** to shine light in their eyes.



☐ **natural** [nætʃərəl]

adj. Things that are **natural** are not made by people.
We need to take care of the **natural** world.



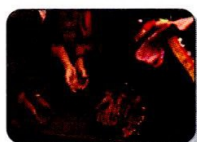
☐ **nowadays** [nəʊədəɪz]

adv. **Nowadays** means at the present time.
Nowadays, not so many people smoke.



☐ **participant** [pɑːtɪsɪpənt]

n. A **participant** is someone who joins in a social event or competition.
There were thousands of **participants** in this year's marathon.



☐ **ritual** [rɪtʃuəl]

n. A **ritual** is a formal custom that people do regularly.
Ken was very interested to learn about the religious **rituals** of the natives.



☐ **spoken** [spóukən]

adj. **Spoken** language is what we say.
We cannot take back what has been **spoken**.



☐ **sport** [spɔːrt]

n. **Sport** involves games like running, jumping, football, and tennis.
She loves watching **sport** on TV.



☐ **surprised** [səpráɪzd]

adj. You are **surprised** when something unexpected happens.
He didn't appear at all **surprised** when he read the article.



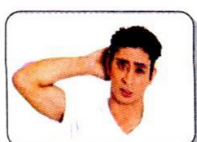
☐ **tense** [tens]

adj. When you are **tense**, you are not comfortable and feel unhappy.
I felt very **tense** waiting to hear the result of the vote.



☐ **totally** [təʊtəli]

adv. If you **totally** agree, you agree with everything just said.
I am **totally** against that.



☐ **vague** [veɪg]

adj. If something is **vague**, it is not clear and gives very few details.
I asked him about his mother's health, but he was very **vague** about it.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. Something completely different _____.
a. looks very different b. is not different
c. has finished changing d. is a little different
2. Which of the following is NOT considered a sport?
a. Baseball b. Swimming c. Soccer d. Reading
3. Which of the following is NOT natural?
a. Cars b. Fruit c. Water d. Sunlight
4. Positive attributes include being energetic, optimistic, and _____.
a. vague b. unsure c. cheerful d. negative
5. Which of the following is similar in meaning to the word *dash*?
a. Stroll b. Run c. Sprint d. Walk

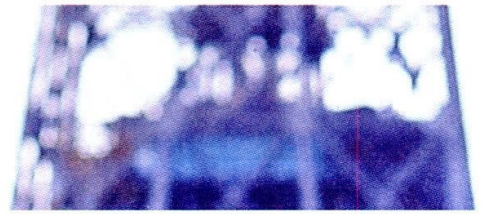
B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **surprised**
a. angry b. seeing something unusual
c. interested d. being tired
2. **disgust**
a. information b. detail c. money d. anger
3. **gulf**
a. island b. gap c. entrance d. partnership
4. **vague**
a. pretty b. useful c. unclear d. dirty
5. **tense**
a. lively b. quiet c. worried d. shocking
6. **bilingual**
a. foreign b. surprised c. poison d. using two languages
7. **mirror**
a. It is used for cooking. b. It gets very hot.
c. We can find it in the forest. d. You can see yourself in it.
8. **totally**
a. never b. always c. fully d. sometimes
9. **nowadays**
a. in the future b. now c. in the past d. yesterday
10. **fashionable**
a. popular b. natural c. open d. disgusting

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. attribute / disgust
Which of your wife's _____ do you like most?
Those kinds of bugs _____ me.
2. bilingual / foreign
I didn't realize Sam was _____ and spoke French too!
It is not difficult to see _____ tourists at the market.
3. dash / apart
The dog _____ about the yard.
I have never been _____ from my family for longer than just a few hours.
4. natural / vague
The terms of the contract seem very _____.
All of the ingredients in this product are _____.
5. nowadays / fashionable
My sister is very _____ and wears the latest trends.
_____, I don't usually go to the mall.
6. participant / tense
Each _____ will receive a t-shirt and a sticker.
Everyone was very _____ before they announced the winner.
7. ritual / mirror
If you break a _____, you will get seven years of bad luck.
The athlete has a pre-game _____ that he does before every game.
8. spoken / totally
The idea Sally suggested was _____ new.
Even though it was a _____ agreement, it should be honored.
9. sport / gulf
This _____ requires very little physical strength.
I never noticed the _____ between the boss and me.
10. surprised / completely
We were _____ at the number of people who attended the festival.
The performers are _____ different from last year's.

The Twins



Katie and Alice were twins. They were so alike that few people could tell them **apart**. They were almost like seeing one person looking in a **mirror**. They even spoke in the same way as each other. They were best friends.

But the twins' **attributes** were not all exactly the same. Alice preferred **sport**, and was a star athlete in soccer. Katie preferred **foreign** languages and was **bilingual** in French. Katie decided to be a **participant** at a summer camp in France. Alice wasn't interested in the French language, so she didn't go. But she was angry that Katie wanted to spend the summer away from her.

Two months later, Katie returned. Alice **dashed** to the airport to greet her sister. But when Alice saw Katie, she was **surprised**. Katie now spoke French, and she looked **completely** different! She was wearing **fashionable** clothes, and she looked taller. Alice felt very messy next to her. She was just wearing an old t-shirt, and her hair looked untidy.

When Alice asked Katie about France, Katie was **vague** and didn't say much. It made Alice feel **tense** and filled her with **disgust** because in the past, they'd always told each other everything. Now there was a huge **gulf** between them. Over the weeks, the sisters spoke even less.

Two months later, it was the twins' birthday. All their lives, they'd had a **ritual**. Before their birthday, they'd talk all night long. That night, Alice came into Katie's bedroom.

"I'm sorry I haven't **spoken** to you much lately," Katie said.

"I understand. You have new friends now," said Alice, angrily.

Katie said, "My French friends don't write much **nowadays**. For a while, I thought they were more exciting than my friends at home. But I was wrong. You're my sister, and you'll always be my best friend."

Alice said, "I'm sorry, too. I wanted our relationship to stay the same forever. But it's **totally natural** for twins to have different interests. We can still be best friends without being together all the time."



READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. Which is NOT true about the twins?
 - a. They looked very similar.
 - b. They spoke the same way.
 - c. They were each other's best friends.
 - d. They had the same interests.

2. Why did Alice get angry?
 - a. Because Katie went away for the summer
 - b. Because Katie did not invite her to France
 - c. Because Katie did not like sports
 - d. Because Katie started speaking French

3. How did Alice feel after Katie returned?
 - a. Happy and relieved
 - b. Surprised and tense
 - c. Excited and grateful
 - d. Confused and nervous

4. What did Kate change her mind about?
 - a. Whether Alice was her best friend
 - b. Whether she should have French friends
 - c. How important friends are
 - d. How exciting her French friends were

5. What did Alice learn about twins that was helpful for her?



Track 6-2

UNIT 7

WORD LIST



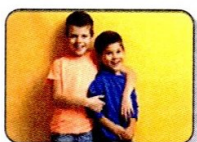
☐ **allow** [ə'láu]

v. To **allow** something to happen means to let it happen.
Having a ticket will **allow** you to enter the show.



☐ **announce** [ənáuns]

v. To **announce** something is to make it known.
He **announced** to everyone his new idea for the company.



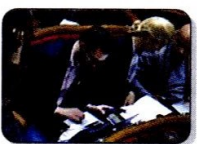
☐ **beside** [bisáid]

prep. Someone or something **beside** you is next to you.
The two brothers stood **beside** each other.



☐ **challenge** [tʃælindʒ]

n. A **challenge** is something difficult to complete.
It was a **challenge** to climb to the top of the mountain.



☐ **claim** [kleim]

v. To **claim** means to say that something is true.
He **claimed** to know why the country's laws were weak.



☐ **condition** [kəndíʃən]

n. The **condition** of someone or something is the state that they are in.
The patient's **condition** was very good.



☐ **contribute** [kəntribju:t]

v. To **contribute** to something means to do something to make it successful.
We decided to **contribute** money to the new hospital.



☐ **difference** [dífərəns]

n. A **difference** is a way that something is not like other things.
The biggest **difference** between the birds is the color of their feathers.



☐ **divide** [diváid]

v. To **divide** something is to split it into smaller parts.
We **divided** the pizza.



☐ **expert** [ékspə:rt]

n. An **expert** is someone who is very good at doing something.
The wizard was an **expert** at magic.



Track 7-1



☐ **famous** [féiməs]

adj. A **famous** person or thing is well known.
The Eiffel Tower in Paris is very **famous**.



☐ **force** [fɔ:rs]

n. **Force** is a person's strength or power.
He used all his **force** to try and open the door.



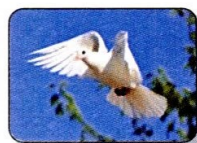
☐ **harm** [hɑ:rm]

n. To cause **harm** is to hurt someone or damage something.
A hot iron can cause great **harm** if you are not careful.



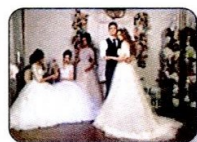
☐ **lay** [lei]

v. To **lay** means to put or place in a horizontal or flat position.
Don't **lay** your socks on the floor.



☐ **peace** [pi:s]

n. **Peace** is a time without war.
A white dove is a symbol of **peace**.



☐ **prince** [prɪns]

n. A **prince** is the son of a king.
The **prince** and the princess were married.



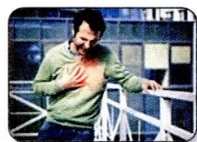
☐ **protect** [prə'tekt]

v. To **protect** someone is to stop them from getting hurt.
Firemen **protect** us from fires.



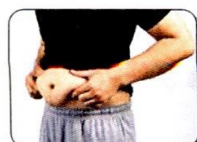
☐ **sense** [sens]

v. To **sense** something is to know about it without being told.
I could **sense** that he was watching me.



☐ **sudden** [sʌdn]

adj. When something is **sudden**, it happens very quickly.
He felt a **sudden** pain in his chest.



☐ **therefore** [ðə'ε:rfɔ:r]

adv. **Therefore** means for this reason.
He is fat. **Therefore**, he should go on a diet.

C Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

1. It wasn't right for the coach _____.
☐ a. to make the race such a challenge
☐ b. to allow me to keep a cat
2. My sister and I were fighting. _____.
☐ a. We announced the winners
☐ b. My sister claimed she didn't like me
3. Everyone knew her _____.
☐ a. because I stood beside her ☐ b. because she was famous
4. The man would not buy the bike _____.
☐ a. because of his difference ☐ b. because of its bad condition
5. No one could win against Sally _____.
☐ a. because she was an expert ☐ b. because she never used force
6. We were scared because the dog _____.
☐ a. might harm us ☐ b. might bring us peace
7. The police wanted _____.
☐ a. to protect us from danger ☐ b. to not make any sense
8. You are too sick to play outside. _____.
☐ a. Don't lay your feet on the table ☐ b. Therefore, play inside
9. She was surprised by _____.
☐ a. the expected amount contributed by the animals
☐ b. the sudden noise outside
10. Please be fair _____.
☐ a. when you meet the prince ☐ b. when you divide the land

The Best Prince

King Minos was very sick. His **condition** was getting worse. He had three sons. He loved them all. He had to **announce** who would become king.

Two of the **princes** stood waiting outside the king's room. Theseus was the oldest and strongest. He thought his father would make him king. Pelias, the second son, thought differently. He was an **expert** in fighting. He thought the king would choose him.

"When I'm king," Theseus told Pelias, "I'll let you **contribute** to protect our country. You can lead the army."

Pelias became angry. "Father knows I'm **famous** for my fighting skills. He'll make me king."

"You?" Theseus said. "He won't choose you!"

"The kingdom is mine!" Pelias **claimed**. "Father will give it to me—or I'll use **force** to take it!"

Theseus made a **sudden** move to take out his sword. Then Pelias did the same. "Beating me will be a **challenge**," Theseus said. "Fight me now. The winner gets the kingdom!"

Pelias agreed.

King Minos could hear his sons fighting. The youngest son, Jason, stood **beside** him. He **sensed** his father's sadness. The king **laid** his hand on Jason's arm.

"Your brothers fight too much," the king told him. "I must **protect** my kingdom from all **harm**. They'll **divide** it between them. The people won't know what to do. There'll be war. I can't **allow** either of them to be king. **Therefore**, I'm making you king. Your kindness has always made you special. It's the **difference** between you and your brothers. You can bring **peace**. They can't."

Then the king died. Theseus and Pelias heard that their youngest brother was king. They were surprised. They realized that their fighting was wrong. It had kept them from saying goodbye to their father. They agreed to have Jason as their king. He was the best choice.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A sudden fight between kings
 - b. A kind prince who got a kingdom
 - c. An expert sister and a famous king
 - d. The challenge to divide the kingdom
2. What did the king need to protect the kingdom from?
 - a. The fighting between the two princes
 - b. The harm caused by sudden fights
 - c. The differences between the three brothers
 - d. The poor condition of the king's army
3. What was probably true of Jason in the story?
 - a. He wanted to bring peace to the kingdom.
 - b. The challenge of being king was too much for him.
 - c. He wanted harm to come to his brothers.
 - d. He hoped to divide the kingdom.
4. What was the difference between Jason and his brothers?
 - a. He was an expert at fighting.
 - b. He was older and stronger.
 - c. He made more sense.
 - d. He had always been kind.
5. What did the king have to announce?



UNIT 8

WORD LIST



☐ **accept** [æksépt]

v. To **accept** something that is offered is to take it.
I **accepted** the girl's very nice gift.



☐ **arrange** [əréindʒ]

v. To **arrange** things is to put them in the right place.
Please **arrange** the words in order from A to Z.



☐ **attend** [əténd]

v. To **attend** something is to go to it.
My sister and I **attend** the same school.



☐ **chase** [tʃeis]

v. You **chase** people when you run after them and try to catch them.
I was **chased** by a dog.



☐ **contrast** [kántræst]

n. A **contrast** is a sharp difference between two things.
The **contrast** between my parents is very noticeable.



☐ **encourage** [inké:ridʒ]

v. To **encourage** people is to make them want to do something.
My football coach will **encourage** us when we are losing.



☐ **familiar** [fəmiljər]

adj. People or things **familiar** to you are those you know well.
The two friends were very **familiar** with each other.



☐ **grab** [græb]

v. To **grab** is to take a hold of someone or something suddenly.
I **grabbed** a pear from the tree.



☐ **hang** [hæŋ]

v. To **hang** something is to keep it above the ground.
I drew a picture of my family, and my mother **hung** it on the wall.



☐ **huge** [hju:dʒ]

adj. If something is **huge**, it is very big.
At work, my father drives a **huge** truck.



Track 8-1



☐ **necessary** [nésəsəri]

adj. If something is **necessary**, you must do it.

A passport is **necessary** if you travel to other countries.



☐ **pattern** [pætərn]

n. A **pattern** is a way in which something is done or organized.

My **pattern** of brushing my teeth is the same as most people's.



☐ **propose** [prəpóuz]

v. To **propose** something is to say that it should be done.

My grandmother **proposed** that we have our picture taken with Santa.



☐ **purpose** [pé:rpəs]

n. A **purpose** is the reason that you do something.

The **purpose** of exercising is to get into shape.



☐ **release** [rili:s]

v. To **release** something is to stop holding it.

She **released** the bird from her hands.



☐ **require** [rikwaíə:r]

v. To **require** something is to say that it is necessary.

We **require** teachers to have a university degree.



☐ **satisfied** [sætisfàid]

adj. You are **satisfied** when you have what you wanted.

I am very **satisfied** with your work.



☐ **single** [sɪŋəl]

adj. If something is **single**, then there is only one.

I have a **single** key in my hand.



☐ **tear** [teər]

v. To **tear** something means to pull it apart.

It is easy to **tear** paper.



☐ **theory** [θi:əri]

n. A **theory** is an idea about how something works.

We talked about Einstein's **theory** of relativity in class.

EXERCISES



Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined word(s).

1. She looks like someone that I know well.
__ a __ i __ _ _ _
2. Drinking water is something that she must do.
__ e __ es __ _ _ _
3. He has an idea of how the machine works.
__ he __ _ _
4. The reason that I am doing this is to help children.
p __ r __ _ _ _
5. My teacher will make me want to get good grades.
__ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ me
6. I agree with your idea. I think it will work.
ac __ _ _ _
7. He is running after her.
__ h __ _ _
8. There is a big difference between day and night.
c __ _ _ _ _ _
9. The Earth has a solitary moon.
__ i __ _ _ _



B Circle the right word for the given definition.

1. to say that it should be done
a. propose b. hang c. require d. tear
2. to run after someone
a. chase b. arrange c. attend d. release
3. a way that something is very different
a. grab b. satisfy c. accept d. contrast
4. an idea about something
a. theory b. familiar c. necessary d. encourage
5. the only one
a. pattern b. single c. huge d. attend

C Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

1. It started to rain, _____.
☐ a. so it hung on the wall ☐ b. so I grabbed my umbrella
2. When she heard I was leaving, _____.
☐ a. she proposed a party ☐ b. she had huge fun
3. Don't pull on my shirt, or _____.
☐ a. you might tear it ☐ b. you might arrange it
4. If you try hard, _____.
☐ a. no one will agree ☐ b. you will be satisfied
5. When I catch fish, _____.
☐ a. I usually release them back into the water
☐ b. they require a good dinner

How the Sun and the Moon Were Made

Do you ever wonder where the moon and the sun came from? The Inuit people of Alaska have a **theory**.

They tell a story about a beautiful girl. She was very nice. In **contrast**, her brother was a mean little boy. One day he **proposed** something. "We should go to a party," he said. The girl **accepted**. First, it was **necessary** for her to get ready. She **arranged** her hair and put on nice clothes. This **required** a lot of time. But the girl worked hard, and soon she was **satisfied**. She looked perfect.

They **attended** the party together. The girl was having fun. Later, she walked into the bathroom. Suddenly, the lights were turned off! Someone **grabbed** her hair and **tore** her clothes. She ran out of the bathroom. She wanted to know who did this to her.

Then she had an idea. She fixed her hair again. This time it was even more beautiful. She even arranged beautiful jewels in it. She wanted to **encourage** the person to grab it again. She put black dirt in her hair. The **purpose** of this was to catch the person.

She went to the bathroom again, and it was the same **pattern**. The lights went off, and someone grabbed her hair. When he **released** it, his hand was black. The girl returned to the party. She knew there was only a **single** person with a black hand. When she saw that person, he was very **familiar**. It was her brother!

He ran into the woods. The girl ran after him. They both carried fire so they could see in the dark. The smoke went into the air. As they ran, they grew. They became **huge**. Then they went into space. When the girl's fire went out, she **hung** in the sky. She became the moon, and her brother became the sun. They **chase** each other forever.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. The contrast between the sun and the moon
 - b. A theory of how the moon and the sun were made
 - c. The purpose of the sun and the moon
 - d. An unhappy family
2. Why does the girl encourage someone to grab her hair?
 - a. She doesn't want him to tear her dress.
 - b. She wants to become huge and hang in the sky.
 - c. She wants to know who grabbed her hair.
 - d. She was satisfied with the party.
3. What was true of the boy in the story?
 - a. He accepted the invitation when his sister proposed a party.
 - b. He didn't want to attend the party.
 - c. He was the only person with a black hand.
 - d. He wore a shirt with a beautiful pattern.
4. Why does the girl become angry?
 - a. The boy doesn't release her hair.
 - b. She is required to arrange her hair.
 - c. The smoke from her fire went into the air.
 - d. She sees someone familiar with a black hand.
5. How does the girl get ready for the party?



UNIT 9

WORD LIST



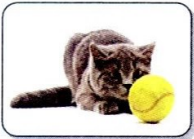
☐ **animal** [ænəməl]

n. An **animal** is a living thing that can move.
My favorite **animal** is the panda.



☐ **bus** [bʌs]

n. A **bus** is a large vehicle that people travel on.
My father takes the **bus** to work.



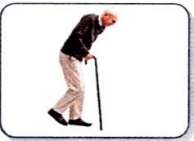
☐ **cat** [kæt]

n. A **cat** is a small animal related to lions and tigers that is kept as a pet.
This **cat** is playing with a ball.



☐ **command** [kəmənd]

n. A **command** is an order given to a person or animal to do something.
Joe gave the students a **command** to stand up.



☐ **depend** [dipend]

v. To **depend** on something is to need it for support or help.
My grandfather **depends** on a cane when he walks.



☐ **dog** [dɔ:g]

n. A **dog** is an animal with four legs and a tail that is kept as a pet or trained to work.
This woman's best friend is her **dog**.



☐ **door** [dɔ:r]

n. A **door** is an object that swings or slides open and shut.
Can you close the **door**, please?



☐ **friend** [frend]

n. A **friend** is someone a person knows and likes spending time with.
Brian's **friend** is very sad.



☐ **hear** [hiə]

v. To **hear** is to be aware of sound through your ears.
Michelle cannot **hear** what you are saying.



☐ **help** [help]

v. To **help** is to do something that makes something easier for someone else.
Jane can **help** Nathan climb up the rock.



Track 9-1



☐ **horse** [hɔ:rs]

n. A **horse** is a big, strong animal that people ride and use for pulling heavy things.
I went to a farm and saw a **horse**.



☐ **hospital** [hɔspɪtl]

n. A **hospital** is where sick or hurt people receive care or treatment.
The doctor talks to a patient at the **hospital**.



☐ **leg** [leg]

n. A **leg** is a body part used for standing and walking.
She hurt her **leg**.



☐ **medical** [médikəl]

adj. **Medical** means related to the treatment of an injury or disease.
Tyler is a **medical** student studying to become a doctor.



☐ **open** [óupən]

v. To **open** is to move something so that an opening is not covered.
Amy likes to **open** the window to let fresh air in.



☐ **pull** [pul]

v. To **pull** is to hold onto something to move it toward you.
The children **pull** the rope.



☐ **rabbit** [ræbit]

n. A **rabbit** is a small animal with long ears that lives in a hole in the ground.
Look at the **rabbit** in the park.



☐ **school** [sku:l]

n. A **school** is a place where children go to learn.
The students study at **school**.



☐ **see** [si:]

v. To **see** is to use your eyes to look at something or someone.
Steven does not want to **see** the scary picture.



☐ **service** [sé:rvis]

n. **Service** is the act of helping or serving someone.
This coffee shop has excellent **service**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **hear**
a. to use your hands
b. to use your eyes
c. to use your mouth
d. to use your ears
2. **school**
a. a place to learn
b. a place to sleep
c. a place to cook
d. a place to shop
3. **hospital**
a. a place to borrow money
b. a place to play
c. a place for sick people
d. a place to have a party
4. **cat**
a. a food
b. a game
c. an animal
d. a TV show
5. **pull**
a. to move toward you
b. to push away
c. to run
d. to kick

B Circle the two words in each group that are most closely related.

1. a. bag b. window c. door d. dog
2. a. order b. question c. service d. command
3. a. hospital b. car c. animal d. bus
4. a. inside b. open c. down d. close
5. a. look b. see c. hear d. taste



Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

dog	medical	animal	depend	help
leg	rabbit	friend	service	horse

1. Can you _____ me move this big box?
2. Gary went to the zoo and took a picture of every _____.
3. Maria needs to go to the hospital to get _____ treatment.
4. Babies _____ on their mothers for food.
5. Before there were cars, a person rode a(n) _____ to get around.
6. I will never go back to that restaurant because the _____ was very bad.
7. Ben cannot walk because he hurt his _____.
8. The man at the magic show pulled a(n) _____ with two long white ears out of his hat.
9. A good _____ is a person who will help you whenever you are in trouble.
10. My sister walks her _____ every morning before she goes to school.

Service Animals

Have you ever seen a blind person on the **bus** with a **dog**? This dog is most likely a **service animal**. A service **animal** is an animal that is trained to do things for people who cannot do them alone because of a disability.

Dogs are most usually used as service animals because they are intelligent animals. They also have a good sense of smell and can sense dangerous situations. In addition, dogs are easy to train and are loyal to their owners. When they are close to their owners, dogs will do anything to keep them safe.

Service dogs are sometimes called guide dogs or hearing dogs. These dogs can **help** people who cannot **see** or **hear**. They are trained to **open** and close a **door**, push a button, and listen to a **command**. These dogs can also help people who have a hurt **leg** and need to use a wheelchair to get around. Service dogs are strong and can even **pull** wheelchairs. If these people ever need **medical** attention, the dogs are trained to bark and get help.

Dogs can also be used as therapy dogs. Therapy dogs may visit a **school** or **hospital** to help people who are feeling lonely or anxious. Their bad feelings can create health problems. Therapy dogs can provide kindness and love to improve a person's mood, which can then improve that person's health.

Although dogs are the most common service animals, there are other animals that can be trained to be service animals as well. You might see a **cat**, a **rabbit**, or a **horse** that is used as a service animal. These animals can keep a person company and become a good **friend**.

Many people **depend** on service animals for help. Service animals can do jobs that people cannot do alone. And they can help improve the health of people by making them feel happy.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?
 - a. How to improve health
 - b. Animals that people can buy
 - c. How to train dogs
 - d. Animals that help people
2. How can service dogs help people in wheelchairs?
 - a. They can create health problems.
 - b. They can pull the wheelchair around.
 - c. They can make the person stronger.
 - d. They can help the person stand up.
3. What do therapy dogs do?
 - a. They open doors.
 - b. They make people feel happier.
 - c. They listen to commands.
 - d. They make people tired.
4. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Animals cannot be used to do jobs for people.
 - b. Dogs are more difficult to train than cats.
 - c. Dogs are used as service animals because they are very smart.
 - d. Cats are strong service animals and pull wheelchairs.
5. What are service dogs trained to do when a person needs medical help?



UNIT 10

WORD LIST



☐ **benefit** [bénəfit]

n. A **benefit** is a good thing.
Being able to fly is a **benefit** to birds.



☐ **certain** [sə:rtən]

adj. If you are **certain** about something, you know it is true.
I am **certain** that zebras have stripes.



☐ **chance** [tʃæns]

n. A **chance** is an opportunity to do something.
I had a **chance** to see the Coliseum in Rome last summer.



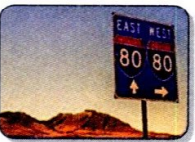
☐ **effect** [ifékt]

n. An **effect** is a change made by something else.
The medicine had a good **effect** on the boy.



☐ **essential** [isénjəl]

adj. If something is **essential**, it is very important and necessary.
It is **essential** to have oxygen when you scuba dive.



☐ **far** [fɑ:r]

adj. If something is **far**, it is not close.
It's **far** from the east coast to the west coast of America.



☐ **focus** [fóukəs]

v. To **focus** on something is to think about it and pay attention to it.
My mom always helps me to **focus** on my school work.



☐ **function** [fʌŋkʃən]

n. The **function** of something is what it does.
The **function** of a flashlight is to help you see in the dark.



☐ **grass** [græs]

n. **Grass** is the green leaves that cover the ground.
The **grass** looked so soft and green.

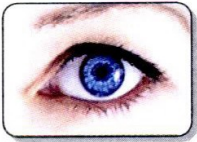


☐ **guard** [gɑ:rd]

v. To **guard** something is to take care of it.
The police officer will **guard** us from any harm.

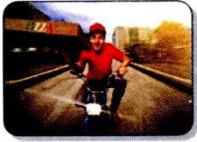


Track 10-1



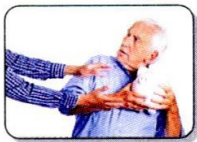
☐ **image** [ˈɪmɪdʒ]

n. The **image** of something is a picture of it.
The **image** of her eye was very clear.



☐ **immediate** [ɪmɪˈdiːəti]

adj. If something is **immediate**, it happens quickly.
An **immediate** response came from the pizza place.



☐ **primary** [praɪmeri]

adj. If something is **primary**, it is the most important thing.
His **primary** thoughts are about money.



☐ **proud** [praʊd]

adj. People who feel **proud** are happy about what they have done.
She is **proud** of the picture she drew of her house.



☐ **remain** [rɪˈmeɪn]

v. To **remain** somewhere is to stay there.
My sister had to **remain** home since she was sick.



☐ **rest** [rest]

v. To **rest** is to stop being active while the body gets back its strength.
I **rested** on the couch after work.



☐ **separate** [səˈpeɪrət]

adj. If two things are **separate**, they are not together.
New York and Los Angeles are in two **separate** parts of America.



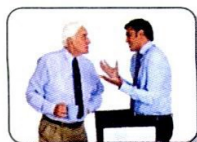
☐ **site** [saɪt]

n. A **site** is a place.
We found the perfect **site** for our picnic.



☐ **tail** [teɪl]

n. A **tail** is a part of an animal's body that sticks out from its rear or back.
Our dog wags its **tail** when it's happy.



☐ **trouble** [ˈtrʌbəl]

n. **Trouble** is a problem or a difficulty.
I have **trouble** working with my boss.

EXERCISES

A Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined word(s).

1. It is very important that you call your mother soon.
__ ss __ n __ _ _ _
2. The good thing about being old is that you know many things.
__ ene __ _ _
3. I have problems with my science homework.
__ ro __ _ _ _
4. I am sure that she will come to his party.
c __ r __ _ _ _
5. The job of the stove is to cook.
__ _ n __ _ _ _
6. That is the place where they met.
__ i __ _
7. I saw his picture on TV.
i __ _ _ _
8. The twins don't like to be apart.
s __ _ _ _ _ _
9. I like to stay at home on the weekends.
r __ _ _ _
10. The part near the rear of the dog's body was wagging because he was happy.
__ _ _ l

B Write the word that best fits each sentence.**1. effect / benefit**

The _____ of the rain was slippery roads.

The _____ of waking up early is being at work on time.

2. primary / immediate

She had to make a(n) _____ phone call.

The _____ cause of my problems is laziness.

3. rested / proud

He was _____ when he got the best score.

We _____ in the shade of a tree.

4. far / separate

Her new school is _____ from here.

She and her best friend hate to be in _____ classrooms.

5. guard / remain

I have to _____ my money from my little brother.

I have to _____ in school for four more years.

C Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.**1. Every year for my birthday, _____.**

☐ a. I return to the site of my birth

☐ b. my cat has a short tail

2. I believe her _____.

☐ a. because she has a chance to lie

☐ b. because she's certain of the facts

3. My new watch is great. _____.

☐ a. It has many functions

☐ b. It causes me trouble

4. I was afraid _____.

☐ a. because I thought of a scary image of a snake

☐ b. because I didn't focus on my work

5. I eat many fruits _____.

☐ a. because they are essential for good health

☐ b. because they taste like grass

The First Peacock

Argos lived in Ancient Greece. He was a husband and a **proud** father. He worked hard and did well at his job. But one thing about him wasn't normal. He was born with 100 eyes. Having many eyes was usually a **benefit** to him. He had a **chance** to see many things.

Also, since he had so many eyes, he was very good at **guarding** things. While sleeping, he only **rested** a few eyes at a time. The others stayed open. He worked for Hera, a great goddess. His **primary function** was to guard a special cow. The cow was very important to Hera. She loved it. The most **essential** part of his job was to keep the cow alone. It had to be kept **separate** from all the other cows and **far** away from people.

This was an easy job for Argos. The cow just ate **grass** all day. But the god Zeus wanted the cow. He wanted to take it away from Hera. He had a plan. He found a great music player. He asked the man to play a beautiful song for Argos. Zeus was **certain** Argos would go to sleep.

The song had an **immediate effect**. Argos couldn't **focus** on his job. He fell asleep.

Zeus saw this, and he took the cow. Hera was very angry with Argos. She turned him into a peacock. She put his many eyes on his **tail**. Argos was very sad. Zeus saw how much **trouble** he had given Argos. He made another plan. He turned Argos into a group of stars. He wanted Argos to **remain** in the sky forever. Even today, Argos' **image** remains there, above the **site** where all his problems began. We can still see him in the night sky.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why it is essential to guard cows
 - b. How to play beautiful music
 - c. How the image of a peacock came to be in the sky
 - d. How being born with 100 eyes benefited a man
2. Why was guarding Hera's cow easy for Argos?
 - a. All it did was eat grass all day.
 - b. It was kept separate from all the other cows.
 - c. He had a chance to listen to music.
 - d. He was able to sleep instead of focusing on it.
3. Why did Zeus turn Argos into a group of stars?
 - a. He wanted Argos to see the site of his trouble.
 - b. He was certain that Argos would fall asleep.
 - c. He wanted to make Argos remain in the sky forever.
 - d. He wanted to cause Argos immediate trouble.
4. What was the primary function of Argos' job?
 - a. To make sure the cow was never sad
 - b. To keep the cow far away from people
 - c. To see the effects of music on the cow
 - d. To work for a proud goddess named Hera
5. How did Argos sleep?



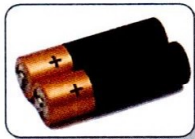
WORD LIST


☐ **advertise** [ædvɜːtaɪz]

v. To **advertise** is to describe or draw attention to a product or event by using a public medium.
The woman started a new company and needed to **advertise** her products.


☐ **aware** [əwɛər]

adj. If someone is **aware**, they know that something or a situation exists.
The student became **aware** that the teacher was watching him.


☐ **battery** [bæteri]

n. A **battery** is an object placed inside something to supply it with electricity.
My brother needs a **battery** for his clock.


☐ **black** [blæk]

adj. **Black** is the darkest color.
Our street is **black** at night because there are no street lights.


☐ **city** [sɪti]

n. A **city** is a place where a lot of people live.
Tokyo is a very big **city** in Japan.


☐ **clean** [kli:n]

v. To **clean** is to make something neat and tidy.
I **clean** our kitchen every Saturday.


☐ **country** [kʌntri]

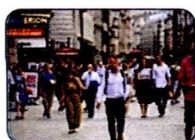
n. A **country** is an area of land with the same government and laws.
France is a **country** in Europe.


☐ **develop** [dɪvələp]

v. To **develop** is to make something larger or more advanced.
This practice will help you **develop** your math skills.


☐ **electric** [ɪlɛktrɪk]

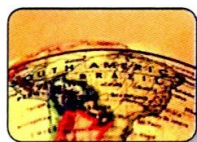
adj. If something is **electric**, it uses electricity.
Some car companies make **electric** cars.


☐ **eventually** [ɪvɛntʃuəli]

adv. When something happens at a later time or in the end, it happens **eventually**.
He will **eventually** move to London to find a new job.



Track 11-1



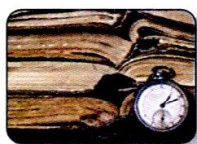
☐ **fact** [fækt]

n. A **fact** is a piece of information that is true.
A **fact** about South America is that it is a continent.



☐ **glass** [glæs]

n. **Glass** is a transparent, breakable material.
Windows are made of **glass**.



☐ **history** [hístəri]

n. **History** is the study of the past.
History was my favorite subject in school.



☐ **nature** [néitʃər]

n. **Nature** is everything in the physical world that is not made by people.
On the weekends, I love to walk in **nature** among the trees.



☐ **never** [névər]

adv. **Never** is when something is impossible or will not happen.
They **never** eat meat because they are vegetarians.



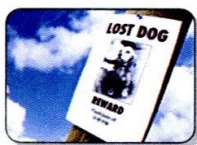
☐ **people** [pi:pəl]

n. **People** are humans.
How many **people** live in China?



☐ **plastic** [plæstik]

adj. **Plastic** is a material made by people.
Many drinks are sold in **plastic** bottles.



☐ **problem** [prəbləm]

n. A **problem** is a situation when something goes wrong.
My **problem** is that I lost my dog.



☐ **street** [stri:t]

n. A **street** is a road in a city or village.
What is the name of the **street** you live on?



☐ **think** [θɪŋk]

v. To **think** is to have an opinion or thought about something.
I **think** summer is the best season.

**Check (✓) the better response to each question.**

1. How do you stay warm during the winter?
☐ a. I like watching a lot of TV. ☐ b. I use an electric heater.
2. How often do you wash the dishes?
☐ a. I sometimes play after school.
☐ b. I do them every day after dinner.
3. What do you look like?
☐ a. I am tall with long, black hair. ☐ b. I have a dog.
4. Why are you sad today?
☐ a. I am wearing a purple shirt.
☐ b. I have a problem with my friends.
5. How often do you travel?
☐ a. I visit a new country every year.
☐ b. There is a spider on the table.

**Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.**

1. Chicago seems like a small city, _____.
☐ a. but many people live there
☐ b. so I developed my film
2. Be careful when you run because _____.
☐ a. there is ice on the street
☐ b. there is never enough food
3. The house is very dirty, _____.
☐ a. but I will buy a battery
☐ b. so I will clean it this afternoon
4. It is important to study the past, _____.
☐ a. and my problem is I'm tired
☐ b. so that's why I like history classes
5. After my cat dies, _____.
☐ a. I will eventually get a new pet
☐ b. I think Thailand is my favorite country

C Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

develop
fact

nature
glass

battery
aware

think
plastic

advertise
city

1. I need a(n) _____ for my camera.
2. Do you prefer to be indoors or outside in _____?
3. You should _____ before you make a decision.
4. He wants to _____ his language abilities, so he will study more.
5. The company will _____ its new product.
6. There were pieces of _____ all over the floor after the baseball broke the window.
7. What is a(n) _____ about the sun?
8. It is important to be _____ of strange sounds when you are camping.
9. More than one million people live in the _____.
10. I don't buy _____ water bottles because I have a reusable one made of glass.

Keeping Our Earth Clean

Across the world, places are increasing their efforts to recycle and help the environment. Recycling is when trash is reused and not thrown away. In recent **history**, more and more **cities** and **countries** have started recycling. These places have **developed** their recycling programs to stop our Earth from being covered with trash and **black**, dirty air.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency in the United States, recycling also helps save energy. The agency encourages the recycling of **glass** and **plastic** bottles, paper, and aluminum cans. Many European countries have strong recycling programs as well. Austria, Germany, and Norway are well known for being leaders in recycling, and South Korea and Wales are countries that have a lot of recycling as well.

There are many reasons why some countries recycle more than others. The **fact** is that these governments support recycling, and they are **aware** of its importance. There is also a lot of money spent on recycling. However, it is also necessary for **people** to try hard to recycle what they can from their own homes.

Other ways to fight the waste **problem** also exist. Many cities place recycling bins on their **streets**. There are recycling projects across some cities—and in these projects, companies **advertise** the need to recycle. This helps keep the city streets **clean**.

Electric cars are another way to keep the environment clean. The motors of these cars are electric. They get their power from electricity and **batteries** rather than from gas.

The hope is that **eventually** all cities in all countries will recycle and make our Earth a cleaner place. We must protect **nature** and **never** stop thinking about how to protect it. So **think** before you throw away something that can be recycled!

READING COMPREHENSION

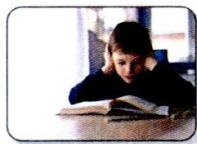
Answer the questions.

1. Which of the following countries do lots of recycling?
 - a. Austria
 - b. Germany
 - c. South Korea
 - d. All of the above
2. Which organization believes that “recycling helps save energy”?
 - a. Doctors Without Borders
 - b. Environmental Protection Agency
 - c. United Nations
 - d. World Health Organization
3. What is an item that can be recycled?
 - a. Paper
 - b. Food
 - c. Forks
 - d. Pillows
4. How are electric cars different from other cars?
 - a. They come in many colors.
 - b. They are very fast.
 - c. They have an electric motor.
 - d. They have five wheels.
5. What are two similarities between countries that are well known for their recycling efforts?



UNIT 12

WORD LIST



☐ **alone** [ə'loun]

adj. A person who is **alone** is not with another person.
The boy wanted to be **alone** to think.



☐ **apartment** [ə'pɑ:rtmənt]

n. An **apartment** is a set of rooms in a building where people live.
She has a nice **apartment** in the city.



☐ **article** [ɑ:rtɪkl]

n. An **article** is a story in a newspaper or magazine.
Did you read the **article** in the newspaper about the soccer game?



☐ **artist** [ɑ:rtɪst]

n. An **artist** is a person who paints, draws, or makes sculptures.
He went to Paris to become an **artist**.



☐ **attitude** [ætɪtʃʊ:d]

n. Someone's **attitude** is the way they feel and think.
John has a bad **attitude**. He's always angry.



☐ **beauty** [bjʊ:ti]

n. **Beauty** is the state or quality of being beautiful.
I heard my mother was a great **beauty** when she was young.



☐ **compare** [kəmpeə]

v. To **compare** means to say how two things are the same and different.
If you **compare** cats and dogs, you'll see that they're both good pets.



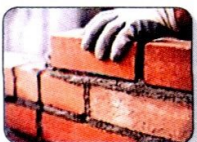
☐ **judge** [dʒʌdʒ]

v. To **judge** something is to say if it is good or bad.
The boy was going to **judge** how his mother's turkey tasted.



☐ **magazine** [mæɡeɪzɪn]

n. A **magazine** is a regular publication with news, stories, and articles.
She likes to read fashion **magazines**.



☐ **material** [mətiəriəl]

n. A **material** is what is used to make something.
Brick is a good **material** for building houses.

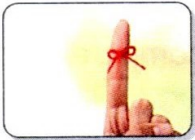


Track 12-1



☐ **meal** [mi:l]

n. A **meal** is a time when food is eaten, such as breakfast, lunch, or dinner.
Breakfast is my favorite **meal** because I enjoy cereal.



☐ **method** [méθəd]

n. A **method** is the way to do something.
One **method** to remember things is to tie a string around your finger.



☐ **neighbor** [néibər]

n. A **neighbor** is a person who lives near you.
I like my **neighbor** because he's very friendly.



☐ **professional** [prəféʃənəl]

adj. If something is **professional**, it deals with work that uses special skills.
If you want to be a pilot, you must have **professional** training.



☐ **profit** [prófit]

n. A **profit** is the extra money you make when you sell something.
I made a small **profit** from selling my old clothes.



☐ **quality** [kwóləti]

n. The **quality** of something is how good it is.
The **quality** of his car is very good.



☐ **space** [speis]

n. A **space** is an empty area.
I don't have much **space** for things in my small house.



☐ **stair** [stɛə:r]

n. **Stairs** are the things that are used to walk up or down in a building.
You can take the **stairs** to the second floor.



☐ **symbol** [símɒl]

n. A **symbol** is a thing that stands for something else.
This **symbol** tells us that we cannot smoke in this area.



☐ **thin** [θin]

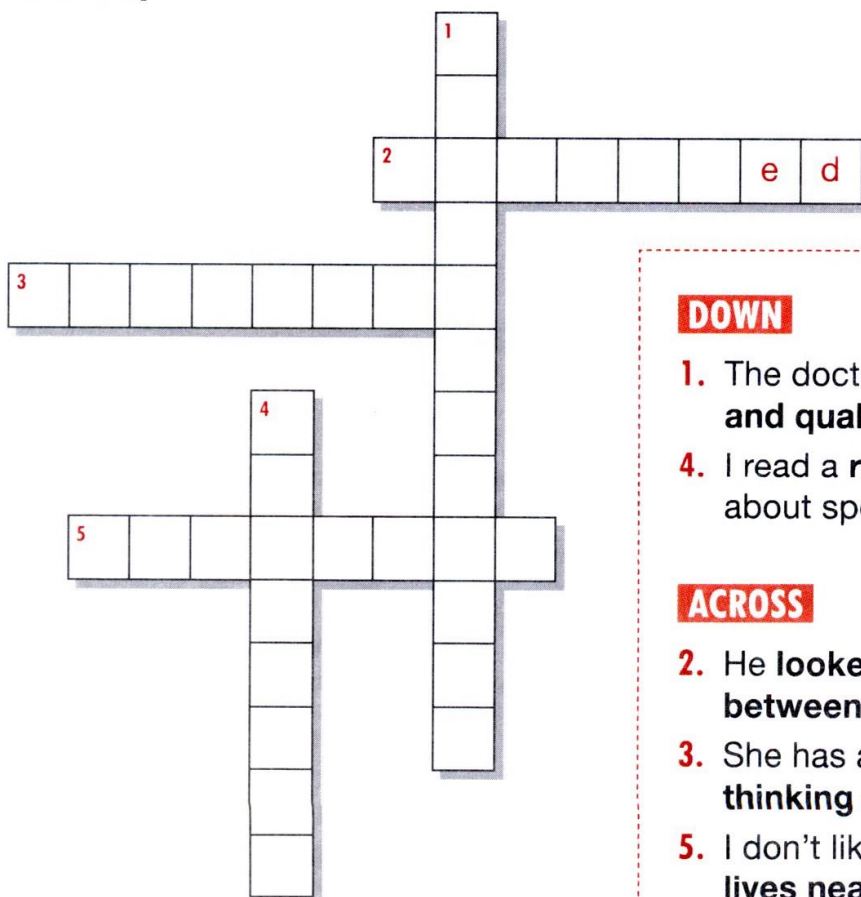
adj. If someone or something is **thin**, they are not fat.
The man was **thin** because he didn't eat much.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. a person who paints, draws, or sculpts
a. magazine b. article c. artist d. alone
2. to decide that something is good or bad
a. neighbor b. judge c. meal d. compare
3. a way of doing something
a. method b. profit c. professional d. attitude
4. how good something is
a. apartment b. thin c. quality d. stairs
5. something used to make other things
a. great b. symbol c. material d. space

B Complete the puzzle with the word that is similar in meaning to the bolded part.



DOWN

1. The doctor gave his **expert and qualified** advice.
4. I read a **regular publication** about sports.

ACROSS

2. He **looked at the differences between** two books.
3. She has a good **way of thinking about things**.
5. I don't like the **person who lives near me**.

C Check (✓) the sentence that makes the most sense according to the bold word.

1. ☐ a. When you are **alone**, you are with another person.
☐ b. You can read **articles** in a newspaper.
2. ☐ a. If you make a **profit**, you have more money than you did before.
☐ b. If you have **professional** training, you can't do a difficult job.
3. ☐ a. The Earth is a very **thin** planet.
☐ b. If something is a **symbol**, it stands for something else.
4. ☐ a. You can use **stairs** to go up inside a building.
☐ b. Since she is a lawyer, people call my wife an **artist**.
5. ☐ a. There are many **apartments** in one building.
☐ b. Your **attitude** is the way you look.
6. ☐ a. You cannot get information from a **magazine**.
☐ b. If you **compare** two things, you say how they are different.
7. ☐ a. If you **judge** something, you know if it is good or bad.
☐ b. **Neighbors** are people who live far from you.
8. ☐ a. A **meal** has food and a drink.
☐ b. A **method** is something you cannot see.
9. ☐ a. A **symbol** is a picture of two different things.
☐ b. You must have **space** to add more things to a room.
10. ☐ a. If something has little **beauty**, it is very good.
☐ b. A **material** is used to make something else.

The Crazy Artist

Frenhofer was the best **artist** in the world. Everyone loved him. The **quality** of his paintings was very high. He always used the best **materials**. He made a big **profit** from his paintings. He had delicious **meals** with his rich **neighbors**. He taught art classes. Life was good.

Then his **attitude** changed. He stopped selling paintings and teaching. He tried a new **method** of painting. He stayed **alone** in his **apartment** all day. He worked all day and all night, rarely eating. Soon Frenhofer became very **thin**. But he kept working on the same painting for many years. He worked as hard as he could.

Finally, he finished the painting. He was very happy and invited other artists to see it. "I want your **professional** opinion," he said. He wanted them to **judge** it and **compare** it to other paintings. Everyone was very excited as they went up the **stairs** to his apartment. Frenhofer was excited to show his painting, and the artists were excited to see it. "They'll love it," he thought. But they did not.

They were surprised by his painting. There was no white anywhere. Frenhofer filled the whole painting with lines and colors. There was no **space** for a normal picture. It was full of strange shapes. It looked bad to the other artists. He used **symbols**, and they didn't understand them. They thought it was terrible. "Why did you paint this strange picture?" someone asked. They didn't understand its **beauty**.

But after some time, many people began to like his painting. People wrote **articles** about it in **magazines**. They said it was his best work. They loved his strange symbols. They loved his strange colors. Frenhofer's painting reminded everyone that just because something was new didn't mean that it was bad. He also helped them to realize that sometimes it takes people a little time to understand great things.

READING COMPREHENSION

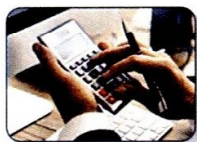
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A painting that is first disliked, then liked
 - b. An artist who teaches art classes in his apartment
 - c. A man who writes articles for a magazine
 - d. A thin man who eats meals with friends
2. Why does Frenhofer want the artists to see his painting?
 - a. He wants to sell it to them for a profit.
 - b. He wants them to judge his materials.
 - c. He wants them to give their professional opinion.
 - d. He wants to compare his new method to theirs.
3. What is true of Frenhofer's painting?
 - a. It is made with low-quality materials.
 - b. It is full of strange colors and shapes.
 - c. It does not have any symbols in it.
 - d. It is a picture of other artists.
4. Where do the other artists see his painting?
 - a. It is alone in the space used for art classes.
 - b. They go to Frenhofer's apartment.
 - c. Frenhofer takes it to their apartment.
 - d. It is on sale at a famous store.
5. How do the artists feel as they go up the stairs?



UNIT 13

WORD LIST



☐ **accounting** [əˈkaʊntɪŋ]

n. People study **accounting** so they can deal with money and finance properly. He works for an **accounting** firm.



☐ **appeal** [əˈpiːl]

v. To **appeal** to someone is to be interesting or attractive. Sleeping all day **appeals** to me, but I have to go to school.



☐ **assume** [əˈsjú:m]

v. To **assume** something is to think that it is true, even with no proof. I **assume** you are both familiar with this plan.



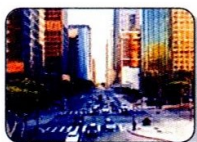
☐ **borrow** [ˈbɒrou]

v. To **borrow** something is to take it and then give it back later. Can I **borrow** a pencil to use today? I'll give it back to you tomorrow.



☐ **client** [ˈkláɪənt]

n. A **client** is a person or business that pays another to do a service. She has many **clients** who enjoy coming to her salon.



☐ **downtown** [ˈdaʊntáun]

n. The **downtown** area is the center of most cities. The **downtown** area is filled with many tall buildings.



☐ **dull** [dʌl]

adj. If something is **dull**, it is not exciting. The movie was very **dull**. I fell asleep watching it.



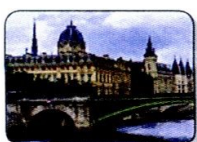
☐ **embarrass** [ɪmˈbæərəs]

v. To **embarrass** people is to make them feel ashamed or foolish. He was **embarrassed** when he couldn't remember her name.



☐ **fare** [fɛər]

n. A **fare** is an amount of money paid to use a bus, train, or taxi. Since he is a senior, my grandfather pays a low **fare** for the bus.



☐ **former** [ˈfɔːrməːr]

adj. **Former** describes something that used to be but is not anymore. The hotel, a **former** castle, was built over 200 years ago.



Track 13-1



☐ **found** [faʊnd]

v. To **found** a company or organization means to start it.
The Pilgrims **founded** one of the first colonies in the United States.



☐ **invest** [ɪnˈvest]

v. To **invest** means to use money in a way that will bring a profit later.
I **invested** money in a new building that should bring me a profit.



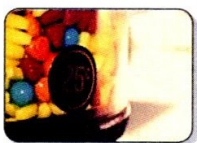
☐ **loan** [ləʊn]

n. A **loan** is something, usually money, that one person lends to another.
I got a **loan** from the bank.



☐ **practical** [præktɪkəl]

adj. If something is **practical**, it is useful.
Learning English is **practical**; you can use it in many places.



☐ **quarter** [kwɔːrtər]

n. A **quarter** is 1/4 or 25% of something.
He paid a **quarter** for the candy.



☐ **salary** [ˈsæləri]

n. A **salary** is how much money a person makes at his or her job.
He got a new job with a better **salary**.



☐ **scholarship** [ˈskɒləʃɪp]

n. A **scholarship** is money given so someone can go to school.
I got a **scholarship** to help me pay for university.



☐ **temporary** [təmpərəri]

adj. If something is **temporary**, it exists for a short time.
This car is only **temporary**; I'll get a new one soon.



☐ **treasure** [ˈtreʒər]

n. A **treasure** is a collection of valuable things, especially jewels or gold.
They became very rich when they found the buried **treasure**.



☐ **urge** [ɜːrdʒ]

v. To **urge** someone is to try very hard to get them to do something.
He **urged** them to believe his story.

EXERCISES

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **salary**
a. a system of beliefs
b. to lend something and get it back later
c. the money one makes at a job
d. the center of a town
2. **former**
a. in the past
b. existing for a short time
c. to establish something
d. a system of beliefs
3. **accounting**
a. to believe without proof
b. to try to get someone to act
c. the management of finance
d. money for school
4. **practical**
a. the way it used to be
b. useful
c. to complain
d. a valuable collection
5. **borrow**
a. to be wanted
b. to take for a short time
c. a system of beliefs
d. to make a person feel stupid
6. **assume**
a. to believe without proof
b. useful
c. 25 cents
d. boring
7. **downtown**
a. a group of letters or numbers
b. the money you make at a job
c. food with a lot of sugar
d. the center of a city
8. **dull**
a. boring
b. to believe without proof
c. to take for a short time
d. to give, and receive back later
9. **treasure**
a. money for school
b. to encourage
c. a valuable collection
d. the center of a town
10. **temporary**
a. a small amount of money
b. to establish
c. existing for a short time
d. to give, and get back later

B Fill each blank with another form of a word from the same sentence.

1. A salaried worker gets a salary.
2. You are there temporarily when you have a _____ job.
3. When he overcame his embarrassment, he was not _____ anymore.
4. She has a lot of investments because she _____ a lot of money.
5. If you were formerly called Jackson, then that was your _____ name.
6. A borrower is a person who _____s something.
7. This is my treasured nephew. He is like a _____ to me.

C Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.**WORD BANK**

urge borrow practical appeal downtown

1. If something is _____, you can use it often.
2. You can _____ my hat, but you have to give it back to me.
3. I like living _____; it is an exciting place.
4. I _____ you to save money; you might need it later.
5. Does flying _____ to you? I've always wanted to try it.

The Taxi Driver

Peter's job was driving a taxi **downtown**. He made a small **salary**. But he liked his job because it wasn't **dull**. Every day, he saw new things that **appealed** to him. Peter was **practical** about the future. "Maybe I can get a **scholarship** for college," he thought. "I could study **accounting** and get a job at a bank. I could help **clients invest** their money."

Peter stopped to pick up a passenger. "Where to?" he asked.

"Go to the Fourth Street Bank. And don't talk to me. I've had a rough day," the man said. Peter was a peaceful person, so he was not angry. When they stopped, the man's **fare** came to \$10.25. He put his hands in his pockets. "I can't find my wallet!" he said. "I can't pay the fare!"

Peter said, "I'll give you a **temporary loan**. You can **borrow** ten dollars and a **quarter** from me."

The man was **embarrassed** and said, "I was mean to you, but now I want to help you. I **founded** this bank. I want to give you a hundred dollars." That much money was like a **treasure** to Peter. The man **urged** him to take the money, but he didn't.

"You're an honest person," the man said. "I **assumed** you would take it. I want you to work for me."

The next day, Peter started his job at the bank. He was happy to leave his **former** job.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. How a poor taxi driver got a new job by being kind
 - b. Why a dull job with a high salary appeals to people
 - c. How to get a scholarship to go to college
 - d. Why it is important not to borrow money
2. What does Peter do downtown?
 - a. He drives a taxi.
 - b. He studies accounting.
 - c. He grumbles about his job.
 - d. He drives people around for a quarter.
3. Why does the man give Peter a job?
 - a. He assumes that Peter is practical.
 - b. He didn't want to give Peter a treasure.
 - c. Peter showed that he was honest.
 - d. Peter loaned him twenty-five cents.
4. Why does Peter like his job?
 - a. He invested a lot of money in it.
 - b. It is only a temporary job.
 - c. He can embarrass other people by being rude.
 - d. It is never dull, and he meets many people.
5. What does the man urge Peter to do?



UNIT 14

WORD LIST



☐ **coach** [kəʊtʃ]

n. A **coach** is a person who teaches sports.
My **coach** gets very excited during games.



☐ **control** [kəntrəʊl]

v. To **control** something is to make it do what you want.
To **control** the TV, just push the buttons.



☐ **description** [dɪskrɪpʃən]

n. A **description** of someone or something says what they are like.
I gave a **description** of the man with the gun and hat to the police.



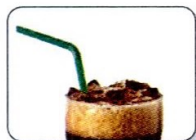
☐ **direct** [dɪrɛkt]

adj. If something is **direct**, it goes straight between two places.
The green path is a **direct** route to my house.



☐ **exam** [ɪgzæm]

n. An **exam** is a test.
I did some practice questions for the math **exam** on the board.



☐ **example** [ɪgzæmpəl]

n. An **example** of something is a thing that is typical of it.
Cola is an **example** of a soft drink.



☐ **limit** [lɪmɪt]

n. A **limit** is the largest or smallest amount of something that you allow.
My mother put a **limit** on how much I could use the phone.



☐ **local** [lókəl]

adj. If something is **local**, it is nearby.
The **local** market in my neighborhood sells all the food we need.



☐ **magical** [mædzɪkəl]

adj. **Magical** describes a quality that makes someone or something special.
The fireworks made the night sky look so **magical**.



☐ **mail** [meɪl]

n. **Mail** is letters and other things sent to people.
I get a lot of **mail** because I have friends all over the world.



Track 14-1



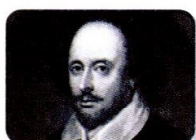
☐ **novel** [návəl]

n. A **novel** is a book that tells a story.
He wrote a great **novel** about ancient China.



☐ **outline** [áutlàn]

n. An **outline** is the plan for a story or essay.
Before I wrote my essay, I made an **outline**.



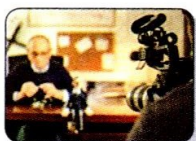
☐ **poet** [póuit]

n. A **poet** is a person who writes poems.
William Shakespeare was one of the greatest **poets**.



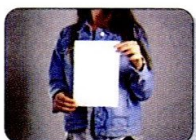
☐ **print** [print]

v. To **print** something is to put it onto paper.
Make sure that you **print** your name clearly.



☐ **scene** [si:n]

n. A **scene** is one part of a book or movie.
A movie is made up of many short pieces or **scenes**.



☐ **sheet** [ʃi:t]

n. A **sheet** is a thin flat piece of paper.
I only needed a single **sheet** of paper to do my homework.



☐ **silly** [sili]

adj. People who are **silly** show a lack of serious thought.
I made a **silly** mistake of dropping mom's vase.



☐ **store** [stɔ:r]

n. A **store** is a place where you can buy things.
I picked up a few things at the grocery **store**.



☐ **suffer** [sáfer]

v. To **suffer** is to feel pain.
Her headache made her **suffer** all day.



☐ **technology** [teknálədʒi]

n. **Technology** is new things made by using science.
He loves **technology** such as laptop computers.

C Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

1. I like to read, _____.
☐ a. so I buy many novels
☐ b. so I am a poet
2. He doesn't always use the best judgment, _____.
☐ a. so he prints his name
☐ b. so he makes some silly mistakes
3. He has many computers. _____.
☐ a. They are on sheets
☐ b. He loves technology
4. I don't play on the soccer team _____.
☐ a. because I don't like the coach
☐ b. because the outline is too long
5. She likes her teacher. _____.
☐ a. He uses helpful examples
☐ b. He writes a lot of mail in class
6. The movie was so boring. _____.
☐ a. They shouldn't have printed it
☐ b. It needed more exciting scenes
7. My dog won't bite you. _____.
☐ a. I can control it
☐ b. He is taking an exam
8. I need to buy some food, so _____.
☐ a. I'm going to the store
☐ b. I am over the limit
9. She doesn't like that book because _____.
☐ a. she goes to the local shop
☐ b. the examples are not clear enough
10. When he travels, _____.
☐ a. he always takes a direct flight
☐ b. he gives a description of airplanes

A Magical Book

Sarah loved to read. She read **novels** and poems. She loved the beautiful **descriptions** and phrases. She loved reading work by **poets** and writers. She didn't like video games or **technology**. She was on the basketball team, but she didn't like sports. Her parents made her play basketball. In fact, Sarah's parents made her do many things. But she didn't want to do those things. She just wanted to sit and read all day.

One day, a small book came in the **mail**. It was for Sarah. The book looked very special. It was **printed** on **sheets** of gold. Sarah began to read. The **outline** of the story was simple. It was about a **magical** place. Strange things happened there. One **example** from the book was about a boy who could **control** people. In one **scene**, he made his friends tell funny jokes.

Sarah loved the book. She read it all the time. Then something strange happened. The book gave Sarah a special power. She could control other people. She was like the boy in the book. During one **exam**, she made her friend tell **silly** jokes. Her friend got in trouble.

After school, Sarah did not make a **direct** trip home. On the way, she went to the **local store**. She wanted to play more tricks on people. She made problems. She made people fall down. She laughed and had fun.

Finally she left and started to walk home. Then she saw something. Her basketball **coach** was about to walk in front of a bus. He was looking the other way. She had to stop him! She used her power. She controlled him. She made him stop walking.

Sarah learned something that day. It was better to help people than make them **suffer**. So, she put a **limit** on how she used her power. She did not want to do bad things with it anymore. She only wanted to do good.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A girl who gets a novel about technology in the mail
 - b. A basketball coach who tells jokes to people
 - c. A man who takes a trip to the local store
 - d. A girl who can control other people
2. Why does Sarah love to read?
 - a. It gives her control over other people.
 - b. She likes the phrases and descriptions in books.
 - c. She likes to tell jokes to her teachers.
 - d. She wants to be a poet.
3. What does Sarah learn in the end?
 - a. She should make other people suffer.
 - b. Simple stories are the best.
 - c. She must limit her power.
 - d. She should not read during an exam.
4. What is true about the magical book?
 - a. It is printed on sheets of gold.
 - b. Its outline is hard to understand.
 - c. It gives examples of good jokes.
 - d. Sarah doesn't want to write in it.
5. Why is Sarah on the basketball team?



WORD LIST



☐ **across** [əkrɔ:s]

prep. To go **across** something is to go to the other side of it.
He walked **across** the board to the other side.



☐ **breathe** [bri:ð]

v. To **breathe** means to let air go in and out of your body.
We need strong healthy lungs to help us **breathe** well.



☐ **characteristic** [kæriktəristik]

n. A **characteristic** is something that shows what a person or a thing is like.
One **characteristic** of tigers is their black stripes.



☐ **consume** [kənsú:m]

v. To **consume** something means to eat or drink it.
Jack **consumed** a whole plate of spaghetti.



☐ **excite** [iksáit]

v. To **excite** someone means to make them happy and interested.
I heard about the school dance on Friday. This **excited** me.



☐ **extremely** [ikstri:m]

adv. If something is **extremely** good, it is very, very good.
I was **extremely** worried about him.



☐ **fear** [fiə]

n. **Fear** is the feeling of being afraid.
I have a great **fear** of skateboarding.



☐ **fortunate** [fó:rtʃənit]

adj. If you are **fortunate**, you are lucky.
I was **fortunate** to get a seat.



☐ **happen** [háepən]

v. If someone **happens** to do something, he or she does it by chance.
I **happened** to meet some new friends at school today.



☐ **length** [lenkθ]

n. The **length** of something is how long it is from one end to the other.
The **length** of the floor is three meters.



Track 15-1



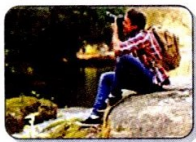
☐ **mistake** [misteɪk]

n. A **mistake** is something you do wrong.
My boss always yells at me when I make a **mistake**.



☐ **observe** [əbzə:v]

v. To **observe** something is to watch it.
Brian **observed** the sun rising over the mountains.



☐ **opportunity** [ɒpɔ:tju:nəti]

n. An **opportunity** is a chance to do something.
I had an **opportunity** to take pictures in the jungle.



☐ **prize** [praɪz]

n. A **prize** is something of value that is given to the winner.
I won a **prize** for getting the best grade on my science test.



☐ **race** [reɪs]

n. A **race** is a contest to see who is the fastest.
Paul is a fast runner, so he easily won the **race**.



☐ **realize** [rɪ:əlaɪz]

v. To **realize** is to suddenly understand.
After I left my house, I **realized** that I left the light on.



☐ **respond** [rɪspɒnd]

v. To **respond** is to give an answer to what someone else said.
When the teacher asked the question, we all **responded**.



☐ **risk** [rɪsk]

n. A **risk** is a chance of something bad happening.
I took a **risk** and climbed the snowy mountain.



☐ **wonder** [wʌndə:r]

v. To **wonder** is to ask yourself questions or have a need to know.
The young mother **wondered** if she'd have a boy or a girl.



☐ **yet** [jet]

adv. **Yet** is used to say something has not happened up to now.
We can't go out **yet**; we're still eating.

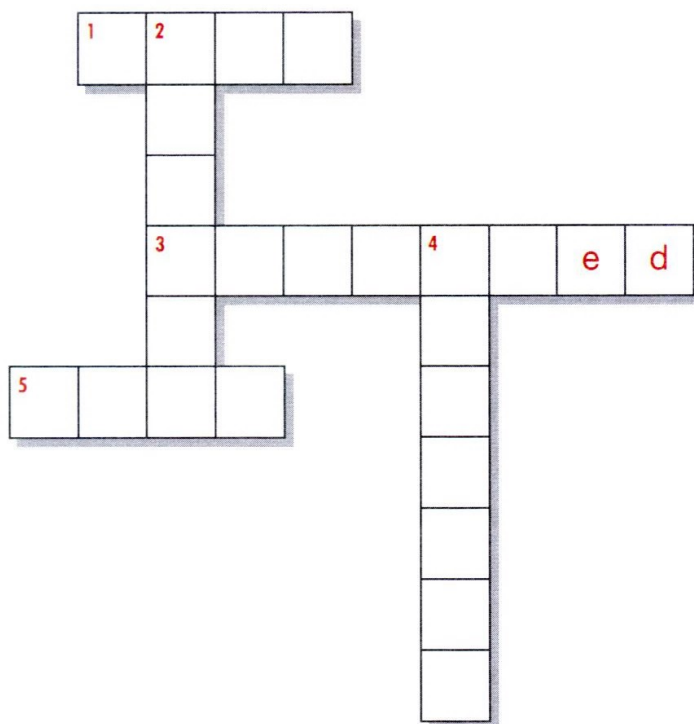
EXERCISES

A

Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. something of value that is given to the winner
a. opportunity b. prize
c. risk d. happen
2. lucky
a. extreme b. across
c. fortunate d. yet
3. to eat
a. consume b. breathe
c. realize d. observe
4. the feeling of being afraid
a. length b. fear
c. happen d. characteristic
5. to do by chance
a. respond b. realize
c. excite d. happen
6. how long something is
a. length b. characteristic
c. wonder d. mistake
7. to let air in and out of your body
a. observe b. breathe
c. consume d. excite
8. something you did wrong
a. happen b. fear
c. mistake d. risk
9. up to this point
a. extreme b. length
c. across d. yet
10. to understand
a. realize b. breathe
c. respond d. observe

- B** Complete the puzzle with the word that is similar in meaning to the **bolded** part.



ACROSS

1. Sarah ran around the park to get ready for the **contest where people run against each other**.
3. Michael **saw** the accident that occurred today.
5. Renee knew there was a **chance of something bad happening** when she went swimming in the ocean.

DOWN

2. I had to walk **to the other side of** the school to get to my next class.
4. Brad chose not to **give an answer** when I asked about his weekend.

- C** Check (✓) the sentence that makes the most sense according to the **bold word**.

1. ☐ a. Being tall is a **characteristic** of many trees.
☐ b. I was **fortunate** because I received some useless gifts.
2. ☐ a. Because he left work early, Carl had an **opportunity** to go to the concert.
☐ b. I could feel the **length** of the air outside.
3. ☐ a. Angela felt **fear** when she got a good grade on her test.
☐ b. Our team won. We were **fortunate**.

The Big Race

A dog saw a group of animals **across** the road. He walked over to meet them.

"What are you doing?" he asked them.

"I just sold them tickets to a race between the rabbit and the turtle," the duck **responded**.

The dog was extremely **excited**. He felt **fortunate** that he **happened** to be there. "I don't have anything to do today," the dog said. "I want to buy a ticket, too."

The dog sat down to **observe** the **race**. It would be many kilometers in **length**. The rabbit and the turtle stood next to each other. They waited for the race to start. The dog **wondered** why the turtle agreed to run against the rabbit. Being fast was not a **characteristic** of turtles. The rabbit was going to win easily.

Suddenly, the race began. The rabbit ran **extremely** quickly. The turtle walked slowly. After a minute, the rabbit looked back. He saw that the turtle was far behind him and was **breathing** quickly because he was so tired. The rabbit smiled and slowed down to a walk.

A minute later, the rabbit said, "I'm winning, so I'll take a rest." He sat and began to **consume** some grass. Then, he let his eyes close. He wasn't the winner **yet**. But there was no **risk** of him losing the race. He went to sleep.

Hours later, a loud sound woke him. All of the animals were talking loudly and looking at the field. He felt **fear** for the first time. The turtle was almost at the finish line. Now, the rabbit **realized** his **mistake**. But the race was over. He gave the turtle an **opportunity** to win, and the turtle took it. The duck handed the turtle his **prize**. It was the happiest day of the turtle's life.

The dog was happy for the turtle. "He isn't fast," the dog thought. "But he tried his best and did something great."

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A race between a rabbit and a turtle
 - b. The risk of running in a race
 - c. The speed of rabbits
 - d. How to observe a turtle
2. What did the duck do for the other animals?
 - a. He told them the news.
 - b. He gave them a prize.
 - c. He responded to their questions.
 - d. He sold tickets to them.
3. Why did the dog think the turtle had no opportunity to win the race?
 - a. The turtle hadn't won a race yet.
 - b. The turtle couldn't walk across such a length.
 - c. Being fast was not a characteristic of turtles.
 - d. The turtle was not fortunate.
4. What did the rabbit do after he woke up?
 - a. He consumed some grass.
 - b. He realized his mistake.
 - c. He breathed quickly.
 - d. He excited the animals.
5. What did the rabbit see that made him feel fear?



WORD LIST



☐ **art** [ɑ:rt]

n. **Art** is something creative that expresses ideas and feelings.
My sister likes to look at the **art** in the museum.



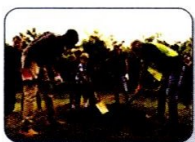
☐ **book** [buk]

n. A **book** is a set of printed sheets of paper that are held together inside a cover.
The man smiles as he reads his favorite **book**.



☐ **clothes** [klouz]

n. **Clothes** are what people wear to cover their bodies.
I bought warm **clothes** for the cold winter.



☐ **community** [kəmjú:nəti]

n. A **community** is a group of people who share the same area or interests.
The **community** got together to plant trees.



☐ **December** [disémber]

n. **December** is the twelfth month of the year.
The last day of the year is **December** 31st.



☐ **dinner** [dínər]

n. **Dinner** is the main meal eaten in the evening.
I had a hamburger for **dinner**.



☐ **end** [end]

v. To **end** is to stop or finish.
They are happy because the teacher wanted to **end** the class early.



☐ **exchange** [ɪksʃéindʒ]

v. To **exchange** is to give one thing in return for another.
The men **exchange** business cards.



☐ **family** [fæməli]

n. A **family** is a group of people who are related to each other.
There are four people in my **family**.

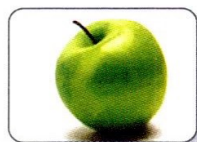


☐ **from** [frəm]

prep. **From** shows a starting place or position.
Chris studies **from** 10 o'clock to noon every morning.



Track 16-1



☐ **green** [ɡri:n]

adj. **Green** is the color of growing grass or leaves.
I don't like **green** apples.



☐ **home** [houm]

n. A person's **home** is the place where that person lives.
The family likes to stay at **home** on the weekends.



☐ **January** [dʒænjuəri]

n. **January** is the first month of the year.
My birthday is in **January**.



☐ **red** [red]

adj. **Red** is the color of blood.
Jack is wearing a **red** shirt.



☐ **seven** [sevn]

adj. **Seven** is the word for the number 7.
I have **seven** colored pencils on my desk.



☐ **start** [sta:rt]

v. To **start** is to begin doing something.
Catherine has to **start** work at 8 o'clock in the morning.



☐ **together** [təgeðər]

adv. **Together** shows an action is done with another person or thing.
Let's work **together** to finish the project.



☐ **university** [jù:nəvə:rsəti]

n. A **university** is a school where people study for a degree.
My dream is to go to a good **university**.



☐ **wear** [weər]

v. To **wear** is to have clothing on your body.
The man has to **wear** a suit to work.



☐ **year** [jiər]

n. A **year** is a period of 365 days or twelve months.
You become one **year** older every birthday.

EXERCISES



Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. exchange / wear

Please _____ a white shirt to work tomorrow.

Let's _____ email addresses.

2. community / university

My brother is a math professor at a _____.

My daughter teaches babies how to swim at our _____ center.

3. January / December

The beginning of the year is in _____.

We celebrate the end of the year in _____.

4. book / art

The author wrote a(n) _____ for his son.

The artist created a piece of _____ for the gallery.

5. dinner / home

It's snowing, so let's eat at _____.

We'll have chicken for _____ tonight.

6. clothes / family

My _____ flew on a plane to Hawaii on our vacation.

I have to wash my dirty _____ today.

7. year / together

Take your pet to a veterinarian at least once a _____.

Let's go to the dance _____.

B Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The flower is the color of blood.
__ e __
2. I went to five countries in a period of twelve months.
__ a __
3. I begin the day by taking a shower and eating breakfast.
__ t __
4. The man is wearing a sweater that is the color of growing grass.
__ n __
5. I drove here starting in the city.
f __

C Write the phrase that best fits each sentence.

- a. in a week
- b. in order to win the game
- c. I go to sleep
- d. mother, father, and three sisters
- e. for school

1. My **family** includes my _____.
2. At the **end** of the day, _____.
3. Diane needs new **clothes** _____.
4. We have to work **together** _____.
5. There are **seven** days _____.

Kwanzaa

Kwanzaa is a **seven**-day holiday celebrated in the United States and other countries by people of African descent. It is celebrated **from December 26 to January 1** each **year**. The celebration is dedicated to honoring African culture and working **together** as a **community**.

Kwanzaa was created in 1966 by Mualana Kareng. Kareng was an African studies professor at California State **University**. According to him, *Kwanzaa* comes from the Swahili language and means "first fruit." Kareng wanted to create a holiday for African-Americans as a way for them to reconnect with their heritage.

The colors of Kwanzaa are black, **red**, and **green**. These colors are seen in decorations such as African pieces of **art**, baskets, and cloth. Millions of African-Americans **wear** African **clothes** during Kwanzaa and decorate their **homes** with fruit and vegetables.

Each day, a **family** will celebrate one of seven different principles of their African heritage, such as unity, faith, and community. Then, they light a candle. The candles are put on a candleholder called a "Kinara." The middle candle is black, the three candles on one side of the Kinara are red, and the other three candles are green.

On the sixth day of Kwanzaa, families remember their ancestors and get together for a big **dinner** called a "Karamu." Traditional African-American dishes, which include chicken, fish, rice, beans, peas, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables are served.

Like Christmas, there are gifts which are **exchanged** on the seventh day. **Books** are always included because they symbolize the importance of learning about history and tradition.

Kwanzaa is a way of celebrating the **end** of the year by honoring African culture and traditions and to **start** the new year with family members as well as the community.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?
 - a. A celebration called Kwanzaa
 - b. The African community
 - c. The history of African-Americans
 - d. Where Kwanzaa was started
2. What does *Kwanzaa* mean?
 - a. African heritage
 - b. Community
 - c. First fruit
 - d. Candleholder
3. What do families do on the sixth day of Kwanzaa?
 - a. They read a book about history.
 - b. They light three green candles.
 - c. They give gifts to each other.
 - d. They have a big meal together.
4. Which of the following is true?
 - a. The colors of Kwanzaa are red, green, and yellow.
 - b. A candle is lit each day for seven days.
 - c. Mualana Kareng created Kwanzaa in 1996.
 - d. African-Americans decorate their homes with books.
5. Why are books given as gifts for Kwanzaa?



WORD LIST



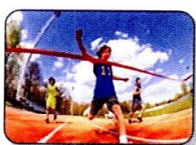
☐ **appreciate** [əprɪˈʃiːt]

v. To **appreciate** something is to understand its good qualities.
I can **appreciate** the lovely scenery.



☐ **available** [əvəɪləbəl]

adj. If something is **available**, it means you can get it.
There were many seats **available** in the room.



☐ **beat** [bi:t]

v. To **beat** someone means to do better than they do.
I managed to **beat** everyone in the race.



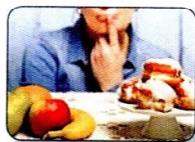
☐ **bright** [braɪt]

adj. If something is **bright**, it gives off a lot of light.
The **bright** light from the explosion hurt my eyes.



☐ **celebrate** [sɛləbreɪt]

v. To **celebrate** is to do something to show that an event is special.
We all **celebrated** when we heard the great news.



☐ **decide** [dɪsaɪd]

v. To **decide** is to make a definite choice.
He tried to **decide** which one to eat first.



☐ **disappear** [dɪsəˈpiər]

v. To **disappear** means to go away or not be seen.
The top of the building is **disappearing** in the clouds.



☐ **else** [els]

adv. If you talk about something **else**, you talk about something different.
I wanted a bike for my birthday, but I got something **else**.



☐ **fair** [fɛər]

adj. **Fair** means reasonable or right.
He sold me his car for a **fair** price.



☐ **flow** [fləʊ]

v. To **flow** is to move easily and continuously in one direction.
The water **flowed** over the rocks and into the lake.



Track 17-1



☐ **forward** [fɔːrwɜːrd]

adv. If you move **forward**, you move in the direction in front of you.
When he saw his mother, the baby crawled **forward** to her.



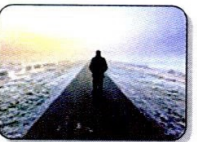
☐ **hill** [hil]

n. A **hill** is a raised area of land. It is higher than the land around it.
The sun was rising above the green **hills**.



☐ **level** [lɛvəl]

n. A **level** is a point on a scale that measures something.
Please check the **level** of the temperature.



☐ **lone** [laʊn]

adj. A **lone** person or thing is the only one in a given place.
A **lone** man walked along the street.



☐ **puddle** [pʊdl]

n. A **puddle** is a pool of liquid on the ground.
When the ice melted, it formed a **puddle**.



☐ **response** [rɪspɑːns]

n. A **response** is the answer to a question.
He asked if I was sad. My **response** was "No."



☐ **season** [siːzən]

n. A **season** is a time of the year: spring, summer, fall, or winter.
Fall is a warm **season**, while winter is very cold.



☐ **solution** [səluːʃən]

n. A **solution** is a way to solve a problem.
There are many problems. We need **solutions**!



☐ **waste** [weɪst]

v. To **waste** means to use something carelessly and unnecessarily.
Turn off the water so you don't **waste** it.



☐ **whether** [hwéðəːr]

conj. You use **whether** when you must choose between two things.
I could not decide **whether** to go left or right.

EXERCISES

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **available**
 a. to answer b. to win c. to decide d. able to get
2. **level**
 a. a point on a scale b. with much light
 c. different d. alone
3. **appreciate**
 a. to go away b. to have fun
 c. to use little of d. to know why an event is important
4. **season**
 a. a pool of liquid b. a part of the year
 c. a high area of land d. to move easily and continuously
5. **solution**
 a. straight ahead b. to show choice between two things
 c. reasonable or in a right way d. a way to solve a problem

B Match to complete the words. Then write the part of speech.

1. dis • • te → _____
2. fa • • cide → _____
3. was • • ir → _____
4. de • • ther → _____
5. whe • • appear → _____

C Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

hill appreciate puddles response solution

1. That _____ is too high to climb.
2. We must find a _____ to the difficult problem.
3. I asked you a question. What is your _____?
4. The rain formed _____ on the road.
5. Do you _____ the thought that went into the gifts you got?

D Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

1. Every New Year's Eve, we _____.
☐ a. celebrate with friends
☐ b. enjoy the change of the season
2. I put on my sunglasses because _____.
☐ a. the sun was so bright
☐ b. a lone man stood on the road
3. Do you want chicken, _____?
☐ a. whether it happens or not
☐ b. or do you want something else
4. If we try hard, we can _____.
☐ a. beat the other team
☐ b. waste our time
5. Let's turn around and go back, _____.
☐ a. not forward
☐ b. to the last season

The Race for Water

There was a town next to a river. The people there had a lot of water. But they **wasted** it. That made the Sky angry. It said, "If you waste water, I will take it away from you." But the people didn't listen.

When the **season** changed from spring to summer, the clouds **disappeared**. The **bright** sun was hot and made the river dry. There was no water **available**. People asked, "When will the rain fall?"

The Sky's **response** was, "You don't **appreciate** water. You waste it, and now I will never make rain again."

A boy **decided** that this wasn't **fair**. He thought of a **solution**. He asked the Sky to race him. He said, "If I get to the top of that **hill** before your rain can form **puddles**, you must fill our river."

The Sky laughed. "Little boy, I am the Sky. I am above everything **else**. You cannot **beat** me." But the boy knew he would win.

When the race began, the boy ran **forward**. The Sky started raining on the hill. But puddles did not form there. When it rained on the hill, the water went down.

The Sky kept raining. The water **flowed** down into the river. When the boy reached the top of the hill, the river was full. The people began to **celebrate**. It was the highest **level** the river had ever been at before.

The Sky was angry. "A boy can't beat me! I won't fill your river," it said. Now the boy laughed. "It doesn't matter **whether** you want to fill it or not," he said. "You already did." The Sky looked at the full river.

"You tricked me," it said. It asked the people, "Do you appreciate water now?"

"Yes," they said. "We won't waste it."

That is how a **lone** boy saved his town and won the race for water.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A boy who swims in a river
 - b. People who celebrate at a party
 - c. A boy with the solution to a problem
 - d. People who learn to appreciate a hill
2. The river became dry when _____.
 - a. the water went somewhere else
 - b. the bright sun became very hot
 - c. the people found available water nearby
 - d. the season changed from spring to summer
3. How did the boy save the town?
 - a. He made the clouds disappear.
 - b. He beat the rain to the top of the hill.
 - c. He moved forward faster than the sun.
 - d. He promised not to waste any more water.
4. What was the last thing the Sky did in the story?
 - a. It raced a lone boy to the top of the hill.
 - b. It saw the river at its highest level.
 - c. It asked the people for a response about water.
 - d. It decided the people wasted too much water.
5. What did the boy say when he reached the top of the hill?



WORD LIST



☐ **always** [ɔ:lweiz]

adv. **Always** means that something happens all the time.
They **always** brush their teeth in the morning.



☐ **ask** [æsk]

v. To **ask** is to say or write something to get an answer.
Please **ask** questions if you do not understand.



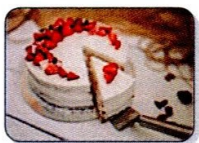
☐ **banana** [bəˈnænə]

n. A **banana** is a long yellow fruit with soft white flesh inside.
Did you eat a **banana** for breakfast?



☐ **bread** [bred]

n. **Bread** is a food made from flour and water.
You need two pieces of **bread** to make a sandwich.



☐ **cake** [keik]

n. **Cake** is a sweet dessert made from flour, water, sugar, and eggs.
What a beautiful birthday **cake**!



☐ **carrot** [kærət]

n. A **carrot** is an orange vegetable.
I put a **carrot** in my salad.



☐ **chicken** [tʃɪkən]

n. **Chicken** is a bird that is often used for food.
Chicken is his favorite kind of meat.



☐ **chocolate** [tʃɒkələt]

n. **Chocolate** is a sweet food made from cacao beans.
I made a **chocolate** cake for my mom's party.



☐ **contain** [kəntéin]

v. To **contain** is to hold or have something.
I have to find something to **contain** these apples.



☐ **delicious** [dɪlɪʃəs]

adj. If a food is **delicious**, it is tasty.
I loved the **delicious** fried chicken I ate for dinner!



Track 18-1



☐ **diet** [daɪət]

n. A **diet** is the food regularly eaten by a person.
His **diet** mostly consists of fruits and vegetables.



☐ **eat** [i:t]

v. To **eat** is to chew and swallow food.
You should **eat** breakfast every day.



☐ **food** [fu:d]

n. **Food** is things people and animals eat.
Pasta is a famous **food** in Italy.



☐ **fruit** [fru:t]

n. **Fruit** is a type of healthy food that grows on trees and plants.
Apples, pears, and oranges are types of **fruit**.



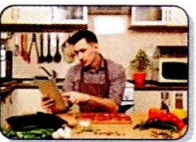
☐ **great** [greɪt]

adj. When something is **great**, it is very good.
It was a **great**, exciting game!



☐ **health** [helθ]

n. **Health** is the state of a person's body.
People who want good **health** should not smoke.



☐ **recipe** [résəpi]

n. A **recipe** is a set of instructions for cooking a certain type of food.
Do you use a **recipe** when you make that sauce?



☐ **restaurant** [restərɒnt]

n. A **restaurant** is a business where people sit and eat food.
Let's eat at the Indian **restaurant**.



☐ **special** [spéʃəl]

adj. If something is **special**, it is unique and different.
The cupcake was **special** because it had blue frosting.



☐ **water** [wɔ:tər]

n. **Water** is a clear liquid that people need to survive.
Drink eight cups of **water** every day.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that best fits the given definition.

1. a clear liquid
a. water b. orange juice c. coffee d. milkshake
2. a yellow fruit
a. banana b. coconut c. lime d. grape
3. the condition of the body
a. diet b. recipe c. mask d. health
4. a sweet food
a. fish b. potato c. chocolate d. water
5. a place to order food and eat it
a. museum b. restaurant c. clothing store d. swimming pool

B Circle the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. disgusting
a. exciting b. soft c. delicious d. simple
2. awful
a. sticky b. great c. hot d. soft
3. never
a. always b. sometimes c. rarely d. maybe
4. ordinary
a. sour b. bumpy c. healthy d. special
5. answer
a. walk b. ask c. wipe d. create

C Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined word(s).

1. They grow orange vegetables in their garden.
 _ _ r _ _ t _
2. My mom bought a lot of things you eat at the grocery store.
 _ o _ _
3. Do you like white or wheat food made from flour and water?
 _ _ e _ _
4. A healthy group of foods that are regularly eaten has a balance of the five food groups.
 _ i _ _
5. Do you have a set of cooking instructions for spaghetti sauce?
 _ _ c i _ _
6. Oranges have a lot of vitamins.
 _ o _ _ _ _ n
7. I like food that grows on trees better than vegetables.
 _ _ u _ _
8. Did you know that a bird lays eggs?
 _ _ _ c k _ _
9. I want to put food in my mouth because I'm so hungry!
 _ _ t
10. That bakery makes the best ice cream dessert!
 _ _ k _

Eat Healthy!

It is important to **eat** healthy **food**. There are five main healthy food groups. They are grains, **fruits**, vegetables, protein, and dairy. A food pyramid can show you how much of each group you should eat.

Many different kinds of food are necessary for a balanced **diet**. You need to eat grains such as rice, wheat, and several types of **bread**. Fruits and vegetables are also important. Fruits such as **bananas** are good for you. Others, such as oranges and kiwis, **contain** a lot of vitamin C. Vegetables are an important part of a daily diet. They are extremely healthy and can be eaten in many ways. Salads with raw vegetables such as spinach and **carrots** are common, but you can also cook vegetables in many different ways. Soups are another easy way to get vegetables into your diet. Protein is an important food group, too. Meats such as beef and **chicken** are well-known forms of protein. Tofu, beans, eggs, and nuts also contain high amounts of protein. You should also eat dairy products such as cheese, yogurt, and milk as well. A healthy diet includes drinking lots of **water** instead of sugary drinks such as soda and juice.

While sweets may not be considered healthy foods, they are fine if you don't eat too many. **Chocolate** and **cake** are well-loved sweets commonly found at **restaurants** and grocery stores. They are often served at **special** events such as birthday parties and weddings.

At restaurants, you can **ask** the waiters to tell you which ingredients are included in different dishes. At home, you can **always** find healthy and **delicious recipes** in cookbooks or on the internet.

Eating healthy food is **great** for your **health**!

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What are the five main healthy food groups mentioned in this story?
 - a. Candy, fruit, grains, protein, vegetables
 - b. Cake, fruit, grains, protein, vegetables
 - c. Chicken, dairy, fruit, grains, vegetables
 - d. Dairy, fruit, grains, protein, vegetables
2. Which fruit contains a lot of vitamin C?
 - a. Apples
 - b. Bananas
 - c. Cherries
 - d. Oranges
3. How might people cook and eat vegetables?
 - a. They can eat a salad.
 - b. They can make soup.
 - c. They can cook them.
 - d. All of the above
4. According to the passage, what can you ask waiters at restaurants?
 - a. What the primary food groups are
 - b. How many glasses of water you can have
 - c. To say what is in different dishes
 - d. To look on the internet for healthy recipes
5. What are five healthy foods you can eat that are mentioned in the passage?



WORD LIST



☐ **alive** [əlaɪv]

adj. Someone or something that is **alive** is not dead.

My grandparents are still **alive** even though they are over 90.



☐ **bone** [bəʊn]

n. A **bone** is a hard part of the body.

I brought home a nice **bone** for my dog.



☐ **bother** [bəˈðəːr]

v. To **bother** is to make the effort to do something.

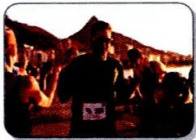
No one **bothered** to wash the dishes today.



☐ **captain** [kæptɪn]

n. A **captain** is the person who controls a ship or airplane.

The **captain** sailed his ship to Australia.



☐ **conclusion** [kənklúːʒən]

n. The **conclusion** of something is the final part of it.

At the **conclusion** of the race, the spectators cheered for the winner.



☐ **doubt** [daʊt]

n. **Doubt** is a feeling of not being sure.

I have **doubt** that the story is true.



☐ **explore** [ɪksplɔːr]

v. To **explore** is to look for new places.

He wants to **explore** the world and see new things.



☐ **glad** [glæd]

adj. If you are **glad**, you are happy.

I am **glad** you came to my party.



☐ **however** [haʊévər]

adv. **However** means despite or not being influenced by something.

She is a great cook. **However**, she never had professional lessons.



☐ **injustice** [ɪndʒʌstɪs]

n. **Injustice** is a lack of fairness or justice.

Putting an innocent person in jail is an act of **injustice**.

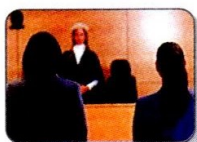


Track 19-1



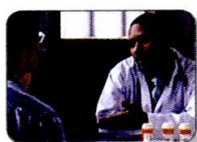
☐ **international** [ɪntəˈnæʃənəl]

adj. If something is **international**, it involves more than one country.
The United Nations is a powerful **international** organization.



☐ **lawyer** [lɔːjəːr]

n. A **lawyer** works with the law and represents people in court.
The **lawyer** left the courthouse after the judge made her decision.



☐ **mention** [menʃən]

v. To **mention** something is to talk about it.
The doctors **mentioned** the problems that the patient was having.



☐ **old** [əʊld]

adj. Someone who is **old** has lived for many years.
My mother is seventy years **old** now.



☐ **policy** [pəˈləsi]

n. A **policy** is a rule.
He told us that his **policy** was to put customers first.



☐ **social** [səʊʃəl]

adj. If something is **social**, it is about many people in a community.
People should come together and fix the world's **social** problems.



☐ **speech** [spi:tʃ]

n. A **speech** is something said to a group of people.
She gave a **speech** to the class.



☐ **staff** [stæf]

n. A **staff** is a group of people working together in a company.
My dad has a **staff** of four people to help him at the office.



☐ **toward** [təwɔːrd]

prep. If you go **toward** something, you go closer to it.
Santa walked **toward** my house with a bag of gifts.



☐ **wood** [wud]

n. **Wood** is the thing that trees are made of.
I put the pieces of **wood** in a pile.

EXERCISES



Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **mention**
 - a. to say
 - b. to look at
 - c. to not believed
 - d. to be happy

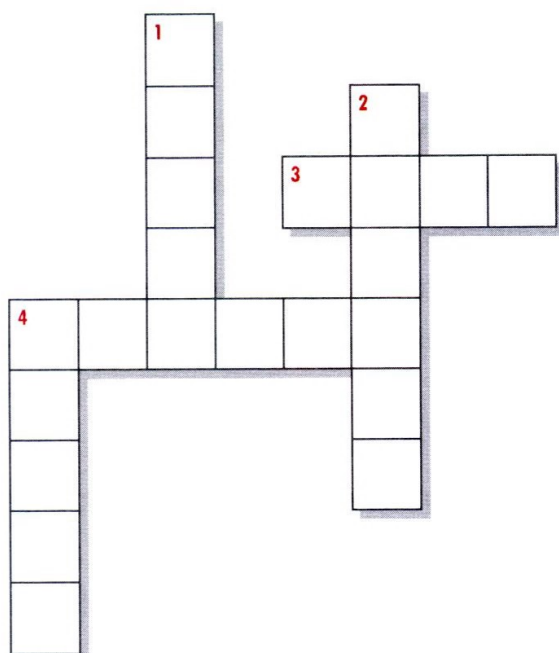
2. **social**
 - a. about many countries
 - b. not dead
 - c. about many people
 - d. about a different country

3. **lawyer**
 - a. to be treated unfairly
 - b. a person who works with the law
 - c. leader
 - d. a part of the body

4. **however**
 - a. the last part
 - b. part of a tree
 - c. a rule
 - d. but

5. **bother**
 - a. to look for new places
 - b. to make the effort to do something
 - c. to talk about something
 - d. to not believe

B Complete the puzzle with the word that is similar in meaning to the **bolded** part.



DOWN

1. He is **not dead**; I saw him yesterday.
2. Did anyone **make the effort** to do their homework?
4. The **group of workers** helped him with his work.

ACROSS

3. The chair is made of **the material trees are made of**.
4. He gave a **talk to a group of people** at the meeting.

C Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

mentioned however policy staff speech
bothered conclusion injustice bones doubt

My teacher's name is Mrs. Smith. Yesterday, she gave a(n) **1.** _____ to our class. She said there was a new **2.** _____ about the school diet. No one is allowed to eat cookies anymore! The school's **3.** _____ decided that their students didn't eat healthily. They wanted students to improve their eating habits. Everyone will have to drink a cup of milk at lunch. She said milk gives our bodies stronger **4.** _____. She also **5.** _____ that sugar is bad for us. She said she had no **6.** _____ that we would all feel better. We all thought that it was an **7.** _____. But at the **8.** _____ of class, she told us one more thing, "It was a joke!" **9.** _____, no one thought that it was very funny. And no students **10.** _____ to laugh.

Shipwrecked

Simon Yates was a **lawyer**. He helped many people. **However**, he was not a nice man. His **policy** was to help only rich people. He didn't **bother** about **social injustice**. He made a lot of money, but many people didn't like him. Even people on his **staff** didn't like him. In fact, they were **glad** when he got into trouble.

Simon had a very bad day. He did many things wrong and lost his job. Soon, he didn't have any money. His wife, Mrs. Yates, began to have **doubts** about him. Simon wanted to start a new life. He planned to leave the country.

He **mentioned** his plan to the **captain** of a ship. The captain was **exploring** the world. The captain felt bad for Simon and said, "I will take you to foreign countries." They left the next day.

Near the **conclusion** of their **international** trip, the weather turned bad. A wave pushed Simon off the boat. But he was **alive**. He swam **toward** an island. After a long time he got there.

At first he was upset. He was lost and alone. "I'll never go home again," he thought. He had a lot of problems, but he didn't die. He built a house in a tree. He lived on a diet of fish. He made tools from **wood** and **bones**. He made a cup to drink rainwater.

Slowly, he learned to be happy on the island. He swam every day. He had trouble sometimes, but he always found a way to fix the problem. Life was simple. He liked it.

Finally, people on a ship saw Simon on the island. They wanted to take him home. But Simon was happy. He gave them a long **speech** about life. He said he wanted to stay. He liked his new, simple life more than his **old** life.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. How the captain of a ship explored foreign places
 - b. How a lawyer stayed alive alone on an island
 - c. Why a man and a woman went on an international trip
 - d. Why it is a good policy to worry about social problems
2. Why does Simon not stay on the boat?
 - a. The staff do not like him.
 - b. He wants to swim toward an island.
 - c. A wave pushes him off the ship.
 - d. He does not like the diet of only fish.
3. How does Simon stay alive on the island?
 - a. He makes tools from bones and wood.
 - b. He makes clothes from a tree.
 - c. He eats food from the trees.
 - d. He uses a cup to drink seawater.
4. What did Simon mention in his speech?
 - a. He wanted to see Mrs. Yates.
 - b. He was unhappy to be alone.
 - c. He was glad to be on the island.
 - d. He had doubts about staying on the island.
5. What happens near the conclusion of Simon's trip?



UNIT 20

WORD LIST



☐ **achieve** [ə'tʃi:v]

v. To **achieve** something is to successfully do it after trying hard.
I was happy that I could **achieve** my goal.



☐ **advise** [əd'vaɪz]

v. To **advise** someone is to tell them what to do.
My mother often **advises** people about their money.



☐ **already** [ɔ:l'reɪdɪ]

adv. If something happens **already**, it happens before a certain time.
It is **already** time for the movie to start. Let's go in.



☐ **basic** [beɪsɪk]

adj. If something is **basic**, it is very simple or easy.
I learned some **basic** English skills in school today.



☐ **bit** [bɪt]

n. A **bit** is a small amount of something.
I ate a **bit** of chocolate before I went to bed.



☐ **consider** [kənsɪdər]

v. To **consider** something means to think about it.
Pete didn't like his job. He **considered** getting a new one.



☐ **destroy** [dɪ'strɔɪ]

v. To **destroy** means to damage something so badly that it cannot be used.
The glass was **destroyed**.



☐ **entertain** [entər'teɪn]

v. To **entertain** someone is to do something that they enjoy.
The clown **entertained** the kids at the party.



☐ **extra** [ékstrə]

adj. If something is **extra**, it is more than what is needed.
The squirrel had **extra** nuts for the winter.



☐ **goal** [gəʊl]

n. A **goal** is something you work toward.
Her **goal** was to become a doctor.



Track 20-1



☐ **lie** [lai]

v. To **lie** is to say or write something untrue to deceive someone.
Whenever Pinocchio **lied** to his father, his nose grew.



☐ **meat** [mi:t]

n. **Meat** is food made of animals.
This piece of **meat** I'm eating tastes very good.



☐ **opinion** [ə'pinjən]

n. An **opinion** is a thought about a person or a thing.
Meg told me her **opinion** of my story. She said it was not funny.



☐ **real** [ri:əl]

adj. If something is **real**, it actually exists.
Some people don't believe in aliens from space, but I think they're **real**.



☐ **reflect** [riflékt]

v. To **reflect** is when a surface sends back light, heat, sound or an image.
Her face was **reflected** in the smooth glass.



☐ **regard** [rigó:rd]

v. To **regard** people is to think of them in a certain way.
The boy **regarded** the girl as a good friend.



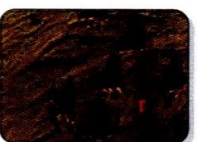
☐ **serve** [sə:rv]

v. To **serve** someone is to give them food or drinks.
He **served** us our drinks quickly.



☐ **vegetable** [védʒətəbl]

n. A **vegetable** is a plant used as food.
Carrots are my favorite **vegetable**.



☐ **war** [wɔ:r]

n. A **war** is a big fight between two groups of people.
Many young men died in the **war**.



☐ **worth** [wə:rθ]

adj. If something is **worth** an amount of money, it costs that amount.
Our house is **worth** a lot of money.

EXERCISES

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **achieve**
a. to think about something b. to get something
c. to tell someone what to do d. to break into pieces
2. **reflect**
a. to tell someone what to do b. to think about something
c. to damage something very badly d. to send back an image
3. **opinion**
a. a thought b. a plant c. an animal d. a fight
4. **already**
a. not made up b. before a certain time
c. more than is needed d. very simple
5. **goal**
a. a thought about someone or something
b. a fight between groups of people
c. something you work toward
d. a small amount of something

B Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

meat war serve regard destroy

1. Chicken, pork, and beef are all kinds of _____.
2. Don't drop the glass bowl. You will _____ it.
3. Restaurants often _____ tea and coffee with breakfast.
4. Many teachers _____ their students as smart kids.
5. It is sad when two countries start a _____ with each other.



Check (✓) the sentence that makes the most sense according to the bold word.

1. ☐ a. A **basic** tool has many parts.
☐ b. If a toy is **worth** \$1, it costs \$1.
2. ☐ a. Anyone can pet a **real** dog.
☐ b. If a man has **extra** socks, he does not have enough.
3. ☐ a. It is not smart to **lie** to your parents.
☐ b. People **consider** potatoes to be a fruit.
4. ☐ a. If a bike is **worth** \$50, it costs much less.
☐ b. When you eat **vegetables**, you are eating plants.
5. ☐ a. When a teacher **advises** her students, she does not help them.
☐ b. Some people **entertain** others by telling funny stories.
6. ☐ a. If a boy **considers** studying, he is thinking about doing it.
☐ b. Many people like inventing new types of **vegetables**.
7. ☐ a. A **basic** answer is a simple one.
☐ b. A **bit** of food is a lot of it.
8. ☐ a. If a girl brings **extra** paper, she has more than she needs.
☐ b. People **entertain** others to make them sad.
9. ☐ a. People believe others who **lie** often.
☐ b. When you **advise** your friend, you tell him what to do.
10. ☐ a. A **real** story never happened.
☐ b. A **bit** of paper is a small piece.

The Seven Cities of Gold

Many years ago, a Spanish officer named Coronado heard the story of seven great cities. "The walls of these cities are made of gold," his friends told him. "The people eat **meat** from golden plates and dress in nice clothes," they said. They called these cities the Seven Cities of Gold. Were the cities **real**? Coronado never **considered** asking his friends.

Coronado thought to himself, "The things in these cities must be **worth** a lot of money." So he went to find the Seven Cities of Gold. He took along three hundred men, many horses, and **extra** food. They headed west. Coronado wanted to **achieve** his **goal** very badly.

Coronado and his men rode for many days. Then they saw some cities. "We found the Seven Cities of Gold!" his men said, but Coronado wasn't happy. He had a different **opinion**. "These can't be the Seven Cities of Gold," he said. "Look, they're made of dirt!"

Coronado was right. The cities weren't bright and golden. They were dirty and brown. The people didn't eat meat from golden plates. They ate **vegetables** from regular bowls. They wore the most **basic** clothes. Coronado **regarded** the cities as ugly places. "What happened to the cities of gold?" he thought. "Did someone **destroy** them? Was there a **war**? Did someone **already** come and take the gold?"

That night, the people of the cities **entertained** Coronado and his men and **served** them food. They **advised** Coronado to go home. "There is no gold here," they told him. Coronado was angry. Did his friends **lie** to him?

He left the next morning. He looked back at the cities one more time. The sun **reflected** light on the dirt houses. Coronado thought he saw a **bit** of gold. Were his friends right after all? "No," he told himself. "It's just the sun." Then he turned away and went home.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A man who achieves his goal
 - b. An officer who looks for cities of gold
 - c. Men who destroy cities
 - d. People who entertain and serve
2. What did Coronado NOT consider asking his friends?
 - a. How much money the cities were worth
 - b. If the people of the cities ate meat
 - c. If the Seven Cities of Gold were real
 - d. How much extra food to take west
3. Why was Coronado unhappy when he saw the cities?
 - a. They were not made of gold.
 - b. They were at war with each other.
 - c. Someone had destroyed them.
 - d. He had already been to the cities.
4. What did the people of the cities advise Coronado to do?
 - a. Eat basic vegetables
 - b. Go home
 - c. Regard the cities as dirty places
 - d. Talk about his opinion of the cities
5. What did Coronado do when he thought he saw a bit of gold on the houses?



UNIT 21

WORD LIST



- ☐ **appear** [əpiə] *v.* To **appear** is to seem.
She **appeared** to be sad. She was crying.



- ☐ **base** [beis] *n.* The **base** is the bottom of something.
The **base** of the table has three legs.



- ☐ **brain** [brein] *n.* The **brain** is the organ in your head that lets you think.
You must use your **brain** to solve the problem.



- ☐ **career** [kəriə] *n.* A **career** is a job that you do for a large part of your life.
He was in the hospitality business for most of his **career**.



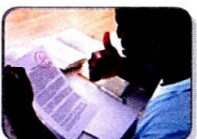
- ☐ **clerk** [klə:k] *n.* A **clerk** is a type of worker. Clerks in a store help customers.
The **clerk** added up her bill for the groceries.



- ☐ **effort** [éfə] *n.* **Effort** is hard work or an attempt to do something.
He always puts a lot of **effort** into his studies.



- ☐ **enter** [éntə] *v.* To **enter** a place is to go into it.
Two guards greeted me as I **entered** the front door.



- ☐ **excellent** [éksələnt] *adj.* When something is **excellent**, it is very good.
I got an **excellent** score on my school test.



- ☐ **hero** [hi:rou] *n.* A **hero** is a brave person who does things to help others.
To children, the man in the blue and red costume was a real **hero**.



- ☐ **hurry** [hə:ri] *v.* To **hurry** is to do something quickly.
I **hurried** home on my bike.



Track 21-1



☐ **inform** [ɪnfɔːrm]

v. To **inform** someone is to tell them about something.
I called and **informed** her about my idea.



☐ **later** [leɪtəːr]

adv. **Later** means after the present, expected, or usual time.
She missed the train, so she'll arrive a little **later** than expected.



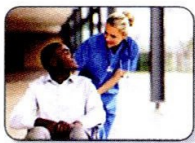
☐ **leave** [liːv]

v. To **leave** means to go away from someone or something.
He packed his bag and was ready to **leave** for home.



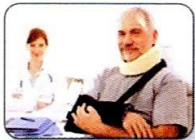
☐ **locate** [ləʊkeɪt]

v. To **locate** something is to find it.
I could not **locate** my keys in the house.



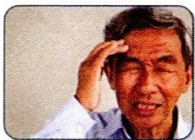
☐ **nurse** [nɜːrs]

n. A **nurse** is a person who helps sick people in the hospital.
A **nurse** helped me get better.



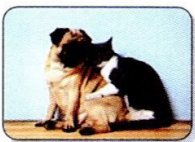
☐ **operation** [ɒpəreɪʃən]

n. An **operation** is when a doctor replaces or removes something in the body.
The **operation** on my arm was a success.



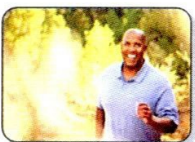
☐ **pain** [peɪn]

n. **Pain** is the feeling that you have when you are hurt.
His head was full of **pain**.



☐ **refuse** [rɪfjuːz]

v. To **refuse** something is to say "no" to it.
The dog **refused** to play with the cat.



☐ **though** [ðəʊ]

conj. **Though** is used when one idea makes another seem surprising.
Though he was overweight, he liked to be active.



☐ **various** [vəˈeəriəs]

adj. If something is **various**, there are many types of it.
She owned shoes of **various** styles.

EXERCISES

A Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

locate

hero

pain

hurried

clerk

I went to the video store last night. I wanted to **1.** _____ a DVD.

I didn't know the name of the movie, so I told the **2.** _____ what it was about. I told her there was a **3.** _____ who could fly and nothing caused him **4.** _____. She went to the shelf and brought it to me. Then

I **5.** _____ home to watch it.

B Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

1. When I went to the hospital, _____.

- ☐ a. the nurse gave me medicine
- ☐ b. all the doctors and nurses will leave

2. He arrived on time, but Sarah won't be here _____.

- ☐ a. until much later
- ☐ b. leaves in the morning

3. I really like that writer. He wrote an _____.

- ☐ a. unusual piece of music
- ☐ b. excellent book

4. After I dropped the book on my foot, _____.

- ☐ a. I was in pain
- ☐ b. I hurried home

5. He did not want to go to the party. He _____.

- ☐ a. appeared ready to go
- ☐ b. refused to get into the car



Check (✓) the sentence that makes the most sense according to the bold word.

1. ☐ a. Because the **base** of the lamp was broken, it could not stand up.
☐ b. I decided to **leave** early so that I could be late.
2. ☐ a. The roof was at the **base** of the house.
☐ b. I had an **operation** to fix my broken nose.
3. ☐ a. The **various** movies were all the same.
☐ b. I like dogs; I don't like most animals, **though**.
4. ☐ a. I will **leave** early in the morning to catch my plane.
☐ b. Her grade was **excellent** because she failed the test.
5. ☐ a. **Though** I was rich, I bought a lot of cars.
☐ b. I made an **effort** to get the job done.
6. ☐ a. He never used his **brain** when he faced problems!
☐ b. The job **appeared** very quickly.
7. ☐ a. I **entered** the house through the door.
☐ b. A **nurse** does not need training.
8. ☐ a. She **appeared** very happy on her birthday.
☐ b. You do not need to use your **brain** to think.
9. ☐ a. I **informed** him of the new rules.
☐ b. I **entered** the room into the garden.
10. ☐ a. The rock **informed** me that I was too heavy.
☐ b. There were **various** things to do at the event.



Katy

I first met 8-year-old Katy on a rainy afternoon. I was a **nurse** at a hospital. The **clerk** at the desk told me about Katy. She was there because she felt a lot of **pain**. The doctors **located** a problem at the **base** of her **brain**. I knew she was special even before she got better. I'll always remember Katy as a **hero**.

When I **entered** Katy's room, she was not in her bed. She was in a chair next to Tommy, a little boy. **Though** Katy did not feel well, she was playing with Tommy and his toys. It took a lot of **effort** for her just to sit in the chair. But she played with Tommy because it made him happy.

Katy was always smiling and never **appeared** to be in pain. She **refused** to just lie in bed. One day, I found her painting a picture. Later, she gave it to one of the older patients. Another day, she went outside to get flowers for another sick little girl. Katy made everyone smile.

The doctors **hurried** to fix the problem in Katy's brain. The **operation** was successful! The doctors **informed** the hospital staff of the good news. Katy was fine. She soon felt **excellent**. She got better and was able to **leave** the hospital a month **later**.

I have had a long **career** as a nurse. I have met many patients. However, I have never met another girl like Katy. Even after she got well, she still came to the hospital. She played **various** games with the young patients. She read many books to the older patients. Katy's kind heart helped her get better so quickly. She is a hero to me and everyone else at the hospital.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A clerk with a brain problem
 - b. A little girl who is a hero
 - c. A little girl who wants a career as a nurse
 - d. Tommy and his various toys
2. Why does everyone like Katy?
 - a. She does good things even though she is in pain.
 - b. She enters the hospital and saves a patient's life.
 - c. She has a problem at the base of her brain.
 - d. She hurries to help the clerk at his desk.
3. Which of the following is true at the end of the story?
 - a. Katy refuses to go back to the hospital.
 - b. Katy makes an effort to become a nurse.
 - c. Katy feels excellent but goes back to the hospital to see other patients.
 - d. Katy informs other patients about how to get better.
4. How did the nurse know Katy did not feel well?
 - a. Katy appeared to be sad.
 - b. Katy had to make an effort just to sit in a chair.
 - c. The nurse located a problem in Katy's brain.
 - d. The nurse asked Katy how she felt.
5. What does Katy do to help people?



UNIT 22

WORD LIST



- ☐ **actual** [æktʃuəl]
adj. **Actual** means real or true.
 This is the **actual** sword that the king owned, not a fake one.



- ☐ **amaze** [əméiz]
v. To **amaze** people is to surprise them very much.
 The news in the paper **amazed** Jack.



- ☐ **charge** [tʃɑːrdʒ]
n. A **charge** is the price to pay for something.
 The **charge** for the shirts was \$15.



- ☐ **comfort** [kʌmfərt]
v. To **comfort** someone means to make them feel better.
 I wanted to **comfort** my friend after I heard the bad news.



- ☐ **contact** [kantaekt]
v. To **contact** people is to speak or write to them.
 I **contacted** Sue about my party.



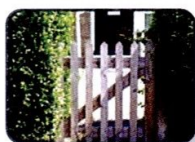
- ☐ **customer** [kʌstəmə]
n. A **customer** is a person who buys something at a store.
 The **customer** put a few items in a bag.



- ☐ **deliver** [dɪlɪvə]
v. To **deliver** something is to take it from one place to another.
 The man **delivered** Chinese food to my house.



- ☐ **earn** [ɜːn]
v. To **earn** means to get money for the work you do.
 He **earns** his living as a chef in a great restaurant.



- ☐ **gate** [geɪt]
n. A **gate** is a type of door. Gates are usually made of metal or wood.
 We want to put up a wooden **gate** around our house.



- ☐ **include** [ɪnklúːd]
v. To **include** something means to have it as part of a group.
 Does this meal **include** a soft drink?



Track 22-1



☐ **manage** [mænidʒ]

v. To **manage** something means to control or be in charge of it.
I had to **manage** the meeting myself.



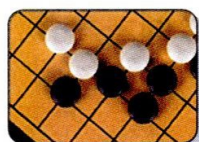
☐ **mystery** [místəri]

n. A **mystery** is something that is difficult to understand or explain.
The path on the map was a complete **mystery** to me.



☐ **occur** [əké:r]

v. To **occur** means to happen.
When did the thunderstorm **occur**?



☐ **opposite** [ápəzit]

n. If A is the **opposite** of B, A is completely different from B.
The **opposite** of black is white.



☐ **plate** [pleit]

n. A **plate** is a flat round thing that you put food on.
I put my **plate** down so I could put some food on it.



☐ **receive** [risí:v]

v. To **receive** something is to get it.
I **received** a present on my birthday.



☐ **reward** [riwó:rd]

n. A **reward** is something given in exchange for good behavior or work.
He was given a **reward** for his excellent performance.



☐ **set** [set]

v. To **set** something is to put it somewhere.
Please **set** the dice down on the table.



☐ **steal** [sti:l]

v. To **steal** is to take something that is not yours.
The men tried to **steal** money from the bank.



☐ **thief** [θi:f]

n. A **thief** is someone who quietly takes things that do not belong to them.
A **thief** broke into our home and took my mother's jewelry.

EXERCISES

A

Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. to take something that does not belong to you
a. steal b. include c. amaze d. plate
2. to happen
a. manage b. set c. deliver d. occur
3. to make someone feel better
a. reward b. earn c. comfort d. contact
4. to get
a. receive b. gate c. charge d. actual
5. a person who buys something
a. opposite b. mystery c. customer d. thief

B

Check (✓) the sentence that makes the most sense according to the bold word.

1. ☐ a. If I **receive** a present, I give someone something.
☐ b. If you **steal** money, you can get in trouble.
2. ☐ a. When you **contact** many people, you stay away from them.
☐ b. If a woman is sad, someone should **comfort** her.
3. ☐ a. He was given a **reward** for his poor work performance.
☐ b. You eat dinner off a **plate**.
4. ☐ a. Everything that is for sale has a **charge**.
☐ b. A **customer** sells things to people.
5. ☐ a. If you **earn** something, you give it to someone.
☐ b. Postal carriers **deliver** mail from the post office to houses.

**Check (✓) the better response to each question.**

1. Who should manage the classroom?
☐ a. The teacher should be in charge.
☐ b. The students should go to the classroom.
2. When did the theft occur?
☐ a. It happened this afternoon.
☐ b. It stopped early.
3. What is the actual number of people there?
☐ a. There are 31,872 people there.
☐ b. There are a lot of people there.
4. Did that movie amaze you?
☐ a. Yes, I had seen it many times before.
☐ b. Yes, the ending surprised me very much.
5. Where should I set this book?
☐ a. Put it on the bookshelf.
☐ b. It came from the library.
6. Does the wall have a gate?
☐ a. Yes, and it is often locked.
☐ b. Yes, the wall is very high.
7. Does the book include a CD?
☐ a. No, it is inside the book.
☐ b. No, we must buy the extra CD.
8. Has he received my present?
☐ a. He got it yesterday.
☐ b. He sent it to you yesterday.
9. What happened to the plate?
☐ a. It broke when I dropped it.
☐ b. It helped me with my homework.
10. Did you hear the news about the thief?
☐ a. He stole some expensive diamonds from the jewelry store.
☐ b. There was a person buying something.

A Better Reward

Jenny **delivered** food for a restaurant. She read the newspaper and said, "Uh-oh." There was a story about a **thief**. He **stole** food, and no one had seen him. Even the police couldn't catch him. Jenny was a little scared. She worked close to that area.

The newspaper **included** a message from the police: "If anything strange **occurs**, call us. If you help us catch the thief, you'll **earn a reward**."

Jenny talked to Jim. He **managed** the restaurant. "Do you know about the thief?"

"Yes," he said. "But he steals more than one person can eat. And why haven't the police stopped him yet? It's a **mystery**. If you see him, **contact** the police. Don't run after him."

Jenny drove to a **customer's** house. She left her car and opened the **gate** to the house. But then she heard a noise by her car. She said, "Thief!" She wasn't scared. She wanted the reward! She did the **opposite** of what Jim told her to do.

"Hey," she said. "Get back here!" She **set** the food on the ground and ran to her car.

But the thief had already left with the food. Jenny followed a noise around the corner. She was **amazed**. She saw a dog and some puppies. They were eating her food! They looked thin and scared. "The **actual** thief is just a dog. She's feeding her puppies," she said. "That's why she steals so much food."

Jenny felt bad. She tried to **comfort** the dogs with another **plate** of food. Then she took them back to the store. Everyone there took a puppy home. Jenny called the police. She told them there was no real thief.

Jenny didn't do it to **receive** the reward anymore. She said, "It was just a dog. But there's no **charge** for catching this 'thief,'" she said. "My new dog is a better reward."

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A dog that steals a plate
 - b. A man who tells a mystery
 - c. A man who writes for a newspaper
 - d. A girl who delivers food
2. Why did Jenny decide to run after the thief?
 - a. She wanted to earn the reward.
 - b. She knew that there was no actual thief.
 - c. She always did the opposite of what Jim said.
 - d. She wanted to charge a customer for that food.
3. What was true of Jim?
 - a. He tried to comfort Jenny with food.
 - b. He told Jenny that she should contact the police.
 - c. He wrote a story that included a message from the police.
 - d. He received a reward because he managed the store.
4. How did Jenny act when she heard the noise?
 - a. She was scared.
 - b. She followed it around the corner.
 - c. She ran through the gate to get away from it.
 - d. She set the food on a table and ran to her car.
5. What did the police say to do if something strange occurred?



WORD LIST



- ☐ **advance** [ədˈvæns]
v. To **advance** is to go forward.
 He **advanced** across the bridge slowly.



- ☐ **athlete** [æθli:t]
n. An **athlete** is a person who plays sports.
 Some **athletes** can play many sports very well.



- ☐ **average** [ævərɪdʒ]
adj. If something is **average**, it is at a normal level.
 I'm not rich or poor; I'm **average**.



- ☐ **behavior** [bihéivjər]
n. Your **behavior** is the way you act.
 Their **behavior** was good this semester. They didn't cause trouble.



- ☐ **behind** [biháind]
prep. **Behind** means to be at the back of something.
 The little girl was hiding **behind** a tree.



- ☐ **course** [kɔ:rs]
n. A **course** is a class in school.
 I took a P.E. **course** in school this year.



- ☐ **lower** [lóuər]
v. To **lower** something is to make it go down.
 The chart shows how his production has **lowered** over the year.



- ☐ **match** [mætʃ]
v. To **match** is to be the same or similar.
 The two shoes **matched**. They looked the same.



- ☐ **member** [mémber]
n. A **member** is a person who is part of a group.
 Julie is the newest **member** of our team.



- ☐ **mental** [méntl]
adj. If something is **mental**, it has to do with your mind.
 I made a **mental** picture of the room.

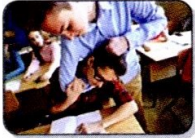


Track 23-1



☐ **passenger** [pæsəndʒər]

n. A **passenger** is a person who rides in a car, train, or airplane.
One **passenger** was standing near the subway train.



☐ **personality** [pəːrsənæləti]

n. Your **personality** is what you are like and how you behave.
John has a bad **personality**.



☐ **poem** [póuəm]

n. A **poem** is a short kind of writing.
William Shakespeare wrote many **poems**.



☐ **pole** [poul]

n. A **pole** is a long thin stick made of wood or metal that supports things.
The flag was hanging from the flag **pole**.



☐ **remove** [rímú:v]

v. To **remove** something is to take it away.
I **removed** the nail from the board.



☐ **safety** [séifti]

n. **Safety** means the condition of being safe and free from danger.
For his own **safety**, he was placed in a car seat.



☐ **shoot** [ʃu:t]

v. To **shoot** is to fire something like a bullet at someone or something.
The hunter raised his gun to **shoot** at the target.



☐ **sound** [saund]

v. To **sound** means to make a noise.
The alarm clock **sounded** and woke us all up.



☐ **swim** [swim]

v. To **swim** is to move through water.
I love to **swim** in the ocean.



☐ **web** [web]

n. A **web** is a home made by a spider.
Mom cleaned the spider **webs** out of the garage.

EXERCISES

A Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined word(s).

1. I need to find the other sock that is the same as this one.
__ a __ __ __ es
2. Please take away your feet from the table.
__ em __ __ __
3. This is a(n) very normal morning. Nothing bad has happened.
__ ve __ __ __ __
4. The bell rang, so we changed classes.
so __ __ __ ed
5. William wanted to go forward, but a wall stopped him.
__ dv __ __ __ __
6. Clara is a person in a group of the running club.
__ __ __ __ __ r
7. Jesse is a very good sports player.
__ t __ __ __ __ __
8. What is your favorite class?
__ __ __ __ s __
9. He was a person taking a ride on the ship.
__ a __ __ __ __ __ __
10. What kind of character does Ted have?
__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ t __

B Check (✓) the sentence that makes the most sense according to the bold word.

1. ☐ a. I was **behind** the winner, so I won the race!
☐ b. **Webs** are made by spiders.
2. ☐ a. Reading increases your **mental** activity.
☐ b. We **removed** the city last week.
3. ☐ a. My shoes were **behind** the couch.
☐ b. This **mental** exercise makes my arms tired.
4. ☐ a. Have you ever found a bird's **web**?
☐ b. I **lowered** the box onto the ground.
5. ☐ a. We **moved** up to a lower level.
☐ b. Be sure to **remove** the trash from the house.

C Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. to move through water
a. lower b. average c. advance d. swim
2. something nice to read
a. poem b. web c. member d. behind
3. the condition free from any danger
a. shoot b. safety c. athlete d. personality
4. a metal or wooden stick used to support things
a. pole b. remove c. passenger d. sound
5. the way you act
a. mental b. match c. course d. behavior

The Camp

Stacie wanted to stay at a nice hotel for vacation. But her parents sent her to a terrible camp instead. For breakfast, Stacie liked fresh juice and chocolate milk, but she got water at the camp. In the afternoon, she wanted to write **poems**, but she had to **swim**. The camp was near an airport with loud planes. Spider **webs** hung over her bed. To her, the kids' **average behavior** was very bad. No girl **matched** her **personality**. She hated it.

One day, they had a class. **Mental** exercise **sounded** good to Stacie. But it was a **course** on water **safety**. They learned how to be safe **passengers** on a boat. Stacie didn't ever plan to go on a boat.

The next day, they played a game. There was a red team and a blue team. Stacie was on the blue team. Each team had to try to **remove** the other team's flag from a **pole**. They also had to use water guns. "I'm not much of an **athlete**," she said. But she still had to play.

Stacie took a water gun and looked for somewhere to hide. A boy said, "Stacie, you **advance** to the middle. I will go right. Those two will go left."

Stacie still didn't want to play. She walked into the forest and saw a red team player coming. Stacie hid **behind** a tree and then jumped out and **shot** the other player. "This is fun!" Stacie thought.

Several minutes after moving further, Stacie saw the red flag. A red team **member** was watching over it. She shot him with her water gun. Then she **lowered** the flag and ran back to her team. "I got it!" she said. The blue team won! Stacie was the hero.

For the rest of the week, Stacie had fun. She even made new friends.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. How did Stacie win the game?
 - a. She advanced to the right.
 - b. She lowered the red team's flag.
 - c. She hit the red team with her water gun.
 - d. She swam all afternoon.
2. Because of her personality, what would Stacie likely NOT want to do?
 - a. Read a poem
 - b. Play a mental game
 - c. Become an athlete
 - d. Stay at a nice hotel
3. Instead of camp, where did Stacie want to be?
 - a. At a fancy hotel
 - b. At the airport
 - c. On a boat as a passenger
 - d. With an average student
4. What did Stacie start to like about the camp?
 - a. The other kids' behavior
 - b. Having chocolate milk
 - c. Spider webs over her bed
 - d. Beating the red team
5. What was Stacie's course about?



UNIT 24

WORD LIST



☐ **block** [blak]

n. A **block** is a solid piece of wood, stone, or ice.
I saw a **block** of ice on the floor.



☐ **bury** [béri]

v. When you **bury** something, you put it under the ground or under a lot of other things.

My father was **buried** in his hometown when he died.



☐ **cheer** [tʃiər]

v. To **cheer** is to give a loud shout of approval or encouragement.
The crowd all **cheered** when the home team won.



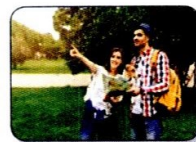
☐ **complex** [kəmpléks]

adj. If something is **complex**, it has many small parts. It is hard to understand.
A jigsaw puzzle can be **complex** because it has so many pieces.



☐ **critic** [krítik]

n. A **critic** is someone who gives opinions about movies, books, plays, etc.
The wine **critic** tasted the wine so he could give his opinion.



☐ **direction** [dirékʃən]

n. A **direction** is the way to go.
Go in this **direction** for 10 minutes, and you will get to the river.



☐ **event** [ivént]

n. An **event** is something that happens, especially something important.
Finishing high school was a major **event** in his life.



☐ **exercise** [éksərsàiz]

v. To **exercise** is to run or play sports so that you can be healthy.
You should **exercise** every day.



☐ **friendship** [fréndʃɪp]

n. **Friendship** is the relationship between people who are friends.
Michael and Lisa have a very strong **friendship** with each other.



☐ **guide** [gaid]

n. A **guide** is someone who shows you where to go.
We followed a **guide** at the park.



☐ **lack** [læk]

n. If there is a **lack** of something, there is not enough of it.
His only problem is a **lack** of money.



☐ **perform** [pərfɔ:rm]

v. To **perform** is to do something in front of people who watch.
He will **perform** a song for the class.



☐ **pressure** [préʃər]

n. **Pressure** is what you apply to make someone do something.
They put **pressure** on him to change his mind.



☐ **probably** [prábəbli]

adv. If something will **probably** happen, it is likely to happen.
You will **probably** get a good grade if you study for the test.



☐ **public** [páblɪk]

adj. If something is **public**, it is meant for everyone to use.
I went to the **public** park to play with my friends.



☐ **smart** [sma:rt]

adj. **Smart** means intelligent.
Mary is a **smart** student.



☐ **strike** [straɪk]

v. To **strike** people or things is to hit them.
She **struck** the other girl in the face.



☐ **support** [səpó:rt]

v. To **support** something is to like it and help it be successful.
Everyone at work **supports** the new plan.



☐ **term** [tə:rm]

n. A **term** is a word for something.
I often use the **term** "oops" when I make a mistake.



☐ **unite** [ju:náit]

v. To **unite** is to get together to do something.
If we **unite**, we can finish our project faster.

EXERCISES

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **probably**

- a. slowly
- c. never

- b. always
- d. likely

2. **lack**

- a. to not have enough
- c. to have many parts

- b. to try to make people act
- d. to do activities to be healthy

3. **term**

- a. available for everyone
- c. a thing that happens

- b. to help something work
- d. a word for something

4. **unite**

- a. a person who dislikes
- c. to work together

- b. relationship between people who are friends
- d. to do something to entertain

5. **task**

- a. a small pin
- c. an assigned job

- b. a group of people
- d. a table to eat at

B Match to complete the words. Then write the part of speech.

1. per • cise → _____

2. str • tion → _____

3. direc • ike → _____

4. exer • ure → _____

5. press • form → _____

C Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

1. They've known each other for years _____.
☐ a. and have a good friendship
☐ b. so they were buried under the snow
2. I don't know where we are. _____.
☐ a. We need a guide ☐ b. Let's perform right now
3. The concert tonight _____.
☐ a. will strike the wall ☐ b. will be a fun event
4. I gave him money because _____.
☐ a. I support his company ☐ b. he didn't do any work
5. At the end of her speech, _____.
☐ a. don't forget to cheer loudly ☐ b. fit into your clothes
6. You probably don't have to pay to get in when _____.
☐ a. you go to a movie ☐ b. you go to a public park
7. You must think hard because _____.
☐ a. I am under pressure ☐ b. the problem is complex
8. Glad is _____.
☐ a. another term for happy ☐ b. the way people unite
9. The artist made his art _____.
☐ a. from a block of wood
☐ b. the people cheered for victory
10. He thought the book was boring. _____.
☐ a. He was a critic of it ☐ b. He really enjoyed it

A Strong Friendship

Tim was the strongest man in the town. When he played sports, he always won. He **performed** and **exercised** in the **public** park. He did this to show everyone how strong he was. Most people liked him, but one man didn't. His name was Jack.

Jack hated Tim. Jack was a movie **critic** and the smartest man in town. He could solve **complex** math problems. But no one cared. Jack wanted to be famous like Tim.

One day, there was an unusual **event**. A big storm came suddenly. The town was **buried** in snow. No one could get out. They needed food. The people said, "This is a task for a strong man." Tim was under **pressure** to save them. But Jack wanted to be a hero, so they both went. Tim said, "You can't help because of your **lack** of strength."

But Jack knew the local area very well and could find paths that were usable despite the snow. They led in the **direction** of another town. That town had food. They walked until there was a **block** of ice in their way. Jack said, "We can't get past it. But if you **strike** it, it might break." Tim knew he **probably** had enough strength, so he struck it, with a hammer. It broke.

When there were more blocks of ice, Tim broke them. That made him tired. He couldn't walk anymore. Jack said, "Let's **unite** and **support** each other. I'll get the food alone. You rest here."

Jack came back with food. Tim couldn't remember which path led home. He needed Jack to be his **guide**. The men became friends by working together.

In town, people saw Jack with the food and **cheered**. They called Jack a hero. But Jack didn't care. He was thinking of something else. He said to Tim, "I thought I was **smart**, but I learned a new **term** today: **friendship**."

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. The best way to strike blocks
 - b. How a strong man learned a new term
 - c. How two men unite and support each other
 - d. How to solve complex problems
2. How did Tim show people he was strong?
 - a. He struck the critic in front of them.
 - b. He performed and exercised in public places.
 - c. He knew how to get to the other town.
 - d. He lifted a block of ice for them.
3. Why did Jack become a hero?
 - a. He was buried under the snow.
 - b. He brought food to the town.
 - c. He put pressure on Tim to save the town.
 - d. He won every sport he played.
4. What did Tim think when they came to the blocks of ice?
 - a. He thought he could probably break the ice.
 - b. He thought the storm was an unusual event.
 - c. He thought he was a good guide for Jack.
 - d. He thought it was a very difficult task.
5. What happened when Jack was called a hero?



UNIT 25

WORD LIST



- ☐ **associate** [ə'sóʊʃi:ɪt]
v. To **associate** means to connect something with a person or thing.
 Most people **associate** birthday parties with having fun.



- ☐ **environment** [ɪnváɪərənmənt]
n. The **environment** is the place where people work or live.
 Keeping our **environment** clean is important to our health.



- ☐ **factory** [fæktəri]
n. A **factory** is a building where things are made or put together.
 We have only one **factory** in our town.



- ☐ **feature** [fi:tʃər]
n. A **feature** is an important part of something.
 The cell phone has many **features**.



- ☐ **instance** [ɪnstəns]
n. An **instance** is an example of something.
 I have never experienced an **instance** of hate. Have you?



- ☐ **involve** [ɪnvólʌv]
v. To **involve** means to include as an active participant.
 The whole family was **involved** in playing the game.



- ☐ **medicine** [médəsin]
n. **Medicine** is something you take to feel better or treat an illness.
 The doctor gave me **medicine** for my cold.



- ☐ **mix** [miks]
n. A **mix** is different things put together.
 The green **mix** we made in science class spilled onto the table.



- ☐ **organize** [ɔ:rgənàɪz]
v. To **organize** is to plan or get ready for an event.
 Make a list to help you **organize** the things you need.



- ☐ **period** [pí:əriəd]
n. A **period** is an amount of time when something happens.
 In one **period** in Europe, there were many knights.



Track 25-1



☐ **populate** [pápjələit]

v. If people **populate** an area, they live there.
Billions of people **populate** the Earth.



☐ **produce** [prədju:s]

v. To **produce** something is to make or grow it.
This tree **produces** apples every year.



☐ **range** [reindʒ]

n. A **range** is a number or a set of similar things.
I saw a **range** of cars to choose from.



☐ **recognize** [rékəgnàiz]

v. To **recognize** something is to know it because you have seen it before.
I **recognized** an old friend from many years ago.



☐ **regular** [régjulər]

adj. If something is **regular**, it happens often and in equal amounts of time.
Our **regular** lunch time is around noon.



☐ **sign** [sain]

n. A **sign** is an indication giving information, directions, a warning, etc.
The **sign** indicated that today would be a bad day.



☐ **tip** [tip]

n. A **tip** is a pointed end of something.
The **tip** of his pen was very sharp.



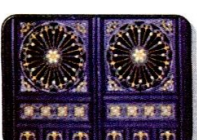
☐ **tradition** [trədiʃən]

n. A **tradition** is something people have been doing for a long time.
Marriage is a **tradition** all over the world.



☐ **trash** [træʃ]

n. **Trash** is waste material or unwanted or worthless things.
Please take out the **trash**; it smells bad.



☐ **wide** [waid]

adj. If something is **wide**, it is large from side to side.
The door was as **wide** as my arms.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. to remember someone or something
a. mix b. range c. populate d. recognize
2. the sharp end of a stick
a. instance b. regular c. tip d. environment
3. large from side to side
a. wide b. period c. produce d. factory
4. to include as an important part
a. sign b. medicine c. involve d. organize
5. to make or create
a. feature b. produce c. associate d. tradition

B Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

produce sign populate period range

1. Large companies can _____ many products.
2. I offered her a _____ of choices from one to ten.
3. How many people _____ this area?
4. Give me a _____ if you need help.
5. This _____ will last for one hour.



Check (✓) the sentence that makes the most sense according to the bold word.

1. ☐ a. When you **mix** things, you take them somewhere.
☐ b. They make toys in a toy **factory**.
2. ☐ a. A **feature** of this computer is its small size.
☐ b. Every part of the world is heavily **populated**.
3. ☐ a. We put the **trash** outside so it could be taken away.
☐ b. We ate chicken once, so now it is a **tradition**.
4. ☐ a. You can dance on the **tip** of a stick.
☐ b. Doing a book report **involves** reading.
5. ☐ a. The garbage truck came and **produced** some sunshine.
☐ b. I **associate** dogs with good pets.
6. ☐ a. You **recognize** someone whom you have already met.
☐ b. Children **range** in age from 20 to 40 years old.
7. ☐ a. I hid the **sign** so that we could all see it.
☐ b. I have a **regular** schedule. It doesn't change.
8. ☐ a. It is easy to choose when there is a **wide** range of products.
☐ b. Don't forget to **organize** a meeting for next week.
9. ☐ a. The clothing store had a sale on **medicine**.
☐ b. Our **environment** has many plants and animals.
10. ☐ a. An **instance** of kindness is sharing food.
☐ b. A second is a long **period** of time.

Joe's Pond

Joe made the world a better place. He got the idea to do that at school. He watched a video there. It was about a factory. This **factory produced** a lot of trash and put it in a river. The **trash** and water were a bad **mix**. People **populated** the area by the river and drank its water. This made them sick. Many of them needed **medicine** and made **regular** visits to doctors.

But the video wasn't all bad news. It showed ways to pick up trash and why it's important to do this. It said people can make a difference to their **environment**. The video's important **features** made Joe **associate** trash with hurting people.

One day, Joe walked through a park. He **recognized** some of the problems from the video. One **instance** of these problems was the trash in the pond. It was full of plastic cups. There was too much trash. Joe didn't want it to hurt anyone.

He told his grandfather about the park. His grandfather said, "You know, it's a **tradition** in our family to help people. That's why we give food to poor people. Maybe you can help people by cleaning the park."

Cleaning the park would **involve** hard work. Joe decided to **organize** a group to help him. He chose a **wide** area of the park. It had the most trash. He asked his family and friends to come. On Saturday, he gave everyone a sharp stick. They wondered why. He said, "You use the stick's **tip** to pick up trash. This makes it easier." They worked for six weeks. Different people helped each time, but Joe was always there.

In that **period** of time, Joe saw a **range** of results. There was no trash in the water. People could swim in it. Joe knew that was a good **sign**. He was happy because he helped his environment.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. A grandfather teaching traditions
 - b. How to recognize signs of sickness
 - c. An instance of videos helping students study
 - d. A boy helping the environment
2. When did the boy decide to clean the park?
 - a. After he saw a video about a factory harming a river with its trash
 - b. After he went there on regular visits
 - c. After he saw a range of people cleaning it
 - d. After he produced a lot of trash
3. Why did the people in the video get sick?
 - a. A factory put trash in a river.
 - b. They produced too much trash.
 - c. They populated too many parks.
 - d. They had no medicine for a long period.
4. Why was it easy to pick up the trash?
 - a. It did not involve hard work.
 - b. Joe did not organize the group.
 - c. They used the tips of sharp sticks.
 - d. The people had a good mix of tools to use.
5. What did the features of the video make Joe do?



Track 25-2



UNIT 26

WORD LIST



☐ **advice** [ədˈvaɪs]

n. **Advice** is an opinion about what to do.

I don't know how to study for my exams. Can you give me some **advice**?



☐ **along** [əˈlɔːŋ]

prep. **Along** means down the length of a road, river, etc.

Walk **along** this tunnel for ten minutes, and you'll see a door on the left.



☐ **attention** [əˈténʃən]

n. **Attention** is the notice, thought, or consideration of someone.

His work got the **attention** of two of his co-workers.



☐ **attract** [əˈtrækt]

v. To **attract** means to make a person or thing come closer or be interested.

The magnet **attracted** the metal.



☐ **climb** [klaɪm]

v. To **climb** means to use your hands and feet to go up something.

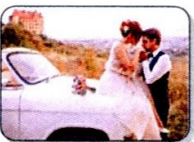
The girls **climbed** to the top of the mountain.



☐ **drop** [drɒp]

v. To **drop** is to fall or allow something to fall.

A small amount of water **dropped** from the bottle.



☐ **final** [ˈfaɪnəl]

adj. If something is **final**, it is the last part.

In the **final** part of the film, the man and the woman got married.



☐ **further** [ˈfɜːrðər]

adj. **Further** means at or from a greater distance or time.

The escalator is **further** than I thought.



☐ **imply** [ɪmˈplaɪ]

v. To **imply** something is to suggest it without saying it.

The man **implied** that he wanted the job, but he didn't say so.



☐ **maintain** [meɪnteɪn]

v. To **maintain** means to make something stay the same.

The balls **maintain** constant movement.



Track 26-1



☐ **neither** [ni:ðər]

conj. You use **neither** to connect two negative possibilities.

Neither the path on the left nor the path on the right will lead us home.



☐ **otherwise** [ˈðərwaɪz]

adv. **Otherwise** means in another way if you don't do this.

It's good to stay active; **otherwise**, you'll gain weight.



☐ **physical** [ˈfɪzɪkəl]

adj. If something is **physical**, it is related to your body and not your mind.

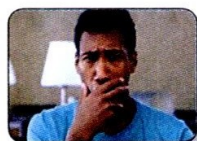
Biking is good for your **physical** health.



☐ **prove** [pru:v]

v. To **prove** something is to show that it is true.

My teacher **proved** the answer on the board.



☐ **react** [ri:ækt]

v. To **react** is to respond by acting in a certain way.

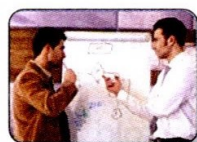
James **reacted** badly to the news.



☐ **ride** [raɪd]

v. To **ride** something is to travel on it. You can ride an animal, a bike, etc.

I will **ride** a roller coaster for the first time today.



☐ **situated** [sɪtʃu'eɪtɪd]

adj. If something is **situated** somewhere, it is in that place.

The whiteboard is **situated** between the two men.



☐ **society** [sə'saɪəti]

n. **Society** is a group of people who interact and share a culture.

Society expects people to be good and honest.



☐ **standard** [stændərd]

n. A **standard** is what people consider normal or good.

This older model TV is below our store's **standards**.



☐ **suggest** [səgdʒést]

v. To **suggest** something means to give an idea or plan about it.

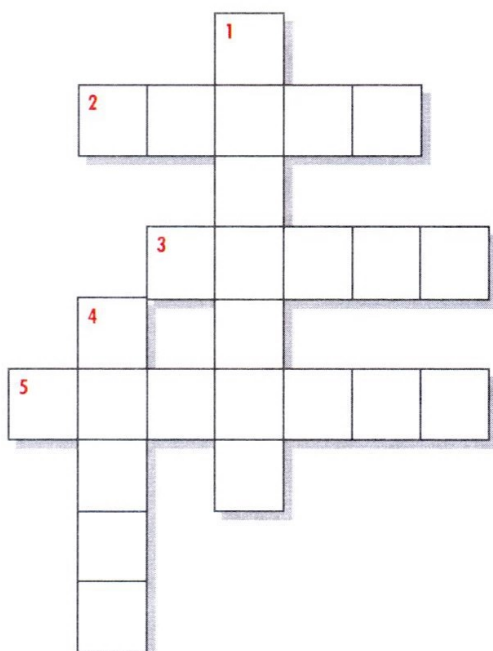
He **suggested** that we go to see his boss.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. to keep something going
a. maintain b. react c. standard d. prove
2. not this one or that one
a. neither b. further c. along d. situated
3. people and how they act
a. otherwise b. society c. advice d. climb
4. describing the body
a. final b. drop c. physical d. attention
5. to make someone interested
a. imply b. suggest c. attract d. ride

B Complete the puzzle with the word that is similar in meaning to the bolded part.



DOWN

1. In this **group of people**, wearing hats is common.
4. How did Clare **act** when you told her about the party?

ACROSS

2. I can jump higher than you. Watch me, and I will **show you that I can do** it.
3. I've nearly finished the book. I'm on the **last** page.
5. I invited Jane and Lisa to my house, but **not Jane or Lisa** could come.

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. suggest / advice
Can I give you some _____?
I _____ that you do your homework before you go out.
2. situated / attention
I got everyone's _____ with my new dress.
Where is your office _____ in the building?
3. dropped / standard
The _____ of his work is very high.
I accidentally _____ my phone in the snow.
4. attracted / reacted
He _____ my attention by waving to me.
She _____ badly to the news.
5. further / along
How much _____ is the beach? I'm tired!
We walked _____ the path for two hours.

D Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

1. She was angry when _____.
☐ a. he implied that she was not smart
☐ b. he proved that she was right
2. If you want to win the race, you need to _____.
☐ a. be in good physical condition ☐ b. gain more weight
3. His advice was that I should play sports, so I _____.
☐ a. thought about playing football ☐ b. watched more television
4. The sound of the car's horn _____.
☐ a. got everyone's attention ☐ b. proved something
5. Are we nearly at Jack's house? _____.
☐ a. It's much further down the road ☐ b. He wants my advice

Archie and His Donkey

Old Archie needed some money. He decided to sell his donkey. So he and his son Tom went to town. It was **situated** many miles away.

Soon, they met a woman. "Where are you going?" she asked. "To town," said Archie.

"Any smart person would **ride** the donkey," she said.

"What are you **implying**?" Archie asked. "I'm very smart!" Archie wanted to look smart. So he **climbed** onto the donkey. Then they continued in the direction of the town.

Further along the road, they met a farmer.

"Hello," said Archie. "We want to sell this donkey. Do you want to buy it?"

"I don't need a donkey," said the farmer. "But if you want my **advice**, don't ride it. The donkey needs to be in good **physical** condition."

"Good idea," said Archie. "Tom, I want you to ride it. You're lighter."

"**Neither** you nor your son should ride it. It looks very tired. You should carry the donkey," **suggested** the farmer.

"You're right," said Archie. "Come on, Tom! We'll carry it for the **final** few miles!" The donkey was very heavy, and they couldn't **maintain** a good speed. They didn't arrive until late in the evening. At last, they walked into the town. But there, they **attracted** the **attention** of some teenage boys. They laughed at Tom and Archie. They started to throw stones at them. The donkey **reacted** by kicking. Tom and Archie **dropped** the donkey. It fell on the ground and then ran away. Archie lost his donkey. He went home with no money.

What does this story teach us? We cannot please everyone in our **society**. Don't take everyone's advice, but set your own **standards**. **Prove** to everyone that you can make decisions by yourself. **Otherwise**, you may end up with nothing at all.

irLanguage

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. You should always take the advice of older people.
 - b. Teenage boys are the nicest people in society.
 - c. You should set your own standards.
 - d. You should neither ride nor carry a donkey.
2. Why did Archie get on the donkey?
 - a. The woman implied that he wasn't smart.
 - b. The town was situated further away than he had thought.
 - c. He did not want to climb the final hill.
 - d. His walking speed was too slow.
3. Why did the farmer suggest carrying the donkey?
 - a. To attract people's attention
 - b. To keep the donkey in good physical condition
 - c. To maintain their speed
 - d. To prove that Archie was strong
4. Why did the donkey start kicking?
 - a. It didn't want to be carried along the road.
 - b. It didn't want to go in the direction of the river.
 - c. It reacted badly to a group of teenage boys' teasing.
 - d. It became very angry at Archie and Tom.
5. What did the teenage boys do when they saw Archie, Tom, and the donkey?



UNIT 27

WORD LIST



☐ **actually** [æktʃuəli]

adv. **Actually** means in fact or really.

My dad looks a little mean, but **actually** he's very kind.



☐ **bite** [bait]

n. **Bite** is the act of using your teeth to cut and tear into something.

The boy took a big **bite** of his hamburger.



☐ **coast** [koust]

n. The **coast** is the land by an ocean.

I stayed on the southern **coast** of Australia.



☐ **deal** [di:l]

n. A **deal** is an agreement that you have with another person.

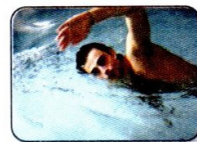
I made a **deal** with the other company to give us some money.



☐ **desert** [dezərt]

n. The **desert** is an area of land without many plants or water.

Not many plants grow in the **desert**.



☐ **effective** [ifektiv]

adj. If something is **effective**, it works well.

Swimming is an **effective** way to stay healthy.



☐ **examine** [igzæmin]

v. To **examine** something is to look at it carefully.

The doctor **examined** my eyes today.



☐ **false** [fɔ:ls]

adj. If something is **false**, it is not correct.

If you think the answer is **false**, press the red button.



☐ **figure out** [figjəraut]

v. When you **figure** something **out**, you come to understand it and find an answer.

I couldn't **figure out** what he wanted me to do.



☐ **gift** [gift]

n. A **gift** is something you give someone.

Dave received many **gifts** for Christmas.



Track 27-1



☐ **hunger** [ˈhʌŋɡər]

n. **Hunger** is the feeling that you get when you need to eat.
After playing all day long, he was filled with **hunger**.



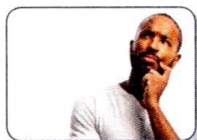
☐ **imagine** [ɪməˈdʒɪn]

v. To **imagine** something is to think of it in your mind.
Sally **imagined** herself winning lots of money.



☐ **journey** [dʒəˈrni]

n. A **journey** is a long trip.
I went on a **journey** across the country with my parents.



☐ **puzzle** [ˈpʌzl]

n. A **puzzle** is something that is hard to understand.
The question was a **puzzle** to him.



☐ **quite** [kwaɪt]

adv. **Quite** means that something is a certain way completely or very much.
I think typing on a keyboard is **quite** easy.



☐ **rather** [ræðəːr]

adv. **Rather** is used when you want to do one thing but not the other.
I would **rather** have the red one than the blue one.



☐ **specific** [spɪsɪfɪk]

adj. If something is **specific**, it is precise or exact.
Please choose a **specific** place on the map.



☐ **spider** [ˈspáɪdə]

n. A **spider** is a small creature with eight legs.
Some adults have a fear of little creatures such as **spiders**.



☐ **tour** [tuəːr]

n. A **tour** is a short trip in which you see many sights.
I took a **tour** of Asia and Europe.



☐ **trip** [trɪp]

n. A **trip** is a journey to a certain place.
Ken took a **trip** to the city yesterday.

EXERCISES

A

Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **gift**
a. somewhere you go
b. something you give
c. someone at a doctor
d. something you think about
2. **spider**
a. an eight-legged insect
b. a secret agent
c. an athlete
d. a cooking appliance
3. **figure out**
a. to see many things
b. to find an answer
c. a need to eat
d. to work well
4. **quite**
a. to feel awake
b. instead
c. to look at
d. very much
5. **puzzle**
a. sand
b. to be gone a long time
c. in fact
d. a difficult question
6. **deal**
a. a lot of information
b. an agreement with another person
c. a game
d. to want to do one thing but not another
7. **hunger**
a. a strong need for food
b. a long trip to a place
c. when you feel awake
d. something worth a lot of money
8. **desert**
a. a place without water
b. something you give someone
c. in fact
d. something that is not correct
9. **effective**
a. to think in your head
b. to go somewhere
c. to choose something
d. working very well
10. **coast**
a. to look at something
b. to see many things
c. the ground moving
d. the edge of the ocean

B Check (✓) the better response to each question.

1. Which would you have, juice or water?
☐ a. I would like water, please. ☐ b. Yes, thank you.
2. Where did you go on your trip?
☐ a. We went to Rome. ☐ b. We like to stay home.
3. Do you enjoy solving puzzles?
☐ a. They don't taste very good. ☐ b. Yes, I think they are fun.
4. Try to imagine what your future husband or wife will look like.
☐ a. That's quite difficult. ☐ b. OK, I will go there tomorrow.
5. Have you studied Spanish? I'm a little worried about taking the class.
☐ a. Actually, it's not as hard as you think.
☐ b. Actually, I would rather sleep now.

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. imagine / gift
 I have a _____ for you. Can you _____ what it is?
2. coast / desert
 I like to watch the ocean at the _____. It is hot in the _____.
3. bite / hunger
 Having dinner will make my _____ go away.
 Be careful around those dogs; they might _____ you.
4. tour / journey
 I would like to take a _____ of the capital city sometime.
 I went on a _____ around the world last year.
5. examine / quite
 I think this dress is _____ pretty.
 _____ your paper to check for mistakes.

The Spider and the Bird

There was once a very big **spider**. However, if a bug got into his web, he didn't eat it right away. He would carefully **examine** it. He asked the bug a question first. It was always **quite** a difficult **puzzle**. If the bug's answer was correct, he let it go. If not, he ate it.

One day, a small bird on a **journey** flew into the spider's web. The spider couldn't **imagine** eating a bird. It was so big! But his **hunger** was too great. He said to the bird, "If you cannot give me a **specific** answer, I will eat you."

The bird laughed. "I could eat you!" But the bird was **actually** scared. She had used all her energy trying to get out of the web. And a spider's **bite** can be very **effective** in killing animals.

"Please don't eat me," the bird said. "I would **rather** make a **deal** with you."

"OK," the spider said. "If your answer is right, I will let you go. If not, you must give me a **gift**. It must be something of great value."

The bird said, "You can pick anything you want to eat. I will find it for you." The spider agreed.

"Where can you take a **trip** to the **coast**, the **desert**, and the mountains at the same time?" the spider asked.

The bird said, "Can you help me **figure** that one **out**?" But the spider did not say anything. "I can see those places when I fly. Is the 'sky' the right answer?" "**False!**" said the spider. "The answer is Hawaii! Now you must find some bugs for me."

The spider climbed on the bird's back. They flew and ate bugs together. They took a **tour** of the forest. Then the bird took the spider home. From that day on, they were friends. And they never tried to eat each other again.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. Which is NOT part of the spider's puzzle?
 - a. The coast
 - b. Being friends
 - c. A mountain
 - d. The desert

2. Why does the bird make a deal instead of flying away?
 - a. Her wings are quite effective in the web.
 - b. She is too tired from trying to get out of the web.
 - c. She cannot fly because of her hunger.
 - d. She would rather take the spider on a trip.

3. What will be the bird's gift to the spider?
 - a. A tour of the coast
 - b. A specific kind of web
 - c. Anything the spider wants to eat
 - d. A trip to anywhere

4. What is the spider's response to the bird's answer?
 - a. Your answer is false!
 - b. Can you imagine!
 - c. No deal!
 - d. That has no value!

5. What is the first thing the spider does when a bug gets into his web?



UNIT 28

WORD LIST



☐ **band** [bənd]

n. A **band** is a group of people who play music.
My brother is in a rock **band**.



☐ **barely** [bɛəli]

adv. **Barely** means by the smallest amount, almost not.
I **barely** had enough money to pay for my bus ticket.



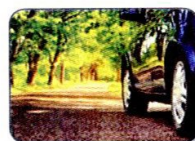
☐ **boring** [bó:riŋ]

adj. If something is **boring**, it is not fun.
I think the Internet is **boring**.



☐ **cancel** [kænsəl]

v. To **cancel** means to decide that an event or a request will not happen.
She **canceled** the rest of her plans because of the rain.



☐ **driveway** [draivwèi]

n. A **driveway** is a short private road that leads to a person's home.
The long **driveway** led us to their new house.



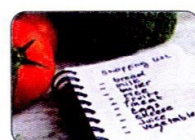
☐ **garbage** [gá:rbiðʒ]

n. **Garbage** is waste material like unwanted or spoiled food, bottles, paper, etc.
The boy cleaned up the **garbage** around his house.



☐ **instrument** [instrəmənt]

n. An **instrument** is something designed to do a certain task like play music.
My favorite musical **instrument** is the piano.



☐ **list** [list]

n. A **list** is a record of information printed with an item on each line.
My mom makes a **list** of groceries to buy.



☐ **magic** [mædʒik]

n. **Magic** is the power to do impossible things.
The magician used **magic** to pull a rabbit out of his hat.



☐ **message** [mésidʒ]

n. A **message** is a set of words that you send to someone.
I left a **message** for you in the envelope.



Track 28-1



☐ **notice** [nóutis]

v. To **notice** something is to see it for the first time.
Did you **notice** the view?



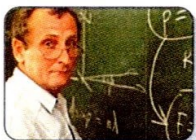
☐ **own** [oun]

v. To **own** something means to have it. That thing belongs to you.
My grandfather **owns** that house.



☐ **predict** [pridíkt]

v. To **predict** something is to say that it will happen.
She **predicted** that I would get married next year.



☐ **professor** [prəfésər]

n. A **professor** is a person who teaches in college.
Mike's science **professor** knows a lot about physics.



☐ **rush** [rʌʃ]

v. To **rush** is to go somewhere or do something very quickly.
Nancy **rushed** to finish her homework.



☐ **schedule** [skédʒu:l]

n. A **schedule** is a plan that tells you when to do things.
What is your class **schedule** for today?



☐ **share** [ʃeə:r]

v. To **share** something is to give some of it to another person.
Jimmy **shared** his apple with me.



☐ **stage** [steidʒ]

n. A **stage** is a place where actors or musicians act or sing.
A large screen was on the **stage**.



☐ **storm** [stɔ:rm]

n. A **storm** is very bad weather. There is a lot of rain or snow.
Did that **storm** wake you up last night?



☐ **within** [wiðín]

prep. You use **within** to say that something is inside another thing.
Within the box, there was a pizza.

EXERCISES

A Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

list
predict

professor
message

band
boring

barely
rush

schedule
garbage

1. If you don't understand the class, you should ask your _____ for help.
2. I could _____ hear his speech because of all the noise.
3. I _____ that tomorrow will be a good day.
4. There was a lot of _____ in his closet.
5. I made a _____ of things I want for my birthday.
6. I think that this TV show is _____. Let's watch something else.
7. Have you ever heard this _____? I really like its music.
8. Do you have time in your _____ to come over this week?
9. If I am not home when you call, just leave a _____.
10. If you wake up early, you don't need to _____ to get to school.

B Circle the two words in each group that are most closely related.

1. a. cancel b. see c. notice d. own
2. a. band b. boring c. instrument d. predict
3. a. magic b. rush c. tour d. trip
4. a. give b. within c. storm d. share
5. a. schedule b. message c. stage d. list

C Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

1. I don't like this show. _____.
☐ a. It is very boring
☐ b. It is a long list
2. Suddenly, the sun started shining. _____.
☐ a. We felt sad
☐ b. It was like magic
3. The man read the weather report. _____.
☐ a. Then he woke up
☐ b. It predicted rain
4. I have many things to do today. _____.
☐ a. My schedule is full
☐ b. There is no need to rush
5. When the play started, _____.
☐ a. the actors walked onto the stage
☐ b. everybody left

The Party

Cody's family moved to a new house. His dad got a new job as a **professor**. Cody liked his new town, but he missed his grandparents. For his birthday, Cody wanted to have a party. His dad said, "Yes, we could even have a band play!"

On the day of the party, Cody woke up and **rushed** to get ready. He started to check his **list** of things to do. He was so excited! But then he **noticed** something terrible. There was snow on the ground and lots of it! "Dad!" he said. "How can the **band** play their **instruments** outside?"

Dad said, "We'll move the **stage** inside." It **barely** fit **within** the garage because there were some boxes and **garbage** there. But when they finished, they got a call from the band. They did not want to come in the **storm**. Dad said, "Let's get someone to perform **magic**." But no one would come because of the snow.

Finally, Dad said, "Cody, there's too much snow. We need to **cancel** the party."

"Yes, sir," Cody said sadly. "It's going to be a **boring** birthday," he **predicted**. Cody wanted to **share** his birthday with someone. He wanted to be at his old home. He wanted to see his grandparents.

But then something got his attention. He noticed a car in the **driveway**. His grandparents **owned** a car like that!

Cody was right. His grandparents came for his birthday! "Happy birthday, Cody! We're sorry we are late. But there was so much snow. It made us go off **schedule**. We tried to leave a **message** to tell you."

Cody told them what happened. "I'm sorry," said Grandpa.

"I was sad," Cody said. "But I'm not anymore. I'm so happy to see you." Dad brought out something special for Cody's birthday. It was his favorite, a sundae with whipped cream on top. Then Cody told his grandparents about the new town. It was his best birthday ever.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What does Cody's dad do as a job?
 - a. His dad is a professor.
 - b. His dad is in a band.
 - c. His dad owns a restaurant.
 - d. His dad does magic shows.
2. What does Cody want for his birthday?
 - a. A musical instrument
 - b. A stage to play music on
 - c. Someone to share it with
 - d. Everything on his list
3. What does Cody predict will happen?
 - a. He will have a boring birthday.
 - b. He will eat ice cream.
 - c. No one will notice the snow storm.
 - d. He will have to rush to get ready for the party.
4. What gets Cody's attention?
 - a. His dad calling him "sir"
 - b. The car his grandparents own
 - c. The stage within the garage
 - d. That nothing is happening on schedule
5. Why did his grandparents try to leave a message?



WORD LIST


☐ **burden** [bəˈrɪdn]

n. A **burden** is a serious or difficult responsibility.
Children who do not behave are a **burden** to their parents.


☐ **compromise** [kəmˈprəmaɪz]

v. To **compromise** is to agree to something that is not exactly what you want.
We both **compromised** about the game we decided to play.


☐ **craft** [kræft]

v. To **craft** something is to make it using skill.
She **crafted** the bookcase out of solid pine wood and then painted it.


☐ **dive** [daɪv]

v. When you **dive** into water, you go down head first into the water.
I like sky-**diving** from an airplane.


☐ **fragile** [frædʒəl]

adj. When people or things are **fragile**, they are not strong and can be damaged easily.
The **fragile** glassware was carefully packed into boxes.


☐ **half** [hæf]

n. If you cut something into two parts that are the same size, you cut it **half**.
The machine can divide the book in **half**.


☐ **innocence** [ɪˈnɒsəns]

n. **Innocence** is a lack of experience of difficult or complex things in life.
Everyone who met her found her **innocence** to be charming.


☐ **lead** [liːd]

v. When you **lead** something, you go first and it follows you.
I will **lead** you to the right place.


☐ **meeting** [miːtɪŋ]

n. When you have a **meeting**, you are with other people.
We have lots of **meetings** at our school to plan what to do.


☐ **merge** [məˈrɪdʒ]

v. To **merge** two things is to combine them into one whole thing.
The storm clouds **merged** into one large menacing cloud that filled the sky.



Track 29-1



☐ **moderate** [mádərèit]

adj. When something is **moderate**, it is not too big or too small in size or amount. It takes a **moderate** amount of patience to be around small children all day.



☐ **overwhelm** [òuvərhwélm]

v. To **overwhelm** is to exist in such a large amount that someone cannot deal with it. The amount of homework her teacher assigned has **overwhelmed** her.



☐ **payment** [péimənt]

n. When you make a **payment**, you give someone some money for what you get. I made the last **payment** on my car yesterday. Now I am really the owner.



☐ **perception** [pərsépʃən]

n. A **perception** of a situation is a way of thinking about it or understanding it. Since he couldn't see, his **perception** of life was much different than mine.



☐ **settle** [sétl]

v. When you **settle** something, you reach an agreement. We **settled** the argument by looking up the answer on the web.



☐ **shiver** [ʃivə:r]

n. A **shiver** is a shaking movement the body makes when someone is cold or scared. I got **shivers** on my way home because it was so cold.



☐ **sociable** [sóufəbl]

adj. When someone is **sociable**, they are friendly. Many of my good friends are **sociable**, but I am shy.



☐ **speed** [spi:d]

v. When you **speed**, you go very fast. **Speeding** is the cause of most car accidents.



☐ **talkative** [tó:kətiv]

adj. When someone is **talkative**, he or she talks a lot. My aunt is very **talkative** whenever she is on the phone.



☐ **usual** [jú:ʒuəl]

adj. When something is **usual**, it is what we expect. It was just the **usual** people who came.

Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. If you are unusual, you are _____.
a. funny
b. different
c. dishonest
d. sleepy
2. If someone is too talkative during a movie, then others may _____.
a. get sleepy
b. get angry
c. start to sing
d. join in
3. If someone has shivers, what should they do?
a. Stop running
b. Put on a sweater
c. Be quiet
d. Sit down
4. What would someone consider a burden?
a. Working two jobs
b. A happy child
c. Resting
d. Taking a walk
5. If someone exercised a moderate amount, they would be _____.
a. stressed
b. healthy
c. very ill
d. a good leader
6. Who would you probably see at a meeting?
a. The people you work with
b. The police
c. Your father
d. Your barber
7. Where is it safe to dive?
a. From a tree
b. In a deep pool
c. Off the roof of your house
d. From a moving car
8. What is a boat most likely to tow behind it?
a. A trailer
b. A water skier
c. A fisherman
d. A rocket

The Demon's Bridge

A young woman's cow had crossed the river in the morning when the water level was **moderate**. But when the woman returned with her dog to get the cow, she was **overwhelmed** by how high the water had risen. Even if she crossed, she still couldn't **lead** her cow back through the river.

"What am I going to do?" she wondered.

Suddenly, a man appeared across the river. "A **fragile** young lady like you shouldn't have to work so hard to get across a river," he said. "I'll build you a bridge."

The man was not the **usual** kind of person she met. The young woman's **perception** of him was that he was a **sociable** person. He was **talkative**, yet something was strange about him. But her innocence allowed her to trust the man.

"I don't want to be a **burden** to you, sir," the woman replied.

"Don't worry," he told her as he began **crafting** a bridge. He **merged** the pieces of the bridge together with amazing **speed**. Soon, it was finished.

"Oh, but how can I give you money for your work? Let's **compromise**. I am sure that we can find a fair solution. What do you think?" the woman asked.

"The only **payment** I need is the first living thing that crosses the bridge," the man replied.

She thought, "This deal sounds strange. Maybe he's actually a river demon." She **shivered** because she realized that he had taken advantage of her and **settled** the deal somehow. But she had a plan of her own. She pulled a piece of bread from her pocket and threw it across the bridge. Her dog ran after it.

"The dog is the first living thing across the bridge," she said to the man.

The man was angry. He suddenly changed into a **half**-human and half-fish. "What's the matter with you!" he shouted. "You tricked me. I have no use for your dog!" he screamed and **dived** into the river.

The woman sped across the bridge to the other side and had a happy **meeting** with her dog and cow.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. Why did the woman go to the river?
 - a. To speak to the man
 - b. To check the water level
 - c. To find her dog
 - d. To get her cow

2. The woman thought that the man seemed _____.
 - a. unfriendly
 - b. unusual
 - c. familiar
 - d. boring

3. What did the man do for the woman?
 - a. He built a bridge.
 - b. He gave her money.
 - c. He warned her about a demon.
 - d. He took her across the bridge.

4. Why did the woman throw the piece of bread?
 - a. To pay the man
 - b. To feed her cow
 - c. To make the demon happy
 - d. To make her dog cross the bridge

5. Why was the man angry at the end?



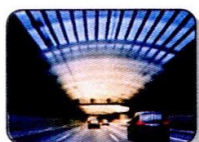
UNIT 30

WORD LIST



☐ **above** [əbʌv]

prep. If something is **above**, it is at a higher level than something else.
He straightened the sign that was **above** the crowd.



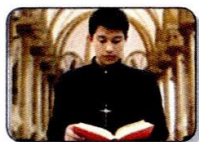
☐ **ahead** [əhéd]

adv. If something is **ahead** of something else, it is in front of it.
The blue car drove on **ahead** of us.



☐ **amount** [əmaʊnt]

n. An **amount** is how much there is of something.
Can I use my card to pay for the entire **amount**?



☐ **belief** [bɪlɪ:f]

n. A **belief** is a strong feeling that something is correct or true.
A preacher or priest should have a strong **belief** in God.



☐ **center** [séntər]

n. The **center** of something is the middle of it.
The **center** of a dart board is the most important spot.



☐ **common** [kámən]

adj. If something is **common**, it happens often or there is much of it.
It is **common** for snow to fall in the winter.



☐ **cost** [kɔ:st]

v. To **cost** is to require payment.
These designer shoes **cost** more than the regular ones.



☐ **demonstrate** [démənstrèit]

v. To **demonstrate** something is to show how it is done.
She **demonstrated** her plan to her co-workers.



☐ **different** [dífərənt]

adj. **Different** describes someone or something that is not the same as others.
Each of my sisters has a **different** hair style.



☐ **evidence** [évidəns]

n. **Evidence** is a fact or thing that you use to prove something.
He used the pictures as **evidence** that UFOs are real.



Track 30-1



☐ **honesty** [ʔnisti]

n. **Honesty** means the quality of being truthful or honest.
A courtroom should be a place of **honesty**.



☐ **idiom** [idiəm]

n. An **idiom** is a phrase with a meaning different from its words.
The **idiom** "when pigs fly" means that something will never happen.



☐ **independent** [indipəndənt]

adj. If something is **independent**, it is not controlled by something else.
She chose to live an **independent** life in the country.



☐ **inside** [insaid]

n. **Inside** means the inner part, space or side of something.
The **inside** of the box was empty.



☐ **jail** [dʒeɪl]

n. A **jail** is a place to keep bad people.
He was sent to **jail** for taking other people's cars.



☐ **master** [mæstə:r]

n. A **master** is a person who is very good at something.
My brother is a **master** of taekwondo.



☐ **memory** [méməri]

n. A **memory** is something you remember.
The **memory** of my first time in the city will always be the best.



☐ **pocket** [pákit]

n. A **pocket** is a part of your clothing where you can keep things.
She always had her hands in her **pockets**.



☐ **proper** [práper]

adj. If something is **proper**, it is right.
It is not **proper** to throw your garbage on the road.



☐ **sale** [seil]

n. If something is for **sale**, you can buy it.
Everything for **sale** here is the same price.

EXERCISES

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **pocket**
a. higher
b. the top layer
c. a part of your clothing
d. to look at
2. **inside**
a. in front
b. the inner part
c. proof
d. someone very good at something
3. **proper**
a. a strong feeling
b. to treat the same
c. correct
d. in the middle
4. **different**
a. not influenced
b. not the same
c. to show how to do
d. a phrase with a different meaning
5. **memory**
a. a bag in clothes
b. a normal thing
c. how much money
d. something you remember
6. **idiom**
a. higher
b. a meaning different from its words
c. facts that prove something
d. to look carefully
7. **amount**
a. how much there is
b. a part of something larger
c. to treat the same
d. the right thing to do
8. **honesty**
a. the top of something
b. to learn about something
c. in front of something
d. the quality of being truthful
9. **master**
a. a way of acting
b. someone who is very good at something
c. to show how to do something
d. a feeling that something is correct or true
10. **for sale**
a. to give something to someone
b. can be bought
c. something that happens a lot
d. something you remember

B Check (✓) the better response to each question.

1. Is his picture above mine?
 - ☐ a. Yes, it is much lower than yours.
 - ☐ b. Yes, it is much higher than yours.
2. Should we go straight ahead to get to your house?
 - ☐ a. No, we must turn left.
 - ☐ b. No, it is in front of us.
3. Is this the correct amount?
 - ☐ a. No, you must pay more money.
 - ☐ b. No, that is the wrong answer.
4. What is your belief about ghosts?
 - ☐ a. I think they are real.
 - ☐ b. There are many movies about ghosts.
5. Did he put the table in the center of the room?
 - ☐ a. Yes, it is against the wall.
 - ☐ b. Yes, it is right in the middle.
6. Is lightning common here?
 - ☐ a. No, it happens all the time.
 - ☐ b. No, it never happens here.
7. Can you demonstrate how to solve the problem?
 - ☐ a. Yes, I can show you.
 - ☐ b. No, I know how to do it.
8. Do you have evidence to prove it?
 - ☐ a. Yes, I have a news article.
 - ☐ b. Yes, I think that I'm a nice person.
9. How much did your shirt cost?
 - ☐ a. It was on sale for \$15.
 - ☐ b. I bought it at the mall last week.
10. Will he be an independent leader?
 - ☐ a. Yes, he always does what other people do.
 - ☐ b. Yes, he makes his own decisions.

Cats and Secrets

irlanguage

In English, there is a **common idiom**: “let the cat out of the bag.” It means to tell a secret. But where did this idiom start?

It came from a part of England. Long ago, people there went from town to town to sell things like vegetables, clothes, and pigs. They had strong **beliefs** about **honesty**. They didn’t like lying. One day, a man went to the town’s **center** to sell things.

“I have a baby pig for **sale**! It won’t **cost** much,” he said. He held the animal **above** his head. His style was **different** from honest people’s style. He was a **master** of tricking people and lying.

A woman named Beth looked at his pig. He offered her the pig for one gold coin. That was a very small **amount**. Beth gave him the coin. He put it in his **pocket**. He walked **ahead** of Beth to get the pig.

He gave her a closed bag and said, “Here’s your pig.” He then left very quickly.

Beth looked at the bag. It was moving. She opened it to let the pig out. A cat was **inside**! “He tricked me! That isn’t **proper**,” she said.

Later, the man returned to trick more people. Beth saw him, and the **memory** of the cat came back. She told her friends. They stopped him. But no one knew what to do next.

Someone said, “We need an **independent** and fair person to decide that.” They went to the judge. Beth told him about the cat in the bag.

The judge asked, “Is there **evidence**? Can you **demonstrate** how he did it?”

“Look in his bag,” said Beth. She opened it and let a cat out of the bag. They learned the man’s secret, and he went to **jail**.

That’s how the idiom “let the cat out of the bag” came to mean to tell a secret.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. It is about a common belief about cats.
 - b. People should look at evidence carefully.
 - c. Masters of lying will go to jail.
 - d. It is about the origin of an idiom.
2. What did Beth say after she was tricked?
 - a. That's not proper.
 - b. That's a very small amount.
 - c. Can you demonstrate how he did it?
 - d. We need an independent and fair person to help.
3. Where did the man hold the pig?
 - a. In his pocket
 - b. Under his arm
 - c. Above his head
 - d. Behind his back
4. Why did Beth look at the bag?
 - a. The bag was moving.
 - b. The man had a different style.
 - c. The man was ahead of her.
 - d. He offered the pig for so little money.
5. When did the memory of the cat come back to Beth?



APPENDIX

NUMBERS

Number	Cardinal	Ordinal
0	zero	
1	one	first [1 st]
2	two	second [2 nd]
3	three	third [3 rd]
4	four	fourth [4 th]
5	five	fifth [5 th]
6	six	sixth [6 th]
7	seven	seventh [7 th]
8	eight	eighth [8 th]
9	nine	ninth [9 th]
10	ten	tenth [10 th]
11	eleven	eleventh
12	twelve	twelfth
13	thirteen	thirteenth
14	fourteen	fourteenth
15	fifteen	fifteenth
16	sixteen	sixteenth
17	seventeen	seventeenth
18	eighteen	eighteenth
19	nineteen	nineteenth
20	twenty	twentieth
30	thirty	thirtieth
40	forty	fortieth
50	fifty	fiftieth
60	sixty	sixtieth
70	seventy	seventieth
80	eighty	eightieth
90	ninety	ninetieth
100	one hundred	one hundredth
1,000	one thousand	one thousandth
1,000,000	one million	one millionth
1,000,000,000	one billion	one billionth

TIME & DATE

Days of the week

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

Months of the year

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

Seasons

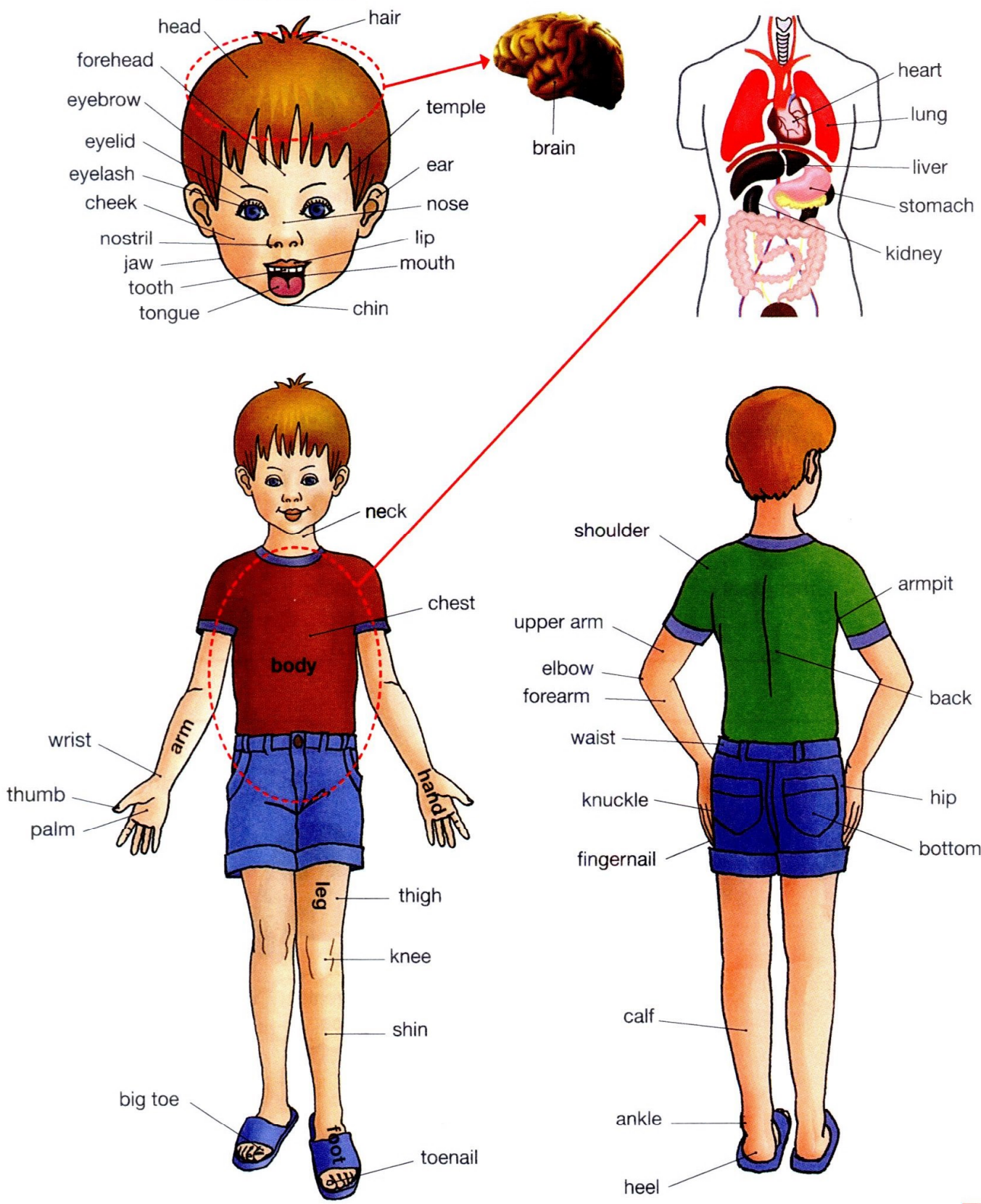
Spring
Summer
Autumn
Winter

Time

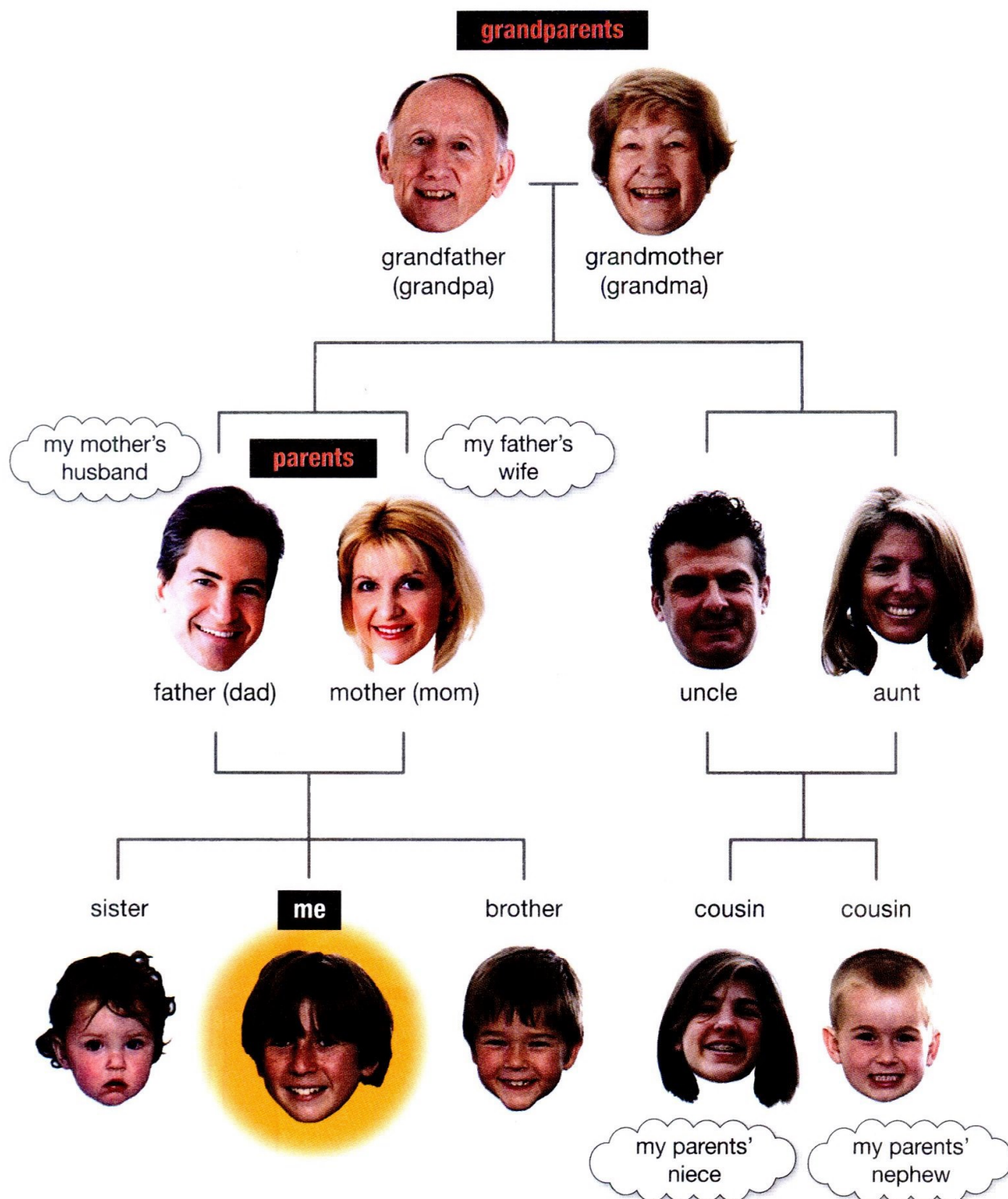
60 seconds = 1 minute
60 minutes = 1 hour
24 hours = 1 day
7 days = 1 week
4 weeks = 1 month
12 months = 1 year

THE HUMAN BODY

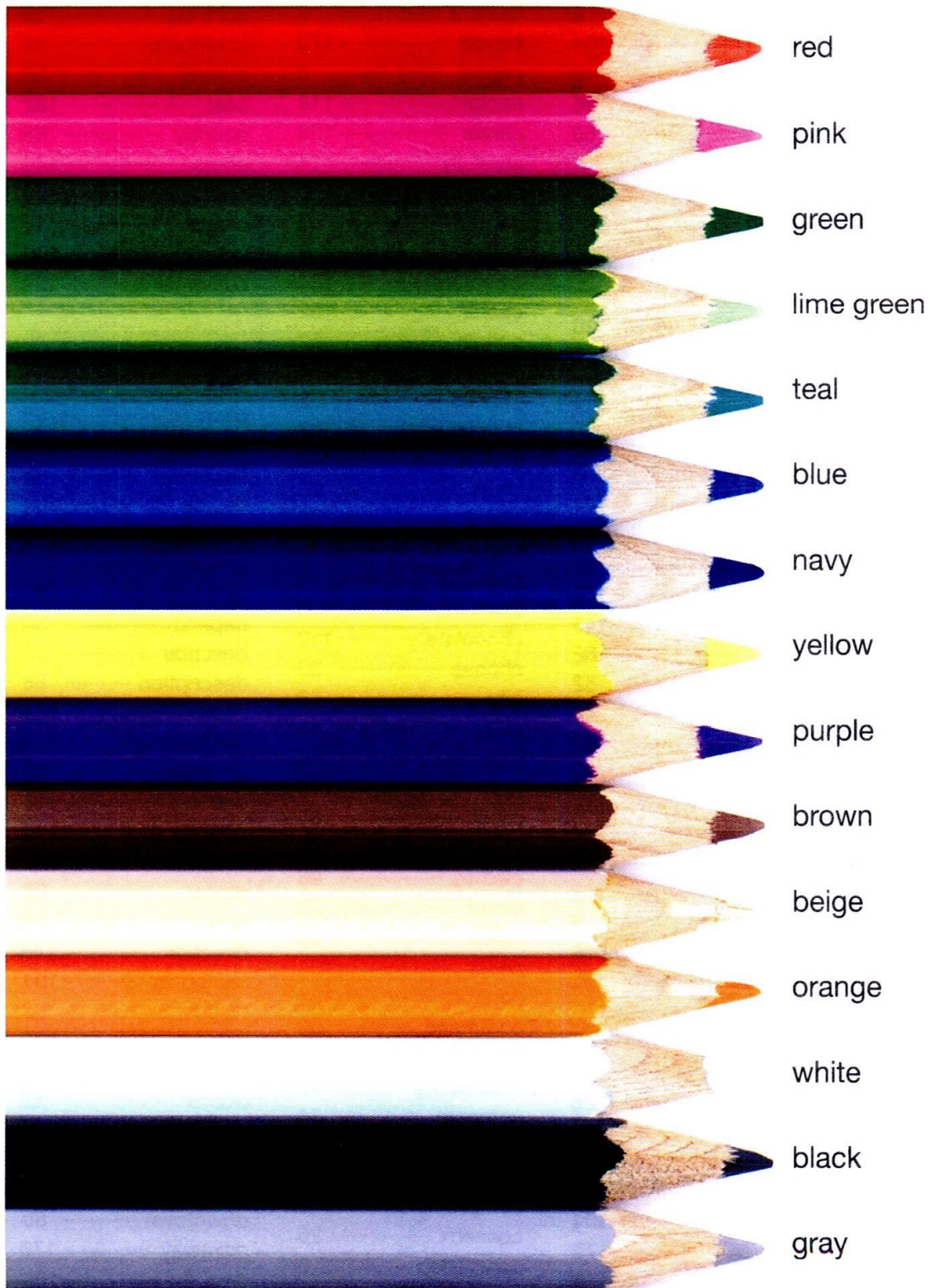
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THE FAMILY



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