

2

Reading Advantage

THIRD EDITION



CASEY MALARCHER

2

Reading Advantage

THIRD EDITION

Casey Malarcher



Andover • Melbourne • Mexico City • Stamford, CT • Toronto • Hong Kong • New Delhi • Seoul • Singapore • Tokyo

Reading Advantage 2 Student Book, Third Edition

Casey Malarcher

Publishing Director: Paul K. H. Tan**Publisher, Asia ELT:** Edward Yoshioka**Development Editor:** Andrew Jessop**Product Director:** Michael Cahill**Assistant Publishing Manager:** Pauline Lim**Production Executive:** Cindy Chai**Cover & Layout:** Redbean De Pte Ltd**Cover Images:** Thinkstock

© 2011 Cengage Learning Asia Pte Ltd

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. No part of this work covered by the copyright herein may be reproduced, transmitted, stored or used in any form or by any means graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including but not limited to photocopying, recording, scanning, digitizing, taping, Web distribution, information networks, or information storage and retrieval systems, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

For product information and technology assistance, contact us at

Cengage Learning Asia Customer Support, 65-6410-1200For permission to use material from this text or product,
submit all requests online at **www.cengageasia.com/permissions**

Further permissions questions can be emailed to

asia.permissionrequest@cengage.com

Reading Advantage 2 Student Book

ISBN: 978-981-4352-71-0

Reading Advantage 2 Student Book with audio CD

ISBN: 978-981-4336-54-3

Cengage Learning Asia Pte Ltd

5 Shenton Way #01-01

UIC Building

Singapore 068808

Cengage Learning is a leading provider of customized learning solutions with office locations around the globe, including Andover, Melbourne, Mexico City, Stamford (CT), Toronto, Hong Kong, New Delhi, Seoul, Singapore, and Tokyo. Locate your local office at **www.cengage.com/global**

Cengage Learning products are represented in Canada by
Nelson Education, Ltd.

For product information, visit our website at **www.cengageasia.com****Credits**

Photos copyright 2010: cover images Thinkstock; p5 Sean Gallup/Getty Images News/Getty Images; p9 Simon Bruty/Sports Illustrated/Getty Images; p13 A.M.P.A.S./Disney ABC Television Group via Getty Images; p17 Bloomberg via Getty Images; p21 Kevin Winter/Getty Images Entertainment/Getty Images; p27 Paul Chesley/National Geographic/Getty Images; p28 Photos.com/Thinkstock; p31 AFP/Getty Images; p35 George Rose/Getty Images Entertainment/Getty Images; p39 The India Today Group/Getty Images; p43 Chris Hondros/Getty Images News/Getty Images; p49 Photos.com/Thinkstock; p53 Jason Florio/Digital Vision/Thinkstock; p54 Thomas Northcut/Photodisc/Thinkstock; p61 Hemera/Thinkstock; p65 flashfilm/Digital Vision/Thinkstock; p71 Photos.com/Thinkstock; p75 Photos.com/Thinkstock; p79 Ronald Martinez/Getty Images Sport/Getty Images; p83 iStockphoto/Thinkstock; p87 iStockphoto/Thinkstock.

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

To the Teacher.....	4
Unit 1 Helping Others.....	5
Unit 2 Yuna Kim.....	9
Unit 3 Movie Directors	13
Unit 4 Coffee Culture	17
Unit 5 Around the World.....	21
Review Units 1–5.....	25
Unit 6 The Puffer Fish	27
Unit 7 Technology in the Classroom.....	31
Unit 8 Interesting Buildings.....	35
Unit 9 Bollywood.....	39
Unit 10 The Nobel Prize.....	43
Review Units 6–10.....	47
Unit 11 A Funny Cure.....	49
Unit 12 Palm Reading	53
Unit 13 Amazing Memory.....	57
Unit 14 Incredible Dogs.....	61
Unit 15 Megacities.....	65
Review Units 11–15.....	69
Unit 16 Space Explorers.....	71
Unit 17 Happy New Year!.....	75
Unit 18 Rain.....	79
Unit 19 Urban Legends.....	83
Unit 20 Extreme Sports.....	87
Review Units 16–20.....	91
Author's Acknowledgments	93
Vocabulary Index	94
Reading Rate Chart	96

TO THE TEACHER

Welcome to Reading Advantage Book 2! In this book, students will find readings and exercises to help build their English vocabulary and reading skills. Each of the units in this book is divided into seven parts. These parts are meant to be studied together to help students develop reading skills as well as review new vocabulary and reinforce vocabulary presented in other units.

Before You Read

This part of each unit presents questions for students to think about before they read the passage. The questions focus on knowledge students already have on the subject of the passage, as well as questions which will be answered in the passage. Students may discuss (or write) the answers to these questions before reading.

Target Vocabulary

In this section, students are introduced to words from the passage that they may not know. Students should be able to match the words with the simple definitions provided. After studying these words, students may continue with the passage.

Reading Passage

Each reading passage in Book 2 is around 325 words in length. Students should first read the passage alone silently. At the end of each reading, the word count for the passages is shown with a space for students to record their reading time for the passage. By keeping track of their reading times, using the chart inside the back cover of this book, students will be able to see the improvement in their reading speeds over the course. Each reading is recorded on the audio CD; after students have read through silently, they can listen to the passage narrated by a native English speaker.

Reading Comprehension

This section is a series of multiple-choice questions about the passage. Students are encouraged to look back at the passage in order to check their answers to these questions.

Idioms

This section highlights three idioms from the reading passage. The meaning of these idioms and examples of how they may be used are presented.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

This section is divided into two parts. Section A has six multiple-choice sentences for vocabulary and idiom practice. Section B presents a cloze passage with missing words which, students need to complete using vocabulary items from the box. Vocabulary and idioms tested in this section have been selected from the present unit as well as earlier units in the book.

What Do You Think?

Students are encouraged to think further about what they have read and communicate their own ideas and feelings about the topics presented. Answers to these questions can be used as a writing activity if desired.

There are also four review units in this book – one after every five units. Because each review unit tests vocabulary and idioms from the preceding five units, and later units recycle vocabulary from earlier ones, it is recommended that, where possible, units be completed in the order in which they are presented.

I hope both you and your students enjoy using Reading Advantage!

Casey Malarcher

HEALTHY MUMS =
HEALTHY CHILDREN.

UNIT

1

Helping Others

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. When did you take time to help someone?

2. Did you help someone you knew or a stranger?

3. How often do you or your family give money to charities or people in need?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. _____ billion | a. thousand million (1,000,000,000) |
| 2. _____ challenge | b. a thing |
| 3. _____ donation | c. money or goods given to a charity |
| 4. _____ item | d. all around the world |
| 5. _____ survey | e. ask others to do something difficult |
| 6. _____ volunteer | f. rich |
| 7. _____ wealthy | g. work or help without being paid |
| 8. _____ worldwide | h. a way to do research by asking questions |

Giving time or taking time to help others is a common way that people give to others. In a **survey**, Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) asked thousands of people in over 150 countries about ways they gave to others in the month before the survey. The results showed that 45% of people **worldwide** took time to help a stranger in some way. By contrast, about 20% of people who took the survey said they helped others by giving some of their time **volunteering** with groups.

The CAF survey did not ask about how people gave things to others, but it is clear giving things is quite common. People may buy extra food or other **items** in order to give these things to charities¹ or to those in need. People may also give things they do not need or use any longer, such as clothes, phones, or even an old car. These kinds of **donations** of new or used items actually add up to a lot of help for those who need it.

When it came to giving money, the CAF survey found that over the past month, 33% of people had donated money. Over the years, the United States has been one of the most generous countries worldwide. Each year, people, companies, and organizations² in the United States donate over \$300 **billion**. Actually, 75% of this amount, or over \$225 billion, comes from people. Half of that is donated each year by average people and families and half is donated by richer people.

Recently, the very rich have been **challenged** to give even more by the Giving Pledge.³ A group of very **wealthy** people like Warren Buffet and Bill Gates started this idea. They want others to promise to donate most of their wealth now or at some point in the future. So far, over fifty billionaires around the world have joined Buffet and Gates in the Giving Pledge.

¹ **charities** an organization to help people in need

² **organizations** a group of people working together

³ **pledge** a formal promise to do something



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Money for Those In Need
 - b. Ways to Give
 - c. The Best Charities
 - d. Why We Need Charities
2. What did the Charities Aid Foundation do?
 - a. found volunteers for a group
 - b. helped many strangers
 - c. gave money to 150 countries
 - d. surveyed people
3. According to research, how do most people “give to others”?
 - a. They donate items to charities.
 - b. They help strangers.
 - c. They give money.
 - d. They volunteer with organizations.
4. Where does over \$225 billion in donations from the USA come from?
 - a. from people
 - b. from organizations
 - c. from companies
 - d. from rich people
5. Which of the following is NOT true about the Giving Pledge?
 - a. People give most of their wealth when they join the pledge.
 - b. Rich people worldwide have joined the Giving Pledge.
 - c. The Giving Pledge is only for very wealthy people.
 - d. Two billionaires who took the pledge are Warren Buffet and Bill Gates.

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **by contrast** — *to see another or a different example for comparison*
 - A glass of water has 0 calories. A glass of soda, **by contrast**, has over 120 calories.
 - Blood type O is very common. **By contrast**, only about four out of every 100 people have blood type AB.
2. **in need** — *without some necessary thing(s)*
 - There are many ways you can volunteer to help those **in need**.
 - Many families were **in need** after the flood.
3. **when it comes to** — *looking at; considering the topic of*
 - **When it comes to** making spaghetti, my father is better at it than my mother.
 - I know that I don't do enough **when it comes to** exercising.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. _____ reading in English, I like to be in a quiet room.
a. All of a sudden b. By contrast c. Over time d. When it comes to
2. Martha _____ her brother to a game of basketball.
a. challenged b. defined c. guided d. volunteered
3. Our class is studying for the school's math _____ next week.
a. charity b. competition c. donation d. stranger
4. The World Food Programme is a famous international _____.
a. amount b. month c. organization d. survey
5. Millions of people watched the _____ broadcast of the soccer game.
a. generous b. in need c. wealthy d. worldwide
6. There was no price on the _____, so I asked the lady in the store how much it cost.
a. billion b. event c. item d. wealth

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

comes to donated in need items survey volunteered

The Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) gave a survey to thousands of people worldwide. In the survey, CAF asked people how they helped others or gave to those (1) _____ over the previous month. Most people said that they helped strangers, but others said they (2) _____ with groups to help others. The CAF survey did not ask about donating (3) _____ to charities or people, but it did ask about donating money. When it (4) _____ giving money, people seem very generous worldwide. One out of every three people said they had (5) _____ money over the previous month.



1. Who do you know that does a lot to help others?
2. What is a charity that interests you? Why, and what does it do?

Yuna Kim

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. What is a Winter Olympic sport that you like to watch?

2. Have you tried ice skating? If so, did you enjoy it?

3. Who are some famous ice skaters you have heard of?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. _____ combined | a. a metal disc that a person can win in a competition |
| 2. _____ element | b. but, apart from |
| 3. _____ except | c. part of something |
| 4. _____ judge | d. do; act, dance, etc. in front of people |
| 5. _____ medal | e. a well-developed talent |
| 6. _____ perform | f. put together; added to each other |
| 7. _____ skill | g. turn in a circle many times |
| 8. _____ spin | h. a person who has the power to decide how good or bad something is |

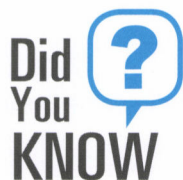
Yuna Kim is one of the world's best figure skaters.¹ At the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver, she set three world records. In fact, one of those world records broke a record she set in 2009.

At the Olympics, both male and female skaters **perform** a short program and a long program. In the short program, skaters have less than three minutes to perform seven required jumps, **spins**, or other moves. While doing these seven things, the skaters also have to show **judges** how well they can put these **elements** together into a kind of dance performance on the ice. The long program is similar to the short program **except** that skaters perform for a longer time and have more required moves.

Before the 2010 Winter Olympics began, many people thought Yuna Kim was likely to win a gold **medal**. Certainly, there were other women skaters who had the **skill** to win gold at the Olympics. However, Ms. Kim had an advantage. She had already set a number of world records. In 2007, she set the record for the highest score in a short program with 71.95 points in Japan. The same year she also set the world record for the highest score in a long program with 133.7 points in Russia. Then, in 2009 she beat her own record in the short program by scoring 76.12 in the United States. At that competition, she also became the first woman to score over 200 points with her short and long programs – her **combined** score was 207.71.

The next year at the Winter Olympics in Vancouver, she broke her records again. In the short program, Ms. Kim scored 78.5, a new world record. In the long program, she scored 150.06, another world record. This gave her a combined total of 228.56 points, a third world record! Needless to say, her score was enough to win gold.

¹ **figure skater** an ice skater who uses athletic skills and dancing skills



One of the most difficult jumps in figure skating is the Axel. This jump is named after Axel Paulsen, a figure skater from Norway. He first performed this jump in 1882.



minutes



seconds

315 words

Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. A Woman with Many World Records
 - b. The Winter Olympics
 - c. Short and Long Programs in Figure Skating
 - d. Two Years on Ice
2. How long should an Olympic figure skater's short program be?
 - a. shorter than 2 minutes
 - b. under 3 minutes
 - c. about 7 minutes
 - d. between 3 and 7 minutes
3. What is true about Ms. Kim's score in the long program at the US competition in 2009?
 - a. It was just under 72 points.
 - b. It was about 76 points.
 - c. It was over 123 points.
 - d. It was above 200 points.
4. Which of Ms. Kim's scores set a world record at the 2010 Winter Olympics?
 - a. her score in the short program
 - b. her combined score for the short and long programs
 - c. her score in the long program
 - d. all of the above
5. What did Yuna Kim NOT do at the 2010 Winter Olympics?
 - a. break one of her own world records
 - b. skate in a long program for the first time
 - c. set world records
 - d. win a gold medal

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **set/break a record** — *do something no one has done before; do better than someone who set a record before*
 - She tried to **set a world record** by not sleeping for two weeks, but she could not do it.
 - A female figure skater needs a combined score of more than 229 points to **break Yuna Kim's record**.
2. **be similar to** — *have something in common with*
 - The dress in the window **is similar to** the a dress I saw in another store.
 - The two stories **were similar to** each other, but they were not exactly the same.
3. **needless to say** — *it is easy to see; of course*
 - His score on the test was lower than he expected. **Needless to say**, he was disappointed.
 - The final game of the tournament was, **needless to say**, an exciting match.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best matches the word(s) in *italics*.

- We **put together** our money so that we could buy the book.
a. combined b. highest c. required d. wealthy
- I like all kinds of fruit **but** bananas.
a. already b. except c. instead d. probably
- Ms. Tan's score was too high. No other athlete could **compete with** her.
a. challenge b. perform c. spin d. volunteer
- The **people giving points** enjoyed the dancer's performance. They all gave her high scores.
a. elements b. judges c. medals d. skills
- Your bicycle **is like** my bicycle.
a. is similar to b. breaks a record c. shows the way d. takes part in
- Because he didn't have a job, most of the jewelry in the store was, **of course**, too expensive for him to buy.
a. at first b. by contrast c. in other words d. needless to say

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

combined except perform set similar to spins

In the 2010 Winter Olympics, Yuna Kim (1) _____ three world records! For the Olympics, figure skaters must (2) _____ short programs and long programs. Both kinds of programs have required elements such as (3) _____ and jumps that judges watch. Along with these skating skills, figure skaters must create a performance that is (4) _____ a dance. Needless to say, Yuna Kim did this very well when she set her world records. She not only won the gold medal at the Winter Olympics, but she also got a (5) _____ score of 228.56 points for her short and long programs!



- What else do you know about Yuna Kim or another famous figure skater?
- After Yuna Kim stops competing in figure skating competitions, what should she do? Why?

DIRECTING

UNIT 3

Movie Directors

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. Name some good movies you have seen.

2. Who was responsible for making your favorite movie?

3. Think of some other famous movie directors. Are any of them women?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. _____ animated | a. a prize that honors the winner |
| 2. _____ award | b. big; important |
| 3. _____ career | c. frightening or scary |
| 4. _____ comedy | d. related to love |
| 5. _____ decade | e. a show that makes people laugh |
| 6. _____ horror | f. ten years |
| 7. _____ major | g. years of working in one job |
| 8. _____ romantic | h. drawn in a way to show movement; like a cartoon for a movie or TV |

Every year, **major** movie festivals around the world present **awards** for Best Director. Some of these festivals began **decades** ago, and their lists of winners for Best Director awards are quite long. However, among all the names of winners, it is hard to find the names of many female directors.

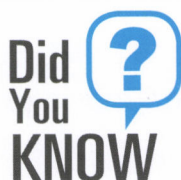
5 The Cannes Film Festival was the first major movie festival to name a female director as Best Director of the Year. In 1961, a Russian director named Yuliya Solntseva won at Cannes for her movie *Chronicle of Flaming Years*. Since then, no female director won Best Director at Cannes. Other women directed movies that won the Palm d'Or (Best Picture) at Cannes, but those female directors did not win the Best Director award.

10 The Best Director award at the Berlin International Film Festival is called the Silver Bear award. Only one woman has succeeded in winning the Silver Bear. That woman was Astrid Henning-Jensen from Denmark. Over her **career**, Mrs. Henning-Jensen directed over 20 movies. In 1979, she won the Silver Bear for her movie *Winterborn*.

15 One of the most difficult festivals for a female director to win Best Director at seems to be the Academy Awards (often called the Oscars) in the USA. In fact, since the Academy Awards began in 1929, only four women have ever been nominated¹ for the Best Director award. The first woman to actually win this award was Kathryn Bigelow (seen on the right in the picture on page 13) for directing *The Hurt Locker*. She received the award in 2010.

20 Over the years, women have directed lots of popular movies. For example, Nora Ephron directed the hit **romantic-comedy** *Sleepless in Seattle*, and Catherine Hardwicke directed the popular 2008 **horror** movie *Twilight*. Two very famous **animated** movies were directed by a woman – Vicky Jenson directed *Shrek* in 2001 and *Shrek* in 2004.

¹ **nominate** suggest as a possible winner or candidate



The first western-made movie shown on TV in North Korea was directed by a woman. British director Gurinder Chadha's *Bend It Like Beckham* was broadcast on North Korean television in 2010.

  minutes  seconds
309 words

Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a. a problem female directors face
 - b. the top award for female directors
 - c. the most famous female director
 - d. three women who directed great films
2. Which is true about the Cannes Film Festival?
 - a. It began in 1961.
 - b. It gives the Palm d'Or as the Best Director award.
 - c. It has rarely recognized a woman as Best Director.
 - d. It was not open to Russian directors before 1960.
3. What did Astrid Henning-Jensen do?
 - a. began her movie career in Berlin
 - b. spent two decades making *Winterborn*
 - c. directed her first movie in 1979
 - d. won the Silver Bear
4. How many women had won an Academy Award for Best Director before Kathryn Bigelow?
 - a. none
 - b. three
 - c. four
 - d. The passage does not say.
5. What is probably true about the movies made by Nora Ephron, Catherine Hardwicke, and Vicky Jenson?
 - a. They had more than one director.
 - b. They were all romantic-comedies.
 - c. They made a lot of money.
 - d. They were nominated for Best Director awards.

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **be hard to find** — *not easy to see or to locate*
 - The store **is** not **hard to find**. Just look for its big yellow sign.
 - It was hard to find information about my topic, so I decided to write my essay about something else.
2. **name someone as** — *decide to give an award or position to someone*
 - The judges **named my sister** as the best artist at this year's school art contest.
 - From among the six people in the group, the members will **name one person** as the group's leader.
3. **succeed in** — *do what is planned or hoped*
 - Astronauts **succeeded in** landing on the moon in 1969.
 - I don't know how to solve this math problem. If you **succeed in** solving it, please explain it to me.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. All of the teachers at the school were _____ until Mr. Brown started teaching there.
a. comedy b. decade c. female d. silver
2. I _____ Judy as the leader of our group. She will do a great job!
a. challenge b. nominate c. perform d. spin
3. James Cameron has directed many hit movies over his _____.
a. award b. career c. donation d. festival
4. Many people think flowers, chocolate, and jewelry are _____ gifts.
a. difficult b. international c. major d. romantic
5. The animals are _____ the picture, so look closely for them.
a. hard to find in b. similar to them c. named them as d. succeeding in
6. My brother likes _____ movies more than movies with real actors in them.
a. animated b. combined c. horror d. wealthy

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

awards career decades hard to find major named as

Very few female movie directors have succeeded in winning Best Director awards from (1) _____ international movie festivals. Before 2011, only one woman had been (2) _____ Best Director at each of the famous movie award festivals in France, Berlin, and the USA. Why is it so (3) _____ female directors in the lists of Best Director winners at these festivals? Some top female directors have been making movies for (4) _____! Furthermore, female directors have made all kinds of hit movies from romantic-comedies to horror movies to animated movies. It is surprising that female directors have not won more (5) _____ for Best Director.



1. Have you seen any of the movies mentioned in the passage? If so, what do you remember about them?
2. Which past directors are still famous today? Which directors will be famous a decade from now?

Coffee Culture

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. Is coffee popular in your country? Where and when do people drink it?

2. Do you or your friends drink coffee? If not, what other drinks do you like?

3. Are there any Starbucks coffee shops in your area? What do you know about this company?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ atmosphere | a. cook using dry heat, or in an oven |
| 2. _____ casual | b. give someone a job |
| 3. _____ create | c. manage (e.g., a company) |
| 4. _____ downtown | d. make something for the first time |
| 5. _____ hire | e. place; where something is |
| 6. _____ location | f. the center of a city |
| 7. _____ roast | g. the feeling created by furniture, lights, music, etc |
| 8. _____ run (something) | h. relaxed; not formal |

Although people everywhere seem to enjoy drinking coffee, they do not all have the same coffee culture. In Europe for example, coffee shops are common places for people to meet friends and to talk while they drink coffee. On the other hand, **locations** like this were not as common in North America in the past. Instead, people in North America
5 tended to drink coffee in their homes with their friends. The coffee culture in the USA changed when Starbucks coffee shops spread across the country.

The first Starbucks coffee shop opened in 1971 in **downtown** Seattle, Washington, in the USA. It was a small coffee shop that **roasted** its own coffee beans. The coffee shop's business did well, and by 1981 there were three more Starbucks stores in Seattle.

10 Things really began to change for the company in 1981. That year, Howard Schultz (see photo on page 17) met the three men who **ran** Starbucks. Schultz worked in New York for a company that made kitchen equipment. He noticed that Starbucks ordered a large number of special coffee makers, and he was curious. Schultz went to Seattle to see what Starbucks did. In 1982, the original Starbucks owners **hired** Schultz as the
15 company's head of marketing.¹

In 1983, Schultz traveled to Italy. The unique **atmosphere** of the espresso² bars there caught his eye. Back in the USA, Schultz **created** an atmosphere for Starbucks coffee shops that was comfortable and **casual**, and customers everywhere seemed to like it. Starbucks began opening more locations across the USA. Then the company opened
20 coffee shops in other countries as well. Today, there are more than 16,000 Starbucks coffee shops worldwide.

However, that does not mean Starbucks has not had problems. As a matter of fact, many Starbucks locations have closed over the past few years. In some cases, this is because there were too many coffee shops competing for business in one small area. In other
25 cases, locations in some countries closed because the coffee culture there did not match with the "feel the same everywhere" atmosphere offered by Starbucks.

¹ **marketing** the job of selling a product, planning advertising, deciding prices, and so on

² **espresso** a small cup of strong, black coffee



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a. how a company has grown
 - b. what can be added to coffee
 - c. the kind of coffee that customers like
 - d. how to make coffee
2. Which is NOT true about Starbucks' first ten years of business?
 - a. It opened only three stores.
 - b. It was not run by Howard Schultz.
 - c. Its head of marketing lived in New York.
 - d. It roasted its own beans.
3. Who is Howard Schultz?
 - a. a coffee seller from New York
 - b. an Italian coffee maker
 - c. the man who changed the company
 - d. one of the original owners of Starbucks
4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - a. Starbucks closed most of its US shops.
 - b. There are 16,000 Starbucks in the US.
 - c. Schultz no longer works for the company.
 - d. It is in thousands of locations worldwide.
5. What led to the closing of some Starbucks locations?
 - a. all of the coffee tastes the same
 - b. cultures that do not drink coffee
 - c. selling drinks that are too expensive
 - d. too many coffee shops in one place

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **on the other hand** — *by contrast; as an opposite example*
 - The food at the restaurant was terrible. **On the other hand**, the coffee there was wonderful!
 - A letter can take ten days to reach another country. An email, **on the other hand**, takes only seconds.
2. **catch one's eye** — *attract one's attention; make one see or notice*
 - While we were window shopping, this dress **caught my eye**.
 - They wanted the ad to **catch the eye** of readers.
3. **as a matter of fact** — *in fact; actually*
 - I read your homework. I have it here on my desk, **as a matter of fact**.
 - Is she staying here long? No, **as a matter of fact**, she is flying to Paris tomorrow.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the words that best match the words in *italics*.

- The bright lights *caught his eye*.
a. made him look b. scared him c. saw him d. upset him
- Put the meat in the oven and *roast* it for two hours.
a. eat b. cook c. serve d. hire
- The director *created* a beautiful movie with very little money.
a. bought b. changed c. made d. opened
- My sister was *added to the company* last summer to work in marketing.
a. run b. caught c. hired d. closed
- The meeting yesterday was very *casual*.
a. mixed b. new c. professional d. relaxed
- My uncle owns a house in a lovely *place* in the country.
a. land b. location c. atmosphere d. downtown

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

as a matter of fact atmosphere created downtown hired locations

Starbucks began as a small coffee company in (1) _____ Seattle in the United States. A man in New York noticed the small company bought a lot of special equipment to make coffee. He went to Seattle to learn about the company and was later (2) _____ by Starbucks. This man changed the (3) _____ of the stores and helped to make Starbucks a huge company. (4) _____, Starbucks today has stores in thousands of (5) _____ in countries worldwide.



- Starbucks coffee shops are popular places for young people to meet and “hang out” with friends. Where do you and your friends like to meet? Why do you choose those places?
- Is there a company from your country that has been successful internationally? What do you think are the reasons for its success?

AROUND THE WORLD
IN
80
DAYS

UNIT 5

Around the World

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. When was the first time someone traveled around the world?

2. Do you know any people who are famous for exploring or traveling?

3. What problems would you have traveling around the world?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. _____ article | a. a person who goes to new places to learn about them |
| 2. _____ author | b. a journey |
| 3. _____ eventually | c. in the end; finally |
| 4. _____ explorer | d. a scientific idea |
| 5. _____ journalist | e. writer of books, articles, etc. |
| 6. _____ novel | f. a fictional book |
| 7. _____ theory | g. someone who writes for a newspaper |
| 8. _____ trip | h. newspaper or magazine story |

These days, we all know the world is round, but for most of human history, people thought it was flat. That is, they thought that if you traveled far enough in one direction, you would **eventually** come to the edge of the world. Then, about two thousand years ago, people started to come up with the **theory** that the earth was round. This meant that by traveling far enough in a straight line, you would eventually come back to where you started.

It was not until the sixteenth century that Ferdinand Magellan's expedition¹ became the first to travel around the world. The expedition first sailed west from Portugal, around South America, and across the Pacific, before returning around South Africa to go back to Portugal. Even though Magellan died during the voyage, one of his captains, Juan Sebastian Elcano, made it all the way.

In 1872, the French science fiction **author** Jules Verne published a book called *Around the World in 80 Days*. The **novel** was about a man who travels around the world, starting from London, to win a bet.

In 1889, an American **journalist**, Nellie Bly, was sent by her newspaper to complete the journey taken by the characters in Verne's book. She traveled around the world by boat and train, sending **articles** back to her newspaper about her journey. She finally arrived back home after her **trip**, taking 72 days, six hours, and eleven minutes to go around the world.

As air travel made a trip around the world a little easier and much faster, people used planes or other aircraft² for record-making trips around the world.

The first airplane flight around the world took place in 1924, completed by Lt.³ Lowell H. Smith and five other American pilots, and the first solo helicopter flight around the world was done by an Australian **explorer**, Dick Smith, in 1982–83. As for a nonstop balloon flight all the way around the world, this was not completed until 2002, when Steve Fossett eventually succeeded on his sixth attempt.

Some people take their time though. Dave Kunst took from 1970 to 1974 to become the first person to walk all the way around the world. The American wore out twenty-one pairs of shoes on his trip!

¹ **expedition** a scientific or adventurous journey

² **aircraft** a flying machine that can carry people

³ **Lt.** Lieutenant (a military officer rank)



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a. how people moved from country to country
 - b. a famous book about travel
 - c. why people prefer planes
 - d. people who travel around the world
2. Who first said that the world was not flat?
 - a. Ferdinand Magellan
 - b. Jules Verne
 - c. Nellie Bly
 - d. The passage does not say.
3. Which of these people did NOT go on a journey around the world?
 - a. Ferdinand Magellan
 - b. Jules Verne
 - c. Nellie Bly
 - d. Steve Fossett
4. What did Jules Verne and Nellie Bly have in common?
 - a. They both traveled around the world.
 - b. They were both American.
 - c. They both wrote about traveling around the world.
 - d. They were both journalists.
5. Which of these people did NOT travel around the world by air?
 - a. Nellie Bly
 - b. Lowell H. Smith
 - c. Dick Smith
 - d. Steve Fossett

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **these days** — *now (but not in the past)*
 - **These days**, young people are waiting longer to get married.
 - People have no manners **these days**.
2. **even though** — *although; despite (the fact that)*
 - We decided to go on our picnic, **even though** it looked like it would rain.
 - I passed the exam, **even though** I didn't study.
3. **wear out** — *make something useless by using it too much*
 - I need to get new tires for my car. The old ones are completely **worn out**.
 - Mary jogs so often that she **wears out** her shoes in just a few weeks.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. I read a great _____ in the newspaper this morning.
a. article b. novel c. journalist d. author
2. I waited for about thirty minutes before the bus _____ came.
a. explorer b. reported c. eventually d. in addition
3. Have a great _____ ! See you next week.
a. explorer b. trip c. theory d. novel
4. She has a very interesting _____ about what happened to the dinosaurs.
a. explorer b. journalist c. location d. theory
5. After I graduate I'd like to get a job as a(n) _____ on a newspaper.
a. journalist b. author c. article d. program
6. He has written three prize-winning _____.
a. authors b. journalists c. novels d. materials

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

author even though eventually explorer these days wore out

(1) _____ it's very easy to travel around the world, but it wasn't always like this. The first expedition to go all the way around the world was led by the (2) _____ Ferdinand Magellan, in the sixteenth century. (3) _____ you can easily fly around the world now, people are still interested in breaking records. One man walked around the world. His trip took four years before he (4) _____ finished, and he (5) _____ twenty-one pairs of shoes!



1. If you could have gone on one of the journeys mentioned in the passage, which one would you like to have joined? Why?
2. If you were going to travel around the world, where would you go? How would you travel?

A. Find words for each definition. Two words are extra.

atmosphere donation	author element	career location	comedy medal	create survey	decade theory
------------------------	-------------------	--------------------	-----------------	------------------	------------------

- _____ a prize for an athlete
- _____ a part of something
- _____ something you give to people in need
- _____ ten years
- _____ a show that makes people laugh
- _____ make something
- _____ place; where something is
- _____ an idea that is not a proven fact
- _____ writer
- _____ a list of questions people answer in order to research a topic

B. Complete the paragraph with items from the box. Two items are extra.

award item	eventually journalist	explored succeeded	hard to find trip	hire volunteered	in need wealthy
---------------	--------------------------	-----------------------	----------------------	---------------------	--------------------

In 1993, Greg Mortenson took a (1) _____ to Pakistan to climb K2, the second tallest mountain in the world. On his way down the mountain, he got lost. Food and water were (2) _____, but Mr. Mortenson found a small village. The people there saw that he was (3) _____ and helped him. While in the village, Mr. Mortenson watched the children write in the dirt for their school lessons. The village did not have money to build a school or (4) _____ a teacher. Before he left, Mr. Mortenson (5) _____ to return to the village and help them build a school.

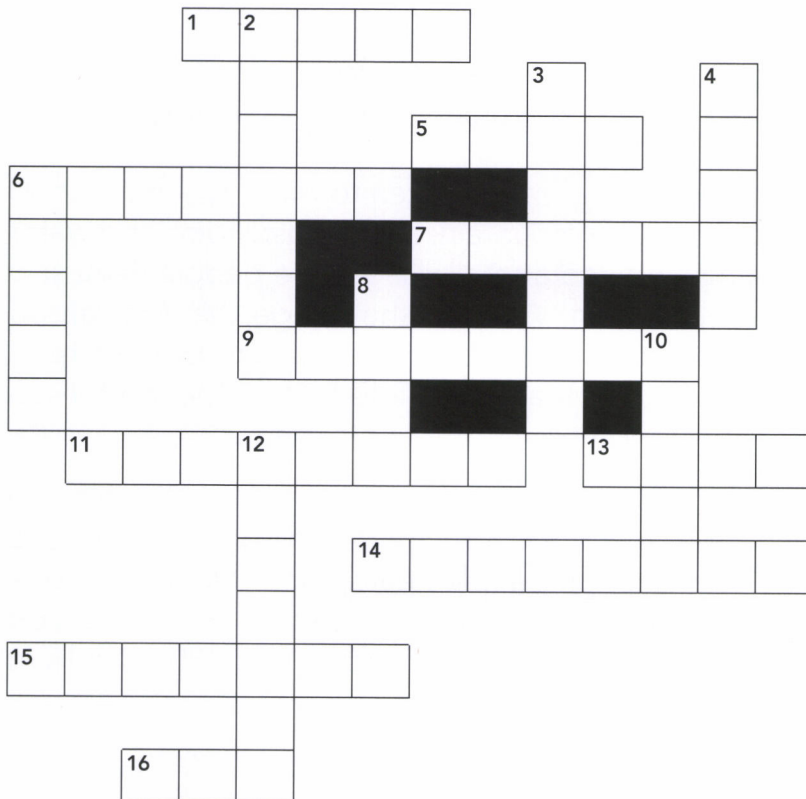
Mr. Mortenson returned to the US and wrote to many (6) _____ people. He asked them to donate money to build a bridge and a school for the village. That idea did not work very well, but (7) _____ enough people heard about Mr. Mortenson's plan and helped him. That was the beginning of the Central Asia Institute, an organization that has (8) _____ in building or helping to build more than 130 schools in small villages in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

With the help of (9) _____ David Relin, Mr. Mortenson wrote the famous book *Three Cups of Tea*. It is about his work with villages in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Some people have criticized him, however, Mr. Mortenson was given an (10) _____ in 2009 by the government of Pakistan for his work in that country.

C. Match each idiom with the best definition. One definition is extra.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ as a matter of fact | a. although; despite |
| 2. _____ be similar to | b. attract one's attention |
| 3. _____ catch one's eye | c. have something in common with |
| 4. _____ even though | d. use until something becomes useless |
| 5. _____ name someone as | e. by contrast |
| 6. _____ set a record | f. do something no one has done before |
| 7. _____ when it comes to | g. considering; looking at |
| 8. _____ on the other hand | h. in fact; actually |
| 9. _____ wear out | i. decide a person to win an award or fill a position |
| 10. _____ these days | j. now (but not in the past) |
| | k. return to the top level of success |

D. Use the clues below to complete the crossword.



Across

1. important
5. a thing
6. the Olympic sport of figure _____
7. hot drink, drunk with (white) or without (black) milk
9. a person who goes to a new place
11. mixed; put together
13. travel by boat using the wind
14. related to love
15. an organization that helps others
16. _____ a business

Down

2. what you read in a newspaper
3. act; do
4. a long story that is not true
6. talent
8. turn in circles many times
10. cook in a hot oven
12. 1,000,000,000



The Puffer Fish

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the most unusual meal you have ever eaten?

2. What is the most expensive meal you have ever eaten?

3. What do you think is special about the fish in the picture?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. _____ breathe | a. something that hurts or kills people if they eat or touch it |
| 2. _____ export | b. take air into and out of the body |
| 3. _____ identify | c. bring goods into a country |
| 4. _____ import | d. send goods out of a country |
| 5. _____ license | e. a sign of a sickness or disease |
| 6. _____ poison | f. permission given to someone who has passed an exam |
| 7. _____ remove | g. show or find out who someone is or what something is |
| 8. _____ symptom | h. take away |

When three men in California were taken to a hospital with strange **symptoms**, the hospital doctors thought the men had been **poisoned**. They felt dizzy, tired, and weak. The men couldn't speak, and they had trouble **breathing**. The doctors couldn't work out what was wrong with the men until they found out the three men were all chefs, and they had just shared a dish of *fugu*.

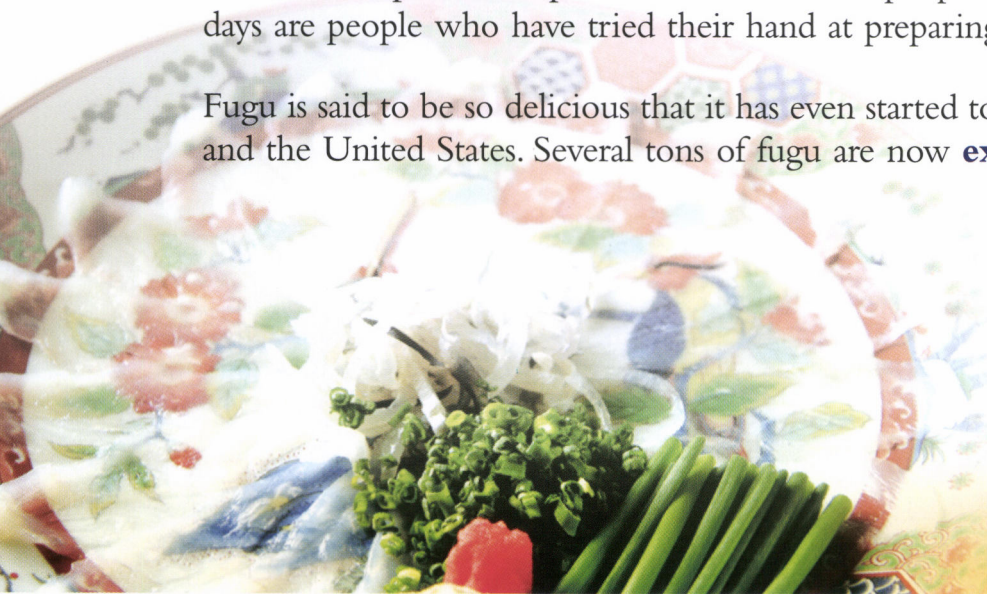
Fugu, the Japanese name for the puffer fish, is one of the strangest fish in the ocean. The puffer fish gets its name from the way the fish protects itself from enemies. Whenever it is attacked, the fish puffs up (blows up) its body to over twice its normal size!

The reason the three men were taken to the hospital is because the puffer fish is also very poisonous. As a rule, if you eat a whole puffer fish, you will probably die. The three men had a close call, but they all survived.

The symptoms of fugu poisoning are a strange feeling around the mouth and throat, and difficulty breathing. You can't breathe and your body can't get any air. Your brain still works perfectly, however, so you know you are dying, but you can't speak or do anything about it.

Despite the danger of fugu poisoning, this strange, ugly, and very poisonous fish is actually a very expensive, and very popular, kind of food in Japan. Customers pay up to \$200 per person to eat a fugu meal. Because of the danger, fugu can only be prepared by chefs with a special **license** from the government. These chefs are trained to **identify** and **remove** the poisonous parts of the fish. Most people who die from eating fugu these days are people who have tried their hand at preparing the fish themselves.

Fugu is said to be so delicious that it has even started to be **imported** into Hong Kong and the United States. Several tons of fugu are now **exported** from Japan every year.



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Fishing in Japan
 - b. A Dangerous Dish
 - c. The History of Fugu
 - d. A Talented Chef
2. Why were the three men taken to the hospital?
 - a. Someone poisoned them.
 - b. They ate poison by accident.
 - c. They poisoned each other.
 - d. A doctor worked out their symptoms.
3. What does the puffer fish do when an enemy tries to eat it?
 - a. It eats the enemy.
 - b. It makes poison.
 - c. It looks very ugly.
 - d. It becomes bigger.
4. What is NOT a symptom of fugu poisoning?
 - a. breathing difficulty
 - b. tiredness and weakness
 - c. trouble speaking
 - d. your brain stops working
5. According to the passage, who is allowed to serve fugu?
 - a. people from California
 - b. licensed chefs
 - c. the government
 - d. anyone who wants to try their hand

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **as a rule** — *usually*
 - **As a rule**, it's cheaper to travel by train than fly.
 - **As a rule**, I don't drink coffee before I go to bed.
2. **a close call** — *an accident, or death, nearly happened*
 - I had **a close call** when my car crashed.
 - The thief had **a close call** when the police almost caught him.
3. **try one's hand at something** — *attempt something for the first time*
 - On my vacation, I **tried my hand** at scuba diving.
 - I'd never baked a cake before, so I thought I'd **try my hand** at it.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best matches the words in *italics*.

- The United States **brings in** most of the oil it uses from Canada.
a. exports b. imports c. removes d. breathes
- One of the **signs** of a cold is often a high temperature.
a. licenses b. theories c. poisons d. symptoms
- Australia **sells** a lot of beef to countries in Asia.
a. exports b. imports c. licenses d. hires
- Before people can go into that building, they must **prove or tell about** themselves.
a. create b. poison c. import d. identify
- A tree fell over in my garden, so I called someone to **take it away**.
a. identify it b. create it c. remove it d. roast it
- Cathy does not use the computer for more than an hour each night **usually**.
a. as a rule b. close call c. needless to say d. trying her hand

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

breathe identify license poison symptoms try their hand at

The puffer fish has a natural (1) _____ in its body. When people eat fugu that hasn't been prepared carefully, they show several strange (2) _____. The person's mouth and throat feel funny, they can't (3) _____, and they can't move. As a rule, people should not (4) _____ serving this food at home. People should only eat fugu if it is served by a chef with a special (5) _____.



- What is a special food from your country? What food from your country would visitors from another country enjoy?
- Would you eat fugu? What other dangerous activities would you try?

Technology in the Classroom

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. How often do you use computers at school?

2. Are there any computers in your classroom? Would you like more?

3. How would a computer help you with your schoolwork or homework?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. _____ access | a. be able to buy |
| 2. _____ afford | b. creation; design and production |
| 3. _____ cheap | c. get into; able to use |
| 4. _____ development | d. instructions used by computers |
| 5. _____ model | e. machines or devices that make life easier |
| 6. _____ organized | f. not expensive |
| 7. _____ program | g. well-planned; arranged |
| 8. _____ technology | h. one kind or type of a range of machines, this _____ has more features |

Many classrooms today have computers in them. However, there are usually not enough for each student to use one at the same time. Computers cost a lot and they also use space in small classrooms. Laptop computers are more convenient¹ because they need less space, and they can be carried or moved easily. However, most schools still cannot
5 **afford** enough for all of the students to have one.

Since the **development** of the first computer, these machines have continued to become smaller, lighter, and **cheaper**. These days there are cheaper devices that are small enough to be held in one hand but are still very powerful. The development of these handheld devices is allowing more schools to bring **technology** into classrooms.

10 Some of the first handheld devices were called PDAs, personal digital assistants. They were used to help people in business stay **organized**. They could make lists of things to do each day, store important phone numbers, and even make files for work. Now we have smart phones and small tablet computers. The latest devices have come a long way since those early PDA **models**. Those used in schools today can do all the things PDAs
15 did and more! They can **access** the Internet, play games, and run useful **programs** for example, those that help in science experiments.

Because handheld devices are relatively cheap, schools can afford to buy more of them. In some schools, students pay a deposit² at the beginning of the year for a handheld device. Since the students paid a deposit, they tend to take better care of the device over
20 the year. The students can get the deposit back at the end of the year if they return the device in good condition. Or, students can just pay a little more money to keep it at the end of the year.

In the future, schools might be able to afford computers or laptops for every student. Until then, handheld devices are turning out to be good things to use instead.

¹ **convenient** useful; causing fewer problems

² **deposit** money held until a future time when it will be returned under certain conditions



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Computer Programs for Students
 - b. Students Need More Computers
 - c. Handhelds Help Schools
 - d. Studying Technology
2. Why do schools not have enough computers for students?
 - a. Computer programs are not useful.
 - b. Handhelds do not work with computers.
 - c. Computers are expensive.
 - d. Most students have their own laptops.
3. Which of the following is NOT true about handheld devices?
 - a. Most laptops are cheaper than handhelds.
 - b. Students can use them to email files to each other.
 - c. Schools can afford to buy many of them.
 - d. They were first developed for business people.
4. What do some students pay a deposit for?
 - a. to access the Internet for one year
 - b. to do science experiments
 - c. to return a device in good condition
 - d. to use one of the school's devices
5. Which statement would the writer probably agree with?
 - a. All students need to learn to write programs.
 - b. Handheld devices are useful for students.
 - c. Schools should teach more computer classes.
 - d. Technology can make classes more difficult.

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **come a long way** — *improve a lot over time*
 - With the help of her tutor, her writing skills have **come a long way**.
 - The country has **come a long way** over the past decade, but it is still developing.
2. **tend to** — *usually; in most cases*
 - Students who learn to play music **tend to** do better in math.
 - The girls tended to play with other girls, while the boys **tended to** play with other boys.
3. **turn out** — *be in the end; finally become*
 - I thought the swimming class would be boring, but it **turned out** to be a lot of fun.
 - Don't worry. Everything will **turn out** fine.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. The shoes cost less than \$10. That seems _____ to me.
a. casual b. cheap c. major d. organized
2. All of the pictures that I took at our picnic _____ very nice. I will make copies of them for you.
a. came a long way b. tended to be c. turned out d. tried my hand at
3. My computer is old, so many of the newest _____ won't run on it.
a. articles b. models c. programs d. symptoms
4. Only people who work in the store can _____ the storage room.
a. access b. afford c. export d. remove
5. The spider's bite has a little _____ in it, but it will not hurt a person
a. license b. development c. poison d. technology
6. You can rent it for \$10 plus a \$20 _____ that you will get back later.
a. atmosphere b. deposit c. laptop d. novel

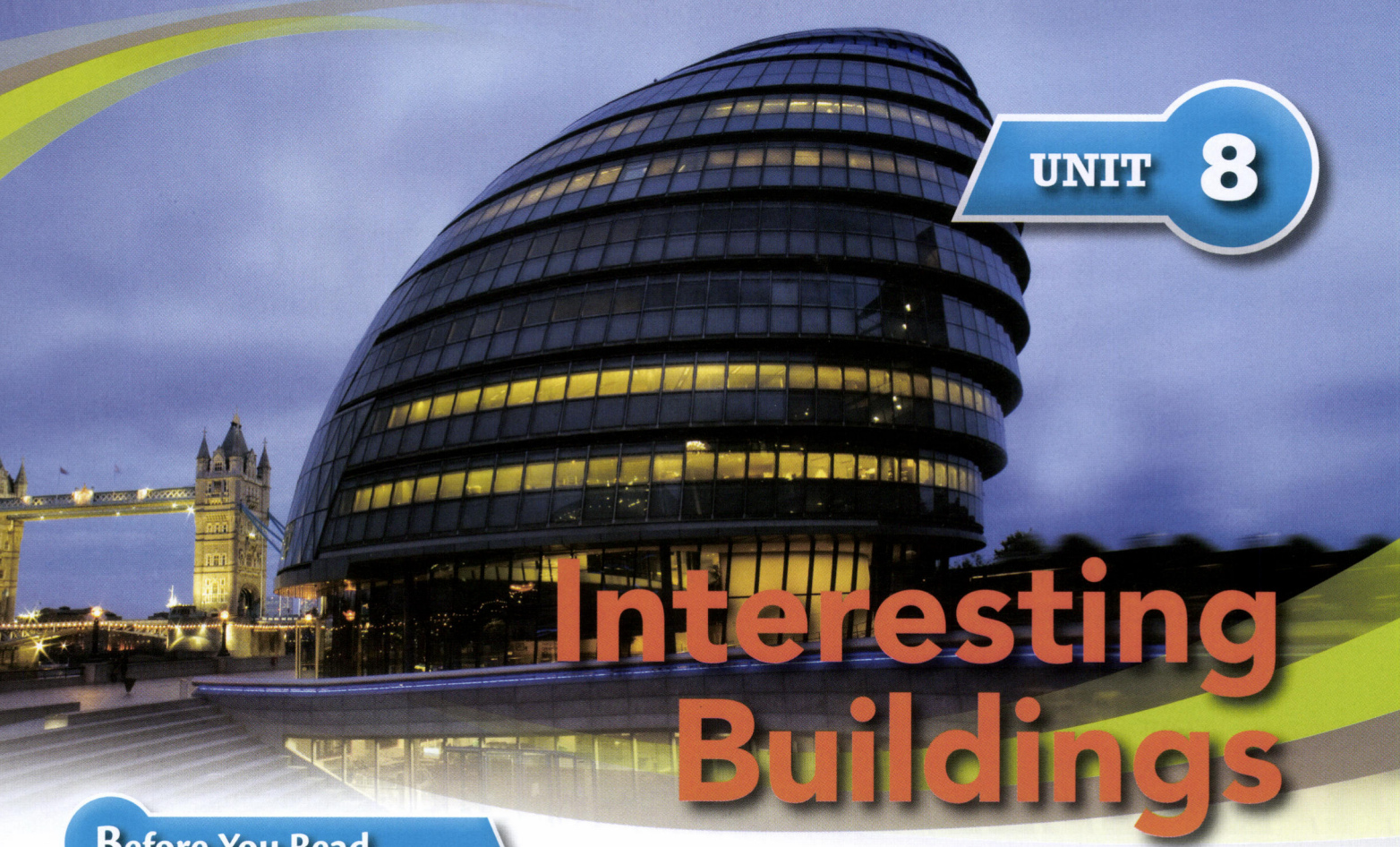
B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

access afford model organized technology turning out

Computers are not cheap devices. Schools cannot (1) _____ lots of them for students to use in classrooms. However, technology has come a long way since the early days of computers. These days, handheld devices can do many things similar to computers. Students can (2) _____ the Internet, run programs, and make schedules to keep their classes and homework (3) _____. Best of all, these devices are much cheaper than computers! Handheld devices are (4) _____ to be a great choice for schools that want to bring (5) _____ into the classroom for all students to use.



1. In which class do you tend to use a computer or the Internet the most? What do you use this technology to do?
2. Other than in classrooms, where do you see technology being used in your school?



Interesting Buildings

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. What is a building you have seen that looked interesting? Describe it.

2. Can you name five famous buildings from around the world?

3. Have you heard of any buildings that were built to look like something? If so, what?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. _____ concert | a. a musical show or performance |
| 2. _____ design | b. bring to mind something from the past |
| 3. _____ giant | c. decide how something will look |
| 4. _____ imagination | d. see again and know what/who it is |
| 5. _____ recognize | e. a place where sports competitions are held |
| 6. _____ remind | f. very large; huge |
| 7. _____ stadium | g. something used to help make or build other things |
| 8. _____ tool | h. the ability to see or make things with one's mind |

There are some famous buildings that everyone can **recognize**. When you see a picture of a sports **stadium** that **reminds** you of a bird's nest, you probably know it is the Olympic stadium in Beijing. When you see a picture of a famous **concert** hall that reminds you of a sailing ship, you probably know it is the Sydney Opera House in Australia. Buildings like these are easily recognized worldwide. They were **designed** to look like other things if people use their **imagination**s.

Other buildings do not need any imagination. They are made to look exactly like other things. Sometimes, these buildings are offices, restaurants, or even houses. Three buildings built in this way are actually museums. The shape of the building is a clue to the objects people can see inside.

In Guizhou, China, people can visit the Meitan Tea Museum, built in the shape of a **giant** teapot. There is also a second building next door that is shaped like a tea cup. From far away, the nine-story teapot-shaped museum looks like some kind of giant work of art. But as one gets closer, the windows make it clear that this is a building.

People who are interested in guitars might want to visit the Guitar Museum in Tennessee, USA. The three-story building is shaped like a guitar lying on its side. Inside, visitors can see all kinds of guitars as well as learn about famous guitar players.

One of the newest funny-shaped museums is a pottery¹ museum in Gyeonggi, Korea. This museum, built in 2011, is shaped just like a traditional Korean pot. Along with seeing examples of pots and **tools** used for making pots in the museum, visitors can try to make their own pots there.

¹ **pottery** things like bowls, cups, pots, etc. made from clay or ceramic



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a. famous things from long ago
 - b. interesting buildings
 - c. famous museums
 - d. things used to make buildings
2. What are the stadium and the concert hall examples of?
 - a. famous buildings in Beijing
 - b. buildings that look exactly like things in them
 - c. giant buildings
 - d. places that look like other things
3. Where can people visit a building that looks like a teapot?
 - a. in Australia
 - b. in Korea
 - c. in China
 - d. in the USA
4. What is NOT true about the building that looks like a guitar?
 - a. People can see guitars inside of it.
 - b. You can find information about famous guitar players there.
 - c. It is in Tennessee.
 - d. The two-story building is shaped like a guitar lying on its side.
5. Which is probably true about people who work in the teapot-shaped museum?
 - a. They make tools.
 - b. They put food in the pots in the building.
 - c. They opened the building a decade ago.
 - d. They teach people how to make pots.

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **look (just) like** — *be similar in the way something looks*
 - The two girls are twins, but they do not **look like** each other.
 - His coat **looked just like** his father's coat, except his father's coat was bigger.
2. **next door** — *beside; at the side of*
 - My best friend lives **next door** to me.
 - She left the office building to visit the post office **next door**.
3. **make it clear** — *show to be true; explain*
 - The sound the dog is making and the way it is moving **make it clear** that it is hurt.
 - His parents let him watch the end of the TV show, but they **made it clear** that he had to go to bed when it was over.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best matches the words in *italics*.

- That is not my father's car. It just *is similar to* his car.
a. looks like b. makes it clear c. tends to d. turns out
- If you like to *create* clothes, you should consider a career in fashion.
a. access b. design c. recognize d. remind
- The restaurant makes *huge* hamburgers. One person cannot eat a whole one.
a. cheap b. shaped c. horror d. giant
- We wanted to be close to my grandmother so we moved *beside* her.
a. downtown to b. far away from c. next door to d. worldwide
- The city will build a new *place for sports* to host the World Cup soccer competition.
a. guitar b. pottery c. stadium d. tool
- There were a lot of people at the *show*. The band is more popular than I thought.
a. concert b. imagination c. model d. technology

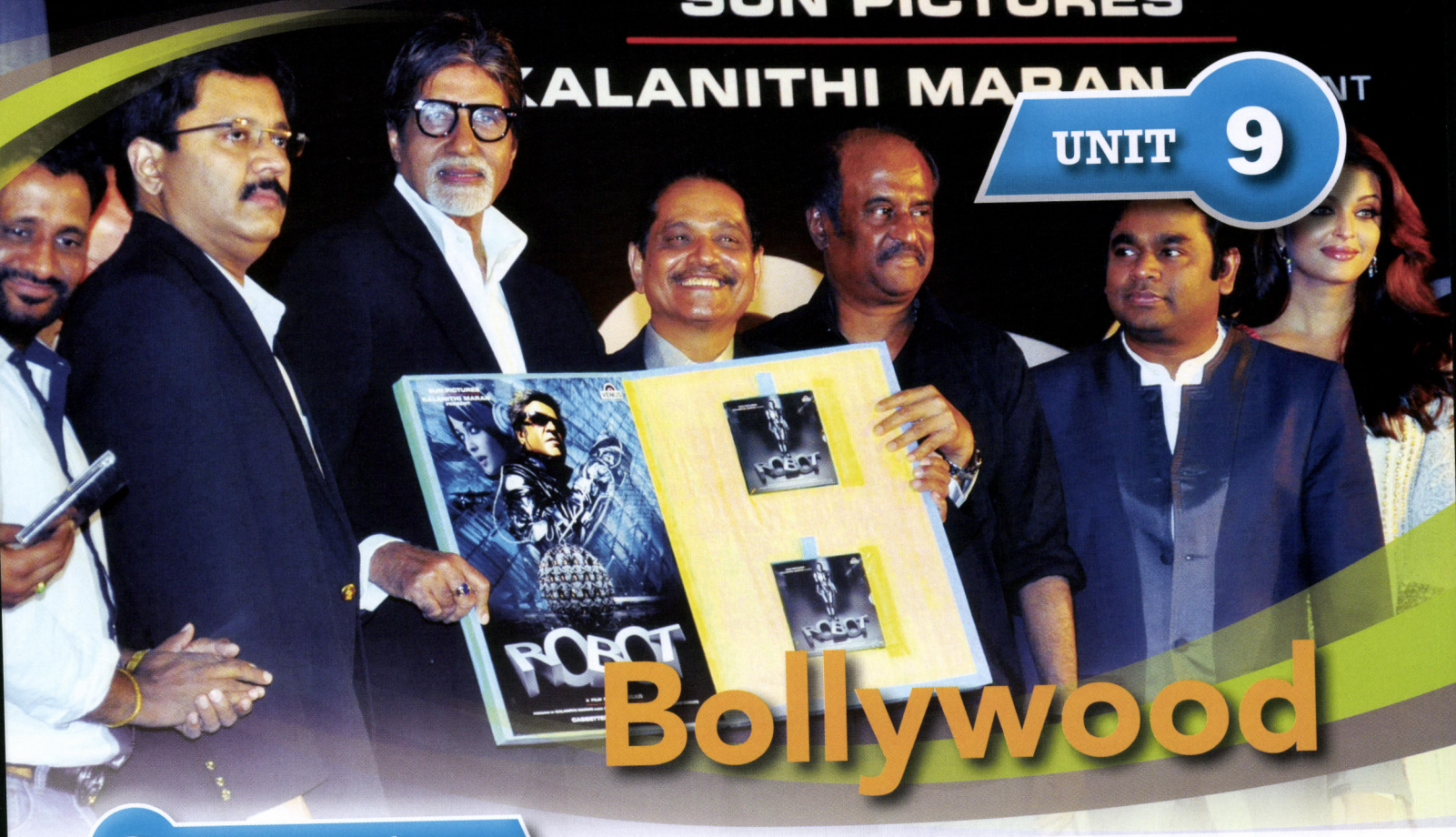
B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

designed giant make clear recognize remind stadium

Sometimes buildings are built to look like other things. For example, a (1) _____ in Beijing is similar in shape to a bird's nest. And a concert hall in Sydney might (2) _____ you of a sailing ship if you use your imagination. Then there are other buildings that are (3) _____ to look just like certain things. You would be sure to (4) _____ the Meitan Tea Museum in China. It looks like a teapot with a tea cup next to it. There is also a guitar museum in the USA that looks just like a guitar and a pottery museum in Korea that looks like a (5) _____ traditional Korean pot!



- Where is an interesting museum you have visited? What did you see there?
- Think of a building that is easy to recognize. What makes it so unusual?



Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. What do you know about Hollywood?

2. Have you seen any movies that were not made in the United States or in your country?

3. What other countries are famous for their movies?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ adventure | a. all businesses that make or sell a product |
| 2. _____ compare | b. see how two things are the same or different |
| 3. _____ costume | c. clothes worn by an actor or actress |
| 4. _____ industry | d. in a movie, the background behind an actor or actress |
| 5. _____ mystery | e. the words that the actors in a movie say |
| 6. _____ scenery | f. something that is difficult to explain |
| 7. _____ script | g. an exciting or dangerous journey |
| 8. _____ shoot (a movie) | h. take pictures with a movie camera |

Most people think that the capital of the movie world is Hollywood, in the United States. However, the real movie capital is Mumbai, in India. Mumbai used to be known as Bombay, and the movie **industry** there is often called “Bollywood.” Bollywood makes twice as many movies each year as Hollywood – more than 1,000 movies a year.

- 5 The movies from Bollywood are very different from those made by Hollywood studios. For one thing, Bollywood movies are much longer than most Hollywood movies. Most Bollywood movies are more than three hours long, and contain singing, dancing, action, **adventure**, **mystery**, and romance (but usually no kissing). Because Bollywood movies contain so many different features, this style of movie is sometimes called a “masala”
10 movie — “masala” is an Indian word for a mixture of spices.

- Another big difference between Bollywood and Hollywood movies is the way the movies are made. It takes much longer to make a movie in Hollywood than in Bollywood. In fact, filming may begin on a Bollywood movie before the **script** is even finished. The director and writers can make up the story while the movie is being made.
15 Sometimes they will even write the script by hand instead of taking time to type it.

- Bollywood actors are very popular and some are in such high demand that they may work on several movies at the same time. They may even **shoot** scenes for several movies on the same day using the same **costumes** and **scenery**. Since most Bollywood movies follow the same kind of story, shooting scenes for several movies at the same time is not
20 a big problem for actors or directors. This also helps keep the cost of Bollywood movies lower than the cost of Hollywood movies. The average Bollywood movie, with a budget of about two million U.S. dollars, seems very cheap **compared** to the average budget of nearly 70 million U.S. dollars for a Hollywood movie!



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a. Famous stars in Bollywood
 - b. The differences between two movie industries
 - c. Now Hollywood movies are made
 - d. The history of movie-making in India
2. What is NOT true about Mumbai?
 - a. It is the movie capital of India.
 - b. More movies are made there than in Hollywood.
 - c. The new name is Bombay.
 - d. It is less expensive to make movies there than in Hollywood.
3. Why are Bollywood movies often called "masala" movies?
 - a. They have spicy stories.
 - b. They are much longer than Hollywood movies.
 - c. They show Indian culture.
 - d. They mix features from different styles of movies.
4. One of the reasons Bollywood movies are cheap to make is . . .
 - a. they are shorter than Hollywood movies.
 - b. the scripts are written by hand.
 - c. the movies do not use any special effects.
 - d. some movies reuse things from other movies.
5. Which statement would the writer probably agree with?
 - a. Hollywood movies are too violent.
 - b. It takes a lot of money to make a good movie.
 - c. Most Bollywood movies are very similar.
 - d. Only Indian people can understand Bollywood movies.

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **for one thing** — *as one example*
 - I don't like him. **For one thing**, he is always late.
 - I know this isn't my dog. **For one thing**, my dog is much smaller.
2. **by hand** — *without using machines*
 - I can type much faster than I can write **by hand**.
 - The rugs were very expensive because each one was made **by hand**.
3. **in (high) demand** — *wanted by or popular with many people*
 - The book was **in high demand**, and the bookstores sold out very quickly.
 - There's only one doctor in that town, so she is always **in demand**.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence

1. The director wants to _____ his new adventure movie in the jungle.
a. arrange b. contain c. shoot d. create
2. The writer changed the movie's _____ five times.
a. article b. material c. novel d. script
3. The photocopier was broken, so she copied the class notes _____.
a. by hand b. for good c. on the other hand d. in high demand
4. If you _____ the phones carefully, you can tell this one is best.
a. license b. compare c. arrange d. decrease
5. People in the movie _____ can earn a lot of money.
a. scenery b. costume c. industry d. mystery
6. The trees that were used as _____ in the play were not real. They were plastic.
a. scenery b. script c. costumes d. feathers

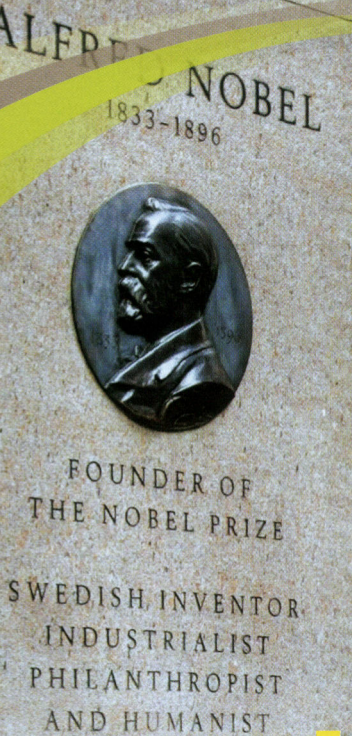
B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

adventures compare costumes for one thing industry shoot

Bollywood is the name of the movie (1) _____ in India. Bollywood moviemakers actually (2) _____ twice as many movies each year as moviemakers in Hollywood. If you (3) _____ the movies of the two industries, you can see several differences. (4) _____, Bollywood movies are much longer than the average Hollywood movie. In addition, Bollywood movies reuse scenery and (5) _____ to keep the cost of the movies low.



1. Why do you think that Bollywood movies are not as successful in other countries as Hollywood movies?
2. If you could make a movie, what would it be about, and who would star in it?



The Nobel Prize

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. What famous international prizes do you know?

2. What do you know about the Nobel Prize?

3. Do you know any Nobel Prize winners?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

1. _____ aim

a. one person

2. _____ announcement

b. start a building or organization

3. _____ annual

c. happening every year

4. _____ category

d. a group or type of thing

5. _____ explosive

e. a percentage paid on an amount of money in a bank

6. _____ (to) found (something)

f. a material used to blow up things

7. _____ individual

g. something that is made public, or said to many people

8. _____ interest

h. purpose; goal

Each year on December 10, the world's attention turns to Sweden for the **announcement** of the Nobel Prize winners. The Nobel Prizes, six prizes given to groups or **individuals** who really stand out in their fields,¹ were **founded** by a Swedish inventor, Alfred Nobel.

- 5 Alfred Nobel was the man who invented dynamite, a powerful **explosive**. During his life, Nobel made a lot of money from his invention, and he decided that he wanted to use his money to help scientists, artists, and people who worked to help others around the world. When he died, his will² said that the money would be placed in a bank, and the **interest** the money earned would be given out as five **annual** cash prizes.
- 10 The prizes set up by Nobel were first handed out in 1901, and include physics, medicine, chemistry, literature, and peace. Later, in 1968 the Bank of Sweden added a prize in economics to celebrate the bank's 300th year of business.

- Each person who receives a Nobel Prize is given a cash prize, a medal, and a certificate. The prize money for each **category** is currently worth about 1.5 million dollars, and
- 15 the **aim** of the prize is to allow the winner to carry on working or researching without having to worry about raising money.

The prizes can be given to either individuals or groups. Prize winners include Albert Einstein (physics, 1921), Kim Dae Jung (peace, 2000), the United Nations (peace, 2001), Barack Obama (peace, 2009), and Mario Vargas Llosa (literature, 2010).

- 20 The prize winner that has won the most times is the International Committee of the Red Cross. This organization has received three Nobel Peace Prizes (in 1917, 1944, and 1963), and the founder, Jean Henri Dunant, was awarded the first Nobel Peace Prize, in 1901.

¹ **field** an area of study or interest; a specialty

² **will** a letter saying who will inherit your money and property after you die



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. The History of the Nobel Prize
 - b. The Nobel Peace Prize
 - c. How to Win a Nobel Prize
 - d. Famous International Prizes
2. How did Alfred Nobel become rich?
 - a. by winning a Nobel Prize
 - b. through his inventions
 - c. through the interest on his savings
 - d. by receiving money from the Bank of Sweden
3. How many categories of Nobel Prize did Alfred Nobel found?
 - a. one
 - b. five
 - c. six
 - d. The passage does not say.
4. What statement about the Nobel Prizes is NOT true?
 - a. They are given out every year.
 - b. They can't be given to the same winner more than once.
 - c. They are worth more than a million dollars each.
 - d. They are given to both individuals and groups.
5. Who or what was the first Nobel Peace Prize Winner?
 - a. Alfred Nobel
 - b. Albert Einstein
 - c. Jean Henri Dunant
 - d. The International Committee of the Red Cross

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **stand out** — *be easily recognized as different or better*
 - The puppy with white fur and blue eyes really **stands out** from the others.
 - Mary **stood out** from the rest of her class by getting the highest score on every test.
2. **set up** — *found; start*
 - The bank teller helped me **set up** my new bank account.
 - Wendy needed to ask for help in **setting up** her new computer.
3. **carry on** — *continue*
 - Sorry for disturbing you. **Carry on** with what you were doing.
 - Frank was so tired that it was difficult for him to **carry on**.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best matches the words in *italics*.

- The students **continued** talking, even though their teacher was waiting for silence.
a. ruled out b. wore out c. carried on d. stood out
- Harvey listened for the **spoken message** to tell him the train was arriving at his station.
a. announcement b. explosive c. category d. script
- Every August I go to the town's **yearly** festival.
a. complicated b. individual c. annual d. estimated
- On the wall of the bank there is a portrait of the man who **started** it.
a. announced b. remained c. poisoned d. founded
- Groups of people usually take longer to make a decision than **one person**.
a. individuals b. costumes c. baskets d. categories
- All of the actors' **clothes** for the school play were made by the students' parents.
a. categories b. costumes c. feathers d. announcements

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

aim categories explosive interest set up stand out

The Nobel Prizes are awards (1) _____ by Alfred Nobel. This inventor got rich from making dynamite, an (2) _____. Some of Nobel's money is still in the bank, and (3) _____ from this money is given to the winners of the Nobel Prizes. The (4) _____ of the prizes is to allow people to work or research without worrying about money. There are six (5) _____ of prizes: physics, medicine, chemistry, literature, peace, and economics.



- Can you think of a person who should win a Nobel Prize? Which award should they receive, and for what reason(s)?
- If you wanted to win a Nobel Prize, what would you do?

A. Find words for each definition. Two words are extra.

afford cheap compare costume explosive import
interest poison recognize remove symptom tool

1. _____ something that hurts or kills people if they eat or touch it
2. _____ see and know
3. _____ bring things into a country
4. _____ see how two things are the same or different
5. _____ a sign of a sickness or disease
6. _____ clothes worn by an actor or actress
7. _____ not expensive
8. _____ a percentage paid on an amount of money
9. _____ something used to make or build other things
10. _____ a material used to blow up things

B. Complete the paragraph with items from the box. Two items are extra.

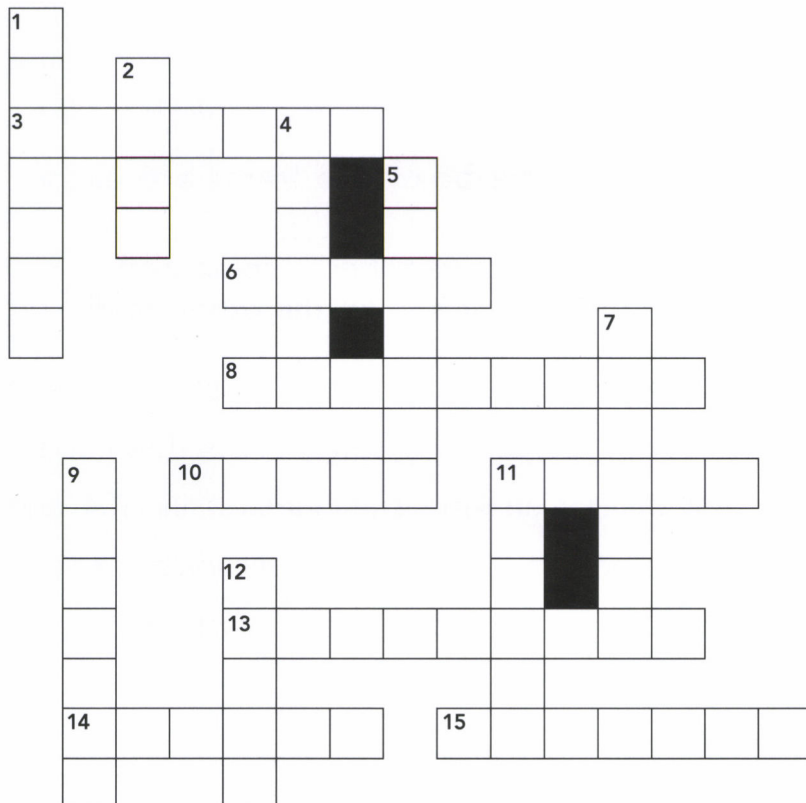
aimed announcements annual as a rule categories compared
identified individuals industry founded novels on the other hand

For American journalists, photographers, and authors, the most important (1) _____ awards are not the Nobel Prize, but the Pulitzer Prizes. The Pulitzer Prizes were (2) _____ by Joseph Pulitzer, an American journalist, in 1904, and were divided into eleven (3) _____, including journalism, nonfiction books, and (4) _____. In the years since then, the number of prizes that are handed out has increased to twenty-one, but (5) _____ they are still mainly (6) _____ at newspaper journalists – both (7) _____ and groups. For people working in the American newspaper (8) _____, the day in April when the prize (9) _____ are made, and winners are (10) _____, is one of the most important of the year.

C. Match each idiom with the best definition. One definition is extra.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ a close call | a. show or explain so that something is well understood |
| 2. _____ by hand | b. however |
| 3. _____ carry on | c. wanted by or popular with many people |
| 4. _____ come a long way | d. death or an accident nearly happened |
| 5. _____ for one thing | e. develop or change a lot over time |
| 6. _____ in demand | f. attempt something for the first time |
| 7. _____ on the other hand | g. as an example |
| 8. _____ turn out | h. lose popularity |
| 9. _____ try one's hand at something | i. continue |
| 10. _____ make it clear | j. become in the end |
| | k. without using machines |

D. Use the clues below to complete the crossword.



Across

3. what you see behind actors
6. very large
8. an exciting journey
10. _____ a movie
11. _____ out from the group
13. all in order
14. get into
15. where sports are played

Down

1. something difficult to explain
2. _____ door; beside
4. bring the past to mind
5. a musical performance
7. take air into the lungs
9. instructions for a computer
11. words for actors to say
12. one kind of a line of machines



A Funny Cure

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. What do you usually do when you have a cold?

2. What kinds of illnesses do you think can be cured without going to a doctor?

3. Look at the title of this unit. What do you think the passage is about?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. _____ amusing | a. wellbeing; condition of the body |
| 2. _____ cure | b. a topic or subject that people are concerned about |
| 3. _____ disease | c. a sickness or serious illness |
| 4. _____ editor | d. funny; enjoyable |
| 5. _____ experiment | e. hurting |
| 6. _____ health | f. (noun) a scientific test; (verb) test scientifically |
| 7. _____ issue | g. medicine or treatment that makes a sick person healthy again |
| 8. _____ painful | h. a person in charge of publishing a book, magazine, or newspaper |

There is an old English saying,¹ “Laughter is the best medicine.” One person who certainly would have agreed with this is Norman Cousins.

Norman Cousins was the **editor** of a magazine called Saturday Review for almost forty years. He also wrote and spoke about world peace and anti-nuclear and anti-war² **issues**,
5 traveling to many different countries to share his ideas.

In the 1960s, after returning to the United States from a busy and tiring trip to Europe, Mr. Cousins got sick. He discovered he had a rare **disease** known as *ankylosing spondylitis* that caused the joints³ between his bones to become stiff.

In less than a week after he got back, he could not stand. Every move that he made was
10 **painful**. He was not able to sleep at night. The doctors told Mr. Cousins that they did not know how to **cure** his problem and he might never get over the illness. Mr. Cousins, however, refused to give up hope.

Mr. Cousins thought that the illness could be caused by unhappy thoughts. He did not want to take medicine to cure himself. Instead, he felt that happy thoughts or laughter
15 might cure his illness.

He began to **experiment** on himself while still in the hospital by watching comedy shows on television. Mr. Cousins quickly found that ten minutes of real laughter during the day gave him two hours of pain-free⁴ sleep at night.

Deciding that the doctors could not help him, Mr. Cousins left the hospital and checked
20 into a hotel room where he could continue his experiments with laughter. For eight days, Mr. Cousins rested in the hotel room watching comedy shows on television, reading **amusing** books, and sleeping whenever he felt tired. Within three weeks, he felt well enough to take a vacation to Puerto Rico where he began running on the beach for exercise.

After a few months, Mr. Cousins was able to carry on his work. He had laughed himself
25 back to **health**.

¹ **saying** a clever thought that many people know and say, such as a proverb

² **anti-nuclear, anti-war** the prefix “anti-” means you disagree with the thing

³ **joints** the areas between bones that can bend, e.g., knees and elbows

⁴ **pain-free** the suffix “-free” means “without”; pain-free means “without pain”



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a. a funny story
 - b. an interesting cure
 - c. an amazing life
 - d. why people laugh
2. What is NOT true about *ankylosing spondylitis*?
 - a. It is uncommon.
 - b. It makes walking difficult.
 - c. It is easily cured.
 - d. It is painful.
3. What did the doctors think about Mr. Cousins' disease?
 - a. It could be cured if he slept more.
 - b. It might never be cured.
 - c. It could be cured by taking medicine.
 - d. It would take a week to get over it.
4. What did Mr. Cousins think cured him?
 - a. laughter
 - b. running on the beach
 - c. medicine
 - d. taking a vacation
5. What did Mr. Cousins do after he got better?
 - a. He went back to the hospital.
 - b. He continued his job.
 - c. He wrote amusing books.
 - d. The passage doesn't say.

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **get back** — *return*
 - Give me a call when you **get back** from your vacation.
 - I've got a lot of work to do when I **get back** to the office.
2. **get over** — *get better after a sickness*
 - I feel terrible. I hope I **get over** this cold soon.
 - It took Fiona a long time to **get over** her illness.
3. **check in/into/out (of)** — *enter/leave a hotel*
 - **Check in** time at that hotel is from 4 P.M.
 - I had an early morning flight, so I **checked into** the airport hotel.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Doug never exercises. I am worried about his _____.
a. cure b. issue c. health d. experiment
2. Jo works as an _____ for a publishing company.
a. article b. editor c. experiment d. explorer
3. Paul is really interested in _____ like saving nature.
a. issues b. diseases c. experiments d. ceremonies
4. I am looking forward to _____ the hotel and having a shower.
a. getting over b. checking into c. setting up d. watching out for
5. The train arrives at ten, so I'll probably _____ the office at 10:30.
a. check out of b. set up c. get back to d. catch the eye of
6. Patricia is a funny woman. She always tells _____ stories.
a. amusing b. painful c. pure d. casual

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

cure disease experiment get over issue painful

Norman Cousins had a very strange (1) _____ which made his joints stiff, and it was (2) _____ for him to move around. Doctors could not (3) _____ his illness, and they said he may never (4) _____ it. But Mr. Cousins started to (5) _____ with laughter and he was finally able to get back to work.



1. What makes you laugh?
2. Who are the funniest people in your country? How about in the world?

Palm Reading

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

- Has anyone ever told you what will happen in the future? If yes, how did they know?

- Do you believe it is possible to tell someone's fortune by using the lines on their hand?

- Some people think the lines on your hands have different meanings.
Do you know what these meanings are?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. _____ emotion | a. the inside part of the hand with lines on it |
| 2. _____ fate | b. a feeling like happiness, sadness, excitement, etc. |
| 3. _____ intelligent | c. small; less important |
| 4. _____ leadership | d. events that one cannot avoid in the future |
| 5. _____ minor | e. a connection between ideas, people, or things |
| 6. _____ palm | f. ability to lead people |
| 7. _____ relationship | g. smart; having a lot of knowledge |
| 8. _____ represent | h. show; mean; stand for; replace |

Even for people who don't believe in fortune telling, it can be fun to learn about what fortune-tellers look at on a person's **palm**.

To read a person's future, a fortune-teller looks at both of the person's hands. They say the hand that a person uses for writing will show the things the person has done in life and the choices he or she has made. Fortune-tellers say the person's other hand will show the abilities they were born with and their **fate**.

In looking at each hand, fortune-tellers say that different lines on the hand **represent** things about a person's life. For example, they call the three major lines on people's hands the head line, the heart line, and the life line.

The head line represents intelligence – people with a long head line are said to have an excellent memory, while those with a short one are very **intelligent**. The life line represents health, and the longer it is, the healthier someone is. The heart line represents **emotions** and relationships – as a rule, the longer it is, the more important **relationships** are to that person.

Fortune-tellers also look at six **minor** lines, but quite a lot of people do not have one or more of the minor lines. The minor lines are said to represent things such as the person's fate, wealth, health, marriage life, and children. Fortune-tellers read these lines by looking at how deep and how long each line is.

In addition, fortune-tellers believe they can read information from the fingers of the hand. Each finger has a certain skill or fortune related to it. The thumb is related to love, the index finger to **leadership**, the middle finger to fate, the ring finger to art and imagination, and the smallest finger to communication. A fortune-teller will look at the length of each finger, how the finger bends, the size of the joints, and the shape of the ends of the fingers.



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a. how fortune-tellers read palms
 - b. the history of palm reading
 - c. a famous fortune-teller
 - d. why palm reading is popular today
2. What should a fortune-teller look at to read a person's future?
 - a. the back of the person's hand
 - b. the fingers of the left hand
 - c. the hand not used for writing
 - d. the person's stronger hand
3. What is true about the minor lines on the palm?
 - a. Some people might not have all of them.
 - b. Few people are interested in these lines.
 - c. The lines make the meaning of the fingers stronger.
 - d. They are more difficult for fortune-tellers to read.
4. If a person has a long index finger with a good shape, which job would probably suit the person?
 - a. actor
 - b. manager
 - c. journalist
 - d. writer
5. Which is NOT important for reading palms?
 - a. the depth of the lines
 - b. the length of the fingers
 - c. the size of the hand
 - d. which hand is used

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **believe in** — *think that something is true or a good idea*
 - I don't **believe in** ghosts or witches.
 - He **believed in** helping people, so he worked as a doctor for poor people.
2. **quite a lot (of)** — *many; much; quite a few*
 - I studied **quite a lot** for the test, but I am still nervous.
 - He has **quite a lot** of money in the bank.
3. **be related to** — *have a connection to*
 - She said she is **related to** the Russian royal family.
 - This paragraph is not **related to** the rest of the article.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best matches the words in *italics*.

1. She strongly ***agrees with*** giving money to other people.
a. believes in b. is related to c. hands out d. represents
2. He tried not show his ***feelings***, but I knew he was sad.
a. thumbs b. health c. emotions d. symptoms
3. The color white on the flag ***stands for*** the country's belief in peace and freedom.
a. founds b. decreases c. argues d. represents
4. ***Destiny***, not luck, brought them together and they fell in love.
a. Fate b. Leadership c. Interest d. Atmosphere
5. It is important for a manager to have strong ***directing and controlling*** skills.
a. explosive b. leadership c. intelligent d. complicated
6. May and her sister have a very close ***friendship***.
a. relationship b. personal c. roast d. compare

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

are related to believe in fate health minor palms

Some people ask fortune-tellers to read their (1) _____ in order to find out their (2) _____. Fortune-tellers look at a person's fingers and the lines on both hands. There are three major lines on the hand, and several (3) _____ ones as well. These smaller lines (4) _____ such things as a person's wealth, marriage, life, and (5) _____.



1. Look at your own, or someone else's, palm. What do the lines tell you? Do you believe it?
2. What other methods of fortune telling do you know? Do you think any of these methods can really tell the future?

award

downtown

contrast

eventually

UNIT 13

poison

journalist

donation

succeed

decade

fact

remove

combined

animated

challenge

perform

record

volunteer

author

novel

breathe

Amazing Memory

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. Do you think that you have a good memory?

2. How do you usually remember things? Which do you find easiest to remember – names, faces, or numbers?

3. Look at the words above for thirty seconds, then close your book. Without looking, how many of the vocabulary items can you remember?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. _____ associate (something with something) | a. a. remember something exactly |
| 2. _____ constant | b. b. unluckily; by bad luck |
| 3. _____ forever | c. c. the way things are arranged; sequence |
| 4. _____ memorize | d. d. connect something in the mind |
| 5. _____ order | e. e. unplanned; happening in any place or at any time |
| 6. _____ random | f. f. never-ending, for all time |
| 7. _____ repeat | g. g. (adj.) not changing; (noun) a number that does not change |
| 8. _____ unfortunately | h. h. happen again |

Give this memory test a try. Take a deck¹ of playing cards and mix them up. Now look at the top seven cards for a second each. Can you remember them in order?

Contestants at the annual World Memory Championships can. In fact, the 2010 champion, Wang Feng, set a world record **memorizing** cards. Mr. Wang correctly remembered the **random order** of a deck of playing cards after looking at them for only 24 seconds! **Unfortunately**, Mr. Wang did not hold the record for long. The same year, Simon Reinhardt broke the record by memorizing the random order of the 52 cards in less than 22 seconds.

Ben Pridmore, who won third place at the 2010 competition, also did something amazing. In only one hour, he memorized the order of 28 decks of cards. That is 1,456 cards!

In 1987, a Japanese man, Hideaki Tomoyori, wanted to prove that his memory was the best in the world. So he tried to remember by heart *pi* (π). This is a **constant** number in math which starts 3.14159 ... It never **repeats** itself and never ends. He remembered *pi* to 40,000 decimal places.² It took him more than twelve hours to say the numbers, but he did it without making a mistake!

To remember *pi*, Mr. Tomoyori divided the number into groups of ten digits,³ and **associated** each number with a sound. He then made up stories to help him remember the words he made from the sounds. Mr. Tomoyori said that he first decided to memorize the value of *pi* up to one thousand places, which took him three years. To get to 40,000 decimal places took about ten years.

However, few records last **forever**. In 1995, Hiroyuki Goto memorized *pi* to 42,195 places. Ten years later, reports from China said Lu Chao managed to memorize *pi* to 67,890 places, but his record was soon broken by Akira Haraguchi who memorized *pi* to 83,431 places.

¹ **deck** a pack of 52 playing cards

² **decimal places** digits to the right of the decimal point – the dot in a number, e.g., 6.4323 has four decimal places

³ **digit** a single number (0 to 9)



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Great Memory Techniques
 - b. Incredible Memorizers
 - c. Strange Competitions
 - d. Amazing Card Tricks
2. According to the passage, who holds the record for memorizing one deck of cards the fastest?
 - a. Wang Feng
 - b. Ben Pridmore
 - c. Simon Reinhardt
 - d. Hideaki Tomoyori
3. What is amazing about Mr. Pridmore?
 - a. He won the competition three times.
 - b. He beat Mr. Reinhardt's world record.
 - c. He memorized a large number of cards.
 - d. He remembered 1,456 different numbers.
4. What sentence is probably true about Hideaki Tomoyori?
 - a. He has a good imagination.
 - b. He only made one mistake.
 - c. He found remembering *pi* quite easy.
 - d. He has a better memory than Hiroyuki Goto.
5. Who remembered the greatest number of things or numbers?
 - a. Hideaki Tomoyori
 - b. Wang Feng
 - c. Ben Pridmore
 - d. Akira Haraguchi

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **give (something) a try** — *attempt something for the first time*
 - I've never been scuba diving before, but I'd love to **give it a try**.
 - You should **give** snowboarding **a try**. It's a lot of fun.
2. **by heart** — *by memory*
 - Anne learned two hundred words **by heart** for the test.
 - Colin remembered the poem **by heart**.
3. **make up** — *invent*
 - Blake loves **making up** stories to tell his children.
 - Amanda needed to **make up** a good reason for why she was late for work.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Anne failed the test so she must _____ it. I hope she passes next time.
a. forever b. associate c. memorize d. repeat
2. I know you aren't really into karaoke, but you should _____.
a. give it a try b. carry on c. tie the knot d. make up
3. This concert seems to be going on _____. I hope it ends soon.
a. random b. forever c. unfortunate d. for good
4. The children stood _____ from shortest to tallest.
a. repeated b. related to c. in order d. associated
5. I have a lot of words to _____ for the test next week.
a. by heart b. memorize c. train d. associate
6. Can you _____ a story about a strange animal?
a. associate b. make up c. found d. constant

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

associated by heart constant made up random unfortunately

There are some people with amazing memory skills. One man memorized the order of thousands of (1) _____ cards after studying them for just one hour. Another man from Japan memorized *pi* (2) _____. This number is a mathematical (3) _____ that never repeats. To memorize this number, the man (4) _____ groups of numbers with sounds and words. Then he (5) _____ stories with these words to remember them. He memorized *pi* to 40,000 places this way.



1. Do you think you can improve your memory through practice? What kind of practice do you think works best?
2. Mr. Tomoyori spent ten years to break a record. Do you think it was worth the time? What record would you like to break?



Incredible Dogs

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. Do you have any pets? What kinds of pets are popular in your country?

2. Do you know of any animals that have done amazing things?

3. How big do you think the largest dog was? How about the smallest dog?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. _____ blanket | a. someone that goes or lives with another person; friend |
| 2. _____ bravery | b. a warm bed covering |
| 3. _____ companion | c. not being afraid of danger |
| 4. _____ documentary | d. get better after being sick or injured |
| 5. _____ recover | e. incredible; amazing |
| 6. _____ remarkable | f. a chair with wheels for people who cannot walk |
| 7. _____ reward | g. a television show or movie based on true facts |
| 8. _____ wheelchair | h. (noun) a prize given for doing something good; (verb) to give such a prize |

For thousands of years, people have lived with dogs. Ancient paintings on the walls of caves show people living with dogs. More than one third of the homes in the United States, Canada, and Australia have dogs. Almost one fourth of homes in England have dogs. In each country, these dogs come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes.

- 5 The largest dog in the world was Zorba, a huge mastiff¹ that passed away in 1990. When Zorba was seven years old in 1989, he was 94 centimeters (37 inches) tall. In other words, Zorba was more than half as tall as an adult man. At his largest, Zorba weighed more than a heavyweight boxer² at 156 kilograms (343 pounds).

- 10 In comparison, the smallest dog ever was a Yorkshire terrier named Sylvia from England. This dog was only the size of a matchbox, measuring just over six centimeters (2.5 inches) tall and just under nine centimeters (3.5 inches) from nose to tail. The dog weighed about half as much as this book, and even a young child could easily pick it up with one hand. It died in 1945 when it was only two years old.

- 15 Some dogs are **remarkable**, not for their size, but for their brain. One incredible dog is Endal, the **companion** of a man named Allen Parton, who has used a **wheelchair** since a car accident in 1991.

- 20 In 2001, Parton was hit by a car while crossing a road with Endal, and thrown out of his chair. Endal quickly moved Parton into the **recovery** position,³ covered him with a **blanket**, and pushed his mobile phone close enough for him to reach. Then, once he saw that Parton was all right, Endal ran back and forth to a nearby hotel, barking until people came out to help.

Endal was **rewarded** for his **bravery** by being awarded a medal, and he has been the subject of a number of TV **documentaries**.

¹ **mastiff** a large dog often used as a guard dog

² **boxer** a person who fights with his fists, usually for money

³ **recovery position** a way of placing unconscious people so they are safe and can start to get better



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a. dogs that are special in some way
 - b. three popular kinds of dogs
 - c. dogs that have helped their owners
 - d. the best dogs in a competition
2. According to the passage, why do people have dogs as pets?
 - a. Dogs used to live in caves.
 - b. Dogs come in all shapes and sizes.
 - c. Dogs are great companions.
 - d. The passage doesn't say.
3. Which sentence about Zorba is true?
 - a. He was taller and heavier than an adult man.
 - b. He was taller, but not heavier than an adult man.
 - c. He was heavier, but not taller than an adult man.
 - d. He was neither heavier nor taller than an adult man.
4. According to the passage, the world's smallest dog weighed as much as . . .
 - a. a child's hand.
 - b. half this book.
 - c. a matchbox.
 - d. Zorba.
5. Which is NOT true about Allen Parton?
 - a. His dog has been on TV.
 - b. He received a medal for bravery.
 - c. He is unable to walk.
 - d. He has been in at least two car accidents.

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **pass away** — *die (polite)*
 - I was sorry to hear that his father **passed away**.
 - Ellyn got married again three years after her husband **passed away**.
2. **in comparison** — *compared to*
 - Sean looks really nervous. Ian, **in comparison**, looks very relaxed.
 - The amount of money we spend on food is minor **in comparison** with the amount of money we spend on rent.
3. **back and forth** — *from one side to another repeatedly*
 - Whenever he is nervous he likes to walk **back and forth**.
 - The tennis players hit the ball **back and forth** for a long time.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best matches the words in *italics*.

- It took Brian almost six months to completely **get well** from his illness.
a. pass away b. recover c. cure d. health
- I saw a great **educational show** about Africa on TV last night.
a. script b. scenery c. documentary d. companion
- It was so cold last night I needed to get an extra **cover** for my bed.
a. blanket b. feather c. order d. reward
- Nathan gave **some money** to the person who found his wallet.
a. a palm b. a bunch c. a bravery d. a reward
- Takako is sad because her mother **died** last year.
a. recovered b. passed away c. made up d. repeated
- That bus goes **both ways** between the downtown area and the airport.
a. back and forth b. get back c. even though d. in comparison

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

bravery companion documentary in comparison remarkable wheelchair

Dogs are very popular pets, and they come in all shapes and sizes. Two of the most (1) _____ dogs were the largest dog in the world, Zorba, and the smallest dog, Sylvia. Zorba weighed more than a person. (2) _____, Sylvia could easily be picked up by a young child. Another dog is famous not for its size, but for its (3) _____. Endal is the (4) _____ of a man who cannot walk and has to use a (5) _____. This brave dog saved the man's life after he was hit by a car.



- People say "a dog is a man's best friend." Do you think this is true? If not, what other animals are more important?
- Why do people have pets? What are some reasons for and against having pets?



Megacities

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the largest city in your country?

2. Are the suburbs around this city clearly separated?

3. Why do so many people live in cities?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. _____ border | a. a person who knows a lot about a certain subject |
| 2. _____ consider | b. giant |
| 3. _____ definition | c. the number of people |
| 4. _____ economic | d. line between two countries or regions |
| 5. _____ expert | e. meaning |
| 6. _____ huge | f. area; part of (a country, state, province, etc.) |
| 7. _____ population | g. related to earning and spending money |
| 8. _____ region | h. think about |

Today, **experts** guess that over 50% of people worldwide live in cities. By the year 2050, they expect 70% are going to be living in cities. They also say that more of the world's cities will be megacities and mega¹-**regions**!

A megacity, as the name suggests, is a **huge** city. A basic **definition** might be any city with over 10 million people. However, it is harder to count the actual number of people living in a city than one might think. For one thing, it is not always clear who to count. Many megacities do not have clear **borders** for where the city ends. Suburbs² and regions around the city may or may not be included in the city's total population.

Even with the difficulty of saying where a city ends and who to count, it is clear that certain cities around the world are megacities. Sao Paulo, the city with the most people in South America, is one. New York, the most famous city in North America, is another. Then there is Tokyo, a megacity with over 30 million people. This makes it the largest megacity in the world.

A mega-region, on the other hand, develops when megacities become so big we can **consider** them to be connected. One report by the United Nations said the largest mega-region today is in China. The megacities included in this region are Hong Kong, Shenhzen, and Guangzhou. However, a mega-region does not have to be limited to one country. In West Africa, a mega-region connects four countries: Nigeria, Benin, Togo, and Ghana.

An important fact about mega-regions is how much **economic** power they have. Research by the United Nations found that 66% of economic activity worldwide happened within the world's 40 largest mega-regions. The research also showed that 85% of new ideas in technology and science came from these 40 mega-regions. Less than 20% of the world's **population**, however, lives in these mega-regions.

¹ **mega** – large; great

² **suburb** – an area located on the edge of a large city, usually where families live



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Good Things about Living in Cities
 - b. Problems with Too Many People
 - c. Growing Cities and Regions
 - d. The City with the Highest Population
2. Why is it hard to find the population living in megacities?
 - a. Defining the border of the city is hard.
 - b. People are born every day.
 - c. More people move to the cities.
 - d. The suburbs grow too quickly.
3. Which of the following cities is NOT listed as a megacity in the passage?
 - a. London
 - b. Sao Paulo
 - c. New York
 - d. Tokyo
4. How are mega-regions defined in the passage?
 - a. connected megacities
 - b. large areas with many suburbs
 - c. places with 10 million people
 - d. countries with three or more megacities
5. What is NOT true about mega-regions?
 - a. Most new ideas in science and technology come from them.
 - b. One-third of the world's population lives in them.
 - c. Two-thirds of the world's economic activity happens in them
 - d. There is a mega-region in Africa.

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **as the name suggests** — *as one can guess from the label/name*
 - I have a dog called Spot, and **as his name suggests**, his coat has spots.
 - **As the name suggests**, global warming refers to the trend of rising average global temperatures.
2. **be harder than one thinks** — *look easy but actually be difficult*
 - Passing my driver's license test **was harder than I thought**.
 - From experience, I can say that serving the ball correctly **is harder than you think**.
3. **be limited to** — *be just; be understood as only*
 - My family's vacation plans **were limited to** visiting relatives or going to the beach near our house.
 - The category of writers **is not limited to** only people who write books.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. The country has a serious _____ problem. People there can't even buy food.
a. expert b. total c. economic d. huge
2. I love this song. I can sing the whole thing _____ for you.
a. by heart b. in comparison c. quite a lot of d. expert
3. Many lakes can be found in the southern _____ of the country.
a. bravery b. expert c. population d. region
4. We are _____ only thirty minutes for our lunch break.
a. hard to find b. related to c. limited to d. considered
5. Anyone can easily cross the _____ between the two countries.
a. border b. companion c. definition d. suburb
6. You should _____ learning this list of important dates for the history exam.
a. consider b. memorize c. recover d. represent

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

experts is harder limited to population regions the name suggests

Around the world, cities are growing and some experts now consider some places to be megacities. As (1) _____, a megacity is a city that is very large and has a (2) _____ of more than 10 million people. Actually, it (3) _____ to count the number of people living in a huge city than one thinks. That is because it is not always easy to define where the border of the city should be. Another way that (4) _____ look at cities and countries today is by defining mega-regions. These are (5) _____ with several megacities connected physically and economically.



1. In the future, would you prefer to live in a big city, a suburb, or the country? Why?
2. Is the population in your country growing, staying the same, or getting smaller?

A. Find words for each definition. Two words are extra.

associate blanket companion consider constant emotion
experiment expert order represent reward unfortunately

1. _____ a scientific test
2. _____ unluckily; by bad luck
3. _____ show; mean; stand for; replace
4. _____ someone that goes or lives with another person; friend
5. _____ not changing
6. _____ a prize given for doing something good
7. _____ someone who has a lot of knowledge or experience
8. _____ a warm bed covering
9. _____ connect something in the mind
10. _____ think about

B. Complete the paragraph with items from the box. Two items are extra.

aim documentaries forever identified made up matter of fact
passed away recovered related to remarkable rewarded succeeded in

On the night of August 8th, 1963, fifteen men dressed as railway workers stopped a mail train. Their **(1)** _____ was to steal money that was on the train. As a **(2)** _____, these men ended up committing one of the most famous crimes of the last century. During this Great Train Robbery, the men **(3)** _____ stealing 120 bags of cash, containing £2.6 million (worth about US\$66 million today).

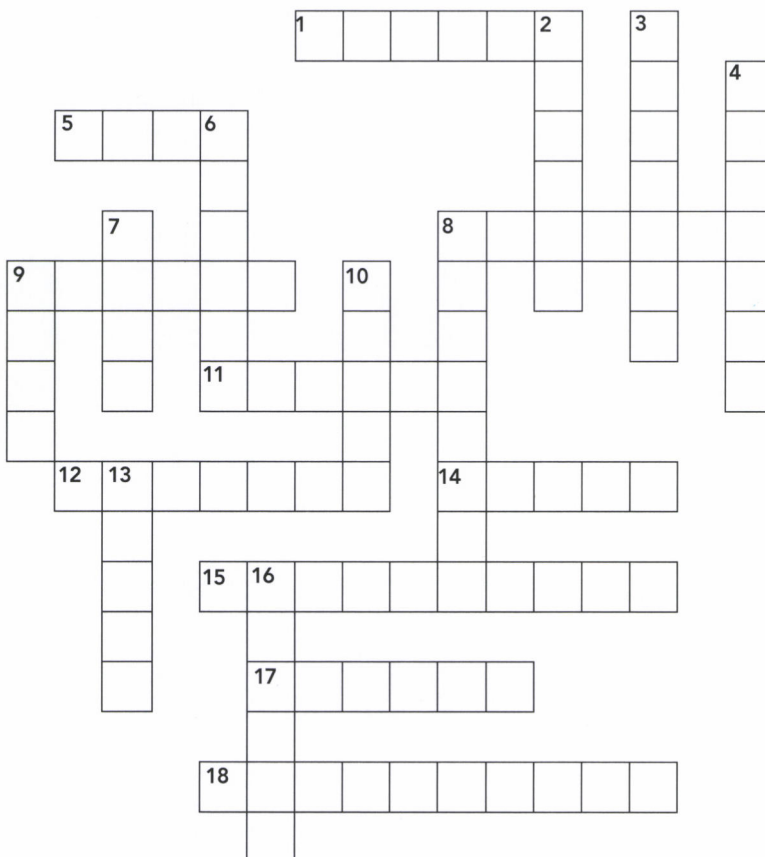
Due to the robbers' carelessness, the police **(4)** _____ and arrested most of the men **(5)** _____ the crime, but one of the men, Ronald Biggs, escaped to South America. Maybe he would still be free if he stayed there **(6)** _____, but English police were finally able to arrest him when he returned to England in 2001.

The train driver never **(7)** _____ from the injuries he received in the robbery, and he **(8)** _____ in 1970. The **(9)** _____ story of this robbery has been the subject of quite a few **(10)** _____.

C. Match each idiom with the best definition. One definition is extra.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ back and forth | a. attempt something for the first time |
| 2. _____ be limited to | b. by memory |
| 3. _____ believe in | c. compared to |
| 4. _____ by heart | d. enter a hotel and get a room |
| 5. _____ check in | e. from one side to another |
| 6. _____ get back | f. get better after a sickness |
| 7. _____ get over | g. be understood as only; just |
| 8. _____ give something a try | h. invent |
| 9. _____ in comparison | i. return |
| 10. _____ make up | j. think that something is true or a good idea |
| | k. watch |

D. Use the clues below to complete the crossword.



Across

1. a line between countries
5. events that one cannot avoid in the future
8. feelings like happiness
9. condition of your body; how well you are
11. area
12. illness
14. not major
15. a chair that can roll
17. do again
18. meaning

Down

2. with no order
3. funny; enjoyable
4. hurting
6. a person who finds mistakes in writing
7. part of your hand
8. related to making and spending money
9. very big
10. _____ a lot of; many
13. something people are concerned about
16. be _____ than one thinks; more difficult

Space Explorers

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. Do you remember any stories about space travel?

2. Do you know the names of any astronauts or spacecraft?

3. What do you think is the longest time that anyone has spent in space?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. _____ aboard | a. something in space that goes around a star, like Earth, Mars, Jupiter, etc. |
| 2. _____ astronaut | b. send up into the air, or into space |
| 3. _____ (to) conduct | c. say what will happen in the future |
| 4. _____ launch | d. a person who goes into space |
| 5. _____ mission | e. organize and carry out |
| 6. _____ planet | f. an object sent into space as part of a communication system |
| 7. _____ predict | g. on a ship, train, plane, or other vehicle |
| 8. _____ satellite | h. an important job that a group of people are sent somewhere (usually another country) to do |

After men landed on the moon in 1969, **astronauts** around the world had a problem – there were no other places they could go! Even today, the other planets are still too far away for astronauts to fly to. So, while rockets and robots¹ can go to other **planets**, flights with astronauts have to stay closer to home, at least for the time being.

Therefore, since visiting the moon, manned space programs have turned their attention to solving problems related to living and working in space.

For the past decade, NASA's² manned space exploration program has focused on the space shuttle program. During that time, NASA operated three space shuttles: Discovery, Atlantis, and Endeavor. Unfortunately, two of NASA's shuttles, Challenger and Columbia, were lost through accidents. Seven astronauts died in each accident. While the shuttle program was going on, the shuttles flew over 120 **missions**. These missions included putting **satellites** into orbit,³ photographing the earth, studying space, **conducting** experiments related to working in space, and connecting with various manned space stations in orbit. Today, however, Discovery, Atlantis, and Endeavor are no longer being flown. NASA retired its space shuttle program in 2011.

As well as putting rockets and space shuttles into orbit, several space stations have been put into orbit. In 1986, the Soviet Union **launched** the Mir space station. Mir stayed in orbit until March 23, 2001. Over that time, 104 astronauts visited the station to stay for various lengths of time.

The person who has spent the longest in space so far is Russian astronaut Sergei Krikalev. Working **aboard** Mir and flying in other missions, Mr. Krikalev lived and worked in space for a total of 803 days, 9 hours, and 39 minutes. That is more than two years in space.

Another space station, the International Space Station (ISS), is still in orbit today. The first part of this space station was launched in 1998. NASA added the final section to the ISS in 2010, officially completing the space station. In the long run, it is **predicted** that research done aboard the ISS will help scientists learn about living and working in space.

¹ **robot** a machine that can be programmed to do different things

² **NASA** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the space exploration organization for the United States

³ **orbit** a path in space around another object (in this case, Earth)



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Sergei Krikalev – An Amazing Astronaut
 - b. The Past and Future of Space Travel
 - c. Space Cities of the Future
 - d. Living and Working on the International Space Station
2. According to the passage, why are astronauts unable to travel to other planets now?
 - a. There are not enough space shuttles.
 - b. There have been too many rocket accidents.
 - c. There are too many problems here on Earth
 - d. The journey would take too long for a person.
3. How many space shuttle astronauts have been killed in accidents?
 - a. 2
 - b. 7
 - c. 14
 - d. 120
4. What is NOT true about Sergei Krikalev?
 - a. He is an astronaut from Russia.
 - b. He spent more than two years aboard Mir.
 - c. He has been on many space missions.
 - d. He has spent more time in space than anyone else.
5. What is true about the International Space Station?
 - a. It was built by the United States alone.
 - b. It was launched into space in 2010.
 - c. NASA completed it in 1998.
 - d. Scientists will do research aboard it.

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **for the time being** — *for now*
 - I need a new car, but **for the time being** I'll have to keep my old one.
 - The fighting between the two countries has stopped **for the time being**.
2. **so far** — *until now*
 - I love traveling. **So far**, I've been to fifty-three countries.
 - That mountain is very dangerous. **So far**, no one has been able to climb it.
3. **in the long run** — *over a long period of time*
 - The price of houses always seems to increase **in the long run**.
 - Smoking is very bad for your health **in the long run**.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best matches the words in *italics*.

- I've been studying all morning, but **up to now** I've only memorized fifteen words.
a. by heart b. so far c. in the long run d. for the time being
- Maria would love to retire, but she needs the money, so **for now** she has to keep working.
a. even though b. so far c. for one thing d. for the time being
- He is a terrible fortune-teller. Nothing he **says** comes true.
a. conducts b. recovers c. captures d. predicts
- The President sent a team of experts on an important **assignment** to try to end the war.
a. satellite b. documentary c. mission d. security
- This car is very expensive, but it will drive well for many years, and **over time** you will save money.
a. in the long run b. so far c. even though d. for the time being
- NASA put an expensive communications **device** into orbit last week.
a. robot b. astronaut c. satellite d. planet

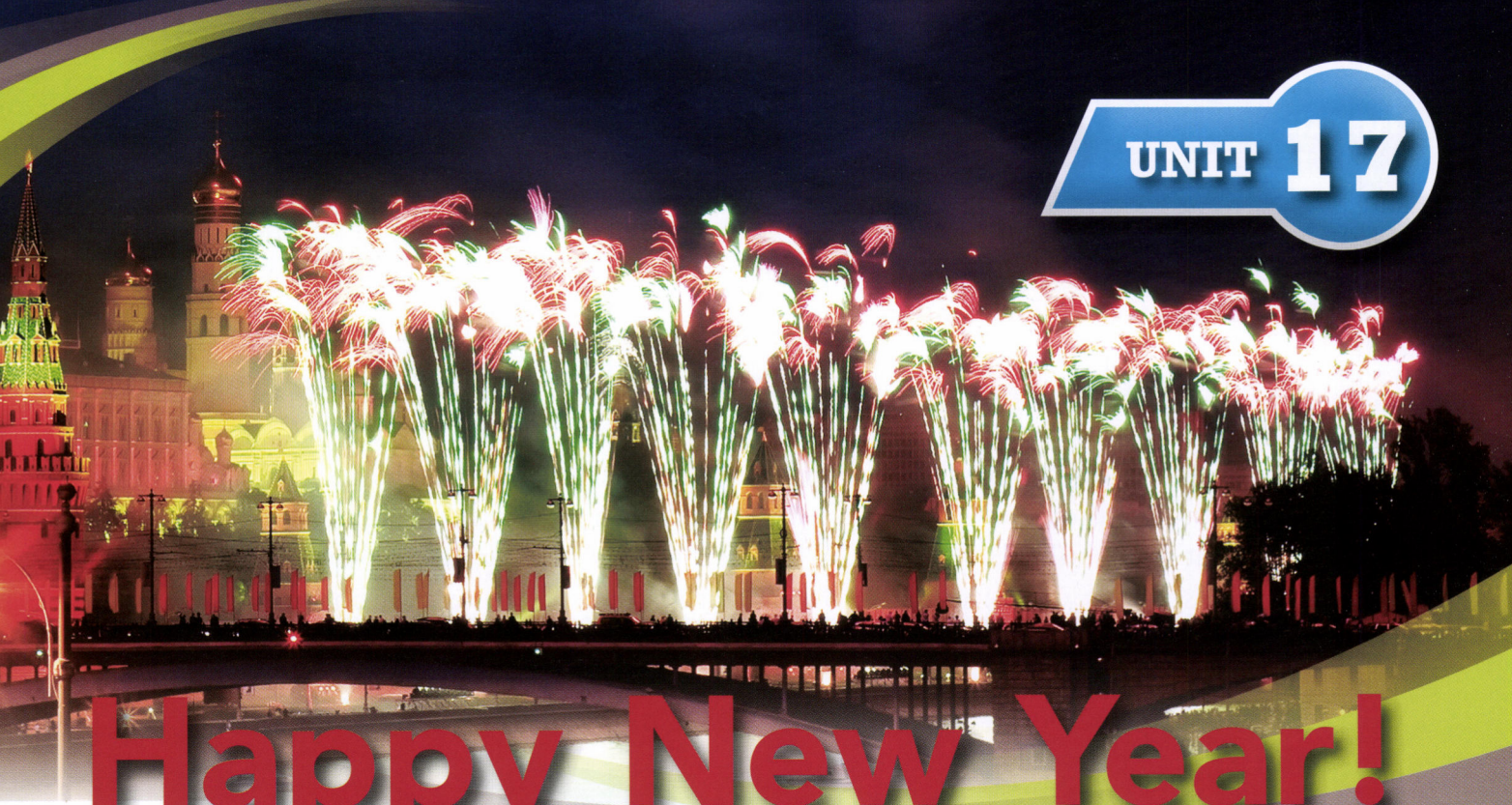
B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

aboard astronauts conduct launched planets predicted

It is not yet possible for people to travel to other (1) _____ by rocket because they are so far away. Therefore, space programs today focus on developing safe ways for (2) _____ to live and work in space. One way space programs can (3) _____ experiments on living and working in space is by putting space stations in orbit. The Russian space station Mir was (4) _____ into orbit in 1986, and it stayed up for more than ten years. One astronaut who spent time (5) _____ Mir, Sergei Krikalev, has spent more time in space than any other person!



1. Would you like to live on the International Space Station? How long do you think you could live there?
2. Why do you think that people are so interested in space travel?



Happy New Year!

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. What do people do to celebrate different festivals in your country?

2. What did you do to celebrate last New Year?

3. Do you know of any New Year customs in other countries?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. _____ calendar | a. a way to show days, weeks, and months in a year |
| 2. _____ evening | b. like more |
| 3. _____ formal | c. say you will do something |
| 4. _____ gown | d. not casual; proper and serious |
| 5. _____ habit | e. the period between about 6 P.M. and midnight |
| 6. _____ prefer | f. a long dress that is elegant (not casual) |
| 7. _____ promise | g. something someone does often |
| 8. _____ widespread | h. common; found or happening in many places |

Almost all cultures celebrate the end of one year and the beginning of another in some way. Different cultures celebrate the beginning of a new year in different ways, and at different times on the **calendar**.

5 In Western countries, people usually celebrate New Year at midnight on December 31st/January 1st. People may go to parties, sometimes dressed in **formal** clothes like tuxedos¹ and **evening gowns**, and they may drink champagne at midnight. During the first minutes of the new year, people cheer and wish each other happiness for the year ahead. But some cultures **prefer** to celebrate the new year by waking up early to watch the sun rise. They welcome the new year with the first light of the sunrise.

10 It is also a common Western custom to make a New Year's **promise**, called a resolution. New Year's resolutions usually include promises to try something new or change a bad **habit** in the new year.

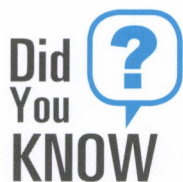
15 Many cultures also do special things to get rid of bad luck at the beginning of a new year. For example, in Ecuador, families make a big doll from old clothes. The doll is filled with old newspapers and firecrackers.² At midnight, these dolls are burned to show the bad things from the past year are gone and the new year can start afresh. Other common traditions to keep away bad luck in a new year include throwing things into rivers or the ocean, or saying special things on the first day of the new year.

20 Other New Year traditions are followed to bring good luck in the new year. One **widespread** Spanish tradition for good luck is to eat grapes on New Year's Day. The more grapes a person eats, the more good luck the person will have in the year. In France, people eat pancakes for good luck at New Year. In the United States, some people eat black-eyed peas³ for good luck – but to get good luck for a whole year you have to eat 365 of them!

¹ **tuxedo** a type of suit worn to formal occasions

² **firecracker** a small tube that can be lit to explode and make a loud noise

³ **black-eyed pea** a small, round, bean-like vegetable that has a large black spot; commonly used in southern U.S. cooking



According to many surveys, the most common New Year's resolutions every year are: lose weight, get more exercise, save money, and stop smoking.

  minutes  seconds
337 words

Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the main idea of the passage
 - a. the meaning of "Happy New Year!"
 - b. what date New Year is celebrated
 - c. various New Year traditions
 - d. why people make resolutions in different cultures
2. Which culture celebrates New Year in the morning?
 - a. the United States
 - b. Spain
 - c. Ecuador
 - d. The passage doesn't say.
3. What is a resolution?
 - a. something you burn
 - b. something you eat
 - c. something you say you will do
 - d. something you wear
4. What is the topic of the fourth paragraph?
 - a. bringing good luck
 - b. keeping away bad luck
 - c. planning for the next year
 - d. remembering the past
5. Which is probably true about eating black-eyed peas on New Year?
 - a. Black-eyed peas taste bad.
 - b. One pea brings one day of luck.
 - c. The peas are very difficult to cook.
 - d. It is bad luck to eat a lot of black-eyed peas.

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **get rid of** — *throw away; not keep*
 - I want to **get rid of** all of these old clothes that I never wear.
 - She **got rid of her** old car and bought a motorbike.
2. **start afresh** — *start again from the beginning*
 - I didn't like what I had written, so I **started afresh**.
 - The dog ate the cake Michelle made, so she had to **start afresh**.
3. **keep away** — *make something stay far away*
 - **Keep away** from the stove! It's hot!
 - Put on this cream. It will **keep away** the mosquitoes.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. Young children should _____ the swimming pool when no adults are there.
a. get rid of b. keep away from c. break into d. keep an eye on
2. It's already a new month! I need to turn over my _____.
a. calendar b. habit c. gown d. resolution
3. Please _____ you will not tell anyone my secret.
a. prefer b. disguise c. argue d. promise
4. Most people think that smoking is a terrible _____.
a. habit b. fate c. resolution d. explosive
5. That disease is _____ now. It kills millions of people around the world every year.
a. rare b. formal c. brave d. widespread
6. Max bought his daughter a _____ gown for her sixteenth birthday.
a. tuxedo b. economic c. formal d. widespread

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

evening get rid of gowns prefer promises start afresh

New Year is celebrated around the world through many different customs. In many Western countries, quite a lot of people go to parties in the (1) _____ wearing formal clothes, like tuxedos and (2) _____. In other cultures, people (3) _____ to get up early and watch the sun rise. Many cultures also have New Year traditions to (4) _____ bad luck and (5) _____ in the new year.



1. If you had to make a resolution now, what would it be? Why?
2. What's your favorite public holiday? Why?

Rain

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

- Which popular singers today are also famous for dancing well?

- Who are famous singers that began their careers when they were teenagers?

- Do you know any singers who own companies? If so, who and what companies?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. _____ album | a. an on-going program with the same actors and a continuing story |
| 2. _____ brand | b. have the leading role in a movie or show |
| 3. _____ drama | c. many songs sold together as one product |
| 4. _____ producer | d. a part acted in a movie or show |
| 5. _____ release | e. kind or make related to a certain company |
| 6. _____ role | f. put out; offer for sale to the public |
| 7. _____ series | g. a show that is serious or sad |
| 8. _____ star | h. the person who is mainly responsible for making an album, a movie, a TV show, etc. |

When Rain was growing up, he had big dreams. He wanted to become a famous singer and dancer. He worked hard and made his first solo¹ **album** when he was 20 years old. Rain did not stop there. Today, he is known as a dancer, singer, actor, and businessman!

5 In high school, Jeong Ji-Hun (Rain) was part of a singing group called Fan Club. The group made two albums before they broke up. Rain tried to find work as a dancer in the music industry. Then in 1999, he caught the eye of a famous singer and **producer**, Park Jin-Young. Mr. Park worked with Rain for several years, helping the young man develop his dancing and singing skills.

10 Things really started happening for Rain after his first album, *Bad Guy*, was **released** in Korea in 2002. That same year, he acted in two television comedies. In 2003, his album *How to Avoid the Sun* was released and he also acted in another TV **series** called *Sang Doo! Let Us Go To School!* The next year, Rain became famous across Asia **starring** in the hit TV **drama** *Full House* and releasing his third album, *It's Raining*.

Soon after that, Rain gave many international concerts, including one in New York.

15 Rain also managed to find the time to star in his first Korean movie in 2006; *I'm a Cyborg, But It's Okay*. Two years later, he had a **role** in *Speed Racer*, his first Hollywood movie. And in 2009, he played the main role in the Hollywood action movie *Ninja Assassin*.

20 With all of that work, it is hard to imagine that Rain had time to do anything else, but he also found the time to start his own businesses. He started his own music company and released his fifth album, *Rainism*, in 2008. He started another company the same year to make the clothes **brand** "Six to Five."

¹ **solo** one-person; alone



minutes



seconds

317 words

Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a. a man who does many things
 - b. a singer's different styles
 - c. an actor who became a singer
 - d. how rain helped a singer
2. What is the writer's opinion?
 - a. Acting in movies is harder than acting on TV.
 - b. Rain's fifth album was his best one.
 - c. Rain is a hard-working artist.
 - d. The movies Rain starred in made him famous.
3. What was Fan Club?
 - a. a dancing program on TV
 - b. people who liked Jeong Ji-Hun's music
 - c. a group of singers
 - d. the producer of Rain's first album
4. According to the passage, which of the following has Rain NOT done?
 - a. performed concerts in London
 - b. starred in a hit TV series
 - c. recorded a solo album
 - d. worked as a dancer
5. In which industry does Rain own a company?
 - a. fashion
 - b. food
 - c. movie
 - d. television

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **break up** — *stop working together as a team or group*
 - The four women were in a band together, but the band **broke up** last year.
 - Sam and Kim have won many awards skating together. I hope they never **break up**.
2. **manage to** — *do with hard work or effort*
 - He only **managed to** finish his essay by staying up all night writing it.
 - I may not **manage to** visit my grandparents during the vacation, but I will at least call them.
3. **be hard to imagine** — *be difficult to think of or picture in one's mind*
 - Big buildings **were hard to imagine** when New York was founded in the 1600s.
 - Why **is it hard to imagine** me as a singer? I have a good voice, don't I?

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best matches the words in *italics*.

- I don't want to buy the **CD** because I only like one song on it.
a. album b. drama c. habit d. gown
- I found some DVDs of that old TV **program** you like.
a. role b. mission c. population d. series
- For most people, the problems of a child star are **difficult to understand**.
a. kept away b. gotten rid of c. hard to imagine d. managing to do it
- The small store did not carry my favorite **kind** of cola.
a. habit b. brand c. star d. role
- Our team has a better chance of succeeding if we do not **stop working with each other** but stay together.
a. hard to imagine b. break up c. keep away d. manage to do
- Some day, the television actor hopes to **play the main role** in a Hollywood movie.
a. prefer b. promise c. release d. star

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

album brand broke up hard to imagine managed to role

Rain began his career as a singer in high school, but the singing group (1) _____ after making two albums. Rain did not give up his dream. He (2) _____ meet a producer who helped him develop his talent. After he released his first solo (3) _____, he went on to star in a television drama series. Later, he played the main (4) _____ in a Hollywood movie. But he kept singing and making albums, too. Today, Rain is also a businessman. He owns the company called "Six to Five" that makes clothes. It is (5) _____ a more hard-working entertainer!



- Which other singers have also acted in television series or movies?
- Which career do you think would be most difficult: singing, acting, or owning a business? Why?



Urban Legends

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever heard a story you thought was true, but which turned out to be false?

2. Are there any famous stories from long ago in your country? Do you know if there is any truth in them?

3. What is the most unusual true story you have ever heard?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. _____ bizarre | a. easy and clear to see and understand |
| 2. _____ legend | b. very strange or unusual |
| 3. _____ obvious | c. become smaller |
| 4. _____ shrink | d. say you will do something bad if someone doesn't do what you want |
| 5. _____ threaten | e. related to a city |
| 6. _____ urban | f. a story or myth, usually from long ago |
| 7. _____ version | g. someone who has been hurt or killed by someone or something |
| 8. _____ victim | h. a particular form of something that is similar but not the same as earlier and later forms |

Have you heard about the woman who put her wet dog in the microwave to dry it, and ended up cooking her dog by mistake? Or did you hear about the man who died at his desk at work, and nobody in the office noticed he was dead for five days? These stories have two things in common. They are not true and they are **urban legends**.

5 Urban legends are usually stories about things that happened recently and took place in cities or in places well known to people. Another characteristic of urban legends is that there are many different **versions** of the same story, with local information changed to make the story seem more real. Today, the Internet has become a common way for urban legends to spread very quickly.

10 Some stories that sound like urban legends actually start from **bizarre** real events. For example, there is a story about muggers¹ using snakes to rob people. There have been real reports about muggers doing this. The muggers **threaten** a **victim** by holding a snake in the person's face. Then the robber takes the victim's money. According to
15 carrying snakes.

Other urban legends have been around for a long time, and many people just believe them as facts. A good example of this kind of urban legend is related to the Great Wall of China. The myth is that the Great Wall can be seen from the moon. However, astronauts who have been to the moon say that even the size of countries **shrinks** too
20 much at that distance. It is **obvious** to most people, when they think about it, that from the moon it is impossible to see cities or things built by man, but some people believe the Great Wall can be seen from orbit above the Earth. However, this is also a myth. Shuttle astronaut Jay Apt looked for it but could not find it. He reported seeing airports, but he couldn't see the Great Wall. He guessed that was because it was almost the same
25 color as the land around it.

¹ **mugger** a thief who attacks people for their money, often on a city street



Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
 - a. Amazing True Stories
 - b. Legends through History
 - c. Bizarre Crimes
 - d. Bizarre Stories
2. What is NOT true about urban legends?
 - a. They usually take place in the country, or in small towns.
 - b. There is usually more than one version of the legend.
 - c. They are sometimes based on a real event.
 - d. The Internet has made urban legends more widespread.
3. According to the passage, what do muggers do with snakes?
 - a. send them into locked rooms
 - b. throw them into people's cars
 - c. show them to people
 - d. give them to children
4. What is an urban myth about the Great Wall of China described in the passage?
 - a. It was made by aliens.
 - b. It is the size of a country.
 - c. It was used to study the moon.
 - d. It can be seen from space.
5. Which story in the passage really happened?
 - a. the dog in the microwave
 - b. the dead man in the office
 - c. the astronaut who saw the Great Wall from space
 - d. the muggers who threaten victims with snakes

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **hear about** — *learn about, hear a story about*
 - How did you **hear about** this restaurant?
 - Clifford was scared after he **heard about** the muggers in the area.
2. **have (something) in common (with)** — *share a feature or characteristic*
 - The reason that Brooke and her boyfriend have such a good relationship is because they **have** so much **in common**.
 - The only thing the students in this class **have in common** is their need to learn English.
3. **keep an eye out for** — *watch for something carefully*
 - Whenever I am in a bookstore, I **keep an eye out for** interesting new books.
 - There have been quite a few robberies in our neighborhood, so **keep an eye out for** strange people.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. There is a traditional Japanese _____ about *Momotaro*, the Peach Boy.
a. article b. essay c. legend d. urban
2. That question on the test was too easy. The answer was _____ to everyone.
a. obvious b. complicated c. bizarre d. random
3. Harvey _____ to quit his job if he did not get more money.
a. evolved b. threatened c. launched d. limited
4. When you're at the shopping mall today, _____ any bargains.
a. keep your eye on b. hear about c. break into d. keep an eye out for
5. In many countries, people are leaving farms and moving to _____ areas.
a. urban b. obvious c. widespread d. common
6. The robber was caught, and the money was returned to the _____.
a. mugger b. victim c. thief d. blanket

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

bizarre heard about in common legend versions victims

If you have (1) _____ muggers using snakes to rob people, then you have heard an urban (2) _____. Most urban legends have several characteristics (3) _____: there are usually several different (4) _____ of the same story; they often take place in urban areas; and because they sound (5) _____, but not obviously untrue, many people believe them completely.



1. Would you have believed any of the untrue stories mentioned in the reading passage? Which do you think was the most believable?
2. Do you think most of what you read on the Internet is true? What kinds of online information do you think you can trust the most, and the least?



Extreme Sports

Before You Read

Answer the following questions.

1. Do you like to watch sports on TV? If yes, what sports do you like to watch?

2. Which sports do you like to play or do?

3. Are there any sports that you would never try? Why?

Target Vocabulary

Match each word with the best meaning.

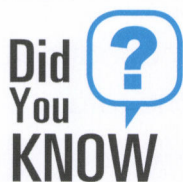
- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. _____ convince | a. in particular; giving special attention |
| 2. _____ demonstrate | b. far from normal; far from the center |
| 3. _____ encourage | c. younger |
| 4. _____ especially | d. show how to do something |
| 5. _____ extreme | e. a vacation or trip that includes many different places |
| 6. _____ junior | f. give a new label or name |
| 7. _____ rename | g. make others believe that something is true or a good idea |
| 8. _____ tour | h. give strength or hope to someone; help someone to do something |

In the summer of 1993, Ron Semaio, director of programming for the U.S. sports cable channel ESPN, came up with an idea for a new sports program. While he was watching television one afternoon, Semaio started to think about how much young people liked to do **extreme** sports, like skateboarding, snowboarding, and BMX bike riding. He
5 thought of an event where people could watch athletes compete in these sports in a kind of extreme Olympics.

It took some time to **convince** the management at ESPN that the idea showed promise, and then it took even longer to organize the competition. Finally, in the summer of 1995, the first Extreme Games took place in Rhode Island in the United States. More
10 than 350 athletes from around the world came to compete in events such as bungee jumping, barefoot waterskiing, windsurfing, BMX biking, skateboarding, and climbing. The competitions were shown on ESPN and were a big hit, **especially** with males between twelve and thirty years old.

The success of the first show resulted in the competition becoming an annual event.
15 The second year, ESPN **renamed** the competition the X Games. The organizers also announced that they would hold a winter X Games that year. In the winter games, athletes competed in BMX racing on snow, snowboarding, ice climbing, and various ski competitions.

That same year, a few athletes were also asked to travel to Brazil and China to
20 **demonstrate** their skill and to stir up interest in the X Games in those countries. The **touring** X Games show became known as the X Trials. New athletes could compete in the X Trials, and if they did well, they were then allowed to compete in the X Games. In addition to the X Games held in the United States each year, today there are also the Asian X Games, a Latin X Games, and a **Junior** X Games to **encourage** young athletes
25 to compete in extreme sports.



Hundreds of years ago, men on Pentecost Island in the South Pacific proved their bravery by tying vines to their feet and jumping from 30-meter towers. Were they the world's first bungee jumpers?



minutes



seconds

324 words

Reading Comprehension

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - a. the life of Ron Semaio
 - b. famous athletes in extreme sports
 - c. the dangers of extreme sports
 - d. the history of the X Games
2. Where did the first Extreme Games take place?
 - a. Brazil
 - b. the USA
 - c. China
 - d. The article doesn't say.
3. Which group was probably the largest group watching the first X Games?
 - a. young men
 - b. teenage girls
 - c. men over thirty
 - d. women in their twenties
4. Which was held first?
 - a. Junior X Games
 - b. Summer X Games
 - c. Winter X Games
 - d. Extreme Games
5. In which paragraph does the writer describe how the X Games first became popular?
 - a. paragraph 1
 - b. paragraph 2
 - c. paragraph 3
 - d. paragraph 4

Idioms

Find each idiom in the story.

1. **show promise** — *seem like one will be good or successful in the future*
 - Jacqueline has just started playing the piano, but she already **shows promise**.
 - I didn't **show** any **promise** at soccer, so I gave it up.
2. **result in** — *cause; lead to*
 - The heavy snow **resulted in** the school closing for the day.
 - Your bad diet will surely **result in** health problems in the future.
3. **stir up** — *excite*
 - The speaker **stirred up** the emotions of the crowd.
 - He is always trying to **stir up** trouble. The boss should fire him.

Vocabulary Reinforcement

A. Circle the letter of the word or phrase that best matches the words in *italics*.

1. He **showed** his skill at walking on his hands.
a. demonstrated b. encouraged c. organized d. convinced
2. Alice didn't want to come to the party, but I managed to **change her thinking**.
a. threaten her b. shrink her c. organize her d. convince her
3. Fiona is so good at sports because her parents really **gave her hope** when she was young.
a. demonstrated her b. experimented her c. launched her d. encouraged her
4. I don't like to play sports, and I **really** don't like to play basketball.
a. probably b. especially c. unfortunately d. eventually
5. His friends are **putting together** a surprise party for him.
a. organizing b. inviting c. convincing d. limiting
6. Violet is going on a twelve-day **trip across** Europe.
a. resolution to b. period of c. tour of d. companion to

B. Complete the passage with items from the box. One item is extra.

convince extreme junior result in show promise stir up

The X Games is a competition for athletes in (1) _____ sports. In addition to the X Games, and the (2) _____ X Games (for younger athletes), there is also the X Trials, where competitors in the X Games travel to other countries to (3) _____ interest in the competition. If athletes (4) _____ in the X Trials, this might (5) _____ them going on to compete in the X Games.



1. How popular in your country are the sports mentioned in the reading passage?
2. If you had to organize an X Games in your country, what sports would you include? Would you like to take part?

A. Find words for each definition. Two words are extra.

album promise	brand release	convince shrink	legend version	obvious victim	predict widespread
------------------	------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-----------------------

- _____ say what will happen in the future
- _____ start selling to the public
- _____ say you will do something
- _____ easy and clear to see and understand
- _____ common; found or happening in many places
- _____ someone who has been hurt or killed by someone or something
- _____ several songs sold together as one product
- _____ a particular form of something that is similar, but not the same as, earlier and later forms
- _____ kind or make of a certain company
- _____ make others believe that something is true

B. Complete the paragraph with items from the box. Two items are extra.

astronaut planet	conduct resulted in	consider so far	launched technology	limited to the time being	missions trip
---------------------	------------------------	--------------------	------------------------	------------------------------	------------------

People have been interested in the planet Mars since ancient times. Because of the distance of Mars from Earth, sending a rocket to the (1) _____ is not possible today. For (2) _____, exploration of Mars is (3) _____ unmanned spaceships.

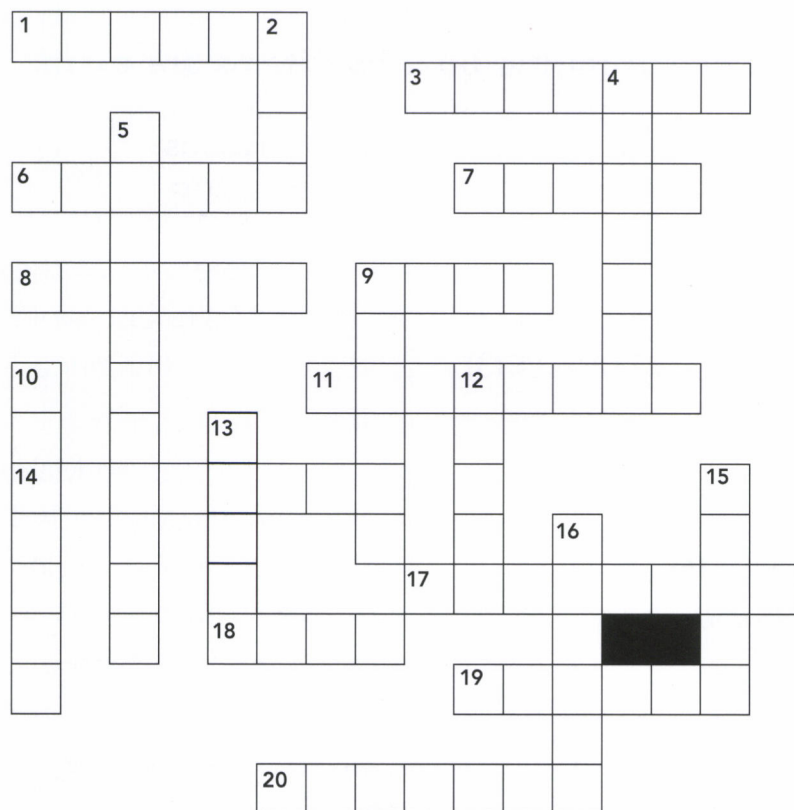
There have been several spaceships which have made the (4) _____ to Mars and sent photos back to Earth, but (5) _____ only a few have actually landed on the surface. The most famous of these (6) _____ was the Mars Pathfinder, which was (7) _____ in 1996 and landed on Mars in 1997. The Pathfinder, which was like a robot car, was able to (8) _____ a lot of useful research before it stopped working.

Some people (9) _____ space exploration and sending spaceships to other planets to be a waste of money. However, others think that the (10) _____ that is created, and the information that is learned, is good for all people.

C. Match each idiom with the best definition. One definition is extra.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ break up | a. cause; lead to |
| 2. _____ get rid of | b. stop working together as a group or team |
| 3. _____ have (something) in common | c. learn about; hear a story about |
| 4. _____ hear about | d. make something stay far away |
| 5. _____ in the long run | e. over a long period of time |
| 6. _____ keep an eye out for | f. seem like one will be good or successful in the future |
| 7. _____ keep away | g. share a feature or characteristic |
| 8. _____ manage to | h. complete or become with effort |
| 9. _____ show promise | i. start again from the beginning |
| 10. _____ start afresh | j. throw away; not keep |
| | k. watch for something carefully |

D. Use the clues below to complete the crossword.



Across

1. an on-going TV show
3. just before night
6. like better
7. related to the city
8. on a plane or ship
9. _____ in a movie
11. the person who manages money and hires artists and technicians
14. try to make someone afraid
17. something showing the day of the year
18. a trip that includes different places
19. Earth is one
20. strange

Down

2. _____ up trouble
4. be hard to _____
5. show by doing
9. get smaller
10. far from normal; away from the center
12. a serious or sad show
13. something you do all the time
15. _____ afresh
16. give a new name to

AUTHOR'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to acknowledge Ki Chul Kang for his inspiration and guidance. I would also like to acknowledge Ji Eun Jung for her honest feedback from the student perspective. Finally, I have to acknowledge all of those students who inspired me to seek out materials to suit the interest of a variety of readers. It was both enjoyable and instructive for me as a teacher and a writer.

I am also grateful to the following teaching professionals who gave very useful feedback as the third edition was being developed.

Casey Malarcher

Eun Young Yoo	ELC Institute, Korea
Hae Yoon Chung	Kangdong EPA, Korea
Hajime Uematsu	Hirosaki University, Japan
Haruko Sera	Hyogo Kenritsu University, Japan
Hyun Hwa Choi	Iksan Apple Institute, Korea
Ikuko Kashiwabara	Osaka Electro-Communication University, Japan
Ji Hyun Chung	21Century English Institute, Korea
Kuang Yun Ting	St. John's University, Taiwan
Moon Jeong Lim	Yonsei University Foreign Language Institute
Nobuo Tsuda	Konan University, Institute for Language and Culture, Japan
Seiko Oguri	Chubu University, Japan
Soo Jin Cho	Oedae Language School, Korea
Sung Hae Park	LCI Kids Club, Korea
Sun Wook Kim	Woongjin Gemstar English Institute, Korea

VOCABULARY INDEX

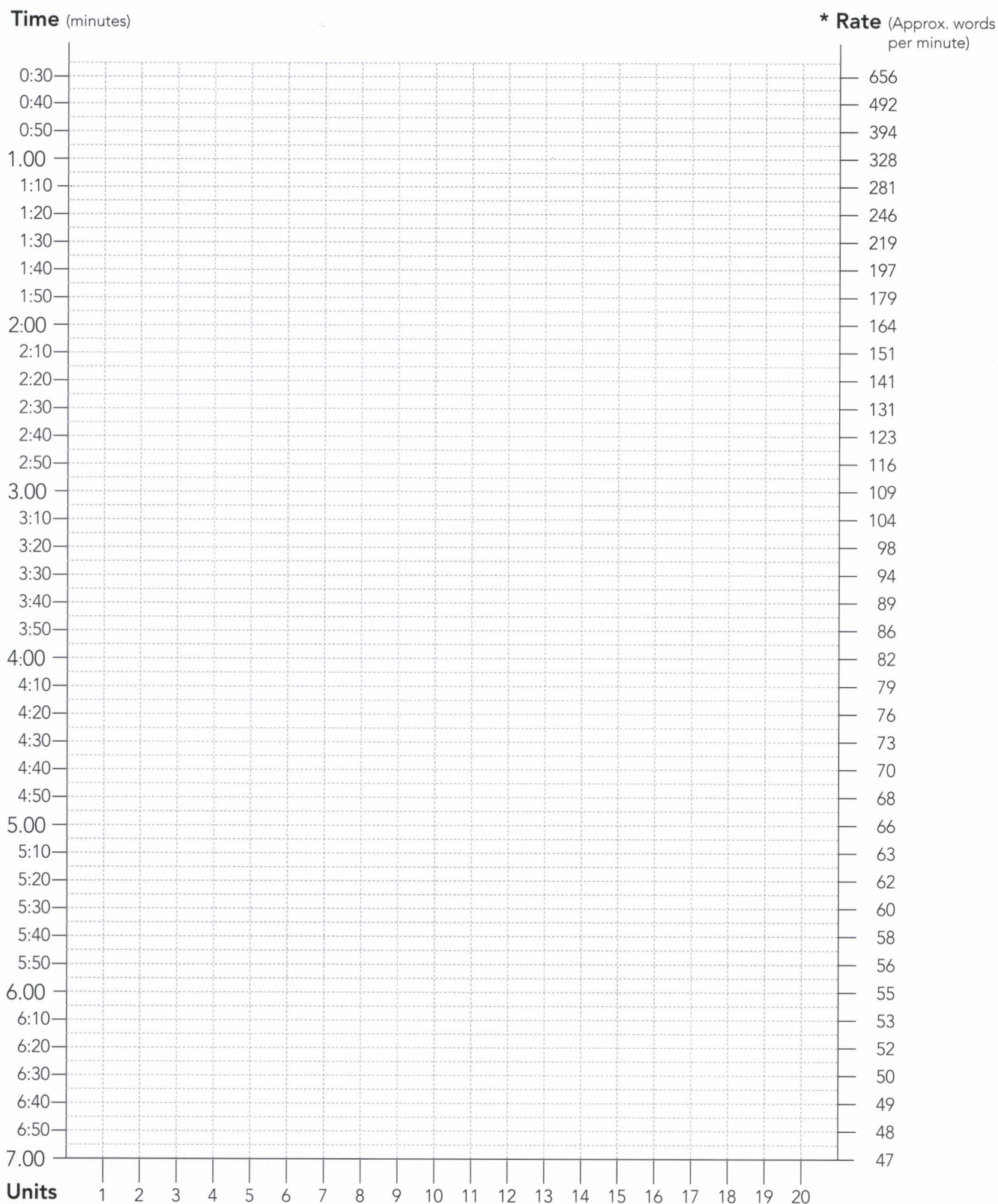
Words and phrases included in the Target Vocabulary and Idioms sections are listed below. The number refers to the Unit in which the word or phrase first appears. Idioms are shown in *italics*.

A					
<i>a close call</i>	6	C		especially	20
aboard	16	calendar	17	<i>even though</i>	5
access	7	career	3	evening	17
adventure	9	<i>carry on</i>	10	eventually	5
afford	7	casual	4	except	2
aim	10	<i>catch one's eye</i>	4	experiment	11
album	18	category	10	expert	15
amusing	11	challenge	1	explorer	5
animated	3	cheap	7	explosive	10
announcement	10	<i>check in(to)/out (of)</i>	11	export	6
annual	10	combined	2	extreme	20
article	5	<i>come a long way</i>	7	F	
<i>as a matter of fact</i>	4	comedy	3	fate	12
<i>as a rule</i>	6	companion	14	<i>for one thing</i>	9
<i>as the name suggests</i>	15	compare	9	<i>for the time being</i>	16
associate (something with something)	13	concert	8	forever	13
astronaut	16	conduct	16	formal	17
atmosphere	4	consider	15	found (something)	10
author	5	constant	13		
award	3	convince	20	G	
		costume	9	<i>get back</i>	11
		create	4	<i>get over</i>	11
		cure	11	<i>get rid of</i>	17
B				giant	8
<i>back and forth</i>	14	D		<i>give (something) a try</i>	13
<i>be hard to find</i>	3	decade	3	gown	17
<i>be hard to imagine</i>	18	definition	15		
<i>be harder than one thinks</i>	15	demonstrate	20	H	
<i>be limited to</i>	15	design	8	habit	17
<i>be related to</i>	12	development	7	<i>have (something) in common (with)</i>	19
<i>be similar to</i>	2	disease	11	health	11
<i>believe in</i>	12	documentary	14	<i>hear about</i>	19
billion	1	donation	1	hire	4
bizarre	19	downtown	4	horror	3
blanket	14	drama	18	huge	15
brand	18				
border	15	E		I	
bravery	14	economic	15	identify	6
<i>break up</i>	18	editor	11	imagination	8
breathe	6	element	2	import	6
<i>by contrast</i>	1	emotion	12	<i>in (high) demand</i>	9
<i>by hand</i>	9	encourage	20		
<i>by heart</i>	13				

<i>in comparison</i>	14	O		series	18
<i>in need</i>	1	obvious	19	<i>set up</i>	10
<i>in the long run</i>	16	<i>on the other hand</i>	4	<i>set/break a record</i>	2
individual	10	order	13	shoot (a movie)	9
industry	9	organized	7	<i>show promise</i>	20
intelligent	12	P		shrink	19
interest	10	painful	11	skill	2
issue	11	palm	12	<i>so far</i>	16
item	1	<i>pass away</i>	14	spin	2
J		perform	2	stadium	8
journalist	5	planet	16	<i>stand out</i>	10
judge	2	poison	6	star	18
junior	20	population	15	<i>start afresh</i>	17
K		predict	16	<i>stir up</i>	20
<i>keep an eye out for</i>	19	prefer	17	<i>succeed in</i>	3
<i>keep away</i>	17	producer	18	survey	1
L		program	7	symptom	6
launch	16	promise	17	T	
leadership	12	Q		technology	7
legend	19	<i>quite a lot (of)</i>	12	<i>tend to</i>	7
license	6	R		theory	5
location	4	random	13	<i>these days</i>	5
<i>look (just) like</i>	8	recognize	8	threaten	19
M		recover	14	tool	8
major	3	region	15	tour	20
<i>make it clear</i>	8	relationship	12	trip	5
<i>make up</i>	13	release	18	<i>try one's hand at something</i>	6
<i>manage to</i>	18	remarkable	14	<i>turn out</i>	7
medal	2	remind	8	U	
memorize	13	remove	6	unfortunately	13
minor	12	rename	20	urban	19
mission	16	repeat	13	V	
model	7	represent	12	version	19
mystery	9	<i>result in</i>	20	victim	19
N		reward	14	volunteer	1
<i>name someone as</i>	3	roast	4	W	
<i>needless to say</i>	2	role	18	wealthy	1
<i>next door</i>	8	romantic	3	<i>wear out</i>	5
novel	5	run (something)	4	wheelchair	14
		S		<i>when it comes to</i>	1
		satellite	16	widespread	17
		scenery	9	worldwide	1
		script	9		

READING RATE CHART

Record your reading rate progress on the chart below



* Reading rate numbers are based on an average passage length of 326 words in Book 2