

4000

SECOND EDITION

ESSENTIAL

ENGLISH

WORDS

IELTS ACADEMY

مجموعه منابع آیلتس در کانال:

@IELTSACA



2

Paul Nation

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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.

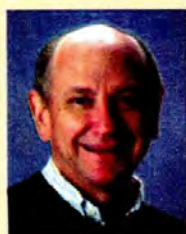
Table 1: The books in the 4000 ESSENTIAL ENGLISH WORDS series, frequency levels, and CEFR levels

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.



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Paul Nation's website

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

WORD LIST



☐ **because** [bikó:z]

conj. **Because** introduces a reason for something.

We need to study **because** we have a test tomorrow.



☐ **east** [i:st]

n. **East** is the direction the sun rises from.

My window looks to the **east**, so I can watch the sunrise every morning.



☐ **expensive** [ikspénsiv]

adj. **Expensive** things cost a lot of money.

My friend drives an **expensive** sports car.



☐ **flower** [fláuər]

n. A **flower** is the colored part of a plant.

She gave pink **flowers** to her grandmother.



☐ **garden** [gá:rdn]

n. A **garden** is an area where people grow plants.

The **garden** is very bright and colorful in the spring.



☐ **holiday** [háledèi]

n. A **holiday** is a special day of celebration.

Monday was a **holiday**, so there was no school or work.



☐ **many** [méni]

adj. **Many** shows that there is a large number of something.

There are **many** people on the street.



☐ **million** [míljen]

n. A **million** is another way to write the number 1,000,000.

Almost 19 **million** people live in Delhi, India.



☐ **mountain** [máuntən]

n. A **mountain** is a very high hill.

Mount Everest is the highest **mountain** in the world.



☐ **place** [pleis]

n. A **place** is a space or area.

A library is a **place** where people can read books.



Track 1-1



☐ **popular** [pəˈpjulər]

adj. A **popular** thing is liked by many people.
These people are listening to a **popular** man speak.



☐ **ski** [ski:]

v. To **ski** is to glide on long pieces of wood or metal over snow.
The man likes to **ski** and goes every weekend.



☐ **such** [sʌtʃ]

adj. **Such** means “like this”.
I have never seen **such** a beautiful sunset before.



☐ **total** [təʊtəl]

n. **Total** shows that everyone or everything has been counted.
The **total** cost of the items she bought was \$52.



☐ **tower** [taʊər]

n. A **tower** is a tall, narrow building.
This is a very famous **tower** in Italy.



☐ **town** [taʊn]

n. A **town** is a place where people live and work, and is smaller than a city.
I come from a small **town**, and everyone there knows each other.



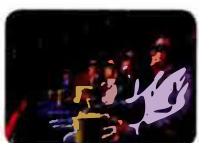
☐ **train** [treɪn]

n. A **train** is a group of railway cars connected together.
The **train** is very fast, so we can get home in one hour.



☐ **walk** [wɔːk]

v. To **walk** is to move forward using legs, but it is slower than running.
The children **walk** to school in the morning.



☐ **watch** [wɒtʃ]

v. To **watch** is to look at someone or something for a period of time.
My friend came over to **watch** a movie with me.



☐ **world** [wɜːrld]

n. The **world** is the Earth and all the people and things in it.
What are the names of the five oceans of the **world**?

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. the direction from which the sun rises
a. east b. west c. north d. south
2. a tall and narrow building
a. garden b. place c. tower d. park
3. liked by many people
a. such b. total c. popular d. expensive
4. another way to write 1,000,000
a. world b. million c. town d. many
5. a high hill
a. museum b. garden c. tower d. mountain

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

1. ☐ a. I want to travel all around the **world**.
☐ b. I don't have any money, so I will buy the most **expensive** boat.
2. ☐ a. Sarah likes to **watch** a book.
☐ b. That is **such** a big house.
3. ☐ a. How **many** milk are in the glass?
☐ b. Look at the beautiful red **flower**.
4. ☐ a. My mother **walks** to her friend's house.
☐ b. My father can fly a **train**.
5. ☐ a. I want to eat **because** I am not hungry.
☐ b. Rob lives in a **town** called Surrey.

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

WORD BANK

because
expensive

watch
ski

garden
many

holiday
total

place
train

1. We never _____ in the summer because there isn't any snow.
2. My grandfather likes to spend time looking at the plants in his _____.
3. I am going to sleep _____ I am very tired.
4. I am scared of flying, so I will take the _____ to London.
5. Justin likes to _____ TV with his family on the weekends.
6. In _____, there are seventeen students in my class.
7. This _____ is used for studying, so we must be quiet here.
8. My family is celebrating the _____ at my aunt's house.
9. I can't buy a new phone because it is too _____.
10. This shopping mall is great because it has _____ different stores.

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

1. expens • • day → _____
2. holi • • ive → _____
3. pop • • tain → _____
4. moun • • ular → _____
5. mill • • ion → _____

The Most Visited Country

More people visit France than any other place in the **world**. A **total** of 82.6 **million** people visited France in 2016. Why is France such a **popular** country? It is **because** there is something for everyone.

There are **many** things to do in Paris, the capital of France. Visitors can **walk** through the streets and enjoy famous buildings, **such** as the Eiffel **Tower**, the Louvre, the Arc de Triomphe, and Notre Dame Cathedral. While sightseeing, visitors can eat at many different restaurants. Many visitors like to try "haute cuisine," which is **expensive** French food. However, visitors can also enjoy cheaper food at restaurants and cafés.

Those who love nature can visit the many **gardens** and parks of Paris. Luxembourg Garden is a beautiful **place** for people to see **flowers** and trees. It is also home to over a hundred statues, and there is a museum nearby. Every day of the week, it is common to see people eating lunch, playing with their children, and going for walks.

Visitors who love sports can go to a soccer game, since soccer is the most popular sport in France. Visitors can take the **train** and **watch** games in different **towns**, such as Lyon, Marseille, Bordeaux, and Nice.

France is also a great place for visitors who love to **ski**. The French Alps in the **east** of France are popular because there are many **mountains**. Some of the ski resorts are packed with people on certain **holidays**.

Although numbers have gone down, France still gets the most visitors each year. It's expected that a hundred million visitors will travel to France by 2020.





READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?
 - a. Paris, the most popular city in the world
 - b. Traveling in Europe
 - c. France, the most-visited country in the world
 - d. Sports in France
2. What can visitors do in Paris?
 - a. They can visit famous places and eat French food.
 - b. They can learn how to ski in the French Alps.
 - c. They can be one of 82.6 million visitors.
 - d. They can watch a soccer game.
3. Where can visitors enjoy nature in the city?
 - a. Notre Dame Cathedral
 - b. The different towns near Paris
 - c. The French Alps
 - d. Luxembourg Garden
4. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Soccer is the second most popular sport in France.
 - b. The Louvre is in a town called Lyon.
 - c. France expects a hundred million visitors per year by 2020.
 - d. France no longer gets the most travelers.
5. Where can visitors eat cheaper food in Paris?



Track 1-2

UNIT 2

WORD LIST



☐ **anxious** [æŋkʃəs]

adj. **Anxious** means feeling worried or nervous.

She was **anxious** about not making her appointment on time.



☐ **awful** [ɔ:fəl]

adj. An **awful** thing is very bad.

Her performance last night was **awful**.



☐ **consist** [kənsɪst]

v. To **consist** of certain is to be made of parts or things them.

Today's choices for lunch **consisted** of pizza, hamburgers, and hot dogs.



☐ **desire** [dɪzəɪər]

v. To **desire** is to want something.

My sister **desires** a big house and lots of money.



☐ **eager** [i:ɡər]

adj. **Eager** shows excitement about something.

The man was **eager** to talk about the good news.



☐ **household** [háushəʊld]

n. A **household** is all the people who live in one house.

Our **household** is made up of my father, my mother, and me.



☐ **intent** [ɪntént]

n. An **intent** is a plan to do something.

Her **intent** is to visit Italy next summer.



☐ **landscape** [lændskəɪp]

n. A **landscape** is how an area of land looks.

The **landscape** of the country is very green.



☐ **lift** [lɪft]

v. To **lift** something is to move it higher.

The man tried to **lift** the box.



☐ **load** [ləʊd]

v. To **load** is to put objects into something.

The man **loaded** the boxes into a truck.



☐ **lung** [lʌŋ]

n. A **lung** is a part of the body that fills with air when breathing.
Having strong **lungs** is necessary for a healthy life.



☐ **motion** [móʊʃən]

n. A **motion** is a movement that someone makes.
The police officer made a **motion** with his hand.



☐ **pace** [peɪs]

n. The **pace** of something is the speed at which it happens.
I ran the race at a slower **pace** than my friend.



☐ **polite** [pəlaɪt]

adj. **Polite** shows a thoughtful and kind behavior.
The boy was very **polite**; he behaved very thoughtfully.



☐ **possess** [pəzéz]

v. To **possess** something is to have it or own it.
My uncle **possesses** three sheep, a chicken, a cow, and a dog.



☐ **rapidly** [ræpɪdli]

adv. **Rapidly** means happening very fast.
The train moved **rapidly** on the tracks.



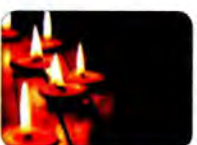
☐ **remark** [rɪmá:rk]

v. To **remark** is to say something.
The teacher **remarked** on how quickly the students were learning.



☐ **seek** [si:k]

v. To **seek** is to look for something.
If I have a problem, I **seek** my sister's advice.



☐ **shine** [ʃaɪn]

v. To **shine** is to make a bright light.
The candles are **shining** in the dark room.



☐ **spill** [spɪl]

v. To **spill** is to accidentally make something fall out of its container.
I **spilled** the coffee on the table.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **a movement**
a. pace b. intent c. lungs d. motion
2. **to look for**
a. seek b. possess c. shine d. desire
3. **to pick up**
a. eager b. lift c. remark d. spill
4. **very fast**
a. landscape b. household c. rapidly d. awful
5. **feeling worried**
a. consisting of b. load c. polite d. anxious

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **possess**
a. to look for b. to own c. to pick up d. to put in
2. **desire**
a. to want b. to make up of c. to have d. to say
3. **intent**
a. an area of land b. a part c. a plan d. a feeling
4. **shine**
a. to learn b. to make light
c. to make something fall out d. to move fast
5. **polite**
a. thoughtful b. worried c. fast d. excited

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

1. ☐ a. It is hard to **seek** for things when it is sunny.
☐ b. A **landscape** may have snow during the winter.
2. ☐ a. Most children are **eager** to get gifts.
☐ b. Good friends are **awful** to have around.
3. ☐ a. The **lungs** help move blood through the body.
☐ b. People may feel **anxious** when they give a speech.
4. ☐ a. It isn't **polite** to take things without asking first.
☐ b. You should help **spill** the dishes after dinner.
5. ☐ a. If you work at a fast **pace**, things will get done quickly.
☐ b. It is easy to **lift** an elephant.
6. ☐ a. People are **eager** to leave when they don't want to go anywhere.
☐ b. You should get help when **lifting** heavy boxes.
7. ☐ a. **Landscape** painting involves pictures of people.
☐ b. Everyone has **awful** days when nothing goes right.
8. ☐ a. It is good to **seek** advice when you have a problem.
☐ b. Students feel **anxious** when they get good grades.
9. ☐ a. When you breathe, air goes into your **lungs**.
☐ b. One **pace** can be a kilometer long.
10. ☐ a. **Polite** people do not say "please" or "thank you."
☐ b. When you **spill** something, you should clean it up right away.

The Twelve Months

An **awful** woman lived with her daughter and stepdaughter in her **household**. She **possessed** feelings of hate for her stepdaughter, Anna. Anna worked while her stepsister did nothing. On a cold January night, Anna's stepmother **remarked**, "Your stepsister **desires** flowers. Go and find some."

Anna was **anxious** about walking through the chilly **landscape**. The cold air made her **lungs** burn. She walked at a slow **pace** because of the snow. Soon, she saw a group of people. It **consisted** of twelve men. Anna told them about the flowers.

One of the men said they were the twelve months and that they would help Anna. January walked to her and made a **motion** with his hand. The days of the month passed **rapidly** until it was February's turn. February also made the month speed up. Then, March made the sun **shine**, and flowers grew in the field.

Anna **loaded** her basket with so many flowers that she could hardly **lift** it. Then, she gave a quick but **polite** "thank you" to the twelve men and returned home. She was very **eager** to show her stepmother all the flowers. Back at the house, she **spilled** the flowers onto the table. Then, she told her stepmother about the twelve men. Anna's stepmother and stepsister went to **seek** the twelve months. Their **intent** was to ask for gifts. They looked and looked. They became lost and never found their way home, so Anna lived happily by herself.

irLanguage

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is the story about?
 - a. Why a year consists of twelve months
 - b. How a girl made the sun shine in winter
 - c. Why moving at a slow pace is good
 - d. How the months helped a polite girl
2. Why did Anna need to seek flowers?
 - a. Her stepmother remarked that she liked them.
 - b. Her awful stepsister desired them.
 - c. She spilled the ones she already possessed.
 - d. She was eager to walk in the snow.
3. In paragraph 4, readers can infer that _____.
 - a. the months rapidly helped Anna load her basket
 - b. Anna asked the months to live in her household
 - c. Anna's awful stepmother and stepsister never found the months
 - d. Anna got lost going across the dark landscape on her way home
4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT _____.
 - a. the cold air hurt Anna's lungs
 - b. Anna's stepmother lifted the basket
 - c. January made a motion to speed up time
 - d. Anna was anxious about going out in the cold, dark night
5. What was Anna's stepmother's and stepsister's intent when they left?



UNIT 3

WORD LIST



☐ **arrow** [ærou]

n. An **arrow** is a thin, straight stick shot from a bow.
The **arrow** flew through the air and hit the target.



☐ **battle** [bætl]

n. A **battle** is a fight between two armies during a war.
The **battle** lasted for many days.



☐ **bow** [bou]

n. A **bow** is a weapon made of curved wood and string that shoots arrows.
He went hunting with a **bow** and arrow.



☐ **brave** [breiv]

adj. A **brave** person is not afraid to face pain or danger.
The **brave** firefighter saved the girl from the burning building.



☐ **chief** [tʃi:f]

n. A **chief** is the leader of a group of people.
The **chief** led the people through the mountains.



☐ **disadvantage** [disəd væntidʒ]

n. A **disadvantage** is a situation that makes it hard to do something.
Mike had a **disadvantage** in the race since he hurt his knee.



☐ **enemy** [énəmi]

n. An **enemy** is a country that is fighting another country during a war.
The **enemy** prepared to attack the kingdom.



☐ **entrance** [éntrəns]

n. An **entrance** is a place where someone can enter an area.
The gate was locked, so Bill had to find a different **entrance**.



☐ **hardly** [há:rdli]

adv. **Hardly** shows that something happens in a very small way.
I **hardly** saw the concert since I had to leave early.



☐ **intend** [inténd]

v. To **intend** to do something means to plan to do it.
I **intend** to finish college in three years.



Track 3-1



☐ **laughter** [læftə:r]

n. **Laughter** is the sound produced by laughing about something funny.
Susan's joke made her classmates burst into **laughter**.



☐ **log** [lɒ:g]

n. A **log** is a thick piece of wood that is cut from a tree.
The fire was too small, so we added another **log** to it.



☐ **military** [militəri]

n. The **military** is the armed forces of a country.
I joined the **military** after I finished high school.



☐ **obey** [əubei]

v. To **obey** means to follow what a law or a person says to do.
My little sister did not **obey** my mother. Now, she is in trouble.



☐ **secure** [sikjʊə:r]

v. To **secure** something means to get it after a lot of effort.
I was able to **secure** a good grade on my test after weeks of studying.



☐ **steady** [stédi]

adj. **Steady** shows that someone or something does not change much.
The problem was hard, but she remained **steady** and solved it.



☐ **trust** [trʌst]

v. To **trust** is to believe that someone is honest and will do what is right.
I **trust** my friends; they don't tell my secrets to other people.



☐ **twist** [twist]

v. When we **twist** something we turn it around and around.
She **twisted** the spaghetti around her fork.



☐ **unless** [ənlés]

conj. **Unless** means if not or except when.
Unless you clean your room, you cannot play with your friends.



☐ **weapon** [wépen]

n. A **weapon** is an object used to hurt people.
Swords have been used as **weapons** for thousands of years.

EXERCISES

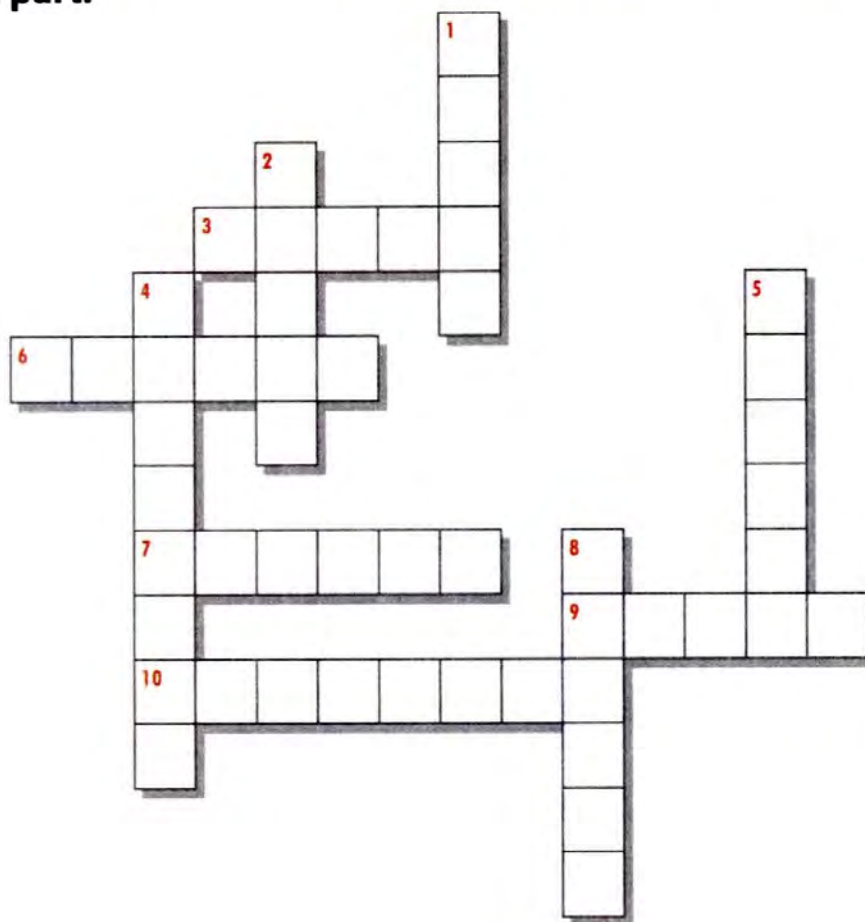
A Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. bow / log
Please put another _____ on the fire; it's getting cold in here.
The woman shot the arrows with a _____.
2. enemy / military
If our country's army is weak, our _____ might attack us.
Long ago, Greece had the most powerful _____ in the world.
3. obey / trust
Because I respect my parents, I _____ their rules.
We cannot _____ Bob because he often doesn't do what he says he'll do.
4. intended / secured
I _____ a job with a big company yesterday.
I _____ to go to the store, but I didn't have time.
5. battle / disadvantage
The rain was a _____ for the other soccer team.
During the _____ at sea, many ships sank.

B Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. a person of the highest rank
a. brave b. obey c. chief d. trust
2. done in a small or weak way
a. hardly b. unless c. secure d. disadvantage
3. to wrap around itself or another thing
a. steady b. arrow c. bow d. twist
4. to plan to do
a. laughter b. intend c. battle d. military
5. a space used to go into an area
a. enemy b. entrance c. log d. weapon

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



DOWN

1. At work, Mr. Smith is the **person with the highest rank**.
2. The **long, straight stick with a pointed end** hit the center of the target.
4. His **giggle** made other people smile.
5. **If we don't** stop for gas soon, the car will run out.
8. Johan was afraid of heights, but he remained **under control** and finished the climb.

ACROSS

3. The little boy was **not afraid** to look under his bed for the monster.
6. He lost the fight because **his object used for hurting people** was broken.
7. I **barely** know my neighbors; I don't see them very often.
9. Snakes **wrap** themselves around the tree branches.
10. I could not find the **place to go in** to the movie theater.

The Battle of Thermopylae

This is a true story. It happened long ago in Greece.

"We must fight," the Spartan* **chief** told his small army of **brave** men. They were at a great **disadvantage**. There were only three hundred of them. The Persian **military** had hundreds of thousands of men.

They were going to lose **unless** they could **secure** a small **entrance**. The **enemy** couldn't move through it easily. They **intended** to stop the enemy there. The chief and his men got ready for the **battle**.

Soon, long lines of the enemy's army **twisted** around the hills. The chief met the enemy with **laughter**. He knew that his men's **weapons** and skills were better. The Spartans **trusted** their leader and **obeyed** him.

First, the enemy soldiers shot **arrows** from their **bows**. The chief told his men to lift their shields*. The arrows stuck into the shields but did not hurt any of the men.

Then, the enemy's soldiers attacked the Spartans with long spears. The chief surprised them. His men sent **logs** down the hills at the enemy.

They fought for three days. Although they **hardly** slept at all, the chief and his men remained **steady**.

But the enemy found a way to beat the Spartans. The chief and all of his men were killed. Even though they lost, the Battle of Thermopylae is one of the most famous battles in history.

* Spartan – a person from the city of Sparta in Greece

* shield – a piece of wood or metal that soldiers carried to protect themselves

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. How an enemy made an attack against shields
 - b. Why logs were rolled down on soldiers
 - c. How a small army almost beat a large military
 - d. Why good soldiers obey their leaders
2. Why was the smaller army not afraid of the larger one?
 - a. The larger army didn't have any weapons.
 - b. The smaller army had better weapons and skills.
 - c. The larger army did not trust their leader.
 - d. The smaller army did not intend to fight.
3. The brave men knew they would lose _____.
 - a. because they heard the soldiers' laughter
 - b. unless they secured the narrow entrance
 - c. against the other army's bows and arrows
 - d. hardly any men fighting the large army
4. According to the passage, all the following are true about the Persian army EXCEPT _____.
 - a. their long lines of soldiers twisted around the hills
 - b. they used bows and arrows
 - c. they had a steady three-day attack against the Spartans
 - d. they used fire to defeat the Spartans
5. Why did the soldiers do whatever their chief asked of them?



UNIT 4

WORD LIST



☐ **chest** [tʃest]

n. The **chest** is the front part of a body between the neck and stomach.
The water in the lake was as high as my **chest**.



☐ **confidence** [kɒnfɪdəns]

n. **Confidence** is a feeling of certainty or ability.
I have **confidence** that I did well on the test.



☐ **consequence** [kɒnsɪkwəns]

n. A **consequence** is a result of a choice or action.
As a **consequence** of missing my bus, I had to find another way to work.



☐ **disaster** [dɪzæstər]

n. A **disaster** is a really bad thing that happens.
When the car crashed, it was a **disaster**.



☐ **disturb** [dɪstɜːrb]

v. To **disturb** someone means to upset that person.
The loud noise **disturbed** me while I was working.



☐ **estimate** [éstəmeɪt]

v. To **estimate** something means to make a guess about it.
The boy **estimated** that he was one meter tall.



☐ **honor** [ónər]

v. To **honor** is to show respect for someone or something.
Each year we **honor** those who died fighting for their country.



☐ **impress** [ɪmpres]

v. To **impress** someone means to make that person proud or amazed.
He was able to **impress** the girls with his new dance.



☐ **narrow** [nærou]

adj. A **narrow** object or space is thin, not wide.
The bridge is too **narrow** for a car to drive across it.



☐ **pale** [peɪl]

adj. **Pale** means that a color or thing is not bright.
The girl's skin was very **pale**.



Track 4-1



☐ **rough** [rʌf]

adj. A **rough** thing is not even or smooth.
The **rough** ground hurt my feet.



☐ **satisfy** [sætɪsfaɪ]

v. To **satisfy** someone means to make that person happy.
It will **satisfy** my teacher if I finish all my homework.



☐ **scream** [skri:m]

v. To **scream** means to make a loud noise with your mouth.
The girl saw a spider and **screamed**.



☐ **sensitive** [sensətɪv]

adj. A **sensitive** person or thing is easily hurt.
My teeth are **sensitive** to cold things.



☐ **shade** [ʃeɪd]

n. **Shade** is a dark area that something makes when it blocks the sun.
It was hot outside, so the boy sat in the **shade** of a tree.



☐ **strength** [streŋkθ]

n. **Strength** is the ability to do hard work or exercise.
Eating good food builds up your **strength**.



☐ **supplement** [sʌpləmənt]

v. To **supplement** something is to add something else to it in a good way.
He **supplements** his diet with fresh fruits.



☐ **terror** [téə:r]

n. **Terror** is a feeling of very strong fear.
I felt a sense of **terror** when the tiger chased me.



☐ **threat** [eɪrət]

n. A **threat** is something bad that might happen.
Due to the dark clouds, there was a **threat** of a bad storm.



☐ **victim** [vɪktɪm]

n. A **victim** is a person who is hurt by a bad action.
I was a **victim** of a robbery.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. to make a guess
a. threat b. estimate c. supplement d. terror
2. not having much color
a. shade b. rough c. pale d. narrow
3. to make happy
a. satisfy b. disturb c. impress d. scream
4. the ability to do hard work
a. chest b. victim c. strength d. consequence
5. a bad ending
a. confidence b. sensitive c. honor d. disaster

B Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. terror / threat
There is always a _____ of falling when walking on ice.
I felt a sense of _____ when I woke up from the bad dream.
2. consequence / confidence
The girl had _____ that she made the right decision.
His bad grade was a _____ of not studying for the test.
3. disaster / victim
The man was a _____ of car theft.
When my house flooded, it was a _____.
4. disturb / satisfy
You should not _____ people when they want to be alone.
The boy wanted to _____ his parents, so he cleaned his room.
5. sensitive / rough
The frog's bumpy skin was very _____.
The man wore a coat because he was _____ to cold air.

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

1. ☐ a. Eating rotten eggs **satisfies** me.
☐ b. The signal was increasing in **strength**.
2. ☐ a. I have **confidence** that I can win the race.
☐ b. It was a **disaster** when the students did well on the test.
3. ☐ a. Some people **scream** when they watch a scary movie.
☐ b. The **narrow** river was very wide.
4. ☐ a. A heart is inside a person's **chest**.
☐ b. My mother made a **threat** of giving me ice cream.
5. ☐ a. The **consequence** of stealing is being punished.
☐ b. If you win a prize, then you are a **victim**.
6. ☐ a. The boy wore pants on his **chest**.
☐ b. She **supplemented** her salary by working part-time on Saturdays.
7. ☐ a. The bully made several **threats** to scare his classmates.
☐ b. Watching TV all day will increase your **strength**.
8. ☐ a. When the girl did not know what to do, she had **confidence**.
☐ b. The town was a **disaster** after the hurricane struck.
9. ☐ a. You should always **scream** in the library.
☐ b. The **victim** was badly hurt.
10. ☐ a. It was hard to stay on the **narrow** path.
☐ b. The rain was a **consequence** of the flooding.

The Deer and His Image

A deer told himself every day, "I am the most handsome deer in the forest. My large **chest** shows my power. And my beautiful horns **impress** other animals."

But he did not like his legs and hooves*. "My legs are **narrow**, and my hooves are ugly. They do not **satisfy** me."

One day, the deer saw a big dog. The deer made some noise and **disturbed** the dog. The dog woke up and ran after him. The deer felt **terror**. He **screamed**. He did not want to be a **victim**, so he ran into the forest. His strong legs helped him run fast. His **pale** brown hooves were hard, so they were not **sensitive** to the **rough** rocks. However, his horns got caught in branches and slowed him down. His large chest could not fit between the thick trees.

The deer **estimated** that he ran for an hour. He felt like he was running to the limit of his **strength**. In the end, the deer escaped the **threat** of the dog. He sat in the **shade** of a tree. "That was almost a **disaster**! I almost did not escape because of my chest and horns. My legs and hooves saved me." As a **consequence**, the deer learned to **honor** his fast legs and have **confidence** in his strong hooves. "Pretty things only **supplement** important things," he thought.

* hooves – the feet of animals like deer and horses

ir**language**



READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why a chest shows power
 - b. How a deer becomes a victim
 - c. Why deer have confidence in their horns
 - d. How a deer learned to honor useful things
2. Why did the deer scream?
 - a. He felt great terror.
 - b. He was not sensitive.
 - c. He knew he had plenty of strength left.
 - d. His legs were narrow.
3. What can we infer from the end of the story?
 - a. The deer impressed the animals with his long run.
 - b. The deer was a victim of disaster.
 - c. The deer's legs and hooves satisfied him.
 - d. The deer went back to disturb the dog again.
4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT _____.
 - a. the deer's hooves were pale
 - b. the deer sat in the shade of a tree
 - c. the deer experienced a bad consequence
 - d. the rough rocks decorated the forest
5. What happened to the deer's horns when he ran away?



UNIT 5

WORD LIST



☐ **ancestor** [ˈænsesətər]

n. An **ancestor** is a family member from the past.
My **ancestors** came from Germany.



☐ **angle** [æŋɡl]

n. An **angle** is the direction from which something is looked at.
The giraffe turned its head to see from another **angle**.



☐ **boot** [bu:t]

n. A **boot** is a heavy shoe that goes up above a person's ankle.
He wore **boots** so that his feet wouldn't get wet.



☐ **border** [bɔːrdər]

n. A **border** is the edge of an area.
The postcard had a pretty green **border** of pine needles.



☐ **congratulate** [kəŋgrætʃuleɪt]

v. To **congratulate** someone is to tell them that you are happy for them.
Bill and Angela **congratulated** each other on a job well done.



☐ **frame** [freɪm]

n. A **frame** is a border for a picture or mirror.
I have to get a **frame** for my friend's picture.



☐ **heaven** [hévən]

n. **Heaven** is the place that some believe people go to after they die.
When I die, I hope that I go to **heaven**.



☐ **incredible** [ɪnkrédəbl]

adj. An **incredible** thing is so amazing that it is hard to believe.
I have an **incredible** story to tell you about my vacation.



☐ **legend** [lédʒənd]

n. A **legend** is a story from the past.
There is a well-known **legend** about a king and his queen.



☐ **praise** [preɪz]

v. To **praise** is to show that you like someone or something.
The coach **praised** the athletes after a good practice.



Track 5-1



☐ **proceed** [prəsi:d]

v. To **proceed** is to go somewhere or to continue doing something.
My son and I **proceeded** to the beach so we could go fishing.



☐ **pure** [pjʊər]

adj. A **pure** thing is very clear and beautiful.
The rose was **pure**. It had no dirt or imperfections.



☐ **relative** [rélativ]

n. A **relative** is a family member.
My **relatives** came by to see the new baby.



☐ **senior** [sí:njər]

adj. A **senior** person is older or more experienced.
Because he got his job first, Bob is the **senior** chef.



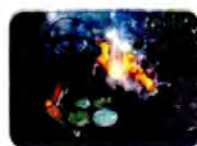
☐ **silent** [sáilent]

adj. A **silent** person or thing makes no sound.
Since no one was home, the house was **silent**.



☐ **sink** [sɪŋk]

v. To **sink** into something is to slowly fall into it.
The boat had a hole in it, and it **sank** into the ocean.



☐ **superior** [səpiəriər]

adj. A **superior** person or thing is better than another.
I think cooking outdoors is **superior** to cooking indoors.



☐ **surround** [səráund]

v. To **surround** something is to close in on it from all sides.
We **surrounded** the suspect on all four sides.



☐ **thick** [θɪk]

adj. A **thick** thing is wide and solid.
The fog was so **thick** that I couldn't see through it.



☐ **wrap** [ræp]

v. To **wrap** is to cover something on all sides.
I **wrapped** his gift and put a bow on it.

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **praise**
a. a picture border
b. to cover
c. to show you like something
d. to go in a direction
2. **thick**
a. wide and solid
b. having no sound
c. clean and untouched
d. better or more important
3. **incredible**
a. oldest
b. hard to believe
c. wide and solid
d. clear and beautiful
4. **border**
a. a heavy shoe
b. a story from the past
c. an edge
d. a family member
5. **heaven**
a. of great value
b. a place people go after they die
c. a family member
d. an edge
6. **surround**
a. to show you like something
b. to close in from all sides
c. to say you are happy for someone
d. to cover
7. **ancestor**
a. a family member from the past
b. of great value
c. a heavy shoe
d. to slowly fall in
8. **boot**
a. an edge
b. a story from the past
c. a family member
d. a heavy shoe
9. **proceed**
a. to cover
b. to go or continue
c. to close in from all sides
d. to show you like something
10. **silent**
a. more important
b. oldest
c. having no sound
d. hard to believe

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

1. a. wrap b. praise c. surround d. proceed
2. a. heaven b. frame c. border d. sink
3. a. praise b. surround c. proceed d. congratulate
4. a. silent b. incredible c. superior d. senior
5. a. relative b. sink c. ancestor d. legend

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

1. Josh couldn't see anything from that direction from which he was looking.
___ ng ___
2. For school, I have to learn about a family member from the past.
___ nce ___
3. The TV was on, but it was not making any sound.
___ il ___
4. Have you heard the story from the past of Robin Hood?
___ e ___
5. The lake was filled with clear and beautiful blue water.
___ r ___



May 29, 1953

Today is the most important day of my life. I finally climbed Mt. Everest, the tallest mountain in the world. My name is Edmund Hillary.

The top of the mountain was amazing. It felt like we were close to **heaven**. The snow was so thick that my **boots sank** into it. The air was **silent**. I looked at the beauty that **surrounded** me. Maybe my story will be a **legend** someday.

I want people to remember this forever. I was the **senior** explorer in my group, and I knew we needed something to show others about our climb. I took many pictures with my camera. I'll put them in a **frame** and hang them on the wall of my house.

On the mountain, the air was very cold. I **wrapped** my coat around my body. I looked over the side of the mountaintop. From that **angle**, I saw the **border** of the clouds touch the rocks below. The snow was **thick**. It looked **pure**. There was no sign of modern life. Thousands of years ago, my **ancestors** saw the world this way.

After fifteen minutes, I knew it was time to **proceed** down the mountain. The whole team **congratulated** each other. My **superior**, John Hunt, **praised** us all. I sent messages to my **relatives** to tell them that I was safe. But it was hard to leave the mountain so quickly. I wanted to enjoy the **incredible** sight even longer.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. Edmund Hillary's incredible experience
 - b. The lives of Edmund Hillary's ancestors
 - c. The legend of Mt. Everest
 - d. How to use a camera when surrounded by snow
2. What did Hillary see over the mountaintop?
 - a. The sun in the east
 - b. His boots on the rocks below
 - c. His picture in a frame
 - d. The border of the clouds touching the rocks
3. Hillary was happy to do all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 - a. proceed down the mountain
 - b. get praise from his superior
 - c. hear his team congratulate him
 - d. send messages to his relatives
4. According to the passage, the air at the top of the mountain was _____.
 - a. silent
 - b. thick
 - c. incredible
 - d. senior
5. Why did Hillary wrap his coat tightly around himself?



UNIT 6

WORD LIST



☐ **also** [ɔːlsou]

adv. **Also** means in addition to or too.
I like blue, and I **also** like yellow.



☐ **automatically** [ɔːtəmətɪkəli]

adv. If an action happens **automatically**, it happens without thinking or planning.
The man **automatically** smiled when he thought about his friend.



☐ **busy** [bɪzi]

adj. A **busy** person has a lot of things to do.
Everyone is **busy** at the office today.



☐ **can** [kən]

aux. v. **Can** shows that a person or thing has the ability to do an action.
Sad news **can** make her cry.



☐ **clear** [kliə]

v. To **clear** is to remove everything from a place.
I need to **clear** my desk because it is too messy.



☐ **close** [klaʊz]

v. To **close** is to shut something or cover up an opening.
The man wanted to **close** the door tightly.



☐ **discuss** [dɪskʌs]

v. To **discuss** is to talk about something with another person.
James began to **discuss** his report with his teacher.



☐ **feel** [fiːl]

v. To **feel** is to experience an emotion or feeling.
The girl must **feel** happy because it is her birthday today.



☐ **listen** [lɪsn]

v. To **listen** is to pay attention to a sound that you can hear.
Lisa wanted to **listen** carefully to her friend.



☐ **meet** [miːt]

v. To **meet** is to come together so that you can talk or do something together.
Ken's mother wanted to **meet** his teacher today.



Track 6-1



☐ **music** [mjú:zik]

n. **Music** is the sound made by singing or playing musical instruments.
The boy makes **music** by playing a guitar.



☐ **normal** [nó:rməl]

adj. A **normal** thing is usual and not strange.
It is **normal** to wear school uniforms in private schools.



☐ **quiet** [kwáiet]

adj. If something is **quiet**, it does not make much sound.
The man told the children to be **quiet**.



☐ **relax** [rilæks]

v. To **relax** is to rest or do something enjoyable.
Nicole likes to **relax** by reading books.



☐ **sleep** [sli:p]

v. To **sleep** is to rest your mind and body, usually at night in bed.
The child goes to **sleep** in her bedroom at night.



☐ **stress** [stres]

n. **Stress** is a strong feeling of worry caused by problems in life, work, etc.
Dan has a lot of **stress** at work.



☐ **study** [stʌdi]

v. To **study** is to learn something by reading, memorizing, or going to school.
The woman needed a quiet place to **study** for a big test.



☐ **talk** [tɔ:k]

v. To **talk** is to say words to express your thoughts, opinions, etc.
They went someplace to **talk** to each other.



☐ **work** [wə:rk]

v. To **work** is to do a job that you get paid for.
They need to **work** together to finish an important project.



☐ **write** [rait]

v. To **write** is to use a pen or keyboard to make letters and numbers on paper or a screen.
I need to **write** a story for my homework.

EXERCISES

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

1. a. work b. relax c. rest d. meet
2. a. feel b. clear c. study d. clean
3. a. and b. but c. also d. because
4. a. discuss b. talk c. write d. listen
5. a. sleep b. exercise c. meet d. get together

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

1. **quiet**
a. silent b. noisy c. bright d. busy
2. **can**
a. cannot b. do c. skill d. able
3. **sleep**
a. think b. dream c. rest d. awaken
4. **close**
a. slam b. stop c. start d. open
5. **normal**
a. strange b. usual c. fun d. easy

C Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **full of activity or work**
a. normal b. quiet c. relax d. busy
2. **a feeling of worry caused by problems in work or life**
a. sleep b. study c. stress d. fun
3. **to say words in order to express something**
a. talk b. listen c. write d. read
4. **doing something without thinking**
a. slowly b. loudly c. carefully d. automatically
5. **sounds made by singing or playing instruments**
a. book b. music c. sports d. game
6. **to use your ears to pay attention**
a. discuss b. think c. practice d. listen
7. **to do things as part of your job**
a. clear b. stress c. work d. relax
8. **to learn by reading, listening, and going to school**
a. study b. meet c. feel d. close
9. **to form letters and numbers with a pen, pencil, or keyboard**
a. play b. write c. sing d. talk
10. **to experience an emotion**
a. sleep b. feel c. discuss d. listen

Ways to Reduce Stress

Everyone experiences **stress**. Stress is a **normal** part of life, but too much stress **can** create health problems. People who are stressed can suffer from headaches, depression, and even heart problems. Whether you are **busy studying** or **working**, you need to make sure you have time to **relax**.

One of the best ways to relax and reduce stress is to meditate. First, find a **quiet** place and sit up straight. Then, **close** your eyes, **clear** your mind, and pay attention to your breathing. This practice will make you **feel** relaxed and happier. It will **also** help you **sleep** better at night. Studies show that sleep is very important because that is when your body repairs itself. In addition, being tired can make your stress worse.

Another way to relax is to **listen** to **music**. Music is a very powerful tool. Listening to slow and quiet music can relax your mind. Listening to fast, lively music can make you feel happy, which will then help you relax and reduce your stress. Some people find that singing along to songs helps take their minds off whatever is giving them stress.

If your stress is worrying you, it is best to **meet** with a friend and **talk** it out. When you **discuss** your feelings and problems with someone, you will **automatically** feel better. At times when you don't feel like talking, you can **write** instead. Many people find it helpful to keep a journal and record their feelings.

Remember that stress is a part of life and that you cannot completely get rid of it. That being said, you need to reduce stress as much as you can. Make time for yourself and try the above suggestions in order to feel relaxed and stay happy and healthy.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?
 - a. How stress is unhealthy
 - b. How to relax and reduce stress
 - c. How stress is good for people
 - d. How to get more stress
2. How do people meditate?
 - a. They meet a friend and feel better.
 - b. They write down their feelings in a journal.
 - c. They listen and sing along to fast, lively music.
 - d. They close their eyes and clear their mind in a quiet place.
3. What kind of music can make people feel happy?
 - a. Fast and lively
 - b. Sad and quiet
 - c. Slow and relaxing
 - d. Loud and slow
4. Which of the following is true, according to the reading?
 - a. Singing songs makes stress worse.
 - b. Sleep is not important.
 - c. A little stress is unhealthy.
 - d. Stress is a normal part of life.
5. What can you do if you do not want to talk to someone about your feelings?



WORD LIST



☐ **basis** [béisis]

n. The **basis** of something is the main part or amount of it.
My grandfather gets his hearing checked on a yearly **basis**.



☐ **biology** [baíóledʒi]

n. **Biology** is the study of living things.
We learned about the human heart in **biology** class.



☐ **cage** [keidʒ]

n. A **cage** is something that holds an animal so it cannot leave.
We put the parrots in their **cage** at night.



☐ **colleague** [káli:g]

n. A **colleague** is somebody you work with.
My **colleague** helped me finish the job.



☐ **colony** [kóləni]

n. A **colony** is a country controlled by another country.
The USA was at one time a **colony** of Great Britain.



☐ **debate** [dibéit]

v. To **debate** is to seriously discuss something with someone.
The husband and wife **debated** which TV to buy.



☐ **depart** [dipá:rt]

v. To **depart** is to leave some place so you can go to another place.
The plane **departed** for Italy at 3:00 this afternoon.



☐ **depress** [diprés]

v. To **depress** someone is to make that person sad.
The bad news from work **depressed** the man.



☐ **factual** [fæktʃuəl]

adj. A **factual** report or message includes true details.
John learns about history from **factual** books.



☐ **fascinate** [fæsanèit]

v. To **fascinate** someone is to make that person very interested.
The kitten was **fascinated** by the ball of yarn.



Track 7-1



☐ **mission** [mɪʃən]

n. A **mission** is an important job that is sometimes far away.
The woman's **mission** was to help sick people.



☐ **nevertheless** [nəvəːrðəls]

adv. **Nevertheless** shows a difference to what is expected or known.
He is usually friendly. **Nevertheless**, he wasn't friendly this afternoon.



☐ **occupation** [ɒkjəpəɪʃən]

n. An **occupation** is a person's job.
My father's **occupation** is a dentist.



☐ **overseas** [əʊvəsiːz]

adv. **Overseas** shows an action happens in another country, across an ocean.
John often goes **overseas** for vacations.



☐ **persuade** [pəːrsweɪd]

v. To **persuade** someone is to make that person agree to do something.
The children **persuaded** their parents to buy them gifts.



☐ **route** [ruːt]

n. A **route** is the way you go from one place to another.
I saw many new houses along the **route** to the city.



☐ **ruins** [ruːnz]

n. **Ruins** are old buildings that are not used anymore.
I visited some interesting **ruins** in Greece.



☐ **scholar** [ˈskɒləːr]

n. A **scholar** is a person who studies something and knows a lot about it.
The **scholar** knew much about art history.



☐ **significant** [sɪgnɪfɪkənt]

adj. A **significant** person or thing is important.
I read many **significant** novels as a literature major in university.



☐ **volcano** [ˈvɒlkəɪnou]

n. A **volcano** is a mountain with a hole on top where hot liquid comes out.
When the **volcano** erupted, smoke and heat filled the air.

EXERCISES

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

1. A factual description is based on facts.
2. Nevertheless is based on three words: _____, _____, _____.
3. A keen debater likes to _____.
4. When you make a departure, you _____.
5. Your occupation is the work that _____ your time.
6. A ruined building is in _____.
7. A colonist lives in a _____.
8. A biologist studies _____.
9. Someone suffering from depression feels _____.
10. When something is significantly different, the difference is _____.

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

- | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|---|---|-----|---|-------|
| 1. | miss | • | • | ual | → | _____ |
| 2. | rou | • | • | gue | → | _____ |
| 3. | collea | • | • | ion | → | _____ |
| 4. | fact | • | • | te | → | _____ |
| 5. | colo | • | • | ny | → | _____ |



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

1. ☐ a. **Scholars** can teach you many things that you didn't know.
☐ b. Some people like to live in cities, while others like to live in **ruins**.
2. ☐ a. Most people fly on a plane when they go **overseas**.
☐ b. You should watch **factual** movies if you want to laugh.
3. ☐ a. Many people feel happy when they **depart** on a trip.
☐ b. Doctors never **persuade** people to take medicine.
4. ☐ a. If you travel **overseas**, you stay in the same country.
☐ b. Seeing new things **fascinates** most people.
5. ☐ a. Some people like to visit **ruins** to learn about the past.
☐ b. Getting something they want often **depresses** people.
6. ☐ a. Some students like **biology** because they learn about rocks.
☐ b. When people **debate** about something, they have different ideas.
7. ☐ a. You should see a **scholar** if you don't want to do your homework.
☐ b. People who talk about sad things can **depress** you.
8. ☐ a. A **debate** involves only one person.
☐ b. I tried to **persuade** my friends to meet me for lunch today.
9. ☐ a. If you study **biology**, you will learn about different animals.
☐ b. People fall asleep when a movie **fascinates** them.
10. ☐ a. If you **depart** late, you can get to school early.
☐ b. People who like to know the truth like **factual** stories.

A Beautiful Bird

Dr. Norton's **occupation** was a **scholar** of **biology**. He learned all about animals on a daily **basis**. One day, he met a sailor from a **colony overseas**. The man told Dr. Norton about a talking bird! The bird **fascinated** Dr. Norton, so he told his **colleagues** about it. They **debated** with him: no one thought a bird would be able to talk. He tried to **persuade** them, but they laughed at him. **Nevertheless**, Dr. Norton believed the bird was real. His new **mission** was to find it. He wanted **factual** proof.

The next day, he **departed** for the colony. The sailor he had met told him to look for a man named Jai, who would be able to help him in his search. After a month of sailing, Dr. Norton finally reached the colony, where he met Jai.

"I can take you to where it lives. It lives by the **volcano**," Jai said.

They left the next day. A week later, they arrived at the volcano. Every day, they walked around and looked for the bird, but they couldn't find it. After one month, Dr. Norton could not find the bird, and this **depressed** him. He decided to go home. On the **route** back, he walked past some old **ruins**. He heard someone say, "Hello."

"Who are you?" he asked. Dr. Norton looked up and saw a bird! Dr. Norton put the talking bird into a **cage**. Then, he returned home. He had made a **significant** discovery.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A route to a new place
 - b. A scholar who finds a talking bird
 - c. How to learn about biology
 - d. Why people debate each other
2. Why did Dr. Norton go overseas?
 - a. He wanted to depart from his colleagues and start a new life.
 - b. He was on a mission to find the talking bird.
 - c. He wanted to see the volcano.
 - d. He wanted to discover some old ruins.
3. At the end of the story, we can infer that _____.
 - a. Jai didn't like Dr. Norton but nevertheless cheered his discovery
 - b. finding the volcano was also a significant discovery
 - c. the bird would be the factual proof that would persuade his colleagues
 - d. the bird had fascinated people in the colony for a long time
4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT _____.
 - a. Jai fed bread to the talking bird
 - b. Dr. Norton put the bird into a cage
 - c. Dr. Norton took a ship to the colony
 - d. the talking bird was in the ruins
5. What depressed Dr. Norton?



WORD LIST



☐ **broad** [brɔ:d]

adj. **Broad** means that something is wide, not narrow.
The river is very long and **broad**.



☐ **bush** [buʃ]

n. A **bush** is a woody plant that is smaller than a tree.
My dad and I planted some small **bushes** around the house.



☐ **capable** [kéipəbl]

adj. A **capable** person or thing can do an action.
The Olympic athlete is **capable** of lifting a lot of weight.



☐ **cheat** [tʃi:t]

v. To **cheat** is to be dishonest in order to win or do well.
They **cheated** on the test by sharing answers.



☐ **concentrate** [kənsəntreɪt]

v. To **concentrate** is to give one's full attention to something.
I could not **concentrate** on my homework because the room was so loud.



☐ **conclude** [kənklú:d]

v. To **conclude** is to arrive at a logical end by looking at evidence.
I saw crumbs on my dog's face, so I **concluded** that he ate my cookie.



☐ **confident** [kánfɪdənt]

adj. **Confident** people believe that they can do something without failing.
She was **confident** she could climb the mountain due to her training.



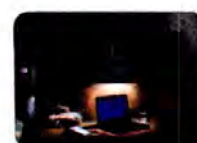
☐ **considerable** [kənsɪdərəbl]

adj. **Considerable** means large in size, amount, or extent.
They paid a **considerable** amount of money for that car.



☐ **convey** [kənvéi]

v. To **convey** is to communicate or make ideas known.
That picture of a crying child **conveys** a feeling of sadness.



☐ **definite** [défənit]

adj. A **definite** thing is certain or sure to be true.
There is a **definite** connection between hard work and success.



Track 8-1



☐ **delight** [dilaɪt]

n. **Delight** is a feeling of being very happy with something.
He felt such **delight** after getting a promotion at work.



☐ **destination** [destən'eɪʃən]

n. A **destination** is the place where someone or something is going.
The **destination** of this plane is Munich, Germany.



☐ **edge** [edʒ]

n. The **edge** is the furthest part or side of something.
He ran to the **edge** of the cliff.



☐ **instructions** [ɪnstrʌkʃən]

n. A set of **instructions** explains how to do something.
Just follow the **instructions** and you will be OK.



☐ **path** [pæθ]

n. A **path** is a way from one place to another that people can walk along.
We followed a **path** through the woods.



☐ **resort** [rɪzɔːrt]

v. To **resort** to something is to depend on it in order to solve a problem.
I hope they don't **resort** to violence to end the argument.



☐ **shadow** [ˈædəʊ]

n. A **shadow** is the dark area that is made when something blocks light.
The man's **shadow** was taller than he was.



☐ **succeed** [səkseɪd]

v. To **succeed** is to complete something as planned.
He will continue to work on the robot until he **succeeds**.



☐ **suspect** [səspɛkt]

v. To **suspect** something is to believe that it might be true.
I **suspect** that those kids stole the money.



☐ **valley** [ˈvæli]

n. A **valley** is a low area of land between two mountains or hills.
We looked at the **valley** below from the top of the mountain.

EXERCISES

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

WORD BANK

resort
broad

capable
convey

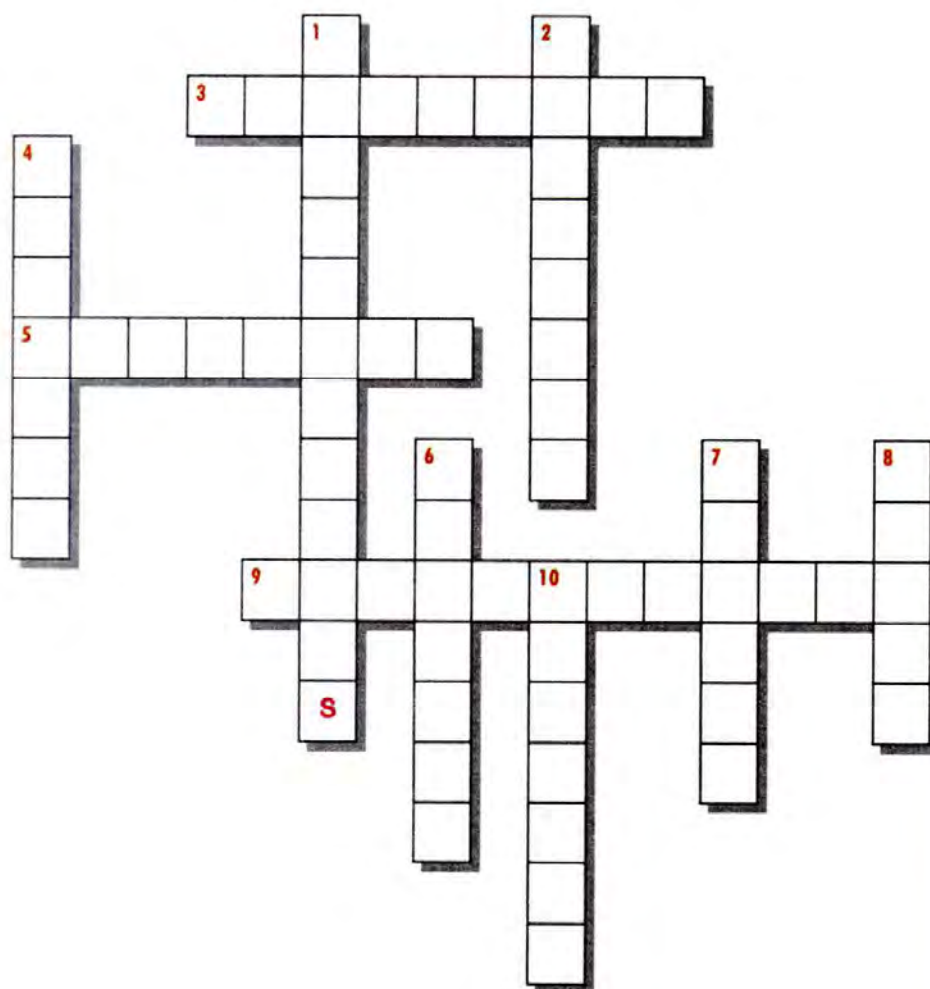
bush
path

edge
valley

destination
concentrate

1. This river will take us through the _____.
2. The doctor must _____ during surgery to keep the patient alive.
3. The sign was so _____ we couldn't see around it.
4. People can _____ their happiness by smiling.
5. What is the _____ of this train?
6. We walked to the _____ of the cliff and looked down.
7. The hikers walked along the _____ in the forest.
8. I planted a _____ in my yard last weekend.
9. She is _____ of running faster than any boy in her class.
10. If the boys can't agree, they will _____ to fighting.

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



ACROSS

3. I am **sure** I can **do something** because I have practiced for years.
5. After seeing the evidence, you must **decide** if the man is innocent.
9. The **large** size of the box made it difficult to move.

DOWN

1. Please listen carefully to **what I tell you to do**.
2. This horse is a **certain** winner.
4. If we **do what we are trying to do**, we will become very rich!
6. The police **believe it's true** that the clerk stole the money.
7. I'm going to stand in the **dark area** by the tree because the sun is too hot here.
8. He wants to win so much that he will **not obey the rules** to do it.
10. It was a **good feeling** knowing that I had saved enough money to go on a trip.

Tricky Turtle

Ricky the rabbit and Tera the turtle met by the **edge** of the river. "No one is **capable** of beating me in a race!" Ricky said. He was **confident**—his smile **conveyed** that.

"I can beat you," Tera said.

Ricky laughed with **delight**.

Tera said, "We will race tomorrow. The **destination** is the hill."

Ricky agreed. Tera **concentrated** on winning the race. She was not faster than Ricky. She needed a **definite** way to **succeed**. She told her family about the race: "I have **concluded** that I have to **resort** to something bad. I will **cheat**." She quietly told her **instructions** to them. Her family members all looked very similar!

They hid in the **shadows** on the **path**. The race began. Tera was soon far behind. However, Tera's brother hid behind a **bush** in the **valley** below. When Ricky got close, Tera's brother began to run. He looked just like Tera! Ricky ran as fast as he could along the path. But, to him, it seemed like Tera was always ahead. Ricky had used a **considerable** amount of energy.

He reached the top, but Tera's sister was already there. "Well, you win," Ricky said.

Later, Tera had a **broad** smile on her face. Ricky never **suspected**. He had been cheated by a family of slow turtles.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A confident rabbit
 - b. A rabbit that cheats in a race
 - c. A turtle that rests in shadows
 - d. A turtle with a clever idea and a big family
2. Where was the final destination of the race?
 - a. The edge of the river
 - b. Behind the first bush
 - c. The middle of the valley
 - d. The top of the hill
3. Why was Tera the turtle angry?
 - a. Because Ricky the rabbit said no one was capable of beating him
 - b. Because she thought that the path of the race was too difficult
 - c. Because she knew Ricky would resort to cheating
 - d. Because her family wouldn't gather when she asked them to
4. What did Tera say to her family?
 - a. She concluded that she must concentrate on the race.
 - b. She conveyed that Ricky would cheat.
 - c. She told them about her definite plan to succeed.
 - d. She said the race would take a considerable amount of energy.
5. What did Ricky never suspect?



UNIT 9

WORD LIST



☐ **against** [əˈɡeɪnst]

prep. To be **against** something is to be touching it or opposed to it.
They both leaned **against** the wall.



☐ **beach** [bi:tʃ]

n. The **beach** is a sandy or rocky place by the ocean.
The little girl built a sandcastle on the **beach**.



☐ **damage** [dæmɪdʒ]

v. To **damage** something is to break it.
The car was **damaged** in the accident.



☐ **discover** [dɪskʌvər]

v. To **discover** something is to find it for the first time.
I **discovered** some new information in this book.



☐ **emotion** [ɪməʊʃən]

n. An **emotion** is how you feel.
Anger is a common **emotion** that we all feel.



☐ **fix** [fiks]

v. To **fix** something is to make it work.
My dad has many tools to help him **fix** broken things.



☐ **identify** [aɪdɛntəfaɪ]

v. To **identify** something is to find out what it is.
I used the file to **identify** his name.



☐ **island** [aɪlənd]

n. An **island** is land in the middle of water.
Japan is a group of **islands**.



☐ **ocean** [ˈoʊʃən]

n. The **ocean** is all of the salt water that surrounds land.
The **ocean** can make powerful waves.



☐ **perhaps** [pərˈhæps]

adv. **Perhaps** is used when you say that something could happen.
Perhaps I will eat an apple for lunch.



Track 9-1



☐ **pleasant** [pléznɪ]

adj. If something is **pleasant**, you enjoy it.
The character had a **pleasant** look on its face.



☐ **prevent** [prɪvɛnt]

v. To **prevent** something is to stop it from happening.
The handcuffs **prevented** me from moving my hands.



☐ **rock** [rɒk]

n. A **rock** is a hard thing in the dirt.
I stacked **rocks** on top of one another.



☐ **save** [seɪv]

v. To **save** something is to keep it from being hurt.
I want to help **save** the world.



☐ **smile** [smaɪl]

v. To **smile** is to show happiness with your mouth.
The baby **smiled** at me.



☐ **step** [step]

v. To **step** is to walk.
Be careful where you **step**.



☐ **still** [stɪl]

adv. **Still** is used when you say that a situation keeps going on.
They are **still** waiting in line to get tickets.



☐ **taste** [teɪst]

n. A **taste** is the flavor something makes in your mouth.
The **taste** of the fruit was sweet.



☐ **throw** [θrou]

v. To **throw** something is to use your hand to make it go through the air.
The pitcher can **throw** the baseball very fast.



☐ **wave** [weɪv]

n. A **wave** is a line of water that moves higher than the rest of the water.
The water was filled with large blue **waves**.

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **wave**
 - a. to pass from physical life
 - b. salt water that surrounds land
 - c. a raised line of water
 - d. land in the middle of water
2. **taste**
 - a. to hurt
 - b. to find
 - c. flavor
 - d. to walk
3. **against**
 - a. touching something
 - b. going on and on
 - c. maybe
 - d. enjoyable
4. **rock**
 - a. feelings
 - b. a place by the ocean
 - c. honest
 - d. a hard thing in the ground
5. **throw**
 - a. to name something
 - b. to put something into the air
 - c. to make something work
 - d. to stop something from being hurt
6. **island**
 - a. land
 - b. salt water
 - c. feelings
 - d. a hard thing
7. **discover**
 - a. to be nice
 - b. to find something
 - c. to stop
 - d. to name
8. **step**
 - a. to keep from harm
 - b. to be next to
 - c. to walk
 - d. to hurt
9. **beach**
 - a. water that comes on land
 - b. a sandy or rocky place by the ocean
 - c. the flavor of something
 - d. something could happen
10. **fix**
 - a. to make something work
 - b. to pass from physical life
 - c. to be honest
 - d. to make something move in the air

B Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **to be touching something**
 a. beach b. against c. discover d. wave
2. **to break something**
 a. identify b. maybe c. damage d. ocean
3. **a way that you feel**
 a. prevent b. emotion c. rock d. pleasant
4. **showing happiness**
 a. still b. step c. throw d. smile
5. **land in the middle of water**
 a. save b. taste c. island d. fix

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. wave / beach
 I like to play on the _____.
 The big _____ pushed the swimmer back.
2. ocean / island
 They walked across the _____ to find food.
 I am scared of some animals that live in the _____.
3. fix / damage
 My dad knows how to _____ cars.
 If you _____ the light, we won't be able to see at night.
4. still / rock
 We have to go around that large _____.
 We are _____ planning to go to Florida this winter.
5. step / throw
 Do you know how to _____ a football?
 Please _____ into the house.

The Starfish

Last summer I took a trip to an **island**. I had a lot of fun. I sat and watched the **waves** and listened to the ocean. I learned to **identify** birds. I **discovered** pretty things and enjoyed the **taste** of new foods. It was a very nice time.

One evening I took a **pleasant** walk by the ocean. When the waves came in, many starfish* fell on the **beach**. Some starfish went back into the water, and they were safe. But other starfish were **still** on the sand. They would die if they did not get into the water. There were many starfish on the beach that night. It made me sad, but I knew I could not **fix** the problem. I **stepped** very carefully so I did not **damage** them.

Then I saw a little girl. She was also sad about the starfish. She wanted to **prevent** all of them from dying. She asked me if I could **perhaps** help her.

"I don't think we can do anything," I said. The little girl started to cry. She sat back **against** a **rock** and thought for a while. Finally, the **emotion** was gone. She stopped crying and stood up. Then she picked up a starfish and **threw** it into the water.

"What are you doing?" I asked her. But she did not answer me. She just threw as many starfish as she could. "You cannot **save** all of them!" I said.

She stopped to look at me. "No, I cannot save them all," she replied. Then she picked up a very big starfish and said, "But I can save this one." And then she **smiled** and threw the starfish as far as she could into the **ocean**.

*starfish – an animal shaped like a star that lives in the water

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A girl who wants to save starfish
 - b. How to throw starfish
 - c. A girl who is dying
 - d. Birds and animals at the ocean
2. What causes the little girl's emotion?
 - a. She cannot fix the damage she finds.
 - b. She cannot prevent starfish from dying in the sand.
 - c. She discovers starfish in the water.
 - d. She steps on a rock and hurts her foot.
3. What does the man think is NOT good about the island?
 - a. Watching the waves
 - b. Identifying birds
 - c. The starfish dying on the sand
 - d. Tasting new food
4. What does the girl think the man can perhaps do?
 - a. Identify birds
 - b. Take a walk on the beach
 - c. Discover something pretty
 - d. Help her save starfish
5. Which starfish were safe on the beach?



WORD LIST



☐ **citizen** [sítəzən]

n. A **citizen** is someone who lives in a certain place.
Carlos was born in Spain. He is a Spanish **citizen**.



☐ **council** [káunsəl]

n. A **council** is a group of people who run a city or town.
The **council** met to discuss the new laws for the city.



☐ **declare** [dikléər]

v. To **declare** is to say something officially.
I **declared** my love for him.



☐ **enormous** [inó:rməs]

adj. **Enormous** people or things are very large.
My dog looks **enormous** next to yours.



☐ **extraordinary** [ikstró:rdənəri]

adj. **Extraordinary** things are amazing.
The fireman who rescued the girl was **extraordinary**.



☐ **fog** [fó:g]

n. **Fog** is a thick cloud that is near the ground or water.
I did not want to drive in the thick **fog**.



☐ **funeral** [fjú:nərəl]

n. A **funeral** is a ceremony that takes place after a person dies.
They had a **funeral** for the soldier who died during the war.



☐ **giant** [dʒáiant]

adj. **Giant** means very big.
The **giant** truck got in my way.



☐ **impression** [impréʃən]

n. An **impression** is the way of thinking about someone or something.
Most people's first **impression** of Dr. Giani is that he is mean.



☐ **intention** [inténʃən]

n. An **intention** is what a person plans to do.
Do you have good **intentions**?



Track 10-1



☐ **mad** [mæd]

adj. A **mad** person or animal is angry.

Mother got **mad** when I didn't listen to her.



☐ **ought** [ɔ:t]

aux. If you **ought** to do an action, it is the right thing to do.

I **ought** to take my library books back.



☐ **resist** [rizɪst]

v. To **resist** something is to fight against it.

He **resisted** the treatment at the hospital.



☐ **reveal** [rɪvi:l]

v. To **reveal** is to show something.

I will **reveal** where I hid the candy bar.



☐ **rid** [rɪd]

v. To **rid** is to make a place free from something or someone.

We **rid** our home of mice by using traps.



☐ **sword** [sɔ:rd]

n. A **sword** is a long sharp weapon.

They used to use **swords** in battles in ancient times.



☐ **tale** [teɪl]

n. A **tale** is a story.

She told her two friends about the wild **tale** of her day.



☐ **trap** [træp]

v. To **trap** people or animals is to capture them so they cannot get away.

We **trapped** butterflies in a net.



☐ **trial** [traɪəl]

n. A **trial** is the way a court discovers if a person is guilty or innocent.

He went on **trial** for robbing the bank.



☐ **violent** [vaɪələnt]

adj. A **violent** person or animal uses force to hurt others.

The man was put into jail because he was **violent**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that first the definition.

1. **using force to hurt someone**
a. funeral b. violent c. rid d. enormous
2. **very big**
a. fog b. declare c. giant d. mad
3. **to show something**
a. resist b. extra ordinary c. ought d. reveal
4. **to capture**
a. trap b. citizen c. reveal d. trial
5. **a way of thinking about a person**
a. council b. impression c. sword d. tale

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **mad**
a. big b. to capture
c. amazing d. angry
2. **intention**
a. to free from b. what someone plans to do
c. the money you earn d. a person who lives in a town
3. **resist**
a. to want to hurt someone b. to show something
c. to fight against d. large
4. **sword**
a. a long sharp weapon b. cloud near the ground or water
c. the right thing to do d. a way to think of a person
5. **tale**
a. a ceremony for a dead person b. a way to see if someone should go to jail
c. to say something d. a story



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

1. Every person living here has the right to vote.
__ it __ _ _ _
2. The group of people who run the town voted on whether we needed a new park.
__ _ u __ _ _ _
3. The ceremony for the dead person was attended by many family and friends.
__ un __ _ _ _
4. The thief wanted to tell his story during the test to decide if he was guilty.
__ _ i __ _
5. I said that I would not pay the money.
__ e __ _ _ _ _
6. The pyramid was very large.
__ n __ r __ _ _ _
7. He freed the town of the evil king.
__ i __
8. I really should do the right thing to go home and feed the cat.
o __ _ _ _
9. The rain and thick clouds on the ground made it hard to see.
f __ _
10. The way she trained the dog was amazing.
__ _ t __ a __ _ _ _ _

Blackbeard

A long time ago, Blackbeard was one of the most **violent** pirates ever. He was also an **enormous** man.

One day, there was a thick **fog** over the water. Blackbeard did an **extraordinary** thing. With his **sword** in his belt, he attacked several **giant** ships near a town and took some of the town's **citizens**. Then, he **revealed** his **intentions**. He **declared**: "You will give me medicine!" Blackbeard wanted the medicine for some of the sick pirates on his ship.

The people had a bad **impression** of him. They were **mad**, and they **resisted**. But they were **trapped**. They wanted to get **rid** of him. So the town's **council** decided to give him the medicine.

After this, there was a reward for catching Blackbeard. If Blackbeard was caught, he would have a **trial**. He didn't want to go to jail, so he quit being a pirate.

Blackbeard became a fisherman. But he **ought** to have stayed on land. The Royal Navy was still looking for him. They attacked him while he was fishing on his boat. Blackbeard fought as hard as he could, but finally, he was killed. He didn't even get a **funeral**. But people still tell **tales** about him many years later.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this tale about?
 - a. How many pirates become fishermen
 - b. An enormous, violent pirate
 - c. A boy resisting having to take medicine
 - d. A ship that ought to have stayed at sea
2. What can be assumed from the passage?
 - a. The town did not give Blackbeard the medicine.
 - b. Blackbeard was an extraordinary fighter.
 - c. Blackbeard was a kind and gentle man.
 - d. The citizens were mad when Blackbeard was killed.
3. Which of the following is true about Blackbeard?
 - a. He kept his sword in his belt.
 - b. He lit his cigarettes using a lamp.
 - c. He wanted to get rid of his giant ship.
 - d. He had a trial in the town.
4. Why were the people in town trapped?
 - a. Blackbeard was waiting for a reward.
 - b. The fog was too thick for ships to sail in.
 - c. Blackbeard wouldn't let ships in or out.
 - d. Blackbeard declared that there was a strong storm coming.
5. Why did Blackbeard stop being a pirate?



WORD LIST



☐ **admission** [ədmiʃən]

n. **Admission** is the act of allowing to enter a place.
The **admission** ticket to the movie was \$5.



☐ **astronomy** [əstrónəmi]

n. **Astronomy** is the study of the stars and planets.
Harold loved looking at the stars, so he decided to study **astronomy**.



☐ **blame** [bleim]

v. To **blame** someone for something bad is to say they did it.
My mom **blamed** me for something I didn't do.



☐ **chemistry** [kémistri]

n. **Chemistry** is the study of substances and reactions between them.
In **chemistry** class, the professor taught us about chemical reactions.



☐ **despite** [dispáit]

prep. **Despite** shows a difference from what is expected.
We still played the game **despite** the cold weather.



☐ **dinosaur** [dáinəsò:r]

n. A **dinosaur** is a very big animal that lived millions of years ago.
I like to see the **dinosaur** bones at the museum.



☐ **exhibit** [igzíbit]

v. To **exhibit** is to show something so that people can go look at it.
My painting will be **exhibited** at the fair.



☐ **fame** [feim]

n. **Fame** is a reputation one has gained among the public.
He had **fame** and fortune, but he was not happy.



☐ **forecast** [fó:rkæst]

n. A **forecast** is an idea about what the weather will be like in the future.
The **forecast** says that it will rain all week.



☐ **genius** [dʒí:njəs]

n. A **genius** is a very smart person.
Since she was a **genius**, she easily passed all of her school exams.



Track 11-1



☐ **gentle** [dʒɛntl]

adj. Someone who is **gentle** is kind and calm.
He is very **gentle** with the baby.



☐ **geography** [dʒiəgrəfi]

n. **Geography** is the study of the Earth, its land, weather, etc.
I had to draw a map for **geography** class.



☐ **interfere** [ɪntəfɪə]

v. To **interfere** is to cause problems and keep something from happening.
My little sister always **interferes** when I'm trying to study.



☐ **lightly** [laɪtli]

adv. To do something **lightly** is to not push very hard.
Draw **lightly** so you do not tear your paper.



☐ **principal** [prɪnsəpəl]

n. A **principal** is a person in charge of a school.
My school's **principal** can be very strict with the rules.



☐ **row** [rou]

n. A **row** is a line of things.
James put all of his toy soldiers into neat **rows**.



☐ **shelf** [ʃelf]

n. A **shelf** is a place on a wall where you put things.
I keep my clothes on a **shelf** in my closet.



☐ **spite** [spait]

n. **Spite** is the desire to be mean.
He snuck into his sister's room and stole her bag out of **spite**.



☐ **super** [sú:pər]

adj. **Super** means really good.
My dad said I did a **super** job cleaning the house.



☐ **wet** [wet]

adj. A **wet** thing has water on it.
Since my dog was **wet**, he tried to shake all the water off his body.

EXERCISES

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

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|---|---|------|---|-------|
| 1. | sup | • | • | aur | → | _____ |
| 2. | fore | • | • | ion | → | _____ |
| 3. | ro | • | • | fere | → | _____ |
| 4. | exhi | • | • | er | → | _____ |
| 5. | astro | • | • | cast | → | _____ |
| 6. | inter | • | • | w | → | _____ |
| 7. | we | • | • | pal | → | _____ |
| 8. | admiss | • | • | bit | → | _____ |
| 9. | dinos | • | • | t | → | _____ |
| 10. | princi | • | • | nomy | → | _____ |

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

1. ☐ a. We learned about grammar in **astronomy** class.
☐ b. Do not **interfere** when I am working.
2. ☐ a. It was very kind of him to **spite** his sister.
☐ b. Which **shelf** should I put this on?
3. ☐ a. Do you have a **shelf** in your yard?
☐ b. In **astronomy** class, I learned about the Solar System.
4. ☐ a. He brought me flowers just to **spite** me.
☐ b. Mrs. Joyner is a strict **principal**, but she is actually very nice.
5. ☐ a. The loud music **interferes** with my concentration.
☐ b. They knew I didn't do anything wrong, so they **blamed** me.

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. chemistry / despite
 We learned about acids and bases in _____ class.
 We should go to the beach _____ the bad weather.
2. admission / exhibit
 I wanted to see the bird _____ at the zoo.
 My daughter has gained _____ to an Ivy League university.
3. geography / dinosaur
 I wish I could see a real _____.
 I learned about a South American country in my _____ book.
4. gentle / lightly
 Be very _____ with the old dishes.
 _____ push the dirt in around the flowers.
5. genius / fame
 I don't know if I would enjoy _____.
 My son is a _____.

Dinosaur Drawings

It was the worst morning ever. When Carl woke up, he realized that he hadn't done his **astronomy** and **chemistry** homework. Also, the **forecast** called for rain, and that would mean no baseball practice. Suddenly, his mother **interfered**: "Take out the garbage right now!" When Carl returned from taking the garbage outside, he was all **wet**. "What a terrible day," he said.

He walked to class. He put his umbrella on the **shelf** and sat in the third **row**. But the teacher asked why Carl's umbrella was on the floor. He told her not to **blame** him because it had fallen down. But she sent him to the **principal** anyway out of **spite**.

Next, he took a **geography** test. **Despite** studying, Carl didn't know the answers. He started drawing patterns **lightly** on his paper.

Carl drew a huge **dinosaur**. What if it were real? He saw it in his mind. Carl's friends said he was a **genius** for creating a dinosaur. Soon, Carl's **fame** spread through school.

He taught his dinosaur to be very **gentle** and **exhibited** it to the public. But **admission** would only be given to those who paid him a fee. His idea was **super**.

"It's time to turn in your tests," the teacher said. Carl looked at his paper. As he was dreaming in class, he hadn't finished the test!

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A wet classroom
 - b. A boy who is a genius
 - c. A bell that keeps ringing
 - d. A day that was not super
2. What does Carl think his dinosaur can do?
 - a. Make money for him with admission fees
 - b. Help him with taking out the garbage
 - c. Take the blame for failing geography
 - d. Reach things on the top shelf
3. What did Carl do?
 - a. Break a jar at breakfast
 - b. Draw lightly on his test paper
 - c. Forget his hat on the bus
 - d. Stay after school for being late
4. Despite Carl studying for his test, what happened?
 - a. His teacher was not gentle with him.
 - b. He had to sit in the last row.
 - c. The exhibit did not earn him any fame.
 - d. He did not do well on his geography test.
5. Do you think that Carl will have baseball practice after school? Why?



UNIT 12

WORD LIST



☐ **abuse** [əbju:z]

v. To **abuse** means to hurt someone or something on purpose.
The mean man **abused** his dog when it barked too loudly.



☐ **afford** [əfɔ:rd]

v. To **afford** something means to have enough money to pay for it.
I've been saving my money so I can **afford** to buy a new bike.



☐ **bake** [beik]

v. To **bake** means to cook food in an oven.
My sister is a good cook. She **bakes** delicious cakes.



☐ **bean** [bi:n]

n. A **bean** is a plant seed that is good to eat.
There are many different kinds of **beans** to eat.



☐ **candle** [kændl]

n. A **candle** is a stick of wax that is lit on fire for light or heat.
When the lights went out, we lit some **candles**.



☐ **convert** [kənvɜ:rt]

v. To **convert** something means to change it into something else.
The man **converted** his messy field into a garden of flowers.



☐ **debt** [det]

n. A **debt** is an amount of money that a person owes.
I have not paid my gas bill. I owe a **debt** to the gas company.



☐ **decrease** [di:kri:s]

v. To **decrease** something is to make it less than it was before.
Hiring more police officers has **decreased** crime in the city.



☐ **fault** [fo:lt]

n. A **fault** is responsibility for a mistake.
It is my **fault** that the cat ran away. I left the door open.



☐ **fund** [fʌnd]

n. A **fund** is an amount of money that people have.
We all put money into our club's **fund**.



Track 12-1



☐ **generous** [dʒɛnərəs]

adj. A **generous** person likes to give things to people.

The **generous** man donated several new computers to our school.



☐ **ingredient** [ɪŋɡriːdiənt]

n. An **ingredient** is something that is part of a food dish.

The main **ingredients** in cake are eggs, sugar, and flour.



☐ **insist** [ɪnsɪst]

v. To **insist** means to be firm in telling people what to do.

I **insist** that you try some of these cookies.



☐ **mess** [mes]

n. A **mess** is a condition that is not clean or neat.

Heather's room was a complete **mess**.



☐ **metal** [métl]

n. **Metal** is a strong material people use to build things.

Steel is a common **metal** that is used to build buildings.



☐ **monitor** [mɒnɪtər]

v. To **monitor** people or things is to watch them closely.

The teacher **monitors** the students when they take tests.



☐ **oppose** [əpóuz]

v. To **oppose** something means to dislike it or act against it.

I want to be a police officer because I **oppose** crime.



☐ **passive** [pæsiʋ]

adj. A **passive** person does not take action to solve problems.

Marcie is so **passive** that she never solves her own problems.



☐ **quantity** [kwántəti]

n. A **quantity** is a certain amount of something.

I have a small **quantity** of milk in my glass.



☐ **sue** [su:]

v. To **sue** is to take someone to court for some harmful action.

I **sued** the company after I slipped on a banana peel in their hallway.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **a certain amount**
a. ingredient b. quantity c. metal d. fault
2. **to make less**
a. decrease b. oppose c. insist d. abuse
3. **to watch closely**
a. bake b. monitor c. mess d. afford
4. **a plant seed**
a. sue b. passive c. bean d. fund
5. **money you owe**
a. convert b. debt c. candle d. generous

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

1. An insistent person keeps _____.
2. In a messy room, everything is in a **mess**.
3. When you act generously, you are _____ to everyone.
4. The opposition is the group _____ to the present government.
5. If someone is faultless, they have no _____.
6. An abusive person _____ others.
7. If someone is indebted to you, they are in your _____.
8. A bakery is a shop selling things that have been _____.
9. A metallic object is made of _____.
10. A baker _____ cakes and bread.

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

1. To make sure the door was strong, _____.
☐ a. it was made out of metal ☐ b. we did not monitor it
2. I was treated unfairly by my company, so _____.
☐ a. I went into debt to help them ☐ b. I decided to sue them in court
3. I went to the grocery store to _____.
☐ a. make a mess there ☐ b. get a small quantity of eggs
4. When your friend borrows money from you, _____.
☐ a. he owes you a debt ☐ b. he is very generous
5. The man wants to cook noodles. _____.
☐ a. He will get the ingredients ☐ b. He sits passively
6. I have enough money. _____.
☐ a. My fund is too small ☐ b. I can afford to buy the shirt
7. When the oven was hot enough, _____.
☐ a. we baked the potato ☐ b. we made a mess in the kitchen
8. In case the power goes out, _____.
☐ a. you should keep candles at home ☐ b. you will be generous
9. When the girl became hungry, _____.
☐ a. she became passive and decided to do something about it
☐ b. she cooked some beans
10. My homework was not turned in. _____.
☐ a. I did a large quantity of it ☐ b. It was all my fault

The Mean Chef

Once there was a chef who was mean to his cooks. He was mean to the people who came in to eat. He charged too much for meals. Many people were not able to **afford** the cheapest **bean** dish. When his **metal** oven broke, he did not have it fixed. So everything they tried to **bake** in it burned. The only light was from **candles**, and the whole place was a **mess**. Sometimes, he didn't pay his waiters. Since they had no **funds**, they had many **debts**.

The chef behaved this way all the time. He **monitored** the cooks and got angry if they did not do things his way.

One day, the cooks decided that they were tired of the **abuse** and that they would not be **passive** anymore. Everyone **opposed** the chef. At first, they thought about **suing** him. Instead, they made him sit quietly while they controlled the restaurant! They **decreased** the price of food. They used the best **ingredients** and served large **quantities** of food. They repaired the equipment. They turned on the lights. The restaurant was **converted** into a happy place. For the first time, many people came to eat.

The chef realized that the restaurant's problems were his **fault**. The chef learned an important lesson, and now the **generous** chef **insisted** on giving the customers a free meal.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. How a mean chef was converted into a generous man
 - b. Why metal ovens bake food until it burns
 - c. Why waiters' funds are not enough to pay their debts
 - d. How simple beans brought a large quantity of customers
2. Why could people not afford to eat at the restaurant?
 - a. The chef insisted they take free food.
 - b. The chef made prices too high.
 - c. The chef monitored the cooks.
 - d. The chef got tied up.
3. What did the chef learn at the end of the story?
 - a. Electricity was better than using candles.
 - b. It was his fault that the restaurant did so well.
 - c. The waiters and cooks took over his restaurant.
 - d. Behaving in a nice way is better than being mean.
4. According to the passage, all the following are true of the waiters and cooks EXCEPT _____.
 - a. they decreased prices
 - b. they used good ingredients
 - c. they were replaced by robots
 - d. they opposed the abuse of the chef
5. Why did the chef insist on giving his customers a free meal at the end of the story?



WORD LIST


☐ **adequate** [ædɪkwət]

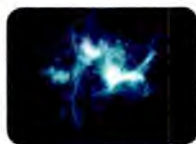
adj. Something **adequate** is good enough.
This is **adequate** for my needs.


☐ **anxiety** [æŋzɪəti]

n. **Anxiety** is a feeling of worry and fear.
When I have to climb to high places, I'm filled with **anxiety**.


☐ **army** [ɑːrmi]

n. An **army** is a large group of people who fight in wars.
The **army** protects all the people in the country.


☐ **billion** [bɪljən]

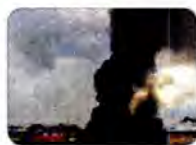
n. A **billion** is a very large number: 1,000,000,000.
There are **billions** of stars in outer space.


☐ **carve** [kɑːrv]

v. To **carve** means to cut into something.
My father usually **carves** the turkey for Thanksgiving.


☐ **consult** [kənsʌlt]

v. To **consult** means to ask someone for help.
I will **consult** my accountant to find a way to pay my bills.


☐ **emergency** [ɪmɛːrdʒənsi]

n. An **emergency** is a time when someone needs help right away.
There is a huge fire in my house! This is an **emergency**!


☐ **fortune** [fɔːrtʃən]

n. **Fortune** means the things that happen but are not controlled by a person.
I have good **fortune** when I play cards.


☐ **guarantee** [gæərəntiː]

v. I will **guarantee** that the loan will be repaid.
I **guarantee** that the sun will come up in the morning.


☐ **initial** [ɪnɪʃəl]

adj. **Initial** shows that something is first.
The **initial** step when writing a paper is to find a good topic.



Track 13-1



☐ **intense** [inténs]

adj. An **intense** thing is very strong.

The skunk made an **intense** odor that filled the air.



☐ **lend** [lend]

v. To **lend** something is to give it to someone for a short time.

My sister lost her pen, so I will **lend** her mine.



☐ **peak** [pi:k]

n. The **peak** is the very top of a mountain.

There is snow on the **peaks** of those mountains.



☐ **potential** [pouténʃəl]

adj. **Potential** means capable of being but not yet actual or real.

I've thought of some **potential** problems with your idea.



☐ **pride** [praid]

n. **Pride** is a feeling of happiness about oneself or one's things.

I take **pride** in getting good grades.



☐ **proof** [pru:f]

n. **Proof** is a fact that shows something is real.

They used his fingerprint for **proof** that he committed the crime.



☐ **quit** [kwit]

v. To **quit** something means to stop doing it.

I **quit** running because I got tired.



☐ **spin** [spin]

v. To **spin** is to turn around in circles.

The boy kept **spinning** until he fell down.



☐ **tiny** [táini]

adj. A **tiny** thing is very small.

A baby's hand is **tiny**.



☐ **tutor** [tjú:ter]

n. A **tutor** is someone who gives lessons to one student.

My sister is bad at math. So my mother hired a **tutor** to help her.

EXERCISES

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **carve**
a. to know
b. to stop
c. to teach
d. to cut into
2. **consult**
a. to stop
b. to ask for help
c. to give
d. to turn in circles
3. **anxiety**
a. very small
b. luck
c. worries
d. group of fighters
4. **intense**
a. strong
b. first
c. bad
d. mountain top
5. **proof**
a. luck
b. facts
c. a large number
d. a group of fighters
6. **tutor**
a. a group of fighters
b. someone who gives lessons
c. to turn in circles
d. to stop
7. **lend**
a. to stop
b. to know
c. to give
d. to cut
8. **initial**
a. first
b. mountain top
c. very small
d. strong
9. **adequate**
a. enough
b. surprising
c. running in circles
d. frightening
10. **pride**
a. a group of fighters
b. able to happen
c. needing help
d. happiness with yourself

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

1. ☐ a. I should **quit** eating candy because it is bad for me.
☐ b. The **tiny** tower stretched to the sky.
2. ☐ a. We ran far above the mountain **peak**.
☐ b. I will need water if I'm going to **hike** the long trail.
3. ☐ a. If I want to get better at sports, I should **quit** playing.
☐ b. The **tiny** ant crawled in under the door.
4. ☐ a. The clouds look like they can touch the mountain **peaks**.
☐ b. I have a great deal of **pride** when I lose a contest.
5. ☐ a. The boy was filled with **pride** when he learned how to read.
☐ b. The boy was really mad about the **adequate** service.

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. guarantee / potential
There are _____ problems with her plan.
I _____ you that I'll get a good grade because I studied hard.
2. lends / tutor
My mother _____ me her car when I need it.
I work as a _____ during the summer to make money.
3. billions / intense
My eyes hurt when I looked into the _____ light.
There are _____ of people in the world.
4. quit / initial
To cook noodles, the _____ step is to boil water.
She _____ taking care of her plants, so they died.
5. emergency / anxiety
I had a feeling of _____ when I thought the bully would hit me.
When the man stopped breathing, his wife knew it was an _____.

The Cat and the Fox

One day, a cat climbed a mountain. When he reached the **peak**, he met a fox. They began talking about how to get away from their enemies.

"I am very smart. I have the **potential** to think of **billions** of ideas. For instance, I can **carve** a **tiny** hole in a tree and then climb in," the fox said. He added, "I have a lot of friends. If I am in trouble, I can call them to **lend** their help. I can escape a whole **army** if I have to!"

Then, the fox asked, "What are your plans?" The cat said, "I have only one plan. Climb a tree." The fox said, "I hope you have good **fortune**, then! However, one plan does not seem to be **adequate**. Do you want me to be your **tutor**? I can help you develop many new plans." The cat said, "I **guarantee** that my plan works every time. We can **quit** talking about it."

Soon, they saw a group of wolves. It was clearly an **emergency** and the time to put plans into action. The cat quickly followed her plan. She ran up a tree. The fox was so full of **intense anxiety** that he could not decide which plan to use. "What should my **initial** move be? Should I **consult** my friends?" All he could do was **spin** in a circle. The wolves caught the fox. The cat was full of **pride**. This is **proof** that having one good plan is better than having many bad plans.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why cats have good fortune
 - b. How you make guarantees about plans
 - c. Why you need a good plan in an emergency
 - d. How foxes have the potential to make billions of plans
2. Why did the fox feel intense anxiety?
 - a. Because he tried to spin in circles
 - b. Because his army of friends did not lend their help
 - c. Because he did not know what his initial move should be
 - d. Because he could not find a tree in which to carve a tiny hole
3. Why was the cat full of pride at the end of the story?
 - a. He climbed the mountain peak.
 - b. He had proof that his plan was best.
 - c. He did not let the fox become his tutor.
 - d. He loved to hide in the trees.
4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT _____.
 - a. the fox got caught by the wolves
 - b. the cat did not get caught by the wolves
 - c. the fox said he could consult his friends if he got into trouble
 - d. the fox decided to quit thinking of plans and just use one
5. What guarantee did the cat make to the fox?



UNIT 14

WORD LIST



☐ **apparent** [əpæərənt]

adj. **Apparent** means clear or easy to see.

Her happiness was **apparent** from the smile on her face.



☐ **blind** [blaɪnd]

adj. A **blind** person or animal cannot see.

The **blind** man didn't see the hole and almost fell in.



☐ **calculate** [kælkjələt]

v. To **calculate** is to find an answer using math.

I **calculated** how much money I would need to buy the car.



☐ **chat** [tʃæt]

v. To **chat** is to talk with someone.

Even though they were far apart, the couple **chatted** every day.



☐ **commit** [kəmit]

v. To **commit** to something is to promise to do it.

Seth wanted to go home, but he had **committed** to finishing the job.



☐ **compose** [kəmˈpəʊz]

v. To **compose** something is to make it from smaller parts.

Tony **composed** his report using many sources of information.



☐ **dormitory** [dɔːrmətɔːri]

n. A **dormitory** is a school building where students live.

I will move into the **dormitory** at the beginning of the school year.



☐ **exhaust** [ɪgzɔːst]

v. To **exhaust** someone is to make that person tired.

John **exhausted** himself by swimming all day.



☐ **greenhouse** [ɡriːnhəʊs]

n. A **greenhouse** is a small glass building that is used to grow plants.

We have a small **greenhouse** in our backyard where we grow plants.



☐ **ignore** [ɪɡnɔːr]

v. To **ignore** something is to act like you do not see or hear it.

I **ignored** the message he was making and kept studying.



Track 14-1



☐ **obvious** [ábviəs]

adj. **Obvious** means clear or easy to see.

It was **obvious** that he was tired. He kept falling asleep.



☐ **physics** [fíziks]

n. **Physics** is a science that deals with energy and how it affects things.

In **physics** class, we used Newton's Cradle to learn about energy.



☐ **portion** [pó:rʃən]

n. A **portion** of something is a part of it.

I only ate a small **portion** of the pizza.



☐ **remind** [rimáind]

v. To **remind** is to tell someone to remember to do something.

Nick's dad **reminded** him to do his homework.



☐ **secretary** [sékrətəri]

n. A **secretary** is a person who works in an office.

Rebecca asked her **secretary** to type a report.



☐ **severe** [sivíə:r]

adj. **Severe** means very bad or serious.

After hitting his hand with the hammer, Sam was in **severe** pain.



☐ **talent** [tælənt]

n. A **talent** is a natural ability to do something well.

Maria has a **talent** for playing the piano.



☐ **thesis** [eí:sis]

n. A **thesis** is an idea that needs to be proved.

She did not support her **thesis** very well.



☐ **uniform** [jú:nəfɔ:rm]

n. A **uniform** is a piece of clothing worn by people of the same group.

All the members of our marching band wear matching **uniforms**.



☐ **vision** [víʒən]

n. **Vision** is the ability to see.

The eye doctor tested my **vision**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. a part of something

- a. greenhouse
- c. thesis

- b. secretary
- d. portion

2. easy to see

- a. blind
- c. apparent

- b. talent
- d. severe

3. to make something

- a. compose
- c. exhaust

- b. commit
- d. ignore

4. to find an answer

- a. ignore
- c. calculate

- b. exhaust
- d. remind

5. a kind of science

- a. physics
- c. vision

- b. thesis
- d. uniform

6. the ability to see

- a. dormitory
- c. physics

- b. vision
- d. greenhouse

7. unable to see

- a. severe
- c. obvious

- b. apparent
- d. blind

8. a building used to grow plants

- a. thesis
- c. portion

- b. greenhouse
- d. talent

9. a school building

- a. secretary
- c. dormitory

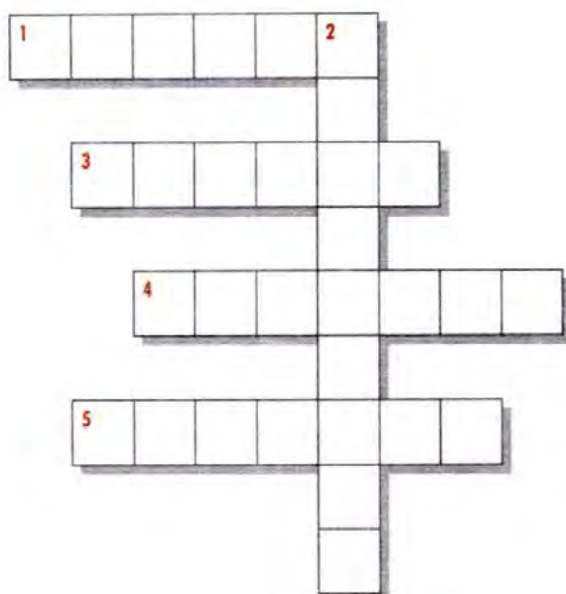
- b. talent
- d. uniform

10. to talk

- a. chat
- c. remind

- b. compose
- d. calculate

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



ACROSS

1. My dad will **tell me to remember** to feed our dog.
3. Sitting out in the sun gave David a **very serious** burn.
4. It is **easily seen** that Elizabeth hates math class.
5. Frank needs to buy a new **piece of clothing that shows him as part of a group**.

DOWN

2. I walked back to the **school building where students live** before class.

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

WORD BANK

secretary commit apparent ignores blind

1. My sister always _____ me and acts like I'm not there.
2. The _____ answers the office phone for the boss.
3. Nikki's love of books is _____ because she is always reading.
4. Jeff needed Rick to _____ to being there so that he knew he was coming.
5. The _____ man needed help getting across the street.

The Good Student

Sue left her **dormitory** early that morning. She had even washed her **uniform** the night before. She wanted to look nice for the day.

Sue was **committed** to learning, and she had a **talent** for getting good grades. In fact, Sue didn't sleep much. She **calculated**, however, that she only had enough time for a few hours of sleep. She **composed** a paper and did some work on her **thesis** about the importance of **greenhouses**. She also studied for her **physics** test. Sue was already tired.

During the test, she felt sick. Her face got hot, and her **vision** began to become unclear. She was **blind** for a moment. The teacher saw Sue's **apparent** problem. He wanted to send her to the nurse, but she wouldn't go. Sue still had a **portion** of the test to finish.

After that, Sue went to the nurse. After seeing the **secretary**, she waited. A few minutes later, the nurse came in with a glass of juice and told Sue they needed to **chat**. "It is **obvious** that you have **exhausted** yourself," the nurse said. "If you keep working so hard, it could have **severe** results."

"My parents tell me that all the time. I guess I shouldn't **ignore** them," Sue said.

"You have to **remind** yourself that it is OK to rest," the nurse said. When Sue got back to her room, she went right to bed. She made sure she got enough rest every night after that.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A nurse reminding a student about her history paper
 - b. How to calculate an answer
 - c. A girl's apparent talent for science
 - d. A girl who studies so much that she gets sick
2. According to the passage, why did Sue stay up late the night before?
 - a. She was washing her uniform.
 - b. She was ignoring her parents on purpose.
 - c. She was talking with friends.
 - d. She was cleaning her dormitory.
3. What did the nurse bring into the room?
 - a. A glass of juice
 - b. The secretary
 - c. Sue's physics test
 - d. A vision chart
4. According to the passage, what was obvious to the nurse after seeing Sue?
 - a. Sue had committed herself to learning.
 - b. Sue had exhausted herself.
 - c. Sue had done only a portion of the test.
 - d. Sue had become blind.
5. As they chatted, what did the nurse say would cause Sue severe sickness?



WORD LIST


☐ **absorb** [əbsɔ:rb]

v. To **absorb** a liquid means to take it inside.
He used a sponge to **absorb** the water on the floor.


☐ **boss** [bo:s]

n. A **boss** is a person in charge of other people at work.
My **boss** is a nice person.


☐ **charitable** [tʃæritəbl]

adj. A **charitable** organization aims to help people.
I give money each year to a **charitable** foundation.


☐ **committee** [kəmɪti]

n. A **committee** is a group of people who meet together to make decisions.
The school's **committee** agreed on a new dress code for students.


☐ **contract** [kɒntrækt]

n. A **contract** is a written agreement between two people.
The woman signed a **contract** when she bought the house.


☐ **crew** [kru:]

n. A **crew** is a group of workers.
My father has a **crew** that helps him build houses.


☐ **devote** [dɪvəʊt]

v. To **devote** time to something means to spend a lot of time doing it.
She **devotes** two hours a day to playing the piano.


☐ **dig** [dɪg]

v. To **dig** is to make a hole in the ground.
My dog **digs** in the yard so he can hide his bones.


☐ **dine** [daɪn]

v. To **dine** means to eat dinner.
The young couple **dined** at their home.


☐ **donate** [dəʊneɪt]

v. To **donate** is to give something to a charity or organization.
We **donate** money to charities every year.



Track 15-1



☐ **double** [dʌbəl]

adj. **Double** means twice as much or twice as many.
I paid almost **double** the amount for that shirt.



☐ **flavor** [fléivər]

n. A **flavor** is the taste of food or drinks.
The **flavor** of the ice cream was very good.



☐ **foundation** [faundéifən]

n. A **foundation** is a group that provides money for research.
The **foundation** raised money to give scholarships to students.



☐ **generation** [dʒènərəifən]

n. A **generation** is a group of people who live at the same time.
My grandparents are from a different **generation** than me.



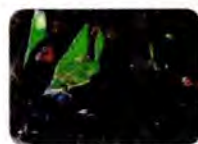
☐ **handle** [hændl]

n. A **handle** is the part of an object people hold while using it.
The pot is very hot, so pick it up by the **handle**.



☐ **layer** [léiər]

n. A **layer** covers over something or is one of several pieces lying on top of each other.
There was a **layer** of snow on the tops of the houses this morning.



☐ **mud** [mʌd]

n. **Mud** is soft, wet dirt.
My brother played rugby in the **mud**. Now, he's dirty.



☐ **smooth** [smu:ð]

adj. A **smooth** thing has no bumps or rough parts.
The baby's skin felt very **smooth**.



☐ **soil** [soil]

n. **Soil** is the top layer of land on the Earth.
The boy planted flowers in the **soil** and watered them every day.



☐ **unique** [ju:ní:k]

adj. A **unique** person or thing is not like others.
Her dog is **unique**. I've never seen one quite like it.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **someone who controls workers**
a. absorb b. boss c. generation d. crew
2. **not like anything else**
a. flavor b. foundation c. committee d. unique
3. **two times the amount of something**
a. layer b. dig c. double d. devote
4. **to eat something**
a. dine b. precise c. mud d. handle
5. **related to helping people**
a. strange b. charitable c. soil d. delicious

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **foundation**
a. special b. a group that provides money for research
c. the part held in the hand d. wet dirt
2. **generation**
a. the same age group b. without bumps
c. to eat d. something used to cut
3. **committee**
a. a group of workmen b. taste of food or drink
c. to put higher d. a group that makes decisions
4. **donate**
a. to move dirt b. an agreement
c. to give something d. a single thickness
5. **boss**
a. to give something b. someone who controls workers
c. to give everything d. dirt

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

1. The sponge _____.
☐ a. absorbed all the water ☐ b. contracted to save money
2. They will help. _____.
☐ a. They are the crew working on this job
☐ b. They aren't in the same generation
3. The food tastes better now _____.
☐ a. that you added more salt to give it some flavor
☐ b. that you added some soil to make it grow
4. She was very special. _____.
☐ a. She seldom spent time with the foundation
☐ b. She had a unique skill that few people have
5. Dr. Dion started a _____.
☐ a. boss at work ☐ b. foundation to help sick children
6. We were able to _____.
☐ a. devote no attention ☐ b. dig very deep into the soft soil
7. Where will you _____?
☐ a. dine this evening ☐ b. donate your table from
8. The rock was _____.
☐ a. missing its handle ☐ b. smooth and flat
9. You will get dirty _____.
☐ a. if you raise your feet ☐ b. if you play in the mud
10. If you are cooking for more than two people, _____.
☐ a. layer it with some milk
☐ b. double the amount of water in the recipe

The Lucky Knife

Last year, I had a **unique** chance to work with my uncle, who has **devoted** his life to studying past **generations**. I was part of a **crew** of students he had hired. We signed a **contract** to work with him. He was the **boss**. We lived far from the nearest town, and we **dined** on what we could find. Some of the things we ate had an unusual **flavor**.

We had been there about a month and still hadn't found anything. One day, I began to **dig** in the **soil**. The **layers** of soil got wetter. Soon, I was digging in the **mud**. My shovel began to get very heavy. It felt like it had **doubled** in weight because the ground had **absorbed** such a lot of water.

Finally, I saw something in the mud. It was an old knife! The **handle** felt **smooth** in my hand. I lifted it up so I could see it better. There was writing on it.

It says "it will bring good luck," my uncle said with a smile.

The next day, we found many more things. There were pots and tools. My uncle **donated** all of the things to a special **committee** of a **charitable foundation**. Many newspapers wrote stories about it. It seemed the knife really did bring good luck!

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. How someone found an old knife
 - b. A generation of college students
 - c. A crew of committee workers digging in the mud
 - d. How a smooth knife handle feels
2. All of the following are true EXCEPT _____.
 - a. the college students signed a contract
 - b. the author's uncle worked for a foundation
 - c. the items found at the site were donated
 - d. the teen worked double the amount of everyone else
3. What is probably true of the teen in the story?
 - a. He could not read the writing on the knife.
 - b. He held a higher position than the other students.
 - c. He did not know what the knife was.
 - d. He didn't want to devote his time to history.
4. Where did the teen find the knife?
 - a. On top of the soil
 - b. Under layers of dirt
 - c. In the museum
 - d. In his boss's tent
5. Why did the dirt become heavier?



WORD LIST



☐ **academy** [əˈkædəmi]

n. An **academy** is a special type of school.
There are many courses taught at the **academy** that I go to.



☐ **ancient** [ˈeɪnfənt]

adj. If something is **ancient**, it is very old.
I want to see the **ancient** buildings in Rome.



☐ **board** [bɔːrd]

n. A **board** is a flat piece of wood.
The sign was made of a few wooden **boards**.



☐ **century** [ˈsɛntʃuri]

n. A **century** is one hundred years.
Our company is celebrating a **century** of business in London.



☐ **clue** [kluː]

n. A **clue** is a fact or object that helps solve a mystery or crime.
The detective found some **clues** on the sidewalk.



☐ **concert** [ˈkɒnsəːrt]

n. A **concert** is an event where you listen to people play music.
I enjoyed the **concert** last night. The band was very good.



☐ **county** [ˈkaʊnti]

n. A **county** is the largest division of a state in a country.
He wanted to represent the citizens of his **county**.



☐ **dictionary** [ˈdɪkʃənəri]

n. A **dictionary** is a book that tells you what words mean.
I use the **dictionary** to learn new words.



☐ **exist** [ɪɡzɪst]

v. To **exist** is to be real.
Do you really think that unicorns ever **existed**?



☐ **flat** [flæt]

adj. **Flat** describes something that is level and smooth with no curved parts.
My parents bought a new **flat**-screen TV on the weekend.



Track 16-1



☐ **gentleman** [dʒéntlmən]

n. A **gentleman** is a nice man.

My grandfather is a kind and helpful **gentleman**.



☐ **hidden** [hɪdn]

adj. **Hidden** means not easily noticed or too hard to find.

The **hidden** camera recorded everything in the parking lot.



☐ **maybe** [méibi]

adv. **Maybe** is used to show that something is possible or may be true.

If I focus hard enough, **maybe** I can come up with the right answer.



☐ **officer** [ó:fisər]

n. An **officer** is a leader in the army.

The soldiers followed the orders of the **officer**.



☐ **original** [ərɪdʒənəl]

adj. If something is **original**, it is the first one of that thing.

This is the **original** painting of the Mona Lisa.



☐ **pound** [paund]

v. To **pound** something is to hit it many times with a lot of force.

He **pounded** the nail with the hammer.



☐ **process** [práses]

n. A **process** is the steps to take to do something.

Making a cake is a long **process**.



☐ **publish** [páblɪʃ]

v. To **publish** a book is to get it printed and ready to sell.

That company **publishes** daily newspapers.



☐ **theater** [θí:ətər]

n. A **theater** is a building where you watch plays, shows, and movies.

We went to the **theater** to see a play.



☐ **wealth** [welθ]

n. **Wealth** is the total of one's possessions (money, land, etc.).

One of the most important things for some people is **wealth**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **exist**
a. the first one
b. to print a book
c. to be real
d. something to help you
2. **clue**
a. hint
b. steps
c. heavy
d. wood
3. **maybe**
a. where you see shows
b. possible or likely to be true
c. where classes are held
d. where you hear music
4. **hidden**
a. one hundred years
b. level with no curves
c. a nice man
d. not able to be seen
5. **wealth**
a. old
b. leader
c. money
d. season
6. **pound**
a. to hit hard many times
b. the steps you take
c. metal used in money
d. the largest political division of a state
7. **century**
a. first
b. hundred
c. school
d. man
8. **officer**
a. a leader in the army
b. where you listen to music
c. a sports group
d. something you use to help get a job done
9. **theater**
a. where you see a movie
b. a lot of money
c. a hint about something
d. a piece of wood
10. **ancient**
a. to be real
b. possible or likely to be true
c. very old
d. to get a book ready to sell

B

1. a. process
b. maybe
c. flat
d. publish
2. a. board
b. century
c. pound
d. ancient
3. a. county
b. concert
c. theater
d. clue
4. a. gentleman
b. officer
c. exist
d. concert
5. a. ancient
b. original
c. process
d. dictionary

C

WORD BANK

flat academy theater process maybe

This morning, I walked down the hall to the field. It was time to get ready for the big soccer game! My school was playing against a private

1. _____. My team had won every game this year. In the
2. _____ of winning games, we had worked hard and had fun. If we
won today, our coach said that 3. _____ he would take us all to the
4. _____ to see a new movie on their latest 5. _____ screen.

Adams County's Gold

Adams **Academy** was a good school. Boys lived there and took classes. Tom worked hard all week. On a spring Saturday, he wanted to do something fun.

He asked his friend Jeff to go to the movie **theater**. "Sorry," Jeff answered. "I'm going to a **concert**."

So Tom asked Joe to go to the movies. But Joe's soccer team had a game.

Next, Tom went down the hall to Brad's room. Brad was reading a very large old book. "Hi, Brad," Tom said. "Are you reading a **dictionary**? It looks **ancient**."

"No. This is called *The **Wealth** of Adams **County***. It's about **hidden** gold in Adams County. It's more than a **century** old. It was **published** in 1870! Look, it even has the **original** cover on it."

Tom asked, "Where did you get it?"

"It's from my dad's friend. He is a nice **gentleman**, an **officer** in the army," answered Brad.

"The gold doesn't really **exist**, does it?" Tom asked.

"I don't know, but **maybe**! There are **clues** in this book. Let's find it!" Looking for gold sounded like fun.

The first clue was to find a **flat** tree underground. "It must be in the forest," Tom said.

Brad said, "The flat tree could be a **board** under the dirt. It could cover the gold."

Tom and Brad dug in the dirt all morning. The **process** of looking for gold made them hungry. They were ready to stop for lunch. But then Brad hit something hard. It was a board!

Brad **pounded** on the board until it broke. There was a small hole under it. "Look!" He held up a gold coin.

Tom saw a piece of paper in the hole. "Brad, there's more. It's a map to the rest of the gold!" Brad smiled. "Let's go!" And they hurried to find the wealth of Adams County.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. Where do the boys look for the gold?
 - a. At Adams Academy
 - b. At the movie theater
 - c. In the forest
 - d. In a concert hall
2. What is NOT true about *The Wealth of Adams County*?
 - a. It was published more than a century ago.
 - b. It was written by an army officer.
 - c. It still has its original cover.
 - d. It tells about a board in the forest floor.
3. Why does Brad think the gold really exists?
 - a. Because there are clues to it in a book
 - b. Because a gentleman told him it did
 - c. Because he was given an ancient dictionary
 - d. Because it was hidden in the spring
4. Where will the boys probably go at the end of the story?
 - a. To get tools to carry the gold
 - b. To continue the process of finding gold
 - c. To watch Joe's soccer team
 - d. To pound on more boards
5. Why can't Jeff go to the movie theater?



UNIT 17

WORD LIST



□ **aim** [eɪm]

n. An **aim** is a goal someone wants to make happen.
My **aim** is to become a helicopter pilot.



□ **attach** [ə'tætʃ]

v. To **attach** is to put two things together.
I **attached** the socks to the clothesline to dry.



□ **bet** [bet]

v. To **bet** is to risk money on the result of a game or a business.
How much will you **bet** that your horse will win?



□ **carriage** [kærɪdʒ]

n. A **carriage** is a vehicle pulled by a horse.
We took a **carriage** ride in the park.



□ **classic** [klæsɪk]

adj. A **classic** thing is something that is common from the past.
The athlete made a **classic** mistake—he started running too soon.



□ **commute** [kəmjú:t]

v. To **commute** is to travel a long distance to get to work.
I usually **commute** to work on the train.



□ **confirm** [kən'fɜ:m]

v. To **confirm** is to make sure something is correct.
Winning the game **confirmed** that James was a good player.



□ **criticize** [krɪtɪsaɪz]

v. To **criticize** is to say bad things about someone or something.
He **criticized** his wife for spending too much money.



□ **differ** [dɪfər]

v. To **differ** is to not be the same as another person or thing.
I **differ** from my brother: he is short, while I am tall.



□ **expense** [ɪkspéns]

n. An **expense** is the money that people spend on something.
She wrote down all the **expenses** for her trip.



Track 17-1



☐ **formal** [fó:rməl]

adj. A **formal** thing is official or serious.
It was a **formal** dinner, so we wore our best clothes.



☐ **height** [hait]

n. **Height** is how tall someone or something is.
My **height** is 168 centimeters.



☐ **invent** [invént]

v. To **invent** is to create something that never existed before.
My grandfather has **invented** some interesting things.



☐ **junior** [dʒú:njər]

adj. A **junior** person is younger or less experienced.
When she started at the company, she was only a **junior** manager.



☐ **labor** [léibər]

n. **Labor** is the act of doing or making something.
Building the house took a lot of **labor**.



☐ **mechanic** [mekænik]

n. A **mechanic** is someone who fixes vehicles or machines.
We took the car to the **mechanic** to be fixed.



☐ **prime** [praɪm]

adj. **Prime** shows that something is the most important one.
Dirty air is a **prime** cause of illness.



☐ **shift** [ʃɪft]

v. To **shift** is to move into a different place or direction.
He **shifted** to the other side of the table to eat his breakfast.



☐ **signal** [sɪgnəl]

n. A **signal** is a sound or action that tells someone to do something.
The coach blew his whistle as a **signal** to begin the game.



☐ **sincere** [sɪnsiə:r]

adj. A **sincere** person is honest, especially about emotions or opinions.
He sounded **sincere** when he apologized to me.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. to create something for the first time
a. aim b. signal c. mechanic d. invent
2. most important
a. differ b. junior c. prime d. commute
3. to move
a. attach b. shift c. bet d. confirm
4. cost
a. carriage b. expense c. height d. labor
5. typical
a. classic b. criticize c. formal d. sincere

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

1. hei • • cere → _____
2. jun • • or → _____
3. lab • • ght → _____
4. sin • • ior → _____
5. carri • • age → _____

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

1. ☐ a. It is a good idea to **bet** your money on silly things.
☐ b. You should go to a **mechanic** if you have a problem with your car.
2. ☐ a. Drivers use **signals** to make their cars go faster.
☐ b. You should **attach** a stamp to a letter before you mail it.
3. ☐ a. If you and your date **differ** too much, you might not have fun together.
☐ b. When you **confirm** the results of the test, you make them better.
4. ☐ a. It is OK to wear sandals to a **formal** party.
☐ b. Teachers often **criticize** lazy students.
5. ☐ a. People must pay attention to **signals** when they are driving.
☐ b. When you visit **mechanics**, they will sell you a new car.
6. ☐ a. You should wear nice clothing if you go to a **formal** event.
☐ b. Good friends like to **criticize** each other.
7. ☐ a. Husbands and wives who **differ** are often very busy people.
☐ b. If you **commute** to work, you have to travel a certain distance.
8. ☐ a. It is a good idea to **confirm** your plans before you travel.
☐ b. If you **attach** a large sign to your door, no one will see it.
9. ☐ a. If your **aim** is to learn how to swim, you must get in the water.
☐ b. Everyone **commutes** in math class.
10. ☐ a. People who have an **aim** to succeed are very lazy.
☐ b. When you **bet** money, you might lose it.

Henry Ford's Famous Car

My name is Henry Ford, and I **invented** a car called the Model T. I used to watch **carriages** on the streets. They were very interesting. Then, I got a job as a **junior mechanic**. My father **criticized** me. He wanted me to run the farm.

When I **shifted** to Detroit, I worked for the Detroit Auto Company. But I wanted to make cars using less **labor**. That way, there would be fewer **expenses**. I started the Ford Motor Company in 1903. At first, the company did not do well. But many people were **betting** on my success. I also had a **sincere aim** to make a car that anybody could buy.

Then, in 1908, I introduced the Model T. It **confirmed** that I was right: it was possible to build a car my way!

The Model T **differed** from other vehicles. Each worker would **attach** a different part to the car. This made their job easy to learn and saved a lot of time. One Model T could be put together in 93 minutes. All of them had the same **classic** design. They were all the same size and **height**. The **prime** reason for doing this was to save money. We had a **formal** ceremony to celebrate our success when the millionth car was made in our factory.

Over 19 years, I sold more than 15 million Model Ts. This sent a **signal** to other companies. People would buy cars to **commute** to work if the price was low enough.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. How Ford attached cars and engines
 - b. How Ford aimed to build a better car
 - c. Why Ford shifted away from carriages
 - d. Why Ford bet on the gasoline engine
2. How did the Model T change other car companies?
 - a. It confirmed that their expenses were large.
 - b. It made workers criticize their bosses about their labor.
 - c. It created a signal for them to start making cheaper cars.
 - d. It forced car companies to bet on Ford's success.
3. In paragraph 1, readers can infer that _____.
 - a. Ford had a very formal childhood
 - b. Ford differed in thought from his father
 - c. Ford was not of great height
 - d. Ford's father was sincere
4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT _____.
 - a. the Model T had a classic design
 - b. people would use cars to commute if the cars weren't expensive
 - c. Ford worked as a junior mechanic
 - d. the first vehicle from the Ford Motor Company was a truck
5. What was the prime reason for making the Model T with one design?



UNIT 18

WORD LIST



☐ **ability** [əbɪləti]

n. **Ability** is the quality of a person being able to do something well.
His swimming **abilities** let him cross the entire lake.



☐ **agriculture** [ægrəkʌltʃər]

n. **Agriculture** is the growing of plants and raising of animals for food.
The farmer studied **agriculture** in college.



☐ **cartoon** [kɑːrtuːn]

n. A **cartoon** is a funny drawing.
Sometimes, people draw **cartoons** for the newspaper.



☐ **ceiling** [siːlɪŋ]

n. The **ceiling** is the top of a room.
He painted the **ceiling** with a special roller.



☐ **convince** [kənˈvɪns]

v. To **convince** someone means to make that person sure of something.
She **convinced** me to buy the house.



☐ **curious** [kjúəriəs]

adj. A **curious** person or animals wants to know about something.
I opened up the clock because I was **curious** about how it worked.



☐ **delay** [dɪleɪ]

v. To **delay** means to wait to do something.
I was **delayed** at the airport for over two hours.



☐ **diary** [daɪəri]

n. A **diary** is a book in which people write their personal experiences.
I do not let anybody read my **diary**.



☐ **element** [éləmənt]

n. An **element** of something is a particular part of it.
Tackling an opponent is Johnny's favorite **element** of American football.



☐ **faith** [feɪθ]

n. **Faith** is trust or belief without proof.
The sick girl had **faith** in doctors. She knew they would make her better.



Track 18-1



☐ **grain** [greɪn]

n. A **grain** is a food crop such as wheat, corn, rice, or oats.
The farmer planted two fields of **grain** this year.



☐ **greet** [gri:t]

v. To **greet** someone means to meet and welcome that person.
When my friend came over, I **greeted** him at the door.



☐ **investigate** [ɪnvɛstəˈɡeɪt]

v. To **investigate** means to search for something or learn about it.
The detective went to **investigate** the crime.



☐ **joy** [dʒɔɪ]

n. **Joy** is a feeling of great happiness.
I love baseball. I feel **joy** when I play.



☐ **label** [ˈleɪbəl]

n. A **label** is a tag that tells about something.
The **label** on the back of your shirt will tell you what size it is.



☐ **monk** [mɒŋk]

n. A **monk** is a religious person who lives a simple life.
The **monks** knew a lot about religion.



☐ **odd** [ɒd]

adj. Something **odd** is unusual.
Her cat is **odd**. It walks on two feet.



☐ **pause** [pɔːz]

v. To **pause** means to stop doing something for a while.
Since she was so hungry, she **paused** to make a snack.



☐ **priest** [priːst]

n. A **priest** is a person trained to perform religious duties.
The **priest** taught us about God.



☐ **profession** [prəˈfɛʃən]

n. A **profession** is a person's job.
He loved sailing, so he chose to work on ships as a **profession**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **investigate**
a. to search for
c. to stop
b. to meet
d. to make someone sure
2. **element**
a. the top of a room
c. a tag
b. a funny drawing
d. a part of something
3. **odd**
a. a religious man
c. not normal
b. wanting to know more
d. a happy feeling
4. **priest**
a. a private book
c. food crops
b. a person trained to perform religious duties
d. a funny drawing
5. **label**
a. things you do well
c. your job
b. a tag that tells about something
d. a particular part of something
6. **pause**
a. to search for
c. to stop
b. to meet
d. to make someone sure
7. **agriculture**
a. the growing of food
c. not normal
b. believing in something
d. wanting to know more
8. **diary**
a. a job
c. the top of a room
b. food crops
d. a private book
9. **faith**
a. a happy feeling
c. a tag
b. things you do well
d. belief in something
10. **curious**
a. the business of farming
c. a religious man
b. wanting to know more
d. things you do well

B Write the word that best fits for each sentence.

1. joy / odd

The boy was full of _____ when his new brother was born.

The store was _____. It was only open one day a week.

2. faith / diary

The girl writes in her _____ every night.

The boy's _____ in his father was strong.

3. cartoons / profession

The _____ in this book make me laugh.

I want a _____ that lets me help others.

4. convinced / greeted

I _____ my new neighbors for the first time.

She _____ me that she was right.

5. label / abilities

The _____ on my jacket says "do not wash."

The smart child had many _____ when it came to math.

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. a. agriculture | b. label | c. grain | d. odd |
| 2. a. diary | b. abilities | c. monk | d. priest |
| 3. a. faith | b. curious | c. investigate | d. greet |
| 4. a. delay | b. ceiling | c. joy | d. pause |
| 5. a. label | b. element | c. profession | d. odd |

The Priest

A young **priest** was always sad. He was good at his **profession**, but he still had no **joy**. He visited a group of **monks**.

When he got to the monks' house, they **greeted** him and let him in. The monks asked the priest, "What is the matter?" The priest said, "I should be happy, but I am not. I don't know what to do." The wise monks **paused** for a minute. Then, one said, "We are **convinced** of your **faith**. You are a very good priest. But to find joy, you have to do more. Above all, **investigate** the **elements** of your life that you love." The priest thought that this answer was **odd**, but he was **curious**.

The next day, the priest thought about his **abilities**. He got a few ideas, and he did not want to **delay** any longer. He liked to draw, so he made some **cartoons**. He also liked to write, so he started a **diary**. He was interested in **agriculture**, so he planted some **grain**. He made jam from fruit. He made his own **labels** to put on the jars of jam. He painted his **ceiling**. The priest learned something. It is not too hard to be happy after all. All one has to do is find things one likes doing and do them!



READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why monks have faith in God
 - b. How a priest finds joy
 - c. How to investigate odd answers
 - d. Why a priest did not like his profession
2. Why did the priest go to the monks?
 - a. Because he was convinced that he was a fine priest
 - b. Because he wanted to greet them
 - c. Because he wanted their help
 - d. Because he wanted to tell them how happy he became
3. After the priest talked to the monks, what did he think about?
 - a. His abilities
 - b. His curious job
 - c. His pauses
 - d. His delays
4. According to the passage, all the following are true of the priest EXCEPT _____.
 - a. he painted his ceiling
 - b. he tried agriculture and planted grains
 - c. he drew cartoons
 - d. he forgot to put labels on his jam
5. Why did the priest get a diary?



WORD LIST

**ball** [bɔ:l]

n. A **ball** is a round object that is thrown, kicked, or hit in a game or sport.
Seth bought a new soccer **ball**.

**bottom** [bɒtəm]

n. The **bottom** is the lowest part, point, or level of something.
Sarah is so tall that her feet can touch the **bottom** of the swimming pool.

**company** [kəmˈpəni]

n. A **company** is a business or organization that makes or sells goods or services.
I want to work for a small software **company**.

**drink** [drɪŋk]

v. To **drink** is to take liquid into the body through the mouth.
The woman likes to **drink** water after she exercises.

**few** [fju:]

adj. A **few** things is a small number of them.
I have only a **few** coins.

**line** [laɪn]

n. A **line** is a row of people or things.
This is the longest **line** I have ever seen.

**pet** [pet]

n. A **pet** is an animal such as a cat or dog that people keep and care for.
Tyler likes to spend time with his **pet** dog.

**product** [prɒdʌkt]

n. A **product** is something grown or made in a factory in order to be sold.
There's no room for even one more **product** in Melissa's bag.

**responsible** [rɪspɒnsəbl]

adj. A **responsible** person is in charge of someone or something.
Peter is **responsible** for leading his department.

**sell** [sel]

v. To **sell** is to give something to someone in exchange for money.
This man's job is to **sell** houses.



Track 19-1



snake [sneɪk]

n. A **snake** is an animal with a long, thin body and no legs.
Be careful of the **snake** in the tree.



stand [stænd]

v. To **stand** is to use the legs and feet to hold the body upright.
Allan prefers to **stand** and work at his desk.



strange [streɪndʒ]

adj. A **strange** thing is unusual or surprising.
They are wearing **strange** masks.



tea [ti:]

n. **Tea** is a drink made by pouring boiling water onto dried leaves.
Many people drink green **tea** because it has many health benefits.



test [test]

v. To **test** is to examine something to see if its quality is good.
His job is to **test** the electricity to make sure it works correctly.



tongue [tʌŋ]

n. A **tongue** is the movable muscle inside the mouth that is used to speak, eat, and drink.
The cat uses its **tongue** to drink water.



they [ðei]

pron. **They** refers to two or more people or things.
They are playing a fun game.



type [taɪp]

n. A **type** is a particular kind or group of things or people.
Tulips are a **type** of flower.



very [veri]

adv. **Very** is used to emphasize an adjective or adverb.
An elephant is a **very** big animal.



wait [weɪt]

v. To **wait** is to stay in a place until an expected event happens.
She has to **wait** for the airplane to arrive.

EXERCISES

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

1. **stand**

- a. run b. sit c. throw d. study

2. **strange**

- a. unusual b. funny c. silly d. normal

3. **bottom**

- a. left b. middle c. top d. right

4. **few**

- a. little b. every c. many d. any

5. **sell**

- a. buy b. borrow c. lend d. return

B Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. company / product

The toy _____ makes doll houses.

My job is to sell the _____ to big stores.

2. ball / tea

Would you like a cup of _____?

Did you kick the _____ over the fence?

3. test / wait

The engineers _____ the building for safety.

The people _____ for their turn.

4. snake / pet

My brother wants a _____ rabbit for his birthday.

That orange _____ is poisonous.

5. type / line

There is a long _____ in front of the restaurant.

What _____ of meat are they serving today?

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

WORD BANK

responsible
wait

tongue
type

very
test

drink
bottom

they
line

1. It is _____ windy today, so dress warmly.
2. Ted is _____ for organizing the boss's birthday party.
3. My parents are nice people. _____ always help their friends.
4. I burned my _____ on a hot piece of pizza.
5. _____ some hot milk to help you sleep.
6. There is only a little water at the _____ of the glass.
7. We have to get in this _____ to buy movie tickets.
8. Anne will _____ the camera on her phone to see if it works.
9. Wheat is one _____ of grain.
10. We have to _____ until next summer to go swimming again.

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

1. sna • • duct → _____
2. pro • • pany → _____
3. com • • tom → _____
4. bot • • nk → _____
5. dri • • ke → _____

Strange and Unusual Jobs

Strange and unusual jobs are usually not popular. However, they pay well and may be a good option for people who want to do something fun and exciting for work. Here are a **few** strange and unusual jobs.

A **tea** sampler is a person who **drinks** tea. Tea samplers have very good **tongues**. **They** must know all the different **types** of teas from around the world. It can take years to train for this job. This is not an office job, as tea samplers travel around the world throughout the year.

Another unusual but well-paying job is a professional **line** stander. For this job, a person **stands** in line for another person. Professional line standers are usually **very** busy during big sales such as Black Friday or the day a new smartphone comes out. During these sales, line standers can earn quite a lot of money. For example, one professional line stander **waited** in line for an iPhone 5 for 100 hours and earned \$1,500.

Pet food **companies** hire pet food tasters to **test** the taste and quality of their **products**. Pet food tasters normally taste dog food or cat food. After tasting the food, they usually spit it out. They need to know which products **sell** the best, so they read and write many reports about pet food quality.

Another unusual job is a golf **ball** diver. Golf ball divers are **responsible** for collecting golf balls that people have hit into ponds. This job is not as easy as it sounds. The divers wear wetsuits to dive to the **bottom** of a pond, which is usually very dirty and dark. This job can also be dangerous, because sometimes there are **snakes** in the ponds. There have also been cases of divers being bitten by alligators.

If you're looking for a job out of the ordinary, figure out what your interest is and consider a strange or unusual job. You may have to wait for one, but it will be worth it!



READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?
 - a. How to turn your passion into your job
 - b. Jobs that are out of the ordinary
 - c. How to get an interesting job
 - d. Dangerous and difficult jobs
2. What must a tea sampler know?
 - a. How to make the best tea
 - b. The way tea is best made
 - c. How to travel around the world
 - d. All the different types of teas
3. When are professional line standers busy?
 - a. During big sales
 - b. During sports games
 - c. During summer vacation
 - d. During a movie release
4. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Pet food tasters must eat and swallow the pet food.
 - b. Pet food tasters test the shape and quality of the food.
 - c. Pet food tasters do not care about the popularity of the pet food.
 - d. Pet food tasters write a lot of reports.
5. Why can being a golf ball diver be a dangerous?



WORD LIST



☐ **accomplish** [əˈkʌmplɪʃ]

v. To **accomplish** something means to finish it.
He **accomplished** his goal of running ten miles.



☐ **approve** [əˈpruːv]

v. To **approve** of something means you like or agree with that thing.
Her co-workers **approved** her new plan.



☐ **approximate** [əˈprɒksəmət]

adj. **Approximate** means close to an exact amount, number, or time.
My **approximate** height is two meters.



☐ **barrier** [ˈbæriər]

n. A **barrier** is something that blocks a path or way.
The Great Wall was a **barrier** between China and its enemies.



☐ **detect** [dɪˈtɛkt]

v. To **detect** means to notice or find something.
The boy ran to the kitchen when he **detected** the smell of cookies.



☐ **duty** [ˈdjuːti]

n. A **duty** is something that a person has to do.
It is parents' **duty** to take care of their children.



☐ **elementary** [ˌɛləˈmɛntəri]

adj. An **elementary** thing is the first or most simple thing.
Children go to **elementary** school before high school.



☐ **failure** [ˈfeɪljər]

n. A **failure** happens when something is not done right.
My cooking ended in **failure** because I burned the food.



☐ **gradual** [ˈɡrædʒuəl]

adj. Something **gradual** happens slowly.
Children learn to read at a **gradual** pace. They do not learn right away.



☐ **immigrant** [ˈɪmɪɡrənt]

n. An **immigrant** is a person who moves to a different country.
My parents were **immigrants**. They came from Poland.



Track 20-1



☐ **insert** [insé:rt]

v. To **insert** something means to put it in something else.
He **inserted** an extra sentence into the story.



☐ **instant** [instənt]

n. An **instant** is a very short amount of time.
A microwave oven cooks food in an **instant**.



☐ **poverty** [póvərti]

n. **Poverty** is the state of being poor.
Poverty is a problem in many countries around the world.



☐ **pretend** [priténd]

v. To **pretend** means to make believe something is real.
The boy liked to **pretend** he was a king.



☐ **rank** [ræŋk]

n. A **rank** is a person's place in an order of people.
The man got to the **rank** of captain in the navy.



☐ **recognition** [rèkəgníʃən]

n. **Recognition** is the act of getting praise from other people.
The hero got **recognition** for his brave deed.



☐ **refrigerate** [rifridʒəreɪt]

v. To **refrigerate** something means to make it cold.
Supermarkets **refrigerate** fruit to make it last long.



☐ **rent** [rent]

n. **Rent** is the money people pay to live in a certain place.
To live in this house, I have to pay **rent** at the start of each month.



☐ **retire** [ritáie:r]

v. To **retire** is to leave a job, usually because of old age.
My father is sixty-five years old. He is about to **retire** from work.



☐ **statistic** [stə'tístik]

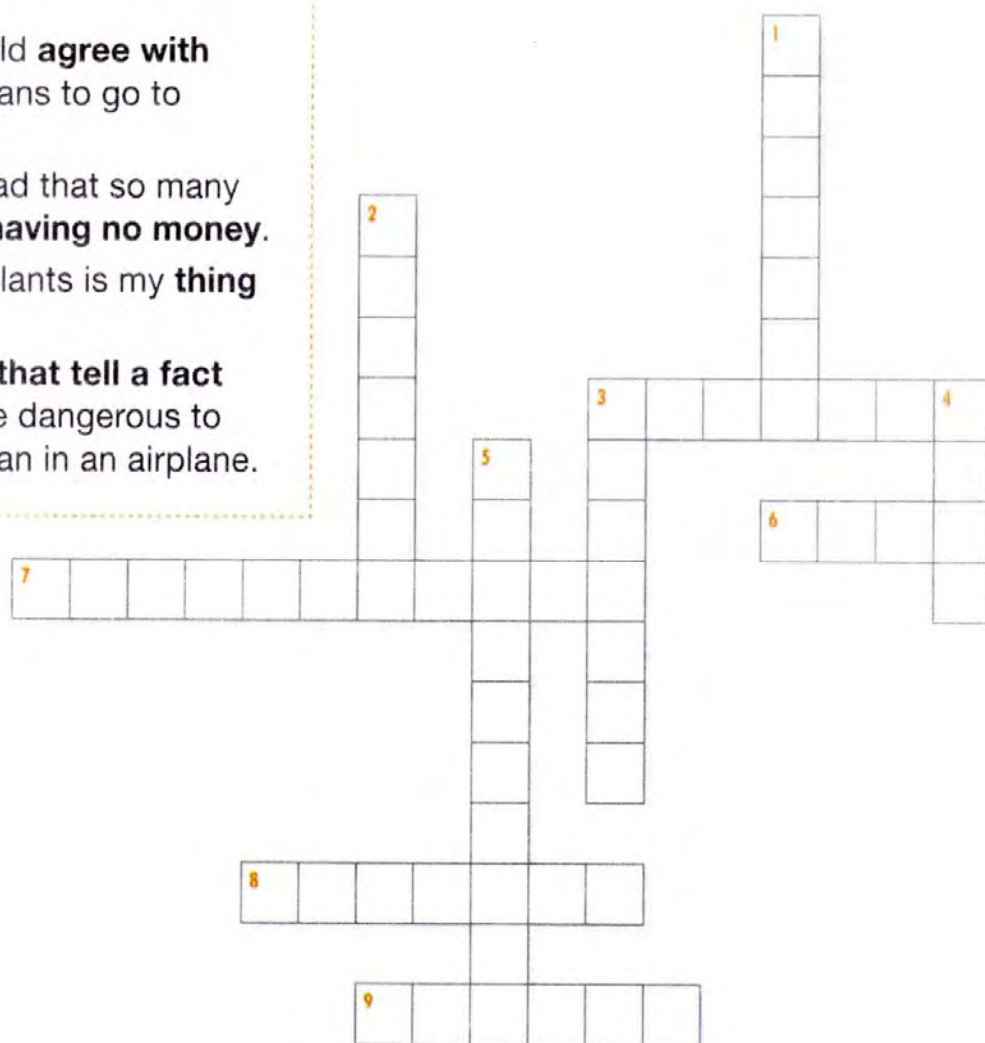
n. A **statistic** is a number that tells a fact about something.
The **statistics** showed that we did just as well this year as last year.

EXERCISES

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

DOWN

1. The loud noise made her wake up in a **very short amount of time**.
2. His father would **agree with and like** his plans to go to college.
3. It makes me sad that so many people suffer **having no money**.
4. Watering the plants is my **thing I have to do**.
5. The **numbers that tell a fact** show it is more dangerous to ride in a car than in an airplane.



ACROSS

3. She does not have a dog, but she likes to **make believe** that she does.
6. He will have to leave if he does not pay the **money to live here**.
7. I need to **make cold** the warm soda.
8. I could not get past the **thing that was in my way**.
9. To open the lock, **put in** the key.

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

1. When you gradually get better you improve in a _____ way.
2. If you get something instantly, you get it in an _____.
3. This is an approximation: it is only an _____ number.
4. An accomplishment is something you _____.
5. When you give your approval, you _____ of it.
6. A detective is a person who _____ who did a crime.
7. An insertion is _____ into a document.
8. The police chief outranks that officer because his _____ is only constable.
9. A retiree is a person who has _____.
10. A rental property is a house that people pay _____ to live in.

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

barrier recognition failure elementary immigrant

My new friend is an **1.** _____ who came from Italy. He goes to the same **2.** _____ school that I do. He does not know many English words. Having to learn new words is a hard **3.** _____ for him to get past. When he says things wrong, he feels like a **4.** _____. I tell him not to worry. Soon he will know English very well. When I help him learn, he is happy and gives me **5.** _____ for my good deed.

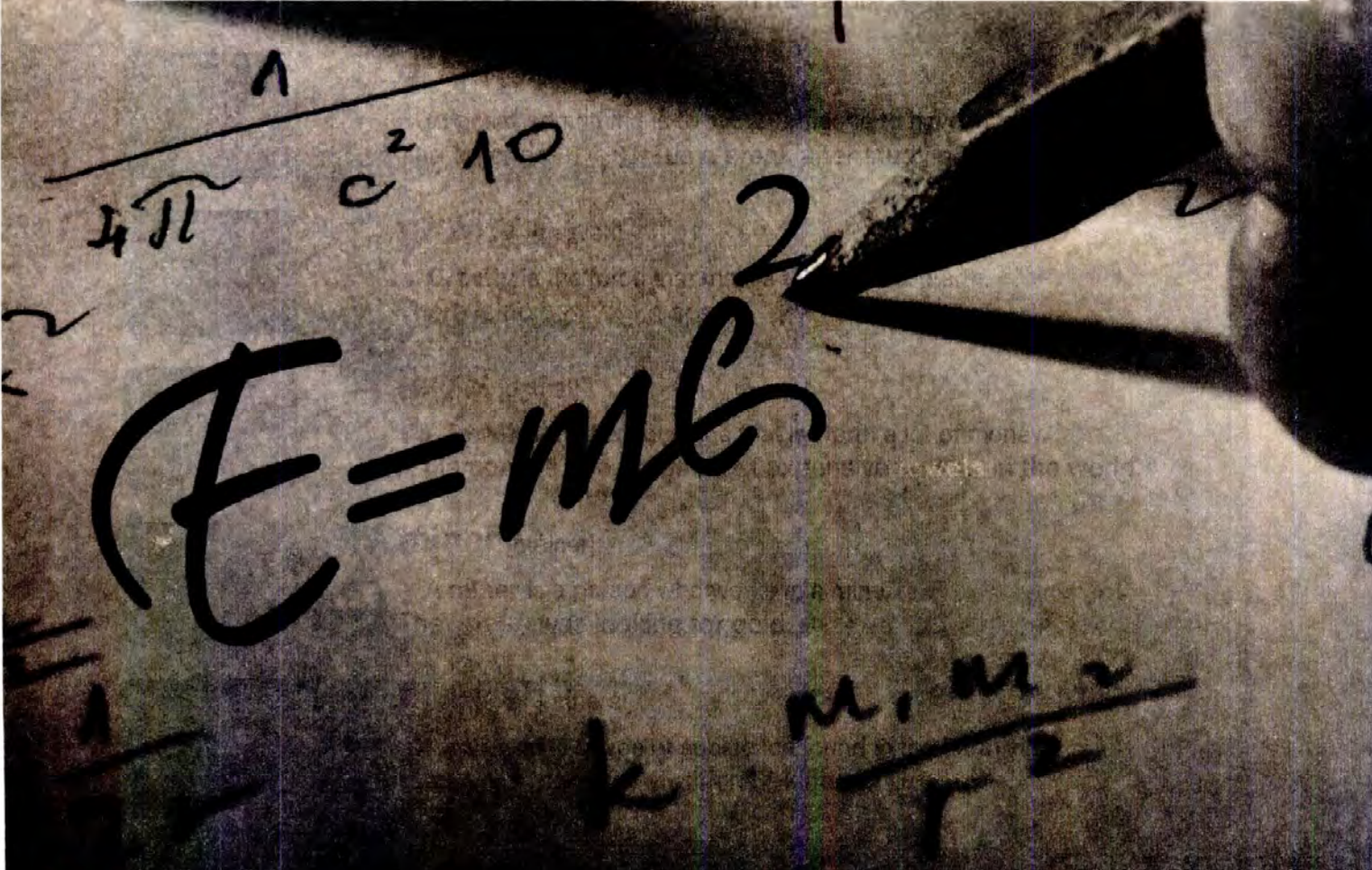
Albert Einstein

My name is Albert Einstein. Many people know about the great things I've **accomplished**. But I had many **barriers** to get through before I became famous.

I was born in Germany. When I was in **elementary** school, I already knew about math and **statistics**. When I was a boy, I **pretended** to be a great scientist. I loved school, but my life at home was hard. My father lost his job, so my family lived in **poverty**. We could not pay the **rent** in Germany. We became **immigrants** and went to Italy. I finished high school and went to college in Switzerland.

After college, I began writing about science. I did not reach success in an **instant**, though. At first, other scientists did not **approve** of my work. They thought I was a **failure**. Rising to the **rank** of an admired scientist was a **gradual** process. Soon, people started to notice that I was right. At last, I began to get some **recognition**.

I showed how to find the **approximate** size of very big things, like stars. I also **detected** and explained the motion of very small things, like atoms. And for fun, I made a machine that could **refrigerate** food by **inserting** heat. I never **retired**. I felt it was my **duty** to keep working.



The image shows a close-up of a piece of paper with handwritten mathematical formulas. The most prominent formula is $E=mc^2$, written in large, bold, cursive letters. Above it, there is a smaller formula $\frac{1}{4\pi} c^2 10$. To the right of $E=mc^2$, there is a large number '2' followed by a horizontal line and a '2' below it, resembling a fraction or a derivative. Below $E=mc^2$, there is another formula $\frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$. The paper is slightly crumpled and has some other faint markings.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. How Einstein got instant recognition
 - b. Why Einstein was a failure at first
 - c. How Einstein got past barriers to accomplish many great things
 - d. Why Einstein pretended to be sick while in elementary school
2. Why did Einstein's family become immigrants?
 - a. They were unhappy about new developments in math and statistics.
 - b. They couldn't pay their rent in Germany and had to leave.
 - c. His parents didn't want him to stay in school.
 - d. They wanted Einstein to go to college in Switzerland.
3. Why was Einstein's rise in the ranks of scientists gradual?
 - a. Einstein did not write down his ideas.
 - b. Einstein's ideas could not be proven.
 - c. Other scientists already knew about his ideas.
 - d. Other scientists didn't approve of his ideas at first.
4. According to the passage, all the following are true about Einstein EXCEPT _____.
 - a. he found the approximate size of stars
 - b. he refrigerated food by inserting heat
 - c. he had a duty to retire
 - d. he detected the movement of atoms
5. Why did Albert's family live in poverty?



WORD LIST

**accident** [æksɪdənt]

n. An **accident** is unexpected, and may cause some trouble.
He damaged the car in an **accident**.

**astronaut** [æstrənɔ:t]

n. An **astronaut** is a person who goes into outer space.
The **astronaut** was walking on the moon.

**awake** [əweɪk]

adj. A person who is **awake** is not asleep.
Sometimes, I lay **awake** in bed because I am not tired.

**courage** [kə:riɪdʒ]

n. **Courage** is the feeling of not being afraid.
The man had the **courage** to touch the lion.

**float** [flaʊt]

v. To **float** is to move on top of water without sinking.
The boy's toy boat **float**ed in the pool.

**grant** [grænt]

v. To **grant** something is to allow someone to have it.
The teacher **granted** us a break after studying hard all day.

**gravity** [grævəti]

n. **Gravity** is the force that makes things fall to Earth.
There is no **gravity** in space.

**jewel** [dʒu:əl]

n. A **jewel** is a beautiful stone that is worth a lot of money.
A diamond is one of the most expensive **jewels** in the world.

**miner** [maɪnər]

n. A **miner** is a person who works in a mine.
The **miner** was looking for gold.

**mineral** [mɪnərəl]

n. A **mineral** is a type of substance found in the Earth.
Rocks are made up of different kinds of **minerals**.



Track 21-1



☐ **participate** [pɑ:rtisəpèit]

v. To **participate** is to be active and do something.
The students **participated** in the school play.



☐ **permission** [pə:rmɪʃən]

n. **Permission** means the act of allowing some action.
I have **permission** to drive my mom's car.



☐ **pour** [pɔ:r]

v. To **pour** a liquid means to make it come out of a container.
I **poured** some milk into my sister's cup.



☐ **raw** [rɔ:]

adj. A **raw** material is natural and has not been processed.
The company dumped **raw** sewage into the river.



☐ **satellite** [sætəlàit]

n. A **satellite** is a machine sent into space to get information.
The **satellite** was traveling around the Earth.



☐ **scale** [skeil]

n. The **scale** of something is its size, especially when it is very large.
I was surprised by the **scale** of the buildings in the downtown area.



☐ **skip** [skip]

v. To **skip** something is to not do it.
He **skipped** work to get more sleep.



☐ **stretch** [stretʃ]

v. To **stretch** is to make your arms or legs reach out.
She **stretched** her body before exercising.



☐ **telescope** [téləskòup]

n. A **telescope** is a tool people use to look at the stars.
With a **telescope**, you can see the moon and stars easily.



☐ **underground** [ʌndəgràund]

adv. An **underground** action happens below the surface of the Earth.
Subway trains travel **underground**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **permission**
a. to not be scared
b. the act of allowing an action
c. to not be asleep
d. something sent into space
2. **scale**
a. size
b. below the Earth
c. a chemical
d. an expensive stone
3. **courage**
a. to be alert
b. the act of allowing an action
c. to actively do
d. not afraid
4. **satellite**
a. to not do something
b. something sent into space
c. to actively do
d. the act of allowing an action
5. **pour**
a. a chemical in the Earth
b. a tool for looking
c. to move liquid
d. to be afraid
6. **raw**
a. a tool for looking
b. natural
c. a man in space
d. something in a place
7. **telescope**
a. a tube for water
b. a spirit
c. a tool for looking
d. a man in space
8. **awake**
a. to not do something
b. not asleep
c. not afraid
d. the act of allowing an action
9. **gravity**
a. a chart of numbers
b. a spirit
c. to move on top of water
d. a powerful force
10. **accident**
a. a man in space
b. a worker in a mine
c. an unplanned happening
d. the fact of being present

B Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. participate / satellite

Russia was the first country to send a _____ into space.

The teacher asked all of us to _____ in writing the story.

2. grants / permission

My mother gave me _____ to attend the party.

The man at the door _____ people permission to enter the building.

3. jewels / minerals

We are studying _____ that we use in everyday life.

The woman keeps her _____ in a safe place.

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

jewel participate permission underground awake

One day, I saw an ad in the newspaper. It was for a treasure hunt in some

1. _____ caves. I really wanted to 2. _____, but I had to get

my parents' 3. _____. They said I could do it. The night before the

hunt, I was 4. _____ all night long. I kept wondering what we'd be

looking for. Maybe it would be a big 5. _____ or gold. When I got to the

hunt, there were a lot of other kids there. We were given maps. Each map led to

a different place. My treasure turned out to be a book called *Treasure Island*.

I was a little disappointed. But I had fun looking for it!

From the Earth to the Stars

Jeremy was from a family of **miners**. Like them, he worked **underground** during the day. His job was to find **raw minerals** and **jewels**. Each night after work, he lay **awake** in an open field. With his **telescope**, he looked at the stars. He was amazed by the **scale** of space. He wished someday he might travel there.

One day, there was an accident in the mine. Water **poured** into the mine. Everything was dark. Jeremy **stretched** out and grabbed a piece of wood. It kept him from sinking. For a long time, he **floated** in silence. Then, he heard voices. The other miners were coming to rescue him.

This **accident** made Jeremy think about his job and his life. The next day, he **skipped** work and made a very important decision. He had the **courage** to follow his decision. He decided to become an **astronaut**. For the next two years, Jeremy studied and trained hard. He completed his training, and one day, he was given **permission** to **participate** in a journey to space. His wish had been **granted**.

His spaceship left the ground. It went higher until there was no more **gravity**. Part of his job was to send out a **satellite** that would then float away from the spaceship. Now, instead of just looking at the stars, Jeremy could look at the Earth as well.



READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why satellites are useful
 - b. How a man escaped gravity
 - c. Why a telescope is a useful thing
 - d. How a miner became an astronaut
2. Why did Jeremy stop going underground?
 - a. It kept him awake all night long.
 - b. He could not find any jewels or minerals.
 - c. He realized he should do what he really wanted to do.
 - d. He stopped having the courage to skip work.
3. What was the biggest danger in that mine accident?
 - a. being killed by an explosion
 - b. drowning
 - c. being hit by rock
 - d. burning gas
4. Immediately after leaving the mine, _____.
 - a. Jeremy began studying and training
 - b. Jeremy used a telescope to watch the stars
 - c. Jeremy went into space
 - d. Jeremy released satellites
5. What did Jeremy participate in after finishing astronaut school?



WORD LIST


☐ **alarm** [ə'lɑ:rm]

n. An **alarm** is something that warns people of danger.
When the students heard the fire **alarm**, they left the building.


☐ **arrest** [ə'rest]

v. To **arrest** someone means to catch that person for doing something bad.
The man was **arrested** for breaking the law.


☐ **award** [ə'wɔ:rd]

n. An **award** is a prize for doing something well.
He got an **award** for having the best grades in class.


☐ **breed** [bri:d]

n. A **breed** is a group of animals within a species.
I like small dog **breeds**, such as terriers.


☐ **bucket** [bʌkɪt]

n. A **bucket** is a round container to put things in.
I filled the **bucket** with water.


☐ **contest** [kɒntest]

n. A **contest** is a game or a race.
The girls had a **contest** to see who could jump higher.


☐ **convict** [kɒnvɪkt]

v. To **convict** means to prove that someone did a bad thing.
He was **convicted** of the crime and sent to jail.


☐ **festival** [fɛstəvəl]

n. A **festival** is an event that is held to celebrate a particular thing.
I heard the song at the music **festival** in London.


☐ **garage** [gə'rɑ:ʒ]

n. A **garage** is the part of a house where people put their cars.
My car does not get dirty because I keep it in the **garage**.


☐ **journalist** [dʒə:rnəlist]

n. A **journalist** is a person who writes news stories.
The **journalist** took notes for a story he was writing.



☐ **pup** [pʌp]

n. A **pup** is a young dog.

All the girl wanted for her birthday was a **pup**.



☐ **qualify** [kwɒləfaɪ]

v. To **qualify** is to have or do things that are needed for something.

He **qualified** to go to the final match by beating the opponent.



☐ **repair** [rɪpéə:r]

v. To **repair** something is to fix it.

I **repaired** the flat tire on my car.



☐ **resume** [rizú:m]

v. To **resume** something means to start it again after taking a break.

I put the newspaper down to eat breakfast. Then, I **resumed** reading.



☐ **rob** [rɒb]

v. To **rob** is to take property by using force.

A thief has **robbed** me of my passport.



☐ **slip** [slɪp]

v. To **slip** means to slide and fall down.

The man **slipped** on the wet floor.



☐ **somewhat** [sʌmhwət]

adv. **Somewhat** means to some degree, but not to a large degree.

James was **somewhat** upset when he had to move heavy boxes.



☐ **stable** [stéɪbl]

adj. A **stable** thing will not move, change, or fall over.

The chair is **stable**. Its legs are strong.



☐ **tissue** [tɪʃu:]

n. A **tissue** is a soft piece of paper people use to wipe their noses.

There was a box of **tissue** on the table.



☐ **yard** [jɑ:rd]

n. A **yard** is the ground just outside of a house.

The girls jumped rope in the **yard**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **repair**
a. to fix
b. to start after a break
c. to slide and fall
d. to catch a bad person
2. **tissue**
a. soft paper
b. a machine that blows air
c. a news writer
d. a container with wheels
3. **pup**
a. a place for a car
b. a prize
c. a baby dog
d. a game or race
4. **resume**
a. to slide and fall
b. to start after a break
c. to prove
d. to fix
5. **stable**
a. a little bit
b. a place for a car
c. type of animal
d. not changing much

B Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **a place to put a car**
a. stable b. bucket c. alarm d. garage
2. **to prove someone did a bad thing**
a. somewhat b. repair c. convict d. resume
3. **a large celebration**
a. journalist b. stable c. festival d. resume
4. **a type of animal**
a. tissue b. breed c. yard d. contest
5. **a news writer**
a. pup b. journalist c. award d. qualify

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. yard / slip

Be careful not to _____ on the ice.

She is out playing in the _____.

2. rob / stable

I keep it at a _____ temperature.

I saw the man _____ the store of over 200 dollars.

3. bucket / contest

The boy carried sand in his _____.

He enters every _____ he can.

4. qualify / award

The _____ for winning the game is a new toy.

You _____ to vote if you are eighteen.

5. alarm / arrest

He was wrongly put under _____.

An _____ sounds to warn us of a fire.

6. slip / stable

The _____ tree did not fall in the wind.

The meatball _____ off the plate onto the floor.

7. rob / yard

My dog likes to play in the _____.

The man was upset after he was _____ed.

8. festival / contest

In order to enter the _____, you must fill out this form.

The small Japanese town held a _____ to celebrate the harvest.

9. alarm / award

The company won an _____ for exporting.

The family were woken by the smoke _____.

10. arrest / bucket

There's a hole in my _____.

If you steal, the police will _____ you.

The Farm Festival

Once there was a farm. Many animals lived there. One day, they had a **contest** in the **yard**. They were going to race from the barn to the farmer's **garage**. The barn and the garage were far apart. It would be a long race. The winner **qualified** to win a bag full of apples as an **award**.

But the race did not start well. The cart with all the apples was not **stable**, and the animals had to **repair** it. Then, the **pup** knocked over the apples. The pig said, "We are going to **slip**! We must clean up this mess." The pup felt bad, and she began to cry. The dog gave her a **tissue** to dry her tears.

Then, the race **resumed**. But the duck tried to **rob** them and take all the apples. The cat said, "I will have you **arrested**!" The duck said, "You can't **convict** me! You can't prove I took them." The race stopped yet again.

The animals tried to race one more time. Then, they heard an **alarm** coming from the barn. There was a fire! They got **buckets** of water to put out the fire. A **journalist** came to write a story about the **festival** and the race. The horse told her, "I am a special **breed** of horse. I would have won the race easily." The pig said, "It was **somewhat** hard to have the race. But we had fun. That is what's important!"

ir language

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why contests have awards
 - b. How a special breed of racehorse would've won the race
 - c. Why animals have to repair things on a farm
 - d. How animals had trouble during a race
2. When the cart with the apples fell over, why did the animals stop running?
 - a. Because they did not want to slip on the apples
 - b. Because they had to find tissues
 - c. Because they did not want to resume the race
 - d. Because the yard was far apart
3. What did the duck do wrong?
 - a. He was arrested and convicted of stealing a bag of money.
 - b. He stole the bucket.
 - c. He tried to steal the award.
 - d. He set the garage on fire.
4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT _____.
 - a. the alarm sounded when there was a fire
 - b. the animals were somewhat angry
 - c. the cart was not stable
 - d. a journalist wrote about the festival
5. How far was the race going to be?



WORD LIST



best [best]

adj. The **best** person or thing is better than all the others.
I got the **best** score on the math test.



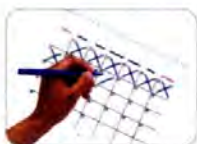
card [kɑ:rd]

n. A **card** is a small piece of plastic or paper used to buy or use things.
Adam used his library **card** to borrow a book.



crowd [kraud]

n. A **crowd** is a large group of people who are together in one place.
The **crowd** waved to the camera.



day [dei]

n. A **day** is a period of twenty-four hours, beginning at midnight.
There are two more **days** until the weekend.



dish [diʃ]

n. A **dish** is a type of food that is cooked in a particular way.
My favorite **dish** at the restaurant is chicken curry.



easy [i:zi]

adj. An **easy** action is not difficult to do.
Karen is happy because her English homework is **easy**.



experience [ikspɪəriəns]

v. To **experience** is to do or see something or have something happen to you.
Going to the concert was the best thing I've ever **experienced**.



hotel [houtél]

n. A **hotel** is a place where people stay overnight when they are traveling.
This family is staying at their favorite **hotel**.



hour [aʊər]

n. An **hour** is sixty minutes.
The man waited for the train for over an **hour**.



light [laɪt]

n. **Light** is a form of energy or brightness that makes it possible to see something.
I will turn on the **light** so that you can see.



Track 23-1



☐ **market** [mɑːrkit]

n. A **market** is a place where people buy and sell products or food.
I go to the **market** every weekend to buy vegetables.



☐ **plan** [plæn]

v. To **plan** is to think about and arrange the details of something you want to do.
It's Sam's turn to **plan** the company party.



☐ **price** [praɪs]

n. The **price** is the amount of money needed to pay for something.
Julie is checking the **price** of a sweater.



☐ **short** [ʃɔːrt]

adj. A **short** thing is not long or not tall.
The days are **short** in the winter.



☐ **shop** [ʃɒ:p]

v. To **shop** is to visit places where goods are sold in order to look at and buy things.
Tom decided to **shop** for groceries on his way home.



☐ **station** [steɪʃən]

n. A **station** is a place where buses and trains stop for passengers.
This man is waiting at the train **station**.



☐ **surprise** [səpraɪz]

v. To **surprise** is to cause something that is unexpected.
His parents decided to **surprise** him with a puppy.



☐ **system** [sɪstəm]

n. A **system** is a group of related parts that move or work together.
This device controls the building's heating **system**.



☐ **taxi** [tæksi]

n. A **taxi** is a car and driver that you pay to take you somewhere.
Gary drives a **taxi**, so he knows the roads very well.



☐ **two** [tuː]

adj. **Two** is the word for the number 2.
Two friends study together at the coffee shop.

EXERCISES

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

1. a. steal b. shop c. borrow d. buy
2. a. bottle b. paper c. light d. sun
3. a. crowd b. small c. group d. empty
4. a. cost b. price c. market d. wallet
5. a. meal b. short c. station d. dish

B Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. a car and driver that you pay to take you somewhere
a. plane b. train c. bus d. taxi
2. not difficult
a. easy b. hard c. normal d. challenging
3. a place where people stay overnight when they travel
a. school b. company c. hotel d. hospital
4. to think about and arrange the details of something you want to do
a. act b. plan c. question d. call
5. a period of twenty-four hours
a. day b. week c. month d. year

C Write the phrase that best fits each sentence.

- a. to get home
- b. because my car is broken
- c. a different culture
- d. travel when you need to go a long distance.
- e. my mother with a present
- f. I ran out of money
- g. bags of potatoes, please
- h. very easy to use
- i. a good place to buy fresh fruit
- j. in Chicago between flights

1. I went to Italy to **experience** _____.
2. The **market** is _____.
3. I **surprised** _____.
4. I am waiting for the bus at the **station** _____.
5. Flying is the **best** way to _____.
6. My time in Brazil was very **short** because _____.
7. We had a two-**hour** layover _____.
8. Can I have **two** _____?
9. The subway **system** in Korea is _____.
10. Can I borrow your subway **card** _____?

48 Hours in Hong Kong

Forty-eight **hours** in Hong Kong may sound like a **short** visit, but it will **surprise** you how much you can see and do. The **best** way to get the most out of your trip is to **plan** in advance.

Hong Kong has a great public transportation **system** that is **easy** to use. The system is called the MTR, which includes the metro, trains, and buses. You can get a **card** called the Octopus Card at a metro **station** and use it to travel around. **Taxis** are another way to get around Hong Kong. Not only are there many taxis everywhere, but they are also quite cheap compared to taxis in other large cities.

On the first **day** of your trip, go up Victoria Peak. At the top of the mountain, you will see beautiful city views. Then have “*dim sum*” for lunch. Dim sum consists of many different **dishes**. It is a great way to taste a little bit of everything. In the afternoon, take the Star Ferry from Hong Kong Island and cruise across Victoria Harbor to Kowloon. There are many **markets** in this area. Temple Market and Ladies Market are very popular. At 8:00 pm, join the **crowd** that is watching the Symphony of Lights, which is a fifteen-minute **light** show around Hong Kong’s tall buildings.

On the second day of your trip, spend your time **shopping** at one of Hong Kong’s many malls, such as IFC or Times Square. You can also shop at smaller stores in Soho and Sheung Wan as well. Unlike the markets, the **prices** are set, so you cannot change them. After shopping, try an order of roast goose, which is similar to roast duck. Roast goose is a special dish in Hong Kong. If you want to **experience** Hong Kong’s nightlife, head to Lan Kwai Fong. If not, go back to your **hotel** for a good night’s rest.

With careful planning, you can do a lot in just **two** days in Hong Kong.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?
 - a. The transportation system in Hong Kong
 - b. The best places to eat in Hong Kong
 - c. Cultural differences in Hong Kong
 - d. Traveling tips for Hong Kong
2. What is the MTR?
 - a. A mountain
 - b. The public transportation system
 - c. A fifteen-minute light show
 - d. A famous dish
3. What is dim sum good for?
 - a. Negotiating at markets
 - b. Using the public transportation
 - c. Tasting many different dishes
 - d. Getting across Victoria Harbor
4. Which of the following is true?
 - a. Taxis in Hong Kong are not very expensive.
 - b. The MTR includes airplanes.
 - c. Temple Market is on Hong Kong Island.
 - d. Sheung Wan is good for nightlife.
5. How can you get from Hong Kong Island to Kowloon?



WORD LIST



bath [bæθ]

n. A **bath** is the act of sitting in a tub of water in order to get clean.
After playing in the dirt, the boy took a **bath**.



bend [bend]

v. To **bend** is to move something so it is not straight.
Lee **bent** over and picked up the paper on the ground.



chew [tʃu:]

v. To **chew** is to break up food by using the mouth and teeth.
I always **chew** my food carefully before swallowing it.



disabled [diséibəld]

adj. A **disabled** person has a physical problem that makes some activities difficult.
The **disabled** man used a wheelchair to move around.



fantastic [fæntæstik]

adj. A **fantastic** thing is really good.
The student did a **fantastic** job on his project and got an award.



fiction [fɪkʃən]

n. **Fiction** is a story that is not true.
I enjoy reading works of **fiction** because they are very entertaining.



flag [flæg]

n. A **flag** is a piece of colored cloth that represents something.
Our country has a beautiful **flag**.



inspect [ɪnspekt]

v. To **inspect** is to look at something carefully.
The mechanic **inspected** our car to see if it had any problems.



journal [dʒé:rnəl]

n. A **journal** is a type of magazine that deals with an academic subject.
Mi-young was busy working on an article for an art **journal**.



liquid [líkwɪd]

n. A **liquid** is a substance that is neither solid nor gas.
Water is the most important **liquid** for life.



Track 24-1



❑ **marvel** [má:rvel]

v. To **marvel** at something is to feel surprise and interest in it.
We **marveled** at her excellent piano playing.



❑ **overcome** [òuvərkâm]

v. To **overcome** a problem is to successfully fix it.
She **overcame** her shyness and spoke in front of the class.



❑ **recall** [rikó:l]

v. To **recall** something is to remember it.
She was trying to **recall** what she had told her friend.



❑ **regret** [rigrét]

v. To **regret** something is to wish that it hadn't happened.
I **regret** that I was mean to my sister.



❑ **soul** [soul]

n. A **soul** is a person's spirit.
Some people believe that the **soul** lives after the body dies.



❑ **sufficient** [səfɪjənt]

adj. **Sufficient** shows that something is enough, in quality or quantity.
After eating a **sufficient** amount of food, I left the table.



❑ **surgery** [sé:rdʒəri]

n. **Surgery** is medical treatment involving a doctor cutting into a body.
I needed **surgery** to repair my leg after the accident.



❑ **tough** [tʌf]

adj. A **tough** thing is difficult.
The man passed his driving test even though it was very **tough**.



❑ **tube** [tju:b]

n. A **tube** is a pipe through which water or air passes.
The pile of **tubes** was going to be put in the ground.



❑ **value** [væljʊ:]

n. The **value** of something is what it is worth.
Your love for me has greater **value** than gold.

EXERCISES

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

1. Why do you look so clean?
☐ a. I was writing a journal.
☐ b. I just took a bath.
2. Can you touch your toes?
☐ a. I marvel at my abilities.
☐ b. No, I can't bend that far.
3. Do you remember the movie we saw together?
☐ a. Yes, I recall it was wonderful.
☐ b. No, I think it was fiction.
4. What do you think we need for our classroom?
☐ a. We should have a flag in the corner.
☐ b. Yes, I think it is fantastic.
5. How do you feel about your new car?
☐ a. It has a sufficient soul.
☐ b. I regret buying it.

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

WORD BANK

chew

inspected

value

overcome

surgery

Franklin felt pain in his stomach. The doctor 1. _____ him to find the cause. His doctor said Franklin needed to 2. _____ his food more slowly. If he did, he could get all the 3. _____ he needed from the food. It would also help him 4. _____ his pain. If Franklin didn't listen, the doctor would have to perform 5. _____.

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

1. When you want to learn about history, _____.
☐ a. you should read an academic journal
☐ b. you should read fiction
2. In front of a government building, _____.
☐ a. there is usually a flag ☐ b. there are usually baths
3. When people die, _____.
☐ a. they have to get surgery ☐ b. their soul goes to heaven
4. A lot of people eat too quickly. _____.
☐ a. They hardly chew their food ☐ b. They only drink liquids
5. The movie was better than we imagined. _____.
☐ a. It wasn't sufficient ☐ b. It was fantastic
6. This is an important decision. _____.
☐ a. I feel like I need to bend forward
☐ b. I don't want to regret making a mistake
7. Before you buy a car, _____.
☐ a. marvel at it ☐ b. inspect it carefully
8. After getting hurt in the accident, _____.
☐ a. Ali was disabled ☐ b. Ali replaced the tube
9. Memorize this address, _____.
☐ a. then you will feel tough
☐ b. so you will be able to recall it in the future
10. He climbed the mountain _____.
☐ a. and overcame his fear of heights
☐ b. to because he valued rest

The Doctor's Cure

James Fry was a **fantastic** doctor. His **surgery** helped many **disabled** people **overcome** their problems. He also wrote for a popular doctors' **journal**. James was very busy. His son, Steve, rarely saw him.

One day, James was walking and **inspecting** a patient's file. There was water all over the floor. James slipped on the **liquid** and fell. He fell on a broken glass **tube**. He was hurt.

Steve came to visit him in the hospital. James said, "It will be **tough** for me to stay in bed. But I can hardly **bend** my legs."

"Then let's watch a movie," Steve said. It made them laugh together. Steve said, "I have to leave, but here's some **fiction** to read."

James started to **recall** fun parts of life. He **marveled** at small things, like food. He was too busy to notice them before. "Steve," he said, "you get more food **value** when you **chew** slowly. But I think it makes food taste better, too!"

Weeks later, James said, "Steve, I haven't spent enough time with you. I **regret** this. Even my **soul** feels better when you visit. But I have spent **sufficient** time here. We should go home."

Outside, there was a warm breeze. James watched a **flag** blow.

Finally, James said, "I'm still not ready to work. I'm going to take a long **bath**. And then we'll watch a movie together. I'll start work tomorrow, and this time I will not work too hard."

READING COMPREHENSION

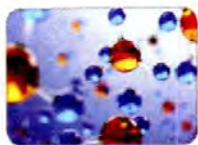
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. A doctor who needs surgery
 - b. A boy with a fantastic comedy video
 - c. A doctor who learns to relax
 - d. A disabled boy who overcomes injuries
2. What does James notice now that he isn't busy?
 - a. Food tastes better when you chew it slowly.
 - b. Reading fiction is tough.
 - c. He regrets not working more.
 - d. His soul feels worse than before.
3. How did James get hurt?
 - a. He didn't get enough nutrients.
 - b. He slipped and fell on a broken tube.
 - c. He didn't spend sufficient time at the hospital.
 - d. He slipped on liquid after a bath.
4. What does James do when he leaves the hospital?
 - a. He inspects a patient's file.
 - b. He shows Steve that he can bend his legs.
 - c. He watches a flag blow in the breeze.
 - d. He marvels at the taste of food.
5. What did the movie do to James and Steve?



UNIT 25

WORD LIST



☐ **atom** [ætəm]

n. An **atom** is the smallest unit of a substance.
A molecule consists of a combination of two or more **atoms**.



☐ **beautiful** [bjú:təfəl]

adj. A **beautiful** thing is good to look at.
There was a **beautiful** sunset.



☐ **breadth** [bredθ]

n. **Breadth** is the distance from one side to the other side of something.
The **breadth** of the northern wall of the house is twenty meters.



☐ **comet** [kómit]

n. A **comet** is an object in space made of ice and rock with a tail of glowing dust.
Comets take many decades to complete an orbit around a star.



☐ **cover** [kʌvər]

v. To **cover** something is to put things over it.
The Earth was **covered** with clouds.



☐ **despair** [dispéər]

n. **Despair** is the feeling of having no hope.
After we lost the big account, our salespeople were filled with **despair**.



☐ **form** [fɔ:rm]

v. To **form** is to make or to shape something.
They **formed** a new government.



☐ **fragment** [frægmənt]

n. A **fragment** is a small part of something.
After the light broke, there were **fragments** of glass to clean up.



☐ **galaxy** [gæləksi]

n. A **galaxy** is an extremely large collection of star systems.
Our solar system is located in the outer area of our **galaxy**.



☐ **gloom** [glu:m]

n. **Gloom** is a state of almost complete darkness or sadness.
In the **gloom** of the morning, it was difficult to see the boat on the lake.



Track 25-1



□ **large** [la:rdʒ]

adj. Something **large** is very big.
I was frightened by a **large** bird.



□ **moon** [mu:n]

n. The **moon** is an object that travels around our Earth.
The **moon** looks beautiful tonight.



□ **radiate** [réidièit]

v. To **radiate** means to send out energy or heat.
The heat from the fireplace **radiated** throughout the room.



□ **roam** [roum]

v. To **roam** means to move around without a plan or purpose.
All day, the cows **roamed** around the field eating grass.



□ **solitary** [sólitèri]

adj. A **solitary** thing is lonely or the only one.
The only thing in the room was a **solitary** chair.



□ **spectrum** [spéktrəm]

n. The **spectrum** is the full range of color ranging from red to violet.
You can see the entire **spectrum** in a rainbow.



□ **sphere** [sfjë:r]

n. A **sphere** is a three-dimensional round shape, like a ball.
The balloons were inflated into a variety of colorful **spheres**.



□ **star** [sta:r]

n. A **star** is a bright shining thing in the night sky.
The **stars** come out at night.



□ **status** [stéitəs]

n. **Status** is the position of something or someone in relation to others.
She had achieved the **status** of being the smartest girl in the class.



□ **ugly** [ʌgli]

adj. Something **ugly** is not good to look at.
It was an **ugly** sight.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **radiate**
a. measure b. release c. welcome d. allow
2. **breadth**
a. path b. death c. mouth d. width
3. **spectrum**
a. colors b. amounts c. sounds d. places
4. **comet**
a. arrival b. meteor c. scissors d. image
5. **atom**
a. particle b. catch c. fast d. legal
6. **status**
a. land b. rock c. rank d. cloud
7. **ugly**
a. historical b. pleasant c. delicious to eat d. not good to look at
8. **moon**
a. spectrum b. soften c. planet d. burn
9. **sphere**
a. tide b. voice c. mass d. ball
10. **beautiful**
a. good to look at b. frightening c. clothes d. liquids

B Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. **What is something you'd find in a galaxy?**
a. A pear b. A broom c. A star d. A motorcycle
2. **Which of the following is a sphere?**
a. A globe b. A bat c. A golf club d. A television set
3. **What describes something making lots of light?**
a. Dust b. Star c. Crack d. Steam

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

1. The night was extremely dark because little light came from the ball-shaped object called the moon.

2. They moved without a purpose around the mall while waiting for their friend to get off of work.

3. The three stars make a straight line and look like a belt.

4. The distance from one side to the other of a baby's hand is very small.

5. Mom couldn't fix the bowl because a small part of it was missing.

6. A lot of energy is stored within just one simple smallest unit of matter.

7. The big, bright object in the sky is the sun.

8. Guarding the camp was a lonely job, so he gladly accepted the young man's company.

9. When it's low on fuel, the heater emits a small level of heat.

10. He was so concerned about his position to others in school that he studied very hard.

How Comet Got His Tail

A **solitary** rock **roamed** through the cold **gloom** of space. It slowly moved through space with a feeling of sadness. In the large and **beautiful galaxy**, it was only a tiny rock. It felt like an as small as an **atom**.

On its journeys, it encountered many amazing objects. It flew by beautiful **moons** that were **covered** with dust.

"Why can't I be as beautiful as them?" it thought. The rock passed a large planet. The **sphere** was hundreds of times larger than the **breadth** of the small rock.

"Why can't I be as large as that?" it wondered.

The rock was filled with **despair**. It was surrounded by beauty and greatness, yet it was just a small and **ugly fragment** of rock.

One day, it approached the area of a bright **star**.

"What's wrong?" the star asked. "Oh, I wish I had a higher **status** in the galaxy. All the other objects are so beautiful and **large**," the rock replied. "But I'm just an ugly rock."

The star considered the problem. At last, it said, "You don't have to worry anymore. I think I can help." The star **radiated** its light brighter and hotter than it had ever done before. "Come a little closer," the star said to the rock.

The rock drifted closer to the star. Suddenly, the ice that was in the rock's tiny holes melted and became gas. Then, the gas came out behind the **comet** to **form** a brilliant tail. The tail shone with all the colors of the **spectrum**.

The little rock had become a beautiful comet. It looked so amazing. It realized that the star helped it change its appearance. "Thank you," the comet said and then flew away with its new beautiful tail following behind it like a giant cape.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. Which is NOT true about the rock at the beginning of the story?
 - a. It was moving through space.
 - b. It passed beautiful moons.
 - c. It was getting smaller.
 - d. It felt unimportant.
2. The rock passed a planet that was _____.
 - a. covered with dust
 - b. small and ugly
 - c. much happier
 - d. much bigger
3. What did the rock want?
 - a. To have higher status
 - b. To leave the galaxy
 - c. To help the star
 - d. To find other rocks
4. What did the rock become?
 - a. A comet
 - b. A star
 - c. A planet
 - d. A moon
5. How did the star change the rock's appearance?



WORD LIST



accuse [əkjú:z]

v. To **accuse** someone of something is to blame them for doing it.
She **accused** her brother of breaking her computer.



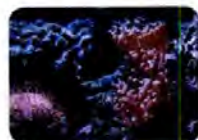
adjust [ədʒʌst]

v. To **adjust** something means to change it so it is better.
He **adjusted** the old guitar to make it sound better.



amuse [əmjú:z]

v. To **amuse** someone means to do something that is funny or entertaining.
The singer was very good. She **amused** the crowd.



coral [kó:rəl]

n. **Coral** is the hard, colorful material formed by the shells of animals.
The diver admired the beautiful **coral** under the water.



cotton [kátɒn]

n. **Cotton** is a cloth made from the fibers of the cotton plant.
I like to wear clothes made from **cotton** in the summer.



crash [kræʃ]

v. To **crash** means to hit and break something.
There was a loud noise when the car **crashed** into the tree.



deck [dek]

n. A **deck** is a wooden floor built outside of a house or the floor of a ship.
A ship will store many supplies below its **deck**.



engage [engéidʒ]

v. To **engage** in something means to do it.
Dad was **engaged** in sawing a piece of wood in half.



firm [fə:rm]

adj. A **firm** thing is solid but not too hard.
He sleeps better on a **firm** bed.



fuel [fjú:əl]

n. **Fuel** is something that creates heat or energy.
Wood is the **fuel** that burns to make heat in this fire.



☐ **grand** [grænd]

adj. Something **grand** is big and liked by people.
The **grand** mountain rose high into the sky.



☐ **hurricane** [hé:rəkèin]

n. A **hurricane** is a bad storm that happens over the ocean.
The wind from the **hurricane** bent the palm tree.



☐ **loss** [lɔ:s]

n. A **loss** is the act or instance of losing something.
I suffered a big **loss** while I was gambling.



☐ **plain** [plein]

adj. A **plain** thing is simple and not decorated.
He bought a pair of **plain** white shoes over the weekend.



☐ **reef** [ri:f]

n. A **reef** is a group of rocks or coral in the ocean.
He walked along the **reef** and looked at the water below.



☐ **shut** [ʃʌt]

v. To **shut** something means to close it tightly.
Please **shut** the door; the air outside is cold.



☐ **strict** [strikt]

adj. A **strict** person makes sure others follow rules.
The teacher is **strict**. She does not let students talk in class.



☐ **surf** [sə:rf]

v. To **surf** means to use a special board to ride on waves in the ocean.
The students went to the beach to **surf** during their vacation.



☐ **task** [tæsk]

n. A **task** is a piece of work to be done that is usually difficult.
My **task** for the weekend was to clean the entire back yard.



☐ **zone** [zoun]

n. A **zone** is an area that has different qualities from the ones around it.
Firefighters often work in danger **zones**.

EXERCISES

A Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. cotton / fuel

The _____ for the car is gas.

My favorite shirt is made out of _____.

2. coral / reef

The boy found a piece of colorful _____ in the ocean.

That group of rocks coming out of the ocean is a _____.

3. task / shut

I was given the _____ of editing his entire manuscript.

Don't forget to _____ the door on your way out.

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

WORD BANK

accuse

grand

strict

shut

cotton

There are 1. _____ rules about what people may wear at fancy parties.

Instead of normal 2. _____ clothing, people must ensure that they

wear 3. _____ clothing. If a man wears the wrong clothes, people will

4. _____ him of ruining the evening. They will make him leave and

5. _____ the door behind him.

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

1. He blamed me of taking the last piece of pie.
__ c c __ _ _ _ _
2. The man's bedroom was very simple.
__ la __ _
3. The clown likes to entertain children.
__ _ u s _
4. I need to change the way I run so I can be faster.
__ dj __ _ _
5. During their free time, the children did many different activities.
__ n __ _ g __ d i n
6. This cloth dress is one of my favorites.
__ o __ t __ _
7. The bad storm over the ocean almost reached the land.
__ u __ _ i __ _ _ _
8. Tightly close the window before the rain starts!
__ _ u _
9. He will hit something and break his bike if he closes his eyes while riding.
__ _ a s _
10. The army fights in the war area.
__ _ n _

The Two Captains

Once, there were two ships. Both ships carried **cotton**. The captains were very different. Thomas was **strict**. He made his crew **engage** in difficult **tasks**, and he kept **firm** control of his ship and men. His ship's **deck** was always clean and working well and he sailed carefully to use less **fuel**. His ship was very **plain**, but he never had a problem with it.

The second captain, William, was not so serious. He had a **grand** ship, and he loved having fun. When they stopped at islands, his crew **amused** themselves by going **surfing** or diving on the reef. They gave more time to these things than to taking care of the ship.

One day, Thomas saw a **hurricane** ahead. He knew that his ship needed to turn around. But he was sure William did not see the storm. He **adjusted** the dials on the radio and called his friend to tell him how to avoid the danger **zone**. But William's radio was not working, so it was not possible to contact him. When William's ship got to the hurricane, the wind blew it into the **reef**.

William tried to **shut** the door, but the ship had already **crashed** into the **coral**, and there was a lot of damage. William's crew then **accused** him of being a bad captain. The **loss** of the ship taught William a lesson, and he then really understood the value of keeping equipment working well.

irlanguage

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why surfing amuses William
 - b. How Thomas is too strict to be a captain
 - c. Why people should be serious about their job
 - d. Why hurricanes form over the ocean
2. Why did Thomas turn his ship around?
 - a. He saw the hurricane and did not want to crash.
 - b. He wanted to go to the reef.
 - c. He could not shut the door.
 - d. He wanted to engage in other activities.
3. Why did William's crew accuse him of being a bad captain?
 - a. William did not go into the storm's danger zone.
 - b. William was responsible for the loss of the ship.
 - c. He did not succeed in getting the cotton to its destination.
 - d. He ensured that his crew would not crash.
4. According to the passage, all of the following are true about Thomas EXCEPT _____.
 - a. he sailed his ship well
 - b. he had his crew make sure the deck was clean
 - c. he adjusted the radio dial to call William
 - d. he did not do his job well
5. What happened when William's ship reached the hurricane?



UNIT 27

WORD LIST



☐ **apology** [əpɒlədʒi]

n. An **apology** is what people say to show that they are sorry.
After arguing with her teacher, the girl wrote the teacher an **apology**.



☐ **bold** [bəʊld]

adj. A **bold** person is not afraid of doing something.
The **bold** man climbed the high mountain.



☐ **bug** [bʌg]

n. A **bug** is a small insect.
Birds like eating **bugs**.



☐ **capture** [kæptʃər]

v. To **capture** something is to catch and hold it.
James tried to **capture** the bubbles in his hands.



☐ **duke** [dju:k]

n. A **duke** is a man of high social rank but below a king or queen.
The **duke** ruled over the land.



☐ **expose** [iks'pəʊz]

v. To **expose** is to make known something that is hidden.
He took off his shirt to **expose** his costume.



☐ **guilty** [ɡɪlti]

adj. **Guilty** people feel bad for something they did.
I felt **guilty** for taking my sister's cookies.



☐ **hire** [haɪər]

v. To **hire** someone is to pay that person money to work for you.
We **hired** a man to paint our house.



☐ **innocent** [ɪnəsnt]

adj. An **innocent** person is not guilty of a crime.
The judge said that the woman was **innocent** of the crime.



☐ **language** [læŋɡwɪdʒ]

n. A **language** is a system of communication.
The reporter spoke a **language** Sally had never heard before.



Track 27-1



☐ **minister** [ˈmɪnɪstər]

n. A **minister** is an important person in government with many duties.
The **minister** of education controls the country's schools.



☐ **ordinary** [ˈɔːrdənəri]

adj. **Ordinary** means normal, or not special in any way.
Today was just an **ordinary** day. Nothing unusual happened.



☐ **permanent** [pəˈrmenənt]

adj. Something **permanent** lasts for a long time or forever.
We don't know if Aunt Mildred's visit will be a **permanent** one.



☐ **preserve** [prɪˈzɜːrv]

v. To **preserve** is to protect something from harm.
Dad sprayed a chemical on the house to help **preserve** the walls.



☐ **pronounce** [prəˈnaʊns]

v. To **pronounce** is to say the sounds of letters or words.
Young children often have trouble **pronouncing** words right.



☐ **resemble** [rɪˈzembəl]

v. To **resemble** someone is to look like that person.
The baby really **resembles** his father.



☐ **symptom** [ˈsɪmptəm]

n. A **symptom** of a bad condition or illness is a sign that it is happening.
Sneezing and a high fever are **symptoms** of the common cold.



☐ **tobacco** [təˈbækoʊ]

n. **Tobacco** is a plant whose leaves are smoked, such as in cigarettes.
The **tobacco** in cigarettes is bad for you.



☐ **twin** [twɪn]

n. **Twins** are two children born at the same time.
My sister and I are **twins**. We look exactly the same.



☐ **witch** [wɪtʃ]

n. A **witch** is a woman with magical powers.
People think that **witches** fly around on broomsticks.

EXERCISES

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

- | | | | | | | |
|----|------|---|---|--------|---|-------|
| 1. | ex | • | • | cent | → | _____ |
| 2. | wit | • | • | pose | → | _____ |
| 3. | apo | • | • | logy | → | _____ |
| 4. | inno | • | • | nounce | → | _____ |
| 5. | pro | • | • | ch | → | _____ |

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

WORD BANK

permanent

capture

twin

resembles

ordinary

I have a 1. _____ sister who really 2. _____ me. When we were kids, we'd 3. _____ fireflies in jars on summer nights. We would stand still and wait for them to light up. Then, we'd quickly scoop them into 4. _____ glass jars and put the lids on. But the jars were never the bugs' 5. _____ homes. We always let them go before we went inside.

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

1. It is important that you read the story carefully. _____.
 - ☐ a. It will help to expose any mistakes
 - ☐ b. Then, it will capture your dog
2. Mike and Ike look the same. _____.
 - ☐ a. They don't resemble their mother
 - ☐ b. They must be twin brothers
3. If you want to be understood, _____.
 - ☐ a. you must be bold
 - ☐ b. you must pronounce your words clearly
4. Please keep our city clean. _____.
 - ☐ a. It helps to preserve its beauty
 - ☐ b. It makes it ordinary
5. Children need to learn that _____.
 - ☐ a. witches are in their schools
 - ☐ b. tobacco is bad for their health
6. Don't worry about breaking the glass. _____.
 - ☐ a. You don't need to give an apology
 - ☐ b. You think you are innocent
7. The man was caught stealing the money, _____.
 - ☐ a. but he insisted he was innocent
 - ☐ b. but did not know the minister
8. It would be wonderful _____.
 - ☐ a. if I had bugs in my bed
 - ☐ b. if the company hired me
9. I don't have a baseball glove. _____?
 - ☐ a. Can I borrow a duke
 - ☐ b. Can you loan me yours
10. If you do something bad, _____.
 - ☐ a. you might feel guilty afterwards
 - ☐ b. you will be a permanent guest

The Duke and the Minister

A mean **duke** grew **tobacco**. The duke's top minister was his **twin** brother. They **resembled** each other a lot. One day, the tobacco plants started to die. The duke **hired** men to watch the fields so they could see who was damaging the plants. Soon, the men brought a woman to him and said, "We **captured** a **witch**!"

The duke asked, "How do you know?"

"She sang magic words. I can't **pronounce** them. She has cursed us. The death of the plants is a **symptom** of her curse," the men said.

"I am just an **ordinary** woman. I was singing a song in a different **language**," the woman said.

The duke didn't listen. "You are **guilty**. You will go to jail," he said.

The **minister** thought that she was **innocent**. He needed to **expose** the truth. The minister went to find out what was happening to the plants. He saw hundreds of small **bugs** eating them! Then, the minister went to the jail and did something **bold**.

"Let this woman go," he said.

The guards thought he was the duke. They let her go. The minister said to the woman, "I owe you an **apology**."

"Thank you. I thought my stay in jail would be **permanent**," the woman answered. The minister thought the duke would punish him. But he didn't. The duke was too busy trying to **preserve** his plants.



READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why the duke was afraid of witches
 - b. How a minister did what was right
 - c. Why the duke loaned his brother a plant
 - d. How a woman was captured and taken to jail
2. Why did the duke hire the men to watch the fields?
 - a. They had a bold plan to preserve the tobacco.
 - b. The tobacco plants were being destroyed.
 - c. He needed them to expose the truth.
 - d. He wanted permanent guards to watch the farmers.
3. Who or what was destroying the tobacco plants?
 - a. An ordinary woman
 - b. Little bugs
 - c. A guilty witch
 - d. The symptoms of disease
4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT _____.
 - a. the duke and the minister are twins
 - b. the minister pretended to be the duke
 - c. the duke gave an apology to the innocent woman
 - d. the men said the woman pronounced magic words
5. Why did the duke and the minister resemble each other?



UNIT 28

WORD LIST



☐ **accompany** [ə'kʌmpəni]

v. To **accompany** other people means to join them or go with them.
My brothers **accompanied** me to the movie.



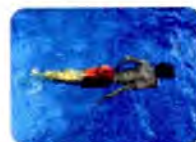
☐ **bare** [beə]

adj. A **bare** thing is plain and not covered.
He likes to walk around in his **bare** feet.



☐ **branch** [bræntʃ]

n. A **branch** is the part of a tree with leaves.
The monkey was hanging from a **branch** on the tree.



☐ **breath** [breθ]

n. A **breath** is the air that goes into and out of one's lungs.
You can't take a **breath** under water.



☐ **bridge** [brɪdʒ]

n. A **bridge** is something that is built over a river so people can cross it.
The old **bridge** fell into the river.



☐ **cast** [kæst]

v. To **cast** something means to throw it.
The fisherman **cast** his line into the water.



☐ **dare** [deə]

v. To **dare** means to be brave enough to try something.
He **dared** to jump out of the airplane and skydive.



☐ **electronic** [ilɛktrɒnɪk]

adj. An **electronic** thing uses electricity to work.
I like having **electronic** devices such as an MP3 player.



☐ **inn** [ɪn]

n. An **inn** is a place where travelers can rest and eat.
The visitor got a room at the **inn**.



☐ **net** [net]

n. A **net** is a bag made of strong thread. It is used to catch animals.
The boy caught butterflies in his **net**.



philosophy [fɪləsəfi]

n. A **philosophy** is a way to think about truth and life.
My **philosophy** is "live and let live."



pot [pɒt]

n. A **pot** is a deep, round metal container used for cooking.
Don't touch the **pot** on the stove. It's hot.



seed [si:d]

n. A **seed** is the hard part of a plant or fruit that trees grow from.
I planted the **seed** in the dirt, hoping that it would grow into a tree.



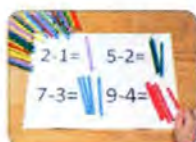
sharp [ʃɑ:rp]

adj. A **sharp** object has a thin edge that cuts things easily.
That knife is very **sharp**. Be careful not to hurt yourself.



sort [sɔ:rt]

n. A **sort** of something is a type of it.
What **sort** of instrument do you want to learn to play?



subtract [səbtrækt]

v. To **subtract** means to take something away.
We learned how to **subtract** numbers in class.



tight [taɪt]

adj. A **tight** thing is hard to move because it is firmly in place.
The knots were too **tight** to untie.



virtual [vɜ:rtʃuəl]

adj. A **virtual** thing is very close to being true or accurate.
Because he's popular, Joe is the **virtual** leader of the group.



weigh [wei]

v. To **weigh** something means to measure how heavy it is.
The little dog **weighed** exactly 3 kilograms.



whisper [hwɪspə:r]

v. To **whisper** means to say very quietly.
We have to **whisper** in the library so people can focus on reading.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **to take away**
a. subtract b. weigh c. dare d. net
2. **to join**
a. tight b. branch c. whisper d. accompany
3. **a place for travelers to rest**
a. seed b. inn c. net d. pot
4. **a way to think about life**
a. philosophy b. sharp c. electronic d. sort
5. **to throw**
a. breath b. virtual c. cast d. bridge

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **branch**
a. a part of a tree b. the hard part of a fruit
c. very close to being real d. a metal container
2. **bare**
a. to cut easily b. to use electricity
c. plain d. fixed in place
3. **whisper**
a. to join b. to say quietly
c. to be brave d. to throw
4. **net**
a. a metal container b. a way to think about life
c. a small restaurant d. a bag made of thread
5. **tight**
a. fixed in place b. to cut easily
c. plain d. the air you take in

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

1. A potter is a person who makes _____.
2. He was breathless because he could hardly draw _____.
3. We communicated electronically using an _____ device.
4. Seedless grapes have no _____.
5. When you are unaccompanied, nobody _____ you.
6. The sharpness of the knife depends on how _____ it is.
7. A philosopher studies _____.
8. A feeling of tightness happens when your clothing is too _____.
9. A horse whisperer _____ to horses to make them quiet.
10. To find the weight of something, you need to _____ it.

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. sort / seed

You should save the _____ so you can grow another plant.

I don't care what _____ of food I eat.

2. whisper / accompany

When I tell a secret, I _____ so no one else will hear.

Will you _____ me to the party?

3. net / branch

The fish could not get out of the _____.

The bird build a nest on the highest _____.

The Fisherman

Every day, a fisherman sat on a **bridge**. He ate apples and spat the **seeds** into the water. He had a simple way to catch fish. He cut a **branch** off a tree and tied a line to it. He put a **sharp** hook on the line and made a **tight** knot. Then, he **whispered**, "Come here fish." Like magic, the fish bit the hook. He put them in a big **net** and took them home to make big **pots** of fish soup from them.

One day, another man walked up to him. He said, "My name is George. I am staying at the **inn**. I bet that I am a better fisherman than you. I will **accompany** you today. I **dare** you to prove your skill!" The fisherman **cast** his line.

George had a lot of **electronic** tools. One machine gave him the **virtual** locations of fish. Another machine **weighed** fish.

At the end of the day, George **subtracted** his fish from the fisherman's. The fisherman had beaten him by forty-seven!

George asked, "How do you catch fish with only a branch and a **bare** line? I have many different **sorts** of tools." The fisherman told George, "My **philosophy** is simple. I am patient, and I believe in myself. Take a deep **breath**, and try it my way."

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why fishermen use nets
 - b. How a man's philosophy was good for fishing
 - c. Why George did not like the fisherman
 - d. How to whisper to fish
2. What did the fisherman do with the fish?
 - a. He sold them to a restaurant.
 - b. He subtracted the fish.
 - c. He made all sorts of food.
 - d. He made soup with them.
3. What did the fisherman do every day at the bridge?
 - a. He would cast his line into the water.
 - b. He would take a breath then jump into the river.
 - c. He would accompany George from the inn.
 - d. He would eat a virtual pot of fish soup.
4. According to the passage, all the following are true about the fisherman EXCEPT _____.
 - a. he used a tree branch
 - b. he used a bare line with a tight knot
 - c. he used a sharp hook
 - d. he used an electronic machine to weigh fish
5. What did George dare the fisherman to do?



WORD LIST



☐ **abstract** [æbstrækt]

adj. An **abstract** thing is an idea or thought, not a physical thing.
The idea of beauty is **abstract** and changes over time.



☐ **annual** [ænjʊəl]

adj. An **annual** event happens once a year.
The only time I see my aunts and uncles is at our **annual** family picnic.



☐ **clay** [klei]

n. **Clay** is a type of heavy, wet soil used to make pots.
She made a bowl out of the **clay**.



☐ **cloth** [klo:θ]

n. **Cloth** is material used to make clothes.
His shirt is made of a very soft type of **cloth**.



☐ **curtain** [ké:rtən]

n. A **curtain** is a cloth hung over a window or used to divide a room.
She opened the **curtains** to let light into the room.



☐ **deserve** [dizé:rv]

v. To **deserve** is to be worthy of something as a result of one's actions.
The dog **deserved** a bone for behaving very well.



☐ **feather** [féðər]

n. **Feathers** are the things covering a bird's bodies.
That bird has orange **feathers** on its chest.



☐ **fertile** [fé:rtl]

adj. **Fertile** land is able to produce good crops and plants.
The farmer grew many vegetables in the **fertile** soil.



☐ **flood** [flʌd]

n. A **flood** is an event in which water covers an area that is usually dry.
After three days of rain, there was a **flood** in the city.



☐ **furniture** [fé:rnitʃə:r]

n. **Furniture** means the things used in a house such as tables and chairs.
His living room only had a few simple pieces of **furniture**.


☐ **grave** [greiv]

n. A **grave** is the place where a dead person is buried.
We visit our grandfather's **grave** each year.


☐ **ideal** [aidi:əl]

adj. An **ideal** thing is the best that it can possibly be.
This house is an **ideal** place for my family. It has everything we need.


☐ **intelligence** [intélədzəns]

n. **Intelligence** is the ability to learn and understand things.
Because of his high **intelligence**, he finished school early.


☐ **obtain** [əbtéin]

v. To **obtain** is to get something you want or need.
After I passed the test, I **obtained** my driver's license.


☐ **religious** [rilidzəs]

adj. **Religious** means related to or about religion.
The holy man spoke about **religious** topics.


☐ **romantic** [roumæntik]

adj. **Romantic** means related to or about love.
The young couple went to see a **romantic** movie.


☐ **shell** [fel]

n. A **shell** is a hard covering that protects the body of some sea creatures.
There were many pretty **shells** on the beach.


☐ **shore** [ʃɔ:r]

n. A **shore** is the edge of a large body of water.
All of the boats were floating near the **shore**.

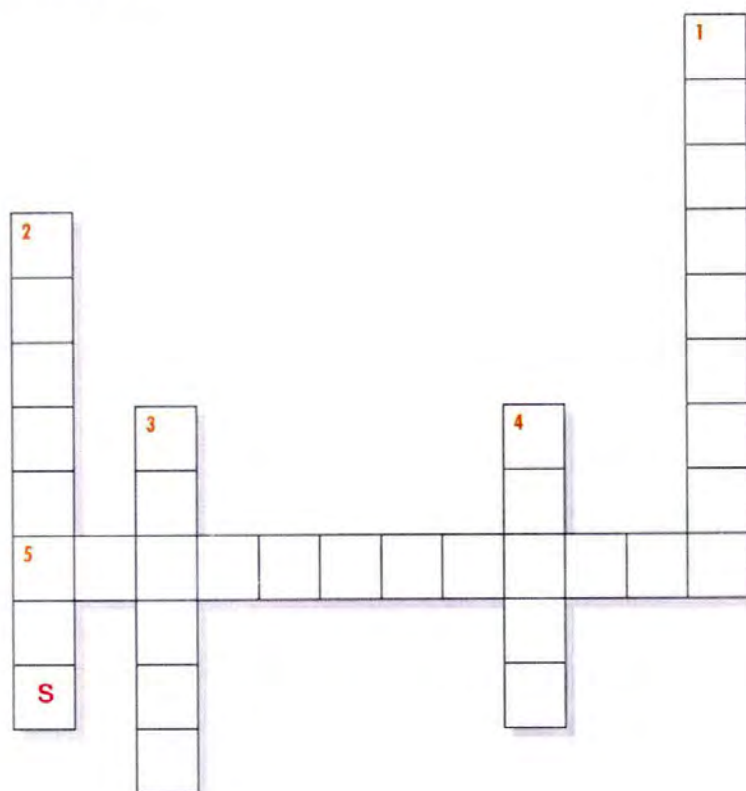

☐ **wheel** [hwi:l]

n. A **wheel** is a round thing on a vehicle that turns when it moves.
A car has four **wheels**.


☐ **wooden** [wúdn]

adj. **Wooden** objects are made of wood.
My mother gave me a **wooden** spoon.

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



DOWN

1. I need your help to move the **tables and chairs**.
2. I don't like to be in dark rooms with **covers** over the windows.
3. I need to **get** a ticket before I can board the train.
4. Tom and Rob are **the best** roommates.

ACROSS

5. This problem will test your **ability to understand**.

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

WORD BANK

clay

cloth

fertile

graves

flood

Jimmy went on a trip to Egypt. There, he visited the great pyramids. Inside them were the 1. _____ of old kings. He also visited a village near the river and learned about a recent 2. _____. People grew many crops on this 3. _____ land. They used 4. _____ pots to carry water from the river into their homes. One friendly man gave Jimmy a white 5. _____ to cover his head from the hot sun. It was a wonderful trip.

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. flood / shell

I dropped the egg and its _____ broke.

In the past three years, the city has not had a single _____.

2. annual / wooden

The _____ baking competition will be held in the town of Mulberry.

The antique _____ horse was sold at a toy auction for over \$2,000.

3. feathers / wheels

Most birds have _____.

You cannot ride a bicycle if it doesn't have _____.

4. feathers / religious

Some people enjoy reading _____ books.

Birds use their _____ to help them fly.

5. deserve / romantic

Many people enjoy watching _____ movies.

If you get good grades, you _____ to graduate.

6. shell / shore

A crab is an example of an animal that has a _____.

Some people go walking along the _____.

7. deserve / flood

People who do bad things _____ to be punished.

A _____ of letters arrived through the mail.

8. religious / grave

The woman placed flowers on her husband's _____.

Although I'm not _____, I find churches very beautiful.

9. romantic / shore

If you are _____, you probably like movies about love.

There are beaches along the _____ of some oceans and lakes.

10. annual / wheels

You should see your doctor once a year for an _____ checkup.

Gasoline keeps the _____ turning.

Osiris and the Nile

Long ago, Osiris was the king of Egypt, and Isis was the queen. They controlled the **fertile** land by the Nile River. They were not only interested in everyday things. Because of their **intelligence**, they explored **abstract** ideas as well. Osiris taught the Egyptians how to make **wheels** and **furniture**. Isis taught them how to make things from **clay** and **cloth**. The people thought the king and queen **deserved** a gift. So they built Osiris and Isis a pyramid. Everyone loved Osiris except his brother, Set. Set wanted to be king.

Osiris made his **annual** trip around Egypt and led **religious** events. The people gave him beautiful **shells** and colorful **feathers** as gifts.

When Osiris returned, Set brought a beautiful **wooden** box from behind a **curtain**. "If someone fits inside this box, I will give it to him or her," Set said.

Osiris got in it. It was an **ideal** fit!

Suddenly, Set closed the box and threw it into the river. "Now, I will be king!" Set said.

The box washed up on a foreign **shore** after a **flood**. Isis brought his body home and **obtained** a **grave** for him in Egypt. The Egyptian gods thought Isis had done something very **romantic**. Because of this love, the gods made Osiris the god of the underworld, and Osiris returned every spring to help the farmers. Even nowadays, people say Osiris keeps their crops alive.



READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why Osiris built a pyramid for Isis
 - b. How Set created a grave for Osiris
 - c. How Osiris died and returned to make Egypt fertile
 - d. Why the gods thought Isis' actions were romantic
2. What happened each spring?
 - a. Osiris gave people feathers and shells.
 - b. Set obtained furniture from people.
 - c. Set hid a box behind a curtain.
 - d. Osiris made an annual trip to villages.
3. In the last paragraph, readers can infer that _____.
 - a. the shore is the ideal home for Osiris
 - b. Set had greater intelligence than the gods
 - c. the gods felt that Isis did a good deed
 - d. nowadays, the Egyptians don't use Osiris' abstract ideas
4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT _____.
 - a. the Egyptians made wheels
 - b. the Egyptians used clay pots
 - c. the Egyptians made cloth
 - d. the Egyptians built religious villages
5. What did the Egyptians do for their king and queen?



WORD LIST



☐ **appliance** [əpláɪəns]

n. An **appliance** is a piece of equipment used for jobs in the home. Many homes have **appliances** like ovens, toasters, and refrigerators.



☐ **basin** [béisən]

n. A **basin** is large bowl for washing things. A sink is sometimes called a basin. She filled the **basin** with water and washed her face.



☐ **broom** [bru:m]

n. A **broom** is a brush with a long handle used for cleaning floors. My father usually uses a **broom** to sweep away dust in the basement.



☐ **caterpillar** [kætərpilə]

n. A **caterpillar** is a small insect that looks like a worm and eats plants. After eating a lot of leaves, **caterpillars** change into butterflies.



☐ **cupboard** [kʌbəd]

n. A **cupboard** is a piece of furniture that is used to store food or household items. We put all of our dishes and food in the **cupboards**.



☐ **delicate** [déləkit]

adj. **Delicate** things are easy to break or harm. You should hold the baby carefully because she's very **delicate**.



☐ **emerge** [imé:rdʒ]

v. To **emerge** from something means to come out of it. A groundhog **emerged** from a snow covered hole.



☐ **handicap** [hændikæp]

n. A **handicap** is a condition that limits someone's mental or physical abilities. Joe has a slight **handicap**, so he uses a walker to get around.



☐ **hole** [houl]

n. A **hole** is a hollow space in something solid. They made a big **hole** in the wall.



☐ **hook** [huk]

n. A **hook** is a sharp curved piece of metal used for catching or holding things. The fish went after the sharp **hook**.



Track 30-1



hop [hɒp]

v. To **hop** means to jump a short distance.
The kangaroo quickly **hopped** away from danger.



laundry [lɔːndri]

n. **Laundry** is clothes that have been or need to be washed.
He folded the clean laundry and put the dirty **laundry** in a basket.



pursue [pərsuː]

v. To **pursue** is to chase or follow someone or something.
The mother **pursued** her young child down the hill.



reluctant [rɪlʌktənt]

adj. **Reluctant** means not wanting to do something.
She was **reluctant** to say that she saw the robbery.



sleeve [sliːv]

n. **Sleeves** are the part of a shirt in which arms go.
Ryan bought a new shirt with long **sleeves** to keep his arms warm.



spine [spain]

n. The **spine** is the group of bones that run up and down the middle of the back.
Our **spine** helps us to stand up nice and straight.



stain [steɪn]

n. A **stain** is a dirty mark that is difficult to clean.
He had a red **stain** on the collar of his shirt.



strip [striːp]

n. A **strip** is a long, narrow piece of material or land.
He had long **strips** of film that held images of his trip abroad.



swear [swɛər]

v. To **swear** means to promise to do something.
I will put my hand on the Bible and **swear** to do my best for the country.



swing [swɪŋ]

v. To **swing** something means to move it back and forth or from side to side.
He can **swing** a golf club very powerfully.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **clothes that need to be washed**
a. spine b. appliance c. laundry d. cupboard
2. **easy to break**
a. emerge b. delicate c. basin d. pursue
3. **a brush with a long handle used for cleaning floors**
a. handicap b. broom c. strip d. hook
4. **to promise something**
a. swear b. hop c. use d. swing
5. **not wanting to do something**
a. sleeve b. stain c. caterpillar d. reluctant

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **pursue**
a. bones in the middle of the back b. a bowl for washing things
c. to come out of something d. to chase after something
2. **appliance**
a. a piece of equipment used in the home
b. a section of cloth used to cover a floor
c. a wooden box used for storing things
d. a dirty mark that is difficult to clean
3. **hole**
a. to jump a short distance b. an insect that looks like a worm
c. to move something back and forth d. an opening through something
4. **handicap**
a. a curved metal for holding things b. something that is easy to break
c. a promise to do something d. a condition that limits abilities
5. **swing**
a. to move something back and forth b. a curved piece of metal
c. a brush with a long handle d. clothes that need to be washed

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

1. Some animals, such as insects, do not have a bone in the middle of the back.

2. John filled the bowl for washing things with water so he could wash his face.

3. She was hungry, so she looked for a snack in the furniture where food is kept.

4. The rabbit jumped away from the hunter's dogs.

5. The swimmer came out of the dirty river covered in dark brown water.

6. Mary put her flowers in a pot and then hung it from a curved piece of metal.

7. The insect that looks like a worm eats the leaves on a tree.

8. William used a long, narrow piece of cloth to tie the sticks together.

9. The baseball player rolled up the pieces of material that cover his arms so they wouldn't get dirty.

10. We tried using soap and hot water but couldn't get the dirty mark out of my jacket.

The Kitten and the Caterpillar

Katie the kitten liked to play. One day, Cory the **caterpillar emerged** from a hole in the wall while Katie was playing in the living room.

"Hey!" Katie said. "Do you want to play with me?"

Cory was **reluctant**. He said, "I'd rather not play with you. I have several **handicaps**. My body is very **delicate**. Your claws are as sharp as **hooks**. You might cut me. Plus, I have no bones, not even a **spine**. You could easily hurt me."

"I **swear** that I won't hurt you," Katie said.

"No, I don't want to," he said again. He **hopped** from the wall, but Katie **pursued** him.

Cory ran into the kitchen and into the **cupboard**, but Katie ran right behind. Katie knocked **appliances** to the floor. Plates fell into the sink and broke in the **basin**.

Then, Cory ran into a bedroom. Some **laundry** was on the floor. Cory hid under a shirt, but Katie saw him. She jumped on the shirt. Her paws left **stains** on it, and her claws tore the **sleeves** into **strips**.

However, Cory escaped. He used a small hole in the floor to hide. But Katie saw him.

"Now you are caught!" said Katie.

Cory tried to avoid Katie's claws. He moved his body as far into the hole as possible. He didn't know how he'd get out of the **hole**.

Just then, Katie's owner came home. She saw that the house was a mess. She took a **broom** and **swung** it at Katie. She chased Katie out of the house.

Cory was safe, and Katie was left outside because she didn't listen to the wishes of others.

READING COMPREHENSION

Answer the questions.

1. Which is NOT a reason that Cory was reluctant about playing with Katie?
 - a. Katie had dirty paws.
 - b. Katie had sharp claws.
 - c. His body was delicate.
 - d. He had several handicaps.
2. Where was Katie playing when Cory emerged from the wall?
 - a. On the counter
 - b. In some laundry
 - c. In the living room
 - d. In the kitchen
3. Katie caused all of the following damage EXCEPT _____.
 - a. knock appliances on the floor
 - b. break plates in the basin
 - c. crack the kitchen door
 - d. rip the sleeves of a shirt into strips
4. What did Katie's owner swing at her?
 - a. A broom
 - b. A shirt
 - c. Appliances
 - d. Laundry
5. Why was Cory reluctant to play with Katie?



THE WORLD

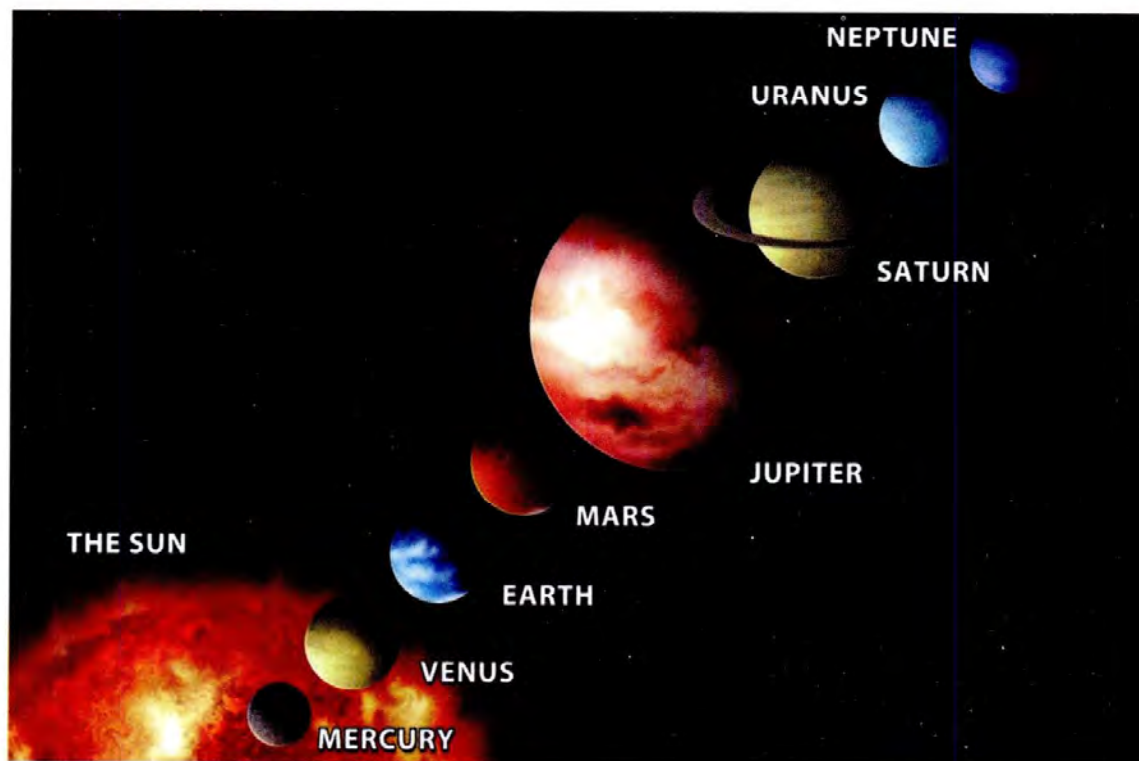


National Flags – Countries – Nationalities

	Australia	Australian		Indonesia	Indonesian		Russia	Russian
	Brazil	Brazilian		Iraq	Iraqi		Spain	Spanish
	Canada	Canadian		Italy	Italian		Sweden	Swedish
	China	Chinese		Japan	Japanese		Switzerland	Swiss
	Egypt	Egyptian		South Korea	Korean		Taiwan	Taiwanese
	Finland	Finn or Finnish		Mexico	Mexican		Thailand	Thai
	France	French		Netherlands	Dutch		Turkey	Turk or Turkish
	Germany	German		Norway	Norwegian		United Kingdom	British
	Greece	Greek		Philippines	Filipino		United States	American
	India	Indian		Poland	Polish		Vietnam	Vietnamese



SOLAR SYSTEM



SHAPES



square



rectangle



triangle



circle



semi-circle



oval



cube



cone



sphere



pyramid



cylinder



prism

WEIGHTS & MEASURES

Weight

1 kilogram = 1,000 grams
 1 ton = 1,000 kilograms
 1 pound = 16 ounces
 1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds

Capacity measure

1 quart = 4 cups
 1 pint = 2 cups
 1 quart = 2 pints
 1 gallon = 4 quart
 1 gallon = 8 pints

Linear measure

1 centimeter = 10 millimeters
 1 meter = 100 centimeters
 1 kilometer = 1,000 meters
 1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
 1 foot = 12 inches
 1 yard = 3 feet
 1 mile = 5,280 feet

CLOTHES



T-shirt



shirt



blouse



sweater



sweatshirt



coat



raincoat



jacket



vest



pants



shorts



jeans



overalls



skirt



dress



tuxedo



suit



swimsuit

Underwear & Sleepwear / Shoes & Accessories



socks



slippers



shoes



sneakers



boots



rainboots



undershirt



underpants



boxers



pajamas



bathrobe



sunglasses



gloves



mittens



belt



tie



backpack



umbrella



scarf



hat



cap



necklace



earrings



ring

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