

• SECOND EDITION •

4000

ESSENTIAL

ENGLISH

WORDS

3

Paul Nation



www.cyprusenglish.com

آمادگی آزمون زبان دانشگاه های قبرس شمالی

4000 ESSENTIAL ENGLISH WORDS 3

• SECOND EDITION •

• SECOND EDITION • DITID

4000

ESSENTIAL

ENGLISH

WORDS

3

Paul Nation

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction			6
	Reading Passage	Target Words	Page
1	The Great Pyramids Of Egypt	acre, afterlife, archaeology, chamber, channel, core, corridor, distinct, elite, engineer, found, gap, glory, interior, lion, role, royal, sole, stairs, surface	8
2	The Real Saint Nick	agreement, arise, benefactor, blacksmith, chimney, compensate, encounter, exceed, forge, humble, iron, ladder, modest, occupy, penny, preach, prosper, province, satisfaction, sustain	14
3	The Shepherd and the Wild Sheep	acquire, awkward, caretaker, deceive, discourage, fake, hatred, hut, inferior, lodge, neglect, newcomer, offense, overlook, repay, ridiculous, satisfactory, shepherd, venture, wheat	20
4	The Boy and His Sled	alley, ax, bunch, chore, decent, disgraceful, elbow, grateful, irritate, kid, loose, offend, overnight, persist, pine, scar, sensation, sled, tease, valentine	26
5	Trick or Treat!	acquaint, cemetery, creature, curse, disguise, fancy, flashlight, hood, inhabitant, nourish, pirate, publication, riddle, rot, shortly, skeleton, spoil, starve, thrill, wicked	32
6	The Senator and the Worm	alert, broadcast, bulletin, bump, chop, closet, console, district, drawer, endure, execute, grasp, rear, senator, skull, stir, tap, tremendous, underneath, worm	38
7	Patsy Ann	abandon, ambitious, bark, bay, brilliant, chin, complaint, deaf, enthusiastic, expedition, horizon, loyal, mayor, mutual, overweight, refuge, restore, rub, senses, veterinarian	44
8	The Anniversary Gift	anniversary, arithmetic, ashamed, burst, carpenter, coal, couch, drip, elegant, fabric, highlands, ivory, mill, needle, polish, sew, shed, thread, trim, upwards	50
9	Dalton vs. the Bully	ally, boast, bounce, bully, carbohydrate, crawl, defeat, dial, dominant, entire, mercy, nod, opponent, quarrel, rival, sore, sting, strain, torture, wrestle	56
10	Anna the Babysitter	absence, aloud, bald, blanket, creep, divorce, imitate, infant, kidnap, nap, nowhere, pat, relief, reproduce, rhyme, suck, urgent, vanish, wagon, wrinkle	62
11	July 28, 2017	architecture, basket, bloom, canoe, carpet, cousin, desk, gallery, guest, host, July, modern, museum, pink, plane, refrigerator, temperature, theater, upper, welcome	68
12	The Ice Cream Cone Explosion	anticipate, barrel, beam, casual, caution, contrary, deliberate, dissolve, explode, fasten, germ, kit, puff, rag, scatter, scent, steel, swift, toss, triumph	74
13	Sheriff Dan	aboard, bitter, bullet, devil, drift, enforce, fountain, harbor, inhabit, march, millionaire, port, sheriff, startle, sweat, trigger, unify, vessel, voyage, worship	80
14	The Helpful Apprentice	apprentice, assure, bandage, bleed, bond, chef, crown, departure, diligent, emperor, fiber, horrible, impolite, kneel, luxury, massive, panic, priority, robe, scold	86
15	Why Monkey Has No Home	affair, assembly, bless, cereal, cheerful, diameter, exploit, famine, harvest, merry, nut, pardon, pharaoh, ripe, roast, routine, scheme, slim, stove, theft	92

	Reading Passage	Target Words	Page
16	Matthew Learns a Lesson	adolescent, aptitude, complement, hinder, journalism, jury, justice, liberty, literary, pharmacy, pill, presume, privacy, punishment, sensible, slice, sorrow, straw, swell, tidy	98
17	The Magic Cup	affection, agency, ash, confine, dismiss, erupt, fate, lava, miserable, navigate, originate, remainder, retrieve, shallow, slope, span, superstition, sympathy, vibrate, wander	104
18	The Knight's Plan	armor, blaze, boom, cliff, flame, independence, invasion, knight, lightning, rebel, retreat, revolution, spear, steep, summit, thunder, troops, warrior, withdraw, yield	110
19	The Magic Pear Tree	bench, daisy, dispute, empty, horror, incident, mist, object, orphan, plot, pregnant, rage, revenge, shame, sigh, sneak, spare, stem, supper, tender	116
20	Little Wolf and Mother Wolf	beneath, cub, dawn, dissatisfied, ease, evident, hail, howl, leap, magnificent, necessity, outcome, pile, profound, seize, squeeze, supreme, terrific, trait, vital	122
21	Genes and Cancer	attack, breast, cancer, cancerous, cell, cigarette, code, cure, destruction, DNA, extensive, female, furthermore, gene, inherit, link, male, population, result, sugar	128
22	The Circus	accommodate, circus, coincide, commission, dose, dye, extent, gender, headline, informal, inquire, messenger, peer, portrait, pose, ranch, steer, stripe, tame, tempt	134
23	Lazy Hans	ban, cautious, confess, cottage, daytime, desperate, exhausting, fade, fierce, gamble, lawn, mow, outlaw, prospect, purse, rod, seldom, shave, terrified, wizard	140
24	Travel Writers	abroad, airline, audience, bargain, brief, currency, data, domestic, draft, gather, hobby, income, jet, maximum, official, recommend, refer, remote, sleepless, volume	146
25	How Did Greenland Get Its Name?	circulate, consequent, derive, drown, dynasty, fraction, frost, illusion, invade, lieutenant, marine, merit, navy, polar, ray, resign, suicide, tremble, underlying, via	152
26	Everyone Is Special	alter, aside, autumn, blend, collapse, crush, curve, disgusting, drain, embrace, envy, fireworks, flour, fuse, ginger, jealous, paste, receipt, wipe, wire	158
27	Pizarro and the Inca Gold	acknowledge, ambassador, blonde, conquer, drag, exaggerate, heritage, insult, meanwhile, necklace, noble, precious, prejudice, rumor, sin, spectacle, stack, suspicious, tin, vase	164
28	The Boy Who Saved the Town	ache, arctic, canal, chemist, chill, congress, diary, descend, grocer, hesitate, institution, jog, merchant, poke, postpone, splash, stubborn, suburb, tide, tragedy	170
29	An Interesting Life	bomb, certificate, circumstance, coffin, cope, criticism, devastate, frown, gaze, glance, grief, groom, license, microscope, nuclear, portray, rotate, souvenir, submarine, trace	176
30	The Island	coastline, deter, devise, distance, expertise, fracture, headache, implement, insight, limb, might, optimism, proficient, raft, ridge, shoulder, shove, spouse, thrust, tolerate	182
Appendix			188
Index			194

INTRODUCTION

About the Vocabulary

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

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

About the Books

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

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

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

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

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

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

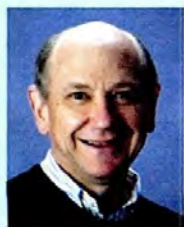
Table 1: The books in the 4000 ESSENTIAL ENGLISH WORDS series, frequency levels, and CEFR levels

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

Supporting Learning with Other Activities

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

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



Author Paul Nation

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

Paul Nation's website

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

UNIT 1

WORD LIST



- acre** [éikər]
n. An **acre** is a unit for measuring area.
 They lived on a 150-**acre** farm.



- afterlife** [æftərlaɪf]
n. The **afterlife** is a life that some people believe begins when a person dies.
 I believe that there is an **afterlife**.



- archaeology** [ɑːrkiələdʒi]
n. **Archaeology** is the study of the remains left by ancient societies.
 He enjoyed visiting the Great Pyramids of Egypt because he loves **archaeology**.



- chamber** [tʃeɪmbər]
n. A **chamber** is a closed space or room used for a special purpose.
 The meeting was held in the faculty **chamber**.



- channel** [tʃænl]
n. A **channel** is a long, deep space between two edges.
 The river cut a **channel** through the rocks.



- core** [kɔːr]
n. A **core** is the main or central part of something.
 Earth has a solid inner **core**.



- corridor** [kɔːrɪdər]
n. A **corridor** is a narrow passage that leads into other areas.
 He took the **corridor** on the left to go to his office.



- distinct** [dɪstɪŋkt]
adj. A **distinct** thing is different or stands out.
 He has a **distinct** accent.



- elite** [eɪliːt]
adj. **Elite** means of or from a high-level group.
 Only an **elite** group was allowed membership into the club.



- engineer** [ɛndʒɪniər]
v. To **engineer** something is to skillfully plan out how to make that thing.
 After **engineering** the robot, they needed to find the correct parts to build it.



Track 1-1



found [faʊnd]

v. To **found** something means to start, organize, or establish that thing.
My grandfather **founded** the City Bank.



gap [gæp]

n. A **gap** is a space between two things.
There is a small **gap** between the blocks of wood.



glory [glɔ:ri]

n. **Glory** is the importance, magnificence, or specialness of something.
They enjoyed the **glory** of the beautiful sunset.



interior [intiəriər]

n. An **interior** is the inside of something.
They looked at the **interior** of the box.



lion [laɪən]

n. A **lion** is a large animal in the cat family.
We went to see the **lion** at the zoo.



role [roʊl]

n. A **role** is a job, position, or part in something.
Her **role** in the office is to sell products to customers.



royal [rɔɪəl]

adj. **Royal** means related to a king or queen.
The Duchess was part of the **royal** family.



sole [soʊl]

adj. A **sole** person or thing is the only one.
She was the **sole** woman in the room.



stairs [steərz]

n. **Stairs** are a set of steps built to go from one level of a building to another.
He took the **stairs** instead of the elevator.



surface [sɜ:rfɪs]

n. The **surface** is the top layer of something.
She wiped the **surface** of the table.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. The study of ancient societies by examining their buildings, tools, and other things
a. archaeology b. surface c. stairs d. corridor
2. A large animal from the cat family
a. sole b. distinct c. sphinx d. lion
3. Another life that some people believe begins after death
a. king b. pyramid c. chamber d. afterlife
4. A unit for measuring area
a. royal b. limestone c. acre d. soul
5. The inside of something
a. interior b. sphinx c. glory d. elite

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

WORD BANK

glory distinct interior role elite

1. Members of the _____ group were allowed to enter without a problem.
2. She had a(n) _____ birthmark on her forearm.
3. The Statue of Liberty was displayed in all its _____.
4. The _____ of the royal chamber was beautifully designed.
5. Thomas Jefferson played an important _____ in the history of the United States.

C Write the phrase that best fits each sentence.

- a. there was a huge gap under the door
- b. planned the design carefully
- c. she is a queen
- d. he is an only child
- e. differs by religion

1. He wanted to **engineer** the machine, so he _____.
2. Queen Elizabeth can be considered a member of the **elite** class because _____.
3. He is the **sole** heir of the family fortune because _____.
4. A **lion** was able to come into the house because _____.
5. The idea of an **afterlife** and what happens after death _____.

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

1. archaeo • • terior → _____
2. in • • life → _____
3. sur • • face → _____
4. cham • • ber → _____
5. after • • logy → _____

The Great Pyramids Of Egypt

The **distinct** history of the famous Great Pyramids has been studied for many years by people who study **archaeology**. The pyramids were built nearly 5,000 years ago!

According to ancient Egyptians, kings played an important **role** in the building of the pyramids. Egyptians believed that kings were chosen by the gods and that, when a king died, he went on to become the god of the dead in the **afterlife**. Gold, food, and clothes were buried with the body so that the spirit would have these things in the afterlife. The **royal** family and other **elite** individuals were also buried near the king. Pyramids were **founded** for the **sole** reason of helping the king by containing his things for the afterlife.

The biggest of the three pyramids is known as the Great Pyramid. This structure took over twenty years to **engineer**. The Great Pyramid is made of over 2.5 million stone blocks; the base alone covers an area of thirteen **acres**. (One acre is almost the size of a football field.) The visible **core** of the Great Pyramid was originally covered by smooth casing stones. Some of the casing stones that cover the **surface** can still be seen at the base. The stones were laid so well that there is not a single **gap** between them.

The **interior** of the Great Pyramid is accessible through **stairs** that lead to a **channel**, which then divides into a **corridor** going up and another going down. The rising corridor goes up to the Queen's Chamber, the Grand Gallery, and the King's **Chamber**. The other corridor goes down to a underground chamber and an escape tunnel.

The Sphinx is a big statue of a **lion** with a human head and can be found near the Great Pyramid. The statue is also made from big stones, and it is said to guard the pyramid.

Surrounded by history and mystery, the Great Pyramids of Egypt are a popular place to visit, and tourists come from around the world to see their **glory**.

READING COMPREHENSION



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

1. ____ The Great Pyramids are located in China.

2. ____ Kings lived in the pyramids when they were alive.

3. ____ The Great Pyramids of Egypt were built in 2000.

4. ____ A queen and king shared the same chamber inside the Great Pyramid.

5. ____ The Great Pyramids of Egypt are a popular spot for visitors.

6. ____ In the afterlife, a king went on to become the god of the pyramid.



Answer the questions.

1. Why did a king play an important role in ancient Egyptian culture?
 - a. He was special because he was chosen by the gods.
 - b. He built the Sphinx.
 - c. He liked gold.
 - d. He was a god during his lifetime.
2. Why did ancient Egyptians build the Great Pyramids?
 - a. To help their king and provide for him in the afterlife
 - b. So that Egyptians could be famous
 - c. So that people from all over the world would visit Egypt
 - d. To employ the workers who built the pyramids
3. Why was the king buried with gold, food, and clothing?
 - a. So he would not have to leave those things to his children
 - b. So his spirit would have everything it required in the afterlife
 - c. So the queen would miss him when he died
 - d. So that tourists would not be able to take his gold



UNIT 2

WORD LIST



agreement [əgrɪ:mənt]

n. An **agreement** is a formal decision about future action.
I think you'll get Tom's **agreement** to this proposal.



arise [əraɪz]

v. To **arise** is to happen.
Difficulties **arose** with his computer because it was old.



benefactor [bɛnɛfæktər]

n. A **benefactor** is a person who gives money to help someone.
The student's **benefactor** gave him money to spend on his studies.



blacksmith [blæksmɪθ]

n. A **blacksmith** is a person who makes things out of metal.
The **blacksmith** pounded the piece of metal until it was flat.



chimney [tʃɪmni]

n. A **chimney** is a tall pipe used to carry smoke out of a building.
The cat was sitting on the roof next to the **chimney**.



compensate [kɑmpənsɛɪt]

v. To **compensate** is to pay someone for the time they spent doing something.
Her boss **compensated** her for the extra work she did last week.



encounter [ɪnkɑʊntər]

v. To **encounter** is to find or meet a person or thing.
I **encountered** a sea turtle while I was swimming.



exceed [ɪksti:d]

v. To **exceed** is to be more than something.
Since I **exceeded** my limit, I decided to get rid of my credit cards.



forge [fɔ:rdʒ]

v. To **forge** is to make or produce, especially with difficulty.
Stacy and Heather **forged** their friendship when they were teenagers.



humble [hʌmbəl]

adj. People who are **humble** do not believe that they are better than other people.
Even though Bob is the smartest boy in his class, he is **humble**.



Track 2-1



iron [áíærn]

n. **Iron** is a strong metal that is used to make many objects.
The horse had shoes made of **iron**.



ladder [lædər]

n. A **ladder** is an object that is used to climb up and down things.
He used a **ladder** to climb to the top of his tree house.



modest [módist]

adj. If people are **modest**, they do not think that they are too important.
Derek is very **modest** for someone who is so rich.



occupy [ókjupài]

v. To **occupy** a place is to live, work, or be there.
Kevin and Alice **occupied** the chairs and had a long discussion.



penny [péni]

n. A **penny** is a coin worth one cent.
US President Abraham Lincoln is on the **penny**.



preach [pri:tʃ]

v. To **preach** is to talk about and promote a religious idea.
Aaron often **preached** about living an honest life.



prosper [prósper]

v. To **prosper** is to be successful or make a lot of money.
Frank's new business finally **prospered** after many years of hard work.



province [právinz]

n. A **province** is an area that is controlled by a country.
Canada is divided into several different **provinces**.



satisfaction [sætisfækjən]

n. **Satisfaction** is the feeling of having done or received something good.
Brad was filled with **satisfaction** when he saw what was for dinner.



sustain [səstéin]

v. To **sustain** something is to keep it going.
Wind power is a clean way to **sustain** a city with energy.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

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

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

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

C Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. Which of the following is a form of money?
a. A province
b. A penny
c. A blacksmith
d. A ladder
2. If you meet a boy on the street, you _____ him.
a. exceed
b. occupy
c. encounter
d. sustain
3. Which of the following is a good feeling?
a. Modest
b. Humble
c. Satisfaction
d. Charitable
4. Which one is part of a house?
a. Forge
b. Compensate
c. Arise
d. Chimney
5. Which word relates to religion?
a. Iron
b. Preach
c. Benefactor
d. Prosper
6. Which of the following means *to happen*?
a. Sustain
b. Arise
c. Province
d. Prosper
7. Which of the following do people use to reach high places?
a. A chimney
b. A blacksmith
c. A benefactor
d. A ladder
8. If you are smart with your money, then what will happen to you?
a. You will occupy a jail cell.
b. You will forge a strong relationship.
c. You will prosper.
d. You will become humble.
9. What do we require from everyone before beginning something in a group?
a. Laughter
b. Agreement
c. Home
d. Ladder
10. Which of the following describes people who think they are not better than others?
a. Benefactor
b. Satisfaction
c. Humble
d. Compensate

The Real Saint Nick

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

- _____ Marcus occupied a home with Nicholas.

- _____ Marcus told Nicholas about his problem when he encountered Nicholas.

- _____ A problem arose for Marcus because he enjoyed preaching.

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

- _____ Marcus was compensated by the blacksmith for helping forge iron.

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

PART B

Answer the questions.

- Which of the following is true about the job Marcus did?
 - He made pennies.
 - He was always compensated fairly.
 - He preached to people.
 - He barely sustained his family.
- Why didn't Nicholas tell people that he gave money away?
 - He prospered.
 - He didn't want to be modest.
 - He wanted to be humble.
 - He wasn't popular in the province.
- Why did Marcus want more money?

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



UNIT 3

WORD LIST



acquire [əkwáɪər]

v. To **acquire** something is to get or gain possession of that thing.
Tina **acquired** a strange package yesterday.



awkward [ɔ:kwərd]

adj. An **awkward** thing is embarrassing and uncomfortable.
After dropping his coffee cup, Robbie felt **awkward**.



caretaker [kɛə'teɪkər]

n. A **caretaker** is a person who takes care of very young, old, or sick people.
My grandmother's **caretaker** helps her get around the house.



deceive [dɪsɪ:v]

v. To **deceive** is to make someone believe something that is not true.
He tried to **deceive** his friends with a card trick.



discourage [dɪskə:'rɪdʒ]

v. To **discourage** is to make someone feel less excited about something.
Mr. Perry **discouraged** the students from quitting school.



fake [feɪk]

adj. A **fake** thing is made to look real in order to trick people.
The model was wearing **fake** hair.



hatred [hɛɪtrɪd]

n. **Hatred** is a strong feeling of not liking someone or something.
I have a **hatred** for the taste of medicine.



hut [hʌt]

n. A **hut** is a house made of wood, grass, or mud that has only one or two rooms.
We all went into the **hut** to sleep.



inferior [ɪnfɪəriər]

adj. An **inferior** thing is not as good as something else.
Cars built a hundred years ago are **inferior** to ones built today.



lodge [lɒdʒ]

n. A **lodge** is a house in the mountains used by people who hunt or fish.
During our ski trip, we stayed at a **lodge**.



Track 3-1



neglect [nɪɡlɛkt]

v. To **neglect** someone or something is to not take care of it properly. William **neglected** his room, so it is a complete mess.



newcomer [nju:kʌmə:r]

n. A **newcomer** is a person who has recently arrived at a place or a group. The students happily welcomed the **newcomer** to the school.



offense [əfəns]

n. An **offense** is behavior that is wrong or breaks a law. Stealing a car is a very serious **offense**.



overlook [əʊvərlʊk]

v. To **overlook** something is to not notice it or to not realize that it is important. Brenda **overlooked** the last step and had a bad fall.



repay [ri:peɪ]

v. To **repay** is to pay back or to reward someone or something. She **repaid** her friend for all of his hard work with a small gift.



ridiculous [rɪdɪkjələs]

adj. A **ridiculous** thing is silly or strange. Steve looked **ridiculous** with those huge blue sunglasses.



satisfactory [sætɪsfæktəri]

adj. A **satisfactory** thing is good enough. Mina often received **satisfactory** grades since she studied so hard.



shepherd [ʃepərd]

n. A **shepherd** is a person who protects and cares for sheep. The **shepherd** moved the sheep to another field.



venture [vɛntʃər]

v. To **venture** is to go to a place that may be dangerous. Even though it was dangerous, they **ventured** up the mountain.



wheat [hwi:t]

n. **Wheat** is a plant from which we get the grain used to make bread. The field of golden **wheat** was ready to be harvested.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

- a strong feeling of not liking someone or something**
a. deceive b. repay c. offense d. hatred
- not as good as**
a. inferior b. hatred c. satisfactory d. venture
- to get something**
a. overlook b. discourage c. lodge d. acquire
- to go to a dangerous place**
a. wheat b. venture c. newcomer d. caretaker
- a plant from which we get**
a. fake b. wheat c. shepherd d. hut

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

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

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

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

D Write the word that best fits each blank.

- fake / newcomers
The girl didn't like the _____, so she played a joke on them. She put _____ bugs in their drinks.
- repay / neglected
She was eager to _____ the boy who had helped repair her bike. While others had simply _____ her, he was happy to help.
- offenses / discouraged
Going to jail _____ the man from any _____ in the future.
- shepherd / venturing
In the middle of the storm, the _____ looked for his lost sheep by _____ up the mountain.
- deceive / ridiculous
My little brother tried to _____ us by dressing in my dad's clothes, but he just looked _____.
- wheat / hut
The farmer built his _____ close to the _____ field so he could constantly watch it.
- awkward / caretaker
After the _____ started a small fire in the kitchen, he felt very _____.

The Shepherd and the Wild Sheep

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

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

It snowed for several days. During that time, the shepherd's sheep ate very little. The wild sheep, however, ate very well. At last, the snow melted, and they **ventured** outdoors. As soon as he opened the door of his **hut**, the wild sheep started to run away.

"Wait! This is how you **repay** me? After I treated you so kindly, why do you run away?" the shepherd asked. His voice was full of **hatred**. The wild sheep stopped and turned toward the shepherd.

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

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

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. What was the shepherd's hope for the wild sheep?
 - a. That they wouldn't be awkward
 - b. That they would feel hatred for him
 - c. That he could acquire them
 - d. That he could repay them
2. How did the shepherd hope to discourage the wild sheep from running away?

a. By giving them extra food	b. By locking them in his hut
c. By selling his own sheep	d. By being their friend
3. All of the following describe what kind of caretaker the shepherd was EXCEPT _____.

a. fake	b. ridiculous
c. inferior	d. satisfactory



UNIT 4

WORD LIST



alley [æli]

n. An **alley** is a narrow road between houses or buildings.
The **alley** behind my house looks dirty.



ax [æks]

n. An **ax** is a tool used to cut wood.
She used an **ax** to cut some wood for the fire.



bunch [bʌntʃ]

n. A **bunch** is a group of the same things.
She was hungry, so she ate the entire **bunch** of grapes.



chore [tʃɔ:r]

n. A **chore** is an unpleasant job that must be done.
It's Nikki's **chore** to do the dishes every Tuesday and Wednesday night.



decent [di:sənt]

adj. A **decent** person or thing is OK or good enough.
Eric did a **decent** job painting the fence.



disgraceful [disgréɪsful]

adj. **Disgraceful** behavior is behavior that is very bad.
This is a **disgraceful** waste of money.



elbow [élbou]

n. The **elbow** is the middle part of an arm, where it bends.
She pointed to her **elbow** to show me where she hurt herself.



grateful [gréɪtful]

adj. A **grateful** person feels thankful about something.
The girls were **grateful** for the chance to visit their grandfather.



irritate [ɪrə'teɪt]

v. To **irritate** means to annoy someone.
Karen's brother **irritated** her when he told her that he had lost her camera.



kid [kid]

v. To **kid** is to say something that is not true as a joke.
I am not really mad. I was **kidding** when I said I was angry.



- loose** [lu:s]
adj. A **loose** thing is not held in place tightly.
The bolt was **loose**, so I tightened it with the wrench.



- offend** [əfénd]
v. To **offend** is to make someone angry or upset.
They were both **offended** by what they had said to each other.



- overnight** [óuvərnait]
adv. An **overnight** action happens during the night.
The campers stayed in the tent **overnight**.



- persist** [pərsíst]
v. To **persist** means to keep doing something even when it is hard.
Even though the lesson was difficult, he **persisted** until he understood.



- pine** [paín]
n. A **pine** is a type of tall, thin tree with needles instead of leaves.
There were many beautiful **pine** trees in the forest.



- scar** [ska:r]
n. A **scar** is a mark on the skin after a wound heals.
The man had horrible **scars** on his cheek and forehead.



- sensation** [senséifən]
n. A **sensation** is a feeling that people get from their senses.
Mom got a painful **sensation** in her head from the loud noise.



- sled** [sled]
n. A **sled** is a small vehicle used on snow.
Marvin likes to ride his **sled** down the hill in winter.



- tease** [ti:z]
v. To **tease** means to laugh at or make fun of someone.
Jake **teased** Charlie because he was the new student.



- valentine** [væləntàin]
n. A **valentine** is someone loved or admired with great affection.
Harry wanted Molly to be his **valentine**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **not strongly put in place**
a. kid b. loose c. disgraceful d. sensation
2. **thankful**
a. decent b. irritate c. grateful d. offend
3. **a job or task**
a. sled b. chore c. alley d. ax
4. **someone you love or admire**
a. valentine b. pine c. bunch d. elbow
5. **to make angry**
a. offend b. scar c. persist d. overnight

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **bunch**
a. a group of things b. a tool
c. a narrow road d. wood from a tree
2. **elbow**
a. a picture b. a mark on the skin
c. a part of the arm d. a vehicle for snow
3. **disgraceful**
a. very bad b. amusing
c. during the night d. not strongly attached
4. **overnight**
a. happening during the night b. to make fun of someone
c. not held in place d. a feeling one gets from senses
5. **ax**
a. a tall tree b. a tool used for cutting
c. a part of the arm d. a feeling of shame

C Write the word that best fits each blank.

1. ax / pine

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

2. offend / tease

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

3. overnight / loose

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

4. chore / grateful

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

5. alley / sled

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

6. elbow / scar

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

7. persist / bunch

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

8. kids / irritate

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

9. valentine / decent

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

10. sensation / disgraceful

This is a _____ waste of time. He had a terrible _____ in his stomach.

The Boy and His Sled

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

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

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

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

Joe didn't know why Mike wanted him to come over. When Joe arrived, Mike told him, "Joe, it **irritated** me the other day when you said mean things about Jane. You weren't **kidding** when you said those mean things. But I'm not like you. I just built this sled, and I'll let you ride it with me if you are nice."

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

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

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

2. ___ Mike found a bunch of pine trees.

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

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

5. ___ Mike used his elbows to make sure that the pieces were not loose.

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

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Which item did Mike NOT use when building the sled?
 - a. Ax
 - b. Nail
 - c. Alley
 - d. Board
2. At the end of the reading, Joe _____.
 - a. was grateful that Mike was nice
 - b. did not get to ride on the sled
 - c. irritated Mike again
 - d. said he was kidding
3. According to the reading, when did Mike build the sled?
 - a. The next morning
 - b. Overnight
 - c. Before school
 - d. Throughout the day



UNIT 5

WORD LIST



- acquaint** [əkwéint]
v. To **acquaint** is to get to know something or someone.
Nancy **acquainted** herself with the new computer.



- cemetery** [sémətèri]
n. A **cemetery** is a place where people are buried when they die.
Some people are scared of **cemeteries**.



- creature** [kri:tʃər]
n. A **creature** is an animal or person.
Those **creatures** live in Africa.



- curse** [kə:rs]
v. To **curse** someone is to hope that bad things happen to that person.
The witch **cursed** the village.



- disguise** [disgáiz]
n. A **disguise** is something you wear so people cannot tell who you are.
Everyone knew that it was Dad in the Santa **disguise**.



- fancy** [fáensi]
adj. A **fancy** thing is nicer or more detailed than normal.
Their table was all set for a **fancy** dinner.



- flashlight** [flæʃlaít]
n. A **flashlight** is a small electric light that people carry in their hands.
We took a **flashlight** when we went camping.



- hood** [hud]
n. A **hood** is part of a coat that goes over a person's head.
She put on her **hood** to keep her head warm.



- inhabitant** [inhæbətənt]
n. An **inhabitant** is a person who lives in a certain place.
The number of **inhabitants** in the countryside is increasing.



- nourish** [nú:riʃ]
v. To **nourish** is to give someone or something the food needed to live.
A good mother will **nourish** her baby every day.



Track 5-1



pirate [ˈpaɪəɾət]

n. A **pirate** is a sailor who steals things from other boats.
Pirates are very scary characters.



publication [pʌbləkéifən]

n. A **publication** is something printed, like a newspaper or book.
She's been a subscriber to that **publication** for over ten years.



riddle [ˈrɪdl]

n. A **riddle** is a question that is difficult to answer but meant to be funny.
I could not answer Wendy's **riddle**, but it made me laugh.



rot [rɒt]

v. To **rot** is to slowly get softer and become destroyed.
The old log began to **rot** in the forest.



shortly [ˈʃɔ:rtli]

adv. An action that happens **shortly** happens very soon.
My workday will end **shortly**.



skeleton [ˈskélətn]

n. A **skeleton** is all the bones of a body.
There is a **skeleton** in the science classroom.



spoil [spɔɪl]

v. To **spoil** is to rot or to make bad.
We left the fruit out too long, and it **spoiled**.



starve [ˈstɑ:rv]

v. To **starve** is to not get enough food for a long period of time.
During the war, many people **starved**.



thrill [θrɪl]

n. A **thrill** is an exciting feeling.
The surfer enjoys the **thrill** of surfing a big wave.



wicked [ˈwɪkɪd]

adj. A **wicked** person is very bad or evil.
My boss is a very **wicked** man.

EXERCISES

A Write the word that best fits each blank.

1. creature / cursed
The faceless _____ moved towards the man and _____ him.
2. skeletons / cemetery
I don't like to walk in the _____. I always think about the _____ that are under the ground there.
3. fancy / hood
My mother bought me a _____ new coat. My favorite part is the warm _____.
4. riddles / flashlight
When my friend stayed at my house, we sat with a _____. Instead of sleeping, we stayed up and told _____ for an hour!
5. disguise / wicked
Judy wanted to find a _____ that was scary. Finally, she decided to dress like a _____ witch.
6. rotted / nourish
We planted a vegetable garden to help _____ our family. But many of the plants _____ before we could eat them.
7. spoiled / starving
The poor family was _____ after all of their food _____.
8. inhabitant / shortly
Tim loves being a(n) _____ of that town. _____ after he moved there, he made many friends.
9. publication / thrill
I entered a contest that was in my favorite _____. Imagine the _____ when I won!
10. acquainted / pirates
Christie _____ me with the city library. Since then, I have read every book they have about _____.

B Circle the answer that best fits the question.

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

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

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

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

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

4. A reporter at that newspaper won a prize.

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

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

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

Trick or Treat!

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

In other places, people begged for food on a holiday that remembers the souls of dead saints. People wore **disguises** with **hoods** that covered their faces. If they did not get food, they played a trick on the home's owner. For this reason, the activity is known as "trick-or-treating." **Shortly** after people first began trick-or-treating, parents started sending their children to beg on that day. Housewives gave the children food if they performed a song or a dance. When people moved to America from all over the world, they brought this tradition with them. **Inhabitants** of villages started trick-or-treating in the early 1900s. In 1939, a children's **publication acquainted** the whole country with the tradition. It became very popular.

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

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

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

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

3. _____ Housewives gave children food if they did chores around their homes.

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

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

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

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Why did souls need food?
 - a. Theirs had rotted.
 - b. They were starving.
 - c. It is for their long journey to heaven.
 - d. It is to obtain new bodies.
2. What did the souls do when they left cemeteries?
 - a. Got new bodies
 - b. Dug up skeletons
 - c. Went to heaven
 - d. Got acquainted with people
3. Why do children perform riddles when they trick-or-treat?

a. To get candy	b. To get flashlights
c. To get costumes	d. To get a thrill



UNIT 6

WORD LIST



- alert** [ə'lɜːrt]
v. To **alert** someone is to tell or warn that person about something.
The fire alarm **alerted** us that there was a problem.



- broadcast** [brɔːdkæst]
n. A **broadcast** is a television or radio show.
We watched the **broadcast** of the local news on TV.



- bulletin** [bʊlɪtɪn]
n. A **bulletin** is a news report about very recent and important events.
There was a live **bulletin** reporting on the economy of the city.



- bump** [bʌmp]
n. A **bump** is a small raised area on a surface.
The monkey got a **bump** on his head because he was hit by a rock.



- chop** [tʃɒp]
v. To **chop** something means to cut it into pieces with a tool.
Mom **chopped** some vegetables to put into the stew.



- closet** [klɒzɪt]
n. A **closet** is a small room used to store things.
Marie has many clothes inside of her **closet**.



- console** [kən'səʊl]
v. To **console** is to give comfort to a person who feels sad.
When my dog ran away, my dad **consoled** me.



- district** [dɪ'strɪkt]
n. A **district** is a small part of a city, county, state, or country.
I live in a residential **district** of Seattle, Washington.



- drawer** [drɔːə]
n. A **drawer** is a small part in furniture that is used to store things.
I put my clothes into the empty **drawers**.



- endure** [endjʊə]
v. To **endure** means to experience and survive something difficult.
She had to **endure** her husband shouting all day long.



- execute** [éksikju:t]
v. To **execute** means to kill someone as a legal punishment.
Some people are **executed** for serious crimes.



- grasp** [græsp]
v. To **grasp** something means to hold it.
He **grasped** the bag of money tightly.



- rear** [riə:r]
n. The **rear** of something is the back part of that thing.
The man loaded the **rear** of his truck with boxes.



- senator** [sénətər]
n. A **senator** is someone who makes laws for a state.
The young **senator** promised to make laws that would help the people.



- skull** [skʌl]
n. A **skull** is the hard head bone that protects the brain.
The brain is protected by the **skull**.



- stir** [stɜ:r]
v. To **stir** something means to mix it using something small, like a spoon.
Mom **stirred** the batter until it was smooth.



- tap** [tæp]
v. To **tap** something is to hit it lightly.
He **tapped** the keys of the keyboard to write a short word.



- tremendous** [triméndəs]
adj. A **tremendous** thing is very large or very good.
The Earth's oceans are filled with a **tremendous** amount of water.



- underneath** [ʌndərni:θ]
prep. **Underneath** means below or under.
The roots of a tree are located **underneath** the ground.



- worm** [wɜ:rm]
n. A **worm** is a small animal with a long, thin body.
Worms are often used to help catch fish.

EXERCISES

A Write the word that best fits each blank.

1. districts / senator

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

2. skull / tapped

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

3. underneath / worm

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

4. consoled / broadcast

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

5. executed / tremendous

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

6. endure / bulletin

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

7. grasp / stir

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

8. alerted / rear

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

9. chop / drawer

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

10. bump / closet

The _____ I got from hitting my head on the _____ door was painful.

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

1. The mother comforted her crying child.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Senator and the Worm

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A **bump** rose upon his **skull**. Meanwhile, the worm crawled outside. "That was close," said the worm. "Instead of being nice, he wanted to hurt me. Now, that man has a big bump on his head."

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ____ The senator had a lot of money.

2. ____ The senator was listening to a radio broadcast.

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

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

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

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

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. What was the senator doing when the worm crawled onto his head?
 - a. Listening to the radio
 - b. Watching a broadcast
 - c. Looking in the closet
 - d. Consoling the cook
2. Why did the senator tell the cook to hurry?
 - a. He was hiding in the rear of the house.
 - b. He knew he had to alert the cook.
 - c. He couldn't endure the worm on his head.
 - d. He had heard a tremendous noise.
3. After the cook hit the senator, where did the worm go?
 - a. Into the kitchen
 - b. Underneath the chair
 - c. Outside the house
 - d. Onto the cook's head



UNIT 7

WORD LIST



- abandon** [əbæˈndən]
v. To **abandon** something is to leave it forever or for a long time.
 The old room had been **abandoned** years before.



- ambitious** [æmbɪˈʃəs]
adj. An **ambitious** person wants to be rich or successful.
 Kendra had to be **ambitious** to get into medical school.



- bark** [bɑːrk]
v. To **bark** is to make a short, loud noise, like a dog.
 The dog **barked** loudly and frighteningly.



- bay** [beɪ]
n. A **bay** is an area near the ocean where the land goes inward.
 The Golden Gate Bridge crosses San Francisco **Bay**.



- brilliant** [brɪljənt]
adj. A **brilliant** person is very bright or smart.
 My younger sister is **brilliant** for someone her age.



- chin** [tʃɪn]
n. A **chin** is the hard part at the bottom of a person's face.
 Luke pointed to the hair on his **chin**.



- complaint** [kəmˈpleɪnt]
n. A **complaint** is an expression of unhappiness about something.
 Mom said she didn't want to hear my brother's **complaints**.



- deaf** [def]
adj. A **deaf** person or animal cannot hear.
 Susan uses sign language because she is **deaf**.



- enthusiastic** [ɪnθʊːziæstɪk]
adj. An **enthusiastic** person is excited by or interested in something.
 The man was **enthusiastic** about his job.



- expedition** [ɛkspəˈdɪʃən]
n. An **expedition** is a long trip, usually to a place very far away.
 They got into their spaceship to begin their **expedition**.

 **horizon** [hə'raɪzn]

n. The **horizon** is where the sky looks like it meets the ground.
The sun dipped below the **horizon**.

 **loyal** [lɔɪəl]

adj. **Loyal** people always help or support a certain person or thing.
The three friends are very **loyal** to each other.

 **mayor** [meɪə:r]

n. The **mayor** is the person in charge of a city.
The **mayor** of my hometown is quite a powerful speaker.

 **mutual** [mju:tʃuəl]

adj. A **mutual** thing is felt in the same way by two or more people.
Robert likes Sarah, and she likes him. The feeling is **mutual**.

 **overweight** [əu'vərwéɪt]

adj. **Overweight** people or animals are heavier than is healthy.
Lisa eats too much, so now she's **overweight**.

 **refuge** [réfju:dʒ]

n. A **refuge** is a place of safety.
When it started to rain, she found **refuge** in the house.

 **restore** [rɪ'stɔ:r]

v. To **restore** something is to put it back the way it was.
Victor **restored** the old car.

 **rub** [rʌb]

v. To **rub** something is to push on it and move your hand back and forth.
Mom's feet were sore, so she **rubbed** them.

 **senses** [sensɪz]

n. The **senses** are how living things experience the world: sight, taste, smell, hearing and touch.
It would be hard to live without your five **senses**.

 **veterinarian** [vətərənɪəriən]

n. A **veterinarian** is a doctor who takes care of animals.
Wanda became a **veterinarian** because she loves dogs.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

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

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

- complaint**
a. a trip b. a statement of unhappiness
c. a safe place d. where the land curves in
- bark**
a. a part of the face b. a doctor for animals
c. a sound made by a dog d. the bottom of the sky
- mayor**
a. a town leader b. to press back and forth
c. to put back d. the ability to see and touch
- horizon**
a. very smart b. to want to be successful
c. where the sky and earth meet d. hard working
- restore**
a. to change to the way it used to be b. to leave behind
c. to agree to do the job d. unable to hear

C Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. **Where could you put a boat?**
 - a. On the horizon
 - b. In a refuge
 - c. In the bay
 - d. In an expedition
2. **What would happen if you ate too much?**
 - a. You might become overweight.
 - b. You would be brilliant.
 - c. You could become a veterinarian.
 - d. You might be loyal.
3. **What helps you smell things?**
 - a. The mayor
 - b. Your complaints
 - c. Being deaf
 - d. Your senses
4. **Which of the following can you feel about a holiday?**
 - a. Mutual
 - b. Ambitious
 - c. Enthusiastic
 - d. Abandon
5. **What do you do to improve an old house?**
 - a. Restore it
 - b. Bark at it
 - c. Rub it
 - d. Point your chin at it
6. **What does it mean to be deaf?**
 - a. You can't smell.
 - b. You are dead.
 - c. You can't hear.
 - d. You can't feel.
7. **Which of these people goes on expeditions as part of their job?**
 - a. An airplane pilot
 - b. A school teacher
 - c. A police officer
 - d. A veterinarian
8. **Which of the following words is most likely to be related to the horizon?**
 - a. Computer
 - b. School
 - c. Newspaper
 - d. Sun
9. **Which of the following means to try to be rich and successful?**
 - a. Mayor
 - b. Ambitious
 - c. Overweight
 - d. Loyal
10. **Which of the following means having the same feelings as someone else?**
 - a. Ambitious
 - b. Enthusiastic
 - c. Overweight
 - d. Mutual

Patsy Ann

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

- _____ Patsy Ann liked to watch the bay.

- _____ Patsy Ann was abandoned by an expedition to Alaska.

- _____ Patsy Ann was a loyal greeter in the town.

- _____ The dog liked people, and the feeling was mutual.

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

- _____ Patsy Ann barked at all of the ships coming in.

PART B

Answer the questions.

- Which word describes the sailor who helped Patsy Ann?
 - Brilliant
 - Ambitious
 - Overweight
 - Enthusiastic
- Why did Patsy Ann go to the hotel?
 - To get a new collar
 - To wait for returning ships
 - To have her hearing restored
 - To get food
- Why was the dog abandoned?
 - Because she was overweight
 - Because the veterinarian didn't like her
 - Because she was deaf
 - Because she was mean to people



UNIT 8

WORD LIST



- anniversary** [æˈnɪvɜːrsəri]

n. An **anniversary** is a day that celebrates something from the past.
My parents went out to a restaurant for their wedding **anniversary**.



- arithmetic** [əˈrɪθmətɪk]

n. **Arithmetic** is math.
I like to study **arithmetic** at school.



- ashamed** [əˈʃeɪmd]

adj. **Ashamed** means feeling upset and embarrassed because of a bad action.
He was **ashamed** when he forgot his teacher's name.



- burst** [bɜːrst]

v. To **burst** is to suddenly break open or apart.
The bomb **burst** over the city.



- carpenter** [kɑːrpəntər]

n. A **carpenter** is a person who builds things with wood.
We hired a **carpenter** to make a cupboard.



- coal** [kəʊl]

n. **Coal** is a hard black material that people burn for heat.
Many power stations burn **coal** to produce energy.



- couch** [kaʊtʃ]

n. A **couch** is a long, soft seat that many people can sit on.
Kim and Martin's new **couch** was very expensive.



- drip** [drɪp]

v. To **drip** is to fall a little bit at a time.
I heard water **dripping** from the faucet.



- elegant** [eɪlɪgənt]

adj. Something **elegant** is very fancy and pleasing.
In Japan, women wear **elegant** kimonos on special occasions.



- fabric** [fæbrɪk]

n. **Fabric** is cloth used to make clothes, furniture, etc.
The towels were made from a soft **fabric**.



Track 8-1



highlands [háiləndz]

n. **Highlands** are high areas of land, usually with mountains.
The man had a small home in the **highlands**.



ivory [áivəri]

n. **Ivory** is a hard, white substance that comes from elephants.
The elephant's long **ivory** tusks looked very impressive.



mill [mil]

n. A **mill** is a building in which wheat is ground into flour.
The farmer took his wheat to the **mill** to make it into flour.



needle [ní:d]

n. A **needle** is a small, sharp piece of metal used to make or fix clothes.
I used a **needle** to fix the hole in my pants.



polish [póliʃ]

v. To **polish** something is to rub it in order to make it shiny.
Mark spent all morning **polishing** his shoes for the wedding.



sew [sou]

v. To **sew** means to put pieces of cloth together using string or thread.
I learned to **sew** when I was a little girl.



shed [ʃed]

n. A **shed** is a small building in which people store things like tools.
We have a small **shed** in the backyard for storage.



thread [θred]

n. A **thread** is a thin piece of string.
I have many different colors of **thread** at home.



trim [trim]

v. To **trim** something is to cut it a little bit.
I had my hair **trimmed** this afternoon.



upwards [ʌpwərdz]

adv. An **upwards** action moves vertically towards the direction above.
The kite went **upwards** further and further.

EXERCISES

A Write the word that best fits each blank.

1. anniversary / elegant

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

2. arithmetic / upwards

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

3. couch / ashamed

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

4. burst / dripped

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

5. sew / carpenter

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

6. coal / highlands

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

7. ivory / needles

Archaeologists found _____ made from _____ in Africa.

8. threads / mill

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

9. fabric / polish

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

10. shed / trim

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

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

1. How good are you at math?

2. I wanted to get a little hair cut off today, but I had no time to go to the salon.

3. The cloth was dirty from being outside.

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

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

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

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

C Circle the answer that best fits the question.

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

The Anniversary Gift

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

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

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

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

Meanwhile, Joe knew that he could never fix his watch. So he **polished** it and sold it. He made enough to buy the brush. On their anniversary, the door **burst** open. Joe was excited to give Stella his gift. But first, Stella gave him the money to fix the watch. When he saw his wife without any hair, he smiled. "I sold my watch to buy you something," Joe said. He gave her the brush, and she laughed. They were both willing to give up something very special to make each other happy.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ____ Joe and Stella were ashamed of themselves.

2. ____ Joe was a carpenter.

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

4. ____ Joe asked Stella to trim the bushes.

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

6. ____ Water dripped into their house.

PART B

Answer the questions.

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



UNIT 9

WORD LIST



ally [ælaɪ]

n. An **ally** is someone who agrees to help or support another person or group.
I was happy to find many **allies** who shared my opinion.



boast [bəʊst]

v. To **boast** is to talk about how great one is.
We all became tired of listening to him **boast** about himself all day.



bounce [baʊns]

v. To **bounce** is to move up and away from a surface after hitting it.
Owen **bounced** the ball on the ground.



bully [bʊli]

n. A **bully** is a person who is mean to others.
The two **bullies** always picked on the smaller, weaker kids.



carbohydrate [kɑ:rbouháidreit]

n. **Carbohydrates** are substances in foods like bread that give energy.
Carbohydrates like rice are a good source of energy for active people.



crawl [kro:l]

v. To **crawl** is to move slowly on hands and knees.
The baby **crawled** across the floor.



defeat [difi:t]

v. To **defeat** someone is to beat that person in a game or battle.
The champion **defeated** the challenger in the boxing match.



dial [daɪəl]

n. A **dial** is a circular tool, like the front of a clock.
I looked at the **dial** to see what time it was.



dominant [dómənənt]

adj. A **dominant** person or thing is stronger than others.
The gorilla is one of the **dominant** animals in the jungle.



entire [intáɪə]

adj. **Entire** means the whole thing or group.
The **entire** table was covered with food.



- mercy** [mé:rsi]
n. **Mercy** is a feeling or act of kindness.
He asked his boss for **mercy** and to not fire him.



- nod** [nod]
v. To **nod** is to move your head up and down.
I **noded** my head as I listened to the song.



- opponent** [əpóunənt]
n. An **opponent** is a person or group trying to defeat another person or group.
On the field, our **opponents** were too good for us.



- quarrel** [kwó:rəl]
v. To **quarrel** is to argue or fight.
Billy **quarreled** with his wife about buying a new house.



- rival** [ráivəl]
n. A **rival** is someone trying to achieve the same thing as another.
The three **rivals** were all competing for the same job.



- sore** [sɔ:r]
adj. **Sore** means feeling or causing pain.
After lifting the heavy box, Mona's back was **sore**.



- sting** [stin]
v. To **sting** is to cause pain by pushing a sharp part into the skin.
The needle **stung** my arm and made me say, "Ouch!"



- strain** [strein]
v. To **strain** is to try very hard.
Casey **strained** to lift the heavy box.



- torture** [tó:rtʃər]
n. **Torture** is action that causes physical or mental pain.
Greg thought that writing the essay was **torture**.



- wrestle** [rés]
v. To **wrestle** is to try to push another competitor to the floor.
My dad loved to **wrestle** when he was in high school.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

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

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. dominant
a. to be hurt b. a friend
c. stronger d. a fight
2. defeat
a. to feel tired b. to try hard
c. to beat d. a face
3. mercy
a. someone on the other side b. to push to the ground
c. an act of kindness d. to feel terrible
4. quarrel
a. an argument b. a face of a clock
c. to move your head d. to talk about yourself
5. wrestle
a. someone on the other side b. to push to the ground
c. to be hurt d. to feel terrible

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. If you can't speak, then move your head up and down for yes.

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

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

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

Dalton vs. the Bully

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ____ Mitch was a bully.

2. ____ Everyone was nice to Dalton.

3. ____ Mitch did not win anything in the entire competition.

4. ____ Dalton's biggest problem was being tall.

5. ____ When they wrestled, Mitch was dominant.

6. ____ The boys felt sore at lunchtime.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Which of the following was NOT part of their Olympics?
 - a. Wrestling
 - b. Volleyball
 - c. Crawling
 - d. Speed skating
2. What did boys give Mitch so he would have mercy on them?
 - a. A dial
 - b. Money
 - c. A whistle
 - d. Carbohydrates
3. What did the boys want to do to Mitch?
 - a. Be his opponent
 - b. Show him mercy
 - c. Defeat him
 - d. Strain against him



UNIT 10

WORD LIST



- absence** [æbsəns]
n. **Absence** is the state of something being away.
There is an **absence** of sand in the hourglass.



- aloud** [ə'laʊd]
adv. An action done **aloud** is done so that people can hear it.
My father often reads stories **aloud** to me and my sister.



- bald** [bɔ:ld]
adj. A **bald** person or animal has no hair.
My oldest brother is **bald**.



- blanket** [blæŋkit]
n. A **blanket** is a piece of cloth that people use to keep warm or to sit upon.
I laid a **blanket** on the ground so that we could have a picnic.



- creep** [kri:p]
v. To **creep** is to move quietly and slowly.
The cat slowly **crept** down the tree.



- divorce** [dɪvɔ:rs]
n. **Divorce** is the process of ending a marriage.
Divorce rates have increased in the past twenty years.



- imitate** [ɪmɪ'teɪt]
v. To **imitate** someone or something is to act in the exact same way.
He **imitated** his favorite superhero by putting on a costume.



- infant** [ɪnfənt]
n. An **infant** is a baby.
The **infant** cried all night.



- kidnap** [kɪdnæp]
v. To **kidnap** someone is to take that person illegally.
She was terrified to find out her son had been **kidnapped**.



- nap** [næp]
n. A **nap** is a short sleep, usually during the day.
I took a short **nap** because I had stayed up late last night.



- nowhere** [nóuhwɛər]
adv. **Nowhere** means no place or not existing.
Unfortunately, water was **nowhere** to be found.



- pat** [pæt]
v. To **pat** something is to hit it softly with your hand.
I **patted** some lotion onto my face.



- relief** [rili:f]
n. **Relief** is a good feeling after something bad or challenging ends.
I felt a sense of **relief** when I heard the good news.



- reproduce** [ri:prədju:s]
v. To **reproduce** is to make something exactly how someone else did it.
The children tried to **reproduce** their house using toy blocks.



- rhyme** [raim]
n. A **rhyme** is writing or speech that has words with the same ending sounds.
“Humpty Dumpty” is an old **rhyme** that children learn in school.



- suck** [sʌk]
v. To **suck** is to put something in your mouth and try to get something out of it.
The baby **sucked** milk from her bottle.



- urgent** [é:rdʒənt]
adj. An **urgent** thing is important and needs to be done now.
He had to leave at that moment; it was **urgent**.



- vanish** [væniʃ]
v. To **vanish** is to go away suddenly.
All the passengers **vanished** from the train station.



- wagon** [wægən]
n. A **wagon** is a cart used to carry heavy things.
He used his **wagon** to carry some of his gifts.



- wrinkle** [rɪŋkəl]
n. A **wrinkle** is a line on a person's face that appears as they get old.
My grandfather has some **wrinkles** on his face.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

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

B Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. **What is it called when you don't have something?**
a. A nap b. An absence c. A divorce d. A pat
2. **What is a very young person called?**
a. Vanish b. Suck c. Creep d. Infant
3. **What could you use to carry wood?**
a. A wagon b. An infant c. A wrinkle d. A blanket
4. **Which of the following actions is a crime?**
a. To rhyme b. To kidnap c. To reproduce d. To pat
5. **What is the following an example of: "The cat and bat sat in a hat"?**
a. Bald b. Urgent c. Aloud d. Rhyme
6. **How would you creep?**
a. Angrily b. Loudly c. Quickly d. Slowly
7. **Which of the following would you pat?**
a. A fish b. A sock c. A dog d. A table

C Write the word that best fits each blank.

1. aloud / nowhere

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

2. infant / wrinkles

The _____ has perfect skin without any scars or _____.

3. absence / divorced

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

4. urgent / reproduce

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

5. sucked / patted

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

6. bald / rhymes

The _____ man on television entertained viewers by saying _____.

7. crept / vanished

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

8. wagon / kidnap

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

9. nap / relief

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

10. imitating / blanket

Nellie wrapped a(n) _____ around her body and made funny sounds. She was _____ a ghost.

Anna the Babysitter

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

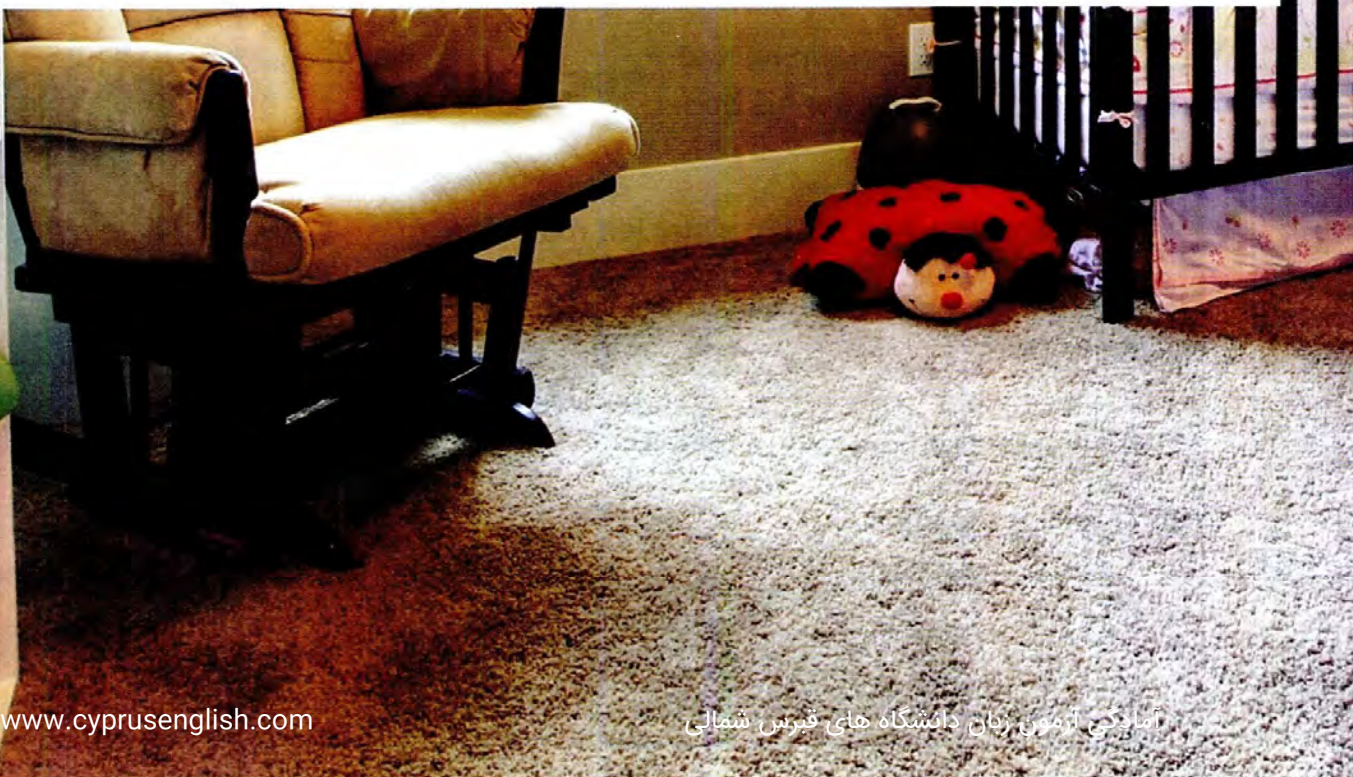
One afternoon, Anna played with Grace. She meowed like a cat, and Grace **imitated** her. In fact, Grace **reproduced** every sound that Anna made. Anna then took her sister outside. She put Grace in the **wagon**, but there was **nowhere** for them to go. So they went back inside.

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

The situation was becoming **urgent**. She wanted to call her mom, but she didn't want her to think Anna couldn't do the job. Anna sat down. What was she going to do? But then, Anna heard something. It was coming from her room. "Grace?" She got down on her knees and looked under the bed. She could see Grace's **bald** head. Grace had followed Anna into her room and **crept** under the bed.

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

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



READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

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

- _____ Grace had a lot of hair and wrinkles.

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

- _____ Anna had nowhere to go with the wagon.

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

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

PART B

Answer the questions.

- How did Grace get under the bed?
 - She crept there.
 - Anna put her there for her nap.
 - She was kidnapped.
 - Anna carried her in the blanket.
- Which is NOT something Anna did with Grace?

a. Went outside in the wagon	b. Patted her on the head
c. Read a book aloud	d. Sang her rhymes
- Why did Anna wrap Grace in a blanket?
 - So she would not cry
 - So she could pat her
 - So she could take a nap
 - To keep her from sucking her thumb



UNIT 11

WORD LIST



architecture [á:rkítèktʃər]

n. **Architecture** is the design and form of a building.
The Sydney Opera House is a good example of modern **architecture**.



basket [bæskit]

n. A **basket** is a container made of woven materials that is used to carry things.
He put the vegetables in a **basket**.



bloom [blu:m]

v. To **bloom** is to produce an open flower.
The white daisies were about to **bloom**.



canoe [kənu:]

n. A **canoe** is a long, light boat with pointed ends.
He paddled his **canoe** to the edge of the lake.



carpet [ká:rpit]

n. A **carpet** is a thick, heavy, woven fabric used to cover the floor.
His white living room **carpet** was soft.



cousin [kʌzn]

n. A **cousin** is the child of one's aunt and uncle.
My **cousin** looks just like me.



desk [desk]

n. A **desk** is a piece of furniture that people sit at to do work.
She put the books on her **desk**.



gallery [gæləri]

n. A **gallery** is a large space where people can see works of art.
The art **gallery** displayed beautiful paintings.



guest [gest]

n. A **guest** is someone who is invited to an event, occasion, or location.
Alice invited a special **guest** for dinner.



host [houst]

n. A **host** is someone who invites a guest someplace.
He was a gracious **host**.

 **July** [dʒu:lái]

n. The seventh month of the year is **July**.
Her birthday is in **July**.

 **modern** [mádərn]

adj. A **modern** thing belongs to the current time.
The kitchen had a **modern** look.

 **museum** [mju:zi:əm]

n. A **museum** is a building that displays cultural, social, and scientific objects.
The Louvre is a famous **museum** in France.

 **pink** [pɪŋk]

adj. **Pink** is a pale shade of red.
She chose a **pink** lipstick.

 **plane** [pleɪn]

n. A **plane** is a vehicle that has an engine and wings and flies in the air.
They took a **plane** across the ocean to India.

 **refrigerator** [rɪfrɪdʒərɛɪtər]

n. A **refrigerator** is a large electrical machine used to keep food cold.
He kept milk, eggs, and butter in the **refrigerator**.

 **temperature** [tɛmpərətʃər]

n. A **temperature** is a measure of how hot or cold something is.
In the winter, the **temperature** can drop below 0 degrees.

 **theater** [θi:ətər]

n. A **theater** is a place where people can watch movies or live shows.
He took her to see a comedy show at the **theater**.

 **upper** [ʌpər]

adj. An **upper** position is a higher position.
He took the elevator to the **upper** floor.

 **welcome** [wélkəm]

v. To **welcome** is to greet someone or something with pleasure.
She greeted her friends with a warm **welcome**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. A place where art work is stored and displayed
a. gallery b. theater c. canoe d. refrigerator
2. A measure used to show if something is hot or cold
a. plane b. refrigerator c. upper d. temperature
3. A vehicle that has an engine and wings and flies in the air
a. bird b. car c. plane d. canoe
4. The design and form of a building
a. museum b. guest c. architecture d. gallery
5. To greet someone with pleasure
a. welcome b. host c. basket d. cousin

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

WORD BANK

modern theater carpet architecture cousin

1. We watched a musical at the _____.
2. The _____ of the castle was classical in style.
3. She spilled grape juice on the new _____.
4. I am going to visit my aunt, uncle, and _____ next Saturday.
5. She lived in a(n) _____ city.

C Write the phrase that best fits each sentence.

- a. booked a **plane** ticket
- b. kept it in the **refrigerator**
- c. were in full **bloom**
- d. checked his **temperature**
- e. went for a **canoe** ride

1. She wanted to keep the milk cold, so she _____.
2. She wanted to travel around the world, so she _____.
3. The boy felt warm, so his mother _____.
4. The tulip show was beautiful because all the colorful tulips _____.
5. He wanted to enjoy the outdoors, so he _____.

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

1. architec • • rn → _____
2. mode • • per → _____
3. up • • come → _____
4. wel • • ature → _____
5. temper • • ture → _____

July 28, 2017

Dear Diary,

I am beyond excited! My **cousin** Ella is coming all the way from England for a visit. We haven't seen each other for many years. Ella's **plane** will land soon, and I want to be a gracious **host** and get everything ready to **welcome** my special **guest** from abroad.

The warm **temperature** in **July** is just right. Earlier today, I opened the window to let in fresh air and looked outside. The afternoon sky was a brilliant blue, the grass was a fresh emerald green, and the **pink** roses were in full **bloom**. It was a stunning display of natural beauty. Ella is coming at the perfect time!

I still have to finish cleaning up and then vacuum the **carpet**. I have already stocked the **refrigerator** with Ella's favorite foods. Last night, I set out clean towels and arranged the guest bedroom for Ella. I will set out toiletries and other things soon.

I want to go over the activity list for Ella's visit one last time. I made sure to keep a copy of the list on my **desk** and also on my computer. I meticulously planned the details for each day so that they are productive and packed with fun-filled activities.

I know that Ella loves history, so we will visit the **museum** on Monday, where there is a special show about **architecture** in **modern** cities. We will go to the art **gallery** on Tuesday and see the latest works of contemporary art. I also want to take Ella to the **upper** part of town because that is where the best shopping and sales are. Then, we'll watch Hamlet, a Shakespearean play being performed at the local drama **theater**.

I also want to take Ella on a **canoe** ride and enjoy the many lakes around the city. We can pack a picnic **basket**, have lunch at the lake, and enjoy the beautiful weather outside. I am really excited about it because I've never been on a canoe ride!

There are so many sightseeing opportunities and so much to show Ella, but I also want to spend time at home with Ella so we can both relax and catch up.

I'd better run because it's almost time to pick up Ella at the airport.

I can't wait to see Ella!

Love,
Gemma

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ____ Gemma and Ella lived next door to each other.

2. ____ Ella was visiting during the winter.

3. ____ Gemma was not happy because she did not like her cousin.

4. ____ Gemma was a gracious host.

5. ____ The museum and gallery are the same place.

6. ____ Gemma didn't make any plans for Ella's visit.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
 - a. How Gemma prepared for her guest's visit
 - b. Why Gemma wanted to see a play
 - c. How Gemma enjoyed warm weather
 - d. How to go shopping
2. Why did Gemma want each day of Ella's visit to be productive?
 - a. So Ella would have a boring trip
 - b. So Gemma could show her how to steer a canoe
 - c. So Ella would have great memories of her trip
 - d. So Gemma could post pictures on the internet
3. Why was Ella a special guest?
 - a. She was Gemma's boss.
 - b. She was Gemma's cousin, and Gemma was happy to see her.
 - c. Gemma never had any visitors.
 - d. Ella did not get along with Gemma.



UNIT 12

WORD LIST



- anticipate** [æntɪsɪpəɪt]
v. To **anticipate** something is to think that it will happen.
Carrie **anticipated** the arrival of her baby.



- barrel** [bærəl]
n. A **barrel** is a round thing that you can keep liquids in.
There was an empty **barrel** outside the house.



- beam** [bi:m]
n. A **beam** is a heavy bar.
Modern skyscrapers are made with many **beams**.



- casual** [kæʒuəl]
adj. A **casual** thing is relaxed or simple.
You can wear **casual** clothes, like jeans, to the party.



- caution** [kəʊʃən]
n. **Caution** is care and attention in order to avoid danger.
Please use the power saw with **caution**. It is very dangerous.



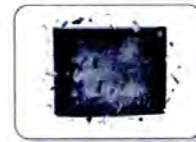
- contrary** [kɒntrəri]
adj. A **contrary** thing is the opposite to another thing.
It isn't warm outside at all. On the **contrary**, it is quite cold.



- deliberate** [dɪlɪbərɪt]
adj. A **deliberate** action is one done on purpose, not by accident.
Bernie made a **deliberate** attempt to injure Andy.



- dissolve** [dɪzɒlv]
v. To **dissolve** something is to mix it into a liquid until it disappears.
I **dissolved** the pill in a glass of water.



- explode** [ɪkspləʊd]
v. To **explode** is to suddenly move apart in many smaller pieces.
The old TV **exploded** when I plugged it in.



- fasten** [fæsn]
v. To **fasten** something is to close it or attach it to something.
Elizabeth **fastened** her seat belt.



- germ** [dʒə:rm]
n. A **germ** is a very small living thing that can make people sick.
Germs are on everything that you touch.



- kit** [kit]
n. A **kit** is a set of all the things needed to do something.
Is there a first aid **kit** in your office?



- puff** [pʌf]
n. A **puff** is a little bit of smoke or steam.
A **puff** of smoke came from the burnt match.



- rag** [ræg]
n. A **rag** is a small towel.
Please use a **rag** to clean the dust off the table.



- scatter** [skæ:tə:r]
v. To **scatter** something is to make it go in many places.
I accidentally **scattered** all of my pills.



- scent** [sent]
n. A **scent** is a smell.
Julie enjoyed the **scent** of the flowers.



- steel** [sti:l]
n. **Steel** is a strong gray metal.
The new apartment building was made with **steel**.



- swift** [swift]
adj. A **swift** person or animal is fast.
The **swift** horse easily jumped over the hurdle.



- toss** [tɔ:s]
v. To **toss** something is to throw it softly.
He **tossed** a coin into the air.



- triumph** [trá:ɪəmf]
n. **Triumph** is the act or feeling of winning.
He raised the award in **triumph** at the end of his speech.

EXERCISES

A Circle the right definition for the given word.

- anticipate**
 - to win
 - to wait for
 - to move apart in pieces
 - to go everywhere
- kit**
 - something that makes you sick
 - set of things needed to do something
 - a round container
 - to disappear in liquid
- steel**
 - a large bar
 - a small towel
 - shiny metal
 - a smell
- contrary**
 - careful
 - not fancy
 - fast
 - opposite
- toss**
 - to throw
 - small amount
 - to be careful
 - to lock down
- triumph**
 - to win
 - a round container
 - to lock something in place
 - careful
- scatter**
 - something that makes you sick
 - metal
 - to expect something
 - to go in many places
- casual**
 - a large bar
 - the opposite
 - relaxed or simple
 - smoke
- rag**
 - careful
 - a small towel
 - on purpose
 - to disappear in water
- beam**
 - to throw
 - small amount
 - to smell
 - a heavy metal bar

B Circle the word that fits the definition.

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

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

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

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

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

4. It was scary when the car suddenly moved apart in pieces, but luckily no one was hurt.

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

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

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

The Ice Cream Cone Explosion

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

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

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

"Is it hard to use?" Sam asked.

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

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

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

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

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

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ___ Uncle John tried to look casual.

2. ___ Uncle John kicked the machine.

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

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

5. ___ Uncle John had enough cones for the day.

6. ___ Sam walked to the ice cream shop.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Why did Uncle John toss a rag to Sam?
 - a. To clean the floor
 - b. To dissolve the sugar
 - c. To clean his face
 - d. To clean the steel
2. What did Sam anticipate?
 - a. Going to the shop
 - b. Getting an ice cream cone
 - c. Working with his uncle
 - d. The machine exploding
3. What did Uncle John say about the machine?
 - a. It was easy to use.
 - b. It was swift.
 - c. It was deliberate.
 - d. It was contrary.



UNIT 13

WORD LIST



- aboard** [əbɔːrd]
prep. Someone **aboard** a ship or plane is in or on it.
They climbed **aboard** the kayak and paddled through the river.



- bitter** [bɪtə]
adj. A **bitter** person feels upset or angry about something.
He was extremely **bitter** when his computer crashed.



- bullet** [bʊlɪt]
n. A **bullet** is a small metal object that is shot out of a gun.
Bullets come in different sizes for different guns.



- devil** [dɛvəl]
n. The **devil** is a powerful evil spirit in some religions.
The church promised protection from the **devil**.



- drift** [drɪft]
v. To **drift** means to be moved slowly by wind or water.
The large chunk of ice **drifted** in the water.



- enforce** [ɪnfɔːrs]
v. To **enforce** means to make a person follow a rule.
Police **enforce** traffic laws to keep everyone safe.



- fountain** [ˈfaʊntɪn]
n. A **fountain** is a source of water made by people.
There was a beautiful **fountain** in the middle of the park.



- harbor** [ˈhɑːrbər]
n. A **harbor** is an area of water along a shore where boats land.
There were a few small boats in the **harbor**.



- inhabit** [ɪnhæbɪt]
v. To **inhabit** means to live in a certain place.
No one **inhabits** the ancient city.



- march** [mɑːrtʃ]
v. To **march** means to walk at a steady pace together with others.
The soldiers **marched** in straight rows.

 **millionaire** [mɪljənɛə]

n. A **millionaire** is a person who has at least a million dollars.
He became a **millionaire** because he was smart with his money.

 **port** [pɔːrt]

n. A **port** is a place where ships stop to load and unload things.
The ship was being loaded with materials at the **port**.

 **sheriff** [ʃerɪf]

n. A **sheriff** is a police officer who is in charge of a large area.
It was the **sheriff's** job to make the city safe.

 **startle** [stɑːrtl]

v. To **startle** means to scare someone suddenly.
The loud crash **startled** the sleeping woman.

 **sweat** [swet]

v. To **sweat** means to lose liquid from the body through the skin.
Whenever I go to the gym, I **sweat** quite a bit.

 **trigger** [trɪgəːr]

n. A **trigger** is the part of a gun that a person pulls to make it fire.
The man had his finger on the **trigger** of the gun.

 **unify** [juːnəfaɪ]

v. To **unify** means to bring people or things together.
With their good deeds, the children tried to **unify** the world.

 **vessel** [vésəl]

n. A **vessel** is a large ship or boat.
We toured the area aboard a luxury **vessel**.

 **voyage** [vɔɪdʒ]

n. A **voyage** is a long journey made on a boat or an aircraft.
The astronauts took off on a long **voyage** to the moon.

 **worship** [wəːrʃɪp]

v. To **worship** means to like and honor a person, thing, or religious figure.
Many people around the world **worship** in a church.

EXERCISES

A Write the word that best fits each blank.

1. voyage / vessel

We cannot begin our _____ because there are too many passengers on the small _____.

2. aboard / port

The ship entered the _____, and boxes of supplies were put _____.

3. sheriff / sweat

The criminal's shirt was soaked with _____ because he had been running from the _____.

4. millionaire / fountain

The _____ flew his private jet across the world to visit a new _____ that was said to bring people luck.

5. enforce / inhabit

Criminals _____ a prison, and the guards _____ the rules.

6. bullets / trigger

The criminal pulled the _____ of the gun, but it had no _____.

7. unify / march

To _____ the new soldiers, the officer had them _____ together for an hour.

8. startle / devil

I'm going to _____ my friends when I show up to the costume party dressed as a _____.

9. bitter / drift

The boy will be quite _____ if you let his kite _____ away.

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

1. I will go on a long journey to Japan this spring.

2. I was on a plane headed to South America.

3. The part of a gun that you pull to make it fire broke off the old gun.

4. The police officer in charge of a large area arrested the criminal who robbed the bank.

5. There is a beautiful water source at the shopping mall.

6. My brother likes to hide in the closet and suddenly scare me.

7. The president wants to bring together the people of her country.

8. We sailed the boat into the area where the boats are supposed to land.

9. I hope a bear doesn't live in this cave!

10. The evil spirit made me commit the horrible crime.

C Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. Which of the following can afford very expensive things?
 a. A sheriff b. A trigger c. A millionaire d. A devil
2. How do people feel when they are upset about a situation?
 a. Bitter b. Aboard c. Startled d. Unified
3. Where can many sailors be found?
 a. With a bullet b. On a vessel c. In a fountain d. In a sweat

Sheriff Dan

Dan was the evil **sheriff** of Oceantown. Dan was as cruel as the **devil**. He **worshipped** money. Dan was a **millionaire**, but he paid his police officers almost nothing. The police were very **bitter**, but Dan didn't care. He only cared about his money.

Every person who **inhabited** Oceantown disliked him. Dan **enforced** cruel laws. Once, Dan even put his own brother in jail for throwing a coin into a **fountain**! Sometimes, he pointed his gun into the air and pulled the **trigger**. He didn't want the **bullets** to hit anyone. He just wanted to scare people with the loud sound.

Finally, the people of Oceantown decided that they had to get rid of Sheriff Dan, and tried to find some way to do this. Their wish to get rid of Dan helped to **unify** the town. They **marched** to Dan's house. He was **startled** by the sight when he ran to the door. When he opened the door, the crowd jumped on him. They used a rope to tie him to a chair. Dan yelled, "Get your hands off me! I'll put you all in jail for the rest of your lives!"

The crowd didn't listen. They carried Dan to the **harbor** and put him **aboard** a **vessel**. Dan was so scared that he began to **sweat**. He begged, "If you let me go, I will give you all my money!" The crowd said, "Sheriff, we don't care about your money. We know you will never change. We're sending you on a **voyage** to the middle of the ocean." The boat **drifted** out of the **port**, and Dan was never seen again. The people chose a new sheriff, who was kind and fair.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ____ The sheriff enforced cruel laws.

2. ____ Dan pulled the trigger on his gun and shot bullets in the air to scare away criminals.

3. ____ With their understanding, the crowd sought to unify the town.

4. ____ Dan's police officers were paid almost nothing.

5. ____ Dan was sent on a voyage around the world.

6. ____ Every person who inhabited Oceantown worshipped Dan.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. At the end of the reading, Dan _____.
 - a. became fair and kind
 - b. drifted into another port
 - c. was never seen again
 - d. made Oceantown happy
2. Why did Dan put his brother in jail?
 - a. He broke a fair law.
 - b. He tied Dan to a chair.
 - c. He startled Dan.
 - d. He tossed a coin in a fountain.
3. According to the reading, why did the crowd send Dan away?
 - a. The police were bitter towards Dan.
 - b. They wanted Dan's money.
 - c. Dan was a devil to them.
 - d. They hated millionaires.



UNIT 14

WORD LIST



apprentice [əprɛntɪs]

n. An **apprentice** is a person who learns how to do a job from a skilled person.
Mark is an **apprentice** chef at the restaurant.



assure [əʃʊə]

v. To **assure** people is to tell them something is true to make them less worried.
He **assured** the boss that the building would be done on time.



bandage [bændɪdʒ]

n. A **bandage** is a piece of cloth used to stop bleeding.
If you cut yourself, please get a **bandage** from the first-aid kit.



bleed [bli:d]

v. To **bleed** is to lose blood.
If you are not careful, you will cut your finger and **bleed**.



bond [bɒnd]

v. To **bond** with someone is to become friends with that person.
The women **bonded** after several hours of conversation.



chef [ʃef]

n. A **chef** is a person who cooks in a restaurant.
Tom is a **chef** at the restaurant near my house.



crown [kraun]

n. A **crown** is the hat worn by a king or queen.
The **crown** is made of gold.



departure [dɪpɑ:rtʃər]

n. A **departure** is the act of leaving a place.
They were excited about their **departure** to go to go back home.



diligent [dɪlədʒənt]

adj. A **diligent** person works hard and is careful.
Craig has always been a very **diligent** person at work.



emperor [émperər]

n. An **emperor** is the leader of a group of countries.
The **emperor** Julius Caesar was in control of ancient Rome.



Track 14-1



fiber [faɪbər]

n. A **fiber** is a thread of a substance used to make clothes or rope.
The mat was made from tiny **fibers**.



horrible [hɔːrəbəl]

adj. A **horrible** thing is very bad.
The assignment was **horrible**. I hated it.



impolite [ɪmpəlaɪt]

adj. An **impolite** person is rude, or not polite.
Roger is **impolite** to everyone he meets.



kneel [ni:l]

v. To **kneel** is to put one or both knees on the ground.
Daryl **kneeled** down on one knee and asked Nina to marry him.



luxury [lʌkʃəri]

n. A **luxury** is an expensive thing that is nice but not needed.
Our honeymoon resort was a **luxury** we really enjoyed.



massive [mæsɪv]

adj. A **massive** thing is very big.
The wheels on his truck were **massive**.



panic [pænik]

v. To **panic** is to feel so nervous or afraid that one cannot think clearly.
Everyone **panicked** when the house caught on fire.



priority [praɪɔːrəti]

n. A **priority** is something that is more important than other things.
My **priority** is to get good grades in school.



robe [roub]

n. A **robe** is a long, loose piece of clothing.
The monks at the temple all wear **robes**.



scold [skould]

v. To **scold** means to criticize someone angrily for doing something wrong.
Jesse was **scolded** by the teacher for not paying attention.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

- hardworking
a. diligent b. massive c. horrible d. impolite
- to lose control because of stress
a. bleed b. kneel c. panic d. bond
- a person learning a job
a. emperor b. apprentice c. chef d. thread
- someone in control of a large area of land
a. priority b. luxury c. assure d. emperor
- to angrily tell people that they did something wrong
a. scold b. bandage c. crown d. robe

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

- The king wore a large, golden hat.

- Joan is a person who gets paid to cook in a restaurant.

- George started to lose blood when he cut his finger.

- The book was so bad that I couldn't read the whole thing.

- It is rude to walk away when someone is talking to you.

- Everyone is supposed to get down on one knee when the king walks past.

- Her new boat is very big. Twenty people can ride on it.

C Circle the answer that best fits the question.

- Why would someone need a bandage?**
 - They have overeaten.
 - They have hurt themselves.
 - They are sweaty.
 - They are sleepy.
- If someone panics, what might they do?**
 - Remain calm
 - Begin telling jokes
 - Take a quick nap to save energy
 - Scream and lose control
- Where would you probably not see someone wearing a robe?**
 - At the office
 - In a hospital
 - At home
 - In a king and queen's castle
- What is a good way to bond with a person?**
 - Find something you both like
 - Argue often
 - Tell rumors about that person
 - Fight with that person
- Which answer below would not be considered an important priority?**
 - Paying your bills
 - Having at least three meals a day
 - Drinking plenty of liquids
 - Having ice cream
- Which of the following best describes an apprentice?**
 - An experienced chef
 - A woman learning to drive
 - A married man
 - A girl learning a new job
- What will usually happen if someone is diligent?**
 - Success
 - Sadness
 - Failure
 - Laughter
- If you kneel, what does that make you become?**
 - Taller
 - Older
 - Shorter
 - Younger
- If you are assuring someone of something, what are you doing?**
 - Making them feel less worried
 - Relieving a high fever
 - Dreaming with them
 - Playing with them
- Besides a departure time, airplane tickets will also have what other kind of time?**
 - A fun time
 - A sleep time
 - A movie time
 - An arrival time

The Helpful Apprentice

There was once a small restaurant. People said that the best chef in the world worked there. But the **chef** was a **horrible** person to work for. He was **impolite** and **scolded** his workers all the time. The chef had a young **apprentice**. The apprentice's first **priority** was to make the best food in the world. He was happy to have a good teacher, but he didn't like the chef. The boy was a **diligent** worker, but the chef scolded him more than anyone else.

Then one day, the chef got great news. The **emperor** wanted to have dinner there that night. He was very excited. He was working very fast, and he made a mistake. He cut his hand with a knife, and it started to **bleed**. The apprentice gave him a **bandage**, but the chef still couldn't cook. The chef started to **panic**. The apprentice tried to **assure** him. "Everything will be OK," he said. But the chef was still afraid. Then they started to work together. They began to **bond**. The chef told the apprentice what to do, and the boy cooked a great meal.

As soon as they finished, the emperor arrived. He wore a beautiful **robe** made of soft **fibers**. He also had a **massive crown**. Everyone in the restaurant **kneeled** when the emperor came in. The chef and the boy brought out his food.

The emperor was used to **luxuries**. Would he like the food? The emperor loved the food. After his **departure**, the chef was very proud and very thankful to his new friend, the apprentice.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ____ The apprentice helped the chef make food for the emperor.

2. ____ The chef was a massive person who everyone hated.

3. ____ The emperor had a crown and a robe.

4. ____ The chef's finger was bleeding and needed a bandage.

5. ____ The chef was very polite and always scolded his workers.

6. ____ The apprentice was a diligent worker.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Why was the restaurant famous?
 - a. It served beautiful fibers.
 - b. The chef was very impolite.
 - c. The best chef in the world worked there.
 - d. The emperor ate there.
2. Why did the chef panic before the emperor arrived?
 - a. The apprentice assured him things were good.
 - b. He wanted to bond with the apprentice.
 - c. The emperor was a horrible person.
 - d. He cut himself and couldn't cook.
3. What was the apprentice's first priority?
 - a. To fill the restaurant with luxuries
 - b. To cook great food
 - c. To bond with the chef
 - d. To make a meal for the emperor



UNIT 15

WORD LIST



affair [ə'feɪə]

n. An **affair** is an event or a thing that happened.

My wife and I attended a formal **affair** over the weekend.



assembly [ə'sembli]

n. An **assembly** is a group gathered together for the same reason.

The students had an **assembly** to talk about their interests.



bless [bles]

v. To **bless** is to ask God for protection or help.

The angel **blessed** the newborn baby to keep it safe.



cereal [siəriəl]

n. **Cereal** is a breakfast food made from grains that is eaten with milk.

Cereal is a fast and common breakfast food enjoyed in the US.



cheerful [tʃiəfəl]

adj. A **cheerful** person is happy and pleasant.

The children were **cheerful** because they didn't have to go to school.



diameter [daiə'mi:tə]

n. The **diameter** of a round thing is the length across its center.

The **diameter** of the tree was about 60 centimeters.



exploit [iksplɔɪt]

v. To **exploit** something is to use it for greedy reasons rather than good reasons.

The company **exploits** their workers and makes them work 12 hours a day.



famine [fæ'min]

n. A **famine** is a long time with little or no food.

The farmers couldn't grow any food in the dry soil, so there was a **famine**.



harvest [hɑ:vɪst]

n. A **harvest** is the act of collecting food from farming.

They had a lot of wheat from the last **harvest**.



merry [məri]

adj. A **merry** person is happy and pleasant.

They felt **merry** because the weather was great.

 **nut** [nʌt]

n. A **nut** is a hard seed or fruit that comes from some trees and bushes. To eat a **nut**, you must first crack its shell.

 **pardon** [pɑːrɒn]

v. To **pardon** is to not be angry at someone for asking a question or for making a mistake.

Pardon me teacher, but could you repeat what you just said?

 **pharaoh** [fɛərou]

n. A **pharaoh** was a king in ancient Egypt. The **pharaohs** ruled Egypt for thousands of years.

 **ripe** [raɪp]

adj. A **ripe** fruit or vegetable is ready to be eaten.

The cherries were nice and **ripe**.

 **roast** [rəʊst]

v. To **roast** something is to cook it in an oven or over a fire.

Mom **roasted** a turkey for the holiday dinner.

 **routine** [ruːtiːn]

n. A **routine** is a way of doing things that is the same every time.

My father's daily **routine** includes shaving right before breakfast.

 **scheme** [ski:m]

n. A **scheme** is a plan or design.

Jason and Mark came up with a **scheme** to solve the problem.

 **slim** [slɪm]

adj. A **slim** person or thing is thin, not thick.

Look at my new cell phone. It's very **slim**.

 **stove** [stəʊv]

n. A **stove** is a device used to cook food.

Our new **stove** helps us to cook food much faster than before.

 **theft** [θeft]

n. A **theft** is a criminal act that involves someone stealing something.

The **theft** of his TV took place when he was at work.

EXERCISES

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

1. a. theft b. nut c. cereal d. routine
2. a. roast b. pharaoh c. stove d. pardon
3. a. assembly b. affair c. bless d. nut
4. a. exploit b. famine c. merry d. cheerful
5. a. scheme b. slim c. ripe d. harvest

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

1. The Sun has a larger length across its center than the Earth.

2. The criminal act of taking something stunned all of the students.

3. Her new plan may just solve our year-long problem.

4. The woman wanted the religious man to ask God for help for her.

5. During the long time with no food, her family had to move to the city.

6. The oil company used for greedy reasons the resources of the poor country.

7. Since he is very skinny, most of his clothes don't fit him very well.

8. My thing that I do every day consists of going to work, the health club, and finally home.

9. Don't be angry about this question, but do you know where the library is?

10. In history class, the students learned about the kings of ancient Egypt.

C Write the word that best fits each blank.

1. ripe / roasted
After picking the _____ fruit, the cook _____ it in the oven.
2. pardon / theft
The boy didn't hear what the police said, so he said, "_____ me. Did they say that there had been a _____ in his home?"
3. famine / pharaoh
During the _____, only the _____ had enough food to eat.
4. cereal / stove
He wasn't allowed to use the _____, so he made himself a bowl of _____ instead of cooking.
5. slim / harvest
After eating much of the food from the _____, she was no longer very _____.
6. diameter / nut
You can tell the size of the food inside a _____ if you measure the _____ of its shell.
7. affair / merry
The party was such a happy _____; everyone seemed so _____.
8. routine / bless
Her daily _____ included visiting her grandmother and asking God to _____ her so she would stay healthy.
9. assembly / exploit
The king had a plan to _____ the people, but the people held an _____ to stop him.
10. cheerful / scheme
She was _____ because everything about her _____ had worked.

Why Monkey Has No Home

For five years, there was a **famine**. The farmers asked people to **bless** them, and finally they had a good **harvest**. Since there was now plenty of food, the **pharaoh** decided to have a party. The party was a happy **affair**. For five days, they had a huge feast.

Monkey was very happy. Because of the famine, he was very **slim**. He wanted to eat a lot of food. When he arrived at the feast hundreds of long tables were filled with food. There were **nuts**, bowls of **cereal**, and **ripe** fruit. He could also smell hot **roasted** meat cooking on the **stove**.

The **assembly** of animals was **merry**. However, during the meal, Monkey thought of a **scheme** to **exploit** the pharaoh's kindness. He decided to steal some of the food and then eat it at home.

All the animals were **cheerful**. They didn't notice that Monkey was hiding food. After the feast, Monkey took the food to his house and ate it. He repeated this **routine** every day for four days.

But on the fifth day, the pharaoh had a surprise. He was going to give all the animals a home. Monkey was very excited. But when he arrived at the pharaoh's home, he could not get through the door. The **diameter** of his waist was wider than the door. He was too fat!

Monkey asked the pharaoh to forgive him for his **theft**. But the pharaoh said no.

"**Pardon?**" asked the monkey. He didn't understand why the pharaoh was being unkind. "Everybody else will have a home now, but not you. Now you know that greed gets you nothing," explained the pharaoh.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

- _____ The pharaoh's party was a sad affair.

- _____ There was plenty of ripe fruit at the party from the harvest.

- _____ The assembly of animals was merry.

- _____ Monkey repeated his routine for five days.

- _____ The diameter of Monkey's waist was wider than the doorway.

- _____ The pharaoh asked Monkey, "Pardon?"

PART B

Answer the questions.

- What did Monkey do with the food?
 - He hid it under the table.
 - He took it to his house.
 - He gave it to the pharaoh.
 - He cooked it on the stove.
- The tables were full of all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 - vegetables
 - ripe fruit
 - cereal
 - roasted meat
- What stopped Monkey from entering the home on the fifth day?
 - A locked door
 - The pharaoh
 - His fat waist
 - The other animals



WORD LIST


 adolescent [ædələsnt]

n. An **adolescent** is a young person or a teenager.
The **adolescent** was excited about getting a skateboard for his birthday.


 aptitude [æptitù:d]

n. **Aptitude** is a natural ability or skill.
He has a natural **aptitude** for water skiing.


 compliment [kɔmpləmənt]

v. To **compliment** is to say a nice thing about someone or something.
Her co-worker **complimented** her for doing a good job.


 hinder [hɪndə]

v. To **hinder** is to stop someone or something from doing something.
All the traffic **hindered** me from getting to work on time.


 journalism [dʒɔ:rnəlizəm]

n. **Journalism** is the work of collecting the news to put in newspapers or on TV.
Before becoming a teacher, she worked in **journalism**.


 jury [dʒɜəri]

n. A **jury** is a group of people that listen to a trial and say if someone is guilty.
The **jury** listened closely to the attorney before they made their decision.


 justice [dʒʌstis]

n. **Justice** is fairness in the way that people are treated.
People turn to the court system when they are seeking **justice**.


 liberty [lɪbə:rti]

n. **Liberty** is freedom to do what one wants.
To many people, the Statue of **Liberty** is a symbol of freedom.


 literary [lɪtərəri]

adj. A **literary** person or thing is involved with literature in some way.
He worked hard to create a successful **literary** career.


 pharmacy [fɑ:rməsi]

n. A **pharmacy** is a place where medicine is sold.
My mother sells medicine to people at the **pharmacy**.

 **pill** [pɪl]

n. A **pill** is a small object that has medicine inside.
She took a **pill** for her headache.

 **presume** [prɪzú:m]

v. To **presume** is to believe something is true without being certain.
Since the girl raised her hand, the teacher **presumed** she knew the answer.

 **privacy** [praɪvəsi]

n. **Privacy** is the state of being happily away from other people.
Please hang the sign on the door so we can have some **privacy**.

 **punishment** [pʌnɪʃmənt]

n. A **punishment** is something that one must endure for any wrongdoing.
He was given a **punishment** for being rude to the teacher.

 **sensible** [sénsəbəl]

adj. A **sensible** person or thing is good and smart.
It was **sensible** for her to save some money each month.

 **slice** [slais]

n. A **slice** is a piece from something larger, such as a cake.
The girl enjoyed a **slice** of cake at her birthday party.

 **sorrow** [sárou]

n. **Sorrow** is a very sad feeling.
The girl felt **sorrow** after her best friend moved away.

 **straw** [strɔ:]

n. A **straw** is a thin tube that is used to suck liquid into the mouth.
I drank the orange juice through a **straw**.

 **swell** [swel]

v. To **swell** is to become larger and rounder.
My sister's stomach began to **swell** after she got pregnant.

 **tidy** [táidi]

adj. A **tidy** place or person is clean and in order.
Leon has always been a very **tidy** boy.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

- the condition of being away from other people
a. presume b. privacy c. slice d. jury
- to say something nice to someone
a. compliment b. sensible c. hinder d. swell
- an object with medicine inside
a. straw b. pill c. aptitude d. adolescent
- fairness to others
a. sorrow b. justice c. liberty d. punishment
- a store that sells medicine
a. pharmacy b. compliment c. literary d. justice

B Circle the answer that best fits the question.

- What is a group of people that decides whether someone is guilty or not?
a. A jury b. A punishment c. A pill d. An adolescent
- If you are going to someone's wedding, what will others presume?
a. That you are out for justice b. That you know the couple
c. That you are tidy d. That you work in a pharmacy
- If you are naturally skilled at something, what do you have?
a. Aptitude b. Swell c. Privacy d. Hinder
- Which word describes a person who reads a lot of books?
a. Literary b. Liberty c. Pill d. Journalism
- What kind of person exercises regularly?
a. One who values privacy b. A sensible person
c. One who likes to give compliments d. A person who enjoys a slice of pizza

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

1. The teacher preferred working with children instead of teenagers.

2. It was hard for the students not to feel sadness or regret at the end of the school year.

3. The newspaper was known for its excellent work in writing news stories.

4. The pregnant woman's stomach started to grow larger and rounder.

5. The wall stopped his ability to see what was on the other side.

6. Henry's sentence for doing wrong was to spend two years in prison.

7. Everybody in the group received three pieces or portions of pizza each.

8. I asked my father if we had any long tubes for drinking liquid.

9. The children enjoyed their freedom on the playground after school.

10. The doctor's office was clean and orderly.

Matthew Learns a Lesson

Matthew was an **adolescent** and a **sensible** boy. He always kept his room **tidy** and had a natural **literary aptitude**. He hoped to one day have a career in **journalism**. He spent much of his time reading and liked his **privacy**. But his quiet personality **hindered** his ability to make friends.

One day, Matthew went to the **pharmacy** to pick up some **pills** for his grandmother. He saw some boys leaning against a tree outside. One of the boys **complimented** Matthew: "I like your jacket."

Another boy asked, "Do you want to go to Nate's Restaurant?" "Sure!" Matthew said. The boys walked to the restaurant. They were going to have **slices** of pizza. They ordered their food and drank soda with **straws**. They ate until their bellies **swelled** up. Matthew was having so much fun.

One of the boys said, "Let's leave without paying." Matthew didn't want to. But he **presumed** his new friends wouldn't like him if he didn't.

Suddenly, the waiter yelled, "Stop!" The two other boys ran, leaving Matthew there alone.

Soon, the police arrived. "Leaving without paying for your meal is the same as stealing," said the police officer. "The restaurant wants **justice**. So next week you have to go to court and let a **jury** decide your **punishment**." When he went to court, the judge asked, "Do you have anything to say, Matthew?" He said, "I am full of **sorrow** for what I've done. Now I know that real friends won't ask you to do something illegal." The jury then let him have his **liberty**. But they made Matthew pick up garbage as a punishment. Much to Matthew's surprise, he ended up meeting some new friends.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ___ The adolescent had a natural literary aptitude.

2. ___ The boy leaning against the pole complimented Matthew's pills.

3. ___ Matthew ordered a slice of pizza at the restaurant.

4. ___ The boys ate too much, so their bellies swelled.

5. ___ Matthew wanted to work in the justice system when he grew up.

6. ___ The jury allowed Matthew to keep his liberty, but he had to help in the community as a punishment.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Why was Matthew at the pharmacy?
 - a. He wanted some privacy.
 - b. He needed to buy straws.
 - c. He was buying pills.
 - d. He felt sorrow.
2. Which of the following is NOT a word used to describe Matthew?
 - a. Sensible
 - b. Quiet
 - c. Rude
 - d. Tidy
3. Why did Matthew get to keep his liberty at the end of the story?
 - a. He complimented the jury.
 - b. He persuaded the jury to teach the other boy a lesson.
 - c. He picked up trash as a punishment
 - d. He hindered the jury from making a decision.



UNIT 17

WORD LIST



- affection** [əfékʃən]
n. **Affection** is a feeling of liking someone or something.
 Amanda has a lot of **affection** for her little sister, Sarah.



- agency** [éidʒənsi]
n. An **agency** is a business or service set up to act for others.
 I went to a travel **agency** to help me arrange a flight home.



- ash** [æʃ]
n. **Ash** is the grey or black powder created when something is burned.
 The end of his cigar was full of **ashes**.



- confine** [kənfáin]
v. To **confine** something is to keep it in one place.
 The elephant is **confined** to a cage in the zoo.



- dismiss** [dismís]
v. To **dismiss** something is to say it is not important.
 He quickly **dismissed** my idea about the new project.



- erupt** [irápt]
v. To **erupt** is to explode or blow apart, especially a volcano.
 The volcano **erupted** for the first time in ten years.



- fate** [feit]
n. **Fate** is a power that causes things to happen.
 Some people believe that the lines on a person's hand can tell his or her **fate**.



- lava** [lá:və]
n. **Lava** is the hot substance made of melted rock that comes out of volcanoes.
 The red-hot **lava** poured from the volcano.



- miserable** [mízərəbəl]
adj. A **miserable** person is very unhappy.
 He was **miserable** after his dog died.



- navigate** [nævəgèit]
v. To **navigate** something is to control the way it moves or goes.
 She **navigated** the ship across the ocean.



Track 17-1



- originate** [ə'ɪdʒənèit]
v. To **originate** somewhere is to start there.
The idea of democracy **originated** in Ancient Greece.



- remainder** [rɪm'eɪndə:r]
n. The **remainder** of something is what is left.
He took a bite of the apple and then gave me the **remainder** of it.



- retrieve** [rɪ'tri:v]
v. To **retrieve** something is to find it and get it back.
She **retrieved** her mail from the mailbox.



- shallow** [ʃæ'lou]
adj. A **shallow** thing is not deep.
The kids were playing in the **shallow** water.



- slope** [sloup]
n. A **slope** is ground that is not flat.
The **slope** to the top of the mountain was very steep.



- span** [spæn]
v. To **span** is to spread across an amount of time or space.
His work at the bakery has **spanned** twenty years.



- superstition** [sù:pə'stɪʃən]
n. A **superstition** is something magical that people believe is real.
It is a **superstition** that Friday the 13th is an unlucky day.



- sympathy** [sɪmpəθi]
n. **Sympathy** is a feeling of sadness for another person who feels bad.
I felt **sympathy** for my sister, so I got her a balloon to cheer her up.



- vibrate** [váibreit]
v. To **vibrate** is to shake very hard.
The machine made his whole body **vibrate** as he broke up the ground.



- wander** [wándə:r]
v. To **wander** is to walk without going to a certain place.
The boys like to **wander** in the woods and look at birds.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

- Which of the following show that something is not important?
a. Superstition b. Dismiss c. Vibrate d. Miserable
- What is the power that causes things to happen?
a. Affection b. To originate c. To wander d. Fate
- What is the hot liquid from a volcano called?
a. Shallow b. Ash c. Slope d. Lava
- What is something that volcanos do?
a. Fate b. Erupt c. Remainder d. Sympathy
- What is it called to have belief in something magical?
a. Superstition b. Vibrate c. Agency d. Confine

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

- Manny found a job with a local news company that deals with other businesses.

- The river in front of her house is not deep.

- I don't like to keep my dog in one place; I want him to run around.

- The house burned down, and there was only grey powder left.

- My plan to become a farmer started when I was a child.

- He has a feeling of love for his grandfather.

- The people left the town when the ground started shaking.

C Write the word that best fits each blank.

1. originated / superstition
The _____ in Europe and was brought to North America.
2. agency / dismissed
The _____ quickly _____ his idea as being too unrealistic to be of any use.
3. slope / lava
Their house is built on a _____. There is great concern that _____ from a nearby volcano will easily destroy the house.
4. vibrated / fate
When he learned of his _____, he was frightened. It made his entire body _____ uncontrollably.
5. sympathy / confine
Please _____ your _____ to someone who really needs it.
6. ash / erupted
A gray cloud of _____ from the tailpipe of the car that had not been started in three years.
7. retrieve / miserable
I felt _____ all evening. Perhaps I caught a virus when I had to _____ the missing sheep in the heavy rainstorm.
8. wander / affection
I have great _____ for those who do exciting things. When I was young, I would often _____ the countryside just for fun.
9. remainder / shallow
We sent the youngsters home while the _____ of the group crossed the _____ but fast-moving stream.
10. spanned / navigate
It was difficult, but we managed to _____ our way through the wilderness on a trip that _____ five days.

The Magic Cup

Paul and John were brothers. They fought all the time because they both wanted to be leaders of the **agency** they both worked at.

There was a **superstition** in their town about a magic cup. People said the cup was in a volcano located far away. Anyone who **retrieved** the cup would have a wish come true. John and Paul both wanted to find it. Then, they could become the leader.

They both left to find the cup. Before their trip, their mother said they should work together. They **dismissed** that idea. Even though their trips **originated** from the same house, each wanted to travel alone. They were both **miserable** during the trip. They had to **navigate** small boats across **shallow** rivers and climb difficult **slopes**. Their journey **spanned** many days. When they finally got close to the volcano, the ground began to **vibrate**, and the volcano **erupted**. **Ash** filled the sky, and **lava** covered everything. John climbed to the top of a hill to keep from getting burned. A few moments later, his brother went up the same hill. They were **confined** to the hill until the lava cooled down.

They talked about the things they had seen while **wandering** around the country. They felt more **sympathy** and **affection** for each other than ever before. They decided that **fate** had brought them together.

The next day, they left to finish the **remainder** of the trip together. Everything seemed much easier. When they finally found the cup, they learned that it didn't make wishes come true. It was only an ordinary cup. But the trip to reach the cup taught them to work together and love each other.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ____ The trip to find the magic cup was very easy.

2. ____ The boys dismissed their mother's advice before they left for the trip.

3. ____ The boys were confined to a hilltop by the lava after the volcano erupted.

4. ____ A superstition said that anyone who retrieved the cup would become the leader of the agency.

5. ____ The boys had more affection and sympathy for each other after the trip.

6. ____ After the volcano erupted, there was ash in the sky and lava on the ground.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Why didn't the boys travel together?
 - a. Their trips originated from different places.
 - b. They were both miserable.
 - c. They had to navigate boats across shallow rivers.
 - d. They wanted to travel alone.
2. Why were the boys always fighting?
 - a. The cup had special powers.
 - b. They had very little food to eat.
 - c. There was a hole beneath the tree.
 - d. They both wanted to be leaders of the agency.
3. Why did fate bring the boys together?
 - a. So they could break the magic cup
 - b. So they could complete the remainder of the trip together
 - c. So they could fight on the way home
 - d. So their trip could span many days



UNIT 18

WORD LIST



- armor** [ɑ:rmər]
n. **Armor** is metal worn by soldiers to protect the body.
The soldier wore **armor** to protect his body.



- blaze** [bleiz]
v. To **blaze** means to burn brightly or powerfully.
The small fire soon **blazed** into a large, dangerous one.



- boom** [bu:m]
v. To **boom** means to make a loud, deep sound.
The firecrackers made a loud **boom** when they exploded.



- cliff** [klif]
n. A **cliff** is a high and often flat wall of rock.
The wolf stood at the **cliff** and howled.



- flame** [fleim]
n. A **flame** is part of a fire.
The torch was filled with yellow and orange **flames**.



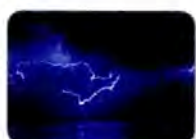
- independence** [ɪndɪpɛndəns]
n. **Independence** is the state of being free from the control of others.
After leaving home, Sophia had a great feeling of **independence**.



- invasion** [ɪnvéɪʒən]
n. An **invasion** is an attack by a group from another country.
In Korea, walls were built around cities to protect them from **invasions**.



- knight** [nait]
n. A **knight** is a soldier of high rank and skill who usually serves a king.
He was the best soldier, so the king made him a **knight**.



- lightning** [laɪtnɪŋ]
n. **Lightning** is the bright light seen during a storm.
The **lightning** flashed above the water.



- rebel** [rébəl]
n. A **rebel** is a person who fights the government in order to change it.
The **rebel** was angry about the government's unfair policies.



Track 18-1



retreat [rɪtri:t]

v. To **retreat** means to run away because of losing a fight.
The army **retreated** because they were losing the battle.



revolution [rɪvəlú:ʃən]

n. A **revolution** is a change to the political system by a group of people.
The **revolution** in Russia led to the creation of the Soviet Union.



spear [spiə:r]

n. A **spear** is a long stick with a blade on one end that is used as a weapon.
The soldier was holding a **spear** in his hand.



steep [sti:p]

adj. A **steep** surface or place has a slope or angle that rises or falls sharply.
He rode his bike up the **steep** hill to reach the top.



summit [sʌmɪt]

n. A **summit** is the highest part of a hill or mountain.
Snow covered the **summit** of the mountain even during the summer.



thunder [θʌndər]

n. **Thunder** is the loud noise heard during a storm.
The sound of the **thunder** startled me.



troops [tru:ps]

n. **Troops** are soldiers that fight in groups in a battle.
The **troops** were all prepared to go into battle.



warrior [wɔ:riər]

n. A **warrior** is a brave soldier or fighter.
The samurai were some of the most skilled **warriors** in the ancient world.



withdraw [wiðdrɔ:]

v. To **withdraw** means to leave a place, usually during war.
After losing the battle, the enemy **withdrew** back to its own country.



yield [ji:ld]

v. To **yield** something means to give up control of it or to give it away.
He had to **yield** his turn because he was in checkmate.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. to give up control
a. boom b. blaze c. yield d. withdraw
2. to make a loud, deep sound
a. boom b. spear c. retreat d. blaze
3. the highest point
a. knight b. retreat c. steep d. summit
4. a flat wall of rock
a. lightning b. cliff c. armor d. withdraw
5. someone who disagrees with those in charge
a. thunder b. invasion c. rebel d. troop

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. flame
a. a small piece of fire b. the total amount
c. a long stick d. a loud sound
2. spear
a. metal worn to protect b. a brave soldier
c. a sharp weapon d. to give up control
3. withdraw
a. to leave a place b. a group of soldiers
c. to burn brightly d. to stab with a point
4. lightning
a. a mountain b. to run away
c. a high flat rock d. light seen in a storm
5. knight
a. a king b. a skilled soldier
c. a strange event d. a group attack

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

1. a. withdraw b. armor c. steep d. retreat
2. a. blaze b. flame c. summit d. independence
3. a. cliff b. spear c. rebel d. revolution
4. a. yield b. knight c. warrior d. boom
5. a. thunder b. troop c. lightning d. steep

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

1. Miguel did not want to give up control of his managerial powers.

2. With his long pointed stick with a blade at the end, he was able to defend himself.

3. During the storm, we heard loud noises.

4. The army was beaten, so it ran away to a safe place.

5. The soldiers who fought in groups during the battle were exhausted after the conflict.

6. The metal we wore to protect our body was heavy and hot during the summer.

7. We walked carefully down the sharp angle of the mountain.

8. A feeling of being free came over all the people after the election of the new prime minister.

9. The soldiers managed to hold off the attack from another group.

10. We heard a loud sound when the hammer hit the brick wall.

The Knight's Plan

A town was fighting for their **independence** from another country. Several **rebels** started a **revolution**. However, they were afraid of an **invasion** from a lot of **troops**. They didn't have enough **warriors** to stop the enemy, so they asked a **knight** for help.

The knight made a plan. A tall mountain was outside the town. The road near the top was very narrow. **Cliffs** rose on both sides of it.

"We must trick the enemy. They have to follow us up the mountain," the knight explained. "On the narrow path, only a few can attack us at one time."

The people agreed with the knight's plan.

The knight put on his **armor**, and the warriors got their **spears**. When the enemy attacked, the knight and warriors acted as if they were afraid. They quickly **withdrew** toward the mountain. The enemy troops followed them up the **steep** path. Soon, the enemy became tired.

At the **summit**, the knight and his troops stopped. The enemy was close behind them. But now they were tired. Also, only a few could attack because the path was narrow. The knight and the warriors fought the enemy. But there were too many troops. The knight was afraid. If the warriors **yielded** the path to the enemy, the town would be lost. A storm suddenly came over the mountain. There was strong wind and rain. **Thunder boomed**. **Lightning** struck some trees near the enemy. The trees **blazed**. The flames **scared** the enemy, and they **retreated**. They ran down the mountain, out of the town, and never returned. The knight explained, "With a little luck, a good plan beats even a big army."

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ____ The town was afraid of an invasion.

2. ____ The town agreed with the knight's plan.

3. ____ The warriors wore armor, and the knight used a spear.

4. ____ The path to the summit was steep.

5. ____ Some rebels started a revolution for their independence.

6. ____ Sounds from the trees scared the enemy.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Why was the narrow path important in the knight's plan?
 - a. Few soldiers could attack from it.
 - b. It led to a high cliff.
 - c. It was a safe place to hide.
 - d. The enemy troops were afraid of it.
2. Why didn't the enemy think there was a trap?
 - a. They had more troops.
 - b. They thought the soldiers were scared.
 - c. They were tired.
 - d. They were scared.
3. All of the following happened during the storm came EXCEPT _____.
 - a. thunder boomed
 - b. the trees blazed
 - c. the knight retreated
 - d. lightning struck



UNIT 19

WORD LIST



bench [bentʃ]

n. A **bench** is a long seat for two or more people.
Most parks have **benches** for people to relax upon.



daisy [deɪzi]

n. A **daisy** is a small flower with white petals and a yellow center.
There were a few **daisies** growing in the field.



dispute [dɪspju:t]

n. A **dispute** is an argument or disagreement that people have.
Karen and Brian often have **disputes** about silly things.



empty [empti]

adj. An **empty** container is one that has no things in it.
The teacher showed the students an **empty** bottle.



horror [hɒ:rər]

n. **Horror** is a feeling of being very afraid or shocked.
The audience screamed in **horror** when the ghost appeared in the movie.



incident [ɪnsədənt]

n. An **incident** is an event that is usually not pleasant.
Mr. Wilson had an **incident**; he became sick and had to leave.



mist [mɪst]

n. **Mist** is water that can be seen in the air or on a surface.
The forest was covered with **mist**.



object [əbdʒɪkt]

n. An **object** is a non-living thing that you can see or touch.
The shopping cart was filled with **objects**.



orphan [ɔ:rfən]

n. An **orphan** is a child who does not have parents.
The **orphan** frequently cried during the night.



plot [plɒt]

v. To **plot** is to make a secret plan to do something that is wrong or mean.
The group was **plotting** to ruin the company's financial reports.



Track 19-1



pregnant [prégnənt]

adj. A **pregnant** woman or animal is going to have a baby.
The **pregnant** woman was shopping for baby clothes.



rage [reɪdʒ]

n. **Rage** is a very angry feeling.
The chef was filled with **rage** when his helpers ruined the meal.



revenge [rɪvɛndʒ]

n. **Revenge** is the act of hurting someone who has hurt you.
He broke his sister's doll as **revenge** after she lost his favorite book.



shame [ʃeɪm]

n. **Shame** is a bad feeling about things one has done wrong.
The boy felt **shame** about misplacing his clothes.



sigh [saɪ]

v. To **sigh** is to breathe out loudly to show tiredness, boredom, or sadness.
Molly **sighed** when she looked at all the information she had to research.



sneak [sni:k]

v. To **sneak** is to move quietly in order not to be seen or heard.
The thief **sneaked** out of the house without anyone noticing him.



spare [spɛə]

v. To **spare** something is to give it away because it is not needed.
I wanted to help him but I couldn't **spare** a tire.



stem [stem]

n. The **stem** of a plant is the stick that grows leaves or flowers.
The rose had a long thin **stem**.



supper [sʌpə]

n. **Supper** is a meal that is eaten in the evening.
We usually have **supper** around 6 o'clock at my house.



tender [tɛndə]

adj. A **tender** food is soft and easy to chew.
The meat was so **tender** they didn't need knives to cut it.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **having nothing inside**
a. supper b. shame c. empty d. mist
2. **a part of a flower**
a. horror b. mist c. bench d. stem
3. **soft and easy to chew**
a. tender b. retreat c. steep d. summit
4. **a feeling of being afraid**
a. incident b. pregnant c. horror d. spare
5. **to breathe out loudly**
a. sigh b. daisy c. shame d. orphan

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **bench**
a. quiet b. a seat c. no parents d. a meal
2. **plot**
a. to plan b. a flower c. to hurt d. soft
3. **supper**
a. a hard situation b. to breathe c. a meal d. a flower part
4. **dispute**
a. an argument b. a shock c. a flat rock d. a baby
5. **incident**
a. water b. to feel bad c. extra d. a bad event

C Write the word that best fits each blank.

1. mist / daisy

She went to the lawn and cut a _____ from the garden. It smelled good and was covered in _____.

2. dispute / empty

The couple had a heated _____ in the parking lot. Thankfully, it was _____, so no one could witness it.

3. incident / horror

The _____ of the car accident made him too scared to drive. It wasn't until three years after the _____ that he got into a car again.

4. pregnant / spare

The _____ woman couldn't go to work anymore, so she had a lot of time to _____ for her hobbies.

5. revenge / plotted

He wasn't usually a person who tried to get _____. However, when he learned that his classmates had _____ against him, he changed his position.

6. stems / rage

A dog got into the garden and ate all the flowers, leaving behind only the _____. When the owner found out, he felt _____.

7. sneak / orphan

The _____ didn't have anybody to take care of him. He often had to _____ into empty houses during the winter just to keep warm.

The Magic Pear Tree

It was a cool morning, and the grass was covered in **mist**. The market was full of people. A mean farmer named Jack yelled, "Pears for sale!" He sat on a **bench**, **plotting** how he could trick people. Then, an **orphan** came to his cart.

"Can you **spare** a pear?" she asked.

Jack felt **rage**. He replied, "You don't have any money!" "Please, I haven't had **supper** in days." "No!" shouted the farmer.

The orphan **sighed**. However, a **pregnant** lady heard the **dispute** and came over to Jack. "Just give her a pear," she said. Jack had no **shame** and said no. Finally, a man bought a pear for the girl.

The girl quickly ate it, but she saved the seed. She wanted to get **revenge**.

She told Jack, "I know a way to get hundreds of pears in one day. I'll show you how."

He watched the girl dig a hole. She dropped the seed into the ground. Then she spread the dirt over it.

"Watch closely," she said. "In a few minutes, a **stem** will grow. It'll turn into a tree that's full of pears!"

Jack stared at the dirt, but nothing happened. The only **objects** there were a few **daisies**. He looked for the girl, but she had **snuck** away.

Then, he looked at his cart in **horror**. It was **empty**! He suddenly realized that the orphan had tricked him. While Jack was waiting for the tree to grow, the people had taken the pears from his cart. They all laughed while they were eating the **tender** fruit. The farmer felt ashamed. The **incident** taught him to be kinder.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

- _____ The orphan wanted the farmer to give her a pear.

- _____ The farmer didn't feel shame about being unkind until after the incident.

- _____ The people in the marketplace plotted to get revenge against the farmer.

- _____ The girl sighed because she was tired of waiting for the tree to grow.

- _____ The girl snuck away before the farmer could confront her.

- _____ The orphan ate a large supper the night before.

PART B

Answer the questions.

- What object did the girl keep after she ate the pear?
 - The seed
 - The stem
 - A daisy
 - The cart
- What was the dispute between the orphan and the farmer about?
 - The girl wanted a spare pear.
 - The farmer felt rage at the girl.
 - The girl sat on his bench.
 - The farmer's pears were too expensive.
- What happened to the farmer's pears at the end of the story?
 - They were stolen by the crowd.
 - They were all sold.
 - They were given away.
 - They were taken by the girl.



UNIT 20

WORD LIST



- beneath** [bini:θ]
prep. **Beneath** means under or lower than.
The largest part of an iceberg lies **beneath** the waterline.



- cub** [kʌb]
n. A **cub** is a baby animal, such as a bear or lion.
The lion **cub** was crying for its mother.



- dawn** [dɔ:n]
n. **Dawn** is the time of day when the sun rises.
At **dawn**, the sun gently rose over the farm.



- dissatisfied** [dissætisfaɪd]
adj. **Dissatisfied** means not happy with something.
I was **dissatisfied** with their decision to work on Sunday.



- ease** [i:z]
n. **Ease** is a condition without difficulty or hard work.
The monkey climbed the tree with **ease**.



- evident** [évidənt]
adj. **Evident** means easy to see or understand.
It was **evident** from the look on his face that he was unhappy.



- hail** [heil]
n. **Hail** is ice that falls from the sky when rain freezes.
The **hail** from the storm was the size of golf balls.



- howl** [haul]
v. To **howl** means to make a long, loud sound like a wolf or a dog.
The wolf **howled** at the moon.



- leap** [li:p]
v. To **leap** means to jump a long distance.
He had to **leap** over the gap to reach the other side of the hill.



- magnificent** [mægnifəsənt]
adj. **Magnificent** means beautiful and grand.
The man gave his wife a pair of **magnificent** diamond earrings.



Track 20-1



- necessity** [nə'sesəti]
n. A **necessity** is something that is needed.
Fresh water is a **necessity** for life.



- outcome** [áutklɪm]
n. An **outcome** is the end result of an action or event.
The **outcome** of his latest business plan was a complete failure.



- pile** [paɪl]
n. A **pile** is a large group of things on top of one another.
The **pile** of cups was beginning to lean.



- profound** [prə'faʊnd]
adj. **Profound** means deep or very intelligent.
For a young man, Jeremy has some **profound** thoughts.



- seize** [si:z]
v. To **seize** something means to grab it quickly or strongly.
The man **seized** as much money as he could before anyone could see him.



- squeeze** [skwi:z]
v. To **squeeze** something means to press it together and hold it tightly.
When Clara saw her cat, she **squeezed** it to her face.



- supreme** [sʊpɹi:m]
adj. **Supreme** means of the highest level or best quality.
The **supreme** officer was in charge of keeping the citizens calm.



- terrific** [tə'rifɪk]
adj. Something **terrific** is very good.
My youngest daughter is a **terrific** painter.



- trait** [treɪt]
n. A **trait** is part of someone's personality.
One **trait** of Salvador's personality is his cheerfulness.



- vital** [vaɪtɪl]
adj. Something **vital** is necessary for life.
The heart is a **vital** organ.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

- a part of one's personality
a. trait b. profound c. necessity d. cub
- to press together
a. vital b. squeeze c. terrific d. trait
- to jump a long distance
a. squeeze b. seize c. howl d. leap
- frozen rain
a. hail b. dissatisfied c. outcome d. dawn
- the condition of having few or no problems
a. dawn b. beneath c. ease d. pile

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

- The princess looked beautiful and grand in her new dress.

- It is a needed thing to hold your breath when swimming under water.

- The runner was pleased with the end of the race.

- The answer to this problem is easy to understand.

- My father will be unhappy if I do not clean my bedroom.

- The police grab criminals that try to run away.

- The early news program comes on TV at the time the sun rises.

C Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. If you complete a task with no problem, then it was done with what?
a. Necessity b. Dawn c. Ease d. Leap
2. Which of the following is the one that a police officer would seize?
a. A mechanic b. A criminal c. A cold d. A teacher
3. How would you describe something magnificent?
a. Very lovely b. Small and dirty
c. Having a bad smell d. Extremely smart
4. A leap is most similar to which of the following?
a. Sprint b. Jump c. Squat d. Climb
5. Which of these would be considered profound?
a. A puddle on the ground b. A blank sheet of paper
c. New shoes d. A great idea
6. What could squeezing someone mean?
a. You like that person. b. You are hungry.
c. You are very tired. d. You want to go home.
7. If you are beneath your friend, then where is he?
a. He's above me. b. He's below me.
c. He's beside me. d. He's nowhere to be found.
8. What kind of animal will usually howl?
a. A duck b. A parrot c. An ostrich d. A wolf
9. Which is the least vital for human survival?
a. Food b. Water c. A heart d. Money
10. What is something that would make you feel terrific?
a. Making a friend happy b. Being late for class
c. Pushing someone down d. Breaking your finger

Little Wolf and Mother Wolf

Mother Wolf was a **magnificent** animal. She had all the **traits** of a **terrific** hunter. She was very strong and fast. She knew how to hide and how to **seize** animals. Mother Wolf was the forest's **supreme** creature. Her skills were **evident** to all the other animals.

Mother Wolf lived in a den **beneath** a tree with her **cub**, Little Wolf. One morning at **dawn**, Little Wolf and Mother Wolf were eating breakfast. Little Wolf looked sad. Mother Wolf said, "What is wrong, my cub?"

Little Wolf said, "I want to be big like you. You can run and **leap** better than anyone. You can **howl** so loudly. Being big is a **necessity**, and I am so small."

Mother Wolf said, "Don't be **dissatisfied** with your size. Being small can be very helpful sometimes."

Just then, rain and **hail** began to fall. The tree was hit by lightning. It fell on the wolves' den. Little Wolf was scared. The wolves knew that escaping the den was **vital**. Mother Wolf said, "Little Wolf, I cannot move the heavy **pile** of branches. But you can escape with **ease**. You can get out and find help!"

Little Wolf crawled out of the den and called all the large animals for help. They went to the den and pulled away the branches. Mother Wolf came out and said, "Thank you, Little Wolf! You saved my life!" She softly **squeezed** Little Wolf and kissed her.

Little Wolf smiled. She said, "Mother, this **outcome** has taught me a **profound** lesson. Even though I'm small, I'm still important."

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ___ Mother Wolf was a magnificent animal.

2. ___ Little Wolf knew how to seize other animals.

3. ___ Mother Wolf couldn't move the pile of branches.

4. ___ Mother Wolf made a den inside a tree.

5. ___ The large animals pulled the branches away.

6. ___ Little Wolf saved Mother Wolf's life.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Little Wolf was scared because _____.
 - a. Mother Wolf became ill
 - b. snow filled the ground
 - c. a tree fell on the den
 - d. a hunter was chasing them
2. Why did Little Wolf feel sad?
 - a. She could leap like her mother.
 - b. She wanted to howl at the animals.
 - c. She was dissatisfied with her mother.
 - d. She thought she was useless.
3. According to the reading, why did Mother Wolf squeeze her cub?
 - a. Because Little Wolf was laughing
 - b. Because Little Wolf smiled
 - c. Because Little Wolf was hurt
 - d. Because Little Wolf saved her



UNIT 21

WORD LIST



- attack** [ətæk]
v. To **attack** something is to hurt or damage it.
She watched the lizard **attack** its prey.



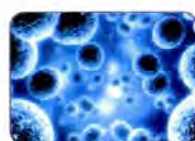
- breast** [brɛst]
n. A **breast** is one of the two soft parts on a woman's chest.
She was diagnosed with **breast** cancer.



- cancer** [kænsər]
n. **Cancer** is a serious disease that causes cells to grow abnormally.
He was a leading scientist in finding a cure for **cancer**.



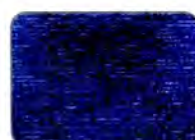
- cancerous** [kænsərəs]
adj. **Cancerous** cells are the result of cancer.
The exam found **cancerous** cells in the patient's blood.



- cell** [sel]
n. A **cell** is the smallest part of a living thing that can live by itself.
A red blood **cell** carries oxygen.



- cigarette** [sɪgərét]
n. A **cigarette** is a thinly wrapped paper tube filled with tobacco that is smoked.
Cigarette smoking is terrible for your health.



- code** [koud]
n. A **code** is a set of symbols used to hide or read a message.
She used the **code** to solve the puzzle.



- cure** [kjʊr]
n. A **cure** is a medical treatment to make a sickness go away.
Scientists are still working on finding a **cure** for diabetes.



- destruction** [dɪstrʌkʃən]
n. To damage something is to cause its **destruction**.
The wildfires left the forest in a state of **destruction**.



- DNA** [di:ɛnéɪ]
n. **DNA** is the short form of deoxyribonucleic acid.
The police sometimes use **DNA** to solve crime.



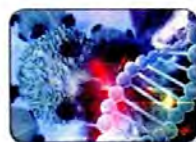
- extensive** [ɪksténsɪv]
adj. **Extensive** means large in size or amount.
The game drew **extensive** media coverage.



- female** [fi:meɪl]
adj. **Female** refers to women or girls.
She is the only **female** student in her class with short hair.



- furthermore** [fə:rðərmɔ:ɹ]
adv. **Furthermore** means more information will be added.
She's clever, and **furthermore**, she is not afraid of work.



- gene** [dʒi:n]
n. A **gene** controls what it looks like, how an organism grows, and how it develops.
Gene therapy is sometimes used to treat an illness.



- inherit** [ɪnhéɪt]
v. To **inherit** is to receive something that is passed down from a relative.
All the girls in my family **inherit** red hair from my great-grandmother.



- link** [lɪŋk]
n. A **link** is a connection to something else.
The two lines in the poem share a common **link**.



- male** [meɪl]
adj. **Male** refers to men or boys.
He was the only **male** in the store.



- population** [pɒpjuleɪʃən]
n. A **population** is all the people living in an area.
The **population** of our city is steadily growing.



- result** [rɪzʌlt]
n. A **result** happens because of something else.
The **result** of her experiment was surprising.



- sugar** [ʃúgər]
n. **Sugar** comes from plants and is used to make food taste sweet.
She added extra **sugar** to her tea.

EXERCISES

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

1. I don't like cigarette smoke, so when my father said he would stop smoking, _____.
 a. I was upset
 b. I was happy
2. The extensive report _____.
 a. gave a lot of additional information
 b. was written very quickly
3. The male population of that village is higher, so there are _____.
 a. more men than women
 b. more women than men
4. He did not want the dog to attack anyone, so he _____.
 a. let the dog roam free
 b. kept it locked up inside
5. She measured her ingredients perfectly; therefore, _____.
 a. the final result was excellent
 b. she was able to sleep

B Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. sugar / population

You need _____ to bake a cake.

The city's _____ is decreasing.

2. female / male

My aunt is a _____.

My grandfather is a _____.

3. code / cure

The _____ is easy to solve.

There is no _____ for cancer yet.

4. furthermore / cancerous

He was bleeding, and _____, he was in pain.

The cyst was found not to be _____.

5. attack / inherit

The wild dog wanted to _____ my cat.

You will _____ the family fortune.

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

result

code

female

link

breast

1. A baby can get milk from its mother's _____.
2. DNA carries a special kind of _____.
3. A father is male, and a mother is _____.
4. There is a _____ between smoking and lung cancer.
5. As a _____ of adding too much black paint, her picture was too dark.

Genes and Cancer

Cancer is a disease that develops because of unusual **cell** growth in the human body. Cancer cells take over and **attack** healthy cells, leaving the normal working cells in a state of **destruction**.

Extensive research has been done to understand the **link** between **genes** and cancer. A gene is what decides the traits a living thing may **inherit**. Genes can be found in the **DNA** of each cell in the body. DNA contains a **code** that carries all the needed information about the qualities of a living thing. Genes control how cells work by making proteins that have special jobs. These proteins make up everything—bones, teeth, muscles, blood, etc.—in our bodies. Genes pass on the DNA code to proteins that decide eye color, hair color, and skin color. **Furthermore**, damaged DNA can sometimes be passed on as well. The damaged DNA can eventually lead to gene changes, which then may **result** in a problem in the body. Over time, the problem may become a disease and, sometimes, even become **cancerous**.

There are many different types of cancers. **Breast** cancer is the most common in the **female population**, while prostate cancer is most common in the **male** population. Drinking alcohol increases the chances of developing cancer in different places of the body such as the head, neck, liver, or throat. **Cigarette** smoking is the number one cause of lung cancer in the United States. Studies also show a strong link between eating too much **sugar** and a higher risk of cancerous cells growing even faster.

Although scientists have been studying cancer, there is still no **cure** for the disease. Hopefully, a cure will eventually be found and prevent the sadness that comes from losing a loved one to cancer.

READING COMPREHENSION



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

1. ____ Cancer is caused by a fever.

2. ____ Scientists have found a cure for cancer.

3. ____ Sugar, alcohol, and cigarette smoke make cancer go away.

4. ____ Prostate cancer is the most common cancer in the female population.

5. ____ Cancer can be inherited through damaged DNA and gene mutation.

6. ____ DNA is the name of a type of cancer.



Answer the questions.

1. How may eating too much sugar affect cancer cells?
 - a. It may cause the cancerous cells to multiply faster.
 - b. It may be a cure for various forms of cancer.
 - c. It may tell cell proteins to develop breast cancer.
 - d. It may help a person live longer.
2. What is the responsibility of the proteins in our cells?
 - a. They feed the cells in the human body.
 - b. They determine the physical traits in the human body.
 - c. They create diseases in the human body.
 - d. They supply sugar to the digestive tract.
3. What do cancerous cells do to healthy cells?
 - a. They leave healthy cells in a state of destruction.
 - b. They make healthy cells multiply.
 - c. They create new DNA.
 - d. They wait for the healthy cells to destroy them.



UNIT 22

WORD LIST



- accommodate** [ə'kʌmədeɪt]
v. To **accommodate** is to have enough room.
The meeting room can **accommodate** nine people.



- circus** [sɜ:'kʌs]
n. A **circus** is a traveling show with animals and people.
I like to go to the **circus** to see the animals do tricks.



- coincide** [kɔ:'ɪnsaɪd]
v. To **coincide** means to happen at the same time.
My birthday **coincides** with Christmas.



- commission** [kə'mɪʃən]
v. To **commission** someone is to pay that person to do some job.
The artist was **commissioned** to create a picture.



- dose** [doʊz]
n. A **dose** is a certain amount of medicine taken at one time.
My mother gave me a **dose** of medicine before I went to bed.



- dye** [daɪ]
v. To **dye** something is to make it a certain color by using a special chemical.
Valery got her hair **dyed** at the salon yesterday.



- extent** [ɪk'stɛnt]
n. The **extent** of something is how large, important, or serious it is.
He ate to such an **extent** that he became overweight.



- gender** [dʒɛndə]
n. **Gender** is a category that describes being either a boy or a girl.
Do you know the **gender** of her new baby?



- headline** [héd'láɪn]
n. A **headline** is the title of a newspaper story.
The **headline** on the front page was about the economy.



- informal** [ɪnfɔ:'rməl]
adj. An **informal** thing is casual and relaxed, not official.
They had an **informal** meeting to talk about their experiences.

 **inquire** [ɪnkwáɪər]

v. To **inquire** about something is to ask about it.

Dad called to **inquire** about the price of tickets for the show.

 **messenger** [mésəndʒər]

n. A **messenger** is one who carries information from one place to another.

The **messenger** delivered an important document to the office.

 **peer** [piər]

v. To **peer** at something is to watch it carefully.

She **peered** at people through the window.

 **portrait** [pó:rtrɪt]

n. A **portrait** is a painting or photograph of someone.

I saw many religious **portraits** when I went to the museum.

 **pose** [pouz]

v. To **pose** is to stay in one place without moving.

The kids and their dog **posed** for a picture.

 **ranch** [ræntʃ]

n. A **ranch** is a large farm where animals are kept.

My uncle has many horses on his **ranch**.

 **steer** [stiə:r]

v. To **steer** something is to control where it goes.

He **steered** the go-cart around the track.

 **stripe** [straɪp]

n. A **stripe** is a thick line.

The flag of the United States has red and white **stripes**.

 **tame** [teɪm]

adj. A **tame** animal is not afraid to be near people.

The **tame** bird rested in his hand.

 **tempt** [tempt]

v. To **tempt** people is to offer them something they want but shouldn't have.

I wasn't hungry, but she **tempted** me with a piece of my favorite cake.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **to have enough room**
a. accommodate b. inquire c. tame d. steer
2. **to change the color of something**
a. tempt b. dye c. stripe d. dose
3. **a category of being either a boy or a girl**
a. wipe b. extent c. informal d. gender
4. **the title of a newspaper story**
a. pose b. headline c. ranch d. inquire
5. **to pay someone to do something**
a. portrait b. commission c. peer d. messenger

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **inquire**
a. to pay someone for something b. to ask about something
c. to make someone want something d. not wild
2. **steer**
a. a picture of someone b. to stay in one position
c. a traveling show d. to control the direction of a car
3. **stripe**
a. a line b. a person who carries news
c. an amount of medicine d. describes being either a boy or a girl
4. **extent**
a. to have room for b. how much
c. to change color d. a place with many animals
5. **coincide**
a. to happen at the same time b. not official
c. to watch carefully d. the title of a news story

C Write the word that best fits each blank.

1. inquired / dose

The patient _____ if the doctor could help his shoulder pain. The doctor gave him a(n) _____ of medication that would relieve the pain.

2. pose / peered

The photographer _____ through the camera, but the picture didn't seem right. So he asked the people to _____ differently.

3. portrait / commissioned

Her grandfather gave her a _____ that was painted when he was a boy. Her grandfather's family had _____ a famous artist to do it.

4. accommodate / coincided

The day of the wedding _____ with an important baseball game. As a result, the hotels couldn't _____ the extra guests.

5. circus / dyed

The performers at the _____ had clothing that was _____ funny colors.

6. headline / extent

They didn't understand the _____ of the damage until they saw the _____ that said that thousands of people had lost their homes in the storm.

7. messenger / stripe

The _____ carried the notes in a bag that had a long green _____ on the side.

8. ranch / informal

The owner of the _____ had a(n) _____ meeting with his employees to talk to them about the recent problems.

9. steering / gender

I couldn't tell the _____ of the person _____ the car because it was dark outside.

10. tame / tempted

The trainer _____ the _____ tiger with a treat, but the animal remained in his place.

The Circus

Ben was unhappy. He lived on a **ranch** near a small town, and he didn't have many friends. Then one day, a **messenger** came to the ranch. He showed the **headline** in the town newspaper. The **circus** was coming to the town. It even **coincided** with Ben's birthday!

Ben was very excited as his father **steered** the car through the town. The circus couldn't **accommodate** all the people who wanted to see the show, but Ben had a ticket.

Ben **peered** at the activity around him. He watched people of both **genders** dance all around. They wore funny costumes, and their hair was **dyed** many different colors. Also, **tame** tigers with **stripes** on their fur did tricks. Outside, people could **commission** an **informal portrait**. They **posed** in front of a funny picture while an artist quickly drew them. Ben couldn't believe it. He was happier than he had ever been before.

That day, Ben knew what he wanted to do. He loved the circus to such an **extent** that he wanted to have his own circus when he grew older. Seeing the circus was like a **dose** of medicine for him. He wasn't unhappy anymore. He felt special. He **inquired** about what he needed to do to have his own circus. He studied hard and learned about business. Ben worked very hard, and one day, he had his own circus. It was a great circus. People told him that he could be very rich. But he wasn't **tempted** by money. He just wanted to make children happy. He knew the circus had changed his life, and he wanted to do the same thing for others.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ___ Ben lived on a ranch near a small town.

2. ___ Ben was tempted by money when he had his own circus.

3. ___ The tigers had stripes and were tame.

4. ___ People of both genders with dyed hair danced all over the place.

5. ___ Ben learned about the circus from a television advertisement.

6. ___ Ben was commissioned to paint informal portraits of people posing in front of a funny picture.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Why did Ben like the circus to such an extent?
 - a. He could be very rich.
 - b. He inquired about getting his own circus.
 - c. It made him feel special.
 - d. He took a dose of special medicine.
2. What good news did the messenger bring?
 - a. The circus was coming.
 - b. Ice cream was free.
 - c. Good weather was coming.
 - d. A new movie was showing.
3. Why wasn't Ben tempted by money?
 - a. His circus wasn't very good.
 - b. He was already very rich.
 - c. He wanted other kids to like him.
 - d. He only wanted to make people happy.



UNIT 23

WORD LIST



- ban** [bæn]
v. To **ban** something is to not let people do it.
Smoking is **banned** in this building.



- cautious** [kəʊ:ʃəs]
adj. A **cautious** person is careful to avoid danger.
Be very **cautious** as you stack those boxes.



- confess** [kənˈfés]
v. To **confess** is to admit a bad or embarrassing truth.
The woman **confessed** that she had stolen the money.



- cottage** [kɑːtɪdʒ]
n. A **cottage** is a small, old house in the countryside.
My aunt lives in a pretty **cottage** in the mountains.



- daytime** [deɪtəɪm]
n. **Daytime** is the time of the day when the sky is light.
The kids are only allowed to play outside in the **daytime**.



- desperate** [dɛspəɪt]
adj. A **desperate** person will try anything to do or change something.
I'm **desperate** to find a new job.



- exhausting** [ɪgzɔːstɪŋ]
adj. An **exhausting** activity is very tiring.
After an **exhausting** journey, we finally arrived.



- fade** [feɪd]
v. To **fade** is to become quieter or less bright.
The piece of cloth I found was old and **faded**.



- fierce** [fɪərs]
adj. A **fierce** person or animal is angry or violent.
Wolves are **fierce** animals. Do not disturb them.



- gamble** [gæmbəl]
v. To **gamble** means to play a game that involves winning or losing money.
Many people like to go to casinos to **gamble**.

 **lawn** [lɔ:n]

n. A **lawn** is an area covered in grass.
My dad keeps the **lawn** in front of our house very neat.

 **mow** [maʊ]

v. To **mow** grass is to cut it to make it short.
I **mow** our lawn every weekend.

 **outlaw** [áutlɔ:]

n. An **outlaw** is a criminal who hides from the police.
The police passed out posters of the **outlaw** to all the people.

 **prospect** [práspekt]

n. A **prospect** is a possibility that something will happen.
He wakes up every morning with the **prospect** of having a good day.

 **purse** [pə:rs]

n. A **purse** is a bag in which women keep money, makeup, keys, etc.
My sister likes to buy designer **purses**.

 **rod** [rɒd]

n. A **rod** is a thin stick made of wood or metal.
I bought a new fishing **rod** to use while on vacation.

 **seldom** [séldəm]

adv. **Seldom** shows that an action doesn't happen very often.
It **seldom** rains in southern Arizona.

 **shave** [feiv]

v. To **shave** means to cut the hairs on one's face with a sharp tool.
My father **shaves** his face every day because he doesn't want a beard.

 **terrified** [térafáid]

adj. A **terrified** person or animal is extremely scared.
When I saw the ghost, I was absolutely **terrified!**

 **wizard** [wíze:rd]

n. A **wizard** is a man who can do magic.
The **wizard** made gold fall from the sky.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best answers the question.

- 1. If you are exhausted, how do you feel?**
 - a. Very tired
 - b. Happy
 - c. Surprised
 - d. Very worried
- 2. If someone confesses, what do they do?**
 - a. Go away
 - b. Make up a story
 - c. Tell the truth
 - d. Go back home
- 3. Who often shaves their faces?**
 - a. Children
 - b. Women
 - c. Babies
 - d. Men
- 4. Which of the animals below is very fierce?**
 - a. A mouse
 - b. A lion
 - c. A rabbit
 - d. A horse
- 5. What do you need if you want to gamble?**
 - a. A kitchen
 - b. Money
 - c. A book
 - d. Special boots
- 6. What does it mean if you'll try anything to make a change?**
 - a. You are fierce.
 - b. You will rob.
 - c. You are desperate.
 - d. You are terrified.
- 7. What does a person with a lot of opportunities have?**
 - a. Cottages
 - b. Purses
 - c. Prospects
 - d. Lawns
- 8. What should a person be like when handling something dangerous?**
 - a. Cautious
 - b. Mow
 - c. Wizard
 - d. Confess
- 9. What might happen to someone who doesn't follow the rules of a library?**
 - a. They may be sent to see a wizard.
 - b. They may be banned from the place.
 - c. They may have to mow the grass.
 - d. They may only be allowed to enter during the daytime.
- 10. What happens to a cloth that is washed too many times?**
 - a. It's colors begin to fade.
 - b. It's gambled.
 - c. It's outlawed.
 - d. It's seldom seen.

B Write the word that best fits each blank.

1. cottage / exhausting

The _____ was in a small village that you reached after an _____ climb up the hill.

2. prospects / outlaw

The old _____ sat in his hideout trying to figure out what to do. He was out of _____ and thought he should just turn himself in to the sheriff.

3. wizard / shaved

The popular _____ was tired of not having any privacy. So he _____ his long beard and dyed his hair so no one would recognize him.

4. gamble / cautious

Be _____ when you _____ with large amounts of money.

5. daytime / ban

We decided to _____ all _____ fires because they could spread easily.

6. lawn / faded

Mr. Beck's once pretty _____ has become overgrown and _____ since he moved away.

7. desperate / purse

The _____ thief stole the woman's _____ from the table.

8. mow / fierce

I had to _____ the lawn in the old field yesterday. As I did, I uncovered a small den of _____ raccoons.

9. terrified / confess

I was _____ by the thought of going to jail. So I knew that the right thing to do would be to _____ my crime to the authorities.

10. seldom / rod

My grandfather _____ lets anyone use his favorite fishing _____. But since it was my birthday, he let me use it.

Lazy Hans

Hans was lazy. He **seldom** helped his mother with anything. He didn't cook, and he never **mowed** the **lawn**. He didn't even **shave**! He spent the **daytime gambling** with his mother's money. One day, his mother realized that her money was gone from her **purse**. "You're **banned** from my house!" she shouted. "Don't come back until you've learned your lesson!"

Hans went to live in the forest like an **outlaw**. But it was cold, and Hans couldn't find any food. He went to a **cottage** to ask for a meal.

A wizard answered the door. "Can I stay here, please?" Hans asked.

"You can stay if you work," the man replied.

Hans liked the **prospect** of food and warmth, so he agreed.

The man pointed to a field. "Take this **rod** and plant it over there. I am a **wizard**, and this magic rod will bring us food."

The field was far away. Hans knew it would be **exhausting** to walk there. So he just threw the rod behind the cottage and sat by the river. When daylight **faded**, he returned to the cottage and went to sleep.

The next morning, the old man looked very **fierce**. "You didn't take the rod to the field!" he shouted.

"No," **confessed** Hans, "it was too far!"

"Because of you, we have nothing to eat!" replied the man.

Hans was **terrified** that the man would punish him. So he ran home. "Mama!" he cried, "I'm **desperate** to come back!" His mother was **cautious**.

"Do you promise to work?" she asked.

"Yes!" said Hans, "I'll never be lazy again!"

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ____ Hans gambled with money from his mother's purse.

2. ____ Hans went to the wizard's cottage because he liked the prospect of working.

3. ____ The old man in the cottage was an outlaw.

4. ____ When daylight faded, Hans went to sleep under a tree.

5. ____ Hans didn't eat anything at the wizard's cottage.

6. ____ The old man got very fierce when he realized Hans had been lazy.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. At the beginning of the story, what did Hans do during the daytime?
 - a. Gambled
 - b. Shaved
 - c. Did domestic work
 - d. Mowed the lawn
2. Why did Hans's mother ban him from her house?
 - a. He was lazy.
 - b. He wasn't good at gambling.
 - c. He couldn't farm.
 - d. He didn't listen to the wizard.
3. How did Hans's mother feel when Hans returned home?
 - a. Desperate
 - b. Terrified
 - c. Fierce
 - d. Cautious



UNIT 24

WORD LIST



abroad [əbrɔ:d]

adv. An action done **abroad** is done in a different country.
My friend is going on a summer trip **abroad**.



airline [ɛəlaɪn]

n. An **airline** is a company that takes people to different places by plane.
The **airline** has excellent customer service.



audience [ɔ:diəns]

n. An **audience** is a group of people who gather to watch someone do something.
He was excited to be part of the **audience**.



bargain [bɑ:rgən]

n. A **bargain** is a very good price paid for a product.
She was looking forward to getting a good **bargain** at the supermarket.



brief [bri:f]

adj. A **brief** action lasts a short time.
The lawyers took a **brief** break.



currency [kʌ:rənsi]

n. The **currency** of a country is the type of money used in that country.
The **currency** in China is different from that in Australia.



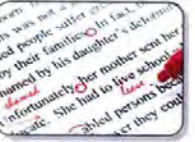
data [deɪtə]

n. **Data** is a collection of information and facts.
He saved all the **data** on his computer.



domestic [dəméstɪk]

adj. **Domestic** refers to something that happens within a particular country.
The airline has fifty **domestic** flights daily.



draft [dræft]

n. A **draft** is a piece of written work that is not in its final form.
He was writing his first **draft**.



gather [gæðə]

v. To **gather** is to form a group or bring together.
We will **gather** the children before the meeting.

 **hobby** [hábi]

n. A **hobby** is a fun and creative activity people do in their free time. She liked to paint as a **hobby**.

 **income** [inkʌm]

n. An **income** is the money you earned from work. She was saving her **income** to buy a house.

 **jet** [dʒet]

n. A **jet** is a fast plane with a big engine. Her company owns a private **jet**.

 **maximum** [mæksəməm]

adj. **Maximum** is the highest amount of anything allowed. The **maximum** driving speed here is 80 km/h.

 **official** [əfɪʃəl]

adj. An **official** thing is approved by someone in authority. Her **official** degree was being transferred.

 **recommend** [rɛkəmənd]

v. To **recommend** means to give advice based on experience. His doctor will **recommend** the best medicine for her cough.

 **refer** [rɪfə:r]

v. To **refer** to something means to mention or call attention to it. Mr. Cid **referred** to the time to show Bill that he was late for class.

 **remote** [rɪmóut]

adj. A **remote** place is distant or far away. He lived in a **remote** village in the Himalayas.

 **sleepless** [slɪ:plɪs]

adj. **Sleepless** describes a time period in which someone does not sleep. Jill had a **sleepless** night because she had so much on her mind.

 **volume** [vólju:m]

n. The **volume** is the total amount of something. The **volume** of cars in the parking lot was steadily increasing.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. something that happens within a particular country
a. domestic b. abroad c. endure d. refer
2. something for sale at a lower price
a. jet b. bargain c. volume d. official
3. the type of money used in a country
a. recommend b. official c. hobby d. currency
4. a piece of written work that is not in its final form
a. data b. brief c. draft d. audience
5. a company that takes people to different places by plane
a. airline b. jet c. abroad d. income

B Write a word from the word bank to complete each sentence.

WORD BANK

brief data audience official income

1. The _____ laughed at her jokes.
2. Her _____ was just enough to cover her monthly rent.
3. The country's _____ language is English.
4. She had a(n) _____ meeting and was able to quickly get back to work.
5. He lost all the _____ on his laptop.

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

1. He wanted to increase his income, so he _____.
 a. found another job
 b. traveled the world

2. She could stay for a maximum of thirty minutes because _____.
 a. she had no extra time
 b. the audience laughed

3. The brief meeting with her boss was not helpful because _____.
 a. she quit her job
 b. it was not long enough

4. She was very tired in the morning because she had a _____.
 a. visit with the dentist
 b. sleepless night

5. They were asked to gather in the boardroom, so they _____.
 a. left a mess
 b. all went in together

Travel Writers

Travel writers travel around the world and write about their experiences. They post their articles on an online blog or in a magazine. It may seem like the perfect way to earn **income**, but there is a lot of hard work involved.

Travel writers have to be prepared to travel on short notice. Whether getting on a **jet** to travel **abroad** or boarding a small plane for a **domestic** flight, travel writers must have **official** documents such as passports. They must also have international **currency**. And they must have personal belongings ready at all times. Since travel writers also get paid to write about their trips, a laptop to keep track of all the **data** they **gather** is important.

Being good at research is a must for travel writers. They must choose **airlines** that offer **maximum** travel perks. They must hunt for hotel **bargains**. And they must choose the best things to do on a **brief** trip.

Good travel writers must attract an **audience** in large **volumes**. To do this, they first write **drafts** about their experiences. They edit the drafts many times. Since they get paid to **recommend** and **refer** travelers to hotels, restaurants, and places to visit, their articles have to be well written and inviting to read.

Getting paid to travel around the world might seem like an exciting profession, but travel writers often endure **sleepless** nights and long wait times at the airport. They travel to **remote** locations and must adjust to new environments. It takes some time to make these adjustments, but for someone who loves to travel as a **hobby** and loves to write, being a travel writer is a great job!

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ____ You do not have to travel if you want to be a travel writer.

2. ____ A travel writer can visit any country abroad without a passport.

3. ____ A travel writer has to be a good researcher and a good writer.

4. ____ Traveling around the world as a job is easy.

5. ____ Travel writers do not have to write about their experiences.

6. ____ Travel writers have to be prepared to travel on short notice.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Why do travel writers need to take their laptops with them?
 - a. So they can play video games
 - b. So they can keep track of their experiences
 - c. So they can take selfies
 - d. So they can call their bosses
2. What kind of problems may travel writers experience during travel?
 - a. Sleepless nights, long wait times at airports, and new environments
 - b. Endless fun and lots of friends
 - c. Nonstop parties
 - d. Traveling all over the world
3. Why do travel writers need to be prepared all the time?
 - a. So they can travel on short notice
 - b. So they can relax
 - c. So they can work on their laptops
 - d. So they can write as much as they want



UNIT 25

WORD LIST



circulate [sə:rkjulèit]

v. To **circulate** is to spread something around, especially in a circular way. The fan helped to **circulate** cool air through the room.



consequent [kənsikwənt]

adj. **Consequent** means happening because of a different situation. Her **consequent** rash came after she touched the poisonous plant.



derive [diráiv]

v. To **derive** means to come, or originate, from a thing or place. Red's nickname was **derived** from the color of her hair.



drown [draun]

v. To **drown** is to die from not being able to breathe underwater. He would have **drowned** if the sailors had not rescued him.



dynasty [daínəsti]

n. A **dynasty** is a series of rulers who are all from the same family. The ancient Egyptians had a **dynasty** that lasted for many years.



fraction [frækʃən]

n. A **fraction** is a small part of something. Only a **fraction** of the cake was gone.



frost [frɔ:st]

n. **Frost** is a white layer of ice that forms during very cold weather. In the morning, the trees were all covered with **frost**.



illusion [ilú:ʒən]

n. An **illusion** is something that looks real, but doesn't actually exist. Some pictures create an **illusion** for the eyes.



invade [invéid]

v. To **invade** is to take over a place by force. The enemy forces tried to **invade** our country from the sky.



lieutenant [lu:ténənt]

n. A **lieutenant** is a rank in the military or police, or a person with that rank. The **lieutenant** was a good leader, and his soldiers respected him.



Track 25-1



- marine** [məri:n]
adj. **Marine** describes something related to the sea.
A healthy ocean is full of **marine** animals.



- merit** [mérit]
n. A **merit** is a positive or good quality.
The actor received an award for his **merits** in the movie.



- navy** [néivɪ]
n. A **navy** is the part of a country's military that fights at sea.
My country is known for our strong **navy**.



- polar** [póulər]
adj. **Polar** relates to the cold places on Earth's north and south ends.
Only a few people live in the Earth's northern **polar** region.



- ray** [rei]
n. A **ray** is a line of light that comes from a bright object.
The sun's warm **rays** covered the beach.



- resign** [rizáin]
v. To **resign** means to quit a job.
After I officially **resigned** from work, I said goodbye to my boss.



- suicide** [sjú:əsàid]
n. **Suicide** is the act of killing oneself.
Some people feel so sad that they think **suicide** is the only answer.



- tremble** [trémbəl]
v. To **tremble** is to shake as a result of excitement or cold weather.
Harry was not used to the cold, so he **trembled** most of the day.



- underlying** [ʌndərlàiin]
adj. An **underlying** thing is a hidden cause or reason.
Her **underlying** fear of flying reduced her traveling options.



- via** [váia]
prep. **Via** introduces a route or means of travel.
We arrived in the city from the airport **via** the train.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **relates to the cold places on Earth**
a. polar b. marine c. frost d. underlying
2. **a small part of something**
a. fraction b. merit c. ray d. dynasty
3. **something that appears real but is not**
a. resign b. circulate c. derive d. illusion
4. **to get from another source**
a. frost b. illusion c. derive d. invade
5. **to die in the water from lack of air**
a. via b. drown c. suicide d. underlying

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **invade**
a. to come from b. to kill oneself
c. to take over another country d. to happen because of something else
2. **dynasty**
a. thin layer of ice b. a group of rulers from the same family
c. a person that knows about the sea d. very cold
3. **merit**
a. a low-ranking officer b. a good quality
c. a part of a whole d. a hidden problem
4. **resign**
a. to quit b. to die underwater
c. to shake d. to move from place to place
5. **ray**
a. a way to get through
b. something that seems to be something else
c. a group of soldiers at sea
d. a line of light

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

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. a. tremble | b. circulate | c. ray | d. frost |
| 2. a. dynasty | b. marine | c. navy | d. merit |
| 3. a. lieutenant | b. derive | c. polar | d. invade |
| 4. a. consequent | b. underlying | c. fraction | d. resign |
| 5. a. illusion | b. suicide | c. via | d. drown |

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

- We only require that you donate a small portion of your weekly earnings to our cause.

- The massive empire that involved one family ruled for over 2,000 years.

- The thin lines of sunlight warmed the small room and made it comfortable.

- The unreal situation fooled many people into thinking that it was real.

- Josie arrived by use of the subway.

- The scent of her perfume passed quickly from person to person through the room.

- After hearing about the new policy, Mitch was so upset that he quit his position.

- The thin layer of ice covered the ground and the windows.

- The kitten shook uncontrollably from being cold and wet.

- I was a low-ranking officer after graduating from the military academy.

How Did Greenland Get Its Name?

The nation of Greenland isn't very green. The sun's **rays** don't shine there for three whole months. As a result, it's covered with snow, ice, and **frost**. Then, how was the name **derived**? It started with a Viking named Erik the Red. Erik had many **merits**. However, there was an **underlying** problem: he got angry easily. People were scared of him. However, he was married to the niece of a very powerful man. So, everybody tried to be nice to him.

One day, Erik fought with his neighbor and killed him. His **consequent** punishment was to leave Iceland.

Many stories **circulated** about a land west of Iceland. But only a **fraction** of the people in Iceland believed them. Still, Erik wanted to find it.

Erik sailed toward the land **via** the Atlantic Ocean. His **marine** knowledge was good, but the trip was hard. Some of his men **drowned**. Erik's **lieutenant** wanted to **resign** from his position. Others thought about committing **suicide**.

Suddenly, Erik thought he saw something. "I don't believe it," said Erik. "It must be an **illusion**." But it was no trick—it was the new land!

Erik **trembled** in the cold **polar** air. He saw that there was ice everywhere. He realized that the ice could keep enemies out. Not even the best **navy** could **invade** the new land. He could start a new **dynasty** in his name. But how could he convince people to live here?

"I'll call it Greenland," he said. Erik's plan worked. Within two years, over a thousand people moved to Greenland.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

- ___ The sun's rays don't ever shine on Greenland.

- ___ Erik the Red wanted to start a dynasty in his name in Iceland.

- ___ Erik the Red's consequent punishment for killing his neighbor was to leave Iceland for Denmark.

- ___ Erik's lieutenant thought about resigning.

- ___ The ice around Greenland protected it from being invaded by navies.

- ___ Greenland's name was derived from Erik's favorite color.

PART B

Answer the questions.

- According to the story, what was Erik's underlying problem?
 - He traveled via ship.
 - He had many merits.
 - He got angry easily.
 - He circulated stories that weren't true.
- All of the following happened to people on Erik's ship EXCEPT _____.
 - they wanted to resign
 - they found gold
 - they drowned
 - they thought about suicide
- Why did Erik want to bring more people to Greenland?
 - To help them grow food
 - So he could set up a dynasty
 - To explore more land
 - To protect them from the Vikings



UNIT 26

WORD LIST



alter [ɔːlɪtər]

v. To **alter** something means to change it.
I **altered** the color of my nails to match my hair.



aside [əsaɪd]

adv. An action done **aside** is done toward the side of something or someplace.
The man stood **aside** and opened the door for me.



autumn [ɔːtəm]

n. **Autumn** is the season of the year between summer and winter.
I love when the leaves fall in **autumn** because I can play in them.



blend [blend]

v. To **blend** is to mix two or more things together so that they become one thing.
My wife **blended** together all of the ingredients to make a delicious stew.



collapse [kəlæps]

v. To **collapse** is to fall down suddenly.
The tree **collapsed** right in front of our house.



crush [krʌʃ]

v. To **crush** something is to press it together so its shape is destroyed.
Selena's new car was **crushed** when the tree fell on top of it.



curve [kəːrv]

v. To **curve** is to move in a line that bends and does not go straight.
The road **curves** to the left and to the right.



disgusting [dɪsgʌstɪŋ]

adj. A **disgusting** thing is very unpleasant.
After running all day, Greg's feet had a **disgusting** odor.



drain [dreɪn]

n. A **drain** is a pipe that carries away water from a building, such as in a kitchen.
The water in the sink goes down the **drain** as you wash your hands.



embrace [ɪmbréis]

v. To **embrace** is to hug.
When they saw each other again, the happy couple **embraced**.



Track 26-1



- envy** [é:ni]
- v.* To **envy** someone is to wish that you had something that other person has.
Sally **envied** the happy couple.



- fireworks** [fá:ia:wà:rks]
- n.* **Fireworks** are objects that create colored lights when they are lit.
The display of **fireworks** was so beautiful.



- flour** [flauə]
- n.* **Flour** is a powder made from plants that is used to make foods like bread.
I wanted to bake a pie, but I needed **flour**.



- fuse** [fju:z]
- n.* A **fuse** is a string on fireworks that burns to make them explode.
The boy lit the **fuse** on the rocket and waited for it to burst in the sky.



- ginger** [dʒɪndʒə]
- n.* **Ginger** is a root of a plant that is used to make food spicy and sweet.
Ginger is a common ingredient in many dishes from India.



- jealous** [dʒé:ləs]
- adj.* A **jealous** person might take something from you.
Miriam was **jealous** because Sue was paying too much attention to Jim.



- paste** [peɪst]
- n.* A **paste** is a thick and smooth substance.
My son needed some **paste** for a school project.



- receipt** [ri:si:t]
- n.* A **receipt** is a paper that proves that something was received or bought.
After looking at my **receipt**, I realized that I had spent too much money.



- wipe** [waɪp]
- v.* To **wipe** something is to slide a piece of cloth over it to clean it.
She **wiped** the dust from the windows.



- wire** [waɪə:r]
- n.* A **wire** is a thin string made out of metal.
The **wires** were connected to towers that brought electricity to the city.

EXERCISES

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

1. a. collapse b. alter c. wire d. crush
2. a. disgusting b. envy c. jealous d. wipe
3. a. ginger b. autumn c. receipt d. flour
4. a. fuse b. curve c. fireworks d. drain
5. a. aside b. paste c. blend d. embrace

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

1. The mixture was a funny color and looked very unpleasant.

2. After the house fell down suddenly, the family built a new home somewhere else.

3. When the boy spilled his milk, his mother rubbed a cloth over it.

4. The bird moved in a line that was not straight through the sky.

5. The mother hugged the crying child to make her feel better.

6. The farmer's crops were usually ready in the season before winter.

7. The metal string was in between the two poles.

8. She changed her drawing before giving it to her friend.

9. The pipe that carries water away was clogged with hair.

10. I asked the taxi driver to give me a document that proved how much I paid.

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. collapsed / altered

The roof of the old house hadn't been _____ since it was built. Since it wasn't cared for, it eventually _____.

2. blend / ginger

The recipe says to use two tablespoons of fresh _____. Then, _____ all of the ingredients together and put it over the meat.

3. envied / autumn

Last _____, my neighbor's parents gave him a toy rocket to put together. I _____ him because I've always wanted one.

4. aside / wires

The family stood _____ as the father tried to fix the car. He was sure that he just needed to fix the _____ on it.

5. crushed / receipt

On my way home, I accidentally _____ the carton of eggs. The store let me exchange them since I had my _____.

6. fuse / fireworks

At the end of the festival, there were supposed to be _____. However, they didn't work because something had damaged the _____.

7. paste / wiped

Annie bought a type of paint that was a thick _____. It was easy to use, and when she was done, she _____ it up with an old cloth.

8. curved / embraced

The player hit the ball, and it _____ through the field without anybody touching it. As a result, the team won the game and _____ each other in happiness.

9. disgusting / jealous

The girl wasn't _____ of her brother's new friend. All they did was talk about _____ things like frogs and snakes.

10. flour / drain

Megan didn't use enough _____ when making the pancakes. As a result, she poured the mixture down the _____ and tried again.

Everyone Is Special

When I was young, everything that went wrong in my house seemed to be my fault. Once, my brothers tried to make cookies. They **blended flour** and **ginger** and made a **disgusting paste**. Then, they tried to wash it down the **drain**, but it got all over the floor. Later, my brothers said that I had done, and I had to **wipe** it up.

I worried that my parents liked them more than me. One **autumn** day, I was sure I would make my parents proud. I bought a model rocket. After I put it together, I invited everybody to watch it. I wanted my brothers to **envy** my technical knowledge. I lit the **fuse**, but nothing happened.

"Looks like your **fireworks** don't work. I hope you kept the **receipt** so you can return them," my brother said. "It's not a firework!" I screamed. They were making fun of me again. I didn't know what went wrong. I hadn't **altered** anything. I quickly moved the **wires** on the bottom, hoping that would help. Suddenly, the rocket flew up. We stood **aside** as it **curved** through the grass and ran straight into the mailbox. Then, the mailbox **collapsed**. The rocket was **crushed**.

Embarrassed, I ran inside and hid. A few minutes later, my mom asked, "Are you OK?"

"I just wanted them to be **jealous** of me for once. Now, I see why you and Dad don't love me as much as you love them," I said. "That's not true!" said my mom. "See my fingers . . . each one is different. You kids are like my fingers: all are different, but I love them all the same."

I **embraced** her. Now, I know that my parents love me just as much as my brothers.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

- _____ The brothers blended flour and ginger together when trying to make a disgusting paste.

- _____ The family stood aside on an autumn day to watch the girl launch her rocket.

- _____ The model rocket worked after the fuse was altered.

- _____ The mailbox was crushed because the rocket curved into it.

- _____ The girl wanted her brothers to be jealous of her.

- _____ The mother embraced the girl and said she didn't love any of her children more than the others.

PART B

Answer the questions.

- All of the following happened when the brothers tried to cook EXCEPT _____.
 - they wiped up the mess
 - they tried to put the paste down the drain
 - they blended ginger and flour
 - they got the floor dirty
- The girl thought that putting together the model rocket proved her _____.
 - computer skills
 - technical knowledge
 - experience working with wires
 - disgust with fireworks
- Why did her brother say that he hopes she kept the receipt?
 - He envied her rocket.
 - He wanted to buy her a new rocket.
 - He wanted her to save money.
 - He thought she should return the rocket.



UNIT 27

WORD LIST



acknowledge [əknəʊlɪdʒ]

v. To **acknowledge** something is to accept that it is true or that it exists.
The teacher **acknowledged** that the young student was hungry.



ambassador [æmbæsədər]

n. An **ambassador** is a government worker who works in another country.
The **ambassador** from Korea was in charge of the conference.



blonde [blɒnd]

n. A **blonde** is a person with light-colored hair.
My cousin is a **blonde** with blue eyes.



conquer [kɒŋkər]

v. To **conquer** a place means to attack and take control of it.
The soldiers were trying to **conquer** the world.



drag [dræg]

v. To **drag** something means to pull it across the ground.
The dog was **dragging** his owner down the street.



exaggerate [ɪgzædʒəreɪt]

v. To **exaggerate** is to say that something is bigger or better than it really is.
Jimmy wasn't **exaggerating** about the seriousness of his injury.



heritage [hərɪtɪdʒ]

n. **Heritage** is the collection of features of a society, such as language and religion.
Teepees are part of the **heritage** of the Native Americans of the plains.



insult [ɪnsʌlt]

v. To **insult** someone is to say things that will hurt the person's feelings.
The girls **insulted** each other all afternoon.



meanwhile [miːnhwaɪl]

adv. An action that happens **meanwhile** happens at the same time as another action.
He wants to be a doctor in the future, but **meanwhile**, he works a regular job.



necklace [ˈneɪklɪs]

n. A **necklace** is a piece of jewelry that people wear around their necks.
Joyce received a lovely pearl **necklace** for her wedding anniversary.



noble [nóubəl]

n. A **noble** is a rich and powerful person.
The Queen invited a **noble** from a nearby country to dinner.



precious [préʃəs]

adj. A **precious** thing is valuable and important.
In a desert, water can be more **precious** than money.



prejudice [prédʒudis]

n. A **prejudice** is an unfair opinion about people based on the group they belong to.
The company's rules against gender **prejudice** must be enforced.



rumor [rú:mə:r]

n. A **rumor** is a story that may not be true.
Carla was spreading **rumors** around the office.



sin [sin]

n. A **sin** is something that is wrong for religious reasons.
Taking something that doesn't belong to you is a **sin**.



spectacle [spéktəkl]

n. A **spectacle** is an amazing sight.
Niagara Falls is quite a **spectacle**.



stack [stæk]

n. A **stack** is a pile of different things.
There was a **stack** of paperwork on his desk to complete.



suspicious [səspiʃəs]

adj. A **suspicious** person does not trust others, or is not trusted by others.
Dad was **suspicious** of the caller on the line.



tin [tin]

n. **Tin** is an inexpensive metal.
Soup is a food that is often sold in **tin** cans.



vase [veis]

n. A **vase** is an attractive container in which people keep flowers.
The **vase** was filled with such lovely flowers.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. something you keep flowers in
a. vase b. stack c. tin d. spectacle
2. to say something is better than it really is
a. exaggerate b. drag c. heritage d. insult
3. a rich and important person
a. ambassador b. noble c. necklace d. prejudice
4. having light, yellow-colored hair
a. suspicious b. blonde c. rumor d. conquer
5. not trusting of someone
a. suspicious b. meanwhile c. acknowledge d. precious

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. heritage
a. features of a society b. to put into something else
c. a government worker d. a rich and powerful person
2. spectacle
a. an amazing sight b. to take something
c. something that is wrong d. a piece of jewelry
3. drag
a. to attack b. very important
c. not trusting d. to pull something
4. sin
a. something wrong for religious reasons
b. the traditions of a country
c. a place to keep flowers
d. an official working in a foreign country
5. tin
a. a color of hair b. to say mean things
c. a cheap metal d. to control a country

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

1. The police waited for the criminals. While this was happening, the criminals were entering the building through the back door.

2. The person who works for the government is from the UK but works in China.

3. The piece of jewelry worn around the neck was made of pure gold.

4. I admit that I was wrong in that situation.

5. Don't say unkind things to your little sister!

6. Alexander the Great attacked and took control over many countries in Africa and Asia.

7. She admired the very valuable ring that her mother wore.

8. Please put this box on that pile of things.

9. You shouldn't spread things that may not be true about people.

10. Some visitors to foreign countries experience unfair judgment, but most have pleasant experiences.

Pizarro and the Inca Gold

According to **rumors**, there's lots of **precious** gold hidden in the jungles of Peru. It got there when the Spanish **conquered** parts of South America. A Spanish **noble**, Francisco Pizarro, arrived in Peru in the 1500s. He found a group of people called the Incas. The Incas believed that their leader, Atahualpa, was both a king and a god. But Pizarro didn't agree.

"It is a **sin** for a man to think he is God!" he said to Atahualpa. Atahualpa thought Pizarro was **insulting** his **heritage**. He thought the **blonde** Spanish men held **prejudices** against the Incas. But Atahualpa was a kind man and didn't want to fight the Spaniards. He said, "If I give you a room full of gold, will you leave my country in peace?"

Pizarro was **suspicious**. He thought Atahualpa was **exaggerating**. But a few days later, Pizarro returned to the Inca palace with his **ambassadors**. He saw a room filled with **stacks** of gold. There were golden **necklaces**, cups, plates, and **vases**. It was a great **spectacle**. He **acknowledged** that Atahualpa had told the truth. But after seeing the gold, he wanted all of Peru's gold. So he didn't leave the country.

The Spanish soldiers stayed in Peru and grabbed all the gold they could find. But the Inca people tricked the Spaniards. They mixed the gold with **tin** so that it was poor quality. They gave this gold to the Spaniards. **Meanwhile**, they hid the good gold. They put it into sacks and **dragged** it deep into the jungle. The Spanish conquerors never found the gold. People think it is still there today.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ____ Pizarro acknowledged that Atahualpa was honest.

2. ____ The Incas of Peru had blonde hair.

3. ____ Atahualpa offered Pizarro a room filled with stacks of precious gold.

4. ____ The Spanish conquered parts of South America.

5. ____ Pizarro thought that Atahualpa had insulted his heritage and that his men held prejudices against the Incas.

6. ____ Pizarro agreed that Atahualpa was both a god and a king.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Which of the following did NOT appear in the room with gold?
 - a. Pieces of tin
 - b. Necklaces
 - c. Vases
 - d. Cups
2. What do the rumors say?
 - a. Pizarro defeated the Incas easily.
 - b. There is a lot of gold in the Peruvian jungle.
 - c. The Incas discovered the Spanish.
 - d. The Spanish arrived in Peru in the 1500s.
3. Who went to the room of gold with Pizarro?
 - a. The King of Spain
 - b. Spanish ambassadors
 - c. Men from the jungle
 - d. Tin makers

UNIT 28

WORD LIST



- ache** [eɪk]
v. To **ache** is to hurt, or cause pain.
Mindy's head **ached** because she bumped it against the wall.



- arctic** [ɑːrktɪk]
adj. **Arctic** shows that something is of or from the cold, far-north part of the Earth.
It is cold when the **arctic** winds blow.



- canal** [kənæəl]
n. A **canal** is a path for water to travel through.
The city of Venice, Italy, has many **canals**.



- chemist** [kémɪst]
n. A **chemist** is a scientist who works with chemicals.
My mother is a successful **chemist** who helps invent new products.



- chill** [tʃɪl]
n. A **chill** is a feeling of cold.
The **chill** from the cold wind made Bill shiver.



- congress** [kɒŋgrɪs]
n. **Congress** is a group of leaders in a government.
Congress makes laws for people to follow.



- dairy** [deəri]
adj. **Dairy** shows that something is made from milk.
Things like milk and cheese are **dairy** foods.



- descend** [dɪsɛnd]
v. To **descend** is to go downward.
I **descended** the stairs to get out of the building.



- grocer** [gróusər]
n. A **grocer** is a person who sells food.
Our **grocer**, Mr. Smith, is a very kind man.



- hesitate** [hézətèit]
v. To **hesitate** is to wait for a short time before doing something.
He **hesitated** for a moment before he decided which one to choose.

 **institution** [ɪnstətʃú:ʃən]

n. An **institution** is an organization that works to help a city or group of people. Banks are vital **institutions** that businesses and people use every day.

 **jog** [dʒɔg]

v. To **jog** is to run slowly.
He **jogs** every day so he can be healthier.

 **merchant** [mɛ:rtʃənt]

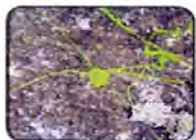
n. A **merchant** is a person who sells things.
The **merchant** was selling used cars.

 **poke** [pouk]

v. To **poke** something is to push something quickly with your finger or a pointed object.
I **poked** my finger on a thumb tack.

 **postpone** [poustpəʊn]

v. To **postpone** something is to make it happen later than planned.
They **postponed** the meeting until Elena arrived.

 **splash** [splæʃ]

v. To **splash** is to crash into something so that liquid spreads out.
Some green paint **splashed** upon the floor.

 **stubborn** [stʌbɜ:n]

adj. **Stubborn** people don't change their minds easily.
Both of my parents are **stubborn**. They never give in to each other.

 **suburb** [sʌbɜ:rb]

n. A **suburb** is a small part of a large city.
I grew up in the **suburbs**, only a few minutes outside of the city.

 **tide** [taɪd]

n. The **tide** is the level of the water in the sea.
The **tide** continued to crawl upon the beach little by little.

 **tragedy** [trædʒədi]

n. A **tragedy** is a very sad event.
It was a **tragedy** when his house was struck by lightning and burned.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **from the far north**
a. arctic b. grocer c. canal d. tide
2. **a person who sells things**
a. dairy b. merchant c. stubborn d. congress
3. **something very bad**
a. chemist b. chill c. tragedy d. tide
4. **to go down**
a. hesitate b. descend c. institution d. splash
5. **to run slowly**
a. postpone b. suburb c. poke d. jog

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **hesitate**
a. an organization b. to feel pain
c. to wait for a moment d. to make something happen later
2. **canal**
a. to go down b. a path for water
c. things made from milk d. a small city
3. **chill**
a. a group of leaders b. a feeling of cold
c. a person who sells food d. to run
4. **stubborn**
a. a very bad thing b. a person who sells things
c. when water hits something d. not changing your mind
5. **poke**
a. to make something later b. the level of the sea
c. to push with your finger d. a scientist

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

1. The party was planned for tonight, but it was moved to a later time.

2. I was recently elected to the group of people who make laws in a government.

3. My grandfather was a person who sold food.

4. The hospital is an important organization in the town.

5. The scientist who works with chemicals created a new formula for improving health.

6. The food made from milk is in the back of the supermarket.

7. Don't crash into the water inside the tub.

8. She lives in the small parts of the large city.

9. The level of the water in the sea rises and falls every day.

10. It hurts in my lower back.

The Boy Who Saved the Town

Marcus lived in a small **suburb** near the sea. He was a **stubborn** boy, and he only cared about himself. His father worked as a **chemist** for a large **institution** and wanted Marcus to get a job there. Instead, the boy delivered milk. Every morning, he took **dairy** products to the **grocers**.

One day, Marcus was **jogging** down the street that **descended** into the lower part of the town with a gallon of milk to give to a **merchant**. He didn't want to be late. He ran down a path beside a large **canal**. A wall there kept water from coming into the town during high **tide**. But Marcus saw a small hole in the wall. Marcus knew that if the wall broke, it would be a **tragedy** for the town.

At first, he **hesitated**. He had to choose between helping himself and helping the town. There was only one way to save the town. It seemed crazy to him, but it was the only thing he could do. He **poked** his finger into the hole. This didn't fix the problem forever, but it did **postpone** the tragedy.

His finger **ached**. He felt the **chill** of the **arctic** water as it **splashed** him. There was no one else around. He knew he had to wait until the tide went out again. It was very difficult, but Marcus stayed there and saved the town.

Once the tide had gone out, Marcus told everyone what happened. A group of people went to the wall. They saw the hole and fixed it. Everyone was very happy with Marcus. The local **congress** even gave him a gift for saving the town. He was a hero.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ____ Marcus wanted to postpone the tragedy for a short time.

2. ____ The chill of the arctic water made Marcus take his finger out of the wall.

3. ____ Marcus worked in an institution with his father.

4. ____ In the end, everyone was very angry with Marcus.

5. ____ Marcus didn't want to be late taking the milk to the merchant.

6. ____ Marcus ran down a path by a canal.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Why was Marcus jogging down the street with a gallon of milk?
 - a. He liked to run beside a large canal.
 - b. He had to give it to the grocer soon.
 - c. He was a stubborn boy.
 - d. He had to make it home before the tide went out.
2. Why did Marcus hesitate to poke his finger into the wall?
 - a. He didn't know who to save, himself or the town.
 - b. He didn't want to get in trouble.
 - c. He didn't want a gift from congress.
 - d. The arctic water was so cold.
3. What was Marcus's job?
 - a. He was a chemist.
 - b. He was a grocer in the suburb.
 - c. He did things to help the town.
 - d. He took dairy products to merchants in town.



UNIT 29

WORD LIST



bomb [bɑ:m]

n. A **bomb** is an object that explodes and destroys large areas. The **bomb** will destroy anything that is nearby.



certificate [sə:ʃɪfəkət]

n. A **certificate** is a document that says that something is true or happened. I was given a **certificate** for completing the computer course.



circumstance [sə:rkəmstæns]

n. A **circumstance** is an event that makes a situation what it is. There were many **circumstances** behind their success, like hard work.



coffin [kó:fin]

n. A **coffin** is a box used to bury dead people. When people pass away, they are usually buried inside of a **coffin**.



cope [koup]

v. To **cope** with a difficult or stressful situation means to deal with it. He **copest** with work stress by exercising three or four times a week.



criticism [krítisizəm]

n. **Criticism** is the act of saying that something is not correct or good. She had a lot of **criticism** about their new plan.



devastate [dévəstèit]

v. To **devastate** something is to cause great damage or pain to that thing. The entire wall was **devastated**.



frown [fraun]

v. To **frown** is to make an unhappy look with one's face. Melissa **frowned** when she found out that the party had been cancelled.



gaze [geiz]

v. To **gaze** at something means to look at it for a long time. We used a telescope to **gaze** at the stars for over an hour.



glance [glæns]

v. To **glance** at something means to look at it quickly. She **glanced** behind her to see if he was looking at her.



Track 29-1



grief [gri:f]

n. **Grief** is the feeling of deep sadness, usually when a person dies.
The **grief** caused by losing her parents was very difficult for her.



groom [gru:m]

n. A **groom** is a man who is going to be married.
The **groom** looked happy as he walked with his new wife.



license [láisəns]

n. A **license** is an official document that gives one permission to do something.
In the United States, you need a driver's **license** to drive legally.



microscope [máikrəskòup]

n. A **microscope** is a device that makes small objects look bigger.
Germs cannot be seen without a **microscope**.



nuclear [njú:kliər]

adj. A **nuclear** thing relates to the division or joining of atoms.
Nuclear power plants provide inexpensive energy to cities.



portray [pɔ:tréi]

v. To **portray** something means to describe it or show it in a picture.
Her picture **portrayed** the house she grew up in when she was little.



rotate [róuteit]

v. To **rotate** something means to turn it around in a circle.
An airplane's propellers **rotate** quickly to help it fly.



souvenir [sù:vəniə:r]

n. A **souvenir** is something bought to remember of a place or event.
I bought a Russian doll as a **souvenir** on my trip to Moscow.



submarine [sábməri:n]

n. A **submarine** is a boat that can go underwater for long periods of time.
The **submarine** dove under the sea so the enemy couldn't see it.



trace [treis]

v. To **trace** something means to follow over it with the eyes or a finger.
He **traced** over the graph with his finger.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **to show in a picture**
a. portray b. trace c. gaze d. rotate
2. **something that causes an event**
a. souvenir b. certificate c. circumstance d. criticism
3. **a feeling of sadness**
a. frown b. grief c. bomb d. glance
4. **a box for burying dead people**
a. groom b. license c. coffin d. cope
5. **a device for making small things look bigger**
a. submarine b. microscope c. devastate d. nuclear

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **certificate**
a. a document for permission b. something bought to remind of a place
c. between two sizes d. a document that claims a fact
2. **cope**
a. to deal with a difficult situation b. to look at something quickly
c. to completely destroy something d. to turn around in a circle
3. **trace**
a. to look at for a long time b. to follow over with the eyes
c. to show in a picture d. to express dislike or sadness
4. **groom**
a. a boat that can go under water b. a box used to bury dead people
c. a man about to be married d. something that causes an event
5. **bomb**
a. to go between two places b. the act of finding fault with someone
c. an object that explodes d. a feeling of sadness because of death

C Write the word that best fits each blank.

1. traced / bomb

The engineer _____ a line with his finger to where he thought the police officers would find the _____.

2. nuclear / circumstances

The politician said that there were many _____ that lead to the US using a _____ weapon on Japan.

3. glance / certificate

I was so busy that I could only _____ at my daughter's _____ of achievement. I will take a longer look at it when I get home.

4. coffin / grief

The entire family was filled with _____ as their father's _____ was slowly lowered into the ground.

5. cope / devastated

I was completely _____ when I heard the news of her accident. I hope that her husband can _____ with the situation.

6. rotated / souvenir

Maria _____ her _____ so that all of her classmates could get a good look at it.

7. frowned / criticism

After receiving a great deal of _____ about her idea, Katie _____ but was determined not to quit.

8. gazed / microscope

Tony _____ at the pictures of the new forms of bacteria that had been discovered. Curious, he viewed samples of them through a powerful _____.

9. submarine / license

Eric did not have a _____ to operate the sophisticated _____.

10. groom / portrayed

Lisa _____ her new _____ as the perfect husband. But we all knew that he had many faults.

An Interesting Life

A man looked through some boxes with his grandson. They were filled with old photographs and objects that **portrayed** important events from the grandfather's life. He wished to share the **circumstances** behind each event with his grandson.

The grandson, however, thought his grandfather's stories were boring. The grandfather **coped** with this. He ignored his grandson's **criticism**.

He took a photo from the box. "That's the **submarine** I was on during the war," he explained. The grandson **gazed** at it.

The grandfather **glanced** at the next picture and **frowned**. It showed a row of **coffins**. His grandson noticed the **grief** in his grandfather's face.

"What is it?" the boy inquired.

"This was after a **nuclear bomb** was dropped," the grandfather answered. "It **devastated** a city."

Next, the grandfather pulled a toy **microscope** from the box and **rotated** it in his hand.

"Where did you get that?" the grandson asked.

"This is a **souvenir** I bought at the science museum," the grandfather said.

Now, the boy was really interested. He started to understand that his grandfather was telling him a larger story. It was the story of his grandfather's life.

The grandfather picked up another photo. It showed a young bride and **groom**. They were very happy. A **certificate** was attached to the photo. The boy couldn't read it, but he **traced** his finger over the paper.

"What's this from, Granddad?" he asked.

"That's my marriage **license** from the day I married your grandmother," the grandfather said.

"Wow!" said the boy. "Granddad, now I know all about your life!"

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

Mark each statement for true or for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

- _____ The photographs portrayed important events from the grandson's life.

- _____ The grandfather explained that the picture of the coffins was taken after a nuclear bomb devastated a city.

- _____ The first photo the grandson gazed at was of a submarine.

- _____ The toy microscope was a souvenir from a science museum.

- _____ The certificate was from the day the grandson was born.

- _____ The groom and bride in the last photo were happy.

PART B

Answer the questions.

- Which of the following was NOT in the box?
 - Photographs
 - Souvenirs
 - Letters
 - A marriage license
- How did the grandson feel at first about the circumstances behind each photograph?
 - He frowned.
 - He was full of grief.
 - He was bored.
 - He was interested.
- All of the following are true about the toy microscope EXCEPT _____.
 - it was a souvenir
 - the grandfather rotated it in his hand
 - the grandson only glanced at it
 - the grandfather bought it at a museum



UNIT 30

WORD LIST



- coastline** [kóustlèin]

n. A **coastline** is the outline of a country's coast.
He noticed that most of the cities in Australia are on the **coastline**.



- deter** [dité:r]

v. To **deter** means to prevent or discourage someone from doing something.
Icy roads **deter** people from driving their cars.



- devise** [diváiz]

v. To **devise** something means to come up with an idea or plan about it.
The thieves **devised** a plan to steal the diamonds.



- distance** [dístəns]

n. A **distance** is how far it is between two points.
The **distance** between America and Russia is about 8,000 km.



- expertise** [èkspərti:z]

n. **Expertise** is the knowledge and skills to do something well.
John has a lot of advertising **expertise**. He can sell anything!



- fracture** [fræktʃə:r]

n. A **fracture** is a crack or break in something.
Don't stand on that leg because there is a **fracture**. It might get worse.



- headache** [hédeɪk]

n. A **headache** is a pain in one's head.
My sister gets a **headache** every time she has a lot of stress.



- implement** [impləmənt]

v. To **implement** something means to ensure that what has been planned is done.
The school decided to **implement** a new teaching strategy.



- insight** [ínsàit]

n. **Insight** is a deep and accurate understanding of something.
The physics textbook gave the student a new **insight** about gravity.



- limb** [lim]

n. A **limb** is a large branch on a tree.
The monkey sat on the tree **limb** and enjoyed a piece of fruit.



- might** [maɪt]
n. **Might** means strength or power.
Try with all your **might** to lift the heavy tire.



- optimism** [ˌɒptɪmɪzəm]
n. **Optimism** is the state of being hopeful about the future.
The mother had **optimism** about her children's futures.



- proficient** [prəˈfɪʃənt]
adj. **Proficient** means able to do something well.
Secretaries are **proficient** at typing quickly.



- raft** [ræft]
n. A **raft** is a flat kind of boat.
He sailed across the Pacific Ocean on a **raft**.



- ridge** [rɪdʒ]
n. A **ridge** is a long, narrow piece of raised land.
The brown bear walked along the edge of the mountain **ridge**.



- shoulder** [ˈʃəʊldə]
n. A **shoulder** is the body part between the top of the arm and the neck.
He carried his bike on his **shoulder**.



- shove** [ʃʌv]
v. To **shove** something is to push it with a lot of power.
She **shoved** him out of the way.



- spouse** [spaʊs]
n. A **spouse** is the person to whom someone is married.
I live in a home with my **spouse** and our two children.



- thrust** [θrʌst]
v. To **thrust** means to push or move something quickly with a lot of force.
The boxer **thrust** his fist into the punching bag.



- tolerate** [təˈlɪəreɪt]
v. To **tolerate** something means to be able to accept it even when it is unpleasant.
When you are in a hurry, it can be hard to **tolerate** traffic signals.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

- What would be hard to tolerate?**
a. A nice summer day b. A good movie
c. A tasty dinner d. A broken leg
- What is something that could be implemented?**
a. A plan b. A cloud c. A school d. A storm
- What has a ridge?**
a. A person b. A mountain c. A swamp d. Fog
- What could happen to you if were given a shove?**
a. You would be happy. b. You would stand still.
c. You could fall over. d. You could eat it.
- What would happen if you hurt your shoulder?**
a. You could not walk. b. You would not be able to eat.
c. You would have a headache. d. You could not use your arm well.

B Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- fracture**
a. a failure b. a break c. an idea d. a creation
- limb**
a. a party b. an activity c. a branch d. a belief
- thrust**
a. to push b. to grow c. to succeed d. to fall
- raft**
a. a vine b. a shore c. a boat d. a leaf
- devise**
a. to impress b. beautiful c. to plan d. confusing
- optimism**
a. a good feeling b. to love c. to determine d. to reveal
- insight**
a. a skill b. a journey c. a method d. an understanding

C Write a word from the word bank to complete each sentence.

WORD BANK

insight fracture deter spouse tolerate

1. The man suffered a(n) _____ in his arm while playing with his kids.
2. In order to apply for this account, your _____ must also be present.
3. My mother doesn't _____ bad language at home.
4. Do you have any _____ into taking a good picture?
5. Don't let my mother _____ you from coming to the party.

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. optimism / proficient
Some people dislike her _____, but I like it.
He asked if I was _____ at using computers.
2. headache / shoulders
I got a _____ from the strong smell.
Baseball players often injure their _____.
3. shoved / spouse
The man _____ the young boy out of the way.
Please fill out this form for your _____.
4. limb / fracture
He had a small _____ on his foot.
He sawed off a dead _____ from the tree.
5. rafts / ridge
The store sold plastic _____ to use at the beach.
Be careful when standing at the edge of the _____.

The Island

"Where am I?" Bob thought to himself when he woke up on a beach. "I can't remember what happened." There had been a bad storm, and Bob's fishing boat had sunk. He washed ashore on a small island, but he had gotten hurt during the storm. He had a terrible **headache**, and he had a **fracture** in his **shoulder**. He felt awful. But he had a strong desire to make it home to his **spouse** and children. He had to **tolerate** all the pain and **devise** a plan.

Bob stood up and looked around. "I'll walk to a higher place so I can see everything around me and see far in the **distance**," thought Bob. "Maybe I'll gain some **insight** about this island and find something to help me escape." As he walked along a mountain **ridge**, he noticed that the tall trees looked strong and thick. Bob got a brilliant idea. He could build a **raft**! He cut down some leaves and tree **limbs**. Even though his shoulder injury affected his ability to carry the materials, he slowly **shoved** them down the mountain until he reached the **coastline**.

Bob was a **proficient** builder. He used his building **expertise** to line up the limbs and tie them together with long vines. When the raft was finished, Bob was happy with his work. "This will bring me home to my family," he said with a smile.

At last, Bob was ready to **implement** his plan. With all his **might**, he **thrust** the raft into the water. He climbed on and began the job of finding his way home. Bob smiled again and thought, "I'm glad I kept a good attitude. It prevented the pain from **detering** me from my plan. **Optimism** and ambition make anything possible." Slowly, he floated out to sea. In a few days, he made it to shore and ran home to see his worried family.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

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

1. ___ Bob's boat sunk because of bad weather.

2. ___ Bob had a headache and a shoulder fracture when he awoke on the beach.

3. ___ Bob implemented a plan to bring his spouse and children to the island.

4. ___ The raft was Bob's way of getting off the island.

5. ___ Bob was proficient in building, and he used his expertise to build the raft.

6. ___ Bob thrust the raft into the water with a mighty shove.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. Why did Bob go to a higher place?
 - a. To look for food
 - b. To relieve his pain
 - c. To view the island
 - d. To look for his family
2. How did Bob get the materials down the mountain?
 - a. He threw them.
 - b. He kicked them.
 - c. He carried them.
 - d. He pushed them.
3. According to Bob, what makes anything possible?
 - a. Keeping a positive attitude
 - b. Having plenty of expertise
 - c. Changing your plans
 - d. Preventing pain



APPENDIX

SPORTS

Indoor Sports



basketball



boxing



martial arts



ping-pong



wrestling



yoga

Outdoor Sports



archery



baseball



football



soccer



tennis



volleyball

Outdoor Sports



ice skating



skiing



snowboarding



rafting

ANIMALS

Desert



camel



coyote



lizard



mountain lion



scorpion



vulture

Rain Forest



alligator



flamingo



gorilla



hummingbird



panther



parrot

Grasslands



buffalo



giraffe



hippopotamus



hyena



ostrich



rhinoceros

Polar Regions



otter



penguin



polar bear



reindeer



seal



wolf

Sea



blowfish



jellyfish



octopus



sea horse



sea urchin



seagull



shark



squid



starfish



whale

Woodlands



beaver



bobcat



deer



mole



opossum



porcupine



robin



skunk



squirrel



woodpecker

Bugs



beetle



butterfly



dragonfly



caterpillar



cricket



firefly



grasshopper



ladybug



mosquito



moth

Baby Animals

- bird → chick / nestling
- duck → duckling
- pig → piglet
- chicken → chick

- fish → fry
- sheep → lamb
- cow → calf
- frog → tadpole

- dog → pup
- horse → foal
- goat → kid
- bear → cub

FOOD



apple pie



cereal



fish and chips



french fries



hamburger



hot dog



ice cream cone



salad



sandwich



taco

FRUITS



apricot



avocado



cherry



coconut



fig



grapefruit



peach



pear



pineapple



pomegranate

NUTS



almond



chestnut



hazel nut



peanut



pecan



pine nuts



pistachio



walnut

MEAT, POULTRY, AND SEAFOOD



bacon



beef



chicken



crab



lobster



oyster



pork



salmon



sausage



shrimp

VEGETABLES



broccoli



cabbage



carrot



celery



cucumber



eggplant



garlic



onion



potato



pumpkin

FLOWERS



carnation



chrysanthemum



daisy



lily



lotus



pansy



rose



sunflower



tulip



marigold

TREES



bamboo



maple tree



oak tree



palm tree



pine tree



willow tree

INDEX

A

- abandon 44
aboard 80
abroad 146
absence 62
accommodate 134
ache 170
acknowledge 164
acquaint 32
acquire 20
acre 8
adolescent 98
affair 92
affection 104
afterlife 8
agency 104
agreement 14
airline 146
alert 38
alley 26
ally 56
aloud 62
alter 158
ambassador 164
ambitious 44
anniversary 50
anticipate 74
apprentice 86
aptitude 98
archaeology 8
architecture 68
arctic 170
arise 14
arithmetic 50
armor 110
ash 104
ashamed 50
aside 158
assembly 92
assure 86
attack 128
audience 146
autumn 158
awkward 20
ax 26

B

- bald 62
ban 140
bandage 86
bargain 146
bark 44
barrel 74
basket 68

- bay 44
beam 74
bench 116
beneath 122
benefactor 14
bitter 80
blacksmith 14
blanket 62
blaze 110
bleed 86
blend 158
bless 92
blonde 164
bloom 68
boast 56
bomb 176
bond 86
boom 110
bounce 56
breast 128
brief 146
brilliant 44
broadcast 38
bullet 80
bulletin 38
bully 56
bump 38
bunch 26
burst 50

C

- canal 170
cancer 128
cancerous 128
canoe 68
carbohydrate 56
caretaker 20
carpenter 50
carpet 68
casual 74
caution 74
cautious 140
cell 128
cemetery 32
cereal 92
certificate 176
chamber 8
channel 8
cheerful 92
chef 86
chemist 170
chill 170
chimney 14
chin 44
chop 38

- chore 26
cigarette 128
circulate 152
circumstance 176
circus 134
cliff 110
closet 38
coal 50
coastline 182
code 128
coffin 176
coincide 134
collapse 158
commission 134
compensate 14
complaint 44
complement 98
confess 140
confine 104
congress 170
conquer 164
consequent 152
console 38
contrary 74
cope 176
core 8
corridor 8
cottage 140
couch 50
cousin 68
crawl 56
creature 32
creep 62
criticism 176
crown 86
crush 158
cub 122
cure 128
currency 146
curse 32
curve 158

D

- daisy 116
data 146
dawn 122
daytime 140
deaf 44
deceive 20
decent 26
defeat 56
deliberate 74
departure 86
derive 152
descend 170

- desk 68
desperate 140
destruction 128
deter 182
devastate 176
devil 80
devise 182
dial 56
diameter 92
diary 170
diligent 86
discourage 20
disgraceful 26
disguise 32
disgusting 158
dismiss 104
dispute 116
dissatisfied 122
dissolve 74
distance 182
distinct 8
district 38
divorce 62
DNA 128
domestic 146
dominant 56
dose 134
draft 146
drag 164
drain 158
drawer 38
drift 80
drip 50
drown 152
dye 134
dynasty 152

E

- ease 122
elbow 26
elegant 50
elite 8
embrace 158
emperor 86
empty 116
encounter 14
endure 38
enforce 80
engineer 8
enthusiastic 44
entire 56
envy 159
erupt 104
evident 122
exaggerate 164

exceed 14
execute 39
exhausting 140
expedition 44
expertise 182
explode 74
exploit 92
extensive 129
extent 134

F

fabric 50
fade 140
fake 20
famine 92
fancy 32
fasten 74
fate 104
female 129
fiber 87
fierce 140
fireworks 159
flame 110
flashlight 32
flour 159
forge 14
found 9
fountain 80
fraction 152
fracture 182
frost 152
frown 176
furthermore 129
fuse 159

G

gallery 68
gamble 140
gap 9
gather 146
gaze 176
gender 134
gene 129
germ 75
ginger 159
glance 176
glory 9
grasp 39
grateful 26
grief 177
grocer 170
groom 177
guest 68

H

hail 122
harbor 80
harvest 92
hatred 20
headache 182
headline 134
heritage 164
hesitate 170
highlands 51
hinder 98
hobby 147
hood 32
horizon 45
horrible 87
horror 116
host 68
howl 122
humble 14
hut 20

I

illusion 152
imitate 62
implement 182
impolite 87
incident 116
income 147
independence 110
infant 62
inferior 20
informal 134
inhabit 80
inhabitant 32
inherit 129
inquire 135
insight 182
institution 171
insult 164
interior 9
invade 152
invasion 110
iron 15
irritate 26
ivory 51

J

jealous 159
jet 147
jog 171
journalism 98
July 69
jury 98
justice 98

K

kid 26
kidnap 62
kit 75
kneel 87
knight 110

L

ladder 15
lava 104
lawn 141
leap 122
liberty 98
license 177
lieutenant 152
lightning 110
limb 182
link 129
lion 9
literary 98
lodge 20
loose 27
loyal 45
luxury 87

M

magnificent 122
male 129
march 80
marine 153
massive 87
maximum 147
mayor 45
meanwhile 164
merchant 171
mercy 57
merit 153
merry 92
messenger 135
microscope 177
might 183
mill 51
millionaire 81
miserable 104
mist 116
modern 69
modest 15
mow 141
museum 69
mutual 45

N

nap 62

navigate 104
navy 153
necessity 123
necklace 164
needle 51
neglect 21
newcomer 21
noble 165
nod 57
nourish 32
nowhere 63
nuclear 177
nut 93

O

object 116
occupy 15
offend 27
offense 21
official 147
opponent 57
optimism 183
originate 105
orphan 116
outcome 123
outlaw 141
overlook 21
overnight 27
overweight 45

P

panic 87
pardon 93
paste 159
pat 63
peer 135
penny 15
persist 27
pharaoh 93
pharmacy 98
pile 123
pill 99
pine 27
pink 69
pirate 33
plane 69
plot 116
poke 171
polar 153
polish 51
population 129
port 81
portrait 135
portray 177
pose 135

postpone 171
 preach 15
 precious 165
 pregnant 117
 prejudice 165
 presume 99
 priority 87
 privacy 99
 proficient 183
 profound 123
 prospect 141
 prosper 15
 province 15
 publication 33
 puff 75
 punishment 99
 purse 141

Q

quarrel 57

R

raft 183
 rag 75
 rage 117
 ranch 135
 ray 153
 rear 39
 rebel 110
 receipt 159
 recommend 147
 refer 147
 refrigerator 69
 refuge 45
 relief 63
 remainder 105
 remote 147
 repay 21
 reproduce 63
 resign 153
 restore 45
 result 129
 retreat 111
 retrieve 105
 revenge 117
 revolution 111
 rhyme 63
 riddle 33
 ridge 183
 ridiculous 21
 ripe 93
 rival 57
 roast 93
 robe 87

rod 141
 role 9
 rot 33
 rotate 177
 routine 93
 royal 9
 rub 45
 rumor 165

S

satisfaction 15
 satisfactory 21
 scar 27
 scatter 75
 scent 75
 scheme 93
 scold 87
 seize 123
 seldom 141
 senator 39
 sensation 27
 senses 45
 sensible 99
 sew 51
 shallow 105
 shame 117
 shave 141
 shed 51
 shepherd 21
 sheriff 81
 shortly 33
 shoulder 183
 shove 183
 sigh 117
 sin 165
 skeleton 33
 skull 39
 sled 27
 sleepless 147
 slice 99
 slim 93
 slope 105
 sneak 117
 sole 9
 sore 57
 sorrow 99
 souvenir 177
 span 105
 spare 117
 spear 111
 spectacle 165
 splash 171
 spoil 33
 spouse 183
 squeeze 123

stack 165
 stairs 9
 startle 81
 starve 33
 steel 75
 steep 111
 steer 135
 stem 117
 sting 57
 stir 39
 stove 93
 strain 57
 straw 99
 stripe 135
 stubborn 171
 submarine 177
 suburb 171
 suck 63
 sugar 129
 suicide 153
 summit 111
 superstition 105
 supper 117
 supreme 123
 surface 9
 suspicious 165
 sustain 15
 sweat 81
 swell 99
 swift 75
 sympathy 105

T

tame 135
 tap 39
 tease 27
 temperature 69
 tempt 135
 tender 117
 terrific 123
 terrified 141
 theater 69
 theft 93
 thread 51
 thrill 33
 thrust 183
 thunder 111
 tide 171
 tidy 99
 tin 165
 tolerate 183
 torture 57
 toss 75
 trace 177
 tragedy 171

trait 123
 tremble 153
 tremendous 39
 trigger 81
 trim 51
 triumph 75
 troops 111

U

underlying 153
 underneath 39
 unify 81
 upper 69
 upwards 51
 urgent 63

V

valentine 27
 vanish 63
 vase 165
 venture 21
 vessel 81
 veterinarian 45
 via 153
 vibrate 105
 vital 123
 volume 147
 voyage 81

W

wagon 63
 wander 105
 warrior 111
 welcome 69
 wheat 21
 wicked 33
 wipe 159
 wire 159
 withdraw 111
 wizard 141
 worm 39
 worship 81
 wrestle 57
 wrinkle 63

Y

yield 111

SECOND EDITION

4000 ESSENTIAL ENGLISH WORDS 3

4000 words to help you master work, school, and everyday life!

4000 Essential English Words is a six-book series that is designed to focus on practical high-frequency words to enhance the vocabulary of learners from high beginner to advanced levels. The series presents a variety of words that cover a large percentage of the words that can be found in many spoken or written texts. Thus, after mastering these target words, learners will be able to fully understand vocabulary items when they encounter them in written and spoken form.

Each unit presents twenty words which are defined and used in sample sentences. The activities in the books are designed to present the words in different uses so that learners can fully see how they can be utilized. Also, at the end of each unit, there is a story which contains the unit's target words to give learners further examples of the words in use. Each level properly prepares the learner for the next, progressively challenging the learner with more sophisticated vocabulary and stories.

Features

- ◆ Clear, easy-to-understand definitions and examples for all target words
- ◆ Various activities to reinforce target vocabulary
- ◆ Progressive development of vocabulary across levels
- ◆ Reading passages which utilize target words
- ◆ Appealing photographs that illustrate each target word
- ◆ Free downloadable supplemental audio recordings of target word lists and reading passages build listening and aid in pronunciation

