

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT EDITION

Reading & Vocabulary Development

1

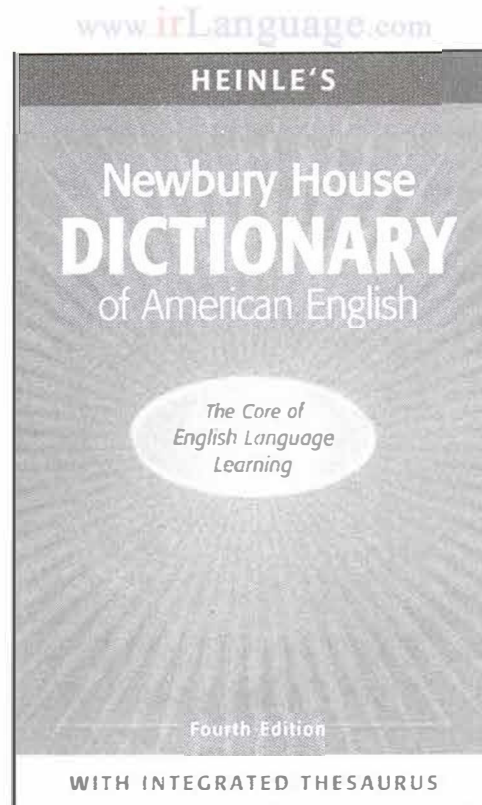
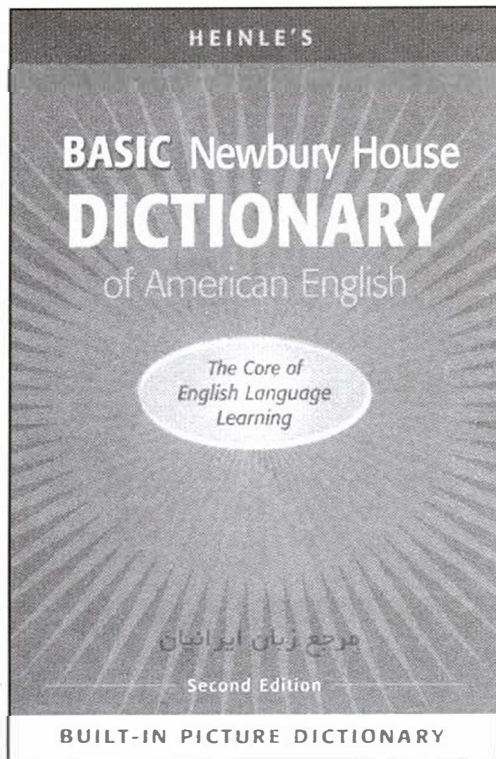
Facts & Figures

FOURTH EDITION

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Patricia Ackert | Linda Lee

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Facts & Figures

Fourth Edition

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Patricia Ackert and Linda Lee

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James W. Brown

Senior Acquisitions Editor: Sherrise Roehr

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Development Editor: Tom Jefferies

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To the Instructor

Reading & Vocabulary Development 1: Facts & Figures is a best-selling beginning reading skills text designed for students of English as a second or foreign language who have a basic vocabulary in English of about 300 words. This text teaches about 500 more words. It also teaches the reading skills of comprehension, finding the main idea, and using the context to understand vocabulary items.

Facts & Figures is one in a series of reading skills texts. The complete series has been designed to meet the needs of students from the beginning to the high intermediate levels and includes the following:

Reading & Vocabulary Development 1: Facts & Figures

Reading & Vocabulary Development 2: Thoughts & Notions

Reading & Vocabulary Development 3: Cause & Effect

Reading & Vocabulary Development 4: Concepts & Comments

In addition to the student text, an answer key and video transcript, VHS, DVD, audio cassette, and audio CD are also available for *Facts & Figures*. *Facts & Figures* uses the following methodology:

- **Theme-based approach to reading.** Each of the seven units has a theme such as animals, plants, explorations, or occupations.
- **Systematic presentation and recycling of vocabulary.** One of the primary tasks of beginning students is developing a useful and personally relevant vocabulary base. In *Facts & Figures*, up to twelve words are introduced in each lesson. These words appear in boldface type. Those underlined are illustrated or glossed in the margin. All of the new vocabulary items are used several times in the lesson, and then are systematically recycled throughout the text.
- **Focus on grammatical structure.** The first two units use only the present tense, and the sentences are short. The past tense is introduced in Unit 3 and the present continuous in Unit 5. The

only other tenses used are the past continuous and the future with *will* and *going to*. Subject, object, possessive, and reflexive pronouns are used. *Facts & Figures* also presents such connectors as *and*, *but*, *so*, *then*, *because*, *or*, and *when*. By using these, the text can include longer sentences that are still easy for the students to read.

Organization of *Facts & Figures*

Facts & Figures is organized into seven units. Each unit contains five lessons packed with exercises and activities.

- **Context Clues.** Starting with Unit 2, a context clue exercise at the beginning of each unit introduces some of the vocabulary for the following unit. This section is designed to pre-teach particularly important grammar.
- **“Before You Read” Questions.** These pre-reading questions provide a motivation for reading the text.
- **Vocabulary.** The first exercise has sentences taken directly from the text. All new words are included. This is for practice in reading the sentences again and writing the new words.
- **Vocabulary: New Context.** This exercise gives further practice with the new words in a different context but with the same meaning.
- **Vocabulary Review.** Vocabulary items are used in subsequent texts and exercises to give additional review. They are fill-ins or matching synonyms and antonyms.
- **Questions.** These comprehension questions are taken directly from the text. Those marked with an asterisk are either inference or discussion questions.
- **Comprehension.** These are true/false, true/false/no information, or multiple choice. They include inference and discussion questions marked with an asterisk.
- **Main Idea.** Students must choose the main idea of the text from three possibilities.

- **Word Study.** A word study section is provided near the end of each unit. It reinforces structural points, such as verb forms, pronouns, and comparison of adjectives, that the students are learning in other classes. It also gives spelling rules for noun plurals and verb endings. Later units have charts of word forms. The exercises are not intended to be complete explanations and practice of the grammar points.

- **Writing.** Each word study section closes with a writing exercise.

- **Extension Activities.** Each unit ends with a set of high-interest, interactive tasks to help students practice the new vocabulary and the skills they have learned in more open-ended contexts.

CNN Video Highlights—The highlight of each set of extension activities is a short video-based lesson centered on a stimulating, authentic clip from the CNN video archives. Each video lesson follows the same sequence of activities:

Before You Watch encourages students to recall background knowledge based on their own experiences or from information presented in the readings.

As You Watch asks students to watch for general information such as the topic of the clip.

After You Watch gets the students to expand on the main points of the video by establishing further connections to the reading passages, their own experiences, and their ideas and opinions.

Activity Page—Games found on this page encourage students to practice the vocabulary and structures found in that unit's lessons in a relaxed, open-ended way.

Dictionary Page—Exercises on this page offer students practice with dictionary skills based on entries from *The Basic Newbury House Dictionary*.

- **Skills Index.** This index provides teachers and students with a handy reference for all of the reading and writing skills introduced in *Fact & Figures*, as well as all of the grammatical structures found in the text.

New to This Edition

The best-selling reading series just got better! The fourth edition of *Facts & Figures* contains new readings, new pedagogy, and new ancillaries.

- A new Unit 5 features high-interest readings on work and leisure that are relevant to students' lives.

- Ten fresh new readings engage students in fascinating new topics. The new readings for this edition are as follows:

Unit 2, Lesson 1: Why Do We Yawn?

Unit 2, Lesson 2: Why Do People Laugh?

Unit 3, Lesson 5: The Coffee Plant

Unit 4, Lesson 1: Music and Behavior

Unit 5, Lesson 1: Work Hours

Unit 5, Lesson 2: Salaries

Unit 5, Lesson 3: Family-Friendly Companies

Unit 5, Lesson 4: Work Clothes

Unit 5, Lesson 5: Time Off

Unit 7, Lesson 5: Sailing Alone

- Thoroughly checked for factual accuracy, each reading has been revised to include level-appropriate structures and vocabulary.

- New collocation activities in Units 4, 5, and 7 help students understand how words fit together in chunks.

- New pedagogical design, photos, and illustrations aid student comprehension and ease navigation through the text.

- *ExamView® Pro* test-generating software allows instructors to create custom tests and quizzes.

- A new website (<http://elt.thomson.com/readingandvocabulary>) features vocabulary flashcards, crosswords, quizzes, and more to help students revise for tests.

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Animals

unit

1



The Kiwi



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. The kiwi is a kind of bird.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The kiwi is very big.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The kiwi lives in New Zealand.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



1

The Kiwi



The kiwi lives **only** in New Zealand. It is a very **strange** bird because it cannot fly. The kiwi is the same **size** as a chicken. It has no **wings** or **tail**. It does not have **feathers** like other birds. Its feathers look like hair. Each foot has four toes. Its **beak** is very long.

A kiwi likes to have a lot of trees around it. It sleeps **during** the day because the sunlight **hurts** its eyes. It can **smell** things very well. It smells things better than most birds do. The kiwi's eggs are very big.

There are only a few kiwis in New Zealand now. People do not often see them. The **government** says that people cannot **kill** kiwis. New Zealanders want their kiwis to live.

There is a picture of a kiwi on New Zealand money. People from New Zealand are sometimes called "kiwis."



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

government	strange	fly	beak	only
kill	smell	hurts	feathers	tail
wings	size	during		

1. It sleeps _____ the day because the sunlight _____ its eyes.
2. It is a very _____ bird because it cannot _____.
3. The _____ says that people cannot _____ kiwis.
4. It can _____ things very well.
5. It has no _____ or _____.
6. The kiwi lives _____ in New Zealand.
7. It does not have _____ like other birds.
8. Its _____ is very long.
9. The kiwi is the same _____ as a chicken.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

during	smells	kill	only	feathers
size	strange	wings	beak	government
hurts	fly	tail		

1. Cats and dogs _____ birds.
2. A bluebird has blue _____.
3. Some students have a scholarship from their _____.
4. An airplane can _____ because it has _____.
5. What are you cooking? It _____ good.
6. My leg _____. I can't walk on it.
7. Most cats have a long _____.
8. A person has a mouth. A bird has a _____.
9. Some students are very _____. They want to learn English, but they don't come to class.
10. I cannot buy this shirt. I have _____ three dollars.
11. What _____ shoes do you wear?



C Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Where does the kiwi live?
2. What is a kiwi?
3. How big is a kiwi?
4. Does a kiwi have feathers?
5. Does it have a tail and wings?
- *6. How many toes does it have?
7. When does a kiwi sleep?
8. Can most birds smell?
9. Why can't people kill kiwis?
- *10. Why does New Zealand have a picture of a kiwi on its money?

d Comprehension: True/False www.irLanguage.com

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false (not true). The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- _____ 1. Kiwis live in Australia and New Zealand.
- _____ 2. A kiwi has a tail but no wings.
- _____ 3. A kiwi has a big beak.
- _____ 4. It sleeps during the day because the sunlight hurts its eyes.
- _____ *5. You can see a kiwi in some zoos in New Zealand.
- _____ 6. The New Zealand government does not want all the kiwis to die.
- _____ 7. A kiwi is like most other birds.

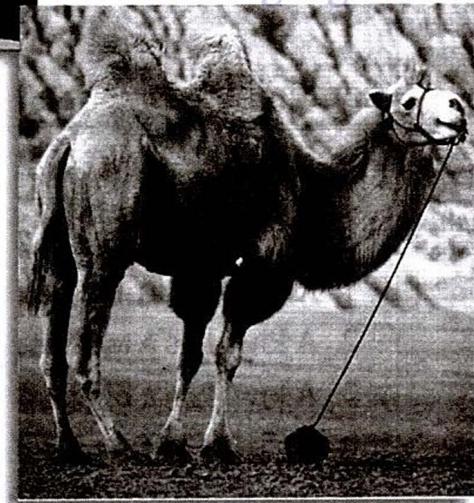
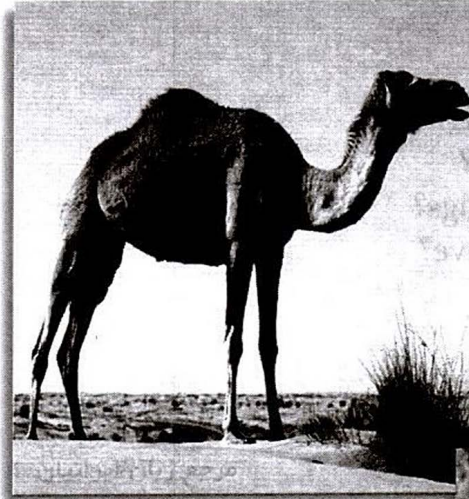
e Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. The kiwi is a strange New Zealand bird.
2. The kiwi sleeps during the day and has no tail or wings.
3. New Zealanders like kiwis.



The Camel



www.irLanguage.com

Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Camels live in hot places.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The camel has a tail.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. All camels have two humps on their backs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



2

The Camel



The **camel** can go without water for a long time. Some people think it **stores** water in its **hump**. This is not true. It stores food in its hump. The camel's body changes the food into fat. Then the fat is stored in the hump. A camel cannot store the fat **all over** its body. Fat all over an animal's body keeps the animal warm. Camels live in the **desert**. They do not want to be warm during the day.

keeps

everywhere on

The desert is very hot. The camel gets hotter and hotter during the day. It stores this **heat** in its body because the nights are **cool**.

noun for *hot*

a little cold

The Arabian camel has one hump. The Bactrian camel of Central Asia has two humps. It **also** has long, **thick** hair, because the winters are cold in Central Asia.

too

There is a lot of sand in the desert. The camel has long **eyelashes**. The eyelashes keep the sand out of the camel's eyes.

Arabic has **about** 150 words to **describe** a camel. Many people who speak Arabic need all these words because the camel is very important to them.

more or less

to tell about





Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

all over	camel	describe	thick
also	during	about	heat
stores	cool	eyelashes	desert

1. Arabic has _____ 150 words to _____ a camel.
2. The _____ can go without water for a long time.
3. The camel has long _____.
4. Some people think it _____ water in its hump.
5. Camels live in the _____.
6. It _____ has long, _____ hair, because the winters are cold in Central Asia.
7. A camel cannot store the fat _____ its body.
8. It stores this _____ in its body because the nights are _____.



Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

also	eyelashes	heat	store
camels	all over	thick	desert
during	cool	about	describe

1. We _____ milk, fruit, and vegetables in the refrigerator.
2. Fall is _____ in Canada. Winter is cold. Winter is _____ cold in Russia.
3. Can you _____ an elephant? What does it look like?
4. There are different animals _____ the world.
5. Some people have long _____ around their eyes.
6. It does not rain very much in the _____.
7. Mark's dictionary is very _____. It has more than 1,000 pages.
8. We cook food with _____ from a stove.
9. Not many people ride on _____ now. They use cars.
10. Tom is _____ 25 years old. Maybe he is 24 or 27.



Questions

1. Where do camels live?
2. What does a camel store in its hump?
3. The camel doesn't store fat all over its body. Why?
4. Why does it store heat during the day?
5. Which kind of camel has one hump? Which has two?
6. Why does a Bactrian camel have long, thick hair?
7. Why does a camel need long eyelashes?
8. Why does Arabic have 150 words to describe a camel?

d Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. The camel can go without _____ for a long time.
a. food b. water c. fat d. heat
2. It stores _____ in its hump.
a. water b. heat c. food d. hair
3. The _____ camel has one hump.
a. Arabian b. Bactrian c. desert d. fat
4. Long _____ keep sand out of the camel's eyes.
a. thick hairs b. humps c. eyelashes d. ears
5. The Bactrian camel has long, thick hair because _____.
a. it lives in a hot desert c. winters are cold in Central Asia
b. it stores fat in its hump d. the sand gets in its eyes

e Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. There are two kinds of camels.
2. The camel has a good body for life in the desert.
3. The camel stores food in its hump.



The Polar Bear



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Polar bears eat fish.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Polar bears have long, thick hair.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Polar bears like hot weather.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



3 The Polar Bear

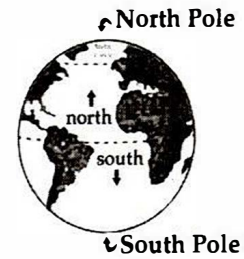
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The **polar bear** is a very big white bear. We call it the polar bear because it lives inside the Arctic Circle near the **North** Pole. There are no polar bears at the **South** Pole.

The polar bear lives in the **snow and ice**. At the North Pole, there is only snow, ice, and water. There is not any land. People cannot see the polar bear in the snow very well because its coat is yellow-white. It has a very **warm** coat because the weather is cold north of the Arctic Circle.

This bear is three meters long, and it **weighs** 450 kilos (kilograms). It can stand up on its back legs because it has very **wide** feet. It can use its front legs like arms. The polar bear can **swim** very well. It can swim 120 kilometers out into the water. It **catches** fish and sea animals for food. It goes into the sea when it is **afraid**.

Some people want to kill the polar bear for its beautiful white coat. The governments of the United States and Russia say that no one can kill polar bears now. They do not want all of these beautiful animals to die.





Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

polar bear	South	North	warm
wide	catches	afraid	weighs
bear	snow	swim	ice

- The polar bear lives in the _____ and _____.
- The _____ is a very big white bear.
- It goes into the sea when it is _____.
- It has a very _____ coat because the weather is cold.
- There are no polar bears at the _____ Pole.
- The polar bear can _____ very well.
- It lives inside the Arctic Circle near the _____ Pole.
- It _____ fish and sea animals for food.
- This bear is three meters long, and it _____ 450 kilos.
- It can stand up on its back legs because it has very _____ feet.



Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

swim	afraid	North	south
warm	weigh	ice	wide
snow	coat	bears	catch

- There are brown and black _____ in North America.
- How much do you _____? Fifty kilos?
- Winter is cold. Spring is _____. Fall is cool.
- Sometimes children are _____ of animals.
- Do you like to _____ in a swimming pool?
- Italy is _____ of France.
- Do you want some _____ in your soft drink?
- There is _____ all over Canada in the winter.
- The Sahara Desert is in _____ Africa.
- Tenth Street is a _____ street.
- Can you _____ the ball?





Vocabulary Review

Write C before the words or phrases about camels. Write K before the words or phrases about kiwis.

- _____ 1. stores heat in its body
- _____ 2. hump
- _____ 3. tail
- _____ 4. big eggs
- _____ 5. goes without water
- _____ 6. long, thick hair
- _____ 7. eyelashes
- _____ 8. beak
- _____ 9. desert
- _____ 10. wing
- _____ 11. hair on its body
- _____ 12. feather



Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Why do we call the big white bear the polar bear?
2. Why can't people see the polar bear very well?
3. Why does it have a warm coat?
4. How much does it weigh?
5. What does it eat?
6. Where does it go when it is afraid?
7. Why do some people want to kill the polar bear?
8. What do the governments of Russia and the United States say?
- *9. Can a polar bear live near New Zealand?
- *10. Why doesn't a polar bear eat fruit and vegetables?



e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. The polar bear lives _____.
 - a. at the South Pole
 - b. in warm countries
 - c. near the North Pole
 - d. on land
2. At the North Pole, there is no _____.
 - a. ice
 - b. water
 - c. snow
 - d. land
3. People cannot see the polar bear in the snow very well because _____.
 - a. it has a yellow-white coat
 - b. it goes under the snow
 - c. it can run very fast
 - d. it goes into the water
4. The polar bear _____ for food.
 - a. catches land animals
 - b. looks for trees
 - c. catches sea animals and fish
 - d. looks for fruit and vegetables
5. When the polar bear is afraid, it _____.
 - a. goes into the sea
 - b. goes under the snow
 - c. runs away
 - d. stands up on its wide feet
6. The governments of Russia and the United States say that _____.
 - a. the polar bear is beautiful
 - b. the polar bear has a warm coat
 - c. no one can kill the polar bear
 - d. the polar bear cannot live near the North Pole

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

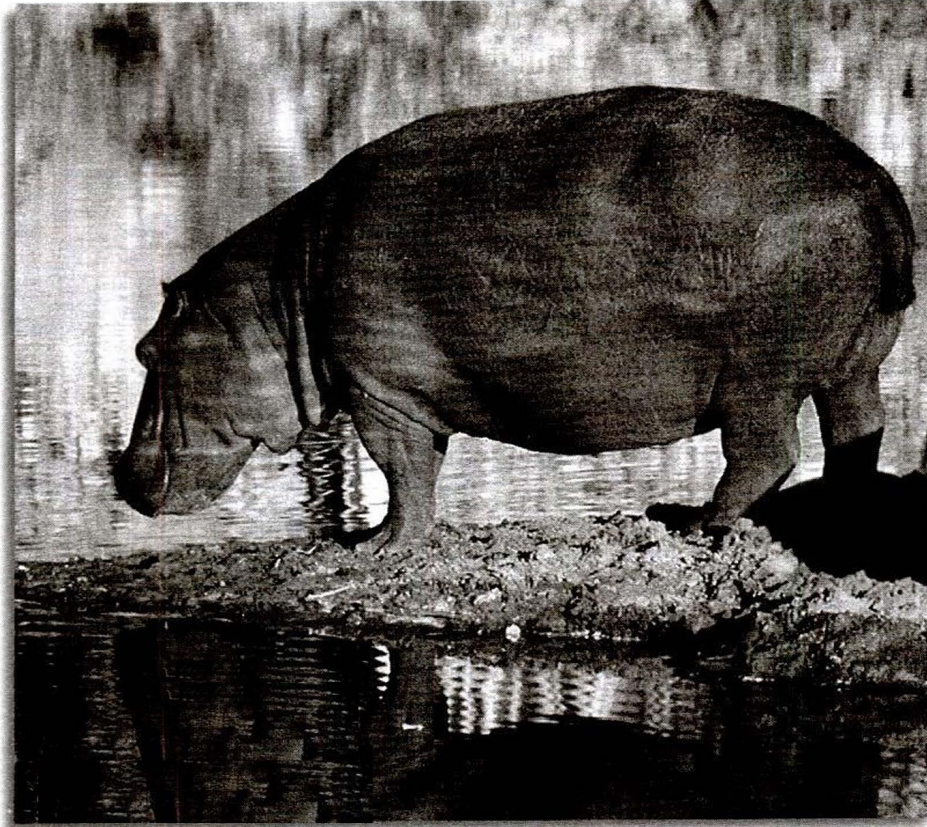
1. People like to kill polar bears because they have beautiful coats.
2. Polar bears live north of the Arctic Circle in the snow and ice.
3. Polar bears live north of the Arctic Circle, eat fish and sea animals, and have warm, yellow-white coats.



The Hippopotamus

lesson

4



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. The hippopotamus is big.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. It lives in the snow and ice.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. It has wings and a tail.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



4 The Hippopotamus



The hippopotamus, or hippo, lives in the hot part of Africa. It is a **mammal**. That is, its babies are born **alive**, and they drink milk from the mother's body.

The hippopotamus is a **large** animal. It weighs four tons. Its **stomach** is seven meters long, and it eats only **plants**. It is a mammal, but it **spends** a lot of time in the water.

During the day, it sleeps **beside** a river or a **lake**. Sometimes it wakes up. Then it goes under the water to get some plants for food. It can close its nose and **stay** under water for ten minutes. Its ears, eyes, and nose are **high** up on its head. It can stay with its body under the water and only its ears, eyes, and nose **above** the water. Then it can **breathe** the air.

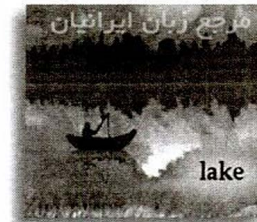
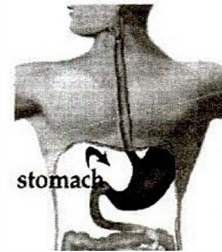
At night, the hippo walks on the land and looks for food. It never goes very far from the water.

A baby hippo often stands on its mother's back. The mother looks for food underwater. The baby rides on her back above the water.

big

at the side of

over



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

stomach	stay	beside	mammal
breathe	lake	plants	spends
above	alive	large	high

1. The hippopotamus is a _____ animal.
2. During the day, it sleeps _____ a river or a _____.
3. It is a _____.
4. Its _____ is seven meters long, and it eats only _____.
5. It can close its nose and _____ under water for ten minutes.
6. It can stay with its body under the water and only its ears, eyes, and nose _____ the water.
7. Then it can _____ the air.
8. It is a mammal, but it _____ a lot of time in the water.
9. Its eyes, ears, and nose are _____ up on its head.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

beside	large	stays	mammal	spend	nose
plants	lake	above	breathe	stomach	high

1. The camel is a _____, but the kiwi is a bird.
2. Food goes from your mouth into your _____.
3. How do you smell a beautiful flower? You _____ in through your nose.
4. Hippos eat _____. Polar bears eat fish and sea animals.
5. I want to talk to you. Please sit _____ me.
6. Tom likes to _____ his free time in the Student Union.
He _____ there a few hours every day.
7. Birds can fly _____ the trees.
8. _____ Geneva is a beautiful lake in Switzerland.
9. The polar bear is a _____ animal. It is very big.
10. New York City has a lot of _____ buildings.



C Vocabulary Review

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Can you _____ a polar bear? What does it look like?
a. hurt b. describe c. catch d. store
2. Many birds fly _____ in the winter to a warmer place.
a. north b. wing c. south d. wide
3. These birds fly _____ in the summer to a cooler place.
a. north b. wing c. south d. wide
4. Roses _____ beautiful.
a. swim b. catch c. smell d. hurt
5. The kiwi is a _____ bird.
a. strange b. warm c. hurt d. wide
6. My hand _____. I can't write.
a. flies b. catches c. smells d. hurts

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Where does the hippopotamus live?
- *2. Is a kiwi a mammal?
3. How long is a hippo's stomach?
4. Does a hippo eat meat?
5. Why does a hippo go under water?
6. How can it stay under water for ten minutes?
- *7. Can it breathe under water? Why?
8. What does it do at night?
9. Where does a baby hippo ride?
- *10. Is a bear a mammal?



e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. Hippo babies are born alive.
- _____ 2. Hippos eat plants.
- _____ 3. Hippos live under water.
- _____ 4. A hippo can close its eyes.
- _____ 5. A hippo breathes under water.
- _____ 6. A hippo looks for food on the land during the day.
- _____ 7. A hippo has long eyelashes to keep water out of its eyes.

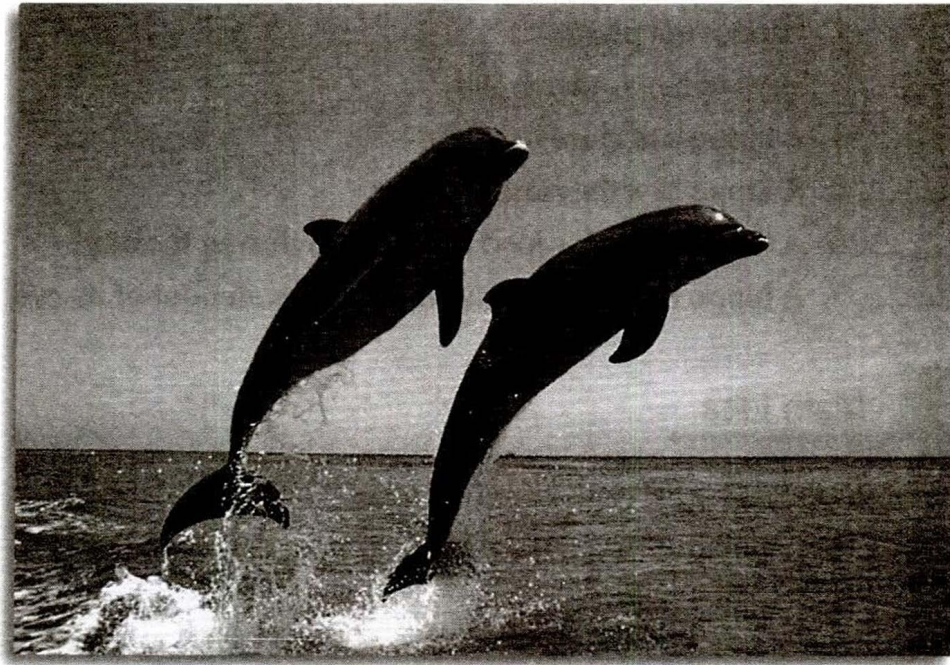
f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. The hippopotamus is a large African animal that spends a lot of time in the water and eats plants.
- 2. The hippopotamus has its eyes, ears, and nose high up on its head.
- 3. The hippopotamus walks on the land at night, and it sleeps during the day.



The Dolphin



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Dolphins are mammals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Dolphins live in water.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Dolphins can swim very well.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



5

The Dolphin



Can **dolphins** talk? Maybe they can't talk with words, but they talk with **sounds**. They **show** their **feelings** with sounds.

Dolphins **travel** in a **group**. We call a group of fish a "school." They don't study, but they **travel together**. Dolphins are mammals, not fish, but they swim together in a school.

three or more people
or animals

Dolphins talk to the other dolphins in the school. They give information. They tell when they are happy or sad or afraid. They say "Welcome" when a dolphin comes back to the school. They talk when they play.

They make a few sounds above water. They make many more sounds under water. People cannot hear these sounds because the sounds are very, very high. **Scientists** make tapes of the sounds and study them.

Sometimes people catch dolphins for a large aquarium. (An aquarium is a zoo for fish.) People can watch the dolphins in a show. Dolphins don't like to be away from their school in an aquarium. They are sad and **lonely**.

There are many stories about dolphins. They help people. Sometimes they **save** somebody's life. Dolphin meat is good, but people don't like to kill them. They say that dolphins bring good **luck**. Many people **believe** this.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

together	luck	travel	believe
dolphins	lonely	group	feelings
save	show	sounds	scientists

1. Dolphins _____ in a _____.
2. Sometimes they _____ somebody's life.
3. Can _____ talk?
4. They are sad and _____.
5. They _____ their _____ with sounds.
6. _____ make tapes of their sounds and study them.
7. Many people _____ this.
8. They don't study, but they travel _____.
9. Maybe they can't talk with words, but they talk with _____.
10. They say dolphins bring good _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for the words in the text.

lonely	dolphin	together	save
sounds	believe	scientists	stories
show	travel	feels	group

1. The _____ is a mammal, but it lives in the sea.
2. Many students at a large university feel _____. They don't have many friends.
3. Do you like to _____ to different countries?
4. Please _____ me your picture.
5. Children like to play _____ in the snow.
6. There is a _____ of Omani students in our class.
7. Is it true? Do you _____ it?
8. _____ study animals and many other things.
9. She _____ happy today because it's warm outside.
10. You must _____ your money. Don't spend it on a new car.
11. It is difficult to pronounce some English _____.



C Vocabulary Review

Put each word in the correct group in the chart. Some words go in both groups.

eyelashes hump wing feather
tail beak nose arm
leg stomach hand eyes

Parts of an Animal's Body	Parts of a Person's Body

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Can dolphins talk?
2. What is a school of dolphins?
3. What do dolphins talk about?
4. When do they say "Welcome"?
5. Do they make more sounds above water or under water?
6. Can people hear dolphin sounds? Why?
7. How does a dolphin feel in an aquarium?
- *8. Do dolphins bring good luck?
- *9. Dolphins are not fish. What is the difference between dolphins and fish?



e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

- Dolphins talk with _____.
a. words b. their hands c. sounds d. music
- Dolphins talk when they _____.
a. play b. listen c. show d. kill
- They make more sounds _____.
a. above water b. under water c. for tapes d. in school
- Scientists study _____ of dolphins.
a. shows b. schools c. aquariums d. tapes
- Dolphins like to be _____.
a. at an aquarium b. in their school c. lonely d. on a tape
- What sentence is *not* true?
a. A dolphin can save a person's life.
b. People like to watch dolphins.
c. Dolphins always bring good luck.
d. A dolphin can talk with sounds.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- Dolphins use words to show how they feel and to give information.
- Dolphins travel together and talk with sounds.
- Dolphins live in the sea and in aquariums.
- The dolphin is a mammal, and scientists can tape it.



Word Study

a Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns show that something belongs to somebody.

Examples: **My** car is new. **Their** hair is thick.

Singular	Plural
I – my	we – our
you – your	you – your
she – her	they – their
he – his	
it – its	

Put the right pronoun in each blank.

1. The camel stores food in _____ hump.
2. Maria likes _____ classes this year.
3. I use _____ dictionary every day.
4. Polar bears use _____ front legs like arms.
5. Do you have _____ cassette tapes with you?
6. Scientists listen to _____ tapes.
7. Carlos and his family swim in _____ pool every day.
8. David drives _____ car to class.
9. We go to the university on _____ bicycles.
10. A baby hippo rides on _____ mother's back.



b Verbs: Present Tense

Put an *s* on the simple verb to make the present tense. Do not put an *s* on the simple verb if it goes with *I, you, we, or they*.

a dolphin	plays	I	play
a girl	plays	you	play
a man	plays	we	play
she	plays	they	play
he	plays		
it	plays		

c Spelling

1. When a simple verb ends in *y* with a consonant before it, change the *y* to *i* and add **-es**.
fly – flies study – studies
2. When a simple verb ends in *y* with a vowel before it, add **-s**.
play – plays say – says
3. When a simple verb ends in **s, ch, sh, x, or z**, add **-es**.
catch – catches finish – finishes
4. Irregular verbs:
be – am, is, are go – goes do – does have – has

Change each sentence to make a new one. Use the word or words in parentheses. Sometimes you must change other words, too.

Example: (I) They study every day.
I study every day.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| (a polar bear) | 1. We catch fish and eat them. |
| (they) | 2. Mike usually flies home. |
| (I) | 3. Betty has a beautiful plant in her living room. |
| (people) | 4. David likes dolphin shows. |
| (we) | 5. They travel only in the summer. |
| (a dolphin) | 6. You play in the water. |
| (they) | 7. We go swimming in a lake in summer. |
| (Tom) | 8. I usually finish my work early. |
| (a mammal) | 9. People are born alive. |
| (Ann and Bill) | 10. Ali does his homework in the afternoon. |



d Comparisons

Sometimes we compare two things. We tell how they are different. Add **-er** to short words (words with only one syllable) to compare two things. Use **than** with the word ending in **-er**.

Examples: A camel is big.
A polar bear is **bigger than** a camel.
Carlos is 20 years old. David is 18.
Carlos is **older than** David.

Spelling: If a word has **one** syllable with **one** vowel in the middle and **one** consonant at the end, double the consonant when you add **-er**. This is the *one-one-one (1-1-1) rule*.

Examples: big – bigger hot – hotter

Put the right comparison form in each sentence.

- (strange) 1. A kiwi is _____ a bluebird.
(thick) 2. A Bactrian camel's hair is _____ an Arabian camel's hair.
(hot) 3. Oman is _____ Switzerland.
(warm) 4. Italy is _____ France.
(large) 5. Saudi Arabia is _____ Kuwait.
(tall) 6. Marie is _____ Masako.
(fat) 7. John is _____ Robert.
(young) 8. My sister is _____ my brother.
(cold) 9. Ice is _____ water.
(small) 10. A dolphin is _____ a polar bear.

e Writing

Use real information to write your answers.

1. Which animal in Unit 1 is the most interesting to you? Why?
2. Describe an important animal in your country.
3. What can some animals do that people cannot do?



a Before You Watch

1. What do you already know about dolphins? Write one fact.

2. What do you want to know about dolphins? Write a question.

3. Study the map. Then complete the sentences.
Honduras is between Guatemala and _____.
The north coast of Honduras is on the _____ Sea.



b As You Watch

What mammals are in the video?

- _____ fish _____ camels _____ dolphins
_____ people _____ polar bears



C After You Watch

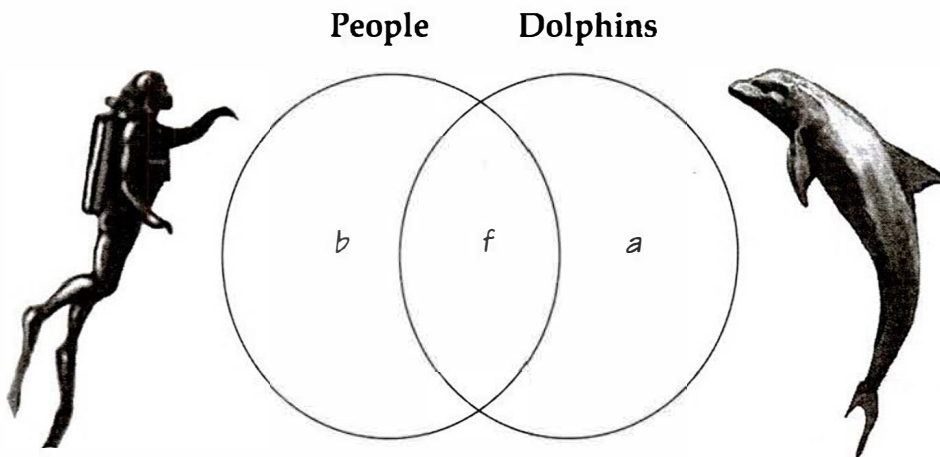
1. Use the diagram below.

Write the letters of facts that are *only* true for people in the left circle.

Write the letters of facts that are *only* true for dolphins in the right circle.

Write the letters of facts that are true for *both* dolphins *and* people in the middle.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. live in the sea | e. have arms and legs |
| b. live on land | f. eat fish |
| c. can talk to each other | g. swim together in schools |
| d. are mammals | h. make sounds under water |

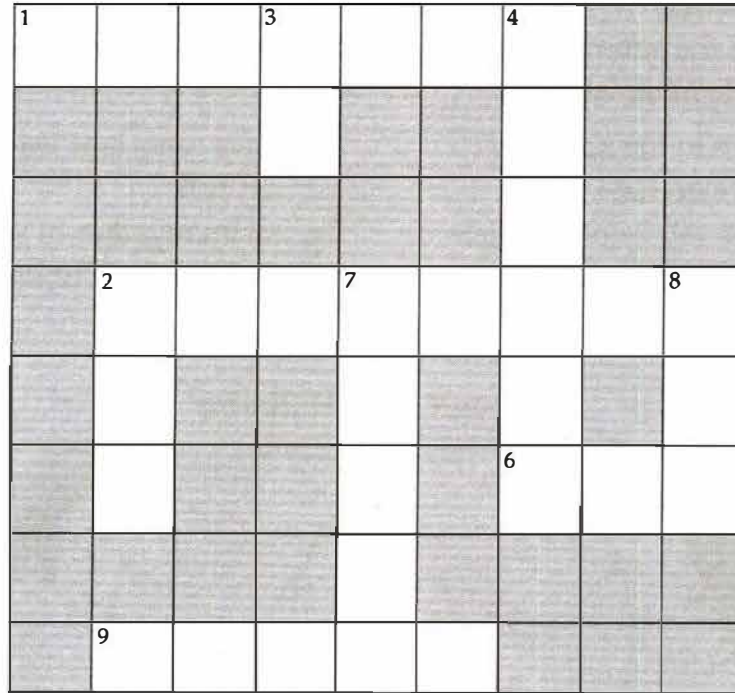


2. What is the most interesting fact you learned from the video?
Write it here, and then discuss it with your classmates.



Activity Page

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Camels, humans, and dolphins are all _____.
2. Both dolphins and humans have these.
6. A large body of water
9. This land mammal lives in the desert and has a hump.

Down

2. This helps a dolphin to swim.
3. Possessive form of *I*
4. Scientists study the _____ dolphins make under water.
7. A hippopotamus is not small; it's _____.
8. Same as #6 across



b Guess the Animal

Do this activity with a partner.

1. Think of an animal from Lessons 1–5. Do not tell your partner.
2. Your partner asks three questions. Each question must begin with “Does it . . .” or “Is it . . .”

Examples: Is it a mammal?
 Does it live on land?
 Is it white?

3. Answer your partner’s questions with “Yes” or “No.” Your partner tries to guess the name of the animal.



Dictionary Page

Finding Antonyms

Antonyms are words that are opposite (or nearly opposite) in meaning. For example, the words *large* and *small* are antonyms. Not all words have an antonym.

1. A good dictionary gives antonyms for many words. Read the dictionary definition below. What is an antonym for the word *warm*?

warm *adjective*

1 having heat, but not hot: *I like warm summer days.*

2 friendly: *Her friends love her for her warm smile. See: hot. Antonym: cool.*

2. Match each word in Column A with its antonym in Column B. Write the letter of the antonym to the right of the word in Column A. Use your dictionary to check your work.

Column A

high _____

same _____

long _____

big _____

true _____

hot _____

inside _____

up _____

Column B

a. outside

b. down

c. cold

d. false

e. low

f. short

g. small

h. different

3. Work with a partner. One person is Partner A, and the other is Partner B. Partner A reads a sentence aloud. Partner B repeats the sentence, using *not* with an antonym for the underlined word.

Example: A: It's hot in the desert.

B: It's **not cold** in the desert.

a. That story is false.

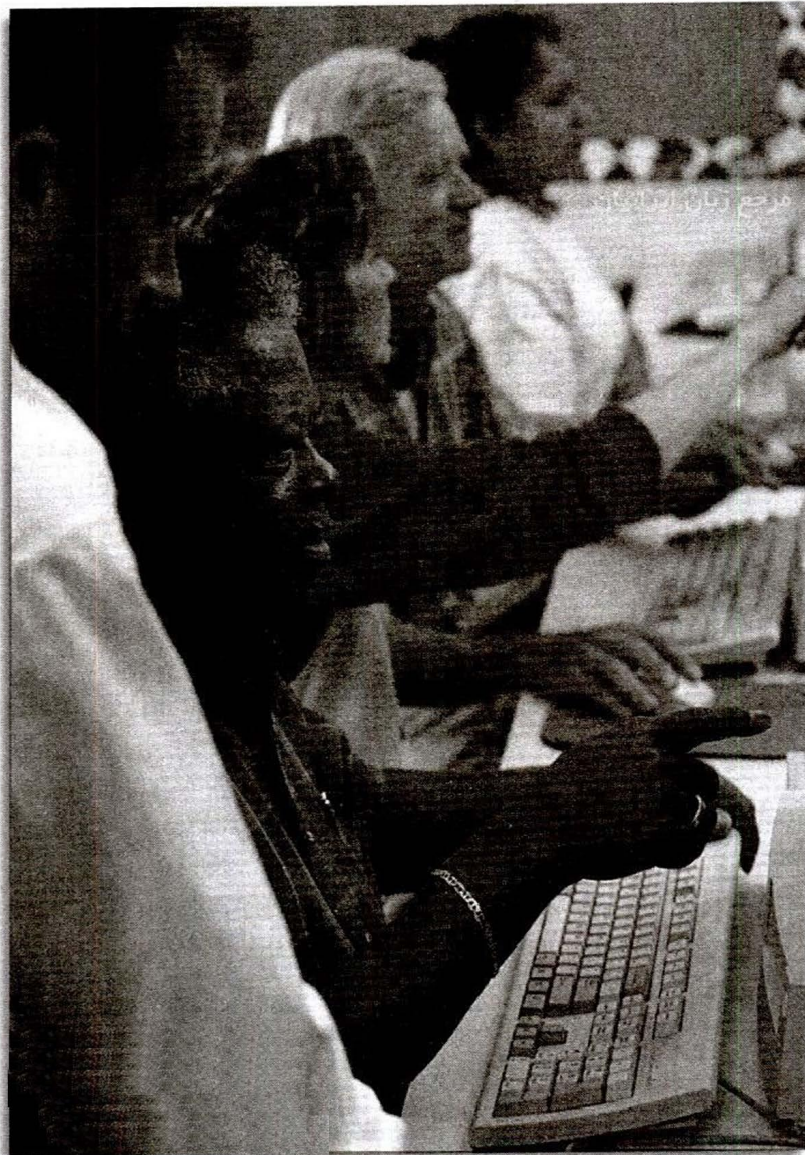
b. My car is small.

c. His hair is short.



How? Why?

unit
2



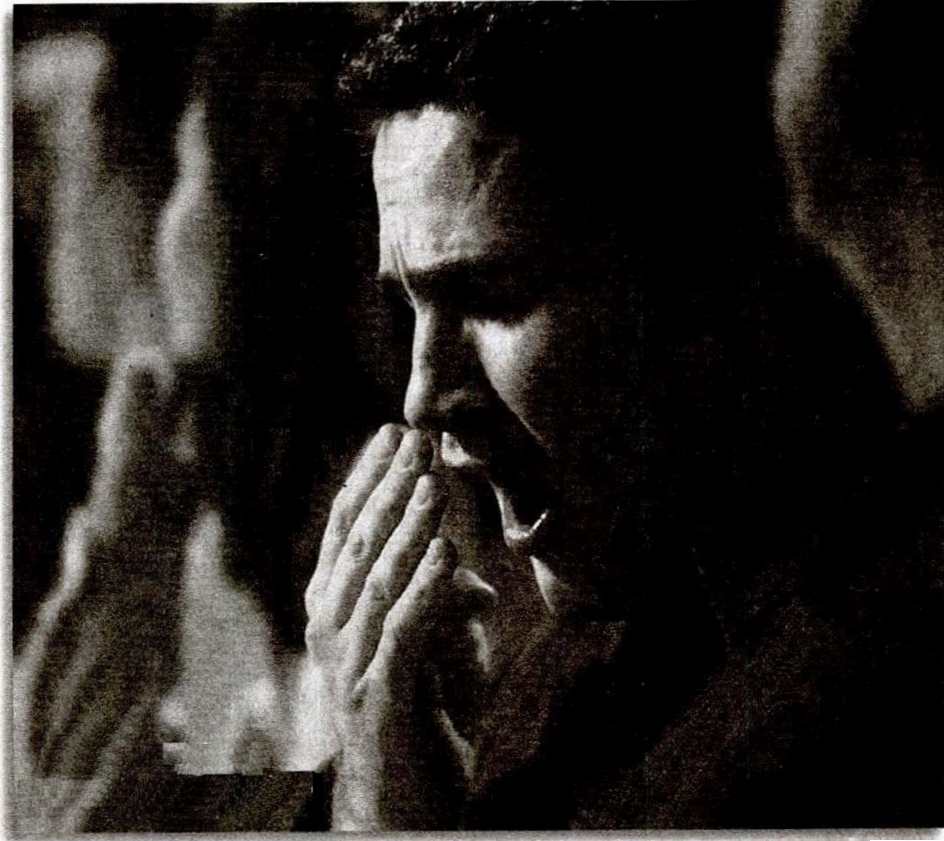
Context Clues

Sometimes you can understand the meaning of a new word from the other words in the sentence. Read each sentence below. Then choose the word or phrase that means the same as the word in bold (dark) type. Do not use your dictionary. The bold words are new in this unit.

1. Some shoes **stretch** after you wear them for a while.
 - a. get thicker
 - b. get longer
 - c. get shorter
 - d. weigh more
2. Fish live in lakes, rivers, and **oceans**. They don't live on land.
 - a. seas
 - b. north
 - c. trees
 - d. south
3. We often read about Queen Elizabeth II in the newspaper. She is a very **famous** woman.
 - a. many people like her
 - b. no one knows her
 - c. many people know about her
 - d. many people believe her
4. It is easy to make a salad. **Mix** some lettuce, tomatoes, and cucumber.
 - a. put together
 - b. eat
 - c. save
 - d. store
5. Indonesia, the Philippines, Senegal, and Cuba are in the **tropics**.
 - a. hot, dry parts of the world
 - b. cold, dry parts of the world
 - c. cold, wet parts of the world
 - d. hot, wet parts of the world
6. I feel **relaxed** with my friends. I don't feel relaxed during a test.
 - a. tired
 - b. cold
 - c. not nervous
 - d. thick

7. Walking and swimming are good **exercise**. Watching TV and driving a car are not good exercise.
- a. physical activity
 - b. sounds
 - c. ways to get to work
 - d. ways to travel
8. That plant is **poisonous**. Don't eat it.
- a. smells bad
 - b. is cool
 - c. can kill
 - d. is green
9. It is important to be **alert** when you drive a car.
- a. able to swim
 - b. able to act quickly
 - c. able to smell
 - d. able to talk
10. **Both** Isamu and Kumiko are from Japan. They come from the city of Tokyo.
- a. the two of them
 - b. not any
 - c. the five of them
 - d. all of them
11. Swimming is **difficult** for me. I can't do it for very long.
- a. easy
 - b. thick
 - c. not easy
 - d. cool
12. Mr. Baker is 75. He can't hear sounds very well. He is **hearing impaired**.
- a. can't see well
 - b. can't walk well
 - c. can't hear well
 - d. can't run well
13. Tom can eat a **whole** pizza. I can eat only a few pieces.
- a. all of it
 - b. part of it
 - c. some of it
 - d. one piece of it

Why Do We Yawn?



Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. You open your mouth when you yawn.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. It hurts when you yawn.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Many kinds of animals yawn.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1 Why Do We Yawn?



Bears **yawn**. Camels yawn. Most mammals yawn. Why do we yawn? No one really knows the answer.

We do know that everyone yawns in the same way. First you open your mouth slowly. Your mouth stays open for about five seconds. Then you **quickly** close your mouth.

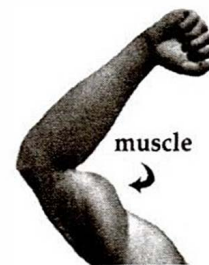
fast

We also know that yawning is **contagious**, or catching. When you see someone yawn, you yawn, too. Many people say that they yawn because they are **bored** or tired. This **might** be true. **However**, we know that people also yawn when they are **excited** or nervous. Olympic runners, for example, often yawn before a **race**. Why is that?

not interested
maybe is
but

Some scientists believe that yawning makes you more **alert**. When you yawn, you breathe more **deeply**. You also **stretch** the **muscles** in your face and neck. Maybe this makes you feel more alert.

Scientists don't spend much time studying yawning. That is probably because yawning doesn't hurt. It is just something we do.





Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

alert	deeply	muscles	might
bored	excited	quickly	stretch
contagious	however	race	yawn

1. _____, we know that people also yawn when they are _____ or nervous.
2. We also know that yawning is _____, or catching.
3. Some scientists believe that yawning makes you more _____.
4. Many people say they yawn because they are _____ or tired.
5. Olympic runners, for example, often yawn before a _____.
6. You also _____ the _____ in your face and neck.
7. Then you _____ close your mouth.
8. When you yawn, you breathe more _____.
9. This _____ be true.
10. Bears _____.



Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for the words in the text.

alert	deep	muscles	might
boring	excited	quickly	stretch
contagious	however	race	yawn

1. Soccer players have strong leg _____ because they run a lot.
2. I _____ go to the party, but I'm not sure.
3. Headaches are not _____.
4. Airplane pilots need to be _____ on the job.
5. A kiwi is a bird. _____, it doesn't have wings.
6. Children can't sleep when they are _____.
7. He doesn't like to swim in _____ water.



8. Swimmers are tired after a long _____.
9. Do you breathe _____ when you are afraid?
10. Do you cover your mouth when you _____?
11. You should _____ in the morning. It's good for your muscles.
12. He thinks traveling is _____, but I think it's exciting.



Vocabulary Review

irLanguage.com

Find an antonym (a word that is opposite in meaning) in Column B for each word in Column A. Write the letter and word from Column B beside the word in Column A. The first one is done for you.

Column A

1. slowly *f. quickly* _____
2. large _____
3. same _____
4. above _____
5. open _____
6. bored _____
7. before _____
8. cool _____
9. no one _____
10. true _____

Column B

- a. close
- b. interested
- c. everyone
- d. false
- e. after
- f. quickly
- g. different
- h. below
- i. small
- j. warm



Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. How do people yawn?
2. What happens to your muscles when you yawn?
3. What usually happens when you see someone yawn?
4. How long does a yawn last?
- *5. Why do Olympic runners yawn before a race?
- *6. What other things are contagious?



Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false.

- _____ 1. Many different kinds of mammals yawn.
- _____ 2. People only yawn when they are bored.
- _____ 3. When you yawn, your breathing changes.
- _____ 4. You can't yawn when you are excited.
- _____ *5. Some people yawn quickly, and some people yawn very slowly.
- _____ 6. Scientists don't know why people yawn.
- _____ 7. Runners never yawn before a race.
- _____ 8. You stretch your neck muscles when you yawn.



Main Idea

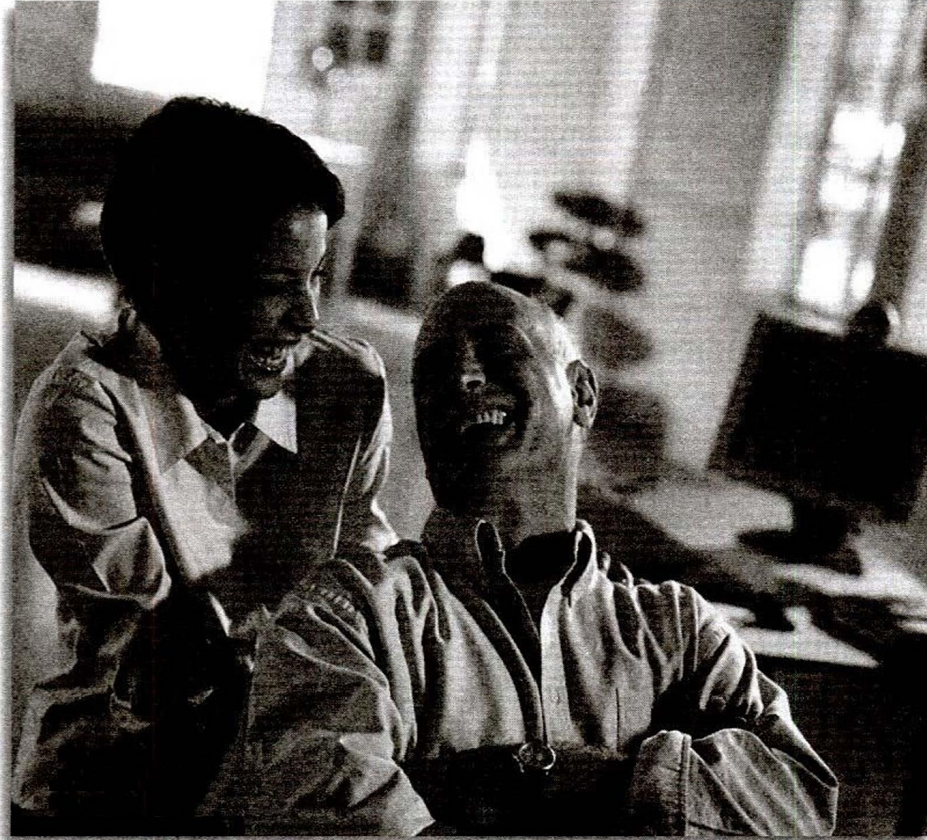
Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. Many kinds of animals yawn, but we don't know why.
- 2. Scientists want to know why yawning is contagious.
- 3. All animals yawn in the same way.

Why Do People Laugh?

lesson

2



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. When you laugh, you stretch the muscles in your face. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Laughing makes you more alert. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. It hurts when you laugh. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2 Why Do People Laugh?



Do you **laugh** every day? Most people do. Scientists say that people laugh about 17 times a day. That is a lot of laughter.

In India, there are hundreds of laughter **clubs**. The people in these clubs get together every morning. First they stretch their hands above their heads. Then they **pretend** to laugh. **Soon** everyone is laughing **naturally**. People say they feel good after laughing together.

in a short time

Scientists believe that laughter is good for you. Why? For one thing, laughter is good **exercise**. When you laugh, you exercise many muscles in your body. Scientists say that one hundred laughs **equals** ten minutes of **running**. When you laugh, you also breathe deeply. This helps you **relax**. That's good for you, too.

is the same as

Why do we laugh? That is a **hard** question to answer. We know that people laugh more often in a group. They don't laugh very often when they are alone. Many scientists believe that we use laughter to **connect** to other people. Laughter helps us feel part of a group.

not easy

In English, people say that laughter is the best **medicine**. Some think that laughter helps sick people get **well**. Do you think so, too?

not sick

a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

clubs	exercise	medicine	relax
connect	hard	naturally	well
equals	laugh	pretend	soon

1. When you laugh, you also breathe deeply. This helps you _____.
2. That is a _____ question to answer.
3. For one thing, laughter is good _____.
4. In India, there are hundreds of laughter _____.
5. In English, people say that laughter is the best _____.
6. Do you _____ every day?
7. Laughter helps sick people get _____.
8. Many scientists believe that we use laughter to _____ to other people.
9. First they stretch their hands above their heads. Then they _____ to laugh.
10. _____ everyone is laughing _____.
11. Scientists say that one hundred laughs _____ ten minutes of running.

Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

clubs	exercise	medicine	relax
connect	hard	natural	well
equals	laugh	pretend	soon

1. In the movies, actors _____ to be someone else.
2. It's hard to _____ before a test.
3. Five plus ten _____ fifteen.
4. You need to _____ a telephone before you can use it.
5. Playing soccer, walking, and bicycling are types of _____.
6. You should go to a doctor when you don't feel _____.

7. It's _____ to laugh when you hear something funny.
8. You can buy _____ in a drugstore or pharmacy.
9. Many high school students belong to school _____.
10. I think science is easy, but my brother thinks it is _____.
11. I like her stories because they make me _____.
12. The bus should be here _____. It's never late.



Vocabulary Review

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Most birds have _____. Only the kiwi doesn't.

a. beaks	c. wings
b. feet	d. muscles
2. Laughing and yawning make you feel _____.

a. tired	c. bored
b. alert	d. sick
3. When you breathe deeply, you pull in your _____.

a. leg	c. stomach
b. arm	d. feet
4. In the evening, it gets _____ in the desert.

a. cool	c. cold
b. hot	d. icy
5. It's hard to relax when you are _____.

a. bored	c. happy
b. tired	d. afraid
6. It's good to _____ before and after you exercise.

a. fly	c. sleep
b. stretch	d. swim

d

Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. How many times a day do people laugh?
2. At a laughter club, what do people do first?
3. Why is laughter good for you?
4. What happens to your muscles when you laugh?

5. What happens to your breathing when you laugh?
- *6. Why do scientists think that laughter helps us connect to other people?
- *7. What kind of things make people laugh?

e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. There are laughter clubs in many countries.
- _____ 2. Laughter is a kind of exercise.
- _____ 3. You need to stretch before you laugh.
- _____ 4. People laugh more often when they are alone.
- _____ 5. All mammals laugh.
- _____ 6. Laughter clubs help people feel good.
- _____ 7. Laughter might help us connect to other people.

e Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. Laughter helps you relax.
2. Laughter is good for you.
3. People laugh every day.

Why Is the Sea Salty?



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. A lake is different from a sea.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Most water is salty.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. There is a lot of water in the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 Why Is the Sea Salty?



There is a lot of **salt** on the Earth, and it **mixes** very well with water.

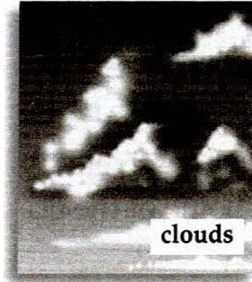
world

There is some salt in all water. Water on the land runs into lakes and rivers. The water from most lakes goes into rivers. These rivers run into the seas and oceans. They **carry** a little salt with them. Some of the ocean water **moves** into the air and clouds. It **evaporates**. Salt cannot evaporate. It stays in the ocean.

seas

The water in the oceans has more salt than the water in rivers. Ocean water is about 3½% (three and a half **percent**) salt. Some seas have more salt than others.

Some lakes do not have a river to carry the water and salt away. Some of the water evaporates, but the salt cannot. These lakes are very salty. There are two **famous** lakes like this. They are the Dead Sea in the Middle East and the Great Salt Lake in the state of Utah in the United States. They are much saltier than the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

evaporates	moves	clouds	percent
oceans	Earth	mixes	famous
salt	carry		

1. Ocean water is about three and a half _____ salt.
2. There is a lot of _____ on the _____, and it _____ very well with water.
3. They _____ a little salt with them.
4. There are two _____ lakes like this.
5. These rivers run into the seas and _____.
6. Some of the ocean water _____ into the air and _____.
7. It _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

evaporates	moves	carry	ocean
salt	percent	famous	mix
clouds	Earth		

1. Two of the students always _____ the chairs into our room.
2. The _____ is round. It _____ around the sun.
3. Many people put _____ on their food.
4. Muhammad Ali was a _____ boxer.
5. Some people put sugar in their coffee. Then they _____ it with a spoon.
6. Some of the water in a swimming pool _____.
7. The Pacific _____ is bigger than the Atlantic Ocean.
8. There are beautiful white _____ in the sky today.
9. Eighty _____ of the students are men.



Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong with the other two.

Example: red, book, blue

1. zoo, aquarium, university
2. lake, snow, ice
3. yawn, laugh, fly
4. together, modern, new
5. polar bear, dolphin, ocean
6. hour, travel, fly
7. cool, warm, thick
8. scientist, teacher, salty



Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. What does salt mix well with?
2. Is there salt in lakes and rivers?
3. Where does river water go?
4. Where does some of the ocean water go?
5. Where does the salt in the ocean go?
6. Does river water or ocean water have more salt?
7. Why are some lakes very salty?
8. Name two famous salty lakes.
9. What is Utah? Where is it?
10. Which is saltier, the Atlantic Ocean or the Dead Sea?
- *11. Are there fish in the Dead Sea?

e Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- _____ 1. Salt mixes with water.
- _____ *2. Clouds have salt in them.
- _____ 3. Water on the land moves into lakes and rivers.
- _____ 4. There is salt in rivers.
- _____ 5. Rivers have more salt than oceans.
- _____ 6. Salt evaporates.
- _____ 7. Ocean water is about 2¼% salt.
- _____ 8. The Great Salt Lake is in the United States.

e Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. The sea is salty because water evaporates and salt doesn't.
- 2. The sea is salty because rivers run into oceans.
- 3. Water moves from the land to rivers to oceans to clouds and to the land again.

How Can a Plant Kill?

lesson

4



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Plants need water. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. People use plants for medicine. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Some plants can kill. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4 How Can a Plant Kill?



People kill. Animals kill. Animals and people kill for food, or they kill their **enemies**. People and animals can move around and find something to kill. They can run away from an enemy. They can kill it **if** it is necessary.

not friends

Many **kinds** of animals eat plants. The plants cannot run away from their enemies. Some plants are **poisonous**. If an animal eats part of the plant, it gets sick or dies. Animals learn to stay away from these plants. There are many kinds of plants that make poison. Most of them **grow** in the desert or in the **tropics**.

hot, wet parts of the world

Farmers use many kinds of poison on their **farms**. Most of these poisons come from petroleum, but petroleum is **expensive**. Scientists **collect** poisonous plants and study them. Maybe farmers can use **cheap** poison from plants **instead of** expensive poison from petroleum.

costs a lot

not expensive

a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

expensive	tropics	poisonous	instead of
enemies	if	grow	cheap
kinds	farmers	collect	farms

1. Many _____ of animals eat plants.
2. Animals and people kill for food, or they kill their _____.
3. _____ use many kinds of poison on their _____.
4. Scientists _____ poisonous plants and study them.
5. Some plants are _____.
6. Maybe farmers can use _____ poison from plants
_____ expensive poison from petroleum.
7. Most of them _____ in the desert or in the _____.
8. They can kill it _____ it is necessary.
9. Most of these poisons come from petroleum, but petroleum
is _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

expensive	tropics	collect	grow
cheap	farm	kind	if
instead of	farmers	poisonous	enemy

1. David's parents have a big _____. They are _____.
2. A Mercedes Benz is an _____ car.
3. Please come to the Student Union at 12:00 _____ you can.
4. Malaysia, Togo, and Nigeria are in the _____.
5. Please write the answers on a piece of paper _____ in the book.
6. Ali, please _____ all the students' papers.
7. Some things we use in the garden are _____. We must keep these things away from children.

8. People are the only _____ of polar bears.
9. What _____ of car do you have?
10. _____ clothes are not usually very good.
11. Children _____ very fast. They need new clothes every few months.



Vocabulary Review

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Put the right word in each blank.

believe	describe	size	lonely	during
group	together	save	cooler	store
scientists	show	hard	bored	

1. Can you _____ an aquarium? Tell me about one.
2. Some _____ teach at universities, and some work in laboratories.
3. Don't walk to class every day. Buy a bicycle. You can _____ time.
4. I don't _____ you. It isn't true.
5. Keiko is _____. She wants to see her friends and family.
6. Sam is _____. He doesn't have anything to do.
7. Maria and Tony usually study _____.
8. It is _____ under a tree than in the sun.
9. A camel is about the same _____ as a large horse.
10. It's _____ to learn a new language.



Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Why do people and animals kill?
2. Can plants run away from an enemy?
3. What happens to an animal that eats a poisonous plant?
4. What do animals learn about these plants?
5. Where do most poisonous plants grow?
- *6. Why do farmers use poison on their farms?
7. Where do most poisons come from?
8. Why do scientists collect and study poisonous plants?

e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Animals and people kill their _____.
 - a. poisons
 - b. enemies
 - c. plants
 - d. farmers
2. _____ cannot move around.
 - a. Plants
 - b. Animals
 - c. Farmers
 - d. Scientists
3. An animal _____ if it eats a poisonous plant.
 - a. gets sick or dies
 - b. runs away
 - c. moves around
 - d. studies the poison
4. Most poisonous plants grow in the desert or in the _____.
 - a. farms
 - b. tropics
 - c. Arctic Circle
 - d. laboratories
5. _____ use many kinds of poisons.
 - a. Scientists
 - b. Workers
 - c. Farmers
 - d. Animals
6. Most of these poisons come from _____.
 - a. plants
 - b. deserts
 - c. petroleum
 - d. the tropics
7. Scientists _____ poisonous plants.
 - a. use
 - b. run away from
 - c. buy
 - d. collect
8. Poison from plants is _____ than poison from petroleum.
 - a. cheaper
 - b. more afraid
 - c. more expensive
 - d. cooler

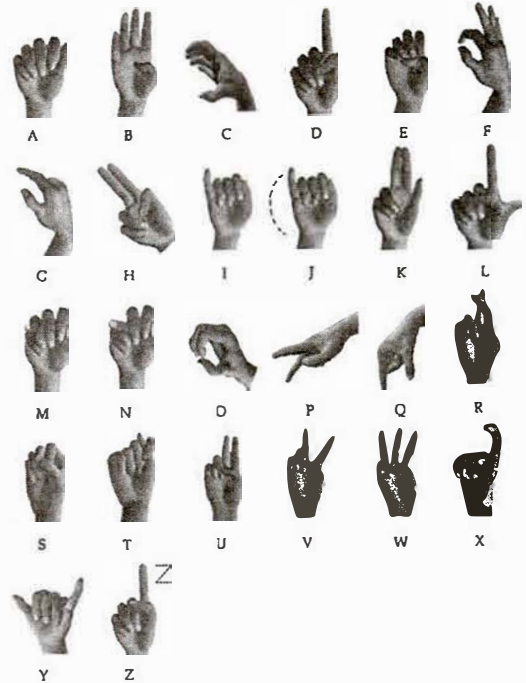
f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. Some plants make poisons, and maybe farmers can use them.
2. Plants make poison because they cannot run away from their enemies.
3. Scientists study poisonous plants because farmers want to use them.


lesson
5

How Do Many Hearing-Impaired People Talk?



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences. Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. You can spell a word with your hands. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The signs  mean "yes" in American Sign Language (ASL). | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. ASL is the only sign language in the world. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5

How Do Many Hearing-Impaired People Talk?



Hearing-impaired people cannot hear sounds well. How do they “hear” words?

Many hearing-impaired people use **sign** language. They talk with their hands. Two hearing-impaired people can talk to **each other**. They **both** use sign language. Sometimes a person who can hear **interprets** for hearing-impaired people. The person **listens** to someone talking, and then he or she makes hand signs.

two of them

There are two kinds of hand signs. Some hand signs are for **whole** words. For example, there is one hand sign for the word *love*. There are hand signs for different actions, things, and **ideas**. Some of the signs are very easy, for example, the signs for *eat*, *milk*, and *house*. You can see what they mean. Others are more **difficult**, for example, the signs for *star*, *egg*, and *week*.

all of it

The second kind of hand sign is fingerspelling. In fingerspelling, there is a sign for every letter in the alphabet. For example, to fingerspell the word *love*, a person makes four different signs. It is much slower to fingerspell, but it is useful for signing names and technical words. People can use both kinds of hand signs together.



Each country has its own sign language. For example, American Sign Language (ASL) is very different from British Sign Language. Using sign language is almost like a **dance**. The whole body talks. Sign languages are beautiful.



dance

a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

ideas	example	interprets	both
each other	whole	sign	dance
hearing-impaired	difficult	star	

1. Two hearing-impaired people can talk to _____.
2. Some hand signs are for _____ words.
3. _____ people cannot hear sounds well.
4. Sometimes a person who can hear _____ for hearing-impaired people.
5. Many hearing-impaired people use _____ language.
6. Others are more _____, for example, the signs for _____, egg, and week.
7. They _____ use sign language.
8. There are hand signs for different actions, things, and _____.
9. A sign language is almost like a _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

idea	example	interprets	both
each other	whole	sign	dance
hearing-impaired	difficult	stars	

1. Mary cannot hear very well. She is _____.
2. Ali works for the government. He _____ Arabic and English.
3. A large _____ on the wall says "No Smoking."
4. Masako and Carlos speak English to _____.
5. Nadia and David _____ study engineering.
6. You cannot see the _____ in the sky during the daytime.
7. Japanese is a _____ language. It's not easy.
8. The _____ class is here today. No one stayed at home.

9. There is a _____ for students on Saturday.
10. The class wants to have a party. It's a good _____.

Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

evaporates	famous	clouds	enemies
kind	expensive	if	cheaper
poisonous	collection	tropics	instead of

1. There are a lot of _____ in the sky today.
2. Mahatma Gandhi is a very _____ person.
3. The weather is hot and wet in the _____.
4. Please tell me _____ I talk too fast.
5. What _____ of bicycle do you have?
6. Water _____ into the air.
7. A bicycle is _____ than a car.
8. Are apartments cheap or _____ in your city?
9. Some kinds of plants and snakes are _____.
10. My friend has a big _____ of stamps.

Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. How do many hearing-impaired people talk?
2. How does a person interpret for hearing-impaired people?
- *3. How many signs are used for fingerspelling in English?
4. Why are some word signs easy?
5. When do people use fingerspelling?
6. Is American Sign Language the same as British Sign Language?
7. Why is using sign language almost like dancing?
- *8. Why are sign languages beautiful?

e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. Hearing-impaired people cannot hear sounds well.
- _____ 2. A person who interprets for hearing-impaired people cannot hear.
- _____ 3. There are more signs for whole words than for letters.
- _____ 4. Japanese Sign Language is the same as American Sign Language.
- _____ 5. Fingerspelling is useful for names and technical words.
- _____ 6. It is difficult for children to learn sign language.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. Sign language helps hearing-impaired people talk, but it is difficult to learn.
- 2. There are two kinds of sign language.
- 3. A sign language is a beautiful language that helps hearing-impaired people talk to others.

Word Study

a Forming Questions: Present Tense

The verb **be**: Put a form of the verb **be** before the subject.

Example:

	subject		verb	
	Petroleum		is	expensive.
Is	petroleum			expensive?

Other verbs: Put **do** or **does** at the beginning of the sentence. Use the simple verb.

Examples:

	subject		verb	
	I		laugh	every day.
Do	I		laugh	every day?

	subject		verb	
	A worker		moves	the fish.
Does	a worker		move	the fish?

Change each sentence to a question.

1. A large house is expensive.
2. Bill does his homework in the afternoon.
3. Rivers run toward the ocean.
4. Many people drink coffee.
5. Mary is a good tennis player.
6. Kiwis are strange birds.
7. I am late.
8. The test is difficult.
9. She dances well.
10. They exercise every day.

b There Is/There Are

Use **there is** before a singular noun. Then use **it** for the singular noun.

Example: **There is a lake** nearby. **It** is very large.

Use **there are** before a plural noun. Then use **they** for the plural noun.

Example: **There are many dolphins** in the ocean. **They** travel in schools.

Look at the noun after the blank. Then write there is or there are in the first blank. Write it or they in the second blank.

1. _____ a kiwi in the zoo. _____ sleeps during the day.
2. _____ a chair beside the window. _____ is blue.
3. _____ wonderful mountains in India. _____ are in the north.
4. _____ many muscles in your face. _____ help you laugh.
5. _____ a large farm near here. _____ grows fruit trees.

c -er = A Person

Example: Mr. Brown is a **teacher**. He **teaches** English.

Add -er to each word. Then put the new words in the blanks. Use the plural if necessary.

play	work	farm	box
interpret	speak	listen	sing

1. Keiko is an _____. She speaks both Japanese and English.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are _____. They have a large cotton farm.

3. Sarah Green is a famous _____. She sings in Europe and North America.
4. In the morning class, five students speak Arabic. In the afternoon class, there are seven Arabic _____.
5. Bill is not a good _____. He talks all the time and doesn't listen.
6. Abdullah is a very good soccer _____.

d Compound Words

A *compound word* is two words put together to make one word. The meaning is like the meanings of the two words.

Example: **sun + light = sunlight** (light from the sun)

Put the right words in the blanks.

summertime	seafood	daytime	yellowtail
sunlight	underline	stoplight	bedroom

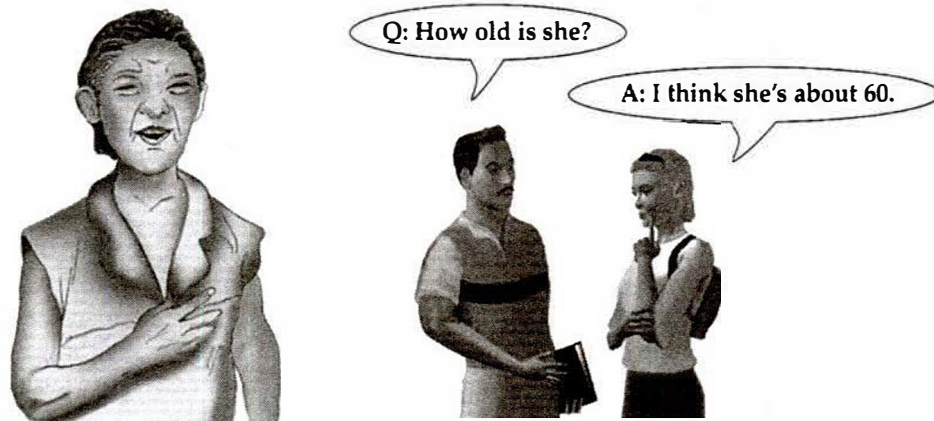
1. Gina likes fish and other _____.
2. Read each sentence. Put a circle around the subject.
_____ the verb.
3. Most people work during the _____. Some work at night.
4. Be careful when you drive. If the _____ is red, you must stop.
5. People eat in the dining room. They sleep in the _____.

e Writing

Use real information to write your answers.

1. Which lesson in Unit 2 is the most interesting to you? Why?
2. What information in Unit 2 is new for you?
3. Think of something you know about. Write a "How" or a "Why" question about it. Then answer the question.

a Before You Watch



1. Look at the woman in this picture. What do you want to know about her? Write three questions. Practice asking and answering with a partner.
2. The video you are going to watch is about a new idea. The word for this idea is *ecotourism*. This word has two parts:

eco – the natural world
tourism – traveling for pleasure

What do you think *ecotourism* means? Discuss your idea with your classmates.

b As You Watch

Which of these sentences about Silveria de Souza are true?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| _____ She has eight children. | _____ She sells things to tourists. |
| _____ She is a tour guide. | _____ She is a farmer. |

C After You Watch

1. Read about the rain forest in Brazil.



About ten million people live in the warm Amazon rain forest. Many of them clear parts of the forest for farms. This is called “deforestation.” The Brazilian farmers cut the forest down so that they can grow crops and feed their families. Ten percent of the famous Amazon rain forest is gone now.

Ecotourism is a modern idea that tries to protect the rain forest. Tourists travel from all over the world. They come to enjoy the forest and learn about nature. A tour guide leads a group through the forest. They stay at hotels in the villages and buy local crafts. Ecotourism brings jobs and money to the people who live in the Amazon forest. They do not have to destroy the rain forest just to make a living.

2. Write two questions about the rain forest in Brazil. Begin your questions with “Why” and “How.” Discuss your questions with your classmates.
 - a. Why _____?
 - b. How _____?

Activity Page

a Word Search

The 12 words in the Word Search List are in the grid below. The words may be in a row or in a column. They may be backwards. Find and circle each word.

evaporate mix relax laugh
enemy alert poison well
sign exercise kind medicine

M	E	D	I	C	I	N	E	J	P
I	V	S	R	E	L	A	X	T	B
X	A	L	E	R	T	G	E	D	M
S	P	N	O	U	L	E	R	T	X
P	O	I	S	O	N	G	C	T	F
L	R	E	I	R	O	K	I	N	D
L	A	U	G	H	D	E	S	I	Y
P	T	B	N	A	H	W	E	L	L
K	E	N	E	M	Y	Q	N	T	U

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b Action!

Do this with a small group of people. One person acts out a verb from the list below. The person to guess the correct verb wins and gets to act out another action word.



carry yawn exercise mix
swim dance relax connect
fly swim catch breathe

Think of some more words to act out on your own.

Learning Word Forms

1. A dictionary tells you the form of a word (for example, noun, verb, adjective, or adverb). Read the dictionary definitions below. What is the noun form of the verb relax? _____

relax / rə'læks / *verb* relaxes

1 to stop work and enjoy oneself: *She relaxes by riding her bicycle.*

2 to stop being nervous, tense, angry, etc.: *Why don't you stop being angry and relax for a while!*

relaxation / .rilæk'seɪʃən / *noun* (no plural)
a process of relaxing, such as freeing the mind of worry: *For relaxation, he plays golf on the weekends.*

2. What is the verb form of each noun below? Make a guess. Then check your guesses by looking in your dictionary.

Noun	Verb
relaxation	relax
description	_____
belief	_____
weight	_____
excitement	_____
evaporation	_____
interpretation	_____

3. Choose the correct word in parentheses to complete each sentence.

Example: It's important to have some time for
relaxation.
(relaxation / relax)

- a. What causes _____? (boredom / bore)
- b. What do farmers use to _____ the land?
(fertilizer / fertilize)
- c. What is the _____ between exercise and yawning? (connection / connect)
- d. What do plants need to _____? (growth / grow)
- e. Is _____ good for you? (laughter / laugh)

Plants

unit 3

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Context Clues

For each sentence, choose the word or phrase that means the same as the word in bold type. Do not use your dictionary. The bold words are new in this unit.

- Paul was born 25 years **ago**. He is 25 years old.
 - again
 - after today
 - before now
 - leave
- We don't need these papers any more. Let's **burn** them.
 - put them in a fire
 - read them
 - keep them
 - store them
- You can see beautiful pictures at an art **museum**. You can see interesting things about science at a science **museum**. Many **museums** belong to the government.
 - a building with beautiful or interesting things to look at
 - a store that sells paintings and other beautiful things
 - an aquarium or zoo
 - a place where scientists work
- Ann studied very hard for the test today. She is a good student. She will **probably** get a good grade.
 - maybe
 - cannot
 - 50 percent sure
 - almost 100 percent sure
- You cannot drink most river water. If you drink it, you may get a **disease**.
 - fish
 - sickness
 - sea animal
 - thirsty
- Cotton is an important **crop** in Egypt. Vegetables are an important **crop** in parts of Mexico. Coffee is an important **crop** in Brazil.
 - plants that farmers grow
 - plants near a house
 - something a country buys from another country
 - food that a farmer grows



7. The **soil** near the Nile River is very rich. There are many farms there, and the plants grow very well.
- a. good clean water
 - b. dirt or land
 - c. sunshine
 - d. fruit and vegetables
8. It is **around** 25 ° C (25 degrees Celsius) today.
- a. hot
 - b. cold
 - c. in a circle
 - d. about
9. Many Brazilian farmers **raise** coffee on their farms.
- a. grow
 - b. find
 - c. pick up
 - d. kill
10. If you want to **protect** your head, you should wear a hard hat.
- a. keep happy
 - b. make afraid
 - c. keep safe
 - d. make alert



The Date Palm



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The date palm is tall. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Most date palms grow in cold places. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The fruit of the date palm is poisonous. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



1 The Date Palm



The **date palm** is a **wonderful** tree. People eat dates. They **feed** them to their animals. They use the **leaves** and the **wood** to build houses. They use the wood to build boats. They make **baskets** from the leaves. They **burn** the other parts of the tree to cook their food.

The date palm came from the Middle East. Seven thousand (7,000) years **ago**, people in Syria and Egypt ate dates. They made pictures of date palms on their **stone** buildings. Today date palms grow in the Middle East, parts of Asia and Africa, **southern** Europe, and other warm parts of the world.

There are more than 2,700 kinds of palm trees. Most of them cannot grow in the Middle East because it is too dry. The date palm grows there very well.

Hundreds of years ago, people in southern Europe and some Arab countries made pictures of palm trees and palm flowers on some of their buildings. Today we can see these pictures in **art museums**. People think that the palm tree is beautiful. People thought the same thing a long time ago.

give food to



leaf

before now

adjective form of *south*



basket



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

burn	date palm	southern	wood
leaves	grow	feed	art museums
ago	wonderful	baskets	stone

1. Today we can see these pictures in _____.
2. They use the _____ and the _____ to build houses.
3. Today date palms grow in the Middle East, parts of Asia and Africa, _____ Europe, and other warm parts of the world.
4. The _____ is a _____ tree.
5. They _____ the other parts of the tree to cook their food.
6. Seven thousand years _____, people in Syria and Egypt ate dates.
7. They make _____ from the leaves.
8. They made pictures of date palms on their _____ buildings.
9. They _____ them to their animals.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

southern	palm	burn	leaves
wonderful	wood	basket	museum
feed	ago	dates	stone

1. Some trees have very large green _____.
2. Argentina is in the _____ part of South America.
3. Marie started to study English five years _____.
4. Stone cannot _____. Wood can.
5. People burn _____ when they make a fire.
6. A science _____ is a very interesting place.
7. There is a _____ of fruit on the table.
8. Pam has a small _____ in her shoe. It hurts her foot.
9. One kind of _____ tree gives oil. People make soap from it.
10. People dry _____ and keep them for a long time.
11. He has a _____ house. It's beautiful.
12. They _____ the camels several times a day.



c Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

both	stars	difficult	whole
hearing-impaired	each other	feeling	heat
sign	interpreter	dance	
weigh	stomach	believe	

1. An _____ speaks two languages.
2. Do you _____ that there are farms in the sea?
3. There are a lot of _____ out tonight. The sky is beautiful.
4. Do you think it is _____ to grow date palms?
5. How tall are you, and how much do you _____?
6. Palm trees like the _____ but not the cold.
7. The _____ says "Please use other door."
8. Love is not a thing. It is a _____.
9. The students usually talk to _____ between classes.
10. Bill cleaned his _____ apartment on Saturday.
11. The hippo has a very long _____.
12. Do you like to _____?

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. How do people use the palm tree?
- *2. What is the name of the fruit of the palm tree?
3. Where did the date palm come from?
4. When did Syrians and Egyptians start to eat dates?
5. How many kinds of palm trees are there?
6. Why can't most of them grow in the Middle East?
7. Where can we see beautiful old pictures of palm trees?
- *8. Why did Syrians and Egyptians make pictures of palm trees?
- *9. Why do date palms grow in the Middle East?





Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. People make boats from the _____ of palm trees.
a. leaves
b. wood
c. dates
d. flowers
2. They make baskets from the _____.
a. leaves
b. wood
c. dates
d. flowers
3. They _____ part of the tree to make a fire.
a. enjoy
b. dance
c. burn
d. grow
4. The date palm came from _____.
a. California
b. Africa
c. southern Europe
d. the Middle East
5. People started to eat dates about _____ years ago.
a. a few hundred
b. 100
c. 5,000
d. 7,000
6. Date palms grow _____.
a. in the land of the polar bear
b. in hot or warm places
c. where kiwis live
d. in cool places
7. There are more than _____ kinds of palm trees.
a. a few hundred
b. 100
c. 2,000
d. 7,000
8. People use _____ palm tree.
a. the whole
b. the leaves and wood of the
c. almost all of the
d. the fruit and leaves of the



Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. The date palm grows in the Middle East.
2. The date palm is beautiful, and people use all of it.
3. People made pictures of the date palm, and these pictures are in art museums now.



The Water Hyacinth

lesson

2



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A water hyacinth is a kind of plant. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The water hyacinth grows in water. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The water hyacinth is poisonous. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



2 The Water Hyacinth



The water hyacinth grows in tropical countries. It has beautiful purple-blue flowers, but everybody **hates** it. Why?

opposite of *loves*

Millions and millions of these plants grow in rivers and lakes. Sometimes the plants **become so** thick that people can walk on them. People cannot travel in boats on the water, and they cannot fish in it. The plants stop the water from moving. Then the water carries **diseases**. Farmers cannot use the water on their land.

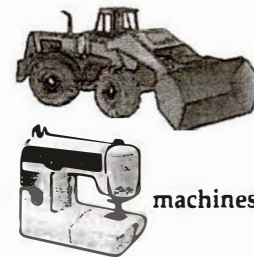
sicknesses

Now scientists think that water hyacinths can be useful. The plants are really a free **crop**. No one has to take care of them. They **just** grow and grow. What can farmers use them for?

plants a farmer grows

Some fish like to eat them. Farmers can grow these fish in the lakes and rivers.

Workers can collect and cut the plants with **machines**. Then they can make **fertilizer** to make their crops grow **better**. They can also make feed for their farm animals.



machines

Maybe it will be possible to make methane gas (CH_4) for **energy**. (We burn gas from petroleum for energy. Methane gas can be made from plants.) Then poor tropical countries will not have to buy so much expensive petroleum. Maybe in the future people will love the water hyacinth instead of hating it.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

so	machines	energy	hates
become	diseases	crop	grows
better	just	fertilizer	thick

1. Workers can collect and cut the plants with _____.
2. Then they can make _____ to make their crops grow _____.
3. Maybe it will be possible to make methane gas (CH₄) for _____.
4. It has beautiful purple-blue flowers, but everybody _____ it.
5. The plants are really a free _____.
6. Sometimes the plants _____ thick that people can walk on them.
7. They _____ grow and grow and grow.
8. Then the water carries _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

just	hate	become	disease
better	feed	fertilizer	lakes
machines	crop	so	energy

1. Rice is an important _____ in Asia.
2. Tom became very sick with a strange _____. He died.
3. A grade of 90% is _____ than a grade of 60%.
4. I am _____ tired that I can't study.
5. Patty is _____ a baby. She cannot walk.
6. Farm _____ make the work easier.
7. Many farmers in China make their own _____.
8. Some students _____ to study. They just want to have a good time.
9. Mary wants to _____ an engineer.
10. We use gas and oil for _____.





Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word, phrase, or symbol from Column B that means the same. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A	Column B
1. also _____	a. two
2. difficult _____	b. not able to hear well
3. wonderful _____	c. not cheap
4. both _____	d. hard
5. famous _____	e. %
6. kinds _____	f. very good
7. hearing-impaired _____	g. too
8. expensive _____	h. well known
9. percent _____	i. types
10. group _____	j. several



Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Where does the water hyacinth grow?
2. Why do people hate this plant? Give three reasons.
3. Water hyacinths are a free crop. What does this mean?
4. How can people use water hyacinths? Tell four ways.
5. What is the difference between methane gas and other gas?
- *6. Cheap energy is very important for poor countries. Why?



Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- _____ 1. Water hyacinths grow very thick on some tropical lakes and rivers.
- _____ 2. Sometimes the water under the plants cannot move.
- _____ 3. Water hyacinths help make water clean.
- _____ 4. Maybe farmers can use water hyacinths.



- _____ *5. Water hyacinths grow in parts of Asia and Africa.
- _____ 6. Some kinds of fish like to eat water hyacinths.
- _____ 7. Water hyacinths can be used to make petroleum.
- _____ *8. These plants can bring farmers more money.



Main Idea

Match the details with the main ideas. Write the letter of each detail under the correct main idea. The first one has been done for you. Two of the details do not belong under a main idea.

Main Ideas	
1. People hate water hyacinths.	2. Water hyacinths can be useful.
	a

Details

- a. Some fish like to eat them.
- b. The plants stop the water from moving.
- c. People cannot travel on the water.
- d. People can make fertilizer out of them.
- e. Maybe people can make methane gas.
- f. They have beautiful flowers.
- g. People can feed them to animals.
- h. We burn gas from petroleum for energy.
- i. People cannot fish.
- j. The water carries diseases.





Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Rice grows in many countries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Rice is an expensive food.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Rice needs water to grow.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



3

Rice



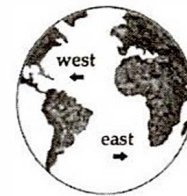
People all over the world eat **rice**. Millions of people in Asia, Africa, and South America eat it every day of their lives. Some people eat almost nothing but rice.

Rice is a kind of **grass**. There are more than 7,000 kinds of rice. Farmers grow rice in many countries, **even** in the southern part of the United States and in **eastern** Australia.

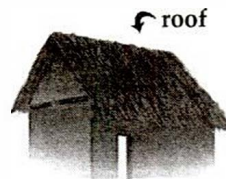
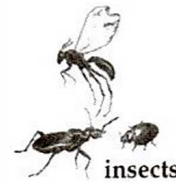
No one really knows where rice came from. Some scientists think that it started to grow in two places. They think that one kind of rice grew in southern Asia thousands of years ago. Someone in China wrote about it almost 5,000 years ago. Another kind **probably** grew in **West** Africa. Other scientists think that rice came from India, and Indian travelers took it to other parts of the world.

There are two main ways to grow rice. Upland rice grows in dry **soil**. Most rice grows in wet soil. People in many countries do all of the work of growing rice by hand. This is the same way farmers worked hundreds of years ago. In some countries, people now use machines on their rice farms. The farmers all use fertilizer. Some **insects** are enemies of rice. Farmers poison them.

People use every part of the rice plant. They make animal feed and rice oil from it. They also make baskets, **brooms**, **rugs**, **sandals**, and **roofs** for their houses. They burn dry rice plants in fires for cooking.



land, dirt



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

brooms	grass	probably	West
rice	rugs	eastern	soil
sandals	even	roofs	insects

1. They also make baskets _____, _____, _____, and _____ for their houses.
2. Rice is a kind of _____.
3. People all over the world eat _____.
4. Farmers grow rice in many countries, _____ in the southern part of the United States and in _____ Australia.
5. Some _____ are enemies of rice.
6. Another kind _____ grew in _____ Africa.
7. Upland rice grows in dry _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

even	probably	rice	eastern
rug	sandals	grass	insects
roof	soil	West	broom

1. In the summer, people like to wear _____ instead of shoes.
2. Chicken, _____, and salad make a good dinner.
3. Frank is two years old. He wants to play basketball, but he can't _____ pick up the ball.
4. We can have our picnic on the _____ under that tree.
5. Paul cleaned the garage floor with a _____.
6. The rain comes through the _____ of the old house.
7. Korea is in the _____ part of Asia.
8. Some _____ live together in a group.
9. Lebanon is in _____ Asia.



10. There are a lot of black clouds in the sky. It will _____ rain.
11. Plants must have sun, water, and good _____.
12. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have a beautiful new _____ for the living room floor.



Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word or phrase in Column B that means the opposite. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. bored _____
2. large _____
3. quickly _____
4. enemy _____
5. difficult _____
6. hate _____
7. cheap _____
8. collect _____
9. heat _____
10. southern _____

Column B

- a. easy
- b. cold
- c. slowly
- d. northern
- e. small
- f. friend
- g. interested
- h. pass out
- i. expensive
- j. love



Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- *1. Why do some people eat almost nothing but rice?
- *2. In what countries is rice an important food?
3. What kind of plant is rice?
4. How many kinds of rice are there?
5. Scientists have two ideas about where rice came from. What are they?
- *6. What does *upland* mean?
- *7. Why do rice farmers use fertilizer?
- *8. Why do most farmers do the work of growing rice by hand?
9. How do farmers kill insects?
10. People eat rice. What are other ways people use the rice plant?



e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. Rice is a kind of grass.
- _____ 2. Rice grows on dry land and in wet soil.
- _____ 3. Scientists know that rice came from India.
- _____ 4. Rice grows in the United States.
- _____ 5. There are more than 7,000 kinds of rice.
- _____ 6. Maybe Chinese travelers took rice to India.
- _____ 7. More people grow rice with machines than by hand.
- _____ 8. Farmers use fertilizer to kill insects.
- _____ 9. Chinese farms need more fertilizer than Indian farms.
- _____ 10. People use every part of the rice plant.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. Rice is a very important crop, but nobody knows where it came from.
- 2. People grow rice in many countries.
- 3. Today rice farmers use machines, fertilizer, and poisons.



Oranges

lesson

4



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Oranges are poisonous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Oranges grow on trees.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Oranges are difficult to grow.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



4

Oranges



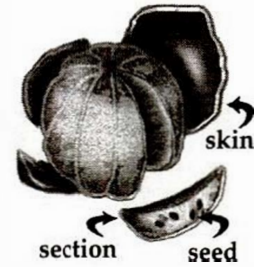
Everybody loves oranges. They are **sweet** and juicy. They are in **sections**, so it is easy to eat them. Some oranges do not have any **seeds**. Some have a thick **skin**, and some have a **thin** skin.

The orange tree is beautiful. It has a lot of **shiny** green leaves. The small white flowers smell very sweet. An orange tree has flowers and fruit at the same time.

There were orange trees twenty million years ago. The oranges were very small, not like the ones today. The orange tree probably came from China. Many different kinds of **wild** oranges grow there today. The Chinese started to **raise** orange trees **around** 4,400 years ago. Chinese art has **lovely** old pictures of oranges and orange trees.

Farmers in other parts of Asia and the Middle East learned to raise oranges from the Chinese. Then they taught Europeans. The Spanish planted orange trees in the New World (North and South America). They took them to Florida first. Oranges are a very important crop in Florida today.

In English, *orange* means both a fruit and a color. We use the name of the fruit for the color.



not planted by people
grow/about



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

around	wild	sections	lovely
skin	oranges	raise	smell
seeds	shiny	thin	sweet

1. The Chinese started to _____ orange trees _____ 4,400 years ago.
2. They are _____ and juicy.
3. Some have a thick _____, and some have a _____ skin.
4. Many different kinds of _____ oranges grow there today.
5. They are in _____, so it is easy to eat them.
6. Chinese art has _____ old pictures of oranges and orange trees.
7. Some oranges do not have any _____.
8. It has a lot of _____ green leaves.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

quickly	lovely	sweet	wild
sections	raise	shines	leaves
seeds	around	thin	skin

1. Japanese _____ fish on farms in the sea.
2. The Syrians made _____ pictures of date palms on stone buildings.
3. Plants grow from _____.
4. A bird has feathers on its _____. A camel has hair.
5. The polar bear and the hippo are _____ animals.
6. There are three _____ of the beginning class.
7. The sun _____ every day in the desert.
8. Dates and oranges are _____.
9. Carlos is fat. Pablo is _____.
10. People started eating dates _____ 7,000 years ago.





Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

interpreter	museums	become	better
diseases	energy	luck	grass
west	east	broom	roof
even	insects	sandals	soil

- Sweden is _____ of Norway and _____ of Finland.
- Students always _____ very busy at the end of the semester.
- Many kinds of _____ eat farmers' crops.
- The Smiths have _____ all around their house. There are also flowers and trees.
- Desert _____ is very dry.
- People can get some _____ from drinking dirty water.
- Tom looked everywhere for his dictionary. He _____ looked in his car.
- Roberto is an _____. He works in Geneva.
- Tourists usually go to art _____ to see beautiful pictures.
- Your feet feel cool when you wear _____.
- Lois is a _____ student than Helen. Helen is not a good student.
- The _____ is on the outside of the house. The ceiling is on the inside.



Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- Describe an orange.
- Do all oranges have seeds?
- Describe an orange tree.
- Where did orange trees probably come from?
- *5. Who plants wild orange trees?
- How did Europeans learn to raise oranges?



7. How did the United States get orange trees?
8. What does *orange* mean?
- *9. Why did people in Saudi Arabia eat dates instead of oranges?

e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer. The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. Oranges are _____.
 - a. shiny and green
 - b. old and wild
 - c. sweet and juicy
 - d. thin and white
2. Some oranges do not have _____.
 - a. seeds
 - b. sections
 - c. flowers
 - d. a skin
3. Orange leaves are _____.
 - a. shiny
 - b. thick
 - c. sweet
 - d. wild
4. There are many _____ orange trees in China today.
 - a. shiny
 - b. thin
 - c. wild
 - d. thick
5. Europeans learned to plant orange trees from farmers in _____.
 - a. the Middle East and Asia
 - b. Florida
 - c. China
 - d. Spain
- *6. Oranges do not grow in _____.
 - a. India
 - b. Sweden
 - c. Mexico
 - d. North Africa

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. Oranges are sweet and juicy with seeds and a skin.
2. Orange trees went from Asia to the Middle East to Europe to the New World.
3. Oranges probably came from China, and today people all over the world like them because they are sweet and juicy.



The Coffee Plant



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A coffee plant has leaves. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Coffee plants grow in hot places. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Coffee plants are difficult to grow. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



5 The Coffee Plant



How many cups of coffee did you drink yesterday? Where did the coffee come from? There is a good **chance** possibility that your coffee came from one of these **countries**: Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, or Ethiopia. These five countries **produce** most of the coffee in the world today. Brazil produces about **half** 50% of the world's crop of coffee beans.

The coffee plant is really a small tree with shiny leaves. A coffee plant grows for about three years before it produces any fruit. After that, it produces fruit for about 40 years. The coffee bean is the seed of the fruit.

It's difficult to **pick** coffee beans. Machines can't do it well, so people pick most of the coffee beans **by hand**. Workers **typically** usually pick between 20 and 40 pounds of coffee beans a day.

The old way to grow coffee plants is under large trees. The trees **protect** the coffee plant from the sun. The trees are also home to many kinds of birds. On many **modern** new farms, however, farmers cut down the trees. They grow the coffee plants under the sun. Large farms can produce more coffee this way. **Unfortunately**, the coffee plants on these farms need more water and more fertilizer. And without the trees, the birds don't have a place to live.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

by hand half produce typically modern
chance pick protect unfortunately countries

1. On many _____ farms, however, farmers cut down the trees.
2. Brazil alone produces about _____ of the world's crop of coffee beans.
3. It's difficult to _____ coffee beans.
4. People pick most of the coffee beans _____.
5. The trees _____ the coffee plant from the sun.
6. There is a good _____ that your coffee comes from one of these five _____: Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, or Ethiopia.
7. Workers _____ pick between 20 and 40 pounds of coffee beans a day.
8. _____, the coffee plants on these farms need more water and more fertilizer.
9. These five countries _____ most of the coffee in the world today.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

by hand half protect produces modern
chance pick unfortunately typically country

1. What _____ is south of Canada?
2. Feathers _____ a bird from the cold.
3. _____ cars have air bags to protect people.
4. Many people make their clothes _____.
5. How do people _____ dates from a date palm?
6. When you cut something in _____, you have two equal pieces.
7. The date palm _____ dates.
8. Polar bears _____ live in cold places.
9. There is no _____ that she will come with us.
10. I want to go to the party, but _____ I need to work.



C Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong with the other three.

1. oranges, dates, rice, water hyacinth
2. south, east, west, northern
3. leaves, flowers, fruit, insects
4. broom, machine, roof, sandals
5. ocean, lake, desert, aquarium
6. raise, grow, produce, kill
7. expensive, excited, bored, tired
8. hate, save, kill, hurt

d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. Which country produces the most coffee?
2. When does a coffee plant start producing coffee beans?
3. For how many years does the coffee plant produce fruit?
4. Why do people pick coffee beans by hand?
- *5. Why can't machines pick the beans well?
6. Why do some farms raise coffee plants under the sun?
- *7. Is it cheaper to grow coffee plants under trees or in the sun?

e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. The coffee plant is a small tree.
- _____ 2. There is only one way to grow coffee plants.
- _____ 3. Most coffee farms are in southern countries.
- _____ 4. A coffee plant typically produces fruit for more than 40 years.
- _____ 5. It's difficult to pick coffee by hand.
- _____ 6. You need less fertilizer and water to grow coffee under trees.
- _____ 7. Farms can grow more coffee when they cut down the trees.
- _____ 8. It's better to grow coffee plants on large farms.



f Main Idea

Match the details with the main ideas. Write the letter of each detail under the correct main idea.

Main Ideas	
1. Old way of growing coffee	2. Modern way of growing coffee

Details

- a. plants grow under trees
- b. plants grow in the sun
- c. uses more fertilizer
- d. uses less fertilizer
- e. produces less coffee
- f. produces more coffee
- g. cuts down the large trees
- h. uses large trees
- i. uses less water
- j. uses more water
- k. doesn't provide a home for birds
- l. provides a home for birds



Word Study

a Verbs: Past Tense

Add **-ed** to most verbs to make the past tense. If the verb ends in **e**, just add **-d**.

smell–smelled raise–raised
earn–earned hate–hated

Use the **y** rules. (See page 26.)

study–studied play–played

Use the **1-1-1** (one-one-one) rule. (See page 27.)

plan–planned shop–shopped

Some verbs are irregular. You must memorize the past tense for these verbs.

Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense
come	came	eat	ate	grow	grew
make	made	become	became	think	thought
teach	taught	take	took	be	was, were

Put the past tense of the verb in each sentence.

- (eat) 1. We _____ lunch at 1:00 yesterday.
- (plan) 2. This morning Jeff _____ his whole day.
- (take) 3. Ms. Sanchez _____ her daughter to the doctor yesterday.
- (be) 4. Paul _____ nearly late for class this morning.
- (carry) 5. Robert _____ his baggage into the airport.
- (think) 6. We _____ about the problem for a long time last week.
- (come) 7. Alice _____ to our party last Saturday.
- (teach) 8. Mr. Hall _____ in Japan for six years.
Now he teaches in New York.



- (become) 9. Paula studied at the university for eight years. Last year she _____ a doctor.
- (shop) 10. Jim _____ for three hours last night.
- (make) 11. Donna _____ a chocolate cake yesterday.
- (dance) 12. The students _____ for a long time at the party last Friday night.



Comparisons

We add **-er** to short adjectives (words with one syllable) to compare two things. We also use **than**. We use **more than** with most longer words (words with three or more syllables).

Examples: Sally is **more beautiful than** Ann.
Rice is **more important than** potatoes in China.

Irregular Forms: good–better bad–worse far–farther

Examples: A car is **better than** a bicycle.
A bicycle is **worse than** a car.
An airplane can go **farther than** a car.

Write the correct form of the adjective with the word than.

Example: (interesting) New York is more interesting than Chicago.

- (expensive) 1. A car is _____ a motorcycle.
- (sweet) 2. Sugar is _____ oranges.
- (good) 3. Oranges are _____ grapefruit.
- (thin) 4. Bill is _____ Paul.
- (difficult) 5. French is _____ Spanish.
- (small) 6. A date is _____ an orange.
- (intelligent) 7. Ruth is _____ Lee.
- (wonderful) 8. A trip to the moon is _____ a trip to the supermarket.
- (far) 9. If you are in New York, Dallas is _____ Chicago.





Plural Nouns

Most of the rules for adding **s** to nouns are the same as the rules for adding **s** to verbs.

baby – babies
highway – highways

bus – buses
lunch – lunches

If a noun ends in **f**, change the **f** to **v** and add **-es**. If a noun ends in **fe**, change the **f** to **v** and add **-s**.

Irregular Plurals: leaf – leaves life – lives

Write the plural of each noun.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. lunch | _____ | 9. crop | _____ |
| 2. roof | _____ | 10. seed | _____ |
| 3. knife | _____ | 11. family | _____ |
| 4. key | _____ | 12. aquarium | _____ |
| 5. leaf | _____ | 13. enemy | _____ |
| 6. sandal | _____ | 14. club | _____ |
| 7. day | _____ | 15. eyelash | _____ |
| 8. star | _____ | 16. library | _____ |



-y Adjectives

Add **-y** to some nouns or verbs to make an adjective.

cloud – cloudy

sun – sunny

Use the 1-1-1 rule. (See page 27.)

sun – sunny

But: snow – snowy

If the noun or verb ends in **e**, drop the **e** and add **-y**.

shine – shiny

ice – icy

(See the exercise on the following page.)



Add -y to each word. Be careful of the spelling. Then choose the right word for each sentence.

salt	snow	juice	sun
ice	cloud	wind	shine

1. Yesterday was a beautiful day. It was _____.
The sky is _____ today. The weather is bad.
2. Oranges are _____. Bananas are not.
3. Gold is _____.
4. In winter, there are often _____ days.
Sometimes the streets become _____.
5. In spring, there are _____ days. The wind blows a lot.
6. This food is too _____. I can't eat it.

e Writing

Use real information to write your answers.

1. Which plant in Unit 3 is the most useful, in your opinion?
Why?
2. Which plants in Unit 3 can you find in your country?
3. Which plant in Unit 3 is the most beautiful, in your opinion?
Why?



a Before You Watch

1. Circle Cameroon on this map.



2. Discuss these questions with your classmates:
 - a. Why are plants important to humans and animals?
 - b. Why do people cut down forests?
3. Read this helpful information before you watch the video.

Bakas – a group of people who live in the rain forests of Cameroon. There are about 40,000 Bakas in Cameroon. Another name for the Bakas is “Pygmies.”

Bantus – a large group of people who live in central Africa and speak the same language. There are about 15,000,000 Bantus in Cameroon.

ethnic group – a group of people who share the same culture and language. A country may have many different ethnic groups.



b As You Watch

Finish this sentence with at least two more reasons.

The forest is important to the Bakas because . . .

1. *the people love the land.* _____
2. _____
3. _____

c After You Watch

1. Write *T* if the sentence is true. Write *F* if the sentence is false. Write *NI* if there is no information about the sentence in the video.
 - a. _____ The Bakas do not know how to live in the forest.
 - b. _____ The Bakas make poison from plants to kill their enemies.
 - c. _____ The Bakas use plants from the forest for food and medicine.
 - d. _____ Most of the people in Cameroon are Bantus.
2. Discussion Questions
 - a. Who are the enemies of the Bakas? Why?
 - b. What happens to the Bakas when they leave the forest?
What are the good things? What are the bad things?



a Unscramble the Words

What do people use to make these products?
Unscramble the words on the left to find out.

Example: EDTA SAMPL Baskets are made from
these kinds of trees.

DATE PALMS

1. ODWO People use this to build houses and boats.

2. CREI Brooms, rugs, sandals, and roofs can all be made
from parts of this plant.

3. AWTRE CNIYHTAH People use this to make fertilizer and
feed for animals.



b Look Around the Room

Play this game with a partner.

Partner A: Look around the room. Make a list of all the things
that come from plants. Give the list to your partner.

Partner B: Go and touch each thing on the list, one by one. Tell
your partner what plant it comes from. Write the
name of the plant on the list.

Example: table tree

Read your list aloud to your classmates. Which pair of partners
found the most things?



Dictionary Page

Finding the Correct Spelling

1. Make a sentence using the past tense of each verb. Be sure to follow the spelling rules, and watch out for irregular verbs.

Example: carry *The woman carried the food out of the forest in a large basket.*

dance _____

see _____

make _____

swim _____

raise _____

become _____

feed _____

catch _____

Look up each verb in your dictionary. Make sure that you spelled the past tense of each one correctly.

2. Add *-y* to the nouns and verbs below to make adjectives. When you are finished, use your dictionary to check your work.

Example: star *starry*

smell _____ grass _____

salt _____ sleep _____

Now try using two of these new adjectives in some sentences of your own.

Example: *It was a beautiful starry night.* _____



Music

unit

4



Context Clues

For each sentence, choose the word, phrase, or symbol that means the same as the word in bold type. Do not use your dictionary. The bold words are new in this unit.

- Sarah is in the hospital. I plan to **visit** her at the hospital this afternoon.
 - take
 - go to see
 - hate
 - drive to her house
- Can you **express** your feelings with your hands?
 - hear
 - believe
 - show
 - kill
- Eating good food **affects** your health. It can make you feel better.
 - changes
 - equals
 - kills
 - yawns
- Cola drinks are **popular** all over the world.
 - liked by many people
 - natural
 - hated by many people
 - possible
- People started to make things with machines during the **century** from 1800 to 1900.
 - ten years
 - fifty years
 - a hundred years
 - a thousand years
- When you **add** two and two, you get four.
 - +
 -
 - ×
 - ÷
- Some **bands** are small, with just three or four musicians.
 - towns
 - countries
 - groups of musicians
 - groups of museums



8. Mr. Baker has his own **company**. The company sells fruit and vegetables to supermarkets.
- a. business b. motorcycle c. car d. job
9. It's dangerous to talk on the telephone **while** you drive your car.
- a. after c. when
b. before d. but
10. Bill and Paul planned to go to Europe together. Then Bill got sick, so Paul went **alone**.
- a. in a group c. quickly
b. by himself d. by ship



Music and Behavior



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. You often hear music in restaurants. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Music helps you relax. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Music helps you think better. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



1 Music and Behavior



Where did you go yesterday? Did you hear **music** at any of those places? There is a good chance that you did. Today most stores and restaurants play music. You might even hear music in an office or on a farm.

Scientists believe that music **affects** the way people **behave**. According to some scientists, the sound of western **classical** music (Mozart and Bach) makes people feel richer. When a restaurant plays classical music, people spend more money on food and drinks. When the restaurant plays modern music, people spend less money. With no **background** music, people spend even less.

Scientists also believe that **loud**, fast music makes people eat faster. People actually **chew** their food faster when the music gets faster. Some restaurants play fast music during their busy hours. This gets people to eat faster and leave quickly. Restaurants can make more money this way.

Some scientists think that music makes you think and learn better. They say that music helps students to be more alert. It is true that people learn better when they are relaxed. And listening to music can help you relax.

The next time you hear music somewhere, be **careful**. It might change the way you behave.

changes
act, do things

having a strong sound



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

affects	careful	loud	office
background	farm	alert	chew
behave	classical	music	scientists

1. Studies also show that _____, fast music makes people eat faster.
2. You might even hear music in an _____ or on a farm.
3. The next time you hear music somewhere, be _____.
4. According to some scientists, the sound of western _____ music (Mozart and Bach) makes people feel richer.
5. Did you hear _____ at any of these places?
6. With no _____ music, people spend even less.
7. People actually _____ their food faster when the music gets faster.
8. Scientists believe that music _____ the way people _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

affect	believe	loud	office
background	chew	careful	better
sound	classical	music	behave

1. You should _____ your food well. You don't want to get a stomachache.
2. Her _____ is very small. There is only a desk and a chair in it.
3. The children can't go to the movies this week because they didn't _____ well at school.
4. We couldn't study because there was a loud noise in the _____.
5. What is your favorite kind of _____?
6. You should be _____ when you drive your car.
7. _____ music can hurt your ears.
8. Laughter can _____ your feelings. Usually it makes you feel better.



C Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong with the other two.

1. camel, dolphin, rice
2. hate, raise, produce
3. wonderful, boring, lovely
4. eastern, western, even
5. seeds, soil, skin
6. date, orange, exercise
7. government, art museum, aquarium
8. farm, roof, office

d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. What kind of music makes people feel richer?
- *2. Why do some restaurants play classical music?
3. Why do some restaurants play fast music?
4. How can you get people to chew their food faster?
- *5. Why is there background music in some offices?
6. How might music help you to learn better?

e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. Mozart and Bach wrote classical music.
- _____ 2. Music can affect how quickly someone eats.
- _____ 3. It's possible that music can help you learn better.
- _____ 4. Some restaurants use music to make more money.
- _____ 5. People in restaurants spend more money when they hear loud, fast music.
- _____ 6. Office workers are more productive when they listen to music.



Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. Music affects the way people behave.
2. Loud, fast music makes people eat faster.
3. Music might make you think and learn better.



Blues and Jazz

lesson

2



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jazz is a type of music. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Jazz is different from classical music. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Some jazz musicians play the guitar. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



2

Blues and Jazz



People from Europe and America brought Africans to America as **slaves** before and during the nineteenth **century**. These Africans brought their music with them. After the American Civil War (1861–1865), the African American people in the United States were not slaves. Their African American music became famous. It started in the South, in Louisiana and Mississippi. Then it traveled to the North. This music became the **blues** and then **jazz**.

100 years

Blues and jazz became very **popular** in the twentieth century. A person who “sings the blues” feels sad. Usually he or she lost something—a person, or maybe money or a job. Blues songs **express** sad feelings, sometimes in a funny way. People played the blues first with only one or two **instruments**, for example, a **guitar**, a **harmonica**, or sometimes a **piano**. Sometimes they sang without any instruments. Some famous blues musicians and singers are Bessie Smith, John Lee Hooker, and B. B. King. B. B. King named his guitar “Lucille.”

liked by many people

say or tell



music writers; put in, +

Jazz came soon after blues. **Composers added** more musical instruments. Jazz can be happier than the blues and is often faster. Some famous jazz musicians are Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Miles Davis, and Wynton Marsalis.



Musicians who play blues and jazz change the music to express their feelings. They play the music differently each time. People all over the world still like to listen to blues and jazz.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

century	popular	added	feelings
listen	express	guitar	composers
usually	instruments	slaves	harmonica
blues	jazz	listen	piano

1. This music became _____ and then _____.
2. People from Europe and America brought Africans to America as _____ before and during the nineteenth _____.
3. Blues and jazz became very _____ in the 20th century.
4. People played blues first with only one or two _____, for example, a _____, a _____, or sometimes a _____.
5. Blues songs _____ sad feelings, sometimes in a funny way.
6. _____ more musical instruments.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

century	popular	add	piano
listen	composed	express	guitar
usually	instrument	slaves	harmonica
feelings	blues	jazz	composer

1. There are one hundred years in a _____.
2. You play the _____ and the _____ with your hands but not your mouth.
3. You play the _____ with your mouth and hands.
4. Can you _____ these numbers? $456 + 142 + 862 = ?$
5. Some people _____ their feelings by crying or laughing.
6. Mozart _____ classical music.
7. John Lee Hooker sings the _____, and Wynton Marsalis plays _____.
8. The piano is a musical _____.
9. The dolphin is a _____ animal at an aquarium.
10. _____ worked on American farms in the nineteenth century.

C Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word or phrase in Column B that means the same. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. ago _____
2. however _____
3. listen _____
4. affect _____
5. modern _____
6. lovely _____
7. thin _____
8. rice _____
9. behave _____
10. roof _____
11. sandal _____
12. loud _____

Column B

- a. act
- b. the top of a house
- c. new
- d. not quiet
- e. before now
- f. hear
- g. beautiful
- h. a kind of shoe
- i. change
- j. not fat
- k. an important food for many people
- l. but

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Why did European and American people bring Africans to America before and during the nineteenth century?
2. Where did blues and jazz start?
3. When did blues and jazz become very popular?
4. How does a person who "sings the blues" feel?
- *5. When do you feel like singing the blues?
6. With what instruments did people first play the blues?
7. What is the name of B. B. King's guitar?
- *8. Why do you think B. B. King gave his guitar a name?
- *9. What is the difference between jazz and blues?
- *10. Why are blues and jazz popular all over the world?



e Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

- _____ 1. Blues and jazz come from African music.
- _____ 2. The American Civil War ended in 1865.
- _____ 3. Jazz and blues started in the southern part of Europe.
- _____ 4. A person who "sings the blues" feels happy because he found something.
- _____ *5. If someone gives you a million dollars, you will sing the blues.
- _____ 6. People can sing the blues with no instruments.
- _____ 7. John Lee Hooker is a famous blues musician.
- _____ 8. Jazz is sometimes happier music than the blues.
- _____ 9. Musicians play jazz and blues the same way each time.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. The nineteenth century was an important time for American music.
- 2. Jazz is happier music than blues.
- 3. Jazz and blues are two important types of African American music.



3



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Rock and roll is popular today. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Rock and roll musicians don't play instruments. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Rock and roll music is loud. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3

Rock and Roll



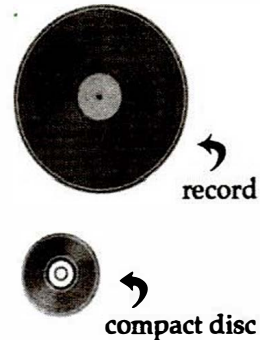
Rock and roll came from jazz and the blues during the 1950s. One of the first rock and roll songs was Bill Haley's "Rock Around the Clock." One of the first very famous rock and roll singers was Elvis Presley. Others were Buddy Holly and Chuck Berry. Now almost every country has many rock and roll **bands** and singers. Sometimes **performers** call their music by different names, like "rap" or "punk." They sing and play **mixtures** of rock and roll and talking or other sounds. Rap and punk both came from rock and roll, or rock music.

Some **fans** who like rock music think that classical music is boring. Many fans play rock music very loudly. They forget about the people who enjoy **soft** music. Loud music can make these people **nervous**. Many fans also like to dance to rock and roll.

When rock and roll was new, people had only **records** to play the music at home. After that, people used cassette tapes and records. Now we listen to music on **compact discs** (often called CDs). Most modern bands and singers pay **companies** to make videos of their songs. With videos, fans can see the performers at the same time that they listen to the music. Making a recording and the video that goes with it is very expensive.

two or more things put together (noun form of *mix*)

not loud



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

soft	records	nervous	fans
composers	performers	mixtures	companies
baskets	raise	bands	compact discs

1. Most modern bands and singers pay _____ to make videos of their songs.
2. Some _____ who like rock music think that classical music is boring.
3. They forget about the people who enjoy _____ music.
4. Loud music can make these people _____.
5. Now almost every country has many rock and roll _____ and singers.
6. When rock and roll was new, people had only _____ to play the music at home.
7. Now we listen to music on _____.
8. Sometimes _____ call their music by different names, like "rap" or "punk."
9. They sing and play _____ of rock and roll and talking or other sounds.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

soft	company	nervous	boring
mixture	records	cassettes	compact discs
raise	fan	band	performer

1. Hot chocolate is a _____ of chocolate, sugar, and milk.
2. Ahmed works for a large _____ in Riyadh.
3. Elvis Presley was a wonderful _____.
4. Students are usually _____ before a big test.
5. Loud music is not good for our ears, but _____ music is okay.
6. Are you a _____ of rock and roll or classical music?



7. A large _____ played at Laura's wedding.
8. _____ are more expensive than tapes.
9. People listened to music from _____ only at home, not in their cars.

C Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word or phrase in Column B that means the opposite. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. calm _____
2. thin _____
3. loud _____
4. different _____
5. before _____
6. store _____
7. west _____
8. all over _____
9. spend _____
10. warm _____
11. somebody _____

Column B

- a. east
- b. soft
- c. nobody
- d. thick
- e. save
- f. throw away
- g. after
- h. nowhere
- i. same
- j. cool
- k. nervous

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. What are rap and punk?
- *2. Who was Bill Haley?
3. Where did rock and roll come from?
- *4. Why do some rock and roll fans think that classical music is boring?
5. In the 1950s, what did people use to play rock and roll music at home?
6. Why do some fans like videos better than cassette tapes or compact discs?
7. Is it cheap to make a video?
8. Some people don't like loud music. Why?
9. Who were Elvis Presley, Buddy Holly, and Chuck Berry?
- *10. Why does almost every country have many rock bands and singers?



Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

- Many rock and roll fans like to _____ the music.
a. dance to b. collect c. listen to d. listen and dance to
- Bill Haley's "Rock Around the Clock" was one of the first _____ songs.
a. blues b. rap c. rock and roll d. punk
- Rap is a _____ of rock and roll and talking.
a. mixture b. record c. performer d. company
- Many fans like their rock music _____.
a. soft b. nervous c. loud d. boring
- Rock and roll came _____ classical music.
a. before b. after c. during d. at the same time as
- The first rock and roll fans listened to "Rock Around the Clock" on a _____.
a. video b. cassette tape c. compact disc d. record
- Elvis Presley was a famous _____.
a. farmer b. performer c. band d. company
- Rock and roll began about _____ years ago.
a. 10 b. 100 c. 50 d. 25



Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- Rock and roll is a popular type of modern music.
- Most rock and roll music is loud.
- Many rock performers make videos of their songs.

Country-Western Music

lesson

4



www.irLanguage.com

Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Country-western music is good dance music. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. You need a guitar to play country-western music. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Country-western music is loud. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



4 Country-Western Music



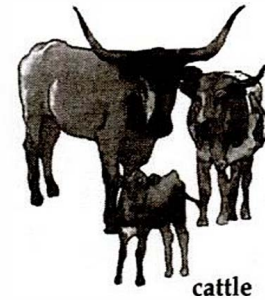
Country-western music is very old. It came from the United States, Canada, Ireland, and Great Britain. Country-western music is a mixture of music from all of these places.

In the American West, cowboys had to take care of the cattle. They had to watch them all day and all night because the cattle were nervous and sometimes ran away. A cowboy's life was lonely and **dangerous**. When he was **alone** with the cattle, he drank strong coffee to stay awake at night. He also sang music to the cattle to calm them. He sang about the stars and the moon, about his family and his friends. The cattle listened to the cowboy and went to sleep. They did not run away if he sang beautiful, **peaceful** music.

The cowboys also sang music when they traveled to town to relax and have a good time. Sometimes they played **either** guitars or harmonicas. Later they used violins and other instruments.

In the American South, many people came from Ireland, Scotland, and England. Other people came from French Canada. They enjoyed their own kind of music. They used guitars, violins, and harmonicas, too. They also added instruments from their homes, like bottles, cans, and spoons. When they **visited** their friends and families on holidays like Thanksgiving, they usually sang and played country music.

Country-western music describes life. It talks about love, jobs, home, and money. People in many parts of the world like country-western music because everyone knows something about these ideas. Also, many fans of this music wear western clothes and dance together to country-western music. Many bands all over the world now perform country-western music.



cattle

make quiet



violin



bottle



can

a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

dangerous	bottles	cattle	calm
either	peaceful	listened	cans
alone	visited	violins	country

1. When he was _____ with the cattle, he drank strong coffee to stay awake at night.
2. When they _____ their friends and families on holidays like Thanksgiving, they usually sang and played country music.
3. They also added instruments from their homes, like _____, _____, and spoons.
4. Cowboys had to take care of the _____.
5. A cowboy's life was lonely and _____.
6. Sometimes they played _____ guitars or harmonicas.
7. He also sang music to the cattle to _____ them.
8. They did not run away if he sang beautiful, _____ music.
9. Later they used _____ and other instruments.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

dangerous	bottles	cattle	stars
either	peaceful	cans	calms
alone	visit	country	violin

1. It is _____ to drive a car on icy roads.
2. You can buy vegetables and soup in _____.
3. You can buy orange juice in cans and _____.
4. Those children _____ their grandparents every week.
5. When a war ends, the countries are _____.
6. _____ are mammals.
7. Some people do not like to be _____.
8. Mario wants to study _____ the guitar or the _____.
9. Sometimes classical music _____ animals and people.



Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong with the other three. irLanguage.com

1. blues, jazz, mammals, rock and roll
2. calm, beside, relaxed, not nervous
3. around, eastern, southern, western
4. violin, guitar, cassette, harmonica
5. cattle, fans, composers, performers
6. grass, jazz, rice, palm
7. lovely, sweet, afraid, wonderful
8. listen, relax, express, slave



Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. Where did country-western music come from?
- *2. Why was a cowboy's life dangerous?
3. When did the cowboys sing?
4. What instruments do people use to play country-western music?
- *5. Where did many people in the American South come from?
6. When people in the American South visited their families on holidays, what did they do to have a good time?
7. What does country-western music talk about?
8. Why do people all over the world like country-western music?



e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. Many fans like to dance to country-western music.
- _____ 2. Country-western music is new.
- _____ 3. Country-western music came from the American West and the American South.
- _____ 4. The cattle became calm when they listened to the cowboys' songs.
- _____ 5. Cowboys sometimes had to stay awake all night.
- _____ 6. Cowboys always stayed alone with the cattle.
- _____ 7. Many people in the American South came from Malaysia, China, and eastern Australia.
- _____ 8. Country singers sing about unusual ideas.
- _____ 9. Some fans enjoy country-western music instead of rock and roll.

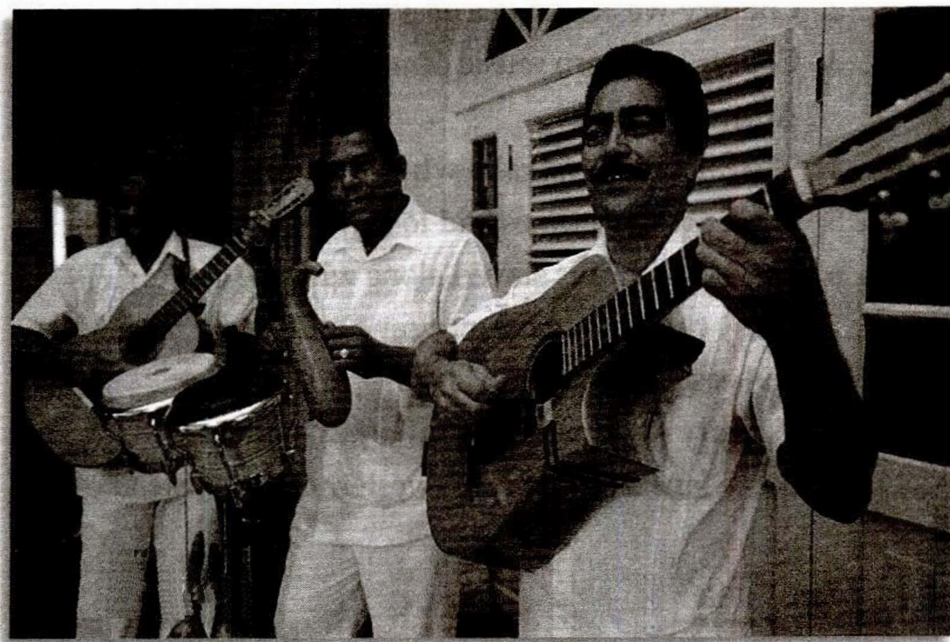
f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. Guitars and violins are popular instruments for country-western music.
- 2. Cowboys sang country-western music because it helped them relax.
- 3. Country-western music describes life.



Latin Music and Salsa



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Latin music is loud.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Latin music is good dance music.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Latin music is from Africa.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



5 Latin Music and Salsa



Latin music is very **common** in countries where people speak Spanish or Portuguese. However, people all over the world can **enjoy** it. This music comes from Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. *Salsa* is one kind of Latin music. Big cities like Miami, New York, San Juan, Havana, and Panama City have their own kinds of salsa.

Latin music is a mixture of European music and African music. It has a strong **beat**. Many years ago, people played Latin music mostly on guitars with drums, but now whole **orchestras** with lots of other instruments play it. Composers of Latin music express their feelings in their music. Sometimes they are very happy, and sometimes they are sad. Ruben Blades and Juan Luis Guerra are two famous modern Latin American composers. They perform their own music with their own orchestras. irLanguage.com

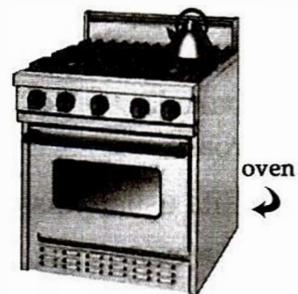
People play salsa and other Latin music at home or when they visit their friends. Sometimes salsa fans play **cards** in the afternoon or at night on weekends or holidays **while** they listen to Latin music. Some people bring guitars and play them while they sing. The other people relax and enjoy the music, but they don't stop playing cards. They **roast** or **bake** food in the **oven** or **fry** it on top of the stove in oil. When the food is ready, they stop playing cards. They listen to the music while they eat. The food **tastes** good.

People who dance enjoy Latin music because it is easy to dance to. The beat is very strong. Dancers can move their whole bodies. They can dance alone or with someone. Other people enjoy listening to Latin music. Usually the words are in Spanish or Portuguese, but sometimes they are in English or another language. Many Latin songs have beautiful words, but if a person does not understand them, it is not important. A person can still enjoy the music. The sound is **international**.



cards

when, at the same time



oven



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

oven	beat	common	fry
international	cards	while	bake
orchestras	enjoy	roast	tastes

1. Sometimes salsa fans play _____ in the afternoon or at night on weekends or holidays _____ they listen to Latin music.
2. Latin music is very _____ in countries where people speak Spanish or Portuguese.
3. They _____ or _____ food in the _____ or _____ it on top of the stove in oil.
4. The food _____ good.
5. It has a strong _____.
6. The sound is _____.
7. Many years ago, people played Latin music mostly on guitars with drums, but now whole _____ with lots of other instruments play it.
8. However, people all over the world can _____ it.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

beat	common	cards	oven
baked	enjoy	while	tastes
roast	international	fry	orchestra

1. Rita usually listens to music _____ she studies.
2. Carmen _____ a chocolate cake yesterday.
3. Many people _____ playing soccer.
4. Do you know how to play _____?
5. Sometimes we _____ meat in oil on top of the stove. We bake or _____ food in the _____.
6. There is a dance tomorrow night for the _____ students.
7. Rock and roll fans enjoy the _____ of the music.



8. Classical music is _____ all over the world.
9. Chocolate cake _____ better than grass.

Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

express	boring	describe	fan
protect	relax	instrument	dangerous
museum	even	sections	around

1. This television program is _____. It's not interesting.
2. Can you _____ salsa?
3. What is your favorite musical _____?
4. Music is a way to _____ feelings.
5. Some people love jazz. They _____ listen to it during breakfast.
6. Most people like to _____ after work or class.
7. There are _____ 200 students in the English program.
8. What do you do to _____ your CDs?
9. Are you a _____ of rock and roll?
10. The book has four _____. Each one is about a different subject.
11. There are some beautiful new photographs in the art _____.
12. Bears are _____, but dolphins are not.

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Where does Latin music come from?
2. What is salsa?
3. Name some cities that have their own types of salsa.
4. What kinds of music were mixed to get Latin music?
- *5. Why does Latin music have a strong beat?
6. Who are Juan Luis Guerra and Ruben Blades?
- *7. What are some things to do while you are listening to Latin music?
8. What is the difference between roasting and frying?
9. How does a person dance to Latin music?
- *10. How is Latin music different from the blues or country-western music?

e Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- _____ 1. Caribbean countries have salsa.
- _____ 2. Both African music and European music are part of Latin music.
- _____ 3. Ruben Blades usually performs with Juan Luis Guerra's orchestra.
- _____ 4. Latin music does not express feelings.
- _____ 5. Latin food tastes good.
- _____ 6. It is difficult to dance to Latin music.
- _____ 7. If you don't understand Spanish, you can't enjoy Latin music.
- _____ 8. Salsa fans sometimes listen to Latin music while they play cards.
- _____ *9. If you want to dance to music, it's important to listen to the beat.
- _____ 10. Many Latin songs have beautiful words.

f Main Idea

Write the letters of the supporting details after the topics. Some supporting details are about more than one topic.

Topics

- 1. Country Music _____
- 2. Rock and Roll _____
- 3. Classical Music _____
- 4. Blues _____
- 5. Latin Music _____

Supporting Details

- a. It is common in countries where people speak Spanish.
- b. It began during the 1950s.
- c. Musicians play it differently each time.
- d. Videos of its performers are very popular.
- e. B. B. King plays it on "Lucille."
- f. Bach and Mozart composed some of it.
- g. People like to dance to it.
- h. Cowboys sang this to their cattle.
- i. People in the American South who came from Ireland, Scotland, and England sang this.
- j. It came from the African slaves' music.



- (do) 1. Carlos _____ his homework early yesterday.
- (get) 2. Did you _____ a good grade on your test?
- (see) 3. Helen _____ her friends at the Student Union this morning at breakfast time.
- (go) 4. They _____ to the football game last Saturday.
- (give) 5. We _____ our mother a birthday present every year.
- (sell) 6. Did the Browns _____ their house?
- (be) 7. Paul and Robert _____ at home last night.
- (grow) 8. Coffee _____ in Brazil.
- (think) 9. I _____ of the answer after the teacher asked someone else.
- (take) 10. Will you _____ the test next month?
- (eat) 11. We _____ pizza for lunch yesterday.
- (come) 12. All the students _____ to the class party last night.

-ly Adverbs

An *adverb* describes a verb. Many adverbs end in **-ly**. We can add **-ly** to many adjectives to make adverbs.

Example: slow – slowly

Spelling: If the word ends in **y**, change the **y** to **i**.

easy – easily happy – happily

If the word ends in **-ble**, drop the **le**.

possible – possibly



Add *-ly* to each adjective. Then use the correct adverb in each blank.
Underline the verb.

easy different cheap busy
happy loud possible warm

1. You must dress _____ in winter, or you will catch a cold.
2. You can _____ do the homework in a half hour. There are only three short exercises.
3. People from Spain and Mexico speak Spanish, but they speak a little _____.
4. Could I _____ borrow your car? I need one this afternoon.
5. My son plays his CDs very _____.
6. You can live _____ if you live in a dormitory, cook your own food, and ride a bicycle.

d Word Forms: Noun and Verb the Same

Many words have the same form for both the noun and the verb. Read these words. Then choose the right word for each sentence. Use the correct verb form or the singular or plural noun.

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
feed	feed	taste	taste
use	use	cook	cook
poison	poison	work	work
plant	plant	drink	drink

1. Ruth has lovely _____ growing in front of her house. She _____ them last spring.
2. Robert is a good _____. He likes to bake cakes, and he also _____ international dishes.
3. What are you eating? Can I have a _____?
I never _____ that kind of food before.
4. Do you _____ coffee? Would you like a cold _____?



5. I have a lot of _____ to do. I _____ all day yesterday, but the _____ isn't finished.
6. Farmers buy one kind of _____ for chickens. They _____ their horses something different.



Collocations

Collocations are words that we often put together. We often use certain verbs and nouns together. For example, we often use the verb *spend* with the noun *time* or the noun *money*.

Examples: I **spend** a lot of **time** at school every day.
He **spends** a lot of **money** on food.

Which verbs and nouns do we often use together? Write the correct nouns from the list on the lines beside each verb.

Verbs	Nouns
spend <u>time</u> _____	cards
_____	a job
_____	money
_____	music
lose _____	time

save _____	

Answer the questions. Check (✓) Yes or No.

	Yes	No
1. Do you like to play cards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Did you lose any money last week?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Did you spend some time reading yesterday?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Did you save much money last year?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





Writing

Use real information to write your answers.

1. What kinds of music do you enjoy most? Why?
2. Choose two of the kinds of music described in Unit 4. Tell how they are alike. Then tell how they are different.
3. Describe your country's national music or some other kind of music not described in Unit 4.



a Before You Watch

Walk around the class, and ask questions to find someone who fits each description below.



Write a classmate's name to the left of each description.

Classmate's Name	Description
<u>Gabriela</u>	loves to sing.
_____	can play the guitar.
_____	watches music videos.
_____	likes country music.
_____	likes to wear blue jeans.
_____	doesn't like music at all.
_____	can write songs.



b As You Watch

What kind of music is the video about? Check only one.

- Jazz and blues
- Rock and roll
- Country-western
- Classical
- Latin and salsa

c After You Watch

1. Check (✓) the sentences that are true about all three singers in the video.
 - They are all women.
 - They all write their own songs.
 - They all wear hats when they sing.
 - They all play the guitar.
2. Work with a partner or a small group of your classmates. Write facts that you learned in the video about each of the singers. If you need to, watch the video again to find the answers.

The name of Sherrie Austin's new album:

The kind of clothes Michael Peterson likes to wear:

What Matraca Berg wants to do next:

Activity Page

a Draw the Word

What instrument is missing from each of the pictures? Finish the picture by drawing in the missing instrument. Then write the name of the instrument below the picture.



b Music Bingo

Write one word from the list below in each box of the Bingo card. When everyone is ready, your teacher will call out a vocabulary word. If you have written the word in a box, mark it with an X. Whoever has five X's in a row or a column wins Bingo.

Vocabulary Words to Choose From

alone add beat boring blues
cards common soft classical violins
fans feelings tastes instrument record
jazz nervous behave popular visit



Understanding Grammar

1. Look up the words below in your dictionary to find out if they are adjectives or nouns. Write *noun* or *adjective* next to each word. If the word you looked up is an adjective, change it to a noun. If it is a noun, change it to an adjective.

Example:

boring	<i>adjective</i>	<i>boredom (noun)</i>
a. classical	_____	_____
b. peaceful	_____	_____
c. danger	_____	_____
d. natural	_____	_____
e. nerve	_____	_____

2. Use the correct forms of each word you identified above to complete these sentences.
- Gabriela doesn't like _____ music.
 - After many years of war, the people prayed for _____.
 - Some of the animals in the rain forest are _____ to humans.
 - For thousands of years, the Bakas lived close to _____.
 - The singer was _____ when she first walked on stage.



Work and Leisure

unit 5



Context Clues



For each sentence, choose the word or phrase that means the same as the word in bold type. Do not use your dictionary. The bold words are new in this unit.

1. She works 40 hours a week and she gets three weeks of **vacation**. She usually visits her family during her **vacation**.
 - a. money
 - b. exercise
 - c. hot places
 - d. time not working
2. I have six oranges but I only need two. That means I have four **extra** oranges.
 - a. more than needed
 - b. less than wanted
 - c. strange
 - d. sweet
3. It's the pilot's **duty** to fly the plane safely.
 - a. chance
 - b. necessary act
 - c. behavior
 - d. exercise
4. One of the **benefits** of exercising is that you feel good.
 - a. something good
 - b. something bad
 - c. something natural
 - d. something expensive
5. Everyone was hungry, but they only had one sandwich. They decided to **share** the sandwich so that everyone got a little.
 - a. throw away
 - b. make
 - c. divide in equal parts
 - d. chew it slowly
6. The loudness of the music continued to **increase**. Finally, it was so loud everyone left the room. When something increases, there is _____ of it.
 - a. more
 - b. less
 - c. the same amount
 - d. none
7. If you want to study, don't sit in that chair. It's very **comfortable**, and you might fall asleep.
 - a. hard
 - b. relaxing
 - c. exciting
 - d. boring

8. He always **gets dressed** after breakfast because he doesn't want to get food on his school clothes.
- a. takes clothes off
 - b. chooses clothes
 - c. puts clothes on
 - d. hates clothes
9. What's your favorite **meal**—breakfast, lunch, or dinner?
- a. day of the week
 - b. time to eat
 - c. time to get up
 - d. part of a movie
10. My friend has a hundred jazz CDs. **Obviously**, he likes jazz music.
- a. It is hard to believe that
 - b. It is better that
 - c. It is strange that
 - d. It is easy to see that



Work Hours

Country	Normal Work Hours Each Week	Vacation Days Each Year
		
Argentina	48 hours	14 to 35 days
France	35 hours	25 days
Germany	40 hours	30 days
Thailand	48 hours	At least 6 days per year
United States	40 hours	10 to 20 days

Before You Read

Look at the chart and the pictures. Read the sentences. Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. People in France work more hours than people in Germany. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. People in Germany have the longest vacations. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Most people work about eight hours a day. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



1

Work Hours



Many people say that they are working too many hours. They don't have **enough** time with their families. They can't take care of things at home. They don't have time to relax.

Work hours **vary** from one country to another. In France, people spend about 1,646 hours a year at work. In Japan, however, people work about 2,159 hours a year. That means a Japanese **employee** works 513 more hours a year than a French employee. That is more than 12 weeks, or three months, of **extra** work!

Why do people work so many hours? Some people work extra hours because they want to **earn** more money. However, many companies don't pay **overtime**. Their employees don't get extra **pay** for extra work. These people work extra hours because they think it's their **duty**. Some people are afraid they will **lose** their job if they don't work extra hours.

Many people say that their **vacations** are too short. In France, people get five weeks of paid vacation. In Germany, they get from four to six weeks. In the United States, two weeks of vacation is the **average**. Many people don't even use all of their vacation days. In one study in Great Britain, fewer than half of workers used all their vacation days. In English, people say, "All work and no play makes Jack a **dull** boy." If that is true, there are a lot of dull people in the world.

are different

worker

boring





Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

average	earn	extra	pay
dull	employee	lose	vary
duty	enough	overtime	vacations

1. Some people work extra hours because they want to _____ more money.
2. All work and no play makes Jack a _____ boy.
3. However, many companies don't pay _____.
4. In the United States, two weeks of vacation is the _____.
5. Work hours _____ from one country to another.
6. These people work extra hours because they think it's their _____.
7. A Japanese employee works 513 more hours a year than a French _____.
8. They don't have _____ time with their families.
9. That is more than 12 weeks, or three months, of _____ work!
10. Some people are afraid they will _____ their job if they don't work extra hours.
11. Many people say that their _____ are too short.



Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

average	earn	extra	pay
dull	employees	lose	varies
duties	enough	overtime	vacation

1. They left early because the movie was very _____.
2. She didn't buy the book because she didn't have _____ money.
3. At the movies, you _____ before you enter the theater.
4. He worked four hours of _____ last week.
5. In some places, the weather _____ from day to day.
6. He wants to get a job so he can _____ some money.
7. The _____ person sleeps about eight hours a day.



8. Florida is a popular place for a _____.
9. Take care of your passport. You don't want to _____ it.
10. One of my _____ at home is to cook dinner.
11. How many _____ does his company have?
12. Do you want an _____ piece of cake?

C Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong with the other three.

1. calm, peaceful, relaxed, dangerous
2. guitar, harmonica, broom, violin
3. roast, pretend, bake, fry
4. chew, yawn, laugh, affect
5. basket, office, farm, museum
6. bored, soft, alert, lonely
7. scientist, medicine, composer, farmer
8. cattle, dolphin, date palm, bear

d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. What do people need more time to do?
2. How many hours a year do people in France work?
3. How many hours a year do people in Japan work?
4. Why do some people work extra hours?
- *5. Why don't some companies pay overtime?
6. In which country do people get the longest vacations?
- *7. Why don't people use all of their vacation days?



e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. People in France work more hours than people in Japan.
- _____ 2. You don't always earn extra money when you work extra hours.
- _____ 3. If your company pays overtime, you get more money when you work extra hours.
- _____ 4. In most countries, people get five weeks of vacation every year.
- _____ 5. People in the United States have fewer vacation days than people in France or Germany.
- _____ 6. In Great Britain, most employees use all their vacation days.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. Many employees work extra hours, but they don't get paid for it.
- 2. Some people get longer vacations than others.
- 3. A lot of people think they are working too hard.

Salaries

lesson

2



Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Doctors often work overtime. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. It's harder to become a pilot than a waiter. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. A dentist's pay is higher than a waiter's pay. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



2

Salaries



In the United States, you probably shouldn't ask the question "How much money do you earn?" Many people think that their **salary** is **private** information. However, you can find out the typical salary for different jobs on the **Internet**.

the money paid for
doing a job

What are the best-paying jobs? In the United States, **doctors**, **dentists**, and **pilots** get the highest salaries. Why is that? Maybe it's because it takes many years of study to enter these **professions**. Which jobs pay the lowest salaries? All of the lowest-paying jobs are connected to food. Cooks in fast-food restaurants and **waiters** get the lowest salaries in the United States.

Of course, your salary is not just the money you earn every week or month. In many jobs, you get a salary and **benefits**. Benefits are the extra things your **employer** gives you. Common benefits are **health insurance** and paid vacations. Benefits equal about 25% of an employee's salary. For example, a person with a salary of \$40,000 **plus** benefits is really earning about \$50,000. That's a lot of extra money!

and, +



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

benefits	employer	pilots	doctors
dentists	health insurance	plus	salary
professions	Internet	private	waiters

1. In many jobs, you get a salary and _____.
2. In the United States, _____, _____, and _____ get the highest salaries.
3. You can find out the typical salary of different jobs on the _____.
4. A person with a salary of \$40,000 _____ benefits is really earning about \$50,000.
5. Common benefits are _____ and paid vacations.
6. Cooks in fast-food restaurants and _____ get the lowest salaries in the United States.
7. It takes many years of study to enter these _____.
8. Many people think that their _____ is _____ information.
9. Benefits are the extra things your _____ gives you.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

benefits	employer	pilots	doctor
dentist	health insurance	plus	salary
professions	Internet	private	waiters

1. Your _____ pays your salary.
2. When you have a toothache, you should go to a _____.
3. If the sign on a door says _____, you shouldn't enter.
4. Ten _____ ten equals twenty.
5. Her father changed _____ several times during his life. First he was a doctor, and then he became a business man and then a teacher.
6. People in the United States pay for their own _____; the government does not provide it.



7. _____ work in restaurants.
8. One of the _____ of the Internet is that you get lots of free information.
9. Is your _____ higher this year than last year?
10. A pediatrician is a _____ for children.
11. There are usually two _____ on an airplane.
12. The _____ is a worldwide computer system of facts and news.



Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word or phrase in Column B that means the same. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. hard _____
2. relaxed _____
3. common _____
4. boring _____
5. either _____
6. bake _____
7. dangerous _____
8. quick _____
9. expensive _____

Column B

- a. usual
- b. difficult
- c. one of two things
- d. not slow
- e. not safe
- f. not cheap
- g. calm
- h. cook in the oven
- i. not interesting



Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Which jobs in the United States have the highest salaries?
2. Which jobs have the lowest salaries?
3. What are some common benefits that employers give employees?
4. Where can you find the salaries of different jobs?
- *5. Why do you think cooks and waiters get low salaries?
- *6. How much is a person with a salary of \$20,000 plus benefits really earning?
- *7. What is the difference between a job and a profession?
- *8. Why do some people think that their salary is private information?



e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Paid vacation is _____.
 - a. a profession
 - b. a kind of overtime
 - c. a kind of benefit
 - d. for employers only
2. The money you earn at a job is your _____.
 - a. Internet
 - b. salary
 - c. insurance
 - d. employer
3. You get _____ from your employer.
 - a. a profession
 - b. a waiter
 - c. employees
 - d. benefits
4. Benefits equal about _____ of an employee's salary.
 - a. half
 - b. 10%
 - c. 25%
 - d. 30%
5. It takes a long time to become _____.
 - a. an employee
 - b. a pilot
 - c. a waiter
 - d. a cook in a fast-food restaurant

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. Salary and benefits vary from one job to another.
2. Health insurance is one type of benefit.
3. It takes a long time to become a doctor, dentist, or pilot.



lesson
3

Family-Friendly Companies

Country	Time off for the Birth of a Child
Finland	105 days of paid time off for mothers 42 days of paid time off for fathers
Japan	14 weeks unpaid time off for mothers
United States	12 weeks of unpaid time off for mothers



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Before You Read

Look at the picture and the chart. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. All countries give paid time off at the birth of a child. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. In Finland, fathers get paid time off at the birth of a child. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Most companies are family-friendly. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



3 Family-Friendly Companies



In many families today, both the mother and the father have jobs outside the home. This can make it difficult to take care of the children. To help, some companies are changing the work **rules**. These companies are trying to be more family-friendly.

What are companies doing to become family-friendly? Many companies are **allowing** their employees to work **flexible** hours. With flexible hours, or flextime, people can work **full time**, but they don't have to work a nine-to-five **schedule**. Some employees **choose** to come in early and leave early. Some employees choose to work ten hours one day and six hours the next. Most companies say that flexible hours **increase** productivity. In the United States, about one-third of full-time employees have flexible work schedules.

Family-friendly companies also allow two employees to **share** one job. Each employee does half the job and gets half the salary. In the United States, 27% of companies offer some kind of job sharing.

Many family-friendly companies also give paid **leave** to both parents when a baby is born. In many countries, employers have to give **female** workers **time off** before and after the birth of a child. In the United States, for example, female employees get 12 weeks of **unpaid** time off. New mothers can stay at home, but they don't get their salary. In some countries, employers have to give all workers paid leave for the birth of a child. In Finland, for example, both **male** and female employees get paid leave. Women get 105 days of paid leave and men get 42!

The way people work is changing. For many people, that is a good thing.

time off from a job that is not vacation or sick days

time not at work



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

allowing	flexible	time off	share	leave
choose	full time	companies	schedule	become
female	increase	rules	unpaid	male

1. Many companies are _____ their employees to work _____ hours.
2. Most companies say that flexible hours _____ productivity.
3. Family-friendly companies also allow two employees to _____ one job.
4. To help, some companies are changing the work _____.
5. With flexible hours, people can work _____, but they don't have to work a nine-to-five _____.
6. In many countries, employers have to give _____ workers _____ before and after the birth of a child.
7. In Finland, for example, both _____ and female employees get paid leave.
8. In the United States, for example, female employees get 12 weeks of _____ time off.
9. Some employees _____ to come in early and leave early.
10. In some countries, employers have to give all workers paid _____ for the birth of a child.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

allow	flexible	time off	share	female
choose	full-time	male	employers	schedule
leave	increase	salary	rules	unpaid

1. Do you want a _____ job or a part-time job?
2. Did your parents _____ you to work when you were in high school?



3. Reading helps to _____ your vocabulary.
4. In the past, most pilots were _____, but today there are many _____ pilots.
5. Do you know the _____ for American football?
6. Who has a more _____ body—a 15-year-old boy or an 80-year-old man?
7. Do you take _____ every year? How many days of paid _____ do you get?
8. Is it important to teach children to _____ things with their friends?
9. Where can I get a bus _____?
10. Do you think people should _____ their own name?

C Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

instead of	stretch	exercise	company
expensive	hate	produce	louder
private	disease	alone	visit

1. It's hard to eat something you _____.
2. AIDS is a dangerous _____.
3. What crops does your country _____?
4. Do you know anyone who lives _____?
5. What countries did you _____ last year?
6. My employer has his own _____ airplane.
7. Many people choose to live in the country _____ the city.
8. If you _____ your arms, you can touch your toes.
9. Which is more _____—a video or a CD?
10. How many times a week do you _____?



d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. What are flexible work hours?
2. What is job sharing?
- *3. Why are some companies becoming more family-friendly?
4. Why do employers like flexible work hours?
5. Why do employees like flexible work hours?
- *6. Why are more men getting time off after the birth of a child?

e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. Most companies offer employees flexible hours.
- _____ 2. With job sharing, one person has two jobs.
- _____ 3. Paid leave is different from paid vacation.
- _____ 4. Family-friendly companies are trying to help employees with children.
- _____ 5. Only employees with children can share jobs.
- _____ 6. In Finland, both men and women get time off for the birth of a child.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. The way people work is changing.
2. More people are sharing jobs.
3. Companies are becoming more productive.

Work Clothes

lesson

4



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. All the women are wearing blouses. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. All the men are wearing suits. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Most companies have rules about work clothes. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



4

Work Clothes



For some people, it's easy to **get dressed** for work. Pilots and **police officers**, for example, don't have to make **decisions** about their work clothes. They wear **uniforms** to work every day.

choices

For many office workers, however, it is more difficult to choose clothes for work. They do not wear uniforms to the office. Also, many employers are changing their **dress codes**. They are allowing their employees to wear **casual** clothes to work.

rules about what clothes to wear

The change to casual work clothes began in the 1990s. At first, many companies in the United States allowed employees to wear casual clothes on one day of the week—Friday. Friday became “Casual Friday” or “Dress-down Friday.” Today, however, many companies are allowing their employees to wear casual clothes every day of the week.

Why are companies allowing their employees to wear casual clothes? Some studies show that people are more productive when they are wearing **comfortable** clothes. Employees also like the casual dress code because they don't need to buy **special** clothes for work. They can save money this way.

Unfortunately, a casual dress code can also cause problems. Sometimes employees dress too casually. They think they can wear anything. Many companies have rules about casual clothes. They list the kinds of clothes that are not “business-casual” clothes. Blue jeans, sandals, and **sportswear** are examples of clothes that are usually too casual for the office.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

casual	get dressed	police officers
comfortable	dress codes	special
decisions	uniforms	sportswear

1. They wear _____ to work every day.
2. Pilots and _____, for example, don't have to make _____ about their work clothes.
3. Blue jeans, sandals, and _____ are examples of clothes that are usually too casual for the office.
4. That is because many employers are changing their _____.
5. Some studies show that people are more productive when they are wearing _____ clothes.
6. They are allowing their employees to wear _____ clothes to work.
7. Employees also like the casual dress code because they don't need to buy _____ clothes for work.
8. For some people, it's easy to _____ for work.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

casual	get dressed	police officers
comfortable	dress codes	special
decide	uniform	sportswear

1. Why did she _____ to become a pilot?
2. There are more male _____ than female ones.
3. Soccer players wear their team's _____.
4. People don't usually wear _____ clothes to a wedding.
5. Most schools have _____.
6. You can wear _____ to the lake.
7. Sportswear is more _____ than office clothes.
8. She has _____ clothes that she wears only to work.
9. How long does it take you to _____ in the morning?



C Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word in Column B that means the opposite. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. boring _____
2. interesting _____
3. earn _____
4. private _____
5. country _____
6. hate _____
7. nervous _____
8. stay _____

Column B

- a. leave
- b. public
- c. dull
- d. love
- e. exciting
- f. calm
- g. spend
- h. city

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. What do pilots wear to work?
2. What is happening to dress codes at many companies?
3. What is "Casual Friday"?
- *4. What is an example of sportswear?
5. Why do employees like to wear casual clothes to work?
6. Why do employers like the casual dress code?
7. What problems can a casual dress code cause?

e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

- Pilots and police officers wear _____ to work.
 - casual clothes
 - sportswear
 - uniforms
 - blue jeans
- At first, people wore casual clothes _____.
 - every day
 - on Friday
 - at work
 - any day
- Some studies show that employees _____ when they are wearing comfortable clothes.
 - eat more
 - work longer hours
 - buy more
 - produce more
- _____ are not "business-casual" clothes.
 - Sandals
 - Shoes
 - Comfortable clothes
 - Pants
- A dress code tells what you can and can't _____ at work.
 - do
 - say
 - wear
 - save

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- Pilots wear uniforms to work.
- Dress codes are becoming more casual.
- Work clothes are special clothes.





Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. Watching TV is a popular free-time activity.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. People spend more time eating than watching TV.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Few people had a computer at home 20 years ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



5

Time Off



Amal works 45 hours a week. It takes him an hour to travel to work every day. That means he spends 10 hours **commuting** each week. At home, Amal spends about 23 hours a week doing work around the house. Of course, he needs to sleep (56 hours a week) and **prepare** and eat **meals** (14 hours a week). So Amal has 20 hours of **leisure**. That is a typical amount of leisure time for someone in the United States.

traveling to work

free time

What do people do in their leisure time? **Obviously**, watching television is a popular free-time activity in many countries. Studies show that people are watching more TV today than they did twenty years ago. That is probably because there are many more TV **channels** today. People can choose **programs** from hundreds of TV channels.

Computers are also changing the way people use their leisure time. Today people are spending more time doing things on their computers. **Surfing** the Internet is becoming another popular free-time activity. In fact, some employers are finding that workers are skipping lunch to surf the Internet.

More and more, people are mixing their work time and play time. They talk on the telephone while they are commuting to work. They read work papers while they are eating. They listen to music while they are studying. Maybe this is why people believe that they have less free time today.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

channels	leisure	popular	prepare
commuting	meals	programs	typical
computers	choose	obviously	surfing

- _____ are also changing the way people use their leisure time.
- Of course, he needs to sleep (56 hours a week) and _____ and eat _____ (14 hours a week).
- _____, watching TV is a popular free-time activity in many countries.
- That means he spends 10 hours _____ each week.
- _____ the Internet is becoming another popular free-time activity.
- So Amal has 20 hours of _____ time.
- That is probably because there are many more TV _____ today.
- People can choose _____ from hundreds of TV channels.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

channels	probably	leisure	prepares
commute	believe	program	meal
computer	obviously	surf	mix

- What is your favorite evening TV _____?
- Too many people _____ to work by car. The roads are very crowded.
- Do you know how to use a _____?
- How much _____ time do you have each week?
- Why do people like to _____ the Internet?
- _____ she is very smart. She finished high school at age 14.
- Who _____ the meals in your family?
- What's your favorite _____—breakfast, lunch, or dinner?
- How many _____ do you get on your TV?



C Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong with the other three.

1. dull, boring, exciting, uninteresting
2. doctor, dentist, employer, waiter
3. benefits, schedule, salary, pay
4. travel, commute, pretend, move
5. lose, and, plus, add
6. dangerous, peaceful, calm, relaxing
7. sportswear, casual clothes, performers, uniforms
8. choose, vary, decide, pick

d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

- *1. How many hours a day does Amal spend sleeping?
2. How much leisure time does he have every week?
3. What are some popular leisure activities?
4. What do people like to do with their computers?
- *5. What kinds of things do employees do during their lunch time?
- *6. Why are so many people mixing their work activities and free-time activities?



e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. Amal has a very unusual work schedule.
- _____ 2. Amal prepares all of the meals at home.
- _____ 3. Most people in the United States commute by car.
- _____ 4. Most people in the United States have about 20 hours of leisure time each week.
- _____ 5. Watching TV is a popular leisure activity.
- _____ 6. There were hundreds of TV channels twenty years ago.
- _____ 7. There are more programs on TV today.
- _____ 8. Instead of working, many employees are surfing the Internet.
- _____ 9. People have less free time today than in the past.
- _____ 10. People are studying and eating more today.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. Leisure time is important.
- 2. People spend a lot of leisure time watching TV.
- 3. The way people use their leisure time is changing.



a Verbs: Present Continuous Tense

Use the present continuous tense for something that is happening right now. Use **am, is, or are** and the **-ing** form of the verb (**be + simple verb + -ing**).

Examples: Now she **is shopping** for food.
The birds **are flying** south.

Spelling:

1. Use the 1-1-1 rule.
shop – shopping put – putting
2. If a verb ends in **e**, drop the **e** and add **-ing**.
live – living leave – leaving
3. If a verb ends in **ie**, change the **ie** to **y**.
4. If a verb ends in **y**, just add **-ing**.
study – studying fly – flying

Write sentences in the present continuous tense. Tell something that is happening now. Use these verbs.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. visit | 4. work | 7. relax | 10. carry |
| 2. share | 5. commute | 8. fry | |
| 3. sit | 6. study | 9. use | |

b Irregular Verbs

1. Memorize these verb forms. Then use the past tense of each verb in a sentence.

Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense
a. become	became	e. feel	felt
b. buy	bought	f. find	found
c. choose	chose	g. put	put
d. bring	brought	h. lose	lost



2. Write the past tense of each verb.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. see _____ | g. sell _____ |
| b. go _____ | h. get _____ |
| c. be _____ | i. come _____ |
| d. give _____ | j. grow _____ |
| e. make _____ | k. teach _____ |
| f. eat _____ | l. take _____ |

C Un-

Un- means **not**.

Add un- to each of these words. Then put the words in the blanks.

happy	popular	like	paid
hurt	afraid	kind	common

1. A kiwi is _____. It lives only in New Zealand.
2. Sam is _____ with his classmates because he is often _____ to them.
3. Carol is only twelve years old. She was alone in the house during a storm, but she was _____.
4. The baby fell off a chair, but luckily she was _____.
5. I get a two-week vacation, but unfortunately it's _____.
6. He's _____ because he lost his job.



d Compound Words

Put each word from Column A with a word from Column B to make a compound word. Write the compound word in Column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
1. under	a. light	_____
2. near	b. mate	_____
3. sun	c. work	_____
4. sun	d. water	_____
5. spring	e. food	_____
6. under	f. not	_____
7. room	g. by	_____
8. sea	h. time	_____
9. home	i. line	_____
10. can	j. rise	_____

e Collocations

www.irlanguage.com

We often use certain adjectives and nouns together. For example, we often use the adjective *warm* with the noun *coat*. However, we don't use the adjective *cold* with the noun *coat*.

Example: I have a **warm coat** for the winter.

What adjectives do we often use with the nouns below?

Adjectives		Nouns
flexible	_____	salary
low	_____	sound
strong	_____	coffee
popular	_____	hours
high	_____	time
	_____	beat
	_____	activity
	_____	music



What verb do we often use with each noun below? Draw a line to connect the verb to the noun.

Verbs	Nouns
cause	the Internet
earn	a job
enter	a meal
increase	money
prepare	a problem
get	a profession
surf	productivity

What verbs do we often use with the noun money? Add your ideas to the chart.

Verbs	Noun
s <u>a</u> v <u>e</u>	money
s _ _ _ _	
e _ _ _	
m _ _ _	
l _ _ _	

f Writing

Use real information to write your answers.

1. How many hours and days a week would you like to work?
2. What's a good profession? Why do you think so?
3. How do you spend your leisure time?



Before You Watch

1. Interview a partner. Write your partner's answers below each question.
 - a. What job would you like to have?

 - b. What job wouldn't you like to have? Why?

 - c. What are some dangerous jobs?

Report your partner's answers to the class.

2. Discuss this scene from the video with your classmates.
 - a. What is happening?
 - b. Why do you think this firefighter likes his job?
 - c. What are some of the difficult things about a firefighter's job?

As You Watch

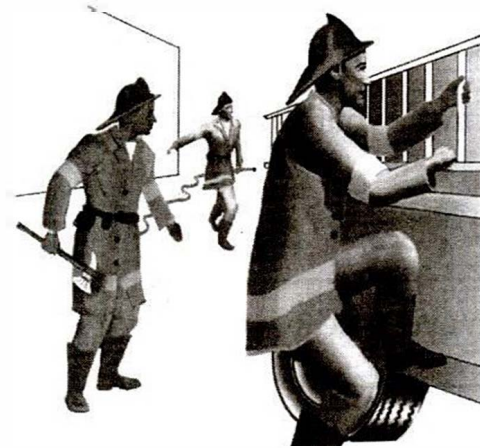
Listen for these facts from the video. Write in the missing information.

The name of the firehouse	<i>Firehouse 11</i>
The number of firefighters on the crew	
The number of fires and rescues each year	



C After You Watch

1. Check (✓) all the correct answers to the question below.



Why do these firefighters like their job?

- It is exciting and full of action.
 - There is never anything to do.
 - The firefighters like to save lives.
 - The part of Los Angeles where they work is peaceful and safe.
2. Complete the sentence, and then share your sentence with your classmates.

I (want / do not want) to be a firefighter in Los Angeles, California, because

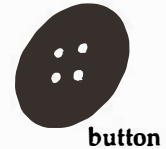


Activity Page

Workplace Ladder

Play this game with 3 or 4 people. Choose one of your group to be the judge. The other people will each need a coin or a button, and the group will need one die. All players begin with their coins (or buttons) on START. Follow these directions:

1. Put your coin (or button) on START.
2. Roll the die. Move your coin the same number of squares as the number on the die.
3. When you get to a square, say the word that belongs in the blank and spell it correctly. The judge decides if you are right or wrong. If you are right, you get another turn. If you are wrong, it is the next player's turn.
4. The player who reaches FINISH first wins the game.



Sylvia is Jon's employee. Jon is Sylvia's ____.	Kate is a police ____. She wears a uniform to work.	FINISH
A bus driver drives a bus. A ____ flies an airplane.		
Tito writes music. He is a ____.	When you go to a restaurant, the ____ brings you your food.	If you have a toothache, you should go to a ____.
		Anna is studying the history of art. She wants to work in an art ____.
START	A manager usually works in an ____ with a desk, a telephone, and a computer.	Jorge grows crops and raises animals on a small ____.



Dictionary Page

Learning Word Forms

1. Use the dictionary definitions to complete the chart below.

em·ploy /em'plɔɪ, ɪm-/ *v.* [T]
1 to provide paid work to people: *That company employs 1,000 workers.* **2** to use: *The company employs computers to keep track of expenses.*

em·ploy·able /em'plɔɪəbəl/ *adj.*
1 ready and able to be employed: *She has computer skills and a positive outlook; she's employable.* **2** *frml.* usable, workable: *That computer is employable for accounting purposes.* -*n.* employability.

em·ploy·ee /em'plɔɪi, ɛm'plɔɪ'i/ *n.* s.o. who works for a person, business, or government: *She is an employee of this company.*

em·ploy·ment /em'plɔɪmənt, ɪm-/ *n.* [U] **1** a job paying a salary or wages: *He is out of work and looking for employment.* **2** *frml.* use: *the employment of force will lead to greater violence.*

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
	employ		

2. Use your dictionary to find the missing forms of the words in the chart below.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
decision			
	lose		
privacy			
		flexible	
		special	
	prepare		



Interesting People of the World

unit
6



Context Clues

For each sentence, choose the word or phrase that means the same as the word in bold type. Do not use your dictionary. The bold words are new in this unit.

- Keiko has \$100. Betty has \$75. Betty has **less** money than Keiko.
 - more
 - the same amount of
 - not as much
 - a lot of
- There are hundreds of square kilometers of **forest** in the Amazon River area. There are trees everywhere.
 - lots of trees
 - some trees
 - lots of water
 - some water
- The company **promoted** its new product on TV and radio. Now the product is very popular.
 - paid for
 - lost
 - wrote about
 - told people about
- Children start to **attend** school when they are five or six years old.
 - finish
 - solve
 - go to
 - hold on
- Eskimos **hunt** the polar bear. When they find one, they kill it.
 - look for
 - study
 - hurt
 - appear
- Because of the deep snow, they made slow **progress** through the mountains.
 - movement forward
 - decisions
 - protection
 - crops
- Perhaps** many people will have flexible work hours some day. I hope so.
 - over
 - maybe
 - below
 - at all
- The company **polluted** the river with something poisonous. Now we can't drink the water or swim in it.
 - made clean
 - made useful
 - made private
 - made dirty



9. We must **somehow** stop using so much energy, or we will use all of the Earth's petroleum.
- a. somebody
 - b. in some place
 - c. nobody
 - d. in some way
10. When did you **arrive** at this university? Did you come here in September?
- a. come
 - b. alone
 - c. leave
 - d. hold on
11. Rio de Janeiro is on the east **coast** of Brazil.
- a. land with water around it
 - b. mountain
 - c. land near the sea
 - d. lake
12. Java is the name of one **island** in Indonesia.
- a. water with land all around it
 - b. land with water all around it
 - c. country
 - d. mountains



The Sami of Northern Europe



Before You Read

www.irLanguage.com

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The animal in the picture is a camel. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The person in the picture is traveling by car. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. There is snow and ice where he lives. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



1 The Sami of Northern Europe



The Sami live in northern Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia. There are only about 32,000 of them, and most of them live a modern life on the **coast** or in the **forests**. Only a few of them live a **traditional** life. These few Sami are called **nomads** because they move from one place to another with their reindeer. Their life is almost the same as it was a thousand years ago.

In winter, the reindeer **dig** through the snow to find plants for their food. In spring, these plants become very dry, and there are lots of insects. Then the Sami move their reindeer to the coast. The deer live on the thick grass there until winter. When the snow becomes deep, the Sami and their reindeer begin moving slowly back to their winter homes. There is **less** snow there.

These nomads live in **tents** because they move so often. They make shoes, jackets, and pants of reindeer skin. They also wear beautiful blue and red traditional clothes. They walk or travel on **skis**. They have **sleds**, too. Reindeer pull the sleds.

The long **trips**, often in bad weather, make life very hard for these nomads. More and more of them are staying in villages on the coast. Sometimes a mother and her children travel by car and meet the father in their winter home.

There will probably be no more Sami nomads in the **future**. People want a more comfortable life. However, the Sami will probably always wear their traditional clothes on **holidays**. They will teach their children the old stories and songs. People do not want to forget their traditions.

land next to the sea
area with lots of trees

not as much





Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

traditional	coast	trips	sleds
holidays	forests	skis	nomads
dig	tents	future	less

1. Only a few of them live a _____ life.
2. There will probably be no more Sami nomads in the _____.
3. There are only about 32,000 of them, and most of them live a modern life on the _____ or in the _____.
4. These few Sami are called _____ because they move from one place to another with their reindeer.
5. The long _____, often in bad weather, make life very hard for these nomads.
6. They have _____, too.
7. They walk or travel on _____.
8. There is _____ snow there.
9. These nomads live in _____ because they move so often.
10. In winter, the reindeer _____ through the snow to find plants for their food.
11. However, the Sami will probably always wear their traditional clothes on _____.



Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

forests	trip	traditions	less
tent	future	dug	ski
nomads	holidays	sleds	coast

1. Janet and Tom are going to take a _____ to England next year.
2. Eastern Canada has large _____. There are millions of trees.
3. In northern countries, children like to play on their _____ in winter. They also like to _____.
4. The Baker family likes to go camping. They sleep in a _____.



5. _____ in the Sahara Desert travel with their camels.
6. What are your plans for the _____? What are you going to do when you are older?
7. Twelve is _____ than fifteen.
8. I like _____ because I don't have to go to work.
9. People who live on the _____ often eat a lot of fish.
10. One of our holiday _____ is to sing special songs in the morning.
11. They _____ a hole that was two meters deep.



Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word or phrase in Column B that means the same. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. male _____
2. female _____
3. dull _____
4. alone _____
5. pay _____
6. plus _____
7. quickly _____
8. vary _____
9. increase _____
10. coast _____

Column B

- a. give money to
- b. and
- c. land near the sea
- d. woman
- e. boring
- f. change
- g. grow
- h. not with anyone
- i. man
- j. fast

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. In what countries do the Sami live?
2. Do they all move from one place to another?
3. What are nomads?
4. How do reindeer find their food in winter?
5. Why do Sami nomads move away from the coast in winter?
6. Why do they live in tents?



7. How do they travel?
8. What makes life hard for these nomads?
- *9. Where do other nomads live?
10. Why will the Sami teach their children the old songs and stories?
- *11. Why do people want to keep their traditions?
- *12. Are there roads in northern Scandinavia?



Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- _____ 1. There are Sami in Russia.
- _____ 2. Only a few Sami are nomads.
- _____ 3. Sami nomads raise sheep.
- _____ 4. Most Sami live in large cities.
- _____ 5. Reindeer find their food on trees.
- _____ 6. Sami nomads spend the summer on the coast.
- _____ *7. Sami nomads probably eat reindeer meat.
- _____ *8. They carry their tents on sleds.
- _____ 9. Traveling in bad weather is difficult for the Sami nomads.
- _____ *10. Nomads in other countries probably want to keep their traditions and have a comfortable life, too.



Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. A few Sami live a traditional life, but that life is difficult.
2. Sami nomads move their reindeer every summer and winter.
3. The Sami want to keep some of their traditions.



The Ainu of Japan

lesson

2



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The Ainu live in a very cold climate. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Their clothes are unusual. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Dancing is a part of their culture. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



2 The Ainu of Japan



The Ainu live in northern Japan on the island of Hokkaido. They do not look like other Japanese people. They have round, dark brown eyes and wavy hair. Their skin is not dark but light. The men have beards and mustaches. Where did these people come from? Did they come from Europe across Russia to Japan? Did they come from Indonesia? Are they completely different from all the other people in the world? Nobody knows the answers to these questions.

The Ainu are hunters and farmers. They eat fish and grow rice and vegetables on their farms. The men hunt for brown bears in the forests. They eat the meat and sell the skins. The bear is also important in their religion.

The Ainu people make their houses from a kind of grass. There is only one room inside. It has a dirt floor with an open fire in the middle. Their religion tells them that the house must have one window on the east side.

The Ainu were on Hokkaido 7,000 years ago. In the 1800s, many Japanese people moved north to Hokkaido. They brought new diseases to Ainu villages, and many people died. The Ainu people also lost much of their farming and hunting land. Their children had to attend Japanese schools and speak only Japanese. Over time, the Ainu people began to forget their traditions and language.

In the 1990s, the Ainu demanded their rights. In response, the Japanese government made a new law. Now the government has to promote Ainu culture and traditions. The people can listen to Ainu language lessons on the radio and read a newspaper in the Ainu language. They can also take classes to learn Ainu traditions.

Today there are less than a few hundred thousand Ainu people left. Will their language and traditions continue? There is a better chance now that they will.

land with water all around it

not dark

100%



curly hair



straight hair



wavy hair

go to

make better known



mustache
beard



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

island	completely	middle	continue	religion
attend	mustaches	wavy	light	rights
across	beards	hunters	left	promote

1. The men have _____ and _____.
2. They have round, dark brown eyes and _____ hair.
3. Are they _____ different from all the other people in the world?
4. The Ainu live in northern Japan on the _____ of Hokkaido.
5. In the 1990s, the Ainu demanded their _____.
6. Did they come from Europe _____ Russia to Japan?
7. The Ainu are _____ and farmers.
8. The government has to _____ Ainu culture and traditions.
9. The bear is also important in their _____.
10. Their skin is not dark but _____.
11. Will their language and traditions _____?
12. It has a dirt floor with an open fire in the _____.
13. Their children had to _____ Japanese schools.
14. Today there are less than a few hundred thousand Ainu people _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

continue	attend	mustache	right	light
wavy	middle	completely	beard	promote
island	across	hunting	religions	left

1. We ate all the bananas. There aren't any _____.
2. The students _____ finished the book. They did every page.
3. There are ten questions in this exercise. Number 5 is in the _____.
4. Carlos has _____ dark brown hair. He has a _____ and a _____, too.
5. Where did you _____ high school?



6. _____ is a popular sport in some countries.
7. Sarah walked _____ the street to the bank.
8. We did not have time to finish the lesson. We will _____ it tomorrow.
9. We went to a beautiful _____ for our holiday.
10. Do not go out in the sun. Your skin is too _____.
11. We have the _____ of free speech in the United States.
12. Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity are kinds of _____.
13. They put up a big sign to _____ the opening of the company.



Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

enough	roast	increase	schedule
Internet	future	leave	meals
mixture	collection	background	feelings

1. No one knows what will happen in the _____.
2. What's on your _____ today? Do you have any meetings?
3. She got some interesting information about the Sami from the _____.
4. He's happy because he got an _____ in his salary.
5. The manager worked sixteen hours yesterday. He does not have _____ energy to move fast today.
6. Fertilizer can be a _____ of plant and animal substances.
7. I like to have some music in the _____ while I am eating.
8. Many Americans have _____ beef for Sunday dinner.
9. He took a month's _____ because his father was sick.
10. Some people think it's better to eat six small _____ than three big ones.
11. The museum here has an interesting _____ of old musical instruments.
12. She hurt my _____ when she didn't call me on the telephone.



d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. Where do the Ainu live?
2. What do they look like?
3. Where did they come from?
4. Describe a traditional Ainu house.
5. What happened to the Ainu in the 1800s?
6. Why did Ainu children stop learning their language?
7. How many Ainu are there today?
- *8. What will happen to Ainu traditions if the young people don't learn them?

e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer. The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. Ainu have _____ eyes.
 - a. green
 - b. black
 - c. blue
 - d. brown
2. Ainu are different from other Japanese people because they have _____.
 - a. hair
 - b. eyes
 - c. large hands
 - d. round eyes
- *3. Ainu and other Japanese people are alike because they all _____.
 - a. have grass houses
 - b. have wavy hair
 - c. hunt bears
 - d. eat fish and rice
4. After many Japanese people moved to Hokkaido in the 1800s, the Ainu _____.
 - a. taught them their language
 - b. lost much of their land
 - c. stopped going to school
 - d. started a newspaper
5. The traditional Ainu house has a window on the east side _____.
 - a. to let in sunlight
 - b. because of their religion
 - c. to look at the mountains
 - d. to look for bears
6. Young Ainu had to attend _____.
 - a. Ainu schools
 - b. Japanese dances
 - c. Japanese schools
 - d. soccer games





Main Idea

Put the letter of each supporting detail under the correct main idea.

1. How an Ainu looks	2. Ainu houses	3. Ainu people

- a. The men have mustaches.
- b. Many speak only Japanese.
- c. They have light skin.
- d. There is an open fire in the middle.
- e. They were in Hokkaido 7,000 years ago.
- f. They have round eyes.
- g. There is a dirt floor.
- h. They attended Japanese schools.
- i. They have wavy hair.
- j. It is made of a kind of grass.
- k. It has a window on the east side.
- l. The men have beards.



The Yanomami of the Amazon

lesson 3



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The Yanomami live in a tropical forest. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The Yanomami are farmers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Most Yanomami men have beards. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



3 The Yanomami of the Amazon



The Yanomami people live near the Amazon River in Venezuela and Brazil. They live in the tropical forest far away from other people. There are now perhaps 27,000 Yanomami in this **area**. Before **outsiders** first visited them, they knew nothing about other people in South America, about the government, or about modern life. They did not know that they lived in Brazil or Venezuela. They lived in their own world.

maybe

The Yanomami are hunters and farmers. They hunt over a large area. They grow their own crops and medicine in large gardens. The Yanomami are also deeply religious. For them, the natural world and the **spiritual** world are one.

In the 1980s, **miners** found gold on Yanomami land. Soon thousands of miners, **loggers**, and cattle farmers were using the land. The **noise** from the outsiders' machines and airplanes **frightened** the Yanomami. The mining companies **polluted** the water in the rivers. The loggers cut down the forests. The outsiders also brought new diseases to the area. In just seven years, 20% of the Yanomami people **died**.

people who cut down trees as their job

loud sounds

made afraid

made dirty

In 1992, Brazil and Venezuela made the Yanomami land into a park. No one can mine for gold or cut trees on this land. The government said that the land was for the Yanomami people, not for the miners and loggers. Unfortunately, it was difficult to keep the miners and loggers out of the Yanomami land. In 1993, some gold miners tried to **destroy** a Yanomami village, and they killed 16 people.

Today the Yanomami are working to protect their land and traditions. They have their own school. They are recording their language and history. They also want to study and learn good ways to use their land. They do not want to live without trees and clean water. They say they want **progress**, but without destruction.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

perhaps	miners	died	area
spiritual	noise	outsiders	frightened
progress	polluted	loggers	destroy

1. Soon thousands of miners, _____, and cattle farmers were using the land.
2. For them, the natural world and the _____ world are one.
3. In 1993, some gold miners tried to _____ a Yanomami village, and they killed 16 people.
4. Before _____ first visited them, they knew nothing about other people in South America.
5. The mining companies _____ the water in their rivers.
6. They say they want _____, but without destruction.
7. The _____ from the outsiders' machines and airplanes _____ the Yanomami.
8. In just seven years, 20% of the Yanomami people _____.
9. There are now _____ 27,000 Yanomami in this _____.
10. In the 1980s, _____ found gold on Yanomami land.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

perhaps	mining	die	area
spirits	noisy	outsider	frighten
progress	pollution	logging	destroyed

1. _____ companies dig for metals in the ground.
2. Do large animals _____ you?
3. Can you study in a _____ room?
4. Too many people _____ each year from smoking cigarettes.
5. They _____ the papers by burning them.
6. Air _____ is becoming a serious problem.
7. _____ companies cut down trees and sell the wood.



8. The Pacific Ocean covers a very large _____.
9. For some people, there are _____ in trees and rivers.
10. We made a lot of _____ in class today. We completed 20 pages in the book!
11. _____ she is sick. I don't know.
12. For the first few months in a new city, she felt like an _____. Then she began to make some friends.

C Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word or phrase from Column B that means the opposite. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. terrible _____
2. a few _____
3. alive _____
4. began _____
5. over _____
6. wet _____
7. varied _____
8. more _____
9. future _____
10. alone _____

Column B

- a. dry
- b. dead
- c. a lot
- d. less
- e. stopped
- f. together
- g. wonderful
- h. under
- i. the same
- j. past

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Where do the Yanomami live?
2. About how many Yanomami are there?
- *3. Why didn't the Yanomami know about other people?
- *4. What do the Yanomami eat?
- *5. Name some changes in the daily lives of these people.



6. What is killing the Yanomami?
7. What did Brazil and Venezuela do for the Yanomami?
8. What are the Yanomami doing to help themselves?
- *9. What do you think will happen to the Yanomami? Why?

e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. The Yanomami live in a tropical forest.
- _____ 2. The Venezuelan and Brazilian governments want to help the Yanomami.
- _____ 3. Today the Yanomami know that they live in what we call South America.
- _____ 4. The Yanomami are nomads.
- _____ 5. The natural world is important to the Yanomami.
- _____ 6. They eat plants and animals.
- _____ 7. The Yanomami tried to help the miners and loggers.
- _____ 8. Outsiders destroyed much of the Yanomami land.
- _____ 9. The Yanomami are afraid of new things
- _____ 10. Mining companies are opening schools for the Yanomami.

e Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. The Yanomami are working to protect their land.
2. The Yanomami live in the tropical forest near the Amazon River, but they know nothing about other South Americans.
3. The Yanomami are very religious.



The Hopi of Arizona



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The Hopi live in the desert. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Traditions are important to the Hopi. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The Hopi live in modern houses. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



4 The Hopi of Arizona



The Hopi people live in the northeastern part of Arizona in the United States. The United States is a very modern country. Tall buildings, **highways**, computers, and hundreds of other modern things are a part of every American's life. **Somehow**, with modern things all around them, the Hopi keep their traditions.

in some way

There are about 10,000 Hopi, and they live in twelve villages in the desert. The weather is very hot in summer, but in winter it **freezes**. The wind **blows** hard. Farming is difficult.

goes below 0°C

Corn is the Hopi's main food, but they plant vegetables, too. They raise sheep, **goats**, and cattle. They also eat hamburgers and ice cream and drink soft drinks. They live in traditional stone houses, but many of them have telephones, radios, and television. They have horses, but they also have **trucks**.



goat

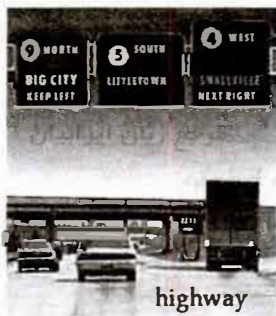
"Kachinas" are an important part of the Hopi religion. Kachinas are spirits of **dead** people, of **rocks**, plants, and animals, and of the stars. Men dress as kachinas and do religious dances. People also make wooden kachinas. No two wooden kachinas are **alike**.

not alive; stones

the same

The children attend school and learn English and other subjects. They also learn the Hopi language, dances, and stories. A few Hopi go to universities. Some of the **adults** live and work in **nearby** towns. The Hopi want a comfortable, modern life, but they don't want to **lose** their traditions.

not children; close to



highway



truck



kachina



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

somehow	trucks	rocks	alike
blows	goats	dead	adults
freezes	nearby	lose	highways

1. The wind _____ hard.
2. They have horses, but they also have _____.
3. No two wooden kachinas are _____.
4. _____, with modern things all around them, the Hopi keep their traditions.
5. Kachinas are spirits of _____ people, of _____, plants, and animals, and of the stars.
6. Tall buildings, _____, computers, and hundreds of other modern things are a part of every American's life.
7. They raise sheep, _____, and cattle.
8. The weather is very hot in summer, but in winter it _____.
9. Some of the _____ live and work in _____ towns.
10. The Hopi want a comfortable, modern life, but they don't want to _____ their traditions.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

truck	dead	adults	goats
somehow	comfortable	freezes	alike
nearby	blowing	rock	highway

1. Young people can _____ understand the words in rap videos.
2. Do you and your brother look _____ or very different?
3. Don't be nervous. It is only the wind _____.
4. Today most cowboys have a _____ and a horse.
5. Some people like to eat meat from _____.
6. President John F. Kennedy died in 1963. He is _____.



7. Water _____ at 0°C and changes into ice.
8. They are building a new _____ into the city because the old road is too busy.
9. He threw a _____ through the window and broke it.
10. Children can go on the boat for free, but _____ need to buy a ticket.
11. Is there a gas station _____? My car is almost out of gasoline.

C Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

deep	skiing	right	nomads
tent	sled	wavy	uncomfortable
attend	beard	complete	continues
trip	beat	piano	coast

1. They drove to the _____ to go swimming in the ocean.
2. No one has the _____ to hurt another person.
3. Riding for hours on a motorcycle is _____.
4. David's parents took a _____ to South America last year.
5. The Mississippi River is very _____ in some places.
6. _____ in Central Asia take their sheep into the mountains in summer.
7. Are you planning to _____ the dance next Saturday?
8. The story on some television programs _____ from one week to the next.
9. Ruth and Ann are going camping in the mountains. They have a _____ to sleep in.
10. Oscar didn't have time to _____ his composition before the bell rang.
11. Howard has _____ blond hair and a short _____.
12. Did you ever go _____ in Switzerland in the winter?



d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. Where do the Hopi live?
2. What things are a part of every American's life?
3. What is the weather like in the Hopi villages?
4. What is the Hopi's main food?
5. What kind of meat do they eat?
6. Do they eat food that other Americans eat?
7. What is modern about some of their homes? What is traditional?
8. Where do the children learn English?
9. What are kachinas?
10. Why do the Hopi teach their children the Hopi language, dances, and stories?
- *11. Are Hopi children more like Sami or Ainu children? Why?

e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer. The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. The Hopi live in the state of _____.
 - a. Utah
 - b. New Mexico
 - c. Arizona
 - d. New York
2. The Hopi _____.
 - a. want modern things instead of traditional ones
 - b. want traditional things instead of modern ones
 - c. don't want to remember their traditions
 - d. want both modern and traditional things
3. Winters in this part of Arizona are _____.
 - a. hot
 - b. warm
 - c. cool
 - d. cold
4. The main Hopi food is _____.
 - a. corn
 - b. hamburgers
 - c. beef
 - d. vegetables
- *5. A truck is useful for people _____.
 - a. in a city apartment
 - b. on a farm
 - c. in New York City
 - d. near an airport



- *6. The Hopi probably eat _____ sometimes.
- a. insects
 - b. polar bears
 - c. potato chips and pizza
 - d. reindeer meat
7. Kachinas are _____.
- a. men
 - b. something to eat
 - c. animals
 - d. spirits
8. The Hopi don't want to _____ their traditions.
- a. lose
 - b. burn
 - c. remember
 - d. learn



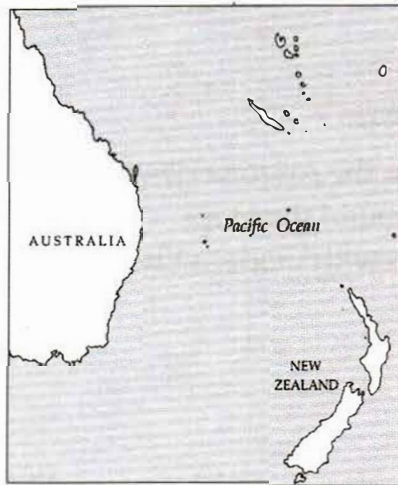
Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. The Hopi raise crops and animals in the Arizona desert.
2. Kachinas are spirits of the things around the Hopi.
3. The Hopi keep their traditions even with modern life all around them.



The Maori of New Zealand



Before You Read

Look at the picture and the map. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. New Zealand is an island in the Pacific Ocean. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. New Zealand is a large country. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Traditions are important to the Maori. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



5 The Maori of New Zealand



Polynesians live on islands in the Pacific Ocean. The Maori are Polynesians, and they live at the southern end of Polynesia in New Zealand.

The Maori **arrived** in New Zealand from other Polynesian islands **over** a thousand years ago. They were the first people to live in New Zealand.

came
more than

In the late 18th century, Europeans came to live in New Zealand. At that time, there were perhaps 250,000 Maori in New Zealand. Over the next 100 years, **wars** and disease killed many Maori. By the end of the 19th century, there were only about 40,000 Maori left. During the 19th century, the Maori also lost much of their land to the Europeans. Many Maori were afraid that they might lose their traditions and language, too. But this did not happen.

Today the Maori **population** is increasing. There are about 500,000 Maori in New Zealand. Most live like other New Zealanders. But they are keeping the Maori language and traditions alive. There are now Maori radio and television stations. Many schools teach in the Maori language. Nearly one half of Maori language speakers are 25 years old or younger.

number of people
living in an area

Maori **culture** is also alive and well. At the center of Maori culture is the “marae.” This is a special place for **ceremonies** and meetings. Today the number of marae in New Zealand is increasing. Many of the new marae are in the cities. Now people in the cities can meet and learn about their Maori traditions.

Today most New Zealand cities have **yearly** Maori **festivals**. **Among** the festival activities are **competitions** in speaking, dancing, and singing. Children **practice** for months. Then all the Maori in the area arrive to watch the competitions and see who **wins**.

every year
irLanguage.com

Today the Maori live a comfortable, modern life. However, they are not losing their traditions, because they are passing them on to their children.



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

arrived	competitions	practice	wins
ceremonies	festivals	population	yearly
culture	over	wars	among

1. This is a special place for _____ and meetings.
2. Over the next 100 years, _____ and disease killed many Maori.
3. Maori _____ is also alive and well.
4. Today the Maori _____ is increasing.
5. Today most New Zealand cities have _____ Maori _____.
6. Then all the Maori in the area arrive to watch the competitions and see who _____.
7. Children _____ for months.
8. The Maori _____ in New Zealand from other Polynesian islands _____ a thousand years ago.
9. _____ the festival activities are _____ in speaking, dancing, and singing.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

arrive	competition	practice	won
ceremony	festival	population	yearly
cultures	over	war	

1. There is a sports _____ this week. Students from six universities are coming.
2. What time does your plane _____ in Chicago?
3. The Olympics is not a _____ event. It takes place every four years.
4. The Ainu arrived in Japan _____ 7,000 years ago.
5. In most _____, there is a special _____ when people get married.



6. What is the _____ of New Zealand today?
7. Who _____ the football game last week?
8. Many people die when there is a _____.
9. If you want to become good at something, you need to _____.
10. In my town, there is a big _____ every spring.

c Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word or phrase in Column B that means the same. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. attend _____
2. thick _____
3. over _____
4. yearly _____
5. alive _____
6. many _____
7. dull _____
8. equals _____
9. communicate _____
10. afraid _____

Column B

- a. more than
- b. not dead
- c. not interesting
- d. is the same as
- e. speak
- f. not thin
- g. frightened
- h. a lot of
- i. go to
- j. every year

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Where did the Maori come from?
2. When did Europeans come to live in New Zealand?
- *3. What happened to the Maori population after the Europeans arrived?
4. How many Maori are there in New Zealand today?
- *5. Why do more young people than older people speak the Maori language?
- *6. How is Maori culture kept alive in the cities?
- *7. Why are the marae important?
- *8. Why do the Maori have yearly competitions?



e Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false.

- _____ 1. The Maori are Polynesians.
- _____ 2. New Zealand is an island country.
- _____ 3. The Maori gave their land to the Europeans.
- _____ 4. Europeans arrived in New Zealand before the Maori.
- _____ 5. Many Maori died from disease in the 19th century.
- _____ 6. In New Zealand, you can listen to the Maori language on the radio.
- _____ 7. A marae is an important meeting place for the Maori.
- _____ 8. Every year Maori children compete in speaking, dancing, and singing.
- _____ 9. The Maori are losing their traditions and language.

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. The Maori have yearly competitions in singing, dancing, and speaking.
- 2. It's important to keep your traditions alive.
- 3. The Maori are keeping their traditions and language alive.



Word Study

a -self Pronouns (Reflexive Pronouns)

A mirror **reflects**. A **reflexive** pronoun reflects the subject of the sentence.

Examples: **You** see **yourself** in the mirror.
 I don't need any help. **I** can do it **myself**.

Subject Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves

Put the right -self pronoun in each blank.

1. We usually speak English among _____ at the Student Union.
2. No one can practice English for you. You have to do it _____.
3. You should practice among _____.
4. The officials talked among _____.
5. A machine can't move by _____.
6. The woman sang the song by _____.
7. No one told me about it. I saw it _____.
8. Carlos taught _____ how to speak English.



b Superlatives

When we compare two things or people, we use the comparative forms **-er than, more than, better than, worse than, and farther than.**

When we compare three or more things or people, we use **the + adjective + -est** for adjectives of one syllable.

Example: Tom is **the oldest** student in the class.

We use **the most + adjective** for adjectives of three or more syllables.

Example: Ann is **the most intelligent** student in the class.

Irregular forms:

good	-	better than	-	the best
bad	-	worse than	-	the worst
far	-	farther than	-	the farthest

Examples: Ann is **the best** student in the class.

Sarah is **the worst** student in the class.

Mary ran **the farthest**.

Spelling: Use the 1-1-1 rule.

big – biggest

Put the superlative form of the adjective in the blank. Use the.

(beautiful) 1. Switzerland is _____ country in Europe.

(expensive) 2. A Rolls Royce is one of _____ cars in the world.

(good) 3. This morning Kumiko wrote _____ composition that she ever wrote.

(tall) 4. Who is _____ student in the class?

(important) 5. Rice is _____ food for millions of people.

(far) 6. Who drives _____ to come to class?

(bad) 7. The _____ jobs sometimes have the best benefits.

(dark) 8. Black is _____ color.

(flexible) 9. Who is _____ person in your family?





Word Forms

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1. freeze	freeze	frozen
2. (none)	tropics	tropical
3. sweeten	sweetener	sweet
4. mix	mixture	mixed
5. weigh	weight	weighty
6. use	use	useful
7. (none)	tradition	traditional
8. (none)	wood	wooden
9. (none)	religion	religious
10. (none)	noise	noisy

Put the right word form in each blank. Choose a word form from Line 1 for Sentence 1. Choose a word form from Line 2 for Sentence 2, and so on.

1. The animals can't drink the water because it is _____.
2. Northern Brazil is a _____ area.
3. You can _____ your tea with some sugar.
4. An ice cream soda is a _____ of ice cream and a cola.
5. How much does a compact disc _____?
6. A computer is a very _____ thing.
7. Music is an important Maori _____.
8. Hopi do not live in _____ houses.
9. What is your _____?
10. Some children are very _____.



d Irregular Verbs

1. Memorize these verb forms. Then use the past tense of each verb in a sentence.

Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense
a. choose	chose	e. become	became
b. begin	began	f. tell	told
c. blow	blew	g. dig	dug
d. know	knew	h. win	won

2. Write the past tense of each verb.

- a. become _____
- b. buy _____
- c. bring _____
- d. cut _____
- e. come _____
- f. find _____
- g. fight _____
- h. go _____
- i. get _____
- j. see _____
- k. teach _____
- l. win _____

e Writing

Use real information to write your answers.

1. Imagine that you can go to live with one of the groups of people in Unit 6 for one year. Who do you want to live with? Why?
2. Which group of people in Unit 6 has the most difficult life? Why do you think so?
3. In what ways is modern life good for traditional people? In what ways is it bad?



a Before You Watch

1. You have read about the Hopi people of Arizona. Write down two facts that you already know about the Hopi.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

2. These words will help you understand the video. Read the words and their definitions.

Congress – a government group that makes new laws in the United States

dispute – a disagreement or argument

Navajo – a group of Native Americans who live in parts of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico

reservation – land that is set aside by the government for Native Americans to live on

Choose one of the words above for each of these sentences:

- a. Many Native Americans in the United States and Canada live on a _____.
- b. When two groups of people do not agree about something, they are having a _____.
- c. The members of _____ often disagree about what is best for the country.
- d. The Hopi and the _____ both live in the southwestern part of the United States.



b As You Watch

Two groups of people, the Hopi and the landowners, want the same land. As you watch the video, complete each of the following sentences.

1. The _____ want the land so that they can use it for hiking, bicycling, and camping.
2. The _____ want the land because it was theirs historically. It is also very sacred to them.

c After You Watch

1. Read the following passages. Fill in the blanks with information from the video.
 - a. The landowners in the video are Americans. They live in _____. They own _____ and businesses there. Some of them, like Bob Alexander, live on _____ land. This sacred land belonged to the Hopi long ago. The landowners do want the _____ to control the land again. They are afraid that they will lose everything.
 - b. The Hopi are a group of Native Americans. They live in Arizona, in communities called "pueblos." The Hopi are peaceful. They are _____ and shepherders. They also have exciting ceremonies. One famous ritual is called the _____ Dance. The dancers perform with live snakes in their _____.
2. Discuss: Who do you think the land should belong to? Why?



Activity Page

a Compare Groups

Use the diagram below.

Write the letters of facts that are *only* true for the Ainu people of Japan in the left circle.

Write the letters of facts that are *only* true for the Maori people of New Zealand in the right circle.

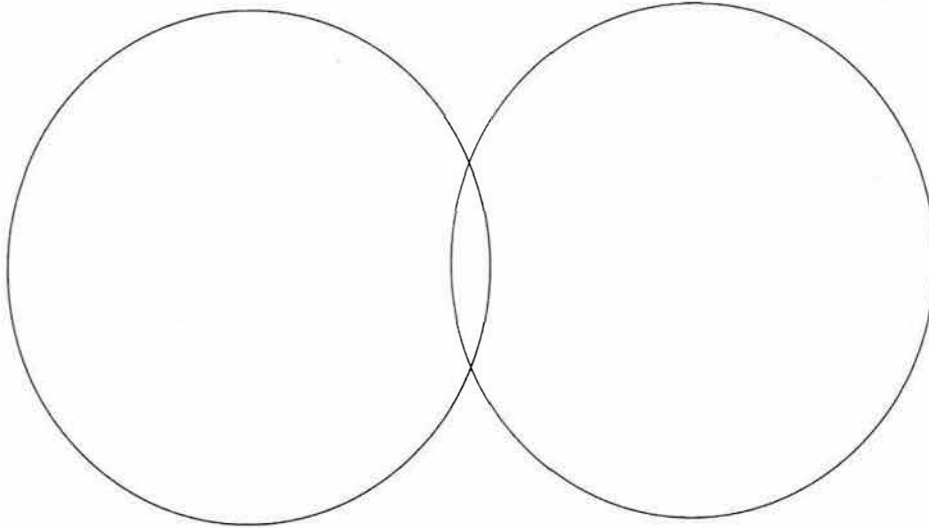
Write the letters of facts that are true for *both* groups of people in the middle.



Ainu



Maori



- a. have yearly festivals
- b. have special meeting places
- c. live a modern life
- d. hunt brown bears
- e. can hear their language on the radio
- f. make houses from grass
- g. grow rice
- h. are increasing in number



b Who Am I?

You and a partner choose roles. Partner A is the interviewer. Partner B chooses a culture from Lessons 1–5. Partner B pretends to be a person from that culture. Partner A asks Partner B questions about his or her culture. Continue until Partner A knows which culture Partner B has chosen.

Example:

A: Where are you from?

B: I am from Norway.

A: Where do you live?

B: In the mountains.

A: What kind of house do you live in?

B: I live in a tent made of reindeer skin. Do you know who I am?

A: Yes, you are a Sami from Norway.



Choosing the Correct Definition

Words often have more than one meaning. Read all of the different meanings of the noun *light*.

light /laɪt/ *noun*

- 1** (*no plural*) energy from the sun, electric lights, fire, etc., that allows us to see
- 2** (*no plural*) sunshine, daylight: *He walked out of the house and into the light.*
- 3** something that produces light, such as light bulbs or lamps: *When it is dark, we turn on the lights.*
- 4** something that can start a fire, such as a match: *She took out a cigarette and asked her friend for a light.*
- 5** a traffic signal: *Turn right at the next light.*
- 6** a way of understanding: *He now looks back on his life and sees it in a new light.*

Now read each of the following sentences. How is the word used in each sentence? Which definition is correct for each sentence? Write the number of the definition next to each sentence.

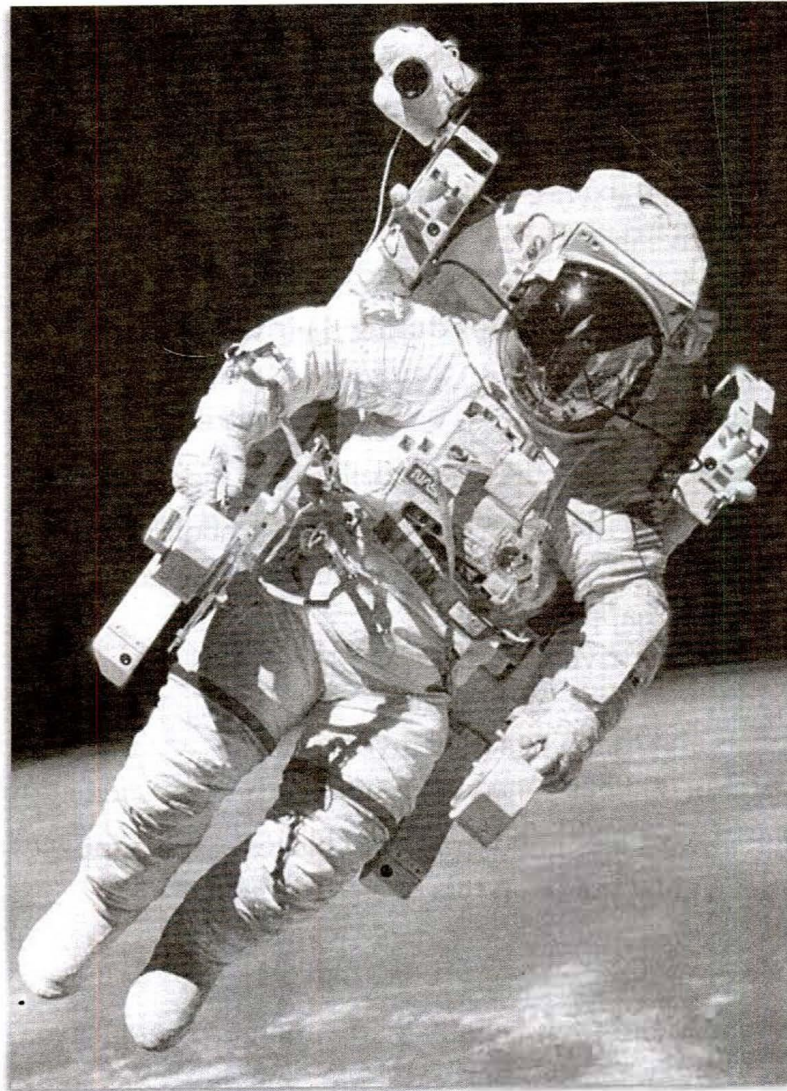
Example: 3 Please turn out the **lights** before you leave.

1. Excuse me, do you have a **light**?
2. I hope we'll get there while it's still **light** outside.
3. The **light** was shining down through the trees.
4. The speeding car did not stop for the red **light**.
5. After Dennis listened to the Hopi side of the story, he understood the dispute in a completely different **light**.



Exploration and Adventure

unit
7



Context Clues

For each sentence, choose the word or phrase that means the same as the word in bold type. Do not use your dictionary. The bold words are new in this unit.

1. Captain James Cook was a famous English **explorer**. He was the first European to visit most of the Pacific islands.
 - a. a place that has water all around it
 - b. a businessman who travels to different countries
 - c. a person who goes to new places and brings back information about them
 - d. a ship that travels to new places
2. Captain Cook's ship had many **sailors** on it, because there is a lot of work on a ship.
 - a. men who do the work on a ship
 - b. men who live in colonies
 - c. people in competitions
 - d. people who travel on ships during their vacation
3. A camel keeps a **supply** of food in its hump.
 - a. bottle
 - b. uniform
 - c. store
 - d. basket
4. Ruth had to study the **history** of Europe in school. She learned about wars, kings, governments, religion, and everything that happened there.
 - a. the mountains, rivers, and lakes
 - b. the countries, cities, and towns
 - c. scientists and the things they invent
 - d. everything that happened in the past
5. Abdullah always gets good grades on his tests, so I **suppose** he will get a good grade on this one.
 - a. think
 - b. dinner
 - c. want
 - d. have to
6. Helen's family and friends had a party and gave her **gifts** on her 21st birthday.
 - a. \$100
 - b. presents
 - c. food
 - d. cattle



The Polynesians



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

	True	False	Don't Know
1. The Polynesians liked to travel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. They traveled in special boats.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. They lived in a warm area.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



1 The Polynesians



The Polynesians were probably the best **explorers** in the **history** of the world. They traveled thousands of kilometers across the Pacific Ocean in large boats called “double canoes.” They could look at the stars and know which way to go. They also understood the winds and the ocean **currents**. They made **maps** of the stars and the ocean currents. They made these maps out of sticks and **shells**.

About 4,000 years ago, a group of people lived in southern China. They were a mixture of white, black, and Mongol people. When the Chinese moved farther and farther into the south, these people needed to find **safer** homes.

Slowly these people left China in their double canoes and started **toward** the southeast. They took animals and plants with them. A group of people might arrive at an island and stay there until they had children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. Then a few families might start traveling again. Some canoes went one way and some another. It took hundreds of years for them to **reach** all of the islands in Polynesia.

The double canoe is one of the **greatest inventions** in history. The Polynesians were among the greatest **sailors** in history. They understood how to sail by the stars and use the winds and ocean currents. This made them great explorers.

strips of moving water



shells

less dangerous

to

best, most wonderful



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

explorers	safer	history	maps
greatest	toward	sailors	ocean
shells	inventions	reach	currents

1. The Polynesian double canoe is one of the _____
_____ in history.
2. When the Chinese moved farther and farther into the south, these people
needed to find _____ homes.
3. The Polynesians were probably the best _____ in the
_____ of the world.
4. Slowly these people left China in their double canoes and started
_____ the southeast.
5. The Polynesians were among the greatest _____ in history.
6. They also understood the winds and the ocean _____.
7. They made _____ of the stars and the ocean currents.
8. They made these maps out of sticks and _____.
9. It took hundreds of years for them to _____ all of the islands
in Polynesia.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

explorer	safe	history	map
great	toward	sailor	current
shell	invented	reached	group

1. Madame Curie was a _____ scientist.
2. Children study the _____ of their country.
3. Horses are sometimes afraid of people. You should move _____
them slowly.
4. A warm ocean _____ off the coast of Norway makes
Norway warmer than Sweden.



5. A _____ works on a ship.
6. Can you find Polynesia on the _____?
7. It isn't _____ for a little child to play alone in a swimming pool.
8. A _____ is a small sea animal's house.
9. Do you know who _____ the Internet?
10. Marco Polo was a great _____. He crossed Asia and lived in China for several years in the 13th century.
11. They _____ the North Pole after traveling for many weeks.

C Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

relaxing	country	describe	calmer
century	breathe	enough	enjoy
allow	frighten	alike	around

1. Some people work in town but do not enjoy city life. They like to live out in the _____.
2. The students are _____ under a tree.
3. You don't have _____ time to have lunch before your next class.
4. We are now in the 21st _____.
5. His parents won't _____ him to sail alone.
6. It's difficult to _____ after running for 30 minutes.
7. How would you _____ a double canoe?
8. Do insects _____ you?
9. I don't _____ sailing, but I don't hate it either.
10. How long does it take to sail _____ the island of Japan?



d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. What did the Polynesians travel in?
2. How did they know which way to go?
3. What did they make their maps out of?
4. Where did Polynesians come from in the beginning?
5. Why did they leave China?
6. What did they take with them?
7. How long did it take for them to reach all of Polynesia?
8. What made the Polynesians great explorers?
- *9. Are ocean currents important for ships today? Why?
- *10. Are the stars important for ships today? Why?

e Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. Hawaiians are Polynesians.
- _____ 2. Maori are Polynesians.
- _____ 3. Polynesians came from southern China.
- _____ 4. Polynesians are a mixture of different groups of people.
- _____ 5. They traveled from one group of islands to another very quickly.
- _____ 6. They took dogs with them from China.
- _____ 7. Some people died on the way to new islands.
- _____ 8. The double canoe is a great invention.
- _____ 9. The Polynesians were great sailors and explorers.
- _____ 10. They made maps on paper.

f Main Idea

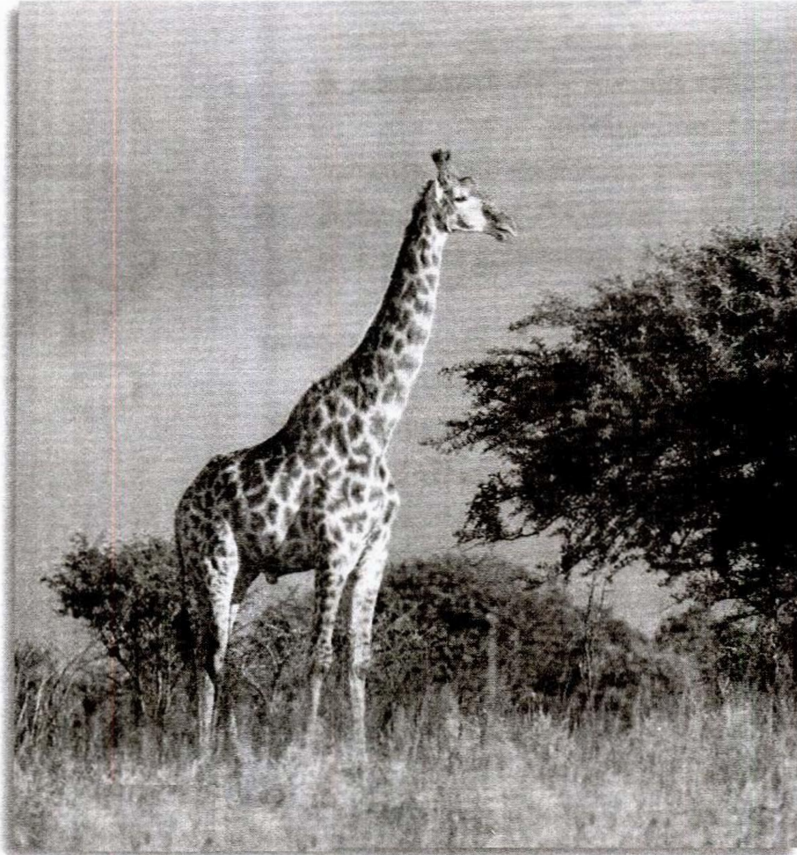
Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. The Polynesians left China and became some of the greatest explorers in history.
2. The Polynesians went from China to hundreds of Pacific Islands.
3. The Polynesians invented the double canoe.



A Giraffe in Central Asia

lesson 2



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A giraffe has a short neck. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Giraffes can move quickly. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Giraffes live in cold areas. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



2

A Giraffe in Central Asia



Tamerlane (1336?-1405) was a very strong Mongol leader. He and his soldiers fought until Tamerlane became the ruler of all Central Asia. Rulers of other countries wanted to make friends with Tamerlane. It was safer to be friends than enemies.

Ambassadors from many countries took gifts to Tamerlane. They took beautiful cloth, jewelry, gold, and silver. They often tried to take something unusual as a gift, too.

In 1404, near the end of Tamerlane's life, an Egyptian ambassador arrived in Samarkand. This was where Tamerlane lived. The ambassador and his men traveled on horses and camels. They brought a giraffe from Africa as a gift.

Egyptian camels and horses were used to walking in the desert. They did it all the time. A giraffe is not used to the desert. But this giraffe walked 5,000 kilometers from Cairo to Samarkand.

We know about the Egyptian ambassador's gift because several people wrote about it. No one wrote that Tamerlane liked it. However, we suppose that he was very pleased to have this strange African animal in Central Asia.

presents



jewelry

think, guess

happy



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

make friends	used to	leader	suppose
ambassadors	ruler	pleased	silver
jewelry	gifts	gold	giraffe

- _____ from many countries took _____ to Tamerlane.
- Egyptian camels and horses were _____ walking in the desert.
- Tamerlane (1336?–1405) was a very strong Mongol _____.
- They took beautiful cloth, _____, _____, and _____.
- However, we _____ that he was very _____ to have this strange African animal in Central Asia.
- He and his soldiers fought until Tamerlane became the _____ of all of Central Asia.
- They brought a _____ from Africa as a gift.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

giraffe	leader	jewelry	soldiers
suppose	gold	ruler	pleased
used to	silver	gifts	ambassador

- Who is your country's _____ to the United States?
- A _____ has a very long neck.
- _____ jewelry is expensive. _____ jewelry is less expensive than gold.
- Some women like to wear a lot of _____.
- Masako has never been absent from class, but she is not here today. I _____ she is sick.
- A king is the _____ of a country. He is also the _____ of his people.
- When Japanese students study in the United States, they can't get _____ the food because it is very strange to them.



8. Ali got an excellent grade on his quiz. He was _____.
9. Americans usually get _____ on their birthdays.

C Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word in Column B that means the opposite. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. arrive _____
2. safe _____
3. inside _____
4. fans _____
5. start _____
6. dead _____
7. lose _____
8. higher _____
9. more _____
10. somebody _____

Column B

- a. performers
- b. fewer
- c. find
- d. leave
- e. outside
- f. dangerous
- g. lower
- h. stop
- i. alive
- j. nobody

d Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- *1. What does the question mark in "(1336?-1405)" mean?
2. Who was Tamerlane?
3. Why did rulers of other countries want to make friends with him?
- *4. Why did ambassadors take gifts to Tamerlane?
5. What kind of gifts did they take?
- *6. Why did they often try to take something unusual?
7. Who took a giraffe to Tamerlane?
8. How did the giraffe get to Samarkand?
- *9. Do you think Tamerlane liked the giraffe? Why do you think so?





Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Tamerlane was _____ leader.
 - a. an Egyptian
 - b. a Chinese
 - c. a Mongol
 - d. an Arab
2. Tamerlane became the ruler of Central Asia because of _____.
 - a. ambassadors
 - b. wars
 - c. enemies
 - d. gifts
3. Rulers of other countries wanted to _____ friends with Tamerlane.
 - a. make
 - b. give
 - c. buy
 - d. find
4. A giraffe was _____ gift.
 - a. an unusual
 - b. a safe
 - c. a double
 - d. a dead
5. Giraffes are not _____ walking in the desert.
 - a. afraid of
 - b. interested in
 - c. used to
 - d. tired of
6. Tamerlane was probably _____ to have this unusual animal.
 - a. strong
 - b. dangerous
 - c. safer
 - d. pleased



Main Idea

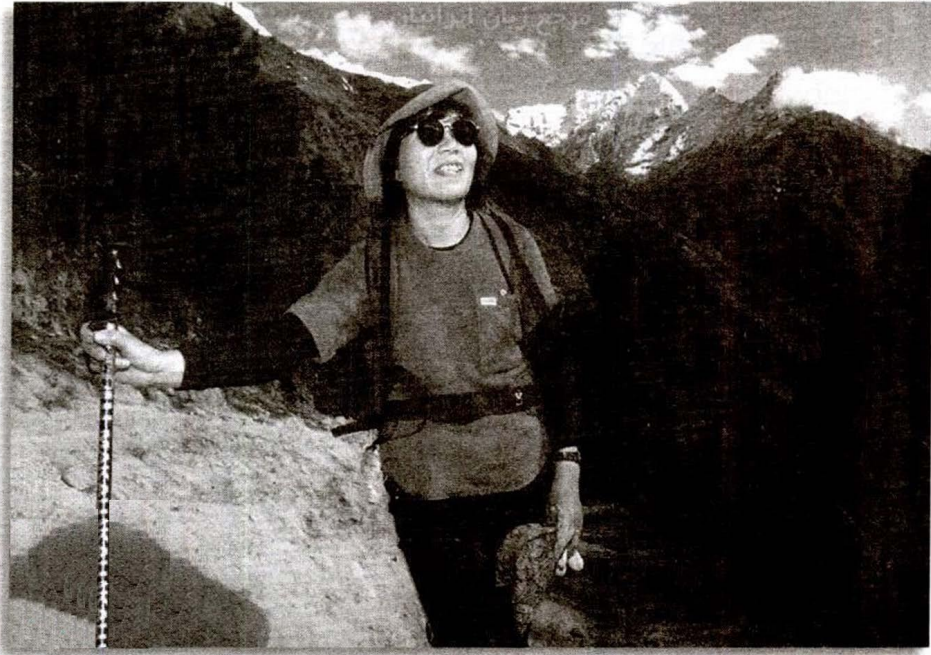
Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. An Egyptian ambassador took a giraffe to Tamerlane.
2. Tamerlane was a strong Mongol ruler of Central Asia.
3. Ambassadors took beautiful and unusual gifts to Tamerlane.



lesson
3

The First Woman on Mount Everest



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

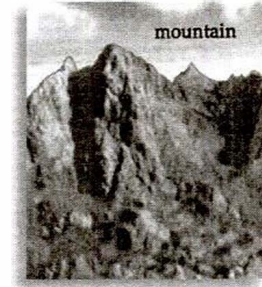
- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. This person is in a very cold place. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. She is doing something dangerous. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. She is on a mountain. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



3 The First Woman on Mount Everest



Mount Everest is the highest **mountain** in the world. It is in the Himalayas between Nepal and China, and it is 8,900 meters high. Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay from Nepal were the first people ever to **climb** Mount Everest. They climbed it in 1953. Men from several different countries climbed it after that.



Junko Tabei, a Japanese from Hokkaido, was the first woman to make this difficult climb. A Tokyo newspaper-television company **organized** the Mount Everest climb in 1975. They chose fifteen women from mountaineering clubs to go to Nepal. The group climbed for several days. Then there was an avalanche. The **heavy** ice and snow **injured** ten of the women. They had to stop climbing. The other five continued.

planned

hurt

Only Ms. Tabei **was able to** climb the last 70 meters. She was standing on top of the world. She was the first woman there.

could

Ms. Tabei was 35 years old at the time. She started climbing mountains in 1960. She **still** climbs mountains. She is not an **ordinary** Japanese housewife. Her husband works for Honda Motor Company. He likes to climb mountains, too. But he can't get enough vacation from his work to go with his wife all the time. So he stays home to work and take care of the house.

in the past and now

In 1992, Ms. Tabei became the first woman to climb the highest mountain on each of the seven **continents**. Now her **goal** is to climb the highest mountain in every country of the world. To do this, she travels to foreign countries several times a year. Ms. Tabei also helps an organization that is working to protect mountain **environments**.





Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

injured	ordinary	climb	heavy
was able to	still	organized	goal
environments	mountain	continents	

- Ms. Tabei became the first woman to climb the highest mountain on each of the seven _____.
- Only Ms. Tabei _____ climb the last 70 meters.
- She _____ climbs mountains.
- A Tokyo newspaper-television company _____ the Mount Everest climb in 1975.
- She is not an _____ Japanese housewife.
- The _____ ice and snow _____ ten of the women.
- Now her _____ is to climb the highest mountain in every country of the world.
- Mount Everest is the highest _____ in the world.
- Ms. Tabei also helps an organization that is working to protect mountain _____.
- Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay from Nepal were the first people ever to _____ Mount Everest.



Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

injured	ordinary	environment	climbed
was able to	still	organize	heavier
goal	mountainous	continent	

- The smallest _____ in the world is Australia.
- Abdullah took the test four times. He _____ pass it the fourth time.
- He _____ a ladder to get to the roof of the house.
- The students are going to _____ a party for the last day of classes.



5. A hippopotamus is _____ than a camel.
6. Robert _____ his leg while he was skiing.
7. He walked 20 kilometers, but he _____ wasn't tired.
8. There was nothing _____ about the food at his house. It was very special.
9. Switzerland is a _____ country. That's why a lot of people there can ski.
10. His _____ is to become a famous musician.
11. Cars pollute the air and hurt the _____.



Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word in Column B that means the same. Write the letter on the line following the word in Column A.

Column A

1. gift _____
2. pleased _____
3. great _____
4. noisy _____
5. leader _____
6. completely _____
7. fewer _____
8. commute _____
9. suppose _____
10. perhaps _____

Column B

- a. maybe
- b. loud
- c. think
- d. ruler
- e. wonderful
- f. present
- g. less
- h. happy
- i. all
- j. travel



Questions

The asterisk (*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. When did the first mountain climbers reach the top of Mount Everest?
2. Where is Mount Everest?
3. Is Mount Everest an ordinary mountain? Why?
4. Who was the first woman to climb Mount Everest?
5. Who organized the climb?
6. What happened to ten of the women climbers?



7. Is Mount Everest the only mountain Ms. Tabei has climbed?
- *8. Why isn't Ms. Tabei an ordinary Japanese housewife?
- *9. Why does Ms. Tabei want to protect mountain environments?
- *10. Will Ms. Tabei stop climbing mountains soon?



Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer. The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

- *1. When people climb Mount Everest, most of them start in _____.
 - a. Japan
 - b. New Zealand
 - c. the United States
 - d. China or Nepal
2. Two people climbed Mount Everest in 1953. They were from _____.
 - a. Japan
 - b. China
 - c. China and Nepal
 - d. New Zealand and Nepal
3. _____ Japanese women started to climb Mount Everest.
 - a. One
 - b. Five
 - c. Two
 - d. Fifteen
4. A company in _____ organized the climb.
 - a. Tokyo
 - b. Hokkaido
 - c. Nepal
 - d. New Zealand
5. _____ injured ten of the women.
 - a. A club
 - b. An ordinary
 - c. An avalanche
 - d. A storm
6. Ms. Tabei practiced climbing for _____ years before she climbed Mount Everest.
 - a. 15
 - b. 25
 - c. 30
 - d. 40
- *7. When Ms. Tabei has climbed all the high mountains in the world, she will feel _____.
 - a. afraid
 - b. lonely
 - c. nervous
 - d. pleased



Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

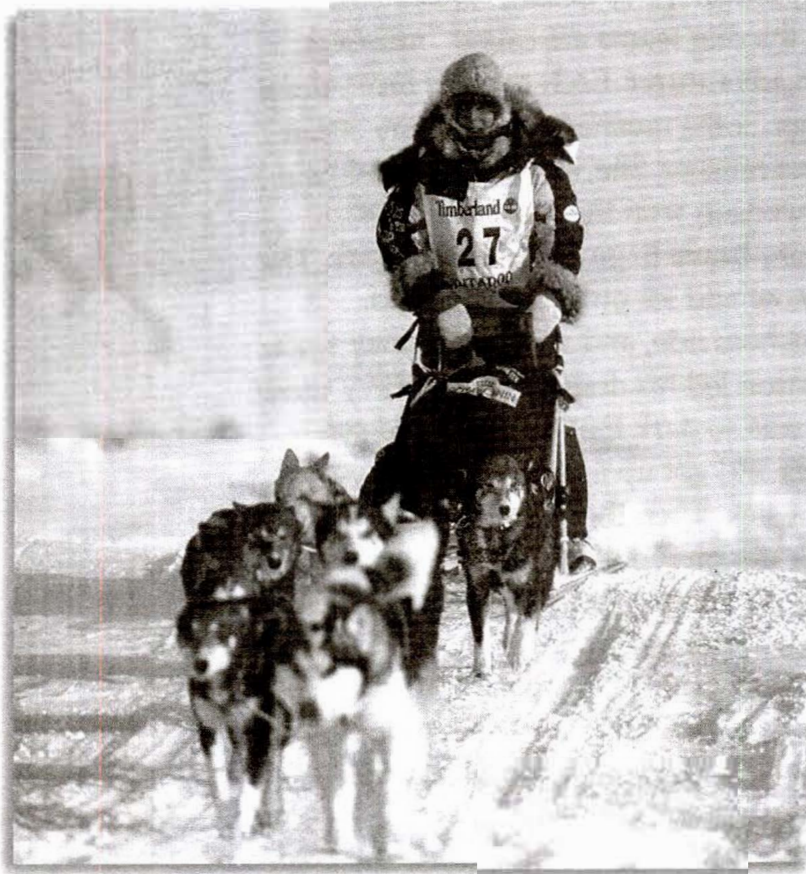
1. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
2. Junko Tabei, an unusual Japanese housewife, climbs many high mountains.
3. Junko Tabei was happy when she reached the top of Mount Everest.



The Iditarod Race

lesson

4



Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The dogs are in a warm environment. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The dogs are pulling a sled. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The Iditarod is a dog race. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



4

The Iditarod



Every year in early March, dogs pull sleds in a race along the Iditarod Trail. This **trail** is 1,770 kilometers long. It goes from Anchorage to Nome, Alaska. The people who drive the dog **teams** are called “mushers.”

A musher is an **adventurer**. Each musher races alone with a team of dogs. Some mushers are women. Susan Butcher is a famous musher. She won the Iditarod race four times. Rick Swenson won the race five times.

Mushers are very **brave** to go on this adventure. The dogs run across snow and ice pulling their sleds. Sometimes the mushers ride, and sometimes they walk. In 1991, Rick Swenson led his dogs through heavy snow in a bad **storm**. It was so dark that no one could see. He fell to his **knees** and got up again. In 1990, Susan Butcher’s dogs got sick. Then they came to a river where there was water on top of ice. They were very lucky that they didn’t fall through the thin ice. No one could live in the icy water **below**.

At night, the mushers sleep in tents. In the morning, they can see **footprints** of wild animals near the camp. Sometimes they have to **shoot** at the wild animals to make them go away.

The Iditarod race is very long, dangerous, and cold. The mushers spend eleven or twelve days running this race. The temperature can go down to -46°C (minus forty-six degrees Celsius). The dogs and the mushers take care of each other during this adventure.

place to walk



bad weather

under



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

brave	teams	shoot
below	adventurer	footprints
storm	trail	knees

1. A musher is an _____.
2. Sometimes they have to _____ at the wild animals to make them go away.
3. Musher are very _____ to go on this adventure.
4. In the morning, they can see _____ of wild animals near the camp.
5. He fell to his _____ and got up again.
6. No one could live in the icy water _____.
7. In 1991, Rick Swenson led his dogs through a snow _____.
8. The people who drive the dog _____ are called "mushers."
9. This _____ is 1,770 kilometers long.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

below	footprints	brave
stormy	trail	knees
adventure	shoots	team

1. Our volleyball _____ won the game.
2. Junko Tabei had a great _____ when she climbed Mount Everest.
3. When a hunter finds an animal, he usually _____ it.
4. Your _____ are in the middle of your legs.
5. It was difficult to find the _____ because the snow covered it.
6. When you walk on the beach, you leave your _____ in the sand.
7. Junko Tabei is a _____ woman.
8. He doesn't like to fly in _____ weather.
9. From the airplane, I could see the ocean _____ us.



C Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

invention	competition	map	shells
history	toward	current	silver
gold	ambassador	jewelry	used to
club	chose	able	future

1. The teacher _____ someone to answer the next question.
2. Carol has some beautiful _____. Some of it is _____, and some is _____.
3. Did you have to study the _____ of North America?
4. The new _____ from France met with Queen Elizabeth in London.
5. Most Europeans can't get _____ Chinese music. It sounds strange to them.
6. Can you find India and Burma on the _____? Are you _____ to find them?
7. Paul belongs to a photography _____ because he likes to take pictures.
8. The airplane was an important _____ in the early part of the 20th century.
9. I was afraid when the bear walked _____ me.
10. The Peru _____ brings cold water from Antarctica along the west coast of South America.

d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. In what month is the Iditarod race?
2. What is the weather like in Alaska then?
- *3. Did Rick Swenson always ride in his sled?
4. How many other people travel with the mushers?
5. Why do mushers sometimes shoot at wild animals?
6. How do the mushers know that wild animals come near the camp at night?
- *7. Why couldn't Susan Butcher's dogs see the ice?
8. Who won the race more often—Swenson or Butcher?
- *9. How do the dogs and the mushers take care of each other?
- *10. About how far each day do the dogs have to run?

e Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if the sentence is false. Write NI if there is no information about the sentence in the text.

- _____ 1. The end of the Iditarod race is in Anchorage, Alaska.
- _____ 2. Susan Butcher is a young woman.
- _____ 3. The first dog is called the musher.
- _____ 4. Rick Swenson helped his dogs through a storm.
- _____ 5. Butcher's dogs didn't fall through the ice.
- _____ 6. Sometimes wild animals come near the camps at night.
- _____ 7. Swenson went to the University of Anchorage.
- _____ 8. The dogs eat a lot of food during the race.
- _____ 9. The temperatures during the Iditarod are below freezing.
- _____ 10. The mushers have radios to call for help.
- _____ 11. Butcher's team won more Iditarod races than Swenson's team.



f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

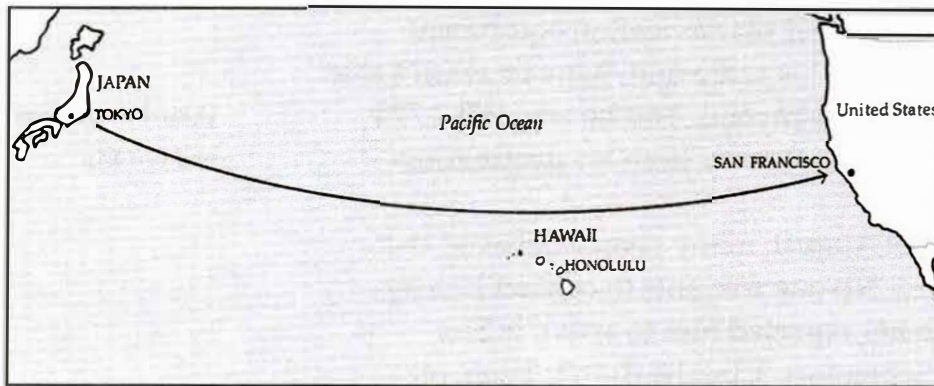
1. Susan Butcher won the Iditarod four times.
2. Mushers and their dogs take care of each other.
3. The Iditarod is a big adventure.



Sailing Alone

lesson

5



Before You Read

Look at the picture and the map. Read the sentences.
Check (✓) *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*.

- | | True | False | Don't Know |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. It is possible to sail from Japan to the United States. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. You need wind to sail. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. It's dangerous to cross the ocean in a sailboat. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



5

Sailing Alone



In 1996, Subaru Takahashi sailed alone across the Pacific Ocean. Many other people did this before Subaru, but he was special. At age 14, he was the youngest person to sail across the Pacific by himself.

Subaru left Tokyo on July 22, 1996. His boat was 30 feet (9 meters) long. In the boat, he had a two-month **supply** of food and water. He also had a radio and other modern **equipment** for sailing.

The beginning of the trip went very well. Subaru often talked to his parents by radio. He didn't have any **problems** with his boat. Then, on August 11, the **engine** in his boat **quit**. **Suddenly**, Subaru was without **electricity**. This affected his navigation equipment. Then, five days later, his radio quit. Now he wasn't able to **communicate** with anyone. And he was still 2,770 miles (4,490 kilometers) away from his **destination**—San Francisco.

By the end of August, many people believed that Subaru was lost. No one was able to **contact** him by radio. His parents **expected** him to arrive in San Francisco on September 3, but he didn't. Then, on September 13, Subaru sailed into San Francisco. After 55 days in his boat, his trip was finally **over**.

Many people believe that Subaru was too young to sail alone. They say that parents shouldn't allow children to make such dangerous trips. However, other people say that children should have adventures, too. What do you think?

difficulties
stopped

share information
end of a trip

finished



a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

communicate	electricity	expected	problems
contact	engine	quit	suddenly
destination	equipment	over	supply

1. After 55 days in his boat, his trip was finally _____.
2. He didn't have any _____ with his boat.
3. No one was able to _____ him by radio.
4. In the boat, he had a two-month _____ of food and water.
5. Now he wasn't able to _____ with anyone.
6. His parents _____ him to arrive in San Francisco on September 3, but he didn't.
7. Then, on August 11, the _____ in his boat _____.
8. He also had a radio and other modern _____ for sailing.
9. And he was still 2,770 miles (4,490 kilometers) away from his _____—San Francisco.
10. _____, Subaru was without _____.

b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

communicate	electricity	expecting	problems
contact	engine	quit	sudden
destination	equipment	over	supply

1. It's faster to _____ someone by phone than by letter.
2. A car won't go anywhere without an _____.
3. What _____ do you need to play soccer?
4. Don't make any _____ movements. You might frighten the animals.
5. Don't _____ school early. It's good to get a university education.
6. She was tired when the test was _____.
7. If your _____ is across the ocean, you can't get there by car.
8. Are you having any _____ with your car?
9. I need to get a _____ of paper for my office.



10. Many hearing-impaired people _____ with their hands.
11. They are _____ a new baby in two months.
12. They use _____ to heat their house.

C Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that doesn't fit with the other three.

1. sail, ski, swim, win
2. leader, ruler, hunter, winner
3. festival, sailor, dentist, pilot
4. beard, mustache, eyelash, knee
5. trail, ocean, highway, road
6. holiday, truck, sled, boat
7. dark, careful, wavy, thick
8. nervous, brave, calm, shiny

d Questions

The asterisk () means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.*

1. Where did Subaru Takahashi sail from? Where did he sail to?
2. Who did he sail with?
3. How did he communicate with his parents?
4. How long did it take Subaru to sail across the Pacific?
5. What problems did he have on this trip?
6. Why did he arrive in San Francisco late?
7. Why was Subaru's trip unusual?
8. How much food and water did he take with him?
9. Why did people think he was lost?
- *10. Why did Subaru take this trip?



e Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

- Subaru's trip was unusual because he _____.
 - was brave
 - was very young
 - was comfortable
 - didn't have a radio
- When Subaru left Tokyo, he did not have _____ in his boat.
 - his parents
 - navigation equipment
 - a radio
 - food and water
- At the beginning of the trip, Subaru _____.
 - had terrible weather
 - didn't have a radio
 - didn't have any problems
 - didn't eat well
- When his radio quit, Subaru _____.
 - called his parents
 - went back to Japan
 - continued his trip
 - turned on the electricity
- Subaru's trip was _____.
 - from Tokyo to San Francisco
 - around the world
 - from San Francisco to Tokyo
 - from south to north
- During his trip, Subaru wasn't able to communicate with people for _____.
 - several days
 - a week
 - about two weeks
 - about a month

f Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- Subaru Takahashi was very young when he sailed across the ocean.
- People were nervous because Subaru Takahashi reached his destination late.
- It's hard to sail without modern equipment.

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Word Study

a Verbs: Past Continuous Tense

The past continuous tense is like the present continuous, but it shows that something continued to happen in the past. Use **was/were** instead of **am/is/are** and the **-ing** form of the verb.

Example: It is 5:00. Glen **is studying**.
At 5:00 yesterday, Glen **was studying**.

We often use the past continuous to show that one action interrupted another action. Use the simple past for the other verb.

Example: Glen **was studying** when the phone **rang**.
The phone **rang** while Glen **was studying**.

We usually use the past after **when** and the past continuous after **while** (**when** + past, **while** + past continuous).

Put the correct form of the verb in each blank.

1. While Subaru (travel) _____ across the ocean, he (have) _____ problems with his engine.
2. While David (walk) _____, he (fall) _____ through the ice.
3. A bear (try) _____ to pull him out of his tent while he (sleep) _____.
4. Howard (injure) _____ his knee while he (play) _____ soccer.
5. At 7:00 yesterday, David (arrived) _____ home from work.
6. Tony (ski) _____ when it (start) _____ to snow.
7. Ann (enter) _____ the building when she (see) _____ an old friend.



8. Jean (sleep) _____ when the telephone _____ (ring).
9. Ali (leave) _____ the classroom when the teacher (speak) _____ to him.
10. While Marie (write) _____ a letter, Pierre (telephone) _____ her.

b Spelling Review

1. Add **-y** to each of these nouns to make an adjective.
noise storm rock wave
2. Add **-ing** to these verbs.
study plan write go
swim fly bring come
3. Write the plural form of each of these nouns.
century ruler ceremony child
adventure gift goal day
4. Write the past tense of each of these verbs.
try mix invent belong
expect shop carry play
5. Add **-est** to these adjectives.
big thick heavy low
high safe small hot

C Word Forms

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1. (none)	danger	dangerous
2. invent	invention inventor	inventive
3. (none)	science scientist	scientific
4. explore	exploration explorer	exploratory
5. sail	sail sailor	(none)



- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 6. be born | birth | (none) |
| 7. lead | leader | (none) |
| 8. rule | ruler | (none) |
| 9. organize | organization | organized |
| 10. injure | injury | injurious |

Put the right word form in the blanks. Choose a word from Line 1 for Sentence 1, and so on. Use the right tenses. Some nouns are plural.

- Always think about the _____ when you walk across the street.
- The computer is a wonderful _____.
- Kumiko plans to study _____ and be a _____.
- Captain Cook _____ the Pacific Ocean in the 18th century. He was an _____.
- _____ did the work on sailing ships. These ships had _____ to catch the wind. They _____ all over the world.
- The _____ of a child makes the family very happy.
- The captain will _____ the soldiers into the town.
- A king _____ his country. He might be a good _____, but he might not be.
- You need to _____ your compositions better. Good _____ is important in compositions.
- Oscar's car hit a tree. He has several _____.

d Irregular Verbs

- Learn these verb forms. Then use the past tense of each verb in a sentence.

Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense
a. choose	chose	e. fall	fell
b. leave	left	f. meet	met
c. spend	spent	g. sleep	slept
d. send	sent	h. understand	understood



2. Write the past tense of these verbs.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. be _____ | g. begin _____ |
| b. blow _____ | h. cut _____ |
| c. do _____ | i. find _____ |
| d. get _____ | j. give _____ |
| e. know _____ | k. put _____ |
| f. ring _____ | l. sell _____ |

e Collocations

We often use certain adjectives and nouns together. For example, we say *deep snow* and *thick ice*. We don't usually say *thick snow* and *deep ice*.

Which adjective do we use more often with each of the nouns below? Circle the correct word.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (<u>deep</u>) / thick) snow | (juicy / wet) soil |
| (thick / wide) hair | (deep / thick) skin |
| (long / tall) trip | (high / tall) salary |
| (bad / ugly) weather | (high / loud) music |
| (old / traditional) life | (fast / quick) music |
| (hot / warm) coat | (thick / strong) leader |
| (thick / wide) river | |

What verbs do we often use with the nouns below? Draw a line to connect them.

- | Verbs | Nouns |
|---------|-----------------|
| attend | classes |
| demand | crops |
| grow | the environment |
| make | friends |
| pollute | your feelings |
| show | your rights |
| take | school |



What verbs do we often use with these nouns? Check (✓) your answers.

have

get

make

a problem

a job

a class

a sound

a decision



Writing

Use real information to write your answers.

1. Which lesson in Unit 7 was the most interesting for you? Why?
2. If you could travel through time and go with the people on one of the adventures in Unit 7, which adventure would you go on? Why?
3. Describe an adventure of an important explorer from your country.



a Before You Watch

You have read about the Iditarod race. Now answer these questions.

1. What is the Iditarod?

2. Who are mushers?

3. Do you think that the Iditarod is a dangerous adventure? Why or why not?

b As You Watch

Finish this sentence with at least two more reasons.

The dogs are important to the mushers because . . .
the dogs are like pets for them.

1. _____
2. _____

c After You Watch

1. *Think about the Iditarod.* In the video, you heard two points of view. On one side, there are the **animal activists**. They are worried about the dogs, and they want the race to stop. On the other side, there are the **mushers**. They say that the race should continue.



2. *Take a Side.* Which side are you on? Do you agree with the animal activists or the mushers? Give two more reasons to support the side you choose.



Animal Activists

Example: The dogs are tied up when they are not racing.

1. _____

2. _____

Mushers

Example: The race is a tradition in Alaska.

1. _____

2. _____

3. Read your reasons aloud to the class. How many people in the class think that the race should continue? How many think that it should end?



Activity Page

a Go on an Adventure

Pretend you are a famous explorer. Think of what you will need to take with you. Use the pictures to help you think of the words.

Example: To sleep at night, I will need a *tent*.

1. To travel long distances across the sea like the Polynesians, I am going to need a _____



2. To travel across the desert, I must have a _____ to ride on.



3. To travel across the snow in Alaska, I will need _____ to pull my sled.



4. To travel through mountains where the snow is deep, I will need _____



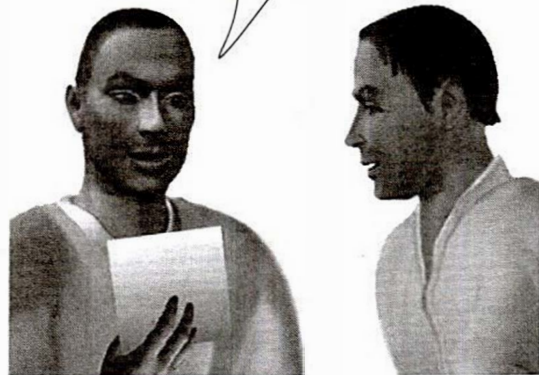
5. To walk across New Zealand, I will need strong leg _____



b Travel Plans

Work with a partner. Decide where you would both like to go. Together, write a sentence explaining what you want to do when you get there. Then make a list of the things you will need to bring with you. Tell about your trip, and read your list to the class.

We're going to Alaska to see the Iditarod. We'll need heavy coats, boots, gloves, sunglasses. . . .



Dictionary Page

Finding Synonyms

Synonyms are words that have the same (or very similar) meanings. Not all words have synonyms.

1. Read the definition of the word *gift*. What is its synonym?

gift/gift/*noun*

1 something given freely to another, (*synonym*) a present: *My father gave me a watch as a birthday gift.*

2 a special natural ability: *She has a gift for languages; she can speak five different languages.*

2. Draw a line between each of the following words and its synonym. Use your dictionary to check your work.

holiday	happy
gift	decide
injured	time off
choose	hurt
dull	present
terrible	horrible
glad	boring

3. Work with a partner. Partner A reads each sentence aloud. Partner B repeats the same sentence, but substitutes a synonym for the underlined word.

Example:

Partner A: He thought the trip was very dull.

Partner B: He thought the trip was very boring.

- a. Something terrible happened during their trip.
- b. Tamerlane was probably very glad to have such an unusual present.
- c. We don't know why Junko Tabei chose to climb the highest mountain in the world.



Vocabulary

a

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Irregular Verbs

Simple

be
become
begin
blow
bring
build
buy
catch
choose
come
cut
do (does)
drink
drive
eat
fall
feel
fight
find
fly
forget
freeze
get
give
go (goes)
grow
have (has)
hear
hit

Past

was, were
became
began
blew
brought
built
bought
caught
chose
came
cut
did
drank
drove
ate
fell
felt
fought
found
flew
forgot
froze
got
gave
went
grew
had
heard
hit

Simple

hurt
keep
know
lead
leave
lose
make
meet
pay
put
ring
run
see
sell
send
sleep
slide
speak
spend
sweep
take
teach
tell
think
understand
wear
win
write

Past

hurt
kept
knew
led
left
lost
made
met
paid
put
rang
ran
saw
sold
sent
slept
slid
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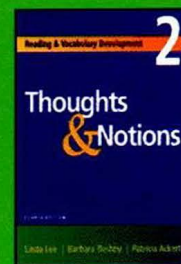
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