



4000 Essential English Words

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3

Paul Nation



4000 Essential English Words 3

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 presented in the appendices included in the first three books of the series are the most useful words in English. They were found by analysis of a collection of English course books from various levels in the primary, secondary and tertiary school systems. The words included in this series were chosen because they occurred many times in different levels of these materials. 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 you are studying, the words in these books will be of value to you.
- 2 Each word in these books is a high-frequency word. This means that the effort in learning the words is well repaid by the number of times learners have a chance to encounter or use them.
- 3 These books as a whole 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. Firstly, 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 different 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 to recall the meanings of the words and suit them to the context of the story. Such activities help learners develop a better understanding of a common meaning for a given word which fits the different uses.

Illustrations for each target word are provided to help learners visualize the word as it is being used in the example sentence. These word/image associations aim to help students grasp the meaning of the word as well as recall the word later.

It should be noted that words have more than one grammatical category. However, this series focuses on the word's most common form. This is mentioned to remind learners that just because a word is labeled and utilized as a noun in this series does not mean that it can never be used in another form such as an adjective. This series has simply focused on the word in the form that it is most likely to be expressed.

Supporting Learning with Outside 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. In addition, 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 students' appropriate levels. Reading such books provides both enjoyment as well as meaning-focused input which will help the words stick in students' memory.
- 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 a good 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 the four language skills.

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Word List



arise [əraɪz] v.

To **arise** is to happen.

→ *Difficulties **arose** with his computer because it was old.*



benefactor [bénəfæktrə] n.

A **benefactor** is a person who gives money to help someone.

→ *The student's **benefactor** gave him money to spend on his studies.*



blacksmith [blæksmɪθ] n.

A **blacksmith** is a person who makes things out of metal.

→ *The **blacksmith** pounded the piece of metal until it was flat.*



charitable [tʃærətəbəl] adj.

When someone is **charitable**, they help people who are in need.

→ *My sister was **charitable** enough to help me buy my first house.*



chimney [tʃímni] n.

A **chimney** is a tall pipe used to carry smoke out of a building.

→ *The cat was on the roof sitting next to the **chimney**.*



compensate [kəmpenseɪt] v.

To **compensate** is to pay someone for the time they spent doing something.

→ *Her boss **compensated** her for the extra work she did last week.*



encounter [ɪnkəunter] v.

If you **encounter** something, you meet or come close to it.

→ *I **encountered** a sea turtle while I was swimming.*



exceed [ɪksɪ:d] v.

To **exceed** is to be more than something.

→ *Since I **exceeded** my limit, I decided to get rid of my credit cards.*



forge [fɔ:rdʒ] v.

To **forge** is to make or produce, especially with difficulty.

→ *Stacy and Heather **forged** their friendship when they were teenagers.*



humble [hʌmbl] adj.

People who are **humble** do not believe that they are better than other people.

→ *Even though Bob is the smartest boy in his class, he is **humble**.*



iron [aɪərn] *n.*

Iron is a strong metal that is used to make many objects.

→ *The horse had shoes made of iron.*



ladder [lædə:r] *n.*

A ladder is an object that is used to climb up and down things.

→ *He used a ladder to climb to the top of his tree house.*



modest [mədɪst] *adj.*

If people are modest, they do not think that they are too important.

→ *Derek is very modest for someone who is so rich.*



occupy [əkjkəpəi] *v.*

To occupy a place is to live, work, or be there.

→ *Kevin and Alice occupied the chairs and had a long discussion.*



penny [pəni] *n.*

A penny is a coin worth one cent.

→ *U.S. President Abraham Lincoln is on the penny.*



preach [pri:tʃ] *v.*

To preach is to talk about and promote a religious idea.

→ *Aaron often preached about living an honest life.*



prosper [prəsper] *v.*

To prosper is to be successful or make a lot of money.

→ *Frank's new business finally prospered after many years of hard work.*



province [právɪns] *n.*

A province is a small area that is controlled by a country.

→ *Canada is divided into several different provinces.*



satisfaction [sætɪsfækʃən] *n.*

Satisfaction is a feeling you get when you do or receive something good.

→ *Brad was filled with satisfaction when he saw what was for dinner.*



sustain [səstéin] *v.*

To sustain something is to keep it going.

→ *Wind power is a clean way to sustain a city with energy.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to make or produce with difficulty
a. prosper b. arise c. penny d. forge
2. a person who works with metal
a. iron b. blacksmith c. charitable d. benefactor
3. to keep something going
a. exceed b. sustain c. preach d. occupy
4. a small area that is part of a country
a. ladder b. province c. encounter d. compensate
5. thinking oneself not to be too important
a. humble b. satisfaction c. chimney d. modest

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. benefactor
a. giver
c. money
b. an area
d. too much
2. compensate
a. where smoke goes
c. a tool used to climb
b. to shape metal
d. to pay someone in return
3. occupy
a. to be rich
c. to see someone you know
b. to happen
d. to be in a place
4. iron
a. a baby
c. a good feeling
b. a type of metal
c. a person who makes things with metal
5. exceed
a. to keep something going
c. to be kind to others
b. to not talk about yourself too much
d. to go past a certain limit

Exercise 2

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

The Real St. Nick

At Christmas, children wait for St. Nicholas to bring gifts down the **chimney**. But it's not just a story. St. Nicholas was a real person.

A long time ago, a man named Marcus **occupied** a house with his family. He was not **modest**. He always told everybody he was the strongest man in the **province**.

He worked hard, but he could barely **sustain** his family. He wanted to save money and **prosper**. Still, he could never earn a **penny** more than he needed.

One day, Marcus made an agreement with a **blacksmith**. The blacksmith had a lot of work to do. But he couldn't do it all by himself. Marcus wanted to help him **forge iron**. The blacksmith agreed to **compensate** him with a lot of money.

In the same town, there was a man named Nicholas. At an early age, Nicholas started **preaching**. But he also believed that he should be **humble** and **charitable**. He learned that helping people gave him even more **satisfaction** than preaching.

One day, Nicholas **encountered** Marcus. Marcus told Nicholas about his agreement with the blacksmith. "I worked hard for him," Marcus said, "but a problem **arose**. Even though I worked for him, he didn't pay me."

Nicholas wanted to help Marcus. That night, he went back to Marcus's house. He brought a bag of gold. It **exceeded** the amount that Marcus needed. Nicholas climbed up a **ladder** and dropped the bag of gold down the chimney. Marcus thanked his **benefactor**.

Soon, people found out about Nicholas's gift. He became well known and loved. Even today, people still give secret gifts to children. And we say they are from St. Nicholas.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Marcus occupied a home with Nicholas.

2. Marcus told Nicholas about his problem when he encountered Nicholas.

3. A problem arose for Marcus because he enjoyed preaching.

4. Nicholas got a lot of satisfaction from being charitable and humble.

5. Marcus was compensated by the blacksmith for helping forge iron.

6. The money that Nicholas gave Marcus exceeded the amount he needed.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Which of the following is true about the job Marcus did?

- a. He made pennies.
- b. He was compensated unfairly.
- c. He preached to people.
- d. He barely sustained his family.

2. Why didn't Nicolas tell people that he gave money away?

- a. He prospered.
- b. He didn't want to be modest.
- c. He wanted to be humble.
- d. He wasn't popular in the province.

3. What was dropped down the chimney?

- a. A penny
- b. A ladder
- c. Gold
- d. A benefactor

4. Why did Marcus want more money?

- a. To buy more iron
- b. To feed his family
- c. To give it away
- d. To become a blacksmith

Word List

**acquire** [ək'waiər] *v.*

To **acquire** something is to gain possession of it.

→ *Tina acquired a strange package yesterday.*

**awkward** [ɔ:kwərd] *adj.*

If something is **awkward**, it is embarrassing and uncomfortable.

→ *After dropping his coffee cup, Robbie felt awkward.*

**caretaker** [kə'retēikər] *n.*

A **caretaker** is a person who takes care of very young, old, or sick people.

→ *My grandmother's caretaker helps her get around the house.*

**deceive** [dɪsɪ:v] *v.*

To **deceive** someone is to make them believe something that is not true.

→ *He tried to deceive his friends as they were playing a game.*

**discourage** [dɪskə:rɪdʒ] *v.*

To **discourage** someone is to make them feel less excited about something.

→ *Mr. Perry discouraged the students from quitting school.*

**fake** [feɪk] *adj.*

If something is **fake**, it is made to look real in order to trick people.

→ *The model was wearing fake eyelashes.*

**hatred** [hæɪtrɪd] *n.*

Hatred is a strong feeling of not liking someone or something.

→ *I have a hatred for the taste of medicine.*

**hut** [hʌt] *n.*

A **hut** is a house made of wood, grass, or mud that has only one or two rooms.

→ *We all went into the hut to sleep.*

**inferior** [ɪnfɪəriər] *adj.*

If something is **inferior**, it is not as good as something else.

→ *Cars built a hundred years ago are inferior to ones built today.*

**lodge** [lədʒ] *n.*

A **lodge** is a house in the mountains, used by people who hunt or fish.

→ *During our ski trip, we stayed at a lodge.*



neglect [nɪglekt] *v.*

To **neglect** someone or something is to not take care of it properly.

→ *William neglected his room, so it is a complete mess.*

newcomer [nju:kʌmə:r] *n.*

A **newcomer** is a person who has recently arrived at a place or a group.

→ *The students happily welcomed the newcomer to the school.*

offense [əfens] *n.*

An **offense** is behavior that is wrong or breaks a law.

→ *Stealing a car is a very serious offense.*

overlook [ouvrəluk] *v.*

To **overlook** something is to not notice it, or to not realize that it is important.

→ *Brenda overlooked the last step and had a bad fall.*

repay [ri:péi] *v.*

To **repay** is to pay back or to reward someone or something.

→ *She repaid her friend for all of his hard work with a small gift.*

ridiculous [rɪdɪkjuləs] *adj.*

If something is **ridiculous**, it is silly or strange.

→ *Steve looked ridiculous with those huge blue sunglasses.*

satisfactory [sætɪsfæktəri] *adj.*

If something is **satisfactory**, it is good enough.

→ *Mina often received satisfactory grades since she studied so hard.*

shepherd [ʃeprəd] *n.*

A **shepherd** is a person who protects and cares for sheep.

→ *The shepherd moved the sheep to another field.*

venture [vəntʃər] *v.*

To **venture** is to go to a place that may be dangerous.

→ *Even though it was dangerous, they ventured up the mountain.*

wheat [hwe:t] *n.*

Wheat is a plant which makes grain. **Wheat** grain is used to make bread.

→ *The field of golden wheat was ready to be harvested.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a strong feeling of not liking someone or something
a. deceive b. repay c. offense d. hatred
2. not as good as
a. inferior b. hatred c. satisfactory d. venture
3. to get something
a. overlook b. discourage c. lodge d. acquire
4. to go to a dangerous place
a. wheat b. venture c. newcomer d. caretaker
5. a plant that makes grain
a. fake b. wheat c. shepherd d. hut

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. satisfactory
a. to pretend
c. good enough
b. to care for
d. project
2. newcomer
a. not comfortable
c. not as good as
b. someone new to a place
d. a glass lamp
3. repay
a. to give back
c. a house for hunting
b. to not pay attention to
d. a bad thing that someone does
4. fake
a. to fail to notice
c. to get
b. not real
d. to protect
5. discouraged
a. high place
c. not real
b. to dislike a lot
d. less excited

Exercise 2

Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. discourage b. lodge c. venture d. hut
2. a. shepherd b. caretaker c. repay d. wheat
3. a. offense b. fake c. hatred d. deceive
4. a. acquire b. awkward c. newcomer d. ridiculous
5. a. overlook b. inferior c. neglect d. satisfactory

Exercise 3

2

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

1. fake / newcomers

The girl didn't like the _____, so she played a joke on them. She put _____ bugs in their drinks.

2. acquire / lodge

Dave hoped to _____ a new house. The _____ where he lived was too old.

3. repay / neglected

She was eager to _____ the boy that had helped her repair her bike. While others had simply _____ her, he was happy to help.

4. offenses / discouraged

Going to jail _____ the man from any _____ in the future.

5. shepherd / venturing

In the middle of the storm, the _____ looked for his lost sheep by _____ up the mountain.

6. deceive / ridiculous

My little brother tried to _____ us by dressing in Dad's clothes, but he just looked _____.

7. wheat / hut

The farmer built his _____ close to the _____ field so he could constantly watch it.

8. awkward / caretaker

After the _____ started a small fire in the kitchen, he felt very _____.

9. overlook / inferior

Most shoppers tend to _____ any products that they think are _____ to similar things.

10. hatred / satisfactory

She had a _____ for food with tomatoes, but everything else on the menu was _____.

The Shepherd and the Wild Sheep

Once there was a **shepherd**. Every night he counted and gathered his sheep. He was sure never to **overlook** any of them. One night, he saw some wild sheep had joined his herd. He hoped to **acquire** the **newcomers**.

It snowed that night. In the morning, the shepherd couldn't take his sheep out of his **lodge**. Instead, he had to feed them inside. He gave a small amount of **wheat** to his own sheep. But he gave more of the food to the wild sheep. He thought the extra wheat would **discourage** them from leaving.

It snowed for several days. During that time, the shepherd's sheep ate very little. The wild sheep, however, ate very well.

At last, the snow melted, and they **ventured** outdoors. As soon as he opened the door of his **hut**, the wild sheep started to run away.

“Wait! This is how you **repay** me? After I treated you so kindly, why do you run away?” the shepherd asked. His voice was full of **hated**.

The wild sheep stopped and turned toward the shepherd.

“We’re leaving because you fed us better than your own sheep,” one of the wild sheep replied. “You tried to **deceive** us with your **ridiculous** plan. Yesterday you treated us kindly, but tomorrow you might be different. If more wild sheep joined your herd, you would treat us as **inferior** sheep.”

As the wild sheep ran away, the shepherd understood his **offense**. He knew this **awkward** situation was his own fault. He had not been a **satisfactory caretaker**. He was a **fake** friend to the wild sheep. Because of this, he had **neglected** his own herd.



Reading Comprehension

2

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. The shepherd counted his sheep because he didn't want to overlook any of them.

2. The shepherd couldn't take the sheep outside because it was dark outside.

3. The shepherd gave a little wheat to the wild sheep. But he gave his own sheep more.

4. The wild sheep ran away from the shepherd after the snow melted.

5. The wild sheep thought the shepherd had neglected his own sheep.

6. The shepherd never knew what he had done wrong.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What was the shepherd's hope for the wild sheep?
a. That they wouldn't be awkward b. That they would feel hatred for him
c. That he could acquire them d. That he could repay them
2. How did the shepherd hope to discourage the wild sheep from running away?
a. By giving them extra food b. By locking them in his hut
c. By selling his own sheep d. By being their friend
3. All of the following describe what kind of caretaker the shepherd was EXCEPT ____.
a. fake b. ridiculous
c. inferior d. satisfactory
4. What was the shepherd's offense?
a. He never acquired the wild sheep. b. He trapped the sheep in his lodge.
c. He hurt the wild sheep. d. He did not care for his own sheep.

Word List

alley [æli] *n.*

An **alley** is a narrow road behind houses or buildings.

→ *The **alley** behind my house looks dirty.*

ax [æks] *n.*

An **ax** is a tool used to cut wood.

→ *She used an **ax** to cut some wood for the fire.*

bunch [bʌntʃ] *n.*

A **bunch** is a group of the same things.

→ *She was hungry, so she ate the entire **bunch** of grapes.*

chore [tʃɔ:r] *n.*

A **chore** is a job that you have to do but don't like.

→ *It's Nikki's **chore** to do the dishes every Tuesday and Wednesday night.*

decent [dɪ:sənt] *adj.*

When something is **decent**, it is OK or good enough.

→ *Eric did a **decent** job painting the fence.*

disgrace [disgrēis] *n.*

Disgrace is a feeling of shame.

→ *He felt a sense of **disgrace** after failing his big exam.*

elbow [elbou] *n.*

The **elbow** is the middle part of a person's arm that lets you bend it.

→ *She pointed to her **elbow** to show me where she hurt herself.*

grateful [gréitfəl] *adj.*

When you are **grateful** for something, you are happy that it happened.

→ *The girls were **grateful** to have a chance to spend time with their grandfather.*

irritate [írreit̬it̬] *v.*

To **irritate** means to annoy someone.

→ *She was **irritated** when her brother told her that he had lost her camera.*

kid [kid] *v.*

To **kid** is to make a joke to make someone believe something which is not true.

→ *I am not really mad. I was **kidding** when I said I was angry.*



● **loose** [lu:s] *adj.*

When something is **loose**, it is not held in place well.

→ *The bolt was loose, so I tightened it with the wrench.*

● **offend** [əfēnd] *v.*

To **offend** someone means to make them angry or upset.

→ *They were both offended by what they had said to each other.*

● **overnight** [ōvərnāit] *adv.*

When something happens **overnight**, it happens during the night.

→ *The campers stayed in the tent overnight.*

● **persist** [pə:rsist] *v.*

To **persist** means to keep doing something even when it is hard.

→ *Even though the lesson was difficult, he persisted until he understood.*

● **pine** [pain] *n.*

A **pine** is a type of tree that is tall and thin.

→ *There were many beautiful pine trees in the forest.*

● **scar** [skɑ:r] *n.*

A **scar** is a mark on the skin after a wound heals.

→ *The monster had horrible scars on his cheek and forehead.*

● **sensation** [sensējən] *n.*

A **sensation** is a feeling a person gets from their senses.

→ *Mom got a painful sensation in her head from the loud noise.*

● **sled** [sled] *n.*

A **sled** is a small vehicle that you use on snow.

→ *Marvin likes to ride his sled down the hill in winter.*

● **tease** [ti:z] *v.*

To **tease** someone means to laugh at or make fun of them.

→ *Jake teased Charlie because he was the new student.*

● **valentine** [væləntain] *n.*

A **valentine** is someone you love or admire with great affection.

→ *Harry wanted Molly to be his valentine.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. bunch
 - a. a group of things
 - b. a tool
 - c. a narrow road
 - d. wood from a tree
2. elbow
 - a. a picture
 - b. a mark on the skin
 - c. a part of the arm
 - d. a vehicle for snow
3. irritate
 - a. to keep trying
 - b. to annoy
 - c. not being serious
 - d. full of thanks
4. disgrace
 - a. shame
 - b. to make angry
 - c. during the night
 - d. not strongly attached
5. decent
 - a. to make fun
 - b. a feeling from the senses
 - c. a job or task
 - d. good or correct
6. overnight
 - a. happening during the night
 - b. to make fun of someone
 - c. not held in place
 - d. a feeling one gets from their senses
7. ax
 - a. a tall tree
 - b. a tool used for cutting
 - c. a part of the arm
 - d. a feeling of shame
8. tease
 - a. a group of things
 - b. to make a joke
 - c. when something is enough
 - d. to make fun of someone
9. pine
 - a. a job one has to do
 - b. a tall tree
 - c. a mark left on the skin
 - d. a vehicle used in the snow
10. sensation
 - a. someone one loves or admires
 - b. to make someone angry or mad
 - c. a feeling
 - d. a scar

Exercise 2

3

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

1. ax / pine

The man bought a big _____. He needed it to cut down a(n) _____ tree in his yard.

2. offend / tease

The bully likes to _____ the smaller children. He does not know that his actions _____ them.

3. overnight / loose

The door to the shed is _____. It will be windy tomorrow, so I must work _____ to fix it so it does not blow away.

4. chore / grateful

The _____ of cutting the grass was difficult. However, the boy was _____ when he was paid for his hard work.

5. alley / sled

After the snow storm, the _____ was covered with snow and ice. It was fun to ride our _____ down the path.

6. elbow / scar

She hurt her _____ and had to go to the doctor. There is a large _____ where the cut healed.

7. persist / bunch

She must put all of the leaves into a _____. It will not be easy, but she must _____ to get the job done.

8. kids / irritate

The boy always _____ his friend about things that aren't true. But he will _____ his friend if he continues this action.

9. valentine / decent

He thought that until he got a _____ haircut, Elena would never be his _____.

10. sensation / disgrace

The runner felt _____ when he lost the race. He had a terrible _____ in his stomach.

The Boy and his Sled

Mike was the smallest child in school. Another boy, Joe, always **teased** Mike. Joe had a large **scar** on his face from fighting other children. One day, Joe **offended** Mike when he made fun of Mike's **valentine**, Jane. Mike felt **disgrace**, but he didn't know how to make Joe stop.

That day, Mike walked home down an **alley**. He found a **bunch** of wood boards next to a **pine** tree. He thought to himself, "I could build a **decent sled** from this. If I let Joe use it, he will be nicer to me and Jane." He took the wood home.

Mike got an **ax** and cut the wood. He used nails to make sure that the pieces were not **loose**. As he worked, he bumped his **elbow** on the boards. The painful **sensation** made him want to cry. It was a hard **chore**, but he **persisted**. He worked **overnight**. By morning, the sled was finished.

Mike called Joe on the telephone. He said, "Hi Joe. Come over to my house right away."

Joe didn't know why Mike wanted him to come over. When Joe arrived, Mike told him, "Joe, it **irritated** me the other day when you said mean things about my card to Jane. You weren't **kidding** when you said those mean things.

But I'm not like you. I just built this sled, and I'll let you ride it with me if you are nice."

They became friends, and Joe was **grateful** that Mike was so nice to him. He learned that it is more fun to be nice than to be mean.



Reading Comprehension

UNIT
3

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Joe offended Mike by saying mean things about his valentine, Jane.

2. Mike found a bunch of pine trees.

3. Joe was a decent person at the beginning of the reading.

4. Mike persisted even though the chore was very hard.

5. Mike used his elbows to put together loose pieces.

6. Mike told Joe he was sharing his new sled because he was a civil person.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Which item did Mike NOT use when building the sled?

- a. Ax
- b. Nail
- c. Alley
- d. Valentine

2. At the end of the reading, Joe _____.

- a. was grateful that Mike was nice
- b. did not get to ride on the sled
- c. irritated Mike again
- d. said he was kidding

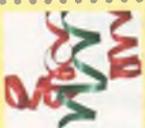
3. Why did Mike feel a painful sensation?

- a. Joe teased him with the hammer.
- b. He dragged the wood home.
- c. He got a scar on his face.
- d. He bumped his elbow on the boards.

4. According to the reading, when did Mike build the sled?

- a. The next morning
- b. Overnight
- c. Before school
- d. Throughout the day

Word List

bloom [blu:m] *v.*

When a plant **blooms**, it makes flowers.

→ *Roses look so pretty when they bloom.*

compact [kəmpækət] *adj.*

If something is **compact**, it is smaller than normal.

→ *A laptop computer is much more compact than a desktop model.*

curl [kə:rl] *n.*

A **curl** is a small piece of something with a round shape.

→ *The colorful ribbons were bent into curls.*

decay [dikéi] *v.*

To **decay** is to be destroyed naturally.

→ *The old wooden house was slowly decaying.*

dessert [dizə:rt] *n.*

Dessert is a sweet food that you eat after a meal.

→ *Kayla wants ice cream for dessert.*

dip [dip] *v.*

To **dip** something is to put part of it into a liquid for a short time.

→ *Laurel dipped her strawberry into the chocolate.*

distant [dístənt] *adj.*

If something is **distant**, it is far away.

→ *Michael could barely see the distant island.*

eclipse [íklíps] *n.*

An **eclipse** is an occasion when the moon moves in front of the sun.

→ *A complete eclipse of the sun is a very rare occurrence.*

fairy [fí:əri] *n.*

A **fairy** is a small, magic creature with wings.

→ *There are usually fairies in fantasy stories.*

grace [greis] *n.*

Grace is a quality of moving in a smooth, relaxed and attractive way.

→ *The ballerina danced with grace.*



leisure [lɪ:ʒər] *n.*

Leisure is time when you do not have to do work.

→ Eve likes to listen to music in her **leisure** time.

mankind [mænkdaind] *n.*

Mankind is all of the world's people.

→ All of **mankind** has to work to make this a better world.

passion [pæʃən] *n.*

Passion is a very strong feeling of wanting to do something.

→ She had a **passion** for dancing.

pillow [pilou] *n.*

A pillow is something that you put your head on when you sleep.

→ When I travel, I usually take along my favorite **pillow**.

pulse [pʌls] *n.*

A pulse is the beat of the heart.

→ The doctor checked the patient's **pulse** by feeling his wrist.

refresh [rifreʃ] *v.*

To refresh someone is to make them feel less hot or tired.

→ The baby was **refreshed** after taking a cool bath.

sneeze [sni:z] *v.*

To sneeze is to suddenly blow air out of your nose and mouth.

→ He **sneezed** after smelling the flower.

spice [spaɪz] *n.*

A spice is a flavor for food and drinks.

→ Two common **spices** found in many homes are salt and pepper.

whistle [hwisel] *v.*

To whistle is to make a sound by putting your lips together and blowing.

→ As he was listening to music, Daryl **whistled**.

wool [wul] *n.*

Wool is the hair that a sheep has.

→ Grandma wants to use the blue **wool** to knit me a sweater.

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. far away
a. compact b. leisure c. distant d. passion
2. a sweet thing to eat
a. dessert b. wool c. mankind d. bloom
3. a small magical creature
a. pulse b. pillow c. grace d. fairy
4. an event that covers the sun
a. whistle b. decay c. eclipse d. curl
5. to make someone feel less tired
a. spice b. refresh c. dip d. sneeze

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. whistle
a. a flavor
c. people
b. to make noise with one's lips
d. a flower
2. compact
a. far
c. small
b. not at work
d. to help tired people
3. wool
a. sheep's hair
b. something to eat
b. magic creature
d. strong feeling
4. grace
a. to chase after
c. a nice way to move
b. to get old and rot
d. in the shape of a circle
5. dip
a. to blow out air
c. to put in and out
b. something soft for your head
d. one of the things on your feet
6. spice
a. a flavor added to food or drink
c. to make one feel less tired
b. something with a round shape
d. a sweet thing to eat
7. leisure
a. time when you do not have to work
c. the hair of sheep
b. to become naturally destroyed
d. a feeling of wanting
8. curl
a. to get old and fall apart
c. something small
b. something with a curve
d. to go after
9. pillow
a. something you sleep on
c. an event that covers the sun
b. the quality of moving well
d. far away
10. pulse
a. not at work
c. the beat of one's heart
b. a magic creature
d. to go away

Exercise 2

4

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

1. distant / compact

Some scientists think that in the _____ future, we are going to use all of our fuel. One way to use less fuel is to drive a _____ car.

2. pulse / eclipse

Watching the _____ was very exciting. Afterwards, I could feel my _____ going very fast.

3. mankind / grace

Early members of _____ walked slowly and strangely. However, people learned how to move with _____ over the years.

4. desserts / spice

My favorite _____ is cinnamon. I put it in all of my favorite _____.

5. bloom / decay

In the fall, the flowers do not _____. I clean them up when they start to _____.

6. refresh / whistled

She _____ a song while she took a shower to _____ herself.

7. wool /curls

When my father was a boy, he learned all about a sheep's _____. For example, he learned that it forms _____.

8. fairy / leisure

Jennifer likes to paint in her _____ time. The most recent picture she painted was of a _____.

9. sneezing / dipped

Kelly _____ her feet into the pool but decided not to get in because she was _____ a lot. She was afraid she might get others sick if she got in.

10. pillow / passion

The baby has a _____ for soft things. One of the things that he loves the most is his _____.

Tiny Tina

In a **distant** land, there was a kingdom where **fairies** lived. Tina was a fairy. She had yellow **curls** and wore a dress made of **wool**. She always moved with **grace**. However, because of her **compact** size, she was scared of **mankind**.

One day, there was an **eclipse** of the sun. The fairies didn't know what was happening. They were scared, so they ran away.

Tina looked for a place to hide. She found a garden with flowers **blooming**. Tina had a **passion** for flowers. She decided to hide there. She became sleepy and made a **pillow** with some leaves. She **whistled** happily as she worked, and she fell asleep.

Suddenly, somebody **sneezed**. The sound woke Tina up. She saw a very big face looking at her! Tina was so scared that she couldn't move. She could feel her **pulse** going very fast.

The big woman went into her house. When she came back, she gave Tina a cup.

The woman sat on the ground among some **decaying** leaves. Tina **dipped** a finger in the cup and tasted it. It was tea with all kinds of delicious **spices** in it. Tina felt **refreshed** after drinking the tea.

“I’m Wilma,” the lady said. “I spend all my **leisure** time in my garden cutting flowers. Would you like some **dessert**?”

Tina said yes. She was hungry, and she wasn’t frightened anymore. She took a bite of cake and relaxed. “How did you get to my garden?”

Tina told Wilma how she got lost.

“That’s terrible! Let us take you home.”

“Actually, I think that I want to stay with you,” Tina said. She wasn’t scared of big people anymore. Wilma and Tina lived happily ever after.



Reading Comprehension

UNIT 4

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Tina made a pillow of leaves while she whistled.

2. Tina wore a dress made of decayed flowers.

3. Tina decided to hide in the garden.

4. Tina had a passion for desserts.

5. The fairies left because they were scared by the eclipse.

6. Wilma gave Tina some tea for dessert.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why did Tina suddenly wake up?

a. She felt refreshed.
b. She heard someone sneeze.
c. The leaves were decayed.
d. She had a fast pulse.

2. All of the following describe Tina EXCEPT _____.

a. she had curls in her hair
b. she moved with grace
c. she did not like tea with spice
d. she was compact

3. What does Wilma do with the flowers?

a. She makes dessert with them.
b. She cuts them.
c. She dips them in gold.
d. She lets them decay.

4. Where did Tina live before she met Wilma?

a. In Wilma's garden
b. In a tiny house
c. On a street with big cars
d. In a distant country

Word List

**acquaint** [ək'weɪnt] *v.*

To **acquaint** is to get to know something or someone.

→ *Nancy acquainted herself with the new computer.*

cemetery [sémətəri] *n.*

A **cemetery** is where people are buried when they die.

→ *Some people are scared of cemeteries.*

curse [kə:rs] *v.*

To **curse** someone or something is to hope that bad things happen to them.

→ *The witch cursed the village.*

disguise [dɪgəɪz] *n.*

A **disguise** is something you wear so people cannot tell who you are.

→ *Everyone knew that it was Dad in the Santa disguise.*

fancy [fænsi] *adj.*

If something is **fancy**, it is nicer than normal.

→ *Their table was all set for a fancy dinner.*

flashlight [flæʃlaɪt] *n.*

A **flashlight** is a small electric light that you carry in your hand.

→ *We took a flashlight when we went camping.*

hood [hud] *n.*

A **hood** is part of a coat that goes over your head.

→ *She put on her hood to keep her head warm.*

inhabitant [ɪnhæbətənt] *n.*

An **inhabitant** is a person who lives in a certain place.

→ *The number of inhabitants in the countryside is increasing.*

nourish [nə:riʃ] *v.*

To **nourish** something is to give it food that it needs to live.

→ *A good mother will nourish her baby every day.*

pirate [páiərət] *n.*

A **pirate** is a sailor who steals things from other boats.

→ *Pirates are very scary characters.*



publication [pʌblɪkейʃn] *n.*

A publication is something printed, like a newspaper or book.

→ *She's been a subscriber to that publication for over ten years.*



riddle [rɪdl] *n.*

A riddle is a question that is difficult to answer but meant to be funny.

→ *I could not answer Wendy's riddle, but it made me laugh.*



rot [rɒt] *v.*

When something rots, it slowly gets softer and is destroyed.

→ *The old log began to rot in the forest.*



scare [skεə:r] *v.*

To scare means to cause one to feel frightened.

→ *I was scared by the sight of the monster.*



shortly [ʃɔ:tli] *adv.*

If something will happen shortly, it will happen very soon.

→ *My workday will end shortly.*



skeleton [skéletn] *n.*

A skeleton is the bones of a body.

→ *There is a skeleton in the science classroom.*



spoil [spoɪl] *v.*

If something spoils, it turns bad or rots.

→ *We left the fruit out too long, and it spoiled.*



starve [sta:rve] *v.*

If a person starves, they do not get enough to eat and sometimes die.

→ *During the war, many people starved.*



thrill [θrɪl] *n.*

A thrill is an exciting feeling.

→ *The boys enjoy the thrill of surfing a big wave.*



wicked [wɪkɪd] *adj.*

If something is wicked, it is very bad or evil.

→ *My boss is a very wicked man.*

Exercise 1

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

1. scared / cursed

Mary _____ the creature that came into her yard and _____ her dog.

2. skeletons / cemetery

I don't like to walk in the _____. I always think about the _____ that are under the ground there.

3. fancy / hood

My mother bought me a _____ new coat. My favorite part is the warm _____.

4. riddles / flashlight

When my friend stayed at my house, we sat with a _____. Instead of sleeping, we sat and told _____ for an hour!

5. disguise / wicked

Judy wanted to find a _____ that was scary. Finally, she decided to dress like a _____ witch.

6. rotted / nourish

We planted a vegetable garden to help _____ our family. But many of the plants _____ before we could eat them.

7. spoiled / starving

The poor family was _____ after all of their food _____.

8. inhabitant / shortly

Tim loves being an _____ of that town. _____ after he moved there, he made many friends.

9. publication / thrill

I entered a contest that was in my favorite _____. Imagine the _____ when I won!

10. acquainted / pirates

Christie _____ me with her city's library. Since then, I have read every book they have about _____.

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Which of the following best describes an evil person?
a. Shortly b. Curse c. Fancy d. Wicked
2. Which one is a feeling?
a. A thrill b. A hood c. A flashlight d. An inhabitant
3. Which one can you wear?
a. A cemetery b. A disguise c. A publication d. A riddle
4. Which of the following is most related to death?
a. Spoil b. Acquaint c. Starve d. Nourish
5. Which of the following is most commonly related to the ocean?
a. Rot b. Scare c. Skeleton d. Pirate

Exercise 3

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

1. Mom says we need to hurry because the game will start very soon.

2. It's a good idea to get to know with co-workers.

3. My little brother bothered me all day by asking me to solve his difficult questions.

4. A reporter at that newspaper won a prize.

5. I am an individual who lives in the central part of town.

6. He was crying because he was caused to feel fright.

7. I want to buy that really nice dress I saw in the store.

8. I need a light I can carry to see in the dark cabin.

9. The children were afraid that the witch would hope bad things would happen to them.

10. The part of your coat that covers your head keeps your head nice and warm.

Trick-or-treat!

Many different cultures have had traditions about the dead. People in places like Ireland, China, Egypt and Mexico believed that souls needed food. They thought the food **nourished** them on their journey from **cemeteries** to heaven. People had to put out good things for souls to eat. However, if the food **rotted** or **spoiled**, the soul got mad. The **wicked** soul might **curse** the family and make them **starve** during the winter.

In other places, people begged for food on a holiday that remembers the souls of dead saints. People wore **disguises** with **hoods** that covered their faces. If they did not get food, they played a trick on the home. For this reason, the activity is known as “trick-or-treating.” **Shortly** after people first began trick-or-treating, parents started sending their children to beg on that day. Housewives gave the children food if they performed a song or a dance. When people moved to America from all over the world, they brought this tradition with them.

Inhabitants of villages started trick-or-treating in the early 1900s. In 1939 a children’s **publication** acquainted the whole country with the tradition. It became very popular.

Today, trick-or-treaters are not begging for food, and they are not **scared** of souls. They just enjoy the **thrill** of dressing up like creatures and getting candy. Ghosts and **skeletons** are favorite costumes. But some children wear **fancy** disguises, like **pirates**. They carry **flashlights** instead of fires. In some places, children still perform songs or **riddles** to get candy. But most of the time, they just say “Trick-or-Treat!”



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ People from places like Iceland, Italy, Kenya and Canada believed souls needed food.

2. ___ Many cultures believed that souls needed food to nourish them on their journey back to life.

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4. _____ Shortly after a children's publication wrote about trick-or-treating, it became popular.

Children often wear fancy disguises for trick-or-treating today.

6. Inhabitants from villages started trick-or-treating in the 1940s.

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PART B Answer the questions.

1. Which of the following is the most popular disguise?
 - a. Hood
 - b. Skeleton
 - c. Creature
 - d. Pirate
2. Why did souls need food?
 - a. Theirs rotted
 - b. They were starving
 - c. For their long journey to heaven
 - d. To obtain new bodies
3. What did the souls do when they left cemeteries?
 - a. Got new bodies
 - b. Dug up skeletons
 - c. Went to heaven
 - d. Got acquainted with people
4. Why do children perform riddles when they trick-or-treat?
 - a. To get candy
 - b. To get flashlights
 - c. To get costumes
 - d. To get a thrill

Word List

alert [ələ:t] *v.*

To **alert** someone is to tell or warn them about something.

→ *The fire alarm **alerted** us that there was a problem.*

broadcast [brə:dkæst] *n.*

A **broadcast** is a television or radio show.

→ *We watched the **broadcast** of the local news on TV.*

bulletin [buletin] *n.*

A **bulletin** is a news report that talks about very recent and important events.

→ *There was a live **bulletin** reporting on the economy of the city.*

bump [bʌmp] *n.*

A **bump** is a small raised area on a surface.

→ *The monkey got a **bump** on his head because he was hit by a rock.*

chop [tʃap] *v.*

To **chop** something means to cut it into pieces with a tool.

→ *Mom **chopped** some vegetables to put into the stew.*

closet [klæzit] *n.*

A **closet** is a small room used to store things.

→ *Marie has many clothes inside of her **closet**.*

console [kənsoul] *v.*

To **console** someone who is sad means to make them comforted.

→ *When my dog ran away, my dad **consoled** me.*

district [dɪstrɪkt] *n.*

A **district** is a small part of a city, county, state, or country.

→ *I live in a residential **district** of Seattle, Washington.*

drawer [drə:ər] *n.*

A **drawer** is a small part in furniture that is used to store things.

→ *I put my clothes into the empty **drawers**.*

endure [endjuər] *v.*

To **endure** something tough means to do or go through it.

→ *She had to **endure** her husband shouting all day long.*



execute [eksikjü:t] *v.*

To **execute** someone means to kill them as a legal punishment.

→ *Some people are **executed** for serious crimes.*



grasp [græsp] *v.*

To **grasp** something means to hold it.

→ *He **grasped** the bag of money tightly.*



rear [riə:r] *n.*

When something is in the **rear** of something, it is in the back.

→ *The man loaded the **rear** of his truck with boxes.*



senator [sənətər] *n.*

A **senator** is someone who makes laws for a state.

→ *The young **senator** promised to make laws that would help the people.*



skull [skʌl] *n.*

A **skull** is the hard part of your head. Your brain is inside of it.

→ *The brain is protected by the **skull**.*



stir [stə:r] *v.*

To **stir** something means to mix it using something small, like a spoon.

→ *Mom **stirred** the batter until it was smooth.*



tap [tæp] *v.*

To **tap** something is to hit it lightly.

→ *He **typed** the keys of the keyboard to write a short word.*



tremendous [trimēndəs] *adj.*

When something is **tremendous**, it is very large.

→ *The Earth's oceans are filled with a **tremendous** amount of water.*



underneath [ʌndərni:ə] *prep.*

When something is **underneath** something else, it is below or lower than it.

→ *The roots of a tree are located **underneath** the ground.*



worm [wə:rm] *n.*

A **worm** is a small animal with a long, thin body.

→ *Worms are often used to help catch fish.*

Exercise 1

Choose the word that is a better fit for each blank.

1. districts / senator

The _____ lived in one of the poorest _____ in the country.

2. skull / tapped

When he _____ his fist on the top of his _____, it made a funny sound.

3. underneath / worm

If you want to find a _____, try looking _____ rocks or pieces of wood.

4. consoled / broadcast

She _____ her children by watching a humorous _____ with them after school.

5. execute / tremendous

She felt _____ sorrow after her husband was _____ for his crime.

6. endure / bulletin

He decided to listen to the news _____ because he could no longer _____ the boredom of being home alone.

7. grasp / stir

The soup was very thick. He had to _____ the spoon with both hands in order to _____ it.

8. alerted / rear

The television news _____ us of the storm. We put the car in the _____ of the house where it would be protected.

9. chop / drawer

She looked at all the tools in the _____ but could not find anything to use to _____ the meat.

10. bump / closet

Many toys had been piled beneath the carpet in the _____. The _____ I got from hitting my head on the door was painful.

Exercise 2

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

1. The mother comforted her crying child.

2. Every Sunday, the family watched a television show about animals.

3. I couldn't find my coat in the small room.

4. John left his paper lower than his school books.

5. The person who makes laws sat behind a large desk.

6. In order to get over the wall, the cat had to make a very large jump.

7. Harold slowed the car down as he drove over the small raised part.

8. There is very little rain in my part of the state.

9. Because he committed such a horrible crime, he was killed by the legal system.

10. The cook cut into pieces the vegetables for his soup.

Exercise 3

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Which of the following best describes a news program?
a. Grasp b. Bulletin c. Tap d. Alert
2. Which one do you put things into?
a. A drawer b. A bump c. A district d. A worm
3. Which of the following describes something in the back?
a. Endure b. Skull c. Rear d. Tremendous
4. Which of the following does an alarm do for people?
a. Alert them b. Console them c. Execute them d. Tap them
5. Which of the following means to go through something difficult?
a. Chop b. Broadcast c. Stir d. Endure

The Senator and the Worm

A rich **senator** lived in a big house. He had more money than anyone in his **district**. One day, he was sitting on a chair listening to a radio **broadcast**. As he listened to the news **bulletin**, a **worm** crawled from **underneath** the chair and onto his head.

His cook was in the kitchen **stirring** some spaghetti sauce. Suddenly, a cry from the senator **alerted** him. He ran to the **rear** of the house where the senator was sitting.

The cook looked and saw the worm. He tried to **console** the senator. "I'll take it off right away," he said.

"No!" shouted the senator. "I want you to kill it."

"But it's only a worm," the cook said. "Why should we **execute** it? It hasn't committed a crime."

The senator could not **endure** the worm on his head. "Hurry!" he shouted.

The cook looked through several **drawers**, but found nothing. Then he ran to the **closet** and took out a pipe. He returned to the senator and lifted the pipe over his head. He knew he couldn't just **tap** the worm. He was going to hit it hard. He **grasped** the pipe tightly.

"What are you waiting for?" said the senator. "Kill it!"

The cook swung the pipe at the senator's head.

"Oh, no," the worm said. "He's going to **chop** me in half." It jumped off the senator's head.

There was a **tremendous** noise. "Owww!" cried the senator.

A **bump** rose upon his **skull**. Meanwhile, the worm crawled outside.

"That was close," said the worm. "Instead of being nice, he wanted to hurt me. Now, that man has a big bump on his head."



Reading Comprehension

6

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. The senator had a lot of money.

2. The senator was listening to a radio broadcast.

3. The senator wanted the cook to kill the worm.

4. The cook found a pipe in one of the drawers.

5. The cook knew he was going to tap the worm.

6. The worm was chopped in half on the senator's head.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What was the senator doing when the worm crawled onto his head?

- a. Listening to the radio
- b. Watching a broadcast
- c. Looking in the closet
- d. Consoling the cook

2. Which of the following did the cook NOT do?

- a. Stir some spaghetti sauce
- b. Look through several drawers
- c. Hit the senator's skull
- d. Execute the worm

3. Why did the senator tell the cook to hurry?

- a. He was hiding in the rear of the house.
- b. He knew he had to alert the cook.
- c. He couldn't endure the worm on his head.
- d. He had heard a tremendous noise.

4. After the cook hit the senator, where did the worm go?

- a. Into the kitchen
- b. Underneath the chair
- c. Outside the house
- d. Onto the cook's head


abandon [əbəndən] *v.*

To **abandon** something is to leave it forever or for a long time.
 → *The old room had been **abandoned** years before.*

ambitious [æmbɪʃəs] *adj.*

If someone is **ambitious**, they want to be rich or successful.
 → *Kendra had to be **ambitious** to get into medical school.*

bark [ba:k] *v.*

When a dog **barks**, it makes a short, loud noise.
 → *The dog **barked** loudly and frighteningly.*

bay [bei] *n.*

A **bay** is an area near the ocean where the land goes inward.
 → *The Golden Gate Bridge crosses San Francisco **Bay**.*

brilliant [brɪljənt] *adj.*

If someone is **brilliant**, they are very smart.
 → *My younger sister is **brilliant** for someone her age.*

chin [tʃɪn] *n.*

Your **chin** is the hard part at the bottom of your face.
 → *Luke pointed to the hair on his **chin**.*

complaint [kəmpléint] *n.*

A **complaint** is something you say to tell people that you don't like something.
 → *Mom said she didn't want to hear my brother's **complaints**.*

deaf [def] *adj.*

When someone is **deaf**, they cannot hear.
 → *Susan was born **deaf**.*

enthusiastic [enəu:ziæstik] *adj.*

To be **enthusiastic** about something is to be excited by or interested in it.
 → *The man was **enthusiastic** about his job.*

expedition [ékspədiʃən] *n.*

An **expedition** is a long trip, usually to a place very far away.
 → *They got into their spaceship to begin their **expedition**.*



● **horizon** [hərəɪzən] *n.*

The **horizon** is where the sky looks like it meets the ground.

→ *The sun dipped below the horizon.*

● **loyal** [lɔɪəl] *adj.*

To be **loyal** to something or someone is to agree to always help them.

→ *The three friends are very loyal to each other.*

● **mayor** [meɪər] *n.*

The **mayor** is the person in charge of a city.

→ *The mayor of my hometown is quite a powerful speaker.*

● **mutual** [mju:tʃuəl] *adj.*

If something is **mutual**, it is felt in the same way by two or more people.

→ *Robert likes Sarah. The feeling is mutual.*

● **overweight** [əʊvərweɪt] *adj.*

If someone is **overweight**, they are very fat.

→ *Roger eats too much, so now he's overweight.*

● **refuge** [rəfju:dʒ] *n.*

A **refuge** is a place where you go to be safe.

→ *When it started to rain, she found refuge in the house.*

● **restore** [ristó:r] *v.*

To **restore** something is to put it back the way it was.

→ *Victor restored the old car.*

● **rub** [rʌb] *v.*

To **rub** something is to push on it and move your hand back and forth.

→ *Mom's feet were sore, so she rubbed them.*

● **senses** [sensiz] *n.*

Your **senses** are how you see, taste, hear, feel and smell.

→ *It would be hard to live without your five senses.*

● **veterinarian** [və:tərənərəriən] *n.*

A **veterinarian** is a doctor that takes care of animals.

→ *Wanda became a veterinarian because she loves dogs.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a doctor for animals
 - a. ambitious
 - b. veterinarian
 - c. mayor
 - d. mutual
2. to leave something
 - a. rub
 - b. bark
 - c. abandon
 - d. restore
3. very smart
 - a. loyal
 - b. enthusiastic
 - c. deaf
 - d. brilliant
4. a safe place
 - a. refuge
 - b. horizon
 - c. bay
 - d. expedition
5. the bottom part of a face
 - a. complaint
 - b. chin
 - c. senses
 - d. overweight

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. mutual
 - a. fat
 - b. having the same relationship with each other
 - c. smart
 - d. hard working
2. complaint
 - a. a trip
 - b. a statement of unhappiness
 - c. a safe place
 - d. where the land curves in
3. bark
 - a. a part of the face
 - b. a doctor for animals
 - c. a sound made by a dog
 - d. the bottom of the sky
4. enthusiastic
 - a. unable to hear
 - b. to leave behind
 - c. to agree to do the job
 - d. wanting to do something very much
5. mayor
 - a. a town leader
 - b. to press back and forth
 - c. to put back
 - d. the ability to see and touch
6. rub
 - a. to move your hand over
 - b. the leader of a town
 - c. to show displeasure
 - d. a small inlet of water
7. loyal
 - a. to put back to the way before
 - b. weighing too much
 - c. not able to hear
 - d. to always help
8. horizon
 - a. very smart
 - b. to want to be successful
 - c. where the sky and earth meet
 - d. hard working
9. restore
 - a. to change to the way it used to be
 - b. to leave behind
 - c. to agree to do the job
 - d. unable to hear
10. senses
 - a. having similar ideas
 - b. to press back and forth
 - c. how one sees, hears, and smell
 - d. a far-away journey

Exercise 2

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Where could you put a boat?
 - a. On the horizon
 - b. In a refuge
 - c. In the bay
 - d. In an expedition

2. What would happen if you ate too much?
 - a. You might become overweight.
 - b. You would be brilliant.
 - c. You could become a veterinarian.
 - d. You might be loyal.

3. What helps you smell things?
 - a. The mayor
 - b. Your complaints
 - c. Being deaf
 - d. Your senses

4. Which of the following can you feel about a holiday?
 - a. Mutual
 - b. Ambitious
 - c. Enthusiastic
 - d. Abandon

5. What do you do to improve an old house?
 - a. Restore it
 - b. Bark at it
 - c. Rub it
 - d. Point your chin at it

6. What does it mean to be deaf?
 - a. You can't smell.
 - b. You are dead.
 - c. You can't hear.
 - d. You can't feel.

7. Which of these people goes on expeditions as part of their job?
 - a. An airplane pilot
 - b. A school teacher
 - c. A police officer
 - d. An engineer

8. Which of the following words is most likely to be related to the horizon?
 - a. Computer
 - b. School
 - c. Newspaper
 - d. Sun

9. Which of the following means to be rich and successful?
 - a. Mayor
 - b. Ambitious
 - c. Overweight
 - d. Loyal

10. Which of the following means having the same feelings as someone else?
 - a. Ambitious
 - b. Enthusiastic
 - c. Overweight
 - d. Mutual

Patsy Ann

A long time ago in Alaska, a dog named Patsy Ann watched the **horizon**. Every day, she waited by the **bay** for ships returning from an **expedition**.

Patsy Ann was a **brilliant** dog, and she was very unique. She was **deaf**. She couldn't **bark**, either. But she used all of her other **senses** to know when a ship was near.

Patsy Ann lived on the streets. Her owners did not want her because she could not hear. So they **abandoned** her. She found **refuge** in a fancy hotel. Guests **rubbed** her back and scratched her **chin**. Many people gave her food. She became quite **overweight**.

She became very famous. Visitors to Alaska were **enthusiastic** about meeting her. They brought presents for her. They liked seeing her and the feeling was **mutual**. The **mayor** said Patsy Ann should be called the town's greeter*.

The people in town loved Patsy Ann, too, even though she lived on the streets. They were willing to fight to keep her. A new law made all dogs wear a collar and get shots. The mayor received many **complaints**. People wanted Patsy Ann to be able to stay. One **ambitious** sailor got people to help. Together, they paid for Patsy Ann to go to the **veterinarian**. She got her shots and collar. She could stay.

When Patsy Ann died, everyone missed the town's **loyal** greeter. So the mayor hired someone to make a statue of Patsy Ann. He **restored** the town's greeter. Now, she sits at the dock forever, waiting for ships to come home.

*greeter – a person whose job is to say hello to new people.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Patsy Ann liked to watch the bay.

2. Patsy Ann was abandoned by an expedition to Alaska.

3. Patsy Ann was a loyal greeter in the town.

4. The dog liked people and the feeling was mutual.

5. The law said that all dogs had to have a home to stay in town.

6. Patsy Ann barked at all of the ships coming in.

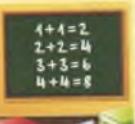
PART B Answer the questions.

1. What could Patsy Ann NOT do?
 - a. Bark
 - b. Use any of her senses
 - c. Go to the veterinarian
 - d. Find refuge
2. What was the sailor who helped Patsy Ann?
 - a. Brilliant
 - b. Ambitious
 - c. Overweight
 - d. Enthusiastic
3. Why did Patsy Ann go to the hotel?
 - a. To get a new collar
 - b. To wait for returning ships
 - c. To have her hearing restored
 - d. To get food
4. Why was the dog abandoned?
 - a. Because she was overweight
 - b. Because the veterinarian didn't like her
 - c. Because she was deaf
 - d. Because she was mean to them


anniversary [ænəvə:rsəri] *n.*

An **anniversary** is a day that celebrates something from the past.

→ *My parents went out to eat for their wedding anniversary.*


arithmetic [ərɪθmətɪk] *n.*

Arithmetic is math.

→ *I like to study arithmetic at school.*


ashamed [əʃeɪmd] *adj.*

To be **ashamed** is to feel upset because you did something wrong or bad.

→ *He was ashamed when he found out that I knew about his past.*


burst [bə:rst] *v.*

To **burst** is to suddenly break open or apart.

→ *The bomb burst over the city.*


carpenter [kā:rپنٹəر] *n.*

A **carpenter** is a person who builds things with wood.

→ *We hired a carpenter to make a cupboard.*


coal [koul] *n.*

Coal is a hard black rock that you burn for heat.

→ *Many power stations burn coal to produce energy.*


couch [kautʃ] *n.*

A **couch** is a long, soft seat that many people can sit on.

→ *Kim and Martin's new couch was very expensive.*


drip [drɪp] *v.*

When a liquid **drips**, just a little bit falls at a time.

→ *I heard water dripping from the faucet.*


elegant [elɪgənt] *adj.*

If something is **elegant**, it is very fancy and pleasing.

→ *In Japan, women wear elegant kimonos on special occasions.*


fabric [fæbrik] *n.*

Fabric is cloth used to make clothes, furniture, etc.

→ *The towels were made from a soft fabric.*



highlands [haɪlənd] *n.*

The **highlands** are high areas of land, usually with mountains.

→ *The man had a small home in the **highlands**.*



ivory [aɪvəri] *n.*

Ivory is a white, hard substance that comes from elephants.

→ *The elephant's long **ivory** tusks looked very impressive.*



mill [mil] *n.*

A **mill** is a building where flour is made.

→ *The farmer took his wheat to the **mill** to make it into flour.*



needle [nɪ:dl] *n.*

A **needle** is a small, sharp piece of metal that you use to make or fix clothes.

→ *I used a **needle** to fix the hole in my pants.*



polish [páliʃ] *v.*

To **polish** something is to rub it in order to make it shiny.

→ *Mark spent all morning **polishing** his shoes for the wedding.*



sew [sou] *v.*

To **sew** means to put pieces of cloth together using string.

→ *I learned to **sew** when I was a little girl.*



shed [ʃed] *n.*

A **shed** is a small building where you store things like tools.

→ *We have a small **shed** in the backyard for storage.*



thread [θred] *n.*

A **thread** is a thin piece of string.

→ *I have many different colors of **thread** at home.*



trim [trim] *v.*

To **trim** something is to cut it a little bit.

→ *I had my hair **trimmed** this afternoon.*



upwards [ʌp'wərdz] *adv.*

If something goes **upwards**, it moves vertically higher.

→ *The kite went **upwards** further and further.*

Exercise 1

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

1. anniversary / elegant

Because it was their _____, my father bought my mother a gift. It was an _____ coat.

2. arithmetic / upwards

It takes a lot of _____ to design new airplanes. You have to know how to make them go _____ in the easiest way.

3. couch / ashamed

You should be _____ of yourself! You know you're not supposed to eat on the _____!

4. burst/ dripped

When the wind blew, the door _____ open. And since it was raining, water _____ into the room.

5. sew / carpenter

My brother is a _____, so he knows about construction. However, he doesn't know how to _____.

6. coal / highlands

I heard a news story about something in the _____. I guess they found _____ under the ground.

7. ivory / needle

Archeologist found _____ made from _____ in Africa.

8. threads / mill

People who work at the _____ do many things to stay safe. For example, they do not have _____ hanging from their clothing because they can get caught in the machinery.

9. fabric / polish

Bruce worked hard to _____ the wood floors. Afterwards, he wiped the floor with a soft _____.

10. shed / trim

On Saturday, my dad made me clean out the _____. I also had to _____ the bushes.

Exercise 2

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

1. How good are you at math?

2. There were some thin strings hanging from my shirt.

3. I wanted to get a little hair cut off today, but I had no time to make it to the salon.

4. The cloth was dirty from being outside.

5. Smoke from the fire rose high into the air.

6. Sometimes the dog goes inside the small building with tools when it gets cold.

7. I live in the mountainous area of the country.

8. The old place where they made flour was interesting to visit.

9. I used to put cloth together with my grandmother.

10. The silver was made to look shiny.

Exercise 3

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

- What kind of material does a carpenter work with?
 a. Plastic b. Iron c. Brick d. Wood
- Which of these things could drip?
 a. A dog b. Water c. A ball d. Dirt
- What could you make with a needle?
 a. A shirt b. A car c. A computer d. A chair
- What does it mean if your water pipes burst?
 a. They are new. b. They've been cleaned.
 c. They are frozen. d. They've exploded.
- Which is the same color as ivory?
 a. A needle b. A tooth c. Coal d. Wood

The Anniversary Gift

Joe was a **carpenter**. He built houses in the **highlands**. Joe's wife Stella used a **needle** and **thread** to **sew elegant** clothing. She only used beautiful **fabric** to make clothes.

Since they didn't have a lot of money, they lived in an old **shed**. Water **dripped** in when it rained. They had broken chairs instead of a **couch**. But they had **coal** for heat, and flour from the **mill** for bread. Together, they **trimmed** the bushes to make their house look nice. Joe and Stella were poor, but not **ashamed**. They were happy.

Sometimes in the evening, they walked downtown. They looked in store windows and dreamed. Stella wanted a hairbrush with an **ivory** handle. She pulled her hair **upwards** every day because she didn't have a brush to make it nice. Joe wanted to fix his grandfather's watch.

For their **anniversary**, Stella wanted to get Joe what he wanted. But then she did the **arithmetic**. It would take at least six months to save enough money. Then she had an idea. She cut off all of her hair and sold it.

Meanwhile, Joe knew that he could never fix his watch. So he **polished** it and sold it. He made enough to buy the brush.

On their anniversary, the door **burst** open. Joe was excited to give Stella his gift.

But first, Stella gave him the money to fix the watch. When he saw his wife without any hair, he smiled. "I sold my watch to buy you something," Joe said. He gave her the brush, and she laughed. They were both willing to give up something very special to make each other happy.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Stella and Joe were ashamed of themselves.

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2. Joe was a carpenter.

3. Stella and Joe were too poor to heat their shed with coal.

4. Joe asked Stella to trim the bushes.

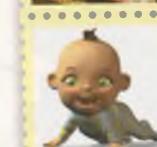
5. Stella used a needle and thread to sew elegant things with beautiful fabric.

6. Water dripped into their house.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Where were the houses that Joe worked on?
 - a. Near the mill
 - b. In the shed
 - c. On an elegant street
 - d. In the highlands
2. What did Joe do with his watch?
 - a. Hit it with his hammer
 - b. Lifted it upward to see it
 - c. Left it in the shed
 - d. Polished it and sold it
3. What did Stella make?
 - a. Elegant clothing
 - b. Ivory hairbrushes
 - c. Couches
 - d. Anything for herself
4. What did Stella do for Joe on their anniversary?
 - a. Sold her hair
 - b. Combed her hair
 - c. Made him a shirt
 - d. Bought him a gold watch

Word List

ail [eɪl] *v.*

To **ail** a person or group is to cause difficulty or pain.

→ *My brother went to the doctor to see what was ailing him.*

ally [æləi] *n.*

An **ally** is someone who agrees to help or support you.

→ *I was happy to find many allies who shared the same opinion as me.*

boast [boust] *v.*

To **boast** is to talk about how good you are.

→ *We all became tired of listening to him boast about himself all day.*

bounce [baʊns] *v.*

To **bounce** is to move something up and away from a surface after hitting it.

→ *Owen bounced the ball on the ground.*

bully [búli] *n.*

A **bully** is a person who is mean to others.

→ *The two bullies always picked on the smaller, weaker kids.*

carbohydrate [kā:rbouhāidreit] *n.*

Carbohydrates are substances in foods like bread that give you energy.

→ *Carbohydrates like rice are a good source of energy for active people.*

crawl [kro:l] *v.*

To **crawl** is to move slowly on your hands and knees.

→ *The baby crawled across the floor.*

defeat [difi:t] *v.*

To **defeat** someone is to beat them in a game or battle.

→ *The champion defeated the challenger in the boxing match.*

dial [dáiəl] *n.*

A **dial** is the front of a clock.

→ *I looked at the dial to see what time it was.*

dominant [dámənənt] *adj.*

When someone or something is **dominant**, they are stronger than others.

→ *The gorilla is one of the dominant animals in the jungle.*

**mercy** [mə:rsi] *n.*

If you show **mercy**, you choose not to punish or harm someone.

→ *He asked his boss for **mercy** and to not fire him.*

nod [nɒd] *v.*

To **nod** is to move your head up and down.

→ *I nodded my head as I listened to the song.*

opponent [əpənənt] *n.*

An **opponent** is someone who fights against you.

→ *On the field, our **opponents** were too good for us.*

quarrel [kwɔ:rəl] *v.*

To **quarrel** is to argue or fight.

→ *Billy quarreled with his wife about buying a new house.*

rival [rāivəl] *n.*

A **rival** is someone that is trying to keep you from getting what you want.

→ *The three **rivals** were all competing for the same job.*

sore [sɔ:r] *adj.*

When a part of your body is **sore**, it hurts.

→ *After lifting the heavy box, Mona's back was **sore**.*

sting [stɪŋ] *v.*

To **sting** is to cause pain by pushing a sharp part into the skin.

→ *The needle **stung** my arm and made me say, "Ouch!"*

strain [streɪn] *v.*

To **strain** is to try very hard.

→ *Casey **strained** to lift the heavy box.*

torture [tɔ:tʃə:r] *n.*

Torture is something that causes you physical or mental pain.

→ *Greg thought that writing the essay was **torture**.*

wrestle [rɛsəl] *v.*

To **wrestle** is to play a game where you try to push someone to the floor.

→ *My dad loved to **wrestle** when he was in high school.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the word for the given definition.

1. someone who helps you
a. bully b. ally c. bounce d. quarrel
2. to move your head up and down
a. wrestle b. strain c. nod d. defeat
3. to move on your hands and knees
a. crawl b. boast c. torture d. mercy
4. to move something up and away after hitting it
a. sore b. sting c. defeat d. bounce
5. to cause difficulty or pain
a. rival b. ail c. whistle d. carbohydrate

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. boast
a. to go on your hands
c. to move you head
b. to be mean to people
d. to talk about yourself
2. dominant
a. to be hurt
c. stronger
b. a friend
d. a fight
3. defeat
a. to feel tired
c. to beat
b. to try hard
d. a face
4. mercy
a. someone on the other side
c. to not give punishment
b. to push to the ground
d. to feel terrible
5. carbohydrate
a. to win
c. to cause an injury
b. to move off of something
d. food
6. quarrel
a. an argument
c. to move your head
b. a face of a clock
d. to talk about yourself
7. strain
a. to try very hard
c. stronger
b. a friend
d. to move something up and away
8. rival
a. to move the head up and down
c. food
b. to try hard
d. one who keeps another from getting something
9. wrestle
a. someone on the other side
c. to be hurt
b. to push to the ground
d. to feel terrible
10. sore
a. not giving another punishment
c. to cause an injury
b. to be hurt
d. to move on the floor

Exercise 2

9

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

1. Carol is always talking about how good she is to other people.

2. Jerry is a person who enjoys being mean to classmates.

3. Foods like bread and rice give you a lot of energy for an active lifestyle.

4. We were all sad after our team was beaten in the game.

5. I was caused pain by a sharp point as I was walking through the grass barefoot.

6. Look at the numbers on the clock face to see what time it is.

7. If you can't speak, then move your head up and down for yes and no.

8. The person who was fighting against me tried to catch me off guard.

9. I tried very hard to lift the heavy boxes from the desk.

10. Sitting through his long, boring speech was a horrible mental pain.

Dalton vs. the Bully

Dalton was a nice boy, but sometimes the other boys made fun of him because he was so tall and skinny. Dalton's biggest problem was Mitch. He was a **bully** who **boasted** about his strength. He **quarreled** with the other boys. Sometimes, if boys gave Mitch their lunch money, he would have **mercy** and leave them alone.

One day, the boys learned about a special Middle School Olympics. Their gym class was going to be in it. Many kids were excited. But Dalton thought it sounded like **torture**.

That morning, Dalton ate plenty of **carbohydrates** for breakfast. He entered the gym and looked at the **dial** on the clock. It was time to begin. The teacher asked if they were ready. Everyone **nodded**, except Dalton.

"I got **stung** by a bee. I need to see the nurse." said Dalton. He made it up so he wouldn't have to play.

"I don't believe you. Get ready to play," responded the coach.

First, they **wrestled**. Then they jumped, **crawled** and played other games. But Mitch was **dominant** in every event.

They **strained** all morning to **defeat** him. By lunch, they were **sore**. Their entire bodies **ailed** them. They thought about how to win. They knew the last game of the day was volleyball. Kids who used to be Dalton's **rivals** became his **allies**. They wanted him to help them beat Mitch. Dalton was going to be Mitch's **opponent**.

The game started. Every time Mitch tried to hit the ball over the net, Dalton stopped it. Finally, Mitch used all of his strength. But the ball **bounced** off Dalton's hands and back into Mitch's face! Finally Mitch was defeated.



Reading Comprehension

9

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Mitch was a bully.

2. Everyone was nice to Dalton.

3. Dalton became ailed when a bee stung him.

4. Dalton's biggest problem was being tall.

5. When they wrestled, Mitch was dominant.

6. The boys felt sore at lunchtime.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Which of the following was NOT part of their Olympics?

- a. Wrestling
- b. Volleyball
- c. Crawling
- d. Speed skating

2. What did boys give Mitch so he would have mercy on them?

- a. A dial
- b. Money
- c. A whistle
- d. Carbohydrates

3. Where did the Olympics happen?

- a. In the gym
- b. At the bully's school
- c. At their rival's field
- d. At Dalton's house

4. What did the boys want to do to Mitch?

- a. Be his opponent
- b. Show him mercy
- c. Defeat him
- d. Strain against him

Word List

absence [æbsəns] *n.*

Absence is the state of something being away.

→ *There is an absence of sand in the hourglass.*

aloud [ələud] *adv.*

If you say something **aloud**, you say it so that others can hear you.

→ *My father often reads stories **aloud** to me and my sister.*

bald [bɔ:lđ] *adj.*

If someone is **bald**, they have no hair.

→ *My oldest brother is **bald**.*

blanket [blæn̗kit] *n.*

A **blanket** is a piece of cloth that you use to keep warm or to sit upon.

→ *I laid a **blanket** on the ground so that we could have a picnic.*

creep [kri:p] *v.*

To **creep** is to move quietly and slowly.

→ *The cat slowly **crept** down the tree.*

divorce [di:vɔ:rs] *n.*

Divorce is an event in which a marriage is ended.

→ *Divorce rates have increased in the past twenty years.*

imitate [imiteɪt] *v.*

To **imitate** someone is to do exactly what they do.

→ *He **imitated** his favorite superhero by putting on a costume.*

infant [ɪnfənt] *n.*

An **infant** is a baby.

→ *The **infant** cried all night.*

kidnap [kɪdnæp] *v.*

To **kidnap** someone is to take them illegally.

→ *She was terrified to find out her son was **kidnapped**.*

nap [næp] *n.*

A **nap** is a short sleep, usually during the day.

→ *I took a short **nap** because I stayed up late last night.*



nowhere [nóu/hwéər] *adv.*

To say that a place or thing does not exist.

→ *Unfortunately, water was nowhere to be found.*



pat [pæt] *v.*

To pat something is to hit it softly with your hand.

→ *I patted some lotion onto my face.*



relief [rili:f] *n.*

Relief is a feeling you get when something bad or challenging ends.

→ *I felt a sense of relief when I heard the good news.*



reproduce [ri:prəd/ʊ:s] *v.*

To reproduce is to make something exactly how someone else did it.

→ *The children tried to reproduce their house using toy blocks.*



rhyme [raim] *n.*

To rhyme is to have the same sounds at the end of a word.

→ *Humpty Dumpty is an old rhyme that children learn in school.*



suck [sʌk] *v.*

To suck is to put something in your mouth and try to get flavor out of it.

→ *The baby sucked milk from her bottle.*



urgent [ə:rdʒənt] *adj.*

If something is urgent, it is important and needs to be done now.

→ *He had to leave now; it was urgent.*



vanish [væniʃ] *v.*

To vanish is to go away suddenly.

→ *All the passengers vanished from the train station.*



wagon [wægən] *n.*

A wagon is a cart you use to carry heavy things.

→ *He used his wagon to carry some of his gifts.*



winkle [rɪŋkəl] *n.*

A wrinkle is a line on a person's face that happens as they get old.

→ *My grandfather has some wrinkles on his face.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. not having any hair
a. bald b. urgent c. absence d. nowhere
2. a good feeling when something bad goes away
a. divorce b. pat c. roar d. relief
3. to put something in your mouth and get flavor from it
a. wrinkle b. suck c. rhyme d. nap
4. to act like someone else
a. suck b. aloud c. creep d. imitate
5. to go away suddenly
a. blanket b. kidnap c. vanish d. reproduce

Exercise 2

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is it called when you don't have something?
a. A nap b. An absence c. A divorce d. A pat
2. This is another name for a baby.
a. Vanish b. Suck c. Creep d. Infant
3. What could you use to carry wood?
a. A wagon b. An infant c. A wrinkle d. A blanket
4. Which of the following actions is a crime?
a. To rhyme b. To kidnap c. To reproduce d. To pat
5. What is the following an example of: "The cat and bat sat in a hat"?
a. Bald b. Urgent c. Aloud d. Rhyme
6. Which of the following could be urgent?
a. A soccer game b. An emergency phone call
c. A trip to the park d. A birthday party
7. What happens when a couple gets divorced?
a. They vanish. b. They're not married anymore.
c. Their pets are taken away. d. They copy others.
8. How would you creep?
a. Angrily b. Loudly c. Quickly d. Slowly
9. Which of the following would you pat?
a. A fish b. A sock c. A dog d. A table
10. What could come from nowhere?
a. An idea b. A day c. A house d. A new year

Exercise 3

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

1. aloud / nowhere

I asked my mom _____ where she was going. She told me she was going _____.

2. infant / wrinkles

The _____ has perfect skin without any scars or _____.

3. absence / divorced

After my parents got _____, I was sad about my dad's _____ around the house.

4. urgent / reproduce

My boss asked me to _____ the image for her customers. She said it was very _____.

5. sucked / patted

After I fell, I _____ on my finger where I cut it. Then my mom _____ me on the back and told me to get up.

6. bald / rhymes

The _____ man on television entertained viewers by saying _____.

7. crept / vanished

Manuel's mom thought he had _____, but in reality he had just _____ under his bed.

8. wagon / kidnap

I was scared when my big sister left me in the _____. I was afraid someone would _____ me.

9. nap / relief

It was such a _____ to be finished with the long exam. I was so tired afterward that I needed to take a _____.

10. imitating / blanket

Nellie wrapped a _____ around her and made funny sounds. She was _____ a ghost.

Anna the Babysitter

Since her parents got a **divorce**, Anna has had to help her mother. In her mother's **absence**, Anna takes care of Grace, the baby. At first, Anna thought it was an easy job.

One afternoon, Anna played with Grace. She meowed like a cat and Grace **imitated** her. In fact, Grace **reproduced** every sound that Anna made. She took her sister outside. She put Grace in the **wagon**, but there was **nowhere** for them to go. So they went back inside.

Anna put the **infant** on the floor and went into her room. But when she came back, Grace had **vanished**! Anna looked everywhere, but she could not find her sister. Maybe the baby had been **kidnapped**! "Where are you?" Anna called **aloud**.

The situation was becoming **urgent**. She wanted to call her mom, but she didn't want her to think Anna couldn't do the job. Anna sat down. What was she going to do?

But then, Anna heard something. It was coming from her room. "Grace?" She got down on her knees and looked under the bed. She could see Grace's **bald** head. Grace had followed Anna into her room and **crept** under the bed.

"What a **relief**!" Anna cried.

She picked up her sister and **patted** her on the head. Her head was soft and had no **wrinkles**. Grace was **sucking** on her thumb and looked tired. So, Anna wrapped her in a **blanket** and sang **rhymes** for her. Then she put Grace in bed for a **nap**.

After that afternoon, Anna knew that taking care of Grace was not an easy job. It takes a lot of work to take care of a baby!



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. _____ Anna took care of Grace in her mother's absence because her parents got a divorce.

Scanned with CamScanner

3. Anna imitated a cat, and Grace reproduced the sounds she made.

— Anna had nowhere to go with the wagon.

5. ___ When Anna came back from her room, she found that the infant had been kidnapped.

Anna sang rhymes for Grace to try to find her more quickly.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What did Anna feel when she finally found Grace?
 - Sleepy
 - Urgent
 - Relief
 - Pleasant
2. How did Grace get under the bed?
 - She crept there.
 - Anna put her there for her nap.
 - She was kidnapped.
 - Anna carried her in the blanket.
3. Which is NOT something Anna did with Grace?
 - Go outside in the wagon
 - Pat her on the head
 - Read a book aloud
 - Sing her rhymes
4. Why did Anna wrap Grace in a blanket?
 - So she would not cry
 - So she could pat her
 - So she could take a nap
 - To keep her from sucking her thumb


abnormal [æb'nɔ:r'məl] *adj.*

If something is **abnormal**, it is strange or not normal.

→ *Her idea of art is a bit too **abnormal** for me.*


bamboo [bæm'bū:] *n.*

Bamboo is a hard plant with thin branches and leaves.

→ *Outside his home, there is a lot of **bamboo**.*


blossom [blə'səm] *n.*

A **blossom** is a flower or group of flowers.

→ *There were colorful **blossoms** in the yard.*


compass [kʌmpəs] *n.*

A **compass** is a device used to tell what direction one is going.

→ *A **compass** is an important tool to have when you are traveling.*


dialect [dáɪəlɛkt] *n.*

A **dialect** is a regional variety of language showing where you are from.

→ *People from the U.K. have a different **dialect** of English from those in the U.S.*


dishonest [dɪsənɪst] *adj.*

If someone is **dishonest**, they do not tell the truth.

→ *She was being **dishonest** when she copied the answers from his test.*


dwarf [dwo:rʃ] *n.*

A **dwarf** is a creature from stories that often looks like a short, hairy man.

→ *The **dwarf** had a pleasant look on his face.*


ecosystem [i:kəʊsɪstəm] *n.*

An **ecosystem** is a group of plants and animals in an area.

→ *The river's **ecosystem** not only includes fish but other insects and plants.*


fatal [feɪtəl] *adj.*

If something is **fatal**, it causes death.

→ *They passed away in a **fatal** car crash.*


impatient [im'peɪʃənt] *adj.*

If someone is **impatient**, they are not able to wait for things.

→ *Bob was so **impatient** that he could barely wait for the light to turn green.*


leaf [li:f] *n.*

A **leaf** is the flat green thing on trees or bushes.

→ *In the fall, the leaves on the trees change colors.*


manuscript [mænjueskript] *n.*

A **manuscript** is an old book or paper written by hand.

→ *The manuscript was written over 150 years ago.*


marsh [ma:ʃ] *n.*

A **marsh** is a type of wet land covered with grasses and short plants.

→ *The marsh looked so lovely against the mountains.*


patience [peɪʃəns] *n.*

Patience is the ability to wait for something without becoming upset.

→ *Sue's patience was rewarded by catching her very first fish.*


perfume [pə:rfju:m] *n.*

Perfume is a good-smelling liquid that girls wear.

→ *When she wore her perfume, everyone said she smelled great.*


pond [pənd] *n.*

A **pond** is a very small area of water.

→ *The ducks swam in the pond.*


proverb [prəvə:rb] *n.*

A **proverb** is a short saying that tells you something important.

→ *The proverb "egg on your face" means you've done something embarrassing.*


pursuit [pərsu:t] *n.*

A **pursuit** is a chase.

→ *The dinosaur was in pursuit of the caveman.*


recite [risait] *v.*

To **recite** something means to repeat or say aloud in front of a group.

→ *Katie recited the Pledge of Allegiance in class.*


wilderness [wɪldə:rnis] *n.*

A **wilderness** is an area where no people live.

→ *If you are not careful, you can get lost in the wilderness.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to speak openly
a. abnormal b. compass c. recite d. pursuit
2. capable of causing death
a. wilderness b. fatal c. impatient d. blossom
3. a group of living things
a. ecosystem b. manuscript c. dwarf d. bamboo
4. the ability to wait without getting upset
a. proverb b. marsh c. patience d. abnormal
5. a very short character in stories
a. leaf b. dialect c. recite d. dwarf

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. manuscript
a. grass with thin branches
c. being able to wait
b. an area not settled by people
d. an old book
2. proverb
a. a short saying
c. a small area of water
b. a device used to tell direction
d. to say something aloud
3. pursuit
a. a chase b. not normal
c. a book d. speaking
4. dialect
a. can cause death
c. a flat green thing
b. a different way of speaking
d. a creature from stories
5. marsh
a. flowers b. wet land
c. lies d. living things

Exercise 2

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What would you call some place where no one lives?
a. Fatal b. Abnormal c. Wilderness d. Dishonest
2. Where would you most likely find a fish?
a. In a pond b. On a leaf c. In the wilderness d. On some bamboo
3. People use flowers to _____.
a. be a dwarf b. make perfume c. recite a song d. read a manuscript
4. What would someone sailing in the ocean use to know which way they were going?
a. An ecosystem b. Patience c. A dialect d. A compass
5. Which of the following is a part of a plant?
a. A blossom b. A marsh c. A proverb d. A pursuit

Exercise 3

Choose the word that is a better fit for each blank.

1. ecosystem / pond

Frogs are an important part of the _____, especially around a(n) _____.

2. dialect / recited

When he _____ the poem in front the class, they could not understand him because he spoke with a different _____.

3. abnormal / dwarf

They had never seen anything as _____ as this creature. It looked and dressed like a man, but the _____ was short and had a long nose.

4. impatient / manuscript

The _____ was so old that the words were hard to read. Though she tried to read it, she soon became _____ and put the old book away.

5. patience / proverbs

Many _____ try to teach lessons about human qualities such as honesty and _____.

6. marsh / pursuit

The _____ through the _____ was very difficult because the ground was too wet to stand on.

7. blossom / perfume

She crushed the _____ and mixed it with some water so she could make the _____.

8. dishonest / fatal

The label on the bottle was _____. It said that the powder didn't hurt children when it was actually _____ for them to consume.

9. bamboo / leaves

The _____ that grow on the _____ are thick and hard to chew.

10. compass / wilderness

Because it is easy to lose your way in the _____, it's a good idea to bring a _____ with you.

Peter and the Dwarf

Peter was a hunter. One day, he was in **pursuit** of a deer and became lost. He usually carried a **compass** with him when he went into the **wilderness**, but that day he left it at home.

As he walked, the forest began to look different. He didn't see any **bamboo**. Instead, there were bushes with long **leaves**. The **ecosystem** was now very **abnormal**. Peter knew he was in the Magic **Marsh**.

Now he was tired and thirsty. He was afraid. Being lost in the marsh could be **fatal**. When people entered it, they never came out.

At last, he found a **pond**. Flowers grew around it. The **blossoms** smelled like the best **perfume**. He felt relaxed so he drank some water and fell asleep. When he awoke, he saw an evil **dwarf** staring at him.

"What are you doing here?" it asked. The dwarf spoke in a strange **dialect**.

"I'm lost," said Peter. "Can you help me?"

"Yes," it said, but Peter didn't know it was **dishonest**.

The dwarf took an old **manuscript** from his pocket. It was a magic map. "Just **recite** the words at the bottom," the dwarf explained. "It will show you how to get home."

"Good," Peter said. He was **impatient** and quickly grabbed the map.

He recited the magic words, and a line appeared on the map. He walked for many days but never left the marsh. Finally, the map led him back to the pond. He walked in a circle!

The dwarf was still there. "Here's a **proverb** for you to think about," it said, "When **patience** is lost, then so are you."



Reading Comprehension

UNIT
11

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Peter left his compass at home.

2. When people entered the Magic Marsh, they always came out.

3. Peter ate some flowers and fell asleep.

4. The dwarf spoke with a strange dialect.

5. Peter knew the dwarf was dishonest.

6. The map led Peter back to the pond.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why was Peter in the wilderness?

- a. He was in pursuit of a deer.
- b. He was weak and hungry.
- c. He was looking for the Magic Marsh.
- d. He was lost.

2. How did Peter know he was in the Magic Marsh?

- a. There was a lot of bamboo.
- b. There were no leaves.
- c. The ecosystem was abnormal.
- d. He smelled blossoms.

3. What did the dwarf have that could help Peter escape the marsh?

- a. A bottle of perfume
- b. A magic manuscript
- c. A compass
- d. Patience

4. Why was Peter afraid of the Magic Marsh?

- a. He was impatient.
- b. Being lost there could be fatal.
- c. He was tired and thirsty.
- d. There was an evil dwarf in it.

Word List

**anticipate** [æntɪsəpeɪt] *v.*

To **anticipate** something is to think that it will happen.

→ *Carrie anticipated the arrival of her baby.*

barrel [bærəl] *n.*

A **barrel** is a round thing that you can keep liquids in.

→ *There was an empty barrel outside the house.*

beam [bi:m] *n.*

A **beam** is a heavy bar.

→ *Modern skyscrapers are made with several beams.*

casual [kæʒuəl] *adj.*

If something is **casual**, it is relaxed or simple.

→ *You can wear casual clothes to the party like jeans.*

caution [kɔ:jən] *n.*

Caution is care and attention in order to avoid danger.

→ *Please use the power saw with caution. It is very dangerous.*

contrary [kóntrəri] *adj.*

If something is **contrary** to something else, it is the opposite.

→ *It isn't warm outside at all. On the contrary, it is quite cold.*

deliberate [dilíbərit] *adj.*

If you are **deliberate**, you do something on purpose.

→ *Bernie made a deliberate attempt to injure Andy.*

dissolve [dɪzəlv] *v.*

To **dissolve** something is to mix it into a liquid and disappear.

→ *I dissolved the pill in a glass of water.*

explode [ɪkspləud] *v.*

When something **explodes**, it blows up.

→ *My new radio exploded when I plugged it in.*

fasten [fæsn] *v.*

To **fasten** something is to close it or put it in the correct place.

→ *Elizabeth fastened her seat belt.*



germ [dʒə:m] *n.*

A **germ** is something that makes you sick.

→ *Germs are on everything that you touch.*



kit [kit] *n.*

A **kit** is a set of all the things needed to do something.

→ *Is there a first aid kit in your office?*



puff [pʌf] *n.*

A **puff** is a little bit of smoke or steam.

→ *A puff of smoke came from the burnt match.*



rag [ræg] *n.*

A **rag** is a small towel.

→ *Please use a rag to clean the dust off the table.*



scatter [skætə:r] *v.*

To **scatter** something is to make it go in many places.

→ *I accidentally scattered all of my pills.*



scent [sent] *n.*

A **scent** is a smell.

→ *Julie enjoyed the scent of the flowers.*



steel [sti:l] *n.*

Steel is a shiny gray metal.

→ *The new apartment building was made with steel.*



swift [swif特] *adj.*

If something is **swift**, it is fast.

→ *The swift horse easily jumped over the hurdle.*



toss [tɔ:s] *v.*

If you **toss** something, you throw it softly.

→ *He tossed a coin into the air.*



triumph [tráiəmf] *n.*

Triumph is what you feel when you win or finish something.

→ *He raised the award in triumph at the end of his speech.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. anticipate
a. to win b. to wait for c. to blow up d. to go everywhere
2. kit
a. something that makes you sick b. set of things needed to do something
c. a round container d. to disappear in liquid
3. steel
a. a large bar b. a small towel c. shiny metal d. a smell
4. contrary
a. careful b. not fancy c. fast d. opposite
5. toss
a. to throw b. small amount c. to be careful d. to lock down
6. triumph
a. to win b. a round container
c. to lock something in place d. careful
7. scatter
a. something that makes you sick b. metal
c. to expect something d. to go in many places
8. casual
a. a large bar b. the opposite c. relaxed or simple d. smoke
9. rag
a. careful b. a small towel c. on purpose d. to disappear in water
10. beam
a. to throw b. small amount c. to smell d. a heavy metal bar

PART B Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a round container
a. scent b. kit c. beam d. barrel
2. on purpose
a. deliberate b. casual c. swift d. contrary
3. something that makes you sick
a. puff b. rag c. germs d. triumph
4. to lock something in place
a. anticipate b. fasten c. scatter d. explode
5. to mix in a liquid and disappear
a. caution b. toss c. dissolve d. steel

Exercise 2

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

1. When the house burned, a large heavy bar fell from the ceiling.

2. Joshua smiled in great emotion and feeling after he got a good grade on his science test.

3. She walked on the ice with care so she wouldn't fall.

4. It was scary when the car blew up, but luckily no one was hurt.

5. I used a small towel from the sink to clean up the milk I spilled.

6. The basketball player was fast and stole the ball.

7. You can wear relaxed and simple clothes to the school.

8. I really like the smell of this candle.

9. My cat made her food go in many places.

10. When we lit the fire, a little smoke came out of the chimney.

The Ice Cream Cone Explosion

One day, John walked to his uncle's ice cream shop. When he reached the sidewalk, he caught the **scent** of ice cream cones and **anticipated** eating some ice cream.

Sam opened the door. Uncle John had a new, **steel** machine. "What is that?"

"It's a cone maker. I built it from a **kit**. You take flour from the **barrel** and put it in this pan," Uncle John said. "Then add water and sugar here and stir it so the sugar **dissolves**. Next, you **fasten** down the **beam**." Uncle John wanted to look **casual**, but he was excited. He made a few **swift** motions and turned it on. There was a **puff** of smoke, and then cones came out the other end.

"Is it hard to use? Sam asked.

"On the **contrary**. It's easy to use. Want to try?"

Sam washed his hands with **caution**. He made a **deliberate** attempt to keep **germs** out of the dough. Soon, Sam had his first cone. He smiled in **triumph**!

Uncle John tried to turn the machine off, but it just kept making cones. Sam and Uncle John put them on the counter, then on chairs. Before long, cones **scattered** all over the floor.

They tried everything to stop it, but it wouldn't stop!
"What are we going to do?" he said.

"Kick it!" yelled Sam. Uncle John lifted his foot and gave the machine a kick. It made a funny noise and **exploded**. They were both covered with dough*. Uncle John laughed when he knew Sam was OK. He **tossed** Sam a **rag** to clean his face and smiled. "I guess we have enough cones now!"



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Uncle John tried to look casual.

2. Uncle John kicked the machine.

3. You have to fasten the dough on the machine.

4. Sam washed the germs off the machine with caution.

5. Uncle John had enough cones for the day.

6. Sam walked to the ice cream shop.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why did Uncle John toss a rag to Sam?

- a. To clean the floor
- b. To dissolve the sugar
- c. To clean his face
- d. To clean the steel

2. What did Sam anticipate?

- a. Going to the shop
- b. Getting an ice cream cone
- c. Working with his uncle
- d. The machine exploding

3. What did the machine do?

- a. Break the barrel
- b. Give a bad scent
- c. Scatter dough
- d. Give a puff of smoke

4. What did Uncle John say about the machine?

- a. It's easy to use.
- b. It was swift.
- c. It was deliberate.
- d. It was contrary.

Word List

**aboard** [əbō:rd] *prep.*

When someone is **aboard** a ship or plane, they are on or in it.

→ *They climbed aboard the kayak and paddled through the river.*

bitter [bītər] *adj.*

When a person is **bitter**, they are upset with someone or a situation.

→ *He was extremely bitter when his computer crashed.*

bullet [būlīt] *n.*

A **bullet** is a small metal object that is shot out of guns.

→ *Bullets come in different sizes for different guns.*

devil [dēvl] *n.*

The **devil** is a powerful evil spirit in some religions.

→ *The church promised protection from the devil.*

drift [drift] *v.*

To **drift** means to be moved slowly by wind or water.

→ *The large chunk of ice drifted in the water.*

enforce [enfō:s] *v.*

To **enforce** means to make a person follow a rule.

→ *Police enforce traffic laws to keep everyone safe.*

fountain [fāuntin] *n.*

A **fountain** is a source of water made by people.

→ *There was a beautiful fountain in the middle of the park.*

harbor [hā:rbər] *n.*

A **harbor** is an area of water along a shore where boats land.

→ *There were a few small boats in the harbor.*

inhabit [inhābit] *v.*

To **inhabit** means to live in a certain place.

→ *No one inhabits the ancient city.*

march [ma:rt] *v.*

To **march** means to walk at a steady pace together with others.

→ *The soldiers marched in straight rows.*



● **millionaire** [mɪljənɛər] *n.*

A **millionaire** is a person who has at least a million dollars.

→ *He became a millionaire because he was smart with his money.*

● **port** [pɔ:t] *n.*

A **port** is a place where ships stop to load and unload things.

→ *The ship was being loaded with materials at the port.*

● **sheriff** [ʃerif] *n.*

A **sheriff** is a police officer who is in charge of a large area.

→ *It was the sheriff's job to make the city safe.*

● **startle** [stá:rl̩] *v.*

To **startle** means to scare someone suddenly.

→ *The loud crash startled the sleeping woman.*

● **sweat** [swet] *v.*

To **sweat** means to lose liquid from the body through the skin.

→ *Whenever I workout, I sweat quite a bit.*

● **trigger** [tríge:r] *n.*

A **trigger** is the part of the gun that a person pulls to make it fire.

→ *The man had his finger on the trigger of the gun.*

● **unify** [ju:nəfai] *v.*

To **unify** means to bring people or things together.

→ *With their good deeds, the children tried to unify the world.*

● **vessel** [vɛsəl] *n.*

A **vessel** is a large ship or boat.

→ *We toured the area aboard a luxury vessel.*

● **voyage** [vɔidʒ] *n.*

A **voyage** is a long journey made on a boat or an aircraft.

→ *The astronauts took off on a long voyage to the moon.*

● **worship** [wé:rʃip] *v.*

To **worship** means to like and honor a person, thing, or religious figure.

→ *Many people around the world worship in a church.*

Exercise 1

Choose the word that is a better fit for each blank.

1. **voyage / vessel**

We cannot go on our _____ because there are too many passengers on the small _____.

2. **aboard / port**

The ship entered the _____, and boxes of supplies were put _____.

3. **sheriff / sweat**

The criminal's shirt was soaked with _____ because he had been running from the _____.

4. **millionaire / fountain**

The _____ flew his private jet across the world to visit a new _____ that was said to bring people luck.

5. **worship / harbor**

Churches _____ many people that want a safe, quiet place to _____.

6. **enforce / inhabit**

Criminals _____ a prison, and the guards _____ the rules.

7. **bullets / trigger**

The criminal pulled the _____ of the gun, but it had no _____.

8. **unify / march**

To _____ the new soldiers, the officer had them _____ together for an hour.

9. **startle / devil**

I'm going to _____ my friends when I show up to the costume party dressed as a _____.

10. **bitter / drift**

The boy will be quite _____ if you let his kite _____ away.

Exercise 2

13

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

1. I will go on a long journey to Japan this spring.

2. I was on a plane headed to South America.

3. The part of a gun that you pull to make it fire broke off the old gun.

4. The police officer in charge of a large area arrested the criminal who robbed the bank.

5. There is a beautiful water source at the shopping mall.

6. My brother likes to hide in the closet and suddenly scare me.

7. The president wants to bring together the people of her country.

8. We sailed the boat into the area where the boats are supposed to land.

9. I hope a bear doesn't live in this cave!

10. The evil spirit made me commit the horrible crime.

Exercise 3

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Which of the following can afford very expensive things?
a. A sheriff b. A trigger c. A millionaire d. A devil
2. How would a person feel if they were upset about a situation?
a. Bitter b. Aboard c. Startled d. Unified
3. Where can many sailors be found?
a. With a bullet b. On a vessel c. In a fountain d. In a sweat
4. What does a toy boat do on water?
a. Worship b. Drift c. Inhabit d. Enforce
5. What do people do in the army?
a. Harbor b. Voyage c. March d. Port

Sheriff Dan

Dan was the evil **sheriff** of Oceantown. Dan was as cruel as the **devil**. He **worshipped** money. Dan was a **millionaire**, but he paid his police officers almost nothing. The police were very **bitter**, but Dan didn't care. He only cared about his money.

Every person who **inhabited** Oceantown disliked him. Dan **enforced** cruel laws. Once, Dan even put his own brother in jail for throwing a coin into a **fountain!** Sometimes he pointed his gun into the air and pulled the **trigger**. He didn't want the **bullets** to hit anyone. He just wanted to scare people with the loud sound.

Finally, the people of Oceantown decided that they had to get rid of Sheriff Dan. With their understanding, the crowd sought to **unify** the town. They **marched** to Dan's house. He was **startled** by the sight when he ran to the door. When he opened the door, the crowd jumped on him. They used a rope to tie him to a chair. Dan yelled, "Get your hands off of me! I'll put you all in jail for the rest of your lives!"

The crowd didn't listen. They carried Dan to the **harbor** and put him **aboard** a **vessel**. Dan was so scared that he began to **sweat**. He begged, "If you let me go, I will give you all my money!"

The crowd said back, "Sheriff, we don't care about your money. We know you will never change. We're sending you on a **voyage** to the middle of the ocean." The boat **drifted** out of the **port**, and Dan was never seen again. The people voted for a new sheriff who was kind and fair.



Reading Comprehension

UNIT
13

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. The sheriff enforced cruel laws.

2. Dan pulled the trigger on his gun and shot bullets in the air to scare away criminals.

3. With their understanding, the crowd sought to unify the town.

4. Dan's police officers were paid almost nothing.

5. Dan was sent on a voyage around the world.

6. Every person who inhabited Oceantown worshipped Dan.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Where did the crowd take Dan?

- a. To the streets
- b. To the harbor
- c. To Dan's house
- d. To the jail

2. At the end of the reading, Dan _____.

- a. became fair and kind
- b. drifted into another port
- c. was never seen again
- d. made Oceantown happy

3. Why did Dan put his brother in jail?

- a. He broke a fair law.
- b. He tied Dan to a chair.
- c. He startled Dan.
- d. He tossed a coin in a fountain.

4. According to the reading, why did the crowd send Dan away?

- a. The police were bitter towards Dan.
- b. They wanted Dan's money.
- c. Dan was a devil to them.
- d. They hated millionaires.


apprentice [əpréntis] *n.*

An **apprentice** is a person who learns how to do a job from a skilled person.

→ *Mark is an apprentice chef at the restaurant.*

assure [əʃúər] *v.*

To **assure** someone is to tell them something is true to make them less worried.

→ *He assured the boss that the building would be done on time.*

bandage [bændidʒ] *n.*

A **bandage** is a piece of cloth used to stop bleeding.

→ *If you cut yourself, please get a bandage from the first-aid kit.*

bleed [bli:d] *v.*

To **bleed** is to lose blood.

→ *If you are not careful, you will cut your finger and bleed.*

bond [bɒnd] *v.*

To **bond** with someone is to become friends with them.

→ *The women bonded after several hours of conversation.*

chef [ʃef] *n.*

A **chef** is a person who cooks in a restaurant.

→ *Tom is a chef at the restaurant near my house.*

crown [kraʊn] *n.*

A **crown** is the hat worn by a king or queen.

→ *The crown is made of gold.*

departure [dɪpə:rtʃər] *n.*

A **departure** is the act of leaving a place.

→ *They were excited about their departure back home.*

diligent [dilədʒənt] *adj.*

If someone is **diligent**, they work hard and are careful.

→ *Craig has always been a very diligent person at work.*

emperor [émpərər] *n.*

An **emperor** is the leader of a group of countries.

→ *The emperor Julius Caesar was in control of ancient Rome.*

**fiber** [faɪbər] *n.*

Fiber is a thread of a substance used to make clothes or rope.

→ *The mat was made from tiny fibers.*

**horrible** [hɔ:ribəl] *adj.*

If something is **horrible**, it is very bad.

→ *The assignment was horrible. I hated it.*

**impolite** [ɪmpələɪt] *adj.*

If someone is **impolite**, they are rude.

→ *Roger is impolite to everyone he meets.*

**kneel** [ni:l] *v.*

To **kneel** is to put one or both knees on the ground.

→ *Daryl got down on one knee and asked Nina to marry him.*

**luxury** [lʌkʃəri] *n.*

A **luxury** is an expensive thing that you do not need.

→ *We stayed at a luxury resort for our honeymoon.*

**massive** [mæsɪv] *adj.*

If something is **massive**, it is very big.

→ *The wheels on his truck were massive.*

**panic** [pænɪk] *v.*

To **panic** is to feel so nervous or afraid that you cannot think clearly.

→ *Everyone panicked when the house caught on fire.*

**priority** [praɪɔ:(:)rəti] *n.*

A **priority** is something that is more important than other things.

→ *My priority is to get good grades in school.*

**robe** [roub] *n.*

A **robe** is a long, loose piece of clothing.

→ *Many people wear robes in the morning.*

**scold** [skould] *v.*

To **scold** means to criticize one angrily because they have done wrong.

→ *Jesse was scolded by the teacher for not paying attention.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. hardworking
a. diligent b. massive c. horrible d. impolite
2. to lose control because of stress
a. bleed b. kneel c. panic d. bond
3. a person learning a job
a. emperor b. apprentice c. chef d. thread
4. someone in control of a large area of land
a. priority b. luxury c. assure d. emperor
5. to angrily tell someone that they did something wrong
a. scold b. bandage c. crown d. robe

Exercise 2

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

1. The dinner plates with designs made of gold were a treat but not needed.

2. The king wore a large, golden hat.

3. Joan is a person who gets paid to cook in a restaurant.

4. George started to lose blood when he cut his finger.

5. The book was so bad that I couldn't read the whole thing.

6. It is rude to walk away when someone is talking to you.

7. Everyone is supposed to get down on one knee when the king walks past.

8. Her new boat is very big. Twenty people can ride on it.

9. He wanted to become friends with his new co-workers.

10. The long threads were woven into a warm scarf.

Exercise 3

14

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Why would someone need a bandage?
a. They have overeaten. b. They have hurt themselves.
c. They are sweaty. d. They are sleepy.
2. If someone panics, what might they do?
a. Remain calm b. Begin telling jokes
c. Take a quick nap to save energy d. Scream and lose control
3. Where would you probably not see someone wearing a robe?
a. At the office b. In a hospital
c. At home d. In a king and queen's castle
4. What is a good way to bond with a person?
a. To find something you both like b. To argue often
c. To tell rumors about them d. To fight with them
5. Which answer below would not be considered an important priority?
a. Paying your bills b. Having at least three meals a day
c. Drinking plenty of liquids d. Having ice cream
6. Which of the following best describes an apprentice?
a. An experienced chef b. A woman learning to drive
c. A married man d. A girl learning a new job
7. What will usually happen if someone is diligent?
a. Success b. Sadness
c. Failure d. Laughter
8. If you kneel, what does that make you become?
a. Taller b. Older
c. Smaller d. Younger
9. If you are assuring someone of something, what are you doing?
a. Making them feel less worried b. Relieving a high fever
c. Dreaming with them d. Playing with them
10. Besides a departure time, airplane tickets will also have what other kind of time?
a. A fun time b. A sleep time
c. A movie time d. An arrival time

The Helpful Apprentice

There was once a small restaurant. People said that the best **chef** in the world worked there. But the chef was a **horrible** person to work for. He was **impolite** and **scolded** his workers all the time.

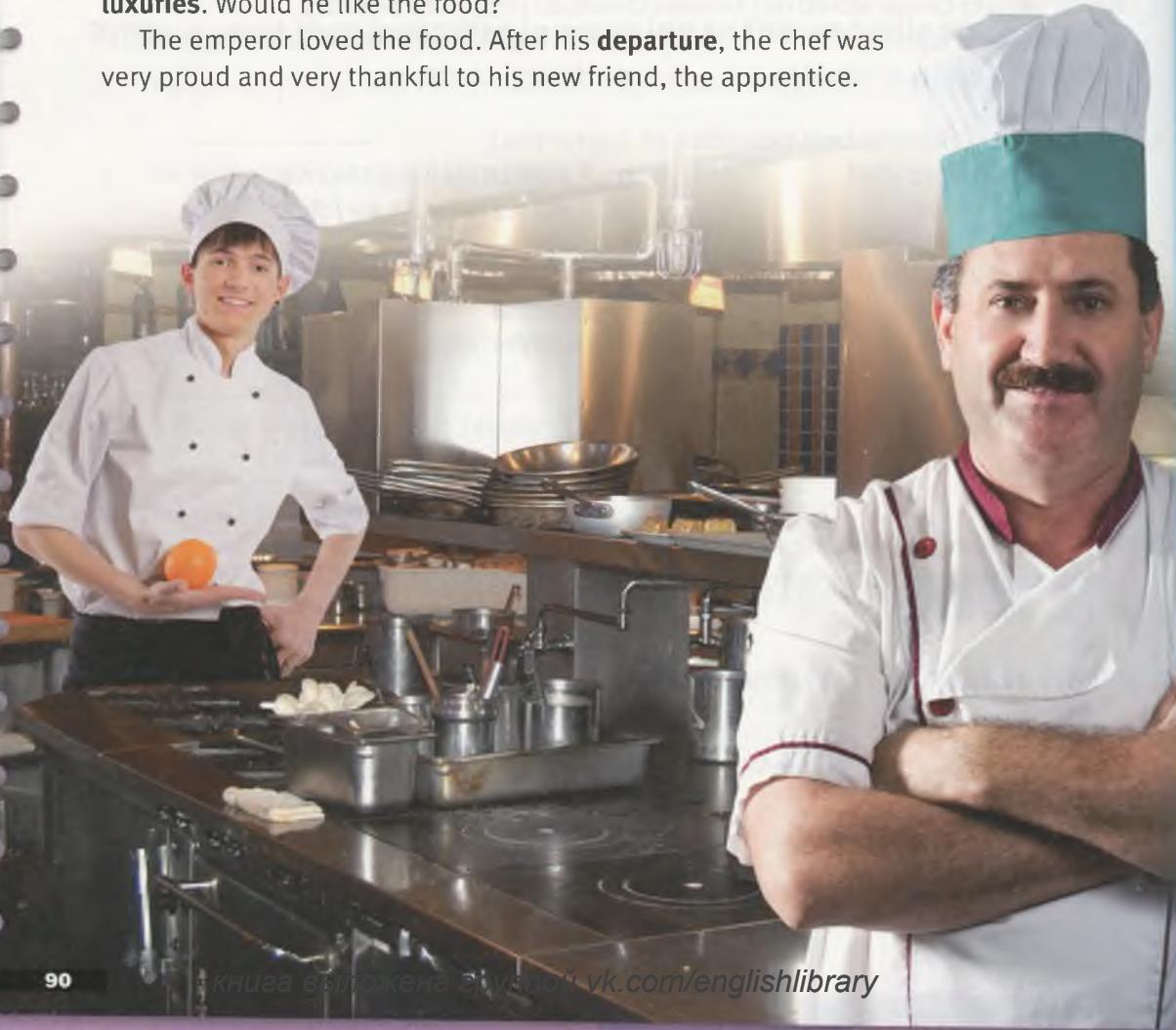
The chef had a young **apprentice**. The apprentice's first **priority** was to make the best food in the world. He was happy to have a good teacher, but he didn't like the chef. The boy was a **diligent** worker, but the chef scolded him more than anyone else.

Then one day, the chef got great news. The **emperor** wanted to have dinner there that night. He was very excited. He was working very fast, and he made a mistake. He cut his hand with a knife, and it started to **bleed**. The apprentice gave him a **bandage**, but the chef still couldn't cook.

The chef started to **panic**. The apprentice tried to **assure** him. "Everything will be OK," he said. But the chef was still afraid. Then they started to work together. They began to **bond**. The chef told the apprentice what to do. The boy cooked a great meal.

As soon as they finished, the emperor arrived. He wore a beautiful **robe** made of soft **fibers**. He also had a **massive crown**. Everyone in the restaurant **kneeled** when the emperor came in. The chef and the boy brought out his food. The emperor was used to **luxuries**. Would he like the food?

The emperor loved the food. After his **departure**, the chef was very proud and very thankful to his new friend, the apprentice.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. The apprentice helped the chef make food for the Emperor.

2. The chef was a massive person that everyone hated.

3. The Emperor had a crown and a robe.

4. The chef's finger was bleeding and needed a bandage.

5. The chef was very polite and always scolded his workers.

6. The apprentice was a diligent worker.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why was the restaurant famous?

- a. It served beautiful fibers.
- b. The chef was very impolite.
- c. The best chef in the world worked there.
- d. The Emperor ate there.

2. Why did the chef panic before the Emperor arrived?

- a. The apprentice assured him things were good.
- b. He wanted to bond with the apprentice.
- c. The Emperor was a horrible person.
- d. He cut himself and couldn't cook.

3. What was the apprentice's first priority?

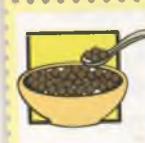
- a. To fill the restaurant with luxuries
- b. To cook great food
- c. To bond with the chef
- d. To make a meal for the Emperor

4. Why was the chef a bad person to work for?

- a. He was the best chef in the world.
- b. He often cooked for the Emperor.
- c. He often scolded his workers.
- d. He wanted everyone to be diligent.

UNIT
15

Word List

affair [əfɪər] *n.*

An **affair** is an event or a thing that happened.

→ *My wife and I attended a formal **affair** over the weekend.*

assembly [əsəmblɪ] *n.*

An **assembly** is a group that is together for the same reason.

→ *The students had an **assembly** to talk about their interests.*

bless [bles] *v.*

To **bless** is to ask God for protection or help.

→ *The angel **blessed** the newborn baby to keep it safe.*

cereal [sɪəriəl] *n.*

Cereal is a food that you mix with milk and eat for breakfast.

→ *Cereal is a fast and common breakfast food enjoyed in the U.S.*

cheerful [tʃɪərfəl] *adj.*

If someone is **cheerful**, they are happy or feel good.

→ *The children were **cheerful** because they didn't have to go to school.*

diameter [daɪəmɪtər] *n.*

The **diameter** of a round thing is the length across its center.

→ *The **diameter** of the tree was about 22 centimeters.*

exploit [ɪkspləɪt] *v.*

To **exploit** something is to use it for greedy reasons rather than good reasons.

→ *The company **exploits** their workers and makes them stay 12 hours a day.*

famine [fæmɪn] *n.*

A **famine** is a long time with little or no food.

→ *The farmers couldn't grow any food on the dry soil, so there was a **famine**.*

harvest [hɑːvɪst] *n.*

A **harvest** is the act of collecting food from farming.

→ *They had a lot of wheat from the last **harvest**.*

merry [məri] *adj.*

If someone is **merry**, they are very happy.

→ *They felt **merry** because the weather was great.*



nut [nʌt] *n.*

A nut is a hard seed or fruit that comes from some trees and bushes.
 → *To eat a nut, first you have to crack its shell.*

pardon [pa:rdn] *v.*

To pardon is a way to ask someone to repeat what was said before.
 → *Pardon me teacher, but could you repeat what you just said?*

pharaoh [fə:rəʊ] *n.*

A pharaoh was a king in ancient Egypt.
 → *The pharaohs ruled Egypt for thousands of years.*

ripe [raip] *adj.*

When a fruit is ripe, it is ready to be eaten.
 → *The cherries were nice and ripe.*

roast [roust] *v.*

To roast something is to cook it in an oven or over a fire.
 → *Mom roasted a turkey for the holiday dinner.*

routine [ru:tɪ:n] *n.*

A routine is a way of doing things that is the same every time.
 → *My father's daily routine includes shaving right before breakfast.*

scheme [ski:m] *n.*

A scheme is a plan or design.
 → *Mickey and Minnie came up with a scheme to solve the problem.*

slim [slɪm] *adj.*

If something or someone is slim, they are thin.
 → *Look at my new cell phone. It's very slim.*

stove [stouv] *n.*

A stove is a device used to cook food.
 → *Our new stove helps us to cook food much faster than before.*

theft [θeft] *n.*

A theft is a criminal act that involves someone stealing something.
 → *The theft of his TV took place when he was at work.*

Exercise 1

Circle two words that are related in each group.

| | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. a. theft | b. nut | c. cereal | d. routine |
| 2. a. roast | b. pharaoh | c. stove | d. pardon |
| 3. a. assembly | b. affair | c. bless | d. exploit |
| 4. a. exploit | b. famine | c. merry | d. cheerful |
| 5. a. scheme | b. slim | c. ripe | d. harvest |

Exercise 2

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

1. The sun has a larger length across its center than the Earth.

2. The criminal act of taking something stunned the classroom of friends.

3. Her new plan may just solve our year-long problem.

4. The woman wanted the religious man to ask God for help for her.

5. During the long time with no food, her family had to move to the city.

6. The oil company used for greedy reasons the resources of the poor country.

7. Since he is very skinny, most of his clothes don't fit him too well.

8. My thing that I do everyday consists of going to work, the health club, and finally home.

9. Would you repeat what you just said to me? I didn't quite understand.

10. In history class, the students learned about the kings of ancient Egypt.

Exercise 3

Choose the word that is a better fit for each blank.

1. ripe / roasted

After picking the _____ fruit, the cook _____ it in the oven.

2. pardon / theft

The boy didn't hear what the police said, so he asked, "_____ me. Did they say that there had been a _____ in his home?"

3. famine / pharaoh

During the _____, only the _____ had enough food to eat.

4. cereal / stove

He wasn't allowed to use the _____, so he made himself a bowl of _____ instead.

5. slim / harvest

After eating much of the food from the _____, she was no longer very _____.

6. diameter / nut

You can tell the size of the food inside a _____ if you measure the _____ of its shell.

7. affair / merry

The party was such a happy _____; everyone seemed so _____.

8. routine / bless

Her daily _____ included visiting her grandmother and asking God to _____ her so she would stay healthy.

9. assembly / exploit

The king had a plan to _____ the people, but the people had an _____ to stop him.

10. cheerful / scheme

She was _____ because everything about her _____ had worked.

Why Monkey Has No Home

For five years, there was a **famine**. The farmers asked people to **bless** them and finally, they had a good **harvest**. Since there was now plenty of food, the **pharaoh** decided to have a party. The party was a happy **affair**. For five days they had a huge feast.

Monkey was very happy. Because of the famine, he was very **slim**. He wanted to eat a lot of food.

When he arrived at the feast, hundreds of long tables were filled with food. There were **nuts**, bowls of **cereal**, and **ripe** fruit. He could also smell hot **roasted** meat cooking on the **stove**.

The **assembly** of animals was **merry**. However, during the feast, Monkey thought of a **scheme** to **exploit** the pharaoh's kindness. He decided to steal some of the food and then eat it at home.

All the animals were **cheerful**. They didn't notice that monkey was hiding food. After the feast, Monkey took the food to his house and ate it. He repeated this **routine** every day for four days.

But on the fifth day, the pharaoh had a surprise. He was going to give all the animals a home. Monkey was very excited. But when he arrived at the pharaoh's home, he could not get through the door. The **diameter** of his waist was wider than the doorway. He was too fat!

Monkey asked the pharaoh to forgive him for his **theft**. But the pharaoh said no.

"Pardon?" asked the monkey. He didn't understand why the pharaoh was being unkind.

"Everybody else will have a home now, but not you. Now you know that greed gets you nothing," explained the pharaoh.



PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The pharaoh's party was a sad affair.

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2. There was plenty of ripe fruit at the party from the harvest.

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3. The assembly of animals was merry.

4. ____ Monkey repeated his routine for five days.

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5. ____ The diameter of Monkey's waist was wider than the doorway.

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6. The pharaoh asked Monkey, "Pardon?"

PART B Answer the questions.


adolescent [ædələsənt] *n.*

An adolescent is a young person or a teenager.

→ *The adolescent was excited about getting a skateboard for his birthday.*


aptitude [æptitü:d] *n.*

Aptitude is a natural ability or skill.

→ *He has a natural aptitude for water skiing.*


compliment [kämpləmənt] *v.*

To compliment is to say a nice thing about someone or something.

→ *Her co-worker complimented her for doing a good job.*


hinder [hinder] *v.*

To hinder is to keep someone or something from doing something.

→ *All the traffic hindered me from getting to work on time.*


journalism [dʒə:rnlizəm] *n.*

Journalism is the work of collecting the news to put in newspapers or on TV.

→ *Before becoming a teacher, she worked in journalism.*


jury [dʒúəri] *n.*

A jury is a group of people that listen to a trial and say if someone is guilty.

→ *The jury listened closely to the attorney before they made their decision.*


justice [dʒástis] *n.*

Justice is fairness in the way that you treat other people.

→ *People turn to the court system when they are seeking justice.*


liberty [libə:rti] *n.*

Liberty is freedom to do what you want.

→ *To many people, the Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom.*


literary [literēri] *adj.*

If someone or something is literary, it is involved with literature in some way.

→ *He worked hard to create a successful literary career.*


pharmacy [fā:rmasi] *n.*

A pharmacy is a place where medicine is sold.

→ *My mother sells medicine to people at the pharmacy.*



pill [pil] *n.*

A **pill** is a small object that has medicine inside.

→ *She took a **pill** for her headache.*

presume [prɪzʊ:m] *v.*

To **presume** is to believe something is true without being certain.

→ *Since he raised his hand, the teacher **presumed** he knew the answer.*

privacy [prāivəsi] *n.*

To have **privacy** is to be away from other people.

→ *Please hang the sign on the door so we can have some **privacy**.*

punishment [pʌnɪʃmənt] *n.*

A **punishment** is something that one must endure for any wrongdoing.

→ *He was given a **punishment** for being rude to the teacher.*

sensible [sensəbəl] *adj.*

If someone is **sensible**, they make good decisions.

→ *It was **sensible** for her to save some money each month.*

slice [slais] *n.*

A **slice** is a piece from something larger, such as a cake.

→ *The girl enjoyed a **slice** of cake at her birthday party.*

sorrow [sərou] *n.*

Sorrow is a very sad feeling.

→ *The girl felt **sorrow** after her best friend moved away.*

straw [stro:] *n.*

A **straw** is a thin tube that is used to suck liquid into the mouth.

→ *I drank the orange juice through a **straw**.*

swell [swel] *v.*

To **swell** is to become larger and rounder.

→ *My sister's stomach began to **swell** after she got pregnant.*

tidy [taidi] *adj.*

When something is **tidy**, it is clean and in order.

→ *Leon has always been a very **tidy** boy.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. the condition of being away from other people
a. presume b. privacy c. slice d. jury
2. to say something nice to someone
a. compliment b. sensible c. hinder d. swell
3. an object with medicine inside
a. straw b. pill c. aptitude d. adolescent
4. fairness to others
a. sorrow b. justice c. liberty d. punishment
5. a store that sells medicine
a. pharmacy b. compliment c. literary d. justice

Exercise 2

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is a group of people that decides whether someone is guilty or not?
a. A jury b. A punishment
c. A pill d. An adolescent
2. If you are going to someone's wedding, what will others think?
a. That you are out for justice b. That they'll presume you know the couple
c. That you are tidy d. That you work in a pharmacy
3. If you have the ability to do something, then you have _____.
a. aptitude b. swell
c. privacy d. hinder
4. A ____ person reads a lot of books.
a. literary b. liberty
c. pill d. journalism
5. If someone exercises regularly, what kind of person can we say they are?
a. One who has aptitude b. A sensible person
c. One who likes to give compliments d. A person who enjoys a slice of pizza

Exercise 3

16

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

1. The teacher preferred working with children instead of young people.

2. It was hard for the students not to feel sadness or regret at the end of the school year.

3. The newspaper was known for its excellent work in writing news stories.

4. The pregnant woman's stomach started to grow larger and rounder.

5. The wall stopped his ability to see what was on the other side.

6. Henry's sentence for doing wrong was to spend two years in prison.

7. Everybody in the group received three pieces or portions of pizza each.

8. I asked my father if we had any long tubes for drinking liquid.

9. The children enjoyed their freedom on the playground after school.

10. The doctor's office was clean and orderly.

Matthew Learns a Lesson

Matthew was a **sensible** boy. He always kept his room **tidy** and had a natural **literary aptitude**. One day, he hoped to have a career in **journalism**. The **adolescent** spent much of his time reading and liked having **privacy**. But his quiet personality **hindered** his ability to make friends.

One day, Matthew went to the **pharmacy** to pick up some **pills** for his grandmother. He saw some boys leaning against a pole outside. One of the boys **complimented** Matthew. "I like your jacket."

Another boy asked, "Do you want to go to Nate's Restaurant?"

"Sure!" Matthew said.

The boys walked to the restaurant. They were going to have **slices** of pizza. They ordered their food and drank soda with **straws**. They ate until their bellies **swelled** up. Matthew was having so much fun.

One of the boys said, "Let's leave without paying."

Matthew didn't want to. But he **presumed** his new friends wouldn't like him if he didn't.

Suddenly, the waiter yelled, "Stop!" The two other boys ran, leaving Matthew there alone.

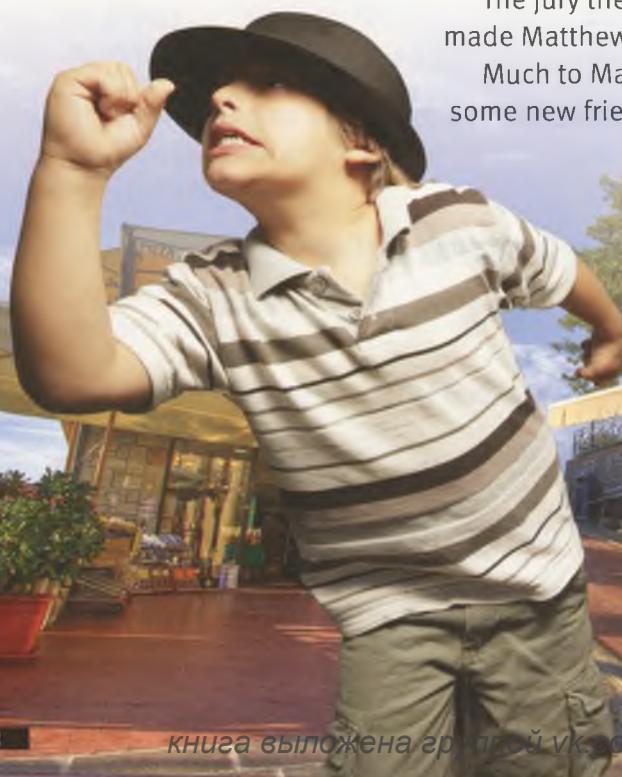
Soon, the police arrived. "Leaving without paying for your meal is the same as **stealing**," said the police officer. "The restaurant wants **justice**. So next week you have to go to court and let a **jury** decide your punishment."

When he went to court, the judge asked, "Do you have anything to say, Matthew?"

He said, "I feel **sorrow** for what I've done. Now I know that real friends won't ask you to do something illegal."

The jury then let him have his **liberty**. But they made Matthew pick up trash as **punishment**.

Much to Matthew's surprise, he ended up meeting some new friends.



Reading Comprehension

UNIT
16

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. The adolescent had a natural literary aptitude.

2. The boy leaning against the pole complimented Matthew's pills.

3. Matthew ordered a slice of pizza at the restaurant.

4. The boys ate too much, so their bellies swelled.

5. Matthew wants to work in the justice system when he grows up.

6. The jury allowed Matthew to keep his liberty, but he had to help in the community as punishment.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why was Matthew at the pharmacy?

- a. He wanted some privacy.
- b. He needed to buy straws.
- c. He was buying pills.
- d. He felt sorrow.

2. Which of the following is NOT a word used to describe Matthew?

- a. Sensible
- b. Optimistic
- c. Rude
- d. Tidy

3. Why did Matthew try to leave the restaurant without paying for his meal?

- a. He didn't enjoy the food.
- b. He presumed his friends would like him.
- c. He couldn't find the waiter.
- d. He didn't have enough money.

4. Why did Matthew get to keep his liberty at the end of the story?

- a. He complimented the jury.
- b. He persuaded the jury he had learned his lesson.
- c. He picked up trash as a punishment
- d. He hindered the jury from making a decision.


affection [əfekʃən] *n.*

Affection is a feeling of liking someone or something.

→ *Amanda has a lot of affection for her little sister Sarah.*


agency [eidiʒənsi] *n.*

An agency is a business or service set up to act for others.

→ *I went to a travel agency to help me arrange a flight home.*


ash [æʃ] *n.*

Ash is the grey or black powder created when something is burned.

→ *The end of his cigar was full of ashes.*


confine [kənfain] *v.*

To confine something is to keep it in one place.

→ *The elephant is confined to a cage in the zoo.*


dismiss [dismis] *v.*

To dismiss something is to say it is not important.

→ *He quickly dismissed my idea about a new project.*


erupt [irʌpt] *v.*

To erupt is for a volcano or something to shoot a hot substance.

→ *The volcano erupted for the first time in ten years.*


fate [feɪt] *n.*

Fate is a power that causes some things to happen.

→ *Some people believe that a person's hand can tell their fate.*


lava [læ:və] *n.*

Lava is the hot substance made of melted rock that shoots from volcanoes.

→ *The red hot lava poured from the volcano.*


miserable [mízərəbəl] *adj.*

If someone is miserable, they are very unhappy.

→ *He was miserable after his dog died.*


navigate [nævɪgeɪt] *v.*

To navigate something is to control the way it moves or goes.

→ *She navigated the ship across the ocean.*

**originate** [ərɪdʒəneɪt] *v.*

To **originate** somewhere is to start there.

→ *The idea of democracy **originated** in Ancient Greece.*

**remainder** [rɪmeində:r] *n.*

The **remainder** of something is what is left.

→ *He took a bite of the apple, then gave me the **remainder** of it.*

**retrieve** [rɪtrí:v] *v.*

To **retrieve** something is to find it and get it back.

→ *She **retrieved** her mail from the mail box.*

**shallow** [ʃælou] *adj.*

If something is **shallow**, it is not deep.

→ *The kids were playing in the **shallow** water.*

**slope** [sloup] *n.*

A **slope** is ground that is not flat.

→ *The **slope** to the top of the mountain was very steep.*

**span** [spæn] *v.*

To **span** a length of time is to last that long.

→ *His work began in 1999. It has **spanned** many years since then.*

**superstition** [sú:pərstɪʃən] *n.*

A **superstition** is something magical that people believe is real.

→ *It is a **superstition** that Friday the 13th is an unlucky day.*

**sympathy** [símpæθi] *n.*

Sympathy is a feeling of being sad for another person.

→ *I felt **sympathy** for my sister so I got her a balloon to cheer her up.*

**vibrate** [váibreɪt] *v.*

To **vibrate** is to shake very hard.

→ *The machine made his whole body **vibrate** as he broke up the ground.*

**wander** [wándə:r] *v.*

To **wander** is to walk without going to a certain place.

→ *The boys like to **wander** in the woods and look at birds.*

Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Which of the following mean that something is not important?
a. Superstition b. Dismiss c. Vibrate d. Miserable
2. What is the power that causes things to happen?
a. Affection b. To originate c. To wander d. Fate
3. What is the hot liquid from a volcano called?
a. Shallow b. Ash c. Slope d. Lava
4. What is something that a volcano does?
a. Fate b. Erupt c. Remainder d. Sympathy
5. What is it called to have belief in something magical?
a. Superstition b. Vibrate c. Agency d. Confine

Exercise 2

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

1. John was very unhappy when he lost his favorite book.

2. Manny found a job with a local news company that deals with other businesses.

3. The river in front of her house is not deep.

4. I don't like to keep in one place my dog; I want him to run around.

5. The house burned down, and there was only grey powder left.

6. She has to control where to go when she travels with her father.

7. My plan to become a farmer started when I was a child.

8. He has a feeling of love for his grandfather.

9. The people left the town when the ground started shaking.

10. I had a feeling of sadness for her when her dog died.

Exercise 3

UNIT 17
17

Choose the word that is a better fit for each blank.

1. originated / superstition

The _____ from Europe and was brought to North America.

2. agency / dismissed

The _____ quickly _____ his idea as being too unrealistic to be of any use.

3. slope / lava

Their house is built on a _____. There is great concern that _____ from a nearby volcano will destroy the house easily.

4. vibrate / fate

When he learned of his _____, he was frightened. It made his entire body _____ uncontrollably.

5. sympathy / confine

Please _____ your _____ for someone who really needs it.

6. ash / erupted

A gray cloud of _____ from the tailpipe of the car that had not been started in three years.

7. retrieve / miserable

I felt _____ all evening. Perhaps I caught a virus when I had to _____ the missing sheep from the heavy rainstorm.

8. wander / affection

I have great _____ for those who do exciting things. When I was young, I would often _____ the countryside just for fun.

9. remainder / shallow

We sent the youngsters home while the _____ of the group crossed the _____ but fast moving stream.

10. spanned / navigate

It was a difficult trip, but we managed to _____ our way through the wilderness in a trip that _____ five days.

The Magic Cup

Paul and John were brothers. They fought all the time because they both wanted to be leaders of the **agency** they both worked at.

There was a **superstition** in their town about a magic cup. People said the cup was in a volcano located far away. Anyone who **retrieved** the cup would have their wish come true. John and Paul both wanted to find it. Then they could become the leader.

They both left to find the cup. Before their trip, their mother said they should work together. They **dismissed** that idea. Even though their trips **originated** from the same house, each wanted to travel alone.

They were both **miserable** during the trip. They had to **navigate** small boats across **shallow** rivers and climb difficult **slopes**. Their journey **spanned** many days. When they finally got close to the volcano, the ground began to **vibrate** and the volcano **erupted**. **Ash** filled the sky and **lava** covered everything. John climbed to the top of a hill to keep from getting burned. A few moments later, his brother went up the same hill. They were **confined** to the hill until the lava cooled down.

They talked about the things they had seen while **wandering** around the country. They felt more **sympathy** and **affection** for each other than ever before. They decided that **fate** had brought them together.

The next day they left to finish the **remainder** of the trip together. Everything seemed much easier. When they finally found the cup, they learned that it didn't make wishes come true. It was only an ordinary cup. But the trip to reach the cup taught them to work together and love each other.



Reading Comprehension

UNIT
17

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. The trip to find the magic cup was very easy.

2. The boys dismissed their mother's advice before they left for the trip.

3. The boys were confined to a hilltop by the lava after the volcano erupted.

4. A superstition said that anyone who retrieved the cup would become the leader of the agency.

5. The boys had more affection and sympathy for each other after the trip.

6. After the volcano erupted, there was ash in the sky and lava on the ground.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why didn't the boys travel together?

- a. Their trips originated from different places.
- b. They were both miserable.
- c. They had to navigate boats across shallow rivers.
- d. They wanted to travel alone.

2. Why were the boys always fighting??

- a. The cup had special powers.
- b. They had very little food to eat.
- c. There was a hole beneath the tree.
- d. They both wanted to be leaders of the agency.

3. Why did fate bring the boys together?

- a. To show that stories about the tree weren't true
- b. So they could complete the remainder of the trip together
- c. So they could return home together
- d. So their trip could span many days

4. What was surprising about the cup?

- a. It was only an ordinary cup.
- b. It did not really exist.
- c. It had their names written on it.
- d. It was made of gold.


armor [á:rmər] *n.*

Armor is metal worn by soldiers to protect the body.

→ *The soldier wore armor to protect his body.*


blaze [bleiz] *v.*

To **blaze** means to burn brightly or powerfully.

→ *The small fire soon blazed into a large dangerous one.*


boom [bu:m] *v.*

To **boom** means to make a loud, deep sound.

→ *The firecrackers made a loud boom when they exploded.*


cliff [klif] *n.*

A **cliff** is a high and often flat wall of rock.

→ *The wolf stood at the cliff and howled.*


flame [fleim] *n.*

A **flame** is part of fire.

→ *The torch was filled with yellow and orange flames.*


independence [indipéndəns] *n.*

Independence is the state of being free from the control of others.

→ *After leaving home, Sophia had a great feeling of independence.*


invasion [in'veiʒən] *n.*

An **invasion** is an attack by a group from another country.

→ *In Korea, walls were built around cities to protect them from invasions.*


knight [naɪt] *n.*

A **knight** is a soldier of high rank and skill who usually serves a king.

→ *He was the best soldier, so the king made him a knight.*


lightning [láitnɪŋ] *n.*

Lightning is the bright light seen during a storm.

→ *The lightning flashed above the water.*


rebel [rēbəl] *n.*

A **rebel** is a person who fights the government in order to change it.

→ *The rebel had enough of the government's unfair policies.*



retreat [rɪtri:t] *v.*

To **retreat** means to run away because you have been beaten in a fight.

→ *The army retreated because they were losing the battle.*



revolution [rəvəlū:ʃən] *n.*

A **revolution** is a change to the political system by a group of people.

→ *The revolution in Russia led to the creation of the Soviet Union.*



spear [spi:e:r] *n.*

A **spear** is a long stick with a blade on one end that is used as a weapon.

→ *The soldier was holding a spear in his hand.*



steep [sti:p] *adj.*

If something is **steep**, then its slope or angle rises or falls sharply.

→ *He rode his bike up the steep hill to reach the top.*



summit [sʌmɪt] *n.*

A **summit** is the highest part of a hill or mountain.

→ *Snow covered the summit of the mountain even during the summer.*



thunder [θʌndə:r] *n.*

Thunder is the loud noise heard during a storm.

→ *The sound of the thunder startled me.*



troops [tru:ps] *n.*

Troops are soldiers that fight in groups in a battle.

→ *The troops were all prepared to go into battle.*



warrior [wɔ:(:)riə:r] *n.*

A **warrior** is a brave soldier or fighter.

→ *The samurai were some of the most skilled warriors in the ancient world.*



withdraw [wiðdrə:] *v.*

To **withdraw** means to leave a place, usually during war.

→ *After losing the battle, the enemy withdrew back to its own country.*



yield [jɪ:ld] *v.*

To **yield** something means to give up control of it or to give it away.

→ *He had to yield his turn because he was in checkmate.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to give up control
a. revolution b. flame c. yield d. independence
2. to make a loud, deep sound
a. boom b. spear c. cliff d. blaze
3. the highest point
a. knight b. retreat c. steep d. summit
4. a flat wall of rock
a. lightning b. cliff c. armor d. withdraw
5. someone who disagrees with those in charge
a. thunder b. invasion c. rebel d. troop

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. flame
a. a small piece of fire
c. a long stick
b. the total amount
d. a loud sound
2. spear
a. metal worn to protect
c. a sharp weapon
b. a brave soldier
d. to give up control
3. withdraw
a. to leave a place
c. to burn brightly
b. a group of soldiers
d. to stab with a point
4. lightning
a. a mountain
c. a high flat rock
b. to run away
d. what you see during a storm
5. knight
a. a king
c. a strange event
b. a skilled soldier
d. a group attack

Exercise 2

Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. withdraw b. armor c. steep d. retreat
2. a. blaze b. flame c. summit d. independence
3. a. cliff b. spear c. rebel d. revolution
4. a. yield b. knight c. warrior d. boom
5. a. thunder b. troop c. lightning d. steep

Exercise 3

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

1. Miguel did not want to give up control of his managerial powers.

2. With his long pointed stick with a blade at the end, he was able to defend himself.

3. During the storm we heard loud noises.

4. The army was beaten, so it ran away to a safe place.

5. The soldiers who fought in groups during the battle were exhausted after the conflict.

6. The metal we wore to protect our body was heavy and hot during the summer.

7. We walked carefully down the sharp angle of the mountain.

8. A feeling of being free came over all the people after the election of a new prime minister.

9. The soldiers managed to hold off the attack from another group.

10. We heard a loud sound when the hammer hit the brick wall.

The Knight's Plan

A town was fighting for their **independence** from another country. Several **rebels** started a **revolution**. However, they were afraid of an **invasion** from a lot of **troops**. They didn't have enough **warriors** to stop them, so they asked a **knight** for help.

The knight made a plan. A tall mountain was outside the town. The road near the top was very narrow. **Cliffs** rose on both sides of it.

"We must trick the enemy. They have to follow us up the mountain," the knight explained. "On the narrow path, only a few can attack us at one time."

The people agreed with the knight's plan.

The knight put on his **armor**, and the warriors got their **spears**. When the enemy attacked, the knight and warriors acted as if they were afraid. They quickly **withdrew** toward the mountain.

The enemy troops followed them up the **steep** path. Soon, the enemy became tired.

At the **summit**, the knight and his troops stopped. The enemy was close behind them. But now they were tired. Also, only a few could attack because the path was narrow. The knight and the warriors fought the enemy. But there were too many troops.

The knight was afraid. If the warriors **yielded** the path to the enemy, the town would be lost.

A storm suddenly came over the mountain. There was strong wind and rain. **Thunder boomed**. **Lightning** struck some trees near the enemy. The trees **blazed**. The **flames** scared the enemy and they **retreated**. They ran down the mountain, out of the town, and never returned.

The knight explained, "With a little luck, a good plan beats even a big army."



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. The town was afraid of an invasion.

2. The town agreed with the knight's plan.

3. The warriors wore armor, and the knight used a spear.

4. The path to the summit was steep.

5. Some rebels started a revolution for their independence.

6. Sounds from the trees scared the enemy.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why was the narrow path important to the knight's plan?

a. Few soldiers could attack from it. b. It led to a high cliff.
c. It was a safe place to hide. d. The enemy troops were afraid of it.

2. After they withdrew to the mountain, where did the knight and warriors stop?

a. Between two cliffs b. At the summit
c. Near the bottom d. Out of the town

3. Why didn't the enemy think there was a trap?

a. They had more troops. b. They thought the soldiers were scared.
c. They were tired. d. They were scared.

4. All of the following happened after the storm came EXCEPT _____.

a. thunder boomed b. the trees blazed
c. the knight retreated d. lightning struck


bench [bentʃ] *n.*

A **bench** is a long seat for two or more people.

→ *Most parks have **benches** for citizens to relax upon.*


confront [kənfrənt] *v.*

To **confront** a hard situation or person is to deal with it.

→ *The couple has to **confront** each other about their problems.*


daisy [deɪzi] *n.*

A **daisy** is a small flower with white petals and a yellow center.

→ *There were a few **daisies** growing in the field.*


dispute [dɪspjút] *n.*

A **dispute** is an argument or disagreement that people have.

→ *Karen and Brian often have **disputes** about silly things.*


horror [hɔ:rər] *n.*

Horror is a feeling of being very afraid or shocked.

→ *The audience screamed in **horror** when the ghost appeared in the movie.*


incident [ɪnseɪdənt] *n.*

An **incident** is an event that is usually not pleasant.

→ *Mr. Wilson had an **incident** where he became sick and had to leave.*


mist [mɪst] *n.*

Mist is water that you can see in the air or on a surface.

→ *The forest was covered with **mist**.*


object [əb'dʒikt] *n.*

An **object** is an inanimate thing that you can see or touch.

→ *The shopping cart was filled with **objects**.*


orphan [ɔ:rffən] *n.*

An **orphan** is a child who does not have parents.

→ *The **orphan** frequently cried during the night.*


plot [plɒt] *v.*

To **plot** is to make a secret plan to do something that is wrong or mean.

→ *The group was **plotting** to ruin the company's financial reports.*



➊ **pregnant** [prɪgnənt] *adj.*

When a female is **pregnant**, she is going to have a baby.

→ *The pregnant woman was shopping for baby clothes.*



➋ **rage** [reɪdʒ] *n.*

Rage is a very angry feeling.

→ *The chef was filled with rage when his helpers ruined the meal.*



➌ **revenge** [rɪvəndʒ] *n.*

Revenge is what you do to hurt or punish someone who hurts you.

→ *He broke his sister's doll as revenge after she lost his favorite book.*



➍ **shame** [ʃeɪm] *n.*

Shame is a bad feeling about things you have done wrong.

→ *The boy felt shame about misplacing his clothes.*



➎ **sigh** [sai] *v.*

To **sigh** is to breathe out loudly and show that you are tired or sad.

→ *Molly sighed when she looked at all the information she had to research.*



➏ **sneak** [sni:k] *v.*

To **sneak** is to move quietly so that no one hears or sees you.

→ *The thief snuck out of the house without anyone noticing him.*



➐ **spare** [spε:r] *v.*

To **spare** something is to give it because you have more than you need.

→ *I wanted to help him but I couldn't spare a tire.*



➑ **stem** [stɛm] *n.*

The **stem** of a plant is the stick that grows leaves or flowers.

→ *The rose had a long thin stem.*



➒ **supper** [sʌpər] *n.*

Supper is a meal that is eaten in the evening.

→ *We usually have supper around 6 o'clock at my house.*



➓ **tender** [tɛndə:r] *adj.*

When something is **tender**, it is soft and easy to chew.

→ *The meat was so tender they didn't need knives to cut it with.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to deal with a difficult situation
a. revenge b. confront c. supper d. object
2. a part of a flower
a. horror b. mist c. bench d. stem
3. soft and easy to chew
a. tender b. retreat c. steep d. summit
4. feeling of being afraid
a. incident b. pregnant c. horror d. spare
5. to breathe air
a. sigh b. daisy c. shame d. orphan

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. bench
a. quiet b. a seat c. no parents d. meal
2. plot
a. to plan b. a flower c. to get even d. soft
3. supper
a. a hard situation b. breathe c. meal d. flower part
4. dispute
a. an argument b. a shock c. flat rock d. a baby
5. incident
a. water b. to feel bad c. extra d. a bad event

Exercise 2

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. If a child loses their parents, what do they become?
a. A daisy b. An orphan c. A spare d. An object
2. What would you call someone who can spare time to help you?
a. greedy b. mean c. kind d. arrogant
3. What is something that would fill you with shame?
a. Buying new shoes b. Stealing from your grandparents
c. Eating cake d. Buying some books
4. What would put a person in a rage?
a. Getting a new job b. A bright sunny day
c. Meeting friends d. Someone stealing their car
5. If you sneak, what are you doing?
a. Loudly talking b. Trying not to be seen
c. Trying not to be heard d. Happily singing

Exercise 3

19

Choose the word that is the better fit for each blank.

1. **mist / daisy**

She went to the lawn and cut a _____ from the garden. It smelled good and was covered in _____.

2. **dispute / confronted**

The employees had a long _____ with the owner over their low pay. Eventually, one worker _____ the owner and was finally able to solve the problem.

3. **bench / sighed**

She looked across the schoolyard, hoping to find an empty _____ where she could rest. Since they were all full, she _____ and sat on the ground instead.

4. **incident / horror**

The _____ of the car accident made him too scared to drive. It wasn't until three years after the _____ that he got into a car again.

5. **pregnant / spare**

The _____ woman couldn't go to work anymore, so she had a lot of time to _____ with her hobbies.

6. **revenge / plotted**

He wasn't usually a person who tried to get _____. However, when he learned that his classmates had _____ against him, he changed his position.

7. **stems / rage**

A dog got into the garden and ate all the flowers, leaving behind only the _____. When the owner found out, he felt _____.

8. **tender / supper**

Mr. Holloway cooked hamburgers and vegetables for _____ yesterday. Everything was cooked very well. The meat was juicy and the vegetables were _____.

9. **sneak / orphan**

The _____ didn't have anybody to take care of him. He often had to _____ into empty houses during the winter just to keep warm.

10. **shame / objects**

A thief had taken several _____ from the museum. After a few days, however, he felt a sense of _____ and returned everything.

The Magic Pear Tree

It was a cool morning, and the grass was covered in **mist**. The market was full of people. A mean farmer named Jack yelled, “Pears for sale!” He sat on a **bench**, plotting how he could trick people. Then an **orphan** came to his cart.

“Can you **spare** a pear?” she asked.

Jack felt **rage**. He replied, “You don’t have any money!”

“Please, I haven’t had **supper** in days.”

“No!” shouted the farmer.

The orphan **sighed**. However, a **pregnant** lady heard the **dispute** and **confronted** Jack. “Just give her a pear,” she said. Jack had no **shame** and said no. Finally, a man bought a pear for the girl.

The girl quickly ate it, but she saved the seed. She wanted to get **revenge**.

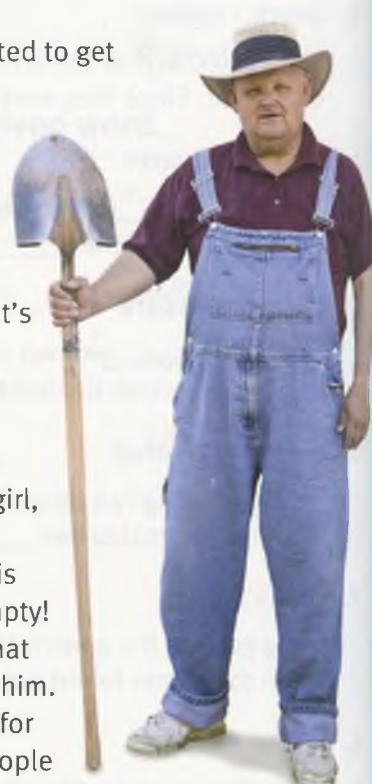
She told Jack, “I know a way to get hundreds of pears in one day. I’ll show you how.”

He watched the girl dig a hole. She dropped the seed into the ground. Then she spread the dirt over it.

“Watch closely,” she said. “In a few minutes, a **stem** will grow. It’ll turn into a tree that’s full of pears!”

Jack stared at the dirt, but nothing happened. The only **objects** there were a few **daisies**. He looked for the girl, but she had **snuck** away.

Then he looked at his cart in **horror**. It was empty! He suddenly realized that the orphan had tricked him. While Jack was waiting for the tree to grow, the people had taken the pears from his cart. They all laughed while they were eating the **tender** fruit. The farmer felt ashamed. The **incident** taught him to be kinder.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. The orphan wanted the farmer to give her a pear.

2. The farmer didn't feel shame about being unkind until after the incident.

3. The people in the marketplace plotted to get revenge against the farmer.

4. The girl sighed because she was tired of waiting for the tree to grow.

5. The girl snuck away before the farmer could confront her.

6. The orphan ate a large supper the night before.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What object did the girl keep after she ate the pear?

- a. The seed
- b. The stem
- c. A daisy
- d. The cart

2. What was the dispute between the orphan and the farmer about?

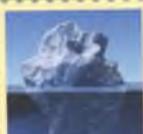
- a. The girl wanted a spare pear.
- b. The farmer felt rage about the girl.
- c. The girl sat on his bench.
- d. The farmer's pears were too expensive.

3. What did the girl do immediately after she put the seed in the ground?

- a. She asked the farmer to watch closely.
- b. She ate the pear.
- c. She spread the dirt over it.
- d. She dug a hole.

4. What happened to the farmer's pears at the end of the story?

- a. They were stolen by the crowd.
- b. They were all sold.
- c. They were given away.
- d. They were taken by the girl.


beneath [bini:ə] *prep.*

If something is **beneath** something else, it is under it.

→ *The largest part of an iceberg lies beneath the waterline.*


cub [kʌb] *n.*

A **cub** is a baby animal, such as a bear or lion.

→ *The lion cub was crying for its mother.*


dawn [dɔ:n] *n.*

Dawn is the time of day when the sun rises.

→ *At dawn, the sun gently rose over the farm.*


dissatisfied [dissætisfæid] *adj.*

If you are **dissatisfied**, you are not happy with something.

→ *I was dissatisfied with their decision to work on Sunday.*


ease [i:z] *n.*

When something is **done with ease**, it is not hard to do.

→ *The monkey climbed the tree with ease.*


evident [évidənt] *adj.*

When something is **evident**, it is easy to see or understand.

→ *It was evident from the look on his face that he was unhappy.*


hail [heil] *n.*

Hail is ice that falls from the sky when rain freezes.

→ *The hail from the storm was the size of golf balls.*


howl [haul] *v.*

To **howl** means to make a long, loud sound like a wolf or a dog.

→ *The wolf howled at the moon.*


leap [li:p] *v.*

To **leap** means to jump a long distance.

→ *He had to leap over the gap to reach the other side of the hill.*


magnificent [mægnífɪsənt] *adj.*

When something is **magnificent**, it is beautiful and grand.

→ *The man gave his wife a pair of magnificent diamond earrings.*



➊ **necessity** [nɪsəsəti] *n.*

A **necessity** is something that is needed.

→ *Fresh water is a **necessity** for life.*



➋ **outcome** [aʊtkʌm] *n.*

An **outcome** is the end of an action or event.

→ *The **outcome** of his latest business plan was a complete failure.*



➌ **pile** [paɪl] *n.*

A **pile** is a large group of things on top of one another.

→ *The **pile** of cups was beginning to tilt.*



➍ **profound** [prəfənd] *adj.*

When something is **profound**, it is very intelligent.

→ *For a little boy, Jeremy has some **profound** thoughts.*



➎ **seize** [sɪ:z] *v.*

To **seize** something means to grab it quickly or strongly.

→ *The man **seized** as much money as he could before anyone could see him.*



➏ **squeeze** [skwi:z] *v.*

To **squeeze** something means to press it together and hold it tightly.

→ *When Clara saw her cat, she gave it a big **squeeze**.*



➐ **supreme** [suprɪ:m] *adj.*

When something is **supreme**, it is the highest or best.

→ *The **supreme** officer was in charge of keeping the citizens calm.*



➑ **terrific** [tərɪfɪk] *adj.*

When something is **terrific**, it is very good.

→ *My youngest daughter is a **terrific** painter.*



➒ **trait** [treɪt] *n.*

A **trait** is part of someone's personality.

→ *One **trait** of Salvador's personality is his cheerfulness.*



➓ **vital** [vāɪtl] *adj.*

When something is **vital**, it is necessary for life.

→ *The heart is a **vital** organ.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a part of one's personality
a. trait b. profound c. necessity d. magnificent
2. to press together
a. vital b. squeeze c. terrific d. trait
3. to jump a long distance
a. squeeze b. seize c. howl d. leap
4. frozen rain
a. hail b. dissatisfied c. outcome d. dawn
5. the condition of being with little or no problem
a. dawn b. beneath c. ease d. pile

Exercise 2

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

1. The princess looked beautiful and grand in her new dress.

2. It is a needed thing to hold your breath when swimming under water.

3. The tribe honored their highest and best chief.

4. The runner was pleased with the end of the race.

5. The answer to this problem is easy to understand.

6. My father will be unhappy if I do not clean my bedroom.

7. The police grab criminals that try to run away.

8. The early news program comes on TV at the time the sun rises.

9. We covered the trap with a large group of sticks and grass.

10. The lion protected her baby animal from the hunters.

Exercise 3

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

Little Wolf and Mother Wolf

Mother Wolf was a **magnificent** animal. She had all the **traits** of a **terrific** hunter. She was very strong and fast. She knew how to hide and how to **seize** prey. Mother Wolf was the forest's **supreme** creature. Her skills were **evident** to all the other animals.

Mother Wolf lived in a den **beneath** a tree with her **cub**, Little Wolf. At **dawn**, Little Wolf and Mother Wolf were eating breakfast. Little Wolf looked sad. Mother Wolf said, "What is wrong, my cub?"

Little Wolf said, "I want to be big like you. You can run and **leap** better than anyone. You can **howl** so loudly. Being big is a **necessity**, and I am so small."

Mother Wolf said, "Don't be **dissatisfied** with your size. Being small can be very helpful sometimes."

Just then, rain and **hail** began to fall. The tree was hit by lightning. It fell on the wolves' den. Little Wolf was scared. The wolves knew that escaping the den was **vital**. Mother Wolf said, "Little Wolf, I cannot move the heavy **pile** of branches. But you can escape with **ease**. You can get out and find help!"

Little Wolf crawled out of the den and called all the large animals for help. They went to the den and pulled away the branches. Mother Wolf came out and said, "Thank you Little Wolf! You saved my life!" She softly **squeezed** Little Wolf and kissed her.

Little Wolf smiled. She said, "Mother, this **outcome** has taught me a **profound** lesson. Even though I'm small, I'm still important."



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Mother Wolf was a magnificent animal.

2. Little Wolf knew how to seize prey.

3. Mother Wolf couldn't move the pile of branches.

4. Mother Wolf made a den inside of a tree.

5. The large animals pulled the branches away.

6. Little Wolf saved Mother Wolf's life.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Which is NOT a trait of a terrific hunter like Mother Wolf?

- a. Being strong
- b. Being small
- c. Being fast
- d. Being big

2. Little Wolf was scared because _____.

- a. Mother Wolf became ill
- b. the snow filled the ground
- c. a tree fell on the den
- d. a hunter was chasing them

3. Why did Little Wolf feel sad?

- a. She could leap like her mother.
- b. She wanted to howl at the animals.
- c. She was dissatisfied with her mother.
- d. She thought she was useless.

4. According to the reading, why did Mother Wolf squeeze her cub?

- a. Because Little Wolf was laughing
- b. Because Little Wolf smiled
- c. Because Little Wolf was hurt
- d. Because Little Wolf saved her



accustomed [ək'ʌstəmd] *adj.*

When you become **accustomed** to something, you are in the habit of it.
 → *Grandfather is **accustomed** to reading the newspaper every morning.*

affirm [əfə:rnm] *v.*

To **affirm** is to say that something is true.
 → *Using a graph, Malcolm **affirmed** the success of the company.*

astonished [əstənɪʃt] *adj.*

If someone is **astonished**, they are very surprised or shocked.
 → *I was **astonished** when he pulled the live rabbit out of his hat.*

bang [æŋ] *v.*

To **bang** is to hit something to make a noise.
 → *The drummer **banged** on his drum as he marched in the parade.*

clan [klæn] *n.*

A **clan** is a group of relatives or friends.
 → *The Lee **clan** meets every year to celebrate the New Year.*

dim [dɪm] *adj.*

When something is **dim**, it does not give out much light.
 → *Working in a **dim** room is bad for your eyes.*

emphasis [émfəsis] *n.*

Emphasis is special attention or importance.
 → *The students put special **emphasis** on chapter 4 because it will be on the*

fable [fēibəl] *n.*

A **fable** is a short story that teaches a lesson.
 → *In the **fable** about the tortoise and the hare, the lesson is consistency.*

feast [fi:st] *n.*

A **feast** is a large meal for many people.
 → *At Thanksgiving, I enjoy a wonderful **feast** with my family.*

glow [glou] *v.*

To **glow** is to make a soft light.
 → *The small flame **glowed** softly.*



● **hollow** [hələʊ] *adj.*

When something is **hollow**, it has an empty space inside.

→ *Straws are hollow, so liquid can flow through them.*

● **instinct** [ɪnˈstɪŋkt] *n.*

Instinct is the natural way that people behave without thinking about it.

→ *Cats hunt mice because of instinct.*

● **joint** [dʒɔɪnt] *n.*

A **joint** is a place of the body where the bones meet, such as the knee.

→ *Two important bones in your leg meet at a joint in your knee.*

● **leak** [lɪk] *v.*

To **leak** is to let a liquid or gas pass through a flaw.

→ *The pipe leaks from many places.*

● **physician** [fɪzɪʃən] *n.*

A **physician** is a doctor.

→ *The physician said I would feel better if I took my medicine.*

● **sacrifice** [sækrəfəɪs] *v.*

To **sacrifice** something valuable is to give it up to get something else.

→ *Her parents sacrificed a lot of money in order for her to go to college.*

● **stiff** [stɪf] *adj.*

When something is **stiff**, it is hard to move.

→ *The bird was standing on the tree's stiff branch.*

● **stroke** [strouk] *v.*

To **stroke** is to move a hand over something or someone.

→ *She stroked her cheek to see if there was something on it.*

● **tragic** [trædʒɪk] *adj.*

When something is **tragic**, it is connected with death and suffering.

→ *The airplane crashed in a tragic accident.*

● **tune** [tju:n] *n.*

A **tune** is a song.

→ *The students played a familiar tune for the audience.*

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. stroke
a. to surprise b. to move a hand c. a light d. to speak
2. sacrifice
a. to give up b. to allow c. to cry d. to say
3. joint
a. very sad b. a large meal c. a short story d. where two bones meet
4. emphasis
a. family b. a song c. a doctor d. special attention
5. hollow
a. natural b. cannot move c. to connect d. empty

Exercise 2

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

1. She avoided walking in low-light areas.

2. Since she's lived in hot places all her life, she's used to warm weather.

3. The holes in the old pipes let water pass through onto the bathroom floor.

4. Her back felt hard to move after she slept on the floor.

5. He was happy to go home and see the group of family and friends.

6. The very shocked crowd watched as the magician performed his tricks.

7. The school served a large meal in honor of the new principal.

8. The only thing that I could see in the dark night was my flashlight making light.

9. It was a very sad event when his parents passed away in the accident.

10. Her natural behavior told her to leave the room as soon as possible.

Exercise 3

21

Choose the word that is a better fit for each blank.

1. fable / astonished

The _____ was about a young boy with magic powers. At first nobody believed him, but everyone was _____ when he made a cat disappear.

2. instincts / banged

After hearing the bad news, she _____ her fist on the table in anger. Things would go wrong, her _____ told her.

3. accustomed / feast

Though the food was good, he felt sick after the _____. He just wasn't _____ to eating so much at one time.

4. joint / physician

The _____ stretched out my arm, looking at my elbow. He wanted to make sure that my pain wasn't a problem with the _____.

5. affirm / emphasis

The university placed a special _____ on student safety. They wanted to _____ that they were interested in protecting students.

6. stiff / hollow

He wanted to find out where his sister went after school, so he hid in a _____ tree in the schoolyard. However, when he came out, he felt _____ all over.

7. clan / tunes

The entire _____ was excited about her wedding. While they drove to the church, they sang happy _____.

8. dim / stroked

In the _____ light, it was hard to find the earring she'd dropped on the floor. She _____ the ground until she finally felt it.

9. tragic / sacrifices

The boy suffered from a _____ illness. Still, his family made _____ to make sure he was always comfortable.

10. leak / glowing

He shut the door to make sure that no light could _____ into the room. However, he could still see the moon _____ outside of his window.

The Old Man with a Bump

An old man had a large bump on his face. He went to the best **physician** in town. He gave the old man **tragic** news: "I can't do anything. You'll have to get **accustomed** to it."

One day, the old man went into the forest. Suddenly, the light became **dim**. It was going to rain. So he found a **hollow** tree to sit under. It **leaked** a little, but there was no other place he could wait.

When the rain stopped, his **joints** felt **stiff** from sitting. Suddenly, he heard a **tune** coming from far away. Many **fables** said monsters lived in the forest. No one could **affirm** that the stories were true, though. Still, his **instincts** told him that there was something out there. He walked farther into the forest. Then he saw a fire **glowing**. He was **astonished** to see a **clan** of monsters. They were having a great **feast** and **bang**ing on drums.

He stood behind a tree, spying on them. Then the leader asked, "Who's the best dancer here?"

"Me!" the man yelled, coming from behind the tree. He started to dance. When he was finished, the leader said, "I want you to dance every night. In order to make sure you return, I'm going to keep something you love."

"Please don't take my bump," he begged. "I can't **sacrifice** it. It's good luck!" He exclaimed, pointing at it for **emphasis**.

The monsters agreed that they had to take his bump. After they did, the man **stroked** his face to make sure it was gone. He had tricked them! He never went back, and he never had to worry about his bump again.



Reading Comprehension

UNIT 21

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. The physician told the old man there was nothing he could do.

2. The old man waited in the hollow tree even though it leaked a little.

3. The old man's joints were stiff from walking in the forest.

4. The old man's instincts told him to return home immediately.

5. The man danced for the clan of monsters.

6. The monsters took away the man's tragic bump.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What advice did the doctor give the old man?

- a. To bang
- b. To make
- c. To sacrifice
- d. To get

2. Why did the man have to wait inside a hollow tree?

- a. The light became dim.
- b. It began to rain.
- c. He was hiding from monsters.
- d. His joints hurt.

3. Why did the old man come out from behind the tree?

- a. To run away
- b. To eat
- c. To dance
- d. To play music

4. Why does the old man stroke his face at the end of the story?

- a. To astonish the monsters
- b. To make sure the bump is gone
- c. For emphasis
- d. To affirm that the bump is there

Word List



accommodate [ækəmədeɪt] *v.*

To **accommodate** is to have enough room.

→ *The meeting room can accommodate nine people.*



circus [sé:rkəs] *n.*

A **circus** is a traveling show with animals and people.

→ *I like to go to the circus to see the animals do tricks.*



coincide [kóuinsaɪd] *v.*

If two things **coincide**, they happen at the same time.

→ *My birthday coincides with Christmas.*



commission [kəmɪʃən] *v.*

To **commission** someone to do something is to pay them to do it.

→ *The artist was commissioned to create a picture.*



dose [dous] *n.*

A **dose** is a certain amount of medicine that you take at one time.

→ *My mother gave me a dose of medicine before I went to bed.*



dye [dai] *v.*

To **dye** something is to make it a certain color by using a special chemical.

→ *Valery got her hair dyed at the salon yesterday.*



extent [ɪkstent] *n.*

The **extent** of something is how large, important, or serious it is.

→ *He ate to such an extent that he became overweight.*



gender [dʒéndər] *n.*

Gender is a category that describes being either a boy or a girl.

→ *Do you know the gender of her new baby?*



headline [hédlain] *n.*

A **headline** is the title of a newspaper story.

→ *The headline on the front page was about the economy.*



informal [ɪnfɔ:rmeɪl] *adj.*

When something is **informal**, it is not official.

→ *They had an informal meeting to talk about their experiences.*

**inquire** [ɪnkwaiər] *v.*

To **inquire** about something is to ask about it.

→ *Dad called to inquire about the price of tickets for the show.*

**messenger** [mɛsəndʒər] *n.*

A **messenger** is one who carries information from one place to another.

→ *The messenger delivered an important document to the office.*

**peer** [piər] *v.*

To **peer** at something is to watch it carefully.

→ *She peered at people through the window.*

**portrait** [pɔ:rtrɪt] *n.*

A **portrait** is a painting or photograph of someone.

→ *I saw many religious portraits when I went to the museum.*

**pose** [pouz] *v.*

To **pose** is to stay in one place without moving.

→ *The kids and their dog posed for a picture.*

**ranch** [ræntʃ] *n.*

A **ranch** is a large farm where animals are kept.

→ *My uncle has many horses on his ranch.*

**steer** [stiə:r] *v.*

To **steer** something is to control where it goes.

→ *He steered the go-cart around the track.*

**stripe** [straɪp] *n.*

A **stripe** is a thick line.

→ *The flag of the United States has red and white stripes.*

**tame** [teim] *adj.*

When an animal is **tame**, it is not afraid to be near people.

→ *The tame bird rested on his hand.*

**tempt** [tempt] *v.*

To **tempt** people is to offer them something they want but shouldn't have.

→ *I wasn't hungry, but she tempted me with a piece of my favorite cake.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to have enough room
a. accommodate b. circus c. tame d. steer
2. to change the color of something
a. tempt b. dye c. stripe d. dose
3. A category of being either a boy or a girl
a. wipe b. extent c. informal d. gender
4. the title of a newspaper story
a. pose b. headline c. ranch d. inquire
5. to pay someone to do something
a. portrait b. commission c. peer d. messenger

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. inquire
a. to pay someone for something
c. to make someone want something
b. to ask about something
d. not wild
2. steer
a. a picture of someone
c. a traveling show
b. to stay in one position
d. to control the direction of a car
3. stripe
a. a line
c. an amount of medicine
b. a person who carries news
d. describes being either a boy or a girl
4. extent
a. to have room for
c. to change color
b. how much
d. a place with many animals
5. coincide
a. to happen at the same time
c. to watch carefully
b. not official
d. the title of a news story

Exercise 2

Choose the word that is a better fit for each blank.

1. inquired / dose

The patient _____ if the doctor could help his shoulder pain. The doctor gave him a _____ of medication that would relieve the pain.

2. pose / peered

The photographer _____ through the camera, but the picture didn't seem right. So he asked the people to _____ differently.

3. portrait / commissioned

Her grandfather gave her a _____ that was painted when he was a boy. Her grandfather's family had _____ a famous artist to do it.

4. accommodate / coincided

The day of the wedding _____ with an important baseball game. As a result, the hotels couldn't _____ the extra guests.

5. circus / dyed

The performers at the _____ had clothing that was _____ funny colors.

6. headline / extent

They didn't understand the _____ of the damage until they saw the _____ that said that thousands of people had lost their homes in the storm.

7. messenger / stripe

The _____ carried the notes in a bag that had a long green _____ on the side.

8. ranch / informal

The owner of the _____ had an _____ meeting with his employees to talk to them about the recent problems.

9. steering / gender

I couldn't tell the _____ of the person _____ the car because it was dark outside.

10. tame / tempted

The trainer _____ the _____ tiger with a treat, but the animal remained in his place.

The Circus

Ben was unhappy. He lived on a **ranch** near a small town, and he didn't have many friends. Then one day a **messenger** came to the ranch. He showed the **headline** in the town newspaper. The **circus** was coming to the town. It even **coincided** with Ben's birthday!

Ben was very excited as his father **steered** the car through the town. The circus couldn't **accommodate** all the people who wanted to see the show, but Ben had a ticket.

Ben **peered** at the activity around him. He watched people of both **genders** dance all around. They wore funny costumes, and their hair was **dyed** many different colors. Also, **tame** tigers with **stripes** on their fur did tricks. Outside, people could **commission** an **informal portrait**. They **posed** in front of a funny picture while an artist quickly drew them. Ben couldn't believe it. He was happier than he had ever been before.

That day, Ben knew what he wanted to do. He loved the circus to such an **extent** that he wanted to have his own circus when he grew older.

Seeing the circus was like a **dose** of medicine for him. He wasn't unhappy anymore. He felt special. He **inquired** about what he needed to do to have his own circus. He studied hard and learned about business.

Ben worked very hard, and one day, he had his own circus. It was a great circus. People told him that he could be very rich. But he wasn't **tempted** by money. He just wanted to make children happy. He knew the circus had changed his life, and he wanted to do the same thing for others.

Reading Comprehension

UNIT
22

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Ben lived on a ranch near a small town.

2. Ben was tempted by money when he had his own circus.

3. The tigers had stripes and were tame.

4. People with dyed hair of both genders danced all over the place.

5. Ben learned about the circus from a television advertisement.

6. Ben was commissioned to paint informal portraits of people posing in front of a funny picture.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why did Ben like the circus to such an extent?

- a. He could be very rich.
- b. He inquired about getting his own circus.
- c. It made him feel special.
- d. He took a dose of special medicine.

2. What good news did the messenger bring?

- a. The circus was coming.
- b. Ice cream was free.
- c. Good weather was coming.
- d. A new movie was showing.

3. What did Ben's dad do on his birthday?

- a. He tamed tigers.
- b. He paid for Ben's portrait.
- c. He taught Ben how to drive.
- d. He steered around town looking for the circus.

4. Why wasn't Ben tempted by money?

- a. His circus wasn't very good.
- b. He was already very rich.
- c. He wanted other kids to like him.
- d. He only wanted to make people happy.

UNIT
23

Word List

Aborigine [æbərɪdʒənɪ] *n.*

An **Aborigine** is a native of Australia before Europeans lived there.
→ *The Aborigines created beautiful artwork.*

ban [bæn] *v.*

To **ban** something is to not let people do it.
→ *Smoking is banned in this building.*

cautious [kɔ:ʃəs] *adj.*

If you are **cautious**, you are careful in a dangerous situation.
→ *Be very cautious as you stack those boxes.*

confess [kənfes] *v.*

To **confess** something is to say that you did it.
→ *He confessed that he was responsible for choosing the winning story.*

cottage [kətɪdʒ] *n.*

A **cottage** is a small, old house in the countryside.
→ *My aunt lives in a pretty cottage in the mountains.*

daytime [deɪtaɪm] *n.*

Daytime is the time of the day when the sky is light.
→ *I only allowed my kids to play outside in the daytime.*

desperate [dəspərɪt] *adj.*

If you are **desperate**, you will try anything to do or change something.
→ *I'm desperate to find a new job.*

fade [feɪd] *v.*

If something **fares**, it gets quieter or darker.
→ *The piece of cloth I found was old and faded.*

fierce [fiərs] *adj.*

If a person or animal is **fierce**, they are angry or violent.
→ *Wolves are fierce animals. Do not disturb them.*

gamble [gæmbəl] *v.*

To **gamble** means to play a game that involves winning or losing money.
→ *Many people like to go to casinos to gamble.*

**lawn** [lə:n] *n.*

A **lawn** is an area covered in grass.

→ *My dad keeps the **lawn** in front of our house very neat.*

**mow** [mou] *v.*

To **mow** grass is to cut it to make it very short.

→ *I **mow** our lawn every weekend.*

**outlaw** [aʊtlə:] *n.*

An **outlaw** is a criminal who hides from the police.

→ *The police passed out posters of the **outlaw** to all the people.*

**prospect** [prəspekt] *n.*

A **prospect** is a possibility that something will happen.

→ *He wakes up every morning with the **prospect** of having a good day.*

**purse** [pə:rs] *n.*

A **purse** is a bag where women keep money, makeup and keys.

→ *My sister likes to buy designer **purses**.*

**rod** [rod] *n.*

A **rod** is a thin stick made of wood or metal.

→ *I bought a new fishing **rod** to use while on vacation.*

**seldom** [seldəm] *adv.*

If something **seldom** happens, it doesn't happen very often.

→ *It **seldom** rains in southern Arizona.*

**shave** [ʃeiv] *v.*

To **shave** means to cut the hairs on your face with a sharp tool.

→ *My father **shaves** his face every day because he doesn't want a beard.*

**terrified** [tərəfəid] *adj.*

If you are **terrified**, you are extremely scared.

→ *When I saw the ghost, I was absolutely **terrified**!*

**wizard** [wize:rd] *n.*

A **wizard** is a man who can do magic.

→ *The **wizard** made gold fall from the sky.*

Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

Exercise 2

Choose the word that is a better fit for each blank.

1. cottage / Aborigine

The _____ lived in a large _____ that was far away from the rest of the population.

2. prospects / outlaw

The old _____ sat in his hideout trying to figure out what to do. He was out of _____ and thought he should just turn himself in to the sheriff.

3. wizard / shaved

The popular _____ was tired of not having any privacy. So he _____ his long beard and dyed his hair so no one would recognize him.

4. gamble / cautious

Be _____ when you _____ with large amounts of money.

5. daytime / ban

We decided to _____ all _____ fires because they could spread easily.

6. lawn / faded

Mr. Beck's once proud _____ has been overgrown and _____ since he moved away.

7. desperate / purse

The _____ thief stole the woman's _____ from the table.

8. mow / fierce

I had to _____ the lawn in the old field yesterday. As I did, I uncovered a small den of _____ raccoons.

9. terrified / confess

I was _____ by the thought of going to jail. So I knew that the right thing to do would be to _____ my crime to the authorities.

10. seldom / rod

My grandfather _____ lets anyone to use his favorite fishing _____. But since it was my birthday, he let me use it.

Lazy Hans

Hans was lazy. He **seldom** helped his mother with anything. He didn't cook and he never **mowed** the **lawn**. He didn't even **shave!** He spent the **daytime** **gambling** with his mother's money. One day, his mother realized that her money was gone from her **purse**. "You're **banned** from my house!" she shouted. "Don't come back until you've learned your lesson!"

Hans went to live in the forest like an **outlaw**. But it was cold, and Hans couldn't find food. He went to a **cottage** to ask for a meal.

An **Aborigine** answered the door. "Can I stay here please?" Hans asked.

"You can stay if you work," the man replied.

Hans liked the **prospect** of food and warmth, so he agreed.

The man pointed to a field. "Take this **rod** and plant it over there. I am a **wizard**, and this magic rod will bring us food."

The field was far away. Hans knew it would be hard to walk there. So he just threw the rod behind the cottage and sat by the river. When daylight **faded**, he returned to the cottage and went to sleep.

The next morning, the old man looked very **fierce**. "You didn't take the rod to the field!" he shouted.

"No," **confessed** Hans, "it was too far!"

"Because of you we have nothing to eat!" replied the man.

Hans was **terrified** that the man would punish him. So he ran home. "Mama!" he cried, "I'm **desperate** to come back!" His mother was **cautious**.

"Do you promise to work?" she asked.

"Yes!" said Hans, "I'll never be lazy again!"



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Hans gambled with money from his mother's purse.

2. Hans went to the Aborigine's cottage because he liked the prospect of working.

3. The old man in the cottage was an outlaw.

4. When daylight faded, Hans went to sleep under a tree.

5. Hans didn't eat anything at the wizard's cottage.

6. The old man got very fierce when he realized Hans had been lazy.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. At the beginning of the story, what did Hans do during the daytime?
 - Gamble
 - Shave
 - Do domestic work
 - Mow the lawn
2. Why did Hans's mother ban him from her house?
 - He was lazy.
 - He wasn't good at gambling.
 - He couldn't farm.
 - He didn't listen to the wizard.
3. What did Hans confess to doing?
 - Eating all of the food
 - Throwing the rod behind the cottage
 - Sleeping in the field
 - Stealing his mother's money
4. How did Hans's mother feel when Hans returned home?
 - Desperate
 - Terrified
 - Fierce
 - Cautious


baggage [bægɪdʒ] *n.*

Baggage is the set of bags that people take with them when they travel.

→ *I'm taking several pieces of baggage with me on vacation.*


bulb [bʌlb] *n.*

A bulb is the glass part of an electric light.

→ *I had to change the light bulb in my bedroom.*


bundle [bʌndl] *n.*

A bundle is a number of things that are tied together.

→ *I was shocked when he showed me a bundle of money.*


cattle [kætl] *n.*

Cattle are cows and bulls, especially on a farm.

→ *The rancher's cattle were eating the grass in the field.*


flee [fli:] *v.*

To **flee** means to run away from trouble or danger.

→ *The crowd of men tried to flee from the danger.*


graze [greɪz] *v.*

To **graze** means to eat grass.

→ *The cows grazed in the field.*


greed [gri:d] *n.*

Greed is a desire to have more than the things that you need.

→ *She ate all the cookies out of her greed.*


herd [hə:rd] *n.*

A herd is a large group of the same type of animals that live together.

→ *The herd of cows moved slowly across the ranch.*


initiate [ɪnɪʃeɪt] *v.*

To **initiate** something means to start it.

→ *You have to turn the switch on to initiate the computer system.*


lane [lein] *n.*

A lane is a small road.

→ *The lane passes directly in front of our house.*



● **nerve** [nə:rv] *n.*

Nerve is bravery or the belief that you can do something.

→ *He has the nerve to think that he can actually wrestle with a lion.*

● **optimist** [ɒptəmɪst] *n.*

An optimist is somebody who sees the good parts of a situation.

→ *Even though he has physical problems, my brother is an optimist.*

● **parade** [pə'reɪd] *n.*

A parade is a celebration when groups of people walk in the same direction.

→ *There were many marching bands in the spring parade.*

● **pave** [peɪv] *v.*

To pave the ground is to lay material on it to make it easier to walk or drive on.

→ *The path was paved with yellow bricks.*

● **phantom** [fæntəm] *n.*

A phantom is a ghost or spirit.

→ *A scary phantom appeared from out of the darkness.*

● **portable** [pɔ:r'təbəl] *adj.*

Something that is portable is able to be moved or carried easily.

→ *Since computers are portable, people can use them anywhere.*

● **poster** [pó:stər] *n.*

A poster is a written announcement that is used to advertise something.

→ *I saw a poster about a free concert in the park.*

● **scratch** [skrætʃ] *v.*

To scratch is to make small cuts with a claw or fingernail.

→ *I used a stick to scratch my back.*

● **symphony** [sɪmfəni] *n.*

A symphony is a long piece of music performed by many musicians.

→ *Alex, a violin player, has always dreamt of playing a symphony.*

● **widow** [widou] *n.*

A widow is a woman whose husband has died.

→ *The widow had no children and was very lonely.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a group of animals, such as cows
a. graze b. a herd c. a bundle d. a poster
2. to escape from trouble or danger
a. flee b. graze c. pave d. initiate
3. somebody who thinks that good things will happen
a. a widow b. a phantom c. a parade d. an optimist
4. able to be moved or carried easily
a. greed b. parade c. portable d. nerve
5. a small road
a. a bulb b. a symphony c. a scratch d. a lane

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. baggage
 - a. a group of animals
 - b. an object used during a trip
 - c. a glass object
 - d. a celebration

2. nerve
 - a. happiness
 - b. sadness
 - c. anger
 - d. bravery

3. initiate
 - a. to run away
 - b. to start
 - c. to hit
 - d. to cut

4. graze
 - a. to eat
 - b. to want more than you need
 - c. to carry
 - d. to make nice sounds

5. phantom
 - a. an animal
 - b. a person who sees the good side of situation
 - c. a ghost
 - d. a person whose husband has died

Exercise 2

Choose the word that is a better fit for each blank.

1. initiated / symphony

The band was almost ready to perform the _____. After a few moments, they _____ the thirty-minute piece.

2. graze / cattle

The large field was full of grass where the animals could _____. The farmer knew his _____ would be glad to live there.

3. optimist / nerve

Andy didn't have the _____ to tell his teacher that he had made a mistake. However, Kristin, an _____, thought the teacher wouldn't get angry.

4. lane / paved

The man wondered if the _____ near his house would ever be _____.

5. bundle / herd

A _____ of goats followed the rancher into the barn. He opened a _____ of food and fed them.

6. greed / widow

The _____ told the hungry children to leave her house. She had more than enough food, but her _____ kept her from sharing.

7. parade / posters

My whole class was invited to walk in the _____. We carried large _____ that had our school's name on them.

8. bulb / portable

The woman bought a _____ lamp that she could take with her on trips. After a year, however, she had to buy a new _____ for the lamp.

9. fled / phantom

There was a loud noise, then a large _____ came into the room. The children screamed and _____ immediately.

10. baggage / scratched

He bought new _____ before the trip, but after the first time he used them, they were _____ and looked old.

The Bremen Town Musicians

Larry the cow, Harry the rooster and Lester the duck lived on a **widow**'s farm. They dreamed of playing music in a **parade**.

One day, the widow went to the lawn where her **herd** of **cattle** was **grazing**. "I'll eat him tomorrow," she said, pointing to Larry.

Larry wanted to **flee**, but he didn't have the **nerve** to go by himself. Then his friends Lester and Harry showed him a **poster**.

"It's for a parade in Bremen. We'll go with you, and we can perform our **symphony** there," Lester said.

The animals put together a small **bundle** that held a drum, a flute and a **portable** microphone. Then they took their **baggage** and **initiated** their long journey.

They walked down a **paved lane** all day. That night, they looked in the window of a house. They saw a group of thieves. They were eating a large dinner and telling stories about their **greed** and the people they stole from.

Lester was an **optimist**. He said, "I think we can scare them away!"

Soon, the animals came up with a plan. Harry flew inside and knocked over the lamp. "What was that?" screamed a thief as the **bulb** broke. They could barely see now.

Then Larry stood on two feet, and Lester flew to the top of his head. They looked very big. All three of the animals made scary noises. The thieves tried to hit the animals. But Harry flew over them and **scratched** them.

"It's a **phantom**!" yelled one thief.

The thieves ran away. The animals ate and rested. The next morning, Larry said, "Why go to Bremen? We can stay here and make music!" And so they remained there and were quite happy.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Larry, Harry and Lester were cattle on the widow Riley's farm.

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3 Larry, Harry and Lester wanted to go to Bremen to perform in a parade.

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4. ____ The animals initiated the journey with only a portable microphone and a drum in a bundle.

6. Harry scratched the bulb to break it.

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PART B Answer the questions.

1. Where did the cattle graze at the beginning of the story?
 - In an old house
 - On a lawn
 - On the paved lane
 - At a parade
2. How did Larry, Harry and Lester find out about the parade?
 - From an invitation letter
 - From the widow Riley
 - From a poster
 - From the other animals
3. What were the greedy thieves doing when the animals arrived at the house?
 - Stealing things from the house
 - Eating a large dinner
 - Planning to steal from the widow
 - Packing their baggage
4. What did the animals pretend to be in order to scare the thieves away?
 - Phantoms
 - The police
 - The owners of the house
 - Thieves

Word List

**circulate** [sə:kjuleɪt] *v.*

To **circulate** something is to spread it quickly.

→ *The fan helped to circulate cool air through the room.*

**consequent** [kɒnsɪkwənt] *adj.*

Consequent means happening because of a different situation.

→ *Her consequent rash came after she touched the poison ivy.*

**derive** [dɪrəɪv] *v.*

To **derive** something from another source means to get it from that thing.

→ *Red's nickname was derived from the color of her hair.*

**drown** [draun] *v.*

To **drown** is to die from not being able to breathe underwater.

→ *He would have drowned if the sailors would not have rescued him.*

**dynasty** [dænəsti] *n.*

A **dynasty** is a series of rulers who are all from the same family.

→ *The ancient Egyptians had a dynasty that lasted for many years.*

**fraction** [frækʃən] *n.*

A **fraction** is a small part of something.

→ *Only a fraction of the cake was gone.*

**frost** [fro:st] *n.*

Frost is a white layer of ice that forms during very cold weather.

→ *In the morning, the trees were all covered with frost.*

**illusion** [ilü:ʒən] *n.*

An **illusion** is something that looks real, but doesn't actually exist.

→ *Some pictures create an illusion for the eyes.*

**invade** [ɪnvéid] *v.*

To **invade** is to take over a place by force.

→ *The enemy forces tried to invade our country through the air.*

**lieutenant** [lu:ténənt] *n.*

A **lieutenant** is a rank in the military or police, or a person with that rank.

→ *The lieutenant was a good leader, and his soldiers respected him.*


marine [mərīn] *adj.*

The word **marine** describes something related to the sea.

→ *A healthy ocean is full of **marine** animals.*


merit [mərīt] *n.*

The **merit** of something or someone is their good qualities.

→ *The actor received an award for his **merits** in the movie.*


navy [nēivē] *n.*

A **navy** is the part of a country's military that fights at sea.

→ *My country is known for our strong **navy**.*


polar [pōulər] *adj.*

Polar relates to the cold places on Earth's north and south ends.

→ *Only a few people live in the Earth's northern **polar** region.*


ray [reɪ] *n.*

A **ray** is a line of light that comes from a bright object.

→ *The sun's warm **rays** covered the beach.*


resign [rɪzéɪn] *v.*

To **resign** means to quit a job.

→ *After I officially **resigned** from work, I said goodbye to my boss.*


suicide [su:əsáid] *n.*

Suicide is the act of killing oneself.

→ *Some people feel so sad that they think **suicide** is the only answer.*


tremble [trēmbl̄] *v.*

To **tremble** is to shake as a result of cold weather.

→ *Harry was not used to the cold, so he **trembled** most of the day.*


underlying [ʌndərlāiɪŋ] *adj.*

When something is **underlying**, it is a hidden cause of something else.

→ *Her **underlying** fear of flying reduced her traveling options.*


via [vi:ə] *prep.*

To travel **via** something means to travel through or using something.

→ *We arrived in the city from the airport **via** the train.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. relates to the cold places on Earth
a. polar b. marine c. frost d. underlying
2. a small part of something
a. fraction b. merit c. ray d. dynasty
3. something that appears real but is not
a. resign b. circulate c. derive d. illusion
4. to get from another source
a. frost b. illusion c. derive d. invade
5. to die in the water from lack of air
a. via b. drown c. suicide d. underlying

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. invade
a. to come from b. to kill oneself
c. to take over another country d. to happen because of something else
2. dynasty
a. thin layer of ice b. a group of rulers from the same family
c. a person that knows about the sea d. very cold
3. merit
a. a low ranking officer b. a good quality
c. a part of a whole d. a hidden problem
4. resign
a. to quit b. to die underwater
c. to shake d. to move from place to place
5. ray
a. a way to get through b. something that seems to be something else
c. a group of soldiers at sea d. a line of light

Exercise 2

Circle two words in each group that are related.

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. a. tremble | b. circulate | c. ray | d. frost |
| 2. a. dynasty | b. marine | c. navy | d. merit |
| 3. a. lieutenant | b. derive | c. polar | d. invade |
| 4. a. consequent | b. underlying | c. fraction | d. resign |
| 5. a. illusion | b. suicide | c. via | d. drown |

Exercise 3

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

1. We only require that you donate a small portion of your weekly earnings to our cause.

2. The massive empire that involved one family ruled for over 2,000 years.

3. The thin lines of sunlight warmed the small room and made it comfortable.

4. The unreal situation fooled many people into thinking that it was real.

5. Josie arrived by use of the subway.

6. The scent of her perfume passed quickly from person to person through the room.

7. After hearing about the new policy, Mitch was so upset that he quit his position.

8. The thin layer of ice covered the ground and the windows.

9. The kitten shook uncontrollably from being cold and wet.

10. I was a low ranking officer after graduating from the military academy.

How Did Greenland Get Its Name?

The nation of Greenland isn't very green. The sun's **rays** don't shine there for three whole months. As a result, it's covered with snow, ice and **frost**. Then how was the name **derived**? It started with a Viking named Erik the Red. Erik had many **merits**. However, there was an **underlying** problem . . . he got angry easily. People were scared of him. However, he was married to the niece of a very powerful man. So everybody tried to be nice to him.

One day, Erik fought with his neighbor and killed him. His **consequent** punishment was to leave Iceland.

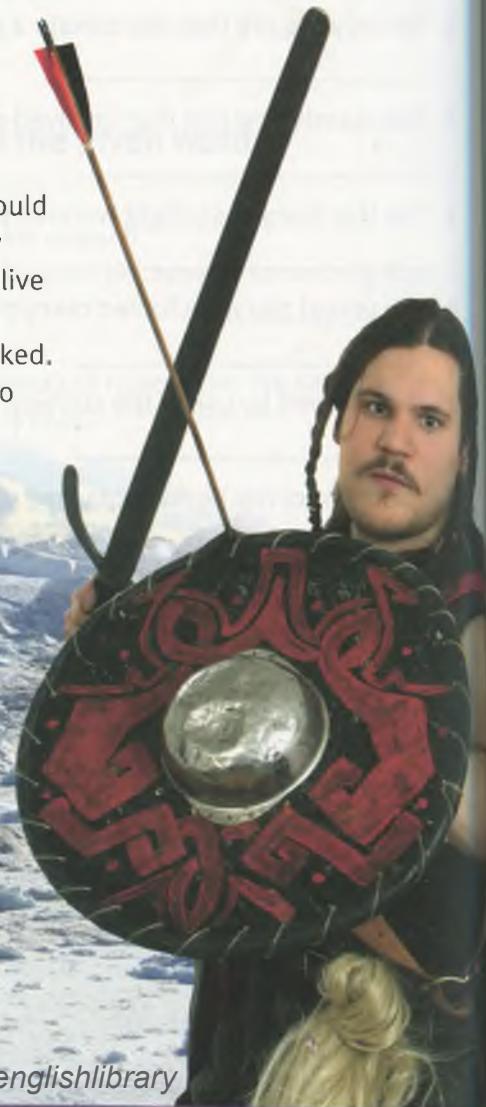
Many stories **circulated** about a land west of Iceland. But only a **fraction** of the people in Iceland believed them. Still, Erik wanted to find it.

Erik sailed toward the land **via** the Atlantic Ocean. His **marine** knowledge was good, but the trip was hard. Some of his men **drowned**. Erik's **lieutenant** wanted to **resign** from his position. Others thought about committing **suicide**.

Suddenly, Erik thought he saw something. "I don't believe it," said Erik. "It must be an **illusion**." But it was no trick—it was the new land!

Erik **trembled** in the cold **polar** air. He saw that there was ice everywhere. He realized that the ice could keep enemies out. Not even the best **navy** could **invade** the new land. He could start a new **dynasty** in his name. But how could he convince people to live here?

"I'll call it 'Greenland,'" he said. Erik's plan worked. Within two years, over a thousand people moved to Greenland. In the end, Greenland got its name all because of a trick.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. _____ The sun's rays don't ever shine on Greenland.

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2. Erik the Red wanted to start a dynasty in his name in Iceland.

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3. Erik the Red's consequent punishment for killing his neighbor was to leave Iceland for Denmark.

4 Erik's lieutenant thought about resigning

5 The ice around Greenland protected it from being invaded by navies

⁶ Greenland's name was derived from Erik's favorite color.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. According to the story, what was Erik's underlying problem?
 - a. He traveled via ship.
 - b. He had many merits.
 - c. He got angry easily.
 - d. He circulated stories that weren't true.
2. All of the following happened to people on Erik's ship EXCEPT _____.
 - a. they wanted to resign
 - b. they found gold
 - c. they drowned
 - d. they thought about suicide
3. What did Erik think he was looking at when he first saw Greenland?
 - a. A fraction
 - b. An illusion
 - c. Frost
 - d. A marine bird
4. Why did Erik want to bring more people to Greenland?
 - a. To help them grow food
 - b. So he could set up a dynasty
 - c. To explore more land
 - d. To protect them from the Vikings


alter [ó:lter] *v.*

To **alter** something means to make a small change to it.

→ *I altered the color of my nails to match my hair.*

aside [əsáid] *adv.*

If someone stands **aside**, they are on or to one side.

→ *The man stood aside and opened the door for me.*

autumn [ó:tém] *n.*

Autumn is the season of the year between summer and winter.

→ *I love when the leaves fall in autumn because I can play in them.*

blend [blend] *v.*

To **blend** is to mix two or more things together so that they become one thing.

→ *My wife blended together all of the ingredients to make a delicious stew.*

collapse [kəlæps] *v.*

To **collapse** is to fall down suddenly.

→ *The tree collapsed right in front of our house.*

crush [krʌʃ] *v.*

To **crush** something is to press it together so its shape is destroyed.

→ *Selena's new car was crushed when something fell on top of it.*

curve [kə:rўv] *v.*

To **curve** is to move in a line that bends and does not go straight.

→ *The road curves to the left and to the right.*

disgusting [disgástin] *adj.*

If something is **disgusting**, it is very unpleasant.

→ *After running all day, Greg's feet had a disgusting odor.*

drain [drein] *n.*

A **drain** is a pipe that carries away water from a building, such as in a kitchen.

→ *The water in the sink goes down the drain as you wash your hands.*

embrace [imbréis] *v.*

To **embrace** is to hug.

→ *When they saw each other again, the happy couple embraced.*

**envy** [énví] *v.*

To **envy** someone is to wish that you had something that they have.

→ *Sally envied the happy couple.*

fireworks [fáɪərwé:rk̩s] *n.*

Fireworks are objects that create colored lights when they are lit.

→ *The display of fireworks was so beautiful.*

flour [flauər] *n.*

Flour is a powder made from plants that is used to make foods like bread.

→ *I wanted to bake a pie, but I needed flour.*

fuse [fju:z] *n.*

A fuse is a string that you light on fireworks to make them explode.

→ *The boy lit the fuse on the rocket and waited for it to burst in the sky.*

ginger [dʒindʒər] *n.*

Ginger is a spice from the root of a plant. It tastes spicy and sweet.

→ *Ginger is a common ingredient in many dishes from India.*

jealous [dʒélo:s] *adj.*

If you are **jealous**, you think someone might take something from you.

→ *Miriam was jealous because Sue was paying too much attention to Jim.*

paste [peist] *n.*

A paste is a thick and smooth substance.

→ *My son needed some paste for a school project.*

receipt [risi:t] *n.*

A receipt is a paper that proves that something was received or bought.

→ *After looking at my receipt, I realized that I had spent too much money.*

wipe [waip] *v.*

To **wipe** something is to slide a piece of cloth over it to clean it.

→ *She wiped the dust from the windows.*

wire [waie:r] *n.*

A wire is a thin string made out of metal.

→ *The wires were connected to towers that brought electricity to the city.*

Exercise 1

Circle two words that are related in the group.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. a. collapse | b. alter | c. wire | d. crush |
| 2. a. disgusting | b. envy | c. jealous | d. wipe |
| 3. a. ginger | b. autumn | c. receipt | d. flour |
| 4. a. fuse | b. curve | c. fireworks | d. drain |
| 5. a. aside | b. paste | c. blend | d. embrace |

Exercise 2

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

1. The mixture was a funny color and looked very unpleasant.

2. After the house fell down suddenly, the family built a new home somewhere else.

3. When the boy spilled his milk, his mother rubbed a cloth over it.

4. The bird moved in a line that was not straight through the sky.

5. The mother hugged the crying child to make her feel better.

6. The farmer's food was usually ready in the season before winter.

7. The metal string was in between the two poles.

8. She made small changes to her drawing before giving it to her friend.

9. The pipe that carries water away was clogged with hair.

10. I asked the taxi driver to give me a document that proved how much I paid.

Exercise 3

Choose the word that is a better fit for each blank.

1. collapsed / altered

The roof of the old house hadn't been _____ since it was built. Since it wasn't cared for, it eventually _____.

2. blend / ginger

The recipe says to use two tablespoons of fresh _____. Then _____ all of the ingredients together and put it over the meat.

3. envied / autumn

Last _____, my neighbor's parents gave him a toy rocket to put together. I _____ him because I've always wanted one for myself.

4. aside / wires

The family stood _____ as the father tried to fix the car. He was sure that he just needed to fix the _____ on it.

5. crushed / receipt

On my way home, I accidentally _____ the carton of eggs. The store let me exchange them since I had my _____.

6. fuse/ fireworks

At the end of the festival, there were supposed to be _____. However, they didn't work because something had damaged the _____.

7. paste / wiped

Annie bought a type of paint that was a thick _____. It was easy to use, and when she was done, she _____ it up with an old cloth.

8. curved / embraced

The player hit the ball and it _____ through the field without anybody touching it. As a result, the team won the game and _____ each other in happiness.

9. disgusting / jealous

The girl wasn't _____ of her brother's new friend. All they did was talk about _____ things like frogs and snakes.

10. flour / drain

Megan didn't use enough _____ when making pancakes. As a result, she poured the mixture down the _____ and tried again.

Everyone is Special

When I was young, everything that went wrong in my house seemed to be my fault. Once, my brothers tried to make cookies. They **blended flour** and **ginger** and made a **disgusting paste**. Then they tried to wash it down the **drain**, but it got all over the floor. Later, my brothers said that I did it and I had to **wipe** it up.

I worried that my parents liked them more than me. One **autumn** day, I was sure I would make my parents proud. I bought a model rocket. After I put it together, I invited everybody to watch it. I wanted my brothers to **envy** my technical knowledge. I lit the **fuse**, but nothing happened.

“Looks like your **fireworks** don’t work. I hope you kept the **receipt** so you can return them,” my brother said.

“It’s not fireworks!” I screamed. They were making fun of me again.

I didn’t know what went wrong. I hadn’t **altered** anything. I quickly moved the **wires** on the bottom, hoping that would help. Suddenly, the rocket flew up. We stood **aside** as it **curved** through the lawn and ran straight into the mailbox. Then the mailbox **collapsed**. The rocket was **crushed**.

Embarrassed, I ran inside and hid. A few minutes later, my mom asked, “Are you OK?”

“I just wanted them to be **jealous** of me for once. Now I see why you and Dad don’t love me as much as them,” I said.

“That’s not true!” said my mom. “See my fingers . . . each one is different. You kids are like my fingers: all are different, but I love them all the same.”

I **embraced** her. Now I know that my parents love me just as much as my brothers.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ The brothers blended flour and ginger together when trying to make a disgusting paste.

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3. The model rocket worked after the fuse was altered.

_____ The mailbox is crushed because the rocket curves into it.

5. ____ The girl wanted her brothers to be jealous of her.

_____ The mother embraces the girl and says she doesn't love any of her children more than the others.

PART B Answer the questions.


acknowledge [əknəlidʒ] *v.*

If you **acknowledge** something, you accept that it is true or that it exists.
 → *The teacher acknowledged that the young student was hungry.*


ambassador [æmbəsədər] *n.*

An **ambassador** is a government worker who works in another country.
 → *The ambassador from Korea was in charge of the conference.*


blonde [blond] *n.*

If someone is a **blonde**, they have light-colored hair.
 → *My cousin is different from me. She is a blonde with blue eyes.*


conquer [kən'kjər] *v.*

To **conquer** a country means to attack and take control of it.
 → *The soldiers were trying to conquer the world.*


drag [dræg] *v.*

To **drag** something means to pull it across the ground.
 → *The dog was dragging his owner down the street.*


exaggerate [igzədʒərēit] *v.*

To **exaggerate** is to say that something is bigger or better than it really is.
 → *Jimmy wasn't exaggerating about the seriousness of his injury.*


heritage [héritidʒ] *n.*

Heritage is the collection of features of a society, such as language and religion.
 → *Teepees are part of the heritage of the American Indians of the plains.*


insult [insəlt] *v.*

To **insult** someone is to say things that will hurt their feelings.
 → *The girls insulted each other all afternoon.*


meanwhile [mí:nhwāil] *adv.*

Meanwhile means until something happens or while something is happening.
 → *He wants to be a doctor in the future, but meanwhile, he works a regular job.*


necklace [nēklis] *n.*

A **necklace** is a piece of jewelry that people wear around their necks.
 → *Joyce received a lovely pearl necklace for her wedding anniversary.*



● **noble** [nóubəl] *n.*

A **noble** is a rich and powerful person.

→ *The Queen invited a noble from a nearby country to dinner.*

● **precious** [prē'jēs] *adj.*

When something is **precious**, it is valuable and important.

→ *In a desert, water can be more precious than money.*

● **prejudice** [prēdʒudis] *n.*

A **prejudice** is an unfair opinion about someone before you get to know them.

→ *The company's rules against gender prejudice must be enforced.*

● **rumor** [rū'me:r] *n.*

A **rumor** is a story that may not be true.

→ *Carla was spreading rumors around the office.*

● **sin** [sin] *n.*

A **sin** is something that is wrong for religious reasons.

→ *Taking something that doesn't belong to you is a sin.*

● **spectacle** [spēktəkəl] *n.*

A **spectacle** is an amazing sight.

→ *Niagara Falls is quite a spectacle.*

● **stack** [stæk] *n.*

A **stack** is a pile of different things.

→ *There was a stack of paperwork on his desk to complete.*

● **suspicious** [səspī'jēs] *adj.*

If someone is **suspicious** of someone else, they do not trust that person.

→ *Dad was suspicious of the caller on the line.*

● **tin** [tin] *n.*

Tin is a cheap white metal.

→ *Soup is a common food that is often sold in tin cans.*

● **vase** [veis] *n.*

A **vase** is an attractive container where people keep flowers.

→ *The vase was filled with such lovely flowers.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. something you keep flowers in
a. vase b. stack c. tin d. spectacle
2. to say something is better than it really is
a. exaggerate b. drag c. heritage d. insult
3. a rich and important person
a. ambassador b. noble c. necklace d. prejudice
4. having light, yellow-colored hair
a. suspicious b. blonde c. rumor d. conquer
5. not trusting of someone
a. suspicious b. meanwhile c. acknowledge d. precious

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. heritage
a. features of a society
c. a government worker
b. to put into something else
d. a rich and powerful person
2. spectacle
a. an amazing sight
c. something that is wrong
b. to take something
d. a piece of jewelry
3. drag
a. to attack
c. not trusting
b. very important
d. to pull something
4. sin
a. something wrong for religious reasons
c. a place to keep flowers
b. the traditions of a country
d. an official working in a foreign country
5. tin
a. a color of hair
c. a cheap metal
b. to say mean things
d. to control a country

Exercise 2

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

1. The police waited for the criminals. While this was happening, the criminals were entering the building through the back door.

2. The person who works for the government is from the UK but works in China.

3. The piece of jewelry worn around the neck was made of pure gold.

4. I admit that I was wrong in that situation.

5. Don't say unkind things to your little sister!

6. Alexander the Great attacked and took control over many countries in Africa and Asia.

7. She admired the very valuable ring that her mother wore.

8. Would you please place one on top of the other the boxes?

9. You shouldn't spread things that may not be true about people.

10. Some visitors to foreign countries experience unfair judgment, but most have pleasant experiences.

Pizarro and the Inca Gold

According to **rumors**, there's lots of **precious** gold hidden in the jungles of Peru. It got there when the Spanish **conquered** parts of South America. The Spanish **noble**, Francisco Pizarro, arrived in Peru in the 1500s. He found a group of people called the Incas. The Incas believed that their leader, Atahualpa, was both a king and a god. But Pizarro didn't agree.

"It is a **sin** for a man to think he is God!" he said to Atahualpa.

Atahualpa thought Pizarro was **insulting** his **heritage**. He thought the **blonde** Spanish men held **prejudices** against the Incas. But Atahualpa was a kind man and didn't want to fight the Spaniards. He said, "If I give you a room full of gold, will you leave my country in peace?"

Pizarro was **suspicious**. He thought Atahualpa was **exaggerating**. But a few days later, Pizarro returned to the Inca palace with his **ambassadors**. He saw a room filled with **stacks** of gold. There were golden **necklaces**, cups, plates and **vases**. It was a great **spectacle**. He **acknowledged** that Atahualpa had told the truth. But after seeing the gold, he wanted all of Peru's gold. So he didn't leave the country.

The Spanish soldiers stayed in Peru and grabbed all the gold they could find. But the Inca people tricked the Spaniards. They mixed the gold with **tin** so that it was poor quality. They gave this gold to the Spaniards. **Meanwhile**, they hid the good gold. They stuffed it into sacks and **dragged** it deep into the jungle. The Spanish conquerors never found the gold. People think it is still there today.

Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Pizarro acknowledged that Atahualpa was honest.

2. The Incas of Peru had blonde hair.

3. Atahualpa offered Pizarro a room filled with stacks of precious gold.

4. The Spanish conquered parts of South America.

5. Pizarro thought that Atahualpa had insulted his heritage and that his men held prejudices against the Incas.

6. Pizarro agreed that Atahualpa was both a god and a king.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Which of the following did NOT appear in the room with gold?

- a. Pieces of tin
- b. Necklaces
- c. Vases
- d. Cups

2. Which adjective describes Pizarro?

- a. Noble
- b. Gentle
- c. Suspicious
- d. Sensitive

3. What do the rumors say?

- a. Pizarro defeated the Incas easily.
- b. There is a lot of gold in the Peruvian jungle.
- c. The Incas discovered the Spanish.
- d. The Spanish arrived in Peru in the 1500s.

4. Who went to the room of gold with Pizarro?

- a. The King of Spain
- b. Spanish ambassadors
- c. Men from the jungle
- d. Tin makers

UNIT
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Word List

ache [eik] *v.*

If something **aches**, it hurts.

→ *Mindy's head ached because she bumped it against the wall.*

arctic [ärktik] *adj.*

If something is **arctic**, it is from far north near the North Pole.

→ *It is cold when the arctic winds blow.*

canal [kənæl] *n.*

A **canal** is a path for water to travel through.

→ *The city of Venice, Italy, has many canals.*

chemist [kemist] *n.*

A **chemist** is a scientist who works with chemicals.

→ *My mother is a successful chemist who helps invent new products.*

chill [tʃil] *n.*

A **chill** is a feeling of cold.

→ *The chill from the cold wind made Bill shiver.*

congress [kōŋgris] *n.*

Congress is a group of leaders in a government.

→ *Congress makes laws for people to follow.*

dairy [dēəri] *adj.*

If something is **dairy**, it is made from milk.

→ *Things like milk and cheese are dairy foods.*

descend [disēnd] *v.*

To **descend** is to go downward.

→ *I descended the stairs to get out of the building.*

grocer [grōosər] *n.*

A **grocer** is a person who sells food.

→ *Our grocer, Mr. Smith, is a very kind man.*

hesitate [hēzəteɪt] *v.*

To **hesitate** is to wait for a short time before doing something.

→ *He hesitated for a moment before he decided which choice to make.*



➊ **institution** [instɪtju:ʃən] *n.*

An **institution** is an organization that works to help a city or group of people.

→ Banks are vital **institutions** that businesses and people use every day.

➋ **jog** [dʒɒg] *v.*

To **jog** is to run slowly.

→ He **jogs** every day so he can be healthier.

➌ **merchant** [mə:tʃənt] *n.*

A **merchant** is a person who sells things.

→ The **merchant** was selling used cars.

➍ **poke** [pouk] *v.*

To **poke** something is to push it with your finger.

→ I **poked** my finger on a thumb tack.

➎ **postpone** [pəʊst:pəʊn] *v.*

To **postpone** something is to make it happen later than planned.

→ They **postponed** the meeting until Elena arrived.

➏ **splash** [splæʃ] *v.*

When a liquid **splashes**, it bursts and hits something.

→ Some green paint **splashed** upon the floor.

➐ **stubborn** [stʌbə:rn] *adj.*

If people are **stubborn**, they don't change their minds easily.

→ Both of my parents are **stubborn**. They never give in to each other.

➑ **suburb** [sʌbə:rb] *n.*

A **suburb** is a small part of a large city.

→ I grew up in the **suburbs** only a few minutes outside of the city.

➒ **tide** [taɪd] *n.*

The **tide** is the level of the water in the sea.

→ The **tide** continued to crawl upon the beach little by little.

➓ **tragedy** [trædʒədi] *n.*

A **tragedy** is a very sad event.

→ It was a **tragedy** when his house was struck by lightning and burned.

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. very cold
a. arctic b. grocer c. canal d. tide
2. a person who sells things
a. dairy b. merchant c. stubborn d. congress
3. something very bad
a. chemist b. chill c. tragedy d. tide
4. to go down
a. hesitate b. descend c. institution d. splash
5. to run
a. postpone b. suburb c. poke d. jog

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. hesitate
a. an organization
c. to wait for a moment
b. to feel pain
d. to make something happen later
2. canal
a. to go down
c. things made from milk
b. a path for water
d. a small city
3. chill
a. a group of leaders
c. a person who sells food
b. a feeling of cold
d. to run
4. stubborn
a. a very bad thing
c. when water hits something
b. a person who sells things
d. not changing your mind
5. poke
a. to make something later
c. to push with your finger
b. the level of the sea
d. a scientist

Exercise 2

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

1. The party was planned for tonight, but it was moved to a later time.

2. I was recently elected to the group of people who make laws in a government.

3. My grandfather was a person who sold food.

4. The hospital is an important organization in the town.

5. The scientist who works with chemicals created a new formula for health.

6. The foods made from milk section is in the back of the supermarket.

7. Don't burst the water inside the tub.

8. She lives in the small parts of the large city.

9. The level of the water in the sea rises and falls every day.

10. It hurts in my lower back.

The Boy Who Saved the Town

Marcus lived in a small **suburb** near the sea. He was a **stubborn** boy, and he only cared about himself. His father worked as a **chemist** for an **institution** and wanted Marcus to get a job there. Instead, the boy delivered milk. Each morning he took **dairy** products to the **grocers**.

One day, Marcus was **jogging** down the street with a gallon of milk to give to a **merchant**. He didn't want to be late. He ran down a path beside a large **canal**. A wall there kept water from coming into the town during high **tide**. But Marcus saw a small hole in the wall. Marcus knew that if the wall broke, it would be a **tragedy** for the town.

At first, he **hesitated**. He had to choose between helping himself and helping the town. There was only one way to save the town. It seemed crazy to him, but it was the only thing he could do. He **poked** his finger into the hole. This didn't fix the problem forever, but it did **postpone** the tragedy.

His finger **ached**. He felt the **chill** of the **arctic** water as it **splashed** him. There was no one else around. He knew he had to wait until the tide **descended**. It was very difficult, but Marcus stayed there and saved the town.

Once the tide had descended, Marcus told everyone what happened. A group of people went to the wall. They saw the hole and fixed it. Everyone was very happy with Marcus. The local **congress** even gave him a gift for saving the town. He was a hero.



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Marcus only postponed the tragedy for a short time.

2. The chill of the arctic water made Marcus take his finger out of the wall.

3. Marcus worked in an institution with his father.

4. In the end, everyone was very angry with Marcus.

5. Marcus didn't want to be late taking the milk to the merchant.

6. Marcus ran down a path by a canal.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Why was Marcus jogging down the street with a gallon of milk?
 - a. He liked to run beside a large canal.
 - b. He had to give it to the grocer soon.
 - c. He was a stubborn boy.
 - d. He had to make it home before the tide descended.
2. Why did Marcus hesitate to poke his finger into the wall?
 - a. He didn't know who to save, himself or the town.
 - b. He didn't want to get in trouble.
 - c. He didn't want a gift from congress.
 - d. The arctic water was so cold.
3. What was Marcus's job?
 - a. He was a chemist.
 - b. He was a grocer in the suburb.
 - c. He did things to help the town.
 - d. He took dairy products to merchants in town.
4. Why did Marcus's finger ache?
 - a. He was very stubborn.
 - b. The hole was very small.
 - c. The water was very cold.
 - d. He knew he would be in trouble.

UNIT
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Word List

bomb [bɒm] *n.*

A **bomb** is an object that explodes and destroys large areas.

→ *The bomb will destroy anything that is near.*

certificate [sə:tɪfɪkɪt] *n.*

A **certificate** is a document that says that something is true or happened.

→ *I was given a certificate after completing the computer course.*

circumstance [sé:rkmstæns] *n.*

A **circumstance** is an event that makes a situation what it is.

→ *There were many circumstances behind their success like hard work.*

coffin [kɒ:fin] *n.*

A **coffin** is a box used to bury dead people.

→ *When a person passes away, they are usually buried inside of a coffin.*

cope [koup] *v.*

To **cope** with a difficult or stressful situation means to deal with it.

→ *He copes with work stress by exercising three or four times a week.*

criticism [krítisizəm] *n.*

Criticism is the act of saying that you don't like or approve of something.

→ *She had a lot of criticism about their new plan.*

devastate [dēvəstēit] *v.*

To **devastate** something means to completely destroy it.

→ *The entire wall was devastated.*

frown [fraun] *v.*

To **frown** is to make an unhappy look with your face.

→ *Melissa frowned when she found out that the party had been cancelled.*

gaze [geiz] *v.*

To **gaze** at something means to look at it for a long time.

→ *We used a telescope to gaze at the stars for over an hour.*

glance [glæns] *v.*

To **glance** at something means to look at it quickly.

→ *She glanced behind her to see if he was looking at her.*



grief [gri:f] *n.*

Grief is the feeling of deep sadness, usually when a person dies.

→ *The grief caused by losing her parents was very difficult for her.*

groom [gru(:)m] *n.*

A **groom** is a man who is going to be married.

→ *The groom looked happy as he walked with his new wife.*

license [laɪsəns] *n.*

A **license** is an official document that gives one permission to do something.

→ *In the United States you need a driver's license to drive legally.*

microscope [mæɪk्रəskóup] *n.*

A **microscope** is a device that makes small objects look bigger.

→ *Germs cannot be seen without a microscope.*

nuclear [nju:kliə:r] *adj.*

When something is **nuclear**, it relates to the division or joining of atoms.

→ *Nuclear power plants provide inexpensive energy to cities.*

portray [po:rtrēɪ] *v.*

To **portray** something means to describe it or show it in a picture.

→ *Her picture portrayed the house she grew up in when she was little.*

rotate [rəʊteɪt] *v.*

To **rotate** something means to turn it around in a circle.

→ *An airplane's propellers rotate quickly to help it fly.*

souvenir [sū:vənīə:r] *n.*

A **souvenir** is something you buy to remind you of a place or event.

→ *I bought a Russian doll as a souvenir from my trip to Moscow.*

submarine [sʌb'merɪ:n] *n.*

A **submarine** is a boat that can go underwater for long periods of time.

→ *The submarine dove under the sea so the enemy couldn't see it.*

trace [treɪs] *v.*

To **trace** something means to follow over it with the eyes or a finger.

→ *He traced over the graph with his finger.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to show in a picture
a. portray b. trace c. gaze d. rotate
2. something that causes an event
a. souvenir b. certificate c. circumstance d. criticism
3. a feeling of sadness
a. frown b. grief c. bomb d. glance
4. a box for burying dead people
a. groom b. license c. coffin d. cope
5. a device for making small things look bigger
a. submarine b. microscope c. devastate d. nuclear

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. certificate
a. a document for permission
c. between two sizes
b. something bought to remind of a place
d. a document that claims a fact
2. cope
a. to deal with a difficult situation
c. to completely destroy something
b. to look at something quickly
d. to turn around in a circle
3. trace
a. to look at for a long time
c. to show in a picture
b. to follow over with the eyes
d. to express dislike or sadness
4. groom
a. a boat that can go under water
c. a man about to be married
b. a box used to bury dead people
d. something that causes an event
5. bomb
a. to go between two places
c. an object that explodes
b. the act of finding fault with someone
d. a feeling of sadness because of death

Exercise 2

Choose the word that is a better fit for each blank.

1. traced / bomb

The engineer _____ a line with his finger to where he thought the police officers would find the _____.

2. nuclear / circumstances

The politician said that there were many _____ that lead to the US using a _____ weapon on Japan.

3. glance / certificate

I was so busy that I could only _____ at my daughter's _____ of achievement. I will take a better look at it when I get home.

4. coffin / grief

The entire family was filled with _____ as their father's _____ was slowly lowered into the ground.

5. cope / devastated

I was completely _____ when I heard the news of her accident. I hope that her husband can _____ with the situation.

6. rotated / souvenir

Maria _____ her _____ so that all of her classmates could get a good view of it.

7. frowned / criticism

After receiving a great deal of _____ about her idea, Katie _____ but was determined not to quit.

8. gazed / microscope

Tony _____ at the pictures of the new forms of bacteria that were discovered. Curious, he viewed samples of them through a powerful _____.

9. submarine / license

Eric did not have a _____ to operate the sophisticated _____.

10. groom / portrayed

Lisa _____ her new _____ as the perfect husband. But we all knew that he had many faults.

An Interesting Life

A man looked through some boxes with his grandson. They were filled with old photographs and objects that **portrayed** important events from the grandfather's life. He wished to share the **circumstances** behind each event with his grandson.

The grandson, however, thought his grandfather's stories were boring. The grandfather **coped** with this. He ignored his grandson's **criticism**.

He took a photo from the box. "That's the **submarine** I was on during the war," he explained. The grandson **gazed** at it.

The grandfather **glanced** at the next picture and **frowned**. It showed a row of **coffins**. His grandson noticed the **grief** in his grandfather's face.

"What is it?" the boy inquired.

"This was after a **nuclear bomb** was dropped," the grandfather answered. "It **devastated** a city."

Next the grandfather pulled a toy **microscope** from the box and **rotated** it in his hand.

"Where did you get that?" the grandson asked.

"This is a **souvenir** I bought at the science museum," the grandfather said.

Now the boy was really interested. He started to understand that his grandfather was telling him a larger story. It was the story of his grandfather's life.

He got another photo. It showed a young bride and **groom**. They were very happy. A **certificate** was attached to the photo. The boy couldn't read it, but he **traced** his finger over paper.

"What's this from, Granddad?" he asked.

"That's my marriage **license** from the day I married your grandmother," the grandfather said.

"Wow!" said the boy. "Granddad, now I know all about your life!"



Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. The photographs portrayed important events from the grandson's life.

2. The grandfather explained that the picture of the coffins was taken after a nuclear bomb devastated a city.

3. The first photo the grandson gazed at was of a submarine.

4. The toy microscope was a souvenir from a science museum.

5. The certificate was from the day the grandson was born.

6. The groom and bride in the last photo were happy.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. Which of the following was NOT in the box?
 - a. Photographs
 - b. Souvenirs
 - c. Letters
 - d. A marriage license
2. What did the grandfather say he did during the war?
 - a. Worked on a submarine
 - b. Made nuclear bombs
 - c. Worked in a souvenir shop
 - d. Took photographs
3. How did the grandson feel at first about the circumstances behind each photograph?
 - a. He frowned.
 - b. He was full of grief.
 - c. He was bored.
 - d. He was interested.
4. All of the following are true about the toy microscope EXCEPT _____.
 - a. it was a souvenir
 - b. the grandfather rotated it in his hand
 - c. the grandson only glanced at it
 - d. the grandfather bought it at a museum

UNIT
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Word List

appliance [əplaiəns] *n.*

An **appliance** is a piece of equipment used for jobs in the home.

→ *Many homes have **appliances** like ovens, toasters and refrigerators.*

basin [bēisən] *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 [kætərpilər] *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 [kʌbərd] *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 [dēləkit] *adj.*

If something or someone is **delicate**, they are easy to break or harm.

→ *You should hold the baby carefully because she's very **delicate**.*

emerge [imē:rdʒ] *v.*

To **emerge** from something means to come out of it.

→ *The hand suddenly **emerged** from the grave.*

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.*

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**.*

hop [hop] *v.*

To **hop** means to jump a short distance.

→ *The kangaroo quickly **hopped** away from danger.*


laundry [ló:ndri] *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 [pərsū:] *v.*

To **pursue** someone or something is to chase or follow them.

→ *The mother pursued her young child down the hill.*


reluctant [rɪlʌktənt] *adj.*

If someone is **reluctant**, they do not want to do something.

→ *She was reluctant to eat the meager breakfast.*


sleeve [sli:v] *n.*

Sleeves are the part of a shirt where your arms go.

→ *Ryan bought a new shirt with long sleeves to keep his arms warm.*


spine [spain] *n.*

The **spine** is the bone that runs up and down the middle of the back.

→ *Our spine helps us to stand up nice and straight.*


stain [stein] *n.*

A **stain** is a dirty mark that is difficult to clean.

→ *He had a red stain on the collar of his shirt.*


strip [strip] *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 [swεər] *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 [swiŋ] *v.*

To **swing** something means to move it back and forth or from side to side.

→ *He can swing a golf club very powerfully.*


utilize [jú:təlāiz] *v.*

To **utilize** something means to use it for a specific purpose.

→ *They utilized a pair of scissors to cut the ribbon.*

Exercise 1

PART A Choose the right word for the given 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. utilize d. swing
5. not wanting to do something
a. sleeve b. stain c. caterpillar d. reluctant

PART B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. pursue
a. a bone 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. utilize
a. to jump a short distance b. an insect that looks like a worm
c. to move something back and forth d. to use something for a specific purpose
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

Exercise 2

30

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 yelled. “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 chased closely behind. Katie knocked **appliances** to the floor. Plates fell into the sink and broke in the **basin**.

Then he 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 the cloth, and her claws ripped the **sleeves** into **strips**.

However, Cory escaped. He **utilized** a small crack in the floor to hide. But Katie saw him.

“Now you are trapped!” 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

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Katie pursued Cory around the house.

2. The caterpillar had only one bone, his spine.

3. Katie swore not to hurt Cory.

4. Cory hopped off the counter and ran into the cupboard.

5. Katie's dirty paws stained the shirt.

6. Katie's owner chased Katie out of the house.

PART B 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 did 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

Appendix

SPORTS

Indoor Sports



basketball



boxing



martial arts



ping-pong



wrestling



yoga

Outdoor Sports



archery



baseball



football



soccer



tennis



volleyball

Winter Sports



ice skating



skiing



snowboarding

ANIMALS

Desert



camel



coyote



lizard



mountain lion



scorpion



vulture

Rain Forest



alligator



flamingo



gorilla



hummingbird



panther



parrot

Grasslands



Polar Lands



Sea



Woodlands



Bugs



beetle



butterfly



dragonfly



caterpillar



cricket



firefly



grasshopper



ladybug



mosquito



moth

Baby Animals

- bird → nestling
- chicken → chick
- cow → calf
- dog → pup
- duck → duckling
- fish → fry
- frog → tadpole
- horse → foal
- pig → piglet
- sheep → lamb

FOOD



apple pie



cereal



fish and chips



french fries



hamburger



hot dog



ice cream cone



salad



sandwich



taco

FRUITS



apricot



avocado



cherry



coconut



fig



grapefruit



peach



pear



pineapple



pomegranate

NUTS



almond



chestnut



hazel nut



peanut



pecan



pine nuts



pistachio



walnut

MEAT, POULTRY, AND SEAFOOD



bacon



beef



chicken



crab



lobster



oyster



pork



salmon



sausage



shrimp

VEGETABLES



broccoli



cabbage



carrot



celery



cucumber



eggplant



garlic



onion



potato



pumpkin

FLOWERS



carnation



chrysanthemum



daisy



lily



lotus



pansy



rose



sunflower



tulip

TREES



bamboo



maple tree



oak tree



palm tree



pine tree



willow tree

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