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THOMSON HEINLE

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT EDITION
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To the Teacher

About The Heinle Picture Dictionary

The Heinle Picture Dictionary is an invaluable vocabulary resource for students learning the English language. It presents the most essential vocabulary for beginning to intermediate students in a unique format. In contrast to conventional picture dictionaries that illustrate target words in isolation, the Heinle Picture Dictionary conveys word meaning through the illustration of these words within meaningful, real-world contexts. It also offers students a multitude of opportunities to see, use, hear, and practice the words in context.

The dictionary is organized into 15 thematic units. Each two-page lesson within a unit focuses on a sub-theme of the broader unit theme. For example, under the unit theme of Housing, there are lessons focusing on different styles of houses, specific rooms of a house, finding a house, household problems, household chores, etc.

The focal point of each lesson is the word list and the corresponding illustration(s) and/or photograph(s) that illustrate the words. The word lists are arranged for ease of navigation, with the words appearing in the order in which they are illustrated in the book. Singular words in the word list are preceded by an indefinite article (or the definite article, in special cases where the definite article would be more common or appropriate). The inclusion of articles is intended to help students understand when and how articles should be used with the words in the dictionary.

Each lesson includes Words in Context, Words in Action, and Word Partnerships. Words in Context is a short reading that features a selection of the words from the word list. Words in Action is a pair of activities that help students put the words into meaningful use. Word Partnerships is a selection of collocations that expose students to high-frequency English word pairings using words from the word list.

Scientific Research Based

The Heinle Picture Dictionary was developed with research in mind. Research supports the idea that vocabulary is most effectively learned through repeated and varied exposure (Anderson, 1999) and through a strategic approach (Taylor, Graves, van den Broek, 2000). The Heinle Picture Dictionary provides students with not only clear illustrations to illuminate word meaning, but also numerous opportunities to encounter and use new vocabulary. The result is an approach to vocabulary learning that reinforces understanding of word meaning and helps students take ownership of new words.

The Heinle Picture Dictionary is adaptable to a variety of situations and purposes. Appropriate for both classroom and self-study, The Heinle Picture Dictionary can be used as a stand-alone vocabulary and language learning resource or, using the array of available ancillaries, as the core of The Heinle Picture Dictionary program.

Word Lists

The following list includes a few ideas that can be incorporated into the class to provide practice with the vocabulary:

- **Brainstorm to gather ideas.** With the books closed, ask students to brainstorm words they think might be in the lesson. Ask them to write down as many words as they can think of. Then ask students to check to see how many of the words are actually included in the lesson.
- **Check to see what the students already know.** As a class, ask students to cover the word lists and identify the words by numbers.
- **Introduce vocabulary.** Present each word to the students. Ask them to listen to the audio and repeat. Help them with pronunciation and check for comprehension.
- **Quiz students.** Ask students to point to pictures that correspond to words you call out. Or ask students to point to pictures that correspond to words embedded within a sentence or a paragraph that you read aloud.
- **Have students quiz each other.** Student A covers the word list and student B asks student A to point to the correct picture. Or ask students to work in pairs to define the meaning of words in the list using their own words.
- **Play Bingo.** Ask students to choose any five words from the list and write them down on a piece of paper. Call out words to the class at random. When a student has a word on his/her list, he/she checks it off. The first student to check off every word on his/her list wins.
- **Classify.** Ask students to classify vocabulary on a chart or in a cluster diagram. Identify the vocabulary and what it means. Templates for many charts and diagrams are available on the Activity Bank CD-ROM or can be produced by the students.
- **Do a dictation.** Give students spelling tests, dictation the words in context, or dictate sentences containing vocabulary. This can also be done as a pair work activity in which one student gives the words or sentences to the other student to dictate.
- **Have students create sentences/paragraphs.** Ask students to write sentences or paragraphs using the vocabulary from the list.
- **Encourage discussion.** Discuss the theme of the lesson, using the new vocabulary.

**Provide real-life tasks.** Have students use the vocabulary in a real-life task, such as making floor plans, giving directions, giving instructions, completing forms, etc.

**Words in Context**

Words in Context introduces students to words from the word list in the context of a reading about the lesson topic. In addition to introducing vocabulary from the lesson in context, these readings offer a number of pedagogical possibilities.
They provide interesting information that can be used to stimulate classroom discussion. The readings can also be used for classroom dictations or as models for writing.

Words in Action
The Words in Action section provides students with multi-skill activities to practice and reinforce the vocabulary. These activities are especially useful as an application after the students become comfortable with the new vocabulary.

Word Partnerships
The Word Partnerships section provides students with common high-frequency collocations using words from the word list. It may be helpful to show pictures or bring in real-life examples of the noun and adjective-based collocations, or to "perform" verb-based collocations for the class. Many of the "Word List" activities suggested above would work equally well with Word Partnerships.

Teaching Grammar with The Heinle Picture Dictionary
The scenes in The Heinle Picture Dictionary can be used as an effective tool for practicing grammar tenses. The following is an approach to using the dictionary to teach grammar.

Tell students to look at a scene in one of the lessons. Identify the tense frame. For example, if you're teaching present continuous, tell the students to imagine that everything in the scene is happening now.
1. Identify the context—a story, a class discussion, or a task that can work well here. Avoid correcting students at this point.
2. Teach the objective. Let the students know the particular grammar point you will focus upon.
3. Present the structure using a simple chart. Remember to keep the context in mind.
4. Ask students to describe the picture using the target tense. As an additional challenge, you may have students ask each other questions about the illustration.
5. Provide either written or oral practice.
6. Evaluate students' use and comprehension of the structure.
7. Provide an application that allows students to use the structure in a more independent and less guided way. The same scene can be used over and over again to teach different tenses. The next time the scene is used to teach or review a tense, students will already be familiar with the vocabulary, so it will be easier for them to focus on the grammar.

Supplemental Materials
The Lesson Planner. The full-color Lesson Planner provides complete lesson plans at three different levels for each lesson in the dictionary. The levels are coded as follows:

- ★ = Beginning Low
- ★★ = Beginning
- ★★★ = Beginning High/Intermediate Low

Classes often differ in exact level, so please consider these levels only as suggestions. They are primarily given to indicate the increasing difficulty of the lessons.

The lesson plans take the instructor through each stage of a lesson, from warm-up, introduction, and presentation through to practice and application. The Lesson Planner includes the Activity Bank CD-ROM, which has additional activities for each unit. These worksheets can be downloaded and customized by the instructor.

Each of the three lesson plans provided for every lesson in The Heinle Picture Dictionary is designed to be used in a full class period. This planner is different from a traditional teacher's guide in that it not only gives suggestions for what to do with the student material, but it also helps you to organize your entire class experience into a proven and productive lesson plan approach. The objective-driven lesson plans propose a variety of tasks and activities that culminate in an application and often an optional project.

As you incorporate lesson plans into your instruction, you will discover how this approach ensures effective teaching and successful language learning. The lesson plan format consists of the following:
- Warm-up and Review—Students are given tasks or activities that will activate their prior knowledge, preparing them for the lesson.
- Introduction—Students are given the objective for the lesson. This is an essential step as students must know what it is they will be learning and why they will be learning it.
- Presentation—Teachers present new material, check student understanding, and prepare students for the practice.
- Practice—Students practice an activity provided by the teacher.
- Evaluation—The teacher checks the students' ability to do the previous practice as an indication of their readiness to perform the application.
- Application—Students demonstrate their ability to perform the objective of a lesson more independently, with less teacher guidance.

The HPD Workbooks. There are two HPD Workbooks, each with its own supplemental audio program, there will be one for beginning and the other for intermediate students. The full-color workbooks are correlated page by page to the dictionary. They have a variety of activities, including listening activities, to support student learning.

The HPD Interactive CD-ROM. This interactive CD-ROM provides an abundance of interactive activities to reinforce the vocabulary learned in The Heinle Picture Dictionary. The HPD Audio Tapes and CDs include the readings and word lists.

We hope The Heinle Picture Dictionary becomes a source of engaging, meaningful language learning for your students. Please feel free to contact us at www.heinle.com with your comments and suggestions.
Welcome to
THE HEINLE PICTURE DICTIONARY

Four thousand words are presented in 16 contextualized, thematic units. Each lesson in the unit presents vocabulary through color photographs and illustrations, contextualized readings, high-frequency word patterns study, and active learning opportunities.

"Words in Context" shows how the language is actually used through accessible, contextualized readings at a high-beginning level.

"Word Partnerships" expands students' use and understanding of high-frequency word patterns and collocations.

"Words in Action" gives critical thinking activities designed to help students put the vocabulary into meaningful use.
- The full-color Lesson Planner includes over 300 fully developed lesson plans that provide extensive support for the busy teacher.

  The Lesson Planner provides lesson plans at three levels for each lesson in the dictionary. The lessons are coded as follows:
  
  ★ = Beginning Low
  ★★ = Beginning
  ★★★ = Beginning High/Intermediate Low

- The Activity Bank CD-ROM (included with the Lesson Planner) contains reproducible activity masters that can be customized for individual and classroom use.

- The Heinle Picture Dictionary Workbooks, beginning and intermediate, emphasize vocabulary and listening skills. Each workbook has its own audio program.

- The Heinle Picture Dictionary Interactive CD-ROM offers additional vocabulary practice through activities, games, and word webs.
Words in Context

Some cultures have special birthdays. In Mexico, a girl’s fifteenth birthday is special. She has a party called the quinceañera. In Japan, twenty is the beginning of adulthood. In Japan, people celebrate their twentieth birthday on January 15, the Day of Adults. In Thailand and Korea, the sixtieth birthday is the most important one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>eighteen</td>
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<td>nineteen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>twenty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>twenty-one</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Word Partnerships

an odd number
an even number
a lucky number

30 70 1,000
thirty seventy one thousand
40 80 10,000
forty eighty ten thousand
50 90 100,000
fifty ninety one hundred thousand
60 100 1,000,000
sixty one hundred one million
Fractions

$\frac{1}{4} = \text{one-quarter / a quarter}$

$\frac{1}{2} = \text{one-half / a half}$

$\frac{2}{3} = \text{two-thirds}$

$\frac{3}{4} = \text{three-fourths / three quarters}$

**Words in Action**

1. Work in a group. Practice reading the following:
   - 25 minutes / 62 students / 98 pages
   - 12th birthday / 10th floor / 21st of May

2. Work with a partner. Ask and answer these questions:
   - What's your street address?
   - What's your phone number?
Words in Context
I usually get up at about eight o'clock. But sometimes I like to get up before dawn. I love the quiet of the sunrise. About once a month I sleep until noon. On those days, there aren't enough hours in the day. Night comes much too soon.

Periods of time

- a second
- a minute
- an hour
- a day
- a week
- a month
- a year
  2001 – 2002
- a century
  2001 – 2100
- a decade
  2001 – 2010
- a millennium
  2001 – 3000
Times of day

- sunrise / dawn
- morning
- noon / midday
- afternoon
- evening
- sunset / dusk
- night
- midnight

Clock times

- six o'clock
- six oh-five / five past six / five after six
- six fifteen / (a) quarter past six / (a) quarter after six
- six forty-five / (a) quarter to seven / (a) quarter of seven
- six thirty-five / twenty-five to seven / twenty-five of seven
- six-thirty / half past six
- six fifty-five / five to seven / five of seven

Word Partnerships

- at
- ten o'clock
- night
- in
- the morning
- the evening
- every
- day
- once a
- week
- month
- this
- week
- last
- month
- next
- year
- two hours
- ago
- five months

Words in Action

1. What time do you usually get up? Have breakfast? Leave home in the morning? Have lunch? Go to bed?
2. What is your favorite time of day? Why? Discuss with a partner.
Words in Context

The Month Poem

Thirty days has September, April, June, and November.
All the rest have thirty-one
Except February.
February has twenty-eight most of the time,
But one year in four it has twenty-nine.

1 date
2 yesterday
3 today
4 tomorrow
5 Monday
6 Tuesday
7 Wednesday
8 Thursday
9 Friday
10 Saturday
11 Sunday
Words in Action

2. What are three dates that are important to you? These can be birthdays, anniversaries, or holidays. Discuss with a partner.
**Money and Shopping**

**Words in Context**
Be a smart shopper! Remember these things:
- Compare the price of the item you want in different stores.
- You can usually return or exchange items. Be sure to keep your receipt.
- Try to shop when there’s a sale. You’ll save money!

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coins</th>
<th>Bills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 a penny / one cent / 1¢</td>
<td>6 one dollar / a one-dollar bill / $1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 a nickel / five cents / 5¢</td>
<td>7 five dollars / a five-dollar bill / $5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 a dime / ten cents / 10¢</td>
<td>8 ten dollars / a ten-dollar bill / $10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 a quarter / twenty-five cents / 25¢</td>
<td>9 twenty dollars / a twenty-dollar bill / $20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 a half dollar / fifty cents / 50¢</td>
<td>10 fifty dollars / a fifty-dollar bill / $50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 one hundred dollars / a one hundred-dollar bill / $100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shopping
12 a sale
13 a shopper
14 a receipt
15 a cashier
16 a price tag
17 a cash register
18 the price
19 the sales tax
20 the total

Methods of payment
21 a bar code
22 the regular price / the full price
23 the sale price
24 a traveler's check
25 a (personal) check
26 cash
27 a debit card
28 a credit card

Verbs
29 windowshop
30 shop
31 buy
32 exchange
33 return
34 shop online

Word Partnerships
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>buy things</th>
<th>on sale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pay by</td>
<td>check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>credit card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay with</td>
<td>a check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a credit card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay (with)</td>
<td>cash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>save</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Saying prices
$1.25 = a dollar twenty-five
one twenty-five
$10.50 = ten dollars and fifty cents
ten fifty

Words in Action
1. What do you pay for with a credit card? What do you pay for with a check? What do you pay for with cash? Discuss with a partner.
2. Do you have any bills in your pocket? Which ones? Do you have any coins? Which ones?
Colors

Words in Context

Colors can make us feel different ways. Yellow can make us happy. Orange can make us feel full of energy. Black can make us feel sad. Blue can make us feel calm.

Primary colors

1. red
2. maroon
3. coral
4. pink
5. green
6. olive green
7. lime green
8. teal
9. blue
10. turquoise
11. navy (blue)
12. yellow
13. gold
14. purple
15. violet
16. brown
17. beige / tan
18. taupe
19. orange
20. white
21. cream / ivory
22. black
23. gray
24. silver
**Word Partnerships**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>light</th>
<th>pink</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dark</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pale</td>
<td>gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>color</td>
<td>cheerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dull</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Words in Action**

1. Look around the room. How many colors can you find? Make a list.
2. Work with a partner. Describe the color of one of your classmates' clothes. Your partner will guess the classmate.
   - Student A: Someone is wearing green and blue.
   - Student B: It's Marcia!
Words in Context
Look around you. Can you answer these questions?
- What's in front of you?
- What's behind you?
- What do you see above you?
- Is there someone or something close to you? Who or what?

Word Partnerships
right under
to
next to
just behind
in front of
to the left of
above
1. This cat is on top of the shelves.
2. This cat is far from the other cats.
3. This cat is on a box.
4. This cat is between two boxes.
5. These kittens are in / inside a box.
6. This kitten is outside (of) the box.
7. This cat is jumping off the shelves.
8. This cat is on the left of / to the left of cat number 9.
9. This cat is on the right of / to the right of cat number 8.
10. This cat is above / over cat number 13.
11. This cat is next to / beside the shelves.
12. This cat has a ribbon around its neck.
13. This kitten is below / under cat number 10.
14. This kitten is behind the shelves.
15. This kitten is near / close to the shelves.
16. This kitten is underneath the shelves.
17. This cat is in front of the shelves.

**Words in Action**

1. Cover the list of words. Ask a partner questions like this:
   - Where is cat number 10?
2. Describe where things are in your classroom. Write ten sentences using ten different prepositions.
Words in Context

Words in Action

1. Work in pairs. Say one of the words on the list. Your partner will say the opposite.

2. Describe things that are the same or different about two people you know. Use words from the list.
   - "Leo and Ali are strong."
   - "I'm tall. My brother is short."
The Telephone

Words in Context
Do you want to make a long-distance phone call in the U.S.? Pick up the receiver and dial 1 + the area code + the phone number. Do you need directory assistance? You can dial 411. Remember, there are four time zones in the U.S. When it is 9:00 PM in Los Angeles, it’s midnight in New York!

1. a pay phone
2. a receiver
3. a calling card / a phone card
4. a coin
5. 911 / emergency assistance
6. 411 / Information / directory assistance
7. a coin return
8. a telephone book / a phone book
9. a local call
10. a long-distance call
11. an international call
12. time zones
13. a caller
14. a phone jack
15. a cord
16. a headset
17. an operator
18. an answering machine
19. a cordless phone
20. a cell phone / a mobile phone
21. an antenna
22. an area code
23. a telephone number / a phone number
Verbs

24 pick up the phone
25 dial a number
26 hear the phone ring
27 answer the phone
28 have a conversation
29 hang up the phone

Word Partnerships

make an international call
make a long-distance call
make a local call
call directory assistance
call 911
look up a phone number
telephone company service bill

Words in Action

1. What is your area code and phone number?
What does the ideal classroom look like? Some experts think that a classroom should look friendly. It should have comfortable seats and desks. It should have a large bookshelf with many books. It should also have bright posters and bulletin boards to show students' work.

**Words in Context**

Homework for Friday: Read page 78. **Answer the questions.**

**Word Partnerships**

- go to the board
- write on
- erase
- a high school student
- a college
- an international graduate
- a hard / difficult test / exam
- an easy
- a midterm
- a final

**Verbs**

- cheat on a test
- fall a test
Words in Action

1. Work with a group. Make a list of everything in your classroom. Which group has the longest list?
2. Cover the word list. Find one word in the picture that starts with each of the following letters: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h.
Listen, Read, Write

**Words in Context**
People learn languages in different ways. Some students like to listen to the language. Others like to write lists of words. Others like to read a lot or talk with a group and discuss their ideas. What about you? How do you learn languages best?

1. raise your hand
2. hand in your paper
3. collect the papers
4. copy the sentence
5. exchange papers
6. write your name
7. read
8. look up a word (in the dictionary)
9. close your book
10. open your book
11. discuss your ideas
12. listen
13. spell your name
14. take a break
15. sit down
16. go to the board
17. erase the board
18 hand out papers
19 stand up
20 talk with a group
21 share a book
22 match
23 cross out
24 check
25 correct
26 fill in
27 underline
28 circle
29 darken

---

**Words in Action**

1. Take turns giving and following classroom instructions. For example, one person says, Stand up. The other person stands up.

2. Which activities do you often do in class? Make a list.

---

**Word Partnerships**

- read
  - silently
  - aloud / out loud
  - to your partner

- discuss
  - with a partner
  - with a group

- listen
  - to me
  - carefully
to your partner
  - and repeat
School

Words in Context
In the U.S., a principal manages the school. Guidance counselors help students plan their schedules. Students take home report cards a few times a year, and parents must sign them. Many students participate in extracurricular activities such as drama clubs or sports.

Word Partnerships
- elementary school
- middle school
- high school
- join a team
- join a club

George Washington High School
1st Semester Grade Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Stephens</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Garcia</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>History</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Hunt</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Algebra</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Jacobs</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1st Semester Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>8:00-9:25</td>
<td>Jog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9:25-10:20</td>
<td>Biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:20-10:40</td>
<td>Study Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10:40-11:00</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11:00-11:55</td>
<td>Spanish I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11:55-12:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12:30-1:25</td>
<td>English II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1:25-2:20</td>
<td>Algebra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<td>Garcia</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>English</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>A</td>
<td>Jacobs</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>12:30-1:25</td>
<td>English II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1:25-2:20</td>
<td>Algebra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mrs. Gunther,
My son, Luis, was absent on Tuesday and Wednesday because of the flu.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Sanchez

Words in Action

1. Think of a high school you know. Describe it to a partner.
2. Compare this high school with your high school or a high school in your town.
   - In your partner's high school, the auditorium was indoors.

I give permission for my child Jim Brown to go on the museum field trip on 11/15/05.

Sincerely,
Parent or Guardian
Computers

Words in Context
Computers keep getting smaller and faster. Scientists built the first computer in the 1940s. It was the size of a large room. In the 1970s, stores began to sell desktop computers. Then, in the 1990s, small laptops appeared. Now tiny handheld computers are popular.

Verbs
30 be online
31 enter your password
32 select text
33 click
34 scan
35 print (out)
Word Partnerships

1. a CD-ROM
2. a disk
3. a window
4. a toolbar
5. a folder
6. a cursor
7. a file
8. a (drop down) menu
9. icons
10. a scroll bar
11. a cable
12. a power strip
13. a projector
14. a scanner
15. a printer
16. a PDA / a handheld (computer)
17. a desktop (computer)
18. a key
19. a monitor
20. a screen
21. a keyboard
22. an e-mail (message)
23. a laptop (computer) / a notebook (computer)
24. a trackpad / a touchpad
25. software / a (computer) program
26. a mouse pad
27. a mouse
28. a CD-ROM drive
29. the (Inter)net / the (World Wide) Web

Internet symbols

@ at
. dot
/ (forward) slash
: colon

Words in Action

1. Draw a computer. Without looking at the word list, label each part of the computer.
2. Practice reading aloud these addresses:
   - president@whitehouse.gov
   - http://hpd.helnie.com
**Family**

**Words in Context**
Children often look more like one parent than the other. Maybe you have your mother’s eyes, your father’s hair, your grandmother’s skin color, or your grandfather’s lips. Who do you look like?
1 grandfather
2 grandmother
3 aunt
4 uncle
5 stepmother
6 father
7 mother
8 stepfather
9 mother-in-law
10 father-in-law
11 cousin
12 stepsister
13 half sister
14 brother-in-law
15 sister
16 sister-in-law
17 brother
18 husband
19 niece
20 nephew
21 son
22 daughter
23 grandchildren
24 grandparents
25 parents
26 wife

Word Partnerships
a first wife
a second husband
an ex-
an older brother
a younger sister

Words in Action
1. Which members of your family look alike?
   - I look like my sister.
   - My brother looks like my father.
2. Draw a family tree or bring pictures to class. Tell a partner about your family.

29 be a single mother
30 be remarried
Everyone loves to hold and rock a baby. But it takes time and energy to love, protect, and encourage children. It also costs a lot of money to raise them. The average family in the U.S. spends $160,000 to raise a child to the age of 18!
1. love him
2. nurse him
3. rock him
4. hold him
5. feed him
6. carry him
7. bathe him
8. change his diapers
9. play with him
10. pick him up
11. dress him
12. comfort him
13. discipline him
14. protect him
15. encourage him
16. help him
17. praise him
18. drop him off
19. pick him up
20. read to him
21. put him to bed

Word Partnerships
- grow (up) fast
- quickly
- read a book a story

Verbs
- crawl
- cry
- behave
- misbehave
- grow
- grow up

Words in Action
1. Write a list of “Rules for Parents.” Share your rules with the class.
   - Parents must always protect their children.
2. Talk with a group. What are the ten most important things to do for a child? Make a list. Put the most important things first.
Life Events

Words in Context

The Life of Princess Diana

1961
Princess Diana is born.

1980
Diana falls in love with Prince Charles.

1981
Diana and Charles get married.

1982
Diana has a baby, Prince William.

1984
Diana has another baby, Prince Henry.

1996
Charles and Diana get divorced.

1997
Diana dies in a car accident.
1. be born
2. learn to walk
3. start school
4. Immigrate
5. graduate from high school
6. go to college
7. rent an apartment
8. get a job
9. date
10. fall in love
11. get engaged
12. get married
13. buy a house
14. be pregnant
15. have a baby
16. raise a family
17. move
18. get sick
19. take a vacation
20. celebrate a birthday
21. become a grandparent
22. retire
23. travel
24. die / pass away

**Word Partnerships**
- celebrate: a holiday, an anniversary, an engagement
- raise: children, a son, a daughter

**Words in Action**
1. Write a timeline of your own life. Use "The Life of Princess Diana" as a model.
2. What do you think are the three most important events in a life?
Face and Hair

Words in Context

The way people wear their hair changes often. One year, long hair is the fashion for women. The next year, it is short hair. Sometimes curly hair is popular. But then soon everyone wants straight hair. Men's fashions change too. Sometimes sideburns are long and sometimes they are short. Beards and mustaches come and go.

Word Partnerships

a friendly face
a happy face
a pretty face
thin hair
thick hair
reading glasses
prescription glasses
1. Compare yourself with a partner.
   a. We both have short hair.
   b. I have freckles. Alex doesn’t.
2. Work with a partner. Take turns describing the face of someone you know. The other person will draw the face.
Daily Activities

**Words in Context**

José and I have two children and we both work. Our lives are busy. I usually wake up early. I go to work at 6:00 A.M. I'm a clerk at a market. José wakes the kids up and takes them to school. I go home at noon and have lunch. Then José goes to work. I do the housework and make dinner. The children go to bed before José returns at 10:00 P.M. The next day we get up and do it all again!

1. wake up
2. get up
3. brush your teeth
4. take a shower
5. comb your hair
6. shave
7. put on makeup
8. get dressed
9. eat breakfast / have breakfast
10. take your child to school
11. go to work
12. take a coffee break
13. eat lunch / have lunch
14. go home
15. take a nap
16. exercise / work out
17. do homework
18. make dinner
19. eat dinner / have dinner
20. take a walk
21. do housework
22. take a bath
23. go to bed
24. sleep
25. watch television

**Words in Action**

1. Take turns asking and answering questions about the picture.  
   - Student A: What does the family do in the morning?  
   - Student B: They wake up, get dressed, and eat breakfast.
2. Tell your partner about your typical morning.  
   - I wake up at 9:00. First I brush my teeth and then I take a shower.
Walk, Jump, Run

Words in Context

I live in Los Angeles. What a busy place it is! I often run because I am always late. I have to get on the bus at 8:00 in order to arrive at work by 9:00. There is a lot of traffic. It is probably faster to walk. But I study English while I ride the bus. I am learning a lot!
Words in Action

1. What five things do you do every day? Use words from the list.
2. Take turns acting out some of the verbs on the list. The other students will guess what you are doing.

Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Adjectives/Phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leave</td>
<td>slip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enter / go in</td>
<td>jog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>march</td>
<td>cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get out (of)</td>
<td>run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get in</td>
<td>get on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>go down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get off</td>
<td>go up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stand up</td>
<td>crawl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sit (down)</td>
<td>kneel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>follow</td>
<td>squat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Feelings

Words in Context

People cry when they feel sad or homesick. Sometimes they also cry when they are happy, angry, or scared. People laugh when they are happy. Sometimes they also laugh when they are nervous about something.
Word Partnerships

angry about
confused embarrassed
happy
afraid of
proud
tired
frustrated by
cnfused

Words in Action

1. How do you feel right now? Use one or more words from the list.
2. Find a picture of a person in a magazine or newspaper. How do you think the person feels?
   She is not smiling. She looks bored or angry. Maybe she is in pain.
Wave, Greet, Smile

Words in Context
Ways to greet people differ from country to country. In the
U.S., people often shake hands when they first meet. In Japan,
people frequently bow to each other. In Chile, women often
hug and kiss each other.

1 argue
2 greet
3 visit
4 shake hands
5 touch
6 have a conversation
7 give a gift
8 write a letter
9 apologize
10 compliment
11 agree
12 disagree
13 comfort
14 bow
15 introduce
16 call
17 hug
18 smile
19 help
20 wave
21 kiss
22 dance
23 invite
24 congratulate
**Word Partnerships**

- agree with
- dance
- argue
- apologize to
- bow
- wave

**Words in Action**

1. How do men and women in your culture greet someone new? How do they greet good friends? Family members?

2. Write five sentences about your best friend. Use words from the list.

---

**Congratulations!**
There are documents for almost every important event in life. When you are born, you get a birth certificate. When you graduate from school, you get a diploma. You get a driver's license when you are ready to drive. You apply for a passport before you travel to another country. And you get a marriage certificate when you get married.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A (registration) form</th>
<th>Documents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 name</td>
<td>16. vehicle registration card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 last name / surname / family name</td>
<td>17. Resident Alien card / green card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 first name</td>
<td>18. driver’s license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 middle initial</td>
<td>19. student ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 sex / gender</td>
<td>20. business card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 date of birth</td>
<td>21. Social Security card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 place of birth</td>
<td>22. passport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Social Security number</td>
<td>23. visa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 telephone number</td>
<td>24. birth certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 e-mail address</td>
<td>25. marriage certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 street address</td>
<td>26. Certificate of Naturalization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 city</td>
<td>27. college degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 state</td>
<td>28. high school diploma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 zip code</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 signature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Word Partnerships

- apply for a passport
- get a marriage license
- have a green card
- sign your name
- print
- say
- fill in / fill out a form
- an application form
- an order

Words in Action

1. Which documents do you have? Make a list.
2. Role-play. Student A is registering for a class. Student B is asking for personal information.
   - Student A: Hi, I’d like to register for a class.
   - Student B: Sure. What’s your last name?
Women from many different countries have been in space. In 1963 Valentina Tereshkova, a Russian woman, was the first woman in space. Sally Ride was the first American woman in space. Chiaki Mukai was the first Japanese woman in space. A French woman, a Canadian woman, and an English woman have also been in space.

1. Canadian
2. American
3. Mexican
4. Venezuelan
5. Colombian
6. Peruvian
7. Brazilian
8. Chilean
9. Argentine / Argentinean
10. Britsh
11. German
12. French
13. Spanish
14. Italian
15. Greek
16. Turkish
17. Iranian
18. Egyptian
19. Saudi Arabian
20. Nigerian
21. Russian
22. Indian
23. Chinese
24. Korean
25. Japanese
26. Thai
27. Vietnamese
28. Filipino
29. Malaysian
30. Australian
Words in Action

1. With a partner, practice matching countries and nationalities. One person will say a country, the other will say the nationality. Take turns.
   - Student A: Brazil
   - Student B: Brazilian

2. Do you have classmates or friends from other countries? Make a list of their nationalities.
Words in Context

I come from Concon, a small town in Chile. There's a church, a gas station, a school, and a soccer stadium. There is no mall, no hospital, no library, and no movie theater. Concon is beautiful. There are parks in the town and beaches nearby. Sometimes I get homesick for my little town.
1. a factory
2. a stadium
3. a mall
4. a motel
5. a mosque
6. a school
7. a synagogue
8. a hospital
9. a college
10. a police station
11. a theater
12. a movie theater
13. a church
14. a post office
15. an office building
16. a fire station
17. a city hall / a town hall
18. a library
19. a courthouse
20. a gas station
21. a parking garage
22. a high-rise (building)
23. a car dealership
24. a sidewalk
25. a corner
26. an intersection
27. a street
28. a park

---

**Word Partnerships**

- a narrow street
- a wide street
- a dead-end street
- a quiet street
- a busy street
- an elementary school
- a middle school
- a high school
- a public school
- a private school

---

**Words in Action**

1. One person describes the location of a building in the picture. The other person guesses what the building is.
   - Student A: It's between the city hall and the courthouse.
   - Student B: The library!

2. Which of the places on the list are in your town (or in the town closest to your home)?
Shops and Stores

Words in Context
Americans shop a lot before holidays. Before Thanksgiving, supermarkets sell a lot of food. Just before Christmas, department stores and toy stores are crowded. Around Valentine’s Day, florists and jewelry stores are very busy.

1. an electronics store
2. a clothing store
3. a shoe store
4. a gift shop
5. a jewelry store
6. a sporting goods store
7. a toy store
8. a furniture store
9. a bookstore
10. a music store
11. a hair salon / a beauty salon
12. a barbershop
13. a health club / a gym
14. a thrift shop / a second-hand store
15. a copy shop
16. a nail salon
17. a (dry) cleaner
18. a video store
19. a flower stand
20. a coffee shop
21. a pet store
22. a bakery
23. a laundromat
24. a fast food restaurant
25. a department store
26. a drugstore / a pharmacy
27. a supermarket
28. an ice cream stand
29. a photo kiosk
30. a flea market
**Word Partnerships**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shop at</td>
<td>a bookstore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work at</td>
<td>a jewelry store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manage</td>
<td>a music store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>own</td>
<td>a bakery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Words in Action**

1. You need bread, dog food, aspirin, a swimsuit, and a CD. Which stores will you go to?
2. What three stores in the picture do you most like to go to? Why? Tell a partner.
Bank

Words in Context
These days many bank customers do not want to wait in a line for a teller. They can check their savings account and checking account balances by phone or on their computer. They can also make a deposit or withdraw money at an ATM.

Word Partnerships
- a withdrawal
- slip
- a deposit
- sign
- endorse
- cash
- deposit
- bounce
- earn
- interest

Central Bank
5001 BAY ST., BROOKLYN, NY 11235

CHECKING
Monthly Statement Account: 000001546093
Statement Period: 04/23/06 through 05/21/05

F. Brown
Parker St.
Brooklyn, NY 11235

Balance: $552.32
Deposit/Credit
Interest Paid
Checks/Collections

Balance: $552.32

Ending Balance

If you have any questions, visit any branch office to report a lost or stolen checkbook.
1. When was the last time you went to the bank? What did you do there? What part of the bank did you go to? Who did you speak to?

2. Work with a partner. One person says the steps to using an ATM. The other acts out the steps.
Post Office

Words in Context

Do you want the mail you send to arrive safely and on time? Be sure to use a **zip code** on every letter and **package**. Also, be sure to use a **return address**. A **postal clerk** can weigh your mail so you will know how much **postage** to put on it.

---

1 a bill
2 a letter
3 a greeting card
4 a (return) address
5 a stamp
6 a (mailing) address
7 a zip code
8 an envelope
9 a mailbox
10 a mail carrier / a letter carrier
11 a mail truck
12 a stamp machine
13 a post office box / a P.O. Box
14 a catalog
15 a (postal) scale
16 a postcard
17 a package
18 a postmark
19 overnight mail / next-day mail
20 a (postal) clerk
Word Partnerships

- a business letter
- a personal letter
- a love letter
- a first class stamp
- a book of stamps
- a sheet of stamps
- a roll of stamps
- a postage-paid envelope
- a self-addressed stamped envelope

Words in Action

1. What kinds of mail do you send? What kinds do you get? What is your favorite kind of mail to receive? What is your least favorite? Discuss with a group.
2. Describe your last visit to the post office. What did you do? Who did you talk to? What did you see? Tell your partner.
Libraries can change people's lives. In 1953, author Frank McCourt arrived in New York City from Ireland. One day a man told Frank to go to a library. So Frank did. He got a library card, checked out a book, and fell in love with reading. All of the reading he did at the library helped Frank McCourt become a successful writer. Now people can read his autobiography in 30 different languages!
1. the periodical section
2. a magazine
3. a microfilm machine
4. the reading room
5. the reference desk
6. an online catalog / a computerized catalog
7. the fiction section
8. the nonfiction section
9. a dictionary
10. an encyclopedia
11. a librarian
12. a library card
13. a hardcover (book)

14. a paperback (book)
15. an atlas
16. the circulation desk / the checkout desk
17. a newspaper
18. a headline
19. a title
20. a novel
21. an author / a writer
22. a cookbook
23. a biography
24. an autobiography
25. a picture book

**Word Partnerships**

- a library _______ book
- a good _______ book
- a boring _______ writer
- a detective _______ novel
- a romance
- a science-fiction
- a historical

**Words in Action**

1. Imagine you will spend an afternoon in this library. What will you do?
2. Discuss the following questions with a group:
   - What is your favorite book?
   - What is your favorite magazine?
   - What is your favorite newspaper?
Daycare Center

Words in Context

Parents should look for the following things at a daycare center:

- Are the children busy and happy?
- Do the childcare workers take good care of the children?
- Is there a special room for newborns?
- Are the high chairs, potty chairs, and changing tables clean?

Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a cute</th>
<th>baby</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a newborn</td>
<td>food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baby</td>
<td>diaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a clean</td>
<td>a dirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change</td>
<td>a diaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play with</td>
<td>toys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put away</td>
<td>share</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Words in Action

1. Which are the 10 most important items for a newborn? Discuss and make a list with a group.

2. Imagine you have a one-year-old baby. You are taking a trip on an airplane. Which items will you take?
City Square

Words in Context

Prague and Marrakesh have interesting city squares. The squares have outdoor cafés, street vendors, street musicians, and pedestrians. There are many hotels, museums, and restaurants. At night, there are plenty of tourists in the squares.
21 a tourist information booth
22 a street musician
23 a statue
24 a museum
25 a newsstand

Word Partnerships
- an art museum
- a science
- a natural history
- a street sign
- a neon
- a sidewalk café
- an outdoor

Words in Action
1. Imagine you are a tourist in this city square. Where will you go? What will you do?
2. Think about the town or city you live in or near. Make a list of all the things you can find there.
Iceland has very little crime. There are only four prisons, and many of the prisoners are part-time! There are usually only one or two murders a year, and crimes like armed robbery are extremely rare. There are sometimes muggings in the capital city of Reykjavik, but Iceland is still one of the safest countries in the world.
1 auto theft
2 bribery
3 burglary
4 theft
5 drug dealing
6 drunk driving
7 arson
8 graffiti
9 mugging
10 murder
11 shoplifting
12 vandalism
13 gang violence
14 armed robbery
15 an arrest
16 a victim
17 a witness
18 a criminal
19 handcuffs
20 a police officer
21 a trial
22 a jury
23 a judge
24 a lawyer / an attorney
25 a courtroom
26 a jail / a prison
27 a prisoner

Word Partnerships
- a fair trial
- a speedy trial
- commit a crime
- witness report
- go to prison
- spend time in prison
- get out of prison

Words in Action
1. Talk with a group. Which crimes are most common in your community?
2. Put the crimes in a list from the least serious crime to the most serious crime. Discuss your list with a partner.
Types of Homes

Words in Context
Do you live in a house, an apartment, or a condo? There are many other kinds of homes, too. For example, some people in the Sahara Desert live in tents. Some people in the U.S. live in mobile homes. And some people near the North Pole live in igloos.

Word Partnerships
- live in: a house, an apartment, a dorm
- live on: a houseboat, a ranch
1 a house
2 a tent
3 a cottage
4 a (log) cabin
5 a chalet
6 a duplex / a two-family house
7 a mobile home
8 a farmhouse
9 an apartment
10 a condominium / a condo
11 a villa
12 a townhouse
13 a houseboat
14 a palace
15 an Igloo
16 a ranch
17 a retirement home
18 a dormitory / a dorm
19 a castle

Words in Action
1. What kinds of homes have you lived in or stayed in? Tell your class.
2. You can stay in three of these homes. Which three will you choose? Why?
Finding a Place to Live

**Words in Context**

Are you looking for an apartment? It isn't always easy. Read the classified ads in newspapers and talk to your friends. Make appointments to see a lot of apartments. Before you sign a lease, talk to the landlord. Ask questions like these:

- How much is the security deposit?
- When is the rent due?
- When can I move in?

**Renting an Apartment**

1. look for an apartment
2. make an appointment (with the landlord)
3. meet the landlord
4. see the apartment
5. ask questions
6. sign the lease
7. pay a security deposit
8. get the key
9. pack
10. load a van or truck
11. unpack
12. arrange the furniture
13. decorate the apartment
14. pay the rent
15. meet the neighbors
Buying a House

16 call a realtor
17 look at houses
18 make a decision
19 make an offer
20 negotiate the price
21 inspect the house
22 apply for a loan
23 make a down payment
24 sign the loan documents
25 move in
26 make the (house) payment

Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>look for</th>
<th>apartment</th>
<th>in the classified ads online with a realtor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pay</td>
<td>the rent</td>
<td>early, late, on time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words in Action

1. Work in pairs. Cover the words. Say what’s happening in one of the pictures. Your partner will find and point to this picture. Take turns.
2. Have you rented an apartment or bought a house? Tell your group what steps you took.
I'm the **superintendent** of an **apartment building** in Los Angeles. We have 30 **unfurnished apartments**. Most of these are **studios**. We have a **laundry room** in the **basement**. There's no **doorman**, but I watch everyone who comes in the **lobby**. I take good care of my building.
1. a storage space
2. a dumpster
3. a superintendent / a super
4. stairs
5. a furnace
6. a water heater
7. a basement
8. a parking space
9. a studio (apartment)
10. a tenant
11. a roommate
12. a hallway
13. a one-bedroom apartment
14. an air conditioner
15. a workout room / a gym
16. a balcony
17. a courtyard
18. a laundry room
19. a fire escape
20. an unfurnished apartment
21. a furnished apartment
22. a lobby
23. an elevator
24. a revolving door
25. a doorman
26. a peephole
27. a door chain
28. a dead-bolt (lock)
29. a doorknob
30. an intercom
31. a key

Word Partnerships
the ground floor
the first
the second
the third
the fourth

Words in Action
1. Role-play with a partner. One of you is the super of this building. The other is looking for an apartment.
   - Student A: Is there a laundry room?
   - Student B: Yes, it's in the basement.
2. Describe an apartment building you know.
Different cultures have different kinds of **houses**. North American houses often have **yards** with **lawn**s. People cook on their **grills** and relax on a **patio**, **porch**, or **deck**. Some Arab and Mexican houses have **courtyards**. Even **windows** are different from place to place. In France, windows open like **doors**. In Greece and North Africa, windows are painted blue.
1. a chimney
2. an attic
3. a skylight
4. a roof
5. a deck
6. a grill / a barbecue
7. a hammock
8. a lawn / grass
9. a lawn mower
10. a window
11. a shutter
12. a door
13. a doorbell
14. a porch
15. steps
16. a garage
17. a rake
18. a driveway
19. a garbage can / a trash can
20. a yard
21. a garden
22. a patio
23. a gate
24. a fence
25. hedge clippers
26. a wheelbarrow
27. a (garden) hose
28. a walk(way)
29. a sprinkler

Word Partnerships
- a flower garden
- a vegetable
- a chain-link fence
- a picket
- a barbed wire
- a front door
- a screen
- a garage

Words in Action
1. Cover the word list. Name as many parts of the house as you can. Start at the top of the house and work your way down.
2. Draw your dream house. Label all the parts. Show your dream house to a partner. How are they similar? How are they different?
Kitchen and Dining Area

Words in Context

Before 1900, few kitchens had electricity. People used candles for light. There were no refrigerators, no ovens, no dishwashers, and no blenders. There were no faucets, either. To wash dishes, people had to get water from outdoors and heat it over a fire.

1 a microwave (oven)  21 a stool
2 a cabinet         22 a chair
3 dishes           23 a plate
4 a shelf           24 a bowl
5 a counter (top)   25 a glass
6 a stove          26 a placemat
7 a (tea) kettle    27 silverware
8 an oven          28 a candle
9 a potholder       29 a teapot
10 a coffeemaker   30 a mug
11 a spice rack    31 a napkin
12 a blender       32 a table
13 a toaster
14 a dishwasher
15 a sink
16 a drying rack / a dish rack
17 a garbage disposal
18 a dish towel
19 a freezer
20 a refrigerator

Word Partnerships

a dining room       table
a kitchen           chair
an electric         stove
a gas
load               the dishwasher
start / turn on     empty
Words in Action

1. What do you think are the ten most important things in this kitchen? Why?
2. Work with a group. What things do all of you have in your kitchen? Make a list.
Living Room

Words in Context
Some people like lots of furniture in their living rooms—a sofa, a love seat, a coffee table, chairs, a wall unit, and several lamps. Others like just a rug and a couple of easy chairs. In the Middle East, people often sit on cushions or low benches instead of chairs. And in some Asian countries, people sit on the floor.
Word Partnerships

- a floor
- a table
- a desk
- sit
  - in an armchair
  - in a rocking chair
  - on a sofa
  - on the floor
  - on a cushion

Words in Action

1. How is your living room similar to this one? How is it different? Discuss with a partner.
   - I have a fireplace like the one in the picture.
   - My sofa is bigger than the one in the picture.

2. Draw your perfect living room. Label all the items in the drawing.
Words in Context
Feng shui is a Chinese art. It suggests ways to make homes healthy and happy. For a calm bedroom, your bed should not face a door. Your bedsprea should not touch the floor. In the bathroom, the toilet should not face the door. You should have many mirrors. Mirrors bring happiness.

1. closet
2. blanket
3. carpet
4. rug
5. drawer
6. dresser
7. mirror
8. (window) shade
9. alarm clock
10. night table
11. pillowcase
12. pillow
13. mattress
14. bed
15. sheet
16. comforter
17. bedsprea
Word Partnerships

18 a shower  22 a (bathtub)  26 a towel  30 a toilet brush
19 a shower curtain  23 a plunger  27 a faucet  31 a wastebasket
20 a drain  24 toilet paper / toilet tissue  28 a sink  29 a washcloth
21 a medicine cabinet  25 a toilet

Words in Action

1. Draw your bedroom and label the things in it. Then describe it to a partner.  
   - There is a big bed with three red pillows.  
   - There’s also a dresser with five drawers.

2. What things are usually already in a bedroom and bathroom when you move into a house or apartment? What things do you usually need to bring? Make lists with a partner.
Household Problems

Words in Context

A: Our kitchen sink is clogged.
B: Call a plumber right away.
A: And the power is out.
B: Call an electrician.
A: And the roof is leaking, too.
B: Call a real estate agent. You need a new house!
1. The power is out.
2. The toilet is clogged.
3. The roof leaks.
4. The wall is cracked.
5. The faucet drips.
6. The light bulb is burned out.
7. The heater doesn’t work.
8. The pipes are frozen.
9. The basement is flooded.
10. The window is broken.
11. The lock is jammed.
12. a breaker panel
13. a circuit breaker
14. an electrician
15. a plumber
16. a roofer
17. a handyman
18. an exterminator
19. a water meter
20. a gas meter
21. a meter reader
22. a locksmith

Word Partnerships
read the meter
turn on
shut off
flip the circuit breaker
replace

Words in Action
1. Discuss these questions: What household problems did you have last year? Who did the repairs?
2. Describe a household problem. Your partner will tell you who to call.
   - Student A: I can’t open the front door.
   - Student B: Call a locksmith.
In many houses, men and women share household chores. For example, in some houses women do the cooking, and men wash the dishes. Sometimes women do the laundry, and men fold the clothes. Sometimes women weed the garden, and men rake the leaves. What chores do you do in your family?
1. make the bed
2. change the sheets
3. do the laundry
4. sweep the floor
5. fold the clothes
6. pay the bills
7. vacuum the carpet
8. dust
9. polish the furniture
10. clean the sink
11. scrub the toilet
12. mop the floor
13. empty the wastebasket
14. shake out the rug
15. weed the garden
16. wash the car
17. mow the lawn / mow the grass
18. water the lawn
19. take out the trash / put out the trash
20. rake the leaves
21. do the dishes / wash the dishes
22. cook / do the cooking
23. dry the dishes
24. put away the dishes

Word Partnerships
- clean: the house, the bathroom, your bedroom
- polish: the car, the silver, the floor

Words in Action
1. Name two household chores you like to do and two you hate to do.
2. Work in a group. Imagine your group is a family—a mother, a father, and teenage children. Divide the household chores on the list among yourselves. Who will do what?
Cleaning Supplies

Words in Context
Do you want to wash a window? Follow these steps:
- Put on rubber gloves.
- Mix a gallon of warm water with a little ammonia.
- Put the liquid on the window with a clean sponge.
- Pull a squeegee across the window.
- Wipe the squeegee with a rag or a paper towel and repeat.

1. a feather duster
2. a dustpan
3. a vacuum cleaner bag
4. vacuum cleaner attachments
5. a vacuum (cleaner)
6. a squeegee
7. paper towels
8. trash bags
9. furniture polish
10. a dust cloth
11. glass cleaner
12. dishwasher detergent
13. dish soap / dishwashing liquid
14. a scouring pad
15. bug spray / insect spray
16. a bucket / a pail
17. a rag
18. rubber gloves
19. cleanser
20. a scrub brush
21. a sponge
22. a flyswatter
23. a stepladder
24. a mousetrap
25. a recycling bin
26. a mop
27. a dust mop
28. a broom

Word Partnerships
- heavy-duty trash bags
- 20-gallon plastic
- a sponge mop
- a sting a floor
- a push broom
- a kitchen
Words in Action

1. Name cleaning supplies you use often. What do you use each item for?
2. You need to clean your living room, your bathroom, and your kitchen. Which cleaning items will you use for each room?
Words in Context

Grapes are one of the most popular fruits in the world. Every day, millions of people enjoy them. Many people also like apples. Apples first came from Afghanistan. Oranges, lemons, and limes are also popular around the world. These fruits came from China.
Fruits
1  a pear
2  a kiwi
3  an orange
4  a pomegranate
5  grapes
6  a watermelon
7  a pineapple
8  a mango
9  a grapefruit
10 an avocado
11 an apple
12 a cantaloupe
13 a coconut
14 a lemon
15 a plum
16 an apricot
17 blueberries
18 a papaya
19 a peach
20 a lime
21 cherries
22 figs
23 olives
24 dates
25 strawberries
26 raspberries
27 raisins
28 a tangerine
29 a banana

Nuts
30 pecans
31 almonds
32 pistachios
33 peanuts
34 walnuts

Word Partnerships
- peel  a banana
- an orange
- an apple
- crack (open)  a nut
- ripe  fruit
- juicy
- canned
- diced
- citrus
- tropical

Words in Action
1. What are your five favorite fruits? Rank them in order. Share your list with your class. Is your list similar to other students’ lists?
2. Create a recipe for a delicious fruit drink. Use at least four fruits.
Vegetables

Words in Context
Cabbage Slaw Recipe
Cut a head of cabbage into thin slices. Then cut a large cucumber, a bell pepper, a carrot, and an onion (or three scallions) into small pieces. Mix everything together with a little salt. Add a little oil and vinegar and mix everything again.

1. broccoli
2. beets
3. asparagus
4. spinach
5. lettuce
6. squash
7. tomato
8. cabbage
9. pinto beans
10. chickpeas / garbanzo beans
11. zucchini
12. eggplant
13. artichoke
14. celery
15. carrot
16. cauliflower
17. turnip
18. kidney beans
19. carrot
20. bean sprouts
21. lima beans
22. sweet potato
23. bell pepper
24. corn
25. cucumber
26. potato
27 green onions / scallions
28 green beans / string beans
29 garlic
30 peas
31 a radish
32 a mushroom

Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a head of</th>
<th>cabbage</th>
<th>cauliflower</th>
<th>lettuce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an ear of</td>
<td>corn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a spinach</td>
<td>leaf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fresh</td>
<td>vegetables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frozen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organic</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words in Action

1. Which vegetables do you have in your house right now? Which ones do you eat raw? Which ones have you never eaten?
Fish and shellfish are healthy foods. They contain very little fat. The Koreans and the Japanese eat a lot of seafood. Clams, oysters, shrimp, and tuna are favorite foods in these countries. However, Americans love meat. The average American eats 27 pounds (12.3 kilograms) of ground beef a year—mostly in hamburgers.
1. lamb chops  
2. leg of lamb  
3. pork chops  
4. ham  
5. salami  
6. sausages  
7. pork roast  
8. ground beef  
9. ribs  
10. steak  
11. roast beef  
12. liver  
13. veal cutlets  
14. lobster  
15. oysters  
16. clams  
17. mussels  
18. crab  
19. scallops  
20. shrimp  
21. filet of sole  
22. cod  
23. swordfish  
24. salmon  
25. trout  
26. tuna  
27. thighs  
28. wings  
29. breasts  
30. turkey  
31. chicken  
32. duck  
33. drumsticks / legs

**Word Partnerships**

- raw  fish
- fresh  fish
- frozen  fish
- grilled  fish
- fatty  meat
- lean  meat
- a rare  steak
- a medium  steak
- a well-done  steak

**Words in Action**

1. Pick your favorite items from the meat, poultry, and seafood sections. Compare your favorites with a partner.
2. Imagine you are having a barbecue. What meat, poultry, and seafood will you buy?
Inside the Refrigerator

Words in Context
Do you want a well-organized refrigerator? Here are some suggestions. Keep fruit and vegetables in the drawers. Put milk, apple juice, and orange juice in the door rack. Eggs are safe in the egg container in the door. Always keep raw meat, poultry, and fish on the bottom shelf. Ice cream and frozen vegetables stay frozen in the freezer.

1 frozen vegetables  18 salad
2 frozen waffles  19 (salad) dressing
3 ice cream  20 bacon
4 ice tray  21 cold cuts
5 soda  22 (cheddar) cheese
6 margarine  23 butter
7 mayonnaise  24 (Swiss) cheese
8 sour cream  25 eggs
9 iced tea  26 milk
10 pickles  27 orange juice
11 tofu  28 apple juice
12 yogurt  13 syrup
14 cream  15 bottled water
16 cake  17 jam
19 (salad) dressing
20 bacon
21 cold cuts
22 (cheddar) cheese
23 butter
24 (Swiss) cheese
25 eggs
26 milk
27 orange juice
28 apple juice

Word Partnerships
fruit  salad
potato  eggs
pasta  scrambled
scrambled  fried
fried  hard-boiled
hard-boiled  poached
poached  mozzarella
mozzarella  cheese
cheese  Parmesan
Parmesan  cottage
Words in Action

1. Think about the foods in the refrigerator. Make three lists: Very healthy, Less healthy, and Not healthy. Discuss your list with a partner.
2. Plan your dinner tonight using the food in this refrigerator.
Food to Go

**Words in Context**

Do you eat at the **food court**? Health experts have some advice for you. Don’t order a **hot dog** and **french fries**. Order a salad instead. Don’t have a **hamburger**. Have **beans** and **rice** instead. And finally, don’t order **coffee** or soda. Have water or juice.
Word Partnerships
sticky    rice
steamed   fried
black     beans
pinto     refried
a slice of pizza
a piece of a small
a medium
a large

Words in Action
1. Which take-out foods do you like? Which ones don’t you like?
2. Work with a partner. Role-play ordering food at one of the places in the picture.
   - Student A: Can I help you?
   - Student B: Yes, I’d like two egg rolls.
   - Student A: Do you want something to drink?
   - Student B: Yes, coffee, please.
**Cooking**

**Shish Kebab Recipe**
1. Measure $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of olive oil.
2. Dice 1 tablespoon of garlic.
3. Whisk the oil and garlic with a little lemon juice.
4. Add 1 pound of lamb cubes.
5. Marinate overnight in the refrigerator.
6. Grill the kebabs for 5 minutes on each side.

**Breakfast Burrito Recipe**
7. Scramble 2 eggs in a bowl.
8. Fry the eggs.
10. Steam a cup of broccoli.
11. Grate $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cheese.
12. Fold everything into a tortilla.
13. Microwave for 30 seconds.

**Roast Chicken with Potatoes Recipe**
14. Season the chicken with garlic and rosemary.
15. Roast at 350°F (176°C), (20 minutes per pound)
16. Baste frequently with pan juices.
17. Boll the potatoes.

* = degrees
Pea Soup Recipe

18 Slice 1 large onion.
19 Sauté the onion in oil.
20 Stir the onion and 1 pound of split peas into 2 quarts of water.
21 Simmer for 2 hours.
22 Peel 4 large carrots.
23 Chop the carrots and add to the soup.
24 Cook for 30 minutes more.
25 Puree the soup in a blender.

Candy Pecans Recipe

26 Grease a cookie sheet.
27 Beat 1 egg white.
28 Sift 1/2 cup of sugar with 2 teaspoons of cinnamon.
29 Mix 3 cups of pecans and the sugar and cinnamon into the egg white.
30 Spread the mix on a cookie sheet.
31 Bake at 250°F (120°C).

Word Partnerships

bake — bread
— a cake
steam — vegetables
chop —
cook —
peel — potatoes
ball —

Words in Action

1. Which recipe looks the best to you? Why?
2. Write down your favorite recipe. Put your recipes together with your classmates' recipes to make a class cookbook.
Cooking Equipment

Words in Context

Every country has its own cooking equipment. For example, Italian kitchens usually have a big pot for cooking pasta. Many Mexican kitchens have a special pan to make tortillas. Asian kitchens often have a grill for meat and a special vegetable steamer. Many kitchens around the world have a set of knives, a cutting board, measuring cups, and measuring spoons.
19 mixer 
20 whisk 
21 cookie sheet 
22 rolling pin 
23 measuring cups 
24 measuring spoons 
25 casserole (dish) 
26 (vegetable) steamer 
27 colander 
28 wok 
29 pie pan 
30 cake pan 
31 spatula

**Word Partnerships**
- cast-iron pan
- aluminum pot
- stainless steel
- bread knife
- paring knife
- carving knife
- sharp knife
- dull knife

**Words in Action**
1. Which five pieces of cooking equipment do you use most often? What do you use each piece for?
2. What food do you like to cook? What cooking equipment do you need to make it?
Measurments and Containers

Words in Context
At a farmer’s market, you can see a pile of ripe tomatoes, smell a warm loaf of bread, buy a jar of honey, and find a bunch of fresh carrots. You can meet the farmers who grow your food and vendors who sell bars of homemade soap and bouquets of fresh flowers.

Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tsp.</td>
<td>teaspoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBS.</td>
<td>tablespoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oz.</td>
<td>ounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qt.</td>
<td>quart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pt.</td>
<td>pint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gal.</td>
<td>gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g.</td>
<td>gram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg.</td>
<td>kilogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l.</td>
<td>liter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 qt. = 1 gal.
3 tsp. = 1 TBS.
1 qt. = 0.94 L
1 oz. = 28 g.
1 lb. = 0.45 kg.
Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a can of soup</td>
<td>una lata de sopa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuna</td>
<td>atún</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a box of cereal</td>
<td>una caja de cereal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasta</td>
<td>pasta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cookies</td>
<td>galletas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a cup of tea</td>
<td>taza de té</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugar</td>
<td>azúcar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flour</td>
<td>harina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a piece of pie</td>
<td>una pieza de pizza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>pan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words in Action

1. Imagine you are shopping at a farmer’s market. What will you buy? Why?
2. Name five containers you have at home. Tell what is in each container.
The first supermarket opened in France in the early 1900s. Before that, people bought groceries like produce, dairy products, and canned goods in small shops and markets. Now there are supermarkets in every country of the world. Besides food, you can find household cleaners, paper products, and pet food in most supermarkets.
1. produce
2. meats and poultry
3. dairy products
4. frozen foods
5. bakery
6. deli counter
7. scale
8. paper products
9. household cleaners
10. pet food
11. beverages
12. canned goods
13. aisle
14. paper bag
15. checkout counter
16. cash register
17. shopping cart
18. bagger
19. barcode scanner
20. plastic bag
21. cashier / checker
22. groceries
23. shopper
24. shopping basket

Snacks
25. candy bar
26. pretzels
27. (potato) chips
28. popcorn

Word Partnerships
- the frozen food aisle
- the produce section
- the canned goods aisle
- the bakery section
- shop for groceries
- pick up groceries

Words in Action
1. Where can you find the following items in the supermarket: milk, water, bread, apples, paper towels, chicken, and ice cream? Work with a partner.
   - Milk is in the dairy products section.
   - Water is in the beverages section.

2. What section do you go to first in a supermarket? What do you get there?
Words in Context

The first restaurant opened in Paris in 1765. The only thing on the menu was soup. There were no appetizers and no desserts. Restaurants have changed a lot since then. Now you can eat at a Chinese restaurant in Moscow or a Mexican restaurant in Beijing. The biggest restaurant in the world is the Royal Dragon in Bangkok. The dining room seats 5,000 diners. The servers wear roller skates!
1. a chef
2. a dishwasher
3. an apron
4. a server / a waitress
5. a busser / a busboy
6. a server / a waiter
7. a diner / a customer
8. a creamer
9. a vase
10. a sugar bowl
11. a tablecloth
12. a saltshaker
13. a pepper shaker
14. a bowl
15. a wine glass
16. a (water) glass
17. a high chair
18. a cup
19. a saucer
20. a menu
21. a fork
22. a napkin
23. a plate
24. a knife
25. a spoon
26. an appetizer
27. a main course
28. a dessert
29. a tray
30. a salad bar
31. a check / a bill

**Word Partnerships**
- a steak, knife
- a butter
- a salad, fork
- a dinner
- a soup, spoon
- a dessert
- a serving
- a dinner, plate
- a dessert
- a soup, bowl
- a salad

**Words in Action**
1. Compare your favorite restaurant with this one. How is it the same? How is it different?
2. What is your favorite appetizer? Main course? Dessert?
Order, Eat, Pay

Words in Context
I'm a waitress. I wait on lots of customers every night. Some customers are difficult. They order things that aren't on the menu. They spill their drinks. One customer left and didn't pay the check! But most customers are great. Some of them compliment me and leave a big tip. They're my favorite customers!

1. make a reservation
2. pour water
3. light a candle
4. carry a tray
5. set the table
6. wait on someone
7. look at the menu
8. butter the bread
9. spill a drink
10. order
11. take an order
12. drink
13. compliment someone
14. refill the glass
15. eat
16. serve a meal
17. ask for the check
18. signal the server
19. share a dessert
20. offer a doggie bag
21. thank the server
22. wipe the table
23. leave a tip
24. pay the check
25. clear the table / bus the table
Word Partnerships

eat  out
order  breakfast
      lunch
dinner
supper
a meal
a snack

Words in Action

1. Think about the last time you ate out. Tell your class about five things you did at the restaurant.
2. Work with a partner. Act out a verb from the word list. Your partner will guess what you are doing. Take turns.
Words in Context

The clothes we wear today come from around the world. For example, the tie is originally from Croatia. The poncho is from South America. The business suit originated in France in the 1700s. And a Bavarian immigrant named Levi Strauss made the first blue jeans in California in 1873. Now blue jeans are popular around the world.

1 a dress
2 a shirt
3 a sweatshirt
4 sweatpants
5 a gown
6 a tuxedo
7 a windbreaker
8 shorts
9 a sari
10 a raincoat
11 a poncho
12 overalls
13 a uniform
14 a blouse
15 a skirt
16 a jacket
17 a hat
18 a scarf
19 a trench coat
20 a pullover / a sweater
21 a sports jacket / a sports coat
22 pants / trousers / stacks
23 a shawl
24 a maternity dress
25 a T-shirt
26 a vest
27 (blue) jeans
28 a tie
29 a (business) suit
30 a coat
Word Partnerships
- a leather jacket
- a down coat
- a winter coat
- a cowboy hat
- a sun hat
- a straw hat
- a silk blouse
- a tie

Words in Action
1. Work with a partner. One person says a kind of clothing. The other person points to the clothing in the picture. Take turns.
2. Choose three or four people in your class. Say what each person is wearing.
Sleepwear, Underwear, and Swimwear

Words in Context

Socks have a long history. Thousands of years ago, people wore animal skins on their feet. Knit socks appeared in the 3rd century in Egypt. They quickly became popular around the world. Underwear has a long history, too. Hundreds of years ago only very rich people wore underwear. However, in the 1700s, cotton became cheap and soon most people began to wear boxer shorts, briefs, or underpants.
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a clothesline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>a clothespin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>socks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>tights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>pantyhose / nylons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>stockings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>a swimsuit / a bathing suit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>a bikini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>(swimming) trunks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>flip flops / thongs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>slippers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>a nightshirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>a (bath)robe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>a nightgown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>long underwear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>a (blanket) sleeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>pajamas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>a leotard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>a bra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>panties / undervest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>a girdle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>a camisole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>a slip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>an undershirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>a tank top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>boxer shorts / boxers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>briefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>an athletic supporter / a jockstrap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Word Partnerships**
- a top / a bathrobe
- a silk
- a flannel
- knee socks
- sweat anklets
- dress
- a pair of briefs
- boxer shorts
- socks
- slippers

**Words in Action**
1. Study the word list for three minutes. Then close your book. Write down as many of the words as you can remember. Write each word under one of these categories: Sleepwear, Swimwear, or Underwear.
2. Take turns describing an item of sleepwear or swimwear that you own.
   - I have a blue nightshirt with yellow stars on it.
Words in Context

Different shoes and accessories are popular in different cultures. For example, in Guatemala, many women wear sandals, long earrings, and bright scarves, necklaces, and bracelets. In India, women often wear a beautiful scarf, called a dupatta, and gold rings. What kinds of shoes and accessories are popular in your culture?

Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a pair of</th>
<th>shoes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walking</td>
<td>tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>running</td>
<td>a gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tennis</td>
<td>ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an engagement</td>
<td>a diamond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a wedding</td>
<td>pierced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a diamond</td>
<td>earrings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clip-on</td>
<td>pearl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 gloves
2 a purse / a handbag
3 mittens
4 an umbrella
5 suspenders
6 a belt
7 a ring
8 a necklace
9 earrings
10 a bracelet
11 a (wrist)watch
12 a pin
13 jewelry
14 sunglasses
15 a wallet
16 a briefcase
17 a (high) heel
18 a pump
19 a loafer
20 a clog
21 a sandal
22 a sneaker
23 an athletic shoe
24 a hiking boot
25 a boot
26 a (knit) hat
27 a baseball cap / a baseball hat
28 earmuffs
29 a key chain

Words in Action
1. Name a place where you like to go. What shoes and accessories are good to wear to this place?
2. You need to buy three gifts: one for your 80-year-old grandfather, one for your 25-year-old brother, and one for your teenage sister. What shoes or accessories will you buy for each person?
Describing Clothes

Words in Context

Fashions come and go. For example, sometimes ties are wide and sometimes they’re narrow. The length of skirts is always changing too. One year they’re long and straight, and the next year they’re short and pleated. It’s hard to keep up with fashion!

Word Partnerships

fashionable clothes

trendy
designer
work
maternity
Words in Action

1. Describe the clothes you and other people in class are wearing.
2. Which items of clothing in the picture are in fashion? Are any of the clothes not in fashion?
**Words in Context**

Fabrics can be natural or man-made. Linen, cotton, and silk are natural fabrics. Linen and cotton come from plants. Silk comes from silk worms. Polyester is a man-made fabric. It is made from chemicals. It is now the most common fabric in the world.

**Word Partnerships**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a wool</th>
<th>jacket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sweater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scarf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a silk</th>
<th>tie</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>robe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fabrics**
1. cotton
2. corduroy
3. velvet
4. silk
5. leather
6. denim
7. linen
8. suede
9. cashmere
10. nylon
11. lace
12. wool

**Patterns**
13. solid
14. print
15. polka dot
16. floral
17. paisley
18. checked
19. plaid
20. striped
21. embroidered

---

**Words in Action**
1. Work with a partner. Describe your partner's clothes.
   - You're wearing brown corduroy pants and a blue and white striped cotton shirt.
2. Design an outfit. Decide on the fabrics and patterns. Draw the outfit and describe it to your class.
Buying, Wearing, and Caring for Clothes

Words in Context

Different clothes have different care instructions. Jeans are easy. You can wash them in the washing machine and then dry them in the dryer. However, a wool shirt needs special care. You shouldn't wash a wool shirt. Instead, you should dry clean it. To prevent wrinkles, always hang up clothes.

1. go shopping
2. look for a jacket
3. go into a dressing room
4. try on
5. buy
6. take home
7. cut off
8. put on
9. zip
10. button
11. buckle
12. roll up
13. wear
14. unbutton
15. unzip
16. unbuckle
17. take off
18. wash
19. dry
Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20</th>
<th>dry clean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>mend/repair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>sew on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>iron/press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>hang (up)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hang it on a hook or on a hanger in the closet.
Wash it in cold water or in hot water by hand.
Zip (up) button(s).

Words in Action

1. Pretend to do one of the actions on the word list. Your partner will guess what you are doing. Take turns.
2. Explain how you care for your favorite piece of clothing.
   - I never wash my leather jacket in the washing machine. I dry clean it.
Sewing and Laundry

Words in Context

Fashion designer Josie Natori comes from the Philippines. She sells her clothes all over the world. Her company started very small. At first, Natori worked alone in her living room with a sewing machine, pins, needles, buttons, thread, and scissors. Now her company has offices in Manila, Paris, and New York.

1 an ironing board
2 an iron
3 fabric softener
4 (laundry) detergent
5 bleach
6 a dryer
7 a washer / a washing machine
8 wet clothes
9 dry clothes
10 a laundry basket
Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a wire</td>
<td>hanger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a plastic</td>
<td>pocket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a shirt</td>
<td>pocket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pants</td>
<td>pocket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a jacket</td>
<td>sleeves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>sleeves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short</td>
<td>sleeves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words in Action

1. Find the following things on your classmates' clothes: a buttonhole, a collar, a cuff, a pocket, a sleeve, a hem.
2. Which of the items in the picture do you have in your home?
**Words in Context**

Do you need a new car or truck? There is a lot to think about. Do you have children? A **compact car** may be too small. People with children often drive large **vehicles** like **station wagons**, **sedans**, and **SUVs**. Do you like to camp? An **RV** may be good for you. Do you like adventure? You might like a **motorcycle**. Do you often need to move large things? You may want a **pickup truck**. There are so many vehicles to choose from!

**Signs**
1. one way
2. stop
3. hospital
4. do not pass
5. do not enter
6. no left turn
7. railroad crossing
8. school zone
9. pedestrian crossing
10. yield
11. no U-turn

**Vehicles**
12. a school bus
13. a tow truck
14. a garbage truck
15. a pickup (truck)
16. an RV
17. a minivan
18. a limousine / a limo
19. a sedan
20. a van
21. a dump truck
22. an SUV
23. a trailer
24. a sports car
25. a semi / a tractor trailer
26. a police car
27. an ambulance
28. a fire engine
29. a station wagon
30. a compact (car)
31. a convertible
32. a motorcycle
Word Partnerships

drive  a convertible  
a truck  
an SUV
ride  a motorcycle
ride in  a limousine
ride on  a bus

Words in Action

1. Work with a partner. Make a list of the five largest vehicles in the word list. Make another list of the five smallest vehicles.

2. Imagine you have enough money to buy a new vehicle. What vehicle will you buy? Explain your choice to the class.
Parts of a Car

Words in Context
Car Safety Tips
- Always wear a seat belt.
- Put children in child car seats.
- Always use headlights in bad weather.
- Check your brakes at least twice a year.
- Check your tires frequently for damage.
1 a child car seat
2 a jack
3 a trunk
4 a tire
5 a taillight
6 a brake light
7 a gas tank
8 a license plate
9 a bumper
10 an air bag
11 a rearview mirror
12 a seat belt
13 an oil gauge
14 a speedometer
15 a gas gauge
16 a dashboard
17 a radio
18 a glove compartment
19 an air conditioning
20 heater
21 a horn
22 an ignition
23 a gearshift
24 a steering wheel
25 a clutch
26 a brake pedal
27 an accelerator / a gas pedal
28 an emergency brake
29 a windshield wiper
30 a hood
31 a fender
32 an engine / a motor
33 a battery
34 jumper cables
35 a radiator
36 a turn signal
37 a headlight

Word Partnerships
open the hood
close the trunk
check the battery
the rearview mirror
a spare tire
a flat

Words in Action
1. Study the word list for three minutes. Then close your book. Write down as many of the words as you can remember. Write each word under one of these categories: Inside the car, Outside the car, and Under the hood. Compare your lists with a partner.
2. Draw a car. Label as many parts of the car as you can, without looking at the word list.
Words in Context

Here are some tips for a good road trip. Before you leave, make sure your car is running well. Get gas, check the oil, and put air in your tires. Take plenty of coins to pay tolls. Once you are on the road, turn on your headlights. Finally, make sure you get off the highway for a short break every two or three hours.
1. pack 9. get off the highway
2. leave 10. stop
3. drive 11. look at a map
4. ask for directions 12. get on the highway
5. speed up 13. pass a truck
6. get a speeding ticket 14. honk (the horn)
7. turn on the headlights 15. get gas
8. slow down 16. check the oil
17. wash the windshield
18. put air in the tires
19. have an accident
20. pull over
21. have a flat (tire)
22. change the tire
23. pay a toll
24. arrive at the destination
25. park (the car)

Word Partnerships
pack a suitcase
a bag
stop at a red light
for gas
turn on the windshield wipers
the radio
the air conditioning

Words in Action
1. Work with a partner. Act out a verb on the list. Your partner will guess the verb. Take turns.
2. Plan your "dream" road trip. Where will you go? What will you do on the trip?
Airport

Words in Context

Air travel is changing. Airports now have automated check-in machines. A passenger can quickly check in, choose a seat, and get a boarding pass. In the future, some airplanes will be bigger and some will fly much faster.

1 a terminal
2 a ticket
3 a photo ID
4 a ticket counter / a check-in counter
5 baggage / luggage
6 a passenger
7 an automated check-in machine
8 a boarding pass
9 a metal detector
10 a security checkpoint
11 arrival and departure monitors
12 a helicopter
13 a runway
14 a gate
15 a pilot
16 a carry-on bag
17 customs
18 a customs (declaration) form
19 the baggage claim (area)
20 immigration
21 a line

Airplane / Plane
22 first class
23 economy (class) / coach (class)
24 an overhead compartment
25 an emergency exit
26 a flight attendant
27 a seat
28 a seat belt
29 an aisle

Word Partnerships
an aisle / seat
a middle / a center
a window
an electronic / an e-ticket
a paper
an arrival / terminal
a departure
an international

Words in Action
1. Work with a partner. One person says an airport or airplane word. The other points to the item in the picture. Take turns.
2. Make three lists: people you see at an airport, areas you see at an airport, and things you see at an airport.
Taking a Flight

Words in Context

Air Travel Tips

- Check in early.
- When you **board** the plane, **stow** your carry-on bag.
- Drink plenty of water.
- **Stretch** often.
- Ask for a pillow. Put your seat back, and try to sleep as much as possible.

1. check in
2. show your ID
3. check your baggage
4. get your boarding pass
5. go through security
6. check the monitors
7. wait at the gate
8. board the plane
9. find your seat
10. stow your carry-on bag
11. turn off your cell phone
12. fasten your seat belt
13. take off
14. ask for a pillow
15. turn on the overhead light
16. put on your headphones
17. listen to music
18. put your tray table down
19. stretch
20. choose a meal
21. land
22. unfasten your seat belt
23. get off the plane
24. claim your bags
Word Partnerships

| go through | a metal detector |
| wait | for a boarding call |
| in line | customs |
| | immigration |

Words in Action

1. Work with a partner. Pretend to do one of the actions on the word list. Your partner will guess what action you are doing. Take turns.

2. Make a list of things you can do on a plane to be safe. Make another list of things you can do to be comfortable.
Public Transportation

Words in Context

There are three ways to get from JFK Airport in New York to Manhattan. The first way is by cab. You can get a cab at the taxi stand. The fare is about $35.00. The second way is by bus. You can catch a bus from the bus stop outside the airport. The ticket is about $13.00. The bus will take you to a Manhattan train station or hotel. The third way is by subway. Go to the JFK Airport subway station. The subway will take you into Manhattan. This is the cheapest way. It costs only $2.00.

1 a taxi stand
2 a meter
3 the fare
4 a taxi / a cab
5 a taxi driver / a cab driver
6 a passenger
7 a bus stop
8 a bus driver
9 a bus
10 a ticket window
11 a ticket
12 a train
13 a conductor
14 a track
15 a strap
16 a (subway) line
17 a ferry
18 a subway (train)
19 a platform
20 a token
21 a fare card
22 a schedule
23 a turnstile
**Word Partnerships**

- a bus station
- a train 
- a subway

**Take**
- a taxi / a cab
- a ferry
- a train
- a bus

**Catch**
- a train
**Miss**
- a bus

---

**Words in Action**

1. What kind of public transportation do you use? Where do you get on? What is the fare?
2. One student names a form of public transportation. Other students make up sentences about that form of transportation in your town or city.
   - Student A: the subway
   - Student B: You need a fare card.
   - Student C: There’s a subway station a block from the school.
Up, Over, Around

Words in Context

Roller coaster rides are exciting. You go up a track very, very slowly. Then suddenly you go over the top and race down the track. Most roller coaster rides go around several sharp curves. Some even go upside down. But when the ride is over, people often want to do it again!

1 straight
2 past the house
3 into the tunnel
4 through the tunnel
5 out of the tunnel
6 behind the building
7 toward the rocks
8 between the flags
9 around the trees
10 up
11 down
12 upside down
13 under the waterfall
14 over the water
15 left
16 right
17 across the river
18 along the river
19 north
20 east
21 south
22 west

Word Partnerships

go through straight across
turn left
take a right
Words in Action

1. Tell how you get to school or work every day.
   - I go over a bridge. Then I go up a hill. After that I go past a hospital.

2. Work in small groups to design your own roller coaster ride. Describe it to the class.
Always prepare for exercise. A ten-minute warm-up will stretch your muscles and get your body ready. Roll your head around in a circle. Move your shoulders up and down. Stretch your arms out and swing them in a circle. Bend your knees, and then stretch out your legs. Now you are ready to exercise.
### Word Partnerships

1. skin  
2. a muscle  
3. a bone  
4. a hand  
5. a finger  
6. a thumb  
7. a wrist  
8. an arm  
9. an elbow  
10. a breast  
11. a waist  
12. a hip  
13. a thigh  
14. a leg  
15. an ankle  
16. a foot  
17. a heel  
18. a toe  
19. a head  
20. a neck  
21. a shoulder  
22. a back  
23. a (finger)nail  
24. a brain  
25. a throat  
26. a heart  
27. a lung  
28. a liver  
29. a stomach  
30. a kidney  
31. a face  
32. hair  
33. a forehead  
34. an eyebrow  
35. an ear  
36. a cheek  
37. a nose  
38. a chin  
39. an eye  
40. eyelashes  
41. a mouth  
42. a lip  
43. a tongue  
44. a tooth  
45. a knee  
46. a chest  
47. buttocks

### Words in Action

1. Work with a partner. Cover the word list. One person points to a part of the body in the picture. The other says the word for the part. Take turns.

2. Work with a partner. Take turns giving and following instructions. Use words from the word list.
   - Student A: Touch your head.
   - Student B: (Touches her head.) Raise your hand.
   - Student A: (Raises her hand.)
Illnesses, Injuries, Symptoms, and Disabilities

**Words in Context**
There are many reasons people visit the doctor's office. In winter, many people get a sore throat, a cough, or the flu. In summer, bad sunburns are common. Earaches, stomachaches, and backaches are common problems all year round.

**Word Partnerships**
- a head cold
- a bad ________________________________________________
- catch a cold _____________________________________________
- have a cold the flu _______________________________________
- a sore throat ___________________________________________
- feel dizzy nauseous _______________________________________

---

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. 7
8. 8
9. 9
10. 10
11. 11
12. 12
13. 13
<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>an earache</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>a headache</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>asthma</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>the flu</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>a cough</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>a fever / a temperature</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>lice</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>arthritis</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>a cold</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>a backache</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>chicken pox</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>blind</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>mumps</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>nauseous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>a sore throat</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>dizzy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>measles</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>deaf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>a sprained wrist</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>acne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>a swollen ankle</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>a cut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>a stomachache</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>a burn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Words in Action**

1. Which of the illnesses on the list can you catch from another person?
2. Make a list of three items on the list that are injuries and three that are illnesses.
Hurting and Healing

Words in Context

Are you coughing and sneezing? You probably have a cold. Drink plenty of fluids and rest as much as possible. Do you feel hot? Take your temperature. You might have the flu. Make an appointment with your doctor. He will examine you. You may need to take pills or get a shot. Follow your doctor's instructions. You will soon feel better.

1 be in pain
2 be unconscious
3 bleed
4 be in shock
5 break a leg
6 burn yourself
7 choke
8 cut yourself
9 drown
10 swallow poison
11 overdose (on drugs)
12 have an allergic reaction
13 have a heart attack
14 get an (electric) shock
15 fall

Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>be</th>
<th>injured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td>hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feel</td>
<td>much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>better</td>
<td>a little</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16 cough  
17 sneeze  
18 vomit / throw up  
19 take your temperature  
20 call the doctor  
21 make an appointment  
22 examine the patient  
23 check his blood pressure  
24 draw his blood  
25 give him a shot  
26 rest  
27 take a pill  
28 drink fluids  
29 feel better  

Words in Action

1. Look at page 136. Which things on the list are more likely to happen to adults? Which are more likely to happen to children?

2. Work with a partner. One person pretends to have one of the medical problems on the list. The other guesses the problem. Take turns.
Words in Context
Here are some things to look for in a hospital:
- Are the doctors and nurses friendly and helpful?
- Are there plenty of nurses at each nurses' station?
- Are the patients happy with the hospital?

1. a nurses' station
2. a nurse
3. an intensive care unit
4. an IV / an intravenous drip
5. an operating room
6. an X-ray
7. an anesthesiologist
8. an operating table
9. blood
10 a surgeon  
11 an operation  
12 latex gloves  
13 a (surgical) mask  
14 a lab / a laboratory  
15 a lab technician  
16 a doctor  
17 a visitor  
18 a patient  
19 a bedpan  
20 a hospital gown  
21 a call button  
22 an orderly  
23 a wheelchair  
24 CPR / cardiopulmonary resuscitation  
25 an emergency room  
26 a paramedic / an EMT  
27 a stretcher  
28 stitches  
29 an ambulance

Word Partnerships
an in-patient  
an out-patient  
a blood test  
a blood type  
a blood donor  
give blood  
give blood

Words in Action
1. Make three lists: People in a Hospital, Places in a Hospital, and Things in a Hospital.
2. What things would you see in a patient’s room?  
What things would you see in an operating room?

139
During a physical, a doctor does several tests. She listens to the patient's heart and lungs with a stethoscope. She checks the patient's blood pressure with a blood pressure monitor. For patients over 40, the doctor may also give the patient an EKG.
Words in Action

1. Work with a partner. Cover the word list. One person points to a person or object in the picture. The other says the word for the person or object. Take turns.
2. Work with a group. Make three lists. Who in your group has had a cast? Who has had a sling? Who has had crutches?
Pharmacy

Words in Context
Follow these steps to treat a cut.
- Press gauze on the cut. This will help stop the bleeding.
- Lift the cut above the heart.
- Clean the cut with soap and water. Then put antibacterial ointment on it.
- Cover the cut with a sterile pad and sterile tape.
  Remember—accidents happen. Always keep a first-aid kit in your home.

1 a tablet
2 a capsule
3 a pill
4 prescription medicine
5 a pharmacist
6 over-the-counter medication
7 cough syrup
8 an antacid
9 (throat) lozenges
10 cough drops
11 an inhaler
12 a nasal (decongestant) spray
13 eyedrops
14 antihistamine
15 a prescription
16 a warning label
17 a cane
18 a knee brace
19 an elastic bandage
20 vitamins
21 a heating pad
22 hydrogen peroxide
**Word Partnerships**

- take medicine
- a vitamin
- a pill
- use eye drops
- a thermometer
- a heating pad
- fill a prescription

**Words in Action**

1. Which pharmacy items on the word list do you have in your home?
2. Which pharmacy items are good for a cold? Which are good for a cut? Which are good for a sprain? Discuss with a partner.

- first-aid kit: 23
- gauze: 24
- sterile pad: 25
- sterile tape: 26
- aspirin: 27
- antibacterial ointment: 29
- antibiotic cream: 29
- thermometer: 30
- tweezers: 31
- humidifier: 32
- ice pack: 33
Soap, Comb, and Floss

Words in Context
Did you know?
• The first combs were fish bones.
• Before toothbrushes and toothpaste, people cleaned their teeth with charcoal, lemon juice, or tobacco.
• In ancient Egypt, both men and women wore makeup.
• The Egyptians used red berries to make rouge.
• The Egyptians used bright red insects to make lipstick.

1. hairspray
2. shampoo
3. conditioner
4. hair gel
5. curling iron
6. blow dryer / hair dryer
7. barrette
8. comb
9. rollers / curlers
10. (hair)brush
11. nail polish
12. nail clipper
13. dental floss
14. toothpaste
15. toothbrush
16. shaving cream
17. aftershave
18. a razor
19. an electric shaver / an electric razor
20. deodorant
21. perfume
22. sunscreen
23. lotion
24. soap
25. tissues

Makeup
26. face powder
27. lipstick
28. blush / rouge
29. eye shadow
30. mascara
31. eyeliner
Word Partnerships

- a disposable razor
- a dual
- nail polish remover
- hand soap
- face antibacterial
- hand lotion
- body aftershave
- wear mascara
- lipstick

Words in Action

1. What things from the list do you use every day?
2. Work with a partner. One person pretends to use one of the items from the list. The other guesses what it is. Take turns.
Words in Context

What kind of work is right for you? Do you like to work with your hands? You could be a carpenter, an assembler, or a construction worker. Do you want to help people? You could be a babysitter, a home health aide, or a doctor. Are you creative? You could be a hairstylist, a florist, or an architect. Are you good with numbers? You could be an accountant or an engineer.
24 a cashier
25 an actor
26 a carpenter
27 an electrician
28 a firefighter
29 a garment worker
30 a babysitter

**Word Partnerships**

- part-time job
- well-paid job
- blue-collar job
- white-collar job

look for a job
apply for a job
get a job
lose a job

**Words in Action**

1. Look at the list. What are the best five jobs to have? Why?
2. Which jobs are done in offices? Which are done in shops? Which are done outdoors? Make three lists.
Jobs 2

Words in Context
There are many jobs in my family. I'm a reporter for a newspaper. My sister is a musician. My brother likes to work with animals, so he is a veterinarian. My other brother travels a lot. He's a truck driver. Our parents are teachers. They taught us to love work.

1 a reporter 10 a mechanic
2 a manicurist 11 a police officer
3 a lawyer 12 a photographer
4 a soldier 13 a stockbroker
5 a receptionist 14 a (house) painter
6 a physical therapist 15 a plumber
7 a locksmith 16 a scientist
8 a security guard 17 a taxi driver
9 a teacher / an instructor 18 a server
19 a nurse
20 a realtor 21 a salesperson
22 a tour guide 23 a pilot
24 a musician 25 a writer
26 a truck driver 27 a travel agent
28 a veterinarian / vet
**Word Partnerships**

- a fashion photographer
- a wedding
- a registered nurse
- a school
- a commercial pilot
- a private
- a fighter

**Words in Action**

1. Look at the list. Which are the five most difficult jobs? Why? Which are the five easiest? Why?
2. Look at the list. Which people use vehicles in their jobs? What vehicles do they use? Which people use equipment in their jobs? What equipment do they use?
Words in Context

Needed: Office Assistant

Can you answer phones, take messages, schedule appointments, and file? Can you use a computer and a fax machine? Can you type 50 words per minute? You may be the right person for this job. Call 555-9389 to schedule an appointment for an interview.

1. cook
2. examine
3. speak
4. arrest
5. open mail
6. load
7. deliver
8. type
9. take care of
10. act / perform
11. sing
12. take a message
13. hire
14. sell
15. repair / fix
16. plan
17 staple  
18 manage  
19 design  
20 make copies  
21 use a computer  
22 call in sick  
23 manufacture

**Word Partnerships**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>attend</th>
<th>a weekly meeting in a company</th>
<th>take</th>
<th>a short break in a coffee shop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>make a tough decision in an easy a good a bad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Words in Action**

1. Which of the things on the list can you do?
2. Choose five verbs on the list. Look at the jobs on pages 146-149. Can you find one or more jobs that match the verb?
Jimmy Carter was the 39th president of the U.S. He grew up on a farm full of animals. There were dogs, turkeys, horses, and cows on the farm. Carter did many jobs around the farm. He milked the cows each day after school. He also picked cotton and peanuts in the fields.
Words in Action

1. Study the word list for three minutes. Then close your book. Write down as many of the words as you can remember. Write each word under one of these categories: People and animals on a farm, Things on a farm, Places on a farm.

2. Choose a word and draw a picture of it on the board. The first classmate to guess the word gets a point and draws the next picture on the board.
Offices are very different today than they were 100 years ago. Back then there were no computers, fax machines, or photocopiers. People used typewriters to write letters. However, some things are the same. Most offices still have file cabinets and use supplies like staplers, paper clips, and rubber bands.
1. Which items on the list do you have at home?
2. Work with a partner. One student describes an office item. The other student guesses the item.
   - Student A: You use this to add numbers.
   - Student B: A calculator.
Making a chair is a process. There are many steps. The designer creates a design. Parts for the chair arrive at the factory's loading dock. Then assembly line workers put the chair together. It travels down a conveyor belt and gets a new part at each area. At the end of the assembly line, packers put the chair into a box. It goes into a warehouse. Then a shipping clerk sends it to a store near you.
10 a forklift
11 a time card
12 a time clock
13 parts
14 a machine operator
15 a warehouse
16 a shipping clerk
17 a fire extinguisher
18 a loading dock
19 a hand truck / a dolly

20 a helmet
21 a safety visor
22 a respirator
23 safety goggles
24 earplugs
25 safety glasses
26 a particle mask
27 a safety vest
28 safety boots
29 safety earmuffs

Word Partnerships
a factory worker
on assembly line
forklift operator
a shift supervisor
punch a time card

Words in Action
1. Make a list of the people in this factory. Which job is the most interesting to you? Which is the least interesting? Why?
2. What part of the body do each of these pieces of safety equipment protect: earplugs, a hard hat, safety boots, safety goggles, a safety visor, safety earmuffs, safety glasses, a particle mask, a helmet.
There's a hotel in Sweden made completely of ice! You check in at the ice lobby. All the rooms and suites are made of ice, too. Room service brings you a hot drink in the morning. You can go to the sauna to warm up. Room rates are high, but the Ice Hotel is very popular. Be sure to make a reservation before you go!
Verbs

24 make a reservation
25 check in
26 order room service
27 check out

1 a housekeeper
2 a housekeeping cart
3 room service
4 a (hotel) guest
5 a suite
6 a meeting room
7 a business center
8 a ballroom
9 a lobby
10 an escalator
11 a desk clerk
12 a registration desk
13 a concierge
14 a revolving door
15 a bellhop
16 a luggage cart
17 a (double) room
18 a (single) room
19 a fitness center
20 a sauna
21 a (swimming) pool
22 a gift shop
23 valet parking

Word Partnerships

a luxury hotel
a budget room rates
an indoor (swimming) pool
an outdoor a heated

Words in Action

1. Make three lists: People in a Hotel, Places in a Hotel, and Things in a Hotel.

2. Role-play with a partner. One of you is the desk clerk at a hotel. The other is calling with questions about the hotel.
   - Student A: How much is a double room?
   - Student B: It's $50 a night for a double.
   - Student A: Is there a swimming pool?
Words in Context
I go to hardware stores a lot because I work in construction. I keep my wrench, my hammer, and my screwdriver in my tool belt. Those are the tools I use the most.

1. utility knife
2. C-clamp
3. sledgehammer
4. shovel
5. ax
6. handsaw
7. file
8. caulk gun
9. hammer
10. wrench
11. hacksaw
12. tool belt
13. vise
14. chisel
15. pliers
16. level
17. ruler
18. screwdriver
19. electrical tape
20. extension cord
21. wire
22. light bulb
23. wire stripper
24. (pipe) fittings
25 a pipe wrench
26 a pipe
27 a router
28 a drill
29 a drill bit
30 a blade
31 a circular saw
32 a power sander

Word Partnerships
a tool bench
------------ box
a Phillips screwdriver
a flathead drill
an electric saw
a cordless drill

Words in Action
1. Which items on the list have you used? What job did you do with each item?
2. Which tools would you use to:
   - build a bookcase?
   - wire a house?
   - install a sink?
**Words in Context**

How to Hang a Picture on a Wall

- With a tape measure or ruler, measure 66 to 68 inches above the floor.
- Put a small piece of masking tape on the wall.
- Put a nail through a picture hook, and pound it in through the masking tape.
- Hang your picture.

**Building Material**

1. 12 inches = 1 foot
2. 3 feet = 1 yard
3. 1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
4. 1 foot = 30.5 centimeters
5. 1 mile = 1.6 kilometers

**Paint Supplies**

1. Paint brush
2. Putty knife
3. Sandpaper
4. Paint roller
5. Paint tray
6. Painter's tape
7. Sponge roller
8. Gloves
9. Safety glasses

10. 10
11. 11
12. 12
13. 13
14. 14
15. 15
16. 16
17. 17
1. an inch
2. a centimeter
3. a tape measure
4. drywall
5. shingles
6. insulation
7. tile
8. a flashlight
9. a rope
10. a paintbrush
11. a scraper
12. sandpaper
13. masking tape
14. paint
15. a paint tray
16. a (paint) roller
17. steel wool
18. an anchor
19. an eye hook
20. a nail
21. a bolt
22. a screw
23. a nut
24. a wing nut
25. a hinge
26. a washer
27. a hook
28. plywood
29. molding
30. board lumber
31. duct tape
32. a chain
33. a battery
34. a padlock

Word Partnerships
- a hardware store
- a sheet of plywood
- drywall
- spray paint
- latex
- acrylic

Words in Action
1. Name one of the items on the list, then think of as many uses for the item as you can.
2. Imagine you need to paint some windows in an old house. Which items will you need to prepare the windows and paint them?
Drill, Sand, Paint

Words in Context

In 1980, Edouard Arsenault, a Canadian fisherman, began to make buildings with old glass bottles. He used thousands of bottles. He mixed cement. Then, instead of laying bricks, he laid rows of bottles in the wet cement. After he put up the glass walls, he installed skylights. Many people visit these buildings each year.

Word Partnerships

paint  a wall  a room  a house
install  a phone line  a water heater
shovel  gravel  snow
1. put up drywall
2. plaster a wall
3. paint a wall
4. drill a hole
5. lay bricks
6. pull a rope
7. pour concrete
8. wire a house
9. hammer a nail
10. saw wood
11. measure
12. weld
13. install a window
14. climb a ladder
15. operate a backhoe
16. tear down a wall
17. read blueprints
18. carry a bag
19. shovel sand
20. push a wheelbarrow
21. cut a pipe
22. dig a trench
23. plane wood
24. glue wood
25. sand wood

**Words in Action**

1. Check off the things on the list you have done.
2. Pretend to be doing one of the actions on the word list. Your partner will guess what you are doing.
Weather

Words in Context

Today's weather:
Don't expect sunshine today. The morning will be cold and windy with a good chance of rain. This afternoon the temperature will drop, and we will see five to seven inches of snow tonight!
Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>25</th>
<th>degrees</th>
<th>Celsius</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a cold</td>
<td>wind</td>
<td>a heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bitter</td>
<td>rain</td>
<td>a light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a blue</td>
<td>sky</td>
<td>a gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a cloudless</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words in Action

1. Describe the weather today. Then describe yesterday’s weather:
   - It’s rainy and cool today. Yesterday was sunny and warm.

2. What is your favorite kind of weather? Why?
   - I like sunny weather because I can go to the beach.
Words in Context

The land changes across the United States. There are mountains in the West, hills in the East, and wide plains in between. There are deserts, canyons, miles of coastline, and thousands of lakes.
1. a peak
2. a mountain
3. a volcano
4. a glacier
5. a valley
6. a stream
7. a lake
8. an island
9. a waterfall
10. a crater
11. a desert
12. a plateau
13. a canyon
14. a cave
15. a mesa
16. a forest
17. a peninsula
18. a shore
19. the mouth of the river
20. a riverbank
21. a river
22. a hill
23. a beach
24. an ocean
25. a bay
26. plains
27. a cliff

**Word Partnerships**
- a sandy beach
- a rocky river
- a deep valley
- a shallow forest
- a mountain peak
- a steep range
- an active volcano
- a warm lake

**Words in Action**
1. Plan a vacation. Pick five things from the list that you want to see on your vacation. Write them down, then share your list with a classmate.
2. Make lists of all of the oceans, rivers, and lakes you know. Use a map to add more to your list. Share your list with a classmate.
Words in Context

Automobile exhaust creates air pollution. Air pollution can turn into acid rain. Acid rain kills plants and animals. Some new cars run on solar energy. These cars don’t create air pollution.
Natural Disasters
1 a forest fire
2 a blizzard
3 a drought
4 a famine
5 an earthquake
6 a flood
7 an avalanche
8 a hurricane
9 a mudslide
10 a tsunami / a tidal wave
11 a tornado
12 a volcanic eruption
13 air pollution / smog
14 acid rain
15 an oil spill
16 pesticide poisoning
17 radiation
18 hazardous waste
19 water pollution
20 automobile exhaust
21 litter

Energy
22 natural gas
23 oil / petroleum
24 wind
25 geothermal energy
26 coal
27 solar energy
28 nuclear energy
29 hydroelectric power

Word Partnerships
- a long - drought
- a severe - drought
- a flash - flood
- a minor - earthquake
- a major - environmental disasters

Words in Action
1. Work with a group. Choose two or three natural disasters. In what parts of the world has each disaster happened? Make a list for each disaster.
2. Which kind of energy source do you use to heat your home? Which do you use to cook? Which do you use to dry your clothes? Discuss with a group.
The United States and Canada

Words in Context

There are fifty states in the United States. The capital is Washington, D.C. The U.S. city with the most people is New York City. Canada is much larger than the U.S., but it has far fewer people. The capital of Canada is Ottawa and the city with the most people is Toronto.
Word Partnerships
- United States
- government
- history
- passport
- citizen

Words in Action
1. Work with a partner. Say the name of a state or province. Your partner will point to the state or province and say what region it is in. Take turns.
2. Which states or provinces do you want to visit? Why? Tell your classmates.
There are seven continents and almost 200 countries in the world. Russia and Canada are the biggest countries. China and India are the countries with the most people.

1. the North Pole
2. the Arctic Circle
3. the Equator
4. the Antarctic Circle
5. the South Pole
6. the Northern Hemisphere
7. the Southern Hemisphere
8. North America
9. South America
10. Europe
11. Asia
12. Africa
13. Australia
14. Antarctica

Words in Action
1. Go around the room saying the name of a country for each letter of the alphabet. (There are no countries that start with the letters w or x.)
2. Work with a partner. Say the name of a country. Your partner will point to the country on the map and say the name of the continent it is in. Take turns.
The first satellite went into space in 1957. The first human went into space in 1961. In 1969 an astronaut walked on the moon for the first time. Today some astronauts even live on a space station for a few months at a time!

1. a space station
2. a constellation
3. a star
4. a rocket
5. an eclipse
6. on orbit
7. a galaxy
8. on observatory
9. a telescope
10. an astronomer
11. space
12. the moon
13. a satellite
14. an astronaut
15. Earth's atmosphere
16. a meteor
17. a space shuttle
18. the sun
19. a comet
20. Pluto
21. Neptune
22. Uranus
23. Saturn
24. Jupiter
25. Mars
26. Earth
27. Venus
28. Mercury
Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>word</th>
<th>word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>space</td>
<td>travel</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>exploration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a distant</td>
<td>star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a shooting</td>
<td>bright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a solar</td>
<td>eclipse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a lunar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words in Action

1. Imagine you are an astronaut. You can go to any one place in the solar system. Where will you go? Why? Share your answer with the class.
2. Look at the sky tonight and report back to your class. Was it a new moon, a crescent moon, a quarter moon, or a full moon? Does everyone in the class agree?
Words in Context

There are 350,000 kinds of plants. Most plants grow from a seed. First roots grow from seeds, then stems, and then leaves. In pine trees, seeds come from the pinecones. In lilacs, poppies, sunflowers, and many other plants, seeds come from inside the flowers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a pine (tree)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>a willow (tree)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>a birch (tree)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>a maple (tree)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>an oak (tree)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>an elm (tree)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>a lilac bush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>a greenhouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>a pinecone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>a branch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>a trunk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>roots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>a leaf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>a flower</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>a stem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>a petal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>a bud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>a bulb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>lilies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>lilacs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>chrysanthemums</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>daffodils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>violets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>a seed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>tulips</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>marigolds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>ivy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>roses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>sunflowers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>geraniums</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>daisies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>poppies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Word Partnerships**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a shade</th>
<th>a tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an evergreen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send</td>
<td>flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get / receive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bouquet of</td>
<td>roses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a dozen</td>
<td>long-stem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Words in Action**

1. Which of the flowers and trees grow in your area? Make a list with your class.
2. Describe a flower or tree to a partner. Your partner will guess the flower or tree. Take turns.
   - Student A: It has a yellow center and white petals. It doesn’t really have a smell.
   - Student B: It’s a daisy.
Desert

Words in Context
Fourteen percent of the earth’s surface is desert. Deserts contain mostly sand and rocks. They get very little rain. Many animals and insects, like camels, lizards, snakes, ants, and spiders, live in the desert. The largest desert in the world is the Sahara Desert in North Africa. It has an area of about 900 million square kilometers.

Word Partnerships

| a red          | ant          |
| a black        |              |
| a tree         |              |
| a carpenter    |              |
| a swarm of     | ants         |
|                | flies        |
| a poisonous    | snake        |
|                | spider       |
Words in Action

1. One student chooses a word from the word list. The other students ask “Yes / No” questions to gather information and try to guess the word.
   - Student A: Is it an animal?
     Student B: No.
   - Student C: Is it an insect?
     Student B: Yes.
   - Student D: Does it have wings?
     Student B: Yes.
   - Student D: Is it a fly?
     Student B: Yes!

2. Imagine you are taking a trip to the desert. What things do you want to see? Discuss this with your class.
Rain Forest

Words in Context
Many plants and animals live in rain forests. Colorful parrots and playful monkeys live there. Beautiful orchids and long vines grow there. At night, tigers and panthers hunt in the rain forest.

1 parrot
2 vine
3 chimpanzee
4 bat
5 parrot
6 monkey
7 gorilla
8 peacock
9 tiger
10 hummingbird
11 orchid
12 frog
13 orangutan
14 aardvark
15 flamingo
16 fern
17 panther
18 alligator
19 crocodile
20 caterpillar
21 butterfly
22 snail
23 wasp
24 beetle
25 tarantula

Word Partnerships
frogs hop
wasps sting
tigers leap
monkeys swing
Words in Action

1. Work with a partner. Put the words into groups of plants, animals, and insects.
2. Choose one of the animals on the list that makes a noise. Make that animal's noise. Your partner will guess the animal. Take turns.
Animals in the grasslands have different sources of food. Giraffes and elephants graze on the tallest trees. Buffalo and gazelles graze on grasses. The large cats, like lions, leopards, and cheetahs, feed on other animals.
1. a bee
2. a fossil
3. a koala
4. a kangaroo
5. a hyena
6. a giraffe
7. a hippopotamus
8. a rhinoceros
9. an antelope
10. an elephant
11. a leopard
12. a zebra
13. a cheetah
14. an ostrich
15. a gazelle
16. a shrub / a bush
17. a buffalo
18. a sparrow
19. a gopher
20. a lion
21. an antler
22. a hoof
23. a horn
24. a tusk
25. a trunk
26. a mane
27. a paw
28. fur
29. a tail

Word Partnerships
- a herd of: antelope, buffalo, elephants
- lions: roar
- bees: buzz
- hyenas: laugh

Words in Action
1. Which animals on the list have fur? Which have a tail? Which have paws? Make lists with a partner.
2. Describe an animal to a partner. Your partner says the name and points to the correct picture.
   - Student A: It’s big and it has two horns on its head.
   - Student B: (pointing to the rhinoceros) It’s a rhinoceros.
Polar Lands

Words in Context
Many animals live on the ice or in the waters near the North Pole. They stay warm in different ways. The whale and the walrus have thick layers of body fat. The arctic fox and the polar bear stay warm in their thick, white fur. Even moss finds a way to stay warm. It grows over rocks facing the sun.

Word Partnerships
- a humpback whale
- a blue
- a Canada goose
- a wild
- a pack of wolves
- a flock of birds
Words in Action

1. Which polar animals eat meat? Which eat plants? Discuss these questions with your classmates.

2. In a group, make one list of the polar animals with wings, a second list of the animals with flippers, and a third list of the animals with claws. Compare lists among groups.
There are more than 15,000 kinds of fish in the sea. The largest fish is the shark. The great white shark can grow to over 7 meters*. There are also some very fast fish in the sea. For example, the swordfish swims at about 90 kilometers** per hour, and the tuna swims at about 70 kilometers*** per hour. The slowest fish is the sea horse. It only swims about 0.001 kilometers per hour!

* 7 meters = 23.1 feet  ** 90 kilometers = 55.8 miles  *** 70 kilometers = 43.4 miles

---

**Word Partnerships**

- a school of fish
- a freshwater
- a saltwater
- a sea turtle
- a snapping shark
- a hammerhead shark
- a great white
1. a seagull
2. a dolphin
3. a swordfish
4. gills
5. a fin
6. scales
7. a killer whale / an orca
8. a turtle
9. seaweed
10. a tuna
11. a jellyfish
12. a shark
13. a (scuba) diver
14. a sea horse
15. a bass
16. a cod
17. an octopus
18. an eel
19. a squid
20. a stingray
21. a shrimp
22. a sea urchin
23. an angelfish
24. a crab
25. a sea anemone
26. a coral reef
27. a mussel
28. a starfish
29. a sponge
30. a halibut

Words in Action
1. Make a list of all the sea animals you have seen. Then compare your list with your classmates’ lists.
2. Study the spread for five minutes. Close your book. With a group, make a list of as many sea animals as you can remember. Take turns describing what each one looks like. You want to draw pictures on the board.
Woodland animals have many different homes. Some, like moles and rabbits, live underground. Cardinals, blue jays, and other birds make their nests in trees. Squirrels also live in trees and keep their nuts and berries there.

1 a robin
2 a cardinal
3 a nest
4 a blue jay
5 an eagle
6 a bobcat
7 an opossum
8 a squirrel
9 a deer
10 a groundhog
11 a porcupine
12 a turkey
13 a woodpecker
14 a duck
15 a beaver
16 a mole
17 a salamander
18 a worm
19 a raccoon
20 a toad
21 a chipmunk
22 a skunk
23 a dragonfly
24 a mosquito
25 a tick
26 a hornet
27 a ladybug
28 a rabbit
29 a mouse
**Word Partnerships**

- as quiet as a mouse
- as busy as a beaver
- as prickly as a porcupine
- as scared as a rabbit

**Words in Action**

1. What animals live on or near water? What animals live on land? Make lists with a partner.
2. Choose three animals on the list. Write a list of at least three things you know about each of the animals.

**Ducks**

1. They have wings.
2. They live on water.
3. Baby ducks follow their mother.
Words in Context
You use math every day. You use subtraction to balance your checkbook. You use fractions to cook. You use addition to add up the total on a restaurant bill. You may even use geometry to decorate your home. Geometry can help you figure out how much wallpaper you need for your walls and how much carpet you need for your floors.

Word Families
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>addition</td>
<td>add</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subtraction</td>
<td>subtract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiplication</td>
<td>multiply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>division</td>
<td>divide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Words in Action

1. Look around your classroom. Find an example of each of the shapes on the list. Share your ideas with the class.
   - My desk is a rectangle and the clock is a circle.

2. Work with a partner. One student writes down a math problem. The other student figures out the answer, then reads the problem and the answer out loud.
   - Student A: \(3 + 3\)  
   - Student B: three plus three equals six.
Science

**Words in Context**

The famous physicist Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in Physics for his ideas about space and time. He is also famous for his formula $E = mc^2$. There is even an element in the periodic table named after Einstein. It's called einsteinium.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>a biologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>a chemist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>physics</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>a physicist</td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>a prism</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>forceps</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>a balance</td>
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<td>a solid</td>
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<td>a liquid</td>
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<td>a test tube</td>
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<td>a Bunsen burner</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>a microscope</td>
</tr>
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<td>26</td>
<td>a magnifying glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>a funnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>a slide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>a petri dish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>a magnet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Word Partnerships**

- biology: class
- chemistry: lab / laboratory

**Word Families**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atom</td>
<td>atomic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnet</td>
<td>magnetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>microscope</td>
<td>microscopic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liquid</td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solid</td>
<td>solid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Words in Action

1. Work with a partner. One person describes a laboratory object from the list. The other guesses the object. Take turns.
   - Student A: You use this to pour liquid into a beaker.
   - Student B: A funnel.

2. Put the items on this word list into three groups: items you find in a physics lab, items you find in a biology lab, and items you find in a chemistry lab. Compare lists with another student. (Note: Some items can be on more than one list.)
Words in Context

Writing an essay is a process. First you brainstorm ideas. Next you write an outline, and then you write a draft. Before you edit, you get feedback. Are you ready to write the final draft? Before you do, make sure the punctuation is correct. Have you used capital letters for the first letter of each word in the title? Have you indented each paragraph? If so, now you are ready to write the final draft.

1. a letter
2. a word
3. a sentence
4. a paragraph
5. a paper / an essay
6. an indentation
7. a margin
8. a title
9. punctuation
10. a period
11. a comma
12. a question mark
13. an exclamation point / an exclamation mark
14. an apostrophe
15. parentheses
16. quotation marks
17. a colon
18. a semicolon
19. a hyphen

Verbs

20. brainstorm ideas
21. write an outline
22. write a draft
23. get feedback
24. edit your essay
25. type your final draft
Writing an essay is a process. There are four stages to this process: prewriting, drafting, revising, and editing. Each of these stages is an important part in the process that leads a writer to create a well thought out and well organized paper.

**The Writing Process**

1. Prewriting consists of things the writer does before writing a draft of a paper. This is the stage in which the writer gathers and organizes ideas for the paper. This stage can include thinking, talking to others, gathering information, brainstorming, and making an outline of the paper.

2. In the next stage, the writer writes a draft. While writing a draft, the writer puts ideas into sentences and paragraphs. Each paragraph must have a topic sentence. The topic sentence is what that paragraph is about. The rest of the paragraph should explain and support the topic sentence. It is not important to focus on things like grammar and spelling at this stage.

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**Word Partnerships**

- a capital / an uppercase letter
- a lowercase letter
- a vocabulary word
- a slang word
- a one-syllable word
- a two-syllable word
- a term paper
- a research paper

**Words in Action**

1. Look at a magazine or newspaper article. Find and circle the following:
   - a comma
   - an apostrophe
   - a sentence
   - a paragraph

2. What are the steps in writing a paper? Discuss with a partner.
Explore, Rule, Invent

Words in Context
Humans have achieved amazing things. We have composed operas and poetry. We have discovered cures for diseases. We have sailed the world's oceans and explored the continents. We have launched rockets into space and reached the moon.

1. Humans migrate from Asia to the Americas.
2. Mesopotamians produce the first wheel.
3. The Egyptians build / construct pyramids.
4. The Vikings sail to present-day Canada.
5. The Chinese grow tea.
7. Montezuma I rules the Aztecs.
8. Amerigo Vespucci explores the Amazon.
10. Ludwig van Beethoven composes his first symphony.
11. The Suez Canal opens.
12. Thomas Edison invents the lightbulb.
13. The Wright brothers fly the first plane.
14. World War II ends.
15. The Soviet Union launches the first satellite.
16. Martin Luther King Jr. wins the Nobel Peace Prize.
17. Japan introduces the high-speed "bullet" train.
18. Apollo 11 astronauts reach the moon.
19. The Berlin Wall falls.

Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>win</th>
<th>a war</th>
<th>a contest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compose</td>
<td>a song</td>
<td>a letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elect</td>
<td>a prime minister</td>
<td>a president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>build</td>
<td>a road</td>
<td>a bridge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Words in Action

1. Work with a partner. Cover the sentences. One student points to a picture. The other says the event. Take turns.

2. Work with a partner. One student says one of the verbs from the verb list. The other student uses that verb in a sentence.
   - Student A: Invent
   - Student B: Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
U.S. Government and Citizenship

Words in Context

The U.S. government has three parts. These parts are called branches. The executive branch includes the president and the vice president. The legislative branch includes the House of Representatives and the Senate. There are 100 senators in the Senate and 435 congressmen and congresswomen in the House of Representatives. The judicial branch includes nine Supreme Court justices.

1 a (political) candidate
2 a ballot
3 a voting booth
4 a citizen
5 the U.S. Constitution
6 the Capitol (Building)
7 the White House
8 the Supreme Court
9 a congresswoman / a congressman
10 a senator
11 the president
12 the vice president
13 the justices
Verbs

14 vote
15 obey the law
16 pay taxes
17 serve on a jury
18 protest / demonstrate
19 serve in the military

Word Partnerships
- United States: citizen
- senator
- congressman

Words in Action

1. Compare the U.S. government with the government of another country. How are they similar? How are they different?
2. Discuss which branch of the U.S. government you think is most important. Explain your reasons.
Fine Arts

Words in Context

Pablo Picasso is probably the most famous artist of the last 100 years. His portraits and still lifes hang in the world’s great museums. Picasso worked as a painter, sculptor, and potter. He painted with oils and watercolors, and he sculpted in clay.
1. Work with a group. Make a list of famous artists. Answer the following questions about each:
   - What kind of artist is he/she?
   - What materials did/does the artist use?
   - Do you know the names of any of the artist's works?

2. What is your favorite kind of art? Why? Discuss with a partner.
Performing Arts

Words in Context

Different performing arts began in different countries around the world. For example, theater began in ancient Greece. The actors wore masks and performed plays in large outdoor theaters. Opera began in Italy at the end of the 16th century, and soon became popular in France and Germany. Ballet also began in Italy at the end of the 16th century, and it became very popular in France while Louis XIV was king.

1 a ballet 2 a balcony 3 a dancer 4 a mask 5 a costume 6 a stage 7 a conductor 8 an orchestra 9 an audience

Verbs

26 clap / applaud 27 bow

Word Partnerships

a ballet dancer
a tap
a ballroom
a flamenco
a belly
an opera singer
a nightclub
a lead
a backup

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Words in Action


2. Imagine you are the directors of a new arts center. What kinds of concerts, plays, and other performances will you present this year? Discuss with your group.
Instruments

Words in Context

Percussion instruments are thousands of years old. Drums are one of the oldest percussion instruments. They were part of African culture as early as 6000 B.C. The tambourine is also thousands of years old. Many countries, from Japan to Morocco to England, use tambourines in their music. Other percussion instruments include maracas, from Latin America, and cymbals, from China.

Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>play</th>
<th>an instrument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tune</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>practice</td>
<td>the piano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the violin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the cello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an acoustic guitar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an electric guitar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percussion
1 drums
2 cymbals
3 a tambourine
4 a marimba
5 maracas

Brass
6 a tuba
7 a French horn
8 a trombone
9 a trumpet
10 a bugle

Woodwind
11 a saxophone
12 a flute
13 an oboe
14 a clarinet
15 a bassoon
16 pan pipes
17 a harmonica

String
18 a sitar
19 a bass
20 a cello
21 a violin
22 a guitar
23 a banjo
24 a harp

Keyboard
25 an electric keyboard
26 a piano
27 an organ
28 an accordion

Words in Action
1. Make a list of famous musicians and the instruments they play.
2. Work with a partner. Pretend to play an instrument. Your partner will guess the instrument. Take turns.
Words in Context

My husband and I never agree on films. For example, my husband always wants to see action films or horror movies. I usually prefer dramas or comedies. But we have children, so we usually end up at animated films!

Films / Movies
1 action / adventure
2 comedy
3 mystery / suspense
4 drama
5 romance
6 science fiction
7 western
8 fantasy
9 horror
10 documentary
11 animated

Word Partnerships
an independent film
a foreign movie
a funny TV
a scary commercial
satellite station
a cable
loud music
soft

Mysteries of the Pyramids
TV programs
12 news
13 sitcom
14 cartoon
15 game show
16 soap opera
17 talk show
18 nature program
19 children’s program
20 sports
21 reality show

Music
22 pop
23 jazz
24 rock
25 blues
26 R&B / soul
27 hip hop
28 classical
29 country and western

Words in Action
1. With your class, make a list of:
   - action films
   - comedy films
   - sitcoms
   - game shows
2. What is your favorite kind of music? Why? Tell your partner.
Words in Context

There is a beach in Japan with perfect weather every day of the year. How is it possible? The beach at Ocean Dome is indoors! Sunbathers put their beach towels on the sand and relax. There is no sun, but it feels warm and sunny inside. Swimmers swim in a man-made ocean, and surfers surf on man-made waves!
1 a sailboat  
2 a pier  
3 a water-skier  
4 a motorboat  
5 the ocean / the water  
6 a ship  
7 a lighthouse  
8 a swimmer  
9 a wave  
10 a snorkeler  
11 a snorkel  
12 a sailboard  
13 a sailboarder  
14 a life jacket  
15 a surfer  
16 a surfboard  
17 a lifeguard  
18 a cooler  
19 a sunbather  
20 a beach ball  
21 sand  
22 a (sea)shell  
23 a water wing  
24 sunscreen  
25 a sand caste  
26 a (diving) mask  
27 fins  
28 a pail  
29 a shovel  

---

**Word Partnerships**

- a public beach  
- a private beach  
- a tropical beach  
- an umbrella  
- a chair  
- a towel  
- a house  
- a bottle of sunscreen  
- a tube of sunscreen  

---

**Words in Action**

1. Plan a day at the beach. What will you take to the beach? What will you do there?

2. Think of different ways to group the words in the word list. For example, things children play with or people and things you see in the water.
Camping

Words in Context

The Appalachian Trail is a 2,174-mile* trail in the U.S. It starts in Maine and goes all the way to Georgia. Some people hike a small part of the trail for a day. Others hike longer portions of the trail. These hikers usually bring a backpack, a tent, and a sleeping bag, along with other camping equipment like a trail map, a compass, a water bottle, and a pocket knife. Hiking the whole trail takes an entire season!

*3,478.4 kilometers

Word Partnerships

a camping trip
camping site

a fishing boat
a ski
da street map
da city
da road
1. Imagine you are going on a camping trip. What will you do? What will you take?
2. You are lost on a hiking trail. You can only bring five of the items on the list. Which items will you bring? Explain why you need each one.
Central Park is a beautiful park in the middle of New York City. It is about two miles long and has something for everyone. For adults, there are bicycle and jogging paths. For children, there is a playground with a sandbox, monkey bars, and swings. There is even an old carousel, an ice rink, and a zoo.

Words in Context

1. a kite
2. swings
3. monkey bars
4. a playground
5. a slide
6. a jungle gym
7. a seesaw
8. a sandbox
9. a trash can / a garbage can
10. a puppet show
11. a picnic
12. a picnic basket
13. a picnic table
14. a carousel / a merry-go-round
15. a Ferris wheel
16. a roller coaster
17. a bridge
18. a (park) bench
19. a pond
20. a jogger
21. a skateboard
22. a skateboarder
23. a skater
24. (r-line) skates
25. a cyclist
26. a bicycle / a bike
27. a path
28. a street vendor
29. a pigeon

Word Partnerships

a local park
a national park
an amusement park
ride a bike
a carousel
have a picnic
go on a picnic
fly a kite
Words in Action

1. Work with your class. Discuss your dream park. Draw a picture of the park on the board. Each student adds an item to the park and labels this item.

2. When did you last go to a park? What did you do? What did you see? Tell a partner.
Places to Visit

Words in Context

Try a new activity this weekend. Do you like shopping? You could go to a flea market or a **garage sale**. Do you enjoy nature? You could walk on a **hiking trail** or ride your bicycle on a **bicycle path**. Do you like animals? You could go to a **zoo** or an **aquarium**.

1. a café
2. a zoo
3. a planetarium
4. a nursery
5. a bowling alley
6. a sporting event
7. a pool hall
8. an aquarium
9. a garage sale
10. an amusement park
11. a (hiking) trail
12. a lecture
13. a botanical garden
14. a gym
15. a circus
16. miniature golf
17. a bicycle path
18. a video arcade
19. a carnival
20. a museum
21. a water park
22. a movie theater
23. a rodeo
Word Partnerships
- a petting zoo
- a traveling circus
- a three-ring
- an outdoor café
- a sidewalk
- an internet

Words in Action
1. What are your five favorite places to visit from this list? Compare your favorite places with your classmates. Can you find another student with the same favorite places?
2. Work with a group. Make a list of famous:
   - zoos
   - amusement parks
   - museums
Indoor Sports and Fitness

Words in Context
Different sports and fitness activities help in different ways. Yoga and martial arts can help you relax. Aerobics and the treadmill can help you lose weight. Push-ups and free weights can help you become stronger.

1. martial arts
2. yoga
3. basketball
4. a referee
5. a basketball court
6. a (basketball) player
7. a basketball
8. ping-pong
9. a ping-pong paddle
10. a ping-pong table
11. a chin-up
12. a push-up
13. a sit-up
14. a (stationary) bike
15. a treadmill
16. boxing
17. a boxer
18. a boxing glove
19. a boxing ring
20. a punching bag
21. wrestling
22. a wrestler
23. gymnastics
24. a gymnast
25. weightlifting
26. a weightlifter
27. a bench
28. a barbell
29. a dartboard
30. darts
31. aerobics
32. a diving board
33. a diver
34. a (swimming) pool
35. a locker room

Word Partnerships
- sports
- club
- team
- equipment
- injury
- a yoga
- instructor
- an aerobics
- class
- a martial arts
Words in Action

1. Work with a partner. Pretend to do one of the activities on the word list. Your partner will guess the activity. Take turns.

2. What kind of exercise do you do? Discuss with a partner.
Outdoor Sports and Fitness

**Words in Context**

*Tennis* is one of the most popular sports in the world. The rules are simple. A *player* uses a *racket* to hit a *tennis ball* over the *net*. The other player tries to hit the ball back. The first player to win four points wins the game.

1. tennis
2. a (tennis) racket
3. a (tennis) ball
4. baseball
5. a baseball
6. a batter
7. a bat
8. a catcher
9. volleyball
10. a volleyball
11. a (volleyball) net
12. golf
13. a (golf) club
14. a golfer
15. a golf course
16. track
17. a runner
18. a track
19. soccer
20. a fan
21. a soccer field
22. a uniform
23. football
24. a goalpost
25. a (football) helmet
26. a cheerleader
27. a football
**Word Partnerships**

| | 
|---|---|
| a baseball player | a soccer player | a volleyball player | a rugby player |
| a golf ball | a soccer ball | a rugby ball | hit the ball |
| throw | catch | kick | a baseball glove |

**Words in Action**

1. Which of these sports do you like to play? Which do you like to watch? Discuss with a partner.
2. Work with a partner. One person pretends to play one of these sports. The other guesses the sport. Take turns.
**Winter Sports**

**Words in Context**

*Skating* began in Norway in the 1700s. Early skiers used long wooden cross-country *skis* and wooden *ski poles*. Today there is a new kind of *winter sport* called *snowboarding*. *Snowboarders* don't use ski poles. They slide down the slopes with both feet on a *snowboard*.

**Word Partnerships**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a hockey game</th>
<th>arena rink</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a skiing injury lesson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. a snowmobile
2. snowshoes
3. a sled
4. skis
5. ski boots
6. ski poles
7. a toboggan
8. a chairlift
9. ice skating
10. an ice skater
11. (cross-country) skiing
12. (downhill) skiing
13. a skier
14. snowboarding
15. a snowboarder
Words in Action

1. Which winter sports are the most fun? Which are the most dangerous? Discuss with your class.

2. One student names a winter sport. The other students take turns naming clothing and equipment for that sport.
   - Student A: Hockey.
   - Student B: Ice skates.
   - Student C: A hockey stick.

16 snowboard
17 (ice) hockey
18 scoreboard
19 score
20 on ice (skating) rink
21 goal
22 (hockey) player
23 hockey stick
24 (hockey) puck
25 ice skates
Playing cards are popular in countries around the world. The French style deck is the most common. This deck has 52 cards and four suits—spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs. There are 13 cards in each suit: ace, king, queen, jack, and numbers 2 through 10. People use these cards to play different games around the world, like bridge and gin rummy in the U.S., king in Brazil, and dai hin min in Japan.
Word Partnerships

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a board</th>
<th>game</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a card</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a chess</td>
<td>board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a checker</td>
<td>piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a deck of</td>
<td>cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a hand of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play cards</td>
<td>a game</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>king of hearts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine of spades</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words in Action

1. Make a list of your three favorite games from the list. Put the list in order, with the game you like best at the top. Share your list with a partner.

2. Take a poll to find out the favorite games of the students in your class.
   - Which is the most popular game?
   - Which is the least popular game?
Camera, Stereo, and DVD

Words in Context
Audio equipment keeps changing. Until the 1980s, most people listened to music on records or tapes. Then in 1983, CD players and CDs became available. By 1998, more people bought CDs than records. By the late 1990s, MP3 technology became popular. Now MP3 players are becoming one of the most popular items at electronics stores.

1. (a roll of) film
2. a zoom lens
3. a camera
4. a camcorder
5. a tripod
6. a plug
7. an adapter (plug)
8. a record
9. an MP3 player
10. a (personal) CD player
11. headphones
12. a CD player
13. a CD / a compact disc
14. a speaker
15. a stereo (system)
16. a tape / a cassette
17. a boom box
18. a satellite dish
19. a television / a TV
20. a (video) game system
21. a VCR / a videocassette recorder
22. a video (cassette)
23. a remote control
24. a DVD player
25. a DVD

Word Partnerships
- a digital camera
- a 35-millimeter camera
- a disposable shoot
- (a roll of) film develop
- turn up the TV
- turn down the stereo
Words in Action

1. Which three items on the list would you most like to get as gifts? Why? Discuss with a partner.
2. Which items on the list could help you learn English? How? Discuss with your class.
Holidays and Celebrations

**Words in Context**
People celebrate the **New Year** in different ways around the world. In Brazil, many people have **parties**. They often go to the beach after midnight and watch **fireworks**. It is also traditional to throw **flowers** into the sea. The Chinese New Year happens between January 17 and February 19. Chinese people all over the world celebrate with **parades** and **firecrackers**.
Verbs

29 wrap a present
30 light candles
31 blow out candles
32 open a present

Word Partnerships
- a birthday party
- a retirement gift
- a New Year’s Eve cake
- a birthday card
- a Valentine’s Day anniversary
- a Mother’s Day retirement

Words in Action
1. Work with a group. Choose a holiday on the list. What are the different ways the people in your group celebrate this holiday? Discuss with your group.
2. Plan a birthday party for a friend. What will you eat? How will you decorate? What gift will you give?
Index

Index Guide

All entries in the Index are followed by a phonetic listing. Following the phonetic listing, most entries have two numbers. The first number in bold type, is the page number on which the entry item is found. The second number corresponds to the item's number in the word list. See the example below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Page number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>dog (dɔg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>152-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Word number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some entries have two numbers in bold type. In this case, the entry is a topic covered in a two-page lesson, and the numbers indicate the page numbers of this lesson.

If the entry is in capital letters, it is a unit title, and the two numbers in bold type indicate the pages on which this unit begins and ends.

If an entry is followed by only a single number in bold type, then the entry appears on this page number as a subhead in the word list, or it appears somewhere else on the page.

Verbs and verb phrase entries appear in bold type in the Index. Some entries appear twice in the Index—once in bold and once in regular type. In these cases, the bold type entry is a verb, and the regular type entry is a noun.

Guide to Pronunciation Symbols

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowels</th>
<th>Consonants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Key Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>cat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/æ/</td>
<td>fine</td>
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<td>house</td>
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<td>/æ/</td>
<td>bed</td>
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<td>name</td>
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<td>sit</td>
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<td>book</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Stress

/ʃ/ city (ˈʃɪtɪ) used before a syllable to show primary (main) stress
adverbia /ad'verbia/ 182-14
above /ə'bəv/ 13-10
absence note /ə'bərsns nout/ 23-27
accelerator /æk'sleərətər/ 181-27
accessories /æk'sesəriz/ 108-109
accident /æk'sidənt/ have an.../hav 26-123-19
accordion /ə'kɔrdən/ 207-28
accountant /ə'kauntənt/ 146-1
ace /æs/ 254-2
acid /əsid/ /'sasid/ 171-14
acne /æsni/ 135-20
acros /ə'krɔs/ 130-17
act /ækt/ 160-10
action /æk'sʃən/ 203-1
actor /æk'tɔr/ 147-20, 258-18
acupuncture /ə'kɔrpjəntʃər/ 141-3
acupuncturist /ə'kɔrpjəntʃərɪst/ 141-4
adapter (plug) /'ædəptər (plʌɡ)/ 228-7
add /æd/ 92-4
addition /əd'ʃən/ 193-26
address /ə'dres/ 53-21
address /ə'dres/ 42
mailing.../meil/ 52-6
return.../rətn/ 52-4
adhesive /əd'hesiv/ /'hedvɪs/ 'hendvɪs/ 143-25
adult /ə'dʌlt/ 30
aventura /ə'ventʃə/ 208-1
aerodynamics /ə'derə'nædəməs/ 218-31
after... /ə'fər/ 39-19
After... /ə'fər/ 174-12
afternoon /'ɑːftəruːn/ 144-17
agree /ə'ɡriː/ 40-11
air bag /'ɛər bæɡ/ 121-10
air conditioner /ər kən'dɪʃənər/ 67-14
as conditioning /əs kən'dɪʃənəŋ/ 121-19
air mattress /'ɛər ˈmætəs/ 213-26
capstone /kæp'ston/ 125
air pollution /ər pəluːʃən/ 171-13
airport /ə'pɔːrt/ 124-125
case... /kəs/ 99-13, 125-29
alarm clock /ələrm kəlkw/ 74-9
algebra /əlˈɡɹɑːbrə/ 193-52
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