



Reading Challenge 2

Second Edition

Casey Malarcher • Andrea Janzen



Reading Challenge 2 Second Edition

Casey Malarcher · Andrea Janzen

© 2010 Compass Publishing

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

Acquisitions Editor: Tamara Gaskill

Content Editor: Kelli Ripatti

Copy Editor: Joy Campbell

Cover/Interior Design: Design Plus

email: info@compasspub.com

<http://www.compasspub.com>

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

ISBN: 978-1-59966-530-6

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

14 13 12 11 10

Photo Credits

pp. 12, 24, 36, 38, 42, 59, 77, 78, 83, 84, 89, 90, 113, 114, 116, 122 © iStock International Inc.

pp. cover, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, 20, 23, 35, 41, 50, 53, 56, 68, 71, 72, 74, 80, 86, 92, 95, 96, 98, 101, 104, 107, 110 © Shutterstock, Inc.

pp. 26, 29, 30, 32, 44, 47, 60, 62, 66, 102, 119 © ArtToday Inc.

pp. 48, 54 © National Archives and Records Administration

p. 65 © Charles Parnell

p. 108 © Keirn O'Connor

p. 120 © Arthur Pedrick

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

Contents

Arts and Leisure

- 1.** In the Name of Beauty / 5 **11.** Shakespeare, Where Are You Now? / 65

Culture and History

- 2.** Who Took That Tooth? / 11 **12.** What's in a Name? / 71

Environment

- 3.** The Ring of Fire / 17 **13.** Out of Rainforests / 77

Health

- 4.** Myths About Pimples / 23 **14.** For a Quick Pickup / 83

Science Facts

- 5.** I Cut the Cheese! / 29 **15.** The Misunderstood Tomato / 89

People Profiles

- 6.** Mr. Nintendo / 35 **16.** The Greatest of the Century / 95

Social Science

- 7.** Are Sports Bad for Kids? / 41 **17.** Rights of Lefties / 101

Sports and Hobbies

- 8.** May I Have Your Autograph? / 47 **18.** The Snowy Slopes of Dubai / 107

Technology

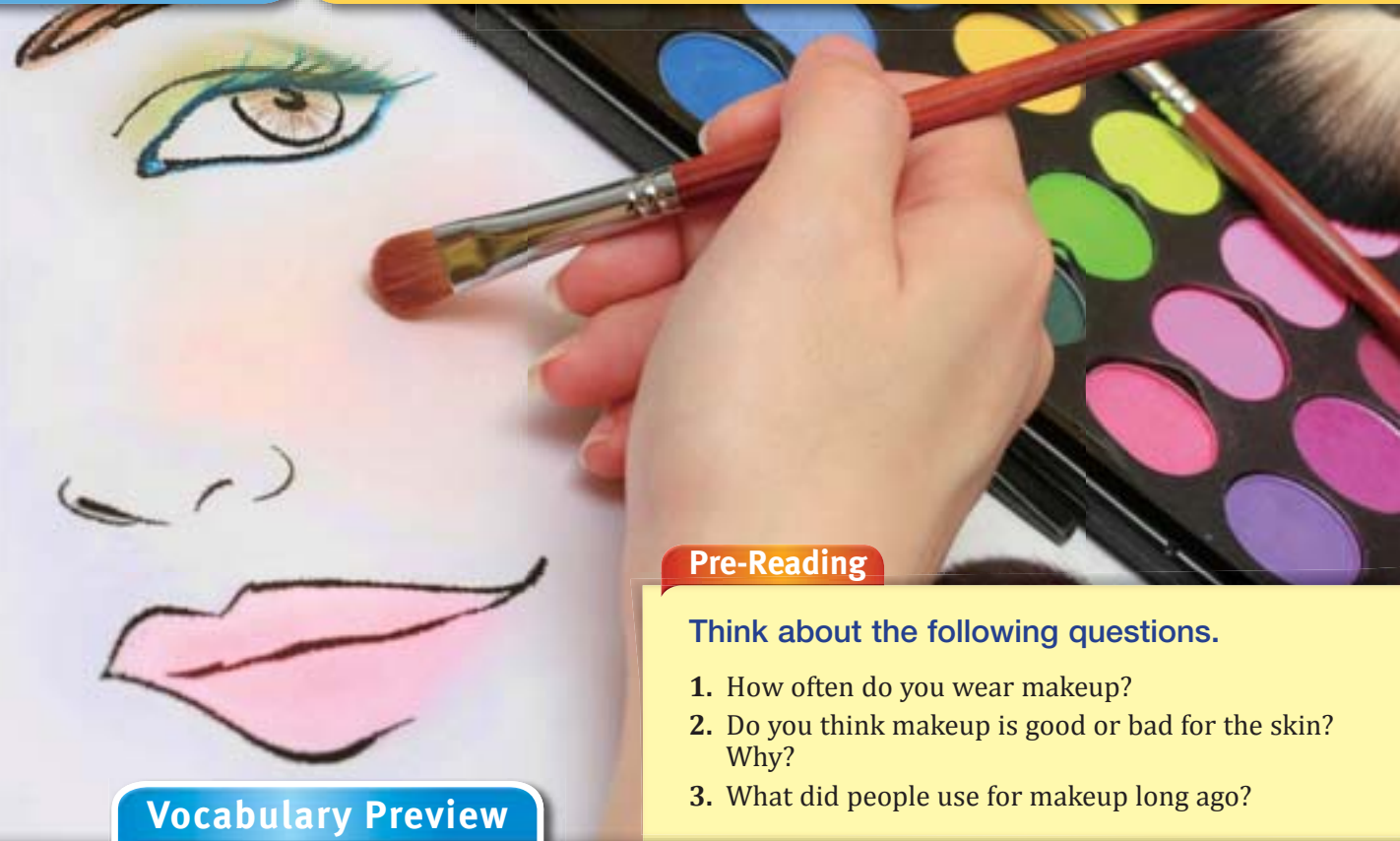
- 9.** Where Are Our Jetpacks? / 53 **19.** Not All Hackers Are the Same / 113

Weird and Bizarre

- 10.** Desert Delivery / 59 **20.** Weird Inventions / 119

Transcripts / 125

In the Name of Beauty



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. How often do you wear makeup?
2. Do you think makeup is good or bad for the skin? Why?
3. What did people use for makeup long ago?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| a. makes better | d. beliefs; normal ways |
| b. tiny pieces of something solid | e. small amounts of liquid |
| c. very old | f. something that causes illness or death |

1. ___ His new hairstyle really improves his looks.
2. ___ Young girls in that country often wear makeup. It's part of that country's culture.
3. ___ Sometimes I put powder on my face. Then it doesn't look oily.
4. ___ Don't touch that powder. It is a poison!
5. ___ She put a few drops of medicine in her eyes.
6. ___ Some ancient pictures in the pyramids show women wearing eye makeup.

In the Name of Beauty



Cosmetics have been used throughout history. The ancient Greeks, the Egyptians, and the Romans all used various kinds of makeup. Some of these **cosmetics** were used to improve one's appearance. Others were used to protect one's skin. However, in some cases, things used for makeup were dangerous or even deadly!

5 Skin care treatments including perfumes, lotions, and cosmetic masks were used in ancient Egypt by rich and poor alike. Egyptians also developed some of the earliest sunscreens. They used oils and creams for protection against the sun and dry winds. Egyptians, as well as other ancient cultures, used various powders on their skin for beauty as well. Egyptians used black **kohl** around their eyes. Romans put white **chalk** 10 on their faces. And Indians painted red **henna** on their bodies.

Most of the ancient cosmetics were harmless. However, in the name of beauty, some people applied dangerous chemicals and poisons to their skin. During the Italian **Renaissance**, women wore white powder made of **lead** on their faces. Of course, doctors today know lead is like a poison for our bodies. Also around the time of the Renaissance, 15 women in Italy put drops of **belladonna** in their eyes. These belladonna drops were made from a plant whose poison affects the **nerves** in the body. By putting belladonna drops in her eyes, a woman's **pupils** would become very large. People thought this made women more beautiful. Actually, this is where the plant's name comes from. In Italian, belladonna means "beautiful woman."

20 When Elizabeth I was queen in the late 1500s, some rather dangerous cosmetics were also being used by women in England. In particular, women were using special hair **dye** made with lead and sulphur. The dye was designed to give people red hair, the same color as the queen's hair, but over time, the dye 25 made people's hair fall out. Finally, women using this dye ended up bald, like the queen, and had to wear **wigs**.



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds 326 words

2 *cosmetics*: makeup

9 *kohl*: a powder made of antimony sulfide (Sb_2S_3) used around the eyes

9 *chalk*: a soft white limestone composed mostly of the shells of small marine organisms

10 *henna*: a red or orange dye made from the henna plant

13 *Renaissance*: the 1300s through 1500s in Europe, when great artistic and scientific achievements were made

13 *lead*: a soft metal (Pb)

15 *belladonna*: a poisonous plant with black berries

16 *nerve*: the part of the body that passes information to the brain

17 *pupil*: the hole in the middle of the eye that can become smaller or larger

22 *dye*: a liquid for coloring

26 *wig*: an artificial covering for the head that looks like hair

Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
 - a. The ancient Egyptians used a lot of makeup.
 - b. People have always used makeup.
 - c. Some cosmetics in the past were dangerous.
 - d. Italian women had the best makeup.

2. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
 - a. The Egyptians used makeup to help their skin.
 - b. The Romans used chalk to make their faces white.
 - c. Queen Elizabeth I had blond hair.
 - d. All of the above

3. Where did Italian women apply lead powder?

a. In their hair	b. On their hands
c. On their faces	d. Under their arms

4. What was belladonna used for?

a. To give women pretty eyes	b. To change the color of women's skin
c. To poison plants	d. To make people look smarter

5. What is the meaning of "rather" as it is used in line 20?

a. normally	b. on the contrary
c. preferred	d. fairly

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **in some cases** [sometimes]
In some cases, the medicine made people's hair fall out.

- **in the name of** [for]
 The explorer claimed the island **in the name of** his country.

- **end up** [to finally become]
 She started her own company and **ended up** a millionaire.

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

1. _____, teachers found students did better on longer exams.
2. Let's follow the map, or we may _____ lost.
3. We must keep fighting _____ freedom!

Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

in the name of
nerves

culture
cosmetics

drops
dangerous

Although 1 _____ have been used all throughout history, not all of them have been safe. In fact, some of them have been quite 2 _____ to people. For example, long ago in Italian 3 _____, people thought women with big eyes were beautiful. Therefore, 4 _____ beauty, women began to put 5 _____ of belladonna in their eyes to make their pupils larger. Belladonna, however, is poisonous, and it can affect the 6 _____ in the body.



Listening

Makeup for Men?



Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- Which is true about the man?
 - He doesn't usually wear makeup.
 - He works for a cosmetics company.
 - He does not have good skin.
 - He knows a good place to buy makeup.
- According to the woman, why do a lot of men wear skin creams?
 - It makes their skin white.
 - It is fun.
 - It smells nice.
 - It protects their skin.
- What happens at the end of the conversation?
 - The man puts on a cosmetic.
 - The man gets angry.
 - The woman buys the makeup.
 - The man promises to help the woman.

Discuss the following questions.

1. Which brands of makeup are good for your skin?
2. What is the strangest beauty treatment you have heard of?
3. What do you wear when you want to look nice?

Grammar

Infinitives of Purpose

An infinitive can be used to talk about a person's purpose as a reduced form of *in order to* or *so as to*.

Some of these cosmetics were used (to improve / to improving) one's appearance.

The dye was designed (to give / to giving) people red hair, the same color as the queen's hair.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

Dressing up

- (1) What do you wear to dress up?
 (2) What are those things made of?
 (3) What color are those things?
 OR How do those things look? (4)
 When was the last time you wore them? (5) Did anyone notice or say anything about how you looked?

Example

I wear a suit and tie to dress up. I don't know what my suit is made of, but my tie is made of silk. My suit is dark blue, and my tie is red and yellow. The last time I wore them was at my sister's wedding. Nobody noticed me because most of the men at the wedding were in suits.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

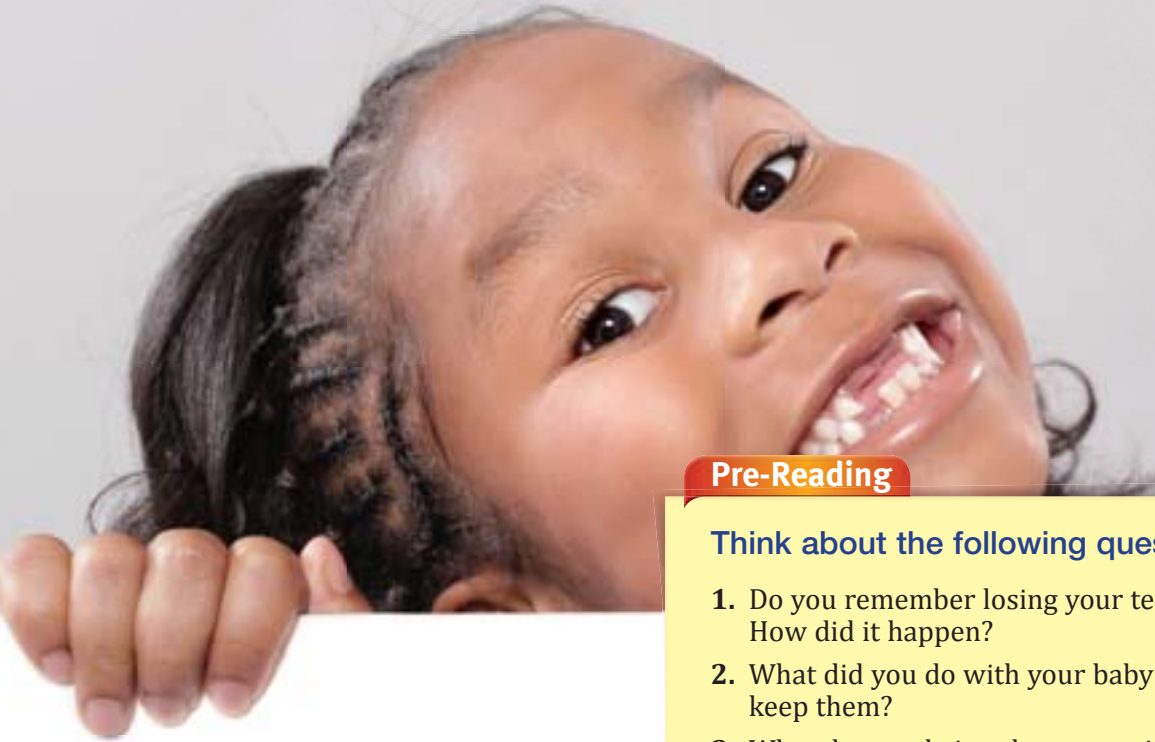
A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. Creams can make our skin _____.
a. ancient b. large c. poor d. smooth
2. I think it will rain soon. I just felt a _____.
a. drop b. plant c. treatment d. wig
3. If you need perfume, you should go to a store that sells _____.
a. skin b. cosmetics c. history d. prices
4. Joan of Arc tried to lead her army to fight _____ God.
a. ending up b. having to do c. in some cases d. in the name of
5. She sat on the beach all day. Now her _____ is red.
a. powder b. culture c. pupil d. skin
6. That is not dust on the floor. It is face _____.
a. dye b. cream c. oil d. powder
7. Be careful. Some of those chemicals are _____.
a. ancient b. dangerous c. silky d. special

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

8. The people living in the rainforest hunt with _____ arrows.
a. poison b. poisonous c. poisoning
9. The country is _____ unique. There is no other culture like it.
a. culture b. cultural c. culturally
10. The new and _____ soap seems very similar to the old soap.
a. improvement b. improves c. improved

Who Took That Tooth?



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you remember losing your teeth as a child? How did it happen?
2. What did you do with your baby teeth? Did you keep them?
3. What do people in other countries do with their baby teeth?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. has the duty of | d. think of; believe |
| b. specific; accurate | e. rather than; in the place of |
| c. think highly of | f. usual thing to do by tradition |

1. ___ It is a custom for children to put lost teeth under their pillows.
2. ___ A bird is responsible for taking the lost tooth away.
3. ___ People in Mongolia respect dogs a lot, so they take good care of them.
4. ___ Koreans consider one kind of bird very lucky.
5. ___ She hopes to get money instead of a gift.
6. ___ This is the exact place where I put the lost tooth last night.

Who Took That Tooth?



Different cultures follow their own special customs when a child's baby teeth fall out. In Korea, for example, they have the custom of throwing lost teeth up on the **roof** of a house. According to tradition, a **magpie** will come and take the tooth. Later, the magpie will return with a new tooth for the child. In other Asian countries, such as Japan and Vietnam, children follow a similar tradition of throwing lost teeth onto the roofs of houses.

Birds aren't the only animals thought to take lost teeth. In Mexico and Spain, tradition says a mouse takes a lost tooth and leaves some money. However, in Mongolia, instead of mice, dogs are responsible for taking teeth away. Dogs are highly respected in Mongolian culture and are considered **guardian angels** of the people. Tradition says that the new tooth will grow in good and strong if the baby tooth is fed to a guardian angel. Accordingly, parents in Mongolia will put their child's lost tooth in the **fat** of a piece of meat and feed it to a dog.

The idea of giving lost teeth to an angel or **fairy** is also a tradition in the West. Many children in **Western** countries count on the Tooth Fairy to leave money or **presents** in **exchange** for a tooth. The exact origins of the Tooth Fairy are a mystery, although the story probably began in England or Ireland **centuries** ago. According to tradition, a child puts a lost tooth under his or her **pillow** before going to bed. In the wee hours, while the child is sleeping, the Tooth Fairy takes the tooth and leaves something else under the pillow. In France, the Tooth Fairy leaves a small gift or candy. In the United States, however, the Tooth Fairy usually leaves money. These days, the rate is \$1 to \$5 per tooth. That can add up to a lot of money from the Tooth Fairy!

Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

324 words



³ *roof*: the top or covering over a house

³ *magpie*: a black and white bird

¹⁰ *guardian angel*: a spirit protecting a person

¹² *fat*: the part of meat with a lot of oil

¹⁴ *fairy*: a tiny mythical creature with magical powers

¹⁵ *Western*: related to Europe and North America

¹⁵ *present*: a gift

¹⁶ *exchange*: trade

¹⁷ *century*: a hundred years

¹⁹ *pillow*: a soft thing to support one's head

Choose the best answer.

- What is the main idea of this reading?
 - The Tooth Fairy leaves money for teeth.
 - Different cultures have different traditions about teeth.
 - Many Asian countries have similar traditions concerning teeth.
 - Some tooth customs involve animals.
- Why do some people throw a tooth on the roof?
 - To get rich
 - To get a larger house
 - To have a long life
 - To get a new tooth
- Where did the story of the Tooth Fairy probably come from?
 - North America
 - Eastern Asia
 - Western Africa
 - Northern Europe
- What is NOT traditionally put under a pillow in exchange for a tooth?
 - A new tooth
 - Money
 - A gift
 - Candy
- Which meaning can define "lost" as used in line 7?
 - Misplaced
 - Not won
 - Wasted
 - Fallen out

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **count on** [to expect; to rely on]
I **counted on** you to help me, but you disappointed me.
- **the wee hours** [between midnight and 4:00 or 5:00 a.m.]
Because I drank coffee, I couldn't get to sleep until **the wee hours** of the morning.
- **add up** [to make sense; to equal]
Two and two **adds up** to four.

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

- All of the results we found in the experiment don't _____.
- I'm your friend. You can always _____ me.
- The house was completely still and quiet during _____.

Summary

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

	fairy and leaves a gift	and leaves money Mongolia	bird takes the tooth		
Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian countries • Mexico/Spain • 3 _____ • France • United States 	Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 _____ • Mouse • Dog • 4 _____ • Fairy 	What	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throw teeth on the roof for it. • It takes the tooth 2 _____. • It eats the tooth. • It takes the tooth 5 _____. • It 6 _____ and leaves money.



Listening

Tooth Traditions in Nigeria



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

1. The man explains a custom about teeth in _____.
2. If a person is _____ a baby's first tooth, he or she has to give the child a gift.
3. The gift should be something like _____.

Discuss the following questions.

1. What did you or your parents do with your baby teeth?
2. Would you prefer to keep your baby teeth or follow your culture's custom about teeth?
3. What is a special custom that your parents followed while you were growing up?

Grammar

Transitive Verbs

A transitive verb takes a direct object, which can be a noun, a pronoun, a phrase, or a clause.

Different cultures (follow / follow after) their own special customs when a child's baby teeth fall out. In France, the Tooth Fairy (leaves / leaves after) a small gift or candy.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

A Custom in My Family

(1) What is a custom your family followed? **(2)** When did your family do this? **(3)** What did your family do? **(4)** How did that custom make you feel? **(5)** Will you follow that custom with your children?

Example

My family followed the custom of sending each child on a trip alone. My parents sent each of us on a trip when we were seven years old. They sent us to stay for one week with my grandmother in another state. I really enjoyed this time with my grandmother. I hope to follow this custom with my own children someday.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

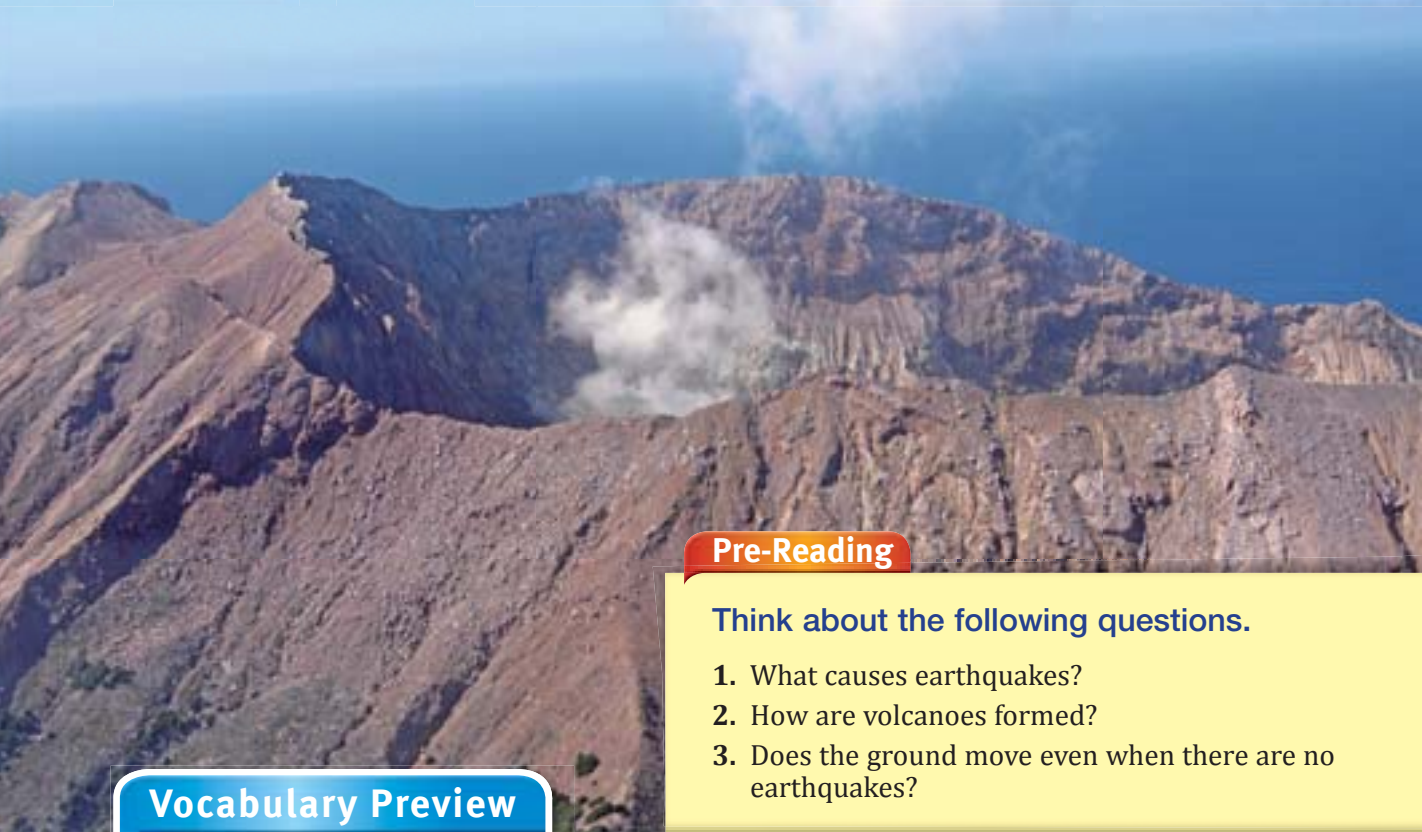
A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. Do you think we can ____ the package arriving tomorrow?
a. add up b. count on c. fill out d. end up
2. I think it is a good ____ to take your shoes off in the house.
a. custom b. fairy c. mystery d. pillow
3. People have been following that ____ tradition for centuries.
a. ancient b. new c. lost d. strong
4. Please put the sauce on the side ____ on top of the chicken.
a. according to b. although c. instead of d. usually
5. The new computer program works much better. The company ____ the program a lot.
a. considered b. included c. improved d. respected
6. There are many other ____ of art other than just painting and sculpture.
a. centuries b. forms c. origins d. presents
7. You cannot ____ that shirt if you don't have the receipt.
a. consider b. encourage c. exchange d. respect

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

8. No one knows ____ where Joe lives.
a. exact b. exactly c. exactness
9. The plane ____ disappeared over the Pacific Ocean.
a. mystery b. mysterious c. mysteriously
10. You should ____ the beliefs of others even if you disagree with them.
a. respect b. respected c. respectful

The Ring of Fire



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What causes earthquakes?
2. How are volcanoes formed?
3. Does the ground move even when there are no earthquakes?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. often | d. goes up |
| b. is made of | e. idea; assumed law in science |
| c. top; covering | f. steps toward achieving some result |

1. ___ Earthquakes frequently occur in Japan.
2. ___ Scientists did not prove the theory yet, so many people don't believe it.
3. ___ One idea says the surface of the Earth is covered by huge plates of land.
4. ___ Lava rises from under the Earth and comes out of volcanoes.
5. ___ The process of creating new land involves lava becoming solid rock.
6. ___ Lava consists of various kinds of rock melted together.

The Ring of Fire



The **Ring** of Fire is an enormous **chain** of volcanoes all around the Pacific Ocean. The ring goes from New Zealand up to Asia and across the ocean to Alaska. From Alaska, the ring continues **southward** along the coast of both North and South America. More than seventy-five percent of the world's volcanoes are located in this ring.

Scientists are interested in studying the Ring of Fire because they can observe plate tectonics at work there. In 1912, a German scientist, Alfred Wegener, came up with the first theory of land movement. Wegener said **continents** are made up of lighter rocks resting on heavier **material**. Similar to the way large things move while floating on water, Wegener suggested that the positions of the continents were not fixed, but that they moved **slightly**. Later, scientists discovered most of Wegener's ideas were right on the mark. They then developed the theory called plate tectonics.

According to plate tectonics, the surface of the Earth consists of a number of enormous plates or **sections** of rock, each about eighty kilometers thick. The plates **float** and slowly move at speeds between one to ten centimeters every year. That is about the **rate** your fingernails grow! Within the Ring of Fire, new material for the Earth's plates is constantly being created as hot liquid rock called magma **flows** from the center of the Earth up to the ocean floor. All the existing plates on the Earth's surface have to move slightly to make room for the new material.

As plates move both away from and toward each other, they run into each other. When they hit each other, one plate might move under another. This process is called subduction. Subduction frequently causes earthquakes. It may also result in the bottom plate **melting** due to the extreme temperatures under the top plate. The magma created in this process can rise to the Earth's surface and come out through volcanoes, as can be seen along the Ring of Fire.



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

333 words

¹ *ring*: a circle

¹ *chain*: a connected series of things

³ *southward*: in the direction of south

⁸ *continent*: a large area of land including many countries, like Asia, Europe, Africa, etc.

⁹ *material*: what something is made of

¹¹ *slightly*: a little; to a small degree or extent

¹⁴ *section*: a part that is cut off or separated

¹⁵ *float*: to stay on the surface of a liquid

¹⁶ *rate*: the speed

¹⁷ *flow*: to move like liquid

²⁵ *melt*: to become liquid

Choose the best answer.

- What is the main focus of this reading?
 - The most active volcanoes found in the Ring of Fire
 - The location of the Ring of Fire
 - How the plates on the Earth's surface move in different ways
 - How plate tectonics, volcanoes, and earthquakes are related
- According to the reading, which is true about the Ring of Fire?
 - All of the volcanoes along the ring are active.
 - Most of the volcanoes on Earth are part of the ring.
 - The ring gets bigger each year.
 - The ring was discovered in the 20th century.
- What does "subduction" mean in this reading?

a. Rocks moving under volcanoes	b. Erupting liquid rock
c. The theory of moving plates	d. Movement of a plate under another
- What is NOT a result of shifting tectonic plates?

a. Earthquakes	b. Extreme temperatures inside the Earth
c. Volcanoes	d. Subduction
- Which question is NOT answered in the reading?
 - How fast do tectonic plates move?
 - How thick are the plates in tectonic theory?
 - What is the most active volcano today?
 - Where is the Ring of Fire?

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **come up with** [to think of first; to have an original idea]
I hope the politicians can **come up with** a way to avoid war.
- **right on the mark** [exactly correct]
The advice you gave me for fixing my essay was **right on the mark**.
- **run into** [to hit or bump; to meet by chance]
I **ran into** an old friend yesterday on my way to work.

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

- I finally _____ a good topic for my essay.
- She frequently tries to guess people's age, and most of the time she's _____.
- It's important to drive carefully so you don't _____ anything.

Summary

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

- a. The Ring of Fire is an enormous chain of volcanoes all around the Pacific Ocean.
- b. More than seventy-five percent of the world's volcanoes are located in this ring.

1. **a + b:** Around the Pacific Ocean is a chain of volcanoes called the Ring of Fire, in which _____.

- c. According to plate tectonics, the surface of the Earth consists of a number of enormous plates or sections of rock, each about eighty kilometers thick.
- d. The plates float and slowly move at speeds between one to ten centimeters every year.

2. **c + d:** Movement of sections of the Earth's surface is explained by the theory of plate tectonics, according to which _____.

- e. When they hit each other, one plate might move under another.
- f. This process is called subduction.

3. **e + f:** During the process of subduction, _____.



Listening

More Interesting Facts



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

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Mt. Fuji is the tallest volcano in the world. | True
<input type="checkbox"/> | False
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Mauna Loa erupted over thirty times last year. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Kilauea has been continuously erupting since the 1980s. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Discuss the following questions.

1. Have you ever seen a volcano erupt? Would you like to?
2. Have you ever experienced an earthquake? If yes, describe your experience.
3. Which of these events was most recently in the news: a volcanic eruption or an earthquake? Where was it and what happened?

Grammar

Adverbial Phrases and Adverbial Clauses

An adverbial phrase does not include a subject and a verb, while an adverbial clause includes a subject and a verb. Both should be followed by a comma at the start of a sentence.

(According to / According as) plate tectonics, the surface of the Earth consists of a number of enormous plates or sections of rock, each about eighty kilometers thick.

(Because of / As) plates move both away from and toward each other, they run into each other.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

A Recent Event

(1) What recent natural disaster happened? **(2)** How did you hear about it? **(3)** Where and when did it happen? **(4)** What damage was done? **(5)** What happened after the disaster?

Example

A recent natural disaster was a hurricane. I heard about the hurricane on television. The hurricane hit Florida last spring. Lots of houses fell down, but nobody died. After the hurricane, people fixed their houses and life went back to normal.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

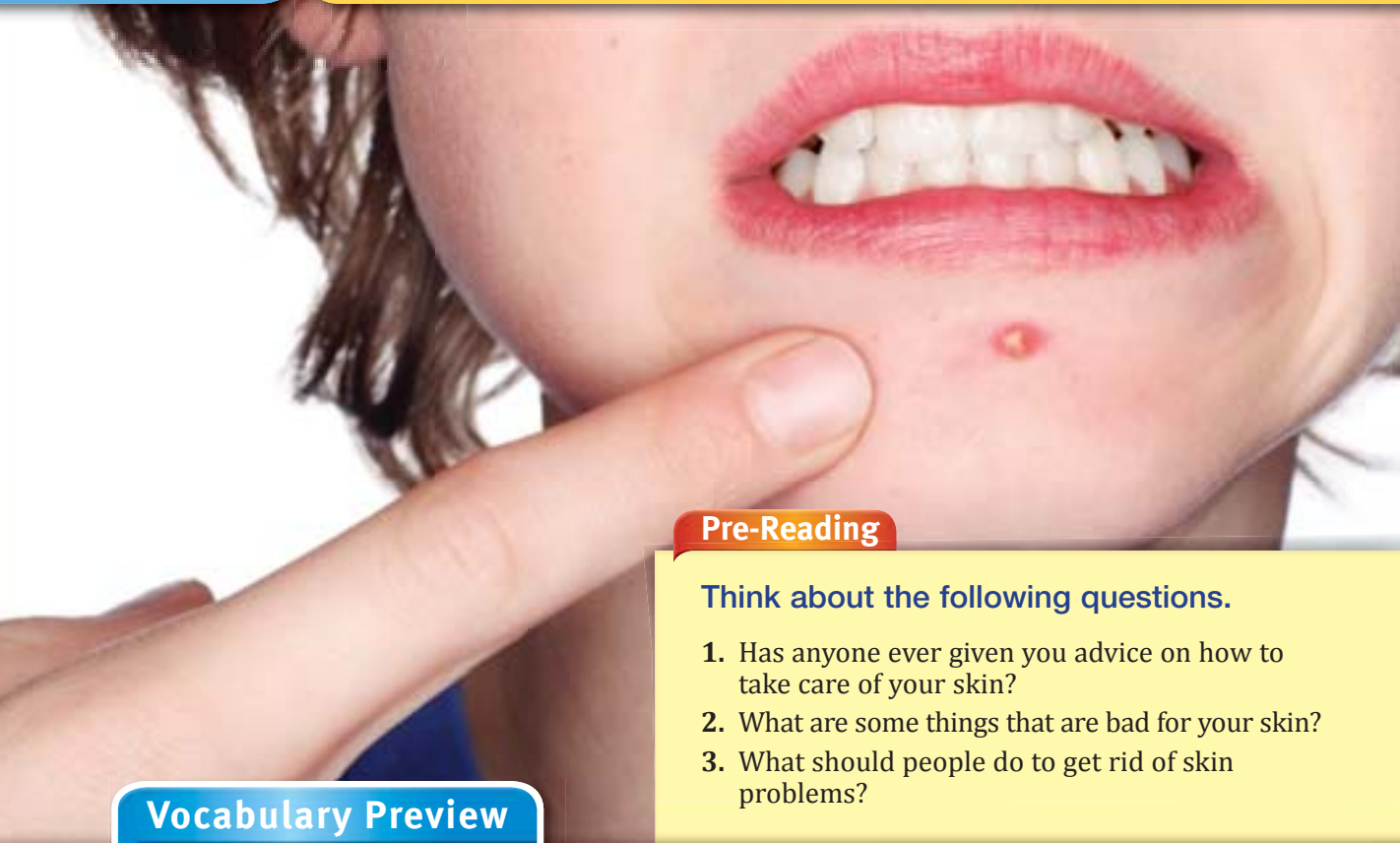
A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. Because of the heavy rain, the water level of the river is _____.
a. absorbing b. floating c. moving d. rising
2. The _____ of the lake was very calm.
a. drop b. plate c. ring d. surface
3. This problem is difficult, but I need to _____ the answer.
a. exchange b. figure out c. flow d. slide
4. Please help me with this math problem. I can't _____ the answer.
a. end up b. face up to c. come up with d. run into
5. The book describes the _____ of events that started World War II.
a. chain b. culture c. process d. rate
6. Walking to work instead of driving every day has _____ my health.
a. improved b. located c. released d. touched
7. The class _____ students from many different countries.
a. consists of b. hangs around c. is right on d. slightly moves

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

8. According to scientific _____, the universe began several billion years ago.
a. theory b. theorize c. theoretical
9. He decided not to buy the vase because it had a _____ crack.
a. slight b. slightly c. slightest
10. The manager _____ asks members of our team to work overtime.
a. frequency b. frequent c. frequently

Myths About Pimples



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Has anyone ever given you advice on how to take care of your skin?
2. What are some things that are bad for your skin?
3. What should people do to get rid of skin problems?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. definitely; surely | d. disease caused by germs |
| b. kind; sort | e. make a problem worse |
| c. untrue story or belief | f. urge |

1. ___ People say strong soap helps your skin, but that is a myth.
2. ___ She did not wash her finger after she cut it, so she got an infection.
3. ___ Don't scratch your rash. You will irritate it.
4. ___ I encourage you to stop eating candy and sweet snacks.
5. ___ Pimples are only one form of skin problem.
6. ___ Pimples are not necessarily a sign of dirty skin.

Myths About Pimples



Almost everybody has had **acne**. Acne, also known as **pimples** or **zits**, is a normal part of growing up. When kids reach **puberty**, their bodies experience many changes. As the levels of **hormones** in teenagers' bodies change, teenagers frequently develop pimples. Additionally, many people continue to have pimples after

5 puberty. What can a teenager or an adult do to **cure** pimples? Unfortunately, many cures people think will work on pimples are really just myths.

Many people believe that **popping** pimples is the best way to get rid of them. Popping a pimple will actually push the **germs** further under the skin, which can cause more redness and pain, or even turn into an infection. For that reason, doctors who

10 specialize in skin problems normally encourage people not to pop their pimples.

Also, do you think that washing your face frequently will help get rid of pimples? Of course, washing your face is a good idea, but washing your face too much could irritate the skin more, making the pimples even worse.

Another widely believed myth is that not wearing makeup can help reduce a person's chance of developing pimples. In fact, some kinds of makeup or face creams actually have special medicine in them to fight pimples. As a result, not all of them are bad for you.

15

Along with makeup, people claim that eating **fatty foods** or chocolate can cause acne. The truth is that eating a candy bar or a piece of pizza will not cause pimples. Even so, both teenagers and adults should still try to eat foods that are good for their bodies and their skin.

20

Another myth is that stress can cause acne. Stress comes in many forms, like a big exam at school or problems with friends. While it is true that stress can cause a person's skin to create extra oil, this extra oil does not necessarily cause more pimples.

25



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

318 words

¹ *acne*: a medical term for pimples

¹ *pimple*: a red spot of infection on the skin

¹ *zit*: a slang word for a pimple

² *puberty*: the teenage years when the body changes

³ *hormone*: a chemical produced in the body

⁵ *cure*: to fix or solve a health problem

⁷ *pop*: to break; to burst

⁸ *germ*: a very small organism that causes diseases

¹⁸ *fatty food*: a food with a lot of fat in it

Choose the best answer.

- What is the main idea of this reading?
 - In the past, people thought pimples showed a serious disease.
 - People do many things to cure pimples which don't actually work.
 - Pimples are not a problem for most people.
 - Teenagers are not the only people with pimples.
- According to the reading, who can get pimples?
 - Teenagers
 - Adults
 - Babies
 - Both teenagers and adults
- Which of the following might really cause more pimples?
 - Taking medicine
 - Having oil on your skin
 - Eating certain foods
 - None of these
- What might be the result of washing your face too much?
 - Less oil is produced by your skin.
 - You can make pimples worse.
 - You will not develop large pimples.
 - You will get rid of dirt deep in your skin.
- Which of the following means about the same as "fight" in the line 16?
 - To argue with
 - To compete with
 - To have a war
 - To work against

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **grow up** [to get older, especially from a child to a young adult]
Some people never seem to **grow up**.
- **turn into** [to become]
The frog **turned into** a prince with the kiss of the princess.
- **along with** [in addition to; as well as]
Along with everything else I need to do, I have to take my brother to soccer practice today.

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

- A small cut can _____ an infection if not treated properly.
- Children _____ very quickly.
- She had two glasses of milk _____ her eggs and toast.

Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

cure
necessarily

encourage
pop

myth
skin

Some of the ways people think they can 1 _____ or control pimples are really just myths. For example, teenagers often try to 2 _____ their pimples to get rid of them. However, this can cause more 3 _____ problems. For this reason, doctors 4 _____ people not to pop their pimples. Another 5 _____ people believe is that oily skin will develop pimples. Oil does not 6 _____ cause pimples, but it's still a good idea to wash your face regularly.



Listening

Pimple Treatments



Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- What does the woman tell Milo to do?
 - Ignore the pimple
 - Pop the pimple
 - Use some special soap
 - Go to see the doctor
- What will Milo probably do?
 - Ignore the pimple
 - Pop the pimple
 - Use some special soap
 - Go to see the doctor
- How does the woman react to Milo's information?
 - She does not believe it.
 - She explains it is myth.
 - She plans to follow his advice.
 - She gives him better information.

Discuss the following questions.

1. Which myth about pimples surprised you the most? Why?
2. Do you think the suggestions in the reading are good ones? Why or why not?
3. Can you think of any other myths about health problems or remedies?

Grammar

That Introduces a Noun Clause

That can be used to introduce a noun clause as a subject complement. A comma often takes the place of *that* when a form of linking verb *to be* is used.

Another widely believed myth is (that / what) not wearing makeup can help reduce a person's chance of developing pimples.

The truth is (what / ,) eating a candy bar or a piece of pizza will not cause pimples.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

A Health Myth

(1) What is a myth about a health problem or remedy? **(2)** How did you learn it was a myth? **(3)** What do people believe? **(4)** What is the truth about this myth? **(5)** What should people really do?

Example

It is a myth that taking lots of vitamin C is good for you. I read a book that said this was not true. People think taking lots of vitamin C tablets will keep them from getting sick. The truth is that as you take more vitamin C, the body absorbs less and less of it. People can get enough vitamin C just from eating fruits and vegetables every day.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

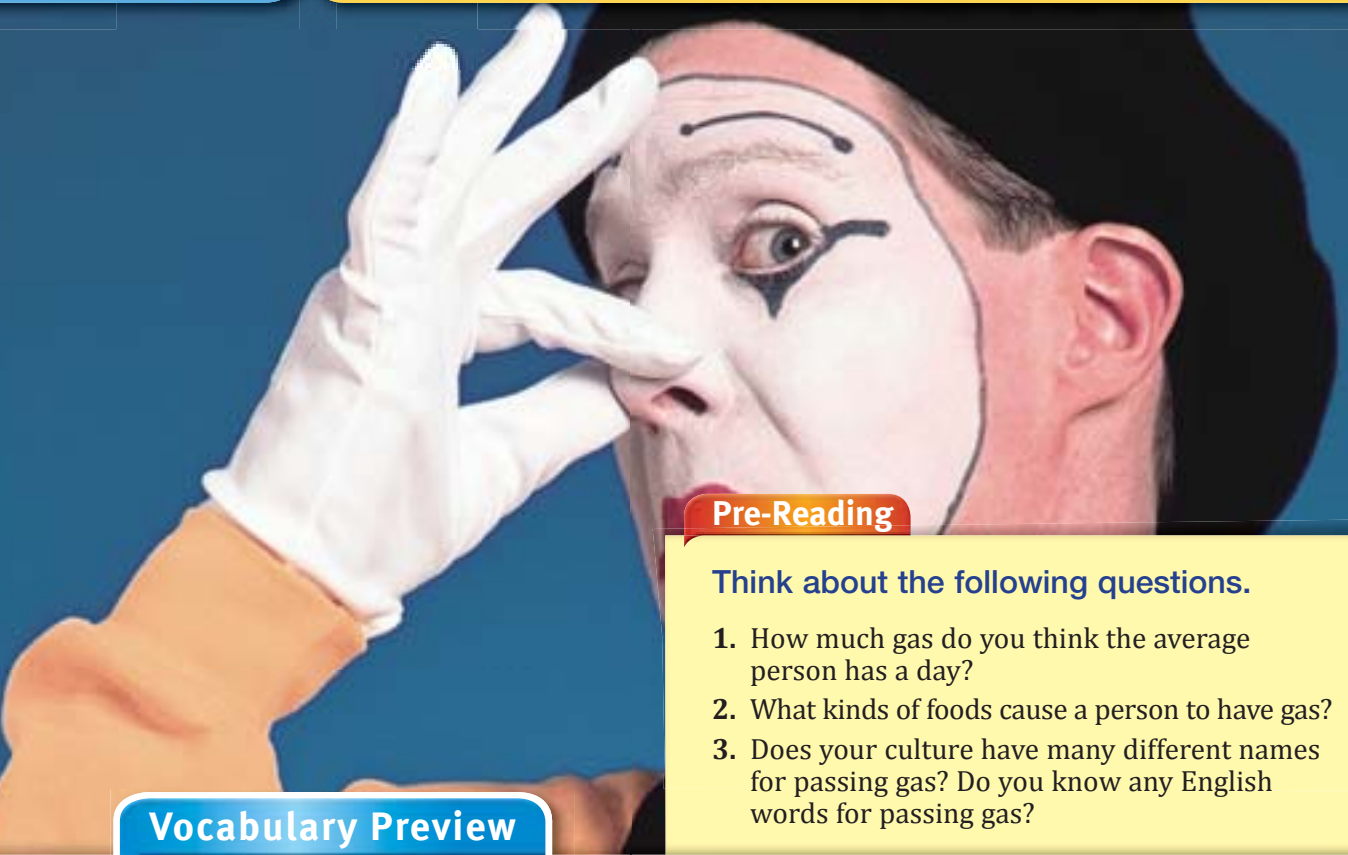
A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. Apartment prices are only ____ higher this year than last year.
a. clearly b. frequently c. necessarily d. slightly
2. The researcher wrote an interesting article about her new ____.
a. form b. myth c. theory d. puberty
3. My parents ____ me to study hard for the entrance exam.
a. cured b. encouraged c. irritated d. picked
4. Other ____ of the same game are not as much fun as the original.
a. forms b. pimples c. germs d. surfaces
5. She blew up the balloon so much that it ____.
a. caused b. created c. fought d. popped
6. The best thing to ____ a cold is to drink lots of juice.
a. cure b. pop c. push d. rise
7. "What do you want to be when you ____?" "I want to be a doctor."
a. figure it out b. get rid of it c. grow up d. turn into it

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

8. It is not ____ for you to come to the office. Just email us the information.
a. necessity b. necessary c. necessarily
9. Pegasus and Medusa are both examples of ____ creatures.
a. myth b. mythical c. mythology
10. The doctor could not cure the patient's ____ foot.
a. infection b. infect c. infected

I Cut the Cheese!



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. How much gas do you think the average person has a day?
2. What kinds of foods cause a person to have gas?
3. Does your culture have many different names for passing gas? Do you know any English words for passing gas?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a. dangerous | d. let go |
| b. a weight or force pushing on something | e. say one did something; confess |
| c. takes in | f. slowed; stopped for a short time |

1. ___ No one likes to admit making a mistake.
2. ___ It hurt when the doctor put pressure on my stomach.
3. ___ Your body absorbs nutrients from food as it goes through your intestines.
4. ___ It is OK if a child eats a little sand. Sand is not harmful.
5. ___ He released the balloon, and all of the air came out.
6. ___ On her way home, she was delayed by her boss. He wanted to talk to her.

I Cut the Cheese!



To toot, to cut the cheese, or to fart are all funny ways to talk about something that everyone does: passing gas! A normal person passes about half a liter of gas a day, which equals about 14 farts per day. Lots of people are embarrassed by passing gas, but there is no need to feel this way. The first step is to admit that everyone does it.

5 After you face up to this fact, then you can really enjoy learning some interesting facts about your gas.

There are several sources of gas. Gas in our **intestines** has to do with both the air we **swallow** and the gas molecules in our **blood**. In addition, gas is also produced from **chemical reactions** and **bacteria** living in our intestines. Nervous people usually have

10 more gas for two reasons. They swallow more air when they get nervous, and food usually goes through their **digestive systems** faster, which means that the **oxygen** in the food cannot be absorbed quickly enough. Therefore, the oxygen naturally found in the food goes into the intestines and becomes gas.

Another interesting fact is that a person's diet affects the **stinkiness** of his or her

15 gas. Foods with a lot of **sulfur** in them—such as eggs, meat, and cauliflower—cause stinkier gas. On the other hand, beans cause a lot of gas, but this gas isn't usually stinky because beans aren't high in sulfur. However, they do contain a lot of sugars that bacteria in the intestines love. The bacteria eat the sugars and produce gas.

Finally, people wonder, "Where does gas go

20 when you hold it in? Is this held gas harmful?" Well, this gas will not poison you, but you may get a bad stomachache from the pressure. The gas that you hold in is neither released nor absorbed. It moves back up into the intestines and sooner or later comes

25 out. It is not lost, just delayed.

Now that you know some facts about gas, be proud of yourself and say, "Yes, I cut the cheese!"



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

344 words

7 *intestine*: the tube-like organ connecting the stomach and anus

8 *swallow*: to pass from the mouth to the stomach

8 *blood*: the liquid in the body that carries nutrients and oxygen

9 *chemical reaction*: a change in chemical properties

9 *bacteria*: tiny living organisms

11 *digestive system*: the stomach and intestines together

11 *oxygen*: air; O₂

14 *stinkiness*: the level of a bad smell

15 *sulfur*: a chemical; S

Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea?
 - a. Dangers of gas
 - b. Jokes about passing gas
 - c. Myths about gas in our bodies
 - d. Things to know about our gas
2. How much gas does a person produce in one day?
 - a. None
 - b. Less than one liter
 - c. One liter
 - d. Fourteen liters
3. Why does gas from our bodies smell bad?
 - a. The air is bad.
 - b. It contains sulfur.
 - c. Food is digested quickly.
 - d. It is from bacteria.
4. According to the reading, which of the following foods would cause stinkier gas?
 - a. Candy
 - b. Steak
 - c. Black beans
 - d. Pasta
5. What does the word "diet" in this reading probably mean?
 - a. A part of the digestive system
 - b. A program for losing weight
 - c. Special foods to improve health
 - d. The food a person eats

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **face up to** [to confront; to boldly meet]
She could not **face up to** her friend after the embarrassing accident.
- **have (something) to do with** [to be connected with; to be related to]
Your low grades probably **have something to do with** the fact that you rarely study.
- **sooner or later** [sometime in the future; eventually]
Sooner or later, women will get paid as much as men.

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

1. Everybody has to see the doctor _____.
2. It is useless to lie. Someday you will have to _____ the truth.
3. Scientists think warmer temperatures _____ higher levels of CO₂ in the atmosphere.

Summary

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

into our intestines
gas

high sulfur content
We swallow air

Oxygen in food
which contain sugar

Sources of 1 _____	Notes
• 2 _____.	• Nervous people swallow more.
• Air molecules in our blood goes 3 _____.	• Eating beans, 4 _____, produces more gas because the bacteria feed on the sugar.
• Bacteria in our intestines produces gas.	• Food with a 5 _____ makes stinkier gas.
• 6 _____ gets into our intestines from eating too fast.	



Listening

An Amazing Fact



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- The speakers are talking about an insect that _____.
- These insects produce a lot of gas because of _____.
- These insects produce as much methane as _____.

Discuss the following questions.

1. Is passing gas embarrassing in your culture? Are other body functions embarrassing?
2. What kinds of things are embarrassing in other cultures but not yours?
3. Has anything funny or embarrassing happened to you or someone you know?

Grammar

There Is or There Are?

There is is followed by a single noun, and *there are* is followed by a plural noun.

Lots of people are embarrassed by passing gas, but there (is / are) no need to feel this way.

There (is / are) several sources of gas.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

A Funny Story

(1) What funny event or accident happened? **(2)** When did it happen? **(3)** Where did it happen? **(4)** Who was there? **(5)** How did people react?

Example

One time, my bathing suit came off in the pool. I was swimming during a party in high school. It happened in my friend's pool. There were about fifteen people at the party. Everybody was laughing, but I was really embarrassed.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

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

1. A large part of my job _____ uploading information to the Internet.
a. ends up b. faces up to c. has to do with d. runs into
2. Because of last night's heavy rain, the ground cannot _____ any more water.
a. absorb b. release c. consist of d. swallow
3. I was proud to _____ that I did the work alone.
a. admit b. contain c. encourage d. matter
4. It was after 3:00 a.m., and the house was _____ and still.
a. harmful b. nervous c. silent d. stinky
5. I don't use rat _____ in my house because it might harm my cat.
a. form b. autograph c. source d. poison
6. She was upset because her flight was _____.
a. delayed b. funny c. produced d. frequent
7. The fax machine was the _____ of the annoying noise.
a. entertainer b. pressure c. myth d. source

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

8. He stood at the bus stop and looked _____ at his watch.
a. nervousness b. nervous c. nervously
9. _____, it is not her best painting, but it is still interesting.
a. Admission b. Admit c. Admittedly
10. You don't have to kill those insects. They are _____.
a. harm b. harmful c. harmless

Mr. Nintendo

Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. When do you play video or computer games?
2. What kinds of video or computer games do you enjoy?
3. Have you ever played on a Wii? How is it different from other game systems?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. see and know | d. skill |
| b. ideas and image behind | e. act on |
| c. related to; connected with | f. not doing well |

1. ___ Do you recognize that game system?
2. ___ Business is suffering because of the poor economy.
3. ___ I don't like the concept of shooting games.
4. ___ Is this subject relevant to my life?
5. ___ I interact with Wii games by using body movements.
6. ___ This game improves thinking ability.

Mr. Nintendo



Satoru Iwata is not a household name, but he should be. Most people, however, would recognize his brain children, the Nintendo DS and the Wii. These two game systems completely changed the world of gaming. It's hard to imagine gaming without them, but amazingly, the DS and Wii almost didn't happen! It is only thanks to the **innovative** ideas of Iwata that we have these systems today.

Satoru Iwata was made the CEO of Nintendo in 2002. At that time, the video game market was suffering, and Nintendo was having trouble with its sales. Iwata thought that a change in **strategy** was due. **Previously**, the strategy in the game **industry** was to keep making the same kinds of games and **consoles** but just improve their power and complexity. However, Iwata didn't just want to attract dedicated gamers. He wanted to bring in new kinds of players to video gaming. How was he going to do that? He decided to change the very concept of video games.

Iwata wanted to make video games easier to pick up and more relevant to people's lives. Out of this idea came the Nintendo DS. People interacted more directly with the game by using a touch screen instead of just a set of buttons. Iwata took this idea to the extreme with the **motion**-based Wii. Now, just by using natural body movements, players can enjoy playing all sorts of games.

The kinds of games produced changed as well. Along with the regular role-playing game (RPG), action, and sport games, new kinds of "games" were designed. Some of these new games, like Brain Age, improved thinking abilities. Others, like Wii Fit, improved **fitness**. This has brought in a new age of gaming. Everyone from grandparents to their grandchildren seems to be playing Nintendo products.

With all that we have seen so far, we can only wonder what is next for Iwata. Surely it will be something **groundbreaking!**



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

324 words

5 *innovative*: new and creative

8 *strategy*: a plan

8 *previously*: before

8 *industry*: business

9 *console*: a game system

17 *motion*: movement

24 *fitness*: good physical condition

30 *groundbreaking*: very new and original

Choose the best answer.

- What is the main idea of this reading?
 - Satoru Iwata is a man with amazing ideas.
 - Gaming is not just for dedicated gamers anymore.
 - Satoru Iwata is an important man for dedicated gamers.
 - The gaming industry is making educational games now.
- What first motivated Iwata to change the strategy of Nintendo?
 - He wanted to make useful consoles.
 - He wanted to lower sales.
 - He wanted to attract more players.
 - He wanted a new concept for gaming.
- What did Iwata change about the world of gaming?
 - More games for children and girls
 - More dedicated gamers
 - Created a new style of gaming
 - Less expensive game systems
- What does the phrase "brain children" mean as seen in the reading?
 - Products thought of and created
 - The brains of gamers
 - The world of gaming
 - Children who are geniuses
- What does the author think about Iwata's future products?
 - There will be no future products.
 - They will probably not change the world of gaming.
 - They will probably be very innovative.
 - They will be very similar to products now.

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **a household name** [very famous]
President Obama is **a household name**.
- **a change (in something) is due** [it is time for (something) to change]
A change in our sales strategy **is due**. We're starting to lose money!
- **take (something) to the extreme** [to develop or improve something to the highest degree]
The soccer team **took** their defense **to the extreme** when they prevented the other team from scoring any points.

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

- Brad Pitt is _____.
- We _____ the cookie recipe _____ by adding even more chocolate chips.
- _____ in weather _____. I heard it's finally going to stop raining tonight.

Summary

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

- a. Most people, however, would recognize his brain children, the Nintendo DS and the Wii.
- b. These two game systems completely changed the world of gaming.

1. **a + b:** The world of video games completely changed after he came out with _____.

- c. Satoru Iwata was made the CEO of Nintendo in 2002.
- d. He wanted to bring in new kinds of players to video gaming.

2. **c + d:** After becoming the CEO of Nintendo, _____.

- e. People interacted more directly with the game by using a touch screen instead of just a set of buttons.
- f. Iwata took this idea to the extreme with the motion-based Wii.

3. **e + f:** After Nintendo introduced _____, the company went to the next level of gaming with its motion-based Wii game system.



Listening

Not Just Another Game



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

- | | True | False |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Satoru Iwata's son has designed a new Nintendo product. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The new product is related to health and fitness. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The new product can show healthy things in your blood. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Discuss the following questions.

1. What is your favorite computer or video game? What do you do in the game?
2. Why do you like it?
3. What kinds of game systems have you used before?

Grammar

Coordinating Conjunctions

A coordinating conjunction joins together two clauses which are equally important. They are easily remembered as *fanboys*: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*. Use a comma before the coordinating conjunction unless both clauses are very short.

Satoru Iwata is not a household name, (but / and) he should be.

At that time, the video game market was suffering, (and / but) Nintendo was having trouble with its sales.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

My Favorite Game

- (1) What is your favorite computer or video game?
- (2) What kind of game is it?
- (3) Why do you like it?
- (4) How often do you play it?
- (5) Are you good at playing it?

Example

My favorite game is Super Mario Kart. It is a kind of driving or racing game. I like it because it has cute characters and driving around the track is fun. I play it almost every day, but I am not very good at it.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

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

1. How can I _____ more customers to my store?
 a. improve b. suffer c. attract d. produce
2. My coach thinks we need a new _____. We're losing too many games.
 a. ability b. motion c. strategy d. industry
3. I am playing computer games too much. My grades are starting to _____.
 a. interact b. interfere c. be due d. suffer
4. Spanish class is not very _____ to my life here in Hong Kong.
 a. normal b. innovative c. relevant d. regular
5. John is a _____ teacher. He spends hours preparing his lessons.
 a. previously b. groundbreaking c. natural d. dedicated
6. That's a new _____. I haven't heard that idea before.
 a. fitness b. motion c. concept d. fur
7. The Wii _____ is quite expensive.
 a. console b. name c. industry d. gamer

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

8. My dog has the _____ to learn new tricks.
 a. ability b. disability c. able
9. With that hat and those glasses, he is not _____.
 a. recognize b. recognition c. recognizable
10. That game is _____.
 a. interact b. interactive c. interaction

Are Sports Bad for Kids?



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Who is a famous sports star in your country?
2. Why is he or she a star?
3. Is this person a good example for young people? Why or why not?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| a. make stronger | d. beliefs a person follows in life |
| b. OK | e. bold and active; ready to fight or attack |
| c. let; permit | f. bad |

1. ___ She is a very aggressive player. She always tries hard to win.
2. ___ After a lesson, you should practice to reinforce what you have learned.
3. ___ It is never acceptable to hit another player.
4. ___ If you think negative thoughts before the game, you will lose.
5. ___ Honesty and hard work are values everybody respects.
6. ___ His parents did not allow him to join the school's soccer team.

Are Sports Bad for Kids?



People think children should play sports. Sports are fun, and children stay healthy while playing with others. However, playing sports can have negative effects on children. It may produce feelings of poor **self-esteem** or aggressive behavior in some children. According to research on kids and sports, 40 million kids play sports in the US. Of these, 18 million say they have been **yelled at** or called names while playing sports. This leaves many children with a bad **impression** of sports. They think sports are just too aggressive.

Many researchers believe adults, especially parents and **coaches**, are the main cause of too much aggression in children's sports. They believe children copy aggressive adult behavior. This behavior is then further reinforced through both **positive** and negative **feedback**. Parents and coaches are powerful teachers because children usually look up to them. Often these adults behave aggressively themselves, sending children the message that winning is everything. At children's sporting events, parents may yell insults at other players or **cheer** when their child behaves aggressively. As well, children may be taught that hurting other players is acceptable, or they may be pushed to continue playing even when they are injured. In addition, the **media** makes **violence** seem exciting. Children watch adult sports games and see violent behavior replayed over and over on television.

As a society, we really need to face up to this problem and do something about it. Parents and coaches should act as better examples for children. They also need to teach children better values. They should teach children to enjoy themselves whether they win or not. It is not necessary to knock yourself out to enjoy sports. Winning is not everything. In addition, children should not be allowed to continue to play when they are injured. Sending a child with an injury into a game gives the child the message that health is not as important as winning. If we make some basic changes, children might learn to enjoy sports again.



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

332 words

- ³ *self-esteem*: an opinion about oneself
- ⁵ *yell at*: to speak to loudly and in anger
- ⁶ *impression*: the idea about someone or something
- ⁸ *coach*: a person teaching or leading athletes

- ¹⁰ *positive*: good
- ¹¹ *feedback*: the response to someone's work
- ¹⁴ *cheer*: to shout with excitement or praise
- ¹⁶ *media*: television, newspapers, magazines, etc.
- ¹⁶ *violence*: an action that hurts others

Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of the reading?
 - a. Children often become like their parents.
 - b. Children need to play sports in school.
 - c. Playing sports may have negative results.
 - d. Some sports can cause health problems.

2. How many children said they had some negative experience when playing sports?
 - a. All of the children
 - b. More than half of the children
 - c. Less than half of the children
 - d. About ten percent of the children

3. Which is described as the main cause of more aggressive playing?
 - a. Adults
 - b. Children with low grades in school
 - c. New rules in sports
 - d. Other players

4. What does the writer suggest?
 - a. Aggressive sports should not be shown on television.
 - b. Children should not play sports until high school.
 - c. Coaches should be required to study child psychology.
 - d. Parents should teach children to play sports for fun and exercise.

5. What would probably NOT be done when “facing up to a problem”?
 - a. Ignoring the problem
 - b. Finding the reason
 - c. Admitting there is a problem
 - d. Looking for a solution

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **call (someone) names** [to insult or abuse someone with words]
It is not nice to **call** people **names**.

- **over and over** [again and again; many times]
She told him **over and over** not to do that.

- **knock yourself out** [to try so hard you become exhausted]
Don't **knock yourself out!** This is a football match, not a war!

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

1. Even if I _____ myself _____, I'll never get an “A” in math.
2. In school, children used to _____ her _____ like “Mop Top” or “Poodle Head” because of her curly hair.
3. This is her favorite book. She likes to read it _____.

Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases.

acceptable
effects

aggressive
healthy

called names
main

Sports can be 1 _____ for children, but sometimes there are also negative 2 _____ from sports. For example, children who don't play well may be 3 _____ or yelled at. Sometimes, parents and coaches also teach children that 4 _____ play is OK in sports. Because of this, children may think it is 5 _____ to hurt others in sports and in life as long as they win. Parents need to teach children that the 6 _____ thing is to have fun rather than focus just on winning.



Listening

Kids and Sports



Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- Who are the speakers?
 - Two children playing sports
 - Two coaches
 - Two doctors
 - Two parents
- What is the woman's opinion?
 - Children should not play soccer.
 - Her son is too young for soccer.
 - Coaches need more training.
 - The school's team is very good.
- What will the man probably do?
 - Allow his son to play soccer
 - Take his son off the team
 - Play soccer in the winter
 - See a doctor about the problem

Discuss the following questions.

1. How old were you when you first played a competitive sport?
2. Have you ever been hurt playing a sport? How old were you at the time, and what happened?
3. What sport, if any, did you play in high school?

Grammar

Gerund as Subject

A gerund can be used as the subject of a sentence.

(Play / Playing) sports can have negative effects on children.

(Send / Sending) a child with an injury into a game gives the child the message that health is not as important as winning.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

Playing Sports

(1) Which sports are popular in high school in your country? **(2)** What was your high school team's name? **(3)** Was your school's team very good? **(4)** Did you know anyone on the team? **(5)** Did you play on the team?

Example

Football and basketball are popular sports in high school in the US. My school's team was the Panthers. Our football team was very good, but our basketball team wasn't. I didn't have any friends on either of these teams. I didn't play sports in high school.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

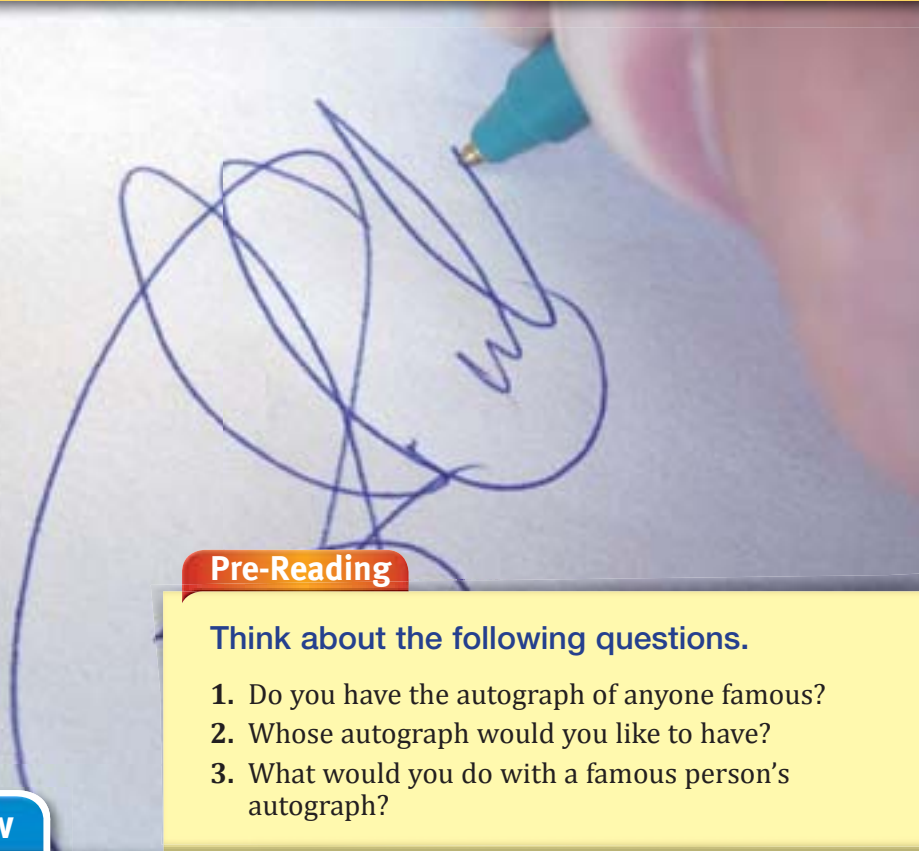
A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. He ____ working all night to finish the project.
a. called him names b. figured him out c. got rid of him d. knocked himself out
2. The ____ thing to remember is to remain calm during a fire.
a. acceptable b. main c. negative d. powerful
3. Her parents tried to teach her good ____.
a. effects b. problems c. values d. problems
4. The animal will not attack you. It is not ____.
a. aggressive b. healthy c. negative d. positive
5. Many doctors ____ swimming an excellent way to exercise.
a. allow b. cheer c. consider d. decide
6. The exercises reuse words again and again. This ____ learning new words.
a. behaves b. exchanges c. produces d. reinforces
7. We stayed up until ____ talking on the phone.
a. in the name of b. over and over c. sooner or later d. the wee hours

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

8. I don't think this medicine is _____. I still have a headache.
a. effect b. effective c. effectively
9. The coach will ____ the award for the winning team.
a. acceptance b. accept c. acceptable
10. Try to exercise more often. It's good for your _____.
a. health b. heal c. healthy

May I Have Your Autograph?



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you have the autograph of anyone famous?
2. Whose autograph would you like to have?
3. What would you do with a famous person's autograph?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. concerns; means | d. actors, singers, or dancers |
| b. make through work | e. write |
| c. ready to do happily | f. respect; look up to |

1. ___ My grandfather started his own business. I really admire him.
2. ___ We can always ask her for help. She is willing to help us any time.
3. ___ Employees in fast food restaurants do not earn much money.
4. ___ You can see famous entertainers walking on the street in Hollywood.
5. ___ Please sign your name on the line.
6. ___ I am worried about the test. My score matters a lot to me.

May I Have Your Autograph?



Is there a famous person whom you really admire? Wouldn't you love to have his or her **autograph**? You would never throw that person's autograph away because of your admiration for him or her. However, some people collect autographs even from people they don't admire. They just want autographs from any famous person. Rather than collecting these autographs to keep, they collect the autographs to sell.

These days there are more than 20,000 people who collect autographs for the value the autographs might have in the future. Since these people are willing to pay a lot of money for an autograph, autograph hounds now hang around sports centers, concert **arenas**, and **chic** restaurants trying to get autographs they can sell. They can sometimes make as much as \$1,500 for one autograph. In fact, one very successful autograph hound earns about \$100,000 a year. There are also companies that buy and sell autographs. One company, **Profiles** in History, says it has the largest collection of entertainers' autographs in the world, and earns more than \$12 million a year! Some autographs from this company may cost under \$100, but others can cost several thousand dollars.

The price of an autograph depends on how rare the autograph is. For example, famous people like Angelina Jolie and George Clooney sign a lot of autographs. Therefore, their autographs are not rare and are not worth very much money. On the other hand, Madonna and Nicole Kidman rarely sign anything. This makes their autographs rarer and more valuable. Queen Elizabeth II almost never signs autographs, therefore, something with her **signature** on it might sell for around \$3,500. It doesn't matter if the person is dead. Elvis Presley and Napoleon signed many things. Their signatures are only worth \$1,500. However, signed letters from Marilyn Monroe are very rare. They can cost \$50,000 each. The highest price ever paid for an autograph was \$750,000 for a letter written and signed by Abraham Lincoln.



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

333 words

- ² *autograph*: the signature of a famous person
- ⁹ *arena*: a place to watch sports
- ⁹ *chic*: fashionable

- ¹² *profile*: an essay of famous people's achievements

- ²⁰ *signature*: a person's name as it appears when officially written by his or her own hand

Choose the best answer.

- What is the main idea of the reading?
 - Collecting autographs is fun.
 - Some autographs are rare.
 - Signatures of people who are dead are worth the most.
 - Collecting autographs can be a business.
- What does the price of an autograph mostly depend on?
 - How hard it is to find the autograph
 - Whether the person is living or dead
 - How many people admire the person
 - When the person wrote the signature
- Which is true about Profiles in History?
 - It is an autograph museum.
 - It has the most expensive autographs.
 - It is a book about famous people.
 - It is a business that sells autographs.
- Whose signature was worth the most?
 - Queen Elizabeth II's
 - Abraham Lincoln's
 - Marilyn Monroe's
 - George Clooney's
- From the reading, what do you think an "autograph hound" is?
 - Someone who buys autographs
 - Someone who gets autographs from famous people
 - A famous person who signs many autographs
 - A dog that can sign its autograph

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **throw away** [to get rid of; to discard]
He didn't want the old magazines, so he **threw** them **away**.
- **hang around** [to wait or stay somewhere]
That dog is always **hanging around** the garbage.
- **depend on** [to be or change because of something]
Our plans **depend on** the weather. We will go to the beach only if it is sunny.

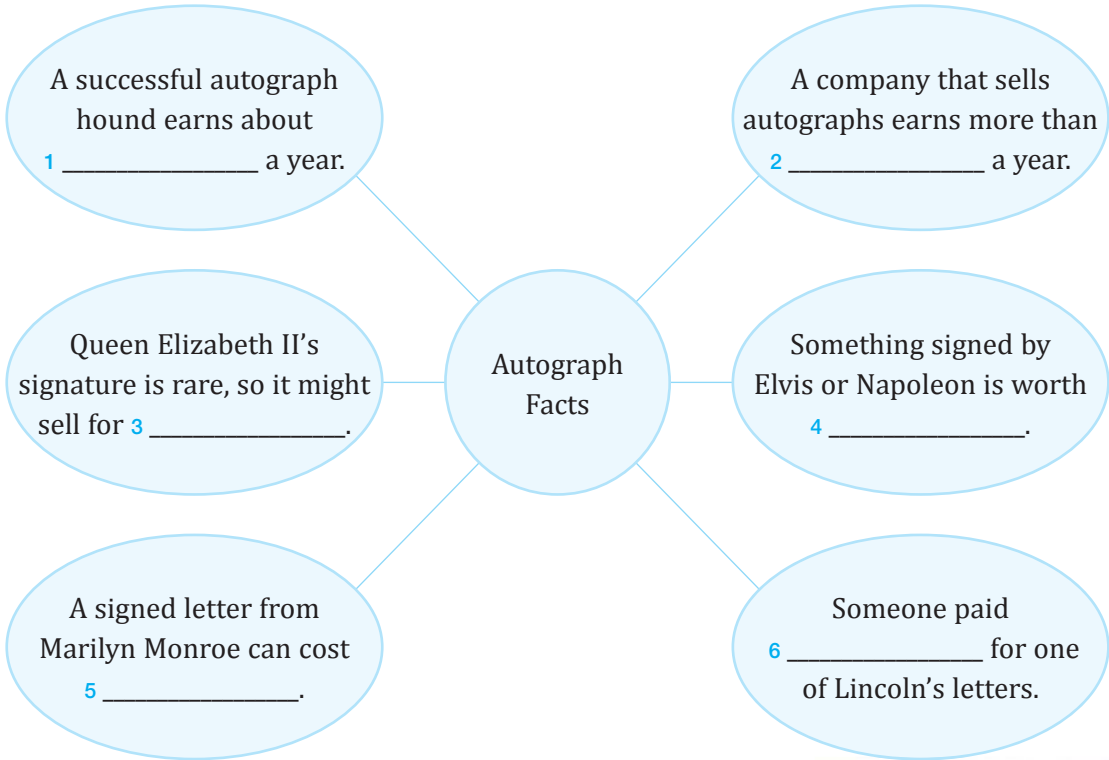
Fill in the blank with one of the above idioms. Change its form if necessary.

- Don't _____ the receipt. You may need it.
- Sally usually _____ the mall with her friends.
- Your grades _____ how much you study.

Summary

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

\$1,500	\$3,500	\$50,000
\$100,000	\$750,000	\$12 million



Listening

A Trip to the Bookstore



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- The man is interested in getting the autograph of _____.
- The man wants to have a _____ signed by this _____.
- The woman is only interested in autographs that _____.

Discuss the following questions.

1. If you wanted to get an autograph, where would you go?
2. Would you be willing to buy an autograph? Why or why not?
3. What kinds of things do people put autographs on?

Grammar

Would

Would can be used to express an intention, inclination, or desire. *Would like to* or *would love to* is also commonly used.

(Wouldn't / Shouldn't) you love to have a famous person's autograph?

You (ought / would) never throw that person's autograph away because of your admiration for him or her.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

My Favorite Star

- (1)** Who is your favorite star? **(2)** Why do you like him or her?
(3) What do you have of his or hers? **(4)** Would you also like his or her autograph? **(5)** How could you get it?

Example

My favorite star is Annie Lennox. I like her because she sings well. I have three of her CDs and a poster of her. I would also like to have her autograph. I could get her autograph by buying it online.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

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

1. My friend ____ coins. He has a big jar full of them!
a. admires b. collects c. costs d. earns
2. That woman is a famous actress. Do you have a pen? Let's get her ____.
a. autograph b. business c. collection d. profile
3. He is a popular singer. He ____ millions of dollars with his last album.
a. bought b. cost c. earned d. sold
4. I wanted to buy the autographed movie poster, but the ____ was too high.
a. arena b. entertainer c. hound d. price
5. You might not care about visiting your parents, but it ____ a lot to them.
a. admires b. feels c. matters d. pays
6. Many tourists ____ the chic café downtown to see famous movie stars.
a. are willing to b. depend on c. hang around d. throw away
7. We are both ____ to work late tonight to finish the project.
a. dead b. rare c. successful d. willing

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

8. She was an ____ writer for years before she won the Nobel Prize for Literature.
a. admiration b. admire c. admired
9. A few stars make millions of dollars, but most ____ earn very little.
a. entertainers b. entertainment c. entertaining
10. Should I ____ my name at the bottom of the page?
a. signature b. sign c. signed

Where Are Our Jetpacks?



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What did writers of the past predict about the future?
2. What do we have today that past writers did not imagine?
3. What did past writers imagine that we still don't have today?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a. 100 years | d. not long ago |
| b. ordinary; common | e. push |
| c. showed | f. yearly; once a year |

1. ___ The 1900s were called the 20th century.
2. ___ Burning gasses propel a rocket up or forward.
3. ___ The average person is not ready to go into space like an astronaut.
4. ___ I recently bought a new car.
5. ___ The company demonstrated how the new product worked.
6. ___ There is an annual convention where inventors can demonstrate their new machines.

Where Are Our Jetpacks?



In the 1920s, the science fiction **hero** Buck Rogers flew across the pages of comic books using a jetpack. It was a **vision** of the future that has yet to actually be created. Now that we are living in the 21st century, people still aren't using jetpacks to get around. Lots of inventors have tried to build working jetpacks over the years, but none of them have ever worked as well as the one Buck Rogers wore in the comic books.

One jetpack that was recently demonstrated at the annual **Experimental Aircraft Association's Convention** was the Martin jetpack. This jetpack was built by an inventor from New Zealand named Glenn Martin. Martin's 120 kilogram jetpack holds about twenty liters of **gasoline** and can fly for about thirty minutes. Two large fans pointing toward the sky create a jet of air that the jetpack **operator** flies on. The Martin jetpack may be too loud and too heavy for the taste of some people. However, it really works, and it is on the market today.

Another jetpack that was demonstrated recently is Raymond Li's Jetlev-Flyer. This is a jetpack that propels a person into the air by shooting out a **jet** of water rather than a jet of air. The Jetlev-Flyer is smaller and lighter than the Martin jetpack. This is due to the fact that the engine and water **pump** for the jetpack is on a boat that is pulled along behind the operator. A ten meter **hose** connects the engine and the pump to the Jetlev-Flyer. In a test of his jetpack, Li flew almost ten meters high and could travel forward at a speed of 35 kph.

Neither the Martin jetpack nor the Jetlev-Flyer are going to be big sellers. They are just too expensive for the average person. Both cost over \$100,000 each.

Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

311 words



¹ *hero*: a person who helps or saves others

² *vision*: an image; a mental picture

⁶ *experimental*: not yet proven to work

⁶ *aircraft*: a machine that can fly

⁷ *convention*: a meeting of people with a similar interest for discussion and action

⁹ *gasoline*: the fuel burned in cars, motorcycles, small boats, etc.

¹⁰ *operator*: a person controlling a machine

¹⁴ *jet*: a small stream of liquid or gas that shoots out with great force

¹⁶ *pump*: a machine used for pushing liquids or gases

¹⁷ *hose*: a long tube that liquids or gases can flow through

Choose the best answer.

- What is the main idea of this reading?
 - Buck Rogers is still popular with older readers.
 - It is impossible to really fly with jetpacks.
 - People can buy jetpacks, but don't use them for transportation.
 - The future is rarely like what is seen in comic books.
- How many working jetpacks are described in the reading?
 - None
 - One
 - Two
 - Three
- Which of the following is NOT true about the Martin jetpack?
 - It has two large fans on it.
 - It is very loud when it is running.
 - It propels the operator on jets of air.
 - It can hold more than fifty liters of gas.
- What can be inferred about Raymond Li?
 - He is not afraid of heights.
 - He enjoyed working with Glenn Martin.
 - He knows how to fly a plane.
 - He works for a company that makes boats.
- How much does a working jetpack cost today?
 - Less than \$10,000
 - About as much as a small motorcycle
 - As much as an average car
 - \$100,000

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **get around** [to travel from place to place]
You can **get around** easily by taking the subway.
- **on the market** [sold to the public; available to buy]
There are many different kinds of cameras **on the market** today.
- **due to the fact that** [because; since]
Due to the fact that she is still a student, she can't get a full-time job.

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

- The movie was popular mostly _____ there were two famous actors in it.
- Before there were cars, people _____ on horses or on foot.
- How long has this product been _____?

Summary

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

- a. In the 1920s, the science fiction hero Buck Rogers flew across the pages of comic books using a jetpack.
- b. It was a vision of the future that has yet to actually be created.

1. **a + b:** Buck Rogers flew with a jetpack in the comic books, but a jetpack like that _____.

- c. This jetpack was built by an inventor from New Zealand named Glenn Martin.
- d. However, it really works, and it is on the market today.

2. **c + d:** Glenn Martin built a jetpack that really works, and his jetpack _____.

- e. Another jetpack that was demonstrated recently is Raymond Li's Jetlev-Flyer.
- f. This is a jetpack that propels a person into the air by shooting out a jet of water rather than a jet of air.

3. **e + f:** Raymond Li made another kind of jetpack called a Jetlev-Flyer, but unlike Martin's jetpack, the Jetlev-Flyer _____.



Listening

A License to Fly



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

- | | True | False |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The government requires people to get licenses to fly jetpacks. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. A jetpack is classified as an ultralight vehicle. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. People do not need a license in order to operate a Segway. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Discuss the following questions.

1. Would you enjoy using a jetpack to get around? Why or why not?
2. What are some benefits of using jetpacks? What are some problems?
3. Who do you think might buy a Martin jetpack or a Jetlev-Flyer?

Grammar

Relative Pronoun Used as a Subject

Relative pronouns *who*, *which*, or *that* can be used as the subject of the relative clause.

It was a vision of the future (who / that) has yet to actually be created.

One jetpack (that / it) was recently demonstrated at the annual Experimental Aircraft Association's convention was the Martin jetpack.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

People with Money

(1) Who do you think might buy a Martin jetpack or a Jetlev-Flyer? **(2)** Why would they be interested in such products? **(3)** When or how might they use them? **(4)** How would jetpacks benefit those people?

Example

I think people who win the lottery might buy a Martin jetpack or a Jetlev-Flyer. These people would be interested in such products because they have a lot of extra money to spend. They might use the jetpack once or twice after they buy it, just to show off for their friends. The people using the jetpacks would impress their friends, but I don't think they would have much benefit beyond that.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

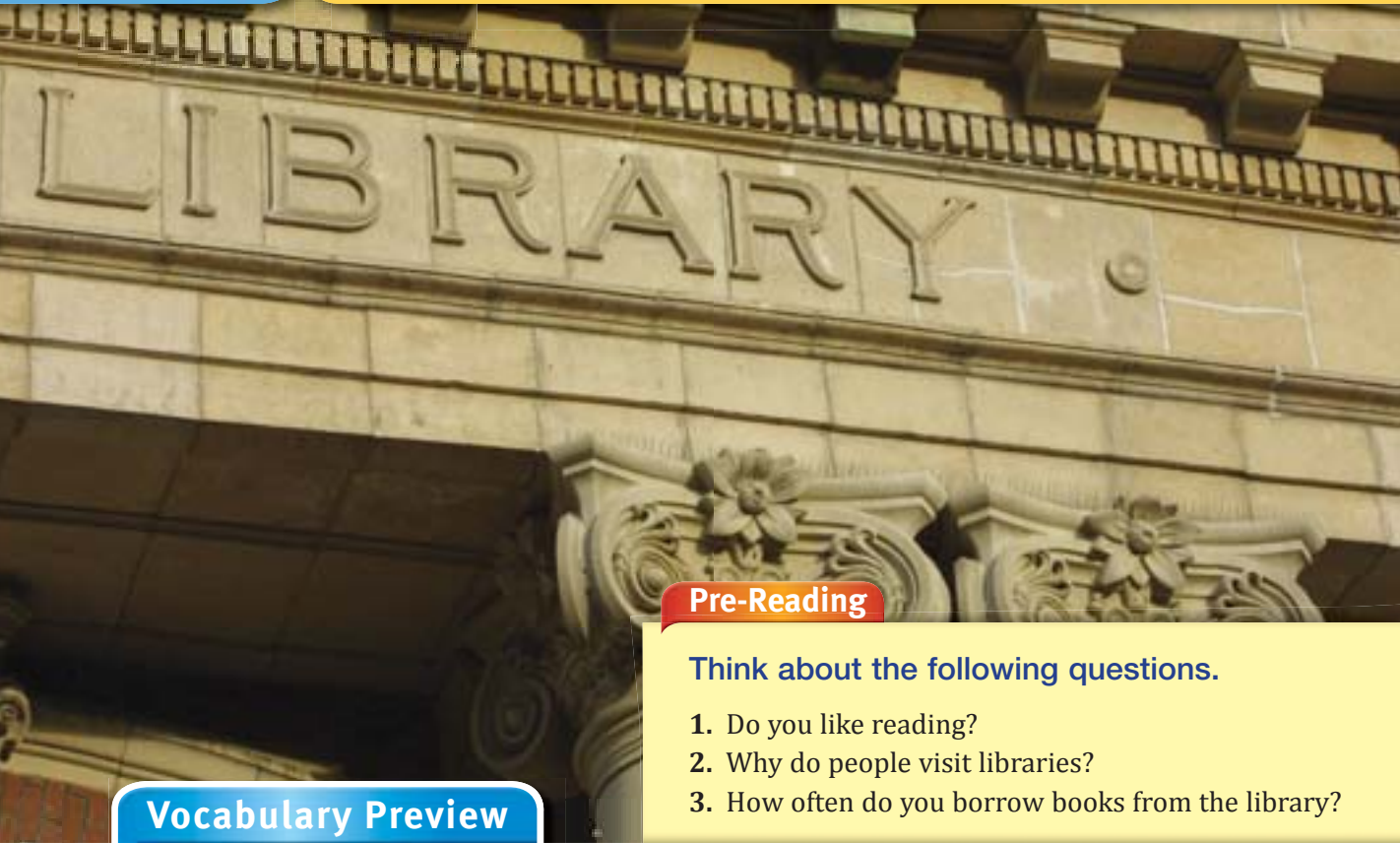
A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. The boat's _____ left the boat tied to the dock while he went to eat lunch.
a. convention b. jet c. operator d. pump
2. If you don't know how to use the program, I can _____ it for you.
a. admire b. demonstrate c. earn d. propel
3. The lack of rainfall this year has _____ affected crops in the south.
a. aggressively b. necessarily c. negatively d. recently
4. It has been over a _____ since the first car was invented.
a. century b. hero c. hose d. vision
5. Very few people would be _____ to pay \$100,000 for a jetpack.
a. annual b. average c. experimental d. willing
6. We did not go skiing during the winter vacation _____ it was really too warm for skiing.
a. due to the fact that b. on the market c. over and over d. sooner or later
7. Your final grade in the class will _____ how well you do on your class project.
a. call you names b. depend on c. get around d. throw away

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

8. Over 800 members attended this year's _____ convention.
a. annual b. annually c. annuals
9. Scientists try to prove theories by showing _____ facts in support of a theory's predictions.
a. demonstration b. demonstrating c. demonstrable
10. The swimmer _____ himself through the water by kicking his feet.
a. propeller b. propelled c. propelling

Desert Delivery



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you like reading?
2. Why do people visit libraries?
3. How often do you borrow books from the library?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. making bigger | d. lack; not enough |
| b. extra | e. nearby; neighborhood |
| c. attempt to do something | f. attract |

1. ___ Do you have any spare money you can lend me?
2. ___ Let's go to our local store to get that. I don't want to go too far.
3. ___ There is a shortage of books at our library. There are only 100 books available.
4. ___ Make an effort! Do your best!
5. ___ That company wants to entice more people to come into their store.
6. ___ Everyone loves that restaurant, so they are expanding their menu.

Desert Delivery



These days it is easy for most of us to get a hold of the latest books or magazines. We can go to bookstores, order them through the Internet, or borrow them from the local library. Now imagine having to walk miles and miles through a hot sandy desert just to borrow a book. This is the reality for people living in the **villages** of the Garissa region of Kenya in East Africa.

In 1996, **librarian** Wycliffe Oluoch used to spend each day waiting for people to come to borrow some of the 24,000 books in his library in Garissa. The library had no shortage of books, but people weren't coming to read them. It was too much effort to walk through the desert just to borrow books. Oluoch racked his brain for ways to entice people into the library. After a lot of thought, he hit upon a great idea. If people wouldn't come to the library, then he would have to take the library to them. Oluoch **strapped** boxes of books onto the backs of camels, and created the **Mobile** Camel Library.

Starting with three camels in 1996, but more recently expanding the service to six camels, the Mobile Camel Library serves over one million people. Twice a month, the camel library can be seen carrying books all around the Garissa region. These hard-working animals need little water and can carry up to 500 pounds of books across the sands. A librarian, a library **assistant**, a **herdsman**, and a **lookout** all travel with the camels. The lookout helps protect the books from thieves.

The children of Garissa love the camel library and appreciate Oluoch's effort. Eleven-year-old Mohamud Mohamed reads his library books carefully and always returns them on time. He knows the Garissa library **punishes** people for losing books, just like any other library. However, the punishment is very **stiff** compared to that of other libraries. If a village loses a book, the camel library stops visiting.



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

334 words

⁴ *village*: a very small town

⁶ *librarian*: a person who works in a library

¹² *strap*: to tie down; to attach in place by rope

¹² *mobile*: capable of moving or being moved easily

¹⁸ *assistant*: a helper

¹⁹ *herdsman*: a shepherd; a person who takes care of a herd of animals

¹⁹ *lookout*: a guard

²⁶ *punish*: to make one suffer for some error

²⁸ *stiff*: very strong or rigid

Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer.

- What is the main idea of this reading?
 - Wycliffe Oluoch is a smart man.
 - A mobile camel library was invented.
 - Lookouts are necessary because of thieves.
 - Camels can carry up to 500 pounds.
- Who travels with the Mobile Camel Library?
 - People who work in the library
 - People who take care of the camels
 - People who guard the books
 - All of the above
- Why do you think people did not visit the library in Garissa?
 - It was too difficult to walk there.
 - People in Garissa didn't like reading.
 - There were too few books.
 - People didn't like the camels.
- What makes camels good animals to carry books in the desert?
 - They travel well together.
 - The children love the camels.
 - They are strong and don't need much water.
 - The camels carry books twice a month.
- Which of the following best describes the meaning of "punish" in the reading?
 - Make someone feel pain
 - Send someone to a small place
 - Take away something good
 - Treat someone badly

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **get a hold of (something)** [to take or get (something), like by one's hand]
I want to buy Stephen Hawking's new book, but I can't **get a hold of** it anywhere.
- **rack one's brain** [to think very hard or for a long time]
We've been **racking our brains** all day, trying to think of a good birthday gift for our mother.
- **hit upon/on an idea** [to suddenly think of a good plan]
Sue **hit on an idea** for enticing more people to come into the store.

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

- It is difficult to _____ watermelons in the winter.
- Dad _____ for a gift for Mom's birthday.
- I really had to _____ to remember his telephone number.

Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases.

mobile
camels

hit on
librarian

shortage
effort

1 _____ Wycliffe Oluoch had a problem. Although he had no 2 _____ of books, people didn't make the 3 _____ to borrow them. Walking across the hot sandy desert was too hard. So, Wycliffe Oluoch 4 _____ an idea. Instead of people coming to him, he would go to them with the 5 _____ Camel Library. Six 6 _____ travel around Garissa, Kenya twice a month, carrying around 500 pounds of books each. People love this new mobile library!



Listening

A Mobile Library

Track 20



Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- Who thinks the Mobile Camel Library is a great idea?
 - The man
 - The woman
 - Neither of them
 - Both of them
- Why do they have mobile libraries in England?
 - Because England doesn't have many books
 - Because books are very expensive in England
 - Because some people don't have cars
 - Because the weather is bad in England
- Where do you think the man probably lived when he was a child?
 - In a big city
 - In the countryside
 - In Kenya
 - Near a library

Discuss the following questions.

1. How many books do you usually read for fun in a year?
2. What was the last book you read?
3. What kinds of books do you like reading?

Grammar

-ing: Gerund or Participle?

A gerund functions as a subject, a complement, or an object in a sentence, whereas an *-ing* participle functions as an adjective to describe a noun or introduces a participle construction.

Now imagine (to have / having) to walk miles and miles through a hot sandy desert just to borrow a book.

This is the reality for people (to living / living) in the villages of the Garissa region of Kenya in East Africa.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

My Favorite Book

- (1) What is your favorite book?
 (2) Who was it written by? (3) What kind of book is it?
 (4) What is the story about?
 (5) How does it end?

Example

My favorite book is The Return of the King. It was written by J.R.R. Tolkien. It is a fantasy novel. The story is about Frodo and his friends fighting the evil Sauron. In the end, Sauron dies and everybody is happy.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

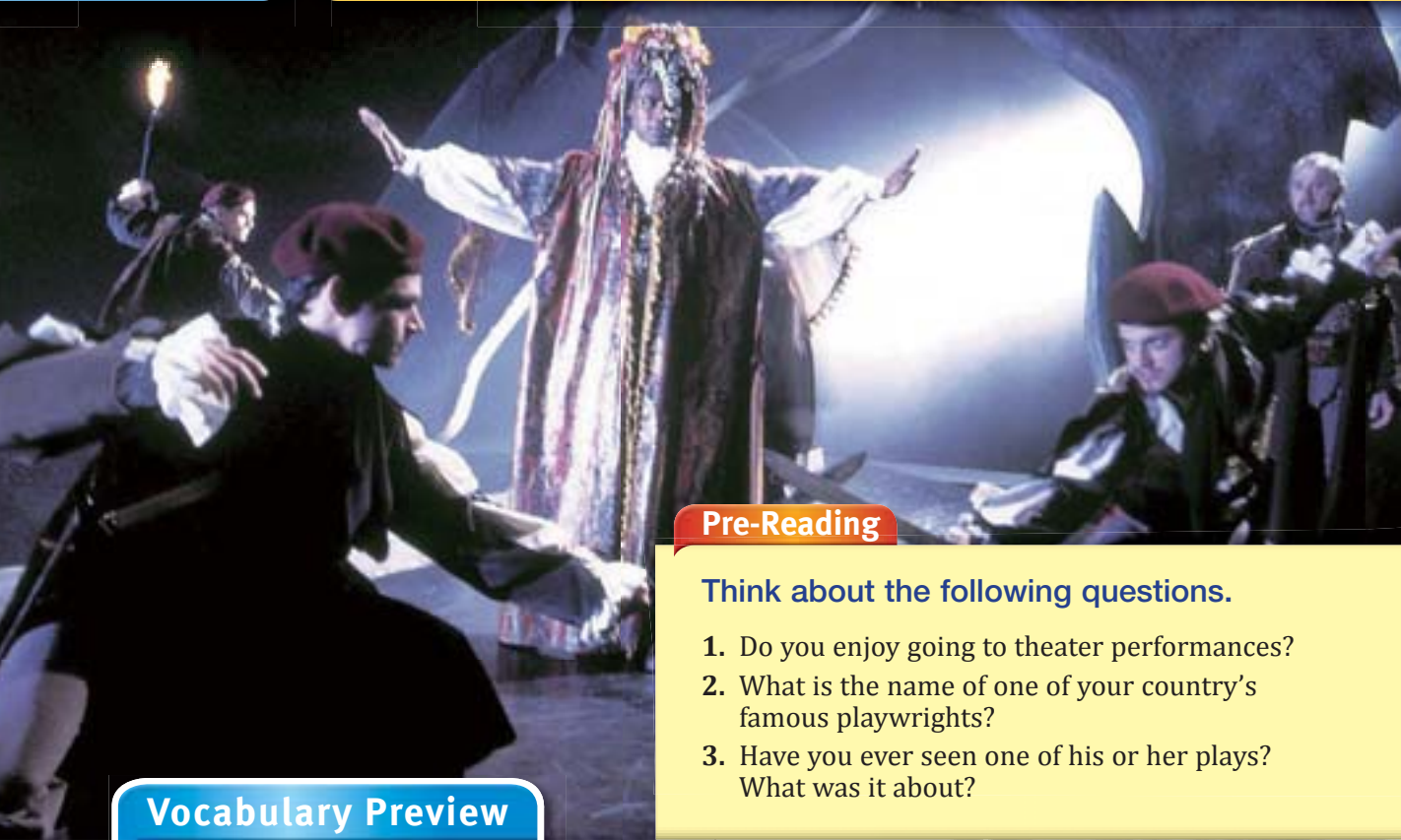
A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. What do you like to do in your ____ time?
a. local b. reality c. spare d. latest
2. There is no ____ of people interested in the *Harry Potter* books.
a. effort b. process c. shortage d. improvement
3. We want to ____ our office, so we are moving to a bigger building.
a. expand b. fill out c. work d. invent
4. Because the glass was so delicate, he unwrapped the paper around it very ____.
a. carefully b. harmfully c. easily d. stiff
5. The ____ of getting a library card is quite simple.
a. month b. process c. mile d. culture
6. The criminal got a ____ punishment of thirty years in jail!
a. light b. sandy c. stiff d. hard-working
7. What is the ____ time in Australia? Here in Canada, it is 7:00 p.m.
a. great b. local c. spare d. stiff

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

8. Many cities use trucks in their ____ library services.
a. mobile b. mobilize c. mobilization
9. ____ the boxes from the truck, so we can unload them.
a. Strap b. Unstrap c. Strapless
10. The smell of that perfume is very ____.
a. entice b. enticing c. enticingly

Shakespeare, Where Are You Now?



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you enjoy going to theater performances?
2. What is the name of one of your country's famous playwrights?
3. Have you ever seen one of his or her plays? What was it about?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. go to; be at | d. acts, sings, dances, etc. |
| b. tear down; get rid of completely | e. have a good opinion about |
| c. place | f. lived or lasted through a time |

1. ___ This old book survived the fire in the library.
2. ___ I like to watch that actress's movies. She always performs well.
3. ___ Nobody uses the building. The city wants to destroy it and build something new.
4. ___ Some parents did not approve of the play because the actors kissed.
5. ___ This is a great location for a theater. I'm sure the theater will do well.
6. ___ We have to reserve tickets early to attend the opening night of the play.

Shakespeare, Where Are You Now?



William Shakespeare (1564-1616) wrote many plays and poems which are known the world over. But perhaps you think the works of an **Elizabethan playwright** are not important today. Well, think again. Shakespeare's works have survived the years and then some! For example, *Romeo and Juliet* has not only been performed again and again in theaters around the world, but it has also been made into a very popular movie, twice!

During the late 1500s, however, Shakespeare's plays were often performed at the Globe Theatre in London. The Globe was a large **open-air** theater that used only natural lighting. Shows at the Globe used very few **props**, but performances were always interesting and exciting because the **audience** yelled at, cheered, and talked with the performers. The Globe was a great success. However, in 1613, during a performance of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*, a **cannon** was **fired** on stage, setting off a fire. The fire completely destroyed the theater. The Globe was fixed a year later, but it did not stay open long. The theater was closed by the **Puritans**, who did not approve of entertainment. The Globe never opened again, and the building was finally **turned down** in 1644.

Theater lovers in England never forgot the Globe, and in 1970, a decision was made to rebuild it as close to the original design as possible. Imagine how people felt when, in 1989, those working on the new Globe came across some of the original building only about 100 meters from the new theater. They were building the new theater almost in the original Globe's location! The new Globe opened in 1999 and has since won many **awards** as one of the best tourist **attractions** in Europe. Since the new theater opened, hundreds of thousands of people have attended Shakespearean performances such as *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *As You Like It*, and *Henry V*. Shakespeare, where are you now? At the Globe, of course!



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

324 words

- ² *Elizabethan*: related to times in England from 1550-1600
- ³ *playwright*: a person who writes plays
- ⁸ *open-air*: without a roof
- ⁹ *prop*: a thing actors use during a performance
- ¹⁰ *audience*: a group of people watching a show
- ¹² *cannon*: a big gun on wheels used in war

- ¹² *fire*: to shoot
- ¹⁴ *Puritan*: a person of a group of Protestants in the 1500s and 1600s
- ¹⁵ *tear down*: to remove or take apart
- ²² *award*: a prize; something granted as for merit
- ²³ *attraction*: a thing to see

Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer.

- What is the main focus of this reading?
 - Interesting attractions in Europe
 - Shakespeare and the Globe Theatre
 - Shakespeare's plays and poems
 - The first play at the Globe Theatre
- Which is probably NOT true about plays at the Globe in the 1500s?
 - Actors didn't use very many objects on stage.
 - The shows were very popular.
 - The audience said things to actors on stage.
 - The shows were usually performed at night.
- Which is true about the new Globe Theatre?
 - It was open from 1500-1616.
 - A fire happened there around 1970.
 - Workers finished it in 1989.
 - People could see plays there in 1999.
- During what kind of scene did the fire at the Globe start?
 - During a battle scene
 - During a party scene
 - During a scene in which witches cooked something
 - During a scene on a beach after a boat sank
- What won an award for the best attraction in Europe?
 - Romeo and Juliet*
 - Shakespeare's plays
 - The Globe Theatre
 - The original performance

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **the world over** [around the world; everywhere]
Children **the world over** like Pokemon.
- **and then some** [plus more]
He completed all of his own work **and then some**.
- **come across** [to discover; to encounter]
We **came across** \$50 lying on the street on the way home.

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

- A smile is understood as a sign of friendship _____.
- You may _____ a good bargain if you shop at the market.
- The website has news stories, jokes, games, _____.

Summary

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

destroyed the theater
were performed

new theater opened
rebuild the Globe

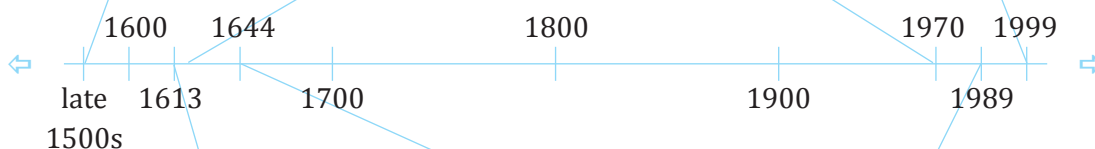
the original building
was torn down

Shakespeare's plays
1 _____ at
the Globe Theatre.

The theater was
rebuilt, but it was
soon closed by the
Puritans.

Plans were
made to
4 _____.

The
6 _____.



During a performance of *Henry VIII*, a cannon shot set off a fire that 2 _____.

The Globe
3 _____.

Parts of 5 _____
were found about 100
meters from the site of the
new theater.

Listening

Old and New



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- Performances at the Globe today are like _____.
- One difference is that there are _____ now.
- Today's performances at the Globe don't use _____ or _____.



Discuss the following questions.

1. What is something you know about Shakespeare or his work?
2. Which present-day writers do you admire?
3. Which of those writers do you think will still be popular 100 years from now?

Grammar

Present Perfect

Present perfect tense is used to express a past experience or a continuing situation.

Romeo and Juliet has not only been performed again and again in theaters around the world, but it (was also made / has also been made) into a very popular movie, twice!

The new Globe opened in 1999 and (has since won / since won) many awards as one of the best tourist attractions in Europe.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

A Great Writer

(1) Who is a great writer from your country? **(2)** What has he or she written? **(3)** When did you read his or her work? **(4)** Why did you read it? **(5)** Has this writer's work been translated into English?

Example

A great writer from Canada is Margaret Atwood. She has written lots of novels. I read her novel The Handmaid's Tale in high school. I read it because I enjoyed the movie. All of her novels are in English, but they have also been translated into other languages.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

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

1. Computers are now used ____ for both education and entertainment.
a. and then some b. in the end c. over and over d. the world over
2. I am afraid to speak in front of a large ____.
a. attraction b. audience c. prop d. stage
3. More than 1,000 people ____ the concert.
a. attended b. destroyed c. produced d. survived
4. Please ____ the other people in the audience and don't talk during the show.
a. approve b. attend c. fire d. respect
5. The huge park downtown is one of the city's most popular ____.
a. attractions b. audiences c. plays d. successes
6. The theater does not ____ people to eat or drink during the show.
a. allow b. destroy c. perform d. yell
7. We will have the report finished by five o'clock. You can ____.
a. call us names b. calm us down c. come across us d. count on us

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

8. He's waiting for the committee's ____ of the plan.
a. approval b. approve c. approved
9. The audience cheered when the ____ walked onto the stage.
a. performer b. perform c. performance
10. They had trouble ____ a place to park near the theater.
a. location b. locating c. local

What's in a Name?



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Does your name have any meaning? If so, what does it mean?
2. How did your parents choose your name?
3. What are some unusual names you've heard?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| a. normally; usually | d. opposite |
| b. affects | e. the basic things people used to think made all things |
| c. shows | f. relatives from long ago |

1. ___ The elements of fire and water are opposites.
2. ___ My family influences how I act.
3. ___ Typically, Canadian families have two children.
4. ___ Even though I am from America, my ancestors were from Europe.
5. ___ In contrast to Thailand, Norway is almost always cold.
6. ___ Her way of dressing reflects her outgoing character.

What's in a Name?



When naming a child, some parents seem to choose a name based simply on their personal **preference**. In other families, grandparents or professional name-makers come up with a child's name. And in some cases, the time of a child's birth influences how the child's name is determined.

5 In many European cultures, names are typically chosen by parents. Parents' choice for their child's name may be based on names of **relatives** or ancestors within their particular family. For example, in Italy, children are traditionally named after their grandparents. The parents generally use the father's parents' names first. If they have more children, then they will use the mother's parents' names. Similarly, some people
10 in Eastern Europe name their children after relatives who have died. This tradition is seen as a means to protect the child from the **Angel of Death**.

Traditionally in some Asian countries, a child's grandfather or a fortune-teller chooses the child's name. In contrast to the tradition of naming children after relatives, the child's name is chosen to influence the child's character. For example, names may be
15 based on a connection to certain elements such as fire, water, earth, wood, or metal. Or the name might include a written character meaning beauty, strength, or kindness.

In certain African cultures, when a child is born plays a large part in determining the child's name. In Ghana's Akan culture, the day a child is born determines the child's name. But each day has different names for boys and girls.

20 For instance, a boy born on Friday is named Kofi, whereas a girl born on the same day is named Afua. Both Kofi and Afua are names meaning "wanderer" or "explorer." Children with these names are seen as travelers.

No matter where the name comes from, a child's
25 name is the first gift in life. Whether it is chosen according to preference or **dictated** by tradition, the name reflects something about a child's culture. For that reason, all names should be **treasured** and respected.

Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

337 words



² *preference*: the selecting of something over another thing

⁶ *relative*: a member of the family

¹¹ *Angel of Death*: death; the being responsible for taking people away from life

²⁶ *dictate*: to order; to determine

²⁸ *treasure*: to keep or regard as precious

Choose the best answer.

- What is the main idea of this reading?
 - How names reflect a person's culture
 - How Asian people name their children
 - Choosing traditional names
 - Choosing names in Italian culture
- In which culture are children most likely named after their grandparents?
 - Italian
 - Japanese
 - Mexican
 - Akan
- In which culture do grandparents most likely choose the child's name?
 - Italian
 - Eastern European
 - American
 - Chinese
- In China, what should names relate to?
 - A child's ancestors
 - A child's birth date
 - A child's birth element
 - A child's personality
- Which is true in Akan culture if a twin brother and sister are born on a Friday?
 - They will have different names.
 - They will have to travel to a different city.
 - They will both be named Afua.
 - They will both be named Kofi.

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **be named after** [to have the same name as]
Her cat **is named after** her favorite singer.
- **as a means** [as a way]
In English classes, my teacher uses music **as a means** of practicing listening.
- **play a large part** [to be a reason for; to organize something]
He **played a large part** in the success of the conference.

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

- Cultural traditions _____ in how we act.
- John _____ his uncle.
- Some people use the Internet _____ to meet new people.

Summary

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

- a. A parent's choice for a name may be based on names of relatives or ancestors within their particular family.
- b. For example, in Italy, children are traditionally named after their grandparents.

1. **a + b:** In Italy, relatives' or ancestors' names can determine a child's name, _____.

- c. Traditionally in some Asian countries, . . .the child's name is chosen to influence the child's character.
- d. For example, names may be based on a connection to certain elements. . .or the name might include a written character meaning beauty, strength, or kindness.

2. **c + d:** In some Asian cultures, _____.

- e. In Ghana, the day a child is born determines the child's name in the Akan culture.
- f. For instance, a boy born on Friday is named Kofi, whereas a girl born on the same day is named Afua.

3. **e + f:** In the Akan culture of Ghana, the _____.



Listening

What's Your Name?



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

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. The name they are talking about is Jack MacKay. | True
<input type="checkbox"/> | False
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The family name means "son of fire." | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. A possible meaning of the person's whole name is "young daughter of Scotland." | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Discuss the following questions.

1. Which method of naming do you like best? Why?
2. Do you know any other cultural traditions in naming? What are they?
3. How will you choose your children's names?

Grammar

Concessive Clause

No matter where or *whether* can be used to introduce a concessive clause.

(No matter where / Where) the name comes from, a child's name is the first gift in life.

(Whether / If) it is chosen according to preference or dictated by tradition, the name reflects something about a child's culture.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

My Name

- (1) What is your first name?
- (2) What does it mean? (3) Who gave you your name? (4) Why did that person give you this name?
- (5) How do you feel about your name?

Example

My first name is Andrea. It means "womanly." My mother gave me my name. She gave me this name because it was similar to my father's name, Andrew. I am glad to have this name.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

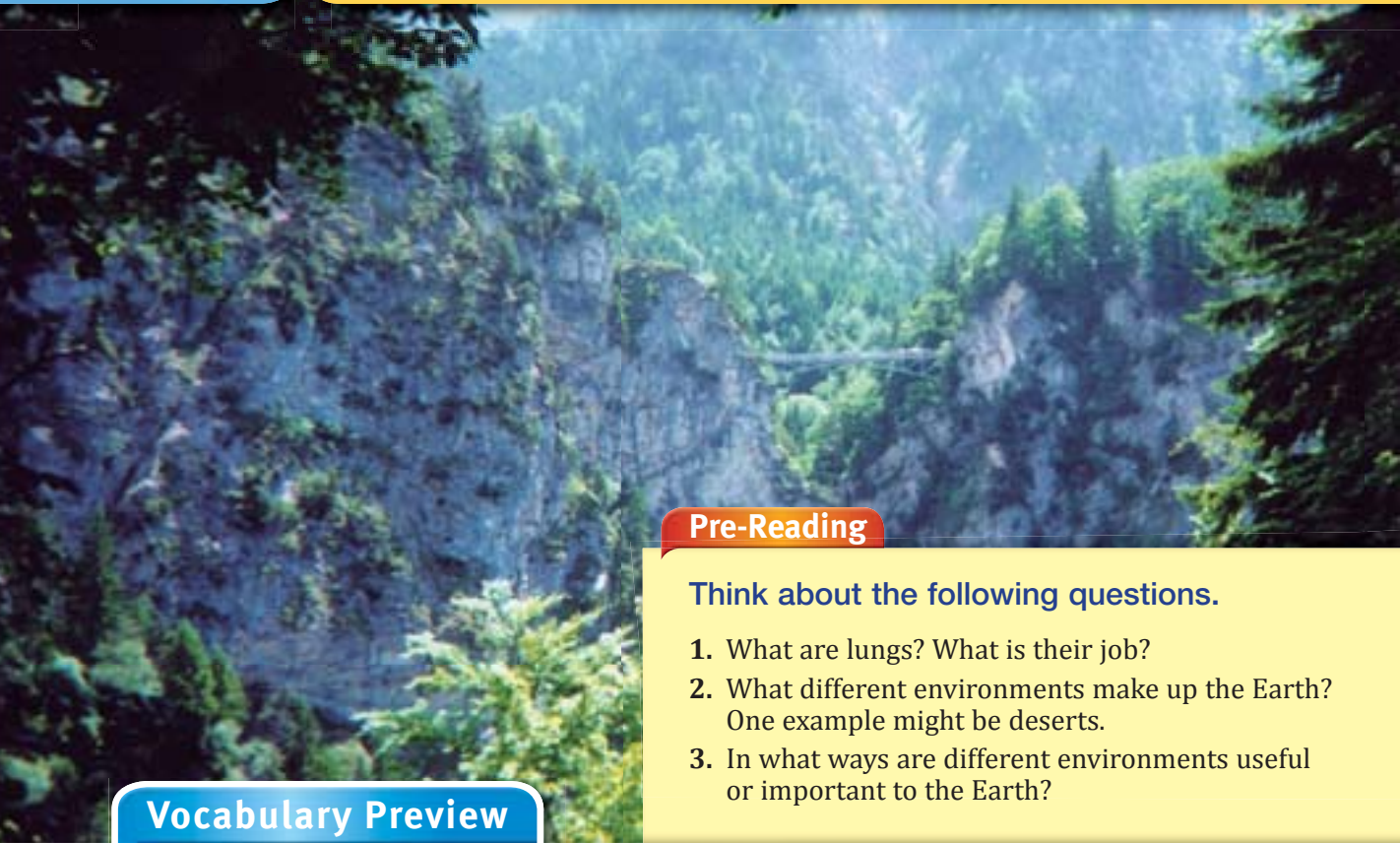
A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. She likes only one ____ flavor of ice cream.
a. particular b. typical c. general d. mobile
2. The head researcher must ____ the idea before we go ahead with the experiment.
a. dictate b. approve c. base d. contrast
3. I always visit ____ at Christmas.
a. ancestors b. cultures c. traditions d. relatives
4. Cultural traditions often ____ how we act during special holidays.
a. base b. dictate c. allow d. approve
5. ____ to traditional methods, many Asian families are now choosing names according to their personal preference.
a. As a means b. Typically c. In contrast d. Similarly
6. My ____ moved from Germany to Britain about 100 years ago.
a. friends b. ancestors c. children d. locations
7. What is your ____, to eat in or go out for dinner?
a. preference b. culture c. tradition d. type

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

8. He always looks at his ____ in the mirror.
a. reflect b. reflection c. reflected
9. The young man was ____ by a group of bad students.
a. influence b. influential c. influenced
10. He ____ sleeps late on Saturdays.
a. typically b. typical c. atypical

Out of Rainforests



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What are lungs? What is their job?
2. What different environments make up the Earth? One example might be deserts.
3. In what ways are different environments useful or important to the Earth?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. medicines | d. incapable of being counted |
| b. touch; get to | e. don't exist any longer |
| c. remove all things from | f. waste products |

1. ___ Can you reach my cup from where you are?
2. ___ The fire destroyed countless trees in the forest.
3. ___ There are many different kinds of drugs that help fight disease.
4. ___ Every second, thousands of square meters of forests disappear from Earth.
5. ___ Farmers must clear the land before they farm on it.
6. ___ Pollution from cars and factories is contributing to changes in the environment.

Out of Rainforests

Track 25



Have you ever entered a **tropical rainforest**? It's a special, dark place completely different from anywhere else. A rainforest is a place where the trees grow very tall. Millions of kinds of animals, insects, and plants live in the rainforest. It is hot and **humid** in a rainforest. It rains a lot in the rainforest, but sometimes you don't know it's raining. The trees grow so closely together that rain doesn't always reach the ground.

Rainforests make up only a small part of the Earth's surface, about six percent. They are found in tropical parts of the world. The largest rainforest in the world is the Amazon in South America. The Amazon covers 1.2 billion **acres**, or almost five million **square kilometers**. The second largest rainforest is in Western Africa. There are also rainforests in Central America, Southeast Asia, Northeastern Australia, and the Pacific Islands.

Rainforests provide us with many things. In fact, the Amazon Rainforest is called the "lungs of our planet" because it produces twenty percent of the world's oxygen. One fifth of the world's fresh water is also found in the Amazon Rainforest. Furthermore, one half of the world's **species** of animals, plants, and insects live in the Earth's rainforests. Eighty percent of the food we eat first grew in the rainforest. For example, pineapples, bananas, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, chocolate, coffee, and sugar all came from rainforests. Twenty-five percent of the drugs we take when we are sick are made of plants that grow only in rainforests. Some of these drugs are even used to fight and cure **cancer**. With all the good things we get from rainforests, it's surprising to find that we are destroying our rainforests. In fact, 1.5 acres, or 6,000 **square meters**, of rainforest disappear every second. The forests are being cut down to make fields for cows, to **harvest** the plants, and to clear land for farms. Along with losing countless valuable species, the destruction of rainforests creates many problems worldwide. Destruction of rainforests results in more pollution, less rain, and less oxygen for the world.



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

349 words

¹ *tropical*: hot and humid

¹ *rainforest*: a dense, evergreen forest with a high annual rainfall

⁴ *humid*: moist; wet

⁹ *acre*: a measure of land (1 acre is approximately 4,000 square meters)

¹⁰ *square kilometers*: km²

¹⁶ *species*: a biological kind

²² *cancer*: a disease of uncontrolled cell growth

²⁴ *square meters*: m²

²⁶ *harvest*: to gather

Choose the best answer.

1. What is the focus of this reading?
 - a. Kinds of forests
 - b. Where rainforests are located
 - c. Facts about rainforests
 - d. How much oxygen rainforests make
2. What do rainforests provide?
 - a. Drugs used to fight and cure cancer
 - b. Oxygen
 - c. Fresh water
 - d. All of the above
3. Why is the Amazon Rainforest called the “lungs of the planet”?
 - a. It helps us breathe.
 - b. It uses much of the world’s oxygen.
 - c. It helps circulation.
 - d. It provides much of our air.
4. Where would you NOT find a rainforest?
 - a. Hawaii
 - b. Canada
 - c. Australia
 - d. Brazil
5. What is the most likely reason why the author is surprised that we are destroying rainforests?
 - a. They are necessary for the health of our planet.
 - b. They are necessary for the fight against cancer.
 - c. It will be too expensive to replant them.
 - d. It will be too difficult to grow food without them.

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **make up** [to combine together to form a group, system, result, etc.]
Women **make up** thirty percent of the work force.
- **be made (out) of** [to consist of; to be constituted of]
His shirt **is made of** silk.
- **cut down** [to cut through a tree so it falls to the ground]
He **cut down** a tree so he could use the wood to make a house.

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

1. Every December, my family goes out and _____ a Christmas tree.
2. This soap _____ all natural ingredients.
3. Beef _____ a large part of the typical American’s diet.

Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases.

pollution
oxygen

make up
drugs

disappearing
cut down

Rainforests only 1 _____ six percent of the Earth's surface, but they are very important to us. They provide us with much of the Earth's 2 _____ and fresh water. Also, many of the 3 _____ we use to fight disease are made from rainforest plants. Most of the creatures on the Earth, and foods that we eat, come from the rainforest as well. Unfortunately, rainforests are 4 _____. They are being 5 _____ so that farmers can grow crops or raise cattle. Problems resulting from the destruction of rainforests include more 6 _____, less oxygen, and fewer species of animals.



Listening

Why Should I Care?

Track 26



Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- What does the man want?
 - To take a shower
 - Ten dollars
 - To save the rainforest
 - Soap and shampoo
- Why does the woman NOT want to help?
 - She's taking a shower.
 - She is busy.
 - She only has ten dollars.
 - She doesn't think it is important.
- What does the woman decide to do?
 - Put on makeup
 - Plant more rainforests
 - Give ten dollars
 - Nothing

Discuss the following questions.

1. Would you like to visit a rainforest? Why or why not?
2. What can the government do to help save rainforests?
3. How can we personally help save rainforests?

Grammar

Expressing Quantity

When we express quantity with fractions or percentages, the verb agrees with the preceding noun or phrase.

One fifth of the world's fresh water (is / are) also found in the Amazon Rainforest.

One half of the world's species of animals, plants, and insects (live / lives) in the Earth's rainforests.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

What I Can Do

(1) How many ways can you help save rainforests? **(2)** What is the first way? **(3)** How will it help? **(4)** What is another way? **(5)** How will it help? **(6)** What will happen if we all try these things?

Example

There are a couple of ways that I can help save the rainforests. First, I can use only recycled paper. That way, fewer trees will be cut down. Second, I can write a letter to my government. Then, maybe the government will help save the rainforest, too. If we all try these things, perhaps people will stop cutting down the rainforests.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

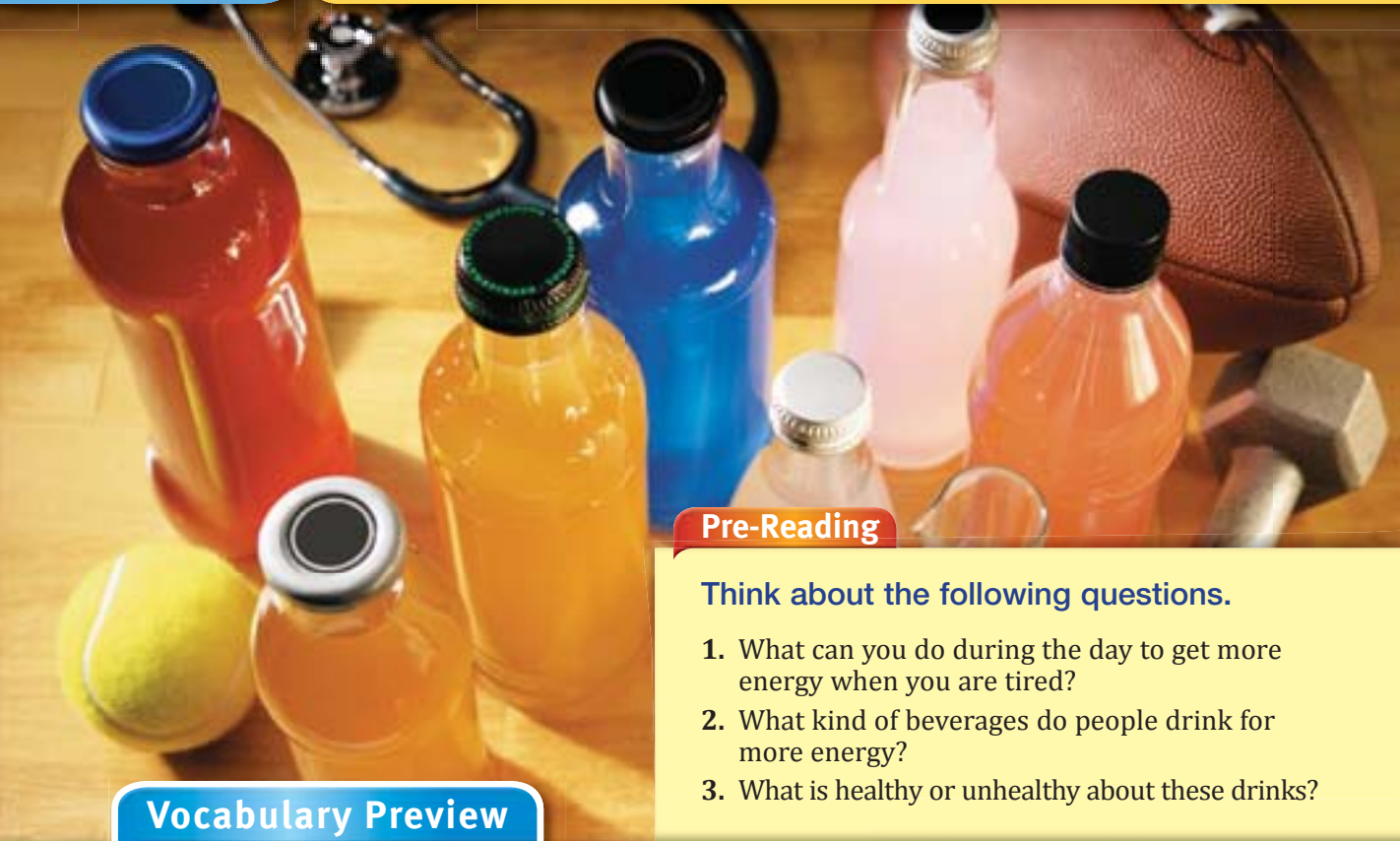
A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. ____ people have died in car accidents.
a. Valuable b. Countless c. Frequent d. Particular
2. A small ____ of the Earth's population has access to computers.
a. people b. species c. percent d. acre
3. We may have a ____ of oxygen in the future if all the rainforests are cut down.
a. shortage b. production c. less d. spare
4. That ____ of snake is poisonous. Watch out!
a. species b. percent c. source d. insect
5. The tree's branches are so long that they ____ the ground.
a. reach b. are made of c. cut down d. rise
6. Don't ____ the table yet. I have not finished dinner.
a. disappear b. destroy c. harvest d. clear
7. He sees a doctor twice a month for ____ of his back pain.
a. cure b. drug c. treatment d. destruction

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

8. That water looks ____.
a. pollution b. polluted c. polluting
9. When did the last dinosaur ____?
a. disappear b. disappearance c. disappeared
10. The ____ is very high today.
a. humid b. humidity c. humidify

For a Quick Pickup



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What can you do during the day to get more energy when you are tired?
2. What kind of beverages do people drink for more energy?
3. What is healthy or unhealthy about these drinks?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| a. available power; ability to do work | d. goal; purpose |
| b. effect; influence | e. facts to show it is true |
| c. says; promises | f. warn |

1. ___ I didn't eat breakfast this morning, so I don't have much energy right now.
2. ___ This beverage claims to have 100% of the vitamins a person needs, but I don't believe it.
3. ___ Let me caution you about drinking too much coffee. Too much caffeine is bad for you.
4. ___ New research showing how unhealthy colas are has not had much impact on cola sales.
5. ___ The aim of the company is to sell their drinks around the world.
6. ___ They say this drink will help you study, but there is no evidence to support that claim.

For a Quick Pickup



It used to be that people would drink coffee or tea in the morning to pick them up and get them going for the day. Then cola drinks hit the market. With lots of caffeine and sugar, these **beverages** soon became the pick-me-up of choice for many adults and teenagers. Now drink companies are putting out so-called “energy drinks.” These

5 beverages have the specific aim of giving tired **consumers** more energy. One example of a popular energy drink is Red Bull. The company that puts out this beverage has stated in interviews that Red Bull is not a **thirst quencher**. Nor is it meant to be a **fluid replacement** drink for athletes. Instead, the beverage is meant to **revitalize** a tired consumer’s body and mind. In order to do this, the makers of Red Bull, and other

10 energy drinks, typically add vitamins and certain chemicals to their beverages. The added chemicals are like chemicals that the body naturally produces for energy. The vitamins, chemicals, caffeine, and sugar found in these beverages all seem like a sure bet to give a person energy. Health professionals are not so sure, though. For one thing, there is not enough

15 evidence to show that all of the vitamins added to energy drinks actually raise a person’s energy level. Another problem is that there are so many things in the beverages. Nobody knows for sure how all of the **ingredients** in energy drinks work together. Dr. Brent Bauer, one of the **directors** at the Mayo Clinic in the US, cautions people about believing all the claims energy drinks make. He

20 says, “It is **plausible** if you put these twelve things together, you will get a good result.” However, Dr. Bauer adds the mix of ingredients could also have a negative impact on the body. “We just don’t know at this point,” he says.

Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

315 words



3 *beverage*: a drink

5 *consumer*: a person who buys something

7 *thirst*: the need or urge to drink something

7 *quencher*: a drink that satisfies one’s thirst

8 *fluid*: liquid

8 *replacement*: a thing that takes the place of another thing

8 *revitalize*: to restore energy or life

17 *ingredient*: a thing to include to make or cook something

18 *director*: a person with the job to manage or oversee others

20 *plausible*: possible; reasonable

Reading Comprehension

Choose the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of this reading?
 - a. Caffeine is bad for people to drink.
 - b. Energy drinks may or may not work.
 - c. Red Bull is a good energy drink.
 - d. Teenagers should not drink energy drinks.
2. What is NOT found in most energy drinks?
 - a. Caffeine
 - b. Sugar
 - c. Thirst quenchers
 - d. Vitamins
3. According to the reading, what makes it difficult for researchers to know if an energy drink gives people energy?
 - a. Natural chemicals in a person's body
 - b. The age of the consumer
 - c. The company that makes the beverage
 - d. The number of ingredients
4. What has Dr. Bauer probably researched?
 - a. Countries where Red Bull is popular
 - b. Drinks for teenage athletes
 - c. Habits of healthy and unhealthy adults
 - d. Vitamins and chemicals in the body
5. Which of the following is NOT true according to the reading?
 - a. Bauer does not believe the claims of energy drink makers.
 - b. Colas have been on the market longer than energy drinks.
 - c. It is impossible to ever prove that energy drinks work.
 - d. The makers of Red Bull say that it can revitalize a person.

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **pick (one) up** [to give a person more energy]
I drank an espresso, and that really **picked me up**.
- **a sure bet** [something that seems true without a doubt]
It is **a sure bet** that the subway will be crowded at this time of day.
- **at this point** [now; presently]
We gave her the medicine, so **at this point**, all we can do is wait to see if it works.

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

1. Let's not wait for Bobby before we order dinner. It's _____ he'll be late.
2. Some people say that B vitamins _____, but I don't know if that's true.
3. The actress claims that, _____ in her career, she needs to take a break from acting.

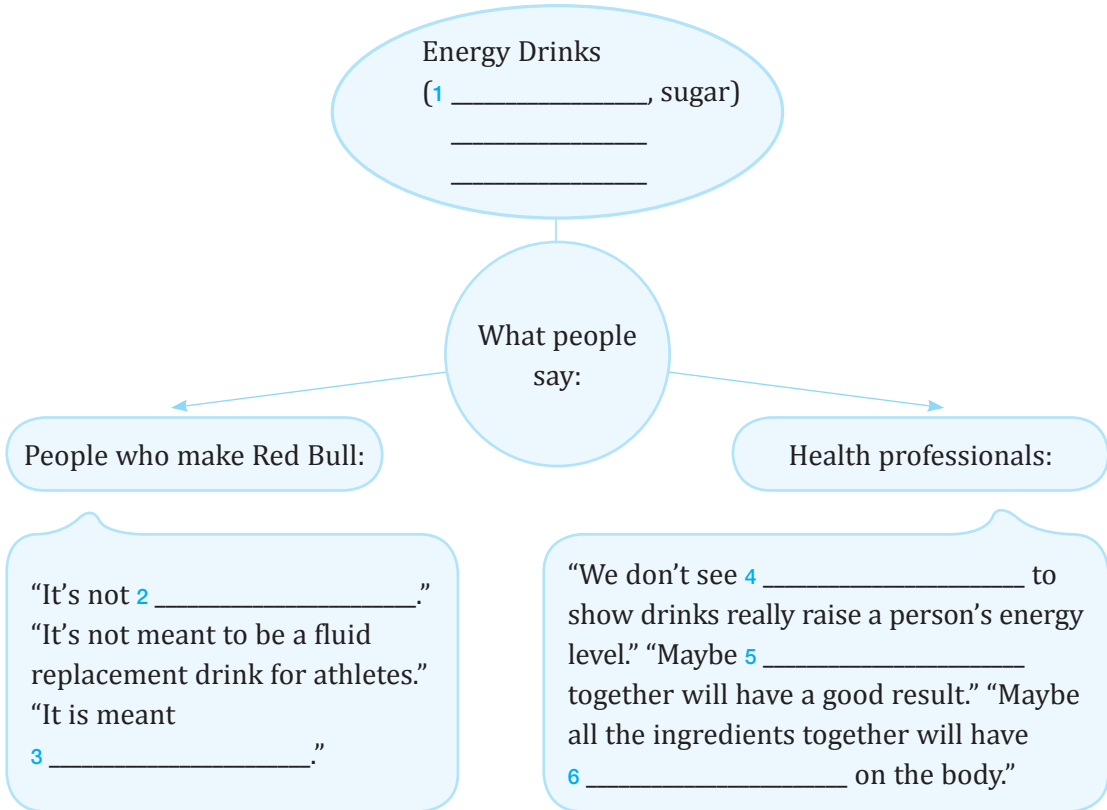
Summary

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

a negative impact
enough evidence

a thirst quencher
to revitalize people

all the ingredients
vitamins, chemicals, caffeine



Listening

Stay Awake to Study



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- The last time the woman drank an energy drink, it _____.
- The man says a strong cup of coffee can have _____ of caffeine in it.
- The energy drinks at the campus café have about _____ of caffeine in them.



Discuss the following questions.

1. Would you say your energy at this moment is low, average, or high? Why?
2. At what time of day do you have the least energy? The most energy?
3. Have you tried (or would you try) an energy drink to pick you up when you are tired?

Grammar

Give Followed by Two Objects

Certain verbs like *give* and *show* are followed by an indirect object and a direct object. Sometimes, the verb *show* is followed by a *that*-clause.

These beverages have the specific aim of (giving to / giving) tired consumers more energy. There is not enough evidence to (show / show to us) that all of the vitamins added to energy drinks actually raise a person's energy level.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

When I Have the Least Energy

(1) At what time of day do you have the least energy? **(2)** What did you do the last time you hit this low-energy time of day? **(3)** Is that what you usually do? **(4)** How did that help you?

Example

I have the least energy between two o'clock and four o'clock in the afternoon. The last time I hit this low-energy time of day, I took a nap. That is what I usually do at this time of day when I'm not at school. This helped me have energy later that night to go out and have fun with my friends.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

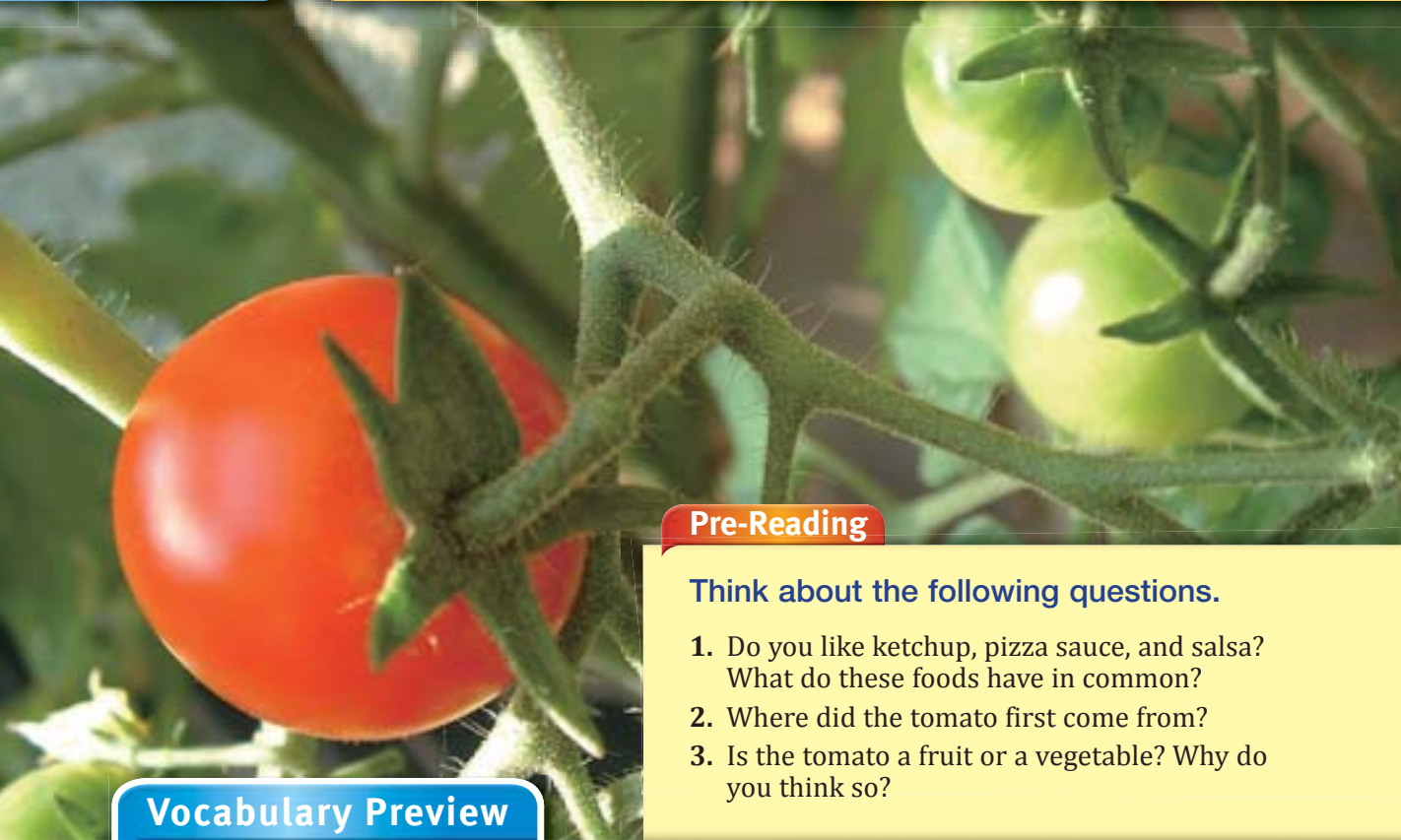
A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. That soft drink won't help your _____. Drink some water instead.
a. beverage b. impact c. fluid d. thirst
2. Did you read the list of _____ that they put in these cookies?
a. aims b. energies c. ingredients d. replacements
3. He didn't buy that _____ energy drink, but he bought one similar to it.
a. countless b. local c. particular d. plausible
4. The Internet can be used _____ of getting a lot of information in a very short time.
a. a sure bet b. and then some c. as a means d. at this point
5. It doesn't take much to _____ in the morning. One cup of coffee will do it.
a. disappear from b. pick me up c. quench with d. revitalize for
6. My professor used to be a(n) _____ in a government agency before she came to this university.
a. consumer b. director c. evidence d. pollution
7. This pimple medicine _____ that it can clear up a person's skin in just seven days.
a. cautions b. claims c. reaches d. reflects

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

8. The average household's _____ of electricity is highest during the summer.
a. consumer b. consumption c. consumed
9. Boys between the ages of thirteen and sixteen tend to be very _____.
a. energy b. energized c. energetic
10. The cat moved _____ along the top of the brick wall.
a. caution b. cautious c. cautiously

The Misunderstood Tomato



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Do you like ketchup, pizza sauce, and salsa? What do these foods have in common?
2. Where did the tomato first come from?
3. Is the tomato a fruit or a vegetable? Why do you think so?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. disagreement; discussion | d. talks about; says briefly |
| b. necessary | e. near; related to |
| c. with permission by law | f. defeated and controlled |

1. ___ It is essential to use tomatoes when you make salsa.
2. ___ There is a lot of controversy about cloning.
3. ___ One of the difficulties surrounding farmers is farm products from other countries.
4. ___ The company pays a lot of taxes to legally bring goods into the country.
5. ___ Her letter mentions that her mother is sick.
6. ___ The Spanish conquered many other cultures.

The Misunderstood Tomato



Do you enjoy eating salsa and chips? Or maybe you like having ketchup on your fries? Then, you must like the essential ingredient in these sauces, tomatoes. The tomato originally comes from South America and has been eaten by people there for thousands of years. Today, tomatoes are popular the world over. However, when they were first introduced, there was quite a bit of controversy and worry surrounding them.

Ancient **Aztec** writings mention recipes for dishes of tomatoes, peppers, and salt—probably the first salsa recipe! Spanish soldiers conquered the Aztecs and brought tomato seeds back with them to Europe. In Europe, these yellowish tomatoes were first called “apples of gold.” For a long time, people in Northern Europe and North America did not eat these “apples of gold.” People were afraid to eat tomatoes because the plant looked similar to the nightshade plant, a deadly poison. German people even thought that if someone ate tomatoes, he or she would change into a **werewolf**. However, by the mid-1800s, people all over the world had **accepted** the tomato as a good food to eat.

Nevertheless, the tomato was due for more controversy. Do you think tomatoes are a fruit or vegetable? Actually tomatoes are a fruit. However, in America, tomatoes are a vegetable by law. Why are tomatoes legally a vegetable in America? In the 1800s, there was no **import tax** on fruit from other countries, but there was an import tax on vegetables. At that time, many tomatoes were coming from other countries into America, and American tomato farmers became worried about making a living. The government made tomatoes a vegetable by law so that non-American tomatoes would be taxed.

It is easy to tell that the tomato is really a fruit. In fact, tomatoes are similar to berries. Both have seeds inside, and both grow from the flowers of a plant. Both also have delicious **flesh** surrounding the seeds. Tomatoes and strawberries are actually in the same family. Tomato ice cream, anyone?

Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

338 words



⁷ *Aztec*: a tribe that lived thousands of years ago in the Americas

¹³ *werewolf*: a person that changes into a wolf during a full moon

¹⁴ *accept*: to agree to

¹⁸ *import tax*: money that must be paid to the government for bringing goods into a country

²⁷ *flesh*: soft inside; soft tissue

Choose the best answer.

1. What is the focus of this reading?
 - a. What kind of thing tomatoes really are
 - b. How to grow tomatoes
 - c. The history of famous tomato dishes
 - d. Controversies surrounding tomatoes

2. What is NOT a reason why people didn't eat tomatoes at first?
 - a. They thought tomatoes could change them into monsters.
 - b. They thought tomatoes were poisonous.
 - c. They thought tomatoes were similar to a deadly plant.
 - d. They thought tomatoes cost too much to grow.

3. What does the US government say tomatoes are?
 - a. A kind of fruit
 - b. A kind of vegetable
 - c. Both a fruit and a vegetable
 - d. Neither a fruit nor a vegetable

4. How are tomatoes like strawberries?
 - a. They grow on trees.
 - b. The inside parts are similar.
 - c. Tomatoes do not grow very big.
 - d. Summer is the best time to pick them.

5. What is the most likely reason why people first called tomatoes "apples of gold"?
 - a. Tomatoes were very expensive.
 - b. Tomatoes tasted delicious.
 - c. Tomatoes were a color like gold.
 - d. Tomatoes came from South America.

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **be due for** [to be time for (something) to occur]
It's been really dry. We **are due for** some rain.

- **make a living** [to have a job]
My sister **makes a living** as a police officer.

- **by law** [officially; legally]
I am a Chinese citizen **by law**.

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

1. Before I lost my job, I used to _____ as a photographer.
2. We _____ a federal election soon.
3. _____, no one under 19 can vote.

Summary

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

- Spanish soldiers conquered the Aztecs and brought tomato seeds back with them to Europe.
- For a long time, people in Northern Europe and North America did not eat these “apples of gold”. . . because the plant looked similar to the nightshade plant, a deadly poison.

1. **a + b:** After Spanish soldiers brought tomato seeds back to Europe, _____

- In the 1800s. . . many tomatoes were coming from other countries into America, and American tomato farmers became worried about making a living.
- The government made tomatoes a vegetable by law so that non-American tomatoes would be taxed.

2. **c + d:** The US government made a law in the 1800s to call tomatoes vegetables because _____.

- In fact, tomatoes are similar to berries.
- Both have seeds inside, and both grow from the flowers of a plant.

3. **e + f:** It is easy to see that tomatoes are like berries because _____.



Listening

Fruits and Vegetables



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

- | | True | False |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. They are talking about a vegetable that many people think of as a fruit. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. This vegetable is in the family of cucumbers and pumpkins. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The woman is eating a sandwich with this vegetable in it. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Discuss the following questions.

1. What kind of fruit do you like? Why?
2. How often do you eat tomatoes?
3. What are your favorite foods containing tomatoes?

Grammar

Participle Phrases as Adjectives

A participle phrase follows a noun or a pronoun which it modifies.

When tomatoes were first introduced, there was quite a bit of controversy and worry (surrounding / to surround) them.

Tomatoes and berries have seeds inside, and both have delicious flesh (surrounding / surrounded) the seeds.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

My Favorite Food Containing Tomatoes

(1) What is your favorite food containing tomatoes? **(2)** Why do you like it? **(3)** What do you need to make it? **(4)** How do you make it?

Example

My favorite food containing tomatoes is pizza. I like it because it tastes good, hot or cold. To make pizza, you need a crust and some cheese and vegetables. First, you put tomato sauce on the crust. Then you add the cheese and vegetables. After that, you bake it. Finally, you eat it!

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

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

1. I really like to eat sunflower _____.
a. seeds b. flesh c. sauce d. powder
2. The ____ of peaches are bigger than those found in many other fruits.
a. flesh b. plant c. seeds d. common
3. How many problems are there ____ the new program?
a. accepted b. similar to c. surrounding d. due for
4. I had a lot of ____ about my final exams.
a. understanding b. aggression c. afraid d. apprehension
5. The political ____ caused the president to lose the election.
a. controversy b. tax c. mystery d. attraction
6. Is there a ____ for that disease?
a. poison b. cure c. damage d. recipe
7. The reports ____ a new product.
a. accept b. respect c. conquer d. mention

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

8. A(n) ____ thing to do in learning a language is to practice often.
a. essential b. non-essential c. essentially
9. That fruit was ____ from Thailand.
a. import b. imported c. importing
10. The ____ Aztec nation had to give a lot of gold to Spain.
a. conquering b. conquered c. conquer

The Greatest of the Century



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What are your favorite sports?
2. Who are famous athletes in those sports?
3. Which of those athletes do you consider as the greatest all-around athlete?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| a. choose | d. in the same way |
| b. do not believe | e. person who did something incredible |
| c. get | f. professional work |

1. ___ Babe Ruth is a legend in baseball.
2. ___ I doubt that anyone will ever break the player's record.
3. ___ Nicklaus does charity work. Tiger Woods does charity work, likewise.
4. ___ Pelé began his soccer career when he was a teenager.
5. ___ The coach will select one player to join the All Star team.
6. ___ The winner will receive an award from the BBC.

The Greatest of the Century



As the new century began, several groups came up with the idea of selecting the greatest sports person of the 20th century. These groups included the British Broadcasting Company (BBC), *Sports Illustrated* (SI), and the World Sports Award **Organization**. Interestingly, all three named the same person as the Sportsman of the Century!

One man who was among the athletes appearing at the top of these three groups' lists was golf legend Jack Nicklaus. Certainly, no one would doubt that he was the greatest golfer of the century. His sixth Masters win in 1986 at the age of forty-six amazed golf fans all around the world. Nicklaus is also known for his **charity** work to help children in need.

The second sports legend appearing on all three lists, but not winning the top **honor**, was Pelé. This soccer star led Brazil's World Cup team to **victory** in 1958 when he was only seventeen years old. He is the only soccer player in the world to receive three World Cup winning **medals**. Over his career, Pelé personally scored more than 1,000 **goals**. In addition to his soccer fame, Pelé is also known for working to try and improve life for poor people in Brazil and around the world.

Likewise, the athlete named the Sportsman of the Century by the BBC, SI, and the World Sports Award is known for more than just his sports skills. This man spoke out against the **abuse** of **civil liberties** even to the point of having his awards in his sport taken away. Then, later in life when faced with **Parkinson's disease**, he **boldly** continued to work for his beliefs. Almost forty years before receiving the award as the Greatest, this athlete called himself the greatest. And he proved it. The Sportsman of the 20th Century without a doubt is the boxer Muhammad Ali.



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds 310 words

⁴ *organization*: a group of people working together to do something

⁹ *charity*: free support or aid

¹² *honor*: award; praise

¹² *victory*: first place

¹⁴ *medal*: an award shaped like a coin

¹⁵ *goal*: the score awarded by putting the ball in the net in soccer

²⁰ *abuse*: unfair or cruel treatment

²⁰ *civil liberties*: freedom or rights of people in a society

²² *Parkinson's disease*: a nerve disease usually occurring in older people that causes shaking, slow speech, and walking without raising one's feet

²³ *boldly*: bravely

Choose the best answer.

- What is the focus of the reading?
 - A problem with an award
 - Important sports organizations
 - The career of the greatest sportsman
 - The winner of a prize
- How did Nicklaus amaze golf fans?
 - By giving money to charity
 - By playing a very long game
 - By taking his name off of the list
 - By winning when he was older
- According to the reading, what is Pelé known for, other than soccer?
 - Helping the poor
 - Speaking out for civil liberties
 - Telling people about Brazil
 - Working with children's charities
- Which of these questions is NOT answered in the reading?
 - How many boxing matches did Ali win?
 - What did Ali call himself during his career?
 - What kind of health problem did Ali have?
 - What led to Ali's boxing award being taken away?
- As used in the reading, what does the word "faced" mean?
 - Competed against
 - Had to deal with
 - Turned toward
 - Was in the direction of

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **in need** [not having enough; poor]
There are many families **in need** these days.
- **speak out against** [to publicly tell others about a problem]
Professors sometimes get in trouble when they **speak out against** the government.
- **to the point of** [to the surprising end that; as far as]
She was very upset. She was almost **to the point of** crying.

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

- About fifty students who _____ the war were put in prison.
- I saw a person _____ in the park, so I bought him lunch.
- The distant shore became smaller and smaller, almost _____ disappearing completely.

Summary

Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases.

**boldly
receiving**

**doubt
select**

**legends
spoke out**

Three organizations made lists to 1 _____ the Greatest Sportsman of the last century. The groups listed many 2 _____ from the world of sports, but all three amazingly chose the same person as the greatest. In addition to 3 _____ many awards in his sport over his career, this sportsman 4 _____ against the abuse of civil liberties. He also 5 _____ faced a serious disease later in his life. Without a 6 _____, the greatest sportsman of the 20th century is Muhammad Ali.



Listening

A Little Different

Track 32

 Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- What are the people talking about?
 - A French athlete
 - Ali's career
 - An interview with Pelé
 - An organization's list
- What is the man's opinion?
 - He agrees with *L'Equipe*.
 - He finds most sports boring.
 - He has doubts about her information.
 - He thinks the magazine is wrong.
- Why does the woman believe that he has that opinion?
 - Both athletes are famous.
 - He can't read French.
 - He is a boxer.
 - Soccer interests him more.

Discuss the following questions.

1. Which athlete do you know more about: Muhammad Ali, Pelé, or Jack Nicklaus?
2. Which other athletes are well known for doing charity work?
3. Who are some great athletes in boxing, soccer, or golf today?

Grammar

Comparatives and Superlatives

Comparatives are used to compare two things, and they are formed using *-er* or *more ~ (than)*. Superlatives are used to compare more than two things, and they are formed using the *-est* or *most ~*.

No one would doubt that Jack Nicklaus was the (greatest / most great) golfer of the century. Over his career, Pelé personally scored (better / more) than 1,000 goals.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

What I Know About Ali

(1) Which athlete do you know more about: Muhammad Ali, Pelé, or Jack Nicklaus?

(2) Where did you learn about this athlete? **(3)** What did you learn about him? **(4)** Why does this information stand out in your mind?

Example

I know more about Muhammad Ali than I do about Pelé or Jack Nicklaus. I learned about Ali's life and sports career from a book about famous athletes. From that book, I learned that Ali did not join the army because of his beliefs. This information stands out in my mind because his heavyweight boxing title was taken away from him at that time.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

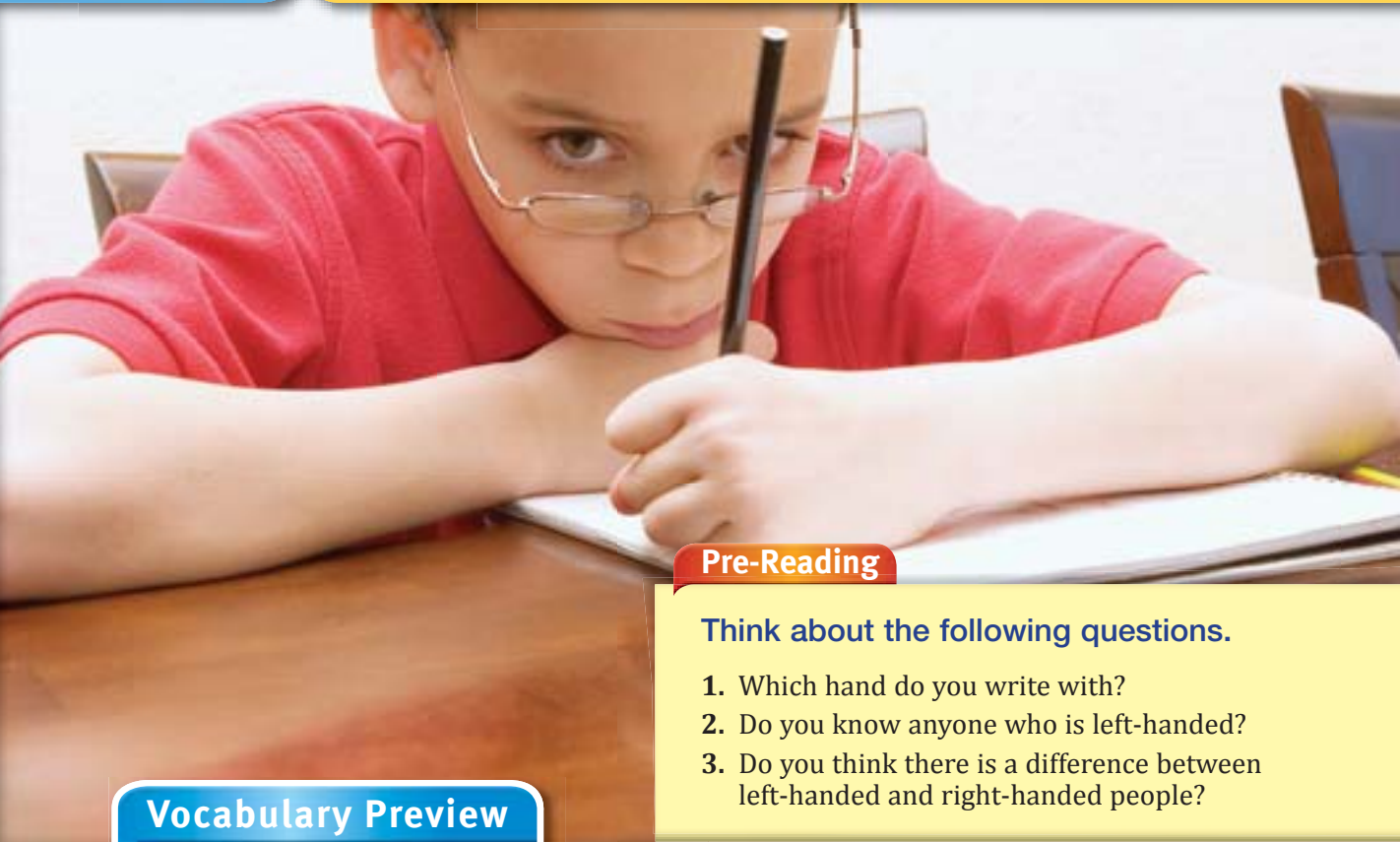
A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

- The _____ of the ripe apple was soft and sweet.
a. drug b. flesh c. legend d. organization
- I was surprised to hear how many _____ of bananas there are in the world.
a. civil liberties b. element c. species d. victories
- The second-place runner will win a silver _____.
a. goal b. honor c. medal d. pollution
- Some terrible animal owners _____ the animals under their care by not feeding them.
a. abuse b. doubt c. mention d. receive
- The store _____ most of its products from China.
a. conquered b. imported c. selected d. scored
- It would be interesting to have a _____ in the travel industry.
a. career b. charity c. century d. controversy
- The mall was closed because of the snowstorm; most of the stores downtown were _____.
a. boldly b. legally c. likewise d. typically

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

- I found an online bookstore with a great _____ of detective novels.
a. selection b. select c. selective
- That was _____ the worst movie I've ever seen. It was awful!
a. doubt b. doubtful c. undoubtedly
- The police may be called to investigate cases of _____.
a. abuse b. abused c. abusive

Rights of Lefties



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Which hand do you write with?
2. Do you know anyone who is left-handed?
3. Do you think there is a difference between left-handed and right-handed people?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| a. awareness; the power of observation | d. about |
| b. helps make | e. avoided; didn't take care of |
| c. made do (something) | f. annoyance; stress |

1. ___ Because he neglected his studies, he failed all his exams.
2. ___ His parents forced him to break up with his girlfriend.
3. ___ Studying English causes me a lot of frustration.
4. ___ Having good perception is important for doctors and detectives.
5. ___ There are approximately 80 million people living in Germany.
6. ___ Regular exercise contributes to a healthier life.

Rights of Lefties



What do Einstein, Leonardo da Vinci, Julius Caesar, and Napoleon have in common? They were all left-handed! Beginning early in history, **southpaws** were feared, neglected, and punished because use of the left hand was considered evil. In fact, the Latin word for “left” is “**sinister**.” Due to this **prejudice** against the left, left-handed people were forced to **switch** hands. This change caused many problems for lefties in school, which resulted in frustration, bad behavior, and high **drop-out** rates. Maybe that is why lefties were **stereotyped** as unintelligent, an idea that could not be further from the truth.

Researchers studying the brain have found differences in the left side and right side of the brain. Researchers believe that people who use more of the left side of their brain tend to be more intelligent. They also tend to use language better and solve problems faster. However, one study also showed that left-brain people tend to have worse memories.

So, which side of the brain do lefties use? Actually, both. Right-handed people use the left side of the brain more, whereas left-handed people use both sides of the brain almost **equally**. The part connecting the two halves of the brain is usually larger in left-handed people. Therefore, information can pass more efficiently from one side of the brain to the other. The left **hemisphere** of the brain controls speech, language, writing, **logic**, mathematics, and science. The right hemisphere controls music, art, creativity, perception, and emotion. Since lefties use both sides, they are often both creative and scientific.

Approximately ten percent of the world is left-handed, and the ratio of left-handed males to left-handed females is two to one. Thankfully, parents and teachers no longer treat left-handedness as a problem to be cured. It may actually contribute to a child’s excellence! If allowed to learn and develop in their own way, lefties will **excel** in school. Perhaps one of these lefties might turn out to be the next Einstein or da Vinci.



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

342 words

- 2 *southpaw*: a left-handed person
- 4 *sinister*: evil and suspicious
- 4 *prejudice*: a bad feeling about, for no good reason
- 5 *switch*: to change
- 7 *drop-out*: quitting school
- 7 *stereotyped*: believed to be a certain way, for no good reason

- 16 *equally*: the same
- 19 *hemisphere*: half of a spherical structure or organ
- 20 *logic*: a scientific way of thinking
- 28 *excel*: to do very well

Choose the best answer.

- What is the main idea of the reading?
 - There are more right-handed people than left-handed people.
 - Left-handed people are good at music.
 - Left-handed people have larger brains.
 - Left-handed people are more gifted than once thought.
- For every 100 left-handed males, about how many left-handed females are there?

a. 100	b. 50
c. 200	d. 75
- Which statement is true according to the reading?
 - Right-handed people use the left side of their brain more.
 - Right-handed people use both sides of their brain evenly.
 - Right-handed people use the right side of their brain more.
 - Left-handed people use the left side of their brain more.
- Which of the following is NOT a result of forcing a child to change their handedness?

a. Quitting school	b. Getting angry
c. Better handwriting	d. Doing bad things in class
- According to the reading, right-handed people would be better at _____.

a. composing a symphony	b. teaching children
c. developing a cure for cancer	d. helping people with emotional problems

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **have (something) in common** [to share the same characteristics; to have as similarities]
What do apples and pears **have in common**? They are both fruit.
- **result in** [to lead to; to end in a certain way]
Mary's poor study skills **resulted in** her failing the class.
- **turn out** [to finally become]
It **turns out** that Bob went to law school and is now a lawyer.

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

- Andrea and Jennifer both _____ the love of the outdoors _____.
- Did his first movie _____ to be a hit?
- Lack of clean water _____ disease.

Summary

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

males for every
the part connecting

passes more efficiently
the right hemisphere

the left hemisphere
use both hemispheres

I. The brain

A. The left hemisphere: language, logic, math, science

B. 1 _____: music, art, creativity, emotion

II. Right-handed and left-handed people

A. Right-handed people use 2 _____ more

i. Have worse memories

B. Left-handed people 3 _____

i. 4 _____ the two halves of the brain is larger

→ Information 5 _____ from one side to the other

ii. Ten percent of the population is left-handed

iii. There are two left-handed 6 _____ one left-handed female



Listening

On the Other Hand



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

1. The Greeks were the first people to believe that being left-handed was _____.

2. The Greek word for "left" means "_____."

3. An English word that comes from this Greek word is "_____."

Discuss the following questions.

1. Is right-handedness considered better in your country? Why or why not?
2. Were children encouraged to be right-handed in your country in the past? How was this done?
3. Is your personality more similar to a right-handed type or left-handed type? Do you write with this hand?

Grammar

Compound Adjectives with Hyphen

A compound adjective is made up of two or more words that are linked together with a hyphen.

Due to this prejudice against the left, (left handed / left-handed) people were forced to switch hands.

This change caused many problems for lefties in school, which resulted in frustration, bad behavior, and high (drop-out / drop out) rates.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

My Right Hand

(1) Which hand do you usually use to do things? **(2)** What are the characteristics of a person who uses that hand? **(3)** Are you similar to that kind of person? **(4)** Why or why not?

Example

I usually use my right hand to do things. A right-handed person tends to be logical and scientific. I am similar to a right-handed person. I am good at science and math. Also, I am not very creative.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

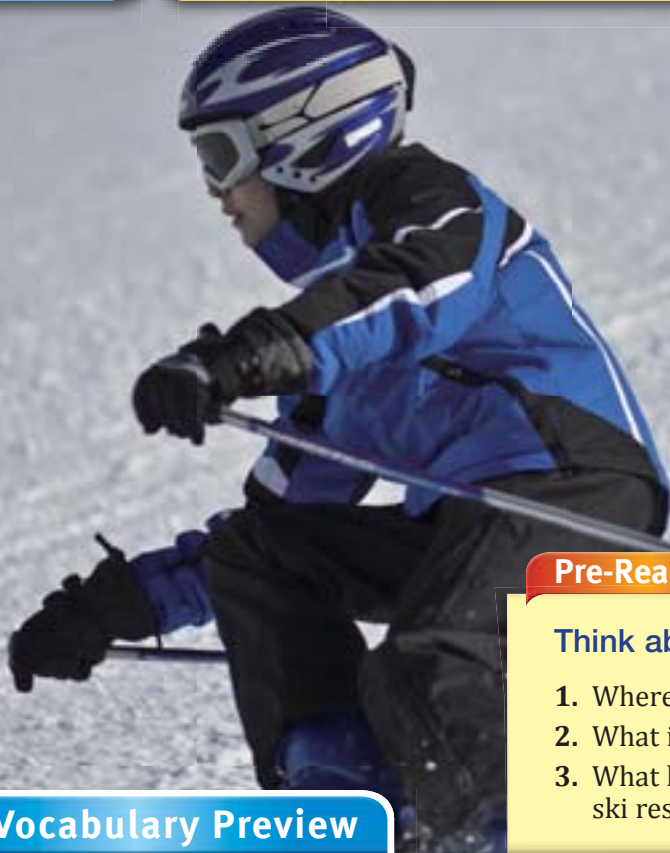
A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. We have finished ____ half of the report.
a. actually b. approximately c. thankfully d. particularly
2. Teachers and parents should ____ children to use their left hands.
a. allow b. switch c. cause d. protect
3. I use both hands ____.
a. equally b. thankfully c. unfortunately d. specifically
4. There's no reason to ____ me to do it now. I'll do it on my own later.
a. punish b. control c. force d. stereotype
5. Are you tired of doing the dishes? Let's ____!
a. switch b. deal c. turn out d. consider
6. He thinks that rich people can't be trusted. He has a ____ against them.
a. stereotype b. prejudice c. problem d. image
7. The teacher ____ the "C" students in class. He spends all his time with the "A" students.
a. neglects b. punishes c. attends d. influences

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

8. This math problem is very ____.
a. frustration b. frustrate c. frustrating
9. His lack of ____ made it difficult for him to do his job.
a. perception b. perceived c. perceive
10. Thank you for your ____ to the project.
a. contribute b. contribution c. contributing

The Snowy Slopes of Dubai



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. Where are some famous places for skiing?
2. What is the best weather to ski in?
3. What kinds of things do you usually find at a ski resort?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. assigned; named | d. foreign; unusual; exciting |
| b. inhabited | e. went through to learn about |
| c. space | f. tiny (microscopic) pieces |

1. ___ The city is densely populated. More than two million people live there.
2. ___ During our first night in Dubai, we explored the shopping district.
3. ___ The small hill is designated as the beginner's slope or bunny slope.
4. ___ Someday I want to travel to exotic places and see interesting sites.
5. ___ There is an area where guests can sit and rest in the hotel's lobby.
6. ___ You can find particles of dust inside snowflakes.

The Snowy Slopes of Dubai

Track 35



People who enjoy skiing dream of skiing in exotic places. These days they don't have to limit themselves to just the Rocky Mountains or the Swiss Alps. Now they can ski in Dubai as well! That's right. Dubai, the most populated city in the United Arab Emirates, has a ski resort.

5 Ski Dubai opened for business in 2005. Other than being the world's third largest indoor ski **facility**, Ski Dubai has a number of things to amaze visitors. First and foremost, this ski facility was built in a place where there are no natural hills and it never snows. While the desert outdoors can reach 45° C in the summer, the **slopes** of Ski Dubai are kept at a cool -2° C all year round.

10 Like any other ski resort, Ski Dubai has a **chairlift** and ski instructors. It also **boasts** a Swiss style café on the slopes where skiers can rest and warm up. However, that's not all. Along with being able to enjoy the five indoor slopes, including a black diamond slope, visitors are welcome to build snowmen in a designated area. Children can also enjoy snowball fights in the snowball throwing gallery, or they can explore a snow **cavern** filled with amazing things for kids to see and do.

15 As if all of that were not enough, it is also possible for guests to experience falling snow from time to time. When it is time to make new snow inside the facility, the temperature drops to -8° C. Then snow guns shoot out **chilled** water to make a cloud near the ceiling. Tiny particles of ice are shot into the cloud to form snow crystals. This manmade snow falls from the ceiling on excited guests below. When Raed Al Yousofi, a guest at Ski Dubai, experienced his first snowfall, he said, "It's very strange but wonderful." That is certainly an apt description of Ski Dubai as well.

20

25

30



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

322 words

⁶ *facility*: a place or building made for a certain use

⁸ *slope*: a side of a mountain

¹⁰ *chairlift*: a machine used to take skiers to the top of slopes

¹¹ *boast*: to be proud of having

¹⁵ *cavern*: a cave

²¹ *chill*: to make cool

Choose the best answer.

- What is the main idea of this reading?
 - What Ski Dubai has
 - Where the idea of Ski Dubai came from
 - Who made Ski Dubai possible
 - Why Ski Dubai needed to be built
- Where was Ski Dubai built?
 - In a city
 - In a place with hills
 - In a resort with a large hotel
 - In an area where it frequently snows
- Which of the following is NOT found at Ski Dubai?
 - A black diamond slope
 - A place to eat inside the facility
 - A place to just play in the snow
 - A slope with a ski jump
- What happens when the facility needs to make new snow?
 - A cloud is made above the slopes.
 - All the guests are asked to exit.
 - Chilled water is put on the slopes.
 - Particles of ice are mixed with real snow.
- Which of the following can be inferred about Raed Al Yousofi?
 - He had never seen snow before.
 - He is good at winter sports.
 - He used to live in a cold country.
 - He works at Ski Dubai.

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **limit oneself to** [to think or believe only certain choices or things are possible]
I didn't want to seem greedy, so I **limited myself to** just two slices of pizza.
- **first and foremost** [important to note as first]
A new product must, **first and foremost**, meet a need in the market.
- **an apt description** [a good or appropriate way to talk about]
He told me the movie was a waste of time, and that was **an apt description**. It was awful!

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

- Critics said the book was a children's fairy tale, but that's not really _____ of it.
- Dr. Bill Turner always _____ seeing only twelve patients per day.
- The new government should, _____, do something about the nation's economy.

Summary

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

- a. Dubai, the most populated city in the United Arab Emirates, has a ski resort.
- b. While the desert outdoors can reach 45° C in the summertime, the slopes of Ski Dubai are kept at a cool -2° C all year round.

1. **a + b:** Even though the temperature outdoors can reach 45° C, people living in Dubai can _____.

- c. Along with being able to enjoy the five indoor slopes, including a black diamond slope, visitors are welcome to build snowmen in a designated area.
- d. Children can also enjoy snowball fights in the snowball throwing gallery, or they can explore a snow cavern filled with amazing things for kids to see and do.

2. **c + d:** In addition to skiing, people who visit the resort can _____, _____, and _____.

- e. As if all of that were not enough, it is also possible for guests to experience falling snow from time to time.
- f. This manmade snow falls from the ceiling on excited guests below.

3. **e + f:** When it is time to make new snow for the slopes, guests at Ski Dubai can _____.



Listening

Just to Be Safe



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

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. The man believes Ski Dubai is a safe facility. | True
<input type="checkbox"/> | False
<input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. There are stairs made in a special way at Ski Dubai. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The trees on the slopes were grown in Dubai. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Discuss the following questions.

1. What is a winter activity that you enjoy? When was the last time you did it?
2. What is a tourist attraction in your country that brings a lot of visitors from other countries?
3. What kind of indoor entertainment facility is popular in your country?

Grammar

Prepositions with Two or More Words

Certain prepositions are made up of two or more words.

(Other than / Unlike) being the world's third largest indoor ski facility, there are a number of things about Ski Dubai to amaze visitors.

(Along with / In spite of) being able to enjoy the five indoor slopes, including a black diamond slope, visitors are welcome to build snowmen in a designated area.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

A Popular Entertainment Facility

(1) What kind of indoor entertainment facility is popular in your country? **(2)** Where is it located? **(3)** Have you ever visited that entertainment facility? **(4)** What did you enjoy about it? OR What have you heard about it?

Example

A popular indoor entertainment facility in my country is Glow Bowling. These facilities can be found in many cities. They are regular bowling alleys with special (black) lights. I have visited one Glow Bowling place in my hometown. It was fun to see everyone's shirts and shoes glowing under the special lights. However, other than that, it was just like normal bowling.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

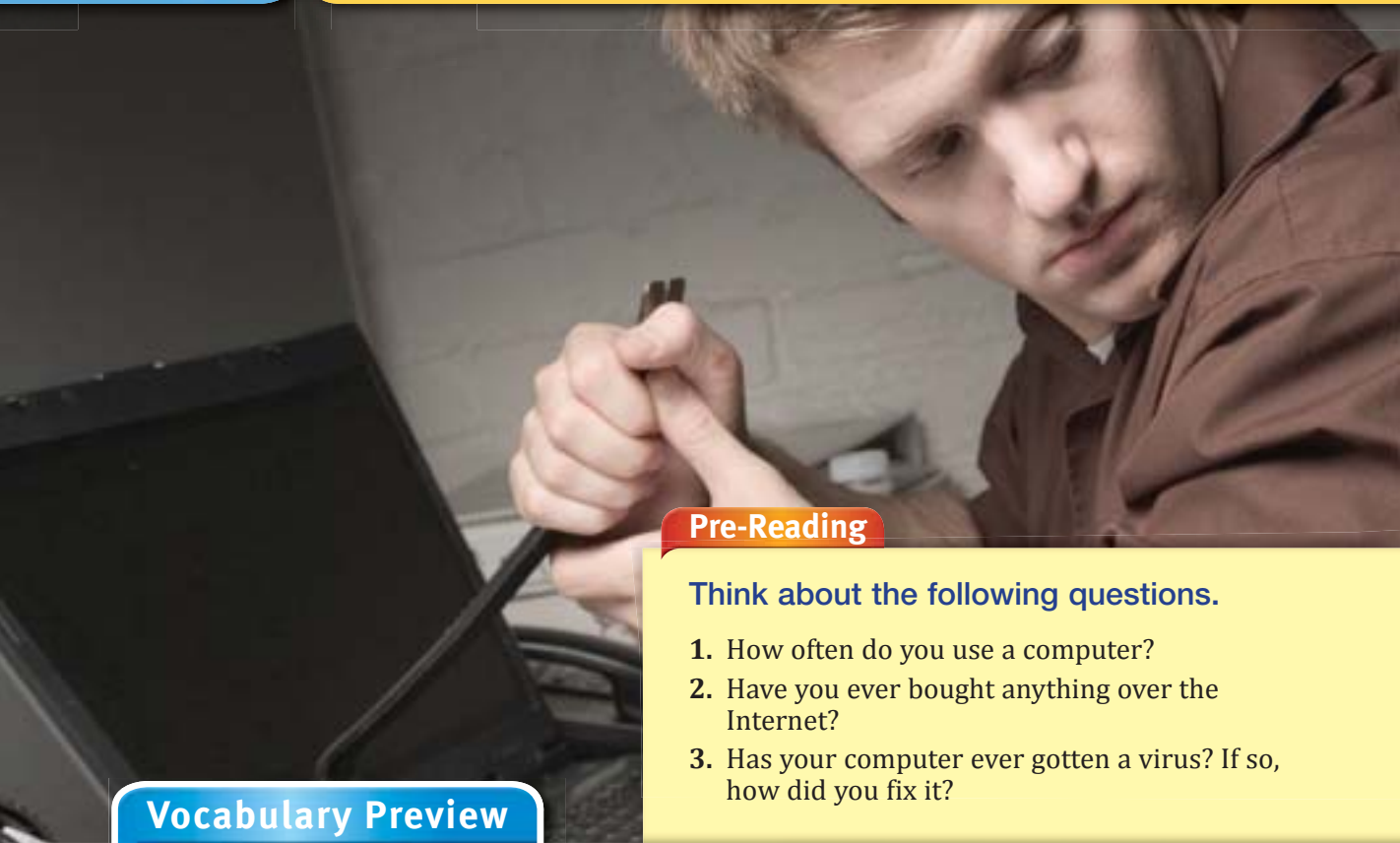
A. Choose the best word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. He lives in the country with few neighbors. It is not a very ____ area.
a. essential b. exotic c. populated d. amazing
2. I don't think I'm a good match for your friend. There just isn't much we ____.
a. have in common b. limit myself to c. make a living d. are apt descriptions
3. People are worried about the ____ created by factories near the river.
a. frustrations b. particles c. pollution d. slopes
4. I'm not sure if the book has over 100 pages. That is just a(n) ____ guess.
a. approximate b. typical c. chilled d. designated
5. The waitress did not mean to ____ the customer. She was just busy.
a. boast b. conquer c. explore d. neglect
6. Were your ____ originally from this country?
a. ancestors b. areas c. caverns d. species
7. The company plans to build a new, larger ____ in another city.
a. chairlift b. description c. facility d. drug

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

8. How large is the ____ of your hometown?
a. population b. populated c. unpopulated
9. Our group will ____ one person to speak in front of the class.
a. designation b. designate c. designated
10. The two men ____ the Arctic in the early 1900s.
a. explorer b. exploration c. explored

Not All Hackers Are the Same



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. How often do you use a computer?
2. Have you ever bought anything over the Internet?
3. Has your computer ever gotten a virus? If so, how did you fix it?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. correct; appropriate | d. not public |
| b. change | e. gave or had access to together |
| c. danger | f. communicate |

1. ___ That information in your file is still the same. I didn't alter it.
2. ___ My bank information is private. Only I know it.
3. ___ Computers in different places or countries can interact through a network.
4. ___ Every time I access my email, I must type in a valid password.
5. ___ John shared his answers with me. He knew I was confused about the math problems.
6. ___ I worry about the threat of computer viruses every time I download something online.

Not All Hackers Are the Same



As computer use becomes more common, the need for security is more important than ever. One of the greatest security threats in the online world is computer hacking.

Computer hacking is the **unauthorized** access to a computer or **network** of computers.

5 Hackers are people who **illegally** enter systems. They may alter or delete information, steal private information, or spread viruses that can damage or destroy files. But how exactly can a hacker get into a system to do these things?

Most hackers use information called **protocols** that are built into computer software. These protocols allow computers to interact with one another. Protocols are
10 sort of like computer police officers. When a computer connects to another system, the protocols check to see if the access is valid. The protocols can also determine how much information can be shared between the two systems. Hackers can **manipulate** the protocols to get unlimited access to a computer system.

In fact, just the act of entering a computer network is considered hacking. This is
15 commonly called **passive** hacking. Passive hackers get a rush from just being able to access a challenging system like a bank or military network. Another kind of hacker tries to do damage to a system. After hacking into systems, these hackers release viruses or alter, delete, or take information. Known as active
20 hackers, they are, by far, the more dangerous of the two.

The easiest way to protect a system is with a good password. Long and unusual passwords are harder for hackers to guess. For even greater security, some online services now use “password-plus” systems. In this case, users first put in a
25 password and then put in a second **code** that changes after the user accesses the **site**. Users either have special cards or devices that show them the new code to use the next time. Even if a hacker steals the password, they won’t have the code. Or if the hacker somehow gets the code, they still don’t know the
30 password.



Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

335 words

4 *unauthorized*: not officially or legally allowed

4 *network*: a system of computers that are all connected to each other

5 *illegally*: wrongly; against the law

8 *protocol*: a set of rules that control the way data is sent between computers

12 *manipulate*: to control or influence

15 *passive*: not active; without action

25 *code*: a secret word or number

26 *site*: a location on the Internet

Choose the best answer.

- What is the main idea of this reading?
 - Famous hackers
 - Funny things hackers do
 - Hackers and computer security
 - Good ways to stop hackers
- What do hackers do to get into a computer?
 - Spread viruses
 - Change security programs
 - Make a new password
 - Manipulate codes
- What is NOT considered hacking?
 - Releasing a virus
 - Illegally accessing a computer
 - Turning on a private computer
 - Changing unauthorized information
- Why are active hackers probably considered more dangerous than passive ones?
 - Active hackers are more skilled.
 - Passive hackers have more intense personalities.
 - Active hackers do damage.
 - Passive hackers are caught more easily.
- What does “plus” in “password-plus” probably mean?
 - Extra
 - Long
 - Fast
 - Danger

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **sort of** [kind of; a little]
He looks **sort of** like Tom Cruise.
- **get a rush** [to have a sudden and short feeling of intense pleasure]
She **gets a rush** when she goes snowboarding.
- **by far** [clearly; easily]
That chemistry class was, **by far**, the most difficult class I have ever taken.

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

- She is, _____, the best hacker in North America.
- That test was _____ difficult, but I think I passed.
- I always _____ when I go on roller coasters.

Summary

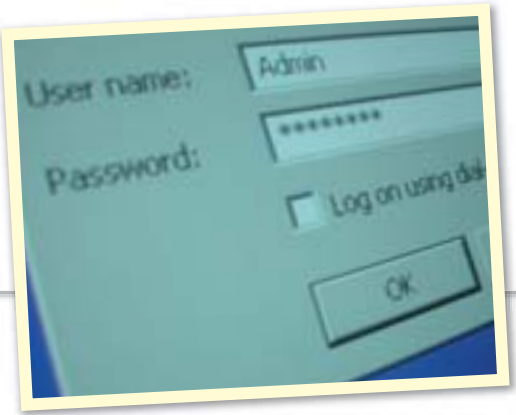
Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

password
valid

passive
illegal

threats
altering

As more and more businesses use the Internet, one of the biggest 1 _____ for businesses today is hacking. Hacking is the 2 _____ access of a computer network or system. Hacking can either be 3 _____, just looking at unauthorized information, or it can be active, 4 _____ information or implanting a virus. Hackers change the protocols of computers so that their access looks 5 _____. How can we stop hackers? The best way is to have a long and difficult 6 _____ and to use an additional secret code.



Listening

Computer Security Problems

Track 38



Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

1. What is the problem?
 - a. A stranger accessed the account.
 - b. Jenny changed the password.
 - c. Robbie forgot his password.
 - d. The system was altered.

2. What does Jenny suggest to Robbie?
 - a. Change his protocols
 - b. Make a short password
 - c. Have an unusual password
 - d. Have a happy birthday

3. What was Robbie's old password?
 - a. His birthday
 - b. Jenny
 - c. His dog's name
 - d. Robbie

Discuss the following questions.

1. Have you heard any stories about hackers in the news? If yes, what?
2. What type of punishment do you think hackers should receive?
3. What information do you keep private? How do you keep it private or protect it?

Grammar

Parallel Structure

Parallel structure uses the same pattern of words to show that parts of a sentence have the same level of importance. Parallel structure happens at word, phrase, or clause level usually by using coordinating conjunctions such as *and* or *or*.

Computer hacking is the unauthorized access to a computer (or / or enter) network of computers. Hackers may delete information, steal private information, (or spread / or can spread) viruses that can damage files.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

My Private Information

(1) Do you have a lot of information that you keep private? **(2)** What information do you keep private? **(3)** Where do you keep this information? **(4)** How do you protect this information?

Example

I have a lot of information that I keep private. I keep my bank account password, my student number, and my email password private. I keep this information in a secret place at home or in my head. I protect this information by not telling people or by changing it often.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

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

1. George ____ well with children.
a. uses b. interacts c. needs d. accesses
2. Einstein is ____ one of the greatest scientists of the 20th century.
a. commonly b. consists of c. admitted d. considered
3. That information is _____. Don't tell anyone!
a. valid b. private c. public d. security
4. The effect of the virus was _____. It crashed the system two weeks after it was downloaded.
a. access b. harder c. illegal d. delayed
5. Her driver's license will be ____ for five years.
a. valid b. harmful c. applied d. allowed
6. Your ____ should remain a secret. Otherwise, anyone could use your account.
a. bank b. computer c. password d. protocol
7. ____ access of this computer is illegal.
a. Unauthorized b. Passive c. Active d. User

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

8. Hacking is _____.
a. illegally b. illegal c. legalize
9. How long will the ____ of my pants take?
a. altered b. alter c. alteration
10. He hacks _____. He doesn't change any of the information in the system.
a. passively b. passivity c. passive

Weird Inventions



Pre-Reading

Think about the following questions.

1. What common inventions do you use every day?
2. Who is a famous inventor you can name?
3. Why is that person famous? What did he or she invent?

Vocabulary Preview

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. makes; creates | d. giving water through pipes or channels |
| b. the science of matter and energy | e. regularly repeated up-and-down movements |
| c. very strange | f. disagree with; say that I'm wrong |

1. ___ Don't contradict me. I know what the answer is.
2. ___ In physics, you study about things like electricity and force.
3. ___ Irrigation is necessary when growing crops in a dry climate.
4. ___ Light waves travel very fast.
5. ___ Underwear for chickens is a bizarre idea.
6. ___ Porsche designs expensive, high-quality cars.

Weird Inventions



Have you ever thought about inventing something? Did you worry that your idea was too strange or unrealistic? Well, maybe you should think again.

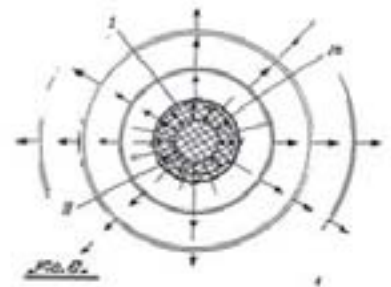
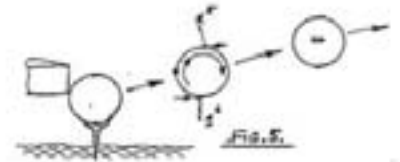
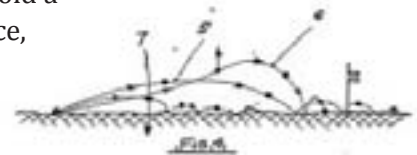
Strange or unrealistic ideas never stopped Arthur Pedrick. Pedrick was a British inventor. Originally a government clerk, he spent his **retirement** in the 1960s and 1970s developing new and unusual ideas. Some of these ideas contradicted basic physics, but that didn't stop Pedrick. One of his strangest ideas was a plan to connect large **tubes** from the continent of Australia all the way to Antarctica, a distance of 10,000 km! These tubes would carry giant ice balls from Antarctica to Australia. This ice would then melt in the Australian desert, and the water would be used in irrigation. Another of Pedrick's inventions was a radio-controlled golf ball. A golfer could change the speed and direction of the golf ball by small **flaps**, controlled by computer chips. Using radio waves, the golfer could also find lost golf balls. Arthur Pedrick had thousands of bizarre ideas for inventions, most of which were never built.

Though many of Pedrick's inventions were never developed, a lot of other strange ideas were. In 1989, a company designed and sold a theft-prevention device for expensive cars. As part of this device, several tubes were attached to the bottom of a car. If someone tried to steal the car, super hot flames would come out of the tubes and burn the car thief. Some people who were not thieves, however, were seriously injured. They **accidentally** set off the device by walking past the car. Other strange inventions include underwear for dogs and pens with drinkable ink. The underwear keeps dogs from making a mess when they go out for a walk. Also, if you are ever thirsty during a test, a pen with drinkable ink would be very **handy**!

If you have an idea that seems a little out in left field, don't let that stop you from trying it. You'll be in good company.

Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

336 words



⁴ *retirement*: the time in life after finishing work, usually at 65

⁶ *tube*: a pipe

¹¹ *flap*: a thin flat piece that can go up and down

²⁰ *accidentally*: not intentionally; in an unplanned way

²⁵ *handy*: useful

Choose the best answer.

- What is the main idea of the reading?
 - Inventions are necessary for a good life.
 - Some inventions are very strange.
 - Some devices can help reduce crime.
 - Inventing something is easy.
- What can be said about Arthur Pedrick?
 - He made a lot of money from his inventions.
 - He was a good scientist.
 - He was more interested in creativity than facts.
 - He was often bored.
- According to the reading, how was Pedrick's plan to bring water to Australia probably unrealistic?
 - Australia doesn't need water.
 - Australia and Antarctica are too far away.
 - Tubes are not strong enough.
 - The plan was too expensive.
- What was the problem with the theft prevention device?
 - It was too big.
 - It hurt other people besides thieves.
 - It didn't work.
 - Only bicycles could use it.
- In the reading, what is implied when a dog "makes a mess"?
 - It goes to the bathroom.
 - It spreads its food around.
 - It digs in the dirt.
 - It has dirty hair.

Idiomatic Expressions

Find these idioms in the reading.

- **set off** [to turn on; to start]
The thief opened the window and **set off** an alarm.
- **out in left field** [strange; unrelated to other things]
She is a little **out in left field**, but fun to go out dancing with.
- **be in good company** [to be like others; to be not the only one in some situation]
You **are in good company** getting that award. Einstein also won it long ago.

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

- His theories are _____. He thinks that aliens are controlling the government.
- If you are left-handed, you _____. Many geniuses are, too.
- What _____ her _____? She suddenly started crying.

Summary

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

direction of golf balls
if students get thirsty

flames from tubes
injured people

from making a mess
the balls would melt

Invention	Notes
• Tubes to connect Antarctica to Australia	• to carry ice balls to the Australian desert, where 1 _____ (never made)
• Radio-controlled golf balls	• to change the speed and 2 _____ and to find balls if they are lost (never made)
• A theft-protection device for cars	• to burn thieves with 3 _____ on the bottom of cars (made, but 4 _____ who weren't thieves)
• Underwear for dogs	• to keep dogs 5 _____ when they go for a walk (made)
• A pen with drinkable ink	• to drink 6 _____ during a test (made)



Listening

I Didn't Know That!



Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

1. Thomas Edison did not invent _____.
2. Thomas Edison invented _____ and _____.
3. Without him, we would not have _____ companies or _____.

Discuss the following questions.

1. Why do you think people invent things?
2. What is an invention or device developed in your country?
3. If you could invent or create something, what would it be? What would it do?

Grammar

Past Subjunctives with or without If-Clause

If + S + past form of verb, S + past form of auxiliary verb (would, could, should, or might). We can use subjunctive mood without an *if*-clause when the subject of the sentence includes a supposition.

If someone (tries / tried) to steal the car, super hot flames would come out of the tubes and burn the car thief.

One of his strangest ideas was a plan to connect large tubes from the continent of Australia all the way to Antarctica! These tubes (would carry / carried) giant ice balls from Antarctica to Australia.

Writing

Write your own short paragraph by answering the questions below.

My Invention

- (1) What would you like to invent?
- (2) Why? (3) How would this invention help people? (4) Do you think this will ever be invented?
- (5) Why or why not?

Example

I would like to invent a time machine. With a time machine, I could go back in time and see many interesting events in history. A time machine could help people by letting them fix past mistakes. Unfortunately, I think this will never be invented. It may contradict laws of physics.

Vocabulary and Idiom Review

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

1. What a(n) ____ looking dog. It has very short legs and an extremely long body!
a. thirsty b. serious c. unrealistic d. bizarre
2. By controlling the small ____ on the wings, the pilot could land his plane.
a. flaps b. mobs c. tubes d. connections
3. How do you ____ the DVD player to the TV?
a. connect b. prevent c. research d. determine
4. I'm _____. Let's go get a soda.
a. melting b. thirsty c. super d. serious
5. Patients in hospitals often get blood through a(n) ____ into their veins.
a. flap b. tube c. experiment d. researcher
6. Einstein discovered many things in his studies of _____.
a. medicine b. physics c. reality d. climate
7. He ____ broke his sister's favorite glass.
a. seriously b. surprisingly c. accidentally d. traditionally

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

8. Farmers often have to ____ their crops.
a. irrigate b. irrigation c. irrigated
9. Stones can't float on water. That ____ a law of nature.
a. contradicts b. contradiction c. contradictory
10. Gianni Versace was a famous _____.
a. designer b. design c. designing

Unit 1: In the Name of Beauty Makeup for Men?

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- W:** Do you ever wear makeup?
M: No way! That's just for women.
W: But I heard that nowadays a lot of men use skin creams and lip gloss.
M: Really? Why do they do that?
W: I guess they just want to look good. And it could protect their skin from sun damage.
M: Hmm, I hadn't thought about that. Maybe I should use sunscreen in the summer.
W: How about some lip gloss, too? Here. This one isn't colored.
M: Smells nice. Well, OK. Hey, it tastes good, too.

Unit 2: Who Took That Tooth? Tooth Traditions in Nigeria

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- M:** I know you're interested in tooth traditions. I wanted to tell you about a tradition I know of.
W: Really? Where is it from?
M: This one comes from Nigeria.
W: Wow! What is it?
M: The first person to notice a baby's first tooth isn't supposed to say anything about it.
W: Why not? What happens if they say something?
M: Then they have to give a gift to the child. The gift has to be something important and valuable in Nigerian culture, like a cow or a goat.
W: Hmm. I don't know where I would keep a cow in my small apartment!

Unit 3: The Ring of Fire More Interesting Facts

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

- M:** Did you know Mt. Fuji in Japan is a volcano?
W: Sure, I knew that. It's the highest mountain in that country, but it's really a volcano.
M: Do you know if it is still active?
W: I don't think so. The last time it erupted was in the 1700s. That eruption produced a new crater on Fuji's east side.
M: I've also heard there are lots of volcanoes in Hawaii.
W: Oh, definitely. The world's largest active volcano is in Hawaii. That's Mauna Loa. It has erupted 33 times since 1843.
M: Wow, that is active!
W: Yeah, but Kilauea in Hawaii is the most active volcano in the world. It's been erupting continuously since January 1983.

Unit 4: Myths About Pimples Pimple Treatments

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- M:** Look, Susan. I got another pimple!
W: No problem, Milo. Just pop it.
M: That's really not a good idea. It could make it worse.
W: Really? What makes you think that?
M: My doctor told me so. He said there are better ways to get rid of pimples.
W: What kind of recommendations did he give you?
M: He said to wash my face gently with a special soap. But I shouldn't wash my face too often.
W: That's good to know. I will have to remember that.

Unit 5: I Cut the Cheese!

An Amazing Fact

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

W: Do you want to hear a crazy fact?

M: I'm not sure. Do I really want to hear this?

W: Did you know that an insect has the highest output of farts of all living creatures?

M: That is crazy! Which insect is it?

W: The termite.

M: Why do termites fart so much?

W: It's because of their diet and their digestive systems.

M: But how much gas do they really make?

W: They produce as much methane gas as all of the factories made by people.

M: They must add to the air pollution.

Unit 6: Mr. Nintendo

Not Just Another Game

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

M: Did you hear about Iwata's newest brain child?

W: No, what is it?

M: Well, I guess it focuses more on health and fitness.

W: Is it a kind of game?

M: Not exactly; it's more like medical equipment.

W: What do you mean?

M: Well, it's a kind of sensor. It can check the blood flow in your body.

W: Oh?

M: Yes, it can show your stress levels. People can use it to see how stressed they are and then by concentrating, they can try to reduce their stress.

W: Oh, that could be useful.

Unit 7: Are Sports Bad for Kids?

Kids and Sports

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

M: Are you going to let your son play soccer this season?

W: No way! He's only seven years old. It's too dangerous.

M: In what way?

W: Well, for a start, when kids are younger than ten, their bodies are still growing. If they get injured, it can be really serious.

M: Is that right? Well, my son is pretty tough. I think he'll be OK.

W: You should be careful if your son is going to play in the summer league.

M: Why?

W: Children's bodies respond differently to heat, so it's easy for them to get too hot. I've seen some kids collapse during games.

M: So I should make sure my son drinks a lot of water when he's playing?

W: That's right.

Unit 8: May I Have Your Autograph?

A Trip to the Bookstore

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

M: Do you want to go to the bookstore with me on Saturday? J.K. Rowling is signing autographs.

W: She is always signing her books. Her autograph must not be worth much.

M: I would love to have one of my *Harry Potter* books signed.

W: I doubt it will ever make the book worth much.

M: I don't care about that. I just want to have a signed book. I could give it to my children.

W: I would rather have an autograph I could sell. Then I could become rich.

M: Money isn't everything. Don't you think she's a good writer?

W: I have no idea. I've never read any of her books.

Unit 9: Where Are Our Jetpacks?

A License to Fly

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

M: If I had enough money, I would buy a jetpack.

W: It would be kind of fun to fly around with one of those. But don't people need to get a license for flying planes or something in order to operate one of those?

M: No, you don't need a license for a jetpack. The government says a jetpack is in the category of ultralight vehicles. You don't need a license to fly or operate an ultralight vehicle.

W: That seems kind of strange. People need licenses to drive cars and motorcycles. I think they should require licenses for jetpacks, too.

M: Maybe the government puts jetpacks in the same category as those two-wheeled things people ride. You know, those Segway things.

W: Those seem safer to me. At least a Segway stays on the ground.

Unit 10: Desert Delivery

A Mobile Library

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

W: What do you think of the camel library?

M: I think it's a great idea.

W: Me too. Have you ever heard of a similar idea in other countries?

M: Well, yes, I have. In England there are mobile libraries, too.

W: In England? But they don't have camels, do they?

M: Of course not. The books travel in a van to the countryside. That way, old people or families without cars can borrow library books.

W: Have you ever used a mobile library?

M: Yes, I did quite often when I was young.

Unit 11: Shakespeare, Where Are You Now?

Old and New

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

W: Did you finish researching your essay about the Globe Theatre?

M: Yeah. And I found out lots of interesting stuff about the theater.

W: Like what?

M: Well as you know, in many ways performances today are just like the original ones.

W: But some things are different, aren't they?

M: Sure. For example, there are female actors now. In Shakespeare's time, people thought it was improper for women to act. But modern performances at the Globe still use very few props and only live sound effects.

W: What do you mean? All the music and sound effects are made on stage?

M: Yeah, either on stage or behind the stage. And they don't use any microphones or recordings of sounds. The clothes are authentic, too.

W: It sounds really neat. I'd love to see a performance at the Globe some time.

M: Yeah. They sound pretty cool.

Unit 12: What's in a Name?

What's Your Name?

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

M: Julia, do you know what your name means?

W: Sure, Jack. My family name, ‘MacKay,’ is Scottish. It means “son of fire.”

M: Or, in your case, “daughter of fire.”

W: Right. My given name, ‘Julia,’ has two meanings.

M: What are they?

W: One meaning is “youthful” or “young,” which I like.

M: And?

W: The other meaning is “downy” or “soft haired,” which I don’t really like.

M: I understand.

Unit 13: Out of Rainforests

Why Should I Care?

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

M: Good afternoon, we are trying to save the rainforests. Would you like to give some money?

W: Are you kidding? Why would I want to save the rainforest? It doesn’t affect me.

M: Well ma’am, did you take a shower this morning?

W: Of course!

M: Soap and shampoo are made of plants from the rainforests. And the makeup you are wearing also comes from plants found in the rainforest.

W: Oh!

M: Your clothes also look pretty clean. Did you know that laundry soap has rainforest ingredients?

W: Oh, I didn’t know that. Here’s ten dollars.

Unit 14: For a Quick Pickup

Stay Awake to Study

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

W: I don’t think I can study right now. I can hardly keep my eyes open.

M: Why don’t we go to the campus café and grab a cup of coffee?

W: Hey, they sell those little energy drinks at the café. Maybe I should get one of those. I drank one of those when I was studying for midterms, and it kept me awake all night.

M: I bet it did. Do you know how much caffeine is in one of those drinks?

W: It’s about twice as much as in a strong cup of coffee, isn’t it?

M: More than that. A strong cup of coffee can have about 100 milligrams of caffeine in it.

W: So how much caffeine is in one of those energy drinks?

M: It varies, but the ones they sell in the campus café have about 500 milligrams of caffeine per bottle!

Unit 15: The Misunderstood Tomato

Fruits and Vegetables

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

M: You know that the tomato is a fruit, right?

W: Really? How weird. I thought it was a vegetable.

M: Here is something else you might not know. Watermelons are vegetables.

W: What? Are you serious?

M: Though they look like melons, they are actually related to cucumbers and pumpkins.

W: I love watermelon, but it’s hard to imagine it in a sandwich.

M: And you’ll be happy to know, watermelon seeds won’t grow in your stomach.

W: That’s a relief!

Unit 16: The Greatest of the Century

A Little Different

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- W:** Look at this. I found another group that made a list of great sports people of the 20th century.
- M:** What group is that?
- W:** This list was made by the French magazine *L'Equipe*.
- M:** I see that Muhammad Ali was not named number one on that list.
- W:** No, they chose Pelé as the greatest sports person of the century.
- M:** Actually, I think I agree with *L'Equipe*. When I imagine great athletes, Pelé comes to mind for me before Muhammad Ali.
- W:** That's just because you like soccer more than boxing.
- M:** That might have something to do with it, but I usually see more news articles about Pelé than about Ali.

Unit 17: Rights of Lefties

On the Other Hand

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

- M:** Are you left-handed?
- W:** Yes. Are you going to call me "sinister"?
- M:** Nope. Actually, did you know that it was the Greeks who first believed being left-handed was a positive thing?
- W:** No, I didn't.
- M:** The Greek word for "left" is "aristera," which means "the best."
- W:** Is that where the word "aristocrat" comes from?
- M:** Yes, it is.
- W:** Well, I feel pretty good now!

Unit 18: The Snowy Slopes of Dubai

Just to Be Safe

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

- W:** Do you think there are any problems with safety at a place like Ski Dubai?
- M:** I bet it's pretty safe. It's not the first indoor ski facility, you know.
- W:** I know that. But what happens if they have to close the chairlift or something while people are at the top of the slope?
- M:** I watched a TV program about Ski Dubai, and on that program they talked a little bit about the safety exits at the top of the slopes.
- W:** What did the program say about the exits?
- M:** It just mentioned that the exits were there and that the stairs were made in a special way. The stairs had to be safe for people in snow boots to walk down.
- W:** It's good to know they have fire exits at the top of the slopes. I've seen the trees on the slopes. If one of those ever caught fire...
- M:** Oh, actually the trees can't catch fire. They're plastic.

Unit 19: Not All Hackers Are the Same

Computer Security Problems

Listen to the dialog and choose the best answer.

- M:** Jenny! I think a hacker got into my computer files!
- W:** Robbie, you should try to keep better security. What kind of password do you use?
- M:** Well, my memory is bad. So I keep my password short and easy to remember.
- W:** You should change your password. Make it a little longer and unusual.

M: That's a good idea, Jenny. Do you have any other suggestions?

W: Hmm, don't use a number that has a personal meaning, like a birthday. And Robbie, don't use the name of any family members or a pet. These are the first things that hackers try to use.

M: That's probably how the hacker got in! My old password was Benji, the name of my dog!

Unit 20: Weird Inventions

I Didn't Know That!

Listen to the dialog and complete each sentence.

M: Have you ever heard of Thomas Edison?

W: Of course I have! Didn't he invent the light bulb?

M: Actually, he didn't invent it. He just made it practical to use.

W: Really?

M: Yes, but he did invent many other things. He invented the first movie camera and record player, for example.

W: So, without him we wouldn't have movies or recorded music?

M: That's right! Or electric companies or batteries.

W: Wow!