

# Reading Challenge 1

**Second Edition**

Casey Malarcher • Andrea Janzen



## Reading Challenge 1 Second Edition

Casey Malarcher · Andrea Janzen

© 2010 Compass Publishing

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without prior permission in writing from the publisher.

Acquisitions Editor: Tamara Gaskill

Content Editor: Tanya Shawlinski

Copy Editor: Joy Campbell

Cover/Interior Design: Design Plus

email: [info@compasspub.com](mailto:info@compasspub.com)

<http://www.compasspub.com>

The authors of this book would like to acknowledge the following writers for contributing materials to this series: Michael Pederson, Paul Edmunds, Barbara Graeber, Jennifer Janzen, Susan MacRae, Kristen Sinats, Michael Souza, Anne Taylor, Adam Worcester

ISBN: 978-1-59966-529-0

12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1  
14 13 12 11 10

### Photo Credits

pp. 6, 23, 24, 30, 35, 38, 47, 59, 60, 62, 66, 68, 74, 95, 98, 107, 110, 113, 114, 116

© iStock International Inc.

pp. cover, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 20, 26, 29, 32, 41, 42, 44, 48, 50, 53, 54, 56, 65, 71, 72, 77, 78,  
80, 83, 84, 86, 89, 90, 92, 101, 102, 104, 108, 119, 120, 122 © Shutterstock, Inc.

p. 36 © Yonhap News

p. 96 © Thomas Schulz <http://flickr.com/photos>

Every effort has been made to trace all sources of illustrations/photos/information in this book, but if any have been inadvertently overlooked, the publisher will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements at the first opportunity.

# Contents

## Arts and Leisure

**1.** The Ice Hotel / 5

**11.** Mona Who? / 65

## Culture and History

**2.** Food Firsts / 11

**12.** Borrowed Words / 71

## Environment

**3.** Hurricane Who? / 17

**13.** Growing Deserts / 77

## Health

**4.** How Did Those Get in There? / 23

**14.** The Importance of Water / 83

## Science Facts

**5.** A Bug's Sleep / 29

**15.** Animal Forecasters / 89

## People Profiles

**6.** Tiger's Tale / 35

**16.** A Fantastic Mind / 95

## Social Science

**7.** Not the Normal News / 41

**17.** Seeing Red / 101

## Sports and Hobbies

**8.** The Wright Way to Fly / 47

**18.** Worth Collecting / 107

## Technology

**9.** Don't Trust Me! / 53

**19.** Can't Beat Them? Join Them! / 113

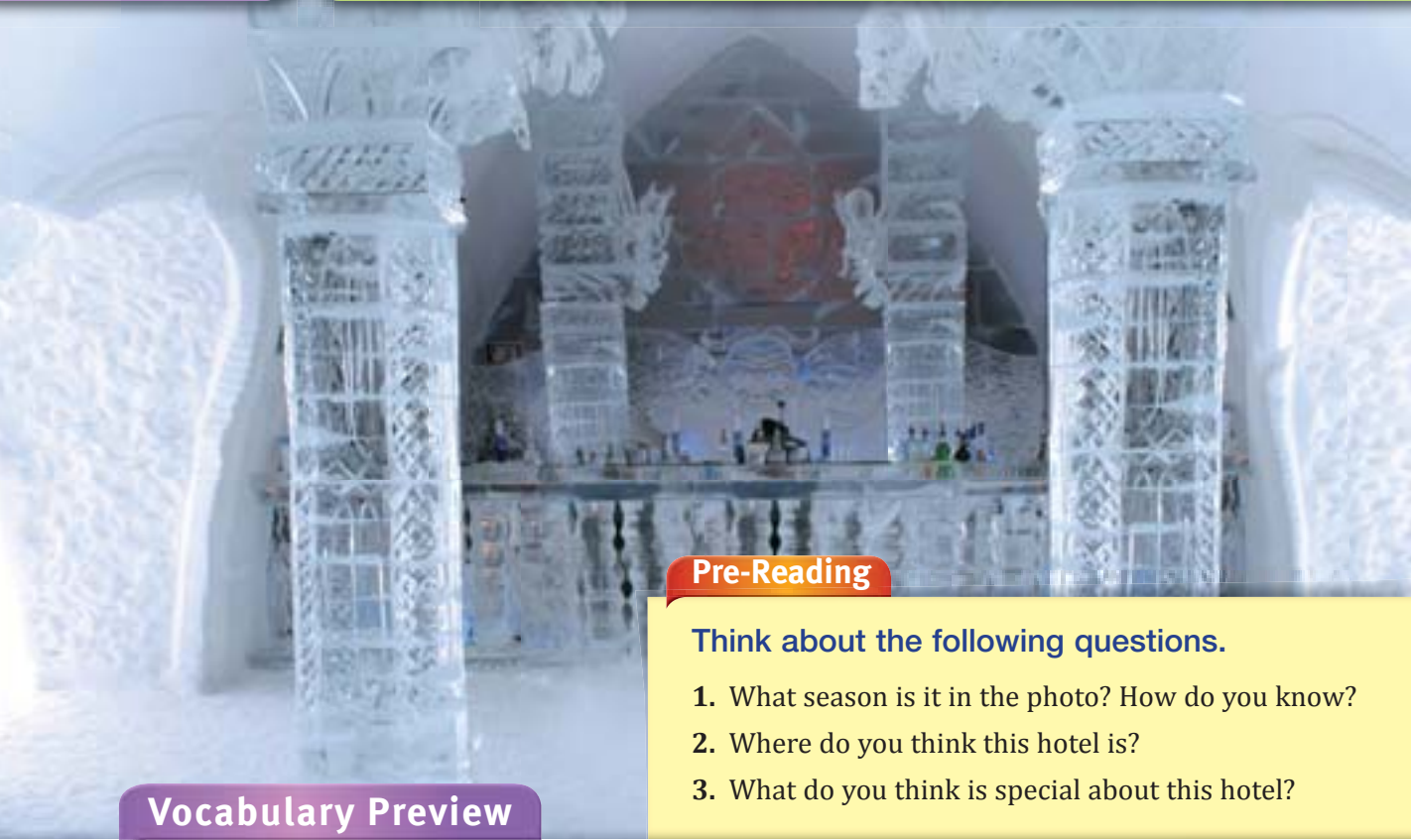
## Weird and Bizarre

**10.** Bugs for Sale / 59

**20.** Rich Dogs / 119

Transcripts / 125





## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What season is it in the photo? How do you know?
2. Where do you think this hotel is?
3. What do you think is special about this hotel?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| a. great     | d. unbelievable  |
| b. different | e. one of a kind |
| c. like ice  | f. but; in fact  |

1. \_\_\_ It is freezing cold outside in winter.
2. \_\_\_ The Ice Hotel is very cold. Surprisingly, people like to stay there.
3. \_\_\_ These dishes are very unusual. This is the first time I've seen dishes made of ice.
4. \_\_\_ There's no other hotel like this in the world. It's unique.
5. \_\_\_ I can't believe how large this hotel is. It is amazing!
6. \_\_\_ This ice art is beautiful. It's fantastic!

# The Ice Hotel



**A**re you into skiing? Is winter your favorite time of year? If you like snow and ice, maybe you should stay at the Ice Hotel in Quebec, Canada. But, you can only check in to this hotel **during** the winter. Why? Because this hotel is made entirely of ice and snow!

5 This amazing hotel is **built** every December. It has 32 rooms, and 80 people can stay there each night. The hotel has a movie theater, an art gallery, and a church. Of course, all of these parts of the hotel are made of ice. In fact, all the furniture, art, lights, and even plates and drinking glasses are made of ice.

10 Because this hotel is so unusual, it has become very popular. People from all over the world come to the Ice Hotel to look at the fantastic ice art, drink and eat from designer ice dishes, and experience the unique **atmosphere**. Some couples have even gotten married in the hotel's ice church.

15 However, all the guests keep their winter coats on! Because of all the ice, the **temperature** inside the hotel is always between -2 and -5 °C.

Surprisingly, sleeping is not a problem in the freezing cold hotel rooms. Every guest gets a special cold-weather sleeping bag and some **fur** blankets.

20 These keep them **cozy** and warm until morning.



Reading Time

\_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

223 words

3 *during*: at the time of

5 *build*: to make

11 *atmosphere*: feeling

14 *temperature*: how hot or cold something is

20 *fur*: animal hair

22 *cozy*: comfortable and warm

### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
  - a. How the Ice Hotel is built
  - b. What makes the Ice Hotel special
  - c. Why the Ice Hotel is made of ice
  - d. The services of the Ice Hotel
  
2. What can you do in the hotel?
  - a. Watch a movie
  - b. Get married
  - c. Eat an interesting meal
  - d. All of the above
  
3. Why is sleeping NOT a problem at the hotel?
  - a. The rooms are warm.
  - b. The temperature is -2°C.
  - c. The sleeping bags are warm.
  - d. The furniture is warm.
  
4. In which part of the hotel would you probably find the ice plates?
  - a. The church
  - b. The restaurant
  - c. The rooms
  - d. The art gallery
  
5. What do you think happens to this hotel in the spring?
  - a. It freezes.
  - b. It melts.
  - c. It stays open.
  - d. It moves.

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **be into** [ to enjoy doing ]  
Matt doesn't like noisy music. So, he **is not into** heavy metal.
  
- **check in** [ to go to the hotel's front desk and get the room key ]  
You must **check in** before you go to your hotel room.
  
- **made (out) of** [ built of ]  
My desk is **made of** wood.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. Did John \_\_\_\_\_ at the front desk this morning?
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ video games. I really like playing them.
3. Look at that house! What is it \_\_\_\_\_?

## Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

cozy  
surprisingly

fantastic  
unique

freezing

The Ice Hotel is a/an 1 \_\_\_\_\_ hotel in Canada. It is made of only ice and snow. So, the inside temperature is usually 2 \_\_\_\_\_ cold. 3 \_\_\_\_\_, this hotel is very popular. Many people enjoy looking at the 4 \_\_\_\_\_ art in its gallery and eating from special ice dishes. Guests have a good sleep in the cold hotel rooms under the 5 \_\_\_\_\_ fur blankets.



## Listening

### A Visit to the Ice Hotel



Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- At the end of the conversation, who wants to stay at the Ice Hotel?
  - The woman
  - The man
  - Both of them
  - Neither of them
- How is the hotel inconvenient?
  - It is too cold.
  - It is fantastic.
  - It has an ice art gallery.
  - It has only one bathroom.
- What will they probably do?
  - Stay at the Ice Hotel
  - Visit the art gallery in the Ice Hotel
  - Go to the bathroom at the Ice Hotel
  - Stay at the hotel next door



Discuss the following questions.

1. Would you like to stay in the Ice Hotel? Why or why not?
2. What is the most unusual place that you have heard of?
3. Have you ever visited an interesting place? What was it like?

## Grammar

### What Makes a Sentence?

A sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a terminal punctuation such as a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point. A single sentence consists of a single clause (a subject and a predicate). Other complex sentences consist of two or more clauses.

*(Is / Are) you into skiing?*

*Of course, all of these parts of the hotel (is / are) made of ice.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### An Interesting Place

- (1) What is an interesting place in your country?
- (2) Where is it?
- (3) How or why is it interesting?
- (4) What can people do there?

#### Example

*An interesting place in the United States is Las Vegas. This city is in the state of Nevada. It is interesting because it has big casinos. People can go to concerts, watch comedy shows, and try gambling there.*

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

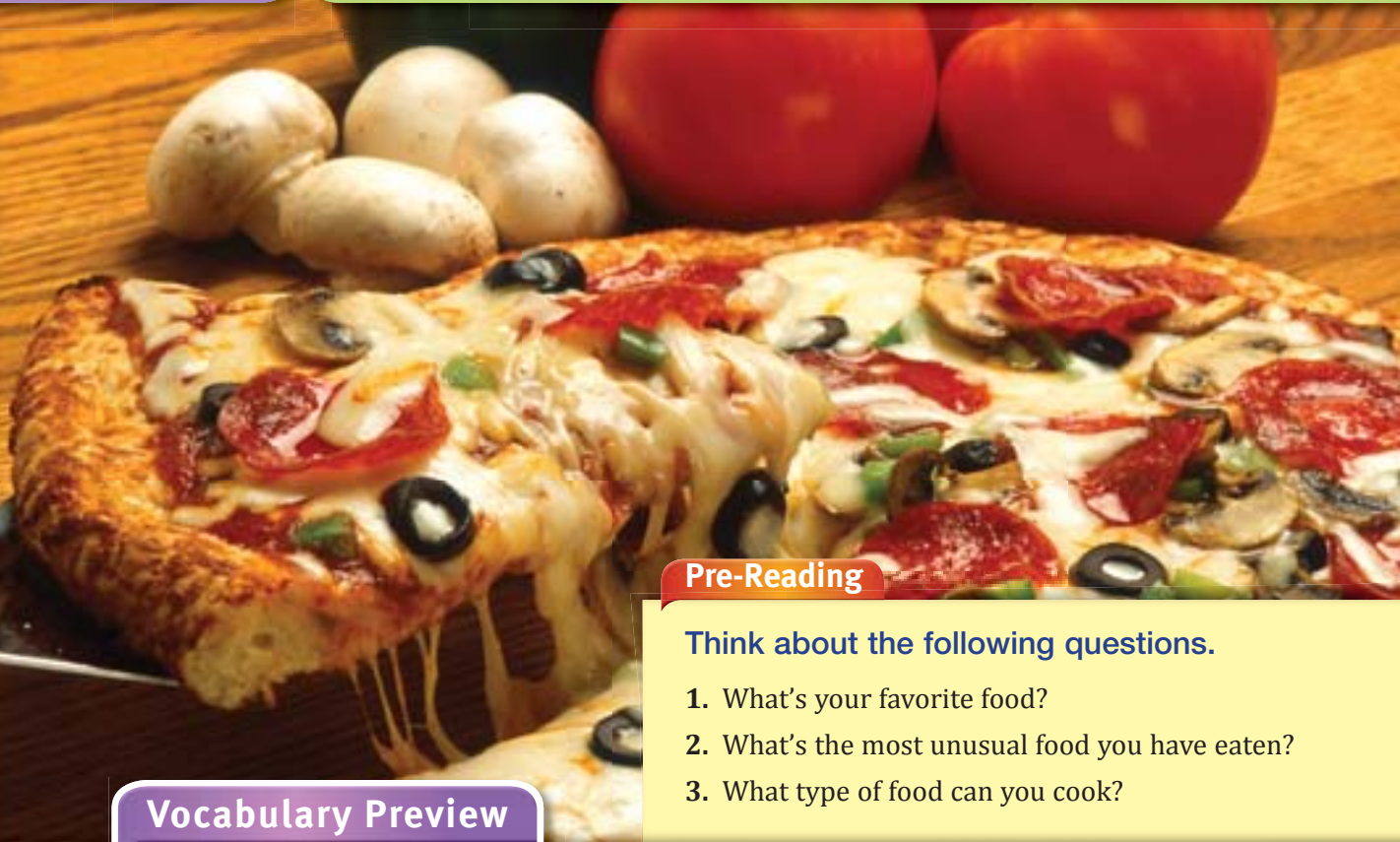
## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. He \_\_\_\_ J.K. Rowling. He has every book she has written.  
a. hates                      b. is into                      c. checks in                      d. experiences
2. It's so cold outside that the water has turned to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. freezing                      b. ice                      c. cold                      d. temperature
3. Picasso painted \_\_\_\_ pictures.  
a. designer                      b. cozy                      c. warm                      d. unique
4. Many people enjoy the \_\_\_\_ in that restaurant.  
a. atmosphere                      b. ice                      c. world                      d. drinking glasses
5. I really like *The Matrix*. It is a \_\_\_\_ movie.  
a. drinking                      b. fantastic                      c. freezing                      d. warm
6. That house is \_\_\_\_ wood.  
a. made of                      b. built by                      c. looked like                      d. gotten to
7. In very cold countries, people sometimes wear \_\_\_\_ coats.  
a. experience                      b. inside                      c. sleeping bag                      d. fur

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. I gave her some flowers. She was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. surprising                      b. surprised                      c. surprisingly
9. "It is so cold today." "Yes, it's \_\_\_\_\_!"  
a. frozen                      b. freeze                      c. freezing
10. It is \_\_\_\_ for me to go dancing. Actually, I don't dance well.  
a. usual                      b. unusual                      c. usually



## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What's your favorite food?
2. What's the most unusual food you have eaten?
3. What type of food can you cook?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word or phrase.

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| a. almost; close to | d. first showed or gave |
| b. as said by       | e. have the flavor of   |
| c. actually; really | f. make                 |

1. \_\_\_ Chefs today create new dishes by putting together interesting foods.
2. \_\_\_ In reality, curry comes from England, not India.
3. \_\_\_ According to this book, people in England cooked curry dishes in the 1300s.
4. \_\_\_ People in Persia ate pizza nearly 1,000 years before people in Italy.
5. \_\_\_ Some kinds of curry taste hot, so some people don't like them.
6. \_\_\_ Sailors from Europe introduced new foods to Americans.

# Food Firsts

Track 3



**H**ow much do you know about the history of some of your favorite foods? Do you know when people in England started cooking curry dishes? Do you know in which country pizzas or hamburgers were first made? The facts might surprise you.

5 Many people think the English found out about curry from people in India in the 1600s. In reality, **wealthy** English people were eating dishes made with curry **spices** hundreds of years before British ships traveled to India. Cooks of wealthy English families during the time of King Richard I were making curry dishes, and in fact, the word “curry” can be found in an English **language** cookbook as far back as  
10 1377.

As for pizza, this **dish** was probably first made in Persia (what is now Iran). The Persians were eating round, flat bread with cheese in the 500s. That was nearly 1,000 years before pizza caught on in Naples, Italy!

Finally, let’s look at the **truth** behind hamburgers. Many people think  
15 hamburgers are an American food. However, according to some stories, hamburgers came from Hamburg, Germany. A German named Otto Kuasw created the first hamburger in 1891. Four years later, German **sailors** introduced hamburgers to  
20 Americans.

Where foods come from isn’t nearly as important as how they taste; as long as they are delicious! So, go get some of your favorite food and dig in.



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

230 words

6 *wealthy*: rich

7 *spice*: a thing used or added to make food taste good

9 *language*: way of speaking by a certain country or group of people

11 *dish*: food

14 *truth*: fact; reality

19 *sailor*: a person who works on ships

### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
  - a. Curry was created in England.
  - b. There are many foods that help your body.
  - c. People created fast food long ago.
  - d. Some facts about foods are surprising.
  
2. Which is probably true about British curry dishes in the 1400s?
  - a. The dishes did not have meat.
  - b. The spices cost a lot.
  - c. People ate curry on special days.
  - d. British sailors first made curry.
  
3. What did people in Naples learn from Persians?
  - a. How to make pizza
  - b. How to cook cheese
  - c. How to use spices from Iran
  - d. How to make flat bread
  
4. Who introduced hamburgers to America?
  - a. Persians
  - b. Otto Kuasw
  - c. Italians
  - d. German sailors
  
5. Which food was probably made first?
  - a. Hamburgers
  - b. Cheesy Persian bread
  - c. Italian pizza
  - d. English curry

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.




- **find out (about)** [ to learn (of) ]  
Hey, I just **found out** that class is cancelled tomorrow.
  
- **catch on** [ to become popular ]  
In the 1990s, cell phones really **caught on**.
  
- **dig in** [ to begin eating with excitement ]  
The child was very hungry, so he **dug in** before his parents sat down.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. All of the food is ready. \_\_\_\_\_!
2. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ what time the movie starts?
3. These days, Latin dancing is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Summary

Scan the passage and complete the chart with the correct information.

1377 created	1891 introduced	500s wealthy
Curry 	Pizza 	Hamburgers 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Word already in the English language by 1 _____</li> <li>Cooked for 2 _____ English families</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 _____ in Persia</li> <li>Was eaten in Persia in the 4 _____</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 _____ to Americans by German sailors</li> <li>First made in Hamburg in 6 _____</li> </ul>

## Listening

### The First Sandwich



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

1. Mike found Janet \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Lord Montagu was the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The first sandwich was made with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Discuss the following questions.

1. What are your favorite foods from other countries? Where are they from?
2. What are some traditional foods in your country?
3. Do you know any untrue stories about food that people believe? If so, what is the truth?

## Grammar

**Past Continuous**

We use the past continuous in order to talk about past actions in progress.

*Cooks of wealthy English families during the time of King Richard I (were making / were made) curry dishes.*

*The Persians (were eating / were eaten) round, flat bread with cheese in the 500s.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

**My Favorite Food**

- (1) What is your favorite food?  
 (2) What is it made of? (3) Can you cook this food? (4) How often do you cook this food?

**Example**

*My favorite food is spaghetti. It is made of noodles and tomato sauce. I can cook it easily. I cook spaghetti once a month.*

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. The man owns three hotels. He is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. comfortable            b. tired            c. unique            d. wealthy
2. People think snakes are dangerous. \_\_\_\_\_, most snakes are not.  
a. Unusually            b. Finally            c. First            d. Surprisingly
3. He knows \_\_\_\_\_ all of his relatives' birthdays, except for his aunt and uncle's.  
a. in reality            b. before            c. nearly            d. behind
4. \_\_\_\_\_ my mother, washing clothes by hand is better than using a washing machine.  
a. According to            b. Before            c. After            d. In reality
5. This soup does not \_\_\_\_\_ right. Did you forget to put in onions?  
a. cook            b. make            c. create            d. taste
6. I do not have enough \_\_\_\_\_ to make this dish.  
a. fur            b. hamburgers            c. stories            d. spices
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ how the magician did the amazing trick.  
a. created            b. found out            c. introduced            d. thought

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. I made this sculpture. It is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. creation            b. creates            c. creative
9. How does it taste? Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ if it is good or bad.  
a. truth            b. true            c. truthfully
10. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ you to my cousin.  
a. introduction            b. introduce            c. introduced





## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What is a hurricane?
2. Where do hurricanes usually occur?
3. How often do hurricanes occur in your country?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| a. almost the same; alike | d. big trouble |
| b. find                   | e. happen      |
| c. facts                  | f. choose      |

1. \_\_\_ Strong winds can cause danger.
2. \_\_\_ People try to detect typhoons before they come to land.
3. \_\_\_ I need information about when the storm will begin.
4. \_\_\_ Typhoons often occur in summer.
5. \_\_\_ Hurricane Fred and Hurricane Gloria had similar wind speeds.
6. \_\_\_ We should decide what to call this typhoon.

# Hurricane Who?

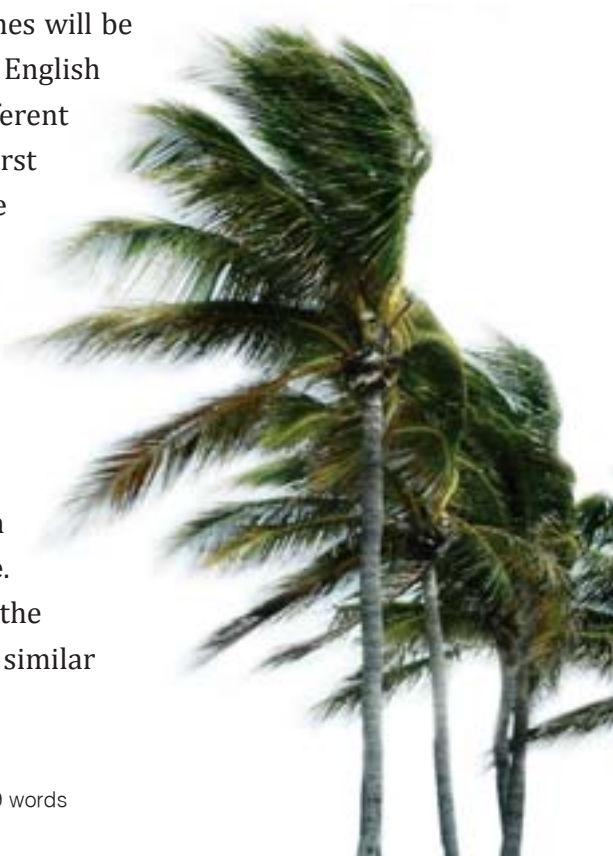


**T**ropical cyclones are called typhoons in Asia and hurricanes in North and South America. These storms go around like a wheel turning to the left when they hit in the northern part of the world. They have wind speeds of 60 kph or more. In the United States, the Tropical **Prediction** Center in Miami, Florida keeps an eye out for hurricanes.

When **meteorologists** detect a hurricane, they give it a name. They can use either a male or female name. Why should tropical cyclones have names? The name makes it easier for people to keep up with information about a hurricane and its possible dangers.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), an **international** weather group, decides what names will be used. The WMO makes lists of names using the English alphabet. Each name on the list starts with a different letter. The first hurricane of the year gets the first name on that year's list. The second hurricane gets the next name. For example, if the first hurricane is named Abel, the second might be named Betty. The name lists do not **include** names beginning with the letters Q, U, X, Y, and Z. There aren't many names that begin with these letters.

Asian countries use a different list, which is made up by the WMO's Typhoon **Committee**. This list has a few **personal** names, but most of the names are of flowers, animals, trees, and other similar things.



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

239 words

<sup>1</sup> *tropical*: related to a place that is always warm  
<sup>4</sup> *prediction*: a smart guess about the future  
<sup>6</sup> *meteorologist*: a scientist who studies the weather

<sup>11</sup> *international*: in or from different countries  
<sup>18</sup> *include*: to have  
<sup>23</sup> *committee*: a group that decides things  
<sup>24</sup> *personal*: of, or pertaining to, a person

### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
  - a. Why tropical cyclones are named
  - b. What tropical cyclones can do
  - c. How tropical cyclones are named
  - d. Who watches for tropical cyclones
  
2. In which direction do tropical cyclones go around in the northern part of the planet?
  - a. Down
  - b. The same direction as a clock
  - c. The opposite direction of a clock
  - d. Up
  
3. The fifth hurricane of 2015 might have the name \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Diana
  - b. Darren
  - c. Eric
  - d. Connie
  
4. Which name would a hurricane NOT have?
  - a. Rita
  - b. Veronica
  - c. William
  - d. Gianni
  
5. Why should tropical cyclones have names?
  - a. It sounds interesting.
  - b. The names help people.
  - c. The names are a code for the WMO.
  - d. It is traditional.

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **keep an eye out for** [ to watch for trouble or danger ]  
Swimmers need to **keep an eye out for** sharks.
  
- **keep up with** [ to continue getting useful information ]  
It's hard to **keep up with** fashion these days.
  
- **make up** [ to prepare something ]  
I'll **make up** a new address list for the class.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. I will \_\_\_\_\_ a list of questions to ask the travel agent.
2. She always \_\_\_\_\_ the latest music.
3. When you cross the street, \_\_\_\_\_ cars.

## Summary

Read the sentences from the reading passage. Paraphrase the sentences to create a summary of the passage.

- a. The WMO makes a list of names, using the English alphabet.
- b. They can use either a male or female name.

1. **a + b:** Using the letters of the alphabet, the WMO makes a list of names that includes \_\_\_\_\_.

- c. Each name on the list starts with a different letter.
- d. The name lists do not include names beginning with the letters Q, U, X, Y, and Z.

2. **c + d:** The lists are made of names that start with different letters, but the lists do not include \_\_\_\_\_.

- e. Asian countries use a different list, which is made up by the WMO's Typhoon Committee.
- f. This list has a few personal names, but most of the names are of flowers, animals, trees, and other similar things.

3. **e + f:** Asian countries name hurricanes using a list of words that includes \_\_\_\_\_.



## Listening

### A Nice Name for a Hurricane



Listen to the dialog. Check **True** or **False** for each sentence.

1. The hurricane that is coming has a female name.

True

False

2. The man does not like the hurricane's name.

3. The man suggests the name Cobra for the hurricane.

Discuss the following questions.

1. What kinds of names are better for cyclones—human or non-human names?
2. Have you ever experienced a tropical cyclone?
3. Which season in your country has the worst weather? Which has the best?

## Grammar

### Passive Voice

Passive voice is used when it does not matter who performs an action or when the emphasis is put on the receiver of an action.

*Tropical cyclones (called / are called) typhoons in Asia and hurricanes in North and South America.*

*The World Meteorological Organization decides what names will (use / be used).*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### The Weather I Like the Most

- (1) What kind of weather do you like the most? (2) When does this weather come in your country? (3) How does this weather make you feel? (4) What do you like to do in this weather?

#### Example

*I like rainy weather the most. In my country, rainy weather usually comes in July and August. This kind of weather always makes me feel comfortable. When the weather is rainy, I like to read or listen to music.*

---



---



---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

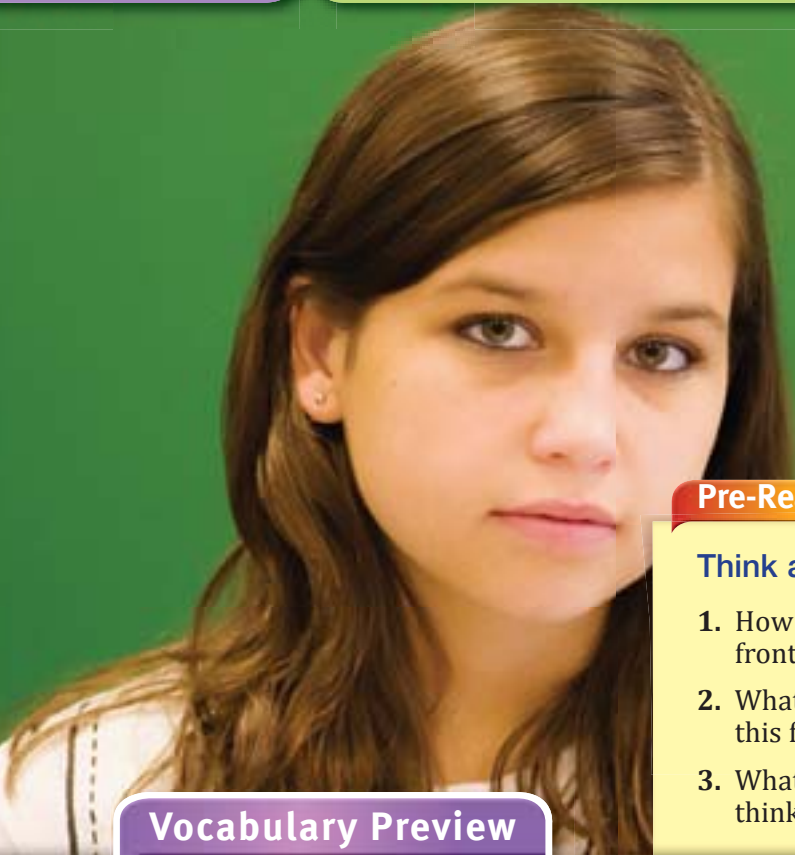
### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. The teacher decides her students' grades \_\_\_\_\_ their test scores and homework.  
a. creating                      b. deciding                      c. according to                      d. naming
2. He often uses the Internet to get \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. information                      b. danger                      c. taste                      d. people
3. My house is very small. Surprisingly, it does not \_\_\_\_\_ a bathroom.  
a. keep up                      b. catch on                      c. list                      d. include
4. We named our dog George. Then we found out she was a \_\_\_\_\_ dog!  
a. female                      b. possible                      c. easy                      d. freezing
5. \_\_\_\_\_ countries like Singapore are hot all the time.  
a. Fantastic                      b. Male                      c. Tropical                      d. International
6. This street is very busy. You should \_\_\_\_\_ for cars when you walk across it.  
a. keep up with                      b. find out                      c. watch out                      d. check in
7. Hurricanes usually \_\_\_\_\_ in summer.  
a. occur                      b. go around                      c. make                      d. detect

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. My sister and my mother have very \_\_\_\_\_ hairstyles.  
a. similarly                      b. similar                      c. similarity
9. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ the problem with my computer.  
a. detect                      b. detective                      c. detection
10. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ to swim here. This beach is very safe.  
a. danger                      b. dangerous                      c. dangerously





## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. How do you feel when you have to speak in front of your class?
2. What part or parts of your body are affected by this feeling?
3. What kind of animal does this feeling make you think of?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. thing to do        | d. feel less stress or pressure |
| b. help               | e. make                         |
| c. make less or lower | f. regular; like usual          |

1. \_\_\_ She does not feel normal right now because she is nervous.
2. \_\_\_ A fun activity may help you forget your worries.
3. \_\_\_ Exercise can benefit both your body and your mind.
4. \_\_\_ Fear can produce a strange feeling in your stomach.
5. \_\_\_ I usually listen to music or read a book to relax.
6. \_\_\_ Sometimes you can reduce your fear by talking about it with others.

# How Did Those Get in There?



**A** young actress is about to go onto the stage. As she waits by the side of the stage, she looks **nervous**. You might hear her whisper to her friend, “I’ve got butterflies in my stomach.” Butterflies in her stomach? How did those get in there? The feeling of butterflies comes from **chemicals** produced by the body in **stressful situations**.

One chemical that the body makes under stress is cortisol. This chemical benefits the body in normal situations. In fact, it helps the body start normal activities in the morning after waking up. It also plays a role in helping the body and mind **respond** well to healthy exercise. However, when the body is under stress, extra cortisol begins to affect the stomach. For some people, cortisol shuts down the stomach, producing the funny feeling of butterflies. For others, cortisol **speeds up** the way the stomach works, which makes these people feel sick.

All you need to do to get rid of a few butterflies in the stomach is just relax. Laughing with, or talking to, others about your stress can help reduce it. Stepping out onto the stage will also help those butterflies fly away.



## Reading Time

\_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

197 words

<sup>2</sup> *nervous*: a little afraid or worried

<sup>4</sup> *chemical*: a thing that can cause an effect in our body

<sup>5</sup> *stressful*: full of, or causing, worry or pressure from work, studying, etc.

<sup>5</sup> *situation*: a condition; a circumstance

<sup>10</sup> *respond*: to do something because of something else; to react

<sup>14</sup> *speed up*: to make faster



### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
  - a. A new kind of medicine called cortisol
  - b. An illness that nervous people get
  - c. The cause of butterflies in the stomach
  - d. The stress that actors have
  
2. According to the reading, what is NOT true about cortisol?
  - a. In small amounts, it benefits the body.
  - b. It can shut down the stomach.
  - c. It is found in many kinds of food.
  - d. It is produced by the body.
  
3. What helps a body respond well to exercise?
  - a. Butterflies
  - b. Cortisol
  - c. Stomach acid
  - d. Stress
  
4. According to the passage, what makes some people feel sick?
  - a. When situations return to normal
  - b. When the stomach shuts down
  - c. When the stomach works too fast
  - d. When there is too little cortisol
  
5. Which may help a person get over butterflies in the stomach?
  - a. Doing the thing that makes him or her nervous
  - b. Not talking while the butterflies are there
  - c. Shutting down his or her stomach for some time
  - d. Taking a small amount of cortisol

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **play a role in** [ to have some part in ]  
The big storm probably **played a role in** last night's blackout.
  
- **shut down** [ to stop ]  
The company **shut down** the factory because they were losing a lot of money.
  
- **get rid of** [ to throw away; to put out of use ]  
I didn't like my bag, so I **got rid of** it.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. That coat is old and torn. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ it?
2. How much does luck \_\_\_\_\_ the success of an artist's career?
3. When you are finished working, please \_\_\_\_\_ the computer.

## Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases.

butterflies  
respond

normal  
shut down

produces

When a person is under some stress, his or her body may 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to the stress by making too much cortisol. This chemical benefits the body in many ways in 2 \_\_\_\_\_ situations. However, if the body 3 \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of extra cortisol, the cortisol may 4 \_\_\_\_\_ the person's stomach. This can make people feel like they have 5 \_\_\_\_\_ in their stomachs.



## Listening

### Another Reason for Butterflies



Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

1. What are the speakers talking about?
  - a. A situation that makes them nervous
  - b. People who have too much stress
  - c. Something that affects the stomach
  - d. The way cortisol works with other chemicals
2. Which effect has he read about?
  - a. Feeling very large butterflies
  - b. Less blood flowing to the stomach
  - c. Reducing the level of cortisol
  - d. Shutting down different muscles
3. What does the woman say about his explanation?
  - a. It does not sound correct.
  - b. It seems easier to understand.
  - c. Some parts are confusing.
  - d. The result is the same.

### Discuss the following questions.

1. When was the last time you were nervous or worried? How did your body react to this feeling?
2. What do you do to reduce stress?
3. What kind of situation would give you butterflies in your stomach?

## Grammar

### Causative Verbs

Causative verbs like *make*, *have*, or *help* are followed by an object and a root verb.

*Cortisol speeds up the way the stomach works, which makes these people (feel / to feel) sick.*

*Stepping out onto the stage will also help those butterflies (fly / flying) away.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### What Gave Me Butterflies?

**(1)** When was a time that you got butterflies in your stomach?

**(2)** What did you do in order to calm or relax yourself? **(3)** How well did that work? **(4)** What happened in that situation?

#### Example

*The last time I got butterflies was when I had to give a presentation in class. I kept reading my notes over and over in order to calm myself. I think it worked pretty well. By the time I gave my presentation, I knew it really well, so I hardly looked at my notes while I was speaking.*

---



---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. He had to take some time off from work because all of the \_\_\_\_\_ was making him sick.  
a. activity                      b. chemical                      c. exercise                      d. stress
2. In some cultures, you should not ask \_\_\_\_\_ questions such as a person's age.  
a. international                      b. normal                      c. personal                      d. tropical
3. Many patients will \_\_\_\_\_ from the new treatment.  
a. benefit                      b. decide                      c. occur                      d. produce
4. Sometimes it takes several months or even a year before new technology really \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. catches on                      b. finds out                      c. shuts down                      d. speeds up
5. The company plans to \_\_\_\_\_ a new diet cola early next year.  
a. detect                      b. introduce                      c. relax                      d. respond to
6. We should try to \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of electricity we use every month.  
a. create                      b. include                      c. reduce                      d. taste
7. Your cheeks are red, and you're sweating. Are you \_\_\_\_\_?  
a. fantastic                      b. nervous                      c. unique                      d. wealthy

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. The jar says that this skin \_\_\_\_\_ can help reduce lines around your eyes.  
a. relaxation                      b. relaxer                      c. relaxing
9. Next weekend, the store will sell all of its furniture at \_\_\_\_\_ prices.  
a. reduction                      b. reduces                      c. reduced
10. The new program has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ over the old program.  
a. benefits                      b. benefitted                      c. beneficial



## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you think insects sleep? Why or why not?
2. How can you tell if an insect is sleeping?
3. How many hours of sleep do you need each night? How does your behavior change when you don't get enough sleep?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. find out                | d. thought something was true |
| b. also                    | e. research; experiments      |
| c. complicated; not simple | f. sounds                     |

1. \_\_\_ Scientists are trying to discover how insects sleep.
2. \_\_\_ Insects can send messages to each other in complex ways.
3. \_\_\_ Long ago, many people believed that the world was flat.
4. \_\_\_ Studies show that fruit flies sleep.
5. \_\_\_ Loud noises made the flies start to move.
6. \_\_\_ The fly sat in a funny way. Additionally, it kept its antenna down.

# A Bug's Sleep



**E**very **mammal** needs sleep, as do birds and **reptiles**, such as snakes. But what about **insects**? Do they need sleep? Scientists have been trying to discover the truth about insect sleep **behavior** for years. Scientists first thought insects did not need sleep. According to them, the insect brain was not complex enough to need it. Scientists said that some kinds of brain activity, like dreaming, were sleep behaviors. Insects do not dream, so scientists said that they did not sleep. They believed that insects rested, instead.

However, new studies have shown that some insects may actually sleep. There are four types of behavior during sleep. First, sleeping people and animals don't move much. Also, they have a **position** for sleeping; for example, they lie down. Additionally, they don't wake up easily when hearing noises or seeing light. Lastly, they are able

to come out of sleep quickly in response to some intense **stimulant**.

Scientists have now seen similar behaviors in **fruit flies**. For example, fruit flies become **still** every night for about seven hours. At these times, they sit in a different way, let their **antennae** drop, and do not respond to quiet noises. The flies do begin to move around when louder noises are made. Scientists think that some insects may have their own unique kind of sleep.



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

220 words

- <sup>1</sup> *mammal*: an animal that has live babies
- <sup>1</sup> *reptile*: an animal that is cold-blooded, like a lizard
- <sup>2</sup> *insect*: an animal like a beetle or fly
- <sup>3</sup> *behavior*: a way of acting
- <sup>10</sup> *position*: a way of holding or placing the body

- <sup>13</sup> *stimulant*: something that makes you feel more active and full of energy
- <sup>15</sup> *fruit fly*: a small fly that eats fruit
- <sup>15</sup> *still*: not moving
- <sup>17</sup> *antennae*: the two long, hair-like things on an insect's head, used for sensing

### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
 

a. Fruit flies show sleep behavior.	b. Scientists were wrong.
c. Scientists have changed their view about insect sleep.	d. Animals die without sleep.
  
2. Which of the following animals do NOT sleep?
 

a. Black bears	b. Chickens
c. Rattlesnakes	d. All of these animals sleep
  
3. Why did scientists believe that insects did not need sleep?
 

a. Insects don't work hard.	b. Insects can't close their eyes.
c. Insects don't dream.	d. Insects don't live very long.
  
4. How did scientists learn that insects sleep?
 

a. They used brain scanning machines.	b. They put flies in dark rooms.
c. They watched insects.	d. They took the antennae off flies.
  
5. What do fruit flies do for seven hours each day?
 

a. Sleep	b. Eat
c. Make noise	d. Fly

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **for example** [ like; for instance; such as ]  
Most insects, like ants **for example**, have six legs.
  
- **come out of** [ to wake up from; to become alert ]  
He **came out of** a deep sleep because of the loud noise.
  
- **move around** [ to move; to have motion ]  
I want to take your picture. Stop **moving around**.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. It takes some people a very long time to \_\_\_\_\_ sleep.
2. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ a lot when she sleeps.
3. Please wear something nice to the party. \_\_\_\_\_, a suit would be a good idea.

## Summary

Scan the passage and complete the chart with the correct information.

antennae  
respond to

loud  
still

position  
wake up

Sleep Behaviors of Most Animals	Sleep Behaviors of Fruit Flies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Don't move much</li><li>• Have a 1 _____ for sleeping</li><li>• Don't 2 _____ easily from noise or light</li><li>• Come out of sleep quickly when woken up</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Become 3 _____ for about seven hours</li><li>• Sit in a different way, let their 4 _____ drop</li><li>• Do not 5 _____ quiet noises</li><li>• Start to move around when 6 _____ noises are made</li></ul>



## Listening

### Facts About the Weta



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

1. An interesting thing about the New Zealand weta is that it \_\_\_\_\_ every night.
2. The man learned that the New Zealand weta is related to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The man found out about the New Zealand weta in \_\_\_\_\_.



Discuss the following questions.

1. Why do you think we need sleep?
2. Think of an experiment that would help find out whether or not insects sleep.
3. What other interesting things do you know about insects?

## Grammar

### Conjunctive Adverbs and Subordinating Conjunctions

Conjunctive adverbs are usually followed by a comma at the beginning of a sentence, while subordinating conjunctions introduce dependent clauses.

*(Additionally / In addition to), they don't wake up easily when hearing noises or seeing light. However, they start to move around (then / when) louder noises are made.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### An Interesting Insect

- (1) What is an interesting insect?
- (2) Why is it interesting to you?
- (3) What are some interesting facts about it? (4) What is a surprising fact about it?

#### Example

*An interesting insect is the beetle. It is interesting to me because it looks and walks funny. Also, beetles are very strong, and they can walk for a long time. Some beetles even eat dung!*

---



---



---



---



---



---

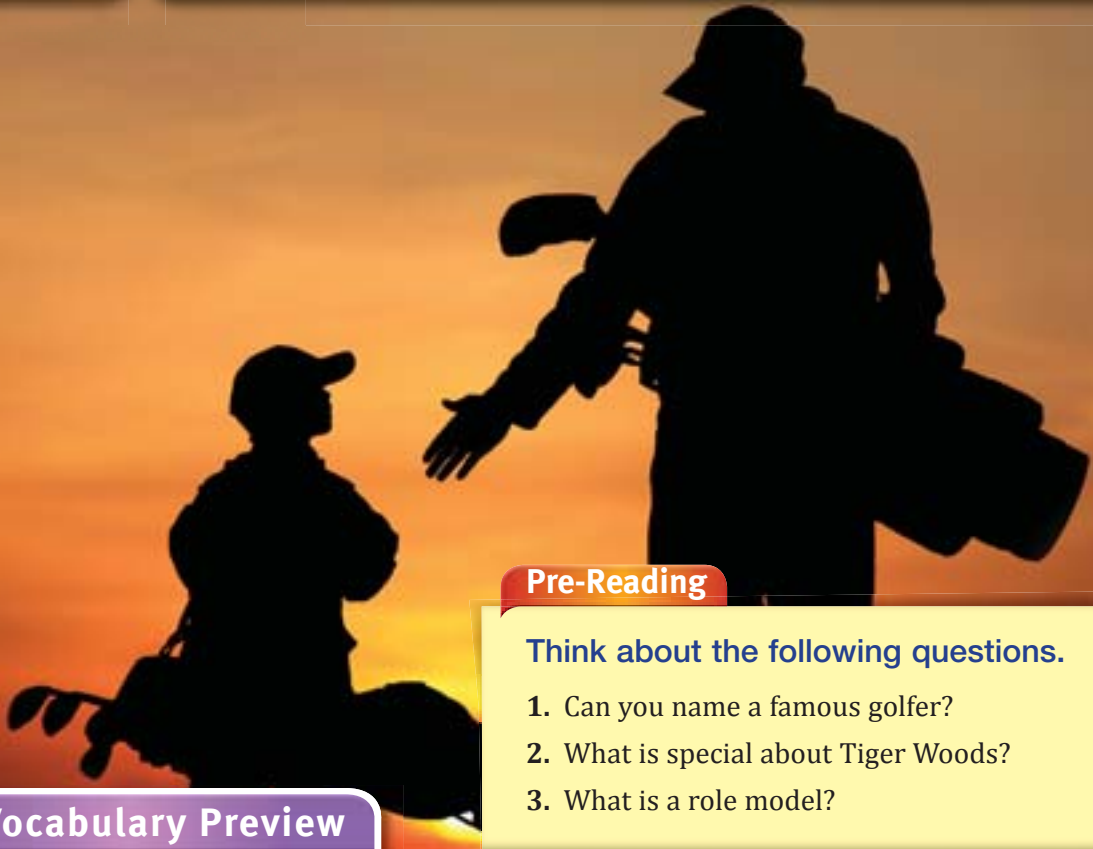
## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. Scientists want to \_\_\_\_ new things.  
a. believe                      b. come out of              c. discover              d. wake up
2. That is a \_\_\_\_ shirt. I have never seen anything like it.  
a. unique                      b. complex              c. quiet              d. loud
3. Most \_\_\_\_, like ants, are very strong for their size.  
a. mammals                      b. insects              c. birds              d. reptiles
4. When my dog shows good \_\_\_\_, I give him a snack.  
a. activity                      b. light              c. taste              d. behavior
5. I don't like snakes. In fact, I hate all \_\_\_\_.  
a. mammals                      b. insects              c. reptiles              d. frogs
6. The scientist \_\_\_\_ to use rabbits in her study.  
a. believed                      b. decided              c. discovered              d. detected
7. This problem is not simple. In fact, it is very \_\_\_\_.  
a. unique                      b. complex              c. similar to              d. destructive

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. What \_\_\_\_ did he give?  
a. respond                      b. response              c. responding
9. They are building a house nearby, so it is very \_\_\_\_.  
a. noisy                      b. noises              c. noiseless
10. Many animals are \_\_\_\_ at night.  
a. activity                      b. active              c. action



## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Can you name a famous golfer?
2. What is special about Tiger Woods?
3. What is a role model?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a. different kinds; variety | d. something no one else has done        |
| b. well-known               | e. thankful                              |
| c. stopped                  | f. skilled; earning money for doing work |

1. \_\_\_ Most American golfers are white. Golf does not have much diversity.
2. \_\_\_ Tiger Woods is a very famous golfer.
3. \_\_\_ I am grateful for all the help you have given me.
4. \_\_\_ Tiger Woods was sometimes prevented from playing golf.
5. \_\_\_ Some professional golfers make a lot of money.
6. \_\_\_ He was the first player to win so many games. He set a record.

# Tiger's Tale



**T**iger Woods started playing golf when he was two years old. Now he is one of the most famous professional golfers in the world. Tiger is from the United States. His father is **African-American** and his mother is **Thai**. His real name is Eldrick, but everyone knows him as Tiger, the **nickname** his father gave him.

5 He started playing golf professionally in 1996, and won all four of the World Golf **Championships** before he turned 25. He holds the record as the youngest player ever to win all four of these championships. Although he has played on many great golf courses, one of Tiger's favorite places to play is Pebble Beach.

Tiger became a **role model** at an early age. People look up to him, so he is very  
10 grateful. Because many people helped Tiger as a child, he wants to lend a hand to others now. Some people cannot play golf because of their **ethnicity**, while others do not have enough money. **Occasionally**, Tiger himself was prevented from playing golf. Because of this, he created the Tiger Woods **Foundation** to help make golf open  
15 to everyone. He likes to see diversity on the golf course, and he wants all children to play golf if they want to. Tiger is happy that many children now want to play golf because of him.

**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

224 words



<sup>3</sup> *African-American*: a black person from the United States

<sup>3</sup> *Thai*: a person from Thailand

<sup>4</sup> *nickname*: an extra name

<sup>6</sup> *championship*: a competition to find the best

<sup>9</sup> *role model*: someone who is a good example for others

<sup>11</sup> *ethnicity*: racial background

<sup>12</sup> *occasionally*: not often; at times

<sup>13</sup> *foundation*: an official group with special goals

### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
  - a. Tiger's golf career
  - b. Tiger's experience and opinions
  - c. Tiger's foundation
  - d. Tiger's best teacher
  
2. Which is true about Tiger's parents?
  - a. Both of them are Asian.
  - b. His father is famous.
  - c. One of them is not from America.
  - d. Neither of them plays golf.
  
3. What record does Tiger hold?
  - a. The youngest to win four important championships
  - b. The player to finish a game of golf the fastest
  - c. The first golfer to turn professional as a teenager
  - d. The first African-American golfer
  
4. Where does Tiger like to play golf?
  - a. Augusta
  - b. The United States
  - c. Pebble Beach
  - d. The World Golf Championship
  
5. What does the Tiger Woods Foundation do?
  - a. Sells golf equipment
  - b. Gives money to professional golfers
  - c. Helps kids to play golf
  - d. Makes golf courses

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **hold the record (as/for)** [ to be known as better than anyone else ]  
Hank Aaron **holds the record** for the most home runs.
  
- **look up to** [ to admire someone; to think someone is a good person ]  
I **look up to** my mother, and I respect my sister.
  
- **lend a hand** [ to help someone ]  
Please **lend us a hand** when we move into our new house.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ with your homework?
2. John \_\_\_\_\_ the fastest time in the race.
3. My son \_\_\_\_\_ his teacher.

## Summary

Read the sentences from the reading passage. Paraphrase the sentences to create a summary of the passage.

- a. He started playing golf professionally in 1996, and won all four of the World Golf Championships before he turned 25.
- b. He holds the record as the youngest player ever to win all four of these championships.

1. **a + b:** Tiger Woods won the World Golf Championships before he turned 25, setting the record \_\_\_\_\_.

- c. Because many people helped Tiger as a child, he wants to lend a hand to others now.
- d. Some people cannot play golf because of their ethnicity, while others do not have enough money.

2. **c + d:** Woods wants to help others who can't play golf for various reasons because \_\_\_\_\_.

- e. Occasionally, Tiger himself was prevented from playing golf.
- f. Because of this, he created the Tiger Woods Foundation to help make golf open to everyone.

3. **e + f:** Woods created the Tiger Woods Foundation so that \_\_\_\_\_.



## Listening

### I Like to Watch Tiger



Listen to the dialog. Check **True** or **False** for each sentence.

- |  | True                     | False                    |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The woman doesn't really like to watch golf.                  | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The woman thinks that Tiger Woods is good-looking.            | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The man knows that Tiger gave millions of dollars to charity. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Discuss the following questions.

1. Do you like to play golf? Why or why not?
2. What sports do you enjoy playing?
3. What would you do if you had lots of money like Tiger Woods?

## Grammar

### Verbs + Gerund or Infinitive?

There are certain verbs that are usually followed by an infinitive or a gerund.

*Tiger Woods started (play / playing) golf professionally in 1996.*

*Because many people helped Tiger as a child, he wants (to lend / lending) a hand to others now.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### A Sport I Like

- (1) What is a game or sport that you like? (2) Where do people play it? (3) How do they play it? (4) Why do you like this game or sport?

#### Example

*A sport that I like is car racing. People usually do this sport on a special track. They try to finish the race before the other drivers. I like this sport because it is very exciting.*

---



---



---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

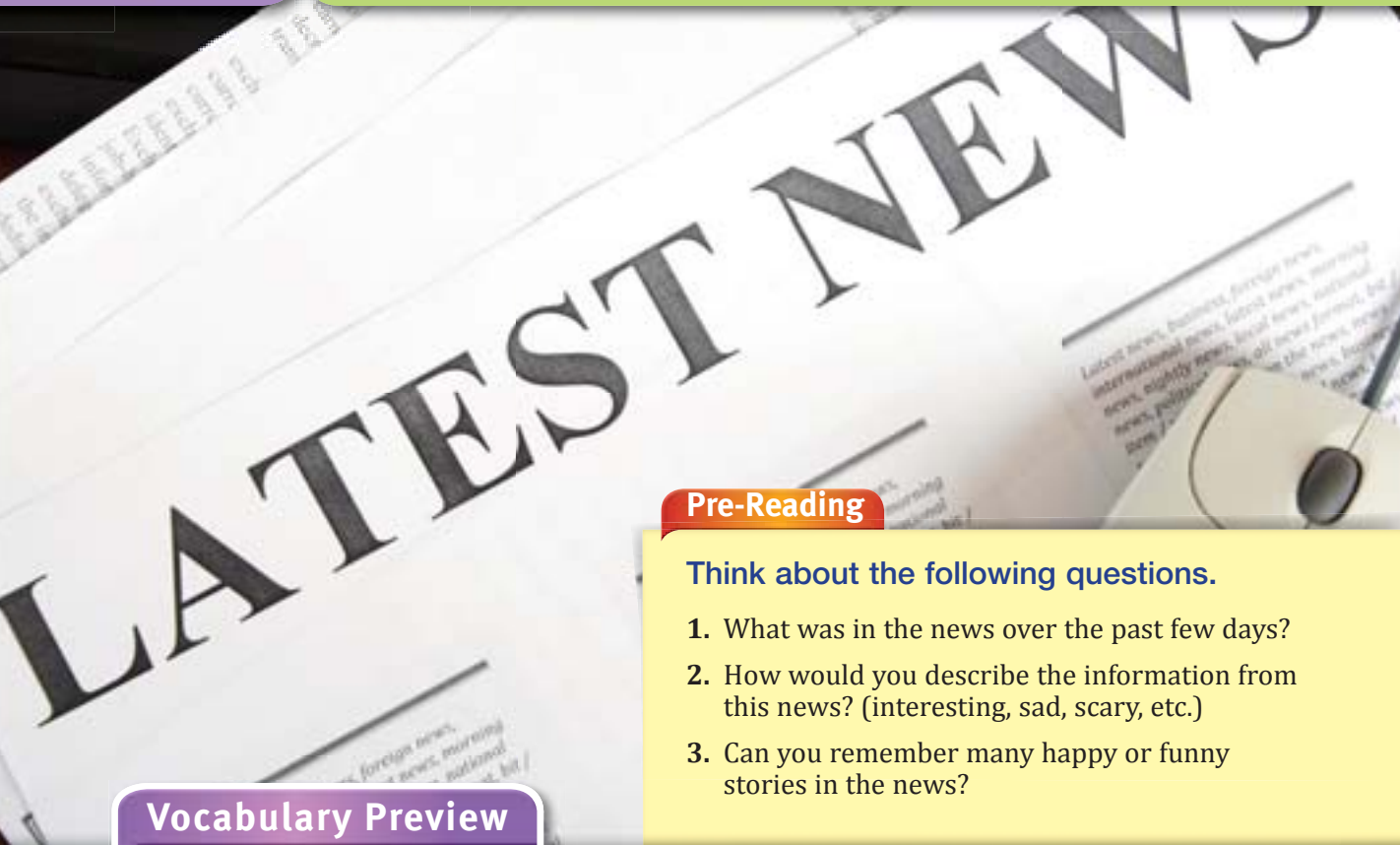
### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

- I was very \_\_\_\_ for the help she gave me.  
a. famous                      b. open                      c. grateful                      d. real
- The loud noises outside \_\_\_\_ me from sleeping.  
a. helped                      b. stressed                      c. detected                      d. prevented
- My friend lived in Bangkok for two years, so he has many \_\_\_\_ friends.  
a. professional                      b. Thai                      c. active                      d. wealthy
- She is a very \_\_\_\_ writer. Many people read her novels.  
a. famous                      b. early                      c. young                      d. cozy
- His \_\_\_\_ in elementary school was "Birdy."  
a. information                      b. ethnicity                      c. nickname                      d. foundation
- I am \_\_\_\_ busy today, so I don't have time to see a movie.  
a. happily                      b. occasionally                      c. nearly                      d. extremely
- He really wants to be like Bill Gates. Bill Gates is his \_\_\_\_.  
a. record                      b. foundation                      c. insect                      d. role model

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

- Los Angeles is a city with great \_\_\_\_\_. There are many different kinds of people there.  
a. diverse                      b. diversity                      c. diversify
- My favorite \_\_\_\_\_ food is Indian.  
a. ethnicity                      b. ethnic                      c. ethically
- My sister wants to become a \_\_\_\_\_ tennis player.  
a. professional                      b. profession                      c. professionally





## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What was in the news over the past few days?
2. How would you describe the information from this news? (interesting, sad, scary, etc.)
3. Can you remember many happy or funny stories in the news?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. duty; required job | d. place to get things from |
| b. gives              | e. idea; opinion            |
| c. problem; concern   | f. wrote; told              |

1. \_\_\_ The city newspaper reported about yesterday's parade.
2. \_\_\_ A reporter has the responsibility to check his or her facts carefully.
3. \_\_\_ Hurricanes are not an issue here since we are far from the ocean.
4. \_\_\_ The Internet is a good source of lots of information.
5. \_\_\_ I don't think things are all bad in the world. What is your view?
6. \_\_\_ This website provides interesting news stories from around the world.

# Not the Normal News



Newspapers and television news programs always seem to report about the bad things happening in **society**. However, there is a place where readers can find some good news. That place is the website called *HappyNews*.

The man behind *HappyNews* is Byron Reese. Reese set up *HappyNews* because he thought other news sources were giving people an **unbalanced** view of the world. Reese said about *HappyNews*, “The **news media** gives you a **distorted** view of the world by **exaggerating** bad news, **misery**, and **despair**. We’re trying to balance out the scale.”

Not everyone agrees with Reese’s view, though. Many people think that news sources have a responsibility to provide news that is helpful to people. People need to know about issues or problems in today’s society. Then people are better able to make informed decisions about things that affect their daily lives. Reese said that *HappyNews* is not trying to stop people from learning about issues or problems. *HappyNews* is just trying to provide a balanced picture of today’s world.

By the end of its first month online, *HappyNews* had more than 70,000 unique readers. About 60 percent of those readers were women. Something else unique makes *HappyNews* different from any of the other news or information websites that are on the Internet. Unlike many other websites, *HappyNews* gets **fan mail** from its readers on a daily basis.



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds 230 words

<sup>2</sup> *society*: a body of individuals living as members of a community

<sup>5</sup> *unbalanced*: not equal; one-sided

<sup>6</sup> *news media*: newspapers, magazines, TV news shows, etc.

<sup>6</sup> *distort*: to not truly represent the facts; to be false

<sup>7</sup> *exaggerate*: to describe something as larger or more extreme than it is

<sup>7</sup> *misery*: suffering; sadness

<sup>7</sup> *despair*: without hope; extreme sadness

<sup>22</sup> *fan mail*: letters or notes from people who enjoy or support something

### Choose the best answer.

1. What is another possible title for the reading?
  - a. "Byron Reese Tells People How to Be Happy"
  - b. "Good News for a Change"
  - c. "Newspapers vs. Online News"
  - d. "Why Women Like *HappyNews*"
  
2. How is *HappyNews* different than other news sources?
  - a. All of the stories are written by Reese.
  - b. *HappyNews* does not exaggerate its stories.
  - c. Its stories are not about bad things.
  - d. The website only has stories about women.
  
3. Why might some people NOT like *HappyNews*?
  - a. It doesn't tell them about important issues or problems.
  - b. Reese's stories are about misery and despair.
  - c. Some sources give a balanced view.
  - d. The stories are from around the world.
  
4. Which of the following is NOT true about *HappyNews* after its first month online?
  - a. It had thousands of readers.
  - b. Most of its readers were women.
  - c. Readers sent in nice letters about it every day.
  - d. Reese used it to create other websites.
  
5. What does "unique" mean in this reading?
  - a. Different
  - b. Interesting
  - c. One of a kind
  - d. Awful

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **set up** [ to create; to start ]  
Henry Ford **set up** his car company in 1903.
  
- **agree with** [ to have the same idea or opinion as someone ]  
I **agree with** you. Last night's homework was very difficult.
  
- **on a daily basis** [ every day ]  
Do you exercise **on a daily basis**?

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. It is important to practice your English \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Not all of the reports \_\_\_\_\_ each other about the facts of the court case.
3. The artist \_\_\_\_\_ her new studio in her basement.

## Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases.

agrees with  
responsibility

balanced  
set up

reports

A man named Byron Reese 1 \_\_\_\_\_ an online source of news information. Reese's website is different from other news media because his website only 2 \_\_\_\_\_ happy news. Reese believes that he can provide a more 3 \_\_\_\_\_ view of today's society by reporting stories that don't focus on bad things. Others believe that the news media has the 4 \_\_\_\_\_ to report on issues that people need to know about. Reese 5 \_\_\_\_\_ them, but he also thinks people get a distorted view of the world if they only hear about bad news all the time.



## Listening

### Sources of the News



Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- Who reviews news stories before they are posted on *HappyNews*?
  - Byron Reese
  - HappyNews* editors
  - HappyNews* readers
  - Other news sources
- Which of the following statements is true according to the dialog?
  - Both speakers have written stories for *HappyNews*.
  - HappyNews* stories cannot be found in other news sources.
  - Regular people can write stories for *HappyNews*.
  - The *HappyNews* editors rewrite stories from other news sources.
- What should a writer be sure to include with his or her story?
  - Extra copies
  - Other media
  - Photographs
  - Sources

Discuss the following questions.

1. Where do you usually hear or read news reports?
2. What is your favorite news magazine? Why do you like it?
3. What other sources of happy or entertaining news do you know about?

## Grammar

### Frequency Adverbs

Frequency adverbs are commonly used after auxiliary verbs or *be* verbs and before the main verbs. However, certain adverbial phrases are used at the beginning or the end of a sentence.

*Newspapers (always seem / seem always) to report about the bad things happening in society.*

*HappyNews (on a daily basis) gets fan mail from its readers (on a daily basis).*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### Where I Get My News

**(1)** Where do you usually hear or read news reports? **(2)** Is the news from this source mostly about issues in society or entertainment? **(3)** Why do you like to get your news from this source? **(4)** Have you heard or read this news source today?

#### Example

*I usually read news reports online from an international newspaper's website. The news from this source is mostly about issues in society. I like to get my news from this source because the articles are short and easy to read. I have not read this news source today, but I will read it tonight before I go to sleep.*

---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. Do you know when people \_\_\_\_\_ how to make concrete?  
a. discovered                      b. prevented                      c. provided                      d. reported
2. He used only his personal money to \_\_\_\_\_ his new company.  
a. agree with                      b. set up                      c. shut down                      d. move around
3. No one told me that locking the door at night was my \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. activity                      b. diversity                      c. misery                      d. responsibility
4. Sometimes I am not sure if I can really trust the information reported by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. fan mail                      b. news media                      c. role model                      d. view
5. The essay was too one-sided. It did not give a \_\_\_\_\_ presentation of the situation.  
a. balanced                      b. complex                      c. daily                      d. distorted
6. When people live together in a \_\_\_\_\_, they have to agree on certain rules to follow.  
a. behavior                      b. despair                      c. society                      d. stress
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ that you heard was just rain hitting the window.  
a. benefit                      b. issue                      c. noise                      d. source

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. I don't think all teenagers are \_\_\_\_\_. Some of them are quite mature and hard-working.  
a. responsibility                      b. responsible                      c. irresponsible
9. Lots of people these days belong to \_\_\_\_\_ networking websites.  
a. society                      b. social                      c. socially
10. The fish could not have been that big. You are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. exaggeration                      b. exaggerating                      c. exaggerated





## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Who were the Wright brothers? Why are they famous?
2. In which country did these brothers live?
3. During what time in history did they live?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                                   |                                |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. try something                  | d. flying time; airplane trip  |
| b. not special; like most others  | e. effectively; well           |
| c. without any problems or errors | f. person who makes new things |

1. \_\_\_ The inventor made a lot of money with his new machine.
2. \_\_\_ He was not smarter than other students. He was ordinary.
3. \_\_\_ There was nothing wrong with the machine. It was perfect.
4. \_\_\_ The flight from New York to Paris takes six hours.
5. \_\_\_ They made a plane and it worked. They made a plane successfully.
6. \_\_\_ You have to try a new machine to see if it works. You have to test it.

# The Wright Way to Fly

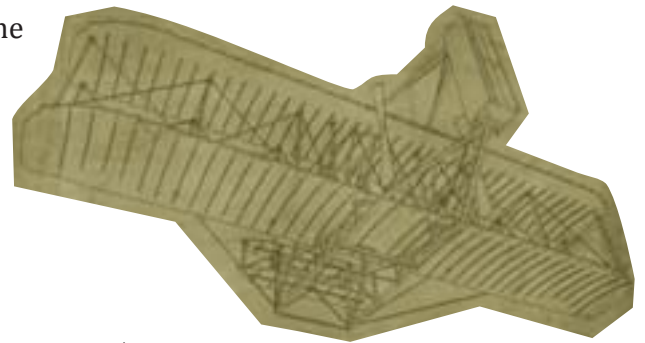


**T**he inventors of the first airplane were not scientists. In fact, they did not even finish high school! The inventors of the first airplane were just ordinary brothers with a big dream—a dream of flying.

5 Wilbur and Orville Wright grew up in Indiana in a large family. **Neither** of the brothers finished high school. Instead of sitting in class and reading, they wanted to work and make things, like machines. When the brothers were 18 and 22 years old, they started up their own **printing press** and bicycle shop.

One day, Wilbur read an interesting story in the newspaper about a man trying to fly in a **glider**. The man died, but the story gave Wilbur an idea. He **decided** to  
10 teach himself about flying in order to make the perfect glider. Together, Orville and Wilbur successfully tested their new glider on the beach. Then the brothers decided to make their glider into a flying machine. They put an **engine** and **propeller** on the glider and called their new machine the “Wright Flyer.” The plane broke down on its first test, but the Wright brothers didn’t give up.

15 With a little more hard work, the Wright Flyer made a successful flight! On December 17, 1903, the Wright brothers made history by flying the Wright Flyer over the beach at Kitty Hawk, North  
20 Carolina. The airplane was born.



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

229 words

- 4 *neither*: not one of the two
- 7 *printing press*: a machine that makes newspapers or books
- 9 *glider*: a flying machine with no engine
- 9 *decide*: to choose; to make a plan

- 12 *engine*: a machine to make something move or do work
- 12 *propeller*: the spinning part on the wings of some planes



### Choose the best answer.

1. What is another good title for this reading?
 

a. "The First Glider"	b. "American Inventions"
c. "Two Brothers' Dream"	d. "Gliders vs. Planes"
  
2. How did the brothers learn about planes?
 

a. They learned about them in school.	b. Their father taught them.
c. They worked in a glider shop.	d. They learned by themselves.
  
3. Why did the Wright brothers succeed in building the first plane?
 

a. They quickly gave up.	b. They were good students.
c. They never gave up.	d. They spent a lot of money.
  
4. What made the Wright Flyer different from a glider?
 

a. It had a propeller.	b. It had an engine.
c. It could fly.	d. It had an engine and propeller.
  
5. What is the lesson of this story?
 

a. Flying is too difficult for ordinary people.
b. If you don't succeed at first, keep trying.
c. The airplane is an important invention.
d. Dreams can make you rich.

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

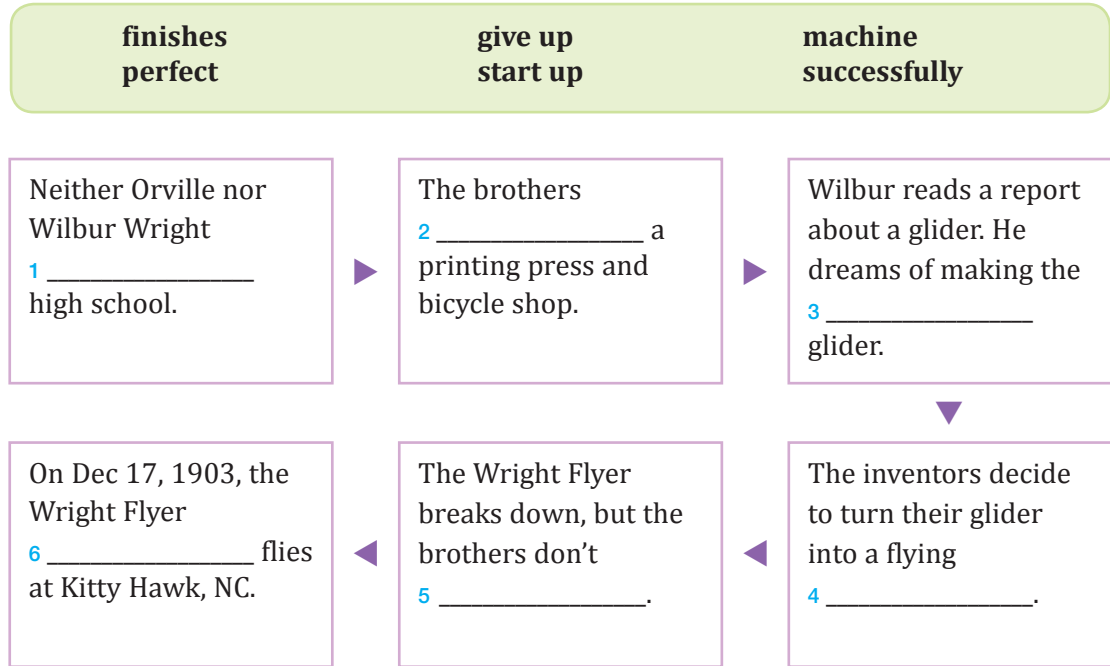
- **start up** [ to begin; to make a group or business ]  
We will **start up** a new club at school.
  
- **break down** [ to stop because of a problem ]  
The car **broke down** during our trip.
  
- **give up** [ to stop doing something; to quit ]  
He did not catch any fish. He **gave up** and went home.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_. You win.
2. The machine is very old. It may \_\_\_\_\_ soon.
3. Linda plans to \_\_\_\_\_ her own company someday.

## Summary

Scan the passage and complete the chart with the correct information.



## Listening

### Did You Know That?



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- The speaker says that \_\_\_\_\_ flew in the Wright Flyer.
- The distance that the Wright Flyer went was \_\_\_\_\_.
- That is about the distance from \_\_\_\_\_ of a plane to \_\_\_\_\_.

Discuss the following questions.

1. What other inventors do you know of?
2. Do you know anyone who enjoys making things?
3. Have you ever flown in an airplane? Where did you go?

## Grammar

### Infinitives

An infinitive functions as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

*Instead of sitting in class and reading, they wanted (to work / working) and make things, like machines.*

*Then the brothers decided (to make / making) their glider into a flying machine.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### A Famous Inventor

- (1) Who is a famous inventor?
- (2) What was invented by this person?
- (3) Who uses this invention today?
- (4) What do they use this invention for?
- (5) What other inventions also came from this?

#### Example

*Ray Tomlinson is a famous inventor. Email was invented by him. Today, millions of people use email. They use it in order to send messages to each other and to keep in touch with friends. Internet chatting and Internet file sharing also came from this invention.*

---



---



---



---



---

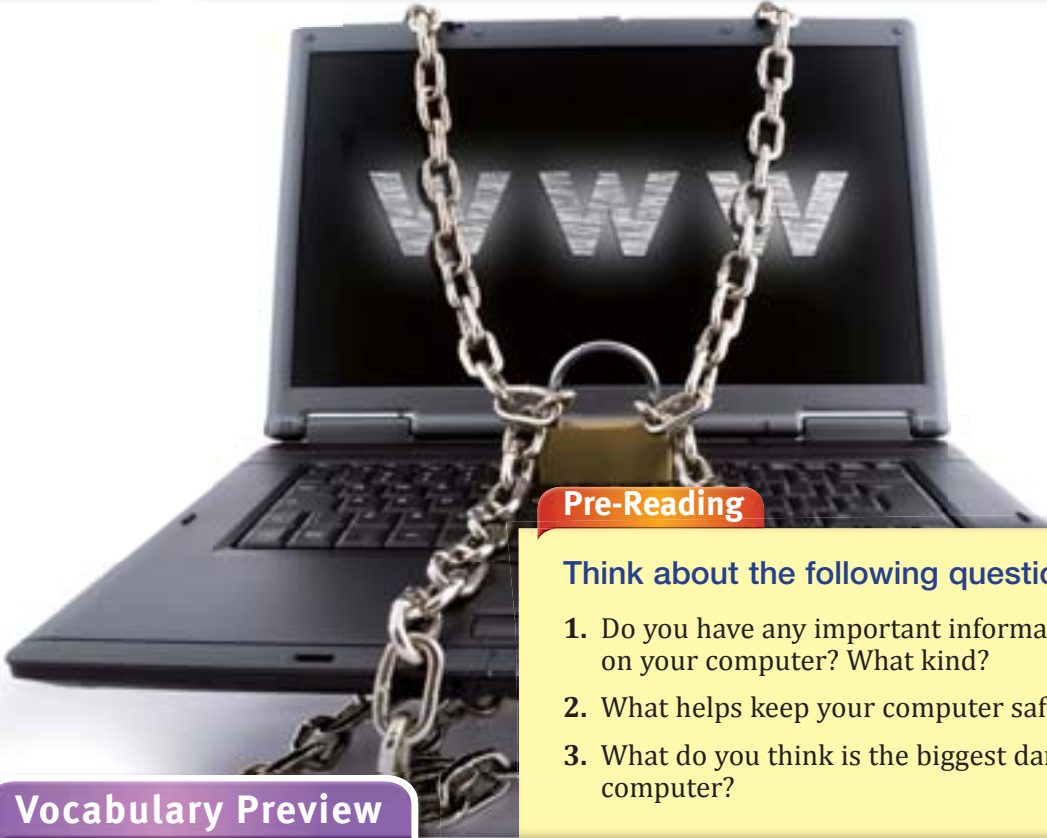
## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. We can't take my car. The \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't work.  
a. noise                      b. engine                      c. propeller                      d. machine
2. The copy \_\_\_\_\_ in our office broke down last week.  
a. machine                      b. press                      c. shop                      d. thing
3. The scientist \_\_\_\_\_ the new invention many times.  
a. put                      b. taught                      c. tested                      d. discovered
4. I have always \_\_\_\_\_ going to the moon.  
a. dreamed of                      b. given up                      c. broken down                      d. caught on
5. This is not a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ storm. This is a hurricane!  
a. ordinary                      b. perfect                      c. grateful                      d. unusual
6. According to this \_\_\_\_\_, many people call the island "The Paradise of the Pacific."  
a. information                      b. inventor                      c. introduction                      d. destruction
7. The food was amazing, and the service was excellent. Everything was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. dreamed                      b. ordinary                      c. perfect                      d. unique

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. Hot air balloons and hang gliders are both \_\_\_\_\_ machines.  
a. flight                      b. flew                      c. flying
9. Her invention became a big \_\_\_\_\_, and she became rich.  
a. success                      b. successful                      c. successfully
10. When did Edison \_\_\_\_\_ the light bulb?  
a. inventor                      b. invention                      c. invent



## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you have any important information stored on your computer? What kind?
2. What helps keep your computer safe?
3. What do you think is the biggest danger to your computer?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. specialist; knowledgeable person | d. safety from harm or attack |
| b. have confidence in               | e. abilities                  |
| c. offered suggestions to           | f. pretended to be            |

1. \_\_\_ It's important to have good computer security.
2. \_\_\_ I trust her. She would never do anything bad to me.
3. \_\_\_ The robber posed as a police officer.
4. \_\_\_ James is an expert in computers.
5. \_\_\_ He uses his skills to help people.
6. \_\_\_ My father advised me about what university I should go to.

# Don't Trust Me!



Companies these days spend thousands of dollars on their computer security. They buy the best **firewalls** and computer programs. However, Kevin Mitnick thinks the biggest danger these days is not a weakness in **technology**.

In the 1990s, Kevin Mitnick was an infamous hacker. He **hacked** **into** government and **corporate** computer systems. After being sent **into** **prison**, Mitnick decided to use his skills in a different way. He started his own computer security **firm**. He now advises people on how to keep their computers safe.

According to Mitnick, the biggest danger to security is people. However, by this he doesn't mean hackers. In fact, he means the people using the programs. "If an attacker can get one trusting person to give his or her information, the attacker gets in. All that money spent is basically **wasted**." A hacker can get around everything with just one person within the company.

Unfortunately, people are still too trusting. In a recent test of the US **tax office** (the IRS), security experts called 100 **managers**. They posed as IRS computer **technicians**. The experts were able to **fool** 35 of the managers. They gave both their passwords and IDs. In the hands of real hackers, this would have been a disaster!



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

207 words

- 2 *firewall*: a computer program that acts like a barrier
- 3 *technology*: electronic or computer products
- 4 *hack into*: to get into illegally
- 5 *corporate*: related to a company
- 6 *prison*: jail
- 7 *firm*: a company

- 14 *waste*: to throw away without using
- 18 *tax office*: the government department that collects money from people
- 20 *manager*: the boss of a department
- 21 *technician*: someone whose job involves fixing technology
- 21 *fool*: to trick

### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
  - a. Managers need to be more careful about who they talk to.
  - b. Hackers can help us make our computers safe.
  - c. Technology is not helpful if people aren't careful.
  - d. It's important to get the newest technology.
  
2. What is true about Kevin Mitnick?
 

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. He now works for the US government.</li> <li>c. He used to be a criminal.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. He thinks security technology is too expensive.</li> <li>d. He teaches people how to hack computers.</li> </ol>
--	---
  
3. What happened at the IRS?
  - a. Hackers stole important information.
  - b. Employees gave information to the wrong people.
  - c. The security technology had a problem.
  - d. Managers tested the computer system.
  
4. What is Kevin Mitnick's advice to us?
 

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Don't give information to strangers.</li> <li>c. Test your computer systems often.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Buy the newest firewalls.</li> <li>d. Don't store important information on computers.</li> </ol>
---	--
  
5. What does the word "they" refer to in line 22?
 

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Experts</li> <li>c. Managers</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Technicians</li> <li>d. Hackers</li> </ol>
---	--

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **get around** [ to avoid; to bypass ]  
How did you **get around** that issue?
  
- **pose as** [ to pretend to be ]  
He had to **pose as** the milkman in order to escape.
  
- **in the hands of** [ in the possession of ]  
**In the hands of** criminals, guns are very dangerous.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ the problem by using another method.
2. The man \_\_\_\_\_ the president was an obvious fake.
3. No plants live long \_\_\_\_\_ my sister. She doesn't know how to take care of them.

## Summary

Read the sentences from the reading passage. Paraphrase the sentences to create a summary of the passage.

- a. After being sent to prison, Mitnick decided to use his skills in a different way.
- b. He started his own computer security firm.

1. **a + b:** Mitnick, who \_\_\_\_\_, decided to use his skills to set up a computer security firm.

- c. According to Mitnick, the biggest danger to security is people.
- d. In fact, he means the people using the programs.

2. **c + d:** Mitnick believes the biggest danger to security these days is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- e. The security experts were able to fool 35 of the managers.
- f. The managers gave both their passwords and IDs.

3. **e + f:** The security experts fooled quite a few managers, who \_\_\_\_\_.



## Listening

### Got Her!



Listen to the dialog. Check **True** or **False** for each sentence.

- |  | True                     | False                    |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Paris Hilton had her computer hacked.                             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Among other things, the hackers stole email addresses and photos. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Paris Hilton gave her password and ID to the hackers.             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Discuss the following questions.

1. What kinds of things do you have on your computer?
2. Are you worried about computer security? Why or why not?
3. Do you know anyone who has been hacked? Who?

## Grammar

## Expressing Quantity

Phrases expressing quantity are followed by a singular noun or a plural noun, which determines whether the following verb should be singular or plural.

*Companies these days spend thousands of (dollar / dollars) on their computer security.  
All that money spent (is / are) basically wasted.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

## My Computer

**(1)** How much important information do you have stored on your computer? **(2)** What kind of information is it? **(3)** Do you worry about keeping this information safe? **(4)** Why or why not?

## Example

*I have a lot of important information stored on my computer. I have school information and bank information. I don't worry about keeping it safe. My computer is at home, and only a few people can get into or use it.*

---



---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. My cousin fixes pianos. He is a piano \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. computer                      b. technician                      c. technology                      d. engine
2. Bob has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ with machines.  
a. skill                              b. waste                              c. firewall                              d. change
3. She works in a law \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. tax office                      b. flight                              c. government                      d. firm
4. Karen \_\_\_\_\_ passed the bar exam. Now she is a lawyer!  
a. unfortunately                      b. usually                              c. extremely                              d. successfully
5. He stole a car, so he went to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. security                              b. manager                              c. prison                              d. firewall
6. My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ my mistakes so I could fix them.  
a. kept up with                      b. pointed out                              c. got around                              d. gave up
7. I believed him, but he totally \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
a. fooled                              b. posed                              c. trusted                              d. discovered

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. He is a very \_\_\_\_\_ person. He would never cheat anyone.  
a. trust                              b. trusting                              c. trustworthy
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ can you give me?  
a. advise                              b. advice                              c. advised
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a big problem for computer security.  
a. Hacked                              b. Hacker                              c. Hacking



## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What do you think is being sold in this machine?
2. Why would people buy such things from this machine?
3. What is the strangest thing you have seen in a machine?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                             |                                       |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. have a different opinion | d. something that happens to a person |
| b. pastime                  | e. unexpected; not usual or ordinary  |
| c. smart                    | f. not common                         |

1. \_\_\_ I enjoyed my experience in Japan.
2. \_\_\_ It was a clever idea to do that. No one had had that idea before.
3. \_\_\_ My daughter's hobby is collecting insects.
4. \_\_\_ They disagree with the pet store. They think those animals should not be sold.
5. \_\_\_ People built houses on the animals' homes. Now the animals are very rare.
6. \_\_\_ She thought it was strange to see insects in a vending machine.

## Bugs for Sale



**H**ow often have you gone to a **vending machine** to get a bag of chips? What if you found a pair of live **beetles** instead? It may sound strange, but a company in Japan sells large beetles through vending machines. The vending machine company and **nature conservationists** disagree about selling beetles this way.

5 Many school-age children in Japan **collect** beetles. Other people also enjoy this hobby. However, people are building houses where the beetles live. This **destroys** the beetles' homes. Now, it is difficult to find the beetles in the wild.

10 Since 1999, the Mirai Seiko Company has been selling these beetles in vending machines. The company says that it wants to help people **own** these rare insects. It also says that it takes good care of the beetles in the machines. True or not, the machines are very popular. The machines sell more than 1,500 beetles per month. Sometimes, people buy all the beetles in a machine in just a few minutes.

15 On the other hand, conservationists feel that the machines are **harmful**. Children may think that living creatures are like soft drinks or boxes of candy. Do you feel that the vending machines give people a rare experience, or that they give children bad ideas? Either  
20 way, they show how clever people can be.



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

219 words

1 *vending machine*: a machine that sells things  
2 *beetle*: an insect with a large body  
4 *nature*: the world of plants and animals  
4 *conservationist*: a person who wants to help the environment

5 *collect*: to gather things that you like  
6 *destroy*: to break into pieces  
9 *own*: to have personally or privately  
16 *harmful*: hurtful; damaging

### Choose the best answer.

1. What is another good title for this reading?
  - a. "Expensive Beetles in Japan"
  - b. "Unusual Vending Machines"
  - c. "Japanese Beetles"
  - d. "Japanese Children's Hobbies"
  
2. Who likes to collect beetles as pets?
  - a. Mirai Seiko
  - b. Many people in Japan
  - c. Only Japanese schoolchildren
  - d. Conservationists
  
3. Why is it hard to find beetles in the wild?
  - a. They are too fast.
  - b. They live underground.
  - c. Their homes are disappearing.
  - d. They die very easily.
  
4. How quickly do the beetles usually sell out?
  - a. Within a couple of days
  - b. Within hours
  - c. Within a month
  - d. Within minutes
  
5. Why do conservationists dislike the beetle vending machines?
  - a. People learn bad ideas about animals.
  - b. The beetles are too expensive.
  - c. No one wants the beetles.
  - d. The beetles don't get food.

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **[a] pair of** [ two things, usually two of the same thing ]  
See that **pair of** ducks? They will stay together for life.
  
- **take good care of** [ to look after someone or something ]  
Please **take good care of** my dog while I am gone.
  
- **on the other hand** [ looking at the opposite side of a matter ]  
He is very smart. **On the other hand**, he is very lazy.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. I just bought a \_\_\_\_\_ skates.
2. My sister is really outgoing. \_\_\_\_\_, I am very shy.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ herself. She never gets sick.

## Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

clever  
rare

disagree  
vending

beetles

In Japan, many people like to collect 1 \_\_\_\_\_. However, the beetles have lost their homes in many parts of Japan. They are very 2 \_\_\_\_\_ these days. A Japanese company started selling these beetles in 3 \_\_\_\_\_ machines. The company says that they want to help people own the beetles. However, some people 4 \_\_\_\_\_ with the company. They think that beetles should only live in nature. Even so, it was a 5 \_\_\_\_\_ idea to sell beetles



## Listening

### The Beetle Machine

Track 20

 Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- Who wants to buy the beetles?
  - The man
  - The woman
  - A company
  - The child
- How much does a pair of vending machine beetles cost?
  - \$4
  - \$2
  - \$8
  - \$50
- Why wouldn't the man buy the rare stag beetles?
  - He's afraid he would lose them.
  - He's afraid someone would take them.
  - He's afraid they would die.
  - He's afraid they would run away.

Discuss the following questions.

1. Do you agree with the Mirai Seiko Company or the conservationists? Why?
2. Do you think insects should be treated the same way as other animals? Why or why not?
3. What new items do you think should be sold in vending machines?

## Grammar

**It**

*It* is used to refer to an action previously mentioned or about to be mentioned. It is also used as an anticipatory subject.

*(It / That) may sound strange, but a company in Japan sells large beetles through vending machines.*

*Now, (this / it) is difficult to find the beetles in the wild.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### A Strange Vending Machine

- (1)** What would be strange to see for sale in a vending machine? **(2)** Would it be OK for that thing to be sold that way? **(3)** Why or why not? **(4)** Would you buy that thing from a machine?

## Example

*It would be strange to see pets for sale in a vending machine. It would be bad to sell animals this way. This is because animals need room to move. I would never buy a pet from a machine.*

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

- Riding the horse was a fun \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. friend                      b. hobby                      c. experience                      d. beetle
- These days, pandas are very \_\_\_\_\_ in China.  
a. rare                      b. harmful                      c. clever                      d. ordinary
- Too much sunlight can be \_\_\_\_\_ to your skin.  
a. strange                      b. large                      c. harmful                      d. clever
- Hold still. There's a big \_\_\_\_\_ on your arm.  
a. engine                      b. beetle                      c. idea                      d. home
- Nothing special happened today. It was just a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
a. destructive                      b. strange                      c. ordinary                      d. professional
- Animals like bears and monkeys live freely in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. machines                      b. the wild                      c. diversity                      d. noise
- Her job is cooking food, but her \_\_\_\_\_ is drawing pictures.  
a. experience                      b. beetle                      c. hobby                      d. record

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

- His father is very interested in old books. He likes to \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
a. collectable                      b. collect                      c. collector
- My brother likes meat, but my sister hates it. They always have \_\_\_\_\_ about food.  
a. disagreements                      b. disagrees                      c. disagreeable
- The octopus \_\_\_\_\_ got out of the tank.  
a. clever                      b. cleverness                      c. cleverly





## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What are the names of some famous artists?
2. What are they famous for?
3. Can you name one famous painting?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a. model; perfect | d. who she is |
| b. good-looking   | e. took off   |
| c. known          | f. suggest    |

1. \_\_\_ Do you know her identity?
2. \_\_\_ Some people propose that the *Mona Lisa* is not a real woman.
3. \_\_\_ That painting looks familiar to me.
4. \_\_\_ That picture is not of a real apple, but an ideal one.
5. \_\_\_ He removed the mark from his shirt.
6. \_\_\_ She is an attractive woman.

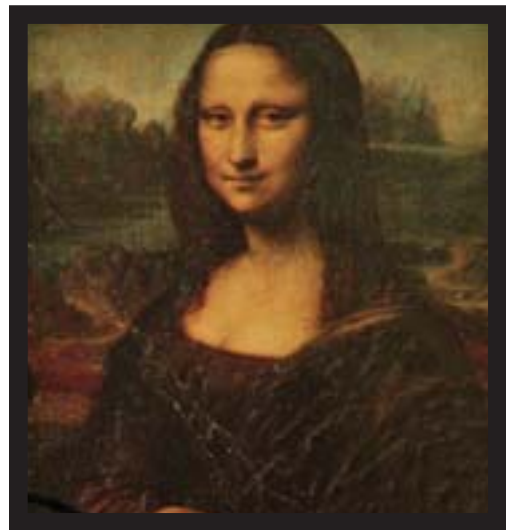
# Mona Who?



**A** young woman without **eyebrows** is seated in front of a beautiful **landscape**. Does this sound familiar to you? This is one of the most famous works by Leonardo da Vinci. The *Mona Lisa* is a beautiful painting. However, it was the **mystery** behind the painting that **intrigued** people. Who was the woman and why did da Vinci paint her?

Different theories have been proposed about her identity. Many art and history buffs thought that it was a **portrait** of da Vinci himself, but as a woman. Others thought it was not any **particular** person, but the ideal of a woman. They say this is why she was painted with no eyebrows. This gave her face a more unearthly look. Still, others thought that it was a portrait of an actual woman of the time, the wife of Francesco del Giocondo.

In 2005, historian Armin Schlechter of Heidelberg discovered the answer. While looking through an old **manuscript**, he found a small note. In this, the woman in the *Mona Lisa* was **positively** identified as Lisa del Giocondo. The artist had been paid to do her portrait after the birth of her second child. “Mona,” in fact, means “madam” in Italian. As for her unearthly look? Historians say women of this time liked to remove their eyebrows. Apparently, they thought eyebrows were not attractive.



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

224 words

<sup>1</sup> *eyebrow*: the hair on the face above one's eye

<sup>1</sup> *landscape*: scenery

<sup>4</sup> *mystery*: something that is unexplained

<sup>4</sup> *intrigue*: to arouse curiosity or interest

<sup>7</sup> *portrait*: a picture showing a person's face

<sup>8</sup> *particular*: specific

<sup>14</sup> *manuscript*: a piece of writing

<sup>16</sup> *positively*: absolutely; definitely

### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
  - a. How da Vinci created a great painting
  - b. The making of a great mystery
  - c. Fashion trends long ago
  - d. The identity of a famous woman
  
2. According to the reading, what is one point about the *Mona Lisa* that intrigued people?
  - a. What kind of woman da Vinci's ideal was
  - b. Where it was painted
  - c. Her hairstyle
  - d. Her lack of eyebrows
  
3. What could the word "unearthly" mean in this reading?
  - a. Ideal
  - b. Frightening
  - c. Specific
  - d. Realistic
  
4. According to the reading, which of the following was NOT an idea about the identity of the woman in the *Mona Lisa*?
  - a. Leonardo da Vinci painted himself.
  - b. She was married to Francesco del Giocondo.
  - c. Leonardo da Vinci painted a member of his own family.
  - d. She was not a real woman.
  
5. How do we know who the woman in the *Mona Lisa* is?
  - a. A historian looked closely at the portrait.
  - b. The name on the portrait tells us.
  - c. There were no eyebrows.
  - d. Someone wrote about it long ago.

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **a (some subject) buff** [ a person who is enthusiastic and knowledgeable about a subject ]  
Bob is a World War II history buff. He knows everything about it.
  
- **a (some kind of) look** [ a certain appearance ]  
You have an angry look on your face. Are you all right?
  
- **as for** [ with respect to ]  
As for him, he was just happy to be there.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

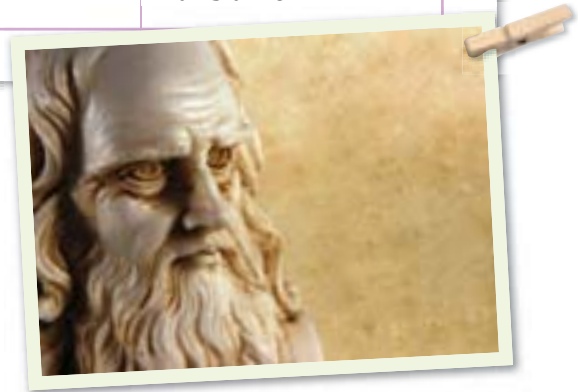
1. He has a serious \_\_\_\_\_ on his face.
2. I'm a movie \_\_\_\_\_. I love to read about and see movies.
3. She likes to wear the latest fashions. \_\_\_\_\_ me, I like wearing jeans and t-shirts.

## Summary

Scan the passage and complete the chart with the correct information.

removed actual	ideal eyebrows	da Vinci unearthly
-------------------	-------------------	-----------------------

Who Was Mona Lisa?			
Who:	• 1 _____ himself	• An 2 _____ woman	• An 5 _____ woman
Details:	• Painted as a woman	• Had no 3 _____ to look 4 _____	• Named Lisa del Giocondo • Many women 6 _____ their eyebrows at this time.



## Listening

### Another Painting



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of another famous painting.
2. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ of a scene from the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It was painted by \_\_\_\_\_.

Discuss the following questions.

1. Who is one of your favorite artists? Why do you like him or her?
2. What kind of artwork does/did this artist do?
3. Which piece of artwork by this artist do you like? Why?

## Grammar

### **That: Relative Pronoun or Subordinating Conjunction?**

*That* as a relative pronoun is followed by an incomplete clause in which *that* plays a part, while *that* as a subordinating conjunction is followed by a complete clause.

*However, it was the mystery behind the painting (that / what) intrigued people.*

*Many art and history buffs thought (what / that) it was a portrait of da Vinci himself.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### *My Favorite Artist*

- (1) Who is your favorite artist?  
 (2) What kind of art does he or she make? (3) What style does he or she use? (4) Why do you like his or her art?

#### Example

*My favorite artist is Monet. He was a painter. His style was impressionistic, not realistic. I like his art because of the colors that he used in his paintings. They are very pretty.*

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. I don't know how to \_\_\_\_\_ this cap from the bottle. Do you?  
a. discover                      b. remove                      c. propose                      d. detect
2. Is this a \_\_\_\_\_ of the old king?  
a. buff                              b. portrait                      c. mystery                      d. theory
3. Is there any \_\_\_\_\_ kind of car that you are interested in?  
a. particular                      b. unearthly                      c. familiar                      d. beautiful
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the jungle is very green and lush.  
a. landscape                      b. manuscript                      c. machine                      d. woman
5. That child has very bad \_\_\_\_\_. He frequently hits others.  
a. eyebrows                      b. theories                      c. behavior                      d. answers
6. John \_\_\_\_\_ that we go to the beach for our holidays.  
a. painted                              b. removed                      c. tested                              d. proposed
7. I don't know the answer, and \_\_\_\_\_, neither does Sue.  
a. apparently                      b. according to                      c. however                      d. nearly

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ this picture?  
a. identity                              b. identify                              c. identification
9. \_\_\_\_\_, England had a lot of influence on other countries throughout the world.  
a. History                              b. Historian                              c. Historically
10. I am \_\_\_\_\_ with this machine. How do you use it?  
a. familiar                              b. unfamiliar                              c. familiarize





## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you know of any English words that are used in your native language?
2. Do you know any English words that came from other languages?
3. Why do you think a language borrows words from another language?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word or phrase.

- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. taste                  | d. not private; for any person |
| b. people who play sports | e. tell about; explain         |
| c. in the beginning       | f. in most cases               |

1. \_\_\_ Originally, many English words came from German.
2. \_\_\_ The flavor of ketchup is like sweet tomatoes.
3. \_\_\_ Anyone can use public restrooms.
4. \_\_\_ Professional athletes in Finland relaxed in saunas after training.
5. \_\_\_ In general, I like Italian food very much.
6. \_\_\_ “Can you describe him?” “Well, he’s very tall.”

# Borrowed Words



**D**o you often use shampoo or put ketchup on your food? Have you ever visited a sauna? If you think these words are originally English, you'd better think again. In fact, each of these words comes from a different language! Shampoo, for example, is actually a word from the Hindi language in India. This word originally meant "**massage**." In hair shops in India, **barbers** massage your head while washing your hair. Over time, British people in India used this word to mean a **liquid** that cleans hair.

Almost everyone knows what ketchup is. People all over the world like to pour this tomato sauce on French fries or sandwiches. This word is originally Chinese (from ketsiap, a fish sauce). In the 1600s, British and **Dutch** sailors brought this fish sauce to Europe. Over time, people changed the sauce by adding tomato flavor to it, but the name basically stayed the same.

Sauna, a popular type of public **steam** room and shower **facility**, comes from the **Finnish** language. During one of the European Olympics, athletes from Britain and Germany saw Finnish athletes use saunas after training. Later, the general public all over Europe started using this style of bathing, too. Now, we still use this word to describe all kinds of steam rooms.

English is full of many wonderful borrowed words from many languages. Perhaps English should change its name to Eng-hin-chi-fin-fre-ger-ital-span-ish!



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

241 words

5 *massage*: to rub the body in order to relax it

5 *barber*: a person who cuts and styles hair, especially for men

7 *liquid*: a fluid substance

10 *Dutch*: of or relating to the Netherlands

13 *steam*: hot water vapor

13 *facility*: a place for some service

14 *Finnish*: of or relating to Finland



### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
  - a. English words in other languages
  - b. Words from India
  - c. Usage of words from other languages in English
  - d. The most popular borrowed words
  
2. Which of the following words is from Hindi?
 

a. Shampoo	b. Sauna
c. Ketchup	d. Massage
  
3. What did the original word for ketchup mean?
 

a. A red tomato sauce	b. A hair shop
c. Fish	d. A kind of fish sauce
  
4. Why did people start to use the word “sauna”?
 

a. Athletes made it popular at home.	b. The public liked the Olympics.
c. The Finnish traveled a lot.	d. It was good after training.
  
5. What does “ital” probably mean in “Eng-hin-chi-fin-fre-ger-ital-span-ish”?
 

a. The name of a country	b. The name of a language
c. The name of a group of people	d. The name of people who speak English

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **over time** [ as time passes ]  
Over time, she became a famous model.
  
- **pour (something) on** [ to cover; to add on top of something ]  
Don't pour on too much glue. Use just a little.
  
- **full of** [ having many or much of something ]  
The room was full of spiders.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. I like to \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate sauce \_\_\_\_\_ my ice cream sundae.
2. Joanne was \_\_\_\_\_ joy on her birthday.
3. Your English skills will improve \_\_\_\_\_ if you practice hard.

## Summary

Read the sentences from the reading passage. Paraphrase the sentences to create a summary of the passage.

- a. Shampoo, for example, is actually a word from the Hindi language in India. This word originally meant “massage.”
- b. Over time, British people in India came to use this word for a liquid that cleans hair.

1. **a + b:** English borrowed the word \_\_\_\_\_, in which the word meant “to massage a person’s head,” but is now known to mean a liquid that cleans hair.

- c. This word is originally Chinese (from ketsiap, a fish sauce). In the 1600s, British and Dutch sailors brought back this fish sauce to Europe.
- d. Over time, people changed the sauce by adding tomato flavor to it, but the name remained basically the same.

2. **c + d:** English borrowed the word \_\_\_\_\_, in which the word meant a kind of fish sauce, but people changed it by adding tomato flavor to it.

- e. Sauna, a popular type of public steam room and shower facility, comes from the Finnish language.
- f. During one of the European Olympics, athletes from Britain and Germany saw Finnish athletes use saunas after training.

3. **e + f:** English borrowed the word \_\_\_\_\_, in which the word meant a steam room that Finnish athletes used after training.



## Listening

### Not Really English

Track 24

 Listen to the dialog. Check **True** or **False** for each sentence.

- |   | True                     | False                    |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The words “cola” and “zombie” originally come from African languages.    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. In its original language, the word “kola” is the name of a nut.          | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Originally, the word “zombie” described a kind of plant that people ate. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Discuss the following questions.

1. If you could learn another language besides English, what would it be?
2. Can you think of any English words that you use in your native language?
3. Do you know of any other borrowed words in English? Are there any words from your language now used in English?

## Grammar

### Participles as Adjectives

A participle can function as an adjective to describe a noun, and it also can be used to form a passive predicate after a *be* verb. Do not confuse it with a past form of a verb.

*Later, the general public all over Europe started using this (bathing / bathed) style, too. English is full of many wonderful (borrowing / borrowed) words from many languages.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### A Borrowed Word

- (1) What is another borrowed word in English?
- (2) Where did this word come from?
- (3) Where do/did speakers of this language live?
- (4) What does this word mean?

#### Example

*Another borrowed word in English is tomato. This word came from the Aztec Indians. They lived in Central America. This word means the red fruit or vegetable that people like to eat.*

---



---



---



---



---



---



---

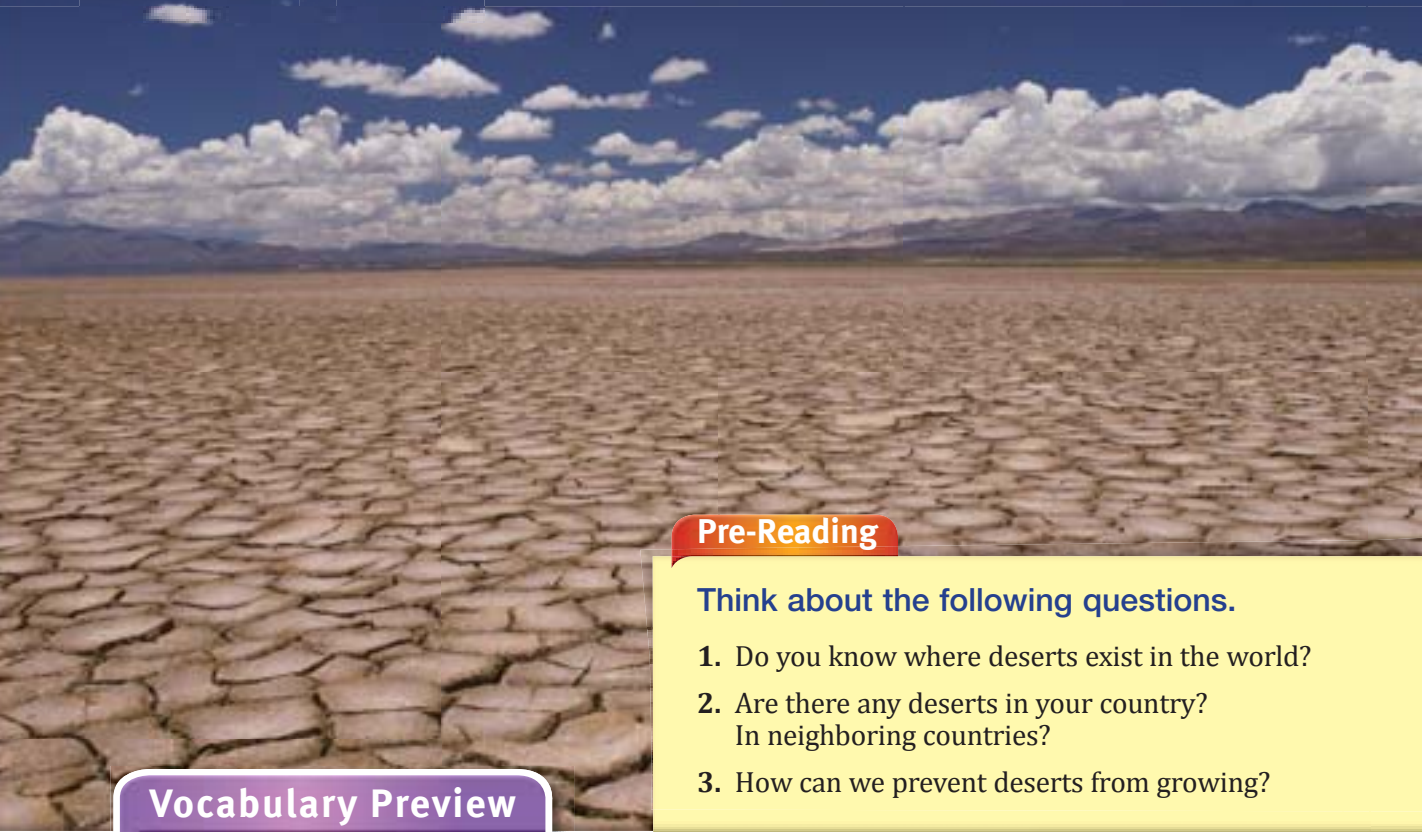
## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. It is not easy to \_\_\_\_\_ the taste of the dish that we had, but it was delicious.  
a. disagree                      b. mean                      c. bring                      d. describe
2. My sister has strong hands, so she \_\_\_\_\_ my sore neck very well.  
a. massages                      b. washes                      c. pours on                      d. detects
3. We poured water on the hot rocks in the sauna to make \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. liquid                      b. shower                      c. steam                      d. ice
4. The river becomes deeper in spring when the ice turns to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. liquid                      b. bath                      c. steam                      d. sauce
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ offered many good services.  
a. language                      b. room                      c. facility                      d. flavor
6. That's a private club for athletes. Only \_\_\_\_\_ can go in there.  
a. Germans                      b. words                      c. professionals                      d. people
7. This website gives information about saunas for the \_\_\_\_\_ public.  
a. original                      b. borrowed                      c. normal                      d. general

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is more important at my school than mathematics.  
a. Athletes                      b. Athletically                      c. Athletics
9. I used strawberry \_\_\_\_\_ to make this cake.  
a. flavor                      b. flavorless                      c. flavored
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ his trip as boring.  
a. describing                      b. description                      c. described



## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you know where deserts exist in the world?
2. Are there any deserts in your country?  
In neighboring countries?
3. How can we prevent deserts from growing?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                   |                            |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| a. hurt           | d. helpful                 |
| b. become wider   | e. make something unusable |
| c. important; big | f. care for                |

1. \_\_\_ Deserts are not useful for growing food.
2. \_\_\_ Deserts can ruin farmland. Then no one can use it anymore.
3. \_\_\_ If you damage the land, you won't be able to grow as much food.
4. \_\_\_ People should treat the land well.
5. \_\_\_ If there is no rain for a long time, deserts can start to spread.
6. \_\_\_ Deserts getting bigger is a serious problem.

# Growing Deserts



**T**here are deserts all over the world. They can be found in Africa, China, South America, and North America. In some places, deserts are growing. This is a serious problem because deserts destroy farmland and ruin land where animals live. When people cannot grow food or find animals to eat, they have to leave their homes.

Sometimes, nature can cause deserts to spread. Wind can move **sand** away from deserts and onto useful land. When there is no rain for a long time, plants die and deserts grow. However, humans can also cause deserts to grow. This is called desertification, and it happens in many ways. One way is when people cause too much air **pollution**, which can make an area hotter. Hotter weather can **reduce** the amount of rain as well. Too many people in one area can also damage the land. In addition, having many animals can **harm** the land. When large animals like cows walk on **soil** too much, they turn it into **dust**. The wind **easily** blows this dust away. Trees help hold water in the ground. When people cut down too many trees, less water stays in the ground, and the soil is ruined.

All of these things can speed up desertification. To stop deserts from growing, people must think of ways to treat the land better.

**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

223 words

<sup>6</sup> sand: the rock powder on a beach or in a desert

<sup>10</sup> pollution: something harmful to nature

<sup>10</sup> reduce: to make smaller

<sup>12</sup> harm: to hurt

<sup>13</sup> soil: the earth; the dirt

<sup>13</sup> dust: the powder from hard soil

<sup>13</sup> easily: with no problem

### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of the reading?
  - a. Where the world's deserts are
  - b. How people live in deserts
  - c. Why some deserts are growing
  - d. How cows can stop deserts from growing
  
2. Where are deserts found?
 

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Africa and South America</li> <li>c. On useful land</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. The United States and China</li> <li>d. All around the world</li> </ol>
--	---
  
3. Which is NOT a cause of desert growth?
 

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. No wind</li> <li>c. No rain</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Using land too much</li> <li>d. Many animals</li> </ol>
--	---
  
4. How do humans cause desert growth?
 

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. By causing pollution</li> <li>c. By planting trees</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. By eating only vegetables</li> <li>d. By moving sand</li> </ol>
---	---
  
5. How can humans stop desert growth?
 

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. By using bicycles less</li> <li>c. By cutting down trees</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. By raising more cows</li> <li>d. By having fewer children</li> </ol>
---	--

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **all over** [ everywhere; covering the surface ]  
There is milk **all over** the floor.
  
- **as well (as)** [ also ]  
I am scared of snakes **as well** as spiders.
  
- **speed up** [ to make faster ]  
You should **speed up** your work if you want to finish early.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. This program will \_\_\_\_\_ your computer.
2. I love chocolate cake \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream.
3. The baby has food \_\_\_\_\_ her face.

## Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

damage  
treat

serious  
ruin

spread

There are deserts all around the world. Deserts are getting bigger in some places. This is a 1 \_\_\_\_\_ problem, since deserts can 2 \_\_\_\_\_ farmland. Not only nature, but also people can cause deserts to 3 \_\_\_\_\_. People can cause too much air pollution, which makes weather hotter.

Large numbers of people can 4 \_\_\_\_\_ land. Also, cutting down too many trees can make the soil lose water. People must 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the land better if they want to stop desert growth.



## Listening

### The Wall of Trees

Track 26



Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

1. What country are they discussing?
  - a. Korea
  - b. The United States
  - c. China
  - d. Kenya
2. What is the name of the wall of trees?
  - a. The Yellow Wall
  - b. The Tree Wall
  - c. The Green Wall
  - d. The Great Wall
3. Why is the government building the wall?
  - a. So it will be the longest wall
  - b. To protect the desert
  - c. To prevent the desert from spreading
  - d. So it will spread to other countries



Discuss the following questions.

1. Have you ever seen a desert? What did it look like?
2. What do you think would make living in a desert difficult?
3. Do you think growing deserts are a serious problem?

## Grammar

### Auxiliary Verbs

An auxiliary verb is followed by a root verb.

*When people cannot grow food or find animals to eat, they have to (leave / left) their homes. To stop deserts from growing, people must (to think / think) of ways to treat the land better.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### A Good Place to Visit

**(1)** What natural place would you like to visit? **(2)** Where do you want to go to find it? **(3)** What do you want to see there? **(4)** How would you feel about your trip?

#### Example

*I would like to visit a jungle. There are many jungles in Costa Rica, so I want to go there. I want to see monkeys and colorful birds there. I think it would be very interesting for me.*

---



---



---



---



---



---

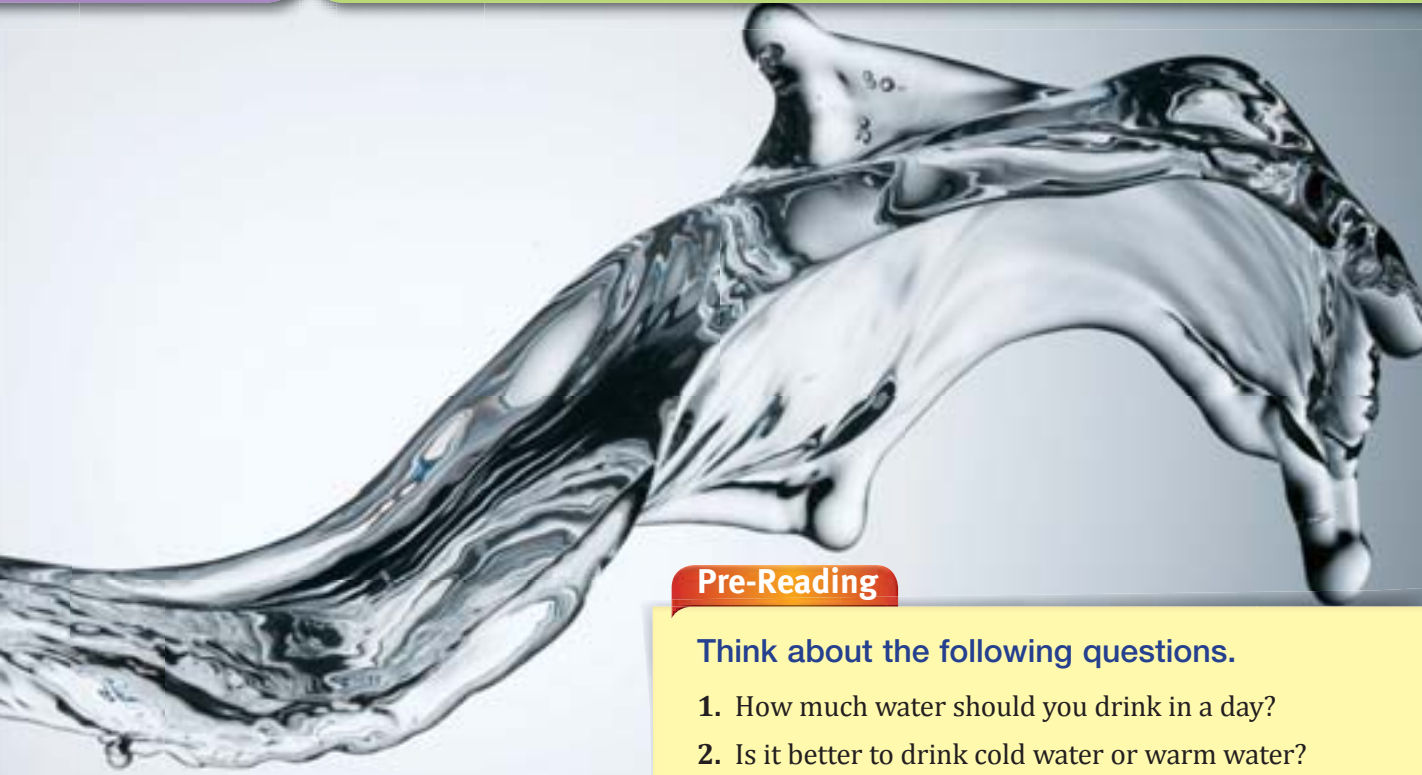
## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. My doctor told me to \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of coffee I drink.  
a. ruin                      b. reduce                      c. spread                      d. grow
2. She studied very hard, so she passed the test \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. useful                      b. all over                      c. cleverly                      d. easily
3. The flowers will \_\_\_\_\_ quickly if you give them water every day.  
a. grow                      b. treat                      c. ruin                      d. take good care of
4. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ problem. I can't find my car.  
a. serious                      b. ordinary                      c. useful                      d. clever
5. Too many rabbits will \_\_\_\_\_ your garden. They'll eat everything.  
a. take in                      b. spread                      c. treat                      d. ruin
6. If you get a cold, it can \_\_\_\_\_ to other people.  
a. break down                      b. damage                      c. easily                      d. spread
7. They walked across the \_\_\_\_\_ by the ocean.  
a. dust                      b. sand                      c. soil                      d. pollution

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your dog well. Don't leave it outside all the time.  
a. treat                      b. treatment                      c. treats
9. Very strong winds are \_\_\_\_\_ to trees.  
a. damage                      b. damaging                      c. damages
10. A dictionary is very \_\_\_\_\_ for studying another language.  
a. useful                      b. use                      c. usefulness



### Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. How much water should you drink in a day?
2. Is it better to drink cold water or warm water?
3. Why is it important to drink enough water?

### Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| a. look at closely; examine | d. the degree of heat                   |
| b. gets ready               | e. delay; prevent                       |
| c. remove; get rid of       | f. things necessary for life and growth |

1. \_\_\_ It's very hot today. Do you know the temperature?
2. \_\_\_ My father prepares for exercise by drinking water.
3. \_\_\_ Meat and vegetables are full of nutrients.
4. \_\_\_ How can I eliminate this smell from my room?
5. \_\_\_ Music can interfere with my studying. I can only study in a quiet room.
6. \_\_\_ Are you healthy? Maybe you should ask your doctor to check.

# The Importance of Water



**S**ome doctors think that you should drink a glass of water each morning. You should drink this water first thing, before doing anything else. The temperature of the water should be similar to body temperature; neither too hot nor too cold.

5 Why should you drink this water? Water helps your body in many ways. It helps clean out your **kidneys**. It prepares your stomach for **digestion**. Water can also help your intestines work better. After drinking water, the intestines can more easily **take out** nutrients from our food. Water also helps us go to the bathroom more easily.

10 Scientists suggest that people take in 1,600 **milliliters** of water each day. But don't drink all of that water in one sitting. If you do, your kidneys will have to work much harder to eliminate it. It's better to drink some in the morning and some in the afternoon. Some people think it's better to drink between meals and not during meals. They think water **dilutes**  
15 the juices produced in our stomachs. This can interfere with normal digestion.

Are you drinking enough water every day? Check the color of your **urine**. If it is light yellow, you are probably drinking enough. If your urine is very dark yellow, you  
20 probably need to drink more water. A little more water each day could make you much healthier!



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

226 words

<sup>6</sup> *kidney*: an organ in the body that removes waste from the blood

<sup>6</sup> *digestion*: the process of breaking down food for use by the body

<sup>8</sup> *take out*: to withdraw for use

<sup>9</sup> *milliliter*: a unit of liquid volume equal to 0.001 liter

<sup>14</sup> *dilute*: to make weaker

<sup>18</sup> *urine*: the yellow liquid waste from the body

### Choose the best answer.

1. What could be another title for this reading?
  - a. "Drink Water, Not Soft Drinks"
  - b. "Drink During Meals"
  - c. "Drink Between Meals"
  - d. "Drink Enough Water"
  
2. Why is it helpful to drink water in the morning?
  - a. Your kidneys will work harder.
  - b. Your intestines will work well.
  - c. Your juices will be diluted.
  - d. Your urine will be pale yellow.
  
3. Which of the following is NOT a reason to drink water?
  - a. So your intestines will work well
  - b. To get more nutrients
  - c. To clean out your kidneys
  - d. To dilute your stomach juices
  
4. Why is it better to drink between meals?
  - a. So you eat enough food
  - b. So you don't dilute stomach juices
  - c. So your urine will not smell bad
  - d. So you don't overwork your kidneys
  
5. Why is dark-colored urine a sign to drink more water?
  - a. It shows our body is healthy.
  - b. It means our kidneys are working too hard.
  - c. Less water makes the color darker.
  - d. It is the same color as our digestive juices.

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **first thing** [ first; before anything else ]  
When you get home, do your homework **first thing**.
  
- **take in** [ to consume; to eat or drink ]  
Cats and dogs also need to **take in** enough water each day.
  
- **in one sitting** [ all at once; during one period of time ]  
She did all her homework **in one sitting**.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

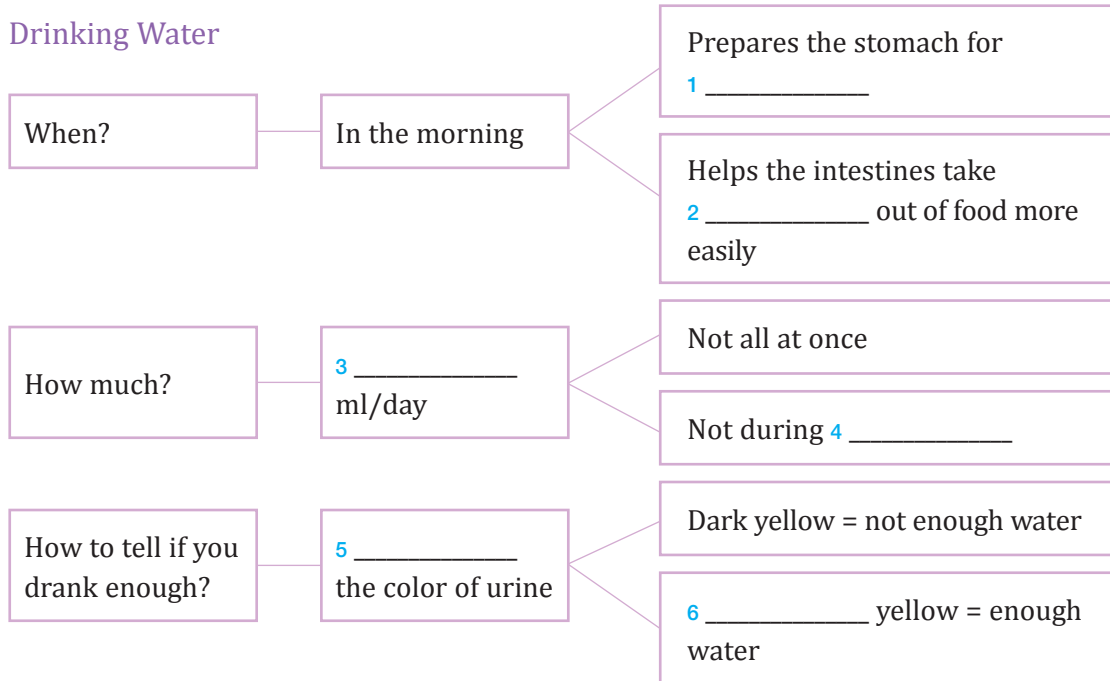
1. We were all amazed that he could eat the entire cake \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When you see your teacher tomorrow, the \_\_\_\_\_ you should do is say hello.
3. It is important to \_\_\_\_\_ enough vitamins and minerals each day.

## Summary

Scan the passage and complete the chart with the correct information.

1,600 light	check meals	digestion nutrients
----------------	----------------	------------------------

### Drinking Water



## Listening

### If You Don't Like Water

Track 28



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- The man doesn't like to drink \_\_\_\_\_ water.
- The woman says he can get water from eating \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- If he drinks too much water, his body will \_\_\_\_\_ it when he goes \_\_\_\_\_.

Discuss the following questions.

1. Why do you think some people don't drink enough water?
2. Besides drinking it, are there other ways of taking in water?
3. What other things do you drink or eat that are good for your body?

## Grammar

**Should**

Use *should* when giving advice or making suggestions.

*Some doctors think that you (should / could) drink a glass of water each morning.*

*Scientists suggest that people (would / should) take in 1,600 milliliters of water each day.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### A Healthy Drink

**(1)** What is a healthy thing you drink? **(2)** How often do you drink this? **(3)** How much do you usually drink? **(4)** How is this good for your health?

#### Example

*A healthy thing that I drink is green tea. I drink green tea every day. I usually drink one cup, but sometimes I drink two cups. Green tea is very good for your health. It can prevent colds.*

---



---



---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. It's very cold right now. The \_\_\_\_\_ is  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
a. nutrient                      b. temperature              c. meal                      d. cold
2. My \_\_\_\_\_ is very dark. I need to drink more water.  
a. urine                      b. digestion              c. flavor                      d. yellow
3. Everyone has two \_\_\_\_\_. They look like beans.  
a. intestines                      b. stomachs              c. hobbies                      d. kidneys
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are very long. They look like sausages in our bodies.  
a. Intestines                      b. Stomachs              c. Kidneys                      d. Beetles
5. \_\_\_\_\_ from food are necessary for us to grow and live.  
a. Meals                      b. Nutrients              c. Spices                      d. Doctors
6. If you put in too much spice, it will \_\_\_\_\_ the flavor of the food.  
a. ruin                      b. check                      c. taste                      d. dilute
7. Please don't use your cell phone on the plane. It \_\_\_\_\_ with the plane's equipment.  
a. turns off                      b. interferes              c. takes in                      d. eliminates

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. My \_\_\_\_\_ is complete.  
a. prepare                      b. preparation              c. prepared
9. My stomach \_\_\_\_\_ food.  
a. digests                      b. digestion              c. digestive
10. Kidneys \_\_\_\_\_ waste water from our bodies.  
a. eliminate                      b. elimination              c. eliminating





## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What type of weather is shown in this picture? What is your favorite kind of weather?
2. What are some ways that scientists can predict weather patterns?
3. Do you have a pet? If yes, does it act differently before or during storms?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| a. linked; related  | d. opinions; ideas; values |
| b. studied; watched | e. relating to customs     |
| c. foretell; guess  | f. saw; noted              |

1. \_\_\_ Can you predict the future?
2. \_\_\_ Scientists observed the rat's behavior in their experiment.
3. \_\_\_ Researchers say the right brain is connected to musical skills.
4. \_\_\_ Turkey is a traditional holiday food in Canada.
5. \_\_\_ Her beliefs are very strong.
6. \_\_\_ She noticed my new necklace.

# Animal Forecasters



**D**o you think animals can predict the weather or other natural events? Farmers living in the countryside think so. For hundreds of years, they have observed animals and noticed many things about the way animals act. For example, some farmers believe that if they see swans flying into the wind, a hurricane is coming. Or, when cows lie down, a rainstorm is coming. There are many traditional stories connecting animals and natural events. Some scientists are taking another look at animals to see if there is any truth behind these stories and beliefs. They have found some surprising things.

Kiyoshi Shimamura is a Japanese **earthquake** researcher. He noticed an **increase** in dog **bites** a short time before earthquakes hit. Then, he did an **investigation** of twelve **public** health centers in Kobe, Japan. These health centers treated people after a big earthquake. Shimamura noticed that the month before the big earthquake, treatment for animal bites had increased. In fact, **aggressive** behavior in dogs, such as biting and **barking** loudly, jumped 60 percent!

Other animals change their behavior before an earthquake as well. For example, fish in ponds or lakes begin swimming together in large groups only in the middle of the water and not near the **edges**. Also, birds may fly away from their nests for many days, leaving their eggs **unprotected**. These behaviors suggest that animals may be able to predict natural events, such as earthquakes, better than people.



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

240 words

<sup>9</sup> *earthquake*: the destructive moving of the land or earth

<sup>9</sup> *increase*: a greater amount of

<sup>10</sup> *bite*: to grab something with the teeth

<sup>10</sup> *investigation*: a research project

<sup>11</sup> *public*: not private; available to all people

<sup>13</sup> *aggressive*: violent; destructive

<sup>14</sup> *barking*: dog noise or sounds

<sup>18</sup> *edge*: the outer side

<sup>20</sup> *unprotected*: not secure; open to attack

### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
  - a. What animals do during earthquakes
  - b. The many earthquakes of Japan
  - c. Effect of natural events on animals' actions
  - d. Folklore and other stories about animals
  
2. How do dogs begin to behave just before an earthquake?
  - a. They lie down in grass.
  - b. They stay together in large groups.
  - c. They leave their homes.
  - d. They hurt people.
  
3. According to the passage, what other animals behave strangely before an earthquake?
  - a. Pigs
  - b. Birds
  - c. Cows
  - d. All of the above
  
4. What did Kiyoshi Shimamura look at during his investigation?
  - a. Animal clinics treating dogs
  - b. The number of patients with bites
  - c. The number of earthquakes a year
  - d. Places dogs go during earthquakes
  
5. Why do you think Japanese researchers are so interested in studying earthquakes?
  - a. Japanese people like dogs.
  - b. Japan has lots of researchers.
  - c. Japan has lots of earthquakes.
  - d. Many animals in Japan behave strangely.

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **take another look** [ to re-examine; to check again ]  
Space scientists are **taking another look** at Mars.
  
- **hit** [ to happen quickly ]  
The answer to the problem suddenly **hit** him.
  
- **jump** [ to increase suddenly ]  
The price of apartments **jumped** last year.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. The teacher asked her to \_\_\_\_\_ at her exam before she handed it in.
2. The number of cell phone users \_\_\_\_\_ this year.
3. I was \_\_\_\_\_ with a bad cold last night.

## Summary

Read the sentences from the reading passage. Paraphrase the sentences to create a summary of the passage.

- a. For example, some farmers believe that if they see swans flying into the wind, a hurricane is coming.
- b. Or, when cows lie down, a rainstorm is coming.

1. **a + b:** Farmers believe that swans \_\_\_\_\_ is a sign of a coming hurricane, and cows \_\_\_\_\_ is a sign of a coming rainstorm.

- c. He [Kiyoshi Shimamura] noticed an increase in dog bites a short time before earthquakes hit.
- d. In fact, aggressive behavior in dogs, such as biting and barking loudly, jumped 60 percent!

2. **c + d:** Shimamura believes that dogs \_\_\_\_\_ is a sign of a coming earthquake.

- e. For example, fish in ponds or lakes begin swimming together in large groups only in the middle of the water and not near the edges.
- f. Also, birds may fly away from their nests for many days, leaving their eggs unprotected.

3. **e + f:** Other people believe that fish \_\_\_\_\_ and birds \_\_\_\_\_ are signs of earthquakes or other natural events in the near future.

## Listening

### Cat Predictions



Listen to the dialog. Check **True** or **False** for each sentence.

- 1. Some people in England and the US believe that cat behavior can predict certain kinds of weather.
- 2. Some Scots believe that if a cat sneezes, it will be a windy day.
- 3. A rhyme says, "If a cat washes over her ear, the weather will be fine and clear."

True

False



Discuss the following questions.

1. Do you think that animals can predict the weather? Why or why not?
2. What are some different ways that animals can help people?
3. Which do you think is the most interesting animal? Which is the least interesting?

Grammar

**Before: Conjunction or Preposition?**

*Before* as a conjunction is followed by a complete clause, while *before* as a preposition is followed by a noun.

*Shimamura noticed an increase in dog bites a short time (before / in front of) earthquakes hit.*

*He noticed that the month (in front of / before) the big earthquake, treatment for animal bites had increased.*

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

**An Interesting Animal**

- (1) What do you think is the most interesting animal?
- (2) How is it interesting?
- (3) What can it do?
- (4) Where does it usually live?
- (5) What is interesting about its living conditions?

Example

*I think that the most interesting animal is the ant. Ants are very small, but very powerful. They can lift twenty times their own weight. Ants usually live under the ground, in a colony. There can be more than a million ants living in a colony!*

---



---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

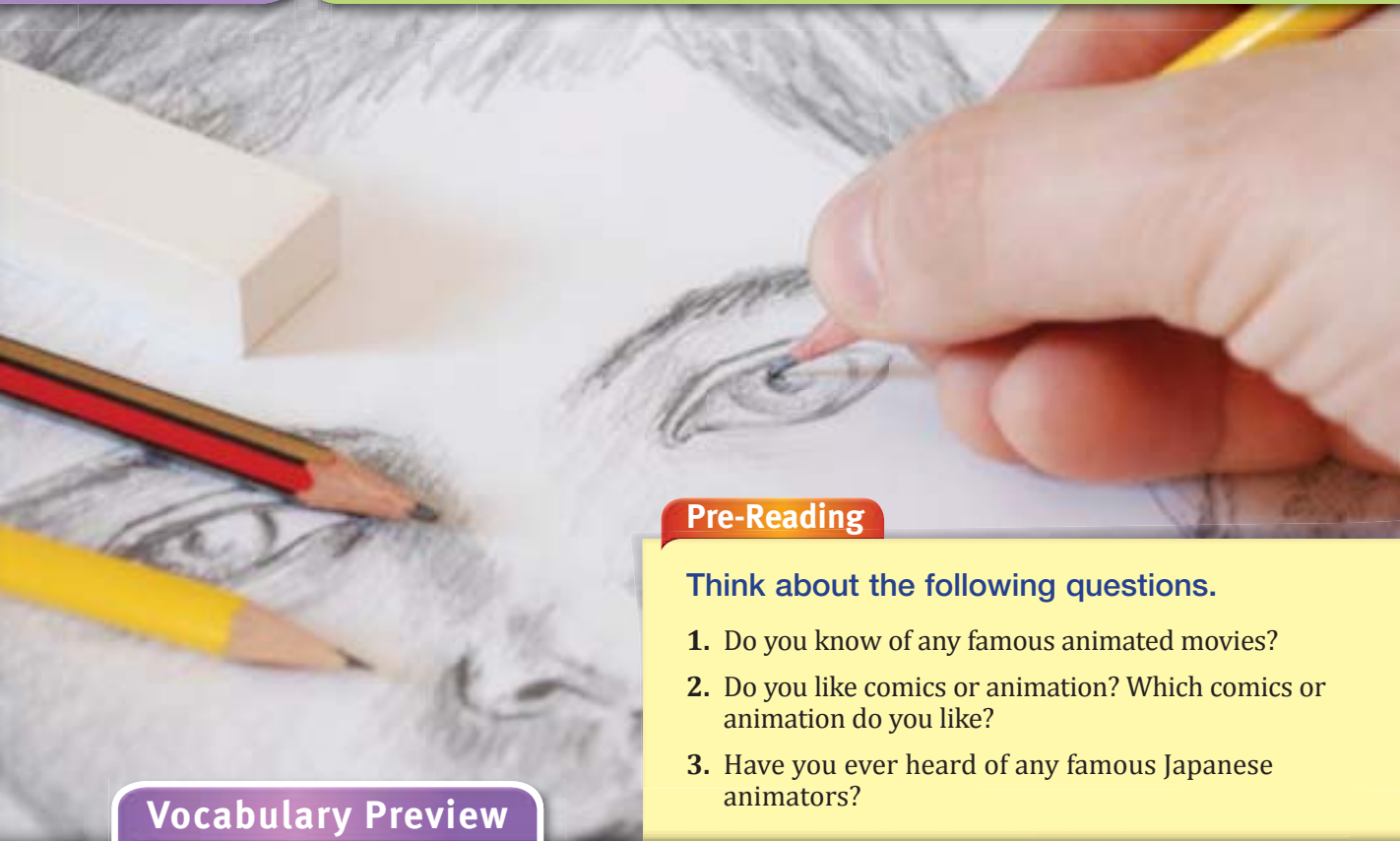
### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

- The police finished their \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. evidence                      b. condition                      c. behavior                      d. investigation
- \_\_\_\_\_ Anna was unexpected. People couldn't prepare for its strong winds.  
a. Hurricane                      b. Earthquake                      c. Weather                      d. Japanese
- My mother thinks that intelligence is \_\_\_\_\_ to the food we eat.  
a. treated                      b. noticed                      c. connected                      d. increased
- "Did you \_\_\_\_\_ his watch?" "Yes, it looked very expensive."  
a. notice                      b. observe                      c. change                      d. suggest
- I like folklore. Those \_\_\_\_\_ stories are very interesting.  
a. traditional                      b. aggressive                      c. natural                      d. short
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ in approaching a hippo. They kill many people each year.  
a. traditional                      b. aggressive                      c. connecting                      d. danger
- Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ animals so they can understand them.  
a. detect                      b. observe                      c. notice                      d. treat

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

- The \_\_\_\_\_ of earthquakes is a difficult science.  
a. predict                      b. prediction                      c. predicted
- That medical \_\_\_\_\_ really helped my skin problem.  
a. treat                      b. treatment                      c. treated
- Of course I don't think you're lying. I \_\_\_\_\_ you!  
a. believe                      b. belief                      c. believable





### Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you know of any famous animated movies?
2. Do you like comics or animation? Which comics or animation do you like?
3. Have you ever heard of any famous Japanese animators?

### Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| a. likeable  | d. creative                                  |
| b. true life | e. not real; from a dream or imagination     |
| c. huge      | f. not in normal life; from the spirit world |

1. \_\_\_ Animation is not reality. The characters are not real people.
2. \_\_\_ Miyazaki is a very original animator. No one makes movies like he does.
3. \_\_\_ She is very charming, so everyone wants to talk to her.
4. \_\_\_ Totoro is so enormous. He's bigger than any animal I know.
5. \_\_\_ Some of Miyazaki's movies are about supernatural things, like ghosts.
6. \_\_\_ Miyazaki's movies often contain fantasy, like talking animals.

# A Fantastic Mind



**H**ayao Miyazaki was born in Tokyo on January 5, 1941. As a boy, he liked to read and draw **cartoons**. After graduating from university in 1963, Miyazaki joined the Toei Animation Company. At Toei, he worked on many **animated** movies, like the famous *Puss in Boots*. In 1984, he made *Nausicaa of the Valley of Wind*, which was based on a comic book he wrote. Because this movie was so successful, Miyazaki was able to start his own animation company, Studio Ghibli.

One of Miyazaki's most loved movies is *My Neighbor Totoro*, made in 1987. It is a children's movie, but many adults like it, too. The movie is about two sisters who become friends with an enormous, supernatural animal named Totoro. It is a very warm-hearted story, with many **fantastic** characters such as Cat Bus, a cat that is also a bus. Miyazaki's 2001 movie, *Spirited Away*, was even more popular than *Totoro*. In fact, it made more money than any other movie in Japanese history.

All of Miyazaki's movies contain strange but charming people and **creatures**. Many of his stories happen in worlds that are different from ours. However, they still show his ideas about real life. He often points out how humans hurt the natural world. He thinks people should change how they live. Miyazaki's movies **combine** fantasy and reality in an original way. This may be why so many people like his movies.



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

239 words

<sup>2</sup> *cartoon*: a drawing that tells a story

<sup>4</sup> *animate*: to make or design in such a way as to create lifelike movement

<sup>11</sup> *fantastic*: strange and interesting

<sup>16</sup> *creature*: a living thing

<sup>20</sup> *combine*: to put together



### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
  - a. The movie *My Neighbor Totoro*
  - b. The education of Hayao Miyazaki
  - c. The most famous movie in Japan
  - d. The works of Hayao Miyazaki
  
2. How did the success of *Nausicaa* help Miyazaki?
  - a. He could start his own studio.
  - b. He could publish a comic book.
  - c. He could join Toei Animation.
  - d. He could work on more movies.
  
3. Cat Bus is a character in which movie?
  - a. *Nausicaa of the Valley of Wind*
  - b. *My Neighbor Totoro*
  - c. *Puss in Boots*
  - d. *Spirited Away*
  
4. Who likes *My Neighbor Totoro*?
  - a. Teenage girls
  - b. Children
  - c. Adults
  - d. All of the above
  
5. According to the reading, why are Miyazaki's movies so successful?
  - a. Children like them.
  - b. His movies are unique.
  - c. His movies have strange creatures.
  - d. He wants to protect the environment.

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **be based on** [ to come from ]  
The book **is based on** her own life.
  
- **such as** [ for example ]  
She doesn't like animals **such as** frogs, lizards, and snakes.
  
- **point out** [ to show something clearly ]  
Please **point out** the new students for me.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. That movie \_\_\_\_\_ a famous folktale.
2. There are many beautiful cities in Europe, \_\_\_\_\_ Paris or Rome.
3. Do you think teachers should always \_\_\_\_\_ students' mistakes?

## Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

original  
charming

supernatural  
reality

animated

Hayao Miyazaki is very famous in Japan. He has made many successful 1 \_\_\_\_\_ movies. One of his most famous films is *My Neighbor Totoro*, which is about a friendly 2 \_\_\_\_\_ animal. Miyazaki's movies always have characters that are very unusual. However, they are also 3 \_\_\_\_\_ and warm-hearted. Many parts of his stories are not real, but other parts come from 4 \_\_\_\_\_. Miyazaki shows new ideas in each of his movies. They are successful because they are so 5 \_\_\_\_\_.



## Listening

### Not Just for Kids

Track 32



Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- Which person is bored?
  - The man
  - The woman
  - Both of them
  - Neither of them
- Why is the woman unsure about going to the movie?
  - Animation is just for kids.
  - Animation is boring.
  - The movie is too early.
  - She doesn't have a ride.
- What will they do?
  - Wait to see the video
  - Buy tickets online
  - Choose another movie
  - Watch the movie together

Discuss the following questions.

1. Do you like to draw? Would you like to be an animator? Why or why not?
2. What is the best movie you have ever seen? Did it have animation?
3. What is a popular cartoon character in your country?

## Grammar

## Adjective Order

When you write more than one adjective, put them in the following order: quantity, opinion, size, age, shape, color, origin, material. When you use more than one adjective of the same type, put a comma or *and* in between.

*The movie is about two sisters who become friends with an (enormous supernatural / enormous, supernatural) animal named Totoro.*

*It is a very warm-hearted story, with (fantastic many / many fantastic) characters such as Cat Bus.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

## A Famous Character

**(1)** What is a popular cartoon character in your country? **(2)** What is he/she/it like? **(3)** What does he/she/it look like? **(4)** Why is this character popular?

## Example

*A popular cartoon character in France is Tintin. He is a very smart young boy. He looks friendly and normal. He is popular because he goes to different countries and has exciting adventures.*

---



---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. Oh no! The rain \_\_\_\_\_ my new bag.  
a. hurt                      b. combined              c. ruined              d. stirred up
2. Many people think \_\_\_\_\_ food is very healthy.  
a. enormous              b. reality              c. natural              d. strange
3. He thought she was very \_\_\_\_\_, so he asked her to dance.  
a. strange              b. supernatural              c. charming              d. useful
4. I don't believe in \_\_\_\_\_ things like ghosts or spirits.  
a. charming              b. original              c. hurt              d. supernatural
5. Flying to the moon is her \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. fantasy              b. reality              c. animation              d. movie
6. He read \_\_\_\_\_ instead of studying for the test.  
a. animation              b. cartoons              c. comic books              d. nutrients
7. An elephant is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ animal.  
a. animated              b. enormous              c. traditional              d. supernatural

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. That movie is very \_\_\_\_\_. I haven't seen anything like it before.  
a. original              b. originally              c. origin
9. She likes \_\_\_\_\_ movies because the characters are colorful.  
a. animate              b. animator              c. animated
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is not often shown in movies.  
a. Reality              b. Real              c. Realistic



## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What color is your classroom? Is it a good color for studying?
2. What colors make you feel relaxed?
3. What color clothes do you usually buy?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| a. calm; happy   | d. trust; a sure feeling |
| b. feeling       | e. focus; think deeply   |
| c. large; strong | f. looks                 |

1. \_\_\_ Pictures of green fields and blue lakes give me a peaceful feeling.
2. \_\_\_ It is too noisy here. I can't concentrate on my work.
3. \_\_\_ From her behavior, I did not get the sense that she was a good person for this job.
4. \_\_\_ The speaker's words had a powerful effect on the audience.
5. \_\_\_ I have confidence the new president will be a great leader.
6. \_\_\_ Her appearance was very clean and tidy.

# Seeing Red

Track 33



**B**right colors stir up **active** feelings. For example, the color red can cause people to feel excited. In fact, red can even make a person feel hungrier. Yellow can increase **energy**. Therefore, a room with strong red and yellow colors, would be a good place to eat a lot of food quickly. On the other hand, darker colors, like blue and green, are peaceful. The color blue can help people calm down. So, a blue room can be a good place to study, since people can concentrate more easily. However, it is easier to nod off in a blue room than in a red one.

The colors of clothes can also affect feelings. Black and **deep-blue** clothes can produce a sense of strength and **seriousness**. Therefore, a person in a black suit can seem like a leader more easily than one wearing white. If a person is wearing a dark suit and a red tie, he or she may seem both powerful and **energetic**. Perhaps this is why many **politicians** and businesspeople wear dark suits with red ties. Brown and green clothes can produce a sense of confidence, which means it may seem easier to trust a person wearing such colors. Therefore, many people choose to wear green or brown clothes for meetings or **interviews**.

Choice of color, for rooms as well as clothes, is not simply about appearance.

**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

231 words



<sup>1</sup> *active*: energetic; busy

<sup>3</sup> *energy*: power; strength

<sup>8</sup> *deep-blue*: dark blue, almost black

<sup>9</sup> *seriousness*: a mood of formality and importance

<sup>11</sup> *energetic*: full of energy

<sup>12</sup> *politician*: a person working as a leader in the government

<sup>15</sup> *interview*: a meeting where people try to get a job

### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
  - a. Colors are important.
  - b. Managers should wear black.
  - c. Colors can affect feelings.
  - d. People do not see colors well.
  
2. Where would red and yellow be most useful?
  - a. In an office
  - b. In a health club
  - c. In a department store
  - d. In a fast food restaurant
  
3. According to the reading, what would be the best color for a bedroom?
  - a. Blue
  - b. Yellow
  - c. Grey
  - d. Brown
  
4. According to the reading, green clothes would be most useful for which person?
  - a. A professor
  - b. Someone looking for a job
  - c. A manager of a large department
  - d. A doctor
  
5. Why would a president wear a black suit?
  - a. To seem powerful
  - b. To scare people
  - c. To make people feel relaxed
  - d. To look better in pictures

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **stir up** [ to produce a strong reaction ]  
The photograph of my mother **stirred up** many happy memories.
  
- **calm down** [ to become relaxed ]  
I couldn't **calm down** until I saw my grade.
  
- **nod off** [ to fall asleep ]  
Please don't **nod off** in class!

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. The movie starts at midnight. If it is boring, I might \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A good way to \_\_\_\_\_ a child is to sing to him or her.
3. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ problems with the other students.

## Summary

Scan the passage and complete the chart with the correct information.

**confident**  
**peaceful**

**increase**  
**powerful**

**meeting**  
**strong**

Colors	Effect	Where or What
Red and yellow	Excited, hungry 1 _____ energy	A fast food restaurant
Blue and green	Calm, 2 _____	A study room
Deep-blue and black	Serious, 3 _____	Clothes for a leader → dark suit + red tie = 4 _____ + energetic
Brown and green	5 _____	Clothes for a 6 _____



## Listening

### A Problem at Work



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

1. His boss was wearing a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ suit.
2. The clothes his boss wore made him feel \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He thought those colors made his boss look \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



Discuss the following questions.

1. Is there a color you wouldn't wear? Why not?
2. How do white clothes make you feel? How about a white room?
3. What color clothes do you usually wear? Why?

## Grammar

### How to Punctuate Conjunctive Adverbs

Use a semicolon or period before conjunctive adverbs such as *however* and *therefore* in order to separate two independent clauses that are logically related. Conjunctive adverbs are also usually followed by a comma at the beginning of the second clause.

*Yellow can increase energy. (Therefore / Because), a room with strong red and yellow colors would be a good place to eat a lot of food quickly.*

*(However / Although), it is easier to nod off in a blue room than in a red one.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### My Favorite Color of Clothing

- (1) What color clothes do you like to wear?
- (2) What items of clothing do you have in this color?
- (3) Why do you like to wear this color?
- (4) Are you wearing this color now?

#### Example

*I like to wear green and brown clothes. I have lots of green and brown shirts and pants. I like to wear these colors because they seem casual. However, I am not wearing anything green or brown today.*

---



---



---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

- You would never guess from his \_\_\_\_\_ that he is rich.  
a. appearance            b. confidence            c. fortune            d. wealth
- The General Manager is the most \_\_\_\_\_ woman in our company.  
a. energy            b. large            c. powerful            d. strong
- Many \_\_\_\_\_ work in city and state governments before working at the national level.  
a. businesspeople            b. heirs            c. inventors            d. politicians
- This medicine may \_\_\_\_\_ side effects in some patients.  
a. concentrate            b. produce            c. stir up            d. trust
- The \_\_\_\_\_ I get when I am at the lake is very peaceful.  
a. belief            b. feeling            c. reason            d. person
- White pants seem to be very \_\_\_\_\_ this year.  
a. active            b. peaceful            c. popular            d. strong
- Please close the curtains. The sunlight is too \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. bright            b. enormous            c. ordinary            d. serious

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

- The audience reacted \_\_\_\_\_ to the performance.  
a. strength            b. strong            c. strongly
- The loud noise broke the player's \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. concentration            b. concentrate            c. concentrated
- Although few people thought he could win, the player seemed \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. confidence            b. confident            c. confidently



## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you know anyone who collects stamps?
2. What do you do with old letters or stamps?
3. Why do you think people like to keep old stamps?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. worth a lot of money    | d. followed; engaged in         |
| b. cause; basis for action | e. state; form; shape           |
| c. decide; find out        | f. gathers together for a hobby |

1. \_\_\_ Why are you late? Do you have a reason?
2. \_\_\_ My sister collects stamps. She has about 200 of them!
3. \_\_\_ Hinduism is the most practiced religion in India.
4. \_\_\_ Some stamps are very valuable. They are worth hundreds of dollars.
5. \_\_\_ How did the expert determine the value of the stamp?
6. \_\_\_ Her car is in good condition. It looks like new.

# Worth Collecting



**W**ould you be worried if your classmate told you that he was a philatelist? Would you call a doctor or call the police? Actually, there is no reason to be concerned. A philatelist is just a person who collects stamps!

Stamp collecting has been around for well over 150 years. People began collecting stamps soon after **adhesive postage** stamps (stamps with glue on the back) were **introduced** in London in 1840. Today, according to *Boys' Life* magazine, stamp collecting is the most practiced hobby in the world.

Some people collect stamps just for fun. These people may just want to collect stamps with animals or famous people on them. Or maybe they want to collect all the stamps **issued** by one particular country. Other people collect stamps that they think will be valuable down the road. Such collectors ask three questions to determine if a stamp is worth collecting and what its value might be.

First, how many of a particular stamp were made? Next, how popular is the stamp? Finally, what is the condition of the stamp? If a stamp has a low **print run**, a popular picture or design, and is in excellent condition, this stamp may be **worth** a lot of money. In 1980, a one-cent British Guinea stamp issued in 1856 went for \$935,000!



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

221 words

- <sup>5</sup> *adhesive*: sticky; coated with glue
- <sup>5</sup> *postage*: related to the post or post office
- <sup>6</sup> *introduce*: to bring into use

- <sup>10</sup> *issue*: to produce for use
- <sup>16</sup> *print run*: the number made
- <sup>19</sup> *worth*: equal in value to

### Choose the best answer.

1. What does a philatelist enjoy?
 

a. Collecting stamps	b. Determining the value of things
c. Writing letters	d. Introducing new stamps
  
2. According to the reading, which of the following is true?
  - a. People in the 1800s collected stamps.
  - b. The first stamps were made in America.
  - c. *Boys' Life* is a magazine for philatelists.
  - d. Most people collect stamps with people on them.
  
3. What determines a stamp's value?
 

a. Quantity	b. Popularity
c. Condition	d. All of the above
  
4. What does it mean if a stamp has a low print run?
 

a. It was made by <i>Boys' Life</i> magazine.	b. It has a picture of an animal on it.
c. It is in excellent condition.	d. Not many were made.
  
5. Why was the 1856 British Guinea stamp worth so much?
 

a. It was old and rare.	b. People liked it.
c. It was in good condition.	d. All of the above

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **well over** [ a long time or a large amount more ]  
That jacket is **well over** a hundred dollars.
  
- **down the road** [ in the future; eventually ]  
I'm saving this money for a vacation **down the road**.
  
- **go for** [ to cost ]  
That painting **went for** one million dollars!

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. I plan on becoming a dentist \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Today, the artist's paintings \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of dollars.
3. His grandfather is \_\_\_\_\_ ninety years old.

## Summary

Read the sentences from the reading passage. Paraphrase the sentences to create a summary of the passage.

- a. The first adhesive stamps were introduced in England in the 1800s.
- b. Stamp collecting became a popular hobby, and today it is the most practiced hobby in the world.

1. **a + b:** After the first adhesive stamps were issued in England in the 1800s, stamp collecting became \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- c. Some people collect stamps just for fun.
- d. Or maybe they want to collect all the stamps issued by one particular country.

2. **c + d:** People who enjoy collecting stamps for fun might focus on stamps \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- e. Such collectors ask three questions to determine if a stamp is worth collecting and what its value might be.
- f. If, for example, a stamp has a low print run, a popular picture or design, and is in excellent condition, this stamp may be worth a lot of money.

3. **e + f:** Collectors interested in valuable stamps might look for ones \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, ones that \_\_\_\_\_, and ones that \_\_\_\_\_.



## Listening

### A Great Gift



Listen to the dialog. Check **True** or **False** for each sentence.

- |  |                                  |                                   |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. The man's stamp has a picture of a Hawaiian person on it.               | True<br><input type="checkbox"/> | False<br><input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. There are only sixteen copies of one kind of these stamps in the world. | <input type="checkbox"/>         | <input type="checkbox"/>          |
| 3. The man's stamp is only worth about two cents.                          | <input type="checkbox"/>         | <input type="checkbox"/>          |

Discuss the following questions.

1. If you could design a stamp for your country, who or what would you put on it? Why?
2. Do you collect stamps? Do you collect anything else?
3. What is the most money you would pay for something that you collect?

## Grammar

### Present Perfect

Present perfect tense is used to express a past action with respect to the present.

*Stamp collecting (was / has been) around for well over 150 years.*

*People (have been collecting / were collecting) stamps since adhesive postage stamps were introduced in London in 1840.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### My Collection

- (1) What do you like to collect?
- (2) Why do you like to collect this?
- (3) How long have you been collecting this? (4) How many do you have? (5) What is your favorite one?

#### Example

*I like to collect coins. I collect coins because they are small and interesting to look at. I have been collecting coins for five years. I have about 100 coins from over 20 different countries. My favorite coin is from Ireland.*

---



---



---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

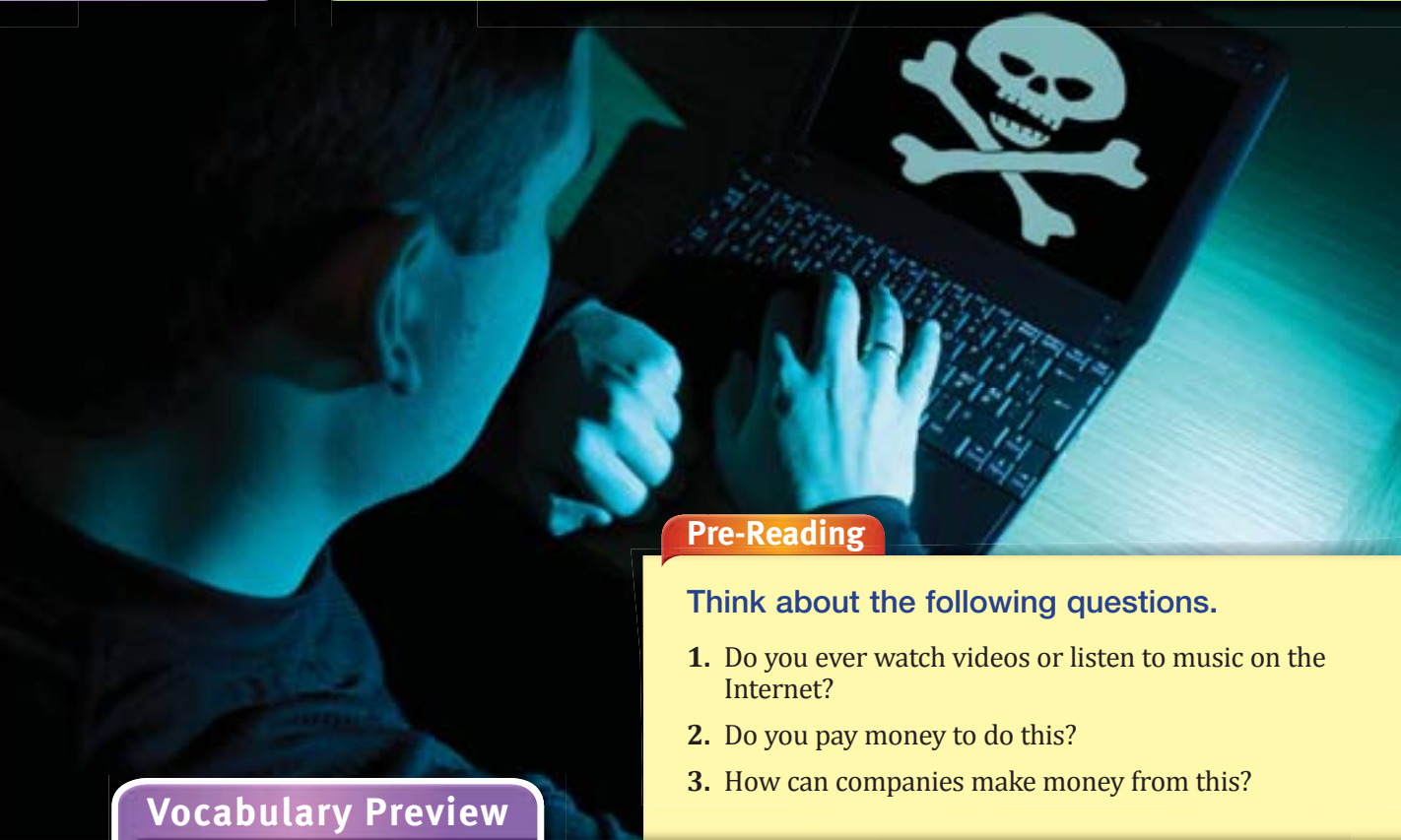
### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. He is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ boy in our school. Everyone likes him.  
a. famous                      b. popular                      c. excellent                      d. particular
2. This \_\_\_\_\_ works well. It can stick anything together.  
a. stamp                      b. magazine                      c. adhesive                      d. postage
3. "Are you \_\_\_\_\_ about this class?" "No, I think I did well on the midterm exams."  
a. determined                      b. excellent                      c. collected                      d. concerned
4. The government \_\_\_\_\_ the tax rate for the country.  
a. determines                      b. introduces                      c. prints                      d. practices
5. The government \_\_\_\_\_ new money each year.  
a. issues                      b. determines                      c. collects                      d. practices
6. He likes that \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant. It has excellent food from Greece.  
a. condition                      b. valuable                      c. spicy                      d. ethnic
7. I have no \_\_\_\_\_ to worry. I have done everything I should.  
a. activity                      b. reason                      c. test                      d. information

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ of that artwork is very high.  
a. valuable                      b. value                      c. valuing
9. You must go to school for many years before you can \_\_\_\_\_ medicine.  
a. practicing                      b. practitioner                      c. practice
10. My sister has a very large \_\_\_\_\_ of books.  
a. collect                      b. collection                      c. collector





## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you ever watch videos or listen to music on the Internet?
2. Do you pay money to do this?
3. How can companies make money from this?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| a. way                 | d. closely look at                                       |
| b. things; information | e. public announcements; commercials                     |
| c. give details about  | f. duplicate; something that is the same as the original |

1. \_\_\_ What kind of material did you download?
2. \_\_\_ Companies use advertising to sell products.
3. \_\_\_ Let's try another method to do this.
4. \_\_\_ This software can analyze videos on the Internet.
5. \_\_\_ I'm going to report this to the police!
6. \_\_\_ Do you have a copy of that song?

# Can't Beat Them? Join Them!



**M**ovie studios and recording companies are in a **constant** fight against **piracy**. The Internet is the worst culprit. People often upload or watch pirated material, especially on video-sharing sites. The companies try to shut down these sites. They even **sue** the people using this material. Still, it has been of little use thus far. There are just too many people and websites with pirated materials. As well, these methods are making the studios and companies unpopular with the public. People are starting to see these companies as greedy. However, a new kind of **software** may change the nature of this fight.

Amazingly, it is advertising software that is making a difference. This new software can actually analyze videos on the Internet. When it finds a pirated video clip, it doesn't report it. Instead, it just puts an ad at the bottom of the video. This is an ad for the original **source** of the material. For example, it could show a **link** to the website of the studio or recording company. Or, it could show an ad for a **product** that the company owns. In this way, each pirated copy would actually help make money for the original company. If you can't beat them, join them!



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds

208 words

<sup>1</sup> *constant*: continuous

<sup>2</sup> *piracy*: the unauthorized use or reproduction of copyrighted material

<sup>4</sup> *sue*: to take to court to get money from

<sup>8</sup> *software*: computer programs

<sup>12</sup> *source*: the maker or creator of something

<sup>14</sup> *link*: the connection to another website

<sup>16</sup> *product*: something made for sale

### Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
  - a. How to download pirated materials
  - b. A new way to fight piracy
  - c. Why using pirated material is wrong
  - d. Companies with a new vision
  
2. According to the reading, what is a problem with the old methods of fighting piracy?
  - a. They are too expensive.
  - b. They insert advertisements.
  - c. They can't analyze the websites.
  - d. They give companies a bad image.
  
3. How does the software help the movie studios and recording companies make money?
  - a. It helps them catch people using pirated material.
  - b. It makes the pirated material not useful anymore.
  - c. It uses the pirated material to promote the companies.
  - d. Other companies buy the software from them.
  
4. What does the word "clip" mean in line 11?
  - a. To cut
  - b. A hair accessory
  - c. To make shorter
  - d. A small part of an original
  
5. According to the reading, what is true about the new method?
  - a. It still punishes piracy.
  - b. It makes the companies more money.
  - c. It is more difficult to use.
  - d. It is similar to the old methods, but more useful.

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **the worst culprit** [ the biggest offender ]  
Many students talk in class, but Kate is **the worst culprit**.
  
- **of little use** [ not very useful ]  
An umbrella is **of little use** on a sunny day.
  
- **make a difference** [ to bring about a change ]  
Reviewing math every night has **made a difference**. I got a 95 percent on my last test!

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

1. It takes only one person to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to study just five minutes before a test.
3. Richard is \_\_\_\_\_ of speaking without thinking. He never thinks before he talks.

## Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

advertising  
original

ads  
piracy

suing

There is now a new method being used to fight 1 \_\_\_\_\_. Instead of shutting down websites or 2 \_\_\_\_\_ people, companies are now using 3 \_\_\_\_\_. Using special software, 4 \_\_\_\_\_ are put on the bottom of pirated material. This way, the pirated material helps the 5 \_\_\_\_\_ company make money!



## Listening

### Can You Believe It?



Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- Why was a woman sued?
  - She illegally downloaded some videos.
  - She sold some pirated music.
  - She put some movies on the Internet.
  - She shared some music on the Internet.
- How much does she have to pay?
  - 24 dollars
  - 80,000 dollars
  - Two million dollars
  - Nothing
- How does the man feel about this?
  - The amount is unfair.
  - The woman should pay more.
  - People are too greedy.
  - Sharing music or movies is not piracy.

Discuss the following questions.

1. Have you ever downloaded or watched videos on the Internet?
2. Do you think this is a bad thing to do? Why or why not?
3. What websites do you usually use to do this?

## Grammar

### Countable Noun and Uncountable Noun

A common noun can be modified by a numeral and has both singular and plural forms. However, certain nouns cannot be directly modified by a numeral or used in plural forms.

*However, it has been of (few use / little use) thus far.*

*There are just too (many / much) people and websites with pirated materials.*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### Watching Movies on the Internet

- (1) Is watching movies on the Internet bad?
- (2) Why do you think so?
- (3) How often do you do this?
- (4) Where do you watch them?

#### Example

*Watching movies on the Internet isn't bad. Movie studios already make enough money. I watch movies on the Internet at least once a week. I usually watch them on a video-sharing site.*

---



---



---



---



---



---

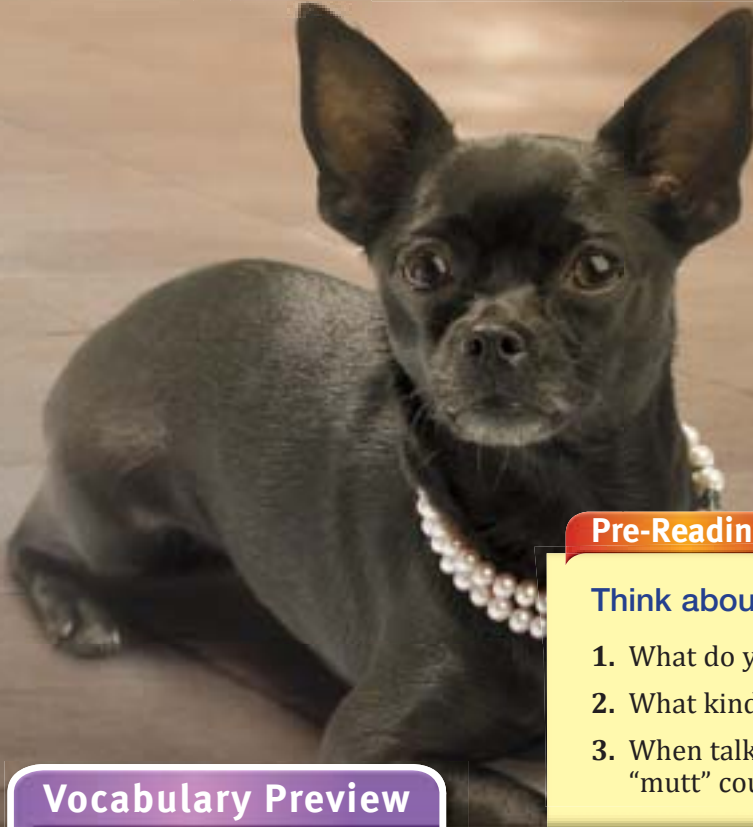
## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

- I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ movies.  
a. of little use                      b. the worst culprit    c. all kinds of            d. a pair of
- Her \_\_\_\_\_ in America helped her to improve her English.  
a. advertising                      b. piracy                      c. experience            d. product
- There is construction going on outside my house, so there is \_\_\_\_\_ noise.  
a. constant                      b. amazing                      c. ordinary                d. unpopular
- He was \_\_\_\_\_ for five million dollars!  
a. sued                              b. analyzed                      c. reported                d. produced
- The Internet is a great \_\_\_\_\_ of information.  
a. material                      b. method                      c. source                      d. link
- Sony is the \_\_\_\_\_ that Britney Spears is with.  
a. software                      b. website                      c. movie studio            d. recording company
- The artist was given an award for his \_\_\_\_\_ contribution to his country's tradition of music.  
a. constant                      b. pirated                      c. fantasy                      d. valuable

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

- We need to \_\_\_\_\_ more in order to sell more of our product.  
a. advertising                      b. advertise                      c. advertisement
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a crime! Don't do it.  
a. Piracy                              b. Pirated                      c. Pirate
- She has an \_\_\_\_\_ mind. She is very good at math and science.  
a. analyze                              b. analysis                      c. analytical



## Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What do you think the reading is about?
2. What kind of gifts do people give their dogs?
3. When talking about dogs, what do you think a "mutt" could be?

## Vocabulary Preview

Write the letter of the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined word.

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| a. fix                      | d. a person who will receive power or money |
| b. valuable amount of money | e. received after a person died             |
| c. woman from a high class  | f. saved from danger or trouble             |

1. \_\_\_ When her father died, she inherited a lot of money.
2. \_\_\_ That is the queen's son. He is her heir.
3. \_\_\_ She has lots of money in the bank. She has a small fortune.
4. \_\_\_ The dog rescued her from a fire. It saved her life.
5. \_\_\_ Many parts of the house are in bad shape. Someone should repair those parts.
6. \_\_\_ Her husband is a European count. She is a countess.



## Rich Dogs

Track 39



**W**hen wealthy people pass away, they usually leave instructions for what to do with the money or **property** that they leave behind. Often, the money and property go to their heirs. However, in some cases, rich pet owners leave their wealth to their pets after they die.

5 For example, there is a **poodle** named Toby. When this poodle's owner passed away, she left Toby 15 million **pounds** (about \$25 million). Then there is Flossie, a **yellow Lab mutt**, who is not only rich, but is also famous. In 2001, Flossie made the headlines after she rescued her owner, the actress Drew Barrymore and Drew's husband, from a house fire. To thank Flossie, Drew gave her house to Flossie. Of  
10 course, Drew repaired the fire damage first. Now, Flossie is the owner of a beautiful \$3 million home.

It may seem strange for a dog to own such an expensive home, but Flossie is not the only dog like that. Gunther IV, a  
15 **German Shepherd**, bought his home from Madonna and paid over \$7 million for the house. However, this was no big deal for him because Gunther IV has about \$200 million! This makes him the richest dog in the world. He inherited the money from his father, who was the heir to the fortune of a German countess.



**Reading Time** \_\_\_\_\_ minutes \_\_\_\_\_ seconds 220 words

- <sup>2</sup> *property*: something that a person owns
- <sup>5</sup> *poodle*: a breed of dog with very curly hair
- <sup>6</sup> *pound*: money in England; £
- <sup>7</sup> *yellow Lab*: a breed of dog with yellow fur

- <sup>7</sup> *mutt*: a mixed breed of animal
- <sup>14</sup> *German Shepherd*: a breed of dog that is often employed in police or military roles



### Choose the best answer.

1. What could be another title for this reading?
  - a. "Taking Care of Your Dog"
  - b. "Homeless Dogs"
  - c. "Dog Millionaires"
  - d. "Expensive Dogs"
  
2. Why is Flossie famous?
  - a. She is a dog in a children's story.
  - b. She is a German countess.
  - c. She inherited \$5 million.
  - d. She saved Drew Barrymore's life.
  
3. What do Flossie and Gunther have in common?
  - a. Their owners have passed away.
  - b. They are both mutts.
  - c. They both own a house.
  - d. Their owners are entertainers.
  
4. The price Gunther IV paid for his house was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. low compared to the house's value
  - b. more than he wanted to pay
  - c. no problem for him
  - d. the same amount Madonna paid
  
5. Based on the reading, which of the following is probably true?
  - a. Gunther IV lives with Madonna.
  - b. Drew Barrymore likes poodles.
  - c. Drew Barrymore sold Flossie.
  - d. Toby's owner was British.

## Idiomatic Expressions

### Find these idioms in the reading.

- **pass away** [ to die ]  
My grandparents **passed away** before I was born, so I never knew them.
  
- **make headlines** [ to become an important news story ]  
The singer is old, but he is still **making headlines**.
  
- **no big deal** [ nothing to worry about; not a problem ]  
She lost her keys, but it is **no big deal**. She has an extra set.

### Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

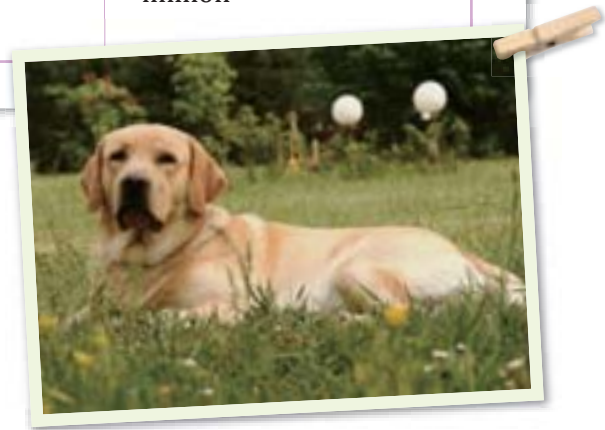
1. The vet said our cat \_\_\_\_\_ in her sleep.
2. Our school's soccer team \_\_\_\_\_ last year when we won the national championship.
3. If you can't pay me today, it's \_\_\_\_\_. You can pay me tomorrow.

## Summary

Scan the passage and complete the chart with the correct information.

<b>countess owner</b>	<b>fortune pounds</b>	<b>inherited rescued</b>
---------------------------	---------------------------	------------------------------

Rich Dogs		
Toby	Flossie	Gunther IV
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has a 1 _____ worth \$25 million (or 15 million 2 _____)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 _____ her owner from a fire</li> <li>Received a house from her 4 _____ worth \$3 million</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has about \$200 million (his father 5 _____ the money from a German 6 _____)</li> <li>Owens a house worth \$7 million</li> </ul>



## Listening

### Flossie to the Rescue

Track 40



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- In order to wake her sleeping owners, Flossie \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Drew rescued Flossie from \_\_\_\_\_.
- The people at the shelter were going to \_\_\_\_\_.

Discuss the following questions.

1. Would you leave money to a pet? Why do you think people do that?
2. Do you know of any heroic pets? What did they do?
3. What is a smart animal that you have seen or known?

## Grammar

### How to Punctuate Subordinating Conjunctions

A subordinating conjunction introduces a dependent clause. When the dependent clause comes before the main clause, use a comma between the two clauses. When the dependent clause comes after the main clause, do not separate the two clauses with a comma.

*When this poodle's owner passed (away she / away, she) left Toby about \$25 million. However, this was no big deal for (him, because / him because) Gunther IV has about \$200 million!*

## Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

### My Cat Betty

- (1) What is a smart animal you know?
- (2) When or where did you see this animal?
- (3) What did this animal know or do?
- (4) Why did it do this?

#### Example

*My cat Betty was very smart. Betty was our family's pet. Betty knew that I had to wake up at 7 a.m. for school. She always meowed at that time until I woke up.*

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

## Vocabulary and Idiom Review

### A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. Did you see the dress the \_\_\_\_\_ wore to the party? She looked very royal.  
a. countess                      b. German Shepherd    c. poodle                      d. inventor
2. I could not build the bookshelf. The \_\_\_\_\_ were missing.  
a. instructions                      b. damages                      c. nutrients                      d. spices
3. Her new haircut really changed her \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. reason                      b. appearance                      c. fortune                      d. yellow Lab
4. That boy is the \_\_\_\_\_ to a fortune. He will get \$10 million in the future.  
a. heir                      b. inventor                      c. father                      d. owner
5. My bicycle does not work. Can you help me \_\_\_\_\_ it?  
a. determine                      b. pass away                      c. repair                      d. rescue
6. Let me introduce you to my \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. actress                      b. fortune                      c. husband                      d. mutt
7. When she \_\_\_\_\_ for the house, I will tell you.  
a. pays                      b. inherits                      c. thanks                      d. gets

### B. Choose the correct form of the word to fill in the blank.

8. She bought an expensive car. It cost her a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. fortune                      b. fortunate                      c. fortunately
9. He received the house and a million dollars as his \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. inheritor                      b. inherited                      c. inheritance
10. None of the people \_\_\_\_\_ from the fire was hurt.  
a. rescue                      b. rescued                      c. rescuer

## Unit 1: The Ice Hotel

### A Visit to the Ice Hotel

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- M:** So, would you ever stay at the Ice Hotel?  
**W:** No way!  
 I think it would be too uncomfortable.  
**M:** I think it sounds like a fantastic experience.  
**W:** Maybe, but did you know that there is only one bathroom in the Ice Hotel?  
**M:** Are you serious?  
**W:** That's right. If you want to go to the bathroom, you have to go to a specially designed one in the hotel that all the guests share.  
**M:** That doesn't sound very nice. Maybe I wouldn't want to stay there either, but how about just visiting the ice art gallery?  
**W:** Yes, that would be interesting.

## Unit 2: Food Firsts

### The First Sandwich

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- M:** What are you doing, Janet?  
**W:** Just surfing the Internet, Mike. Did you know that there's a place in England called Sandwich?  
**M:** Really? Is that where sandwiches came from?  
**W:** Hmm, let me check. No, it says here that sandwiches came from England, but not from that town. They were created by Lord Montagu, the Earl of Sandwich.  
**M:** So, did he live in Sandwich?  
**W:** No, he just had that name.  
**M:** How did he create them?  
**W:** Well, it says that he asked for some meat to be served between some bread. He didn't want to stop gambling to eat.

## Unit 3: Hurricane Who?

### A Nice Name for a Hurricane

Listen to the dialog. Check **True** or **False** for each sentence.

- W:** Did you hear on the radio? There's a hurricane coming!  
**M:** All right then, we'd better get ready. What's it called?  
**W:** They're calling it Hurricane Connie.  
**M:** Why do they choose names like that? It sounds too nice!  
**W:** I think it's only the first letter that's important. It could have been hurricane Catherine or Claire.  
**M:** I know, but I think hurricanes should have strong names.  
**W:** Well, maybe that would help people take them seriously. What name would you choose?  
**M:** I think Conan would be good.

## Unit 4: How Did Those Get in There?

### Another Reason for Butterflies

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- M:** I heard that a different chemical than cortisol causes butterflies in the stomach.  
**W:** What chemical did you hear causes them?  
**M:** I read somewhere that the same chemical that makes you feel stronger when you're excited causes butterflies.  
**W:** Is the process related to that other chemical very different from cortisol shutting down the stomach?  
**M:** Not really. The chemical I heard about causes more blood to go to your muscles instead of to your stomach. It's the reduced amount of blood going to the stomach that makes the stomach shut down.  
**W:** Well, I guess the result is the same in the end. The butterflies come from something shutting down the stomach.

## Unit 5: A Bug's Sleep

### Facts About the Weta

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

**W:** I was reading about insects on the Internet the other day.

**M:** Did you find out anything interesting?

**W:** I sure did! Did you know that there is a bug that lives high in the mountains? It freezes solid every night and thaws every morning, and lives!

**M:** Wow! That's amazing! What is this insect called?

**W:** It is the New Zealand weta.

**M:** Oh, I think I've heard of it. Is it related to the cricket?

**W:** Yes! How did you know that?

**M:** I learned about them in my biology class.

## Unit 6: Tiger's Tale

### I Like to Watch Tiger

Listen to the dialog. Check **True** or **False** for each sentence.

**M:** Do you like golf?

**W:** Not really, but I like to watch Tiger Woods play.

**M:** What do you like about him?

**W:** Well, he is young, handsome, and rich!

**M:** You're right, he is rich. He has won millions of dollars playing golf.

**W:** What do you think he does with all of his money?

**M:** I think he gives some of it to charity.

**W:** So, he is a nice person, as well as handsome and rich!

## Unit 7: Not the Normal News

### Sources of the News

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

**W:** Where do you think *HappyNews* gets all of the information it reports on?

**M:** The information I read said that on the *HappyNews* website, you will find stories from other news media sources. The stories are just read by the editors who work for *HappyNews* first to make sure they are OK for the website.

**W:** So, they just look for happy stories from other news sources and collect those on their website?

**M:** That's right. Also, they may post stories from regular people, as long as the stories are written like news reports.

**W:** So, I could write a story for *HappyNews*?

**M:** You could, but be sure to provide sources for the information in your story. The editors at *HappyNews* have to check your facts before they'll post your story.

## Unit 8: The Wright Way to Fly

### Did You Know That?

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

**W:** Which brother flew in the Wright Flyer?

**M:** The older brother did.

**W:** Do you have any idea how far he actually flew?

**M:** Not very far. Only 51 meters.

**W:** I'm not good with meters. How far is that?

**M:** Have you ever been in a big airplane? 51 meters is about the distance from the front of the plane to the back of the plane.

## Unit 9: Don't Trust Me!

### Got Her!

Listen to the dialog. Check **True** or **False** for each sentence.

**W:** Did you hear about Paris Hilton?

**M:** No, why do you ask?

**W:** Someone hacked into her phone.

**M:** Hacked into her phone? Is that possible?

**W:** Yes, they got her password and ID. They stole photos, email addresses, and phone numbers from her phone.

- M:** Wow, how did they get her password and ID?
- W:** She gave it to them. She thought they worked for the phone company, so she just told it to them.

## Unit 10: Bugs for Sale

### The Beetle Machine

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- M:** Hey! Look what they're selling in that machine!
- W:** Are those beetles?
- M:** Yes! I think I'm going to get some to keep as pets.
- W:** But they are \$4 for a pair of them. Do you want to pay that much?
- M:** That's cheap compared to some beetles. I heard that there was a pair of rare giant stag beetles for sale in Tokyo for \$50,000!
- W:** What? Who would pay that much?
- M:** Who knows? I'd be afraid someone would try to steal them.
- W:** I'd be afraid they would die immediately!

## Unit 11: Mona Who?

### Another Painting

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- M:** You've heard of the *Mona Lisa*, right?
- W:** Of course I have. It's that famous painting by Leonardo da Vinci.
- M:** And have you heard of *The Last Supper*?
- W:** *The Last Supper*? Is that the name of a book?
- M:** Actually, it's the name of another famous painting. It's the picture of a scene from the Bible.
- W:** Oh, really? And Leonardo da Vinci also painted this one?
- M:** That's right.

## Unit 12: Borrowed Words

### Not Really English

Listen to the dialog. Check **True** or **False** for each sentence.

- M:** Can you speak any other languages?
- W:** Well, I know some African words.
- M:** What are they?
- W:** Cola and zombie.
- M:** Get out! Those are both English words. I know that Coca-Cola was first made in the US. And every horror movie has zombies in it!
- W:** No, really. These words were originally borrowed from Africa. In fact, Coca-Cola was originally made from the kola nut, which came from Africa.
- M:** Is that right? What about zombie?
- W:** Zombie originally was the name of a snake god. People would eat special plants to celebrate the god. Then they became like a "zombie."

## Unit 13: Growing Deserts

### The Wall of Trees

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- W:** Growing deserts are a serious problem.
- M:** I know. I heard that China is very concerned about its growing deserts.
- W:** Yes. The Chinese are building a wall of trees in the northwest to stop the Gobi Desert from moving toward Beijing. They are going to call it the "Green Wall," and it will be even longer than the Great Wall.
- M:** How long will it be?
- W:** I heard it will be 5,700 kilometers long.
- M:** Let's hope it's successful. Maybe other countries will build Green Walls!

## Unit 14: The Importance of Water If You Don't Like Water

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- W:** Most scientists say we should drink at least 1,600 milliliters of water each day. That's about six-and-a-half glasses.
- M:** I don't really like to drink plain water. Water is boring.
- W:** No problem. Fruit juice, milk, and herbal tea all contain lots of water.
- M:** And that will be enough water for my body?
- W:** Well, it isn't necessary to drink all the water we need. We get water from fruits and vegetables, too. You take in water when you eat salad or watermelon.
- M:** What happens if I drink too much water?
- W:** That's hard to do. When you go to the bathroom, you eliminate the extra water your body doesn't need.
- M:** That's good to know. I was worried that I might damage my kidneys.

## Unit 15: Animal Forecasters Cat Predictions

Listen to the dialog. Check **True** or **False** for each sentence.

- M:** My cat is sneezing. I think it will rain tomorrow.
- W:** Why do you think so, Jamie? There is not even one cloud in the sky.
- M:** Well, my grandmother told me that cats can predict the weather. She was from Scotland. Many Scots believe that if a cat sneezes, it will rain soon.
- W:** Really? What else did she say?
- M:** Well, she said that the English people had a little rhyme. If a cat washes her face over her ear, the weather will be fine and clear.
- W:** So only people from Europe believe cats can predict the weather?

- M:** I don't think so. My friend, who is American, says that some people in his country believe that if a cat eats grass, it will rain.

## Unit 16: A Fantastic Mind Not Just for Kids

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- M:** What are you going to do tonight?
- W:** I don't know. I am kind of bored.
- M:** Would you like to go see a movie? There is a terrific animated movie at the theater.
- W:** Animation? You mean like a cartoon? Isn't that just for children?
- M:** Not at all. Many adults also enjoy animation, just like children do.
- W:** Well, I suppose I could go and see if I like it.
- M:** Great. The movie starts at eight p.m. Should I pick you up?
- W:** OK. That would be very nice. I'll see you at 7:30.

## Unit 17: Seeing Red A Problem at Work

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- M:** I had a strange day at work.
- W:** Why, what was the problem?
- M:** Well, my boss was wearing a pink and white suit.
- W:** A pink and white suit? That is a little strange. Why did he wear it?
- M:** I don't know, maybe he likes those colors. But it made me feel nervous.
- W:** So you think men shouldn't wear bright-colored clothes?
- M:** They can if they want, but I think a boss should wear dark colors! Pink and white seem too soft and weak.
- W:** Maybe you should tell him that.



## Unit 18: Worth Collecting

### A Great Gift

Listen to the dialog. Check **True** or **False** for each sentence.

- M:** My grandfather just gave me an old stamp. It's called a Hawaiian Missionary. Let's look on the Internet and see how much it's worth!
- W:** Why does it have such a strange name, John?
- M:** These stamps were first used by Christian missionaries living in Hawaii. They used the stamps to send letters back to the United States.
- W:** This Internet site says that the rarest Hawaiian Missionary stamp is the two-cent stamp. Only sixteen copies of that stamp still exist! Which one do you have?
- M:** I don't know. Let's look! Yes, it is the two-cent stamp!
- W:** John, this stamp website says that your stamp is worth about \$760,000!
- M:** Wow!

## Unit 19: Can't Beat Them? Join Them!

### Can You Believe It?

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- W:** Did you see this?
- M:** What?
- W:** A woman was sued because she illegally shared some music on the Internet.
- M:** Well, that is piracy, you know.
- W:** Sure, but she only shared 24 songs.
- M:** How much was she sued for?
- W:** Almost two million dollars!
- M:** Two million dollars?
- W:** Yes. That's about \$80,000 per song.
- M:** Wow! That does seem ridiculous.

## Unit 20: Rich Dogs

### Flossie to the Rescue

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- M:** How did Flossie rescue Drew and her husband?
- W:** Well, the fire started at about 3 a.m., so they were sleeping. Flossie barked and scratched on their bedroom door to wake them up.
- M:** Wow, she's a smart dog. You know, I heard that Drew rescued Flossie first.
- W:** From the fire?
- M:** No, before that. Drew got Flossie from an animal shelter. The people at the shelter were going to put her to sleep, and Drew saved her.
- W:** Really? Well, you know what they say.
- M:** Yeah. What goes around, comes around.
- W:** Maybe we should go to the shelter and get a dog, just in case.