4000 Essential English Words
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<td>temporary, treasure, urge</td>
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Introduction

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

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anxious  [ænˈksiəs] adj.
When a person is anxious, they worry that something bad will happen.
→ She was anxious about not making her appointment on time.

awful  [ˈəful] adj.
When something is awful, it is very bad.
→ Her performance last night was awful.

consist  [kənsist] v.
To consist of is to be made of parts or things.
→ Today’s choices for lunch consisted of pizza, hamburgers, and hot dogs.

desire  [diˈzaɪər] v.
To desire is to want something.
→ My sister desires a big house and lots of money.

eager  [ˈiɡər] adj.
When a person is eager about something, they are excited about it.
→ The man was eager to talk about the good news.

household  [ˈhauʃəʊld] n.
A household is all the people who live in one house.
→ Our household is made up of my father, my mother and me.

intent  [ˈɪnənt] n.
An intent is a plan to do something.
→ Her intent is to visit Italy next summer.

landscape  [ˈlandskɪp] n.
A landscape is how an area of land looks.
→ The landscape of the country is very green.

lift  [lɪft] v.
To lift something is to move it higher.
→ The man tried to lift the box.

load  [loʊd] v.
To load is to put objects into something.
→ The man loaded the boxes into a truck.
A lung is the organ in the body that fills with air when breathing. 
→ Having strong lungs is necessary for a healthy life.

A motion is a movement that someone makes. 
→ The police officer made a motion with his hand.

The pace of something is the speed at which it happens. 
→ I ran the race at a slower pace than my friend.

When someone is polite, they are acting in a thoughtful way. 
→ The boy was very polite: he behaved very thoughtfully.

To possess something is to have it or own it. 
→ My uncle possesses three sheep, a chicken, a cow and a dog.

When something happens rapidly, it happens very fast. 
→ The train moved rapidly on the tracks.

To remark is to say something. 
→ The teacher remarked on how quickly the students were learning.

To seek is to look for something. 
→ If I have a problem, I seek my sister’s advice.

To shine is to make a bright light. 
→ The candles are shining in the dark room.

To spill is to have something fall out of its container. 
→ I spilled the coffee on the table.
Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a movement
   a. pace          b. intent          c. lungs          d. motion

2. to look for
   a. seek          b. possess         c. shine          d. desire

3. to pick up
   a. eager         b. lift            c. remark         d. spill

4. very fast
   a. landscape     b. household       c. rapidly        d. awful

5. feeling worried
   a. consisting of b. load           c. polite         d. anxious

Part B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. possess
   a. to look for  b. to own          c. to pick up d. to put in

2. desire
   a. to want      b. to make up of   c. to have        d. to say

3. intent
   a. an area of land b. an organ     c. a plan         d. a feeling

4. shine
   a. to learn      b. to make light   c. to have something fall out d. to move fast

5. polite
   a. thoughtful  b. worried         c. fast           d. excited
Check (✓) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___  a. It is hard to seek for things when it is sunny.
   ___  b. A **landscape** may have snow during the winter.

2. ___  a. Most children are **eager** to get gifts.
   ___  b. Good friends are **awful** to have around.

3. ___  a. The **lungs** help move blood through the body.
   ___  b. People may feel **anxious** when they give a speech.

4. ___  a. It isn’t **polite** to take things without asking first.
   ___  b. You should help **spill** the dishes after dinner.

5. ___  a. If you work at a fast **pace**, things will get done quickly.
   ___  b. It is important to **lift** your notes before a test.

6. ___  a. People are **eager** to leave when they don’t want to go anywhere.
   ___  b. You should get help when **lifting** heavy boxes.

7. ___  a. Some people live in the **landscape** while others live in the city.
   ___  b. Everyone has **awful** days where nothing goes right.

8. ___  a. It is good to **seek** advice when you have a problem.
   ___  b. Students feel **anxious** when they get good grades.

9. ___  a. When you breathe, air goes into your **lungs**.
   ___  b. Some students **pace** to school every day.

10. ___  a. **Polite** people do not say “please” or “thank you.”
    ___  b. When you **spill** something, you should clean it up right away.
The Twelve Months

An awful woman lived with her daughter and stepdaughter in her household. She possessed feelings of hate for her stepdaughter, Anna. Anna worked while her stepsister did nothing. On a cold January night, Anna’s stepmother remarked, “Your stepsister desires flowers. Go and find some.”

Anna wasn’t anxious to walk through the chilled landscape. The cold air made her lungs burn. She walked at a slow pace because of the snow. Soon she saw a group of people. It consisted of twelve men. Anna told them about the flowers.

One of the man said they were the twelve months and that they would help Anna. January walked to her and made a motion with his hand. The days of the month passed rapidly until it was February’s turn. February also made the month speed up. Then March made the sun shine and flowers grew in the field.

Anna loaded her basket with so many flowers that she could hardly lift it. Then she gave a quick but polite “thank you” to the twelve men and returned home. She was very eager to show her stepmother all the flowers. Back at the house, she spilled the flowers onto the table. Then she told her stepmother about the twelve men. Anna’s stepmother and stepsister went to seek the twelve months. Their intent was to ask for gifts. They looked and looked. They became very lost and never found their way home. Anna lived happily by herself.
Answer the questions.

1. What is the story about?
   a. Why a year consists of twelve months
   b. How a girl made the sun shine in winter
   c. Why moving at a slow pace is good
   d. How the months helped a polite girl

2. Why did Anna need to seek flowers?
   a. Her stepmother remarked that she liked them.
   b. Her awful stepsister desired them for her birthday.
   c. She spilled the ones she already possessed.
   d. She was eager to please her stepmother.

3. In paragraph 4 we can infer that ___________.
   a. the months rapidly helped Anna load her basket
   b. Anna asked the months to live in her household
   c. Anna’s awful stepmother and stepsister never found the months
   d. Anna got lost going across the dark landscape on her way home

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ______________.
   a. the cold air hurt Anna’s lungs
   b. Anna’s stepmother lifted the basket
   c. January made a motion to speed up time
   d. Anna wasn’t anxious to go out in the cold, dark night

5. What was Anna’s stepmother’s and stepsister’s intent when they left?

   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
**Word List**

- **bring** [brɪŋ] v.
  To bring means to take someone or something to a person or place.
  → *Oscar will bring in all the boxes.*

- **castle** [kæsəl] n.
  A castle is a building with strong walls where royalty usually lives.
  → *The castle was built many years ago.*

- **command** [kəmˈænd] v.
  To command someone is to tell them to do something.
  → *The general commanded his army to attack.*

- **counsel** [ˈkaʊnsəl] v.
  To counsel someone is to listen and give advice about a problem.
  → *The teacher counseled the girl about her troubles.*

- **ensure** [ɪnˈʃʊər] v.
  To ensure is to make certain that something happens.
  → *Eating good food ensures that we stay healthy.*

- **explosion** [ɪkˈspləʊʒən] n.
  An explosion is a violent burst, usually with a loud sound.
  → *A nuclear explosion can cause great damage.*

- **jewelry** [ˈdʒuːəlri] n.
  Jewelry is something that people wear like earrings or necklaces.
  → *The woman looked beautiful with her nice dress and jewelry.*

- **land** [laːnd] v.
  To land means to come to the ground usually from a ship or aircraft.
  → *The parachutist landed safely on the ground.*

- **meteor** [ˈmiːtər] n.
  A meteor is a rock from outer space that falls to Earth.
  → *We saw a meteor in the sky last night.*

- **monster** [ˈmɒnstər] n.
  A monster is any imaginary frightening creature that looks strange.
  → *The monster scared everyone in the village.*
northern  [nɔːrðərn]  adj.
If something is northern, it is in the direction of north.
→ It is much colder in northern countries than it is here.

remote  [rɪˈməʊt]  adj.
If something is remote, it is very far away and difficult to get to.
→ It took many days to get to the remote island.

southern  [səʊðərn]  adj.
If something is southern, it is in the direction of south.
→ Taegu is located in the southern part of the Korean peninsula.

statue  [ˈstætjuː]  n.
A statue is an image of a person or animal made of stone or metal.
→ I saw a beautiful statue of a lion today.

steam  [stiːm]  n.
Steam is water that has become hot and has turned into a misty gas.
→ We could see the steam rise from the boiling water.

submit  [səˈmɪt]  v.
To submit to someone is to agree to do what they tell you to do.
→ She submitted to her mother’s wishes and did her homework.

temple  [ˈtɛmpəl]  n.
A temple is a building that is used for religious purposes.
→ The people visited the temple to pray.

upper  [ˈʌpər]  adj.
Upper means higher in position or place.
→ A home’s attic is at the upper part of the structure.

weed  [wiːd]  n.
A weed is a plant, especially one that is not useful or wanted.
→ The yard of the house was full of ugly weeds.

wing  [wɪŋ]  n.
A wing is the part of an animal that lets it fly.
→ The bird used its wings to fly across the water.
Exercise 1

Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. counsel  b. explosion  c. meteor  d. bring
2. a. northern  b. remote  c. meteor  d. southern
3. a. land  b. steam  c. castle  d. temple
4. a. northern  b. wing  c. upper  d. meteor
5. a. statue  b. command  c. weed  d. submit

Exercise 2

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

1. The bird hurt its body part that helps it fly.
   wi _____
2. There are many stone images in the museum.
   sta ______
3. The fire made the water turn into hot misty air.
   st _____
4. The teacher told me to listen to and follow his rules.
   s _______ to
5. Go to the higher part of the building and clean the windows.
   u _______
Check (✓) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Many **castles** are built with thick stone walls.  
   ___ b. When you **command** somebody, you work for them.

2. ___ a. All children **bring** live animals to the zoo.  
   ___ b. Some women wear **jewelry** on their ears and hands.

3. ___ a. You **put on** jewelry when you take a bath.  
   ___ b. When I **counsel** you, I am trying to help you.

4. ___ a. It takes a long time to get to **remote** places.  
   ___ b. **Weeds** make a house more beautiful.

5. ___ a. Good parents **ensure** that their children are safe.  
   ___ b. The people were happy when the **monster** was elected president.

6. ___ a. The **explosion** made everyone sleepy.  
   ___ b. I forgot to **bring** my camera when I went on vacation.

7. ___ a. If I **command** you to work, then I want you to work.  
   ___ b. You can easily **ensure** that it rains.

8. ___ a. The scary **monster** caused much damage to the village.  
   ___ b. Students visit **remote** places after school every day.

9. ___ a. Many people have a **castle** inside their house.  
   ___ b. If you don’t keep your yard clean, **weeds** will grow.

10. ___ a. Students must **counsel** their teachers.  
      ___ b. The **explosion** in the sky was caused by the fireworks.
The Dragon

An evil dragon lived in a castle in the remote southern mountains. One day the monster landed in a town. The dragon commanded the people, “Give me food now, or I will eat you!” The dragon lifted its wings so that its lungs could be completely filled with hot steam, and breathed it upon the people. A man turned into a stone statue!
The people submitted and brought food. The dragon ate all of it and left. The people sent a boy to ask for help from a wise old man. He resided in a temple.
The boy told the old man about the dragon. Then, the old man counseled the boy. “A meteor will fall in the northern sky. It will make a huge explosion. Find the meteor and bring it to me. I will use it to make a sword for you.”
The boy did as the old man said. Soon, the sword was ready.
“Use this to kill the dragon. But be careful. You must cover yourself with weeds that smell bad. That will ensure that he does not smell you,” the man said.
The boy traveled for many days to find the castle. He went to the upper level and opened a door. He could see the dragon’s tail. It was sleeping, so the boy killed it. Then, he took the dragon’s gold and jewelry and returned to his town. The people were happy.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How a dragon met a boy
   b. Why dragons live in castles
   c. Why a boy killed an evil dragon
   d. How a boy found a remote place

2. How did the dragon turn the people into statues?
   a. It breathed steam on them.
   b. It hit them with its wings.
   c. It covered them with weeds.
   d. It touched them with its tail.

3. What can be assumed about the old man?
   a. He enjoyed commanding the townspeople.
   b. He resided in the temple all his life.
   c. Other dragons submitted to him in the past.
   d. He counseled the townspeople when they had trouble.

4. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT
   a. a meteor fell in the northern sky
   b. a boy killed the dragon with a golden sword
   c. a boy took the dragon’s jewelry
   d. a dragon lived in the southern mountains

5. How did the boy ensure that the dragon would not smell him?

   ____________________________________________
**Word List**

- **arrow** [ˈærəʊ] *n.*
  An arrow is a thin, straight stick shot from a bow.
  → *The arrow flew through the air and hit the target.*

- **battle** [ˈbætl] *n.*
  A battle is a fight between two armies during a war.
  → *The battle lasted for many days.*

- **bow** [bou] *n.*
  A bow is a weapon made of curved wood and string that shoots arrows.
  → *He went hunting with a bow and arrow.*

- **brave** [breɪv] *adj.*
  When people are brave, they are not afraid to face pain or danger.
  → *The brave firefighter saved the girl from the burning building.*

- **chief** [tʃiːf] *n.*
  A chief is the leader of a group of people.
  → *The chief led the people through the mountains.*

- **disadvantage** [dɪsədˈvæntɪdʒ] *n.*
  A disadvantage is a situation where someone is likely to lose.
  → *Mike had a disadvantage in the race since he hurt his knee.*

- **enemy** [ˈenəmi] *n.*
  An enemy is a country that is fighting another country during a war.
  → *The enemy prepared to attack the kingdom.*

- **entrance** [ɪnˈtræns] *n.*
  An entrance is a place where someone can enter an area.
  → *The gate was locked, so Bill had to find a different entrance.*

- **hardly** [ˈhɑːrdli] *adv.*
  If something hardly happens, it almost does not happen at all.
  → *I hardly saw the concert since I had to leave early.*

- **intend** [ɪnˈtend] *v.*
  To intend to do something means to plan to do it.
  → *I intend to finish college in three years.*
laughter [læftər] n.
Laughter is the sound produced by laughing about something funny.
→ Susan’s joke made her classmates burst into laughter.

log [loɡ] n.
A log is a thick piece of wood that is cut from a tree.
→ The fire was too small, so we added another log to it.

military [ˈmɪlitəri] n.
The military is the armed forces of a country.
→ I joined the military after I finished high school.

obey [ˈobeɪ] v.
To obey means to follow what a law or a person says you must do.
→ My little sister did not obey my mother. Now she is in trouble.

secure [sɪkjuər] v.
To secure something means to get it after a lot of effort.
→ I was able to secure a good grade on my test after weeks of studying.

steady [ˈstedi] adj.
When someone or something is steady, they are under control.
→ The problem was hard but she remained steady and solved it.

trust [trʌst] v.
To trust is to believe that someone is honest and will do what is right.
→ I trust my friends; they don’t tell my secrets to other people.

twist [twɪst] v.
To twist something is to wrap it around itself or another thing.
→ She twisted the spaghetti around her fork.

unless [ənˈles] conj.
Unless means if not or except when.
→ Unless you clean your room, you cannot play with your friends.

weapon [ˈwɛpən] n.
A weapon is an object that can be used to hurt people.
→ Swords have been used as weapons for thousands of years.
Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. bow / log
   Please put another _____________ on the fire; it’s getting cold in here.
   The woman shot the arrows with a _____________.

2. enemy / military
   If our country’s army is weak, our _____________ might attack us.
   Long ago, Greece had the most powerful _____________ in the world.

3. obey / trust
   Because I respect my parents, I _____________ their rules.
   We cannot _____________ Bob because he often doesn’t do what he says he’ll do.

4. intended / secured
   I _____________ a job with a big company yesterday.
   I _____________ to go to the store, but I didn’t have time.

5. battle / disadvantage
   The rain was a _____________ for the other soccer team.
   During the _____________ at sea, many ships sank.

Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a person of the highest rank
   a. brave       b. obey       c. chief       d. trust

2. barely or almost unable to do
   a. hardly      b. unless      c. secure      d. disadvantage

3. to wrap around itself or another thing
   a. steady      b. arrow       c. bow        d. twist

4. to plan to do
   a. laughter    b. intend      c. battle     d. military

5. space used to go into an area
   a. enemy       b. entrance    c. log        d. weapon
Write the word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I could not find the place to go in to the movie theater.
   entr________

2. At work, Mr. Smith is the person with the highest rank.
   ch______

3. He lost the fight because his object used for hurting people was broken.
   wea_____  

4. I barely know my neighbors. I don't see them very often.
   ha________

5. His giggle made other people smile.
   laug________

6. The long, straight stick with a pointed end hit the center of the target.
   a_______

7. The little boy was not afraid to look under his bed for the monster.
   b_______

8. Snakes wrap themselves around the tree branches.
   tw______

9. Johan was afraid of heights, but he remained under control and finished the climb.
   st_______

10. If we don’t stop for gas soon, the car will run out.
    Un_______
The Battle of Thermopylae

This is a true story. It happened long ago in Greece.

“We must fight,” the Spartan chief told his small army of brave men. They were at a great disadvantage. There were only three hundred of them. The Persian military had hundreds of thousands of men.

They were going to lose unless they could secure a small entrance. The enemy couldn’t move through it easily. They intended to stop the enemy here. The chief and his men got ready for the battle.

Soon, long lines of the enemy’s army twisted around the hills. The chief met the enemy with laughter. He knew that his men’s weapons and skills were better. The Spartans trusted their leader and obeyed him.

First, the enemy soldiers shot arrows from their bows. The chief told his men to lift their shields*. The arrows stuck into the shields but did not hurt any of the men.

Then the enemy’s soldiers attacked the Spartans with long spears. The chief surprised them. His troops rolled logs down on the enemy.

They fought for three days. Though they hardly slept at all, the chief and his men remained steady.

But the enemy found a way to beat the Spartans. The chief and all of his men were killed. Even though they lost, the Battle of Thermopylae is one of the most famous battles in history.

* Spartan – a soldier from the city of Sparta in Greece
* shield – a piece of wood or metal that soldiers carried to protect themselves
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How an enemy made an attack against shields
   b. Why logs were rolled down on soldiers
   c. How a small disadvantaged army nearly beat a large military
   d. Why good soldiers obey their leaders

2. Why was the smaller army not afraid of the larger one?
   a. The larger army didn’t have any weapons.
   b. The smaller army had better weapons and skills.
   c. The larger army did not trust their leader.
   d. The smaller army did not intend to fight.

3. The brave men knew they would lose ____________.
   a. because they heard the soldiers’ laughter
   b. unless they secured the narrow entrance
   c. against the other army’s bows and arrows
   d. hardly any men fighting the large army

4. According to the passage, all the following are true about the Persian army EXCEPT ____________.
   a. their long lines of soldiers twisted around the hills
   b. they used bows and arrows
   c. they had a steady three-day attack against the Spartans
   d. they used fire to defeat the Spartans

5. Why did the soldiers do whatever their chief asked of them?

   ________________________________
**chest**  [ljest]  *n.*
The chest is the front part of a person's body under the neck.
→*The water in the lake was as high as my chest.*

**confidence**  [könfıdans]  *n.*
If you have confidence about something, you are sure of it.
→*I have confidence that I did well on the test.*

**consequence**  [könzıkvens]  *n.*
A consequence is a result of a choice or action.
→*As a consequence of missing my bus, I had to find another way to work.*

**disaster**  [dizaestar]  *n.*
A disaster is a really bad thing that happens.
→*When the car crashed, it was a disaster.*

**disturb**  [distarb]  *v.*
To disturb someone means to upset them.
→*The loud noise disturbed me while I was working.*

**estimate**  [éstaméit]  *v.*
To estimate something means to make a guess about it.
→*The boy estimated that he was one meter tall.*

**honor**  [ánor]  *v.*
When you honor people or things, you show respect for them.
→*I honor my science teacher by working hard in class.*

**impress**  [imprés]  *v.*
To impress someone means to make that person proud.
→*He was able to impress the girls with his new dance.*

**marathon**  [mæəroʊn]  *n.*
A marathon is a very long foot race just over 42 kilometers.
→*I ran a marathon, and now my legs are tired.*

**narrow**  [nærou]  *adj.*
When something is narrow, it is very thin.
→*The bridge is too narrow for a car to drive over.*
pale [peil] adj.
When something is pale, it does not have a bright color.
→ The girl's skin was very pale.

rough [rAf] adj.
When something is rough, it is not even or smooth.
→ The rough ground hurt my feet.

satisfy [sætisfaɪ] v.
To satisfy someone means to make them happy.
→ It will satisfy my teacher if I finish all my homework.

scream [skri:m] v.
To scream means to make a loud noise with your mouth.
→ The girl saw a spider and screamed.

sensitive [sɛnsɪtɪv] adj.
When someone or something is sensitive, they are easily hurt.
→ My teeth are sensitive to cold things.

shade [ʃeɪd] n.
The shade is a dark area that something makes when it blocks the sun.
→ It was hot outside, so the boy sat in the shade of a tree.

supplement [sʌpləmənt] v.
To supplement something is to add something else to it in a good way.
→ He supplements his diet with fresh fruits.

terror [tərər] n.
When someone feels terror, they are scared.
→ I felt a sense of terror when the tiger chased me.

threat [ɔrət] n.
A threat is something bad that might happen.
→ Due to the dark clouds, there was a threat of a bad storm.

victim [vɪktɪm] n.
A victim is a person that had something bad happen to them.
→ I was a victim of a robbery.
Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to make a guess
   a. threat  b. estimate  c. supplement  d. terror

2. not having much color
   a. shade  b. rough  c. pale  d. narrow

3. to make happy
   a. satisfy  b. disturb  c. impress  d. scream

4. a long race
   a. chest  b. victim  c. marathon  d. consequence

5. a bad ending
   a. confidence  b. sensitive  c. honor  d. disaster

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

1. terror / threat
   There is always a ____________ of falling when walking on an edge.
   I felt a sense of ____________ when I woke up from the bad dream.

2. consequence / confidence
   The girl had ____________ that she made the right decision.
   His bad grade was a ____________ of not studying for the test.

3. disaster / victim
   The man was a ____________ of car theft.
   When my house flooded, it was a ____________.

4. disturb / satisfy
   You should not ____________ someone when they want to be alone.
   The boy wanted to ____________ his hunger, so he ate a quick snack.

5. sensitive / rough
   The bumpy frog’s skin was very ____________.
   The man wore a coat because he was ____________ to cold air.
Check (✓) the sentence with bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Eating rotten eggs satisfies me.
   ___ b. A marathon can last for hours.

2. ___ a. I have confidence that I can win the race.
   ___ b. It was a disaster when the students did well on the test.

3. ___ a. Some people scream when they watch a scary movie.
   ___ b. The narrow river was a mile wide.

4. ___ a. A heart is inside a person’s chest.
   ___ b. My mother made a threat of giving me ice cream.

5. ___ a. The consequence of stealing is being punished.
   ___ b. If you win a prize, then you are a victim.

6. ___ a. The boy wore pants on his chest.
   ___ b. She supplemented her salary by working part-time on Saturdays.

7. ___ a. The bully made several threats to scare his classmates.
   ___ b. It’s a marathon from my front door to my bedroom.

8. ___ a. When the girl did not know what to do, she had confidence.
   ___ b. The town was a disaster after the hurricane struck.

9. ___ a. You should always scream in the library.
   ___ b. The victim was badly hurt.

10. ___ a. It was hard to stay on the narrow path.
     ___ b. The boy created a consequence before the test started.
The Deer and His Image

A deer told himself every day, “I am the most handsome deer in the forest. My large chest is a symbol of my power. And my beautiful horns impress other animals.”

But he did not like his legs and hooves*. “My legs are narrow, and my hooves are ugly. They do not satisfy me.”

One day, the deer saw a big dog. The deer made some noise and disturbed the dog. The dog woke up and chased him. The deer felt terror. He screamed. He did not want to be a victim, so he ran into the forest. His strong legs helped him run fast. His pale brown hooves were hard, so they were not sensitive to rough rocks. However, his horns got caught in branches, slowing him down. His large chest could not fit between thick trees.

The deer estimated that he ran for an hour. He felt like he was running a marathon. In the end, the deer escaped the threat of the dog. He sat in the shade of a tree. “That was almost a disaster! I almost did not escape because of my chest and horns. My legs and hooves saved me.” As a consequence, the deer learned to honor his fast legs and have confidence in his strong hooves. “Pretty things only supplement important things,” he thought.

*hooves – the feet of animals like deer and horses
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why a chest is a symbol of power
   b. How a deer becomes a victim
   c. Why deer have confidence in their horns
   d. How a deer learned to honor useful things

2. Why did the deer scream?
   a. He felt great terror.
   b. He was sensitive.
   c. He ran a marathon.
   d. His legs were narrow.

3. What can we infer by the end of the story?
   a. The deer impressed the animals with his long run.
   b. The deer was a victim of disaster.
   c. The deer’s legs and hooves satisfied him.
   d. The deer went back to disturb the dog again.

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. the deer’s hooves were pale
   b. the deer sat in the shade of a tree
   c. the deer experienced a bad consequence
   d. the rough rocks decorated the forest

5. What happened to the deer’s horns when he ran away?
**ancestor** [ˈænsəstə] n.
An ancestor is a family member from the past.
→ My ancestors came from Germany.

**angle** [ˈæŋgl] n.
An angle is the direction from which you look at something.
→ The giraffe turned its head to see from another angle.

**boot** [bu:t] n.
A boot is a heavy shoe that goes over your ankle.
→ He wore boots so that his feet wouldn’t get wet.

**border** [ˈbɔːrdər] n.
A border is the edge of an area.
→ The postcard had a pretty green border of pine needles.

**congratulate** [ˌkɑŋgrəˈteɪt] v.
To congratulate someone is to tell them that you are happy for them.
→ Bill and Angela congratulated each other on a job well done.

**frame** [freim] n.
A frame is a border for a picture or mirror.
→ I have to get a frame for my friend’s picture.

**heaven** [ˈhēvən] n.
Heaven is the place that some people believe people go when they die.
→ When I die, I hope that I go to heaven.

**incredible** [ɪnˈkrɛdəbl] adj.
If someone or something is incredible, it is hard to believe they are true.
→ I have an incredible story to tell you about my vacation.

**legend** [ˈlɛdʒənd] n.
A legend is a story from the past.
→ There is a well-known legend about a king and his queen.

**praise** [preɪz] v.
To praise is to show that you like someone or something.
→ The coach praised both athletes after a good practice.
**proceed**  [prəsi:d]  v.
To proceed is to go in a certain direction.
→ *My son and I proceeded to the beach so we could go fishing.*

**pure**  [pjuər]  adj.
If something is pure, it is very clear and beautiful.
→ *The rose was pure. It had no dirt or imperfections.*

**relative**  [rɛlətɪv]  n.
A relative is a family member.
→ *My relatives came by to see the new baby.*

**senior**  [si'nɪər]  adj.
If one is senior, they are the oldest or have been there the longest.
→ *Because he got his job first, Bob is the senior chef.*

**silent**  [sɪlənt]  adj.
If someone or something is silent, they make no sound.
→ *Since no one was home, the house was silent.*

**sink**  [sɪŋk]  v.
To sink into something is to slowly fall into it.
→ *The boat had a hole in it, and it sank into the ocean.*

**superior**  [səpɪərɪər]  adj.
If someone or something is superior, they are better than another.
→ *I think cooking outdoors is superior to cooking indoors.*

**surround**  [sərəʊnd]  v.
To surround something is to close in on it from all sides.
→ *We surrounded the suspect on all four sides.*

**thick**  [θɪk]  adj.
If something is thick, it is wide and solid.
→ *The fog was so thick that I couldn’t see through it.*

**wrap**  [ræp]  v.
To wrap is to cover something on all sides.
→ *I wrapped his gift and put a bow on it.*
Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. **praise**
   - a. a picture border
   - c. to show you like something
   - b. to cover
   - d. to go in a direction

2. **thick**
   - a. wide and solid
   - c. clean and untouched
   - b. having no sound
   - d. better or more important

3. **incredible**
   - a. oldest
   - c. wide and solid
   - b. hard to believe
   - d. clear and beautiful

4. **border**
   - a. a heavy shoe
   - c. an edge
   - b. a story from the past
   - d. a family member

5. **heaven**
   - a. of great value
   - c. a family member
   - b. a place people go when they die
   - d. an edge

6. **surround**
   - a. to show you like something
   - c. to say you are happy for someone
   - b. to close in from all sides
   - d. to cover

7. **ancestor**
   - a. a family member from the past
   - c. a heavy shoe
   - b. of great value
   - d. to slowly fall in

8. **boot**
   - a. an edge
   - c. a family member
   - b. a story from the past
   - d. a heavy shoe

9. **proceed**
   - a. to cover
   - c. to close in from all sides
   - b. to go in a direction
   - d. to show you like something

10. **silent**
    - a. more important
    - c. having no sound
    - b. oldest
    - d. hard to believe
Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. wrap  b. praise  c. surround  d. proceed
2. a. heaven  b. frame  c. border  d. sink
3. a. praise  b. surround  c. proceed  d. congratulate
4. a. silent  b. incredible  c. superior  d. senior
5. a. relative  b. sink  c. ancestor  d. legend

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

1. Josh couldn’t see anything from that direction from which he was looking.
   ang __________

2. For school, I have to learn about a family member from the past.
   an ance __________

3. The TV was on, but it was not having any sound.
   sil __________

4. Have you heard the story from the past of Robin Hood?
   le __________

5. The lake was filled with clear and beautiful blue water.
   p __________
May 29, 1953

Today is the most important day of my life. I finally climbed Mt. Everest, the tallest mountain in the world.

The top of the mountain was amazing. It felt like we were close to heaven. The snow was so thick that my boots sank. The air was silent. I looked at the beauty that surrounded me. Maybe my story will be a legend someday.

I want people to remember this forever. I was the senior explorer in my group, and I knew we needed proof of our climb. I took many pictures with my camera. I'll put them in a frame and hang them.

On the mountain, the air was very cold. I wrapped my coat around my body. I looked over the side of the mountaintop. From that angle, I saw the border of the clouds touch the rocks below. The snow was thick. It looked pure. There was no sign of modern life. Thousands of years ago, my ancestors saw the world this way.

After fifteen minutes, I knew it was time to proceed down the mountain. The whole team congratulated us. My superior, John Hunt, praised us all. I sent messages to my relatives to tell them that I was safe. But it was hard to leave the mountain so quickly. I wanted to enjoy the incredible sight even longer.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Edmund Hillary’s incredible experience
   b. The lives of Edmund Hillary’s ancestors
   c. The legend of Mt. Everest
   d. How to use a camera when surrounded by snow

2. What did Hillary see from the angle over the side of the mountaintop?
   a. The sun in the east
   b. His boots on the rocks below
   c. His picture in a frame
   d. The border of the clouds touching the rocks

3. Hillary was happy to do all of the following EXCEPT ____________.
   a. proceed down the mountain
   b. get praise from his superior
   c. hear his team congratulate him
   d. send messages to his relatives

4. According to the passage, the air at the top of the mountain was ____________.
   a. silent
   b. thick
   c. pure
   d. senior

5. Why did Hillary wrap his coat tightly around himself?
abroad [əbrəd] adv.
If someone goes or travels abroad, they go to another country.
→ My brother wants to go abroad next year.

anger [æŋgər] v.
To anger someone is to make them mad.
→ It angers me when people are rude.

bride [braɪd] n.
A bride is a woman who is getting married or has just gotten married.
→ The bride looked beautiful in her wedding dress.

brief [briːf] adj.
If something is brief, it only lasts for a short time.
→ The meeting this afternoon was very brief.

chase [tʃeɪs] v.
To chase someone or something is to follow them in order to catch them.
→ I was chased by an angry native.

disappoint [dɪsəpɔɪnt] v.
To disappoint is to make one feel sad or unsatisfied.
→ I do not want to disappoint my family, so I try to do well at school.

dive [daɪv] v.
To dive is to jump into water.
→ I will dive into the lake once we get there.

exchange [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ] v.
To exchange means to give something for another thing in return.
→ I exchanged my foreign money for American dollars.

favor [ˈfeɪvər] n.
A favor is something you do for someone to help them.
→ Can you do me a favor and turn off the lights?

fee [fiː] n.
A fee is an amount of money that a person or company asks for a service.
→ I had to pay an hourly fee to speak with my lawyer.
forever [fəˈvɛr] adv.
If something lasts forever, it means it lasts for all time.
→ The young couple promised that they would love each other forever.


guy [gai] n.
A guy is an informal way to call a man.
→ The guy at the flower shop was really helpful today.


lovely [ˈlʌvli] adj.
If people or things are lovely, they are good-looking or beautiful.
→ The trees look lovely in the fall.


mood [mu:d] n.
A mood is the way someone is feeling.
→ I am in a good mood because I did well on my math test.


palace [ˈpæləs] n.
A palace is a very large building. It is often the home of a royal family.
→ The king and queen live in a beautiful palace.


permit [pərˈmit] v.
To permit something is to let someone do it.
→ I was sick, so my mother permitted me to stay home from school.


protest [prəˈtest] v.
To protest something is to argue about it with someone.
→ The people protested the decision of the president.


sculpture [ˈskʌlptʃər] n.
A sculpture is a piece of art that is made from wood, clay, or stone.
→ We saw an old sculpture of Buddha at the museum.


tribe [traib] n.
A tribe is a group of people who live in the same culture.
→ There’s a small tribe of people who live in the mountains of Spain.


youth [juːθ] n.
Youth is a time in people’s lives when they are young.
→ My mother wanted to be a nurse in her youth.
Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to make mad
   a. dive           b. anger           c. mood           d. fee
2. to get something and give something
   a. lovely     b. palace     c. exchange     d. abroad
3. very short
   a. brief           b. forever      c. tribe          d. permit
4. a woman who is getting married
   a. guy           b. disappoint   c. bride       d. sculpture
5. a time of being young
   a. chase           b. favor       c. protest      d. youth

Exercise 2

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

1. When my sister lost my best sweater, ________________.
   __ a. it angered me
   __ b. I was in a good mood

2. I don’t have much time, so ________________.
   __ a. keep your story brief
   __ b. you can talk forever

3. I am learning how to play the guitar, so ________________.
   __ a. let’s get some coffee
   __ b. I’ll be able to play you a song soon

4. She needed help, so ________________.
   __ a. she asked me for a favor
   __ b. she chased my dog

5. I wanted to go to the movies, but ________________.
   __ a. Jack protested that he wanted to go to the mall
   __ b. she exchanged phone numbers with me
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Mary’s mother lets her stay up late.
   per ______

2. My friend asked me for some help.
   a fa ______

3. The police try to catch the man who took the money.
   ch ______

4. We saw a royal home while we were in France.
   pal ______

5. I will argue his choice for principal.
   pro ______

6. My friend was made unhappy by her bad grades.
   dis ___________________

7. That man walks his dog past our house every night.
   g ______

8. I don’t want to live for all time.
   fo ______

9. What was the cost you had to pay to see the concert?
   f ______

10. My dream is to go to a different country for a year.
    a _________
The Frog Prince

A lovely princess sat by the pool and played with a sculpture of a bear. Suddenly, she dropped it, and it rolled away. She chased it, but it fell into the water. She began to cry. A large, ugly frog asked, “Why are you crying?” After the princess told him, the frog said, “I can get the sculpture. What will you give me in exchange for the favor?”

“I can pay you a fee in gold,” she said.

But the frog protested. “I want to sleep in your bed, and you must kiss me in the morning.”

“He’d die without water. So, I don’t have to keep my promise,” she thought. The frog dove for a brief moment and got the sculpture. Then the princess ran away with it. Later, the frog went to the palace. The king told her to keep her promise. This put the princess in a bad mood. She permitted the frog to sleep on her pillow. In the morning, she gave him a kiss.

Suddenly, he turned into a guy. He said, “I’m from a kingdom abroad. In my youth, I angered a tribe of cruel witches, who turned me into a frog.”

The princess asked him, “Can I be your bride and stay with you forever?” But the prince said, “No. You disappointed me. You didn’t keep your promise.”
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A guy who angers a cruel witch
   b. How people are not always what they seem to be
   c. Why princes should go abroad to find a bride
   d. How to keep promises made in exchange for favors

2. The frog asked the lovely princess to ____________.
   a. be in a better mood
   b. kiss him in the morning
   c. dive into the pool to get the ball
   d. permit him to live in the palace

3. What can be assumed from the passage?
   a. The princess was humiliated when the prince didn’t take her back to his kingdom.
   b. The prince and princess were only happy for a brief time.
   c. The frog protested he didn’t need gold because he was rich.
   d. The prince was turned into a frog during his youth.

4. According to the passage, all of the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. the king made the princess keep her promise
   b. the princess asked the prince if she could be his bride and stay with him forever
   c. the princess chased her sculpture until it fell into the pool
   d. the frog disappointed the princess by turning into a prince

5. Why did the princess think she would not have to keep her promise?

________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
basis [bēisis] n.
To do something on time’s basis is how often you do it.
→ My grandfather gets his hearing checked on a yearly basis.

biology [baiəli'dʒi] n.
Biology is the study of living things.
→ We learned about the human heart in biology class.

cage [keidʒ] n.
A cage is something that holds an animal so it cannot leave.
→ We put the parrots in their cage at night.

colleague [kə'liː] n.
A colleague is somebody you work with.
→ My colleague helped me finish the job.

colony [kə'laeni] n.
A colony is a country controlled by another country.
→ The USA was at one time a colony of Great Britain.

debate [dibéit] v.
To debate is to seriously discuss something with someone.
→ The husband and wife debated over which TV to buy.

depart [dipárt] v.
To depart is to leave some place so you can go to another place.
→ The plane departed for Italy at 3:00 this afternoon.

depress [diprəs] v.
To depress someone is to make them sad.
→ The bad news from work depressed the man.

factual [fa'ektʃuəl] adj.
When something is factual, it is true.
→ John learns about history from factual books.

fascinate [fæsənəit] v.
To fascinate someone is to make them really like something.
→ The kitten was fascinated by the ball of yarn.
mission [mɪʃən] n.
A mission is an important job that is sometimes far away.
→ The woman’s mission was to help sick people.

nevertheless [nɪvərˈðeɪləs] adv.
You use nevertheless to show that something goes against a fact.
→ He is usually friendly. Nevertheless, he wasn’t this afternoon.

occupation [əkˈɒpərəʃən] n.
An occupation is a person’s job.
→ My father’s occupation is a dentist.

overseas [ˈəʊvərˌsiːz] adv.
If you go overseas, you go to a country on the other side of an ocean.
→ John often goes overseas for vacations.

persuade [pɜːrsweɪd] v.
To persuade someone is to make them agree to do something.
→ The children persuaded their parents to buy them gifts.

route [rʊt] n.
A route is the way you go from one place to another.
→ I saw many new houses along the route to the city.

ruins [rʊːnz] n.
Ruins are old buildings that are not used anymore.
→ I visited some interesting ruins in Greece.

scholar [skələr] n.
A scholar is a person who studies something and knows much about it.
→ The scholar knew much about art history.

significant [sɪgnɪfɪkənt] adj.
When someone or something is significant, they are important.
→ I read many significant novels as a literature major in university.

volcano [vɑːlkəˈnou] n.
A volcano is a mountain with a hole on top where hot liquid comes out.
→ When the volcano erupted, smoke and heat filled the air.
Exercise 1

Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. volcano  b. scholar  c. colleague  d. cage
2. a. persuade  b. basis  c. mission  d. debate
3. a. depress  b. colony  c. occupation  d. overseas
4. a. route  b. depart  c. cheer  d. fascinate
5. a. ruins  b. factual  c. significant  d. nevertheless

Exercise 2

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

1. He had a very important job that he loved.
   m __________
2. Linda was happy that she had good people at work.
   col __________
3. Bernie had never taken that way home before.
   r _______
4. This is a true movie about her life.
   fac _______
5. Our country used to have one other country under our control.
   col _____
Check (✓) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. __ a. Scholars can teach you many things that you didn’t know.  
   __ b. Some people like to live in cities, while others like to live in ruins.

2. __ a. Most people fly on a plane when they go overseas.  
   __ b. You should watch factual movies if you want to laugh.

3. __ a. Many people feel happy when they depart on a trip.  
   __ b. Doctors never persuade people to take medicine.

4. __ a. If you travel overseas, you are still in the same country.  
   __ b. Seeing new things fascinates most people.

5. __ a. Some people like to visit ruins to learn about the past.  
   __ b. Getting something they want often depresses people.

6. __ a. Some students like biology because they learn about rocks.  
   __ b. When people debate about something, they have different ideas.

7. __ a. You should see a scholar if you don’t want to do your homework.  
   __ b. People who talk about sad things can depress you.

8. __ a. Some students debate to get their work done faster.  
   __ b. I tried to persuade my friends to meet me for lunch today.

9. __ a. If you study biology, you will learn about different animals.  
   __ b. People fall asleep when a movie fascinates them.

10. __ a. If you depart late, you can get to school early.  
    __ b. People who like to know the truth like factual stories.
A Beautiful Bird

Dr. Norton’s occupation was a scholar of biology. He learned about all animals on a daily basis. One day he met a sailor from a colony overseas. The man told Dr. Norton about a talking bird! The bird fascinated Dr. Norton, so he told his colleagues about it. They debated with him: no one thought a bird could talk. He tried to persuade them, but they laughed at him. Nevertheless, Dr. Norton believed the bird was real. His new mission was to find it. He wanted factual proof.

The next day he departed for the colony. The sailor he had met told him to look for a man named Jai, who would be able to help him in his search. After a month of sailing, Dr. Norton finally reached the colony where he met Jai.

“I can take you to where it lives. It lives by the volcano,” Jai said.

They left the next day. A week later, they arrived at the volcano. Every day they walked around and looked for the bird, but they couldn’t find it. After one month, Dr. Norton could not find the bird, and this depressed him. He decided to go home. On the route back, he walked past some old ruins. He heard someone say, “Hello.”

“Who are you?” he asked. Dr. Norton looked up and saw a bird!

Dr. Norton put the talking bird into a cage. Then he returned home. He had made a significant discovery.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A route to a new place
   b. A scholar who finds a talking bird
   c. How to learn about biology
   d. Why people debate each other

2. Why did Dr. Norton go overseas?
   a. He wanted to depart from his colleagues and start a new life.
   b. He was on a mission to find the talking bird.
   c. He wanted to see the volcano.
   d. He wanted to discover some old ruins.

3. At the end of the story, we can infer that ____________.
   a. Jai didn't like Dr. Norton but nevertheless cheered his discovery
   b. finding the volcano was also a significant discovery
   c. the bird would be the factual proof that would persuade his colleagues
   d. the bird had fascinated people in the colony for a long time

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. Jai fed bread to the talking bird
   b. Dr. Norton put the bird into a cage
   c. Dr. Norton took a ship to the colony
   d. the talking bird was in the ruins

5. What depressed Dr. Norton?

__________________________

__________________________
**broad** [broad] adj.
If something is **broad**, it is wide.
→ *The river is very long and broad.*

**bush** [bush] n.
A **bush** is a plant with many thin branches. It is smaller than a tree.
→ *My dad and I planted some small bushes around the house.*

**capable** [kəˈpæbl] adj.
If someone or something is **capable** of something, they can do it.
→ *The Olympic athlete is capable of lifting a lot of weight.*

**cheat** [tʃiːt] v.
To **cheat** is to be dishonest so that you can win or do well.
→ *They cheated on the test by sharing answers.*

**concentrate** [kənˈzentrɪt] v.
To **concentrate** on someone or something is to give your full attention.
→ *I could not concentrate on my homework because the room was so loud.*

**conclude** [kənˈkljuːd] v.
To **conclude** is to arrive at a logical end by looking at evidence.
→ *I saw crumbs on my dog’s face, so I concluded that he ate my cookie.*

**confident** [kənˈfɪdənt] adj.
**Confident** means that one believes they can do something without failing.
→ *She was confident she could climb the mountain due to her training.*

**considerable** [kənˈsaːdərəbəl] adj.
If something is **considerable**, it is large in size, amount or extent.
→ *They paid a considerable amount of money for that car.*

**convey** [kənˈveɪ] v.
To **convey** is to communicate or make ideas known.
→ *That picture of a crying child conveys a feeling of sadness.*

**definite** [dɛˈfɪnit] adj.
If something is **definite**, it is certain or sure to be true.
→ *There is a definite connection between hard work and success.*
delight [diláit] n.
Delight is a feeling of being very happy with something.
→ *He felt such delight after getting a promotion at work.*

destination [déstænæjfon] n.
A destination is the place where someone or something is going to.
→ *The destination of this plane is Munich, Germany.*

dictate [dikteit] v.
To dictate something is to read it aloud so it can be written down.
→ *He dictated his speech so his secretary could write it down.*

edge [edʒ] n.
The edge of something is the part of it that is farthest from the center.
→ *He ran to the edge of the cliff.*

path [paθ] n.
A path is a way from one place to another that people can walk along.
→ *We followed a path through the woods.*

resort [rizɔ:/t] v.
To resort to something is to depend on it in order to solve a problem.
→ *I hope they don’t resort to violence to end the argument.*

shadow [ʃædou] n.
A shadow is the dark area that is made when something blocks light.
→ *The man’s shadow was taller than he was.*

succeed [sækstəd] v.
To succeed is to complete something that you planned or tried to do.
→ *He will continue to work on the robot until he succeeds.*

suspect [ˈsəspɛkt] v.
To suspect something is to believe that it is true.
→ *I suspect that those kids stole the money.*

valley [ˈvæli] n.
A valley is a low area of land between two mountains or hills.
→ *We looked at the valley below from the top of the mountain.*
Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

```
WORD BANK
resort             capable           bush           edge
destination       convey            broad           path
valley            concentrate

1. This river will take us through the _________________.

2. The doctor must ________________ during surgery to keep the patient alive.

3. The sign was so ________________ we couldn't see around it.

4. People can ________________ their happiness by smiling.

5. What is the ________________ of this train?

6. We walked to the ________________ of the cliff and looked down.

7. The hikers walked along the ________________ in the forest.

8. I planted a ________________ in my yard last weekend.

9. She is ________________ of running faster than any boy in her class.

10. If the boys can't agree, they will ________________ to fighting.
```
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He wants to win so much that he will not obey the rules to do it.
   ch ______

2. I'm going to stand in the dark area of the tree because the sun is too hot here.
   sha ______

3. The police believe it's true that the clerk stole the money.
   sus ______

4. If we do what we are trying to do, we will become very rich!
   suc ______

5. Please read aloud the questions so the students can write them down.
   di ______

6. I am sure I can do something because I have practiced for years.
   conf ______

7. After seeing the evidence, you must decide if the man is innocent.
   con ______

8. It was a good feeling knowing that I had saved enough money to go on a trip.
   de ______

9. This horse is a certain winner.
   de ______

10. The large size of the box made it difficult to move.
    con ______________
Ricky the rabbit and Tera the turtle met by the edge of the river. “No one is capable of beating me in a race!” Ricky said. He was confident—he smile conveyed that.

“I can beat you,” Tera said.

Ricky laughed with delight.

Tera said, “We will race tomorrow. The destination is the hill.”

Ricky agreed. Tera concentrated on winning the race. She was not faster than Ricky. She needed a definite way to succeed. She told her family about the race, “I have concluded that I have to resort to something bad. I will cheat.” She dictated her instructions to them.

At the race, they all wore white feathers. They looked exactly the same! Then, her family members hid in shadows on the path.

The race began. Tera was soon far behind. However, Tera’s brother hid behind a bush in the valley below. When Ricky got close, Tera’s brother began to run. He looked just like Tera! Ricky ran as fast as he could along the path. But, to him, it seemed like Tera was always ahead. Ricky had used a considerable amount of energy.

He reached the top, but Tera’s sister was already there. “Well, you win,” Ricky said.

Later, Tera had a broad smile on her face. Ricky never suspected. He had been tricked by a family of slow turtles.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A confident rabbit
   b. A rabbit that cheats in a race
   c. A turtle that rests in shadows
   d. A turtle with a crazy idea and a broad family

2. Where was the final destination of the race?
   a. The edge of the river
   b. Behind the first bush
   c. The middle of the valley
   d. The top of the hill

3. Why was Tera the Turtle angry?
   a. Because Ricky the rabbit said no one was capable of beating him
   b. Because she thought that the path of the race was too difficult
   c. Because she knew Rabbit would resort to cheating
   d. Because her family wouldn’t gather when she asked them to

4. What did Tera say to her family?
   a. She concluded that she must concentrate on the race.
   b. She conveyed that Rabbit would cheat.
   c. She told them about her definite plan to succeed.
   d. She said the race would take a considerable amount of energy.

5. What had Rabbit never suspected?
admirer [admərər] v.
To admire someone is to like them for what they do.
→ I admire my brother for his hard work.

aid [eid] v.
To aid someone is to help them when they need something.
→ The doctor aided the boy after his accident.

attempt [atempt] v.
To attempt something is to try to do that thing.
→ I am attempting to learn English.

authority [əʊrətɪ] n.
Authority is the power that someone has because of their position.
→ The policeman has authority on the streets.

capital [ˈkæpɪtəl] n.
A capital is an important city where a country’s leaders live and work.
→ We will visit the capital to learn about our government.

cooperate [ˈkəʊəpəreɪt] v.
To cooperate is to work together to do something.
→ The students cooperated to clean up the classroom.

defend [dɪfənd] v.
To defend someone or something is to protect them from attack.
→ The soldiers defended the town from the invaders.

destruction [dɪstrəkʃən] n.
Destruction is damage to something so bad that it can’t be fixed.
→ After the big fire, there was much destruction in the city.

disorder [dɪsəˈɔːrdər] n.
Disorder is a lack of order, or a complete mess.
→ The teacher’s desk had many papers in disorder.

division [dɪvɪʒən] n.
A division is the act of making smaller groups out of a larger one.
→ The chart had six divisions which all had different colors.
enable [ɪnˈeɪbl] v.
To enable a person is to make it possible for them to do something.
→ Having the key enabled us to open the door.

frustrate [frəˈstreɪt] v.
To frustrate is to prevent someone from fulfilling their desire.
→ The machine frustrated me because I could not fix it.

govern [ˈɡɑːvən] v.
To govern is to control the public business of a country, state, or city.
→ The United States is governed from the White House.

plenty [ˈplɛnti] n.
To have plenty of something is to have more than you need.
→ The school had plenty of books for the students to read.

relieve [riˈli:v] v.
To relieve someone is to make them feel less pain.
→ The medicine relieved the sick boy.

reputation [rɪˈpjuːtəʃən] n.
Reputation is the opinion that people have about someone.
→ The doctor had a reputation for helping people.

royal [ˈrɒjəl] adj.
Royal describes something that belongs to a king or queen.
→ The king sat upon the royal throne.

slave [sleɪv] n.
A slave is a person who is not free and must work for someone else.
→ The slave worked very hard all day long.

struggle [ˈstrʌɡgl] v.
To struggle is to fight against someone or something.
→ The kids struggled with each other for the toy.

stupid [ˈstjuːpid] adj.
When someone is stupid, they lack intelligence.
→ He said something stupid that made everyone angry at him.
Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Parents have authority over their children.
   ___ b. Poor people aid rich people by giving them money.

2. ___ a. When you have authority, you cannot do anything.
   ___ b. When people cooperate, they can get more done.

3. ___ a. You should admire people who tell lies.
   ___ b. Learning a new language can frustrate some people.

4. ___ a. If you aid someone, he or she will usually thank you.
   ___ b. If you cooperate with your friends, you will feel lonely.

5. ___ a. You should frustrate your friends when they help you.
   ___ b. Most students admire teachers who work hard.

Exercise 2
Circle the two words that are opposites in each group.

1. a. destruction   b. aid   c. admire   d. govern
2. a. frustrate    b. admire   c. plenty   d. relieve
3. a. disorder    b. enable   c. cooperate   d. attempt
4. a. enable    b. royal    c. slave    d. reputation
5. a. reputation b. struggle    c. stupid    d. cooperate
Check (✓) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. If you help other people, ____________.
   a. they will admire you   b. they will struggle with you

2. After the fight, ____________.
   a. the room was in disorder   b. the room got a reputation

3. The people wanted change, ____________.
   a. so they defended themselves   b. so they elected a new person to govern the country

4. Because I could not solve the problem, ____________.
   a. I became frustrated   b. there was a division between the animals

5. She found a mistake on her homework, so ____________.
   a. she aided it to be fixed   b. she attempted to correct it

6. After returning from the library, ____________.
   a. we could cooperate with our books   b. we had plenty of books to read

7. After her friends laughed at her, ____________.
   a. she thought that the royal palace looked beautiful   b. she knew that her last remark was stupid

8. You cannot tell me what to do. ____________.
   a. I live in the capital city   b. You don’t have any authority

9. Read the directions carefully. ____________.
   a. They will cause destruction   b. They will enable you to complete the project

10. Before he can feel better, ____________.
    a. he must find a way to relieve the pain   b. he must become a slave
Long ago, there was a clever man by the name of Bartelby O'Boyle. As a boy, he was kept as a slave by the royal family. He saw other children play, but he always had to work. This frustrated him very much. But he was not stupid, and he wanted to change things.

Then one day there was a struggle for authority in the kingdom. There was a division of the people, and one group fought against another group to see which would govern the kingdom. There was disorder in the kingdom. Bartelby ran away. He saw much fighting and destruction. Many people had nothing to eat; Bartelby decided to aid them. He would help them get food. But how?

Bartelby went to the capital to find an answer. There, he met a man named Gilliam. A group of men attempted to hurt Gilliam. Bartelby defended him. Then, he gave Gilliam some food to relieve his hunger. After that, the two became friends. They took food from the rich and gave it to the poor.

Soon, other people cooperated with them. Working together enabled them to take more food. But they only took food from people who had plenty, and they always gave it to those who had none. Because of this, Bartleby gained a reputation across the kingdom. Even today, many people admire him for helping the poor.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How a slave became a king
   b. How a stupid mistake made Bartelby a slave
   c. How a lad found plenty of food
   d. How a man aided poor people

2. What did Bartelby do in the capital?
   a. He cooperated with his group of friends.
   b. He enabled Gilliam to have authority over the king.
   c. He relieved Gilliam of his hunger.
   d. He found a mask to wear.

3. In paragraph 1, we can infer that___________.
   a. Bartelby did not like the royal family
   b. the family attempted to cause disorder
   c. the other children were not clever
   d. Bartelby had a bad reputation

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. people today still admire Bartleby
   b. Gilliam struggled with Bartley
   c. Bartleby defended Gilliam
   d. the fighting caused destruction

5. What frustrated Bartelby when he was a child?
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
citizen [sɪtɪzn] n.
A citizen is someone who lives in a certain town or city.
→ Carlos was born in Spain. He is a Spanish citizen.

council [ˈkɔːnsəl] n.
A council is a group of people who run a city or town.
→ The council met to discuss the new laws for the city.

declare [dɪklər] v.
To declare is to say something officially.
→ I declared my love for him.

enormous [ɪnəˈrəʊməs] adj.
When people or things are enormous, they are very large.
→ My dog looks enormous next to yours.

extraordinary [ɪkstrəˈɔːrdɪnəri] adj.
When someone or something are extraordinary, they are amazing.
→ The fireman who rescued the girl was extraordinary.

fog [fɒɡ] n.
Fog is a thick cloud that is near the ground or water.
→ I did not want to drive in the thick fog.

funeral [ˈfjuːnərəl] n.
A funeral is a ceremony that takes place after a person dies.
→ They had a funeral for the soldier who died during the war.

giant [dʒaɪənt] adj.
When people or things are giant, they are very big.
→ The giant truck got in my way.

impression [ɪmˈprɛʃən] n.
An impression is the way of thinking about someone or something.
→ Most people’s first impression of Dr. Giani is that he is mean.

income [ˈɪnkəm] n.
Income is how much money a person or business makes.
→ Her company pays her a fairly good income.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mad</td>
<td>adj. When someone is mad, they are angry.</td>
<td>➔ Mother got mad when I didn’t listen to her.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ought</td>
<td>aux. v. If someone ought to do something, then it is the right thing to do.</td>
<td>➔ I ought to take my library books back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resist</td>
<td>v. To resist something is to fight against it.</td>
<td>➔ He resisted the treatment at the hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reveal</td>
<td>v. To reveal is to show something.</td>
<td>➔ I will reveal where I hid the candy bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rid</td>
<td>v. To rid is to make a place free from something or someone.</td>
<td>➔ We rid our home of mice by using traps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sword</td>
<td>n. A sword is a long sharp weapon.</td>
<td>➔ They used to use swords in battles in ancient times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tale</td>
<td>n. A tale is a story.</td>
<td>➔ She told her two friends about the wild tale of her day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trap</td>
<td>v. To trap people or animals is to capture them so they cannot get away.</td>
<td>➔ We trapped butterflies in a net.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trial</td>
<td>n. A trial is the way a court discovers if a person is guilty or innocent.</td>
<td>➔ He went on trial for robbing the bank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>violent</td>
<td>adj. When people are violent, they want to hurt someone.</td>
<td>➔ The man was put into jail because he was violent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. wanting to hurt someone
   a. funeral  b. violent  c. rid  d. enormous

2. very big
   a. fog  b. declare  c. giant  d. mad

3. to show something
   a. resist  b. extraordinary  c. ought  d. reveal

4. to capture
   a. trap  b. citizen  c. income  d. trial

5. a way of thinking about a person
   a. council  b. impression  c. sword  d. tale

Part B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. mad
   a. big  b. to capture  c. amazing  d. angry

2. income
   a. to free from  b. the money earned by a person  c. the right thing to do  d. a person that lives in a town

3. resist
   a. to want to hurt someone  b. to show something  c. to fight against  d. large

4. sword
   a. a long, sharp weapon  b. cloud near the ground or water  c. tobacco rolled up for smoking  d. a way to think of a person

5. tale
   a. to hold clothes in place  b. a way to see if someone should go to jail  c. to say something  d. a story
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Every person living here has the right to vote.
   cit ________

2. The group of people who run the town voted on whether we needed a new park.
   cou ________

3. The ceremony for the dead person was attended by many family and friends.
   fun ________

4. The thief wanted to tell his story during the test to decide if he was guilty.
   t ________

5. I said that I would not pay the money.
   de __________

6. The pyramid was very large.
   en __________

7. He freed the town of the evil king.
   r ___

8. I really should do the right thing and go home and feed the cat.
   o ________ to

9. The rain and thick clouds on the ground made it hard to see.
   f ___

10. The way she trained the dog was amazing.
    e _______________
Blackbeard

A long time ago, I had my first job. It didn’t give me much of an income. It was on a giant pirate ship. On my first night, there was a thick fog over the water. A lamp on the ship revealed an enormous man. He had a sword in his belt. His name was Blackbeard, and he was one of the most violent pirates ever.

One day, Blackbeard did an extraordinary thing. He attacked several ships near a town. He took some of the town’s citizens. Then he declared, “You give me medicine!” Blackbeard wanted the medicine for some of the sick pirates on his ship.

The people had a bad impression of him. They were mad, and they resisted. But they were trapped. They wanted to get rid of him. So the town’s council decided to give him the medicine.

After this, there was a reward for catching Blackbeard. If Blackbeard was caught, he would have a trial. He didn’t want to go to jail, so he quit being a pirate.

Blackbeard became a fisherman. But he ought to have stayed on land. The Royal Navy was still looking for him. They attacked him while he was fishing on his boat. Blackbeard fought against many men. Finally, he was killed. He didn’t even get a funeral. But people still tell tales about him many years later.
**Answer the questions.**

1. What is this tale about?
   a. How many pirates become fishermen
   b. An enormous violent pirate
   c. A boy resisting having to take medicine
   d. A ship that ought to have stayed at sea

2. What can be assumed from the passage?
   a. The town gave Blackbeard the medicine.
   b. Blackbeard was an extraordinary fighter.
   c. Blackbeard’s lamp revealed where he was.
   d. The citizens were mad when Blackbeard was killed.

3. Which of the following is true about Blackbeard?
   a. He kept his sword in his belt.
   b. He lit his cigarettes using a lamp.
   c. He wanted to get rid of his giant ship.
   d. He had a trial in the town.

4. Why were the people in town trapped?
   a. Blackbeard was waiting for a reward.
   b. The fog was too thick for ships to sail in.
   c. Blackbeard wouldn’t let ships in or out.
   d. Blackbeard declared that there was a strong storm coming.

5. Why did Blackbeard stop being a pirate?
admission  [ədˈmɪʃən]  n.
Admission is the act of allowing to enter a place.
→ The admission ticket to the movie was $5.

astronomy  [æˈstrɒnəmi]  n.
Astronomy is the study of the stars and planets.
→ Harold loved watching the stars, so he decided to study astronomy.

blame  [bleim]  v.
To blame someone for something bad is to say they did it.
→ My mom blamed me for something I didn’t do.

chemistry  [kəˈmɛstri]  n.
Chemistry is the study of and reaction to substances.
→ In chemistry class, the professor taught us about chemical reactions.

despite  [dɪˈspɛɪt]  prep.
If something happens despite what you do, it happens anyway.
→ We still played the game despite the cold weather.

dinosaur  [dəˈnærəs]  n.
A dinosaur is a very big animal that lived millions of years ago.
→ I like to see the dinosaur bones at the museum.

exhibit  [ɪɡˈzɪbit]  n.
An exhibit is a display of interesting things.
→ There was an animal exhibit at the fair.

fame  [feɪm]  n.
Fame is reputation one has gained among the public.
→ He had fame and fortune, but he was not happy.

forecast  [fɔːrˈkɑːst]  n.
A forecast is an idea about what the weather will be like in the future.
→ The forecast says that it will rain all week.

genius  [dʒiˈnjuːs]  n.
A genius is a very smart person.
→ Since she was a genius, she easily passed all of her school exams.
gentle 
Someone who is gentle is kind and calm.
→ He is very gentle with the baby.

geography
Geography is the study of where things are.
→ I had to draw a map for geography class.

interfere
To interfere is to cause problems and keep something from happening.
→ My little sister always interferes when I’m trying to study.

lightly
To do something lightly is to not push very hard.
→ Draw lightly so you do not tear your paper.

principal
A principal is a person in charge of a school.
→ My school’s principal can be very strict with the rules.

row
A row is a line of things.
→ James put all of his toy soldiers into neat rows.

shelf
A shelf is a place on a wall where you put things.
→ I keep my clothes on a shelf in my closet.

spite
If you do something out of spite, you want to be mean.
→ He snuck into his sister’s room and stole her bag out of spite.

super
Super means really good.
→ My dad said I did a super job cleaning the house.

wet
If something is wet, it has water on it.
→ Since my dog was wet, he tried to shake all the water off his body.
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Jeff did really well on his spelling test.
   su ______

2. The idea about tomorrow’s weather doesn’t look good for our outdoor plans.
   for ______

3. Look at how the vegetables are all planted in a line.
   r __

4. I would like to see that interesting display on birds.
   exh ______

5. My brother likes big animals that lived millions of years ago.
   din __________

6. If you are not careful, you will get water all over yourself.
   w __

7. Permission to enter into the private club is rarely given.
   ad __________

8. Will the school offer a study of stars class next year?
   a _____________

   in _____________

10. The head of the school decided that all students should wear uniforms.
    pri ____________
Check (✓) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. __ a. We learned about grammar in astronomy class. 
   ___ b. Do not interfere when I am working.
2. __ a. It was very kind of him to spite his sister. 
   ___ b. Which shelf should I put this on?
3. __ a. Do you have a shelf in your yard? 
   ___ b. In astronomy class, I learned about the Solar System. 
4. __ a. He drank all the milk in the fridge to spite me. 
   ___ b. Mrs. Joyner is a strict principal, but she is actually very nice.
5. __ a. The loud music interferes with my concentration. 
   ___ b. It is against his principals to be dishonest.

Exercise 3
Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. chemistry / despite
   Oil and water do not have a good _______________ together.
   We should go _______________ the weather.

2. admission / exhibit
   I wanted to see the bird _______________ at the zoo.
   My daughter has gained _______________ to an Ivy League university.

3. geography / dinosaur
   I wish I could see a real _______________.
   I learned about a South American country in my _______________ book.

4. gentle / lightly
   Be very _______________ with the old dishes.
   _______________ push the dirt in around the flowers.

5. genius / fame
   I don’t know if I would enjoy _______________.
   My son is a _______________.

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Dinosaur Drawings

It was the worst morning ever. When Carl woke up, he realized that he didn’t do his astronomy and chemistry homework. Also, the forecast called for rain and that would affect baseball practice. Suddenly, his mother yelled, “Take out the garbage right now!” When Carl returned from taking the garbage outside, he was all wet. “What a terrible day,” he said.

He walked to class. He put his umbrella on the shelf and sat in the third row. But the teacher asked why Carl’s umbrella was on the floor. He told her not to blame him. But she sent him to the principal out of spite.

Next, he took a geography test. Despite studying, Carl didn’t know the answers. He started drawing lightly on his paper.

Carl drew a huge dinosaur. What if it were real? He saw it in his mind. Carl’s class said he was a genius for having a dinosaur. It could interfere with math class, too! Soon, Carl’s fame spread through school.

He taught his dinosaur to be very gentle and put it on exhibit. But admission would only be given to those classmates who paid him a fee. His idea was super.

“It’s time to turn in your tests,” the teacher said. Carl looked at his paper. As he was dreaming in class, he hadn’t finished the test!
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A wet classroom
   b. A boy who is a genius
   c. A bell that keeps ringing
   d. A day that was not super

2. What does Carl think his dinosaur can do?
   a. Make money for him on admission fees
   b. Interfere with taking out the garbage
   c. Take the blame for failing geography
   d. Reach things on the top shelf

3. What did Carl do?
   a. Break a jar at breakfast
   b. Draw lightly on his test paper
   c. Forget his hat on the bus
   d. Stay after school for being late

4. Despite Carl studying for his test, what happened?
   a. His teacher was not gentle with him.
   b. He had to sit in the last row.
   c. The exhibit did not earn him any fame.
   d. He did not do well on his geography test.

5. Do you think that Carl will have baseball practice after school? Why?
abuse [əbjuːz] v.
To abuse someone or something means to hurt them on purpose.
→ The mean man abused his dog when it barked too loudly.

afford [əfɔːrd] v.
To afford something means you have enough money to pay for it.
→ I've been saving my money, so I can afford to buy a new bike.

bake [beɪk] v.
To bake means to cook food with heat.
→ My sister is a good cook. She bakes delicious cakes.

bean [biːn] n.
A bean is a plant seed that is good to eat.
→ There are many different kinds of beans to eat.

candle [ˈkændl] n.
A candle is a stick of wax that is lit on fire for light or heat.
→ When the lights went out, we lit some candles.

convert [kənˈvɜːrt] v.
To convert something means to change it into something else.
→ The man converted his messy field into a garden of flowers.

debt [dɛt] n.
A debt is an amount of money that a person owes.
→ I have not paid my gas bill. I owe a debt to the gas company.

decrease [dɪˈkriːs] v.
To decrease something is to make it less than it was before.
→ Hiring more police officers has decreased crime in the city.

fault [fɔːlt] n.
A fault is a mistake.
→ It is my fault that the cat ran away. I left the door open.

fund [fʌnd] n.
A fund is an amount of money that people have.
→ We all put money into our club’s fund.
**generous** [dʒɪˈnerəs] adj.
When someone is generous, they like to give things to people.
→ The generous man donated several new computers to our school.

**ingredient** [ɪnˈgriːdɪənt] n.
An ingredient is something that is part of a food dish.
→ The main ingredients in cake are eggs, sugar and flour.

**insist** [ɪnstɪst] v.
To insist means to be firm in telling people what to do.
→ I insist that you try some of these cookies.

**mess** [mes] n.
A mess is a condition that is not clean or neat.
→ Heather’s room was a complete mess.

**metal** [ˈmetəl] n.
Metal is a strong material people use to build things.
→ Steel is a common metal that is used to build buildings.

**monitor** [ˈmɒnɪtər] v.
To monitor people or things is to watch them closely.
→ The teacher monitors the students when they take tests.

**oppose** [əˈpouz] v.
To oppose something means to dislike it or act against it.
→ I want to be a police officer because I oppose crime.

**passive** [pæˈsɪv] a.
If a person is passive, they do not take action to solve problems.
→ Marcie is so passive that she never solves her own problems.

**quantity** [kwɒˈntəti] n.
A quantity is a certain amount of something.
→ I have a small quantity of milk in my glass.

**sue** [suː] v.
To sue someone is to take them to court for something wrong they did.
→ I sued the company after I slipped on a banana peel in their hallway.
Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a certain amount
   a. ingredient  b. quantity  c. metal  d. fault

2. to make less
   a. decrease  b. oppose  c. insist  d. abuse

3. to watch closely
   a. bake  b. monitor  c. mess  d. afford

4. a plant seed
   a. sue  b. passive  c. bean  d. fund

5. money you owe
   a. convert  b. debt  c. candle  d. generous

Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. debt  b. fund  c. bean  d. abuse

2. a. fault  b. abuse  c. monitor  d. sue

3. a. afford  b. bake  c. insist  d. ingredient

4. a. fault  b. decrease  c. quantity  d. convert

5. a. debt  b. monitor  c. afford  d. generous
Check (✓) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. To make sure the door was built strong, ________________.
   ___ a. it was made out of metal   ___ b. it was monitored to the floor

2. I was treated unfairly by my company, so ________________.
   ___ a. we decreased the table   ___ b. I decided to sue them in court

3. I went to the grocery store. ________________.
   ___ a. I converted the milk   ___ b. I got a small quantity of eggs

4. When your friend borrows money from you, ________________.
   ___ a. he owes you a debt   ___ b. he opposes you

5. The man wants to cook noodles. ________________.
   ___ a. He will get the ingredients   ___ b. He will insist the water

6. I have enough money. ________________.
   ___ a. My fund is too small   ___ b. I can afford to buy the shirt

7. When the oven was hot enough, ________________.
   ___ a. it baked the potato   ___ b. it made a mess in the kitchen

8. In case the power goes out, ________________.
   ___ a. you should keep candles at home   ___ b. you will be generous

9. When the girl became hungry, ________________.
   ___ a. she became passive and decided to do something about it   ___ b. she cooked some beans

10. My homework was not turned in. ________________.
    ___ a. I abused it at home   ___ b. It was all my fault
The Mean Chef

Once there was a chef, who was mean to his cooks. He was mean to the people who came in to eat. He charged too much for meals. Many people were not able to afford the cheapest bean dish. When his metal oven broke, he did not have it fixed. So everything baked in it burned. The only light was from candles, and the whole place was a mess. Sometimes, he didn't pay his waiters. Since they had no funds, they had many debts.

The chef behaved this way all the time. He monitored the cooks and yelled if they did not do things his way.

One day, the cooks decided that they were tired of the abuse and that they would not be passive anymore. Everyone opposed the chef. At first, they thought about suing him. Instead, they tied up the chef with rope. Now, they controlled the restaurant! They decreased the price of food. They used the best ingredients and made large quantities of food. They turned on the lights. The restaurant was converted into a happy place. For the first time, many people came to eat.

The chef realized that the restaurant's problems were his fault. The chef learned an important lesson. The new, generous chef insisted on giving the customers a free meal.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How a mean chef was converted into a generous man
   b. Why metal ovens bake food until it burns
   c. Why waiters’ funds are not enough to pay their debts
   d. How simple beans brought a large quantity of customers

2. Why could people not afford to eat at the restaurant?
   a. The chef insisted they take free food.
   b. The chef made prices too high.
   c. The chef monitored the cooks.
   d. The chef got tied up.

3. What did the chef learn at the end of the story?
   a. Electricity was better than using candles.
   b. It was his fault that the restaurant did so well.
   c. The waiters and cooks took over his restaurant.
   d. Behaving in a nice way is better than being mean.

4. According to the passage, all the following are true of the waiters and cooks EXCEPT ____________.
   a. they decreased prices
   b. they used good ingredients
   c. they were replaced by robots
   d. they opposed the abuse of the chef

5. Why did the chef insist on giving his customers a free meal at the end of the story?
   ____________________________________________
When someone has anxiety, they have a lot of worries and fear.

- When I have to climb to high places, I’m filled with anxiety.

When someone has good fortune, it means they have luck.

- I have good fortune when I play cards.

To carve means to cut into something.

- My father usually carves the turkey for Thanksgiving.

An army is a large group of people who fight in wars.

- The army protects all the people in the country.

A billion is a very large number: 1,000,000,000.

- There are billions of stars in outer space.

To consult someone means to ask them for help.

- I will consult my accountant to find a way to pay for my bills.

An emergency is a time when someone needs help right away.

- There is a huge fire in my house! This is an emergency!

When something is initial, it is the first thing.

- The initial step when writing a paper is to find a good topic.
**intense** [ɪntɛns] adj.
If something is intense, it is very strong.
→ *The skunk made an intense odor that filled the air.*

**lend** [lend] v.
To lend something is to give it to someone for a short time.
→ *My sister lost her pen, so I will lend her mine.*

**peak** [piːk] n.
The peak is the very top of a mountain.
→ *There is snow on the peaks of those mountains.*

**potential** [pəʊtənʃəl] adj.
Potential means capable of being but not yet in existence.
→ *I’ve thought of some potential problems with your idea.*

**pride** [praɪd] n.
When you have pride, you are happy with yourself.
→ *I take pride in getting good grades.*

**proof** [pruːf] n.
Proof is a fact that shows something is real.
→ *They used his fingerprint as proof for the crime he committed.*

**quit** [kwɪt] v.
To quit something means to stop doing it.
→ *I quit running because I got tired.*

**spin** [spɪn] v.
To spin is to turn around in circles.
→ *The boy kept spinning until he fell down.*

**tiny** [ˈtaɪni] adj.
When people or things are tiny, they are very small.
→ *A baby’s hand is tiny.*

**tutor** [ˈtjuːtə] n.
A tutor is someone who gives lessons in a certain subject.
→ *My sister is bad at math. So my mother hired a tutor to help her.*
Choose the right definition for the given word.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>carve</td>
<td>a. to know</td>
<td>b. to stop</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. to teach</td>
<td>d. to cut into</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>consult</td>
<td>a. to stop</td>
<td>b. to ask for help</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. to give</td>
<td>d. to turn in circles</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>anxiety</td>
<td>a. very small</td>
<td>b. luck</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. worries</td>
<td>d. group of fighters</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>intense</td>
<td>a. strong</td>
<td>b. first</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. bad</td>
<td>d. mountain top</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>proof</td>
<td>a. luck</td>
<td>b. facts</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. a large number</td>
<td>d. a group of fighters</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>tutor</td>
<td>a. a group of fighters</td>
<td>b. someone who gives lessons</td>
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<td>c. to turn in circles</td>
<td>d. to stop</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>lend</td>
<td>a. to stop</td>
<td>b. to know</td>
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<td>c. to give</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>initial</td>
<td>a. first</td>
<td>b. mountain top</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c. very small</td>
<td>d. strong</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>hike</td>
<td>a. to walk in the forest</td>
<td>b. to teach</td>
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<td>c. to turn in circles</td>
<td>d. to ask for help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>pride</td>
<td>a. a group of fighters</td>
<td>b. able to happen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c. needing help</td>
<td>d. being happy with yourself</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. __ a. I should quit eating candy because it is bad for me.  
   __ b. The tiny tower stretched to the sky.
2. __ a. We ran far above the mountain peak.  
   __ b. I will need water if I'm going to hike the long trail.
3. __ a. If I want to get better at sports, I should quit playing.  
   __ b. The tiny ant crawled in under the door.
4. __ a. The clouds look like they can touch the mountain peaks.  
   __ b. I have a great deal of pride when I lose a contest.
5. __ a. The boy was filled with pride when he learned how to read.  
   __ b. I hiked downstairs from my room.

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

1. guarantee / potential
   There are ____________ problems with her plan.  
   ____________ you that I'll get a good grade because I studied hard.
2. lends / tutor
   My mother ____________ me her car when I need it.  
   I work as a ____________ during the summer to make money.
3. billions / intense
   My eyes hurt when I looked into the ____________ light.  
   There are ____________ of people in the world.
4. quit / initial
   To cook noodles, the ____________ step is to boil water.  
   She ____________ taking care of her plants, so they died.
5. emergency / anxiety
   I had a feeling of ____________ when I thought the bully would hit me.  
   When the man stopped breathing, his wife knew it was an ____________.
The Cat and the Fox

One day, a cat hiked on a mountain. When he reached the peak, he met a fox. They began talking about how they get away from their enemies.

"I am very smart. I have billions of ideas. I can carve a tiny hole in a tree, and then climb in," the fox said. He added, "I have a lot of friends. If I am in trouble, I can call them to lend their help. I can escape an entire army if I have to!"

Then, the fox asked, "What are your potential plans?" The cat said, "I have only one plan." The fox said, "I hope you have good fortune, then! Do you want me to be your tutor? I can teach you many things." The cat said, "I guarantee that my plan works every time. We can quit talking about it."

Soon, they saw a group of wolves. It was an emergency. The cat quickly used her plan. She ran up a tree. The fox could not decide which plan to use. "What should my initial move be? Should I consult my friends?" The fox felt intense anxiety. All he could do was spin in a circle. The wolves caught the fox. The cat was full of pride. This is proof that having a good plan is better than having many bad plans.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why cats have good fortune
   b. How you make guarantees about plans
   c. Why you need a good plan in an emergency
   d. How foxes have the potential to make billions of plans

2. Why did the fox feel intense anxiety?
   a. Because he tried to spin in circles
   b. Because his army of friends did not lend their help
   c. Because he did not know what his initial move should be
   d. Because he could not find a tree in which to carve a tiny hole

3. Why was the cat full of pride at the end of the story?
   a. He hiked to the peak of the mountain.
   b. He had proof that his plan was best.
   c. He did not let the fox become his tutor.
   d. He loved to hide in the trees.

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. the fox got caught by the wolves
   b. the cat did not get caught by the wolves
   c. the fox said he could consult his friends if he got into trouble
   d. the fox decided to quit thinking of plans and just use one

5. What guarantee did the cat make to the fox?
   ________________________________
apparent [apərənt] adj.
If something is apparent, it is easy to see.
→ Her happiness was apparent from the smile on her face.

blind [blaɪnd] adj.
When people are blind, they cannot see.
→ The blind man didn’t see the hole and almost fell in.

calculate [kælˈkjuːleɪt] v.
To calculate is to find an answer using math.
→ I calculated how much money I would need to buy the car.

chat [tʃæt] v.
To chat is to talk with someone.
→ Even though they were far apart, the couple chatted every day.

commit [kəmɪt] v.
To commit to something is to promise to do it.
→ Seth wanted to go home, but he had committed to finishing the job.

compose [kəmˈpouz] v.
To compose something is to make it from smaller parts.
→ Tonya composed her report using many sources of information.

dormitory [dɔːrˈmətɔrɪ] n.
A dormitory is a school building where students live.
→ I will move into the dormitory at the beginning of the school year.

exhaust [ɪgˈzɔːst] v.
To exhaust someone is to make them tired.
→ John exhausted himself by swimming all day.

greenhouse [ˈɡriːnhaus] n.
A greenhouse is a small glass building that is used to grow plants.
→ We have a small greenhouse in our backyard where we grow plants.

ignore [ɪɡˈnɔː] v.
To ignore something is to act like you do not see or hear it.
→ I ignored the message he was making and kept studying.
obvious [ˈɒbviəs] adj.
If something is obvious, it is clear and easily seen.
→ It was obvious that he was tired. He kept falling asleep.

physics [ˈfɪzɪks] n.
Physics is a science that deals with energy and how it affects things.
→ In physics class, we used Newton’s Cradle to learn about energy.

portion [ˈpɔːrʃən] n.
A portion of something is a part of it.
→ I only ate a small portion of the pizza.

remind [rɪˈmænd] v.
To remind someone is to tell them to remember to do something.
→ Nick’s dad reminded him to do his homework.

secretary [ˈsɛkrətəri] n.
A secretary is a person who works in an office.
→ Rebecca asked her secretary to type a report.

severe [ˈsiːvr] adj.
If something is severe, it is very bad or serious.
→ After hitting his hand with the hammer, Sam was in severe pain.

talent [ˈtælənt] n.
If someone has a talent, they are naturally able to do it well.
→ Maria has a talent for playing the piano.

thesis [ˈθiːsis] n.
A thesis is an idea that needs to be proved.
→ She did not support her thesis very well.

uniform [ˈjuːnɪfɔːrm] n.
A uniform is a piece of clothing worn by people of the same group.
→ All the members of our marching band wear matching uniforms.

vision [ˈvɪʒən] n.
Vision is the act of seeing.
→ The eye doctor tested my vision.
Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a part of something
   a. greenhouse  
   b. secretary  
   c. thesis  
   d. portion

2. easy to see
   a. blind  
   b. talent  
   c. apparent  
   d. severe

3. to make something
   a. compose  
   b. commit  
   c. exhaust  
   d. ignore

4. to find an answer
   a. ignore  
   b. exhaust  
   c. calculate  
   d. remind

5. a kind of science
   a. physics  
   b. thesis  
   c. vision  
   d. uniform

6. the act of seeing
   a. dormitory  
   b. vision  
   c. physics  
   d. greenhouse

7. unable to see
   a. severe  
   b. apparent  
   c. obvious  
   d. blind

8. a building used to grow plants
   a. thesis  
   b. greenhouse  
   c. portion  
   d. talent

9. a school building
   a. secretary  
   b. talent  
   c. dormitory  
   d. uniform

10. to talk
    a. chat  
    b. compose  
    c. remind  
    d. calculate
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Frank needs to buy a new piece of clothing that shows him as part of a group.
   unif _____

2. It is easily seen that Elizabeth hates math class.
   obv _____

3. My dad will tell me to remember to feed our dog.
   rem _____ me

4. Sitting out in the sun gave David a very serious burn.
   se _____

5. I walked back to the school building where students live before class.
   d ____________

Exercise 3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD BANK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apparent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blind</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. My sister always _______ me and acts like I’m not there.
2. The _______ answers the office phone for her boss.
3. Nikki’s love of books is _______, because she is always reading.
4. Jeff needed Rick to _______ to being there so that he knew he was coming.
5. The _______ man needed help getting across the street.
The Good Student

Sue left her dormitory early that morning. She had even washed her uniform the night before. She wanted to look nice for the day.

Sue was committed to learning, and she had a talent for getting good grades. In fact, Sue didn’t sleep much. She composed a paper and found the perfect thesis about the importance of greenhouses. She also studied for her physics test. Sue was already tired.

During the test, she calculated her answers. Soon, she felt sick. Her face got hot, and her vision began to blur. She was blind for a moment. The teacher saw Sue’s apparent sickness. He wanted to send her to the nurse. But she wouldn’t go. Sue still had a portion of the test to finish.

After that, Sue went to the nurse. After seeing the secretary, she waited. A few minutes later, the nurse came in with a glass of juice and told Sue they needed to chat. “It is obvious that you have exhausted yourself,” the nurse said. “If you keep working so hard, it could have severe results.”

“My parents tell me that all the time. I guess I shouldn’t ignore them,” Sue said.

“You have to remind yourself it is OK to rest,” the nurse said.

When Sue got back to her room, she went right to bed. She made sure she got enough rest every night after that.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A nurse reminding a student about her history paper
   b. How to calculate an answer
   c. A girl's apparent talent for science
   d. A girl who studies so much that she gets sick

2. According to the passage, why did Sue stay up late the night before?
   a. She was washing her uniform.
   b. She was ignoring her parents on purpose.
   c. She was composing a thesis.
   d. She was cleaning her dormitory.

3. What did the nurse bring into the room?
   a. A glass of juice
   b. The secretary
   c. Sue's physics test
   d. A vision chart

4. According to the passage, what was obvious to the nurse after seeing Sue?
   a. Sue had committed herself to learning.
   b. Sue had exhausted herself.
   c. Sue had done only a portion of the test.
   d. Sue had become blind.

5. As they chatted, what did the nurse say would cause Sue severe sickness?
absorb [absərb] v.
To absorb a liquid means to take it inside.
→ He used a sponge to absorb the water on the floor.

boss [bɔːs] n.
A boss is a person in charge of other people at work.
→ My boss is a nice person.

committee [ˈkəmɪtɪ] n.
A committee is a group of people who meet together to make decisions.
→ The school’s committee agreed on a new dress code for students.

contract [ˈkɒntrækt] n.
A contract is a written agreement between two people.
→ The woman signed a contract when she bought the house.

crew [kruː] n.
A crew is a group of workers.
→ My father has a crew. They help him build houses.

devote [dɪˈvouɪt] v.
To devote time to something means to spend a lot of time doing it.
→ She devotes two hours a day to playing the piano.

dig [dɪɡ] v.
To dig is to make a hole in the ground.
→ My dog digs in the yard so he can hide his bones.

dine [dain] v.
To dine means to eat dinner.
→ The young couple dined at their home.

donate [dəˈneɪt] v.
To donate is to give something to a charity or organization.
→ We donate money to Christmas charities every year.

double [ˈdʌbəl] adj.
If something is double, it is twice as much, or twice as many.
→ I paid almost double the amount for that shirt.
elevate  [éləvét] v.
To elevate something is to put it at a higher level.
→ *The man elevated the picture so he could see it better.*

flavor  [flēivar] n.
A flavor is the taste of food or drinks.
→ *The flavor of the ice cream was very good.*

foundation  [faundējian] n.
A foundation is a group that provides money for research.
→ *The foundation raised money to give scholarships to students.*

generation  [diːnareijan] n.
A generation is a group of people who live at the same time.
→ *My grandparents are from a different generation than me.*

handle  [haendl] n.
A handle is the part of an object people hold while using it.
→ *The pot is very hot. So pick it up by the handle.*

layer  [leiax] n.
A layer covers over something or is between two things.
→ *There was a layer of snow on the tops of the houses this morning.*

mud  [mAd] n.
Mud is soft, wet dirt.
→ *My brother played rugby in the mud. Now he’s dirty.*

smooth  [smuːð] a.
If something is smooth, it has no bumps.
→ *The baby’s skin felt very smooth.*

soil  [soil] n.
Soil is the top layer of land on the Earth.
→ *The boy planted flowers in the soil and watered them every day.*

unique  [juːniːk] adj.
If people or things are unique, they are not like the others.
→ *Her dog is unique. I’ve never seen one quite like it.*
Part A Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. someone who controls workers
   a. absorb          b. boss          c. generation  d. crew

2. not like anything else
   a. flavor         b. foundation  c. committee  d. unique

3. to make two of something
   a. layer          b. dig          c. double     d. devote

4. to eat something
   a. dine           b. precise     c. mud       d. handle

5. to put something higher
   a. donate         b. elevate     c. soil      d. contract

Part B Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. foundation
   a. special        b. a group that provides money for research
c. the part held in the hand d. wet dirt

2. generation
   a. the same age group b. without bumps
c. to eat           d. something used to cut

3. committee
   a. a group of workmen b. taste of food or drink
c. to put higher     d. a group that makes decisions

4. donate
   a. to move dirt   b. an agreement
c. to give something d. a single thickness

5. boss
   a. to give something b. someone who controls workers
c. to give everything d. dirt
Check (✓) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. The sponge ____________.
   ___ a. absorbed all the water ___ b. contracted to save money

2. They will help. ____________.
   ___ a. They are the crew working on this job ___ b. They aren’t in the same generation

3. The food tastes better now ____________.
   ___ a. that you added more salt to give it some flavor ___ b. that you added some soil to make it grow

4. She was very special. ____________.
   ___ a. She seldom spent time with the foundation ___ b. She had a unique skill that few people have

5. Dr. Dion started a ____________.
   ___ a. boss at work ___ b. foundation to help sick children

6. We were able to ____________.
   ___ a. devote no attention ___ b. dig very deep into the soft soil

7. Where will you ____________?
   ___ a. dine at for dinner ___ b. donate your table from

8. The rock was ____________.
   ___ a. missing its handle ___ b. smooth and flat

9. You will get dirty ____________.
   ___ a. if you elevate your feet ___ b. if you play in the mud

10. If you are cooking for more than two people, ____________.
    ___ a. layer it with some milk ___ b. double the amount of water in the recipe
The Lucky Knife

I’ve devoted my life to studying past generations. Last year, I had a unique chance to work with my uncle. Our job was to find old treasures for a school’s history foundation. He also hired a crew of students. They signed a contract to work with him. He was the boss. The place was strange, though. I dined on many things that I had never tasted before. They had an unusual flavor.

We had been there about a month and hadn’t found anything. One day, I began to dig in the soil. The ground’s layers got wetter. Soon I was digging in the mud. My shovel began to get very heavy. It felt like it had doubled in weight because the ground had absorbed a lot of water.

Finally, I saw something in the mud. It was an old knife! The handle felt smooth in my hand. I elevated it so I could see it better. There was writing on it. “It says it will bring good luck,” my uncle said with a smile. “Why don’t you keep it?”

I put it in my tent. The next day, we found many more things. There were pots, jewelry and weapons. My uncle donated all of the things to a special committee. Many newspapers wrote stories about it. It seemed the knife really did bring good luck!
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How someone found an old knife
   b. A generation of college students
   c. A crew of committee workers digging in the mud
   d. How a smooth knife handle feels

2. All of the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. the college students signed a contract
   b. the author’s uncle worked for a foundation
   c. the items found at the site were donated
   d. the teen worked double the amount of everyone else

3. What is probably true of the teen in the story?
   a. He could not read the writing on the knife.
   b. He held a higher position than the other students.
   c. He had to elevate the knife to see what it was.
   d. He didn’t want to devote his time to history

4. Where did the teen find the knife?
   a. On top of the soil
   b. Under layers of dirt
   c. In the museum
   d. In his boss’s tent

5. Why did the dirt become heavier?
chamber  [ˈtʃeɪmbr] n.
A chamber is an old word for a bedroom.
→ The girl was tired. She went to her chamber for a nap.

deny  [dɪˈnai] v.
To deny something is to say it is not true.
→ The boy denied that he broke the window.

document  [dəˈkəmeɪnt] n.
A document is an official piece of writing.
→ He was given an official document proving he was a citizen.

emphasize  [ɪmˈfəʊsɪz] v.
To emphasize is to give importance or attention to something.
→ She emphasized the key points by circling them in red ink.

fever  [ˈfɛvər] n.
A fever is a high body temperature that people get when they are sick.
→ Lydia had a high fever so she didn’t go to school.

The flu is a type of sickness that makes you feel weak or your body hurt.
→ Since he had the flu, he felt miserable.

freeze  [friːz] v.
To freeze is to become very cold.
→ If you don’t wear your coat in winter, you will freeze.

gesture  [dʒɪˈstɜːr] n.
A gesture is a movement of the hands or body.
→ My teacher makes a lot of gestures when she speaks.

interrupt  [ɪnˈtɜːrpt] v.
To interrupt is to briefly stop someone when they are doing something.
→ My mother interrupted me when I was trying to listen to music.

last  [lɑːst] v.
To last is to continue or go on for an amount of time.
→ The football match lasted for nearly two hours.
likeness  [ˈlaɪknɪs]  n.
Likeness means the state of being like, or resemblance.
→ Michelle bears a strong likeness to her older sister Kate.

moreover  [moʊˈrʌvər]  adv.
Moreover means besides or in addition to something.
→ It’s cold outside. Moreover, the wind is very strong.

perspective  [pərˈspɛktɪv]  n.
A perspective is the way you think about something.
→ The man’s speech gave me a new perspective on our country.

rational  [ˈræʃənl]  adj.
When something is rational, it is normal or practical.
→ It is hard to think in a rational way when you are scared.

recover  [rɪˈkʌvər]  v.
To recover is to go back to normal after something bad happens.
→ I hope the city will recover soon after the flood.

crush  [kraʃ]  v.
To crush something is to break it into small pieces.
→ The boy crushed the glass bottle.

cure  [kjuər]  v.
To cure something is to make it go away or improve.
→ The doctor cured the patient of the fever.

delay  [ˈdeɪli]  v.
To delay something is to keep it from happening or happening on time.
→ The driver delayed the car because of the traffic.

disadvantage  [dɪsədˈvæntɪdʒ]  n.
A disadvantage is something that makes something less useful or effective.
→ The disadvantage of this product is its high price.

advantage  [ˈædəntɪdʒ]  n.
An advantage is something that makes something more useful or effective.
→ The advantage of this product is its long battery life.

essence  [ˈɛsəns]  n.
Essence means the true character or spirit of something.
→ The essence of this book is the story of a young girl’s journey.

thus  [ðəs]  adv.
Thus means as a result or for that reason.
→ The sun was shining. Thus, I wore my sunglasses.
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Jennifer looked for a long time at the girl who looked just like her sister. st _______
2. Even though the noise scared me, I returned to my calm mood. re ____________
3. The man’s speech went on for another thirty minutes. la _______
4. I am quiet in a big crowd of people. s ___
5. My little brother woke up with a really bad hot temperature today. f _______

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

1. My friend said I took her book, ________________.
   ___ a. but I didn’t, so I denied it
   ___ b. so I relied on what she told me
2. When I opened the door, ________________.
   ___ a. I was shocked by what I saw
   ___ b. it made a funny gesture
3. My teacher ________________.
   ___ a. wanted to take a likeness of the class this year
   ___ b. emphasized that students must follow the classroom rules
4. The book was easy for me to read, ________________.
   ___ a. thus I finished it in two days
   ___ b. so I recovered a harder book
5. The things my sister said ________________.
   ___ a. seemed really shy
   ___ b. gave me a new perspective
Exercise 3

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

1. chamber / fever
   He woke up feeling sick and with a high _____________.
   The door to her private ____________ was unlocked.

2. perspective / likeness
   Many people have a different ____________ than me.
   The painting didn’t have much of a ____________ to my dad.

3. rational / document
   The ____________ had to be signed by ten people.
   My brother was too excited to have a ____________ plan.

4. stared / shocked
   The loud noise ____________ me.
   The monkey ____________ at me through the bars.

5. moreover / flu
   I’m not old enough to drive; ____________, it seems kind of scary.
   I’m scared that I might get the ____________ this winter.

6. interrupted / gesture
   The boy made a ____________ to his friends to follow him.
   My sister ran in and ____________ what I was saying.

7. thus / relied
   I trusted the man, so I ____________ on his advice.
   I could not depend on the man; ____________, I had to do it all myself.

8. recovered / lasted
   The basketball game ____________ longer than three hours.
   I was sick, but I ____________ in time to go on the field trip.

9. deny / shy
   The girl at the store was ____________, so she didn’t talk.
   The man did not ____________ that he liked ice cream.

10. emphasized / freeze
    She ____________ the need for good manners.
    Did the flowers ____________ last night due to the snow?
Prince Sam

Sam’s mother cooked at the royal palace. One day, he went to work with her. She emphasized that he should stay in the kitchen. But Sam was bored. Thus, he decided to look around.

He went around a corner. It shocked him to see a boy who had a strong likeness to him. Sam soon recovered. The other boy stared at him. Then he spoke. “Come with me.”

He needed to be rational. But he couldn’t deny that he wanted to go. So he followed the boy to a chamber. “I am Prince Bertram,” the boy said.

Sam felt shy talking to a prince. “I’m Sam.”

“Trade places with me.” The prince said.

“We can’t. My mother will kill me. Moreover, I don’t know anything about being a prince.”

“No one will find out,” the prince interrupted. “We look the same, and even our gestures are the same. It will only last for a week.”

Sam said OK. Soon, Sam’s perspective on being a prince changed. He spent most of his day signing royal documents. At night, the prince’s chamber was cold. He thought he was going to freeze or get sick with a fever or the flu. He was happy when the week ended. So was the prince.

“I didn’t know how to do anything,” the prince said. “I’ve always relied on my servants to do everything for me.”

“I think I like being a regular person,” Sam said. “Being a prince isn’t fun.” So, they both returned to their normal positions and enjoyed their lives more than before.
Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of this story?
   a. A boy who denies that he’s a prince
   b. A student who’s too shy to talk to a prince
   c. How two boys who bore a likeness to each other traded places
   d. A prince who has a rational perspective

2. What happened after Sam ran into the prince?
   a. Sam was too shocked to recover.
   b. The prince stared at Sam.
   c. Sam couldn’t talk; thus, he ran away.
   d. Sam made a gesture.

3. What did Sam think about being a prince?
   a. He thought it was fun while it lasted.
   b. He didn’t like it; moreover, he missed his mother.
   c. He liked to rely on the servants at the palace.
   d. He was afraid he would freeze or get a fever or the flu.

4. What did the Prince miss when he was being Sam?
   a. Sleeping in his own chamber
   b. Having servants do things for him
   c. Signing all of the official documents
   d. People not emphasizing how important he was

5. Why didn’t Sam like the prince’s chamber?
aim  [aim] n.
An aim is a goal someone wants to make happen.
→ My aim is to become a helicopter pilot.

attach  [ətətʃ] v.
To attach is to put two things together.
→ I attached the socks to the clothesline to dry.

bet  [bet] v.
To bet is to risk money on the result of a game or a business.
→ How much will you bet that your horse will win?

carriage  [ˈkærɪdʒ] n.
A carriage is a vehicle pulled by a horse.
→ We took a carriage ride in the park.

classic  [ˈklæsɪk] adj.
If something is classic, it is typical.
→ The athlete made a classic mistake—he started running too soon.

commute  [kəˈmuːt] v.
To commute is to travel a long distance to get to work.
→ I usually commute to work on the train.

confirm  [kənˈfɜːrm] v.
To confirm is to make sure something is correct.
→ Winning the game confirmed that James was a good player.

criticize  [ˈkrɪtɪsaɪz] v.
To criticize is to say you do not like someone or something.
→ He criticized his wife for spending too much money.

differ  [ˈdɪfər] v.
To differ is to not be the same as another person or thing.
→ I differ from my brother: he is short, while I am tall.

expense  [ɪkˈspɛns] n.
An expense is the money that people spend on something.
→ She wrote down all the expenses for her trip.
- **formal** [fɔːrməl] adj.
  If something is formal, it is done in an official way.
  → *It was a formal dinner, so we wore our best clothes.*

- **height** [hæt] n.
  Height is how tall someone or something is.
  → *My height is 168 centimeters.*

- **invent** [ɪnˈvent] v.
  To invent something is to create something that never existed before.
  → *My grandfather has invented some interesting things.*

- **junior** [dʒuˈnɪər] adj.
  If someone is junior in their job, they do not have a lot of power.
  → *When she started at the company, she was only a junior manager.*

- **labor** [ˈleɪbər] n.
  Labor is the act of doing or making something.
  → *Building the house took a lot of labor.*

- **mechanic** [ˈmekənɪk] n.
  A mechanic is someone who fixes vehicles or machines.
  → *We took the car to the mechanic to be fixed.*

- **prime** [praɪm] adj.
  If something is prime, it is the most important one.
  → *Dirty air is a prime cause of illness.*

- **shift** [ʃɪft] v.
  To shift to something is to move into a new place or direction.
  → *He shifted to the other side of the table to eat his breakfast.*

- **signal** [ˈsɪgnaɪl] n.
  A signal is a sound or action that tells someone to do something.
  → *The coach blew his whistle as a signal to begin the game.*

- **sincere** [sɪnˈsɪər] adj.
  When people are sincere, they tell the truth.
  → *He sounded sincere when he apologized to me.*
Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to create something for the first time
   a. aim   b. signal   c. mechanic   d. invent

2. most important
   a. differ   b. junior   c. prime   d. commute

3. to move
   a. attach   b. shift   c. bet   d. confirm

4. cost
   a. carriage   b. expense   c. height   d. labor

5. typical
   a. classic   b. criticize   c. formal   d. sincere

Exercise 2

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

1. I started the job as a low-level manager at the bank.
   j __________

2. The nurse measured how tall I am.
   my h __________

3. Building the house took many hours of work.
   l __________

4. Marcus gave a truthful apology after making the mistake.
   s __________

5. We are going to take a ride in a horse-pulled vehicle.
   c __________
Check (✓) the sentence with the bolded word that makes the better sense.

1. __ a. It is a good idea to bet your money on silly things.
   b. You should go to a mechanic if you have a problem with your car.

2. __ a. Drivers use signals to make their cars go faster.
   b. You should attach a stamp to a letter before you mail it.

3. ___ a. If you and your date differ too much, you might not like each other.
   b. When you confirm the results of the test, you make them better.

4. __ a. It is O.K. to wear sandals to a formal party.
   b. Teachers often criticize lazy students.

5. ___ a. People must pay attention to signals when they are driving.
   b. When you visit a mechanic they will sell you a new car.

6. ___ a. You should wear nice clothing if you go to a formal event.
   b. Good friends like to criticize each other.

7. ___ a. Husbands and wives who differ are often very busy people.
   b. If you commute to work, you have to travel a certain distance.

8. ___ a. It is a good idea to confirm your plans before you travel.
   b. If you attach a large sign to your door, no one will see it.

9. ___ a. If your aim is to learn how to swim, you must get in the water.
   b. Everyone commutes in math class.

10. ___ a. People who have an aim to succeed are very lazy.
    b. When you bet money, you might lose it.
Henry Ford’s Famous Car

My name is Henry Ford, and I invented a car called the Model T. I used to watch carriages on the streets. They fascinated me. Then I got a job as a junior mechanic. My father criticized me. He wanted me to run the farm. But I did not shift my plans.

Then I worked for the Detroit Auto Company. But I wanted to make cars using less labor. That way, there would be fewer expenses. I started the Ford Motor Company in 1903. At first, the company did not do well. But many people were betting on my success. I also had a sincere aim to make a car that anybody could buy.

Then, in 1908, I introduced the Model-T in a formal ceremony. It confirmed that I was right: it was possible to build a car my way!

The Model T differed from other vehicles. Workers could attach different parts for cars or trucks. This saved time. One Model T could be put together in 93 minutes. All of them had the same classic design. They were all the same size and height. The prime reason for doing this was to save money.

Over 19 years, I sold over 15 million Model Ts. This sent a signal to other companies. People would buy cars to commute to work if the price was low enough.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How Ford attached cars and engines
   b. How Ford aimed to build a better car
   c. Why Ford shifted away from carriages
   d. Why Ford bet on the gasoline engine

2. How did the Model T change other car companies?
   a. It confirmed that their expenses were large.
   b. It made workers criticize their bosses about their labor.
   c. It created a signal for them to start making cheaper cars.
   d. It forced car companies to bet on Ford’s success.

3. In paragraph 1, we can infer that ____________.
   a. Ford had a very formal childhood
   b. Ford differed in thought from his father
   c. Ford was not of great height
   d. Ford’s father was sincere

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. the Model-T had a classic design
   b. people would use cars to commute if they weren’t expensive
   c. Ford worked as a junior mechanic
   d. the first vehicle from the Ford Motor Company was a truck

5. What was the prime reason for making the Model T with one design?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
ability [ə'biləti] n.
Ability is the quality of a person being able to do something well.
→ His swimming abilities let him cross the entire lake.

growth [ə'grɪkəltʃər] n.
Agriculture is the growing of food and animals.
→ The farmer studied agriculture in college.

cartoon [kaːtʊn] n.
A cartoon is a funny drawing.
→ Sometimes, people draw cartoons for the newspaper.

celing [sɪ:lɪŋ] n.
The ceiling is the top of a room.
→ He painted the ceiling with a special roller.

convince [kənˌvɪns] v.
To convince someone means to make them sure of something.
→ She convinced me to buy the house.

curious [ˈkjuəriəs] adj.
When you are curious about something, you want to know more about it.
→ I opened up the clock because I was curious about how it worked.

delay [dɪˈleɪ] v.
To delay means to wait to do something.
→ I was delayed at the airport for over two hours.

diary [ˈdaɪərɪ] n.
A diary is a book in which people write their personal experiences.
→ I do not let anybody read my diary.

element [eləˈment] n.
An element of something is a particular part of it.
→ Tackling an opponent is Johnny’s favorite element of American football.

faith [fɛɪθ] n.
When people have faith in something, they believe in it and trust it.
→ The sick girl had faith in doctors. She knew they would make her better.
grain  [grein]  n.
Grain is food crops such as wheat, corn, rice or oats.
→ The farmer planted two fields of grain this year.

greet  [gri:t]  v.
To greet someone means to meet and welcome them.
→ When my friend came over, I greeted him at the door.

investigate  [invɛstəɡeit]  v.
To investigate means to search for something or learn about it.
→ The detective went to investigate the crime.

joy  [dʒɔɪ]  n.
Joy is a feeling you get when you are really happy.
→ I love baseball. I feel joy when I play.

label  [ˈleɪbəl]  n.
A label is a tag that tells about something.
→ The label on the back of your shirt will tell you what size it is.

monk  [mɑŋk]  n.
A monk is a religious person who lives a simple life.
→ The monks knew a lot about religion.

odd  [əd]  adj.
When something is odd, it is unusual.
→ Her cat is odd. It walks on two feet.

pause  [poʊz]  v.
To pause means to stop doing something for a while.
→ Since she was so hungry, she paused to make a snack.

priest  [priːst]  n.
A priest is a person trained to perform religious duties.
→ The priest taught us about God.

profession  [prəˈfesʃən]  n.
A profession is a person’s job.
→ He loved sailing, so he chose to work on ships as a profession.
Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. investigate
   a. to search for
   b. to meet
   c. to stop
   d. to make someone sure

2. element
   a. the top of a room
   b. a funny drawing
   c. a tag
   d. a part of something

3. odd
   a. a religious man
   b. wanting to know more
   c. not normal
   d. a happy feeling

4. priest
   a. a private book
   b. a person trained to perform religious duties
   c. food crops
   d. a funny drawing

5. label
   a. things you do well
   b. a tag that tells about something
   c. your job
   d. a particular part of something

6. pause
   a. to search for
   b. to meet
   c. to stop
   d. to make someone sure

7. agriculture
   a. growing food
   b. believing in something
   c. not normal
   d. wanting to know more

8. diary
   a. a job
   b. food crops
   c. the top of a room
   d. a private book

9. faith
   a. a happy feeling
   b. things you do well
   c. a tag
   d. belief in something

10. curious
    a. the business of farming
    b. wanting to know more
    c. a religious man
    d. things you do well
Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. joy / odd
   The boy was full of __________ when his new brother was born.
   The store was __________. It was only open one day a week.

2. faith / diary
   The girl writes in her __________ every night.
   The boy’s __________ in his father was strong.

3. cartoons / profession
   The __________ in this book make me laugh.
   I want to get involved in a __________ where I am helping others.

4. convinced / greeted
   I __________ my new neighbors for the first time.
   She __________ me that she was right.

5. label / abilities
   The __________ on my jacket says “do not wash.”
   The smart child had many __________ when it came to math.

Circle two words that are related in each group.

1. a. agriculture     b. label     c. grain     d. odd
2. a. diary         b. abilities   c. monk      d. priest
3. a. faith         b. curious    c. investigate d. greet
4. a. delay         b. ceiling    c. joy        d. pause
5. a. greet         b. curious    c. profession d. odd
A young priest was always sad. He was good at his profession, but he still had no joy. He visited a group of wise monks.

When he got to the monks' house, they greeted him and let him in. The monks asked the priest, "What is the matter?" The priest said, "I should be happy, but I am not. I don't know what to do." The wise monks paused for a minute. Then one said, "We are convinced of your faith. You are a very good priest. But to find joy, you have to do more. Above all, investigate the elements of your life that you love." The priest thought that this answer was odd, but he was curious.

The next day, the priest thought about his abilities. He got a few ideas, and he did not want to delay any longer. He liked to draw, so he made some cartoons. He also liked to write, so he started a diary. He was interested in agriculture, so he planted some grains. He made jam from berries. He made his own labels to put on the jars of jam. He painted his ceiling. The priest learned something. It is not too hard to be happy after all. All one has to do is find things they like doing, and do them!
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why monks have faith in God
   b. How a priest finds joy
   c. How to investigate odd answers
   d. Why a priest did not like his profession

2. Why did the priest go to the monks?
   a. Because he was convinced that he was a fine priest
   b. Because he wanted to greet them
   c. Because he wanted their help
   d. Because he wanted to tell them how happy he became

3. After the priest talked to the monks, what did he think about?
   a. His abilities
   b. His curious job
   c. His pauses
   d. His delays

4. According to the passage, all the following are true of the priest EXCEPT
   ________________.
   a. he painted his ceiling
   b. he tried agriculture and planted grains
   c. he drew cartoons
   d. he forgot to put labels on his jam

5. Why did the priest get a diary?
   ________________
adopt [ədəpt] v.
To adopt someone is to make them as a part of one's own family.
→ The girl was adopted by the couple when she was three.

beg [beg] v.
To beg is to ask for something one really wants.
→ The man begged for some money.

beyond [beyond] prep.
If A is beyond B, A is farther away.
→ John's house is beyond that lake.

costume [kəsˈtuːm] n.
A costume is a set of clothes people wear for a particular occasion.
→ The woman wore a mask with her costume.

exclaim [ɪkˈskleɪm] v.
To exclaim is to say something loudly, usually due to being excited.
→ “Look at her dress!” Sara exclaimed.

extend [ɪkˈstend] v.
To extend is to stretch out or reach.
→ The boy extended his hand to catch the ball.

fool [fʊl] n.
A fool is someone who makes unwise choices.
→ The girl was a fool for playing too close to the water.

forbid [fɔːrˈbɪd] v.
To forbid is to tell someone they cannot do something.
→ My father forbids watching TV while we're eating dinner.

illustrate [ɪləˈstreɪt] v.
To illustrate is to show something by drawing a picture.
→ The executive illustrated the decreasing profits of the company.

indeed [ɪndɪd] adv.
Indeed means truly or really.
→ The birthday party was indeed fun last night.
interpret [ɪntərˈprɪt] v.
To interpret is to explain what something means.
→ The woman interpreted what her co-worker was trying to say.

kindly [ˈkaɪndli] adv.
If people do something kindly, they do it in a nice way.
→ The stranger kindly cared for the hurt man.

motive [ˈməutɪv] n.
A motive is the reason someone does something.
→ His motive for studying so hard is to get into a good college.

nest [nest] n.
A nest is a place where a bird lays its eggs.
→ The bird laid her eggs in the nest that she made.

origin [ˈɒrədʒɪn] n.
The origin of someone or something is where they come from.
→ The origin of the honey that we eat is from a beehive.

reception [rɪˈsepʃən] n.
A reception is a party to welcome a person or celebrate an event.
→ We all danced and had a good time at the wedding reception.

reject [rɪˈdʒekt] v.
To reject is to refuse something because you do not want it.
→ The girl rejected the broken cup.

silence [ˈsaɪlns] n.
Silence is complete quiet.
→ The man asked for silence while he worked on the problem.

stream [strɪm] n.
A stream is a small river.
→ The boy caught a fish in the stream.

tone [toun] n.
Tone is the sound of someone’s voice. It shows how they feel.
→ My father’s tone told me I had broken the rule.
Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to tell or explain meaning
   a. adopt  b. exclaim  c. interpret  d. reject
2. a person without sense
   a. fool  b. nest  c. stream  d. vitamin
3. clothes that people wear for a particular occasion
   a. motive  b. neat  c. costume  d. tone
4. to reach or put out
   a. beg  b. extend  c. forbid  d. silence
5. in a kind way
   a. beyond  b. illustrate  c. indeed  d. kindly

Exercise 2

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

1. When I found the lost cat, _____________.
   ___ a. I asked my mom if we could adopt it
   ___ b. I extended my hurt foot

2. When I visit other countries, _____________.
   ___ a. I usually tell them how much better my country is than theirs
   ___ b. someone has to interpret what I say

3. Not having enough money _____________.
   ___ a. can put you beyond the forest
   ___ b. can indeed be a big problem

4. At the start of class, _____________.
   ___ a. the teacher kindly asked for us to stop talking
   ___ b. the teacher exclaimed the lesson

5. The woman wanted to go to Africa. _____________.
   ___ a. The tone of her voice was angry
   ___ b. Her motive was to help people
Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>illustrate</th>
<th>fool</th>
<th>origin</th>
<th>rejected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>costume</td>
<td>begged</td>
<td>forbids</td>
<td>stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silence</td>
<td>reception</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. We had a big ____________ to welcome my grandmother home from the hospital.

2. The man was a ____________ for crossing the street without looking.

3. A friend asked me to ____________ the book she wrote because I am an artist.

4. I sewed feathers on my ____________ for the play.

5. My teacher ____________ my paper because I didn’t follow the directions.

6. I like being alone in the forest because of the ____________ that’s around me.

7. The boy who stole the bread ____________ me not to tell.

8. Some fish swim up a ____________ to lay their eggs.

9. We learned about the ____________ of the Statue of Liberty.

10. My sister ____________ anyone to come in her room without asking first.
Mrs. May and the Green Girl

One morning, people from a small town found a little girl by a stream. She seemed to be wearing a green costume. As the people got closer, they saw that the girl's skin was green!

“Oh my!” The people exclaimed. “What if her motive for coming to our town is bad? What if she has a strange origin?”

An old woman kindly went to her. “Look how scared she is. Please,” she begged. “Do not reject her. I will adopt her.”

There was silence until the judge spoke. “I don’t know,” he said in a worried tone. “But we cannot forbid you. I indeed hope you’re not being a fool.”

Mrs. May extended her hand to the girl. “Come with me. I won’t hurt you.”

The girl spoke a language Mrs. May didn’t know. But she was able to interpret what the girl was trying to say. Sometimes the girl drew pictures to illustrate what she meant.

The green girl was from a place far beyond the sun. There, people lived in nests built in trees. They only ate green leaves, which made their skin green.

“Well, you can’t just eat leaves,” Mrs. May said. She fed the green girl home-cooked meals, and soon the girl wasn’t green anymore. The people had a huge reception to welcome her as a citizen of the town.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A reception for an old woman
   b. A girl who liked to find nests in the trees
   c. The people in the land beyond the sunset
   d. How a woman kindly took care of a girl

2. What are the people trying to do to the green girl?
   a. Beg her to jump into the stream
   b. Make her leave
   c. Forbid her to stay with Mrs. May
   d. Interpret what she was trying to say

3. What is true of the green girl in the story?
   a. She was good at drawing illustrating about what she meant.
   b. She was indeed there to bring bad luck.
   c. Her costume turned her skin green.
   d. She asked Mrs. May to adopt her.

4. Why did Mrs. May extend her hand to the green girl?
   a. To tell the girl that she was a fool
   b. To show that she indeed had good motives
   c. To exclaim that she didn’t want to adopt her
   d. To silence the crowd from hurting the girl

5. Why did the town judge speak in a worried tone?
accomplish /əkˈmplɪʃ/ v.
To accomplish something means to finish it.
→ He accomplished his goal of running ten miles.

approve /əprəv/ v.
To approve of something means you like it or are happy about it.
→ Her co-workers approved her new plan.

approximate /əprəˈkɑːmɪt/ adj.
Approximate means to be close to an exact amount, number or time.
→ My approximate height is two meters.

barrier /ˈbærɪər/ n.
A barrier is something that is in your way.
→ The Great Wall was a barrier between China and its enemies.

detect /ˈdɛkt/ v.
To detect something means to notice or find something.
→ The boy ran to the kitchen when he detected the smell of cookies.

duty /ˈdjuːti/ n.
A duty is something that a person has to do.
→ It is parents’ duty to take care of their children.

elementary /ˈeləməntəri/ adj.
When something is elementary, it is the first or most simple thing.
→ Children go to elementary school before high school.

failure /ˈfeɪljuər/ n.
A failure happens when you do not do something right.
→ My cooking ended in failure because I burned the food.

gradual /ˈɡrædʒʊəl/ adj.
When something is gradual, it happens slowly.
→ Children learn to read at a gradual pace. They do not learn right away.

immigrant /ɪmˈɡrænt/ n.
An immigrant is a person who moves to a different country.
→ My parents were immigrants. They came from Poland.
**insert** [ɪnsərt] v.
To *insert* something means to put it in something else.
→ *The mailman inserted the letter into the mailbox.*

**instant** [ɪnˈstænt] n.
An *instant* is a very short amount of time.
→ *A microwave oven cooks food in an instant.*

**poverty** [ˈpɜrəti] n.
*Poverty* is the state of being poor.
→ *Poverty is a problem in many countries around the world.*

**pretend** [prɪˈtend] v.
To *pretend* means to make believe something is real.
→ *The boy liked to pretend he was a king.*

**rank** [ræŋk] n.
A person’s *rank* is their place in an order of people.
→ *The man got to the rank of captain in the navy.*

**recognition** [rɪˈkægnɪʃən] n.
*Recognition* is getting praise from other people.
→ *The hero got recognition for his brave deed.*

**refrigerate** [rɪˈfrɪdʒəreɪt] v.
To *refrigerate* something means to make it cold.
→ *Grocery stores refrigerate fruit to make it last long.*

**rent** [rɛnt] n.
*Rent* is the money people pay to someone to live in a certain place.
→ *To live in this house, I have to pay rent at the start of each month.*

**retire** [rɪˈtaɪər] v.
To *retire* is to leave a job, usually because of old age.
→ *My father is sixty-five years old. He is about to retire from work.*

**statistic** [stəˈtɪstɪk] n.
A *statistic* is a number that tells a fact about something.
→ *The statistics showed that we did just as well this year as last year.*
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I need to make cold the warm soda.
   refri ____________
2. The numbers that tells a fact show it is more dangerous to ride in a car than an airplane.
   stat ____________
3. His father would agree with and like his plans to go to college.
   app ____________
4. It makes me sad that so many people suffer having no money.
   pov ____________
5. I could not get past the thing that was in my way.
   bar ____________
6. She does not have a dog, but she likes to make believe that she does.
   pre ____________
7. Watering the plants is my thing I have to do.
   du ____________
8. The loud noise made her wake up in a very short amount of time.
   an in ____________
9. To open the lock, put in the key.
   i ____________
10. He will have to leave if he does not pay the money to live here.
    r ____________
Check (✓) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1.  a. Learning Spanish was a gradual process for me.  
    b. The boy retired his mother.

2.  a. The bottle fell and broke in an instant.  
    b. I accomplish sleeping before I go to bed.

3.  a. Four is the approximate number of forty.  
    b. The old man retired from his job.

4.  a. It is not always easy to accomplish hard goals.  
    b. The racecar won by going at a gradual speed.

5.  a. Peanuts are an instant to grow and eat.  
    b. His approximate height is two meters.

Exercise 3

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

My new friend is an 1______________ who came from Italy. He goes to the same 2______________ school that I do. He does not know many English words. Having to learn new words is a hard 3______________ for him to get past. When he says things wrong, he feels like a 4______________. I tell him not to worry. Soon he will know English very well. When I help him learn, he is happy and gives me 5______________ for my good deed.
My name is Albert Einstein. Many people know about the great things I’ve accomplished. But I had many barriers before I became famous.

I was born in Germany. When I was in elementary school, I already knew about math and statistics. When I was a boy, I pretended to be a great scientist. I loved school, but my life at home was hard. My father lost his job, so my family lived in poverty. We could not pay the rent in Germany. We became immigrants and went to Italy. I finished high school and went to college in Switzerland.

After college, I began writing about science. I did not reach success in an instant, though. At first, other scientists did not approve of my work. They thought I was a failure. Rising to the rank of an admired scientist was a gradual process. Soon, people started to notice that I was right. At last, I began to get some recognition.

I showed how to find the approximate size of very big things, like stars. I also detected and explained the movement of very small things, like atoms. And for fun, I made a machine that could refrigerate food by inserting heat. I never retired. It was my duty to keep working. I overcame many hard times, and I will be remembered for my important works.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How Einstein got instant recognition
   b. Why Einstein was a failure at first
   c. How Einstein got past barriers to accomplish many great things
   d. Why Einstein pretended to be sick while in elementary school

2. Why did Einstein’s family become immigrants?
   a. They were unhappy about new developments in math and statistics.
   b. They couldn’t pay their rent in Germany and had to leave.
   c. His parents didn’t want him to stay in school.
   d. They wanted Einstein to go to college in Switzerland.

3. Why was Einstein’s rise in the ranks of scientists gradual?
   a. Einstein did not write down his ideas.
   b. Einstein’s ideas could not be proven.
   c. Other scientists already knew about his ideas.
   d. Other scientists didn’t approve of his ideas at first.

4. According to the passage, all the following are true about Einstein EXCEPT
   ____________.
   a. he found the approximate size of stars
   b. he refrigerated food by inserting heat as a power source
   c. he had a duty to retire
   d. he detected the movement of atoms

5. Why did Albert’s family live in poverty?

__________________________
__________________________
astronaut [ˈæstrənɔːt] n.
An astronaut is a person that goes into outer space.
→ The astronaut was walking on the moon.

awake [əˈweɪk] adj.
When you are awake, you are not asleep.
→ Sometimes I lay awake in bed because I am not tired.

courage [ˈkɔːridʒ] n.
When you have courage, you are not afraid.
→ The man had the courage to touch the lion.

float [fləut] v.
To float is to move on top of water without sinking.
→ The boy's toy boat floated in the pool.

grant [ɡrænt] v.
To grant something is to allow someone to have it.
→ The teacher granted us a break after studying hard all day.

gravity [ˈɡrævəti] n.
Gravity is the force that makes things fall to Earth.
→ There is no gravity in space.

jewel [dʒuːəl] n.
A jewel is a beautiful stone that is worth a lot of money.
→ A diamond is one of the most expensive jewels in the world.

miner [ˈmɪnər] n.
A miner is a person who works in a mine.
→ The miner was looking for gold.

mineral [ˈmɪnərəl] n.
A mineral is a type of substance found in the Earth.
→ Rocks are made up of different kinds of minerals.

participate [pərˈtɪsəpət] v.
To participate is to take part in something.
→ The students participated in the school play.
permission (permission) n.
Permission means the act of allowing the doing of something.
→ I have permission to drive my mom’s car.

pour (pour) v.
To pour a liquid means to make it come out of a container.
→ I poured some milk into my sister’s cup.

presence (presence) n.
Someone or something’s presence is the fact they are there.
→ The presence of dark clouds meant it would rain.

raw (raw) adj.
If a material is raw, it is natural and has not been processed.
→ The company dumped raw sewage into the river.

satellite (satellite) n.
A satellite is something that is sent into space to get information.
→ The satellite was traveling around the earth.

scale (scale) n.
The scale of something is its size, especially when it is very large.
→ I was surprised by the scale of the buildings in the downtown area.

skip (skip) v.
To skip something is to not do it.
→ He skipped work to get more sleep.

stretch (stretch) v.
To stretch is to make your arms or legs reach out.
→ She stretched her body before exercising.

telescope (telescope) n.
A telescope is a tool people use to look at the stars.
→ With a telescope, you can see the moon and stars easily.

underground (underground) adv.
When something is underground, it is below the surface of the Earth.
→ Subway trains travel underground.
### Exercise 1

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

1. permission
   - a. to not be scared
   - b. the act of allowing the doing of something
   - c. to not be asleep
   - d. something sent into space

2. scale
   - a. size
   - b. below the earth
   - c. a chemical
   - d. an expensive stone

3. courage
   - a. to be alert
   - b. the act of allowing the doing of something
   - c. to take part in an activity
   - d. bravery

4. satellite
   - a. to not do something
   - b. something sent into space
   - c. to take part in an activity
   - d. the act of allowing the doing of something

5. pour
   - a. a chemical in the earth
   - b. a tool for looking
   - c. to move liquid
   - d. to be afraid

6. raw
   - a. a tool for looking
   - b. natural
   - c. a man in space
   - d. something in a place

7. telescope
   - a. a tube for water
   - b. a spirit
   - c. a tool for looking
   - d. a man in space

8. awake
   - a. to not do something
   - b. not asleep
   - c. not afraid
   - d. the act of allowing the doing of something

9. gravity
   - a. a chart of numbers
   - b. a spirit
   - c. to move on top of water
   - d. a powerful force

10. presence
    - a. a man in space
    - b. a worker in a mine
    - c. a spirit
    - d. the fact of being present
Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. **angels / astronauts**
   - The movie had ____________ flying in heaven and singing beautiful songs.
   - I watched a TV show about how people trained to become ____________.

2. **participate / satellite**
   - Russia was the first country to send a ____________ into space.
   - The teacher asked all of us to ____________ in writing the story.

3. **grants / permission**
   - My mother gave me ____________ to attend the party.
   - The man at the door ____________ people permission to enter the building.

4. **jewels / minerals**
   - We are studying ____________ that we use in everyday life.
   - The woman keeps her ____________ in a safe place.

5. **telescope / pipe**
   - The water ____________ broke, and now the street is flooded.
   - Thomas got a ____________ from his grandfather on his birthday.

---

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

**WORD BANK**

jewel    participate    permission    underground    awake

One day I saw an ad in the newspaper. It was for a treasure hunt in some ____________ caves. I really wanted to ____________, but I had to get my parents’ ____________. They said I could do it. The night before the hunt, I was ____________ all night long. I kept wondering what we’d be looking for. Maybe it would be a big ____________ or gold. When I got to the hunt, there were a lot of other kids there. We were given maps. Each map led to a different place. My treasure turned out to be a book called *Treasure Island*. I was a little disappointed. But I had fun looking for it!
From the Earth to the Stars

Jeremy was from a family of miners. Like them, he worked underground during the day. His job was to gather raw minerals and jewels. Each night after work, he lay awake in an open field. With his telescope, he looked at the stars. He was amazed by the scale of space. He wished someday he might travel there.

One day there was an accident in the mine. Water poured into the mine. Everything was dark. Jeremy stretched out and grabbed a piece of wood. It kept him from sinking. Jeremy felt a presence nearby.

“I am an angel,” said a voice.

“What?” Jeremy exclaimed.

“You must never come underground again. Have the courage to make your wishes come true.”

For a long time he floated in silence. Then he heard other voices. The other miners were coming to rescue him.

The next day Jeremy skipped work. He decided to become an astronaut. For the next two years, he studied hard. One day, he was given permission to participate in a mission to space. His wish had been granted.

His spaceship left the ground. It went higher until there was no more gravity. He saw satellites floating next to the ship.

Then Jeremy saw a beautiful angel outside his spaceship. It smiled at Jeremy. For some minutes, Jeremy could not speak. Finally, he said, “Thank you.”
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why satellites are useful
   b. How a man escaped gravity
   c. Why a telescope is a useful thing
   d. How a miner became an astronaut

2. Why did Jeremy stop going underground?
   a. It kept him awake all night long.
   b. He could not find any jewels or minerals.
   c. An angel told him to stop working there and make his dreams come true.
   d. He stopped having the courage to skip work.

3. In the second paragraph, we can infer that Jeremy ____________.
   a. did not know how to float
   b. could not see the angel
   c. broke the pipe by accident
   d. felt the presence of the workers

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. Jeremy was granted permission to leave the mine
   b. Jeremy used a telescope to watch the stars
   c. Jeremy stretched out to grab the wood
   d. Jeremy was amazed by the scale of space

5. What did Jeremy participate in after finishing astronaut school?

   ________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________
alarm [əlˈɑːrm] n.
An alarm is something that warns people of danger.
→ When the students heard the fire alarm, they left the building.

apart [əˈpɑːrt] adv.
When people or things are apart, they are not close together.
→ The couple decided to live apart from each other.

arrest [əˈrest] v.
To arrest someone means to catch them for doing something bad.
→ The man was arrested for breaking the law.

award [əˈwɔrd] n.
An award is a prize someone gets for doing something well.
→ He got an award for having the best grades in class.

breed [brɪd] n.
A breed is a group of animals within a species.
→ I like small dog breeds, such as terriers.

bucket [ˈbʌkit] n.
A bucket is a round container to put things in.
→ I filled the bucket with water.

contest [ˈkɒntest] n.
A contest is a game or a race.
→ The girls had a contest to see who could jump higher.

convict [kənˈvɪkt] v.
To convict someone means to prove that they did a bad thing.
→ He was convicted of the crime and sent to jail.

garage [ˈɡærɑːɡ] n.
A garage is the part of a house where people put their cars.
→ My car does not get dirty because I keep it in the garage.

journalist [dʒəˈrɒnɪlist] n.
A journalist is a person who writes news stories.
→ The journalist took notes for a story he was writing.
pup [pʌp] n.
A pup is a young dog.
→ All the girl wanted for her birthday was a pup.

qualify [kwɒləfaɪ] v.
To qualify is to get, or to be declared, adequate or good enough.
→ He qualified to go to the final match by beating the opponent.

repair [rɪˈpeər] v.
To repair something is to fix it.
→ I repaired the flat tire on my car.

resume [rɪˈzuːm] v.
To resume something means to start it again after taking a break.
→ I put the newspaper down to eat breakfast. Then I resumed reading.

rob [rɒb] v.
To rob a person or place is to take their property by using force.
→ A thief has robbed me of my passport.

slip [slɪp] v.
To slip means to slide and fall down.
→ The man slipped on the wet floor.

somewhat [sʌmˈhəʊt] adv.
Somewhat means to some degree, but not to a large degree.
→ James was somewhat upset when he had to move some boxes.

stable [ˈsteɪbl] adj.
When something is stable, it will not fall over.
→ The chair is stable. Its legs are strong.

tissue [ˈtɪʃuː] n.
A tissue is a soft piece of paper people use to wipe their noses.
→ There was a box of tissue on the table.

yard [jɑːrd] n.
A yard is the ground just outside of a person’s house.
→ The girls jumped rope in the yard.
Part A Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. repair
   a. to fix
   b. to start after a break
   c. to slide and fall
   d. to catch a bad person

2. tissue
   a. a soft paper
   b. a machine that blows air
   c. a news writer
   d. a container with wheels

3. pup
   a. a place for a car
   b. a prize
   c. a baby dog
   d. a game or race

4. resume
   a. to slide and fall
   b. to start after a break
   c. to prove
   d. to fix

5. stable
   a. a little bit
   b. a place for a car
   c. type of animal
   d. will not fall

Part B Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a place to put a car
   a. stable
   b. bucket
   c. alarm
   d. garage

2. to prove someone did a bad thing
   a. somewhat
   b. repair
   c. convict
   d. resume

3. not close together
   a. apart
   b. arrest
   c. slip
   d. qualify

4. a type of animal
   a. tissue
   b. breed
   c. yard
   d. contest

5. a news writer
   a. pup
   b. journalist
   c. award
   d. qualify
Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Be careful not to slip on the ice.
   ___ b. I hope my yard is ready to eat.

2. ___ a. I made a cake with my stable.
   ___ b. The man robbed the store of over 200 dollars.

3. ___ a. The boy carried sand in his bucket.
   ___ b. He used the contest to clean the floor.

4. ___ a. The award for winning the game is a new toy.
   ___ b. The boy pulled the car apart by washing it.

5. ___ a. The mother arrested dinner for her family.
   ___ b. An alarm sounds to warn us of a fire.

6. ___ a. The stable tree did not fall in the wind.
   ___ b. She slipped the table after dinner.

7. ___ a. My dog likes to play in the yard.
   ___ b. The man was upset after he robbed himself.

8. ___ a. I fell down and got hurt as an award.
   ___ b. I won the contest because I was the fastest runner.

9. ___ a. China and Mexico are far apart.
   ___ b. The alarm washed away the dirt.

10. ___ a. The bucket wrote down every word.
    ___ b. If you steal, the police will arrest you.
The Farm Festival

Once there was a farm. Many animals lived there. One day, they had a contest in the yard. They were going to race from the barn to the farmer’s garage. The barn and the garage were far apart. It would be a long race. The winner qualified to win a bag full of apples as an award.

But the race did not start well. The cart with all the apples was not stable, and the animals had to repair it. Then the pup knocked over the apples. The pig yelled, “We are going to slip! We must clean up this mess.” The pup felt bad, and she began to cry. The dog gave her a tissue to wipe her tears.

Then the race resumed. But the duck tried to rob them and take all the apples. The cat said, “I will have you arrested!” The duck said, “You can’t convict me! You can’t prove I took it.” The race stopped yet again.

The animals tried to race one more time. Then they heard an alarm coming from the barn. There was a fire! They got buckets of water to put out the fire. A journalist came to write a story about the festival and the race. The horse told her, “I am a special breed of horse. I would have won the race easily.” The pig said, “It was somewhat hard to have the race. But we had fun. That is what’s important!”
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why contests have awards
   b. How a special breed of racehorse would’ve won the race
   c. Why animals have to repair things on a farm
   d. How animals had trouble during a race

2. When the cart with the apples fell over, why did the animals stop running?
   a. Because they did not want to slip on the apples
   b. Because they had to find tissue
   c. Because they did not want to resume the race
   d. Because the yard was far apart

3. What did the duck do wrong?
   a. He was arrested and convicted of stealing a bag of money.
   b. He stole the bucket.
   c. He tried to steal the award.
   d. He set the garage on fire.

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT _____________.
   a. the alarm sounded when there was a fire
   b. the animals were somewhat angry
   c. the cart was not stable
   d. a journalist wrote about the festival

5. How far was the race going to be?


alike [əˈlaɪk] adj.
If two things or people are alike, they are similar in some way.
→ People often think my sister and I look alike.

annoy [əˈnɔɪ] v.
To annoy someone means to bother them.
→ The flies buzzing around John’s head annoyed him very much.

architecture [ˌɑːr.kəˈtek.tʃər] n.
Architecture is the style or way a building is made.
→ The architecture of the church is amazing.

artificial [ɔːr.təˈfɪʃəl] adj.
If something is artificial, it is made to look like something natural.
→ That soccer field has artificial grass, but it looks real.

chain [teɪn] n.
A chain is a series of connected loops often used to keep things in place.
→ The scary dog was secured with a chain.

distinct [dɪstɪŋkt] adj.
If something is distinct, it is easily noticed or different from other things.
→ That girl has distinct pink hair.

distinguish [dɪstɪŋˈwɪʃ] v.
To distinguish is to recognize differences between things.
→ The twins look exactly the same. It is hard to distinguish between them.

dust [dʌst] n.
Dust is very tiny pieces of dirt or other matter.
→ In the old house, the dust was thick on the floor and chairs.

excitement [ɪksəˈtɪmt] n.
Excitement means to feel a lot of happiness about something.
→ Did you see the excitement in her when the team scored?

heal [hiːl] v.
To heal means to make a part of the body healthy again after injury.
→ After my broken arm heals, I can play baseball again.
**inherit** [inhærɪt] **v.**
To inherit is to get something from someone who has died.
→ She inherited her mother's gold earrings.

**manner** [mænʌr] **n.**
A manner is the way someone does something.
→ His manner of not looking at someone while speaking, is a bit rude.

**mount** [maunt] **v.**
Something mounts when it becomes stronger over time.
→ His fear mounted as the monster crawled out from under his bed.

**roof** [ru:f] **n.**
A roof is the outside top part of a building.
→ The roof was covered with snow.

**shortage** [ʃɔːrdʒ] **n.**
A shortage is a lack of something you need or want.
→ Since there was a shortage of food, people were hungry.

**solid** [səldid] **adj.**
If something is solid, it is made of firm material.
→ The safe looked to be quite solid.

**stock** [stɒk] **n.**
A stock is a stored amount of something.
→ They keep a stock of rice so they'll always have something to eat.

**substance** [səbstæns] **n.**
A substance is any specific material or mixture of materials.
→ Water is an important substance for all living things.

**tomb** [tʌm] **n.**
A tomb is a grave where a dead person is buried.
→ Their whole family is buried inside the tomb.

**wound** [wu:nd] **n.**
A wound is an injury to the body.
→ He had many wounds after the car accident.
Part A Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. architecture / substance
   The airport’s _______________ consisted of large curved windows and wide hallways.
   If you mix water and flour, you will create a sticky _______________

2. alike / artificial
   Because they had plastic leaves, the flowers were clearly _______________.
   Though they were made in different years, those cars look _______________

3. shortage / stock
   They need a large _______________ of wood to burn in the winter.
   The water _______________ left several areas with nothing to drink.

4. distinct / distinguish
   The _______________ smell of fresh cookies came from our house.
   I couldn’t _______________ which of the black bags was mine.

5. roof / tomb
   The cat slowly walked across the steep _______________.
   They laid the body inside the cold dark _______________.

Part B Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. the top of a building
   a. dust   b. roof   c. tomb   d. chain

2. an injury to the body
   a. substance   b. distinct   c. wound   d. artificial

3. a feeling of happiness
   a. excitement   b. inherit   c. manner   d. architecture

4. a stored amount
   a. shortage   b. manner   c. alike   d. stock

5. someone who steals
   a. annoy   b. excitement   c. mount   d. thief
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The lawyer said that Jane would be given her uncle's house after he died.
inhe______

2. The police thought my brother was a person who steals.
thi____

3. The wind blew the tiny pieces of dirt along the street.
d______

4. Tom used a series of connected loops to pull his truck.
ch______

5. The bandages helped the cut on his arm to become well after injury.
h______

6. The fall left a painful injury to my left leg.
wo______

7. Their excitement continued to grow stronger as they talked about the vacation.
m______

8. My sister likes to bother me when I’m sleeping.
a______

9. His head is so hard. It feels like it’s made out of firm steel.
s______

10. She explained the homework in a calm way.
m______
The Clever Thief

A new king inherited a lot of gold. He loved his gold very much. He even wanted to keep it after he died. Therefore, he had a large tomb built for himself and his riches.

However, the tomb’s builder had a plan. Most of the stones were solid, but he put one special stone on the roof. It was made of a lighter substance.

When the tomb was done, the king moved in his stock of gold. One night, the builder went to the tomb. His excitement mounted. Because all the stones looked alike, he had left a distinct mark on the artificial block. The mark helped him distinguish the difference in the architecture.

The builder lifted the stone. Using a chain, he climbed into the tomb. He filled his pockets with gold.

The builder followed this manner night after night. Soon, the king noticed a shortage in his gold. This annoyed the king.

At last he hired a guard to hide inside the tomb. When the builder entered the tomb, the guard wounded him. He climbed a pole to the roof. The builder left drops of blood in the dust. The guard followed them and caught him.

When the builder healed, he explained to the king that he didn’t keep any of the gold. He had given it all away to the poor.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. The manner in which a king inherited his riches
   b. Different kinds of architecture
   c. How a builder tricked a king
   d. Why a tomb had a large pole

2. What distinguished the artificial block from the real blocks?
   a. A distinct mark on one of the blocks
   b. The different color of its substance
   c. The amount of dust on it
   d. The solid gold pieces in it

3. How did the king know his gold was missing?
   a. He found a chain in the tomb.
   b. There was a hole in the roof.
   c. There was a shortage of guards.
   d. His stock of gold had decreased.

4. The builder was caught because ____________________________.
   a. he and another man looked alike
   b. he mounted the wrong tomb
   c. a guard wounded him
   d. he stopped to heal the king's wound

5. Why was the king annoyed?

   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Word</strong></th>
<th><strong>Definition</strong></th>
<th><strong>Example</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>bath</strong></td>
<td>n. A bath is water in a tub. People take a bath to get clean. → After playing in the dirt, the boy took a bath.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bend</strong></td>
<td>v. To bend is to move something so it is not straight. → Lee bent over and picked up the paper on the ground.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chew</strong></td>
<td>v. To chew is to move your mouth to break up food. → I always chew my food carefully before swallowing it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>disabled</strong></td>
<td>adj. When a person is disabled, they cannot do what a normal person can do. → The disabled man used a wheelchair to move around.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fantastic</strong></td>
<td>adj. If something is fantastic, it is really good. → The student did a fantastic job on his project and got an award.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>fiction</strong></td>
<td>n. Fiction is a story that is not true. → I enjoy reading works of fiction because they are very entertaining.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>flag</strong></td>
<td>n. A flag is a piece of colored cloth that represents something. → Our country has a beautiful flag.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>inspect</strong></td>
<td>v. To inspect is to look at something carefully. → The mechanic inspected our car to see if it had any problems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>journal</strong></td>
<td>n. A journal is a type of magazine that deals with an academic subject. → Mi-young was busy working on an article for an art journal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>liquid</strong></td>
<td>n. A liquid is a substance that is neither solid nor gas. → Water is the most important liquid for life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
marvel  [ˈmɑːvəl]  v.
To marvel at something is to feel surprise and interest in it.
→ We marveled at her excellent piano playing.

nutrient  [ˈnjuːtrɪənt]  n.
A nutrient is something that a living thing needs to keep it alive.
→ Vegetables are full of important nutrients.

overcome  [ˈʌvərkʌm]  v.
To overcome a problem is to successfully fix it.
→ She overcame her shyness and spoke in front of the class.

recall  [rɪˈkɔːl]  v.
To recall something is to remember it.
→ She was trying to recall what she had told her friend.

regret  [rɪɡrɛt]  v.
To regret something is to wish that it didn’t happen.
→ I regret that I was mean to my sister.

soul  [sɔːl]  n.
A soul is a person’s spirit.
→ Some people believe that the soul lives after the body dies.

sufficient  [sʌˈfɪʃənt]  adj.
When something is sufficient, you have enough of it.
→ After eating a sufficient amount of food, I left the table.

surgery  [ˈsɜːdʒəri]  n.
Surgery is medical treatment when the doctor cuts open your body.
→ I needed surgery to repair my leg after the accident.

tough  [taf]  adj.
If something is tough, it is difficult.
→ The man passed his driving test even though it was very tough.

tube  [tjuːb]  n.
A tube is a pipe through which water or air passes.
→ The pile of tubes was going to be put in the ground.
Check (✓) the better response for each question.

1. Why do you look so clean?
   ___ a. I was using a journal.  ___ b. I just took a bath.

2. Can you touch your toes?
   ___ a. I marvel at my abilities.  ___ b. No, I can’t bend that far.

3. Do you remember the movie we saw together?
   ___ a. Yes, I recall it was wonderful.  ___ b. No, I think it was fiction.

4. What do you think we need for our classroom?
   ___ a. We should have a flag in the corner.
   ___ b. Yes, I think it is fantastic.

5. How do you feel about your new car?
   ___ a. It uses sufficient gas.  ___ b. I regret buying it.

Exercise 2

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

WORD BANK
chew inspected nutrients overcome surgery

Franklin felt pain in his stomach. The doctor 1______________ him to find the cause. His doctor said Franklin needed to 2______________ his food more slowly. If he did, he could get all the 3______________ he needed. It would also help him 4______________ his pain. If Franklin didn’t listen, the doctor would have to perform 5______________.
Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. When you want to learn about history, ________________.
   __ a. you should read an academic journal
   __ b. you should read fiction

2. In front of a government building, ________________.
   __ a. there is usually a flag
   __ b. there are usually baths

3. When people die, ________________.
   __ a. they have to get surgery
   __ b. their soul goes to heaven

4. A lot of people eat too quickly. ________________.
   __ a. They hardly chew their food
   __ b. They only drink liquids

5. The movie was better than we imagined. ________________.
   __ a. It was sufficient
   __ b. It was fantastic

6. This is an important decision. ________________.
   __ a. I feel like I need to bend forward
   __ b. I don’t want to have to regret making a mistake

7. Before you buy a car, ________________.
   __ a. marvel at it
   __ b. inspect it carefully

8. After the accident, ________________.
   __ a. Ali was disabled
   __ b. Ali had a tube

9. Memorize this address, ________________.
   __ a. then you will feel tough
   __ b. so you will be able to recall it in the future

10. He climbed the mountain ________________.
    __ a. and overcame his fear of heights
    __ b. to get more nutrients
The Doctor’s Cure

James Fry was a fantastic doctor. His surgeries helped many disabled people overcome their injuries. He also wrote for a popular medical journal. James was very busy. His son, Steve, rarely saw him.

One day, James was walking and inspecting a patient’s file. There was water all over the floor. James slipped on the liquid and fell. He fell on a broken glass tube. He was hurt.

Steve came to visit him in the hospital. James said, “It will be tough for me to stay in bed. But I can hardly bend my legs.”

“Then let’s watch a movie.” Steve said. It made them laugh together. Steve said, “I have to leave, but here’s some fiction to read.”

James started to recall fun parts of life. He marveled at small things, like food. He was too busy to notice them before. “Steve,” he said, “you get more nutrients when you chew slowly. But I think it makes food taste better, too!”

Weeks later, James said, “Steve, I haven’t spent enough time with you. I regret this. Even my soul feels better when you visit. But I have spent sufficient time here. We should go home.”

Outside, there was a warm breeze. James watched a flag blow.

Finally, James said, “I’m not ready to work. I’m going to take a long bath. And then we’ll watch a movie together.”
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. A doctor who needs surgery
   b. A boy with a fantastic comedy video
   c. A doctor who recalls fun things
   d. A disabled boy who overcomes injuries

2. What does James notice now that he isn’t busy?
   a. Food tastes better when you chew it slowly.
   b. Reading fiction is tough.
   c. He regrets not working more.
   d. His soul feels worse than before.

3. How did James get hurt?
   a. He didn’t get enough nutrients.
   b. He slipped and fell on a broken tube.
   c. He didn’t spend sufficient time at the hospital.
   d. He slipped on liquid after a bath.

4. What does James do when he leaves the hospital?
   a. He inspects a patient’s file.
   b. He shows Steve that he can bend his legs.
   c. He watches a flag blow in the breeze.
   d. He marvels at the taste of food.

5. What did the movie do to James and Steve?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
admit [admit] v.
To admit something means to say that it is true.
→ I had to admit that I stole his idea.

bin [bin] n.
A bin is a container that holds things.
→ He put his trash in the bin.

bowl [boul] n.
A bowl is a deep, round dish that holds food or liquid.
→ I ate a bowl of cereal for breakfast.

cabin [kæbin] n.
A cabin is a small house made of wood.
→ My grandfather owns a small cabin in the country.

cash [kæʃ] n.
Cash is money in the form of paper or coins.
→ I was able to save up enough cash to buy my mother a gift.

criminal [krɪˈmɪnəl] n.
A criminal is a person who does something against the law.
→ The police made sure the criminal couldn’t move his hands.

dozen [ˈdəʊzn] n.
A dozen is a group of twelve things.
→ Mom brought home a dozen donuts for us as a treat.

elder [ˈeldər] adj.
An elder is a person who is older than the people around them.
→ Uncle Ray is my elder so I always try to be respectful.

facial [ˈfeɪʃəl] adj.
If something is facial, it is related to a person’s face.
→ I could tell from his facial features that he was angry.

fence [fens] n.
A fence is a structure around a house or field.
→ The farmer put up a fence so that no one could walk on her field.
inspire [inspáɪər] v.
To inspire means to make a person want to do something.
→ I was inspired to write a poem after watching the sunrise.

mere [miər] adj.
When something is mere, it is small or not important.
→ We lost the game by a mere two points.

neat [ni:t] adj.
If something is neat, it is very clean or organized well.
→ My sister always keeps her bedroom very neat.

occasion [əkəˈziʃən] n.
An occasion is a time when something important happens.
→ Her graduation was an occasion to have a good time.

penalty [ˈpɛnəlti] n.
A penalty is a punishment, given when someone breaks a rule or law.
→ I had to pay a $100 penalty for parking in the wrong spot.

rude [ruːd] adj.
When someone is rude, they are mean and not polite.
→ The children at the bus stop were very rude.

settle [ˈsetl] v.
To settle a problem means to end it by finding a solution.
→ It took three of our best executives all day to settle the problem.

vehicle [ˈvɪːkəl] n.
A vehicle is a thing that moves people or things to another place.
→ A ferry is a vehicle that takes people from one island to another.

wallet [ˈwɒlɪt] n.
A wallet is a thing that holds money and fits in a pocket.
→ I keep my money in a wallet.

yell [jel] v.
To yell is to say something very loudly.
→ The coach yelled at his team for their poor performance.
Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. a group of twelve
   a. bin       b. neat       c. cash       d. dozen
2. to say loudly
   a. yell      b. inspire    c. admit     d. mere
3. relating to the face
   a. bowl      b. facial     c. nap        d. wallet
4. not polite
   a. settle    b. vehicle    c. rude       d. occasion
5. an older person
   a. criminal  b. elder      c. penalty    d. fence

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

1. I love sports, and I want to ________________ children to play sports, too.
2. Mia's ________________ for not stopping at a red light was $50.
3. After he took a shower and got dressed, my brother looked very ________________.
4. The cat ate his food out of a black ________________.
5. He was only given a ________________ five dollars for his hard work.
Check (✓) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. My beans yelled when I dropped them.
   ___ b. I keep all of my money in my wallet.

2. ___ a. The rude boy always said “please” and “thank you.”
   ___ b. The fence around the house needed to be painted.

3. ___ a. The criminal was sent to jail.
   ___ b. I can admit to a race because I am fast.

4. ___ a. The man built a cabin in the forest.
   ___ b. The cash tasted good tonight.

5. ___ a. The penalty for your birthday is a big cake.
   ___ b. The coach kept the footballs in a large bin.

6. ___ a. We were nice to the rude man, but he was mean to us.
   ___ b. The wallet made his dinner taste better.

7. ___ a. The strong fence let all of the sheep go into the field.
   ___ b. It was loud at the party, so he had to yell for me to hear him.

8. ___ a. When he does something wrong, he always admits it.
   ___ b. The mean cabin told the boy to go away.

9. ___ a. If you cheat during the game, there will be a penalty.
   ___ b. Criminals are always nice to people.

10. ___ a. She liked to bin her toys.
    ___ b. I do not have enough cash to buy a car.
The Criminal

A man had been in jail because he stole things. The criminal never felt bad. One day, he escaped and ran into the woods. He found a cabin with a fence. The cabin was very neat. Inside, the criminal found a bowl of fruit, a bottle of milk, and a dozen eggs. He ate the fruit and drank the milk. But the eggs smelled funny, so he put them in the trash bin. Soon, he heard the sound of a vehicle’s motor.

An old man came in and saw the criminal. The old man yelled, “Why are you in my house?” The criminal lied, “I am a policeman.” The old man replied, “I am your elder. You cannot fool me. You are the criminal.” The criminal’s facial expression became very sad.

He admitted that he was a criminal. He said, “I’m sorry. It was rude for me to come into your home. Please take the cash from my wallet. It is a mere amount, but it will settle our problem.” The old man said, “I do not want your money. I just want to inspire you to be good. There will be no penalty for taking my food.”

On this occasion, the criminal realized that he had been bad. He listened to the old man and never stole from anyone ever again.
**Answer the questions.**

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why elders are smarter than young people
   b. How a criminal changed and learned to be good
   c. Why you should not go to places with fences
   d. Why you should admit when you are rude

2. Why did the old man yell at the criminal?
   a. The old man reported the criminal’s penalty to the police.
   b. The old man made an occasion to be bad.
   c. The old man let the criminal go.
   d. The old man took the criminal’s money.

3. What did the old man do with the criminal at the end of the story?
   a. The old man reported the criminal’s penalty to the police.
   b. The old man made an occasion to be bad.
   c. The old man convinced the thief to never steal again.
   d. The old man took the criminal’s money.

4. According to the passage, the criminal did all of the following EXCEPT ____________________.
   a. he ate the fruit that was in the bowl
   b. he drank the milk that was in the bottle
   c. he heard the motor from the vehicle
   d. he fell asleep in the cabin

5. What did the old man inspire the criminal to do?
   ________________________________
accuse [əkˈjuːz] n.
To accuse someone of something is to blame them for doing it.
→ She accused her brother of breaking her computer.

adjust [ədʒəst] v.
To adjust something means to change it so it is better.
→ He adjusted the old guitar to make it sound better.

amuse [əˈmjuːz] v.
To amuse someone means to do something that is funny or entertaining.
→ The singer was very good. She amused the crowd.

coral [ˈkɒrəl] n.
Coral is the hard, colorful material formed by the shells of animals.
→ The diver admired the beautiful coral under the water.

cotton [ˈkɒtn] n.
Cotton is a cloth made from the fibers of the cotton plant.
→ I like to wear clothes made from cotton in the summer.

crash [kraʃ] v.
To crash means to hit and break something.
→ There was a loud noise when the car crashed into the tree.

dock [dɛk] n.
A deck is a wooden floor built outside of a house or the floor of a ship.
→ A ship will store many supplies below its deck.

engage [ɪnˈdʒeɪdʒ] v.
To engage in something means to do it.
→ Dad was engaged in sawing a piece of wood in half.

firm [fɜːrm] adj.
When something is firm, it is solid but not too hard.
→ He sleeps better on a firm bed.

fuel [fjuːəl] n.
Fuel is something that creates heat or energy.
→ Heat is the fuel that comes from fire.
grand  [grænd]  adj.
When something is grand, it is big and liked by people.
→ The grand mountain rose high into the sky.

hurricane  [həˈrakein]  n.
A hurricane is a bad storm that happens over the ocean.
→ The wind from the hurricane bent the palm tree.

loss  [loʊs]  n.
A loss means the act or an instance of losing something.
→ I suffered a big loss while I was gambling.

plain  [plein]  adj.
If something is simple, it is plain and not decorated.
→ He bought a pair of plain white shoes over the weekend.

reef  [ritf]  n.
A reef is a group of rocks or coral that rise to or near the ocean.
→ He walked along the reef and looked at the water below.

shut  [ʃut]  v.
To shut something means to close it tightly.
→ Please shut the door; the air outside is cold.

strict  [strɪkt]  adj.
When someone is strict, they make sure others follow rules.
→ The teacher is strict. She does not let students talk in class.

surf  [sɜːrf]  v.
To surf means to use a special board to ride on waves in the ocean.
→ The students went to the beach to surf during their vacation.

task  [taːsk]  n.
A task is a piece of work to be done that is usually difficult.
→ My task for the weekend was to clean the entire back yard.

zone  [zoun]  n.
A zone is an area that has different qualities from the ones around it.
→ Firefighters often work in danger zones.
Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1. **cotton / fuel**
   The ________ for the car is gas.
   My favorite shirt is made out of _________.

2. **loss / insure**
   The ________ of his job made Steve worry about money.
   She wanted to ________ that her car was safe, so she locked the door.

3. **coral / reef**
   The boy found a piece of colorful ________ in the ocean.
   That group of rocks coming out of the ocean is a _________.

4. **surfed / amuse**
   Funny stories always ________ me.
   I ________ quite a bit when I was in Hawaii last summer.

5. **task / shut**
   I was given the ________ of editing his entire manuscript.
   Don’t forget to ________ the door on your way out.

---

**Exercise 2**

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

**WORD BANK**
accuse   grand   strict   ensure   shut

There are 1 _____________ rules about what people may wear at fancy parties. Instead of normal things, people must 2 _____________ that they wear 3 _____________ clothing. If a man wears the wrong clothes, people will 4 _____________ him of ruining the evening. They will make him leave and 5 _____________ the door behind him.
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He blamed me of taking the last piece of pie.
   ac__________

2. The man's bedroom was very simple.
   pla___

3. The clown likes to entertain children.
   amu___

4. I need to change the way I run so I can be faster.
   adj______

5. During their free time, the children did many different activities.
   en_________ in

6. This cloth dress is one of my favorites.
   co_______

7. The bad storm over the ocean almost reached the land.
   hu__________

8. Tightly close the window before the rain starts!
   S____

9. He will hit something and break his bike if he closes his eyes while riding.
   c_______

10. The army fights in the war area.
    z_______
The Two Captains

Once there were two ships. Both ships carried cotton. The captains were very different. Thomas was strict. He made his crew engage in difficult tasks. “Make sure the ship’s deck is firm and that nothing falls! Put more fuel in the tank!” he said. His ship was very plain, but he never had a problem with it.

The second captain, William, was not serious. He had a grand ship, and he loved having fun. His crew amused him by singing and dancing. But his crew never fixed anything on the ship. They just wanted to surf.

One day, Thomas saw a hurricane ahead. He knew that his ship needed to turn around. But he was sure William did not see the storm. He adjusted the dials on the radio and called his friend. Thomas said, “You’ll hit the reef. It’s made completely of coral. Turn around to ensure that you do not crash.”

William said, “We will go under the deck and shut the door. We will dance and sing until we are past the danger zone.”

When William’s ship got to the hurricane, the wind blew it into the reef. The ship crashed, and water flowed below the deck. William’s crew accused him of being a bad captain. The loss of the ship taught William a lesson. There are times to have fun, but there are also times to be serious.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why surfing amuses William
   b. How Thomas is too strict to be a captain
   c. Why people should be serious sometimes
   d. Why hurricanes form over the ocean

2. Why did Thomas turn his ship around?
   a. He saw the hurricane and did not want to crash.
   b. He wanted to go to the reef.
   c. He could not shut the door.
   d. He wanted to engage in other activities.

3. Why did William’s crew accuse him of being a bad captain?
   a. William did not go into the storm’s danger zone.
   b. William caused the loss of the ship.
   c. He did not succeed in getting the cotton to its destination.
   d. He ensured his crew that they would not crash.

4. According to the passage, all of the following are true about Thomas EXCEPT
   a. he told his crew to put fuel in the tank
   b. he had his crew make sure the deck was firm
   c. he adjusted the radio dial to call William
   d. he sang and danced to songs from an opera

5. What happened when William’s ship reached the hurricane?
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
apology  [əˈpɒlədʒi]  n.
An apology is something someone says to show that they are sorry.
→ After arguing with her teacher, the girl wrote the teacher an apology.

bold  [bould]  adj.
If someone is bold, they are not afraid of doing something.
→ The bold man climbed the high mountain.

capture  [ˈkæptʃər]  v.
To capture someone or something is to catch them.
→ James tried to capture the bubbles in his hands.

cardinal  [ˈkɑːrdɪnəl]  adj.
If a rule or quality is cardinal, then it is the most important one.
→ Raising your hand in the classroom before you speak is a cardinal rule.

duke  [djuːk]  n.
A duke is a man of high social rank but below a king or queen.
→ The duke ruled over the land.

expose  [ɪkˈspouz]  v.
To expose is to make known something that is hidden.
→ He took off his shirt exposing his costume.

guilty  [ˈɡɪlti]  adj.
If people feel guilty, they feel bad for what they did.
→ I felt guilty for taking my sister's cookies.

hire  [haɪər]  v.
To hire someone is to pay them money to work for you.
→ We hired a man to paint our house.

innocent  [ˈɪnəsnt]  adj.
If someone is innocent, they are not guilty of a crime.
→ The judge said that the woman was innocent of the crime.

jail  [dʒeɪl]  n.
Jail is a place where criminals go to be punished.
→ The thief was caught and sent to jail for ten years.
minister [ministər] n.
A minister is an important person in government with many duties.
→ The minister of education controls the country’s schools.

ordinary [ɔrˈdərən] adj.
If someone or something is ordinary, they are not special in any way.
→ Today was just an ordinary day. Nothing unusual happened.

permanent [pərˈmænənt] adj.
If something is permanent, it lasts for a long time or forever.
→ We don’t know if Aunt Mildred’s visit will be a permanent one.

preserve [prɪˈzɛrv] v.
To preserve is to protect something from harm.
→ Dad sprayed a chemical on the house to help preserve its looks.

pronounce [prəˈnaʊns] v.
To pronounce is to say the sounds of letters or words.
→ Young children often have trouble pronouncing words right.

resemble [rɪˈzembl] v.
To resemble someone is to look like them.
→ The baby resembles his father a great deal.

symptom [sɪmˈptəm] n.
A symptom of a bad condition or illness is a sign that it is happening.
→ Sneezing and a high fever are symptoms of the common cold.

tobacco [ˈtɔbəkəʊ] n.
Tobacco is a plant whose leaves are smoked, such as in cigarettes.
→ The tobacco in cigarettes is bad for your health.

twin [twin] n.
Twins are two children born at the same time.
→ My sister and I are twins. We look exactly the same.

witch [wɪtʃ] n.
A witch is a woman with magical powers.
→ People think that witches fly around on broomsticks.
Exercise 1

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

1. The magical woman in the story had a black cat.
   w _______

2. My sister gave me words that showed she was sorry when she broke my radio.
   an apo ______

3. The man went to a place where criminals go for stealing.
   j ______

4. People say I look like my mother.
   re __________

5. Did I say your name correctly?
   p __________

Exercise 2

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORD BANK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>permanent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have a 1________________ sister who very much 2________________ me. When we were kids, we’d 3________________ fireflies in jars on summer nights. We would stand still and wait for them to light up. Then we’d quickly scoop them into 4________________ glass jars and put the lids on. But the jars were never the bugs’ 5________________ homes. We always let them go before we went inside.
Check (✓) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. It is important that you read the story carefully. ____________________
   ___ a. It will help to expose any mistakes
   ___ b. Then it will capture your dog

2. Mike and Ike look the same. ____________________
   ___ a. They don’t resemble their mother
   ___ b. They must be twin brothers

3. If you want to be understood, ____________________
   ___ a. you must be bold
   ___ b. you must pronounce your words clearly

4. Please keep our city clean. ____________________
   ___ a. It helps to preserve its beauty
   ___ b. It makes it ordinary

5. Children need to learn that ____________________
   ___ a. witches are in their schools
   ___ b. tobacco is bad for their health

6. Don’t worry about breaking the glass. ____________________
   ___ a. You don’t need to give an apology
   ___ b. You think you are innocent

7. The man was caught for stealing the money ____________________
   ___ a. and went to jail
   ___ b. but did not know the minister

8. It would be wonderful ____________________
   ___ a. if I had bugs in my bed
   ___ b. if the company hired me

9. I don’t have a baseball glove. ____________________?
   ___ a. Can I borrow a duke
   ___ b. Can you loan me yours

10. If you do something bad, ____________________
    ___ a. you might feel guilty afterwards
    ___ b. you will be a permanent guest
The Duke and the Minister

A mean duke grew tobacco, and his cardinal rule was to always keep the plants healthy. The duke's top minister was his twin brother. They closely resembled each other. One day, the tobacco plants started to die. He hired men to watch the fields. Soon, the men brought a woman to him and said, "We captured a witch!"

The Duke asked, "How do you know?"
"She sang magic words. I can't pronounce them. She has cursed us. The death of the plants is a symptom of her curse," the men said.
"I am just an ordinary woman. I was singing a song in a different language," the woman protested.

The duke didn't listen. "You are guilty. You will go to jail."

The minister thought that she was innocent. He needed to expose the truth. He asked the duke to loan him one of his plants. He looked at it closely. He saw hundreds of small bugs eating it! Then the minister went to the jail and did something bold.

"Let this woman go," he said.

The guards thought he was the duke. They let her go. The minister said, "I owe you an apology."

"Thank you. I thought my stay in jail was permanent," the woman answered. The minister thought the duke would punish him. But he didn't. The duke was too busy trying to preserve his plants.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why the duke was afraid of witches
   b. How a minister did what was right
   c. Why the duke loaned his brother a plant
   d. How a woman was captured and taken to jail

2. Why did the duke hire the men to watch the fields?
   a. They had a bold plan to preserve the tobacco.
   b. The tobacco plants were being destroyed.
   c. He needed them to expose the truth.
   d. He wanted permanent guards to watch the farmers.

3. Who or what was destroying the tobacco plants?
   a. An ordinary woman
   b. Little bugs
   c. A guilty witch
   d. The symptoms of disease

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ________________.
   a. the duke and the minister are twins
   b. the minister pretended to be the duke
   c. the duke gave an apology to the innocent woman
   d. the guard said the woman pronounced magic words

5. Why did the duke and the minister resemble each other?
accompany [əkˈmæpəni] v.
To accompany other people means to join them or go with them.
→ My brothers accompanied me to the movie.

bare [bɛər] adj.
When something is bare, it is plain. It has no covering.
→ He likes to walk around in his bare feet.

branch [bræntʃ] n.
A branch is the part of a tree with leaves.
→ The monkey was hanging from a branch on the tree.

breath [briθ] n.
A breath is the air that goes into and out of one’s lungs.
→ You can’t take a breath under water.

bridge [brɪdʒ] n.
A bridge is something that is built over a river so people can cross it.
→ The old bridge fell into the river.

cast [kæst] v.
To cast something means to throw it.
→ The fisherman cast his line into the water.

dare [dɛər] v.
To dare means to be brave enough to try something.
→ He dared to jump out of the airplane and skydive.

electronic [ɪˈlektrənɪk] adj.
When something is electronic, it uses electricity to do something.
→ I like having electronic devices such as an MP3 player.

inn [ɪn] n.
An inn is a place where travelers can rest and eat.
→ The visitor got a room at the inn.

net [net] n.
A net is a bag made of strong thread. It is used to catch animals.
→ The boy caught butterflies in his net.
philosophy [fɪəˈsɔːfi] n.
A philosophy is a way to think about truth and life.
→ My philosophy is “live and let live.”

pot [pot] n.
A pot is a deep, round metal container used for cooking.
→ Don’t touch the pot on the stove. It’s hot.

seed [siːd] n.
A seed is the hard part of a plant or fruit that trees grow from.
→ I planted the seed in the dirt hoping that it would grow into a tree.

sharp [ʃɑːrp] adj.
When something is sharp, it has a thin edge that cuts things easily.
→ That knife is very sharp. Be careful not to hurt yourself.

sort [sɔːrt] n.
A sort of something is a type of it.
→ What sort of instrument do you want to learn to play?

subtract [səbtrækt] v.
To subtract means to take something away.
→ We learned how to subtract numbers from each other in class.

tight [taɪt] adj.
When something is tight, it is fixed or fastened firmly in place.
→ The knots were too tight to untie.

virtual [vərˈtjuəl] adj.
If something is virtual, then it is very close to being true or accurate.
→ Because he’s popular, Joe is the virtual leader of the group.

weigh [weɪ] v.
To weigh something means to see how heavy it is.
→ The little dog weighed exactly 3kgs.

whisper [ˈhwɪspər] v.
To whisper means to say very quietly.
→ We have to whisper in the library so people can focus on reading.
Part A  Choose the right word for the given definition.

1. to take away
   a. subtract  b. weigh  c. dare  d. net
2. to join
   a. tight  b. branch  c. whisper  d. accompany
3. a place for travelers to rest
   a. seed  b. inn  c. net  d. pot
4. a way to think about life
   a. philosophy  b. sharp  c. electronic  d. sort
5. to throw
   a. breath  b. virtual  c. cast  d. bridge

Part B  Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. branch
   a. a part of a tree  b. the hard part of a fruit  c. very close to being real  d. a metal container
2. bare
   a. to cut easily  b. to use electricity  c. plain  d. fixed in place
3. whisper
   a. to join  b. to say quietly  c. to be brave  d. to throw
4. net
   a. a metal container  b. a way to think about life  c. a small restaurant  d. a bag made of thread
5. tight
   a. fixed in place  b. to cut easily  c. plain  d. the air you take in
Check (✓) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. a. It is easy to seed your dinner.
   b. It’s raining so much that it’s a virtual flood.

2. a. The boy whispered as loudly as he could.
   b. I don’t care what sort of food I eat.

3. a. Will you accompany me to the party?
   b. The dog made a branch to catch the ball.

4. a. The door was bare when we took the paint off of it.
   b. She put the net inside the fish.

5. a. The man dared to leap over the big fire.
   b. It is important to weigh your math tests.

6. a. The virtual in my house was dirty.
   b. When I tell a secret, I whisper so no one else will hear.

7. a. You should save the seed so you can grow another plant.
   b. Sort your hands before dinner.

8. a. The boy was accompanied alone to school.
   b. The fish could not get out of the net.

9. a. The bird built a nest on the highest branch.
   b. I dare my bed before going to sleep.

10. a. The bare tree was covered in leaves and bark.
    b. You can weigh yourself to see if your diet is working.
Every day, a fisherman sat on a bridge. He ate apples and spit the seeds into the water. He had a simple way to catch fish. He cut a branch off of a tree and tied a line to it. He put a sharp hook on it and made a tight knot. Then he whispered, “Come here fish.” Like magic, the fish bit the hook. He put them in a big net and took them home to make big pots of fish soup from them.

One day, another man walked up to him. He said, “My name is George. I am staying at the inn. I bet that I am a better fisherman than you. I will accompany you today. I dare you to prove your skill!” The fisherman cast his line.

George had a lot of electronic tools. One machine gave him the virtual locations of fish. His rod weighed fish.

At the end of the day, George subtracted his fish from the fisherman’s. The fisherman had beaten him by forty-seven!

George asked, “How do you catch fish with only a branch and a bare line? I have many different sorts of tools.” The fisherman told George, “My philosophy is simple. I am patient, and I believe in myself. Take a breath, and try it my way.”
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why fishermen use nets
   b. How a man’s philosophy was a good match for fishing
   c. Why George did not like the fisherman
   d. How to whisper to fish

2. What did the fisherman do with the fish?
   a. He sold them to a restaurant.
   b. He subtracted the fish.
   c. He made all sorts of food.
   d. He made soup with them.

3. What did the fisherman do every day at the bridge?
   a. He would cast his line into the water.
   b. He would take a breath then jump into the river.
   c. He would accompany George from the inn.
   d. He would eat a virtual pot of fish soup.

4. According to the passage, all the following are true about the fisherman EXCEPT ____________.
   a. he used a tree branch
   b. he used a bare line with a tight knot
   c. he used a sharp hook
   d. he used an electronic rod to weigh fish

5. What did George dare the fisherman to do?
abstract [əˈstrækt] adj.
If ideas are abstract, they are based on general ways of thinking.
→ The idea of beauty is abstract and changes over time.

annual [ˈænjʊəl] adj.
If something is annual, it happens once a year.
→ The only time I see my aunts and uncles is at our annual family picnic.

clay [klei] n.
Clay is a type of heavy, wet soil used to make pots.
→ She made a bowl out of the clay.

cloth [kləʊθ] n.
Cloth is material used to make clothes.
→ His shirt is made of a very soft type of cloth.

curtain [ˈkɜːtən] n.
A curtain is a cloth hung over a window or used to divide a room.
→ She opened the curtains to let light into the room.

deserve [dɪzɜːv] v.
To deserve is to be worthy of something as a result of one’s actions.
→ The dog deserved a bone for behaving very well.

feather [ˈfeɪθər] n.
Feathers are the things covering birds’ bodies.
→ That bird has orange feathers on its chest.

fertile [ˈfɜːrtl] adj.
If land is fertile, it is able to produce good crops and plants.
→ The farmer grew many vegetables in the fertile soil.

flood [flʌd] n.
A flood is an event in which water covers an area which is usually dry.
→ After three days of rain, there was a flood in the city.

furniture [ˈfɜːrnɪtʃər] n.
Furniture is the things used in a house such as tables and chairs.
→ His living room only had a few simple pieces of furniture.
grave [greiv] n.
A grave is the place where a dead person is buried.
→ We visit our grandfather's grave each year.

ideal [aιdiːəl] adj.
If something is ideal, it is the best that it can possibly be.
→ This house is an ideal place for my family. It has everything we need.

intelligence [ɪntelɪdʒəns] n.
Intelligence is the ability to learn and understand things.
→ Because of his high intelligence, he finished school early.

nowadays [naʊədɛɪz] adv.
If something happens nowadays, it happens at the present time.
→ In the past people walked everywhere. Nowadays, they use cars.

obtain [əb'teɪn] v.
To obtain is to get something you want or need.
→ After I passed the test, I obtained my driver's license.

religious [rɪlɪdʒəs] adj.
When something is religious, it has to do with religion.
→ The holy man spoke about religious topics.

romantic [rəʊmən'tɪk] adj.
When something is romantic, it has to do with love.
→ The young couple went to see a romantic movie.

shell [ʃeɪl] n.
A shell is a hard covering that protects the body of some sea creatures.
→ There were many pretty shells on the beach.

shore [ʃɔː] n.
A shore is the edge of a large body of water.
→ All of the boats were floating near the shore.

wheel [ˈwiːl] n.
A wheel is a round thing on a vehicle that turns when it moves.
→ A car has four wheels.
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I need your help to move the tables and chairs.
   fur __________

2. This problem will test your ability to understand.
   int ______________

3. I don’t like to be in dark rooms with covers over the windows.
   c ____________

4. Tom and Rob are the best roommates.
   i __________

5. I need to get a ticket before I can board the train.
   o __________

Exercise 2

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

**WORD BANK**

clay    cloth    fertile    graves    flood

Jimmy went on a trip to Egypt. There, he visited the great pyramids. Inside them were the ______________ of old kings. He also visited a village near the river and learned about a recent ______________. People grew many crops on this ______________ land. They used ______________ pots to carry water from the river into their homes. One friendly man gave Jimmy a white ______________ to cover his head from the hot sun. It was a wonderful trip.
Check (√) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1. ___ a. Many people wear a shell before going out into the rain.  
   ___ b. In the past three years, the city has had two floods.

2. ___ a. Nowadays, many students like using the Internet to do research.  
   ___ b. Many groups have annual meetings every month.

3. ___ a. Some dogs have interesting feathers.  
   ___ b. You cannot ride a bicycle if it doesn’t have wheels.

4. ___ a. Churches don’t let people read religious books.  
   ___ b. Birds use their feathers to help them fly.

5. ___ a. Many people enjoy watching romantic movies.  
   ___ b. If you get good grades, you don’t deserve to graduate.

6. ___ a. A crab is an example of an animal that has a shell.  
   ___ b. People never go fishing near the shore.

7. ___ a. People who do bad things deserve to be punished.  
   ___ b. Mountains and hills are examples of floods.

8. ___ a. Horses are more common than cars nowadays.  
   ___ b. People who are religious go to church.

9. ___ a. If you are romantic, you probably don’t like movies about love.  
   ___ b. There are beaches along the shore of some oceans and lakes.

10. ___ a. You should see your doctor once a year for an annual checkup.  
      ___ b. The wind makes the wheels of a car turn.
Osiris and the Nile

Long ago, Osiris was the king of Egypt, and Isis was the queen. They ruled the fertile land by the Nile River. They had great intelligence, and they shared their abstract ideas with everyone. Osiris taught the Egyptians how to make wheels and furniture. Isis taught them how to make things from clay and cloth. The people thought they deserved a gift. So they built Osiris and Isis a pyramid. Everyone loved Osiris except his brother, Set. Set wanted to be king.

Osiris made his annual trip around Egypt and led religious events. The villages gave him beautiful shells and colorful feathers as gifts. When Osiris returned, Set brought a beautiful wooden box from behind a curtain.

“If someone fits inside this box, I will give it to him or her,” Set said. Osiris got in it. It was an ideal fit! Suddenly, Set closed the box and threw it into the river. “Now I will be king!” Set said.

The box washed up on a foreign shore after a flood. Isis brought his body home and obtained a grave for him in Egypt. The Egyptian gods thought Isis had done something very romantic. Because of her love, the gods made him the god of the underworld. Osiris returned every spring to help the farmers. Even nowadays, people say Osiris keeps their crops alive.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. Why Osiris built a pyramid for Isis
   b. How Set created a grave for Osiris
   c. How Osiris died and returned to make Egypt fertile
   d. Why the gods thought Isis’ actions were romantic

2. What happened each spring?
   a. Osiris gave people feathers and shells.
   b. Set obtained furniture from people.
   c. Set hid a box behind a curtain.
   d. Osiris made an annual trip to villages.

3. In the last paragraph, we can infer that ____________.
   a. the shore is the ideal home for Osiris
   b. Set had greater intelligence than the gods
   c. the gods felt that Isis did a good deed
   d. nowadays, the Egyptians don’t use Osiris’ abstract ideas

4. According to the passage, all the following are true EXCEPT ____________.
   a. the Egyptians made wheels
   b. the Egyptians used clay pots
   c. the Egyptians made cloth
   d. the Egyptians built religious villages

5. What did the Egyptians do for their king and queen?

   _________________________________________________________________
   _________________________________________________________________
To appeal to someone is to be interesting or attractive to them.
→ Sleeping all day appeals to me, but I have to go to school.

assume [əˈsjuːm] v.
To assume something is to think that it is true, even with no proof.
→ I assume you are both familiar with this plan.

borrow [ˈbɔː(r)] v.
To borrow something is to take it and then give it back later.
→ Can I borrow a pencil to use today? I’ll give it back to you tomorrow.

client [ˈkleɪənt] n.
A client is a person or business that pays another to do a service.
→ She has many clients who enjoy coming to her salon.

downtown [ˈdaʊntaʊn] n.
The downtown is the center of most cities.
→ The downtown is filled with many tall buildings.

dull [dɔl] adj.
If something is dull, it is not exciting.
→ The movie was very dull. I fell asleep watching it.

embarrass [ɪmˈbærəs] v.
To embarrass someone is to make them feel ashamed or foolish.
→ He was embarrassed when he couldn’t remember her name.

fare [fɛə] n.
A fare is an amount of money paid to use a bus, train, or taxi.
→ Since he is a senior, my grandfather pays a low fare for the bus.

former [fɔrˈmɔːr] adj.
Former describes something that used to be but is not any more.
→ The hotel, a former castle, was built over 200 years ago.

formula [fərˈmjuːlə] n.
A formula is a set mathematical way or method of solving a problem.
→ I learned a new formula that may help us with our problem.
found [faʊnd] v.
To found a company or organization means to start it.
→ The pilgrims founded one of the first colonies in the United States.

invest [ɪnˈvest] v.
To invest means to use money in a way that will bring a profit later.
→ I invested money in a new building that should bring me a profit.

loan [loun] n.
A loan is the act of lending something, usually money.
→ I got a loan from the bank.

practical [præktɪkl] adj.
If something is practical, it is useful in normal life.
→ Learning English is practical; you can use it in many places.

quarter [ˈkwɔːtər] n.
A quarter is 25 cents.
→ He paid a quarter for the candy.

salary [ˈsæləri] n.
A salary is how much money a person makes at his or her job.
→ He got a new job with a better salary.

scholarship [ˈskælərʃɪp] n.
A scholarship is money given to one so they can go to school.
→ I got a scholarship to help me pay for university.

temporary [ˈtɛmərərɪ] adj.
If something is temporary, it exists for a short time.
→ This car is only temporary; I’ll get a new one soon.

treasure [ˈtreʒər] n.
A treasure is a collection of valuable things, especially jewels or gold.
→ They became very rich when they found the buried treasure.

urge [ɜːrdʒ] v.
To urge someone is to try very hard to get them to do something.
→ He urged them to believe his story.
Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. salary
   a. a system of beliefs
   c. the money one makes at a job
   b. to lend something and get back later
   d. the center of a town

2. former
   a. in the past
   c. to establish something
   b. existing for a short time
   d. a system of beliefs

3. formula
   a. to believe without proof
   c. a mathematical rule
   b. to try to get someone to act
   d. money for school

4. practical
   a. the way it used to be
   c. to complain
   b. useful
   d. a valuable collection

5. borrow
   a. to be wanted
   c. a system of beliefs
   b. to take for a short time
   d. to make a person feel stupid

6. assume
   a. to believe without proof
   c. 25 cents
   b. useful
   d. boring

7. downtown
   a. a group of letter or numbers
   c. food with a lot of sugar
   b. the money you make at a job
   d. the center of a city

8. dull
   a. boring
   c. to take for a short time
   b. to believe without proof
   d. to give but receive back later

9. treasure
   a. money for school
   c. a valuable collection
   b. to encourage
   d. the center of a town

10. temporary
    a. a small amount of money
    c. existing for a short time
    b. to establish
    d. to give but get back later
Check (✓) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1. The lawyer is very busy because ___________________.
   (a) she has many clients
   (b) she makes a good salary

2. I want to make more money, so ___________________.
   (a) I will invest some of my money
   (b) I assume that I did

3. I didn’t like the book; ___________________.
   (a) it was only temporary
   (b) it was very dull

4. This math problem is hard, ___________________.
   (a) and I wish I had a formula
   (b) so I need a scholarship

5. I don’t need more money. ___________________.
   (a) I will found a bakery
   (b) I have enough cash

---

Exercise 3

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

WORD BANK
urge borrow practical appeal downtown

1. If something is _______________, you can use it often.
2. You can _______________ my hat, but you have to give it back to me.
3. I like living _______________; it is an exciting place.
4. I _______________ you to save money; you might need it later.
5. Does flying _______________ to you? I’ve always wanted to try it.
The Taxi Driver

Peter’s job was driving a taxi downtown. He made a small salary. But he liked his job because it wasn’t dull. Every day, he saw new things that appealed to him. Peter was practical about the future. “Maybe I can get a scholarship to college,” he thought. “I could learn mathematical formulas and get a job at a bank. I could help clients invest their money.”

Peter stopped to pick up a passenger. “Where to?” he asked.

“Go to the Fourth Street Bank. And don’t talk to me. I’ve had a rough day,” the man said. Peter was angry, but he had a peaceful philosophy. When they stopped, the man’s fare came to $10.25. He put his hands in his pockets. “I can’t find my wallet!” he said. “I can’t pay the fare!”

Peter said, “Maybe I’ll give you a temporary loan. You can borrow ten dollars and a quarter from me.”

The man was embarrassed, saying, “I was mean to you, but now I want to help you. I founded this bank. I want to give you one thousand dollars.”

That much money was like a treasure to Peter. The man urged him to take the money, but he didn’t.

“You’re an honest person,” the man said. “I assumed you would take it. I want you to work for me.”

The next day, Peter started his job at the bank. He was happy to be done with his former job.
Answer the questions.

1. What is this story about?
   a. How a poor taxi driver got a new job by being kind
   b. Why a dull job with a high salary appeals to people
   c. How to get a scholarship to go to college
   d. Why it is important not to borrow money

2. What does Peter do downtown?
   a. He drives a taxi.
   b. He studies math formulas.
   c. He grumbles about his job.
   d. He drives people around for a quarter.

3. Why does the man give Peter a job?
   a. He assumes that Peter is practical.
   b. He didn’t want to give Peter a treasure.
   c. Peter showed that he was honest.
   d. Peter loaned him twenty five cents.

4. Why does Peter like his job?
   a. He invested a lot of money in it.
   b. It is only a temporary job.
   c. He can embarrass other people by being rude.
   d. It is never dull and he meets many people.

5. What does the man urge Peter to do?
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SOLAR SYSTEM

WEIGHTS & MEASURES

**Weight**
1 kilogram = 1,000 grams
1 ton = 1,000 kilograms
1 pound = 16 ounces
1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds

**Capacity measure**
1 quart = 4 cups
1 pint = 2 cups
1 quart = 2 pints
1 gallon = 4 quart
1 gallon = 8 pints

**Linear measure**
1 centimeter = 10 millimeters
1 meter = 100 centimeters
1 kilometer = 1,000 meters
1 inch = 2.54 centimeters
1 foot = 12 inches
1 yard = 3 feet
1 mile = 5,280 feet
CLOTHES

- T-shirt
- shirt
- blouse
- sweater
- sweatshirt
- coat
- raincoat
- jacket
- vest
- pants
- shorts
- jeans
- overalls
- skirt
- dress
- tuxedo
- suit
- swimsuit

Underwear & Sleepwear / Shoes & Accessories

- socks
- slippers
- shoes
- sneakers
- boots
- rainboots
- undershirt
- underpants
- boxers
- pajamas
- bathrobe
- sunglasses
- gloves
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