4000 Essential English Words 1
Paul Nation

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Paul Nation
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About the Vocabulary

The 600 words in each book of this series along with the additional target words presented in the appendices included in the first three books of the series are the most useful words in English. They were found by analysis of a collection of English course books from various levels in the primary, secondary and tertiary school systems. The words included in this series were chosen because they occurred many times in different levels of these materials. Because of the way that they were chosen, these words have the following characteristics:

1. They are useful in both spoken and written English. No matter what English course you are studying, the words in these books will be of value to you.

2. Each word in these books is a high-frequency word. This means that the effort in learning the words is well repaid by the number of times learners have a chance to encounter or use them.

3. These books as a whole cover a large proportion of the words in any spoken or written text. They cover at least 80% of the words in newspapers and academic texts, and at least 90% of the words in novels. They also cover at least 90% of the words in conversation.

About the Books

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

Illustrations for each target word are provided to help learners visualize the word as it is being used in the example sentence. These word/image associations aim to help students grasp the meaning of the word as well as recall the word later.
It should be noted that words have more than one grammatical category. However, this series focuses on the word’s most common form. This is mentioned to remind learners that just because a word is labeled and utilized as a noun in this series does not mean that it can never be used in another form such as an adjective. This series has simply focused on the word in the form that it is most likely to be expressed.

Supporting Learning with Outside Activities

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

1. Have students create vocabulary cards with one word from the unit on one side of the card and the translation of the word in the student’s first language on the other side. Students should use the cards for study in free moments during the day. Over several weeks, students will find that quick repeated studying for brief periods of time is more effective than studying for hours at one sitting.

2. Assign graded readers at students’ appropriate levels. Reading such books provides both enjoyment as well as meaning-focused input which will help the words stick in students’ memory.

3. Practice reading fluency to promote faster recall of word meaning for both sight recognition and usage. Compass Publishing’s *Reading for Speed and Fluency* is a good resource for reading fluency material.

4. Include listening, speaking, and writing activities in classes. Reinforcement of the high-frequency vocabulary presented in this series is important across all the four language skills.

Author Paul Nation

Paul Nation is professor of Applied Linguistics in the School of Linguistics and Applied Language Studies at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand. He has taught in Indonesia, Thailand, the United States, Finland, and Japan. His specialist interests are language teaching methodology and vocabulary learning.
afraid [əfriːd] adj.
When someone is afraid, they feel fear.
→ The woman was afraid of what she saw.

agree [əɡriː] v.
To agree is to say “yes” or to think the same way.
→ A: The food is very good in that restaurant. B: I agree with you.

angry [æŋɡri] adj.
When someone is angry, they may want to speak loudly or fight.
→ She didn’t do her homework, so her father is angry.

arrive [ərəɪv] v.
To arrive is to get to or reach some place.
→ The bus always arrives at the corner of my street at 4:00.

attack [ətæk] v.
To attack is to try to fight or to hurt.
→ The man with the sword attacked the other man first.

bottom [ˈbɒtəm] n.
The bottom is the lowest part.
→ The bottom of my shoe has a hole in it.

clever [ˈklevər] adj.
When someone is clever, they can solve a hard puzzle or problem.
→ The clever boy thought of a good idea.

cruel [ˈkruːəl] adj.
When someone is cruel, they do bad things to hurt others.
→ The cruel man yelled at his sister.

finally [ˈfainəli] adv.
If something happens finally, it happens after a long time or at the end.
→ He finally crossed the finish line after five hours of running.

hide [haɪd] v.
To hide is to try not to let others see you.
→ The other children will hide while you count to 100.
**hunt** [hant] v.
To hunt is to look for or search for an animal to kill.
→ Long ago, people hunted with bows and arrows.

**lot** [lot] n.
A lot means a large number or amount of people, animals, things, etc.
→ There are a lot of apples in the basket.

**middle** [midl] n.
The middle of something is the center or halfway point.
→ The Canadian flag has a maple leaf in the middle of it.

**moment** [moument] n.
A moment is a second or a very short time.
→ I was only a few moments late for the meeting.

**pleased** [pli:zd] adj.
When someone is pleased, they are happy.
→ She was pleased with the phone call she received.

**promise** [prəmɪs] v.
To promise is to say you will do something for sure.
→ He promised to return my key by tomorrow.

**reply** [rɪplɪ] v.
To reply is to give an answer or say back to someone.
→ She asked him what time his meeting was. He replied, “at three.”

**safe** [seɪf] adj.
When a person is safe, they are not in danger.
→ Put on your seat belt in the car to be safe.

**trick** [trɪk] n.
A trick is something you do to fool another person.
→ His card trick really surprised us.

**well** [wel] adv.
You use well to say that something was done in a good way.
→ The couple can dance quite well.
**Exercise 1**

**Part A** Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. bad or hurting others
   a. afraid  
b. clever  
c. cruel  
d. hunt

2. at last or at the end
   a. angry  
b. clever  
c. finally  
d. reply

3. to try to fight or hurt
   a. attack  
b. middle  
c. pleased  
d. trick

4. to not let others see
   a. agree  
b. hide  
c. safe  
d. well

5. the lowest part
   a. bottom  
b. lot  
c. moment  
d. promise

**Part B** Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. angry
   a. happy  
b. low  
c. mad  
d. scared

2. moment
   a. a hole with water in it  
b. a short time  
c. at the center  
d. at the end

3. promise
   a. to say “good job”  
b. to say “I will”  
c. to say “the end”  
d. to say “maybe”

4. reply
   a. to answer  
b. to get to a place  
c. to look for in order to kill  
d. to try to fight or hurt

5. safe
   a. fool  
b. having much or many  
c. not seen  
d. not worried about being hurt
Check (✓) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. A clever person can solve a puzzle easily.
   ___ b. When a plane arrives, it leaves the ground and goes into the sky.

2. ___ a. At noon, the sun is near the bottom of the sky.
   ___ b. If I break my brother's bike, he will be angry.

3. ___ a. It is easy to hide in a dark place.
   ___ b. Many kinds of fish are afraid of water.

4. ___ a. At night, your parents may say, "Hide your eyes and go to sleep."
   ___ b. Heavy things will go down to the bottom of the ocean.

5. ___ a. It is cruel to keep a dog in a small cage all day.
   ___ b. Your mother will be angry when you get good grades in school.

6. ___ a. Animals cannot hunt because they do not have hands.
   ___ b. It is a good idea to arrive early for class.

7. ___ a. People sometimes attack pictures to email messages.
   ___ b. Some people are afraid of spiders.

8. ___ a. A moment is like a second or two.
   ___ b. New shoes are usually not very comfortable or clever.

9. ___ a. Small animals do not usually attack big animals.
   ___ b. There are twelve moments in a year.

10. ___ a. A cruel person will try to help others at all times.
    ___ b. You can use a gun to hunt in the forest.
The Lion and the Rabbit

A cruel lion lived in the forest. Every day, he killed and ate a lot of animals. The other animals were afraid the lion would kill them all.

The animals told the lion, “Let’s make a deal. If you promise to eat only one animal each day, then one of us will come to you every day. Then you don’t have to hunt and kill us.”

The plan sounded well thought-out to the lion, so he agreed, but he also said, “If you don’t come every day, I promise to kill all of you the next day!”

Each day after that, one animal went to the lion so that the lion could eat it. Then, all the other animals were safe.

Finally, it was the rabbit’s turn to go to the lion. The rabbit went very slowly that day, so the lion was angry when the rabbit finally arrived.

The lion angrily asked the rabbit, “Why are you late?”

“I was hiding from another lion in the forest. That lion said he was the king, so I was afraid.”

The lion told the rabbit, “I am the only king here! Take me to that other lion, and I will kill him.”

The rabbit replied, “I will be happy to show you where he lives.”

The rabbit led the lion to an old well in the middle of the forest. The well was very deep with water at the bottom. The rabbit told the lion, “Look in there. The lion lives at the bottom.”

When the lion looked in the well, he could see his own face in the water. He thought that was the other lion. Without waiting another moment, the lion jumped into the well to attack the other lion. He never came out.

All of the other animals in the forest were very pleased with the rabbit’s clever trick.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How a clever rabbit tricked a cruel lion
   b. How rabbits learned to hide from lions
   c. How a rabbit pleased an angry lion
   d. How to be safe when you hunt in the forest

2. What did all the animals say to the lion?
   a. They said they wanted him to be their king.
   b. They said that the rabbit would be there in a moment.
   c. They said that they would allow him to eat one of them a day.
   d. They said that they would hide at the bottom of the well.

3. Why did the rabbit take the lion to the well in the middle of the forest?
   a. So a lot of animals could see the rabbit walking with the lion
   b. So the lion could attack the “other” lion
   c. So the lion could drink water
   d. So the other animals would be afraid of the rabbit

4. Which of the following is true at the end of the story?
   a. The lion attacked another lion, and they both got hurt.
   b. The lion cannot reply to the rabbit, so the rabbit wins.
   c. The lion finally dies.
   d. The lion is pleased by the rabbit’s words, so it does not eat the rabbit.

5. What did the lion see when it looked in the well?
   ________________________________
adventure [ədˈventʃər] n.
An adventure is a fun or exciting thing that you do.
→ Riding in the rough water was an adventure.

approach [əˈprəʊtʃ] v.
To approach something means to move close to it.
→ The boy approached his school.

carefully [kəˈfɛri] adv.
Carefully means with great attention, especially to detail or safety.
→ The baby carefully climbed down the stairs.

chemical [ˈkɛmɪkəl] n.
A chemical is something that scientists use in chemistry.
→ The scientist mixed the chemicals.

create [kriːt] v.
To create means to make something new.
→ She created an igloo from blocks of snow.

evil [iːvəl] adj.
Evil describes something or someone bad or cruel, not good.
→ The evil figure scared us all.

experiment [ɪkˈspɛrəmənt] n.
An experiment is a test that you do to see what will happen.
→ The student did an experiment in science class.

kill [kɪl] v.
To kill someone or something is to make them die.
→ I killed the fly with a fly swatter.

laboratory [ˌlæbərətɔːri] n.
A laboratory is a room where a scientist works.
→ My mother works in a laboratory.

laugh [lɑːf] n.
Laugh is the sound made when someone is happy or a funny thing occurs.
→ The sound of their laugh filled the room.
loud [lou̯d] adj.
If a sound is loud, it is strong and very easy to hear.
→ The man’s voice was so loud that we all could hear him.

nervous [ner'ves] adj.
When a person is nervous, they think something bad will happen.
→ The boy became nervous when he heard the news.

noise [noiz] n.
A noise is an unpleasant sound.
→ The crying baby made a loud noise.

project [pre'dʒekt] n.
A project is a type of work that you do for school or a job.
→ His afternoon work project was to paint the room green.

scare [skear] v.
To scare someone is to make them feel afraid.
→ My uncle was scared by what he saw in the room.

secret [si'krit] n.
A secret is something that you do not tell other people.
→ The two boys were sharing a secret.

shout [jaut] v.
To shout is to say something loudly.
→ My boss shouted at me because I was late for work.

smell [smel] v.
To smell something means to use your nose to sense it.
→ The two friends smelled the flower.

terrible [ˈterəbəl] adj.
If something is terrible, it is very bad.
→ The way he treated his classmate was terrible.

worse [ˈweərəs] adj.
If something is worse, it is of poorer quality than another thing.
→ Business was worse this month than last month.
**Exercise 1**

**Part A** Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. laboratory  b. experiment  c. shout  d. smell
2. a. shout  b. carefully  c. create  d. laugh
3. a. nervous  b. terrible  c. approach  d. worse
4. a. chemical  b. secret  c. loud  d. noise
5. a. nervous  b. adventure  c. project  d. scare

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

1. William wanted to make a new thing.
   cre ______

2. I’m not having fun, so let’s go on an exciting trip.
   adven ______

3. Mrs. O’Malley asked me to get close to the desk and write my name.
   app ______

4. Don’t worry. I won’t tell anyone your thing that other people don’t know.
   se ______

5. I have to finish my special job before I can go home.
   p ______
Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. When the jar hit the floor, ________.
   ___ a. it made a very loud sound ___ b. it shouted on the ground

2. When the sun went down, ________.
   ___ a. it was scared ___ b. the woods looked evil

3. To test his idea, the scientist ________.
   ___ a. went on an adventure ___ b. did an experiment

4. Your phone will not work ________.
   ___ a. someone kills the window ___ b. if you don’t carefully pay attention to your power supply

5. The dog seemed unhappy when ________.
   ___ a. I approached it ___ b. it created me

6. Alex likes his class because he gets to ________.
   ___ a. do fun projects ___ b. be a laboratory

7. What is wrong with your hair? ________!
   ___ a. It is a chemical ___ b. It looks terrible

8. She’s quite funny. We always ________.
   ___ a. laugh at her jokes ___ b. don’t tell me your secret

9. Did you hear that? ________.
   ___ a. I just made it worse ___ b. There was a noise

10. I have a very important test tomorrow. ________.
    ___ a. I am nervous ___ b. I will smell it
The Laboratory

Mia’s father had a laboratory, but she had no idea what was in it. Her dad always closed and locked the door when he went in. She knew that he used it to do projects for work. He never told Mia what these projects were.

One night, Mia approached the door to the laboratory. She stopped and thought, “I wonder what crazy experiment he is doing now.” Suddenly, she heard a loud noise. It sounded like an evil laugh. The noise scared her, so she walked quickly back to her room.

The next night, her friend Liz came to her house. When Liz arrived, Mia told her about the night before. “Oh, it was terrible,” she said.

“Why don’t we see what is in there?” Liz asked. “It will be a fun adventure!”

Mia felt nervous about going into her father’s laboratory, but she agreed. As always, the door was locked. They waited until Mia’s father left the laboratory to eat dinner. “He didn’t lock the door!” Liz said. “Let’s go.”

The laboratory was dark. The girls walked down the stairs carefully. Mia smelled strange chemicals. What terrible thing was her father creating?

Suddenly, they heard an evil laugh. It was even worse than the one Mia heard the night before. What if a monster was going to kill them? Mia had to do something. She shouted for help.

Mia’s father ran into the room and turned on the lights. “Oh, no,” he said. “You must have learned my secret.”

“Your monster tried to kill us,” Mia said.

“Monster?” he asked. “You mean this?” He had a pretty doll in his hands. The doll laughed. The laugh didn’t sound so evil anymore. “I made this for your birthday. I wanted to give it to you then, but you can have it now. I hope you like it!”
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A girl's terrible experiment
   b. A secret that two girls have
   c. A girl who gets nervous about what's in a laboratory
   d. A man who creates chemicals

2. What scares Mia when she approaches the door?
   a. The room is very dark.
   b. She hears a person shout.
   c. She smells fire.
   d. She hears a loud noise.

3. What is true of Mia in the story?
   a. A monster kills her friend.
   b. She does not like adventures.
   c. She always locks the door of her room.
   d. Her birthday has not come yet.

4. What project was Mia's father working on?
   a. A doll to give to Mia for her birthday
   b. A way to keep the door closed
   c. A chemical that smells worse than fire
   d. A monster that had an evil laugh

5. When did Mia and Liz go into the laboratory?
alien [ˈaiən] n.
An alien is a creature from a different world.
→ The alien came in peace.

among [əˈmɛŋ] prep.
If you are among certain things, they are all around you.
→ There was a red apple among the green ones.

cart [tʃaːrt] n.
A chart is a list of information.
→ We used a chart to see how we had improved.

cloud [klɔud] n.
A cloud is a group of water drops in the sky.
→ The sky was filled with white clouds.

comprehend [kəmprɪhɛnd] v.
To comprehend something is to understand it.
→ Henry could not comprehend the message.

describe [dɪskraɪb] v.
To describe is to say or write what someone or something is like.
→ They described their tree as colorful with gold ribbon and a star.

ever [ˈɛvər] adv.
Ever means at any time.
→ Going skiing last winter was the most fun I’ve ever had.

fail [feɪl] v.
To fail means you do not succeed in what you try to do.
→ Since he failed to get the job, he was sad.

friendly [ˈfrɛndli] adj.
Friendly is behaving in a pleasant, kind way toward someone.
→ The friendly animals came up to the girl.

grade [ɡreɪd] n.
A grade is a score or mark given to someone’s work.
→ I managed to get good grades on my report card.
**instead** [ɪnstɛd] adv.
Instead means in place of.
→ He ate the carrot *instead* of the ice cream.

**library** [ˈlaɪbrəri] n.
A library is a place where you go to read books.
→ The *library* at school is full of books.

**planet** [ˈplænət] n.
A planet is a large round thing in space.
→ Saturn is the *planet* with the ring around it.

**report** [rɪˈpɔːrt] n.
A report is something students write for school.
→ Karen had trouble writing her *report*.

**several** [sɪˈvərl] adj.
Several is more than two but not many.
→ He had to read *several* books for class.

**solve** [sɔlv] v.
To solve something is to find an answer to it.
→ All the students could easily *solve* the math problem.

**suddenly** [ˈsʌdnli] adv.
If something happens suddenly, it happens quickly and unexpectedly.
→ I was *suddenly* surprised by the cake my friends brought me.

**suppose** [səˈpɑːz] v.
To suppose is to guess.
→ I *suppose* I should go home now.

**universe** [ˈjuːnɪvɜːs] n.
The universe is the known or supposed objects in space.
→ The *universe* is so large that it cannot be measured.

**view** [vjuː] v.
To view is to look at something.
→ Michael likes to *view* himself in the mirror.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choose the right definition for the given word.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. friendly</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. a list of information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. acting or behaving nicely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. a picture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. grade</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. a score or mark on someone's work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. a small copy of something larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. where you go to read books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. a paper written for school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. view</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. to find an answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. to not succeed in what you try to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. to guess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. to look at something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. ever</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. quickly and unexpectedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. at any time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. all around you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. to do the first thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. library</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. space and things in space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. from a different world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. a place where books are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. a round thing in space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. report</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. many of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. a round thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. drops of water in the sky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. a paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. alien</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. something written for school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. a creature from a different world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. in place of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. a small copy of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. chart</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. a paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. a copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. a group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. a list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. among</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. in the middle of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. a score or mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. at any time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. to understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. solve</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. to guess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. to look at something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. to find an answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. to not succeed in what you try to do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. everything that exists in space
   a. universe   b. instead   c. suddenly   d. view

2. not an exact amount but less than many
   a. ever   b. among   c. several   d. solve

3. a creature from a different world
   a. report   b. alien   c. chart   d. among

4. in place of
   a. solve   b. suppose   c. fail   d. instead

5. to guess
   a. fail   b. suppose   c. view   d. comprehend

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. ever / describe
   What would be the most awesome gift you’ve ____________ received?
   ____________ your home to me.

2. alien(s) / chart
   This ____________ tells what time the TV shows will play.
   I saw a movie about ____________ from another planet.

3. planet / universe
   I think the most interesting ____________ is Saturn.
   I wonder how the ____________ began.

4. fail / solve
   Do you like to ____________ hard math problems?
   If I do not know the answers, I will ____________ the test.

5. several / view
   ____________ days ago, I lost my backpack.
   The girls in my class like to ____________ pictures of pop stars.
Lee sat among the books at the library and thought about his group project. They had to turn it in soon, but he hadn’t even started his part! Jack and Claire were in his group. They had worked hard. They were also very smart, and Lee didn’t want them to get a bad grade.

Jack did the report. He wrote a lot of very good sentences and described things with great adjectives. Claire drew a nice map of the stars. Now, Lee needed to do his part of the project.

“Well, I suppose I need to start my model,” Lee thought.

Making a model of a planet was really hard. Lee tried to read several books, but he couldn’t comprehend any of the charts. “We’re going to fail because of me!” Lee said. He put his head down on the table and said, “I wish I could see a planet, instead of having to read about it!”

Suddenly, there was a bright light. Lee was pulled from his chair, through the roof, and right into a strange ship! “Hello, kid,” said an alien. “Did you ask for help?”

Lee told the friendly alien all about his project. The alien agreed to help Lee solve his problem. “First, we’ll fly through space to view the universe. Then, I can help you make a model of my planet.”

Soon, they were going through the clouds. They passed the moon. Then they viewed Mars. Lee was very excited. Instead of a bad grade, his group would have the best project ever!

“It’s time to go home,” the alien finally said. On the way back, he helped Lee make a model of the planet Mars. Soon, they were on Earth.

“Thanks,” Lee said. “My model will be awesome!” Then he took his model and said goodbye to his new friend.
1. What is this story about?
   a. Why a smart boy fails a class
   b. A boy’s trip into the universe
   c. A boy who wants to write instead of draw
   d. An alien living in a library

2. What is Lee unable to comprehend?
   a. How to make a model of a planet
   b. Why there are maps among the books
   c. Where the best place is to view the stars
   d. How to read the information in a chart

3. What can you suppose is true of the group’s report?
   a. It has three sentences.
   b. It must describe clouds.
   c. It is not due until several days.
   d. It is about the stars and planets.

4. What did the alien want to do to help Lee?
   a. Get several books from the library
   b. Hear the best report ever
   c. Make the model of a planet
   d. Solve his own problems

5. What planet did Lee see on his trip?
appropriate [apˌrōpri-ət] adj.
When a thing is appropriate, it is right or normal.
→ It’s appropriate to wear a suit when you go to the office.

avoid [əˈvoid] v.
To avoid something is to stay away from it.
→ Avoid the broken bottle on the floor.

behave [biˈhiev] v.
To behave is to act in a particular way, especially to be good.
→ She always behaves well when her father is around.

calm [kaːm] adj.
When someone is calm, they do not get excited or upset.
→ A nice warm bath makes me feel so calm.

concern [kənˈsɜrn] n.
Concern is a feeling of worry.
→ I was filled with concern after reading the newspaper.

content [ˈkantənt] adj.
To be content is to be happy and not want more.
→ The baby looked very content sitting on the floor.

expect [ɪkˈspekt] v.
If you expect something to happen, you believe it will happen.
→ I expect the bus to be here very soon.

frequently [ˈfriːkwəntli] adv.
When something happens frequently, it happens often.
→ We meet frequently, either at the beginning or ending of the week.

habit [ˈhæbit] n.
A habit is a thing that you do often.
→ Smoking is a bad habit that can kill you.

instruct [ɪnˈstræk] v.
To instruct is to teach.
→ My teacher instructs us in several subjects.
issue [ɪˈʃuː] n.
An issue is an important topic.
→ The men spoke about issues that were important to the people.

none [nʌn] pron.
None means not any of someone or something.
→ He spent all his money. There is none left.

patient [ˈpeɪʃənt] adj.
If a person is patient, they don’t become angry or upset easily.
→ I had to be patient and wait until 5 o’clock to leave.

positive [pəˈzætɪv] adj.
If something is positive, it is good.
→ She has a positive future ahead of her after finishing college.

punish [ˈpʌnɪʃ] v.
To punish means to make someone suffer for breaking the rules or laws.
→ To punish me, my teacher had me stand in the corner.

represent [rɪˈprɛzɛnt] v.
To represent is to speak or act for a person or group.
→ My lawyer will represent me in court.

shake [ʃeɪk] v.
To shake is to move back and forth or up and down quickly.
→ When people shake hands, it usually means they agree.

spread [spred] v.
To spread is to move quickly to more places.
→ I like to spread butter on my toast.

stroll [strəul] v.
To stroll means to walk slowly and calmly.
→ My dog and I strolled through the park today.

village [ˈvɪlɪdʒ] n.
A village is a very small town.
→ There are only a few houses in my village.
Part A  Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The story about the police dog got to many people in town.
   spr ______
2. I was happy to sit and listen to music all night.
   con ______
3. The house will move back and forth if a strong wind blows.
   sh ____
4. I waited for the monster to come out of the cave.
   ex __________
5. I didn’t want to talk to my sister, so I stayed away from her.
   av _____

Part B  Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. Before Kimberly sang, __________.
   ___ a. the teacher reminded everyone to behave
   ___ b. she instructed the people to go to sleep
2. When we heard the loud sound, __________.
   ___ a. I turned around out of habit
   ___ b. there was none left
3. The man told us to be quiet, __________.
   ___ a. so I decided to stroll through town
   ___ b. so I knew it was not appropriate to talk
4. They asked us to wait, __________.
   ___ a. so I felt concerned about them
   ___ b. so I had to be patient
5. I met a new friend yesterday, and __________.
   ___ a. frequently I would sit and read
   ___ b. I shook his hand
Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. __ a. The girl's positive words made me feel better.  
   __ b. We took the village out of the house.

2. __ a. The calm girl yelled a lot.  
   __ b. The team members asked Kate to represent them at the dinner.

3. __ a. I was content to stay at home by the warm fire.  
   __ b. My mom punished me for doing my homework.

4. __ a. The man expected me to say yes.  
   __ b. The issue did not taste very good.

5. __ a. I behaved wisely while I was asleep.  
   __ b. I avoided my friend because she had laughed at me.

6. __ a. At first I was nervous, but then I started to feel calm.  
   __ b. The angry bear looked content.

7. __ a. When my dog died, it made me feel positive.  
   __ b. Few people live in the village.

8. __ a. I wanted to avoid food, so I bought a sandwich.  
   __ b. The class needed to talk about the issue.

9. __ a. The students behaved quite well for their new teacher.  
   __ b. Students are expected to be late to class.

10. __ a. I was punished because I broke the window.  
    __ b. The man represented the award to the girl.
The Dog’s Bell

John’s dog was a bad dog. He bit people frequently. John had great concern about this. It was not an appropriate way for a dog to behave. His friends in the village always expected the dog to bite them. The news about John’s dog spread through the village. None of the people wanted to go to John’s house. John tried to instruct the dog to behave, but it never worked. He tried to be patient and teach the dog to be calm. That also didn’t work. John didn’t want to punish the dog. “How will I stop my dog’s bad habit?” John asked himself.

John’s friend came to talk to him about the issue. During their important meeting, his friend said, “The people in the village asked me to represent them. We want your dog to stop this habit. Why don’t you put a bell around the dog’s neck? This way, we would hear your dog coming down the street.”

John thought this was a great idea. Now, people could stay away from the dog. It would not be able to bite anyone anymore.

The dog liked the bell, too. People looked at him when they heard his bell. This made the dog very content. He liked the song the bell played when he walked.

One day, John’s dog strolled through the village and met some other dogs. He expected them to want a bell like his. But they laughed at his bell. They said the bell made people avoid him. John’s dog shook his head. “No, they look at me because they like the bell.”

The other dogs said, “You have the wrong idea of what makes you popular. Of course they like your bell. It tells them where you are so they can avoid you. You aren’t able to bite them anymore!”

You see, being popular isn’t something positive when it’s for the wrong reason.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story mainly about?
   a. A dog that is frequently bad
   b. A dog’s stroll through town
   c. A content man and his dog
   d. A village that liked John’s dog

2. What is true of the dog?
   a. He likes none of John’s friends.
   b. He shakes his head too much.
   c. He bites when it’s not appropriate.
   d. He expects people to be calm around him.

3. Why did the issue with the dog bother John?
   a. People didn’t think of John in a positive way.
   b. People avoided going to John’s house.
   c. People didn’t want John to represent them.
   d. People didn’t like the song that John played.

4. What did John do to stop the dog’s bad habit?
   a. He instructed the dog on learning tricks.
   b. He punished the dog for biting.
   c. He was patient and showed concern.
   d. He put a bell around the dog’s neck.

5. What did the other dogs say about the bell?

   ____________________________
   ____________________________
aware [əwˈɛər] adj.
If you are aware of something, you know about it.
→ I was not aware of the ringing phone.

badly [ˈbæidlɪ] adv.
Badly means in a severe or harmful way.
→ He hurt his arm badly playing with friends.

belong [bɪˈlɑŋɡ] v.
If something belongs to you, you own it.
→ The blue suit belongs to Paul.

continue [kənˈtɪnjuː] v.
To continue something is to keep doing it.
→ She stood under her umbrella as the rain continued to fall.

error [ˈɛrər] n.
An error is something you do wrong.
→ I made an error on my report, so my boss was angry.

experience [ɪkˈspɪriəns] n.
An experience is something you have seen or done.
→ Rock climbing was a fun experience.

field [fiːld] n.
A field is a big area of land.
→ The field of flowers looked so pretty.

hurt [hɜːrt] v.
To hurt is to do something that makes you feel pain.
→ She hurt her leg falling down the stairs.

judgment [ˈdʒudʒmənt] n.
Judgment is the ability to form opinions or decisions.
→ It’s good judgment to recycle your aluminum cans.

likely [ˈlaɪkli] adv.
If something likely happens, it will probably happen.
→ I will likely stay at home and watch TV tonight.
normal [nɔrˈməl] adj.
If something is normal, it is not strange nor surprising to you.
→ It is normal for me to bathe every night.

rare [rɛər] adj.
If something is rare, you do not see it very often.
→ It is rare for him to miss his flight.

relax [rɪˈleks] v.
To relax is to rest.
→ The frog relaxed in the warm sun.

request [rɪˈkwɛst] v.
To request something is to ask for it.
→ The little girl requested a special gift from Santa Claus.

reside [rɪˈzaid] v.
To reside means to live somewhere permanently or for a long time.
→ My brother and his family reside in a lovely house on the beach.

result [rɪˈzʌlt] n.
A result is something that happens because of something else.
→ As a result of all the rain, the man had to climb on the roof.

roll [rɔl] v.
To roll is to move by turning over and over.
→ You must roll the ball into the pins when you bowl.

since [sɪns] prep.
Since is used to talk about a past event still happening now.
→ Since 1992, he has been driving that car.

visible [ˈvɪzəbəl] adj.
If something is visible, it can be seen.
→ The moon and stars were visible in the night sky.

wild [wɔld] adj.
If something is wild, it is found in nature.
→ You should be careful around a fox, because it is a wild animal.
Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. roll
   a. to rest
   c. to grow
   b. a rule
d. to move by turning

2. error
   a. a nice man
   c. something you do wrong
   b. very old
d. open land

3. hurt
   a. to disagree
   c. from nature
   b. how much something costs
d. to do something that causes pain

4. reside
   a. to relax
   c. something that can be seen
   b. to live in a place for long
d. to know about something

5. relax
   a. to keep going
   c. to rest
   b. a large group of people
d. to move

6. continue
   a. to be in the right place
   c. to have
   b. to stay
d. to keep doing something

7. normal
   a. the perfect amount
   c. not strange
   b. friendly
d. different

8. rare
   a. quiet
   c. interesting
   b. not full
d. not seen often

9. visible
   a. from nature
   c. new
   b. easy to see
d. normal

10. field
    a. open land
    c. a thing
    b. to reside
d. a tool
Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. in a severe or harmful way
   a. continue  
   b. wild  
   c. judgment  
   d. badly

2. the ability to form opinions or decisions
   a. experience  
   b. reside  
   c. judgment  
   d. result

3. to fit or be in the right place
   a. roll  
   b. relax  
   c. continue  
   d. belong

4. not strange or different
   a. normal  
   b. visible  
   c. uncommon  
   d. aware

5. to do something that makes you feel pain
   a. rare  
   b. hurt  
   c. error  
   d. since

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

1. My day at school was not strange, nor ______.

2. The bird was from nature.  
   wi ______

3. Sorry I can’t come; I’m feeling discomfort in my body. 
   h ______

4. He’s going to rest instead of going to the movie. 
   r ______

5. The man walked through a large area of land. 
   f ______
The Jackal and the Sun Child

A jackal is a wild dog with a big black back. It resides in the desert. But how did the jackal get his black back? This was how it happened.

One day, the jackal saw a girl. She was sitting upon a rock. She was not a normal child. She was a rare and beautiful sun child. She was bright and warm like the sun. The child saw the jackal and smiled.

She said, “Jackal, I have been relaxing on this rock for too long. I must get home soon. But, I am slow and you are fast. You will likely get me home more quickly.” Then she requested, “Will you carry me home? If you do, I’ll give you a gift. This necklace belongs to me, but I will give it to you.”

The wild jackal agreed. So the sun child sat on the dog’s back. They started to walk. But soon, the jackal felt ill. The sun child was very hot on his back. The heat was hurting his back very badly. “I made a terrible error in judgment.” he thought. He shouldn’t have agreed to carry her. So he asked her to get off.

But she did not. The jackal’s back continued to get hotter and hotter. He had to get away from the sun child. So he made a plan. First, he ran as fast as he could. He hoped the sun child would fall off. But she did not. So when the sun child was looking at the sky, not aware of the jackal’s next plan, he jumped into a field of flowers. As a result, the child rolled off his back. The jackal ran away.

But the sun child left a mark on the jackal’s back, a visible black mark. Ever since his experience with the sun child, the jackal has had a black back.
1. What is this story about?
   a. Why the sun child has a beautiful smile
   b. Why a wild dog hurt a sun child
   c. An error that the sun child once made
   d. How the jackal got his visible black mark

2. What kind of girl was the sun child?
   a. She was rare and beautiful.
   b. She was likely very shy.
   c. She was an ill child.
   d. She was a normal child.

3. Why did the jackal run into the field?
   a. To continue his journey
   b. It wanted a new place to reside.
   c. To take a nap and relax
   d. To get away from the sun child

4. What happened at the end of the story?
   a. The sun child forgot the experience.
   b. The sun child became aware of the jackal's black back.
   c. The sun child rolled off the jackal's back.
   d. The sun child has stayed upon the jackal's back since then.

5. What did the sun child request?
Word List

- **advantage** [advæntidʒ] n.
  An advantage is something that helps you.
  → Being tall is an advantage to a basketball player.

- **cause** [koːz] v.
  To cause is to make something happen.
  → The cold weather caused her to get sick.

- **choice** [ʃoʊis] n.
  A choice is the act or possibility of picking something.
  → I had my choice of five doors to open.

- **community** [kəˈmjuːnəti] n.
  A community is a group of people who live together.
  → The kids from my community usually play together.

- **dead** [ded] adj.
  To be dead is to not be alive.
  → A dead person is usually buried in the ground.

- **distance** [distəns] n.
  The distance between two things is how far it is between them.
  → The distance between the Earth and the Moon is 384,400 kilometers.

- **escape** [ɪskˈeɪp] v.
  To escape is to run away from something bad.
  → The butterfly could not escape from the cage.

- **face** [feɪs] v.
  If you face a problem, you deal with it.
  → My sister and I have to find a better way to face our differences.

- **follow** [ˈfɔlou] v.
  To follow means to go behind someone and go where they go.
  → The little boy followed his mother home.

- **fright** [frait] n.
  Fright is the feeling of being scared.
  → She was filled with fright.
- **ghost** [goust] *n.*
  A ghost is the spirit of a dead person.
  → Many people are afraid of ghosts.

- **individual** [ˈɪndɪvɪdʒuəl] *n.*
  An individual is one person.
  → Only one individual could win the bicycle race.

- **pet** [pet] *n.*
  A pet is an animal that lives with people.
  → Out of all my pets, the dog is my favorite.

- **reach** [riːtʃ] *v.*
  To reach means to arrive at a place.
  → I was happy to finally reach my destination.

- **return** [rɪˈtɜːn] *v.*
  To return is to go back to a place.
  → I was happy to return home to my mom after school.

- **survive** [sərvɪv] *v.*
  To survive is to stay alive.
  → My dog survived her fall into the water.

- **upset** [ʌspɛt] *adj.*
  To be upset is to be unhappy about something.
  → She was upset because she broke her toy.

- **voice** [voɪs] *n.*
  A voice is the sound a person makes when they talk or sing.
  → He used a microphone, so everyone could hear his voice.

- **weather** [ˈweðər] *n.*
  The weather is the condition of the air: hot, rainy, windy, etc.
  → The weather can be sunny, rainy, or cold.

- **wise** [waɪz] *adj.*
  To be wise is to use experience and intelligence to make good choices.
  → Many people believe that owls are very wise animals.
Exercise 1

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

1. Sam was happy to go back to his house.
   re ___ n

2. Her grandfather is a smart old man.
   wi ___

3. William wanted an animal to live with.
   p ___

4. He studies what the condition of the air is like.
   we ___ ___

5. I have to deal with my rising credit card bill.
   f ___ ___

Part B Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. fright / ghost
   The _____________ lives in the old house.
   A scary place might cause _____________.

2. dead / upset
   The tree fell down because it was _____________.
   I was _____________ when I got a bad grade on the test.

3. advantage / reached
   After 10 hours of driving, I finally ____________ California.
   He is smart and has a(n) _____________ in class.

4. escape / distance
   He wanted to ____________ from the room.
   He lived a long _____________ from the school.

5. community / individual
   The man is a nice _____________.
   The town is a small _____________. 
Check (✓) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. It rained for two days, ________.
   ___ a. and caused the river to rise   ___ b. it was dead

2. As I was walking home from school today, ________.
   ___ a. I was a ghost   ___ b. I hardly noticed that a dog was following me

3. After my vacation, ________.
   ___ a. I returned to work   ___ b. I was an advantage

4. Many people like him ________.
   ___ a. because they make him upset   ___ b. because he is a wise man

5. They are afraid of the king because ________.
   ___ a. he has too much power   ___ b. he has a quiet voice

6. I love my dog. ________.
   ___ a. He's my favorite pet   ___ b. He causes fright

7. I like living here because ________.
   ___ a. I make many choices   ___ b. it is a nice community

8. I want to live in Hawaii because ________.
   ___ a. it has good weather   ___ b. smoking causes lung cancer

9. The storm was very bad, but ________.
   ___ a. all of the people survived   ___ b. it went a very long distance

10. We closed the door, but ________.
    ___ a. the dog escaped   ___ b. it was an individual
The Friendly Ghost

A nice woman lived by a large river. She loved children. She wanted to help them in any way. She loved her community, and everyone in the community loved her. She lived a very long time and became very wise.

When she died, she became a ghost. She was dead, but every night she returned to her community. She wanted to help children and not to cause them fright. But she had a scary voice. Children were afraid of her, but the ghost was a good one. She only scared them to help them.

One night, some children and a dog were playing by the river. They were having fun with their pet. But they were far from home. Then the weather became bad. It rained and rained. The river was rising. It was very dark. The children knew they were lost. They needed to go north, but they didn’t know which direction it was. When the moon came out, they saw a ghost by the river. The ghost said, “Go away!”

The children felt great fright. They knew it was a ghost. Then the ghost moved closer. She yelled again, “Go away!” The children became very upset. Some of them began to cry. The children knew they had a choice: they could escape, or they could stay and face this scary individual in the dark.

The children ran a long distance away. The ghost followed them all the way. Finally, the children reached home. The ghost was very happy. Soon the river rose higher and higher. It was very dangerous. The ghost had helped the children survive! She had saved them from the rising water. She also used her power to lead them home. Sometimes, meeting a ghost has advantages. A ghost can save your life!
1. What is this story about?
   a. How a ghost returns to help her community
   b. How a wise pet helps children escape a ghost
   c. Why an individual has a job in the north
   d. How some children escaped bad weather

2. What caused fright in the children?
   a. The power of the moon at night
   b. The bad weather near the river
   c. The voice of the ghost
   d. Their dead pet

3. What was true of the children in the story?
   a. Their home was a short distance from the river.
   b. They had the advantage of being ghosts.
   c. They didn’t like to play near the river.
   d. They were upset when they saw the ghost.

4. Why did the ghost scare the children?
   a. She wanted to help them.
   b. She had no other choice.
   c. She was afraid of their pet.
   d. She didn’t want them to see her.

5. Where did the woman live?
allow [əlɔː] v.
To allow something to happen means to let it happen.
→ Having a ticket will allow you to enter the show.

announce [ənəˈaʊns] v.
To announce something is to make it known.
→ He announced to everyone his new idea for the company.

beside [bɪˈsaɪd] prep.
When someone or something is beside you, they are next to you.
→ The two brothers stood beside each other.

challenge [ˈtʃælɪndʒ] n.
A challenge is something difficult to complete.
→ It was a challenge to climb to the top of the mountain.

claim [klɛim] v.
To claim means to say that something is true.
→ He claimed to know why the country’s laws were weak.

condition [ˈkændɪʃən] n.
The condition of someone or something is the state that they are in.
→ The patient’s condition was very good.

contribute [ˌkɒntrɪˈbjuːt] v.
To contribute to something means to do something to make it successful.
→ We decided to contribute money to the new hospital.

difference [dɪˈfɜːrəns] n.
A difference is a way that something is not like other things.
→ The biggest difference between the birds is the color of their feathers.

divide [dɪˈvaɪd] v.
To divide something is to make it into smaller parts.
→ We divided the pizza.

expert [ˈekspɜːrt] n.
An expert is someone who is very good at doing something.
→ The wizard was an expert at magic.
famous [ˈfeɪməs] adj.
If someone or something is famous, they are known to many people.
→ The Eiffel Tower in Paris is very famous.

force [fɔːrs] n.
Force is a person’s strength or power.
→ He used all his force to try and open the door.

harm [hɑːrm] n.
Harm is hurt or problems caused to someone or something.
→ A hot iron can cause great harm if you are not careful.

lay [lei] v.
To lay means to put or place in a horizontal or flat position.
→ Don’t lay your socks on the floor.

peace [piːs] n.
Peace is a time without war.
→ A white dove is a symbol for peace.

prince [prɪns] n.
A prince is the son of a king.
→ The prince and the princess were married.

protect [prəˈtekrt] v.
To protect someone is to stop them from getting hurt.
→ Firemen protect us from fires.

sense [sens] v.
To sense something is to know about it without being told.
→ I could sense that he was watching me.

sudden [ˈsʌdn] adj.
When something is sudden, it happens very quickly.
→ He felt a sudden pain in his chest.

therefore [ðəˈfɔːr] adv.
Therefore means for this reason.
→ He is fat. Therefore, he will go on a diet.
**Part A** Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. something difficult that you have to do  
   a. condition  
   b. sense  
   c. challenge  
   d. divide  

2. the son of a king  
   a. prince  
   b. expert  
   c. famous  
   d. force  

3. to do something to help succeed  
   a. contribute  
   b. sudden  
   c. harm  
   d. peace  

4. for this reason  
   a. allow  
   b. therefore  
   c. announce  
   d. beside  

5. to stop someone from getting hurt  
   a. claim  
   b. protect  
   c. lay  
   d. difference  

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

1. Sarah let Tim go to the game.  
   allo __________

2. The child promised not to hurt our cat.  
   har __________

3. She was a well-known writer in our town.  
   fam __________

4. You should say it’s true that you never lie.  
   cl __________

5. The food was cut into smaller parts so we could all eat.  
   d __________
Check (✔) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. It wasn't right for the coach ________.
   ___ a. to make the race such a challenge ___ b. to allow me to play

2. My sister and I were fighting. ________.
   ___ a. We announced the winners
   ___ b. My sister claimed she didn't like me

3. Everyone knew her ________.
   ___ a. because I stood beside her ___ b. because she was famous

4. The man would not buy the bike ________.
   ___ a. because of his difference ___ b. because of its bad condition

5. No one could win against Sally ________.
   ___ a. because she was an expert ___ b. because she never used force

6. We were scared because the dog ________.
   ___ a. might harm us ___ b. might bring us peace

7. The police wanted ________.
   ___ a. to protect us from danger ___ b. to not make any sense

8. You are too sick to play outside. ________.
   ___ a. Don't lay your feet on the table ___ b. Therefore, play inside

9. She was surprised by ________.
   ___ a. the expected amount contributed by the animals
   ___ b. the sudden noise outside

10. Please be fair ________.
    ___ a. when you meet the prince ___ b. when you divide the land
The Best Prince

King Minos was very sick. His condition was getting worse. He had three sons. He loved them all. He had to announce who would become king.

Two of the princes stood waiting outside the king’s room. Theseus was the oldest and strongest. He thought his father would make him king. Pelias, the second son, thought differently. He was an expert with weapons. He thought the king would choose him.

“When I’m king,” Theseus told Pelias, “I’ll let you contribute to the defense of our country. You can lead the army.”

Pelias became angry. “Father knows I’m famous for my sword skills. He’ll make me king.”

“You?” Theseus yelled. “He won’t choose you!”

“The kingdom is mine!” Pelias claimed. “Father will give it to me—or I’ll use force to take it!”

Theseus made a sudden move to take out his sword. Then Pelias did the same.

“Beating me will be a challenge,” Theseus said. “Fight me now. The winner gets the kingdom!”

Pelias agreed.

King Minos could hear his sons fighting. The youngest son, Jason, stood beside him. He sensed his father’s sadness. The king laid his hand flat on Jason’s arm.

“Your brothers fight too much,” the king told him. “I must protect my kingdom from all harm. They’ll divide it between them. The people won’t know what to do. There’ll be war. I can’t allow either of them to be king. Therefore, I’m making you king. Your kindness has always made you special. It’s the difference between you and your brothers. You can bring peace. They can’t.”

Then the king died. Theseus and Pelias heard that their youngest brother was king. They were surprised. They realized that their fighting was wrong. It had kept them from saying goodbye to their father. They agreed to have Jason as their king. He was the best choice.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A sudden fight between kings
   b. A kind prince who got a kingdom
   c. An expert sister and a famous king
   d. The challenge to divide the kingdom

2. What did the king need to protect the kingdom from?
   a. The fighting between the two princes
   b. The harm caused by sudden fights
   c. The differences between the three brothers
   d. The poor condition of the king’s army

3. What was probably true of Jason in the story?
   a. He wanted to bring peace to the kingdom.
   b. The challenge of being king was too much for him.
   c. He wanted harm to come to his brothers.
   d. He hoped to divide the kingdom.

4. What was the difference between Jason and his brothers?
   a. He was an expert with weapons.
   b. He was older and stronger.
   c. He made more sense.
   d. He had always been kind.

5. What did the king have to announce?

   ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
accept  [æksépt] v.
To accept something that is offered is to take it.
→ I accepted the girl's very nice gift.

arrange  [ærˈændʒ] v.
To arrange things is to put them in the right place.
→ Please arrange the bowling pins in order so we can play.

attend  [ətˈend] v.
To attend something is to go to it.
→ My sister and I attend the same school.

balance  [ˈbæləns] v.
To balance something is to keep it from falling.
→ We saw an elephant balance itself on a ball.

contrast  [ˈkɒntræst] n.
A contrast is the sharp difference between two things.
→ The contrast between my parents is very noticeable.

encourage  [ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ] v.
To encourage someone is to make them want to do something.
→ My football coach will encourage us when we are losing.

familiar  [fəˈmɪljər] adj.
If someone or something is familiar to you, you know them well.
→ The two friends were very familiar with each other.

grab  [ɡræb] v.
To grab is to take a hold of someone or something suddenly.
→ I grabbed a pear from the tree.

hang  [hæŋ] v.
To hang something is to keep it above the ground.
→ I drew a picture of my family, and my mother hung it on the wall.

huge  [hjuːdʒ] adj.
If something is huge, it is very big.
→ At work, my father drives a huge truck.
**necessary** [nēsəsərē] adj.
If something is necessary, you must do it.
→ *It is necessary to have a passport when you travel to a foreign country.*

**pattern** [pātərn] n.
A pattern is a way in which something is done or organized.
→ *My pattern of brushing my teeth is the same as most people’s.*

**propose** [prəpōz] v.
To propose something is to say that it should be done.
→ *Santa Claus proposed that I try to be a good boy all year.*

**purpose** [pərpəs] n.
A purpose is the reason that you do something.
→ *The purpose of exercising is to get into shape.*

**release** [rili:s] v.
To release something is to stop holding it.
→ *She released the bird from her hands.*

**require** [rikwaiər] v.
To require something is to say that it is necessary.
→ *We require teachers to have a university degree.*

**single** [singəl] adj.
If something is single, then there is only one.
→ *I have a single key in my hand.*

**success** [səksəs] n.
Success is doing something well that you choose to do.
→ *My daughter was a big success at school.*

**tear** [tər] v.
To tear something means to pull it apart.
→ *It is easy to tear paper.*

**theory** [əiˈɛri] n.
A theory is an idea about how something works.
→ *We talked about Einstein’s theory of relativity in class.*
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. She looks like someone that I know well.
   fami ______

2. Drinking water is something that she must do.
   neces ______

3. He has an idea of how the machine works.
   the _____

4. The reason that I am doing this is to help children.
   pur ______

5. My teacher will make me want to get good grades.
   enc ______

6. I agree with your idea. I think it will work.
   ac ______

7. It is difficult to keep from falling when you stand on one foot.
   ba ______

8. Her routine of exercising after work is common for many people.
   pa ______

9. There is a big difference between day and night.
   c ______

10. The Earth has a solitary moon.
    s ______
Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. used when something must be done
   a. propose  b. hang  c. require  d. tear

2. to stop something from falling down
   a. balance  b. arrange  c. attend  d. release

3. a way that something is very different
   a. grab  b. success  c. accept  d. contrast

4. an idea about something
   a. theory  b. familiar  c. necessary  d. encourage

5. the only one
   a. pattern  b. single  c. huge  d. attend

Part B Check (✓) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. It started to rain, ____________.
   ____ a. it hung on the wall  ____ b. so I grabbed my umbrella.

2. When she heard I was leaving, ____________.
   ____ a. she proposed a party  ____ b. she had huge fun

3. Don't pull on my shirt, or ____________.
   ____ a. you might tear it  ____ b. you might arrange it

4. If you try hard, ____________.
   ____ a. you can attend many things  ____ b. you will have success

5. When I catch fish, ____________.
   ____ a. I usually release them back into the water  ____ b. they require a good dinner
How the Sun and the Moon Were Made

Do you ever wonder where the moon and the sun came from? The Inuit people of Alaska have a theory.

They tell a story about a beautiful girl. She was very nice. In contrast, her brother was a mean little boy. One day he proposed something. “We should go to a party,” he said. The girl accepted. First, it was necessary for her to prepare. She arranged her hair and put on nice clothes. This required a lot of time. But the girl worked hard, and soon she had success. She looked perfect.

They attended the party together. The girl was having fun. Later, she walked into the bathroom. Suddenly, the lights were turned off! Someone grabbed her hair and tore her clothes. She ran out of the bathroom. She wanted to know who did this to her.

Then she had an idea. She fixed her hair again. This time it was even more beautiful. She even balanced beautiful jewels in it. She wanted to encourage the person to grab it again. She put black dirt in her hair. The purpose of this was to catch the person.

She went to the bathroom again, and it was the same pattern. The lights went off, and someone grabbed her hair. When he released it, his hand was black. The girl returned to the party. She knew there was only a single person with a black hand. When she saw that person, he was very familiar. It was her brother!

He ran into the woods. The girl ran after him. They both carried fire so they could see in the dark. The smoke went into the air. As they ran, they grew. They became huge. Then they went into space. When the girl’s fire went out, she hung in the sky. She became the moon, and her brother became the sun. They chase each other forever.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. The contrast between the sun and the moon
   b. A theory of how the moon and the sun were made
   c. The purpose of the sun and the moon
   d. Why it is necessary for the moon to balance in the sky

2. Why does the girl encourage someone to grab her hair?
   a. She doesn’t want him to tear her dress.
   b. She wants to become huge and hang in the sky.
   c. She wants to know who grabbed her hair.
   d. She wants the party to be a success.

3. What was true of the boy in the story?
   a. He accepted the invitation when his sister proposed a party.
   b. He didn’t want to attend the party.
   c. He was the only person with a black hand.
   d. He wore a shirt with a beautiful pattern.

4. Why does the girl become angry?
   a. The boy doesn’t release her hair.
   b. She is required to arrange her hair.
   c. The smoke from her fire went into the air.
   d. She sees someone familiar with a black hand.

5. How does the girl get ready for the party?
against [agɛnst] prep.
To be against something is to be touching it or opposed to it.
→ They both leaned against the wall.

beach [bi:tʃ] n.
The beach is a sandy or rocky place by the ocean.
→ The little girl built a sandcastle on the beach.

damage [dæmɪdʒ] v.
To damage something is to break it.
→ The car was damaged in the accident.

discover [dɪskʌvər] v.
To discover something is to find it for the first time.
→ I discovered some new information in this book!

emotion [ɪməˈʃən] n.
An emotion is how you feel.
→ Anger is a common emotion that we all feel.

fix [fɪks] v.
To fix something is to make it work.
→ My dad has many tools to help him fix broken things.

frank [fræŋk] adj.
If you are frank, you are being very honest.
→ The teacher had a frank discussion with her students.

identify [aɪdəˈntɪfai] v.
To identify something is to be able to name it.
→ I used the file to identify his name.

island [ˈaɪlænd] n.
An island is land in the middle of water.
→ Japan is a group of islands.

ocean [ˈoʊʃən] n.
The ocean is all of the salt water that surrounds land.
→ The ocean can make powerful waves.
perhaps [parhæps] adv.
Perhaps is used when you say that something could happen.
→ Perhaps I will eat an apple for lunch.

pleasant [pleznt] adj.
If something is pleasant, you enjoy it.
→ The character had a pleasant look on its face.

prevent [prɪvɛnt] v.
To prevent something is to stop it from happening.
→ The handcuffs prevented me from moving my hands.

rock [rɑk] n.
A rock is a hard thing in the dirt.
→ I stacked rocks on top of one another.

save [seiv] v.
To save something is to keep it from being hurt.
→ I want to help save the world.

To step is to walk.
→ Be careful where you step.

still [stɪl] adv.
Still is used when you say that a situation keeps going on.
→ They are still waiting in line to get tickets.

taste [teist] n.
A taste is the flavor something makes in your mouth.
→ The taste of the fruit was sweet.

throw [ərəu] v.
To throw something is to use your hand to make it go through the air.
→ The pitcher can throw the baseball very fast.

wave [weiv] n.
A wave is a line of water that moves higher than the rest of the water.
→ The water was filled with large blue waves.
Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. wave
   a. to pass from physical life
   b. salt water that surrounds land
   c. a raised line of water
   d. land in the middle of water

2. taste
   a. to hurt
   b. to find
   c. flavor
   d. to walk

3. against
   a. to be touching something
   b. to stop from happening
   c. maybe
   d. enjoyable

4. rock
   a. feelings
   b. a place by the ocean
   c. honest
   d. a hard thing in the ground

5. throw
   a. to name something
   b. to put something into the air
   c. to make something work
   d. to stop something from being hurt

6. island
   a. land
   b. salt water
   c. feelings
   d. hard thing

7. discover
   a. to be nice
   b. to find something
   c. to stop
   d. to name

8. step
   a. to keep from harm
   b. to be next to
   c. to walk
   d. to hurt

9. beach
   a. water that comes on land
   b. a sandy or rocky place by the ocean
   c. the flavor of something
   d. something could happen

10. fix
    a. to make something work
    b. to pass from physical life
    c. to be honest
    d. to make something move in the air
Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to be touching something  
   a. beach  b. against  c. discover  d. wave
2. to break something  
   a. identify  b. maybe  c. damage  d. ocean
3. a way that you feel  
   a. prevent  b. emotion  c. rock  d. pleasant
4. very honest  
   a. still  b. step  c. throw  d. frank
5. land in the middle of water  
   a. save  b. taste  c. island  d. fix

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. wave / beach  
   I like to play on the _____________. 
   The big ____________ pushed the swimmer back.

2. ocean / island  
   They walked across the _____________ to find food. 
   I am scared of some animals that live in the _____________.

3. fix / damage  
   My dad knows how to _____________ cars. 
   If you _____________ the light, we won’t be able to see at night.

4. still / rock  
   We have to go around that large _____________. 
   We are _____________ planning to go to Florida this winter.

5. step / throw  
   Do you know how to _____________ a football? 
   Please _____________ into the house.
The Starfish

Last summer I took a trip to an island. I had a lot of fun. I sat and watched the waves and listened to the ocean. I learned to identify birds. I discovered pretty things and enjoyed the taste of new foods. It was a very nice time.

One evening I took a pleasant walk by the ocean. When the waves came in, many starfish* fell on the beach. Some starfish went back into the water, and they were safe. But other starfish were still on the sand. They would die if they did not get into the water. There were many starfish on the beach that night. It made me sad, but I knew I could not fix the problem. I stepped very carefully so I did not damage them.

Then I saw a little girl. She was also sad about the starfish. She wanted to prevent all of them from dying. She asked me if I could perhaps help her.

“To be frank, I don’t think we can do anything,” I said.

The little girl started to cry. She sat back against a rock and thought for a while. Finally, the emotion was gone. She stopped crying and stood up. Then she picked up a starfish and threw it into the water.

“What are you doing?” I asked her. But she did not answer me. She just threw as many starfish as she could. “You cannot save all of them!” I said.

She stopped to look at me. “No, I cannot save them all,” she replied. Then she picked up a very big starfish and said, “But I can save this one.” And then she smiled and threw the starfish as far as she could into the ocean.

*starfish – an animal shaped like a star that lives in the water
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A girl who wants to save starfish
   b. How to throw starfish
   c. A girl who is too frank
   d. Birds and animals at the ocean

2. What causes the little girl’s emotion?
   a. She cannot fix the damage she finds to homes.
   b. She cannot prevent starfish from dying in the sand.
   c. She discovers starfish in the water.
   d. She steps on a rock and hurts her foot.

3. What does the man think is NOT good about the island?
   a. Watching the waves
   b. Identifying birds
   c. The starfish dying on the sand
   d. Tasting new food

4. What does the girl think the man can perhaps do?
   a. Identify birds
   b. Take a walk on the beach
   c. Discover something pretty
   d. Help her save starfish

5. Which starfish were safe on the beach?
benefit [beneft] n.
A benefit is a good thing.
→ Being able to fly is a good benefit to birds.

certain [sərˈtən] adj.
If you are certain about something, you know it is true.
→ I am certain that zebras have stripes.

chance [tʃæns] n.
A chance is an opportunity to do something.
→ I had a chance to see the Roman Coliseum last summer.

effect [ɪˈfekt] n.
An effect is a change made by something else.
→ The medicine had a good effect on the boy.

essential [ɪsəˈnɛʃl] adj.
If something is essential, it is very important and necessary.
→ It is essential to have oxygen when you scuba dive.

far [faːr] adj.
If something is far, it is not close.
→ It’s far going from the east coast to the west coast of America.

focus [ˈfɒkəs] v.
To focus on something is to think about it and pay attention to it.
→ My mom always helps me to focus on my school work.

function [ˈfʌŋkʃən] n.
The function of something is what it does.
→ The function of a flashlight is to help you see in the dark.

grass [græs] n.
Grass is the green leaves that cover the ground.
→ The grass looked so soft and green.

guard [ɡɑːrd] v.
To guard something is to take care of it.
→ The police officer will guard us from any harm.
image  [ɪmɪdʒ] n.
The image of something is a picture of it.
→ The image of her eye was very clear.

immediate  [ɪmɪˈdɪət] adj.
If something is immediate, it happens quickly.
→ An immediate response came from the pizza place.

primary  [ˈprɔɪməri] adj.
If something is primary, it is the most important thing.
→ His primary thoughts are about money.

proud  [praʊd] adj.
If someone feels proud, they are happy about what they have done.
→ She is proud of the picture she drew of her house.

remain  [rɪˈmiːn] v.
To remain somewhere is to stay there.
→ My sister had to remain home since she was sick.

rest  [rest] v.
To rest is to stop being active while the body gets back its strength.
→ I rested on the couch after work.

separate  [sɪˈpærət] adj.
If two things are separate, they are not together.
→ New York and Los Angeles are in two separate parts of America.

site  [saɪt] n.
A site is a place.
→ We found the perfect site for our picnic.

tail  [teɪl] n.
A tail is a part of an animal’s body, sticking out from its rear or back.
→ Our dog wags its tail when it’s happy.

trouble  [ˈtrʌbl] n.
Trouble is a problem or a difficulty.
→ I have trouble working with my boss.
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. It is very important that you call your mother soon.
   essen ______

2. The good thing about being old is that you know many things.
   bene ______

3. I have problems with my science homework.
   tro ______

4. I am sure that she will come to his party.
   cer ______

5. The job of the stove is to cook.
   fun ______

6. That is the place where they met.
   si ___

7. I saw his picture on TV.
   i _____

8. The twins don’t like to be apart.
   s __________

9. I like to stay at home on the weekends.
   r ______

10. His part that comes out of his rear was shaking because he was happy.
    t ____
Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. effect / benefit
   The ____________ of the rain was slippery roads.
   The ____________ of waking up early is being at work on time.

2. primary / immediate
   She had to make a(an) ____________ phone call.
   The ____________ cause of my problems is laziness.

3. rested / proud
   He was ____________ when he got the best score.
   We ____________ under the shade of a tree.

4. far / separate
   Her new school is ____________ from here.
   She and her best friend hate to be in ____________ classrooms.

5. guard / remain
   I have to ____________ my money from my little brother.
   I have to ____________ in school for four more years.

Check (✓) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. Every year for my birthday, ____________.
   a. I return to the site of my birth  
   b. my cat has a short tail

2. I believe her ____________.
   a. because she has a chance to lie  
   b. because she’s certain of the facts

3. My new watch is great. ____________.
   a. It has many functions  
   b. It causes me trouble

4. I was afraid ____________.
   a. because I thought of a scary image of a snake  
   b. because I didn’t focus on my work

5. I eat many fruits ____________.
   a. because they are essential for good health  
   b. because they taste like grass
The First Peacock

Argos lived in Ancient Greece. He was a husband and a proud father. He worked hard and did well at his job. But one thing about him wasn’t normal. He was born with 100 eyes. Having many eyes was usually a benefit to him. He had a chance to see many things.

Also, since he had so many eyes, he was very good at guarding things. While sleeping, he only rested a few eyes at a time. The others stayed awake. He worked for Hera, a great goddess. His primary function was to guard a special cow. The cow was very important to Hera. It was her favorite pet. The most essential part of his job was to keep the cow alone. It had to be kept separate from all the other cows and far away from people.

This was an easy job for Argos. The cow just ate grass all day. But the god Zeus wanted the cow. He wanted to take it away from Hera. He had a plan. He found a great music player. He asked the man to play a beautiful song for Argos. Zeus was certain Argos would go to sleep.

The song had an immediate effect. Argos couldn’t focus on his job. He fell asleep. Zeus saw this, and he took the cow.

Hera was very angry with Argos. She turned him into a peacock. She put his many eyes on his tail. Argos was very sad.

Zeus saw how much trouble he had caused Argos. He made another plan. He turned Argos into a group of stars. He wanted Argos to remain in the sky forever. Even today, Argos’ image remains there, above the site where all his problems began. We can still see him in the night sky.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why it is essential to guard cows
   b. How to play beautiful music
   c. How the image of a peacock in the sky came about
   d. How being born with 100 eyes benefited a man

2. Why was guarding Hera’s cow easy for Argos?
   a. All it did was eat grass all day.
   b. It was kept separate from all the other cows.
   c. He had a chance to listen to music.
   d. He was able to sleep instead of focusing on it.

3. Why did Zeus turn Argos into a group of stars?
   a. He wanted Argos to see the site of his trouble.
   b. He was certain that Argos would fall asleep.
   c. He wanted to make Argos remain in the sky forever.
   d. He wanted to cause Argos immediate trouble.

4. What was the primary function of Argos’ job?
   a. To make sure the cow was never sad
   b. To keep the cow far away from people
   c. To see the effects of music on the cow
   d. Work for a proud goddess named Hera

5. How did Argos sleep?
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
**anymore** [ˈenɪmər] **adv.**

Anymore means any longer.

→ *Her old pants don’t fit her anymore.*

**asleep** [əsli:p] **adj.**

When a person is asleep, they are not awake.

→ *The baby has been asleep for hours.*

**berry** [ˈberi] **n.**

A berry is a small round fruit that grows on certain plants and trees.  
→ *The berry looked delicious.*

**collect** [kəˈlekt] **v.**

To collect things is to group them together all in one place.

→ *I collected shells when I was younger.*

**compete** [kəmˈpi:t] **v.**

To compete is to try to be better than someone.

→ *He will compete with very good athletes.*

**conversation** [kənˈvɜːr sæʃən] **n.**

A conversation is a talk between people.

→ *There were two conversations going on at once.*

**creature** [ˈkriːtʃər] **n.**

A creature is any living thing.

→ *The creature we saw today was either a dolphin or a porpoise.*

**decision** [dɪˈziːʃən] **n.**

A decision is a choice.

→ *He made the wrong decision.*

**either** [ˈeɪðə] **conj.**

Either is used with “or” to say there are two or more possibilities.

→ *You can choose to be either white or black when you play chess.*

**forest** [ˈfɔːrst] **n.**

A forest is a place with lots of trees and animals.

→ *I love to go walking in the forest.*
ground  [graund]  n.
The ground is the top part of the Earth that we walk on.
→ The ground under our feet was dry and brown.

To introduce someone or something is to say who they are.
→ I introduced myself to our newest co-worker today.

marry  [mæri]  v.
To marry is to legally become husband and wife.
→ Rose and Henry were married, and they lived happily.

prepare  [priptər]  v.
To prepare is to get ready for something.
→ I prepared my speech to the class.

sail  [seil]  v.
To sail is to move a boat on the water.
→ I love to sail my boat on the lake.

serious  [siəriəs]  adj.
When something is serious, it is bad or unsafe.
→ The accident was very serious.

spend  [spend]  v.
To spend is to use time doing something or being somewhere.
→ I like to spend my free time fishing.

strange  [streindʒ]  adj.
When something is strange, it is not normal.
→ Joe had a strange look on his face after he saw what happened.

truth  [truː]  n.
The truth is a fact or something that is right.
→ He was telling the truth about seeing a large green snake.

wake  [weik]  v.
To wake is to not be sleeping anymore.
→ He is always full of energy when he wakes in the morning.
Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to marry
   a. collect  
   b. wed  
   c. prepare  
   d. introduce

2. a living thing
   a. conversation  
   b. truth  
   c. creature  
   d. decision

3. to move a boat across the water
   a. spend  
   b. berry  
   c. forest  
   d. sail

4. one thing or the other
   a. asleep  
   b. compete  
   c. either  
   d. serious

5. any longer
   a. ground  
   b. strange  
   c. wake  
   d. anymore

Exercise 2

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

1. The doll broke when it fell onto the floor.
   gr ______

2. I like to use my time taking long walks in the forest.
   sp ______ time

3. He loved to travel in his boat to many islands.
   sa __________

4. I stop sleeping when the dog barks.
   w ______

5. The area was full of trees and plants.
   f __________
Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD BANK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prepare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>introduce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. To ____________ for the test, I had to study a long time.

2. Playing with a knife can lead to ________________ injury.

3. It’s ________________ for her to be mean; usually she is very kind.

4. Michael’s parents and teacher had a ________________ about his grades.

5. I ________________ books, and now I have over 500 of them.

6. She did not know my name, so I had to ________________ myself.

7. I had to make a ________________ about which book I wanted to buy.

8. He lies a lot, but I hope he is telling the ________________.

9. Many countries ________________ in the Olympics every four years.

10. He was so tired that he fell ________________ right away.
Princess Rose and the Creature

There was once a beautiful princess named Rose. Her mother, the queen, however, was not as beautiful as the princess. The queen felt bad that she was not the most beautiful woman in the kingdom anymore. She was tired of competing with her daughter. She made a decision. She prepared a drink for the princess. After the princess drank it, she fell asleep. Then the queen took the princess to the forest. She left the princess there. It was a very serious thing to do. “Either she will be killed by animals or she will get lost in the forest,” the queen thought.

The princess had a dream. She dreamed about a man with brown hair and brown eyes. It was the man she would wed.

The princess woke up. She saw a strange creature on the ground. It looked like a man, but he was hairy and green. He had horns on his head and a pig’s nose.

The creature said, “Did I scare you? I hope not. Let me introduce myself. I am Henry.”

“I am not scared. To tell you the truth, I think you are cute,” said Rose.

Rose and Henry spent the day together. They collected berries, caught fish, and had lunch. They had a very good day filled with nice conversations.

“Rose, I have to go home,” said Henry. “My ship will sail home soon. I can’t leave you here in the forest alone. Will you come with me?”

Rose was very happy. She gave Henry a kiss right on his pig nose. As soon as she kissed Henry, he began to change. His pig nose turned into a man’s nose. His horns and green hair went away. Standing in front of her was the man Rose had dreamt about.

Rose and Henry were married, and they lived happily.
1. What is this story about?
   a. A strange creature that competes with a princess.
   b. Why a queen had a conversation with a princess.
   c. How a princess met a creature in a forest.
   d. A serious decision made by a princess.

2. Which of the following is NOT true in the story?
   a. The queen fell asleep in the forest.
   b. The princess had a dream.
   c. The creature wasn’t mean or scary.
   d. Henry said he was going to sail away on a ship.

3. What did the queen want to happen to the princess?
   a. A creature would wake the princess.
   b. A creature would prepare a drink for the princess.
   c. An animal would kill the princess if she was left on the ground.
   d. Rose and a creature would collect either berries or fruits.

4. Which of the following is true at the end of the story?
   a. Rose introduces Henry to the queen.
   b. Rose and Henry wed.
   c. The queen learns the truth about Rose.
   d. The queen sails away on a ship.

5. What did the princess dream in the forest?
alone [əˈloun] adj.
If someone is alone, they are not with another person.
→ The boy wanted to be alone to think.

apartment [əˈpɑːtment] n.
An apartment is a set of rooms in a building where people live.
→ She has a nice apartment in the city.

article [ˈɑːrtɪkl] n.
An article is a story in a newspaper or magazine.
→ Did you read the article in the newspaper about the soccer game?

artist [ˈɑːrɪst] n.
An artist is a person who paints, draws, or makes sculptures.
→ He went to Paris to become an artist.

attitude [ˈætɪtjuːd] n.
Someone’s attitude is the way they feel and think.
→ John has a bad attitude. He’s always angry.

compare [kəmˈpær] v.
To compare means to say how two things are the same and different.
→ If you compare cats and dogs, you’ll see that they’re both good pets.

judge [dʒʌdʒ] v.
To judge something is to say if it is good or bad.
→ The boy was going to judge how his mother’s turkey tasted.

magazine [ˈmæɡəziːn] n.
A magazine is a regular publication with news, stories, and articles.
→ She likes to read fashion magazines.

material [ˈmætriəl] n.
A material is what is used to make something.
→ Brick is a good material for building houses.

meal [miːl] n.
A meal is a time when food is eaten like breakfast, lunch, or dinner.
→ Breakfast is my favorite meal because I enjoy breakfast foods.
method [ˈmeθəd] n.
A method is the way to do something.
→ One method to remember things is to tie a string around your finger.

neighbor [ˈnɪbər] n.
A neighbor is a person who lives near you.
→ I like my neighbor because he’s very friendly.

professional [prəˈfesənl] adj.
If something is professional, it deals with work that uses special skills.
→ If you want to be a pilot, you must have professional training.

profit [ˈprɒfɪt] n.
A profit is the extra money you make when you sell something.
→ I made a small profit from selling my old clothes.

quality [ˈkwɒləti] n.
The quality of something is how good it is.
→ The quality of his car is very good.

shape [ʃeɪp] n.
A shape is a simple form like a square or circle.
→ The triangle is my favorite shape.

space [speɪs] n.
A space is an empty area.
→ I don’t have much space for things in my small house.

stair [steər] n.
Stairs are the things that are used to go up in a building.
→ You can take the stairs to the second floor.

symbol [ˈsɪm bol] n.
A symbol is a thing that stands for something else.
→ This symbol tells us that we cannot smoke in this area.

thin [θɪn] adj.
If someone or something is thin, they are not fat.
→ The man was thin because he didn’t eat much.
Part A  Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a person who paints, draws, or sculpt
   a. magazine  
   b. article  
   c. artist  
   d. alone

2. to decide that something is good or bad
   a. neighbor  
   b. judge  
   c. meal  
   d. compare

3. a way of doing something
   a. method  
   b. profit  
   c. professional  
   d. attitude

4. how good something is
   a. apartment  
   b. thin  
   c. quality  
   d. stairs

5. something used to make other things
   a. shape  
   b. symbol  
   c. material  
   d. space

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

1. I don’t like the person who lives near me.
   neigh____

2. I read a regular publication about sports.
   maga____

3. The doctor gave his expert and qualified advice.
   profe____

4. He looked at the differences between two books.
   co____

5. She has a good way of thinking about things.
   a____
Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. When you are alone, you are with another person.
   ___ b. You can read articles in a newspaper.

2. ___ a. If you make a profit, you have more money than you did before.
   ___ b. If you have professional training, you can’t do a difficult job.

3. ___ a. The Earth is a very thin planet.
   ___ b. If something is a symbol, it stands for something else.

4. ___ a. You can use stairs to go up inside a building.
   ___ b. Since she is a lawyer, people call my wife an artist.

5. ___ a. There are many apartments in one building.
   ___ b. Your attitude is the way you look.

6. ___ a. You cannot get information from a magazine.
   ___ b. If you compare two things, you say how they are different.

7. ___ a. If you judge something, you know if it is good or bad.
   ___ b. Neighbors are people who live far from you.

8. ___ a. A meal has food and a drink.
   ___ b. A shape is something you cannot see.

9. ___ a. A symbol is a picture of two different things.
   ___ b. You must have space to add more things to a room.

10. ___ a. If something has low quality, it is very good.
    ___ b. A material is used to make something else.
The Crazy Artist

Frenhofer was the best artist in the world. Everyone loved him. The quality of his paintings was very high. He always used the best materials. He made a big profit from his paintings. He had delicious meals with his rich neighbors. He taught art classes. Life was good.

Then his attitude changed. He stopped selling paintings and teaching. He tried a new method of painting. He stayed alone in his apartment all day. He worked all day and all night, rarely eating. Soon Frenhofer became very thin. But he kept working on the same painting for many years. He worked as hard as he could.

Finally, he finished the painting. He was very happy and invited other artists to see it. “I want your professional opinion,” he said. He wanted them to judge it and compare it to other paintings. Everyone was very excited as they went up the stairs to his apartment. Frenhofer was excited to show his painting, and the artists were excited to see it. “They’ll love it,” he thought. But they did not.

They were surprised by his painting. There was no white anywhere. Frenhofer filled the whole painting with lines and colors. There was no space for a normal picture. It was full of strange shapes. It looked bad to the other artists. He used symbols, and they didn’t understand them. They thought it was terrible. “Why did you paint this strange picture?” someone asked. They didn’t understand its beauty.

But after some time, many people began to like his painting. People wrote articles about it in magazines. They said it was his best work. They loved his strange symbols. They loved his strange colors. Frenhofer’s painting reminded everyone that just because something was new didn’t mean that it was bad. He also helped them to realize that sometimes it takes people a little time to understand great things.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A painter whose neighbors judge his art as poor quality
   b. An artist who teaches art classes in his apartment
   c. A man who writes articles for a magazine
   d. A thin man who eats meals with friends

2. Why does Frenhofer want the artists to see his painting?
   a. He wants to sell it to them for a profit.
   b. He wants them to judge his materials.
   c. He wants them to give their professional opinion.
   d. He wants to compare his new method to theirs.

3. What is true of Frenhofer’s painting?
   a. It is made with low-quality materials.
   b. It is full of strange colors and shapes.
   c. It does not have any symbols in it.
   d. It is a picture of other artists.

4. Where do the other artists see his painting?
   a. It is alone in the space used for art classes.
   b. They go to Frenhofer’s apartment.
   c. Frenhofer takes it to their apartment.
   d. It is on sale at a famous store.

5. How do the artists feel as they go up the stairs?
blood [blad] n.
Blood is the red liquid in your body.
→ I cut my finger and got blood on my shirt.

burn [bərn] v.
To burn something is to set it on fire.
→ I burned some wood in the camp fire.

cell [sel] n.
A cell is a small room where a person is locked in.
→ The jail cell was very small.

contain [kantin] v.
To contain something is to have it inside.
→ The mailbox contained a letter.

correct [kærɪkt] adj.
To be correct is to be right.
→ All of my answers on the test were correct.

crop [krap] n.
A crop is food that a farmer grows.
→ Wheat is a crop that is made into bread.

demand [dɪmænd] v.
To demand something is to say strongly that you want it.
→ The workers demanded to be paid more money.

equal [iːˈkwɛl] adj.
To be equal is to be the same.
→ Both students are equal in age.

feed [fiːd] v.
To feed is to give food.
→ Mother feeds my baby brother everyday.

hole [həul] n.
A hole is an opening in something.
→ The man was going to jump into the hole in the ice.
**increase** [ɪnˈkriːs] v.
To increase something is to make it larger or more.
→ They've increased the price of gas by 15 cents!

**lord** [lɔːrd] n.
Long ago, a lord was a man in charge of a town.
→ The lord of the town was not kind.

**owe** [ou] v.
To owe is to have to pay or give back something received from another.
→ I owed him twenty dollars, so I paid him back.

**position** [pəˈzɪʃən] n.
A position is the way something is placed.
→ How can you sit in that position?

**raise** [reɪz] v.
To raise something is to lift it up.
→ We had to work together to raise the last piece.

**responsible** [rɪˈspɒnsəbəl] adj.
If a person is responsible, they do the right things.
→ I try to be responsible and save money.

**sight** [sait] n.
A sight is something interesting to see.
→ I saw the pyramids of Egypt. What a sight!

**spot** [spɒt] n.
A spot is a place where something happens.
→ The kitchen is a good spot to eat meals.

**structure** [ˈstrʌktʃər] n.
A structure is a building.
→ They just built a beautiful new structure downtown.

**whole** [houl] adj.
Whole means all of something.
→ I ate the whole pie. We don’t have any more.
Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. the liquid in your body
   a. spot  
   b. blood  
   c. cell  
   d. owe

2. to set on fire
   a. burn  
   b. increase  
   c. feed  
   d. contain

3. doing what you should do
   a. demand  
   b. raise  
   c. position  
   d. responsible

4. the same as something else
   a. hole  
   b. structure  
   c. lord  
   d. equal

5. something interesting to see
   a. sight  
   b. correct  
   c. whole  
   d. crop

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

feed  whole  cell  spot  correct

1. I left my coat in the _________ by the window.

2. The poor man had no money to _________ his family.

3. The robber was locked in a _________ for a year.

4. Did you read the _________ book or just part of it?

5. If I get the answers _________, I will pass the test.
Check (✓) the better response to each question.

1. What did your father demand?
   ___ a. He is not nice.  ___ b. That I clean my room.

2. Will you help me raise this?

3. What position were these in?
   ___ a. They were next to each other.  ___ b. They came from the store.

4. Does that bottle contain water?
   ___ a. Yes. What is inside it?  ___ b. No, it has milk in it.

5. Did you hear that Jim’s house burned down?
   ___ a. That is terrible!  ___ b. Is it bigger now?

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. structure / cell
   The bad guy sat on the floor of his __________.  
   Dad says the old __________ is not safe.

2. lord / owe
   The __________ ruled over 100 people in the town.  
   I still __________ the bank money for my university loan.

3. spot / position
   Won’t your legs hurt if you stay in that __________ for long?  
   This is our favorite picnic __________.

4. whole / hole
   The __________ class was excited.  
   I dug a __________ to put a tree in.

5. crop / feed
   Do not __________ any of the animals at the zoo.  
   The farmer grew a __________ of potatoes.
Arthur was a responsible farmer, and Maria was a nice lady. But they were poor. They owed the town lord money for their land. One summer, their farm burned. One structure caught fire, and most of the animals ran away. Only the cats stayed. So Arthur and Maria had to bring in their crops without an animal’s help.

On a fall day, the lord demanded his money. Arthur asked if the lord could wait until he brought in his crops.

The lord was angry. He raised his hands high and yelled, “Pay me by the end of the week. If you don’t, I will increase the money you have to pay. I might put you in a jail cell.”

So Arthur and Maria worked until there was blood on their hands. They finished four lines of corn and went to bed.

But the next morning, eight lines were finished! “Maria, didn’t we stop in this spot here?” Arthur asked.

“Yes, that is correct. And the tools were in a different position, too,” Maria said. They were surprised and happy. That day, they worked hard and finished five lines.

But in the morning, ten lines were done! Each day they did a lot of work. Each night, someone else did an equal amount of work. In a week, the whole field was finished. “Tomorrow I will sell the crops and pay the lord,” Arthur said. But that morning, the crops were gone. A bag was in the middle of the field. It contained money.

“Maria, let’s see who has helped us work.” Through a hole in the wall, they saw a funny sight. The cats were dancing in the field and eating corn! Now Arthur knew what had happened. The cats had worked at night! After that, Arthur was very nice to his cats and fed them lots of corn.
Answer the questions.

1. What does Arthur do in the story?
   a. Put the lady in a jail cell
   b. Raise his hands high
   c. Demand money from people
   d. Work until there is blood on his hands

2. What is true of the cats in the story?
   a. They burn the farm and scare the animals.
   b. They do work equal to Arthur’s work.
   c. They think Arthur is very responsible.
   d. They put all the tools in one spot.

3. What does the bag contain?
   a. A gift for the lady
   b. Corn to feed the animals
   c. Money for the lord
   d. A new kind of crop

4. What sight did Maria and Arthur see in the morning?
   a. A hole in the wall of their house
   b. A whole new structure on the farm
   c. The lord working in their fields
   d. The cats dancing on the farm

5. When will the lord increase the money that Arthur has to pay?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
coach [koutʃ] n.
A coach is a person who teaches sports.
→ My coach gets very excited during games.

control [kantrəʊl] v.
To control something is to make it do what you want.
→ To control the TV, just push the buttons.

description [diskripʃən] n.
A description of someone or something says what they are like.
→ I gave a description of the man with the gun and hat to the police.

direct [dirɪkt] adj.
If something is direct, it goes straight between two places.
→ The green path is a direct route to my house.

exam [ɪgˈzæm] n.
An exam is a test.
→ I did some practice questions for the math exam on the board.

example [ɪgˈzæmpl] n.
An example of something is a thing that is typical of it.
→ Cola is an example of a soft drink.

limit [ˈlɪmɪt] n.
A limit is the largest or smallest amount of something that you allow.
→ My mother put a limit on how much I could use the phone.

local [ˈləʊkəl] adj.
If something is local, it is nearby.
→ The local market in my neighborhood sells all the food we need.

magical [ˈmædʒɪkəl] adj.
Magical describes a quality that makes someone or something special.
→ The fireworks made the night sky look so magical.

mail [meɪl] n.
Mail is letters and other things sent to people.
→ I get a lot of mail because I have friends all over the world.
- **novel** [nəʊl] *n.*

  A novel is a book that tells a story.
  → He wrote a great novel about ancient China.

- **outline** [ˈaʊtlain] *n.*

  An outline is the plan for a story or essay.
  → Before I wrote my essay, I made an outline.

- **poet** [ˈpɔɪt] *n.*

  A poet is a person who writes poems.
  → William Shakespeare was one of the greatest poets.

- **print** [print] *v.*

  To print something is to put it onto paper.
  → Make sure that you print your name clearly.

- **scene** [si:n] *n.*

  A scene is one part of a book or movie.
  → A movie is made up of many short pieces or scenes.

- **sheet** [ʃi:t] *n.*

  A sheet is a thin flat piece of paper.
  → I only needed a single sheet of paper to do my homework.

- **silly** [ˈsɪli] *adj.*

  If someone or something is silly, they show a lack of thought.
  → I made a silly mistake of dropping mom’s vase.

- **store** [stɔr] *n.*

  A store is a place where you can buy things.
  → I picked up a few things at the grocery store.

- **suffer** [ˈsʌfər] *v.*

  To suffer is to feel pain.
  → Her headache made her suffer all day.

- **technology** [tekˈnɒlədʒi] *n.*

  Technology is new things made by using science.
  → He loves technology such as laptop computers.
Part A Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He got a low score on the science test.
   ex ______

2. The evening was filled with special things that made it different.
   ma __________

3. He loves to have the best things that are new to the world.
   tech __________

4. I only read the plan for the story.
   ou __________

5. The writer is good at making sentences about what someone looks like.
   de __________

Part B Check (✓) the better response to each question.

1. Have you been to the local cinema?
   ___ a. Yes, I went there yesterday. ___ b. No, it is in the other city.

2. Will you go to the store?
   ___ a. No, I saw it yesterday. ___ b. Yes, I need a new hat.

3. Do you like the new coach?
   ___ a. Yes, he’s very nice. ___ b. No, it is too expensive.

4. What was your favorite scene?
   ___ a. I didn’t like any of them. ___ b. I bought it last week.

5. Did you buy the novel?
   ___ a. Yes, he was very nice. ___ b. No, someone gave it to me.
Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. I like to read, ________.
   __ a. so I buy many novels  __ b. so I am a poet

2. He doesn’t always use the best judgment, ________.
   __ a. she suffers a lot __ b. so he makes some silly mistakes

3. He has many computers. ________.
   __ a. They are on sheets __ b. He loves technology

4. I don’t play on the soccer team ________.
   __ a. because I don’t like the coach __ b. because the outline is too long

5. She likes her teacher. ________.
   __ a. He uses helpful examples __ b. He writes a lot of mail in class

6. The movie was too boring. ________.
   __ a. They shouldn’t have printed it __ b. It needed more exciting scenes

7. My dog won’t bite you. ________.
   __ a. I can control it __ b. He is doing an exam

8. I need to buy some food, so ________.
   __ a. I’m going to the store __ b. I am over the limit

9. She doesn’t like that book because ________.
   __ a. she has a local book __ b. the examples are not clear enough

10. When he travels, ________.
    __ a. he always takes a direct flight __ b. he gives a description of airplanes
A Magical Book

Sarah loved to read. She read novels and poems. She loved the beautiful descriptions and phrases. She loved reading work from poets and novelists. She didn’t like video games or technology. She was on the basketball team, but she didn’t like sports. Her parents made her play basketball. In fact, Sarah’s parents made her do many things. But she didn’t want to do those things. She just wanted to sit and read all day.

One day, a small book came in the mail. It was for Sarah. The book looked very special. It was printed on sheets of gold. Sarah began to read. The outline of the story was simple. It was about a magical place. Strange things happened there. One example from the book was about a boy who could control people. In one scene, he made his friends tell funny jokes.

Sarah loved the book. She read it all the time. Then something strange happened. The book gave Sarah a special power. She could control other people. She was like the boy in the book. During one exam, she made her friend tell silly jokes. Her friend got in trouble.

After school, Sarah did not make a direct trip home. On the way, she went to the local store. She wanted to play more tricks on people. She caused problems. She made people fall down. She laughed and had fun.

Finally she left and started to walk home. Then she saw something. Her basketball coach was about to walk in front of a bus. He was looking the other way. She had to stop him! She used her power. She controlled him. She made him stop walking.

Sarah learned something that day. It was better to help people than make them suffer. So, she put a limit on how she used her power. She did not want to do bad things with it anymore. She only wanted to do good.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A girl who gets a novel about technology in the mail
   b. A basketball coach who tells jokes to people
   c. A man who takes a direct trip to the local store
   d. A girl who can control other people

2. Why does Sarah love to read?
   a. It gives her control over other people.
   b. She likes the phrases and descriptions in books.
   c. She likes to tell jokes to her teachers.
   d. She wants to be a poet.

3. What does Sarah learn in the end?
   a. She should make other people suffer.
   b. Simple stories are the best.
   c. She must limit her power.
   d. She should not read during an exam.

4. What is true about the magical book?
   a. It is printed on sheets of gold.
   b. Its outline is hard to understand.
   c. It gives examples of good jokes.
   d. Sarah doesn’t want to write in it.

5. Why is Sarah on the basketball team?
across [ˈəkrɔːs] prep.
To go across something is to go to the other side of it.
→ He walked across the board to the other side.

breathe [briːð] v.
To breathe means to let air go in and out of your body.
→ We need strong healthy lungs to help us breathe well.

characteristic [ˈkærəktəristɪk] n.
A characteristic is something that shows what a person or a thing is like.
→ One characteristic of tigers is their black stripes.

consume [kənsəːm] v.
To consume something means to eat or drink it.
→ Jack consumed a whole plate of spaghetti.

excite [ɪkˈsaɪt] v.
To excite someone means to make them happy and interested.
→ I heard about the school dance on Friday. This excited me.

extreme [ɪkˈstriːm] adj.
If something is extreme, it is in a large amount or degree.
→ His workout was so extreme that he was sweating heavily.

fear [fɪər] n.
Fear is the feeling of being afraid.
→ I have a great fear of skateboarding.

fortunate [fɔːrtʃənət] adj.
If you are fortunate, you are lucky.
→ I was fortunate to get a seat.

happen [ˈhæpən] v.
If someone happens to do something, they do it by chance.
→ I happened to meet some new friends at school today.

length [lɛŋkə] n.
The length of something is how long it is from one end to the other.
→ The length of the floor is three meters.
mistake [místéik] n.
A mistake is something you do wrong.
→ My boss always yells at me when I make a mistake.

observe [əbzərv] v.
To observe something is to watch it.
→ Brian observed the sun rising over the mountains.

opportunity [əpərˈtjuːnəti] n.
An opportunity is a chance to do something.
→ I had an opportunity to take pictures in the jungle.

prize [praɪz] n.
A prize is something of value that is given to the winner.
→ I won a prize for getting the best grade on my science test.

race [reɪs] n.
A race is a contest to see who is the fastest.
→ Paul is a fast runner, so he easily won the race.

realize [riˈælaɪz] v.
To realize is to suddenly understand.
→ After I left my house, I realized that I left the light on.

respond [rɪˈspænd] v.
To respond is to give an answer to what someone else said.
→ When the teacher asked the question, we all responded.

risk [rɪsk] n.
A risk is a chance of something bad happening.
→ I took a risk and climbed the snowy mountain.

wonder [ˈwʌndər] v.
To wonder is to ask yourself questions or have a need to know.
→ The young mother wondered if she’d have a boy or a girl.

yet [jet] adv.
Yet is used to say something has not happened up to now.
→ We can’t go out yet; we’re still eating.
Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. something of value that is given to the winner
   a. opportunity  
   b. prize  
   c. risk  
   d. happen

2. lucky
   a. extreme  
   b. across  
   c. fortunate  
   d. yet

3. to eat
   a. consume  
   b. breathe
   c. realize  
   d. observe

4. the feeling of being afraid
   a. length  
   b. fear
   c. happen  
   d. characteristic

5. to do by chance
   a. respond  
   b. realize  
   c. excite  
   d. happen

6. how long something is
   a. length  
   b. characteristic  
   c. wonder  
   d. mistake

7. to let air in and out of your body
   a. observe  
   b. breathe  
   c. consume  
   d. excite

8. something you did wrong
   a. happen  
   b. fear  
   c. mistake  
   d. risk

9. up to this point
   a. extreme  
   b. length  
   c. across  
   d. yet

10. to understand
    a. realize  
    b. breathe
    c. respond  
    d. observe
Part A Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I had to walk to the other side of the school to get to my next class.
   acr ______

2. Brad chose not to give an answer when I asked about his weekend.
   resp ______

3. Sarah ran around the park to get ready for the contest where people run against each other.
   ra ___

4. Michael saw the accident that occurred today.
   obs __________

5. Renee knew there was a chance of something bad happening when she went swimming in the ocean.
   r ______

Part B Check (✓) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. __ a. Being tall is a characteristic of many trees.
   ___ b. I was fortunate because I received some useless gifts.

2. __ a. Because he left work early, Carl had an opportunity to go to the concert.
   ___ b. I could feel the length of the air outside.

3. __ a. Angela felt fear when she got a good grade on her test.
   ___ b. Our team won. We were fortunate.

4. __ a. Jeremy thought his hair was just the right length.
   ___ b. Michelle left her characteristic at my house.

5. __ a. Theresa found an opportunity on the ground outside.
   ___ b. Billy feels fear when he has to talk in front of people.
The Big Race

A dog saw a group of animals across the road. He walked over to meet them.
“What are you doing?” he asked them.
“I just sold them tickets to a race between the rabbit and the turtle,” the duck
responded.

This news excited the dog. He felt fortunate that he happened to be there. “I
don’t have anything to do today,” the dog said. “I want to buy a ticket, too.”

The dog sat down to observe the race. The race would be extreme. It would be
many kilometers in length. The rabbit and the turtle stood next to each other.
They waited for the race to start. The dog wondered why the turtle agreed to run
against the rabbit. Being fast was not a characteristic of turtles. The rabbit was
going to win easily.

Suddenly, the race began. The rabbit ran extremely quickly. The turtle walked
slowly. After a minute, the rabbit looked back. He saw that the turtle was far
behind him and was breathing quickly because he was so tired. The rabbit
smiled and slowed to a walk.

A minute later, the rabbit said, “I’m winning, so I’ll take a rest.” He sat and
began to consume some grass. Then, he let his eyes close. He wasn’t the winner
yet. But there was no risk of him losing the race. He went to sleep.

Hours later, a loud sound woke him. All of the animals were yelling and looking
at the field. He felt fear for the first time. The turtle was almost at the finish line.
Now, the rabbit realized his mistake. But the race was over. He gave the turtle an
opportunity to win, and the turtle took it. The duck handed the turtle his prize. It was the happiest day of the turtle’s life.

The dog was happy for the turtle. “He isn’t fast,” the dog
thought. “But he tried his best and did
something great.”
1. What is this story about?
   a. A race between a rabbit and a turtle
   b. The risk of running in a race
   c. The extreme speed of rabbits
   d. How to observe a turtle

2. What did the duck do for the other animals?
   a. He told them the news.
   b. He gave them a prize.
   c. He responded to their questions.
   d. He sold tickets to them.

3. Why did the dog think the turtle had no opportunity to win the race?
   a. The turtle hadn’t won a race yet.
   b. The turtle couldn’t walk across such a length.
   c. Being fast was not a characteristic of turtles.
   d. The turtle was not fortunate.

4. What did the rabbit do after he woke up?
   a. He consumed some grass.
   b. He realized his mistake.
   c. He breathed quickly.
   d. He excited the animals.

5. What did the rabbit see to make him feel fear?
- **academy** [əkəˈdɛmi] *n.*
  An academy is a special type of school.
  → *There are many courses taught at the academy that I go to.*

- **ancient** [ˈænɪnt] *adj.*
  If something is ancient, it is very old.
  → *I want to see the ancient buildings in Rome.*

- **board** [bɔːrd] *n.*
  A board is a flat piece of wood.
  → *The sign was made of a few wooden boards.*

- **century** [ˈsentʃʊri] *n.*
  A century is one hundred years.
  → *Our company is celebrating a century of business in London.*

- **clue** [kluː] *n.*
  A clue is a fact or object that helps solve a mystery or crime.
  → *The detective found some clues on the sidewalk.*

- **concert** [ˈkɒnsə(t)ʃ(ə)rt] *n.*
  A concert is an event where you listen to people play music.
  → *I enjoyed the concert last night. The band was very good.*

- **county** [ˈkɑːnti] *n.*
  A county is the largest political division of a state in the US.
  → *He wanted to represent the citizens of his county.*

- **dictionary** [dɪkˈʃənri] *n.*
  A dictionary is a book that tells you what words mean.
  → *I use the dictionary to learn new words.*

- **exist** [ɪgˈzɪst] *v.*
  To exist is to be real.
  → *Do you really think that unicorns ever existed?*

- **flat** [flæt] *adj.*
  Flat describes something that is level and smooth with no curved parts.
  → *My parents bought a new flat screen TV over the weekend.*
- gentleman  
  Gentleman is a nice man.
  > My grandfather is a kind and helpful gentleman.

- hidden  
  Hidden means to be not easily noticed or too hard to find.
  > The hidden camera recorded everything in the parking lot.

- maybe  
  Maybe is used to show that something is possible or may be true.
  > If I focus hard enough, maybe I can come up with the right answer.

- officer  
  An officer is a leader in the army.
  > The soldiers followed the orders of the officer.

- original  
  If something is original, it is the first one of that thing.
  > This is the original painting of the Mona Lisa.

- pound  
  To pound something is to hit it many times with a lot of force.
  > He pounded the nail with the hammer.

- process  
  A process is the steps to take to do something.
  > Making a cake is a long process.

- publish  
  To publish a book is to get it printed and ready to sell.
  > That company publishes daily newspapers.

- theater  
  A theater is a building where you watch plays, shows, and movies.
  > We went to the theater to see a play.

- wealth  
  Wealth is a large amount of money.
  > One of the most important things to some people is wealth.
Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. exist
   a. the first one  
   b. to print a book  
   c. to be real  
   d. something to help you

2. clue
   a. hint  
   b. steps  
   c. heavy  
   d. wood

3. maybe
   a. where you see shows  
   b. possible or likely to be true  
   c. where classes are held  
   d. where you hear music

4. hidden
   a. one hundred years  
   b. level with no curves  
   c. a nice man  
   d. not able to be seen

5. wealth
   a. old  
   b. leader  
   c. money  
   d. season

6. pound
   a. to hit hard many times  
   b. the steps you take  
   c. metal used in money  
   d. the largest political division of a state

7. century
   a. first  
   b. hundred  
   c. school  
   d. man

8. officer
   a. a leader in the army  
   b. where you listen to music  
   c. a sports group  
   d. something you use to help get a job done

9. theater
   a. where you see a movie  
   b. a lot of money  
   c. a hint about something  
   d. a piece of wood

10. ancient
    a. to be real  
    b. possible or likely to be true  
    c. very old  
    d. to get a book ready to sell
Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. process  b. maybe  c. flat  d. publish
2. a. board  b. century  c. pound  d. ancient
3. a. county  b. concert  c. theater  d. clue
4. a. gentleman  b. officer  c. exist  d. concert
5. a. ancient  b. original  c. process  d. dictionary

Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

This morning, I walked down the hall to the field. It was time to get ready for the big soccer game! My school was playing against a private _______.

My team had won every game this year. In the _______ of winning games, we had worked hard and had fun. If we won today, our coach said that _______ he would take us all to the _______ to see a new movie on their latest _______ screen.
Adams County’s Gold

Adams Academy was a good school. Boys lived there and took classes. Tom worked hard all week. On a spring Saturday, he wanted to do something fun! He asked his friend Jeff to go to the movie theater. “Sorry,” Jeff answered. “I’m going to a concert.”

So Tom asked Joe to go to the movies. But Joe’s soccer team had a game. Next, Tom went down the hall to Brad’s room. Brad was reading a very large old book. “Hi, Brad,” Tom said. “Are you reading a dictionary? It looks ancient.”

“No. This is called The Wealth of Adams County. It’s about hidden gold in Adams County. It’s more than a century old. It was published in 1870! Look, it even has the original cover on it.”

Tom asked, “Where did you get it?”

“It’s from my dad’s friend. He is a nice gentleman, an officer in the army,” answered Brad.

“The gold doesn’t really exist, does it?” Tom asked.

“I don’t know, but maybe! There are clues to it in this book. Let’s find it!”

Looking for gold sounded like fun.

The first clue was to find a flat tree underground. “It must be in the forest,” Tom said.

Brad said, “The flat tree could be a board under the dirt. It could cover the gold.”

Tom and Brad dug in the dirt all morning. The process of looking for gold made them hungry. They were ready to stop for lunch. But then Brad hit something hard. It was a board!

Brad pounded on the board until it broke. There was a small hole under it. “Look!” He held up a gold coin.

Tom saw a piece of paper in the hole. “Brad, there’s more. It’s a map to the rest of the gold!”

Brad smiled. “Let’s go!” And they hurried to find the wealth of Adams County.
Answer the questions.

1. Where do the boys look for the gold?
   a. At Adams Academy
   b. At the movie theater
   c. In the forest
   d. In a concert hall

2. What is NOT true of *The Wealth of Adams County*?
   a. It was published more than a century ago.
   b. It was written by an army officer.
   c. It still has its original cover.
   d. It tells about a board in the forest floor.

3. Why does Brad think the gold really exists?
   a. Because there are clues to it in a book
   b. Because a gentleman told him it did
   c. Because he was given an ancient dictionary
   d. Because it was hidden in the spring

4. Where will the boys probably go at the end of the story?
   a. To get tools to carry the gold
   b. To continue the process of finding gold
   c. To watch Joe’s soccer team
   d. To pound on more boards

5. Why can’t Jeff go to the movie theater?
Word List

- **appreciate** əˈpriːʃiət  v.
  To appreciate something is to understand its good qualities.
  → *I can appreciate the lovely scenery.*

- **available** əˈveɪləbl  adj.
  If something is available, it means you can get it.
  → *There were many seats available in the room.*

- **beat** bi:t  v.
  To beat someone means to do better than they do.
  → *I managed to beat everyone in the race.*

- **bright** brait  adj.
  If something is bright, it shows a lot of light.
  → *The bright light from the explosion hurt my eyes.*

- **celebrate** ˌsɛləˈbreɪt  v.
  To celebrate is to do something to show that an event is special.
  → *We all celebrated when we heard the great news.*

- **determine** ˌdɪtəˈrɪmən  v.
  To determine means to choose or make a decision.
  → *He tried to determine which one to eat first.*

- **disappear** ˌdɪsəˈpɪər  v.
  To disappear means to go away or not be seen.
  → *The top of the building is disappearing in the clouds.*

- **else** əl  adj.
  If you talk about something else, you talk about something different.
  → *I wanted a bike for my birthday, but I got something else.*

- **fair** ʃeər  adj.
  Fair describes treating someone in a way that is reasonable or right.
  → *He sold me his car for a fair price.*

- **flow** flou  v.
  To flow is to move easily and continuously in one direction.
  → *The water flowed over the rocks and into the lake.*
**forward  [fər.wərd]  adv.**

If you move *forward*, you move in the direction in front of you.

→ *When he saw his mother, the baby crawled *forward* to her.*

**hill  [hil]  n.**

A *hill* is a round area of land. It is higher than the land around it.

→ *The sun was rising above the green *hills*.*

**level  [levl]  n.**

A *level* is a point on a scale that measures something.

→ *Please check the *level* of the temperature.*

**lone  [loun]  adj.**

If someone or something is *lone*, they are the only one of that kind.

→ *A lone man walked along the street.*

**puddle  [pʌdl]  n.**

A *puddle* is a pool of liquid on the ground.

→ *When the ice melted, it formed a *puddle*.*

**response  [rɪspəns]  n.**

A *response* is the answer to a question.

→ *He asked if I was sad. My response was "No."*

**season  [siːzn]  n.**

A *season* is a time of the year: spring, summer, fall or winter.

→ *Fall is a warm *season*, while winter is very cold.*

**solution  [səljuːʃən]  n.**

A *solution* is a way to solve a problem.

→ *There are many problems. We need *solutions*.*

**waste  [weist]  v.**

To *waste* means to carelessly use something all up.

→ *Turn off the water so you don’t *waste* it.*

**whether  [hwɛðər]  conj.**

You use *whether* when you must choose between two things.

→ *I could not decide *whether* to go left or right.*
Part A  Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. available
   a. to answer
   b. to win
   c. to decide
   d. able to get

2. level
   a. a point on a scale
   b. with much light
   c. different
   d. alone

3. appreciate
   a. to go away
   b. to have fun to show something is special
   c. to use little of
   d. to know why something is important

4. season
   a. a pool of liquid
   b. a part of the year
   c. a high area of land
   d. to move easily and continuously

5. solution
   a. straight ahead
   b. to show choice between two things
   c. reasonable or in a right way
   d. a way to solve a problem

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

1. His final offer was very reasonable.
   f________

2. Don’t throw it in the trash without using all of it.
   wa_______

3. The rabbit will go away if you get too close.
   dis________

4. He asked if I liked new movies or old movies.
   wh________

5. You must decide what to do next.
   d___________
Part A Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

hill appreciate puddles response solution

1. That _________ is too high to climb.

2. We must find a _________ to the difficult problem.

3. I asked you a question. What is your _________?

4. The rain formed _________ on the road.

5. Do you _________ the thought that went into the gifts you got?

Part B Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. Every New Year’s Eve, we ________________.
   __ a. celebrate with friends     ___ b. check the level of the day

2. I put on my sunglasses because ________________.
   __ a. the sun was so bright      ___ b. a lone man stood on the road

3. Do you want chicken, ________________?
   __ a. whether it happens or not ___ b. or do you want something else

4. If we try hard, we can ________________.
   __ a. beat the other team        ___ b. waste our time

5. Let’s turn around and go back, ________________.
   __ a. not forward                ___ b. to the last season
The Race for Water

There was a town next to a river. The people there had a lot of water. But they wasted it. That made the Sky angry. It said, “If you waste water, I will take it away from you.” But the people didn’t listen.

When the season changed from spring to summer, the clouds disappeared. The bright sun was hot and made the river dry. There was no water available. People asked, “When will the rain fall?”

The Sky’s response was, “You don’t appreciate water. You waste it, and now I will never make rain again.”

A boy determined that this wasn’t fair. He thought of a solution. He asked the Sky to race him. He said, “If I get to the top of that hill before your rain can form puddles, you must fill our river.”

The Sky laughed. “Little boy, I am the Sky. I am above everything else. You cannot beat me.” But the boy knew he would win.

When the race began, the boy ran forward. The Sky started raining on the hill. But puddles did not form there. When it rained on the hill, the water went down.

The Sky kept raining. The water flowed down into the river. When the boy reached the top of the hill, the river was full. The people began to celebrate. It was the highest level the river had ever been at before.

The Sky was angry. “A boy can’t beat me! I won’t fill your river,” it said. Now the boy laughed. “It doesn’t matter whether you want to fill it or not,” he said. “You already did.” The Sky looked at the full river.

“You tricked me,” it said. It asked the people, “Do you appreciate water now?”

“Yes,” they said. “We won’t waste it.” That is how a lone boy saved his town and won the race for water.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A boy who swims in a river
   b. People who celebrate at a party
   c. A boy with the solution to a problem
   d. People who learn to appreciate a hill

2. The river became dry when ________________.
   a. the water went somewhere else
   b. the bright sun became very hot
   c. the people found available water nearby
   d. the season changed from summer to spring

3. How did the boy save the town?
   a. He made the clouds disappear.
   b. He beat the rain to the top of the hill.
   c. He moved forward faster than the sun.
   d. He promised not to waste any more water.

4. What was the last thing the Sky did in the story?
   a. It raced a lone boy to the top of the hill.
   b. It saw the river at its highest level.
   c. It asked the people for a response about water.
   d. It determined the people wasted too much water.

5. What did the boy say when he reached the top of the hill?
argue [ərˈgjuː] v.
To argue is to angrily speak to someone because you do not agree.
→ We argued about where to go for dinner.

communicate [kəmˈjuːneɪt] v.
To communicate is to give information by talking, writing, etc.
→ I communicated with Paul about his new ideas.

crowd [kraʊd] n.
A crowd is a large group of people.
→ A large crowd had gathered on the street to see the accident.

depend [dɪpənd] v.
To depend on someone or something is to need them.
→ Children depend on their parents for many things.

dish [dɪʃ] n.
A dish is a plate.
→ She put a clean white dish on the table.

empty [ˈempti] adj.
If something is empty, it does not have anything in it.
→ My gas tank was almost empty, so I couldn’t drive my car very long.

exact [ɪgˈzækt] adj.
If something is exact, it is just the right amount.
→ Please use the exact amount of sugar for the cake.

fresh [friʃ] adj.
If something is fresh, it is new.
→ I just bought these oranges. They are very fresh.

gather [ˈɡæðər] v.
To gather is to collect several things usually from different places.
→ Sam gathered some flowers for his mother.

indicate [ɪnˈdɪkeɪt] v.
To indicate means to show, point or make something clear.
→ He pointed to his eyes to indicate where he had hurt himself.
item [ˈaɪtəm] n.
An item is a thing that you buy or sell.
→ I have many items for school in my bag.

offer [ˈɒfər] v.
To offer is to present someone with something.
→ He offered me the keys to his car.

price [praɪs] n.
The price of something is how much it costs.
→ What is the price of this item?

product [ˈprədəkt] n.
A product is something that is made.
→ My sister has many beauty products in her room.

property [ˈprɒpərti] n.
Property is something that someone owns.
→ The house is now my property.

purchase [ˈpɜːrtʃəs] v.
To purchase something is to buy it.
→ I recently purchased a new car.

recommend [rɪˈkəmend] v.
To recommend something is to say that someone should do it.
→ My doctor recommended that I get some exercise.

select [sɪˈlekt] v.
To select something is to choose it.
→ I hope that I selected the right answers on the test.

tool [tuːl] n.
A tool is something that helps you do a task.
→ We used a tool to fix the window.

treat [triːt] v.
To treat is to act in a certain way toward someone.
→ The cats treated the mouse very nicely.
Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. empty
   a. in your mind
   b. not containing anything
   c. easy to see
   d. sick

2. depend
   a. to move forward
   b. to jump
   c. to need someone or something
   d. to look at something

3. price
   a. a sweet candy
   b. how much something costs
   c. a music show
   d. a school

4. select
   a. to change
   b. to keep doing something
   c. to choose
   d. to fight

5. item
   a. a path
   b. someone who keeps the law
   c. a thing
   d. a place to watch a show

6. tool
   a. something you study
   b. a group of players
   c. a loud noise
   d. something that helps you do a task

7. crowd
   a. a group of people
   b. a flat piece of wood
   c. 100 years
   d. a sign

8. dish
   a. something no one knows
   b. an answer
   c. a grown person
   d. a plate

9. communicate
   a. to shut
   b. to go to where you can’t be seen
   c. to talk
   d. to leave

10. exact
    a. not on the top
    b. not light
    c. from a place nearby
    d. the perfect amount
Part A Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I suggest the oranges. They are delicious!
   reco __________

2. Do not disagree with your sister.
   ar ______

3. The company’s things that it makes are very useful in the kitchen.
   pr __________

4. We can talk by phone.
   com __________

5. Why don’t you present her a fair price for her house?
   of ______

Part B Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Today, my friend treated me so nicely. First, he gave me some beautiful flowers. Next, he asked me to select any CD from the store, and he bought it for me! Later when we got home, he made me close my eyes. When I opened them, I saw a great meal on a pretty dish. There was even a vase full of flowers that he had gathered from earlier that day. I will never forget this wonderful day.
The Little Red Chicken

A little red chicken had a store in a small town. She sold many different items to people in the town. The people loved her products.

One day, a cat came to her property. He saw the sign that indicated where the chicken’s store was located. He wanted to purchase bread, but the chicken’s store was almost empty. She had only a bag of wheat.

“You can use the wheat to make bread,” the chicken said.

“No, I don’t want to work,” the cat said. “I just want to buy bread.” The cat became angry and left the store.

Later, the little red chicken saw the cat in a crowd. “I will help you make the bread,” she said.

But the cat treated her badly. He did not even communicate with her. He did not want to do any work.

So the chicken decided to make the bread. She selected the exact amount of wheat to make fresh bread. She used a stone to pound the wheat to get it ready. Soon, her bread was ready.

The cat came and saw the bread on a dish. “Give me some of your bread,” he said.

“No,” said the little red chicken. “You did not help me make the bread. So you shall not have any to eat.”

The cat argued with the chicken. He tried to offer a price for it. But the little red chicken did not want to sell her bread.

“Don’t depend on others to do work for you,” said the little red chicken.

“Then how will I get bread?” the cat asked.

“I recommend doing some work,” said the little red chicken. “Use a tool to plant your own wheat. When it grows big, you can gather it and make your own bread. You need to learn to do work for what you want.”

*wheat - a type of plant used to make bread
Answer the questions.

1. What is the story about?
   a. A chicken finding a friend to depend on
   b. A chicken making bread out of wheat
   c. Why a cat’s store did not have any items
   d. The exact amount of wheat needed to make bread

2. What did the cat do when the chicken asked him to help make the bread?
   a. He did not communicate with her.
   b. He argued with the little red chicken.
   c. He said that he would gather all the things needed to make the bread.
   d. He treated her very nicely.

3. How did the cat find the chicken’s store?
   a. He saw tools being sold outside of the store.
   b. He saw a stone with the store’s name.
   c. His friend told him to purchase bread there.
   d. He saw a sign that indicated her property.

4. What did the cat do when he saw the fresh bread?
   a. He selected the product for himself.
   b. He tried to buy some of it for a price.
   c. He brought a crowd of friends with him to eat.
   d. He asked why her store was empty.

5. What did the little red chicken recommend the cat to do to have some bread?
alive [əˈlaɪv] adj.
If someone or something is alive, they are not dead.
→ My grandparents are still alive even though they are over 90.

bone [bou̜n] n.
A bone is a hard part of the body.
→ I brought home a nice bone for my dog.

bother [bɒðər] v.
To bother is to make the effort to do something.
→ No one bothered to wash the dishes today.

captain [ˈkæptɪn] n.
A captain is the person who leads a ship or airplane.
→ The captain sailed his ship to Australia.

conclusion [ˌkɒŋkluːʒən] n.
The conclusion of something is the final part of it.
→ At the conclusion of the race, the spectators cheered for the winner.

doubt [daʊt] n.
Doubt is a feeling of not being sure.
→ I have doubt that the story is true.

explore [ɪkˈsplɔːr] v.
To explore is to look for new places.
→ He wants to explore the world and see new things.

foreign [ˈfɔːrən] adj.
If something is foreign, it is from a different country.
→ Mexican food is a popular foreign food.

glad [ɡlæd] adj.
If you are glad, you are happy.
→ I am glad you came to my party.

however [ˈhau̜əvər] adv.
However means despite or not being influenced by something.
→ She is a great cook. However, she never had professional lessons.
Injustice is a lack of fairness or justice. → *Putting an innocent person in jail is an act of injustice.*

**international** [ˌɪntərˈnæʃənəl] adj.
If something is international, it involves more than one country. → *The United Nations is a powerful international organization.*

**lawyer** [ˈlɔːjər] n.
A lawyer works with the law and represents people in court. → *The lawyer left the courthouse after the judge made her decision.*

**mention** [mənˈʃən] v.
To mention something is to talk about it. → *The doctors mentioned the problems that the patient was having.*

**policy** [ˈpɒləsi] n.
A policy is a rule. → *He told us that his policy was to put customers first.*

**social** [ˈsəʊʃəl] adj.
If something is social, it is about many people in a community. → *People should come together and fix the world’s social problems.*

**speech** [spɪtʃ] n.
A speech is something said to a group of people. → *She gave a speech to the class.*

**staff** [stæf] n.
A staff is a group of people working together in a company. → *My dad has a staff of four people to help him at the office.*

**toward** [tɔːrˈwɔrd] prep.
If you go toward something, you go closer to it. → *Santa walked toward my house with a special tree.*

**wood** [wud] n.
Wood is the thing that trees are made of. → *I put the pieces of wood in a pile.*
Part A Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. mention
   a. to say         b. to look at     c. to not believe      d. to be happy

2. social
   a. about many countries     b. not dead
   c. about many people

3. lawyer
   a. to be treated unfairly
   b. a person who works with the law
   c. leader
   d. a part of the body

4. however
   a. the last part
   b. part of a tree
   c. a rule
   d. despite something

5. bother
   a. to look for new places
   b. to make the effort to do something
   c. to talk about something
   d. to not believe

Part B Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

wood toward policy speech staff

1. My new desk is made of _________.

2. Students must start class at 9:00 each morning. This is the school’s _________.

3. There are over 500 people on the hospital’s _________.

4. Go _________ the river, but stop before you get in the water!

5. The president gave a _________ last night.
Part A Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He gave a talk to a group of people at the meeting.
   spe _____
2. Did anyone make the effort to do their homework?
   bo _____
3. The chair is made of the material trees are made of.
   wo __
4. The group of workers helped him with his work.
   s _____
5. He is not dead; I saw him yesterday.
   a _____

Part B Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK
mentioned however policy staff speech
bothered conclusion injustice bones doubt

My teacher’s name is Mrs. Smith. Yesterday, she gave a 1. ____________ to our class. She said there was a new 2. ____________ about the school diet. No one is allowed to eat cookies anymore! The school’s 3. ____________ decided that their students didn’t eat healthily. They wanted students to improve their eating habits. Everyone will have to drink a cup of milk at lunch. She said milk gives our bodies stronger 4. ____________. She also 5. ____________ that sugar is bad for us. She said she had no 6. ____________ that we would all feel better. We all thought that it was an 7. ____________. But at the 8. ____________ of class, she told us one more thing, “It was a joke!” 9. ____________, no one thought that it was very funny. And no students 10. ____________ to laugh.
Shipwrecked

Simon Yates was a lawyer. He helped many people. However, he was not a nice man. His policy was to help only rich people. He didn’t bother about social injustice. He made a lot of money, but many people didn’t like him. Even people on his staff didn’t like him. They wanted bad things to happen to him. In fact, they were glad when he got into trouble.

Simon had a very bad day. He did many things wrong and lost his job. Soon, he didn’t have any money. His wife, Mrs. Yates, began to have doubts about him. Simon wanted to start a new life. He planned to leave the country.

He mentioned his plan to the captain of a ship. The captain was exploring the world. The captain felt bad for Simon and said, “I will take you to foreign countries.” They left the next day.

Near the conclusion of their international trip, the weather turned bad. A wave pushed Simon off the boat. But he was alive. He swam toward an island. After a long time he got there.

At first he was upset. He was lost and alone. “I’ll never go home again,” he thought. He had a lot of problems, but he survived. He built a house in a tree. He lived on a diet of fish. He made tools from wood and bones. He made a cup to drink rainwater.

Slowly he learned to be happy on the island. He swam every day. He had trouble sometimes, but he always found a way to fix the problem. Life was simple. He liked it.

Finally, people on a ship saw Simon on the island. They wanted to take him home. But Simon was happy. He gave them a long speech about life. He said he wanted to stay. He liked his new, simple life more than his old life.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How the captain of a ship explored foreign places
   b. How a lawyer stayed alive alone on an island
   c. Why a man and a woman went on an international trip
   d. Why it is a good policy to worry about social problems

2. Why does Simon not stay on the boat?
   a. The staff do not like him.
   b. He wants to swim toward an island.
   c. A wave pushes him off the ship.
   d. He does not like the diet of only fish.

3. How does Simon stay alive on the island?
   a. He makes tools from bones and wood.
   b. He makes clothes from a tree.
   c. He eats food from the trees.
   d. He uses a cup to drink seawater.

4. What did Simon mention in his speech?
   a. He wanted to see Mrs. Yates.
   b. He was unhappy to be alone.
   c. He was glad to be on the island.
   d. He had doubts about staying on the island.

5. What happens near the conclusion of Simon’s trip?
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
To achieve something is to successfully do it after trying hard.
→ I was happy that I could achieve my goal.

advise [ədvaɪz] v.
To advise someone is to tell them what to do.
→ My mother often advises people about their money.

already [əˈrɛldɪ] adv.
If something happens already, it happens before a certain time.
→ It is already time for the movie to start. Let's go in.

basic [ˈbeɪsɪk] adj.
If something is basic, it is very simple or easy.
→ I learned some basic English skills in school today.

bit [bit] n.
A bit is a small amount of something.
→ I ate a bit of chocolate before I went to bed.

consider [kənˈsɪdər] v.
To consider something means to think about it.
→ Pete didn't like his job. He considered getting a new one.

destroy [dɪstrəʊ] v.
To destroy means to damage something so badly that it cannot be used.
→ The glass was destroyed.

entertain [ɛntərˈteɪn] v.
To entertain someone is to do something that they enjoy.
→ The clown entertained the kids at the party.

extra [ˈɛkstrə] adj.
If something is extra, it is more than what is needed.
→ The squirrel had extra nuts for the winter.

goal [ɡəʊl] n.
A goal is something you work toward.
→ Her goal was to become a doctor.
lie [lai] v.  
To lie is to say or write something untrue to deceive someone.  
→ Whenever Pinocchio lied to his father, his nose grew.

meat [mi:t] n.  
Meat is food made of animals.  
→ This piece of meat I’m eating tastes very good.

opinion [apinjen] n.  
An opinion is a thought about a person or a thing.  
→ Meg told me her opinion of my story. She said it was not funny.

real [ri:el] adj.  
If something is real, it actually exists.  
→ The handbag has a stamp on it, so it’s real.

reflect [riflekt] v.  
To reflect is when a surface sends back light, heat, sound or an image.  
→ Her face was reflected on the smooth glass.

regard [rigær] v.  
To regard someone or something is to think of them in a certain way.  
→ The boy regarded the girl as a good friend.

serve [sərv] v.  
To serve someone is to give them food or drinks.  
→ He served us our drinks quickly.

vegetable [vɛdʒetəbəl] n.  
A vegetable is a plant used as food.  
→ Carrots are my favorite vegetable.

war [wɔ:r] n.  
A war is a big fight between two groups of people.  
→ Many young men died in the war.

worth [wɔːr] adj.  
If something is worth an amount of money, it costs that amount.  
→ Our house is worth a lot of money.
Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. achieve
   a. to think about something  
   b. to get something  
   c. to tell someone what to do  
   d. to break into pieces

2. reflect
   a. to tell someone what to do  
   b. to think about something  
   c. to damage something very badly  
   d. to send back an image

3. opinion
   a. a thought  
   b. a plant  
   c. an animal  
   d. a fight

4. already
   a. not made up  
   b. before a certain time  
   c. more than is needed  
   d. very simple

5. goal
   a. a thought about someone or something  
   b. a fight between groups of people  
   c. something you work toward  
   d. a small amount of something

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

**WORD BANK**

meat  war  serve  regard  destroy

1. Chicken, pork, and beef are all kinds of _________.
2. Don’t drop the glass bowl. You will ________ it.
3. Restaurants often ________ tea and coffee with breakfast.
4. Many teachers ________ their students as smart kids.
5. It is sad when two countries start a ________ with each other.
Check (✓) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. A basic tool has many parts.
   ___ b. If a toy is worth $1, it costs $1.

2. ___ a. Anyone can pet a real dog.
   ___ b. If a man has extra socks, he does not have enough.

3. ___ a. It is not smart to lie to your parents.
   ___ b. If a woman considers leaving, she doesn’t want to go.

4. ___ a. If a bike is worth $50, it costs much less.
   ___ b. When you eat vegetables, you are eating plants.

5. ___ a. When a teacher advises her students, she asks them what they want to do.
   ___ b. Some people entertain others by telling funny stories.

6. ___ a. If a boy considers studying, he is thinking about doing it.
   ___ b. Many people like making new types of vegetables.

7. ___ a. A basic answer is a simple one.
   ___ b. A bit of food is a lot of it.

8. ___ a. If a girl brings extra paper, she has more than she needs.
   ___ b. People entertain others to make them sad.

9. ___ a. People believe others who lie often.
   ___ b. When you advise your friend, you tell him what to do.

    ___ b. A bit of paper is a small piece.
The Seven Cities of Gold

Many years ago, a Spanish officer named Coronado heard the story of seven great cities. "The walls of these cities are made of gold," his friends told him. "The people eat meat from golden plates and dress in nice clothes," they said. They called these cities the Seven Cities of Gold. Were the cities real? Coronado never considered asking his friends.

Coronado thought to himself, "The things in these cities must be worth a lot of money." So he went to find the Seven Cities of Gold. He took along three hundred men, many horses, and extra food. They headed west. Coronado wanted to achieve his goal very badly.

Coronado and his men rode for many days. Then they saw some cities. "We found the Seven Cities of Gold!" his men yelled, but Coronado wasn’t happy. He had a different opinion. "These can’t be the Seven Cities of Gold," he said. "Look, they’re made of dirt!"

Coronado was right. The cities weren’t bright and golden. They were dirty and brown. The people didn’t eat meat from golden plates. They ate vegetables from regular bowls. They wore the most basic clothes.

Coronado regarded the cities as ugly places. "What happened to the cities of gold?" he thought. "Did someone destroy them? Was there a war? Did someone already come and take the gold?"

That night, the people of the cities entertained Coronado and his men and served them food. They advised Coronado to go home. "There is no gold here," they told him. Coronado was angry. Did his friends lie to him?

He left the next morning. He looked back at the cities one more time. The sun reflected light on the dirt houses. Coronado thought he saw a bit of gold. Were his friends right after all? "No," he told himself. "It’s just the sun." Then he turned away and went home.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A man who achieves his goal
   b. An officer who looks for cities of gold
   c. Men who destroy cities
   d. People who entertain and serve

2. What did Coronado NOT consider asking his friends?
   a. How much money the cities were worth
   b. If the people of the cities ate meat
   c. If the Seven Cities of Gold were real
   d. How much extra food to take west

3. Why was Coronado unhappy when he saw the cities?
   a. They were not made of gold.
   b. They were at war with each other.
   c. Someone destroyed them.
   d. He had already been to the cities.

4. What did the people of the cities advise Coronado to do?
   a. Eat basic vegetables
   b. Go home
   c. Regard the cities as dirty places
   d. Talk about his opinion of the cities

5. What did Coronado do when he thought he saw a bit of gold on the houses?
appear [ə′pɪər] v.
To appear is to seem.
→ She appeared to be sad. She was crying.

base [beis] n.
The base is the bottom of something.
→ The base of the table has three legs.

brain [brein] n.
The brain is the organ in your head that lets you think.
→ You must use your brain to solve the problem.

career [ˈkærɪər] n.
A career is a job that you do for a large part of your life.
→ He was in the hospitality business for most of his career.

clerk [ˈklærk] n.
A clerk is a type of worker. Clerks in a store help customers.
→ The clerk added up her bill for the groceries.

effort [ˈefərt] n.
Effort is hard work or an attempt to do something.
→ He always puts a lot of effort into his studies.

enter [ˈɛntər] v.
To enter a place is to go into it.
→ Two guards greeted me as I entered the front door.

excellent [ˈeksələnt] adj.
When something is excellent, it is very good.
→ I got an excellent score on my school test.

hero [ˈhɪrəʊ] n.
A hero is a brave person who does things to help others.
→ To children, the man in the blue and red costume was a real hero.

hurry [ˈhɜrɪ] v.
To hurry is to do something quickly.
→ I hurried home on my bike.
inform [ɪnˈfɔːrm] v.
To inform someone is to tell them about something.
→ I called and informed her about my idea.

later [ˈleɪtər] adv.
Later means after the present, expected, or usual time.
→ She missed the train, so she’ll arrive a little later than expected.

leave [liːv] v.
To leave means to go away from someone or something.
→ He packed his bag and was ready to leave for home.

locate [ˈlɔʊkit] v.
To locate something is to find it.
→ I could not locate my keys in the house.

nurse [nɜrs] n.
A nurse is a person who helps sick people in the hospital.
→ A nurse helped me get better.

operation [əˈpərəlʃən] n.
An operation is when a doctor replaces or removes something in the body.
→ The operation on my arm was a success.

pain [pein] n.
Pain is the feeling that you have when you are hurt.
→ His head was full of pain.

refuse [ˈrɪfjuːz] v.
To refuse something is to say “no” to it.
→ The dog refused to play with the cat.

though [ðəʊ] conj.
Though is used when the second idea makes the first seem surprising.
→ Though he was overweight, he liked to be active.

various [ˈvərɪəs] adj.
If something is various, there are many types of it.
→ She owned shoes of various styles.
I went to the video store last night. I wanted to 1 ________ a DVD. I didn’t know the name of the movie, so I told the 2 ________ what it was about. I told her there was a 3 ________ who could fly and nothing caused him 4 ________. She went to the shelf and brought it to me. Then I 5 ________ home to watch it.

Check (✓) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. When I went to the hospital, ____________.
   ___ a. the nurse gave me medicine
   ___ b. all the doctors and nurses will leave

2. He arrived on time, but Sarah won’t be here _________.
   ___ a. until much later
   ___ b. leaves in the morning

3. I really like that writer. He wrote an _________.
   ___ a. effort of a story
   ___ b. excellent book

4. After I dropped the book on my foot, _________.
   ___ a. I was in pain
   ___ b. I hurried home

5. He did not want to go to the party. He _________.
   ___ a. appeared ready to go
   ___ b. refused to get into the car
Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Because the base of the lamp was broken, it could not stand up.   
   ___ b. I decided to leave early so that I could be late.

2. ___ a. The roof was at the base of the house.   
   ___ b. I had an operation to fix my broken nose.

3. ___ a. The various movies were all the same.   
   ___ b. I like dogs, though I don’t like most animals.

4. ___ a. I will leave early in the morning to catch my plane.   
   ___ b. My friends and I decided to throw an operation for my sister.

5. ___ a. Though I was rich, I bought a lot of cars.   
   ___ b. I made an effort to get the job done.

6. ___ a. He never used his brain when he faced problems!   
   ___ b. The job appeared very quickly.

7. ___ a. I entered the house through the door.   
   ___ b. I threw the effort with all my might.

8. ___ a. She appeared very happy on her birthday.   
   ___ b. People use their brains to exercise.

   ___ b. I entered out of the room.

10. ___ a. The rock informed me that I was too heavy.  
     ___ b. There were various things to do at the event.
Katy

I first met 8-year-old Katy on a rainy afternoon. I was a nurse at a hospital. The clerk at the desk told me about Katy. She was there because she felt a lot of pain. The doctors located a problem at the base of her brain. I knew she was special, even before she got better. I'll always remember Katy as a hero.

When I entered Katy's room, she was not in her bed. She was in a chair next to Tommy, a little boy. Though Katy did not feel well, she was playing with Tommy and his toys. It took a lot of effort for her just to sit in the chair. But she played with Tommy because it made him happy.

Katy was always smiling and never appeared to be in pain. She refused to just lie in bed. One day I found her painting a picture. Later, she gave it to one of the older patients. Another day she went outside to get flowers for another sick little girl. Katy made everyone smile.

The doctors hurried to fix the problem in Katy's brain. The operation was successful! The doctors informed the hospital staff of the good news. Katy was fine. She soon felt excellent. She got better and was able to leave the hospital a month later.

I have had a long career as a nurse. I have met many patients. However, I have never met another girl like Katy. Even after she got well, she still came to the hospital. She played various games with the young patients. She read many books to the older patients. Katy's kind heart helped her get better so quickly. She is a hero to me and everyone else at the hospital.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A clerk with a brain problem
   b. A little girl who is a hero
   c. A little girl who wants a career as a nurse
   d. Tommy and his various toys

2. Why does everyone like Katy?
   a. She does good things, even though she is in pain.
   b. She enters the hospital and saves a patient’s life.
   c. She has a problem at the base of her brain.
   d. She hurries to help the clerk at his desk.

3. Which of the following is true at the end of the story?
   a. Katy refuses to go back to the hospital.
   b. Katy makes an effort to become a nurse.
   c. Katy feels excellent but goes back to the hospital to see other patients.
   d. Katy informs other patients of how to get better.

4. How did the nurse know Katy did not feel well?
   a. Katy appeared to be sad.
   b. Katy had to make an effort just to sit in a chair.
   c. The nurse located a problem in Katy’s brain.
   d. The nurse asked Katy how she felt.

5. What does Katy do to help people?
actual [əˈkjuːtl] adj.
Actual means that something is real or true.
→ This is the actual sword that the King owned, not a fake one.

amaze [əˈmeɪz] v.
To amaze someone is to surprise them very much.
→ The news in the paper amazed Jack.

charge [tʃɑːdʒ] n.
A charge is the price to pay for something.
→ The charge for the shirts was $15.00.

comfort [ˈkʌmfərt] v.
To comfort someone means to make them feel better.
→ I wanted to comfort my friend after I heard the bad news.

contact [kəntækt] v.
To contact someone is to speak or write to them.
→ I contacted Sue about my party.

customer [ˈkʌstəmər] n.
A customer is a person who buys something at a store.
→ The customer put a few items in a bag.

deliver [dɪˈlɪvər] v.
To deliver something is to take it from one place to another.
→ The man delivered Chinese food to my house.

earn [əːrn] v.
To earn means to get money for the work you do.
→ He earns his living as a chef in a great restaurant.

gate [geɪt] n.
A gate is a type of door. Gates are usually made of metal or wood.
→ We want to put up a wooden gate around our house.

include [ɪnkljuːd] v.
To include something means to have it as part of a group.
→ Does this meal include a soft drink?
manage [mænidʒ] v.
To manage something means to control or be in charge of it.
→ I had to manage the meeting myself.

mystery [mɪstəri] n.
A mystery is something that is difficult to understand or explain.
→ The path on the map was a complete mystery to me.

occur [əkər] v.
To occur means to happen.
→ When did the thunderstorm occur?

opposite [ˈəpəzɪt] n.
If A is the opposite of B, A is completely different from B.
→ The opposite of black is white.

plate [pleɪt] n.
A plate is a flat round thing that you put food on.
→ I put my plate down so I could put some food on it.

receive [rɪˈsiːv] v.
To receive something is to get it.
→ I received a present on my birthday.

reward [rɪˈwɔːrd] n.
A reward is something given in exchange for good behavior or work.
→ He was given a reward for his excellent performance.

set [set] v.
To set something is to put it somewhere.
→ Please set the dice down on the table.

steal [stɪːl] v.
To steal is to take something that is not yours.
→ The men tried to steal money from the bank.

thief [θiːf] n.
A thief is someone who quietly takes things that do not belong to them.
→ A thief broke into our home and took my mother’s jewelry.
Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to take something that does not belong to you
   a. steal  
   b. include  
   c. amaze  
   d. plate

2. to happen
   a. manage  
   b. set  
   c. deliver  
   d. occur

3. to make someone feel better
   a. reward  
   b. earn  
   c. comfort  
   d. contact

4. to get
   a. receive  
   b. gate  
   c. charge  
   d. actual

5. a person who buys something
   a. opposite  
   b. mystery  
   c. customer  
   d. thief

Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. __  a. If I receive a present, I give someone something.  
   __  b. If you steal money, you can get in trouble.

2. __  a. A man who is alone can contact many people.  
   __  b. If a woman is sad, someone should comfort her.

3. __  a. He was given a reward for his poor work performance.  
   __  b. You eat dinner off a plate.

4. __  a. Everything that is for sale has a charge.  
   __  b. A customer sells things to people.

5. __  a. If you earn something, you give it to someone.  
   __  b. Postmen deliver mail from one house to another.
Check (✓) the better response to each question.

1. Who should manage the classroom?
   ___ a. The teacher should be in charge.
   ___ b. The students should go to the classroom.

2. When did the theft occur?
   ___ a. It happened this afternoon.
   ___ b. It stopped early.

3. What is the actual number of people there?
   ___ a. There are 31,872 people there.
   ___ b. There are a lot of people there.

4. Did that movie amaze you?
   ___ a. Yes, I had seen it many times before.
   ___ b. Yes, the ending surprised me very much.

5. Where should I set this book?
   ___ a. Put it on the bookshelf. ___ b. It came from the library.

6. Does the wall have a gate?
   ___ a. Yes, and it is often locked. ___ b. Yes, the wall is very high.

7. Does the book include a CD?
   ___ a. No, it is inside the book. ___ b. No, we must buy the extra CD.

8. Has he received my present?
   ___ a. He got it yesterday. ___ b. He sent it to you yesterday.

9. What happened to the plate?
   ___ a. It broke when I dropped it. ___ b. It helped me with my homework.

10. Did you hear the news about the thief?
    ___ a. He stole some expensive diamonds from the jewelry store.
    ___ b. There was a person buying something.
A Better Reward

Jenny delivered food for a restaurant. She read the newspaper and said, “Uh oh.” There was a story about a thief. He stole food, and no one had seen him. Even the police couldn’t catch him. Jenny was a little scared. She worked close to that area.

The newspaper included a message from the police: “If anything strange occurs, call us. If you help us catch the thief, you’ll earn a reward.”

Jenny talked to Jim. He managed the restaurant. “Do you know about the thief?”

“Yes,” he said. “But he steals more than one person can eat. And why haven’t the police stopped him yet? It’s a mystery. If you see him, contact the police. Don’t run after him.”

Jenny drove to a customer’s house. She left her car and opened the gate to the house. But then she heard a noise by her car. She yelled, “Thief!” She wasn’t scared. She wanted the reward! She did the opposite of what Jim told her to do.

“Hey,” she yelled. “Get back here!” She set the food on the ground and ran to her car.

But the thief had already left with the food. Jenny followed a noise around the corner. She was amazed. She saw a dog and some puppies. They were eating her food! They looked thin and scared. “The actual thief is just a dog. She’s feeding her puppies,” she said. “That’s why she steals so much food.”

Jenny felt bad. She tried to comfort the dogs with another plate of food. Then she took them back to the store. Everyone there took a puppy home. Jenny called the police. She told them there was no real thief.

Jenny didn’t do it to receive the reward anymore. She said, “It was just a dog. But there’s no charge for catching this ‘thief,’” she said. “My new dog is a better reward.”
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A dog that steals a plate
   b. A man who tells a mystery
   c. A man who writes for a newspaper
   d. A girl who delivers food

2. Why did Jenny decide to run after the thief?
   a. She wanted to earn the reward.
   b. She knew that there was no actual thief.
   c. She always did the opposite of what Jim said.
   d. She wanted to charge a customer for that food.

3. What was true of Jim?
   a. He tried to comfort Jenny with food.
   b. He told Jenny that she should contact the police.
   c. He wrote a story that included a message from the police.
   d. He received a reward because he managed the store.

4. How did Jenny act when she heard the noise?
   a. She was amazed by the noise.
   b. She followed it around the corner.
   c. She ran through the gate to get away from it.
   d. She set the food on a table and ran to her car.

5. What did the police say to do if something strange occurred?
**Word List**

- **advance** [advæns] v.
  To advance is to go forward.
  → He advanced up the ladder slowly.

- **athlete** [æəli:t] n.
  An athlete is a person who plays sports.
  → Some athletes can play many sports very well.

- **average** [æveridʒ] adj.
  If something is average, it is at a normal level.
  → I'm not rich or poor; I'm average.

- **behavior** [bihelvijər] n.
  Your behavior is the way you act.
  → Their behavior was good this semester. They didn’t cause trouble.

- **behind** [bihaind] prep.
  Behind means to be at the back of something.
  → The little girl was hiding behind a tree.

- **course** [kɔrs] n.
  A course is a class in school.
  → I took a P.E. course in school this year.

- **lower** [louar] v.
  To lower something is to make it go down.
  → The chart shows how his production has lowered over the year.

- **match** [maetʃ] v.
  To match is to be the same or similar.
  → The two shoes matched. They looked the same.

- **member** [membre] n.
  A member is a person who is part of a group.
  → Julie is the newest member of our team.

- **mental** [mentl] adj.
  If something is mental, it has to do with your mind.
  → I made a mental picture of the room.
passenger  [pæsəndʒər]  n.
A passenger is a person who rides in a car, train, or airplane.
→ One passenger was standing in the subway train.

personality  [pərsənələti]  n.
Your personality is what you are like and how you behave.
→ John has a bad personality.

poem  [pəuim]  n.
A poem is a short kind of writing.
→ William Shakespeare wrote many poems.

pole  [poul]  n.
A pole is a long thin stick made of wood or metal that supports things.
→ The flag was hanging from the flag pole.

remove  [rɪmju:v]  v.
To remove something is to take it away.
→ I removed the nail from the board.

safety  [seɪfti]  n.
Safety means to be the condition of being safe and free from danger.
→ For his own safety, he was placed in a car seat.

shoot  [ʃu:t]  v.
To shoot is to fire something like a bullet at someone or something.
→ The hunter raised his gun to shoot at the target.

sound  [saʊnd]  v.
To sound means to make a noise.
→ The alarm clock sounded and woke us all up.

swim  [swim]  v.
To swim is to move through water.
→ I love to swim in the ocean.

web  [web]  n.
A web is a home made by a spider.
→ Mom cleaned the spider webs out of the garage.
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I need to find the other sock that is the same as this one.
   ma_______

2. Please take away your feet from the table.
   rem_____

3. This is a(an) very normal morning. Nothing bad has happened.
   ave_______

4. The bell rattled, so we changed classes.
   so_______

5. William wanted to go forward, but a wall stopped him.
   adv_______

6. Clara is a person in a group of the running club.
   me_______

7. Jesse is a very good sports player.
   at_______

8. What is your favorite class?
   c_______

9. He was a person taking a ride on the ship.
   pa_________

10. What kind of character does Ted have?
    p_____________
Check (✓) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. I was behind the winner, so I won the race!
   ___ b. Webs are made by spiders.

2. ___ a. Reading increases your mental activity.
   ___ b. We removed the city last week.

3. ___ a. My shoes were behind the couch.
   ___ b. This mental exercise makes my arms tired.

4. ___ a. Have you ever found a bird’s web?
   ___ b. I lowered the box onto the ground.

5. ___ a. Could you help me lower my seat please?
   ___ b. Be sure to remove the trash from the house.

Exercise 3

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to move through water
   a. lower b. average c. advance d. swim

2. something nice to read
   a. poem b. web c. member d. behind

3. the condition free from any danger
   a. shoot b. safety c. athlete d. personality

4. a metal or wooden stick used to support things
   a. pole b. remove c. passenger d. sound

5. the way you act
   a. mental b. match c. course d. behavior
The Camp

Stacie wanted to stay at a nice hotel for vacation. But her parents sent her to a terrible camp instead. For breakfast, Stacie liked fresh juice and chocolate milk, but she got water at the camp. In the afternoon she wanted to write poems, but she had to swim. The camp was near an airport with loud planes. Spider webs hung over her bed. To her, the kids’ average behavior was very bad. No girl matched her personality. She hated it.

One day, they had a class. Mental exercise sounded good to Stacie. But it was a course on water safety. They learned how to be safe passengers on a boat. Stacie didn’t ever plan to go on a boat.

The next day, they played a game. There were a red team and a blue team. Stacie was on the blue team. Each team had to try to remove the other team’s flag from a pole. They also had to use water guns. “I’m not much of an athlete,” she said. But she still had to play.

Stacie took a water gun and looked for somewhere to hide. A boy said, “Stacie, you advance to the middle. I will go right. Those two will go left.”

Stacie still didn’t want to play. She walked into the forest and saw a red team player coming. Stacie hid behind a tree and then jumped out and shot the other player. “This is fun!” Stacie thought.

Several minutes after advancing further, Stacie saw the red flag. A red team member was watching over it. She shot him with her water gun. Then she lowered the flag and ran back to her team. “I got it!” she yelled. The blue team won! Stacie was the hero.

For the rest of the week, Stacie had fun. She even made new friends.
Answer the questions.

1. How did Stacie win the game?
   a. She advanced to the right.
   b. She lowered the red team's flag.
   c. She hit the red team with her water gun.
   d. She swam all afternoon.

2. Because of her personality, what would Stacie likely NOT want to do?
   a. Read a poem
   b. Play a mental game
   c. Become an athlete
   d. Stay at a nice hotel

3. Instead of camp, where did Stacie want to be?
   a. At a fancy hotel
   b. At the airport
   c. On a boat as a passenger
   d. With an average student

4. What did Stacie start to like about the camp?
   a. The other kids' behavior
   b. Having chocolate milk
   c. Spider webs over her bed
   d. Beating the red team

5. What was Stacie's course about?
block [blok] n.
A block is a solid piece of wood, stone or ice.
→ I saw a block of ice on the floor.

cheer [tʃiər] v.
To cheer is to give a loud shout of approval or encouragement.
→ The crowd all cheered when the home team won.

complex [kæmplɪks] adj.
If something is complex, it has many small parts. It is hard to understand.
→ A jig-saw puzzle can be complex because it has so many pieces.

critic [kritɪk] n.
A critic is someone who gives their opinions about movies, books, plays.
→ The wine critic tasted the wine so he could give his opinion.

event [ɪˈvɛnt] n.
An event is something that happens, especially something important.
→ Finishing high school was a major event in his life.

exercise [ɪɡˈsaːrsɪz] v.
To exercise is to run or play sports so that you can be healthy.
→ You should exercise every day.

fit [fɪt] v.
If something fits, it is small enough or the right size to go there.
→ The colorful eggs fit into the box.

friendship [ˈfrɛndʃɪp] n.
Friendship is the relationship between people who are friends.
→ Michael and Lisa have a very strong friendship with each other.

guide [ɡaɪd] n.
A guide is someone who shows you where to go.
→ We followed a guide at the park.

lack [læk] n.
If there is a lack of something, there is not enough of it.
→ His only problem is a lack of money.
passage [pæsɪdʒ] n.
A passage is a long area with walls that goes from one place to another.
→ The long passage led us to the other side of the field.

perform [pɜːrˈfɔːrm] v.
To perform is to do something in front of people who watch.
→ He will perform a song for the class.

pressure [ˈpɹɛrəs] n.
Pressure is what you apply to make someone do something.
→ They put pressure on him to change his mind.

probable [ˈprɒbəbl] adj.
If something is probable, it is likely to happen.
→ It is probable that you will get a good grade if you study for the test.

public [ˈpʌblik] adj.
If something is public, it is meant for everyone to use.
→ I went to the public park to play with my friends.

strike [straɪk] v.
To strike someone or something is to hit them.
→ She struck the other girl in the face.

support [ˈsəpərt] v.
To support something is to like it and help it be successful.
→ Everyone at work supports the new plan.

task [tæsk] n.
A task is work that someone has to do.
→ Who has the task of building the brick wall?

term [tɜːrm] n.
A term is a word for something.
→ I often use the term “oops” when I make a mistake.

unite [juːˈnaɪt] v.
To unite is to get together to do something.
→ If we unite, we can finish our project faster.
**Exercise 1**

**Part A** Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. probable
   a. a word for something  b. to hit  c. a leader  d. likely

2. lack
   a. to not have enough  b. to try to make people act  c. to have many parts  d. to do activities to be healthy

3. term
   a. available for everyone  b. to help something work  c. a thing that happens  d. a word for something

4. unite
   a. a person who dislikes  b. relationship between people who are friends  c. to work together  d. to do something to entertain

5. fit
   a. a large piece  b. connection between places  c. to be the right size  d. a loud shout of encouragement

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

1. The car will hit the wall if they don’t slow down.
   st ________

2. The athletes run to stay healthy every morning.
   ex __________

3. I hope they will do in public a funny play.
   pe __________

4. Is there a way to get from one place to another in the city?
   p __________

5. Her effort to make someone do something made Brad change his mind.
   p __________
Check (✓) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. They’ve known each other for years ________.
   __ a. and have a good friendship __ b. go to a passage

2. I don’t know where we are. ________.
   __ a. We need a guide __ b. Let’s perform right now

3. The concert tonight ________.
   __ a. will strike the wall __ b. will be a fun event

4. I gave him money because ________.
   __ a. I support his company __ b. He didn’t do any work

5. At the end of her speech, ________.
   __ a. don’t forget to cheer loudly __ b. fit into your clothes

6. You don’t have to pay to get in when ________.
   __ a. an accident is probable __ b. you go to a public park

7. You must think hard because ________.
   __ a. I am under pressure __ b. the problem is complex

8. Glad is ________.
   __ a. another term for happy __ b. the way people unite

9. The artist made his art ________.
   __ a. from a block of wood __ b. the people cheered for victory

10. He thought the book was boring. ________.
    __ a. He was a critic of it __ b. He really enjoyed it
A Strong Friendship

Tim was the strongest man in the town. When he played sports, he always won. He performed and exercised in the public park. He did this to show everyone how strong he was. Most people liked him, but one man didn’t. His name was Jack.

Jack hated Tim. Jack was a movie critic and the smartest man in town. He could solve complex math problems. But no one cared. Jack wanted to be famous like Tim.

One day, there was an unusual event. A big storm came suddenly. Snow covered the town. No one could get out. They needed food. The people said, “This is a task for a strong man.” Tim was under pressure to save them. But Jack wanted to be the hero, so they both went. Tim said, “You can’t help because of your lack of strength.”

But Jack found some small passages under the snow. One of them led toward another town. That town had food. Because Tim was so big and strong, he almost couldn’t fit inside. They walked until there was a block of ice in their way. Jack said, “We can’t get past it. But if you strike it, it might break.” Tim knew that was probable.

He broke it. When there were more ice blocks, Tim broke them. That made him tired. He couldn’t walk anymore. Jack said, “Let’s unite and support each other. I’ll get the food alone. You rest here.”

Jack came back with food. Tim couldn’t remember which passage led home. He needed Jack to be his guide. The men became friends by working together.

In town, people saw Jack with the food and cheered. They called Jack a hero. But Jack didn’t care. He was thinking of something else. He said to Tim, “I thought I was smart, but I learned a new term today: friendship.”
1. What is the main idea of this story?
   a. The best way to strike blocks
   b. How a strong man learned a new term
   c. How two men unite and support each other
   d. How to solve complex problems

2. How did Tim show people he was strong?
   a. He struck the critic in front of them.
   b. He performed and exercised in public places.
   c. He found a passage in the snow.
   d. He lifted a block of ice for them.

3. Why did Jack become a hero?
   a. He fit inside the passage.
   b. He brought food to the town.
   c. He put pressure on Tim to save the town.
   d. He won every sport he played.

4. What did Tim think while in the passage?
   a. He thought breaking the ice was probable.
   b. He thought the storm was an unusual event.
   c. He thought he was a good guide for Jack.
   d. He thought it was a very difficult task.

5. What happened when Jack was called a hero?
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
**associate** \[əˈsəʊ̯ˌjəːt\] v.
To associate means to connect something with a person or thing.
→ Most people associate birthday parties with having fun.

**environment** \[ɪnˌværiərənmənt\] n.
The environment is the place where people work or live.
→ Keeping our environment clean is important to our health.

**factory** \[ˈfæktəri\] n.
A factory is a building where things are made or put together.
→ We have only one factory in our town.

**feature** \[ˈfiːtər\] n.
A feature is an important part of something.
→ The cell phone has many features.

**instance** \[ɪnˈstæns\] n.
An instance is an example of something.
→ I have never experienced an instance of hate. Have you?

**involve** \[ɪnˈvɔlv\] v.
To involve means to be actively taking part in something.
→ The whole family was involved in playing the game.

**medicine** \[ˈmedəsən\] n.
Medicine is something you take to feel better or treat an illness.
→ The doctor gave me medicine for my cold.

**mix** \[mɪks\] n.
A mix is different things put together.
→ The green mix we made in science class spilled onto the table.

**organize** \[ˈɔrganəɪz\] v.
To organize is to plan or get ready for an event.
→ Make a list to help you organize the things you need.

**period** \[ˈpiərəd\] n.
A period is an amount of time when something happens.
→ In one period in Europe, there were many knights.
**populate** [pəpjələt] v.
If people *populate* an area, they live there.
→ *Billions of people populate the Earth.*

**produce** [prədʒiːs] v.
To *produce* something is to make or grow it.
→ *This tree produces apples every year.*

**range** [reindʒ] n.
A *range* is a number or a set of similar things.
→ *I saw a range of cars to choose from.*

**recognize** [rɪ'ɡenəɪz] v.
To *recognize* something is to know it because you have seen it before.
→ *I recognized an old friend from many years ago.*

**regular** [rɪˈdʒuələr] adj.
If something is *regular*, it happens often and in equal amounts of time.
→ *Our regular lunch time is around noon.*

**sign** [sain] n.
A *sign* is a notice giving information, directions, a warning, etc.
→ *The sign indicated that today would be a bad day.*

**tip** [tip] n.
A *tip* is a pointed end of something.
→ *The tip of his pen was very sharp.*

**tradition** [trədɪʃən] n.
A *tradition* is something people have been doing for a long time.
→ *Marriage is a tradition all over the world.*

**trash** [træʃ] n.
Trash is waste material or unwanted or worthless things.
→ *Please take out the trash; it smells bad.*

**wide** [waid] adj.
If something is *wide*, it is large from side to side.
→ *The door was as wide as my arms.*
Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to remember someone or something
   a. mix b. range c. populate d. recognize

2. the sharp end of a stick
   a. instance b. regular c. tip d. environment

3. large from side to side
   a. wide b. period c. produce d. factory

4. to be an important part of
   a. sign b. medicine c. involve d. organize

5. to make or create
   a. feature b. produce c. associate d. tradition

Part B Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK
produce sign populate period range

1. Large companies can _____________ many products.

2. I offered her a _____________ of choices from one to ten.

3. How many people _____________ this area?

4. Give me a _____________ if you need help.

5. This _____________ will last for one hour.
Check (✓) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. When you mix things, you take them somewhere.
   ___ b. They make toys in a toy factory.

2. ___ a. A feature of this computer is its small size.
   ___ b. We populate over the ocean.

3. ___ a. We put the trash outside so it could be taken away.
   ___ b. We ate chicken once, so now it is a tradition.

4. ___ a. He went to the tip of the school.

5. ___ a. The garbage truck came and produced some sunshine.
   ___ b. I associate dogs with good pets.

6. ___ a. You recognize someone whom you have already met.
   ___ b. Blue is a range of color.

7. ___ a. The sign was open all evening.
   ___ b. I have a regular schedule. It doesn’t change.

8. ___ a. The tree is very wide because it is small.
   ___ b. Don’t forget to organize a meeting for next week.

9. ___ a. The clothing store had a sale on medicine.
   ___ b. Our environment has many plants and animals.

10. ___ a. An instance of kindness is sharing food.
    ___ b. He had no period to work.
Joe's Pond

Joe made the world a better place. He got the idea to do that at school. He watched a video there. It was about a factory. This factory produced a lot of trash and put it in a river. The trash and water were a bad mix. People populated the area by the river and drank its water. This made them sick. Many of them needed medicine and made regular visits to doctors.

But the video wasn't all bad news. It showed ways to pick up trash and why it's important to do this. It said people can make a difference to their environment. The video's important features made Joe associate trash with hurting people.

One day Joe walked through a park. He recognized some of the problems from the video. One instance of these problems was the trash in the pond. It was full of plastic cups. There was too much trash. Joe didn't want it to hurt anyone.

He told his grandfather about the park. His grandfather said, "You know, it's a tradition in our family to help people. That's why we give food to poor people. Maybe you can help people by cleaning the park."

Cleaning the park would involve hard work. Joe decided to organize a group to help him. He chose a wide area of the park. It had the most trash. He asked his family and friends to come. On Saturday, he gave everyone a sharp stick. They wondered why. He said, "You use the stick's tip to pick up trash. This makes it easier." They worked for six weeks. Different people helped each time, but Joe was always there.

In that period of time, Joe saw a range of results. There was no trash in the water. People could swim in it. Joe knew that was a good sign. He was happy because he helped his environment.
Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
   a. A grandfather teaching traditions
   b. How to recognize signs of sickness
   c. An instance of videos helping students study
   d. A boy helping the environment

2. When did the boy decide to clean the park?
   a. After he saw a video about a factory harming a river with its trash
   b. After he went there on regular visits
   c. After he saw a range of people cleaning it
   d. After he associated trash with harming people

3. Why did the people in the video get sick?
   a. A factory put trash in a river.
   b. They produced too much trash.
   c. They populated too many parks.
   d. They had no medicine for a long period.

4. Why was it easy to pick up the trash?
   a. It did not involve hard work.
   b. Joe did not organize the group.
   c. They used the tips of sharp sticks.
   d. The people had a good mix of tools to use.

5. What did the features of the video make Joe do?

   _____________________________________________
   _____________________________________________
**advice** [ədvɑɪs] *n.*

Advice is an opinion about what to do.

→ *I don't know how to study for my exams. Can you give me some advice?*

**along** [əlɔːn] *prep.*

Along means to move from one part of a road, river, etc. to another.

→ *Walk along this tunnel for ten minutes, and you'll see a door on the left.*

**attention** [ætɛnʃən] *n.*

Attention is the notice, thought, or consideration of someone.

→ *His work got the attention of two of his co-workers.*

**attract** [ətrækt] *v.*

To attract means to make a person or thing come closer or be interested.

→ *The magnet attracted the metal.*

**climb** [klɑɪm] *v.*

To climb means to use your hands and feet to go up on something.

→ *The girls climbed to the top of the mountain.*

**drop** [dɹɒp] *v.*

To drop is to fall or allow something to fall.

→ *A small amount of water dropped from the bottle.*

**final** [ˈfɛnəl] *adj.*

If something is final, it is the last part.

→ *In the final part of the film, the man and the woman got married.*

**further** [ˈfɜːrər] *adj.*

Further is used to say something is from a distance or time.

→ *The escalator is further along than I thought.*

**imply** [ɪmplɑɪ] *v.*

To imply something is to suggest it without saying it.

→ *The man implied that he wanted the job, but he didn’t say so.*

**maintain** [meɪntɛin] *v.*

To maintain means to make something stay the same.

→ *The balls maintain constant movement.*
**neither** [niːðər] adv.
You use neither to connect two negative statements.
→ Neither the pass on the left nor the pass on the right will lead us home.

**otherwise** [ɔðərwaiz] adv.
Otherwise means different or in another way.
→ It's good to stay active; otherwise, you'll gain weight.

**physical** [fɪzɪk(ə)l] adj.
If something is physical, it is related to your body and not your mind.
→ Biking is good for your physical health.

**prove** [pru:v] v.
To prove something is to show that it is true.
→ My teacher proved the answer on the board.

**react** [rɪ:æk] v.
To react is to act in a certain way because of something that happened.
→ James reacted badly to the news.

**ride** [raid] v.
To ride something is to travel on it. You can ride an animal, a bike, etc.
→ I will ride a roller-coaster for the first time today.

**situated** [sɪtjuətɪd] adj.
If something is situated somewhere, it is in that place.
→ The white board is situated between the two men.

**society** [səsəˈæti] n.
Society is people and the way that they live.
→ Society expects people to be good and honest.

**standard** [ˈstændərd] n.
A standard is what people consider normal or good.
→ This older model TV is below our store's standards.

**suggest** [səˈdʒest] v.
To suggest something means to give an idea or plan about it.
→ He suggested that we go to see his boss.
Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to keep something going
   a. maintain  b. react  c. standard  d. prove

2. not this one or that one
   a. neither  b. further  c. along  d. situated

3. people and how they act
   a. otherwise  b. society  c. advice  d. climb

4. describing the body
   a. final  b. drop  c. physical  d. attention

5. to make someone interested
   a. imply  b. suggest  c. attract  d. ride

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

1. How did Clare act when you told her about the party?
   re______

2. In this group of people, wearing hats is common.
   soc______

3. I invited Jane and Lisa to my house, but not Jane or Lisa could come.
   nei______

4. I've nearly finished the book. I'm on the last page.
   f______

5. I can jump higher than you. Watch me, and I will show you that I can do it.
   p______
Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. suggest / advice
   Can I give you some ____________?
   I ____________ that you do your homework before you go out.

2. situated / attention
   I got everyone’s ____________ with my new dress.
   Where is your office ____________ in the building?

3. dropped / standard
   The ____________ of his work is very high.
   I accidentally ____________ my phone in the snow.

4. attracted / reacted
   He ____________ my attention by waving to me.
   She ____________ badly to the news.

5. further / along
   How much ____________ is the beach? I’m tired!
   We walked ____________ the path for two hours.

Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. She was angry when ____________.
   ____ a. he implied that she was not smart
   ____ b. he proved that she was right

2. If you want to win the race, you need to ____________.
   ____ a. be in good physical condition
   ____ b. drop off all of your extra work

3. He said that I should play sports, so I ____________.
   ____ a. suggested playing football
   ____ b. gave him my advice

4. The sound of the car’s horn ____________.
   ____ a. got everyone’s attention
   ____ b. is situated next to the bus stop

5. We are nearly at Jack’s house. ____________.
   ____ a. It’s much further down the road
   ____ b. He lives along this road
Archie and His Donkey

Old Archie needed some money. He decided to sell his donkey. So he and his son Tom went to town. It was situated many miles away.

Soon, they met a woman. “Where are you going?” she asked.

“To town,” said Archie.

“Any smart person would ride the donkey,” she said.

“What are you implying?” Archie asked. “I’m very smart!” Archie wanted to look smart. So he climbed onto the donkey. Then they continued in the direction of the town.

Further along the road, they met a farmer.

“Hello,” said Archie. “We want to sell this donkey. Do you want to buy it?”

“I don’t need a donkey,” said the farmer. “But if you want my advice, don’t ride it. The donkey needs to be in good physical condition.”

“Good idea,” said Archie. “Tom, I want you to ride it. You’re lighter.”

“Neither you nor your son should ride it. It looks very tired. You should carry the donkey.” suggested the farmer.

“You’re right,” said Archie. “Come on, Tom! We’ll carry it for the final few miles!”

The donkey was very heavy, and they couldn’t maintain a good speed. They didn’t arrive until late in the evening. At last, they walked into the town. But there they attracted the attention of some teenage boys. They laughed at Tom and Archie. They started to throw stones at them. The donkey reacted by kicking. Tom and Archie dropped the donkey. It fell on the ground and then ran away. Archie lost his donkey. He went home with no money.

What does this story teach us? We cannot please everyone in our society. Don’t take everyone’s advice, but set your own standards. Prove to everyone that you can make decisions by yourself. Otherwise, you may end up with nothing at all.
Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
   a. You should always take the advice of older people.
   b. Teenage boys are the nicest people in society.
   c. You should set your own standards.
   d. You should neither ride nor carry a donkey.

2. Why did Archie get on the donkey?
   a. The woman implied that he wasn’t smart.
   b. The town was situated further away than he had thought.
   c. He did not want to climb the final hill.
   d. His walking speed was too slow.

3. Why did the farmer suggest carrying the donkey?
   a. To attract people’s attention
   b. To keep the donkey in good physical condition
   c. To maintain their speed
   d. To prove that Archie was strong

4. Why did the donkey start kicking?
   a. It didn’t want to be carried along the road.
   b. It didn’t want to go in the direction of the river.
   c. It reacted badly to a group of teenage boys’ teasing.
   d. It became very angry at Archie and Tom.

5. What did the teenage boys do when they saw Archie, Tom, and the donkey?
**Word List**

- **actually**  /əˈkɛktʃuəli/  *adv.*
  
  Actually means in fact or really.
  
  → *My dad looks a little mean, but actually he’s very kind.*

- **bite**  /baɪt/  *n.*
  
  Bite is the act of using your teeth to cut and tear into something.
  
  → *The boy took a big bite out of his hamburger.*

- **coast**  /ˈkoʊst/  *n.*
  
  The coast is the land by an ocean.
  
  → *I stayed on the southern coast of Australia.*

- **deal**  /diːl/  *n.*
  
  A deal is an agreement that you have with another person.
  
  → *I made a deal with the other company to give us some money.*

- **desert**  /ˈdɛzərt/  *n.*
  
  The desert is an area of land without many plants or water.
  
  → *Not many plants grow in the desert.*

- **earthquake**  /ˈærkwɔɪk/  *n.*
  
  An earthquake is a shaking movement of the ground.
  
  → *The building shook during the earthquake.*

- **effective**  /ɪˈfɛktɪv/  *adj.*
  
  If something is effective, it works well.
  
  → *Swimming is an effective way to stay healthy.*

- **examine**  /ɪɡˈzæmɪn/  *v.*
  
  To examine something is to look at it carefully.
  
  → *The doctor examined my eyes today.*

- **false**  /foʊls/  *adj.*
  
  If something is false, it is not correct.
  
  → *If you think the answer is false, press the red button.*

- **gift**  /ɡɪft/  *n.*
  
  A gift is something you give someone.
  
  → *Dave received many gifts for Christmas.*
hunger [ˈhʌŋgər] n.
Hunger is the feeling that you get when you need to eat.
→ After playing all day long, he was filled with hunger.

imagine [ɪˈmædʒɪn] v.
To imagine something is to think of it in your mind.
→ Sally imagined herself winning lots of money.

journey [dʒɜːnɪ] n.
A journey is a long trip.
→ I went on a journey across the country with my parents.

puzzle [ˈpʌズl] n.
A puzzle is something that is hard to understand.
→ The question was a puzzle to him.

quite [kwait] adv.
Quite is used to say that something is complete or very much.
→ I think typing on a keyboard is quite easy.

rather [ˈræðər] adv.
Rather is used when you want to do one thing but not the other.
→ I would rather have the red one than the blue one.

specific [ˈspesifik] adj.
If something is specific, it is precise or exact.
→ Please choose a specific place on the map.

tour [tʊər] n.
A tour is a short trip in which you see many sights.
→ I took a tour of Asia and Europe.

trip [trip] n.
A trip is a journey to a certain place.
→ Ken took a trip to the city yesterday.

value [ˈvæljuː] n.
If something has value, it is worth a lot of money.
→ Matthew found a treasure of very high value.
**Exercise 1**

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. gift
   - a. somewhere you go
   - b. something you give
   - c. someone at a doctor
   - d. something you think about

2. value
   - a. worth
   - b. the ocean
   - c. information
   - d. not true

3. earthquake
   - a. to see many things
   - b. movement of the ground
   - c. a need to eat
   - d. to work well

4. quite
   - a. to feel awake
   - b. instead
   - c. to look at
   - d. very much

5. puzzle
   - a. sand
   - b. to be gone a long time
   - c. in fact
   - d. a difficult question

6. deal
   - a. a lot of information
   - b. an agreement with another person
   - c. a game
   - d. to want to do one thing but not another

7. hunger
   - a. a strong need for food
   - b. a long trip to a place
   - c. when you feel awake
   - d. something worth a lot of money

8. desert
   - a. a place without water
   - b. something you give someone
   - c. in fact
   - d. something that is not correct

9. effective
   - a. to think in your head
   - b. to go somewhere
   - c. to choose something
   - d. working very well

10. coast
    - a. to look at something
    - b. to see many things
    - c. the ground moving
    - d. the edge of the ocean
Check (✓) the better response to each question.

1. Which would you have, juice or water?
   ___ a. I would like water, please.    ___ b. Yes, thank you.

2. Where did you go on your trip?
   ___ a. We went to Rome.    ___ b. We like to stay home.

3. Do you enjoy solving puzzles?
   ___ a. They don't taste very good.    ___ b. Yes, I think they are fun.

4. Try to imagine what your future husband or wife will look like.
   ___ a. That's quite difficult.    ___ b. OK, I will go there tomorrow.

5. Have you studied Spanish? I'm a little worried about taking the class.
   ___ a. Actually it's not as hard as you think.
   ___ b. Actually I would rather sleep now.

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. value / gift
   I have a ______ for you. Do you think that my car has much ______?

2. coast / desert
   I like to watch the ocean at the ______. It is hot in the ______.

3. bite / hunger
   Having dinner will make my ______ go away.
   Be careful around those dogs; they might ______ you.

4. tour / journey
   I would like to take a ______ of the capital city sometime.
   I went on a ______ around the world last year.

5. examine / quite
   I think this dress is ______ pretty.
   ______ your paper to check for mistakes.
The Spider and the Bird

There was once a very big spider. If a bug got into his web, he would examine it. However, he didn’t eat the bug right away. He asked the bug a question first. It was always quite a difficult puzzle. If the bug’s answer was correct, he let it go. If not, he ate it.

One day, a small bird on a journey flew into the spider’s web. The spider couldn’t imagine eating a bird. It was so big! But his hunger was too great. He said to the bird, “If you cannot give me a specific answer, I will eat you.”

The bird laughed. “I could eat you!” But the bird was actually scared. She had used all her energy trying to get out of the web. And a spider’s bite can be very effective in killing animals.

“Please don’t eat me,” the bird said. “I would rather make a deal with you.”

“OK,” the spider said. “If your answer is right, I will let you go. If not, you must give me a gift. It must be something of great value.”

The bird said, “You can pick anything you want to eat. I will find it for you.” The spider agreed.

“Where can you take a trip to the coast, the desert, and the mountains at the same time?” the spider asked.

The bird asked, “Does this place have earthquakes?” But the spider did not say anything. “I can see those places when I fly. Is the ‘sky’ the right answer?”

“False!” said the spider. “The answer is Hawaii! Now you must find some bugs for me.”

The spider climbed on the bird’s back. They flew and ate bugs together. They took a tour of the forest. Then the bird took the spider home. From that day on, they were friends. And they never tried to eat each other again.
Answer the questions.

1. Which is NOT part of the spider’s puzzle?
   a. The coast
   b. An earthquake
   c. A mountain
   d. The desert

2. Why does the bird make a deal instead of flying away?
   a. Her wings are quite effective in the web.
   b. She is too tired from trying to get out of the web.
   c. She cannot fly because of her hunger.
   d. She would rather take the spider on a trip.

3. What will be the bird’s gift to the spider?
   a. A tour of the coast
   b. A specific kind of web
   c. Anything the spider wants to eat
   d. A trip to anywhere

4. What is the spider’s response to the bird’s answer?
   a. Your answer is false!
   b. Can you imagine!
   c. No deal!
   d. That has no value!

5. What is the first thing the spider does when a bug gets into his web?
   ____________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________
band [bænd] n.
A band is a group of people who play music.
→ My brother is in a rock band.

barely [bɛərlɪ] adv.
Barely means by the smallest amount, almost not.
→ I barely had enough money to pay for my bus ticket.

boring [bɔːrin] adj.
If something is boring, it is not fun.
→ I think the Internet is boring.

cancel [kænsəl] v.
To cancel means to decide that an event or a request will not happen.
→ She cancelled the rest of her plans because of the rain.

driveway [draɪvweɪ] n.
A driveway is a short private road that leads to a person's home.
→ The long driveway led us to their new house.

garbage [ɡəˈrɪdʒ] n.
Garbage is waste material like unwanted or spoiled food, bottles, paper, etc.
→ The boy cleaned up the garbage around his house.

instrument [ɪnstrəmənt] n.
An instrument is something designed to do a certain task like music.
→ My favorite musical instrument is the piano.

list [list] n.
A list is a record of information printed with an item on each line.
→ My mom makes a list of groceries to buy.

magic [ˈmædʒɪk] n.
Magic is the power to do impossible things.
→ The magician used magic to pull a rabbit out of his hat.

message [ˈmesidʒ] n.
A message is a set of words that you send to someone.
→ I left a message for you in the envelope.
notice [nəutis] v.
To notice something is to see it for the first time.
→ Did you notice the view?

own [oun] v.
To own something means to have it. That thing belongs to you.
→ My grandfather owns that house.

predict [prɪdɪkt] v.
To predict something is to say that it will happen.
→ She predicted that I would get married next year.

professor [prəfəsər] n.
A professor is a person who teaches in college.
→ Mike’s science professor knows a lot about physics.

rush [rʌʃ] v.
To rush is to go somewhere or do something very quickly.
→ Nancy rushed to finish her homework.

schedule [skedʒu(ə)l] n.
A schedule is a plan that tells you when to do things.
→ What is your class schedule for today?

share [ʃeər] v.
To share something is to give some of it to another person.
→ Jimmy shared his apple with me.

stage [steɪdʒ] n.
A stage is a place where actors or musicians act or sing.
→ A large screen was on the stage.

storm [stoːrm] n.
A storm is very bad weather. There is a lot of rain or snow.
→ Did that storm wake you up last night?

within [wɪðən] prep.
You use within to say that something is inside another thing.
→ Within the box, there was a pizza.
Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

list professor band barely
schedule predict message boring
rush garbage

1. If you don’t understand the class, you should ask your ____________ for help.

2. I could ____________ hear his speech because of all the noise.

3. I ____________ that tomorrow will be a good day.

4. There was a lot of ____________ in his closet.

5. I made a ____________ of things I want for my birthday.

6. I think that this TV show is _____________. Let’s watch something else.

7. Have you ever heard this ____________? I really like its music.

8. Do you have time in your ____________ to come over this week?

9. If I am not home when you call, just leave a ____________.

10. If you wake up early, you don’t need to ____________ to get to school.
Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. cancel  b. see  c. notice  d. own
2. a. band  b. boring  c. instrument  d. predict
3. a. magic  b. rush  c. tour  d. trip
4. a. bite  b. within  c. hunger  d. share
5. a. schedule  b. message  c. stage  d. list

Check (✓) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. I don’t like this show. __________.
   ___ a. It is very boring
   ___ b. It is a long list

2. A treasure appeared in the middle of the room. __________.
   ___ a. It owned us
   ___ b. It was magic

3. The man read the weather report. __________.
   ___ a. He rushed through the building
   ___ b. He predicted rain

4. I have many things to do today. __________.
   ___ a. My schedule is full
   ___ b. I can share with you

5. When the play started, __________.
   ___ a. the actors walked onto the stage
   ___ b. there were no people within the room
Cody's family moved to a new house. His dad got a new job as a professor. Cody liked his new town, but he missed his grandparents. For his birthday, Cody wanted to have a party. His dad said, “Yes, we could even have a band play!”

On the day of the party, Cody woke up and rushed to get ready. He started to check his list of things to do. He was so excited! But then he noticed something terrible. There was snow on the ground and lots of it! “Dad!” he yelled. “How can the band play their instruments outside?”

Dad said, “We’ll move the stage inside.” It barely fit within the garage because there were some boxes and garbage there. But when they finished, they got a call from the band. They did not want to come in the snow storm.

Dad said, “Let’s get someone to perform magic.” But no one would come because of the snow.

Finally, Dad said, “Cody, there’s too much snow. We need to cancel the party.” “Yes, sir,” Cody said sadly. “It’s going to be a boring birthday,” he predicted. Cody wanted to share his birthday with someone. He wanted to be at his old home. He wanted to see his grandparents.

But then something got his attention. He noticed a car in the driveway. His grandparents owned a car like that!

Cody was right. His grandparents came for his birthday! “Happy birthday, Cody! We’re sorry we are late. But there was so much snow. It made us go off schedule. We tried to leave a message to tell you.”

Cody told them what happened. “I’m sorry,” said Grandpa.

“I was sad,” Cody said. “But I’m not anymore. I’m so happy to see you.” Dad brought out Cody’s birthday treat. It was his favorite type, a sundae with whipped cream on top. Then Cody told his grandparents about the new town. It was his best birthday ever.
1. What does Cody’s dad do as a job?
   a. His dad is a professor.
   b. His dad is in a band.
   c. His dad owns a restaurant.
   d. His dad does magic shows.

2. What does Cody want for his birthday?
   a. A musical instrument
   b. A stage to play music on
   c. Someone to share it with
   d. Everything on his list

3. What does Cody predict will happen?
   a. He will have a boring birthday.
   b. He will eat ice cream.
   c. No one will notice the snow storm.
   d. He will have to rush to get ready for the party.

4. What gets Cody’s attention?
   a. His dad calling him “sir”
   b. The car his grandparents own
   c. The stage within the garage
   d. That nothing is happening on schedule

5. Why did his grandparents try to leave a message?
Word List

- **advertise** [ˌədˈvɜːrtɪz] v.
  To advertise is to tell people about something on TV, radio, etc.
  → They used a rabbit to help them advertise their product.

- **assign** [əˈsain] v.
  To assign something to someone is to tell them to do it.
  → I assigned the worker an important task.

- **audience** [əˈdjuːns] n.
  An audience is a group of people who watch something together.
  → There was a large audience at the game.

- **breakfast** [ˈbrekfəst] n.
  Breakfast is the first meal of the day.
  → I eat breakfast at 8:00 every morning.

- **competition** [ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃən] n.
  A competition is a contest to see who is the best at something.
  → He won the running competition over the weekend.

- **cool** [kuːl] adj.
  If the weather is cool, it is a little bit cold.
  → The weather is cool in the fall.

- **gain** [gein] v.
  If you gain something, you get more of it.
  → I gained some weight over the summer.

- **importance** [ɪmˈpɔːrtns] n.
  Importance means the quality or condition of being needed or valued.
  → VIPs are people of great importance.

- **knowledge** [ˈnɔlɪdʒ] n.
  Knowledge is information that you have about something.
  → A music teacher should have good knowledge of music.

- **major** [meɪdʒər] adj.
  If something is major, it is big or important.
  → I have a major problem. My boss wants me to redo my project!
**mean** [mi:n] adj.
Mean describes someone who is unkind or cruel.
→ My co-worker is a very mean person. He gets angry very quickly.

**prefer** [prifər] v.
If you prefer something, you want it more than something else.
→ I prefer to take the path that will lead me to a bright future.

**president** [prɛzɪdənt] n.
A president is the leader of a country.
→ The president of our country made an important announcement.

**progress** [prəɡræs] n.
Progress is the act of getting closer to doing or finishing something.
→ Our company made financial progress this year.

**respect** [rispekt] n.
Respect is a good opinion of someone because they are good.
→ I have great respect for firemen.

**rich** [ritʃ] adj.
If you are rich, you have a lot of money.
→ He's rich. He can buy anything he wants.

**skill** [skil] n.
A skill is the knowledge and ability that allows you to do something well.
→ A snowboarder must have the right skills to do well.

**somehow** [sʌmhaʊ] adv.
Somehow means in a way or by some means which is not known.
→ He somehow had to find a way to reach the life preserver.

**strength** [stræŋkə] n.
Strength is the physical power that you have.
→ Exercising will increase your strength and give you more power.

**vote** [vout] v.
To vote is to officially choose between two or more things.
→ I voted for Billy to be our class president.
Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. breakfast
   a. power
   c. having a lot of money
   b. the first meal of the day
   d. the reason for something

2. knowledge
   a. something that you can do
   c. to become better
   b. a good feeling about someone
   d. what a person knows

3. president
   a. the leader of a country
   c. to change other things
   b. a little bit cold
   d. to tell people what to do

4. gain
   a. to get more
   c. important
   b. to tell about
   d. to want more than something else

5. audience
   a. not hard
   c. having a lot of money
   b. the first meal of the day
   d. a group of people watching something

6. somehow
   a. unkind or unpleasant
   c. in a way not known
   b. slightly cold
   d. to change something

7. competition
   a. a leader
   c. a reason for something
   b. a game to find the best
   d. something you can do

8. skill
   a. what you know
   c. the ability to do something well
   b. power
   d. to think someone is good

9. mean
   a. not short
   c. big or important
   b. to get more
   d. not kind

10. assign
    a. to want more
    c. to tell someone to do something
    b. give
    d. having a lot of money
Part A Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK
major advertise vote competition skills

1. If you __________ something widely, everyone will know about it.
2. If you have a __________ problem, you might need more help.
3. I want to be in the __________ to show that I am the best.
4. His skiing __________ are great! He can be a professional.
5. Next month, our country will __________ for a new president.

Part B Check (✓) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. I’m hungry because __________.
   ___ a. I didn’t eat breakfast ___ b. I don’t have much knowledge

2. I’m reading a science book. __________.
   ___ a. I want to be in the audience ___ b. I want to gain some new information

3. She always does the right thing. __________.
   ___ a. This makes her rich ___ b. I have a lot of respect for her

4. I have milk and water. __________?
   ___ a. Which one do you prefer ___ b. Do you want a president

5. He works on his project every day. __________.
   ___ a. He assigned it to me ___ b. He’s making a lot of progress
How the World Got Light

The president of Darkland was a pig—a very bad pig. He was a pig of major importance. He was rich, and he had a lot of strength. But he was mean to all the animals in Darkland. He kept all of the world’s light in a bag. He preferred to keep the world cool and dark. He wanted to stop the progress of the city. The animals couldn’t work in the dark. He didn’t have any respect for them. “Light is too good for them,” he said. “Only I should have light.”

But the animals needed light. So they decided to hold a competition. They wanted to find the smartest animal in Darkland. That animal had to steal light from the president. They advertised the competition everywhere. All the animals came.

The animals all showed off their skills. The audience watched and then voted for the animal with the most knowledge. The winner was a tall bird named Raven. They assigned him the job of getting light.

The next morning, Raven ate breakfast and then left his home. “How will I gain light from the president?” thought Raven. He needed to trick the president somehow. Then, Raven had an idea. Raven could make his voice sound like anything!

Raven walked up to the president’s door. He made the sound of a crying baby. He cried very loudly. Soon, the president opened the door.

“Be quiet!” the president yelled. Right then, Raven quickly made his move. He flew by the pig and found the soft bag. He took it outside. The sun was inside the bag!

Raven flew high and put the sun in the sky. The president was very mad. Raven tricked him! But the other animals were very happy. At last, they had light—all because of Raven’s smart thinking.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How a big, tall bird gave light to the world
   b. A rich president who helped the world stay cool
   c. How a competition helped animals gain skills
   d. The importance of gaining the president's respect

2. Why did the pig hide the sun?
   a. To let the people assign a job to Raven
   b. To bring an audience to see his big house
   c. To prevent the animals from voting
   d. To stop progress

3. What is NOT true of the president?
   a. He kept the sun in a soft bag.
   b. He did not like the animals of Darkland.
   c. He found a baby outside his house.
   d. He became very angry at Raven.

4. How did Raven steal the sun?
   a. He used his strength to fight the president for it.
   b. He used his knowledge of the area to find it.
   c. He made a sound like a baby to make the pig open the door.
   d. He advertised a major competition and won it.

5. What was inside the soft bag?

   ________________________________
above [əbˈvaɪ] prep.
If something is above, it is at a higher level than something else.
→ He straightened the sign that was above the crowd.

ahead [əˈhèd] adv.
If something is ahead of something else, it is in front of it.
→ The blue car drove on ahead of us.

amount [əˈmɑːnt] n.
An amount is how much there is of something.
→ Can I use my card to pay for the entire amount?

belief [biˈliːf] n.
A belief is a strong feeling that something is correct or true.
→ A preacher or priest should have a strong belief in God.

center [ˈsɛntər] n.
The center of something is the middle of it.
→ The center of a dart board is the most important spot.

common [ˈkɒmən] adj.
If something is common, it happens often or there is much of it.
→ It is common for snow to fall in the winter.

cost [kɔːst] v.
To cost is to require expenditure or payment.
→ These designer shoes cost more than the regular ones.

demonstrate [dɪˈmənstrət] v.
To demonstrate something is to show how it is done.
→ She demonstrated her plan to her co-workers.

different [ˈdifərənt] adj.
Different describes someone or something that is not the same as others.
→ Each of my sisters has a different hair style from one another.

evidence [ɪˈvɪdəns] n.
Evidence is a fact or thing that you use to prove something.
→ He used the pictures as evidence that UFOs are real.
**honesty** [ˈɒnɪsti] *n.*
Honesty means the quality of being truthful or honest.
→ A courtroom should be a place of **honesty**.

**idiom** [ɪˈdɪəm] *n.*
An idiom is a phrase with a meaning different from its words.
→ The idiom “when pigs fly” means that something will never happen.

**independent** [ɪnˈdɪpəndənt] *adj.*
If something is independent, it is not controlled by something else.
→ She chose to live an **independent** life in the country.

**inside** [ɪnˈsaɪd] *n.*
Inside means the inner part, space or side of something.
→ The **inside** of the box was empty.

**master** [ˈmaːstər] *n.*
A master is a person who is very good at something.
→ My brother is a **master** of taekwondo.

**memory** [ˈmɛməri] *n.*
A memory is something you remember.
→ The **memory** of my first time in the city will always be the best.

**proper** [ˈprəʊpər] *adj.*
If something is proper, it is right.
→ It is not proper to throw your garbage on the road.

**scan** [skæn] *v.*
To scan something is to look at it very carefully.
→ You must **scan** each person closely.

**section** [ˈsɛkʃən] *n.*
A section is a part of something larger.
→ The green **section** of the graph is the most important part.

**surface** [ˈsɜːrfɪs] *n.*
The surface of something is the top part or outside of it.
→ The **surface** of the moon is very rough.
Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. section
   a. higher
   b. the top layer
   c. a part
   d. to look at

2. inside
   a. in front
   b. the inner part
   c. proof
   d. someone very good at something

3. proper
   a. a strong feeling
   b. to treat the same
   c. correct
   d. in the middle

4. different
   a. not influenced
   b. not the same
   c. to show how to do
   d. a phrase with a different meaning

5. memory
   a. a bag in clothes
   b. a normal thing
   c. how much money
   d. something you remember

6. idiom
   a. higher
   b. a meaning different from its words
   c. facts that prove something
   d. to look carefully

7. amount
   a. how much there is
   b. a part of something larger
   c. to treat the same
   d. the right thing to do

8. honesty
   a. the top of something
   b. to learn about something
   c. in front of something
   d. the quality of being truthful

9. master
   a. a way of acting
   b. someone who is very good at something
   c. to show how to do something
   d. a feeling that something is correct or true

10. scan
    a. to give something to someone
    b. to look carefully at something
    c. something that happens a lot
    d. something you remember
Check (√) the better response to each question.

1. Is his picture above mine?
   __ a. Yes, it is much lower than yours.
   __ b. Yes, it is much higher than yours.

2. Should we go straight ahead to get to your house?
   __ a. No, we must turn left.
   __ b. No, it is in front of us.

3. Is this the correct amount?
   __ a. No, you must pay more money.
   __ b. No, that is the wrong answer.

4. What is your belief about ghosts?
   __ a. I think they are real.
   __ b. There are many movies about ghosts.

5. Did he put the table in the center of the room?
   __ a. Yes, it is against the wall.
   __ b. Yes, it is right in the middle.

6. Is lightning common here?
   __ a. No, it happens all the time.
   __ b. No, it never happens here.

7. Can you demonstrate how to solve the problem?
   __ a. Yes, I can show you.
   __ b. No, I know how to do it.

8. Do you have evidence to prove it?
   __ a. Yes, I have a news article.
   __ b. Yes, I think that I’m a nice person.

9. How much did your shirt cost?
   __ a. It was on sale for $15.
   __ b. I bought it at the mall last week.

10. Will he be an independent leader?
    __ a. Yes, he always does what other people do.
    __ b. Yes, he makes his own decisions.
Cats and Secrets

In English, there is a common idiom “let the cat out of the bag.” It means to tell a secret. But where did this idiom start?

It came from a section of England. Long ago, people there went from town to town to sell things like vegetables, clothes, and pigs. They had strong beliefs about honesty. They didn’t like lying. One day, a man went to the section’s center to sell things.

“I have a baby pig for sale! It won’t cost much,” he said. He held the animal above his head. His style was different from honest people’s style. He was a master of tricking people and lying.

A woman named Beth scanned his pig. He offered her the pig for one gold coin. That was a very small amount. Beth gave him the coin. He put it in his pocket. He walked ahead of Beth to get the pig.

He gave her a closed bag and said, “Here’s your pig.” He then left very quickly.

Beth looked at the bag’s surface. It was moving. She opened it to let the pig out. A cat was inside! “He tricked me! That isn’t proper,” she said.

Later, the man returned to trick more people. Beth saw him and the memory of the cat came back. She told her friends. They stopped him. But no one knew what to do next.

Someone said, “We need an independent and fair person to decide that.” They went to the judge. Beth told him about the cat in the bag.

The judge asked, “Is there evidence? Can you demonstrate how he did it?”

“Look in his bag,” said Beth. She opened it and let a cat out of the bag. They learned the man’s secret, and he went to jail.

That’s how the idiom “let the cat out of the bag” came to mean to tell a secret.
1. What is the main idea of this story?
   a. It is about a common belief about cats.
   b. People should scan evidence carefully.
   c. Masters of lying will go to jail.
   d. It is about the origin of an idiom.

2. What did Beth say after she was tricked?
   a. That’s not proper.
   b. That’s a very small amount.
   c. Can you demonstrate how he did it?
   d. We need an independent and fair person to help.

3. Where did the man hold the pig?
   a. In a pocket
   b. On the surface of the bag
   c. Above his head
   d. In the section’s center

4. Why did Beth look at the bag?
   a. The surface was moving.
   b. The man had a different style.
   c. The man was ahead of her.
   d. He offered the pig for so little money.

5. When did the memory of the cat come back to Beth?
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## TIME & DATE

### Days of the week
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday
- Sunday

### Months of the year
- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December

### Seasons
- Spring
- Summer
- Autumn
- Winter

### Time
- 60 seconds = 1 minute
- 60 minutes = 1 hour
- 24 hours = 1 day
- 7 days = 1 week
- 4 weeks = 1 month
- 12 months = 1 year
grandfather
(grandpa)

grandmother
(grandma)

my mother's husband

my father's wife

father (dad)
mother (mom)

sister

me

brother

cousin

uncle
aunt

cousin

my parents' niece

my parents' nephew
COLORS

RED
PINK
GREEN
LIME GREEN
TEAL
BLUE
NAVY
YELLOW
PURPLE
BROWN
BEIGE
ORANGE
WHITE
BLACK
GRAY

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