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4000

ESSENTIAL

ENGLISH

WORDS

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Paul Nation

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About the Vocabulary

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

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

About the Books

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supporting Learning with Other Activities

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

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



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Paul Nation's website

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

WORD LIST



- adverse** [ædvɜːrs]

adj. Something that has an **adverse** effect can be harmful, dangerous, or unfavorable. I worry that the tornado will have an **adverse** effect on the farm.



- alternate** [ɔːlternət]

adj. An **alternate** option is a different option. Taking the bus and driving to work are **alternate** ways to travel.



- biodegradable** [baɪoʊdɪgrɛɪdəbl]

adj. Materials that are **biodegradable** break down naturally into substances that do not harm the environment. I use **biodegradable** compost to feed my garden.



- boxed** [bɑːkst]

adj. When something is **boxed**, it is inside a package. Justine brought a **boxed** gift to the birthday party.



- choke** [tʃoʊk]

v. If you **choke** on something, it stops you from breathing. The gum Malinda swallowed made her **choke**.



- convenient** [kənviːnjənt]

adj. When something is **convenient**, it saves you time or effort. Walking through the park is a **convenient** way to exercise on the way to work.



- discard** [dɪskɑːrd]

v. To **discard** something is to throw it away. After repairing the window, **discard** any broken glass.



- dolphin** [dɔːlfɪn]

n. A **dolphin** is a large sea mammal that breathes air. Intelligent **dolphins** have learned to communicate with humans.



- ecologically** [ɛkələdʒɪkəli]

adv. **Ecologically** means that something is done in a way that concerns living organisms and the environment. We planted our garden according to **ecologically** correct practices.



- fatal** [fɛɪtəl]

adj. Something that is **fatal** results in someone's death. Being shot by the attacker proved **fatal** to the victim.

 **incidence** [ɪnsədəns]

n. The number of times something happens is the **incidence** of the event.
We need to increase the **incidence** of success in school.

 **municipal** [mjuːnɪsəpəl]

adj. **Municipal** means that something belongs to a city or local government.
The **municipal** parking lot downtown can fit one hundred cars.

 **overuse** [əʊvərjʊːz]

n. **Overuse** occurs when something is utilized too many times.
Rochelle's **overuse** of the exercise bike caused the gears to break.

 **pond** [pʌnd]

n. A **pond** is a freshwater body that is smaller than a lake.
I learned to swim at the **pond** behind the recreation center.

 **recycle** [riːsəbl̩]

v. When you **recycle** an object, you use its parts to make something else.
We **recycle** our newspapers so that they can be made into packing boxes.

 **reusable** [riːsəbl̩]

adj. An object that is **reusable** can be utilized over and over again.
Saburo keeps his empty jelly jars because they are **reusable** for storing sewing supplies.

 **stuffed** [stʌft]

adj. When something is **stuffed**, it is pushed into a small space.
The newspapers were all **stuffed** into the drawer.

 **tragic** [trædʒɪk]

adj. A **tragic** event causes sadness because it might involve death or suffering.
The entire community attended the memorial service for the victims of the **tragic** fire.

 **utilize** [juːtəlaɪz]

v. To **utilize** something is to use it for a specific purpose.
The team can **utilize** the lab equipment to complete the experiment.

 **whale** [hweɪl]

n. A **whale** is a very large mammal that lives in the ocean.
We were surprised when a **whale** surfaced next to our boat.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

- having a bad effect on something**
a. adverse b. convenient c. municipal d. overuse
- breakable into natural pieces**
a. alternately b. biodegradable c. chokable d. discardable
- a small body of water**
a. boxed b. ecologically c. fatal d. pond
- to use an alternative to throwing something away**
a. discard b. recycle c. tragic d. whales
- how many times something happens**
a. dolphins b. incidence c. stuffed d. utilized

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

- a. recycle b. oceans c. reusable d. countries
- a. whales b. flyers c. trees d. dolphins
- a. scientifically b. ecologically c. easily d. hurriedly
- a. deadly b. fatal c. sickly d. mythical
- a. squared b. opened c. boxed d. packaged

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

WORD BANK

alternate

choke

pond

recycle

reusable

1. When I walk past the factory, I _____ on the smells.
2. The _____ is full of fish.
3. The _____ route to the airport takes much longer than this route.
4. A broken glass is not _____ because of its jagged edges.
5. You can _____ old cans to be used in new products.

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

1. Because we chose a convenient location, our friends _____.
 - a. arrived on time
 - b. traveled a long time
2. A tragic misunderstanding resulted in her _____.
 - a. award for perfect attendance
 - b. dismissal from her job
3. I utilized the fastest delivery service, so _____.
 - a. let's find the closest restaurant
 - b. you'll get your gift soon
4. Because he stuffed his suitcase with too much clothing, _____.
 - a. it broke open on the airplane
 - b. it fit perfectly into the small space
5. Kelly boxed the old clothing so it would _____.
 - a. be easy to wash
 - b. stay clean in storage

Environment Over Convenience



Track 1-2

Plastic shopping bags are **utilized** almost everywhere. They are lightweight, strong, and inexpensive. Customers like them because they make carrying goods so **convenient**. Stores of all kinds print advertising messages on the bags and give them to customers. Why then, are so many countries regulating or even banning their use?

Unfortunately, because of these very attributes, plastic bags have an **adverse** effect on the environment. Their low cost leads to their **overuse**. For example, environmental groups have estimated that in Taiwan, citizens used to **discard** 16 million plastic bags a day. Residents of the state of Massachusetts in the United States used more than two billion plastic bags per year. Since plastic is made from chemicals found in oil, these single-use bags never break down and decay. When they are thrown away, they last forever—along roads, in **ponds**, and eventually, in the oceans. There is no proven or efficient way to remove plastics once they enter large bodies of water.

Some animals that dwell in the sea, such as turtles and **dolphins**, mistake plastic bags for food. If a bag becomes **stuffed** down their throats, it can cause **fatal** suffocation. Thousands of animals **choke** on the bags every year. Eventually, the plastic fragments may break down into smaller pieces, but they can still be ingested by a wide range of sea animals, from oysters to **whales**. In this way, microplastics enter the human food chain and cause **tragic** damage to people's health.

Beginning around the year 2000, cities, provinces, and entire countries decided to take action against this form of pollution. At first, **municipal** governments tried to minimize the use of these bags by requiring stores to charge customers for each one. This reduced the **incidence** of bags entering the waste stream, yet billions of bags were still being thrown out each day. As the costs of trying to clean the environment rose, more places enacted outright bans on the bags. Now, **ecologically**-conscious people around the world use **alternate** means of carrying packages. They bring their own **reusable** bags when they go shopping, pack their purchases in paper bags, **recycle** the bags in special collection bins, or have their purchases **boxed** and delivered to their homes in **biodegradable** packaging.

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ People in Taiwan used to discard up to two billion plastic bags a day.

2. ____ Discarded plastic bags can last forever.

3. ____ Plastic enters the human food chain when sea animals eat small bits of plastic bags.

4. ____ Some municipalities banned plastic bags when the costs to produce them became too high.

5. ____ People can use fewer plastic bags by having goods delivered to them in recyclable packages.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?
 - a. Users of plastic bags
 - b. How to use plastic bags
 - c. How to make plastic bags
 - d. The impact of plastic bags
2. Why are so many plastic bags used?
They are cheap and

3. Why don't plastic bags decay after they are discarded?
They are made from

WORD LIST



- amateur** [æmə'tʃʊə] *n.* An **amateur** is a person who does something for fun and isn't paid for it. The **amateur** took pictures just as well as the person who worked for money.



- ambiguous** [æmbɪ'ɡjuəs] *adj.* If something is **ambiguous**, it is not entirely clear. It's **ambiguous** as to whether a newborn baby looks like a girl or a boy.



- anonymous** [ənɒ'nɪməs] *adj.* If someone is **anonymous**, no one knows who he or she is. An **anonymous** donor gave a thousand dollars to the museum.



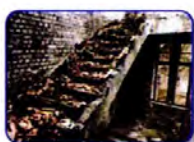
- attain** [ət'eɪn] *v.* To **attain** something is to succeed at something or to get something you want. If you want to **attain** a healthy body, you must exercise every day.



- autonomy** [ɔ:'tɒnəmi] *n.* **Autonomy** is another word for freedom or independence. In the 1800s, the people of India fought for **autonomy** from Britain.



- concession** [kɒnsə'sjən] *n.* A **concession** is something that one person gives up to another. China gave Hong Kong to Britain as a **concession** after the war.



- decay** [dɪ'keɪ] *n.* **Decay** is the result of something slowly being broken down or destroyed naturally. The **decay** in the old building was obvious.



- dwell** [dwel] *v.* To **dwell** somewhere means to live there. Before he was a successful writer, Mark Twain **dwelled** in the city of Hannibal, Missouri.



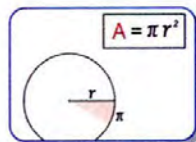
- enlighten** [ɪn'laɪtn] *v.* To **enlighten** someone is to teach them about something. Greek philosophers wanted to **enlighten** the people of Athens with their ideas.



- enrich** [ɪn'rɪtʃ] *v.* To **enrich** means to make someone rich or increase their wealth. Taxes on people's income can be used to **enrich** the government.



- flourish** [fló:riʃ]
v. To **flourish** means to do very well and be in an excellent condition.
The Roman Empire **flourished** in Europe two thousand years ago.



- geometry** [dʒiámətɹi]
n. **Geometry** is the study of shapes and how to measure them.
If you want to be able to calculate the area of a circle, you must study **geometry**.



- gleam** [gli:m]
v. To **gleam** means to sparkle and shine.
The waves of the ocean would **gleam** every night at sunset.



- greed** [gri:d]
n. **Greed** is wanting to have more of something than you need or should have.
The story of King Midas is a story of **greed**.



- harmony** [há:rməni]
n. **Harmony** is a feeling that everything is peaceful, balanced, and in agreement.
The United Nations is struggling to bring peace and **harmony** to the world.



- indigenous** [indídʒənəs]
adj. **Indigenous** means that something or someone exists naturally in an environment or area.
The Pueblo people were an **indigenous** tribe in Arizona who lived in adobe homes.



- jurisdiction** [dʒúərisdíkʃən]
n. **Jurisdiction** means the power or right to make judgments about the law and how it is upheld.
We did not have **jurisdiction** to bring the criminal to trial.



- parade** [pəréid]
n. A **parade** is a series of things or people that come or are shown one after another.
This **parade** of elephants is part of an open-air exhibit to honor these majestic animals.



- statue** [stætʃu:]
n. A **statue** is a three-dimensional work of art, usually made of clay, marble, or metal.
The Venus de Milo is a famous ancient Greek **statue**.



- virgin** [vé:rdʒin]
n. A **virgin** is someone who has never had sex.
The **virgin** goddess of the moon was known as Diana.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

- a long line of marching people**
a. greed b. statue c. parade d. jurisdiction
- the natural breaking down or destruction of something**
a. decay b. statue c. virgin d. harmony
- native to an area**
a. indigenous b. anonymous c. amateur d. anonymous
- to get something you have always wanted**
a. enrich b. enlighten c. dwell d. attain
- a feeling of not wanting to share**
a. jurisdiction b. parade c. harmony d. greed

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

- The artist wanted to create a beautiful work of art, so he _____.
 a. worked on the statue for many days
 b. tried to find a country with the right jurisdiction
- Since the family was poor, the mother hoped that winning the prize money would _____.
 a. enrich their household
 b. stop the greed in their household
- Sheila was _____; her family had lived there for thousands of years.
 a. indigenous to New Zealand
 b. ambiguous in New Zealand
- If you want to increase your scores on the math test, you should _____.
 a. flourish more at home
 b. work hard at geometry
- Let's hope that all of the countries in the war will stop fighting, so they can _____ and live in harmony.
 a. dwell peacefully together
 b. attain what they do not want

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

1. a. The man's **greed** was so great that he gave all of his money to the poor.
 b. The **indigenous** people of northern Italy were called the Etruscans.
2. a. The court did not have **jurisdiction** to bring the case to trial.
 b. I worked on my homework so much that it **gleamed**.
3. a. Most students study **geometry** in tenth grade in the United States.
 b. She was able to **attain** her dream, but she was sad because now it would never come true.
4. a. The smell of **decay** was so nice I wanted to stay in the garden all day.
 b. Albert will **flourish** in his new job and go far up the corporate ladder.
5. a. The **virgin** is a mother to five children.
 b. The **statue** of the monster looked so real I was scared of it.
6. a. The warring countries are in **harmony** with each other.
 b. Winning a million dollars would definitely **enrich** your life.
7. a. The **amateur** musician works in a band and makes lots of money for playing his piano.
 b. The United States won **autonomy** from England in the late 1700s.
8. a. The **anonymous** stranger would never tell us his name.
 b. I made a **concession** and got everything I wanted.
9. a. Will you **dwell** in New York City for the rest of your life?
 b. You've agreed to everything I said, so it's **ambiguous** if you're supporting me.
10. a. After my teacher **enlightened** me about math, I knew less about it than before.
 b. The long **parade** went by my house on New Year's Eve.

Debate Over the Elgin Marbles

The Elgin Marbles consists of a **parade** of beautiful **statues** of gods and goddesses from Athens, a Greek city named for Athena, the **virgin** goddess of wisdom and warfare. The statues were sculpted at a time when Athens was **flourishing** and perhaps the most powerful city in the world. These works of art were once brightly painted and **gleamed** in the sunshine, but today, 2,500 years later, many of them are broken and have lost their color. The **anonymous** artists who created them were very skilled in **geometry**, which is apparent in the sense of balance and **harmony** that they possess. The statues continue to awe those who come from around the world to view them. Even now, the Elgin Marbles **enlighten** artists about the creation of beauty.

In the 1800s, Lord Elgin visited Athens from England. He was an **amateur** art lover who was saddened to see that the statues had fallen into **decay**. He asked the Sultan of Turkey, who then ruled Athens, if he could buy the statues. The Sultan agreed in the hopes of **enriching** his kingdom. And since he found the statues to be of little importance, he willingly made the **concession**. Lord Elgin had just **attained** some of the most important treasures in art history! He brought the Elgin Marbles to England and donated them to the British Museum, where they remain to this day.

However, after the Greeks attained **autonomy** from Turkey, their leaders complained about the sale. They believed that the Sultan of Turkey never had **jurisdiction** to sell the statues in the first place and that the beautiful works of art did not belong in England—instead, they should be returned to Athens, where **indigenous** Greeks have always **dwelled**. However, the British Museum has refused to return the Elgin Marbles. They say they will not feed the **greed** of the Greeks, and that their claims to the statues are **ambiguous** at best. They believe the British paid for the statues fairly and in compliance with all the laws of the time.



Track 2-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ The Elgin Marbles are now in Greece, but England wants them back.

2. ____ The Elgin Marbles were created in England 2,500 years ago.

3. ____ The British Museum has agreed to return the Elgin Marbles to Athens.

4. ____ The Sultan of Turkey sold the Elgin Marbles to an amateur art lover.

5. ____ Today, many visitors still come to see the Elgin Marbles.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?

- a. A statue creator
- b. A tour of Athens
- c. The Goddess Athena
- d. The owner of a statue

2. Why do the Greeks want the Elgin Marbles returned?

They say that

3. How did the British Museum answer the Greeks?

They said that

WORD LIST



- abnormal** [æbnɔːrməl]
adj. If something is **abnormal**, it is different from normal or average.
 I felt **abnormal** this morning, like I was sick.



- absent** [æbsənt]
adj. If someone or something is **absent**, they are missing or not in the place they are expected to be.
 I was **absent** from school yesterday because I went on a trip with my father.



- adjacent** [ədʒeɪsnt]
adj. When something is **adjacent**, it is next to or adjoining something else.
 My apartment is **adjacent** to a lovely park and playground.



- aluminum** [əlú:mənəm]
n. **Aluminum** is a chemical element that is a light silver-coloured metal.
 I used the **aluminum** foil to wrap the food.



- applicable** [æplɪkəbl]
adj. If something is **applicable** to a person or thing, it is relevant to them.
 I discovered that my old password was no longer **applicable** to the website.



- artificial** [ɑːrtɪfɪjəl]
adj. If something is **artificial**, it was not made naturally but mimics something natural.
 The **artificial** Christmas tree was made of plastic.



- bicycle** [baɪsɪkl]
n. A **bicycle** is a two-wheeled vehicle powered by pedaling.
 I rode my **bicycle** down the mountain road.



- broker** [bróukər]
v. To **broker** is to arrange or negotiate the details of something for others.
 The lawyer will **broker** our agreement.



- bureaucracy** [bjʊərákrəsi]
n. A **bureaucracy** is a group of people who work together to help manage a large business or run a country.
 The members of the **bureaucracy** were flooded by too many petitions.



- configure** [kənfigjər]
v. To **configure** something means to set it up and arrange it.
 The engineer helped to **configure** my new computer.



- consolidate** [kənsələdèit]
v. To **consolidate** means to join or bring together into one thing.
When we moved in together, we had to **consolidate** our belongings.



- convenience** [kənvi:njəns]
n. If something is done for your **convenience**, it allows you to do something easily or without any trouble.
I love the **convenience** of having a swimming pool in my back yard.



- deduct** [did/Àkt]
v. To **deduct** means to subtract something.
I had to **deduct** my expenses from my checkbook.



- deem** [di:m]
v. To **deem** means to consider something.
I **deemed** the ice cream to be very delicious.



- entrepreneur** [ə:ntɹəprəné:r]
n. An **entrepreneur** is someone who starts a new business or organization in order to make money.
The **entrepreneur** made a success out of his new business.



- evenly** [i:vənli]
adv. If something is **evenly** spread or spaced, it is divided equally into amounts, numbers, or values.
Sprinkle the sugar **evenly** all over the cookies.



- fiscal** [fiskəl]
adj. When something is **fiscal**, it is related to money or finances, especially that of a government or business.
Did the company show **fiscal** growth this year?



- franchise** [fræntʃaiz]
n. A **franchise** is the right to sell another company's products or services in a particular area.
The fast food restaurant has a **franchise** near my home.



- ideological** [àidiələdʒikəl]
adj. If something is **ideological**, it is based on a system of beliefs or ideals, especially those that relate to a government or economy.
The citizens of England had **ideological** differences about its government.



- robot** [róubát]
n. A **robot** is a machine that can do the work of a person and operates automatically or is controlled by a computer.
I bought a **robot** that can clean the floor on its own.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

- an artificial tool that does human work**
a. entrepreneur b. aluminum c. franchise d. robot
- not present**
a. absent b. ideological c. fiscal d. artificial
- to judge or consider**
a. deem b. consolidate c. deduct d. configure
- to negotiate to make something happen**
a. broker b. deduct c. deem d. evenly
- based on a system of political or economic beliefs**
a. artificial b. ideological c. applicable d. abnormal

B Circle the right definition for the given word.

- franchise**
a. a type of business b. an expensive good
c. a high cost d. a product made overseas
- entrepreneur**
a. a type of company b. a type of factory
c. a business owner d. a special kind of product
- convenience**
a. something easy b. something difficult and hard
c. something expensive d. something cheap
- deduct**
a. subtract b. strengthen
c. settle d. pay
- artificial**
a. large b. unnatural
c. costly d. modern

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

1. Since I deemed the feedback useful, _____.
 a. it helped me improve my book
 b. I decided to ignore it entirely

2. When you open a franchise, _____?
 a. how much money do you make as the manager
 b. why do you need to exercise

3. The convenience of modern plumbing _____.
 a. allows us to enjoy running water
 b. allows us to solve political issues

4. Because my home is adjacent to a lake, _____.
 a. I can swim there anytime I want
 b. it is far from the beach

5. The company suffered fiscal losses and _____.
 a. was able to open several new stores
 b. profits fell as a result

Globalization

Today, it is not at all **abnormal** for the goods you purchase to come from around the world. Sometimes, a single item is comprised of parts constructed in many different countries. This is **applicable** to almost anything you can buy today. Consider a sweater—the wool may be woven by a **robot** in China, dyed using **artificial** colors from India, and sold in the United States.

Long ago, the **fiscal** cost of importing or exporting items from foreign countries was high, and manufacturers considered the practice to be fiscally irresponsible. By contrast, prices were low for goods that were made at home or in **adjacent** countries. Nowadays, however, the **convenience** of importing and exporting goods is in large part due to globalization. Globalization means more closely-connected countries. Merchants **broker** deals between **entrepreneurs** from across the globe to **consolidate** their costs and **configure** the lowest prices for their products.

Imagine your company wants to start manufacturing **bicycles** and selling them. If a factory close to home did everything, it would be expensive—a **bureaucracy** would need to approve every decision, and its members would need to be paid. Some workers would be hired to mine the **aluminum** and others to find the rubber; then others would build the bikes and market them to local stores. However, dividing the tasks **evenly** between different countries in order to **deduct** or minimize certain costs makes a lot more sense. Paying for metal mined in Brazil and shaped in the Philippines can save manufacturing costs. Building the bikes in China, where prices are low, and selling them to Japan, where prices are high, can help a business owner make higher profits. The consensus among many traders is that globalization has helped them become wealthy.

Globalization, however, has its negative side as well, as local workers sometimes lose out to **absent** laborers in distant lands. For this reason, many commentators **deem** globalization as something negative; the **ideological** differences between supporters of globalization may clash with politicians who pass laws that try to limit it. Yet despite critiques, globalization continues to grow stronger. United States' **franchises** like McDonalds, for example, can be found around the world, and almost all machines have parts that are made in China.



Track 3-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

- _____ In the past, goods from far away used to be more expensive than goods from close to home.

- _____ Globalization means that countries are becoming more connected over time.

- _____ One product today usually has parts made in many different countries.

- _____ Globalization means more jobs for everyone.

- _____ Globalization has many critics around the world even though it can make goods cheaper.

PART B Answer the questions.

- What is this reading about?
 - Critics of globalization
 - The Pros and Cons of globalization
 - Reasons to support globalization
 - Fiscal responsibilities
- How can globalization save traders money?
They can build where things are

- Why do some people oppose globalization?
It can cost

WORD LIST



- abbey** [æbi]
n. An **abbey** is a house, or group of houses, where monks or nuns live.
 When the monk returned to the **abbey**, he went immediately to his bedroom.



- abundant** [əbʌndənt]
adj. If something is **abundant**, then it is available in large quantities.
 Cakes, cookies, and candy were so **abundant** that the child was very happy.



- adjoin** [ədʒɔɪn]
v. To **adjoin** something means to be next to or attached to something else.
 She can listen to her brother's conversations because her room **adjoins** his.



- ample** [æmpl]
adj. If something is **ample**, then it is enough or more than enough.
 There was an **ample** supply of oats to feed the horses.



- arid** [ærid]
adj. If a place is **arid**, then it is hot and dry and gets very little or no rain.
 Not many plants grow in the **arid** desert.



- cathedral** [kəθiːdrəl]
n. A **cathedral** is an important, and often large and beautifully-built, church.
 The large **cathedral** is full of people on Sunday mornings.



- crisis** [kraɪsɪs]
n. A **crisis** is a difficult time when things are going to either get worse or better.
 The **crisis** was over and things returned to normal.



- deprive** [dɪpraɪv]
v. To **deprive** someone of something means to not let them have it.
 Because the child was bad, she was **deprived** of her dessert after dinner.



- drought** [draʊt]
n. A **drought** is a long period of time in which little or no rain falls.
 After three months of **drought**, the vegetation and trees started dying.



- eligible** [elɪdʒəbəl]
adj. If someone is **eligible**, then they are permitted to do or have something.
 Only people who bought tickets were **eligible** to win a prize.



- fast** [fæst]
v. To **fast** means to go without food or drink for a period of time.
In her religion, they **fast** for five days and then have a big feast.



- grumble** [grʌmbəl]
v. To **grumble** means to complain.
He **grumbled** about having to work late on Friday.



- inland** [inlənd]
adv. If someone goes **inland**, they travel into the center of a country or land.
The river curved **inland** near the campground.



- moisture** [mɔɪstʃər]
n. **Moisture** is small drops of water in the air or on a surface.
If you breathe on a window, **moisture** from your breath collects on the glass.



- nonetheless** [nʌndəʊləs]
adv. If something happens **nonetheless**, then it occurs despite some other thing.
She tried to keep the dog out of the mud, but it got dirty **nonetheless**.



- oath** [ouθ]
n. An **oath** is a formal, often public, promise.
Judges must take an **oath** to be fair to everyone in court.



- prairie** [prɛəri]
n. A **prairie** is a large flat area of grassland.
The **prairie** was perfect for a farm because there were hills and trees.



- rugged** [rʌgɪd]
adj. If an area of land is **rugged**, then it is rocky and difficult to travel through.
Their car couldn't make it far along the **rugged** roads.



- scarce** [skɛərs]
adj. If something is **scarce**, then there is a very small amount of it.
When gasoline was **scarce**, we rode our bike to school instead of driving.



- speculate** [spɛkjʊleɪt]
v. To **speculate** means to guess about something.
My sister looked at the sky and **speculated** that it would rain tomorrow.

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **nonetheless**
 a. however b. whereas c. whenever d. therefore
2. **prarie**
 a. a meadow b. an island c. a desert d. a sports field
3. **inland**
 a. mountainside b. cavernous c. above d. interior
4. **rugged**
 a. covered b. tough c. scarce d. scared
5. **eligible**
 a. resistant to b. exceptional at c. qualify for d. deprived of

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

1. That part of the country is so hot and dry that no one lives there.

2. After getting off the boat, they took a train toward the center of the country.

3. They survived through the time in which no rain fell by carrying water down from the hills.

4. This house for the monks was built well over 200 years ago.

5. He knew he'd get in trouble, but he stole the money despite the punishment.

6. He guessed that the visitor's team would win the game.

7. The number of people helping to clean the trash near the river was more than enough.

8. A small park was next to the yard surrounding the church.

9. During the financial emergency situation, many people lost their jobs.

10. The long lines did not allow her of a chance to buy a ticket for the concert.

The Helpful Abbey

It had not rained on the **prairie** for several months. Because of the **drought**, the climate had become very **arid**. There was no **moisture** left in the soil. No crops could grow in the dry ground. By wintertime, the people had nothing to eat.

The hungry families heard about an **abbey** near the mountains where food and water was still **abundant**. So they traveled **inland**, across the prairie, to the abbey.

At first, only a few families arrived, seeking food and shelter. Then there was **ample** food. The monks fed them and let them sleep in the small **cathedral**.

Soon, however, more families were arriving every day. These people had to travel farther, so they were in worse condition. The **rugged** journey had brought them to the edge of a **crisis**. They were cold and tired. The tiny cathedral was soon full.

Food became **scarce**. The monks began to **grumble**. They began to **speculate** that there would be no food. "If more families come, we won't make it through the winter," said a young monk. "We must ask some of them to leave."

The abbot heard this. "We cannot do that," he said. "It would be wrong to **deprive** them of food and shelter. We took an **oath** to help those that need help. All here are in need, so all are **eligible** to receive our food and shelter."

"But we won't have enough," the monk said.

"That might be true, but we must help them **nonetheless**. We will **fast**," the abbot replied. "Also, we will give our rooms in the abbey to those sleeping outside, and we will sleep in the churchyard that **adjoins** the cathedral."

The monks were reluctant at first, but they did what the oldest monk said. By the end of winter, there was still enough food and shelter for everyone. They learned that sometimes helping others means you must give more help than you first expected.



Track 4-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ The moisture in the soil was gone because a drought made the prairie become arid.

2. ____ The hungry families traveled inland to an abbey that still had abundant food.

3. ____ Food was scarce, but the monks had to deprive the families nonetheless.

4. ____ At first, there was ample food and enough room in the cathedral for everyone.

5. ____ The rugged journey to the abbey had made life very difficult for them.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Helping the starving
 - b. Becoming a monk
 - c. Attending church
 - d. Avoiding a drought
2. What did the young monk speculate would happen if more families arrived?
The young monk speculated that

3. What was the oath that the monks had taken?
The monks had taken

WORD LIST



- aquatic** [əkwætɪk]
adj. If a plant or animal is **aquatic**, it lives or grows in water.
 The dolphin is an **aquatic** mammal.



- biosphere** [baɪəsfiə]
n. The **biosphere** is the Earth's surface and atmosphere where there are living things.
 Birds, trees, and worms all thrive in the **biosphere**.



- bizarre** [bɪzɑːr]
adj. When something is **bizarre**, it is very strange.
 My **bizarre** dreams make no sense to me when I am awake.



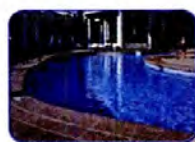
- Celsius** [sɛlsiəs]
n. **Celsius** is a scale for measuring temperature.
 Water freezes at zero degrees **Celsius**.



- coarse** [kɔːrs]
adj. If something is **coarse**, that means it has a rough texture.
 The **coarse** sweater made my skin itch.



- companion** [kəmpeɪnjən]
n. A **companion** is a person that someone spends a lot of time with.
 I always walk to school with my **companion** Frank.



- digest** [dɪdʒɛst]
v. To **digest** means to swallow food and pass it through the body.
 Allow some time for food to be **digested** before going swimming.



- duration** [djʊreɪʃən]
n. The **duration** of an event is the time during which it happens.
 The girls watched television for the **duration** of the evening.



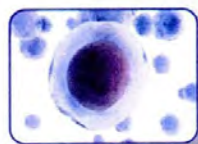
- ecology** [iːkɒlədʒi]
n. **Ecology** is the study of the environment and living things.
 We study **ecology** to learn how to help improve the Earth.



- feat** [fi:t]
n. A **feat** is an impressive or difficult achievement or action.
 The elephant's standing up on one leg was a **feat**.



- infinite** [ɪnfəɪnɪt]
adj. If something is **infinite**, it has no limit or end.
Many scientists believe that the universe is **infinite**.



- nucleus** [njuːkliəs]
n. The **nucleus** is the central part of an atom or cell.
The **nucleus** is made up of many tiny particles.



- parasite** [pærəsəɪt]
n. A **parasite** is a tiny animal or plant that attaches to another animal to get food.
The sick dog was covered in **parasites**.



- prominent** [prəmənənt]
adj. When something is **prominent**, it is important and well known.
Queen Victoria was a **prominent** person in history.



- repetitive** [rɪpətətɪv]
adj. When something is **repetitive**, it is repeated many times and becomes boring.
Working on an assembly line making cars every day is a **repetitive** job.



- reproductive** [rɪːprədʌktɪv]
adj. If something is **reproductive**, it is a living thing which can produce young.
The **reproductive** system of a plant is simple.



- temperate** [tɛmpərət]
adj. When a place is **temperate**, it never gets too hot or cold.
In Peru, the weather is **temperate** and rarely gets too hot or cold.



- tolerance** [təlerəns]
n. **Tolerance** is the ability to accept something unfavorable or to allow the freedom of choice for others.
Boxers have a high **tolerance** for pain.



- undergo** [ʌndərgəʊ]
v. To **undergo** an action means to have it happen to you.
The cancer patient **undergoes** treatments twice a week.



- vulnerable** [vʌlnərəbl]
adj. When someone is **vulnerable**, they are weak and without protection.
He felt very **vulnerable** when he was stranded in the desert.

EXERCISES

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

WORD BANK

temperate
Celsius

companion
aquatic

ecology
bizarre

vulnerable
biosphere

parasite
feat

The climate where I live is very **1.** _____.

It never drops below ten degrees **2.** _____.

I learned about a tiny animal called a **3.** _____.

Some live on land, and others are **4.** _____.

The strange old man's behavior is quite **5.** _____.

The plastic chicken he takes with him everywhere is his only **6.** _____.

Jim loves every type of plant and animal in the **7.** _____.

Therefore, he is going to college to study **8.** _____.

Without his shield, the sword fighter was **9.** _____.

Defeating his enemy without protection was an amazing **10.** _____.

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

1. Dogs do not have an ability to bear the pain of high-pitched noises.

2. The boring and repeating sounds from a ticking clock can make some people annoyed.

3. My sister is a well-known and important musician.

4. I used my microscope to see the cell's central part.

5. The rough fur of the gorilla is a defining trait.

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

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. a. temperate | b. feat | c. ecology | d. biosphere |
| 2. a. infinite | b. reproductive | c. repetitive | d. prominent |
| 3. a. undergo | b. companion | c. parasite | d. tolerance |
| 4. a. nucleus | b. aquatic | c. temperature | d. celsius |
| 5. a. rough | b. coarse | c. vulnerable | d. bizarre |

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

- Celsius / aquatic

This oil spill in the ocean will affect all _____ life in the area.

Once the temperature drops to 0 degrees _____, water freezes.
- ecology / parasites

While studying _____, I had to look into the effects of global warming.

The dog was given medication to get rid of the _____ in his digestive track.
- feat / companion

It is not an easy _____ for a young person to gain a government position.

The dog served as my _____ on my hikes in the mountains.
- nucleus / biosphere

The team was looking for a _____ similar to Earth's on another planet.

Scientists discovered the _____ of an atom in 1911.
- prominent / infinite

Sebastian Bach was a(n) _____ baroque composer.

There are a(n) _____ number of ways to solve this puzzle.

Small World

Even though people can't see me, I'm an important part of Earth's **biosphere**. Scientists who study **ecology** know that I was the first life form on Earth. There are more of my kind than any other plant or animal in the world. Without me, other plants and animals would not even exist. I am a protist, and my tiny body is made up of one single cell.

In my small world, things can be absolutely **bizarre**. Unlike most **aquatic** plants and animals, I don't need a **temperate** climate. I have a very high **tolerance** for extreme conditions. Right now, I'm swimming around in a bucket of boiling water! The temperature is 150 degrees **Celsius**, but I feel comfortable. I have **coarse** hairs called cilia that help me swim around in here. I move my cilia in a **repetitive** motion for the **duration** of my swim. I cannot go very fast, though. It takes me about five minutes to swim a distance of just one millimeter!

When I get hungry, I look for tiny, **vulnerable parasites**. I swim up to one and swallow it whole. I **digest** things much like people do. I have an organ that works just like a human stomach. After I eat, I release nitrogen gas. Nitrogen is a **prominent** gas in the Earth's atmosphere. Other plants and animals need my nitrogen to survive.

My **reproductive** ability is my most unique trait. I don't need a **companion** to mate with. Instead, I **undergo** a process called fission, where my own **nucleus** splits in half. An exact copy of my nucleus is made, which forms into another protist. It really is an impressive **feat**. I can create an **infinite** number of new protists all by myself!



Track 5-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ Protists have a high tolerance for temperate conditions.

2. ____ Things in an aquatic protist's world can be absolutely bizarre.

3. ____ A protist splits its companion's nucleus in fission.

4. ____ Coarse cilia move in a repetitive motion for the duration of a protist's swim.

5. ____ An infinite number of new protists can be created by the impressive feat of fission.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. The biosphere
 - b. Vulnerable parasites
 - c. An organisms traits
 - d. The origins of life
2. What temperature, in degrees Celsius, could the protist be comfortable in?

The protist could be

3. What unique reproductive process does a protist undergo?

A protist undergoes

WORD LIST



- archaic** [a:rkéiik]
adj. If something is **archaic**, it is very old or outdated.
 To be competitive, we must update our **archaic** equipment.



- brass** [bræs]
n. **Brass** is a metal that is used to make musical instruments and ornaments.
Brass is used to make musical instruments like trumpets.



- capitalism** [kæpətəlizm]
n. **Capitalism** is an economic system where private companies make goods for profit.
 Most economies in the world today are based on **capitalism**.



- component** [kæmpúnənt]
n. A **component** is a part of a larger machine.
 Computers have many different **components**, so they are complicated to build.



- dependence** [dipéndəns]
n. **Dependence** is a situation in which somebody relies on something else.
 Young children have a **dependence** on their parents.



- diminish** [dəmínɪʃ]
v. To **diminish** means to reduce or get smaller.
 As the economy got worse, my savings **diminished**.



- drawback** [dró:bæk]
n. A **drawback** is a disadvantage.
 The **drawback** of having a car is that it is very expensive to maintain.



- impose** [impóuz]
v. To **impose** means to interrupt or force your ideas on other people.
 He **imposes** on his wife every morning by expecting her to make his breakfast.



- industry** [índəstri]
n. **Industry** is a kind of business that produces services or things for sale.
 The tourist **industry** is doing well all around the world.



- managerial** [mænidʒ(ə)riəl]
adj. **Managerial** describes something related to a manager or management.
 Nancy has a **managerial** position at the bank.



- medieval** [mɪːdiːvəl]

adj. If something is **medieval**, it comes from the period between 650 and 1500 CE. We visited a castle that was built during **medieval** times.



- obsolete** [əbsəliːt]

adj. If something is **obsolete**, it is not used anymore because something better exists. Since computers became inexpensive, typewriters have become **obsolete**.



- oriented** [ɔːrientɪd]

adj. When you are **oriented** towards something, you are faced in that direction. He is living a money-**oriented** lifestyle.



- peninsula** [pənɪnsjələ]

n. A **peninsula** is a large piece of land that is surrounded by the sea on three sides. The state of Florida is an example of a **peninsula**.



- prestige** [prestiːʒ]

n. If a person has **prestige**, people admire or respect them. The young actress gained much **prestige** after she won an award.



- proportion** [prəpɔːrʃən]

n. A **proportion** is an amount that shows the link between the parts and the whole. Only a small **proportion** of the people in this town actually work here.



- radical** [rædɪkəl]

adj. If something is **radical**, it is very new or different. The president is planning to make some **radical** changes to the law.



- refute** [rɪfjuːt]

v. To **refute** something means to prove that it is false or incorrect. The bank manager has **refuted** the claims that he lied to his customers.



- spectacular** [spektækjələr]

adj. If something is **spectacular**, it looks or sounds very impressive. There was a **spectacular** fireworks display in the park at New Year.



- weave** [wiːv]

v. To **weave** means to make cloth using horizontal and vertical threads. We saw a woman **weave** a blanket on our vacation to South America.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is something that is archaic?
a. A computer
b. An Egyptian pyramid
c. Some bread
d. Spaceships
2. Which of these things is often made of brass?
a. A saxophone
b. A coat
c. A chair
d. A doll
3. Which of these is a component in a radio?
a. Music
b. Wires
c. A television
d. Diamonds
4. Which of these things could be seen during the medieval ages?
a. Telephones
b. Skateboards
c. Castles
d. Soda
5. If you are on a small peninsula, you will be quite near to _____.
a. the mountains
b. a forest
c. the sea
d. the moon

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

1. **weave**
a. to sew
b. to create
c. to pull apart
d. to move
2. **managerial**
a. entry-level
b. legislative
c. ruling
d. supervisory
3. **prestige**
a. fame
b. honor
c. sin
d. lowliness
4. **drawback**
a. artist
b. benefit
c. disadvantage
d. boost
5. **obsolete**
a. old
b. innovative
c. stale
d. bright

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **oriented**
 a. crazy b. facing a certain way c. angry d. becoming smaller
2. **diminish**
 a. buy b. decide c. ignore d. decrease
3. **radical**
 a. new b. closure c. picture d. disadvantage
4. **spectacular**
 a. unusual b. sad c. amazing d. sudden
5. **industry**
 a. business b. annoyance c. equipment d. sale

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. medieval / obsolete
 A historian was consulted when restoring the _____ castle.
 With the invention of cell phones, home phones have become _____.
2. radical / spectacular
 The crowd cheered at the _____ firework show.
 All ideas seem _____ when they are new.
3. impose / weave
 The government plans to _____ a tax on tobacco beginning next month.
 My grandmother taught me how to _____ a basket.
4. refuted / diminished
 The man _____ the claim of fraud despite evidence to the contrary.
 After a month of not finding the girl, hope had _____ significantly.
5. capitalism / drawback
 The economy class debated the pros and cons of _____.
 The one _____ to this plan is that it costs a lot of money.

The Weaving Machine

Mr. Joseph Franklin invented a machine that could **weave** cloth. It wove faster and straighter than anyone could weave by hand. He decided to take it to two cities on a **peninsula**: Netherton and Wilton. In these cities, a large **proportion** of the people worked in the weaving **industry**. Joseph felt sure he could sell his machine there.

Joseph first took his machine to the mayor of Netherton. "Think of the money you will earn from this machine!" Joseph said to him.

But the mayor was a people-**oriented** man. He knew about the people's **dependence** on weaving for their livelihood. If he bought the machine, the people would lose their jobs. So he refused to buy it.

Joseph said, "We are no longer in the **medieval** age! Soon everything will be made by machines. Cloth made by hand will soon be **obsolete**. If you don't change your **archaic** ways, your town's income will **diminish**!"

But the mayor said, "I don't like **capitalism**. Don't **impose** your **radical** ideas on my town. Go away!"

So Joseph took his machine to the mayor at Wilton. This mayor thought Joseph's machine was **spectacular** and spent a long time looking at its different **components** made of **brass**. The mayor couldn't **refute** the fact that the machine had **drawbacks** that would affect the people's jobs. But he realized the machine could bring money and **prestige**. So he ordered Joseph to build twenty of them.

Within a year, Wilton was a wealthy city, famous for its wonderful cloth. People no longer wove but worked in **managerial** jobs at cloth factories instead. Nobody bought the cloth from Netherton anymore. The people of Netherton became poor and hungry.

Finally, the mayor of Netherton called Joseph and said, "Now I realize that your machine is not just a crazy idea. To succeed in business, we must be willing to change." He then ordered twenty weaving machines.

After that, both Netherton and Wilton became rich cities, famous throughout the land for their wonderful cloth.



Track 6-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ The mayor of Netherton wanted Joseph to impose his radical idea on the town.

2. ____ Joseph thought the mayor of Netherton's ideas were medieval and archaic.

3. ____ The mayor of Wilton refuted the fact that the machine had drawbacks.

4. ____ In Wilton, the people who used to weave got managerial positions at the factories.

5. ____ In the end, capitalism brought prestige to both cities.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Asking for help
 - b. Being greedy
 - c. Dying fabrics
 - d. Being stubborn
2. What job did a large proportion of the people on the peninsula do?
A large proportion of the people

3. According to Joseph, what would soon be obsolete?
Cloth made by

WORD LIST



- accountant** [ə'kaʊntənt]
n. An **accountant** is a person whose job is to keep financial accounts for a business.
 The **accountant** helped us keep track of our spending.



- capitalist** [kæ'pɪtəlɪst]
n. A **capitalist** is a business person who invests in trade and industry for profit.
 The **capitalist** invested in a factory that made wheat into cereal.



- contempt** [kəntɛmpt]
n. **Contempt** is the feeling of having no respect for something.
 The judge had **contempt** for the wicked criminal.



- crop** [krap]
n. A **crop** is something produced by the land.
 I had a good **crop** of onions this year.



- dedicate** [dɛ'dɪkɛɪt]
v. To **dedicate** oneself to something means to put a lot of time and effort into it.
 The nun **dedicated** herself to helping people in need.



- ditch** [dɪtʃ]
n. A **ditch** is a narrow hole cut into the ground by a road or a field.
 When the car slid off of the road, it fell into the **ditch**.



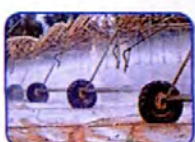
- enterprise** [ɛntərprəɪz]
n. An **enterprise** is a company or business.
 My father owns an advertising **enterprise**.



- finance** [faɪnæns]
v. To **finance** someone or something means to provide money for them.
 The government **financed** the scientist's experiments with new weapons.



- indifferent** [ɪndɪfərənt]
adj. When someone is **indifferent** toward something, they have a lack of interest in it.
 Lisa is **indifferent** toward school. She doesn't care what her final grades are.



- irrigate** [ɪrɪgəɪt]
v. To **irrigate** means to supply water to land so that crops can grow.
 In dry climates, it is important to **irrigate** fields of crops.

 **maximize** [mæksəməɪz]

v. To **maximize** something is to make it as great as possible in amount, size, or importance. You should exercise regularly to **maximize** a healthy lifestyle.

 **monetary** [mɒnətəri]

adj. When something is **monetary**, it relates to money. A strong **monetary** policy is important for a country to be successful.

 **precaution** [prɪkəʊʃən]

n. A **precaution** is an action that is meant to stop something bad from happening. As a **precaution**, you should put on a heavy coat before going out in cold weather.

 **preliminary** [prɪlɪmənəri]

adj. **Preliminary** describes something that happens before a more important event. The runners must do well in the **preliminary** races to qualify for the final race.

 **saturate** [sætʃəreɪt]

v. To **saturate** something means to completely soak it with a liquid. The sponge was **saturated** with soapy water and dripped all over the floor.

 **simplicity** [sɪmplɪsəti:]

n. The **simplicity** of something is the fact that it is easy to do or understand. We were able to find the house thanks to the **simplicity** of the directions.

 **sow** [sou]

v. To **sow** seeds means to plant them in the ground. He always **sows** his garden seeds in the springtime.

 **spade** [speɪd]

n. A **spade** is a tool used for digging. The gardener used her **spade** to make a hole for the new plant.

 **tomato** [təmeɪtəʊ]

n. A **tomato** is a round red fruit, but usually eaten as a vegetable. It's often used in salads or pasta sauces. I like **tomato** sandwiches.

 **upcoming** [ʌpˈkɪmɪŋ]

adj. When something is **upcoming**, that means it will happen in the near future. The kids were worried about their **upcoming** exam.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is a type of enterprise?
a. A church b. A sign company c. A textbook d. A date
2. What kind of person would most people have contempt for?
a. A killer b. A student c. A farmer d. A veterinarian
3. Which of these things would you most likely want to maximize?
a. Your foolishness b. Your debt c. Your income d. Your weight
4. Where would you most likely find a ditch?
a. By a road b. In a person's backyard c. In a tree d. In a classroom
5. What might a person sow?
a. Apple seeds b. Dresses c. Animals d. Cake

B Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **maximize**
a. victory b. creation c. thought d. to make great
2. **sow**
a. to plant b. to fail c. to climb d. to understand
3. **upcoming**
a. slow b. soon c. uncommon d. ready
4. **crop**
a. business b. production c. tool d. a long time
5. **enterprise**
a. a car b. a business c. an animal d. a group
6. **ditch**
a. a ride b. a river c. a channel d. a home
7. **contempt**
a. praise b. taste c. rating d. no respect
8. **spade**
a. a fan b. a tool c. a trait d. a fact
9. **irrigate**
a. to water b. to write c. to find d. to destroy
10. **simplicity**
a. pride b. faith c. fondness d. easiness

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. tomato / crop
The man planted a _____ in his back yard.
The farmer hasn't decided which _____ he will plant in his field.
2. finance / maximize
After receiving a degree in _____, Arnold applied to a local accounting firm.
The company is trying to figure out how to _____ profits.
3. precaution / contempt
We ask all guests to wear safety glasses and hardhats as a _____.
The young girl felt _____ towards her mother after being yelled at.
4. preliminary / sow
You can now use a machine to _____ seeds in a field.
The results of the _____ test were inconclusive and had to be done again.
5. monetary / upcoming
I was expecting _____ compensation for the service.
I have tickets to the _____ soccer game.

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

1. My favorite breakfast is made using a red fruit.

2. The driver kept both hands on the wheel as a way to prevent something bad.

3. People who keep financial accounts have many important duties in a business.

4. I wish I knew the money-related value of my gold collection.

5. The preparation duties before the concert included testing the microphones.

6. That business person owns companies in many countries around the world.

7. She is lacking interest about what movie we choose to watch.

Life on the Farm

Bill was an excellent **capitalist**. He **financed** a large aviation **enterprise** that made a lot of money. He knew how to **maximize monetary** gains in every business deal he made. Bill had one big problem, though. He was unhappy all the time. Bill knew that he had to do something about it or he would be depressed for the rest of his life.

One day, Bill was in his office when he heard a knock at the door. "Come in!" Bill said loudly.

His **accountant**, Jane, walked in. Jane said, "Sir, I haven't seen you smile in a year. What are you so sad about? Your company is doing very well."

Bill told her, "I'm **indifferent** about my company's success. I have **contempt** toward my job. I just want to do something I enjoy. I've always loved growing plants as a hobby. I'm going to quit my job and become a farmer!"

"You're crazy!" Jane said.

"I don't think so," Bill replied. "I want the **simplicity** of a life on a farm. I'm tired of all this stress. Farming will make me happy."

The very next day, Bill carried out the **preliminary** task of buying land and tools. Then he got to work. He **sowed** many types of seeds. He planted **tomatoes**, cabbage, carrots, and onions. "The **upcoming** summer is going to be very dry," thought Bill. "I need to **irrigate** my crops as a **precaution** in case it doesn't rain enough." He took his **spade** and dug a **ditch** down the middle of his farm. "Water from the stream will flow down the ditch and **saturate** the soil around every plant," Bill thought.

Bill **dedicated** himself to farming. After a year, his farm was producing very good **crops**. Most importantly, Bill was happy. He finally had the life he always wanted.



Track 7-2



READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ Bill could maximize monetary gains in the aviation enterprise that he financed.

2. ____ Bill was indifferent about the farm's success.

3. ____ Bill irrigated his crops as a precaution for the upcoming rain in summer.

4. ____ Bill dug a ditch with a spade.

5. ____ Bill sowed seeds and saturated the tomato and cabbage plants.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Financial responsibility
 - b. Happiness at work
 - c. Importance of farming
 - d. Advances in agriculture
2. What did Bill have contempt toward?
Bill had contempt

3. What preliminary task did Bill perform?
Buying

WORD LIST



- anthropology** [ænthrəpələdʒi]
n. **Anthropology** is the study of people, society, and culture.
 In **anthropology** class, I learned about simple tools that ancient cultures used.



- applaud** [əpləʊd]
v. To **applaud** means to clap in order to show approval.
 Everyone cheered and **applauded** Manny's efforts.



- appoint** [əpɔɪnt]
v. To **appoint** someone to a job means to give the job to them.
 Two students were **appointed** to help the scientists with their research.



- compatible** [kəmpeɪtəbl]
adj. When things are **compatible**, they work well or exist together successfully.
 Jan and Fred are too different. They will never be **compatible**.



- competence** [kəmpeɪtəns]
n. **Competence** is the ability to do something well or effectively.
 The job was easy because the group had enough **competence** to do it well.



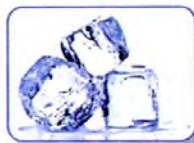
- confer** [kənfeɪr]
v. To **confer** with someone means to discuss something with them to make a decision.
 I will have to **confer** with my wife before I can purchase a new car.



- consecutive** [kənsekjətɪv]
adj. When things are **consecutive**, they happen one after another without interruption.
 The king ruled for ten **consecutive** years.



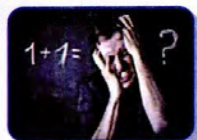
- crude** [kruːd]
adj. When something is **crude**, it is not exact or detailed but can still be useful.
 She drew **crude** hearts on the ground to show how much she loved him.



- cube** [kjuːb]
n. A **cube** is a solid object with six square surfaces that are all the same size.
 Please get me some ice **cubes** to put in my soda.



- feedback** [fiːdbæk]
n. **Feedback** is comments to a person about how they are doing something.
 I asked my boss for **feedback** on my work.



- ignorance** [ignərəns]
n. **Ignorance** of something is lack of knowledge about it.
When he failed the test, his **ignorance** of math was obvious.



- masculine** [mæskjulɪn]
adj. When something is **masculine**, it is a quality or thing related to men.
American football is usually considered a **masculine** sport.



- monument** [mɒnjəmənt]
n. A **monument** is a structure that is built to remind people of a person or event.
A large **monument** was built to honor the brave soldiers.



- muscular** [mʌskjʊlər]
adj. When someone is **muscular**, they are very fit and strong.
He exercised regularly so that his body could become **muscular**.



- posture** [pɒstʃər]
n. A person's **posture** is the manner in which they stand or sit.
Your back will feel better if you improve your **posture**.



- situate** [sɪtʃuːeɪt]
v. To **situate** something means to place or build it in a certain place.
The road was **situated** between the forest and the lake.



- supervise** [sʊ:pəvəɪz]
v. To **supervise** something means to make sure that it is done correctly.
Allen **supervised** the construction workers to ensure everyone's safety.



- symmetry** [sɪmətri:]
n. **Symmetry** is the state of having two halves that are exactly the same.
The artist made sure to use perfect **symmetry** when painting the butterfly.



- tattoo** [tætu:]
n. A **tattoo** is a design that is drawn permanently on the skin with needles.
The surfer had **tattoos** on both his arms.



- undergraduate** [ʌndəgrædʒuɪt]
n. An **undergraduate** is a student at a college who is studying for a bachelor's degree.
She was excited to finish high school and enroll as an **undergraduate** in the fall.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. Which would need to be supervised?
a. A car b. An experienced pilot c. A new student d. A boat
2. What is most likely something that is situated?
a. A building b. An apology c. A disease d. A thought
3. What is something you can be appointed to?
a. A television b. A job c. An illness d. A holiday
4. If someone confers with another person, _____.
a. they fight b. they eat c. they discuss something d. they sleep
5. What is something that might be a cube?
a. A box b. A shirt c. An airplane d. A disc

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

1. I feel the best when the hours I sleep are one after another without interruption.

2. Even though he was young, the boy's facial features were qualities related to men.

3. My girlfriend and I are happy because we are successful at existing together.

4. The strong and fit fireman carried the children out of the burning building.

5. My mother was shocked when she found out I had a permanent drawing on my skin.

6. This snowflake has perfect halves that are the exact same but mirror images.

7. He was embarrassed by his lack of knowledge.

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. undergraduates / ignorance
The man was scolded for his _____ of the issue.
All _____ must live in an on-campus dormitory.
2. confer / appoint
I must _____ with my wife before purchasing this car.
An election was held to _____ a new prime minister.
3. cube / crude
This is just a _____ sketch, but you can see the general idea of the layout.
The woman asked for another _____ of sugar for her tea.
4. feedback / applauded
The teacher gave _____ on all of the students' essays.
The audience _____ the magician for his magic trick.
5. situated / supervised
The factory is _____ outside of town.
The woman refused to let the boy attend the concert unless he was _____ by another adult.
6. symmetry / anthropology
Babies find faces with near perfect _____ to be the prettiest.
One of my professors recommended taking a class in the _____ department to learn more about society.
7. masculine / muscular
They deemed the design too _____ and asked for it to be redone.
The football player suffered _____ damage while practicing.
8. posture / tattoo
This brace will help correct your _____ and realign your spine.
The girl's parents warned against getting a _____ as it is nearly impossible to remove.
9. monument / competence
Several people questioned the new employee's _____ of computers.
The town erected a _____ in the middle of the main plaza.
10. compatible / consecutive
This headphone set is not _____ with this kind of cell phone.
We have been voted best in customer service for four _____ years.

Brothers

John and Mark were brothers, but they were quite different people. Mark looked very **masculine**. He had a mustache and was very **muscular**. He was a sculptor. He made things out of stone. Mark was a good artist, but he was not very intelligent.

John looked nothing like his brother. He was small and weak, but he was very smart. John was an **undergraduate** in college, and he studied **anthropology** and history. He knew a lot about ancient cultures. The brothers loved each other very much, but they thought they had nothing in common.

One day, the mayor **appointed** Mark to build a **monument**: a statue of Egyptian Pharaoh, Tut. Mark agreed to do the job, but he had a problem. He had no idea who Pharaoh Tut was! However, he thought he had the **competence** to build a good statue anyway. He made some **crude** measurements and sculpted a statue of a very old man with a **tattoo** on his chest. Mark was proud of his work, but when John saw the statue, he laughed aloud.

"What's so funny?" Mark asked. John replied, "Your **ignorance** makes me laugh. Don't you know that Tut was only a teenager when he was pharaoh? Let me help you. I'll **supervise** your work. I'll give you **feedback**, and we'll make this a great monument."

Mark got another **cube** of stone. John told him what Tut looked like. "Make him tall, with good **posture**," John said. "And make sure there is **symmetry** in his body."

Mark **conferred** with John about every detail. For ten **consecutive** days, the brothers worked. At last, the finished statue was **situated** in front of the museum. Everyone **applauded** the brothers' good work.

"We worked together very well. I guess we are **compatible** after all," Mark said. John replied, "I agree! When we combine our talents, we are capable of greatness."



Track 8-2



READING COMPREHENSION

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

- ____ Mark's masculine features included a mustache and a muscular body.

- ____ John laughed at Pharaoh Tut's ignorance.

- ____ John appointed himself to supervise Mark's work and give him feedback about posture and symmetry.

- ____ Mark made crude measurements and put a tattoo on his original monument's chest.

- ____ John was an undergraduate who studied sculpture and anthropology.

PART B Answer the questions.

- What is the passage about?
 - Supporting artists
 - Teaching history in school
 - Learning about Egyptian royalty
 - Uniting to achieve a goal
- Why did everyone applaud the brothers after they had worked for ten consecutive days?
They were _____

- What did John say when he found out that he was compatible with his brother?
When we combine _____

WORD LIST



- cater** [kéitər]
v. To **cater** to someone means to provide them with all the things they need or want.
 Bill was too sick to get out of bed, so his nurse **catered** to his needs.



- considerate** [kənsɪdərət]
adj. When someone is **considerate**, they pay attention to the needs of others.
 The **considerate** boy gave his girlfriend a present to cheer her up when she was sad.



- consumption** [kənsʌmpʃən]
n. The **consumption** of food or drink is the act of eating or drinking it.
 These apples are too rotten for **consumption**.



- criteria** [kraɪtɪəriə]
n. **Criteria** are factors on which a person judges or decides something.
 Before she got the job, she had to meet all the necessary **criteria**.



- crust** [krʌst]
n. **Crust** is the tough outer part of a loaf of bread.
 The little boy never ate the **crust** of his pizza.



- entitle** [ɪntáɪtl]
v. To **entitle** someone means to give them the right to have or do something.
 His golden ticket **entitled** him to sit in the front row at the concert.



- escort** [éskɔ:rt]
v. To **escort** people means to safely accompany them to a place.
 Her bodyguards **escorted** her to the movie theater.



- external** [ɪksté:rnəl]
adj. When something is **external**, it is connected to an outer part.
 It is warm inside my house, but the **external** temperature is freezing.



- facility** [fəsɪləti:]
n. A **facility** is a building that exists for a particular purpose.
 There are many educational **facilities** in big cities.



- faculty** [fækəlti:]
n. A **faculty** is a mental or physical ability.
 The boy's mental **faculties** impressed all of his teachers.



- heap** [hi:p]
n. A **heap** of things is a large pile of them.
After the building was torn down, all that was left was a **heap** of bricks.



- hemisphere** [hémisfiə]
- n.* A **hemisphere** is one half of the Earth.
In the northern **hemisphere**, the weather is usually warmest in July and August.



- hound** [haund]
- n.* A **hound** is a type of dog that is often used for racing or hunting.
The men took their **hounds** with them when they went on the hunting trip.



- impersonal** [impé:rsənl]
- adj.* If something is **impersonal**, it is not friendly and makes people feel unimportant.
The boy felt scared on his first day at the big, **impersonal** high school.



- lick** [lik]
- v.* When you **lick** something, you pass your tongue over it.
He **licked** his ice cream before it melted.



- ornament** [ó:nəmənt]
- n.* An **ornament** is an attractive object that people display in their homes.
The woman kept some colorful **ornaments** on the shelves.



- pedestrian** [pədəstriən]
- n.* A **pedestrian** is a person who is walking on a street.
Drivers should be careful when **pedestrians** are walking around.



- sanctuary** [sæŋktʃuəri]
- n.* A **sanctuary** is a place where people in danger can go to be safe.
The church was made into a **sanctuary** for homeless people in the winter.



- spectator** [spékteitə]
- n.* A **spectator** is someone who watches something, for example, a sports event.
There were thousands of **spectators** at the big game.



- yell** [jel]
- v.* When you **yell** at someone, you shout at them.
Someone **yelled** out his name.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is an external body part?
a. A nose
b. A heart
c. A brain
d. A skull
2. Which would NOT be considered a facility?
a. A sports stadium
b. A surfboard
c. An auditorium
d. A library
3. If you live in the southern hemisphere, you _____.
a. are on the southern half of the Earth
b. are warm all-year round
c. can't travel very far north
d. are on your head
4. What does a pedestrian need the most?
a. Good shoes
b. A driver's license
c. A bus pass
d. Fuel
5. Which of the following is an example of crust?
a. Hard cheese
b. Outer part of a pizza
c. A shell
d. Pudding

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

WORD BANK

impersonal	hound	escort	spectators	considerate
faculty	pedestrians	yelled	consumption	facility

- He 1. _____ at the person trying to drink from the river.
- The muddy water is not fit for 2. _____.
- When going to school, it is dangerous for small kids to be lone 3. _____.
- Parents should 4. _____ them to school to ensure they arrive safely.
- When I go hunting, I always bring my 5. _____.
- My dog has a great smelling ability. It's his best 6. _____.
- When we got to the stadium, I was amazed at the number of 7. _____.
- There must have been 50,000 people at the sports 8. _____.
- Because the dormitory was so big, I was afraid it would be 9. _____.
- But I was wrong. Everyone was very nice, helpful, and 10. _____.

C Circle the right definition for the given word.

1. **cater**
 a. impressive b. to provide c. far away d. believable
2. **lick**
 a. hit with your foot b. cover c. hear d. touch with your tongue
3. **heap**
 a. a flash b. a jar c. a pile d. a pact
4. **entitle**
 a. to make happy b. to succeed c. to flee d. to give rights
5. **criteria**
 a. sadness b. letter c. market d. standard

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

1. We went to the track to watch the racing dogs run.

2. The outer part of a loaf of bread was a dark brown and smelled like wheat and honey.

3. The baseball player was yelled at by an angry person who watches a sports event.

4. People who celebrate Christmas hang colorful attractive objects on their trees.

5. What are the factors on which you judge for becoming a member of your club?

6. The church was made into a place people can go to be safe after the hurricane.

7. Concentration is an important mental ability to have when studying for a test.

8. The messy girl kept her clothes in a pile on the floor.

9. The mother indulged in her son's every need while he was sick.

10. Buying the house will give the rights to me to redecorate it any way I want.

The Old Hound

Elvis was a dog that loved to run. He possessed all the **criteria** to be a great racing dog. He had long legs, lean muscles, and a strong heart. He was so good that he never lost a race in the northern **hemisphere**. **Spectators** who bet on dog races always picked Elvis to win.

After ten years of racing, however, Elvis was getting old. His **faculties** were not as strong as they used to be. His owner got upset when Elvis started losing. Elvis's owner wasn't a **considerate** person, and he did not treat Elvis well. Finally, his owner decided to get rid of him. He threw Elvis into his car and took him to the middle of the forest. He tossed him out and drove away. Elvis was cold and scared. He decided to follow a small river into the city.

Elvis soon found out that the city was a big and **impersonal** place. Everywhere he went, he saw signs that said, "No Dogs Allowed." **Pedestrians yelled** at him. He was sad, hungry, and alone. He thought that all people were as cruel and uncaring as his owner had been. He was ready to give up when he heard a soft voice say, "What a beautiful **hound!**" Elvis looked up and saw an old woman. She said, "You're **entitled** to a better life than this. I can take you to a **sanctuary** for old dogs like you. I'll **cater** to all your needs. Would you like to come with me?"

The woman **escorted** Elvis to a beautiful **facility**. There was a sign on the **external** door that said, "Dogs Welcome!" The interior of the building was painted blue, and shiny **ornaments** hung from the ceiling. There was a **heap** of tasty bones and bread **crusts** for **consumption**. Elvis learned there were kind people in the world after all. He was so thankful that he jumped up and **licked** the woman's face.



Track 9-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ Elvis possessed the criteria to be a spectator.

2. ____ Elvis followed the river to the big, impersonal city where pedestrians yelled at him.

3. ____ In the interior of the facility, there was a heap of ornaments and bread crusts for consumption.

4. ____ The old woman wanted to cater to Elvis's needs at the sanctuary for old hounds.

5. ____ Elvis was so happy he licked the old lady's face.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?
 - a. Finding one's place
 - b. Raising a racing dog
 - c. Being adopted
 - d. Raising a dog
2. What did the old woman believe Elvis was entitled to?
Elvis was entitled

3. Where was Elvis escorted to?
Elvis was escorted to

WORD LIST



- accessory** [əksésəri]
n. An **accessory** is a thing that is added to another thing to make it look better. The store sold colorful **accessories** like bags, sunglasses, and makeup.



- acquisition** [ækwəzɪʃən]
n. An **acquisition** is something that a person buys or gets in some way. Marty was happy with his new **acquisition**: a very fast bicycle.



- cardboard** [kɑ:rdbɔ:rd]
n. **Cardboard** is a material made out of stiff paper. It is often used to make boxes. We packed our things into **cardboard** boxes and moved to our new home.



- dilemma** [dilémə]
n. A **dilemma** is a difficult situation in which a choice has to be made. Choosing either the tastier or healthier drink proved to be quite a **dilemma**.



- elaborate** [ilæberət]
adj. When something is **elaborate**, it contains a lot of details. She gave the teacher an **elaborate** explanation of her project.



- exact** [igzækt]
adj. **Exact** means correct in every detail. I know the **exact** location of the restaurant you mentioned before.



- facilitate** [fæsɪlɪtèɪt]
v. To **facilitate** something is to make it easier. To **facilitate** the meeting, Melissa used a simple computer program.



- fleet** [fli:t]
n. A **fleet** is a group of ships. The **fleet** of ships spent a few days at the dock.



- grid** [grɪd]
n. A **grid** is a pattern of squares with numbers and letters to find places on a map. We located our town using the **grid**.



- import** [ɪmpɔ:rt]
v. To **import** means to bring in a product from another country. Foods that have been **imported** are usually more expensive.



- infer** [ɪnfəːr]
v. To **infer** something is to decide it is true based on other information one has. By the position of the sun in the sky, she **inferred** that it was noon.



- inflate** [ɪnfléɪt]
v. To **inflate** something means to fill it up with air. I helped him **inflate** the balloons.



- innate** [ɪnéɪt]
adj. When something is **innate**, it is something that one is born with and was not learned. He had the **innate** desire to please his teachers.



- marble** [mɑːrbl]
n. **Marble** is a type of rock that feels cold and is smooth when cut. The large house had floors made of **marble**.



- mast** [mæst]
n. A **mast** is a long pole on a ship that holds the sail. The **mast** held both sails of the ship upright.



- nausea** [nóːziə]
n. **Nausea** is the feeling of being sick to your stomach. The doctor said the medicine would help get rid of her **nausea**.



- naval** [néɪvəl]
adj. When something is **naval**, it relates to a country's navy or military ships. The country sent all of its **naval** forces to protect them.



- pouch** [paʊtʃ]
n. A **pouch** is a small, flexible bag that is usually made of soft material. I keep my money in a small **pouch**.



- saturated** [sætʃəreɪtɪd]
adj. If something is **saturated**, it is completely wet. Leigh's hair became **saturated** in the rainstorm.



- update** [ʌpdéɪt]
n. An **update** is an act of making something more modern or current. My phone is downloading a software **update**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is marble often used to for?
a. To make cars b. To make boats c. To make statues d. To make fires
2. Accessories like earrings, purses, and _____ often make clothes look nicer.
a. computers b. shoes c. eye color d. muscles
3. What does it mean to update something?
a. To put away b. To leave as it is
c. To make more modern d. To break
4. What is something that should not be imported?
a. Fruits b. Shoes c. Ideas d. Diseases
5. Naval forces are designed to _____ a country from danger.
a. protect b. fly c. incorporate d. lead

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

WORD BANK

exact	fleet	inflated	inferred	mast
innate	pouch	saturated	facilitate	update

The child 1. _____ the meaning of the word despite not knowing the

2. _____ definition.

Marilyn had a(n) 3. _____ love for education.

She read many books to 4. _____ her learning.

Larry took a pen out of the 5. _____ in his backpack and used it to 6. _____ the information on the form.

The 7. _____ was used to being out at sea.

As a result, they didn't mind having their clothes 8. _____ with sweater.

After the fire, nothing was left of the ship except for its tall 9. _____.

Soon, the sailors 10. _____ a rescue boat and sailed to safety.

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **exact**
 a. update b. grid c. naval d. identical
2. **facilitate**
 a. to make easier b. to do first c. to try once d. to find out
3. **elaborate**
 a. beautiful b. small c. detailed d. welcoming
4. **dilemma**
 a. two parts b. contradiction c. problem d. rescue
5. **inflate**
 a. to fill with air b. to enter c. to put away d. to utilize
6. **innate**
 a. strong b. natural c. evil d. full
7. **saturated**
 a. wet b. likely c. uncommon d. unable to change
8. **pouch**
 a. a costume b. an animal c. a bag d. a part
9. **nausea**
 a. improvement b. strength c. lost d. sickness
10. **fleet**
 a. shipbuilder b. structure c. group d. underwater

D Check (✓) the better response to each question.

1. Why do you think profits are down?
 a. It might be because of the acquisition. b. She really made an improvement.
2. What can we use to pack up this stuff?
 a. I saw an empty cardboard box downstairs. b. Let's wait until we get an update.
3. How did you know the customer was unhappy?
 a. I think it was something about nausea. b. I inferred it from the last report.
4. Why won't the lights in my room turn on?
 a. The whole power grid is down. b. It might be at the naval academy.
5. Do you know why Vicky called?
 a. Look at all these accessories. b. She didn't elaborate.

The Big Ship

Ernest looked at his **fleet** of ships. Usually, he used them for his firm, which **imported marble** statues from other countries. But today he was going fishing, and the ship he chose was his favorite. It had an **elaborate** painting on the side that showed a **naval** battle. It also had some new **updates** to its computer system. His favorite ship's latest **acquisition** was a device with a small **grid** to show the ship's **exact** location. This new **accessory** kept Ernest from getting lost.

At daybreak, Ernest happily sailed until he was far from land. Then he saw a small boat in the distance. There was an old man standing next to its **mast**. He was waving his arms in the air. There was also a boy with his head hanging over the boat's edge. Ernest **inferred** that the boy was suffering from **nausea**. Their clothes were **saturated** with seawater. Ernest assumed that they were in trouble. Most people never realized, but Ernest had an **innate** desire to help people. He began sailing toward them, eager to **facilitate** their rescue and thus solve their **dilemma**.

As he got closer to the boat, he was shocked by its simplicity. The boat's wood looked no stronger than **cardboard**, and the equipment was old. Still, there were several large fish in a **pouch** in the boat. Ernest threw a large package onto the boat. He yelled, "Here! You can **inflate** this boat to get you back to land."

"Get out of here!" screamed the old man.

Ernest was confused. "Don't you need help?" he asked. "Your ship doesn't seem adequate enough to sail so far away from land."

"You've just scared away a huge fish," the boy said. "We waved to let you know you were too close to us."

Ernest turned around and headed home. He learned that it's better not to help unless asked to. Otherwise, you might not help anyone at all.



Track 10-2



READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ Ernest usually used his fleet for his firm that imported marble statues from other countries.

2. ____ His favorite ship had updated accessories like a new grid.

3. ____ When Ernest saw the old man standing next to the mast, he decided to go home.

4. ____ Ernest offered the man and the boy a boat that inflates to facilitate their rescue.

5. ____ Ernest had the innate desire to make a lot of money.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Fishing methods
 - b. Types of fishing boats
 - c. New fishing technology
 - d. People trying to help
2. How does the author describe the clothes of the people in the boat?
Their clothes

3. Where did the people in the small boat keep their fish?
There were several

WORD LIST



- attorney** [ətá:rni:]
n. An **attorney** is one who gives others advice about the law.
 The **attorney** appeared in front of the judge for me.



- chronic** [kránik]
adj. When something is **chronic**, it happens over and over again for a long time.
 He had **chronic** pain in his chest and needed to see a doctor.



- discipline** [dísəplin]
n. **Discipline** is training that helps people follow the rules.
 One of the teacher's jobs is to teach her students **discipline**.



- donor** [dóunər]
n. A **donor** is somebody who gives something to an organization.
 He was proud to be a blood **donor**.



- fellow** [félou]
n. A **fellow** is someone who shares a job or quality with someone else.
 All of my **fellow** patients at the hospital have also complained about the food.



- gossip** [gósip]
n. **Gossip** is information that might be untrue but is still discussed anyway.
 The friends exchanged **gossip** about the people they knew in school.



- graduate** [græədʒuèit]
v. To **graduate** from a school means to complete and pass all courses of study there.
 At the end of the spring, my friends and I will **graduate** from high school.



- graffiti** [græfí:ti:]
n. **Graffiti** is words or drawings in public places.
 The wall was covered with colorful **graffiti**.



- guardian** [gá:rdiən]
n. A **guardian** is someone who protects somebody or something.
 The librarians are the **guardians** of the books.



- implicate** [implikèit]
v. To **implicate** someone is to show that they have done a crime or something bad.
 The man was **implicated** in the theft at the store.



- kin** [kin]
n. **Kin** is a person's family and relatives.
His **kin** were all farmers.



- referee** [rɛfəri:]
n. A **referee** is a person who makes sure that the rules are followed in sports.
The soccer player didn't agree with the **referee**.



- sever** [sévr]
v. To **sever** something is to cut through it completely.
He **severed** the string using scissors.



- shaft** [ʃæft]
n. A **shaft** is a handle of a tool or weapon.
The golf club had a long wooden **shaft** that he held in his hands.



- stab** [stæb]
v. To **stab** means to cut with the end of a sharp object like a knife.
He **stabbed** the fork into the potato and passed it to his daughter.



- stimulus** [stímjələs]
n. A **stimulus** is something that causes growth or activity.
Having a lot of money is a **stimulus** for people to buy more things.



- suspicion** [səspɪʃən]
n. A **suspicion** is a feeling that something is possible or true in a crime.
The police had a **suspicion** that the driver had stolen the purse.



- terminate** [té:rmənèit]
v. To **terminate** something means to stop or end it.
The trip was **terminated** after the car broke down.



- theme** [ði:m]
n. A **theme** is the main subject of a book, movie, or painting.
The students discussed the book's **theme** in class.



- tuition** [tu:ifən]
n. **Tuition** is the amount of money paid to go to a school.
University **tuitions** have increased by 50 percent in the last five years.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

- Which is a place that you would graduate from?
a. An island b. A school c. A house d. A party
- Which of the following has a shaft?
a. A calendar b. A keyboard c. A basketball d. A pool stick
- What is one responsibility of a referee?
a. To make sure a game is fair b. To stop crime
c. To guard athletes d. To be a good parent
- Why might somebody hire an attorney?
a. To watch security tapes b. To pay for their bills
c. To prove they didn't do a crime d. To help them decorate their home
- How would you describe chronic pain?
a. It hurts a lot. b. It hurts all the time.
c. It hurts in the morning. d. It hurts only when it is cold.

B Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- kin**
a. relatives b. boxes c. friends d. principals
- chronic**
a. useless b. unskilled c. constant d. again
- attorney**
a. police officer b. lawyer c. teacher d. instructor
- stab**
a. to cut b. to prove c. to get help d. to wonder
- theme**
a. a book b. a preview c. a main idea d. a perspective
- suspicion**
a. lunch money b. classes c. mistrust d. clothes
- guardian**
a. a protector b. a judge c. intelligence d. truth

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

WORD BANK

tuition	chronic	graffiti	discipline	gossip
terminate	stimulus	donor	graduated	implicated

- Mr. Wilson 1. _____ from the university over fifteen years ago.
 He has always been a generous 2. _____ and wants to improve the school.
 The university recently decreased its 3. _____.
 It was supposed to be a(n) 4. _____ for more students to study there.
 Laurie was 5. _____ in a terrible thing.
 She was caught leaving 6. _____ on the school wall.
 Elliot had 7. _____ problems at school.
 His parents decided to show more 8. _____.
 Hannah was tired of hearing 9. _____ about her neighbors.
 She decided to 10. _____ that behavior and think about better things.

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

- attorney / graduate
 I will _____ next year with a degree in sociology.
 He hired a(n) _____ to handle the court case.
- chronic / fellow
 She has _____ pain in her knees.
 A _____ colleague of mine asked me to join him for dinner.
- discipline / suspicion
 The police had a _____ that the homeless man stole the wallet.
 The boy lacks _____, preferring to play rather than study.
- gossip / tuition
 Don't pay attention to any of the office _____.
 The cost of _____ is making it harder for students to go to college.
- graffiti / guardian
 The boy's uncle was appointed _____ once his parents passed away.
 The wall of the building was covered in _____.

“I Didn’t Do It!”

Billy was in big trouble. The day before, a **donor** had given the school a painting with a sports **theme**. It showed a **referee** congratulating two athletes. The principal had hung the painting in front of the office, hoping that it would be a **stimulus** for students to play sports. The next morning, however, the painting was destroyed. There was **graffiti** on it, and it had many holes in it. The worst part was that one of Billy’s **fellow** students had said she thought she saw Billy do it!

But Billy didn’t do it. The principal called Billy’s parents and said, “Billy won’t tell us the truth. He’s a **chronic** liar, and he ruined the painting. If you don’t pay for it, we’ll **terminate** his education here.”

Billy’s parents didn’t have enough money to pay for the painting and for his **tuition**. But Billy’s parents had an idea. That afternoon, they went to see Mr. Meyers, an **attorney**.

“Mr. Meyers, my son has been **implicated** in a crime he says he didn’t do,” Billy’s father said. “Everybody believes the **gossip**. Even some of our own **kin** think he did it!”

“I believe you. My **suspicion** is that the tape from the security cameras will show who really did it,” said Mr. Meyers.

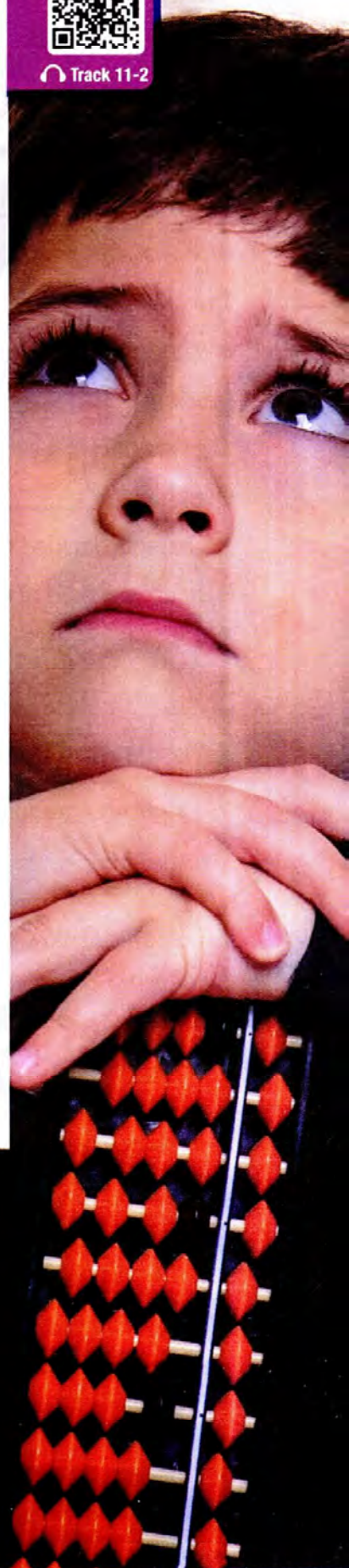
The next day, Mr. Meyers received a packet with the videotape from the school. It showed another student who resembled Billy walking up to the painting and writing on it. Then the student took a knife by the **shaft** and started to **stab** large holes in it. Finally, he **severed** the rope that held up the painting, and it fell to the floor.

Mr. Meyers showed the tape to the principal. “Clearly, that’s not Billy,” he said. “This boy is actually responsible and needs some **discipline**.”

Billy was happy that someone believed him. He said to Mr. Meyers, “When I **graduate** and go to university, I will major in law so I can be a **guardian** of justice like you!”



Track 11-2



READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ A donor gave the school a painting with a sports theme as a stimulus for students to play sports.

2. ____ The painting showed a referee congratulating two athletes.

3. ____ Billy was implicated in the crime because a fellow student received a packet with a videotape showing him doing it.

4. ____ Everybody gossiped about Billy, and even some of his kin thought he did it.

5. ____ The principal threatened to terminate Billy's education if his parents didn't pay his tuition.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Studying law
 - b. Meeting the principal
 - c. Being wrongly accused
 - d. Acquiring a painting
2. What did the principal say about Billy?
The principal said that

3. What did the attorney suggest to the principal about the boy responsible for the crime?
The attorney suggested that

WORD LIST



- aggressive** [əgrésiv]
adj. If someone is **aggressive**, then they constantly want to fight or argue.
 Nobody liked to play games with him because he was always too **aggressive**.



- amnesty** [æmnəsti:]
n. **Amnesty** is a pardon given to prisoners of war.
 She was denied **amnesty** for her involvement in the war.



- arena** [əri:nə]
n. An **arena** is a building where people can watch sports and concerts.
 The new **arena** was all set to hold the championship match.



- auditorium** [ə:ditɔ:riəm]
n. An **auditorium** is a large building used for public events.
 People have gathered at the school **auditorium** to watch the play.



- captive** [kæptiv]
n. A **captive** is a prisoner.
 The guards told the **captive** that there was no way he could escape the prison.



- combat** [kám bæt]
n. **Combat** is fighting between two people or groups.
 The two warriors were locked in **combat**.



- commonplace** [kámənpliceis]
adj. If something is **commonplace**, then it is ordinary.
 There is nothing **commonplace** about the way Morris dresses.



- compound** [kám paund]
n. A **compound** is an enclosed area such as a prison or factory.
 The workers waited outside the **compound** for the gates of the factory to open.



- corps** [kɔ:r]
n. A **corps** is a division of a military force.
 The army had a **corps** of archers who trained apart from the regular soldiers.



- distract** [distrækt]
v. To **distract** someone means to stop them from concentrating on something.
 The phone call **distracted** him so much that he forgot all about his homework.



- dumb** [dʌm]
adj. If someone is **dumb**, they are unable to speak.
She did not share the secret. She remained as silent as if she were **dumb**.



- foe** [fou]
n. A **foe** is an enemy or opponent.
It was hard to believe that anyone could be his **foe**.



- hack** [hæk]
v. To **hack** something means to cut it into uneven pieces.
My uncle used the ax to **hack** the tree into many logs.



- meditate** [médətèit]
v. To **meditate** means to focus or think deeply in silence.
She liked to **meditate** for several hours each day.



- nick** [nik]
v. To **nick** something or someone means to cut them slightly with a sharp object.
While cutting the carrots, the cook **nicked** his finger with the edge of his knife.



- provoke** [prəvóuk]
v. To **provoke** someone means to annoy them on purpose to cause violence.
The older boy **provoked** Paul by calling him mean names.



- realm** [reɪlm]
n. A **realm** is any area of activity or interest.
He was not very active in the **realm** of business.



- reign** [rein]
n. A **reign** is the period of time in which a ruler rules.
The emperor's **reign** lasted for only two years.



- rust** [rʌst]
n. **Rust** is a red and brown coating on iron objects caused by water and air.
The old metal gate would not swing because the hinges were covered in **rust**.



- sacred** [séikrid]
adj. If something is **sacred**, then it is worshipped and respected.
One religion in India will not harm cows because it believes that they are **sacred**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

- Who would most likely serve in a corps?
a. A teacher b. A baby c. A minister d. A soldier
- What would you find near a compound?
a. A fence b. A napkin c. A parade d. A computer program
- Which would you most likely see in an auditorium?
a. A shark b. A river c. A crowd d. Birds
- Who would most likely be involved in combat?
a. A warrior b. A teacher c. A swimmer d. A dancer
- A dumb person has what?
a. A problem hearing b. A problem walking
c. A problem speaking d. A problem seeing

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

- foe**
a. shovel b. friend c. room d. thumb
- amnesty**
a. education b. prison c. energy d. highway
- combat**
a. peace b. brush c. carpet d. bird
- sacred**
a. brave b. better c. evil d. warm
- distract**
a. increase b. pretend c. return d. focus
- dumb**
a. kind b. wrong c. loud d. hurt
- commonplace**
a. unusual b. fresh c. pleasant d. actual
- hack**
a. mend b. sneeze c. blame d. dig
- aggressive**
a. smart b. tall c. calm d. young
- provoke**
a. mash b. burn c. tire d. soothe

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **realm**
 a. lunch b. area c. gown d. idea
2. **auditorium**
 a. market b. assembly hall c. music d. present
3. **rust**
 a. morning b. speed c. truth d. decay
4. **corps**
 a. basin b. troop c. pace d. image
5. **meditate**
 a. think b. bake c. swim d. sweep
6. **compound**
 a. garbage b. pasture c. kilogram d. prison
7. **reign**
 a. bath b. snow c. rule d. chalk
8. **arena**
 a. stadium b. boulder c. camera d. believable
9. **nick**
 a. scratch b. choice c. grain d. glove
10. **captive**
 a. challenge b. motor c. prisoner d. ticket

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. rust / meditate
 This chemical will remove the _____ from the engine.
 My doctor recommended I _____ every day for twenty minutes.
2. reign / provoke
 During the king's _____, the kingdom experienced prosperity.
 Don't _____ the bird in the cage.
3. commonplace / compound
 On this _____, we have several research facilities.
 This type of behavior is not _____.

The Soldier's Decision

A soldier was captured while fighting in an enemy king's land. It was well known that this king would make **captives** fight one another. This was **commonplace** during his **reign**. For these fights, the king had built several large **arenas**. He often awarded the winners by setting them free or even having them join his elite army **corps**.

The soldier, however, decided he had seen too much violence. He now felt that all life was **sacred**. The night before his first match, he made a risky decision. He decided that he would not engage in **combat**. He knew he might never be set free, but it was a decision that he was willing to accept.

In the morning, he was led from the prisoners' **compound** to one of the king's arenas. A gate coated in **rust** stood between him and the floor of the **auditorium**. He was worried, but he knew what he had to do.

When the gate opened, he calmly walked to the center of the arena and sat. He started to **meditate**. His **foe**, Darius, who was skilled in the **realm** of sword fighting and was typically not very **aggressive**, would not fight the quiet soldier until he attacked Darius first.

Darius tried to **provoke** him by **hacking** at the air close to his head with his sword. But the soldier was not **distracted**. He sat quietly, as if he were **dumb**, and looked calmly up at the sky. Even when Darius **nicked** him on the cheek with the edge of his sword, the soldier did not move.

At last, he threw down his sword and shield and gave up. "I can't fight someone who refuses to fight me!" Darius shouted to the king.

The king was very impressed with the soldier. Never in any battle had he seen someone so brave. As a result, he gave the peaceful soldier **amnesty**. The soldier's actions proved to the king and everyone in the arena that peace was more powerful than fighting.



Track 12-2



READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ The gate between the soldier and the auditorium was coated with rust.

2. ____ The prisoner was led from the arena to the compound.

3. ____ While he meditated, the soldier was distracted by his opponent.

4. ____ The king gave the brave soldier amnesty and made him join his elite army corps.

5. ____ The quiet soldier felt that all life was sacred.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Meeting a king
 - b. Being a warrior
 - c. Hoping for peace
 - d. Fighting in war
2. Why did the captive seem like he was dumb?
The captive seemed like _____

3. In what realm did the soldier's opponent Darius have skill?
His opponent was _____

WORD LIST



- aesthetic** [esθétik]
adj. If something is **aesthetic**, then it is concerned with a love of beauty.
 The dresses were noteworthy for their **aesthetic** design.



- arrogant** [ærəgənt]
adj. If someone is **arrogant**, they think that they are more important than others.
 He is very **arrogant**. Even though he's not the boss, he tells everyone what to do.



- bias** [baïəs]
n. A **bias** is a person's likelihood to like one thing more than another thing.
 The mothers had a natural **bias** for their own child's picture.



- canyon** [kænjən]
n. A **canyon** is a narrow valley with steep walls through which a river often flows.
 The **canyon** was so deep that the ground inside was covered in shadow.



- creek** [kri:k]
n. A **creek** is a stream or small river.
 Only small fish lived in the shallow waters of the **creek**.



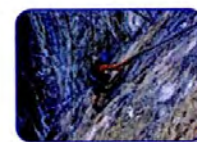
- drill** [dril]
n. A **drill** is a tool with a point that spins in order to make a hole.
 The carpenter used the **drill** to make several holes in the wood.



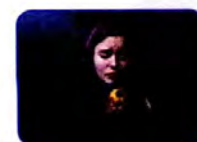
- executive** [igzékjutiv]
n. An **executive** is the top manager of a business.
 After twenty years at the company, he finally became the **executive**.



- fatigue** [fəti:g]
n. **Fatigue** is a feeling of extreme tiredness.
 After three days with little sleep, she was feeling a lot of **fatigue**.



- incline** [inkláin]
n. An **incline** is a sharp rise in something, especially a hill or mountain.
 This mountain has one of the steepest **inclines** in the world.



- nasty** [næsti:]
adj. If something is **nasty**, then it is not nice or pleasant.
 The rotten apple left a **nasty** taste inside her mouth.



- perceive** [pərsi:v]
v. To **perceive** something means to be aware of it.
He was talking loudly, so he did not **perceive** that the music had stopped.



- primate** [praimeit]
n. A **primate** is a type of mammal that includes monkeys, apes, and humans.
Primates use their hands for such tasks as swinging from branches.



- primitive** [primətiv]
adj. If something is **primitive**, then it is simple, basic, and not very developed.
The computers of the 1980s are **primitive** compared to those of today.



- stereotype** [stəriətaip]
n. A **stereotype** is a general but often incorrect idea about a person or thing.
There's a **stereotype** that pigs are dirty animals. But they are rather clean.



- sticky** [stiki:]
adj. If something is **sticky**, then it is covered with a substance that things stick to.
Place the **sticky** part of the tape against the paper, so it will cling to the wall.



- termite** [té:rmait]
n. A **termite** is an insect that lives in groups and feeds on wood.
The wood we found was full of **termites**.



- thereby** [ðeərbái]
adv. If we say that **thereby** something happens, we mean it is a result of something else.
He didn't score a goal, **thereby** ending his chance at setting a record.



- trail** [treil]
n. A **trail** is a path for travelling by foot through a wild area.
A narrow **trail** cut through the field and over the hills.



- twig** [twig]
n. A **twig** is a short and thin branch from a tree or bush.
They started the fire with a handful of dry **twigs**.



- welfare** [wélfeə]
n. **Welfare** is the health and happiness of a person or group.
Having plenty of clean water is necessary for the **welfare** of people.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

- Which of the following might be eaten by a termite?
a. A log b. A brick c. A cake d. A feather
- Who would most likely use a drill?
a. A captain b. A carpenter c. A cowboy d. A lifeguard
- What job would an executive do?
a. Clean floors b. Manage workers c. Teach science d. Prepare food
- What would best describe something that smells nasty?
a. Sweet b. Steamy c. Stinky d. Pleasant
- How would you describe someone who could NOT perceive sound?
a. Deaf b. Blind c. Quiet d. Mute

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

WORD BANK

trail	stereotype	twig	canyon	creek
fatigue	aesthetic	welfare	primitive	termites

The path leading out of the 1. _____ was very steep.

When they reached the top, they had to rest because of their 2. _____.

He had a(n) 3. _____ about ancient cultures.

He thought that all their customs and ideas were 4. _____.

The 5. _____ led travelers to the top of the mountain.

I was astonished by the 6. _____ view.

A line of 7. _____ stretched from the mound across the forest floor.

They were all going to eat a(n) 8. _____ that had fallen off a tree.

People thought that the water from the 9. _____ cured illnesses.

They drank it because they hoped it would be beneficial to their 10. _____.

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **perceive**
a. notice b. share c. copy d. gain
2. **welfare**
a. welcome b. blanket c. health d. sale
3. **bias**
a. herb b. sock c. box d. favoritism
4. **arrogant**
a. proud b. bright c. loose d. loud
5. **creek**
a. button b. truck c. stream d. arrow
6. **nasty**
a. slow b. small c. smooth d. mean
7. **executive**
a. group b. boss c. monster d. finger
8. **trail**
a. path b. moment c. song d. mirror
9. **incline**
a. rise b. cotton c. shoulder d. soldier
10. **thereby**
a. growth b. section c. dream d. so

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

1. The kids gathered short, thin branches for their school art project.

2. The glue was covered with a substance that made things stick to it.

3. Early rocket development was simple and basic compared to what we have in the 21st century.

4. Monkeys, apes, and humans are some of the few animals with opposable thumbs.

5. After walking 12 kilometers, I was filled with a sense of extreme tiredness.

The Man and the Monkey

While flying over a jungle, a wealthy **executive's** private plane crashed. Some of the crew were hurt, so the pilot decided to stay with them and wait for help. The **arrogant** executive, though, didn't care about the **welfare** of the pilot and crew. Rather, he thought he could walk out of the jungle and find a town to stay in.

He followed a **trail** through a **canyon** and along a **creek**. The jungle was actually very stunning. If the arrogant executive had stopped to look around, he might have **perceived** the jungle's beauty. But he was in a **nasty** mood and had no care for the **aesthetic** value of the jungle. He continued to walk up the steep **incline** of the jungle's hills.

Soon, he was lost. Several days passed, and **fatigue** and hunger weakened him. He was very tired and afraid.

Just then, a monkey came out of the trees. It was carrying a **twig** covered in honey. It walked up to a mound where **termites** lived. He then used the twig like a **drill** to make a hole in the mound. Then very carefully, it removed the twig from the hole. The **sticky** twig was covered with termites.

Instead of eating the bugs, the monkey offered them to the executive, but he didn't want what the monkey offered. He shouted at the monkey, "Get away from me, you stupid **primate!**"

The executive's **stereotype** of the monkey was wrong. The monkey was not stupid. It knew how to find food, whereas the executive did not. He refused the help of the monkey, **thereby** leaving himself to starve.

When the executive was finally found, he was very skinny and sick. He had not eaten for a very long time. Because he held a **bias** against the **primitive** ways of the monkey, he had gone hungry and almost died. The executive didn't understand that it was his arrogant attitude that had caused all of his problems.



Track 13-2



READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ The executive only cared about the welfare of his pilot and crew.

2. ____ The executive followed a trail through a canyon and along a creek.

3. ____ The executive was in a nasty mood, so he did not see the aesthetic value of the jungle.

4. ____ The executive walked up the small incline of the jungle's hills.

5. ____ The executive's stereotype of the primate was correct.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Types of primates
 - b. Plane crash survivors
 - c. Useful survival techniques
 - d. The consequences of arrogance
2. What did the monkey use like it was a drill?
He used _____

3. What did the executive never perceive about his arrogant attitude?
He never _____

WORD LIST



- behalf** [bi'hæf]
n. If something is done on one's **behalf**, it is done for that person by another.
 The original speaker was sick, so his son gave the speech on his **behalf**.



- flap** [flæp]
v. To **flap** means to move quickly up and down or from side to side.
 The tiny bird **flapped** its wings and ate from the flowers.



- glacier** [gléifér]
n. A **glacier** is a large piece of ice that moves very slowly.
 The North Pole is covered by a huge **glacier**.



- globe** [gloub]
n. The **globe** refers to the Earth.
 Water covers most of the **globe**.



- horizontal** [hò:rezántl]
adj. When something is **horizontal**, it is flat and level with the ground.
 The Russian flag has three **horizontal** stripes of white, blue, and red.



- hum** [hʌm]
v. To **hum** means to make a low, continuous noise.
 The man **hummed** his favorite song.



- inventory** [invəntò:ri:]
n. An **inventory** is a supply of something.
 Gwen was checking the **inventory** to make sure we had what we needed.



- inward** [ínwərd]
adj. If a thought or feeling is **inward**, it is not expressed or shown to others.
 She had an **inward** feeling of guilt when she lied to her mother.



- loaf** [louf]
n. A **loaf** of bread is bread shaped and baked in one piece.
 Could you please buy a **loaf** of bread for sandwiches?



- oracle** [ó:rəkl]
n. An **oracle** is a person who speaks with gods and gives advice about the future.
 The king went to the **oracle** to ask if going to war was a good idea.

 **orbit** [ó:rbit]

v. To **orbit** something means to move around it in a continuous, curving path.
The Moon **orbits** the Earth.

 **overview** [óuvərvju:]

n. An **overview** is a general description of a situation.
My brother gave me an **overview** of the important parts of the book.

 **preview** [pri:vju:]

n. A **preview** is an opportunity to see something before it is available to the public.
The band played us a **preview** of their new song.

 **previous** [pri:viəs]

adj. If something is **previous**, then it happened earlier in time or order.
He turned back to the **previous** page to read the paragraph again.

 **provide** [prəvaíd]

v. To **provide** something means to supply it.
Each student was **provided** with a test and three sharp pencils.

 **recur** [ri:kə:r]

v. To **recur** means to happen more than once.
Burglaries seem to **recur** over and over in our neighborhood.

 **relevant** [réləvənt]

adj. When something is **relevant**, it is important to a certain person or situation.
The 30-year-old book about politics is still **relevant** to our society today.

 **rite** [rait]

n. A **rite** is a traditional ceremony carried out by a particular group or society.
Special masks are worn during the **rite** when a new baby is born.

 **stall** [sto:l]

v. To **stall** means to stop a process and continue it at a later time.
If you give the car a push, it won't **stall**.

 **supernatural** [sù:pərnætʃərəl]

adj. If something is **supernatural**, it is not real or explainable by laws of nature.
The dragon had **supernatural** powers, such as flying and breathing fire.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. What recurs when watching a funny movie?
a. Boredom b. Laughter c. Headaches d. Hunger
2. What orbits the Earth?
a. The Moon b. A car c. A bird d. A kite
3. Why do birds flap their wings?
a. To eat b. To fly c. To whistle d. To exercise
4. What is supernatural?
a. A frog b. A school c. A ghost d. An eclipse
5. If you give an overview of a movie, you _____.
a. describe the important parts b. watch it again
c. tell others it was a good movie d. pay money

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

WORD BANK

loaf	oracles	inward	behalf	orbit
rite	globe	provided	overview	relevant

- I'm going on a trip halfway across the 1. _____.
- While I'm gone, Sarah will turn in my homework on my 2. _____.
- On our vacation to Africa, we got to witness an old Egyptian 3. _____.
- We weren't told all the details of it, but we were given a brief 4. _____.
- He 5. _____ slices of bread for the children's sandwiches.
- He can make several by baking a single 6. _____ of bread.
- Sometimes, I choose to keep my thoughts and feelings 7. _____.
- Although I'm quiet about them, they are still 8. _____.
- In the past, people asked 9. _____ how the gods moved the planets.
- Today, science explains how the planets 10. _____ the sun.

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **relevants**
a. important b. beautiful c. vast d. different
2. **horizontal**
a. heavy b. flat c. large d. nice
3. **a rite**
a. a story b. a belief c. a body d. a ceremony
4. **stall**
a. to stop b. to fade c. to blink d. to react
5. **inventory**
a. a brand b. a trait c. a supply d. a car

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

1. My earlier report was just a short account of the long, difficult book.

2. In ancient Greece, the person who gives advice often gave information about the future.

3. The top of the fence was perfectly flat and level with the ground.

4. I know about the piece because I saw the viewing before it was available to the public.

5. The baker made an extra piece of bread for the homeless man in the alley.

6. She is embarrassed of some of her not expressed or shown thoughts.

7. The fisherman liked to make a low, continuous noise while he waited for a bite.

8. The travelers were given a place to stay, but they had to supply their own food.

9. The company had to stop the process of the production of the dangerous toy.

10. We saw a cute polar bear jump into the water from the edge of the large mass of ice.

Cosmo's Flight

When Cosmo woke up, he was crying. He had had a dream that he was falling. This dream had **recurred** for the **previous** five nights.

Cosmo was scared that his dreams were a **preview** of what was going to happen on his flight the next day. Cosmo was a **supernatural** being who was about to turn 15 years old. In his culture, boys of his age were required to participate in an important **rite**. They were given wings and instructed to **orbit** the Earth. After successful flights, the boys officially became men. Cosmo certainly wanted to be a man, but he was scared. He went to the **oracle** of a god named Dano. Cosmo said, "I'm not sure I can make such a long trip. What if I get tired? What if my strength **stalls**, and I can't stay in the air. I'll crash and die!"

Dano replied, "Don't be afraid. You have all the **relevant** skills in your personal **inventory** that have been building up over the years. To ease your worry, let me tell you a little about what will happen tomorrow. You'll begin over Africa. You'll keep flying north until you come to the Himalayas. The mountaintops will look like small **loaves** of bread at such a high distance. The rivers of the world will look like pieces of blue string that cross the **globe**. Keep your body **horizontal** when flying against the winds of the Pacific Ocean. Keep your eyes open and enjoy the beauty of the Earth. You will be fine, you'll see."

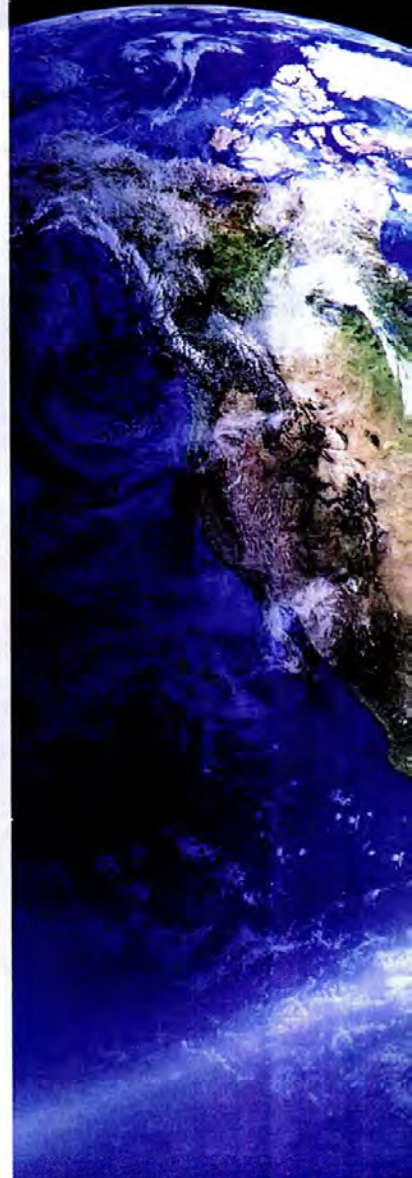
Cosmo replied, "Thanks for the **overview** of my journey. I'll do my best."

The next morning, Cosmo was **provided** with a divine set of wings and sent on his way. He **flapped** his wings and went high above the Earth. He flew over mountains, oceans, and **glaciers**. After a while, his **inward** thoughts were no longer about falling. He was actually having fun! He began to **hum** a song as he enjoyed the view. When he reached home, his tribe was there to greet him.

The chief said, "On **behalf** of the tribe, I declare you a man. We're proud of you, Cosmo!" Cosmo was proud of himself, too.



Track 14-2



READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ Cosmo was scared that his recurring dreams of the previous nights were a preview of what would happen.

2. ____ Supernatural boys of Cosmo's age participated in an important rite.

3. ____ In Dano's summary, he told Cosmo to keep his body horizontal against the winds of the Indian Ocean.

4. ____ Dano flapped the wings he was provided with and orbited the globe.

5. ____ Cosmo sang a tune while he flew and enjoyed the view.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Believing in oneself
 - b. Flying around the world
 - c. Asking others for help
 - d. Having fun
2. What inward thoughts were no longer relevant to Cosmo after he started having fun?
Cosmo's inward thoughts about

3. What did Dano say to Cosmo about the tops of the Himalayan Mountains?
Dano told Cosmo that

WORD LIST



- aquarium** [əkwɛəriəm]
n. An **aquarium** is a place where fish and underwater animals are kept.
 We took a trip to the **aquarium** and saw a scary shark.



- arbitrary** [ɑ:rbɪtrəri:]
adj. If something is **arbitrary**, it is not based on any plan or system, so it seems random.
 The classroom had many **arbitrary** rules that confused me.



- autobiography** [ɔ:təbaɪɔɡrəfi:]
n. An **autobiography** is a true story of a person's life written by that person.
 I read an **autobiography** about my favorite entertainer.



- convention** [kənvenʃən]
n. A **convention** is behavior that is considered to be common or polite.
 In the US, a popular **convention** is to shake hands when you meet someone.



- gracious** [ɡreɪʃəs]
adj. If someone is **gracious**, then they are kind and helpful to those who need it.
 The operator was **gracious** enough to help me find the number.



- improve** [ɪmpru:v]
v. To **improve** something means to make it better.
 He studied hard to **improve** his test scores from the previous year.



- insulate** [ɪnsəleɪt]
v. To **insulate** something means to protect it from heat, cold, or noise.
 People can conserve energy by **insulating** their houses.



- intrigue** [ɪntri:g]
v. To **intrigue** means to cause an interest in something or someone.
 Her mysterious past **intrigued** her new friend.



- longevity** [lɒndʒɛvəti]
n. **Longevity** is the ability to live for a long time.
 Sea turtles have an amazing **longevity**.



- misplace** [mɪspléis]
v. To **misplace** something means to lose it.
 I **misplaced** my wallet, and I didn't find it until a week later.



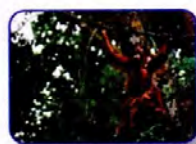
- naughty** [nɔ:ti]

adj. When children are **naughty**, they behave badly or do not do what they are told. The boy had to go to his room because he was being **naughty**.



- norm** [nɔ:rm]

n. A **norm** is a way of behaving that is considered normal in a particular society. Wearing a heavy coat all summer is not considered a **norm**.



- orangutan** [ɔ:ræŋtʌn]

n. An **orangutan** is a large ape with red and brown hair and long arms. **Orangutans** use their long arms to swing from trees.



- overload** [əʊvərləʊd]

v. To **overload** something means to put more things into it than it is meant to hold. If you **overload** the truck, it might crash.



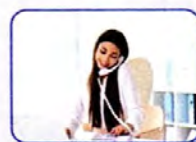
- philanthropy** [fɪlænθrəpi]

n. **Philanthropy** is the act of helping others without wanting anything in return. The wealthy business owner is well known for his acts of **philanthropy**.



- probe** [prəʊb]

v. To **probe** into something means to ask questions to discover facts about it. The bank **probed** into his financial history to see if he qualified for a loan.



- recipient** [rɪsɪpiənt]

n. A **recipient** of something is the person who receives it. I was the **recipient** of four phone calls today.



- reptile** [réptɪl]

n. A **reptile** is a cold-blooded animal that lays eggs and has skin covered with scales. Lizards are my favorite type of **reptile**.



- thrive** [θraɪv]

v. To **thrive** means to do well and be successful, healthy, or strong. He may be an old man, but he continues to **thrive**.



- ultimate** [ʌltɪmɪt]

adj. When something is **ultimate**, it is the final result or aim of a long series of events. By trying hard in school, I will reach my **ultimate** goal of becoming a doctor.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. What would you find at an aquarium?
a. A blanket b. A squid c. A cow d. A coyote
2. What can you do to improve your grades?
a. Copy them b. Study more c. Miss class d. Get less sleep
3. What is the ultimate result of going to college?
a. Signing up for classes b. Taking many tests
c. Getting a degree d. Dating
4. What happens if you insulate a house in the winter?
a. Cold air stays outside. b. Fires cannot be lit.
c. You can never get outside. d. It will float.
5. Who would most likely publish an autobiography?
a. An important person b. A five-year-old
c. A shy teenager d. A dead person

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

WORD BANK

recipient	improved	autobiography	reptile	insulated
gracious	naughty	longevity	norm	overloaded

1. The woman refused to give the _____ boy candy.
2. Running everyday has _____ the woman's health.
3. The children ran to take a look at the scaly _____.
4. Kids have no time to play if they are _____ with homework.
5. The room wasn't _____ and was freezing in the winter.
6. The celebrity was very _____ and accepted the gifts given to her.
7. People used to believe consuming mercury was the key to _____.
8. Did they announce the _____ of the award?
9. When I was young, being a stay-at-home mother was the _____.
10. The famed actor released his _____ last month.

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

1. **recipient**
a. an attempt b. a giver c. a friend d. a follower
2. **misplace**
a. to try b. to help c. to find d. to declare
3. **naughty**
a. wanting more b. over c. lacking d. behaving well
4. **longevity**
a. short life b. plans c. answers d. tallness
5. **thrive**
a. to create b. to do bad c. to agree d. to move around
6. **gracious**
a. mean b. silly c. kind d. smart
7. **norm**
a. abnormal b. common c. everyday d. average
8. **intrigue**
a. to excite b. to bore c. to reassure d. to trust
9. **arbitrary**
a. accidental b. solar c. random d. planned
10. **probe**
a. to touch b. to open c. to ignore d. to build

The Lottery

Joe was watching television when he heard a knock at the door. He thought, "Who could that be? It's probably one of the **naughty** neighborhood children." Joe stood up and walked to the door. When he opened it, he saw a beautiful woman.

She said, "Good morning, Joe! I have great news. You're the **recipient** of this check for one million dollars! You won the lottery!"

Joe couldn't believe it. His mind was **overloaded** with emotions. Joe said, "Thank you! Thank you!"

After he calmed down, Joe made a photocopy of the check in case he **misplaced** the original one. He sat and thought about what he wanted to do with the money. He didn't want to spend it in an **arbitrary** way. Joe thought, "I know there are others who need this money more than I do. I've always loved animals, so I think I'll buy things for the zoo!"

Joe knew that the zoo was in bad shape. The cages were too small, and they weren't **insulated** from the cold. Animals couldn't **thrive** in such conditions.

He took out some stationery and wrote a letter to the zoo. He offered to help the zoo buy huge cages for the large mammals and **reptiles**. He offered to buy healthy food for the **orangutans** to increase their **longevity**. He even said that he would buy new glass walls for the **aquarium** because the old ones were cracked.

Joe's act of **philanthropy intrigued** the zookeeper. He decided to **probe** into Joe's motivations to learn why he spent his money to **improve** the zoo. It wasn't a social **convention** for a person to be so **gracious**.

Joe told the zookeeper, "I know it's not the **norm**, but my **ultimate** decision to help these animals is better than anything I could have done for myself. If I ever write an **autobiography**, I will write that this was the happiest day of my life."



Track 15-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ Joe was the recipient of a check because he won the lottery.

2. ____ He wanted to buy new glass walls for the aquarium because the old ones were cracked.

3. ____ If Joe writes an autobiography, he will write about the norms of the overloaded aquarium.

4. ____ Joe made a photocopy of the check in case he misplaced the original one.

5. ____ When Joe opened the door, he saw one of the naughty neighborhood children.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?
 - a. Going to the zoo
 - b. Being a zookeeper
 - c. Appearing on TV
 - d. Giving to others
2. What did Joe think the naughty children were doing to him?
Joe thought

3. What was the purpose of the zookeeper wanting to probe Joe with questions?
He probed Joe to learn

WORD LIST



- antique** [ænti:k]
adj. If something is **antique**, it is very old and rare, and therefore valuable.
 My grandmother's **antique** rocking chair is worth a lot of money.



- applicant** [æplikənt]
n. An **applicant** is someone who writes a request to be considered for a job or prize.
 Lots of **applicants** came into the store when the job position became available.



- artifact** [ɑ:rtəfækt]
n. An **artifact** is an old object made by humans that is historically interesting.
 We studied **artifacts** from an ancient Chinese settlement.



- authentic** [ɔ:θəntik]
adj. When something is **authentic**, it is not false or a copy of the original.
 We ate **authentic** Italian food on our vacation to Rome.



- chronology** [krənɔlədʒi:]
n. The **chronology** of a series of past events is when they happened.
 We learned the **chronology** of World War II in history class.



- diplomat** [dɪpləmət]
n. A **diplomat** is a representative of a country who works with another country.
 The Spanish **diplomat** discussed trade issues with officials in Peru.



- epic** [épik]
n. An **epic** is a long book, poem, or movie about a period of time or a great event.
 The poet wrote an **epic** about the great discoveries of the past thousand years.



- excerpt** [éksə:rpt]
n. An **excerpt** is a short piece of writing or music taken from a larger piece.
 I didn't listen to the entire symphony online, but I did play an **excerpt**.



- fossil** [fósl]
n. A **fossil** is the hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant.
 The expert arranged the **fossils** to build the skeleton of the dinosaur.



- humiliate** [hju:milièit]
v. To **humiliate** someone means to make them feel ashamed and embarrassed.
 I was **humiliated** when I tripped and fell down in front of the whole school.



- lyric** [lɪrɪk]
adj. When a poem is considered **lyric**, it expresses a lot of emotion.
I enjoy reading and creating my own **lyric** poetry.



- majesty** [mædʒɪsɪti]
n. **Majesty** is supreme greatness or authority.
The **majesty** of the old castle amazed the tourists who came to see it.



- monarch** [mɒnɜːrk]
n. The **monarch** of a country is someone who rules a country through hereditary right.
The **monarch** lived in a beautiful palace with a grand gate.



- precede** [priːsɪd]
v. To **precede** something means to come before it.
The hurricane was **preceded** by a moment of still wind and clear sky.



- punctual** [pʌŋktʃuəl]
adj. When someone is **punctual**, they do something or arrive at the right time.
My mother hates being late. She is the most **punctual** person I know.



- recruit** [rɪkrú:t]
v. To **recruit** people means to select them to join or work for an organization.
We successfully **recruited** someone to be the new manager.



- refund** [rɪːfʌnd]
n. A **refund** is money given back to a person when an item is returned to a store.
I asked for a **refund** because the shoes I bought were too tight.



- register** [rɛdʒɪstəːr]
n. A **register** is an official list or record of people or things.
At a wedding, there is **register** for all of the guests to sign.



- renown** [rɪnəʊn]
n. **Renown** is the quality of being well known due to having done good things.
Michael is a singer of great **renown** in New Zealand.



- tusk** [tʌsk]
n. A **tusk** is a long, curved, pointed tooth of an elephant, boar, or walrus.
Sadly, some people hunt elephants and remove their **tusks** to sell them.

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **humiliate**
 a. impress b. entertain c. destroy d. embarrass
2. **diplomat**
 a. a representative b. a user c. a creature d. a joker
3. **punctual**
 a. hurried b. on time c. too loud d. brave
4. **precede**
 a. to fail b. to quit c. to rely d. to go first
5. **register**
 a. a control b. a list c. an apartment d. a grave

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

1. The circus performer held on to the elephant's long, curved tooth.

2. The salesman assured me that the artwork was not false or an imitation.

3. At the end of the year, our club will select a new person to join.

4. Janet isn't able to arrive at the right time at all. She's late to school every day.

5. It is difficult to follow the series of past events and times of computer programming.

6. DNA can be taken from a part of hard remains from a prehistoric animal.

7. Please stand and read a(n) short piece of writing taken from a larger piece.

8. I took a class at the university where I wrote simple and direct poetry.

9. *The Iliad* is an wonderful long book about great events.

10. Her mother was a dancer of some quality of being well known for doing good things.

Jen's New Job

The history museum needed to **recruit** a new tour guide. The director interviewed dozens of **applicants** before he decided to hire Jen. She was chosen because she was friendly, **punctual**, and had a great attitude.

On her first day, Jen got to work and prepared to give her first tour. She looked at the names on the **register**. She saw that the Queen of England and a **diplomat** were visiting the museum. She thought, "It's my very first day, and I have to impress a **monarch**! I hope I don't **humiliate** myself in front of a person of such **renown**!"

Jen was nervous. She took a deep breath and said, "Hello, everyone! I'm going to talk to you about the **chronology** of ancient Egypt." As she turned around to show the group some **artifacts**, she bumped into a copy of a **fossil** of an **authentic** elephant **tusk**. It fell to the ground and broke into a million pieces! "Oh no!" said Jen to herself. "I sure hope the rest of the tour goes better than this!"

The rest of the tour did not go any better. She tripped over an **antique** vase and broke a piece off of it. As she was reading an **excerpt** from a **lyric** poem, she sneezed and tore a page of the **epic**.

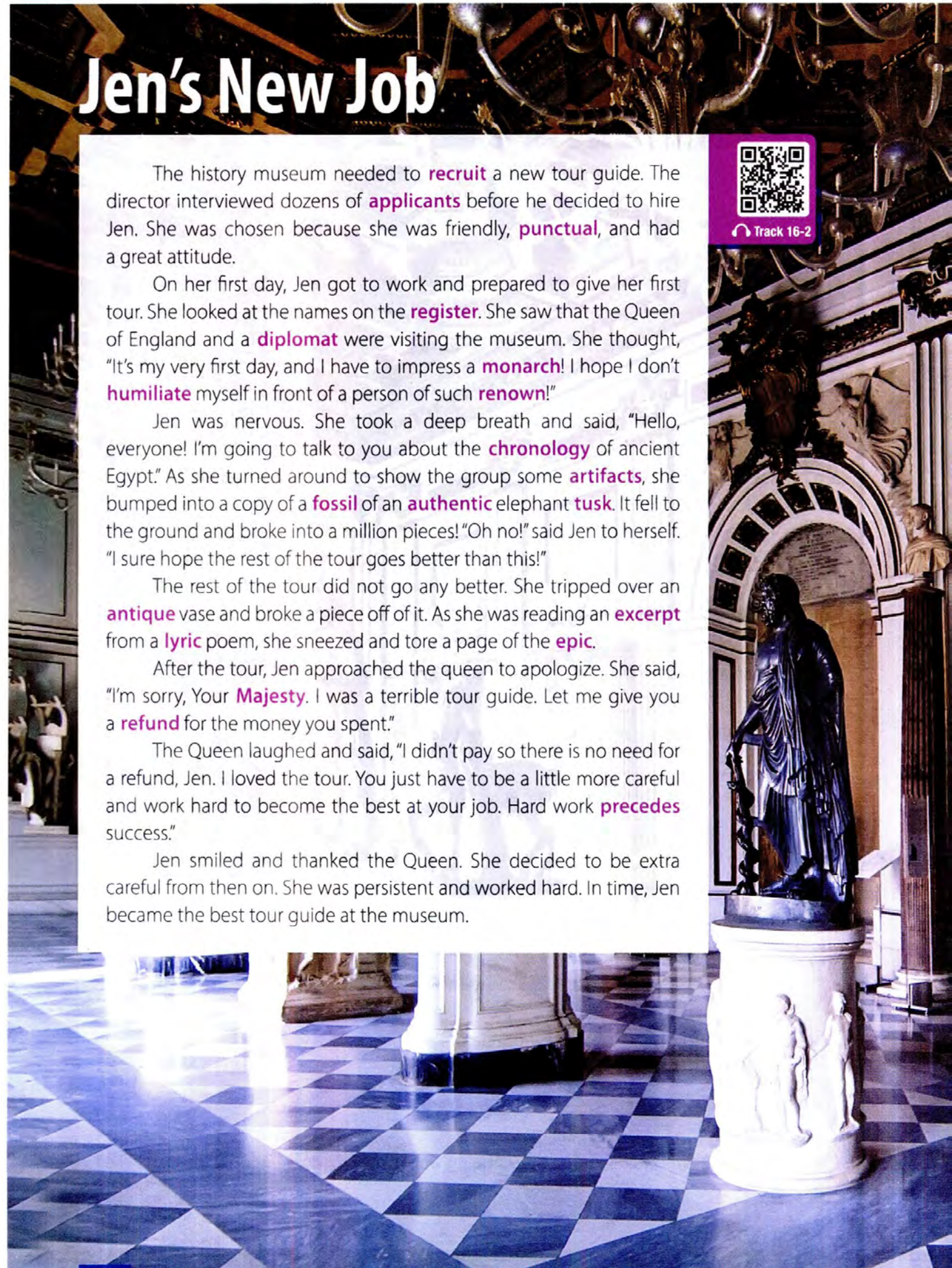
After the tour, Jen approached the queen to apologize. She said, "I'm sorry, Your **Majesty**. I was a terrible tour guide. Let me give you a **refund** for the money you spent."

The Queen laughed and said, "I didn't pay so there is no need for a refund, Jen. I loved the tour. You just have to be a little more careful and work hard to become the best at your job. Hard work **precedes** success."

Jen smiled and thanked the Queen. She decided to be extra careful from then on. She was persistent and worked hard. In time, Jen became the best tour guide at the museum.



Track 16-2



READING COMPREHENSION

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

- _____ The museum director interviewed dozens of applicants when he recruited a new tour guide.

- _____ Jen did not want to humiliate herself in front of the diplomat and the monarch.

- _____ The Queen bumped into the fossil of an authentic elephant tusk.

- _____ Jen was chosen for the job because she was friendly, punctual, and had a register.

- _____ Jen broke artifacts, including an antique vase.

PART B Answer the questions.

- What is the passage about?
 - Being more careful
 - Impressing others
 - Becoming a queen
 - Interviewing an artist
- What chronology did Jen want to talk about to her tour group?
Jen wanted to talk about

- What happened as Jen was reading the excerpt from the epic lyric poem?
She sneezed and

WORD LIST



- coexist** [kòuigzist]
v. To **coexist** with something means to exist with it in the same time and place.
 Our pets **coexist** in our home with few or no problems.



- conceive** [kənsi:v]
v. To **conceive** something means to be able to imagine or believe it.
 The child could not **conceive** the actual size of the Earth.



- dubious** [djú:biəs]
adj. When something or someone is **dubious**, they are not considered honest.
 The police thought that the man's description of the crime was **dubious**.



- ego** [i:gou]
n. An **ego** is a person's sense of their own worth.
 Kelly's **ego** made her think that she was some kind of a superhero.



- elastic** [ilæstik]
adj. **Elastic** is a rubber that stretches when it is pulled.
 He attached the **elastic** bungee to his legs before he jumped off the platform.



- endeavor** [indévər]
n. An **endeavor** is an attempt to do something, especially something new, or original.
 The company's new advertising **endeavor** ended in a horrible failure.



- engrave** [ingréiv]
v. To **engrave** means to cut a design, or words, into the surface of something.
 The couple **engraved** their names onto the old pine tree.



- excavate** [ékskəvèit]
v. To **excavate** means to dig on land and remove dirt to look for something.
 The team wishes to **excavate** the site in hope of finding fossils.



- jagged** [dʒægid]
adj. When something is **jagged**, it has a tough, uneven shape or edge.
 The swimmer was hurt when he fell on the **jagged** rocks.



- locale** [loukæl]
n. A **locale** is a small area or place where something specific happens.
 The spa was the perfect **locale** for my mother to relax and enjoy her vacation.



- magnitude** [mægnətjù:d]
n. **Magnitude** refers to large size.
This was a discovery of great **magnitude**.



- mold** [mould]
n. A **mold** is a hollow container that is used to make certain shapes.
Using a cupcake **mold** will ensure that they come out just right.



- outright** [áutràit]
adj. When something is **outright**, it is open and direct.
Everyone knew that the boy's story was an **outright** lie.



- periphery** [pəri:fəri:]
n. The **periphery** of an area, place, or thing is the edge of it.
A beautiful floral pattern is on the **periphery** of the stationery.



- plaster** [plæstər]
n. **Plaster** is a smooth paste that gets hard when it dries.
He used **plaster** to fill in the cracks in the old walls.



- shovel** [ʃʌvəl]
n. A **shovel** is a tool with a long handle that is used for digging.
The boy grabbed his **shovel** and got all of the snow off of the sidewalk.



- skeletal** [skéletl]
adj. When something is **skeletal**, it relates to bones in the body.
We studied the **skeletal** system in anatomy class.



- stumble** [stʌmbl]
v. When you **stumble**, you move in an awkward, unplanned way.
She **stumbles** a lot when she is drunk.



- thigh** [θai]
n. Your **thigh** is the upper half of your leg.
He suffered from a serious **thigh** injury.



- vicious** [vɪʃəs]
adj. When something or someone is **vicious**, they are violent and cruel.
The **vicious** dog tried to bite the small child.

EXERCISES

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

1. He chose to make his sculpture out of a smooth paste that hardens when it dries.

2. Our violent and cruel boss forced us to work twelve hours in a row without a break.

3. The race was close, so it was difficult to determine an open and direct winner.

4. This is the perfect small area where something happens for a picnic.

5. Puberty causes changes to a human's bone structure.

6. The salesperson's claim seemed quite dishonest, unsafe, and unreliable.

7. The man's upper legs were thick due to excessive exercise.

8. The man had his and his wife's initials carved into the ring.

9. The prisoners were unable to imagine and believe a plot for escaping the jail.

10. To plant these seeds, I will first need to buy a tool used for digging.

B Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. What might a person with a large ego say?
a. "I am the best." b. "I can't do it." c. "I'm hungry." d. "I'm sorry."
2. Which is likely to be jagged?
a. A doll b. A cliff c. A cloud d. A pillow
3. Which is likely to be excavated?
a. Water b. A sofa c. A computer d. The ground
4. What is part of the skeletal system?
a. The skin b. The tongue c. The skull d. The fingernails
5. What is an example of an endeavor?
a. Waking up b. Inventing a new machine
c. Making coffee d. Combing your hair

C Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **conceive**
a. to concur b. to receive c. to deliberate d. to destroy
2. **vicious**
a. victorious b. wonderful c. indifferent d. gentle
3. **excavate**
a. to dig b. to wander c. to cover d. to explore
4. **jagged**
a. blurred b. smooth c. slow d. healthy
5. **periphery**
a. center b. upper c. southern d. westward
6. **outright**
a. direct b. straight c. leftover d. uncertain
7. **elastic**
a. stiff b. elongated c. rubbery d. shiny
8. **dubious**
a. doubtful b. honest c. simple d. plentiful
9.
a. to muddle b. to straighten c. to trip d. to lose

The Fossil Hunters

Tim and Dean were great fossil hunters. They were the very best at finding dinosaur bones. Although Tim and Dean were quite similar, they were **outright** enemies. The two men got into **vicious** arguments all the time. They couldn't **coexist** peacefully because their **egos** were too large. Tim thought he was the best fossil hunter, while Dean was sure that he was much better than Tim.

One day, Tim was searching for fossils on the **periphery** of the city when he **stumbled** on a huge **thigh** bone. He had never seen anything like it! He took his **shovel** and carefully **excavated** the dirt around it. As he dug, he uncovered more **jagged** bones. He realized that he had found an entire dinosaur skeleton! Tim couldn't **conceive** of the **magnitude** of the find. He could not think of a plan to remove the huge skeleton all by himself. Such an **endeavor** would be beyond his capability. He needed help. He tried to think of people who would be capable of helping him remove the skeleton without breaking it. The only person Tim could think of was Dean, his enemy.

Tim ran into the city to find Dean. Tim found him and said, "Dean, I've found the **skeletal** remains of a huge animal. But I can't get the skeleton out by myself. Will you please help me?"

Dean thought that Tim's claim might be **dubious**. He replied, "If you're serious about the skeleton, I'll help."

Tim excitedly showed Dean the skeleton's **locale**. They worked together to carefully remove each bone. To keep the bones together, they tied them with **elastic** strips. When they were finished, they had uncovered a perfect skeleton. They used **plaster** to make a **mold** of the dinosaur's skull. They **engraved** their initials into it and gave it to the curator of a local museum.

Tim and Dean found out that they could work very well together. They decided to end their feud and become friends. By combining their talents, the men became even greater than they were before.



Track 17-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

- ____ Tim and Dean were outright enemies who got into vicious arguments.

- ____ Tim and Dean removed the jagged bones and used elastic to uncover them.

- ____ Tim couldn't conceive of a plan to remove the bones because by himself the endeavor would be too difficult.

- ____ Dean thought that Tim's ego might be dubious.

- ____ When Tim excavated the land, he uncovered many engraved bones.

PART B Answer the questions.

- What is the passage about?
 - Applying to a museum
 - Putting together fossils
 - Getting back at someone
 - Putting aside differences
- What did Tim use his shovel to do?
Tim used his shovel

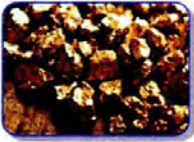
- What did the fossil hunters do to the plaster mold before they gave it to the curator?
They engraved

WORD LIST



attic [ætik]

n. An **attic** is a room just below a house's roof.
There were two windows in their **attic**.



chunk [tʃʌŋk]

n. A **chunk** is a thick, solid piece of something.
When they broke open the rock, they saw it was filled with **chunks** of gold.



civic [sivik]

adj. If something is **civic**, then it is related to a town or city, in particular to its government.
Most of the important **civic** buildings are located downtown.



descent [disént]

n. A **descent** is a movement downwards.
During the space shuttle's **descent**, the Earth appeared larger and larger.



din [din]

n. A **din** is loud, unpleasant, and extended noise.
The **din** of the rusty machinery made the factory a horrible place to work.



dissatisfy [dissætisfài]

v. To **dissatisfy** someone means to fail to please them.
He was **dissatisfied** with his meal.



fuss [fʌs]

n. A **fuss** is excited or annoyed behavior that is not useful in any way.
The child made an awful **fuss** because she didn't want to go to bed.



glamorous [glæməərəs]

adj. A **glamorous** occasion is one full of beauty and excitement.
There is nothing **glamorous** about where we live. It is very ordinary.



gourmet [gúəmei]

adj. If food is **gourmet**, then it is nicer and more expensive than regular food.
In order to get a **gourmet** meal, you have to eat at an expensive restaurant.



hence [hens]

adv. The word **hence** shows that something is a result of something else.
Mary forgot the key. **Hence**, we couldn't open the door.



- intrinsic** [ɪnˈtrɪnsɪk]
adj. If something is **intrinsic**, then it is related to the basic nature of that thing. Paper money has no **intrinsic** value. It is useful simply because society says it is.



- kettle** [ˈkɛtl]
n. A **kettle** is a large metal pot used for boiling liquids or cooking food. The soup was being cooked in a large **kettle**.



- ministry** [ˈmɪnɪstriː]
n. A **ministry** is a government department. The **Ministry** of Trade is responsible for taxing imports and exports.



- ordeal** [ɔːrdiːəl]
n. An **ordeal** is a bad experience. Driving in the snowstorm was an **ordeal** she'd never forget.



- outspoken** [ˌaʊtspóʊkən]
adj. If someone is **outspoken**, then they are not afraid to say what they think. She was an **outspoken** critic about the new banking laws.



- overwork** [ˌoʊvərˈwɜːrk]
v. To **overwork** someone means to make them tired with too much work. After working for three weeks with only one day of rest, Judy was **overworked**.



- particular** [pəˈtɪkjələr]
adj. If something is **particular**, then it is a single, important part of a group of things. The dress shop didn't have the **particular** dress she was looking for.



- snore** [snɔːr]
v. To **snore** means to make a loud noise each time a sleeping person breathes. It was impossible to get to sleep because my husband **snored**.



- soundly** [ˈsaʊndliː]
adv. If something is done **soundly**, then it is done in the best or most complete way. The nearest opponent was ten meters behind. She won the race **soundly**.



- superintendent** [sʊːpərɪnténdənt]
n. A **superintendent** is a person who runs a certain department or building. The **superintendent** decided to close the schools because of the weather.

EXERCISES

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

- din**
a. home b. supper c. silence d. ghost
- outspoken**
a. quiet b. little c. inside d. bright
- glamorous**
a. hurt b. ordinary c. kind d. young
- civic**
a. swollen b. happy c. private d. mature
- descent**
a. climb b. odor c. plate d. bill
- attic**
a. mouse b. square c. number d. cellar
- fuss**
a. complaint b. calm c. argument d. commerce
- dissatisfy**
a. cleanse b. leap c. trim d. please
- overwork**
a. relax b. understand c. select d. repair
- chunk**
a. bridge b. song c. whole d. lamp

B Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- intrinsic**
a. logical b. natural c. usable d. fragile
- ministry**
a. porch b. coast c. agency d. bush
- snore**
a. grunt b. fly c. rain d. call
- kettle**
a. cup b. bucket c. pot d. pan
- superintendent**
a. diner b. manager c. sunrise d. beginning

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

1. The movement downward from the mountain was because it had started to rain.

2. He lived a life full of beauty and excitement.

3. A thick, solid piece of dirt was stuck underneath the wagon's tire.

4. Please share your suggestions with the department leader so she can address them.

5. After toiling for hours in the hot sun, the prisoners were tired from too much work.

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. hence / attic
All of the Christmas decorations are stored in the _____.
He plays a lot of sports, _____ all the injuries.
2. din / ordeal
Everyone was mentally exhausted after the whole _____.
She is making spaghetti for _____.
3. fuss / outspoken
Shirley always makes a(n) _____ over simple matters.
Ken can be _____ and blunt.
4. ministry / superintendent
The _____ of Transport will look at the new railroad proposal.
The _____ asked to have a meeting with the student's parents.
5. intrinsic / glamorous
The singer was admired for her _____ lifestyle.
The ability to swim is _____ but then lost.

The Butler's Bad Day

The **Superintendent** of **Civic** Projects was a busy man. He worked every day of the week and had **glamorous** parties at his house every night.

However, if there was someone busier than him, it was his butler. He worked all day organizing the superintendent's parties and then cleaned up after them late at night. **Hence**, while the superintendent slept **soundly, snoring** loudly in his bed, the butler was still awake.

Sadly, although the butler was always **overworked**, his profession's **intrinsic** nature demanded he never be **outspoken**. Therefore, his employer never knew the butler hadn't slept for several days. On any day, the butler might make a mistake.

One day, the superintendent said, "This **particular** party is important. People from the **ministry** are coming. Everything must be perfect."

The butler began preparing at once. First, he went to the **attic** to get more chairs and tables. But on his **descent**, he realized he needed to make the food. A **gourmet** dinner was necessary for such a party. He boiled water in a **kettle** for soup and chopped some beef into **chunks**. Just as he was starting the soup, he remembered that he had to sweep the veranda. As he was sweeping it, he realized that he had to clean the sauna.

By this time, the first guests had arrived. The veranda was still dirty. There were not enough chairs for the guests to sit on, and the soup was tasteless. Some guests were **dissatisfied**. They started to make a **fuss**, and the party was filled with a **din** of complaints.

The superintendent's party was a disaster. He wondered why his butler had made so many mistakes. At last, the butler admitted to being exhausted. His boss felt pity for the butler. He had no idea the butler was so tired. He said, "You should have told me earlier, and then we could have avoided this whole **ordeal**."



Track 18-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

- _____ The Superintendent of Civic Projects cleaned late at night; hence, he was busier than his butler.

- _____ Although the butler was outspoken, his job's intrinsic nature made him never become overworked.

- _____ This particular party was important because people from the ministry were coming.

- _____ The butler boiled caffeine in a kettle and chopped beef into chunks.

- _____ The superintendent's parties were glamorous affairs.

PART B Answer the questions.

- What is the passage about?
 - Speaking up
 - Planning a party
 - Working from home
 - Hiring new staff
- Just as he started the soup, what did the butler remember?
As he started the soup, _____

- Why was the party filled with a din of complaints from unhappy guests?
The party was filled with _____

WORD LIST



- congested** [kəndʒéstɪd]
adj. If something is **congested**, it is full or blocked.
 Tom didn't get home until after dark because the road was so **congested**.



- courier** [kú:riə] *n.* A **courier** is someone who takes and delivers mail or packages.
 Before trains, most **couriers** used horses to travel.



- deform** [dɪfɔ:rm] *v.* To **deform** something means to change it from its correct or original shape.
 The computer program **deformed** the building's picture into an unreal sight.



- etiquette** [éti:kɪt] *n.* **Etiquette** is the group of rules about how to be polite.
 When in Asian countries, bowing is a form of **etiquette**.



- exclusive** [ɪksklú:sɪv] *adj.* If something is **exclusive**, it is expensive and only for rich people.
 The golf course was so **exclusive** that most people hadn't even heard of it.



- freight** [freɪt] *n.* **Freight** is a set of items carried on a train, boat, or airplane.
 Trade ships only carried valuable **freight** like silk and spices.



- garment** [gá:rmənt] *n.* A **garment** is a piece of clothing.
 The businessman had all of his **garments** cleaned before the important meeting.



- insomnia** [ɪnsómniə] *n.* **Insomnia** is a condition in which a person has difficulty sleeping.
 Nate's **insomnia** prevented him from getting enough rest.



- intuitive** [ɪntjú:ətɪv] *adj.* **Intuitive** is knowing about something without having support or proof.
 Rhonda had an **intuitive** feeling that Shane wasn't coming to school today.



- liable** [láɪəbl] *adj.* If something is **liable** to happen, it is very likely that it will happen.
 During the summer months, hikers in the forest are **liable** to see deer and elk.



- obsess** [əbsés]
v. To **obsess** about something means to think about it all of the time.
After watching the *Star Wars* movies, Ike **obsessed** about becoming a Jedi.



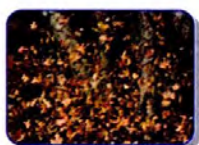
- overboard** [óuvərbò:rd]
adv. When something is **overboard**, it is over the side of a boat and in the water.
Tom and Gary slipped on the wet floor and fell **overboard**.



- premium** [prí:miəm]
n. A **premium** is a payment that is higher than average.
Tony paid a **premium** for the gas because it made his car run better.



- privilege** [prí:vəlídʒ]
n. A **privilege** is a special right given only to a certain person or group of people.
Only the best employee had the **privilege** of parking in that spot.



- propel** [prəpél]
v. To **propel** something means to push or move it somewhere.
The strong wind **propelled** the leaf through the air and across the street.



- socialize** [sóuʃəlaiz]
v. To **socialize** is to have a good time with people.
I like to **socialize** with my classmates after school.



- suppress** [səprés]
v. To **suppress** something means to prevent it from happening.
She **suppressed** her urge to scream because she didn't want to be noticed.



- tram** [træm]
n. A **tram** is a vehicle like a streetcar that runs on electricity above ground.
I took the **tram** to Eighth Avenue.



- unsettle** [ʌnsétl]
v. To **unsettle** someone means to make them anxious or worried.
The dark clouds in the sky **unsettled** Beth.



- warp** [wɔ:rp]
v. To **warp** means to become bent into the wrong shape.
The woman put the clock above the fireplace, and the heat **warped** it.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- congested**
a. normal b. crowded c. distinct d. hostile
- exclusive**
a. limited b. ancient c. inexpensive d. unruly
- unsettle**
a. bring b. intend c. increase d. worry
- garment**
a. clothing b. equipment c. criticism d. unplanned action
- propel**
a. avoid b. push c. capable d. toughen

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

- The meeting of the citizens' group was prevented from happening by the police.

- The warm weather had changed the ice sculptures into strange shapes.

- Dad says drinking milk before going to bed helps with a disorder that makes it hard to sleep.

- After I saw the scary movie, walking home in the darkness upset me.

- After school, I'm likely to go visit my friend at her house.

- Dylan believed it to be his special right to be treated as superior to all the others.

- A gust of wind blew her scarf over the edge of the boat while she was sailing.

- He didn't know what the proper set of rules about being polite was for returning a gift.

- The train was full of clothes that were to be sold overseas.

- The wax candle twisted and became bent into the wrong shape because it was left in the sun.

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

WORD BANK

congested
courier

exclusive
socialize

suppress
obsessed

premium
warp

etiquette
tram

- The club was very 1. _____ and didn't have many members.
 The members had to pay a(n) 2. _____ just to join.
 My mother is 3. _____ with making sure we impress our guests.
 For example, she makes sure our 4. _____ is perfect.
 I stepped onto the 5. _____ and couldn't find a seat right away.
 Finally, I made my way through the 6. _____ aisle and sat down.
 Hannah worked as a(n) 7. _____ for an advertising company.
 Between making deliveries, she liked to 8. _____ with the employees.
 The glue couldn't 9. _____ the water from leaking from the pipes.
 Since I didn't clean it up right away, it caused the wooden floor to 10. _____.

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

- intuitive / suppress
 Jamie had a(n) _____ feeling of where she would find her dog.
 This medication helps _____ feelings of hunger.
- liable / exclusive
 Passengers are _____ for any personal items stolen while riding the ride.
 This feature is _____ to our cellphones.
- obsessed / overboard
 Laura _____ over the smallest details of her wedding.
 We went _____ at the store, buying more than we needed.
- insomnia / courier
 Lou has been suffering from _____ for the past five years.
 Tammy waited for the _____ to deliver her package.
- garment / tram
 This _____ needs to be tailored by 6 p.m. today.
 As Sam ran onto the platform, the _____ drove away.

Watch Out!

Kevin stepped off the **tram** and walked toward the ship, holding a package tightly in his hands. He had been hired as a **courier** for an important broker. All he needed to do was deliver a package to an office in New York City; the ship would take him there.

When he boarded, the ship was **congested** with people. As Kevin walked to his cabin, he saw the **exclusive** first-class section. Everybody inside was wearing fancy **garments**. He would have liked to **socialize** with the people inside, but it was against proper **etiquette**. People paid a **premium** for the **privilege** to ride in first-class.

Instead, he went to his cabin next to the **freight** section of the boat. His room smelled bad, and the floorboards were **warped** and **deformed** in some areas. He could also hear the motor humming as it waited to **propel** the ship forward. Suddenly, Kevin was **unsettled** by something, but he wasn't sure why.

He took a short walk on the ship's deck, but he still felt strange. That night, he suffered from **insomnia**—he couldn't **suppress** his **obsessing** over how strange he felt.

Kevin went back on deck. It was cold and dark outside. He looked **overboard**, but it seemed that everything was all right. "Just go back inside," he thought. Then Kevin saw it. A giant iceberg was sticking out of the ocean in the distance!

"Help!" he yelled.

People looked at him as if he was crazy, but he continued to shout until he saw the captain.

"There's an iceberg out there," Kevin said to him. "If the ship doesn't move, we're **liable** to crash," he said, pointing toward the iceberg.

The captain saw it and immediately instructed the crew to change the ship's direction. "Without your help, we would have definitely hit the iceberg. That would have been a terrible disaster!" he said to Kevin.

Kevin felt relieved. Now he knew to always trust his **intuitive** sense.



Track 19-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ Kevin took a taxi to the ship.

2. ____ In order to get the privilege to be in the exclusive section, one had to wear fancy garments.

3. ____ Kevin didn't socialize with the people in the exclusive section because it was too congested.

4. ____ Kevin could not sleep because he had insomnia.

5. ____ If Kevin hadn't seen the iceberg, the ship was liable to have crashed into it.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Persuading others
 - b. Looking for icebergs
 - c. Trusting one's intuition
 - d. Riding in the first class section
2. While he was on the ship, what could Kevin hear humming?

Kevin could hear

3. What did Kevin learn at the end of the story?

Kevin learned to always

WORD LIST



- accumulate** [ækjʊ:mjuːleɪt]
v. To **accumulate** something is to collect a lot of it over time.
 The mail **accumulated** in their mailbox while they were on vacation.



- aerial** [éəriəl]
adj. When something is **aerial**, it relates to being in the air or flying.
 The **aerial** photographer took pictures from the air balloon.



- apparatus** [æpəˈræɪtəs]
n. An **apparatus** is a device used for a particular purpose.
 The campers had an **apparatus** that showed them their exact location.



- avalanche** [ævələˈeɪntʃ]
n. An **avalanche** is a large amount of snow, ice, and rock falling off a mountain.
 The **avalanche** destroyed the mountain village.



- consistency** [kənˈsɪstənsi]
n. **Consistency** is the state of always behaving in the same way.
 Her **consistency** in archery meant that our team had a chance to win.



- discharge** [dɪstʃɑːrdʒ]
v. To **discharge** someone is to allow them to leave from a place, usually a hospital.
 I was **discharged** from the hospital after three days.



- episode** [épəˈsɔːd]
n. An **episode** is something that happens as part of a series of events.
 We watched the final exciting **episode** of the TV series.



- intact** [ɪntækt]
adj. When something is **intact**, it is complete and not damaged.
 Despite being over 30 years old, my father's model ship is still **intact**.



- mortal** [mó:rtl]
adj. When a person is **mortal**, they cannot live forever.
 All people are **mortal**.



- omen** [óumən]
n. An **omen** is a sign of what will happen in the future.
 He thought that seeing a black cat in the street was an **omen** of bad luck.



- overcast** [óuvərkæst]

adj. When the sky is **overcast**, it is full of clouds and is not sunny.
The sky was **overcast** in the morning, but by noon it was bright again.



- poignant** [póinjənt]

adj. When something is **poignant**, it causes a very strong feeling of sadness.
The girls cried at the end of the **poignant** movie.



- ranger** [réindʒər]

n. A **ranger** is a person who protects forests or parks.
Peter wanted to be a **ranger** because he liked spending time outside.



- rubble** [rʌbəl]

n. **Rubble** is piles of broken stone and wood created after a building is destroyed.
There was **rubble** all over the city after the earthquake.



- seclude** [siklú:d]

v. To **seclude** someone means to keep them away from other people.
She was **secluded** on an island for over a year.



- sideways** [sáidwèiz]

adv. If something moves **sideways**, then it moves to or from the side.
Jim turned **sideways** in order to slow down and stop his snowboard.



- sob** [sɒb]

v. To **sob** is to cry loudly.
I **sobbed** when my youngest daughter got married.



- sober** [sóubər]

adj. When something or someone is **sober**, they are serious and calm.
After the funeral, everybody felt very **sober**.



- speck** [spek]

n. A **speck** is a very small mark or amount.
A **speck** of blood appeared where the mosquito had bit him.



- upbringing** [ʌpbriŋɪŋ]

n. An **upbringing** is the way that someone is taught to behave by their parents.
He had a strict **upbringing** and was never allowed to watch television.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- omen**
a. sign b. storm c. accident d. item
- apparatus**
a. method b. idea c. device d. name
- episode**
a. weather b. belief c. event d. movement
- sob**
a. watch b. serve c. wait d. cry
- seclude**
a. study b. repair c. hide d. purchase
- ranger**
a. forest worker b. police c. lumberjack d. guard
- avalanche**
a. landslide b. snowstorm c. disaster d. believable
- accumulate**
a. impressive b. winning c. collect d. wave
- rubble**
a. boards b. dirt c. ruins d. ice
- upbringing**
a. background b. routine c. schedule d. experience

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

- The accident wasn't serious, and Ernest was released from the hospital quickly.

- My grandfather says that if you have itchy hands, it's a(n) sign that you'll receive money soon.

- The book's emotional descriptions taught me that war brings sadness to everyone.

- The photograph was perfect except for a(n) tiny mark on the corner.

- The child cried loudly because his mother wouldn't buy him a toy he wanted.

C Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **overcast**
 a. warm b. bright c. morning d. apparent
2. **consistency**
 a. irregularity b. delicacy c. loyalty d. intelligence
3. **poignant**
 a. gloomy b. supportive c. thoughtful d. unemotional
4. **mortal**
 a. natural b. content c. deadly d. everlasting
5. **speck**
 a. huge b. fragment c. far d. clear
6. **discharge**
 a. cure b. imprison c. pay d. arrive
7. **aerial**
 a. from ground b. technology c. emergency d. safety

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

WORD BANK

aerial	accumulated	sober	rubble	intact
overcast	avalanche	sideways	ranger	mortal

- Before the storm, it was very windy and 1. _____ outside.
- When it began to snow, it quickly 2. _____ on the roof.
- The old wall fell over 3. _____ and broke to pieces.
- Afterwards, nothing was left but some 4. _____.
- The photograph, though old, was still 5. _____.
- It showed my father in his forest 6. _____ uniform.
- After the 7. _____, much of the town was destroyed by snow.
8. _____ photographs showed that only a few houses remained.
- It was a very 9. _____ moment for him when his wife passed away.
- He truly realized that people are 10. _____.

The Avalanche

Randy was a forest **ranger**. Because of his job, he was often **secluded** in a cabin in the wilderness.

One day, the radio reported, "A change in the atmosphere is causing a lot of clouds to form. A serious storm..." Suddenly, the radio went silent. The signal was lost.

He went outside and looked at the **overcast** sky. Anybody else would have taken the dark sky as an **omen** of a very bad storm, but not Randy. His **upbringing** had taught him **consistency**. He had done this job for years, and nothing could stop him. Besides, he thought nothing could hurt him.

Today, he had a very important task to do. The snow was starting to pile up high on the mountain. If too much **accumulated**, it could cause an **avalanche**. But Randy had an **apparatus** to get rid of the snow. It used dynamite to shake the snow and make the top layer of snow come down.

As the snow started falling, he thought about returning to the office until the storm stopped, but he decided not to. Suddenly, he heard a loud noise behind him. It was an avalanche! He started to run, but within seconds, he was knocked **sideways** and buried by the snow and **rubble** from an old cabin that had been destroyed. An **aerial** rescue team came quickly. Randy was just a **speck** amongst the great pile of snow, but the team found him thanks to his brightly colored jacket. They quickly took him to a hospital.

After a few hours, Randy woke up in the hospital. He looked at the **sober** faces of the doctors and saw his wife **sobbing**.

"What's wrong?" he asked. He didn't remember what had happened.

"You were almost killed!" his wife said.

"You broke several ribs. But the rest of you is still reasonably **intact**. You are really lucky to be alive," the doctor said.

After five days, Randy was **discharged** from the hospital. The **episode** had taught him a **poignant** lesson: he was a **mortal**, and nature was much more powerful than him.



Track 20-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ The avalanche was caused by changes in the atmosphere.

2. ____ Randy's job as a ranger had taught him consistency.

3. ____ Randy had an apparatus that moved snow sideways to help avoid avalanches.

4. ____ Randy was seen by the aerial rescue team thanks to his brightly colored jacket.

5. ____ According to the doctor, Randy was lucky to be alive after the avalanche.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Stopping avalanches
 - b. Understanding one's limits
 - c. Forecasting the weather
 - d. Helping rescue workers
2. What did Randy see when he woke up after the avalanche?

When Randy woke up,

3. Why was Randy secluded in the wilderness?

Randy was secluded because

WORD LIST



- bliss** [blɪs]
n. **Bliss** is a state of complete happiness.
 Every time he sees his girlfriend, he feels a sense of **bliss**.



- butler** [bʌtlər]
n. A **butler** is the most important male servant in a wealthy house.
 Whenever he needed something, he rang a bell, and the **butler** appeared.



- cramp** [kræmp]
n. A **cramp** is a strong pain caused by a muscle after a lot of physical use.
 After the marathon, Jenny got a terrible **cramp** in her calf muscle.



- decorate** [dɪkəreɪt]
v. When you **decorate** a room, you make it more attractive by adding beautiful things to it.
 Have you **decorated** the room for Christmas yet?



- dilapidated** [dɪləpədeɪtɪd]
adj. When a building is **dilapidated**, it is old and in bad condition.
 Paint peeled off of the old **dilapidated** apartment building.



- evoke** [ɪvəʊk]
v. To **evoke** a memory or emotion means to make it occur.
 The picture **evoled** memories of when she was a young girl.



- farewell** [fæərweɪl]
n. A **farewell** is an instance of saying goodbye or a way to say it.
 She got on the plane after we said our **farewells**.



- faucet** [fəʊsɪt]
n. A **faucet** is a device that controls the flow of a liquid or gas.
 Turn off the **faucet** when you are done brushing your teeth.



- filth** [fɪlθ]
n. **Filth** is dirt or dirty things that disgust you.
 There was tons of **filth** and trash on the shore of the river.



- flaw** [fləʊ]
n. A **flaw** is a mistake in something that causes it to be less effective or correct.
 We discovered a major **flaw** in the metal chain.



- grin** [grɪn]
v. To **grin** means to smile broadly.
That joke makes me **grin** every time I hear it.



- housekeeping** [háuski:piŋ]
n. **Housekeeping** is the maintenance of a house or an establishment like a hotel.
Housekeeping is not much fun, but it has to be done.



- mound** [maʊnd]
n. A **mound** of something is a large pile of it.
There was a **mound** of clothes on the teenager's messy floor.



- numb** [nʌm]
adj. When a body part is **numb**, it does not have any feeling.
After holding my hand under the icy water, my fingers were **numb**.



- reckless** [rékklɪs]
adj. When people are **reckless**, they act in an unsafe way.
The **reckless** driver posed a threat to everyone else on the road.



- slate** [sleɪt]
n. **Slate** is a dark grey rock that can easily be split into layers.
The roof of the church is made of **slate**.



- stool** [stu:l]
n. A **stool** is a seat with legs but no support for a person's arms and back.
I don't find **stools** very comfortable to sit on.



- testament** [téstəmənt]
n. A **testament** to something shows that it exists or is true.
The beautiful performance was a **testament** to the singer's natural talents.



- timber** [tɪmbə]
n. **Timber** is wood that is used for building houses and making furniture.
Trees in this area are grown specifically to be used for **timber**.



- valve** [vælv]
n. A **valve** is a device attached to a pipe and controls the flow of liquid or air.
The mechanic removed the dirt to clear the engine **valve**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- reckless**
a. impressive b. careless c. fake d. colorful
- flaw**
a. loss b. injury c. mistake d. relative
- farewell**
a. goodbye b. maybe c. instead d. with luck
- filth**
a. ice b. dirt c. tear d. track
- bliss**
a. boldness b. comfort c. greatness d. happiness

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

- The large pile of dirt covered most of the backyard.

- Please call for the most important male servant.

- I don't think we have enough wood used for building furniture to complete the project.

- The playful puppy made the baby smile broadly.

- We'll have to install a new device that attaches to a tube to control the flow of liquid.

- I got a small muscle pain in my leg after having a long workout at the gym.

- To reach the TV, the young girl stood on the seat with leg but no arm support.

- A high examination score is a proof of the existence of good studying skills.

- The man became worried when his arm was without feeling.

- He was hired to repair the house that had become old and in bad condition.

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

WORD BANK

cramp
valve

decorate
numb

filth
timber

butler
faucet

stool
mound

1. Don't forget to wipe the _____ and mirror when cleaning the bathroom.
2. The runner got a _____ while running the marathon.
3. At the top of the _____ stood a statue of a small girl.
4. The _____ opened the door for the master of the house.
5. The young boy was told to sit on a _____ and not move a muscle.
6. Sally helped me _____ the entire office.
7. My entire hand is _____, I can't feel it at all!
8. We realized the _____ was shut when no water came from the sink.
9. The construction company ordered ten logs of _____.
10. Contrary to popular belief, pigs do not like to live in _____.

D Check (✓) the better response to each question.

1. What do you think of this picture?
 a. It's quite dilapidated. b. It evokes a lot of emotion.
2. Why was Darrell scolded earlier?
 a. He was reckless with the company credit card.
 b. The faucet won't turn on.
3. Why are you walking like that?
 a. We don't have enough timber. b. My whole leg is numb.
4. What was so great about last night's performance?
 a. She climbed up the mound. b. It was a testament to her dancing ability.
5. What's wrong with the roof?
 a. The slate needs to be replaced. b. I have a cramp.
6. How long have you been married?
 a. I just bought the stool. b. It has been 12 years of marital bliss.
7. Where is Tiffany?
 a. She is saying farewell to the others. b. I never saw the stool.

The Butler

Greta was an elderly lady who lived alone in a huge, **dilapidated** mansion. The mansion was in terrible condition. It was covered with **filth**, and most of the furniture was broken. Plus, the kitchen sink leaked water all over the floor. Greta was too old to do **housekeeping** and repairs herself, so she hired a **butler** named Gordon.

Gordon was a young, muscular man. His muscles were a **testament** to his strong work ethic. He believed that if he worked hard, great things would happen for him. On his first day, he worked for hours cleaning and making repairs. He swept up **mounds** of dirt. He tightened the **valve** underneath the kitchen **faucet** to stop the leak. He even bought **timber** to build new **stools** for the kitchen. He worked so hard that his fingers went **numb**, and he got **cramps** in his shoulders.

Gordon worked hard every day. Even when tasks were boring, he was never **reckless**. He made sure there were no **flaws** in his work. Gordon was worried, however, that Greta wasn't pleased. She never expressed thanks or said that he did a good job. The lack of appreciation **evoked** unhappy feelings in Gordon. He even thought about quitting. But he decided the right thing to do was to keep working hard.

One day, while Gordon was sweeping, Greta said, "Gordon! I have a surprise for you!" He went to Greta's room and saw a beautiful **slate** statue. It looked just like him! It was **decorated** with a banner that read: "Welcome home."

Greta said, "You've made this ugly old mansion look new again. I'm so thankful for your hard work that I want you to have it. I'll move into a smaller house."

He **grinned** and gave Greta a big hug. He said, "What **bliss**! My hard work really paid off!"

The two said their **farewells**, and Gordon spent the afternoon admiring his beautiful new home.



Track 21-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ The dilapidated mansion was covered in filth.

2. ____ Gordon's muscles were a testament to his flaws.

3. ____ Gordon was never reckless even when tasks were boring.

4. ____ The mound of dirt evoked unhappy feelings in Gordon.

5. ____ Gordon tightened the valve under the kitchen faucet and bought timber to build stools.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Bad managers
 - b. An artwork's price
 - c. The value of hard work
 - d. Unhappy workers
2. Why did Greta hire a butler to do the housekeeping and repairs?

Greta was _____

3. What did Gordon say when he grinned and felt bliss?

"My hard _____

WORD LIST



- camouflage** [kæmɒflɑːʒ]
n. **Camouflage** is something used to hide people and things.
 The green and brown **camouflage** was best used for hiding in forests and jungles.



- confront** [kənfrʌnt]
v. When you **confront** someone, you meet them face to face to deal with a problem.
 I **confronted** him as he left the meeting and told him I thought he was wrong.



- contemplate** [kɒntəmpleɪt]
v. To **contemplate** something means to think about it.
 Mark took a moment to **contemplate** the math problem before solving it.



- contend** [kɒnténd]
v. To **contend** with something means to struggle to overcome it.
 Stacy had to **contend** with a learning disability throughout high school.



- cot** [kɒt]
n. A **cot** is a small portable bed.
 At the camp, the boys' cabin was lined with **cots**.



- enlist** [ɪnɪst]
v. To **enlist** means to join the military.
 In their final year at school, the students were asked to **enlist** in the military.



- frontier** [frʌntɪər]
n. A **frontier** is a border between two regions or countries.
 A fence was built along the **frontier** where the river curved.



- guerilla** [gə'ɪlə]
n. A **guerilla** is a person who fights as part of an unofficial army.
Guerilla warfare involves a lot of hit-and-run fighting.



- handbook** [hændbʊk]
n. A **handbook** is material that gives specific information or instructions.
 If you look at the **handbook**, it will tell you which wires to connect to the TV.



- hesitant** [hɛzətənt]
adj. If someone is **hesitant**, then they are not sure or are slow to act or speak.
 Although he knew the answer, he was **hesitant** to say it because he might be wrong.

 **lush** [lʌʃ]

adj. If something is **lush**, then it is full of a variety of large, healthy plants. The **lush** jungle was filled with plants, trees, and vines.

 **outfit** [áutfít]

n. An **outfit** is a set of clothes worn together, often for a certain job or event. Kelly's new **outfit** made her look so glamorous.

 **paw** [pɔ:]

n. A **paw** is an animal's foot that has claws or soft pads. The kitten cleaned its **paws** with its tongue.

 **splendid** [spléndid]

adj. If something or someone is **splendid**, then they are very good. From his head down to his shoes, his clothes looked **splendid**.

 **stray** [streɪ]

v. To **stray** means to go in a wrong direction and become lost. He found himself lost because he had **strayed** from the tour group.

 **substantial** [səbstéɪʃəl]

adj. If something is **substantial**, then it is of great importance, size, or value. The bank said that he owed it a **substantial** amount of money.

 **torch** [tɔ:rtʃ]

n. A **torch** is a stick with one end on fire that can be carried in order to give light. He grabbed a piece of wood and stuck it in the fire in order to make a **torch**.

 **tract** [trækt]

n. A **tract** is a large area of land. On the other side of the mountains, there was a long **tract** of forest.

 **vigil** [vídʒəl]

n. A **vigil** is a period of watchful attention at night for a specific purpose. He had a **vigil** in front of the tomb for three days.

 **weary** [wíəri:]

adj. If someone is **weary**, then they are tired. Jane was **weary** after a long day of work.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- paw**
a. father b. foot c. fort d. fashion
- cot**
a. chamber b. bed c. fabric d. hut
- camouflage**
a. disguise b. funny c. tired d. scared
- lush**
a. shelf b. poem c. weather d. green
- substantial**
a. backward b. majestic c. large d. comfortable

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

WORD BANK

camouflage
torches

outfit
paw

weary
vigil

handbook
enlist

lush
contemplated

At first, he didn't know to which animal the 1. _____'s print belonged.

But after he looked it up in the 2. _____, he knew what it was.

He decided to 3. _____ in the army.

After he was done signing the papers, he dressed in his new 4. _____.

She was supposed to keep a(n) 5. _____ all night.

However, she soon became 6. _____ and fell asleep.

Because the forest was so 7. _____, it was dark inside even during the day.

So, in order to see the path, the explorers had to light their 8. _____.

He 9. _____ how to get the stains out of his favorite suit.

At last, Mark decided to wear another 10. _____.

C Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **contend**
a. give up b. ready c. quick d. ugly
2. **substantial**
a. bright b. runny c. small d. handsome
3. **hesitant**
a. visible b. certain c. colorful d. broken
4. **splendid**
a. night b. whale c. terrible d. skin
5. **enlist**
a. resign b. erase c. boil d. increase

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

1. The man wandered from the main road and became lost.

2. We were nervous at first, but soon warmed up to the idea.

3. John thought about attending college out of state.

4. The older farm over there owns all of this area of land.

5. The tired man lay down and fell asleep almost immediately.

6. Daniel has to overcome his speech impediment.

7. We will set up a portable bed for you to sleep on.

8. The criminal soldier shot at the approaching army.

9. Residents of the border area speak two languages.

10. I was always taught to face my fears.

The Coward's Lesson

Tom was easily frightened. He **enlisted** in the army because he thought the military would teach him courage. And although he needed courage, he never imagined how he would learn it.

During a march across a **tract** of wilderness to practice **guerilla** warfare near his country's **frontier**, Tom **strayed** from his squad. He had stopped to gaze at a **splendid** view of a **lush** valley. When he turned around, his squad was gone. He searched for them, but because their **outfits** had **camouflage**, he couldn't find them.

It was getting dark, and Tom grew **weary**. All he had was a knife and his **handbook**. He made camp for the night. It was cold, and the ground was hard. He wished he had his **cot** and a blanket. Instead, he made a fire, wrapped himself tightly in his jacket, and fell asleep.

A loud noise roused him from his sleep. "What was that?" he wondered. Then he noticed it. An animal of **substantial** size had left a print from its **paw** in the dirt. He sat closer to the fire and looked into the darkness. He imagined a large beast jumping from the gloom and attacking him. He shook with fear.

Tom **contemplated** many different plans. He was **hesitant** to act. He decided to stay by the fire, but during his **vigil**, he heard more noises.

He couldn't **contend** with his fear any longer. He knew what he had to do. He made a **torch** and followed the prints. He heard a twig snap very close ahead, but he bravely went on. Seconds later, he discovered what had scared him. It was only a sheep.

Tom went back to his camp and slept. In the morning, he found his squad. He had finally learned courage. He learned that he had to **confront** his fear in order to conquer it.



Track 22-2



READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ Tom strayed from his squad to gaze at a splendid view of a lush forest near the frontier.

2. ____ Tom couldn't find his squad on the tract of wilderness because their outfits had camouflage.

3. ____ All Tom had with him was his cot, a boomerang, and his handbook.

4. ____ An animal of substantial size left a print from its paw in the dirt near Tom's fire.

5. ____ A loud noise woke him from his sleep.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Following orders
 - b. Facing one's fears
 - c. Joining the army
 - d. Being the best
2. Why did Tom enlist in the military?
He enlisted in the army because

3. During his vigil, what could Tom not contend with any longer?
He couldn't

WORD LIST



- amid** [əˈmɪd]
prep. If something is **amid** something else, then it is in the middle of it.
 The bee was busily flying **amid** the flowers in the garden.



- backstage** [ˈbækstɛɪdʒ]
adv. If something happens **backstage**, it occurs behind a theater's stage.
 After the show, the director went **backstage** and thanked the actors.



- billionaire** [ˈbɪljənɪər]
n. A **billionaire** is someone who has at least one billion dollars.
 The sale of his inventions made the inventor a **billionaire**.



- brute** [bru:t]
n. A **brute** is someone who behaves or looks like a violent animal.
 My older brother can act like a **brute** when he doesn't get his way.



- clumsy** [ˈklʌmzi]
adj. If someone is **clumsy**, then they are awkward in handling things.
 The businessman was **clumsy** and dropped his work files.



- collide** [kəˈlaɪd]
v. To **collide** with something means to hit it while moving.
 The two cars **collided** with each other because their drivers were not careful.



- culprit** [ˈkʌlprɪt]
n. A **culprit** is someone who has committed a crime or other bad deed.
 The police were still searching for the **culprit** from the robbery.



- evacuate** [ɪˈvækjuəɪt]
v. To **evacuate** means to leave a place of danger to a place of safety.
 During the flood, many families were **evacuated** to higher ground.



- flammable** [ˈflæməbl]
adj. If something is **flammable**, then it is able to catch on fire.
 Be careful with that blanket near the candle. It is extremely **flammable**.



- mob** [mɒb]
n. A **mob** is a large crowd of people that often wants to cause violence.
 The copier was destroyed by a **mob** of angry workers.



- premature** [pri:mætʃúər]
adj. If something is **premature**, then it is done too early or before the proper time.
Mark's celebration was **premature** because the ball hadn't fallen in the hole.



- resent** [rizént]
v. To **resent** something means to have bad feelings about it.
He **resented** the fact that he had never been able to play an instrument.



- satire** [sætaɪər]
n. A **satire** is a work of art that uses humor and irony to make fun of something.
This book is a **satire** of what life was like in the army.



- scrutiny** [skrú:təni:]
n. **Scrutiny** is the careful examination of something.
A scientist should always practice **scrutiny** with their work.



- segregate** [ségrigèit]
v. To **segregate** something means to place it in a group apart from other things.
In gym class, the children were **segregated** into two groups: boys and girls.



- subject** [sʌbdʒɪkt]
v. To **subject** someone to something means to force them to do or experience it.
The officers **subjected** everyone to a careful search before they left the plane.



- testify** [téstəfâi]
v. To **testify** means to give evidence as a witness.
The judge listened while the victim **testified** about the robbery.



- tumult** [təmɒlt]
n. A **tumult** is a loud and confused noise made by a large crowd of people.
She couldn't hear her friend over the **tumult** of the other excited guests.



- underestimate** [ʌnderéstəməit]
v. To **underestimate** something or someone means to think less of them than they really are.
We lost the game because we **underestimated** the other team's skill.



- uproar** [ʌpró:r]
n. **Uproar** is loud noise caused by people who are very angry or upset.
The fans made a great **uproar** when their team lost the game.

EXERCISES

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

- culprit**
a. sewer b. engine c. victim d. muscle
- segregate**
a. defend b. whisper c. combine d. improve
- uproar**
a. calm b. particle c. jewels d. substance
- clumsy**
a. helpful b. quick c. healthy d. graceful
- premature**
a. smart b. late c. near d. great

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

WORD BANK

clumsy	billionaire	culprits	flammable	underestimate
premature	uproar	segregated	backstage	amid

When they canceled the show, there was a great **1.** _____ from the crowd.

It was so loud that the actors could hear it **2.** _____.

He placed the rags **3.** _____ the pile of logs.

The rags were very **4.** _____ and would help start the fire.

I wouldn't **5.** _____ that man's class just by the way he talks and dresses.

I've heard that he is actually a(n) **6.** _____.

It might have been **7.** _____ of her to walk so soon after the operation.

Her movements were very **8.** _____, and she might have hurt herself.

The police officer **9.** _____ the people into two groups.

One group was innocent people, and the other was the **10.** _____.

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **mob**
a. broom b. crowd c. gun d. choice
2. **tumult**
a. plan b. gate c. tent d. noise
3. **brute**
a. monster b. camera c. smell d. temper
4. **resent**
a. buy b. lose c. give d. hate
5. **scrutiny**
a. tower b. part c. study d. dream
6. **testify**
a. learn b. solve c. greet d. prove
7. **collide**
a. sing b. crash c. float d. bake
8. **subject**
a. force b. show c. sleep d. teach
9. **evacuate**
a. leave b. suck c. check d. share
10. **satire**
a. supper b. promise c. coffin d. comedy

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. backstage / tumult
With the _____ of the crowd, Jennifer couldn't hear her friend on the phone.
We received two _____ passes to the concert.
2. resented / segregated
School children were _____ depending on the color of their skin.
Citizens _____ having their right to free speech being taken away.
3. scrutiny / brute
The budget faced much _____ since many expenses seemed unnecessary.
The doorman threatened to use _____ strength if we didn't leave immediately.

The Brute and the Billionaire

Hundreds of people had come to see a popular **satire**, but during the performance a fire started in the theater. The audience and actors **evacuated** the building. Luckily, no one was hurt, and the fire was soon put out. Immediately, the audience assembled into an angry **mob** and demanded to know what had happened.

It was soon revealed that the fire had started **backstage**, and only two people were in the area at the time. One was the husband of the play's star actress, the **billionaire** Henry Rich. The other was the theater's janitor, Bill, a large and strong man who looked like a **brute**.

The crowd **segregated** the two men and demanded to know who the **culprit** was. Most of the crowd thought that Bill was to blame. They felt that he had started the fire, without ever **subjecting** him to any **scrutiny**. Bill **resented** this but said nothing.

Luckily, the billionaire's wife **testified** in his defense. "Your decision is **premature**," she told the crowd. "I fell down **amid** the **tumult** while everyone fled the fire. Bill rescued me and carried me out of the building. I think you **underestimate** his character. Besides, in order to be close enough to save me, he couldn't have been near the place where the fire began."

The crowd then turned their eyes to the billionaire. "He did it!" they shouted. "Make him pay!"

"Wait," the billionaire said over the **uproar**. "I admit that I started the fire, but it was an accident. I was going backstage to see my wife and was **clumsy**. I **collided** with a lamp, and it fell to the floor. It fell into some **flammable** clothing, a fire started, and I fled."

The mob was surprised. The man they blamed was innocent, and the billionaire was guilty. To pay for his error, the billionaire not only repaired the theater but had it remade to be better than before.



Track 23-2



READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ The performance was a satire.

2. ____ The billionaire and the play's star actress were the only two people backstage.

3. ____ Because Henry looked like a brute, the crowd underestimated his character.

4. ____ The billionaire fell down amid the tumult while everyone fled the fire.

5. ____ The crowd made an uproar when they learned who had started the fire.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Auditioning for a play
 - b. Teaching fire safety
 - c. Blaming the innocent
 - d. Segregating types of people
2. Why did the actors and audience have to evacuate the theater?

The audience and actors

3. What was the mob surprised to learn in the end?

The mob was surprised

WORD LIST



- accelerate** [æksélərèit]
v. To **accelerate** means to increase in speed.
 When he stepped on the gas pedal, the motorcycle **accelerated**.



- anew** [ənjú:]
adv. If you do something **anew**, you do it again, possibly in a different way.
 Although he had failed his driving test, he decided to try it **anew**.



- defect** [dí:fekt]
n. A **defect** is a part of something that is wrong or missing.
 All these bottles have a **defect** and must be sent back to the warehouse.



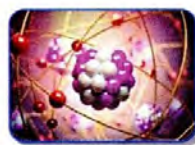
- dreary** [dríəri:]
adj. If something is **dreary**, then it is dull, dark, and lifeless.
 After the fire, this section of forest is rather **dreary**.



- duplicate** [djú:plikət]
v. To **duplicate** something means to copy it.
 She **duplicate** her friend's movements like she was in front of a mirror.



- electromagnetic** [ilèktroumægnétik]
adj. If something is **electromagnetic**, it is related to electricity and magnetic fields.
 Different colors of light come from different levels of **electromagnetic** energy.



- electron** [iléktron]
n. An **electron** is a particle in all atoms that has a negative electric charge.
 The number of **electrons** in an atom determines its charge.



- glide** [glaid]
v. To **glide** means to fly on extended wings with little or no effort.
 When the wind is blowing, birds can **glide** easily through the sky.



- ingenious** [indʒí:njəs]
adj. If someone is **ingenious**, then they are very smart.
 Charles was the only person **ingenious** enough to repair the plane's engines.



- innovation** [inəvéifən]
n. An **innovation** is a product, or an idea, that is new or very original.
 Mrs. Johnson made a great **innovation** to the company's business plan.



- innovative** [ɪnə'veɪtɪv]
adj. If something or someone is **innovative**, they can think in creative ways.
Since Peter was so **innovative**, he was chosen to lead the science team.



- launch** [lɔːntʃ]
v. To **launch** something means to make it go into motion.
The boat **launched** from the dock and floated down the river.



- meteorological** [miːtɪərə'lɒdʒɪkəl]
adj. If something is **meteorological**, it is concerned with the science of weather.
The thunderstorm was so large that it became a great **meteorological** event.



- meteorology** [miːtɪərə'lɒdʒi]
n. **Meteorology** is the science that studies the weather.
In order to understand the weather better, you should study **meteorology**.



- penetrate** [pə'nɛtrɪt]
v. To **penetrate** something means to enter into it.
The knife easily **penetrated** the surface of the orange.



- persistent** [pə'sɪstənt]
adj. A **persistent** person does not give up and keeps on working.
They made **persistent** attempts to get him to eat.



- propulsion** [prə'pʌlʃən]
n. **Propulsion** is the force that moves something forward.
The **propulsion** lifted the rocket into the sky.



- simulate** [sɪ'mjələɪt]
v. To **simulate** something means to copy its actions or characteristics.
The French language teacher could **simulate** the accent of a French citizen.



- spur** [spɜːr]
v. To **spur** someone means to urge them into action.
The coach's speech **spurred** her team into playing the best game of their lives.



- stimulate** [stɪ'mjələɪt]
v. To **stimulate** something means to cause or to increase activity in it.
Doctors sometimes use electric shock to **stimulate** a patient's heartbeat.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- defect**
a. perfect b. broken c. clean d. magical
- innovation**
a. obsolete b. cunning c. original d. compatible
- accelerate**
a. speed up b. slow down c. open d. melt
- meteorological**
a. weather b. past c. body d. mind
- dreary**
a. bright b. fluorescent c. frigid d. dull

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

- innovation**
a. creation b. internal c. copy d. inlet
- spur**
a. to propel b. to discourage c. to spill d. to avoid
- persistant**
a. persuasive b. inconsistant c. suspicious d. inevitable
- ingenious**
a. dull b. smart c. genuine d. dubious
- anew**
a. fresh b. renew c. polite d. old

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

- Some worms are small enough to enter into the skin without being detected.

- She tried to copy the way her best friend dressed.

- The teacher offered the kids candy in order to urge them into finishing their homework.

- In science class, we learned about the particles in atoms that have a negative electric charge.

- She took classes in the science that studies the weather and became a weatherperson.

- The small airplane flew without any effort through the sky.

- Amanda is quite an intelligent girl for her young age.

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

penetrates	launched	defect	electromagnetic	innovative
duplicate	propulsion	accelerate	dreary	meteorology

- You can have this one since it is a(n) _____.
- A crowd gathered to watch the spaceship be _____ into space.
- The inspector found a(n) _____ with the device.
- The mood of the event was rather _____ due to the rain.
- Harry majored in _____ with hopes of becoming a weatherman.
- Dennis' design won first prize for its _____ design techniques.
- The submarine used _____ to move through the water.
- This sonar machine _____ the ground to search for buried gold.
- You should _____ when getting onto a highway.
- Each pole has a(n) _____ field surrounding it.

The Persistent Inventor

A young student of **meteorology** was having a difficult time with an experiment. He was attempting to **duplicate** lightning in clouds. He had made a device that could **simulate** lightning. It worked by releasing an **electromagnetic** pulse into the cloud. This pulse, in turn, **stimulated** the **electrons** in the cloud's particles. Then, the electrons produced lightning.

But his **meteorological** experiment had a major **defect**. He couldn't get the device into the sky.

He had tied it to balloons, but they had burst. He had shot the device from a cannon, but the force of the cannon had damaged it.

"You should give up," his friends told him. "You'll never get that thing into the air." But his friends' criticisms only **spurred** him to try again. The student was very **innovative**, and at last, he thought that he had an **innovation** that would work. He attached wings to the device, and on one **dreary** day, when clouds blocked the light of the sun, he started his experiment **anew**.

He placed the device on a rocket and **launched** it into the sky. The **propulsion** of the rocket carried the device high into the air. The rocket **accelerated** into the clouds and then released the device. It **glided** on its wings through the clouds, and when it **penetrated** the center of a large black cloud, it emitted the electromagnetic pulse. And just as he had predicted, lightning shot from the cloud!

He called his professors, and the next day, they came to watch. He successfully duplicated the experiment. His teachers were extremely impressed and called the student and his invention **ingenious**.

The student was given many awards and became a famous inventor. He had not given up. He had remained **persistent** and succeeded.



Track 24-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ___ The student of meteorology had bought a device that simulated lightning in clouds.

2. ___ The electromagnetic pulse stimulated the electrons in the cloud's particles.

3. ___ The student's friends' criticisms spurred him to try his experiment anew.

4. ___ It was a dreary day when the device glided into the clouds.

5. ___ The propulsion of the rocket accelerated the speed of the lightning.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?
 - a. Not giving up
 - b. Listening to others
 - c. Watching the weather
 - d. Giving others advice
2. For whom did the student duplicate his ingenious experiment?
He duplicated

3. What did the device do when it finally penetrated the center of a large black cloud?
When it penetrated

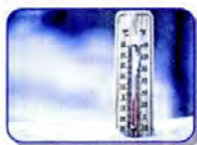
WORD LIST



- beforehand** [bifó:rhænd]
adv. If something is done **beforehand**, then it is done in advance.
 He packed his luggage **beforehand**, so he was able to leave right away.



- blurred** [blæ:rd]
adj. Something **blurred** is not seen clearly.
 There was **blurred** photographs of what was supposed to be a flying saucer.



- centigrade** [séntəgrèid]
n. If a temperature is given in **centigrade**, it is the same as the temperature in Celsius.
 During the spring time, the temperature gets as warm as 26 degrees **centigrade**.



- chatter** [tʃætər]
v. To **chatter** means to talk quickly about unimportant things.
 The children **chattered** in the back of the classroom.



- concerto** [kəntʃéartou]
n. A **concerto** is music played with an orchestra but features a solo instrument.
 The piano **concerto** has a section in which only the piano plays.



- condense** [kəndéns]
v. To **condense** a gas means to make it a liquid.
 The cool air made tiny drops of water **condense** on the tops of the grass.



- deteriorate** [ditiəriərèit]
v. To **deteriorate** means to become steadily worse.
 The nation's economy continued to **deteriorate** despite the politicians' efforts.



- degree** [digri:]
n. **Degree** is a unit for measuring temperature.
 The thermometer recorded a temperature of 38 **degrees** Celsius.



- exterior** [ikstíəriər]
n. An **exterior** is the outside surface of something.
 The **exterior** of the nut was hard and woody, but the inside was soft and delicious.



- hearty** [há:rti:]
adj. If someone or something is **hearty**, then they are loud and happy.
 The grandmother ended her story with a **hearty** laugh that pleased her grandchild.

 **hospitable** [háspitəbl]

adj. If someone is **hospitable**, they are friendly to strangers.
At dinner, my dad was very **hospitable** to my friends.

 **humor** [hjú:mər]

n. **Humor** can be something that makes you laugh, and it can also refer to your feelings.
He woke up in an ill **humor**, angry at everyone.

 **manor** [mænər]

n. A **manor** is a large house with many rooms.
The **manor** had over forty rooms and beautiful gardens.

 **monastery** [mánəstəri]

n. A **monastery** is a building in which monks live.
The monks at this **monastery** are famous for their bread and music.

 **nursery** [né:rsəri:]

n. A **nursery** is a room where babies and children sleep, play, or are cared for.
The children kissed their parents goodnight and went upstairs to the **nursery**.

 **outstretched** [àutstrétʃt]

adj. If something is **outstretched**, then it is extended to its full length.
The cat stood on its back legs with its front legs **outstretched**.

 **parcel** [pá:rsəl]

n. A **parcel** is a package of things to be carried or mailed somewhere.
The **parcel** looked like it had been stepped on by someone.

 **profile** [próufail]

n. A **profile** is an outline of a face, usually as seen from the side.
The drawing of Olivia's **profile** came out very well.

 **winding** [wáindin]

adj. If something is **winding**, then it follows a twisting course.
The **winding** river turned and looped around the hills.

 **zip** [zip]

v. To **zip** something means to close it with a zipper.
She **zipped** her backpack closed after putting her books inside it.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

- Who is someone that would most likely be hospitable?
a. An enemy b. A host c. A singer d. A gangster
- At what temperature centigrade does water freeze?
a. 0 degrees b. 32 degrees c. 100 degrees d. 132 degrees
- If the mist from fog condensed, what would happen to the ground?
a. It would be wet. b. It would be dry. c. It would be sandy. d. It would be snowy.
- If you are going on a trip, which is something you should do beforehand?
a. Exercise b. Take a walk c. Throw a party d. Pack clothes
- Who of the following would most likely perform a concerto?
a. A musician b. A pilot c. A swimmer d. A superhero

B Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- monastery**
a. stairs b. currency c. abbey d. frown
- winding**
a. spiral b. stormy c. broken d. tiny
- centigrade**
a. time b. device c. weather d. Celsius
- humor**
a. feeling b. sadness c. slow d. farther
- manor**
a. polite b. hut c. large home d. field
- parcel**
a. landscape b. package c. battery d. moisture
- nursery**
a. auditorium b. nurse's lounge c. hospital d. infant's center
- chatter**
a. grin b. cry c. talk d. sob
- exterior**
a. priest b. region c. bridge d. outside
- zip**
a. close b. toss c. join d. walk

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

1. They didn't want to get covered with sand, so they relaxed on an extended blanket.

2. The boys talking quickly about what they were going to do that weekend.

3. Use this thermometer to determine how many units of temperature the water is.

4. This building used to be a house where monks lived, but now it's used as a museum.

5. The twisting path that went through the mountains was beautiful to hike in the spring.

6. The photograph showed the side outline of the man's face.

7. Their chances of escaping the room became worse as the water level continued to rise.

8. The outside surface of the car looked bad, but the inside still looked new.

9. Lisa is a very loud and happy person.

10. The boy asked his mother to help him close with a zipper the front of his jacket.

The Nurse's Lesson

One of the children in the **nursery** was sick. The child's mother, who usually **chattered** constantly, was quiet and worried. She knew that if she did not act quickly, the child's condition would **deteriorate**.

She summoned the children's nurse and said to her, "The monks make a medicine that can cure my child's sickness. Please, hurry tonight to the **monastery** and get it."

The nurse immediately hurried from the **manor** to get the medicine. The monastery was far away, and she had to walk along a dark and **winding** trail.

The temperature was close to zero **degrees centigrade**, and it was raining. Luckily, the nurse had grabbed her raincoat **beforehand**. She **zipped** it up and pulled the hood over her head.

"I'll never make it there," she thought. "Perhaps I should return and go in the morning." But she remembered the sick child and decided to continue. She could see the gleam of a light in the distance, and finally, she arrived at the monastery. It was very late. She feared the monks would not be **hospitable**. But she approached the door and knocked anyway. The rain had **condensed** on the **exterior** of the windows by the door. All she could see was the **blurred profile** of a large man coming to answer the door. Again, she was filled with fear.

But the monk smiled at her with good **humor** when he opened the door. He took her **outstretched** hand and welcomed her with a **hearty** voice. The place was warm, and she heard a **concerto** playing in another room. She relaxed.

"How can I help you?" the monk asked, and the nurse explained the situation. He instantly knew what to do. He grabbed a **parcel** of medicine and took her back to the manor in a carriage. The medicine worked. The nurse was happy she had kept going through the bad weather and found the monastery. Now the boy would be able to get better, and the mother would be happy again.



Track 25-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ The nurse was usually a lively woman who constantly chattered.

2. ____ It was not difficult to get to the monastery.

3. ____ When it started to deteriorate, the nurse zipped up the jacket she had brought beforehand.

4. ____ The temperature was close to zero degrees centigrade.

5. ____ When the nurse heard a concerto playing in another room, she became hospitable.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Giving someone their space
 - b. Doing one's best for others
 - c. Joining a monastery
 - d. Being late for a deadline
2. Where did the dark and winding trail lead?
The dark and winding trail

3. How did the nurse feel when she saw the profile of a man coming to answer the door?
When she was the

WORD LIST



- abolish** [ə'bɒlɪʃ]
v. To **abolish** something means to put an end to it, such as a system or law. President Lincoln **abolished** slavery in the US.



- amend** [ə'mɛnd]
v. To **amend** something means to change it to improve or make it accurate. The countries were in agreement that the treaty needed to be **amended**.



- aspire** [ə'spaɪə]
v. To **aspire** means to have a strong desire to achieve or do something. George **aspired** to be a doctor from a young age.



- censor** [sɛnsə]
v. To **censor** information means to remove it if it is dangerous, rude, or rebellious. To protect innocent people, the location of the bomb was **censored**.



- charter** [tʃɑ:rtə]
n. A **charter** is a document that describes the rights of an organization or group. The company **charter** explained that all employees had to pay a tax.



- constitution** [kɒnstɪtʃu:ʃən]
n. A **constitution** is a document of principles for a government. The country's **constitution** said a prime minister could only serve three terms.



- cosmopolitan** [kɒzməpəlɪtən]
adj. When a place is **cosmopolitan**, it is full of people from many different places. There are dozens of different types of restaurants in a **cosmopolitan** city.



- disseminate** [dɪsɛmənɛɪt]
v. To **disseminate** information or knowledge means to distribute it. The organization **disseminates** information about the dangers of smoking.



- flatter** [flætə]
v. To **flatter** people means to praise them in an effort to please them. He was just **flattering** me when he said that my new dress looked gorgeous.



- infamous** [ɪnfəməs]
adj. When someone is **infamous**, they are well known for something bad. That news channel is **infamous** for presenting biased information.



lame [leɪm]

adj. If one is **lame**, they cannot walk properly due to an injury to the leg or foot. The terrible accident left many people dead and several others **lame**.



limp [ɪmp]

v. To **limp** means to walk with difficulty because someone's leg or foot is hurt. After the injury, the player **limped** off of the field.



outburst [áutbɜːrst]

n. An **outburst** is a sudden, strong expression of an emotion. There was an **outburst** of cheers when the comedian took the stage.



pathological [pæθə'lɔːdʒɪkəl]

adj. When a behavior is **pathological**, it is extreme, unacceptable, and sometimes a symptom of disease. The **pathological** liar could not even tell the truth about unimportant matters.



phenomenal [fɪnə'menl]

adj. When something is **phenomenal**, it is unusually great. The child's ability to play the piano is nothing short of **phenomenal**.



poll [pouɪ]

n. A **poll** is a survey in which people give their opinions about important things. The **poll** showed that many people support the plan to stop gang violence.



remorse [rɪmɔːrs]

n. **Remorse** is a strong feeling of sadness and regret. When I realized what I had done, I felt **remorse** for my actions.



secrecy [sɪːkriː]

n. **Secrecy** is the behavior of keeping things secret. The **secrecy** of the big organization made the government nervous.



tackle [tækl]

v. To **tackle** something means to deal with it in a determined and efficient way. Such social problems need to be **tackled** right away.



trance [træns]

n. A **trance** is a state where people seem asleep and have no control of themselves. The woman's powerful eyes often put men in a **trance**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

- What might be abolished?
a. A rule b. A toy c. A car d. A star
- Who tackles crime?
a. Bankers b. Criminals c. Postal workers d. Police officers
- Who is infamous?
a. A trusting friend b. An evil king c. A tiny puppy d. A newborn baby
- If a behavior is pathological, it _____.
a. is envied b. cannot be controlled
c. can be bad d. is pleasant
- Who might be lame?
a. A healthy baby b. An athlete
c. A young man d. Someone in a wheelchair
- A trance is most similar to _____.
a. dancing b. eating c. showering d. sleeping
- What is most likely to have a charter?
a. An unknown island b. A new automobile c. A large company d. A basketball
- What might be censored?
a. A newspaper b. A fly c. A cruise d. A cell phone
- If your skills are phenomenal, they are _____.
a. ordinary b. not appreciated c. in need of practice d. great
- Which area is likely to be cosmopolitan?
a. A television set b. A bedroom c. A big city d. A small village

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

- lame**
a. rude b. kind c. smart d. healthy
- secrecy**
a. well known b. hidden c. upset d. popularity
- abolish**
a. great b. start c. round d. caring
- remorse**
a. again b. grief c. happiness d. glow
- disseminate**
a. distribute b. collect c. open d. forget

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

1. His moving speech caused a huge strong, sudden expression of happy tears.

2. The main goal of the group was to distribute information about the needs of the poor.

3. The wounded soldier had to walk with difficulty because of a hurt foot back to the base.

4. We excitedly watched the results of the survey in which people give opinions.

5. The boys have a strong desire to finish college in less than three years.

6. When he saw how badly things had turned out, he felt a strong feeling of sadness and regret.

7. It is a difficult process to improve the official rulebook.

8. Those salesmen praise in an insincere way people to trick them into buying useless items.

9. The document of principles for the government was based on freedom for all people.

10. We were immediately suspicious of the boy because of his act of keeping things secret.

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. cosmopolitan / poll
According to a recent _____, 20% of the town doesn't like the new park.
Whitney stared in amazement at the people on the streets of the _____ city.
2. amend / remorse
The husband sent flowers to his wife to _____ for his mistake.
The man admitted feeling no _____ for stealing the money.
3. constitution / outburst
There are no plans to change the country's _____ anytime soon.
Chris was sent to the principal's office for her angry _____ in class.

The Mayor of Sherman



Track 26-2

The **cosmopolitan** city of Sherman needed to elect a new mayor. Two men **aspired** to become mayor: Mr. Jones and Mr. Webb. Mr. Jones was a tall, handsome man. He was a **phenomenal** speaker, and the citizens loved him. However, Mr. Jones didn't know much about running a city. He was a **pathological** liar who merely **flattered** people with his words. Mr. Webb was very different. He was a small, unattractive man. He was **lame** and **limped** when he walked. But he was an expert in politics and knew what was best for the people.

The citizens of Sherman didn't care about what the politicians had to say. No one listened to Mr. Webb even though he had great ideas. They cheered when Mr. Jones spoke although he didn't talk about important things. It was as if his pretty words put people in a **trance**. All the **polls** predicted that Mr. Jones would win the election.

When the votes were totaled, Mr. Jones won easily. But when he took office, he didn't know what to do! He tried to hide his ignorance by working in **secrecy**. He added a law to the city's **constitution** that prevented citizens from seeing the mayor. He even **censored** newspapers that tried to **disseminate** information about his inability to help the people.

Soon, however, Mr. Jones became **infamous** for his poor leadership. There was an **outburst** of anger among the citizens. They were full of **remorse** for their misguided decision to elect an ignorant mayor. They voted to remove Mr. Jones and let Mr. Webb take over. Immediately, Mr. Webb proved that he was a great mayor. He **abolished** Mr. Jones's law, and he was willing to talk openly with everyone. He **tackled** important issues and **amended** unfair laws in the city's **charter**.

The citizens learned that a pleasant appearance and nice words do not make a good leader. The most important qualities are intelligence and a desire to help others.



READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ Two men aspired to be mayor of the cosmopolitan city of Sherman.

2. ____ Mr. Jones was a pathological speaker who flattered people with his words.

3. ____ Mr. Webb was lame, so he limped when he walked.

4. ____ Mr. Webb tackled important issues and amended unfair laws in the city charter.

5. ____ Mr. Jones censored newspapers that tried to disseminate outbursts of anger.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Winning elections
 - b. Creating new laws
 - c. Making fair judgments
 - d. Getting involved in politics
2. What misguided decision did the people feel remorse for making?
The decision

3. What did the phenomenal speaker become infamous for?
The phenomenal speaker

WORD LIST



coward [káuərd]

n. A **coward** is a person who lacks courage to do risky or dangerous things. A firefighter cannot be a **coward**. They have to be able to act quickly.



delete [dili:t]

v. To **delete** something means to remove or erase written material. Several lines had been **deleted** from her speech.



earnest [é:rnist]

adj. If someone is **earnest**, then they are honest. The child was very **earnest** when she told her mother how she broke the dish.



ethnic [éθnik]

adj. If something is **ethnic**, then it is related to a group with a similar culture. Many sections of the city are home to different **ethnic** communities.



exclude [i:ksklú:d]

v. To **exclude** someone means to not accept them into a group. Carol was **excluded** from the contest because her friend was a judge.



firsthand [fé:rsthænd]

adj. If something is **firsthand**, then it is from an original source. If you want **firsthand** knowledge, ask someone who saw it.



fluent [flú:ənt]

adj. If someone is **fluent** in a language, then they are able to speak it very well. She was so **fluent** in German that you'd have thought she was from Germany.



imperial [impíəriəl]

adj. If something is **imperial**, then it is related to an empire. These old **imperial** coins were once used in the Roman Empire.



inclusive [inklú:siv]

adj. If something is **inclusive**, then it is open to all groups and people in society. A more **inclusive** event would have allowed children to attend.



legislature [lédzislèitʃər]

n. A **legislature** is the section of a government that makes laws. The senator had served ten years in the national **legislature**.



- linguistic** [lɪŋgwɪstɪk]
adj. If something is **linguistic**, then it is concerned with language.
A **linguistic** way of studying culture focuses on words within that culture.



- monolingual** [mɒnəlɪŋgwəl]
adj. If someone is **monolingual**, then they speak only one language.
In today's global economy, being **monolingual** limits your opportunities.



- nationality** [næʃənæləti]
n. **Nationality** is an identity based on the nation from which you come.
His **nationality** is German, but he speaks French, Spanish, and Korean.



- patriot** [péitriət]
n. A **patriot** is someone who loves, supports, and defends their country.
Every year, young **patriots** join their countries' militaries.



- prosecute** [prɒsɪkjù:t]
v. To **prosecute** someone means to take legal action against them.
They were **prosecuted** for fishing in the river without a permit.



- racial** [réɪʃəl]
adj. If something is **racial**, then it is related to a race or races.
The differences between **racial** groups are physical characteristics and culture.



- solemn** [sɔləm]
adj. If something is **solemn**, then it is serious and honest.
The professor preferred a **solemn** relationship between him and his students.



- solidarity** [sɒlədæreɪti:]
n. **Solidarity** is a union formed from common responsibilities or interests.
All the citizens came together in a show of **solidarity** to create change.



- tact** [tækt]
n. **Tact** is the ability to avoid offending people when dealing with problems.
Since both sides would not agree, it required someone with **tact** to make peace.



- undermine** [ʌndərmáɪn]
v. To **undermine** someone means to betray them or weaken their efforts or authority.
The documents helped to **undermine** the workers' trust in their bosses' honesty.

EXERCISES

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

1. No matter how much she begged, the older girls still did not accept Suzy.

2. Language-based approaches are the best way to learn about a culture.

3. Constant changes were weakening the project's chances of being finished on time.

4. The boy made a serious and honest promise to his parents that he would never again cheat.

5. The movie director gave the actors and actresses a personal and original view of the newly completed movie.

6. Everyone knew that Luke studied Chinese. But no one knew he was able to speak it very well.

7. The teacher was waiting for one of the students to be honest about what had happened on the playground.

8. The internet has made talking to people everywhere very natural. As a result, having a sense of common support for your ideas is easy.

9. Although he looked Greek, his identity based on the country he came from was Mexican.

10. Today, no one lives in the old royal palace. Instead, it's part of the university.

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

WORD BANK

nationalities

coward

delete

excluded

tact

1. The girl felt _____ from the activities.
2. All public speakers must learn _____ in order to be successful.
3. Please _____ all files containing personal information.
4. Only certain _____ are eligible for this scholarship.
5. The _____ was too afraid to jump into the lake.

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.**1. ethnic / linguistic**

Children begin _____ training from the day they are born.

We ask everyone to bring a(n) _____ dish to the party.

2. patriot / coward

The man was hailed as a _____ for fighting for his country.

The kids called the boy a _____ for not joining them on the trip.

3. solidarity / solemn

The event was _____ and quiet, with very little celebration.

Students voiced _____ over changes to university life.

4. undermines / firsthand

We witnessed _____ the destructive power of the storm.

Managers claimed the new system _____ their authority.

5. deleted / prosecute

I accidentally _____ the file while working on it.

The old woman chose not to _____ the store owner.

6. inclusive / excludes

The term 'police officer' is more _____ than 'policeman'.

The cost of this ticket _____ food and drinks.

7. monolingual / fluent

Being _____ is a disadvantage nowadays when looking for a job.

We are looking for someone _____ in Russian.

8. legislature / tact

Debates about the _____ will take place at the next town hall meeting.

Walter was respected due to his _____ and wit while speaking.

9. imperial / earnest

Life at the _____ court was not always easy.

She tried in _____ to win the respect of her classmates.

10. nationality / racial

Please write your name and _____ on this form.

The company was accused of _____ discrimination in the workplace.

The Editor's Choice

A newspaper editor sat at his desk and stared at the flashing cursor on his computer's screen. He didn't know if he should **delete** the article he had just written or go ahead and publish it. He was scared and filled with doubt.

The empire had passed a new law stating that citizens could only use the **imperial** language. The editor disagreed with the law and decided to write an article about why it was wrong. He felt that the new law **excluded** people of different **nationalities**, and **racial** and **ethnic** backgrounds. He had **firsthand** knowledge of what it felt like not to be **fluent** in the imperial language because he was from a remote part of the empire.

He felt that the empire shouldn't be **monolingual** and should be more **inclusive**. Yet, he was afraid that he would get in trouble for having this belief. Many would say that he was not a **patriot**—that he didn't love the empire. But he didn't wish to **undermine** the authority of the empire. He wanted to argue that the empire could be stronger if it accepted people of various cultures and beliefs.

At last, he decided to stop being a **coward** and to be **earnest** about how he felt. He wrote the article. It wasn't rude or angry, but rather, very **solemn** and intelligent. The next day, it was published in all the papers.

Everyone was impressed by his **tact** and showed **solidarity** with his ideas. He expected to be arrested any day, but the police never came. Surprisingly, instead of being **prosecuted**, he became a hero. The **legislature** changed the law, and people from many **linguistic** backgrounds praised him.

"Never be afraid to be vocal," the editor later wrote. "If you think something is wrong, then stand up for what you believe."



Track 27-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

- _____ The editor felt the imperial law excluded people of different nationalities, and racial and ethnic backgrounds.

- _____ The legislature prosecuted the editor for undermining the authority of the empire.

- _____ The editor was not fluent in the empire's language.

- _____ Everyone was impressed by the editor's tact and showed solidarity with his ideas.

- _____ The article wasn't solemn and intelligent, but rather rude and angry.

PART B Answer the questions.

- What is the passage about?
 - Doing something illegal
 - Learning a new language
 - Standing up for one's beliefs
 - Showing one's patriotism
- Where was the editor when he was deciding to delete or to publish his article?
The editor was sitting

- Why was the editor afraid to say that the empire should be more inclusive?
He was afraid that

WORD LIST



- constrain** [kən'streɪn]
v. To **constrain** something means to limit its development.
 Jim cannot join us because he is **constrained** by previous plans.



- depot** [dɪˈpou]
n. A **depot** is a bus or train station.
 He waited for his mother to arrive at the **depot**.



- emulate** [émjələɪt]
v. To **emulate** people means to imitate them because they are greatly admired.
 As a small boy, he always tried to **emulate** his big brother.



- forefinger** [fóːrfɪŋgə]
n. The **forefinger** is the finger between one's thumb and middle finger.
 He shouted, "There it is!" and pointed with his **forefinger**.



- guts** [gʌts]
n. The **guts** are all the organs inside a person or animal.
 The doctor can tell you every process that happens in one's **guts**.



- inherent** [ɪnhɪərənt]
adj. When something is **inherent**, it is a natural part of something else.
 Sweating is an **inherent** bodily function when exercising.



- intimidate** [ɪntɪmədeɪt]
v. To **intimidate** means to frighten others.
 My dad **intimidates** my friends whenever they visit.



- janitor** [dʒæɪnɪtə]
n. A **janitor** is a person who makes repairs and takes care of a building.
 The school **janitor** cleaned up the messy cafeteria.



- moist** [moɪst]
adj. When something is **moist**, it is slightly wet.
 The ground is still **moist** from the rain last night.



- nope** [noup]
adv. **Nope** is an informal way of saying "no."
 He asked if I had any money, and I had to say, "**Nope**."



- prod** [prɒd]
v. To **prod** means to push someone or something with a finger or pointed object.
The bully **prodded** me in the chest with her finger.



- ransom** [rænsəm]
n. A **ransom** is a sum of money paid to a kidnapper to set the person free.
He kidnapped the prince and demanded \$1 million as a **ransom**.



- restrain** [rɪstreɪn]
v. To **restrain** someone or something means to use physical strength to stop them.
Mike **restrained** Allen from reaching the door.



- saliva** [sə'laɪvə]
n. **Saliva** is the watery liquid in people's mouths that helps in digestion.
The baby could not keep the **saliva** from dripping out of its mouth.



- spit** [spɪt]
v. To **spit** means to force liquid from one's mouth.
He emerged from the pool and **spit** water from his mouth.



- sprint** [sprɪnt]
v. To **sprint** means to run very fast over a short distance.
The kids didn't want to be late to class, so they **sprinted** to the bus stop.



- stunt** [stʌnt]
n. A **stunt** is something that is done in order to get attention or publicity.
The man jumped over the cars as a promotional **stunt**.



- tolerant** [tə'lɒrənt]
adj. When people are **tolerant**, they are respectful of others' rights and beliefs.
The **tolerant** leader thought that everyone was equal regardless of race.



- vampire** [væmpaɪər]
n. A **vampire** is a fictional monster that sleeps in a coffin and sucks people's blood.
The **vampire** snuck up on the woman and bit her neck.



- yawn** [jɔ:n]
v. To **yawn** means to open one's mouth wide and breathe in air.
The child **yawned** and stretched her arms before going to bed for the night.

EXERCISES

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

1. I'm glad our teacher is so accepting of others as they are.

2. Chewing gum creates a lot of watery liquid used for digestion and chewing food.

3. She had to use physical strength to stop the big dog so that it did not try to attack us.

4. Let's see who can run fast over a short distance to the car in the shortest amount of time.

5. Lots of people try to imitate the sports star.

6. The ache is coming deep from within her organs within the body.

7. Please take a slightly wet towel and wipe the surface of the table to clean it.

8. She wore a ring on her finger between her thumb and middle finger.

9. A lack of money might limit the development of the project.

10. His answer is always an informal way of saying no.

B Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **prod**
a. eat b. push c. speak d. believe
2. **nope**
a. no b. free c. brave d. alive
3. **sprint**
a. crave b. drive c. run d. pretend
4. **emulate**
a. annoy b. proceed c. fear d. imitate
5. **vampire**
a. car b. monster c. feather d. trait

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

1. a. I **yawned** and laughed when my father tickled me.
 b. Everyone began to **sprint** towards the finish line when the starting gun went off.
2. a. We **emulate** gifts each year for the holidays.
 b. The company is looking to hire a new **janitor**.
3. a. The towel was still **moist** from an earlier swim.
 b. I went to the **depot** to buy some groceries.
4. a. Gerald announced he would perform a dangerous **stunt**.
 b. You could see the **saliva** all over his face as he ate the cake.
5. a. The police advised the family not to pay the **ransom**.
 b. Rachel **prodded** Patricia to help make her feel better.

The Kidnapping

Anne was a very quiet girl who had an **inherent** fear of almost everything. The kids at school would play tricks on her all the time. They would hide behind the door of the school **janitor's** closet, then jump out to scare her. Once, a boy dressed up like a **vampire** and chased her down the street. Anne hated being **constrained** by her fears, but she didn't know how to be brave.

She was walking home from school one day when someone came up behind her. Before she could turn around, a powerful man grabbed her. She couldn't scream because a huge hand was put over her mouth. Anne knew that this could not be another **stunt** by her classmates. The scary man **restrained** her arms and legs, and carried her to his house. He tied Anne to a chair. Her **guts** began to hurt because she was so scared.

The man **prodded** Anne with his **forefinger** and said, "You'll stay right here until I get a **ransom** from your parents. Then I'll be rich!" The dirty man **spit** when he talked. A string of **saliva** hung from his **moist** lips. Anne was terrified and **intimidated** by the horrible man. But she knew she had to escape somehow.

Eventually, the man **yawned**. Anne waited quietly until he fell asleep. As he slept, she carefully wiggled her arms and legs until the ropes became loose. She slipped out of the ropes and carefully opened the door. She **sprinted** to the bus **depot** and boarded a bus to the police station. She told the police what happened, and they arrested the kidnapper.

The kids at school were amazed. They asked her, "Weren't you too scared to escape?"

She said, "**Nope**. I knew that I had to be brave and get out of there!" The kids were very **tolerant** of Anne from then on. They even decided that they would **emulate** her bravery if they ever got into a tough situation.



Track 28-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ Anne was constrained by her inherent fears.

2. ____ The vampire restrained her arms and legs, and carried her to his house.

3. ____ Anne's guts began to hurt because she was intimidated by her classmates.

4. ____ The dirty man spit when he talked.

5. ____ At the end, the kids were tolerant of Anne and decided to emulate her bravery.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Dealing with bullies
 - b. Playing pranks on friends
 - c. Joining a new class
 - d. Overcoming fears
2. What kinds of tricks did the kids play on Anne?
They would hide

3. What did Anne do after she sprinted to the bus depot?
She boarded a bus

WORD LIST



- adjoining** [ədʒɔɪnɪŋ]
adj. If something is **adjoining**, it is next to or joined with a building or room.
 I couldn't sleep because the people in the **adjoining** room were loud.



- allege** [ə'leɪdʒ]
v. To **allege** something is to say that it is true without offering proof.
 The little girl had **alleged** that her older brother hid her favorite doll.



- arch** [ɑ:rtʃ]
n. An **arch** is a curved opening formed under a structure such as a bridge or doorway.
 The **arch** of the bridge was not high enough for the tall boat to pass underneath.



- assemble** [ə'sembəl]
v. To **assemble** means to get together in one place.
 The parents **assembled** to discuss ways to improve their children's education.



- casualty** [kæʒuəl'ti:]
n. A **casualty** is a person killed or injured in a war or an accident.
 The only **casualty** in the car accident was a woman who broke her arm.



- erect** [ɪ'rekt]
v. To **erect** something means to build it.
 The king **erected** two towers on the north and south sides of his castle.



- foul** [faʊl]
adj. If something is **foul**, then it is very unpleasant.
 He wouldn't let his dog drink from the water because it had a **foul** smell.



- hectare** [hék'teər]
n. A **hectare** is a unit of measure equal to 10,000 square meters.
 His family farm covered many **hectares**.



- heighten** [háitn]
v. To **heighten** an emotion means to increase the intensity of it.
 The pleasant music **heightened** their enjoyment of the wonderful dinner.



- hospitality** [hə'spətə'leɪti:]
n. **Hospitality** is friendly behavior and entertainment, shown to guests or strangers.
 The travelers were amazed at the **hospitality** given them by the hotel's staff.



- mansion** [məˈnʃən]
n. A **mansion** is a large and expensive home.
The **mansion** had thirty bedrooms, two kitchens, and a pool.



- outnumber** [aʊtnʌmbər]
v. To **outnumber** a group means to have a greater number than it.
The girls **outnumbered** the boys at the school by four to one.



- overjoyed** [oʊvərˈdʒɔɪd]
adj. If someone is **overjoyed**, then they are extremely happy.
He was **overjoyed** by the news of his promotion.



- pasture** [ˈpæstʃər]
n. A **pasture** is an area of land covered with grass for animals to use as food.
The sheep were taken to a **pasture** where there was more grass.



- petition** [ˈpɪtʃən]
n. A **petition** is a written request asking an authority to do something.
The citizens all signed a **petition** asking the mayor to repair the sidewalks.



- renovate** [ˈrenəveɪt]
v. To **renovate** a building means to repair it, or to build new structures on it.
The old fire station was **renovated** into an apartment building.



- revise** [ˈrɪvaɪz]
v. To **revise** something means to change it, or update it to make it better.
When the editor discovered certain facts were wrong, he **revised** the book.



- slab** [slæb]
n. A **slab** is a large, thick, flat piece of stone, concrete, metal, or wood.
I looked at various **slabs** of stone to decorate my house.



- terrace** [ˈtɛrəs]
n. A **terrace** is an open area that is connected to a house or an apartment.
In the afternoons, she liked to sit on the **terrace** and check her email.



- turf** [tɜːrf]
n. **Turf** is a section of grass and the dirt in which it grows.
After the game, the **turf** looked ragged.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- hectare**
a. violence b. 10,000 m² c. temple d. caven
- terrace**
a. festival b. temper c. video d. patio
- casualty**
a. victim b. effect c. decision d. perfume
- allege**
a. reverse b. accuse c. assist d. digest
- renovate**
a. refer b. apply c. repair d. compute
- outnumber**
a. count b. share c. exceed d. borrow
- adjoining**
a. talking b. reflective c. adjacent d. absolute
- revise**
a. cover b. detest c. plea d. change
- arch**
a. color b. feeling c. gift d. curve
- petition**
a. request b. license c. animal d. station

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

WORD BANK

mansion foul erect petition hectares

- The city planned to _____ a statue to celebrate the hero.
- Hundreds of _____ of forest were sold to the logging company.
- A(n) _____ went around to get rid of the new law.
- The man went to the doctor complaining of _____ breath.
- It was the boys dream to live in a huge _____.

C Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **pasture**
 a. marsh b. scream c. future d. stance
2. **foul**
 a. meaningful b. dangerous c. pleasant d. muscular
3. **slab**
 a. office b. freedom c. spit d. pebble
4. **assemble**
 a. believe b. scatter c. repeat d. obey
5. **overjoyed**
 a. stinky b. hidden c. expensive d. miserable
6. **turf**
 a. ocean b. name c. effort d. sport
7. **erect**
 a. approve b. destroy c. donate d. contain
8. **heighten**
 a. balance b. pretend c. elect d. reduce
9. **mansion**
 a. pencil b. shack c. female d. blouse
10. **hospitality**
 a. medicine b. style c. unfriendliness d. silence

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. hospitality / slabs
 We thanked him for his _____ with a bottle of wine.
 The architect used _____ of marble for the floor.
2. mansion / pasture
 The star's _____ sold for over \$5 million.
 Henry could always be founded tending to the cows in the _____.
3. overjoyed / adjoining
 Erica was _____ to see her father again.
 Kyle and Stan will be staying in those two _____ rooms.

The Lord and the Farmers

A wealthy lord was **renovating** his **mansion**. He had added another story to his home, with large windows that overlooked the farmers' **pastures** on the eastern border of his land. Around the mansion, he then **erected** a great wall. He built an **arch** for the gate out of huge **slabs** of stone. The lord was **overjoyed** with the addition to his home.

However, one day while he was sitting on the **terrace**, some farmers knocked at his door. He invited them in. Despite his **hospitality**, the farmers appeared to be in a **foul** mood.

"Why are you so upset?" the lord asked.

One farmer replied, "That is actually the reason for our visit." He then handed the lord a **petition**. It **alleged** that the shadow cast by the mansion was harming their pastures. "Your mansion now casts a shadow over several **hectares** of our land," the farmer explained. "The **turf** in the shadow has died, and our cattle now have less grass to eat."

"It is too late for me to **revise** my plans," the lord answered. "You will just have to live with the change."

His reply only **heightened** the farmers' anger. They left, but they **assembled** that night outside the mansion's gate. They planned to destroy the mansion. The lord's servants tried to defend the house, but the farmers **outnumbered** them.

The servants fled, and the farmers rushed into the mansion and set it on fire. Everyone got out of the house, and there were no **casualties**. However, the fire soon spread from the house to the **adjoining** pastures that belonged to the farmers.

Both sides' properties were destroyed. The lord and the farmers were sorry for their actions. The lord promised to pay for the burned pastures, and the farmers promised to rebuild the mansion. They had learned that when you fight, both sides lose.



Track 29-2

READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ The farmers that assembled outnumbered the lord's servants.

2. ____ Despite the lord's hospitality, the farmers appeared to be overjoyed.

3. ____ The lord built an arch for the gate out of slabs of stone.

4. ____ When the lord said it was too late to revise his plans, it heightened the farmers' foul mood.

5. ____ The pastures were owned by the lord.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?

- a. How to settle land disputes
- b. How to improve agriculture
- c. How to put out a large fire
- d. How to properly deal with anger

2. While renovating, what did the lord erect around his mansion?

He erected

3. While he was sitting on the terrace, who knocked on the mansion door?

While he was sitting on the terrace,

WORD LIST



- analogous** [ənæləgəs]
adj. If something is **analogous** to another thing, then it is like it in certain ways.
 The relationship with his teacher was **analogous** to that of a son and mother.



- binoculars** [bənəkjələrz]
n. **Binoculars** are a device used for seeing things that are far away.
 He could see the ship on the horizon only if he used his **binoculars**.



- bulk** [bʌlk]
n. The **bulk** of something is its size.
 The large elephant moved its **bulk** with legs as strong as tree trunks.



- comprise** [kəmpraɪz]
v. If something **comprises** something else, it consists of or is made up of it.
 Our school's football team is mostly **comprised** with seniors.



- depict** [dɪpɪkt]
v. To **depict** something means to show or portray it, often using art.
 The statue's face **depicted** the general's determination and courage.



- dual** [dju:əl]
adj. If something is **dual**, then it is made up of two parts.
 The room had a **dual** function. It was a living room, but at night it was a bedroom.



- Fahrenheit** [færenhàit]
n. **Fahrenheit** is a temperature scale where water freezes at 32° and boils at 212°.
 When the temperature dropped to 32° **Fahrenheit**, it started snowing.



- fulfill** [fʌlfɪl]
v. To **fulfill** something means to achieve or finish it.
 The professor did not **fulfill** his promise not to miss a single class.



- grove** [grəʊv]
n. A **grove** is a small group of trees.
 All the trees in this **grove** are apple trees.



- ore** [ɔ:r]
n. **Ore** is the raw form of rock or material from which a valuable metal is taken.
 The factory melted the **ore** and used it to make iron products.



outback [áutbæk]

n. The **outback** is the wild inland region of Australia where very few people live. Many Australian farmers use the **outback** to raise cattle.



outweigh [áutwéi]

v. To **outweigh** something means to exceed it in value, amount, or importance. Finding a warm place to sleep **outweighed** the need to find something to eat.



paradox [pæredòks]

n. A **paradox** is a true statement or real event that seems illogical. The **paradox** of her work was that the less she worked, the more she got done.



pier [piə]

n. A **pier** is a structure that extends into a body of water. If you want to catch bigger fish, then go to the far end of the **pier**.



shortcut [ʃó:rtkʌt]

n. A **shortcut** is a route that is shorter than the main route. We got to the house early because we took a **shortcut** through the forest.



tariff [tærif]

n. A **tariff** is a tax or fee paid on certain imports or exports. Our **tariff** on imported wool makes foreign wool more expensive.



thermometer [θərmámətə]

n. A **thermometer** is a device that measures temperature. The **thermometer** outside the window indicated that it was a hot day today.



tilt [tílt]

v. To **tilt** something means to tip it into a sloping position. She **tilted** her glass and almost spilled some of the cherry juice inside.



vice versa [váise vé:rsə]

adv. If a statement is **vice versa**, then its two main ideas are switched with one another. Students learn from their teachers, and **vice versa**.



whereabouts [hwεárəbàuts]

n. The **whereabouts** of someone or something is the place where they are. The police looked for the lost dog, but its **whereabouts** were still unknown.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. Binoculars help you to see things that are _____.
a. close by b. under the sea c. far away d. covered in mud
2. If you have dual responsibilities, then you have _____ things to take care of.
a. two b. three c. ten d. twelve
3. Which of the following is about the same as a tariff?
a. A salary b. A tax c. A surplus d. A bonus
4. Where would you most likely see a pier?
a. In the water b. On a plane c. Under the ground d. On a road
5. Fahrenheit is used to measure _____.
a. height b. distance c. weight d. temperature

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

WORD BANK

outback	thermometer	vice versa	ore	outweighed
whereabouts	grove	fulfill	Fahrenheit	shortcut

When the food is ready, its temperature should be 140 degrees **1.** _____.

You can use that **2.** _____ to determine when it is hot enough.

There are not many forests in the Australian **3.** _____.

But there might be a **4.** _____ wherever there is enough water.

She didn't have much time to get to the house to **5.** _____ her promise.

Therefore, she took a(n) **6.** _____ that would get her there in no time.

The need to create more jobs **7.** _____ the need to spend more money.

But in other years it was **8.** _____.

According to legend, gold was made from the cave's **9.** _____.

However, today its **10.** _____ have been forgotten.

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **comprise**
 a. return b. consist c. explain d. favor
2. **tilt**
 a. mix b. dig c. lean d. grip
3. **pier**
 a. dock b. cake c. chef d. fort
4. **analogous**
 a. metric b. powerful c. secure d. similar
5. **paradox**
 a. illogical b. cattle c. calendar d. feather

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

1. These mines produce several types of valuable raw forms of rock.

2. The company had to pay a tax on exports for the steel it shipped to Europe.

3. She used the device used for seeing things far away to observe the small bird.

4. The painting portrayed what the beach looked like twenty years ago.

5. He had sent a letter from the city three days earlier. But his precise location was still a mystery.

6. The two-part plan involves scientists from both universities.

7. The meal was made up mostly of beans and vegetables.

8. If you're sick, take your temperature. The device for measuring temperature is in the cabinet.

9. His promotion was a real event opposite to common knowledge due to his sparse knowledge.

10. It was difficult to lift the great mass that had accumulated in his backpack.

The Shortcut

A truck driver was driving cargo from the **outback** to the coast. His load was **comprised** of many types of **ore**. He needed a huge truck to carry its **bulk** to a ship waiting at a **pier** on the country's eastern coast. At the border between two counties, he'd have to pay a **tariff** on the cargo. However, he could keep his money if he avoided the station at the border. He worried about getting in trouble for not paying the tariff, but the thought of not having to spend the money **outweighed** this concern.

He took out his road map. To his surprise, it **depicted** a small road that had a **dual** advantage. It not only avoided the border station but also was a shorter route to the coast. He decided to take the **shortcut**.

However, along his journey, he soon ran into problems. First, he had to cross a small wooden bridge. His truck weighed too much for the bridge. It was **analogous** to an elephant trying to stand on a tree branch. The bridge started to break as the truck crossed, and the trailer **tilted** to the right. Fortunately, the truck made it safely across, but most of the ore fell into the river below.

Next, it was a very hot day. The **thermometer** read over 100 degrees **Fahrenheit**. The truck's engine became too hot, so the driver parked it in the shade of a **grove** of trees until it cooled down.

Later, he took a wrong turn. He stopped and took out his **binoculars**. He scanned his surroundings and eventually discovered a landmark that led him back to the proper route.

Finally, he arrived at the pier, but the ship wasn't there. When he asked about the ship's **whereabouts**, a man said that it had left thirty minutes earlier. He had not **fulfilled** his contract. He realized then the **paradox** of the shortcut. The shortest route can be the longest, and **vice versa**, a long route may be the fastest.



Track 30-2



READING COMPREHENSION

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

1. ____ The driver's load was comprised of many types of ore.

2. ____ The paradox of the shortcut was that the shortest route could be the longest but not vice versa.

3. ____ The thermometer read under 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

4. ____ When the trailer tilted, the driver's binoculars fell into the river.

5. ____ The driver had fulfilled his contract.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. The disadvantages of shortcuts
 - b. The need for better roads
 - c. The reason for tariffs
 - d. The importance of maps
2. What was the truck crossing the bridge analogous to?
It was analogous to

3. What made the driver park his truck in a grove of trees while in the outback?
The truck's

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