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Teacher-approved readings for today’s students

Teachers tell us that the single most important factor in engaging their students in reading courses is having a book that offers high-interest, level-appropriate content. So, as its title suggests, Select Readings, Second Edition features dynamic, carefully-selected readings chosen by experienced teachers to meet the needs of today’s global learners.

The publisher would like to thank the following teachers who worked closely with us to select and approve the topics and reading passages throughout Select Readings, Second Edition:

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“Daniel’s Cheap Travel Blog: This was a great year for traveling. I took trips to France, Australia, and Turkey.”

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Chapter 12  Protecting Cultural Traditions
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University Admissions Around the World | What do students do to get into a university? | Previewing  
Taking notes | Learning word forms  
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Series Overview with Teaching Suggestions

*Select Readings, Second Edition* is a reading course for students of English. In *Select Readings, Second Edition*, high-interest, authentic reading passages serve as springboards for reading skills development, vocabulary building, and thought-provoking discussions and writing.

The readings represent a wide range of genres, including newspaper and magazine articles, personal essays, textbook chapters, book excerpts, and online discussions, chosen and approved by experienced teachers.

**General Approach to Reading Instruction**

The following principles have guided the development of *Select Readings, Second Edition*:

- **Exposing students to a variety of text types and genres helps them develop more effective reading skills.** Students learn to handle the richness and depth of writing styles they will encounter as they read more widely in English.

- **Readers become engaged with a selection when they are asked to respond personally to its theme.** While comprehension questions help students see if they have understood the information in a reading, discussion questions ask students to consider the issues raised by the passage.

- **Readers sharpen their reading, vocabulary-building, and language skills when skills work is tied directly to the content and language of each reading passage.** This book introduces students to reading skills such as previewing and scanning and vocabulary-building strategies such as learning word forms and understanding prefixes. Each skill was chosen in consultation with teachers to ensure that the most applicable and appropriate skills were selected for students at the Elementary level.

- **Good readers make good writers.** Reading helps students develop writing skills, while writing experience helps students become better readers.

- **Background knowledge plays an important role in reading comprehension.** An important goal of *Select Readings, Second Edition* is to illustrate how thinking in advance about the topic of a reading prepares readers to better comprehend and interact with a text.

**Chapter Overview**

Each chapter in *Select Readings, Second Edition Elementary* includes the sections described below.

1. **Opening Page**

   The purpose of this page is to draw readers into the theme and content of the chapter with relevant artwork and a compelling quotation.
Teaching Suggestions:
- Ask students to describe what they see in the photo or artwork on the page and guess what the chapter is about. Have them read the quotation, restate it in their own words, and then say if they agree with it. Finally, ask what connection there might be between the image and the quotation.
- Call students' attention to the Chapter Focus box. Give them a chance to think about the content and skills they are about to study and to set their own learning goals for the chapter.

2. Before You Read

The first activity in each Before You Read section introduces important vocabulary from the reading passage. Where appropriate, visuals are used to illustrate key terms while accompanying questions get students to use the new terms. The second activity in each Before You Read section provides students with a specific task for previewing the reading passage. This activity also gives students the opportunity to practice an important reading skill, such as predicting or scanning. Additional information about each reading skill is provided in the Reading Skills Guide on pages 92–102.

Teaching Suggestions:
- Have students describe what they see in the photos. Students can work in pairs or groups to answer the questions and then report their answers to the class.
- Have students work in pairs to do the previewing activity. They can then share answers before they read the article.
- If students have questions about a particular reading skill, take some time to go over the information in the Reading Skills Guide.

3. Reading Passage

In general, the readings become increasingly long and/or more complex as the chapters progress. To help students successfully tackle each passage, we have provided the following support tools:

Vocabulary glosses. Challenging words and expressions are glossed throughout the readings. In some cases, we have glossed chunks of words instead of individual vocabulary items. This approach helps students develop a better sense of how important context is to understanding the meaning of new words.

Culture and Language Notes. On pages 85–91, students will find explanations for cultural references and language usage that appear in blue type in the readings. Notes are provided on a wide range of topics from scientific information, to geographical references, to famous people.

Maps. Each location featured in a reading passage is clearly marked on one of the maps found on pages 103–107.

Numbered lines. For easy reference, every fifth line of each reading passage is numbered.

Recorded reading passages. Listening to someone reading a text aloud helps language learners see how words are grouped in meaningful chunks, thus aiding comprehension.
**Teaching Suggestions:**

- Encourage students to read actively. Circling words, writing questions in the margins, and taking notes are three ways in which students can make reading a more active and meaningful experience.

- Play the recorded version of the reading passage and ask students to listen to how the reader groups words together. As they listen to the recording, students can lightly underline or circle the groups of words.

**4. Understanding the Text**

Following each reading, there are five to six activities that give students the chance to a) explore the reading passage in more detail as they take notes, b) interact with the text several times, c) check their understanding of the text, d) discuss the issues raised in the reading, e) use key terms in a new context, and f) learn useful vocabulary skills.

**Teaching Suggestions:**

- Have students refer back to the reading as they take notes in the chart. Encourage them to then use their notes to retell important information from the reading. Together students can make a master chart of notes on the board and discuss any differences in their notes.

- For the **Comprehension** activity, encourage students to show where in the reading passage they found the information to support their answer. Doing this gives students the opportunity to discuss the text in greater detail and to clarify any comprehension issues.

- Have students work in pairs or small groups to do the *What do you think?* activity. Pairs or groups can then share answers with the rest of the class.

**5. Discussion and Writing**

At the end of each chapter, students have an opportunity to talk and write about a variety of issues. The activities in this section provide students with a chance to broaden their views on the topic of the reading and to address more global issues and concerns. The final activity in this section is a **Web Search** that gives students a simple task to accomplish online.

**Teaching Suggestions:**

- When time permits, let students discuss a question a second time with a different partner or group. This allows them to apply what they learned in their first discussion of the question.

- Assign the **Web Search** activity for homework. Remind students that they don't need to understand every word in the material they read online in order to complete the task.
6. Words to Remember
   Each chapter ends with a list of Words to Remember. A majority of these words are Oxford 2000 keywords, and many are also highlighted on the Academic Word List. This section provides an efficient means for students to keep track of important new vocabulary by chapter. In addition, the new Mini-Dictionary on pages 108–114 features carefully crafted definitions of each Word to Remember from the new Oxford Basic American Dictionary for learners of English, giving students an alphabetical reference of the words and their definitions all in one place.

Reading Skills Guide
   The Reading Skills Guide on pages 92–102 serves as an additional reference tool for Elementary students. While tasks in the chapters guide students in applying important reading skills such as previewing and taking notes, the Reading Skills Guide provides a resource for students who are ready to explore the reading skills in greater depth. The Reading Skills Guide gives useful information about the purpose of each reading skill and illustrates how to apply each skill to a text. Additional practice activities follow these explanations.

   Teaching Suggestions:
   - Elicit what students already know about the reading skill and then encourage students to guess how using this skill might help them become better readers.
   - After students do an activity, ask them to reflect on how using the skill affected the way they read.

Additional Resources for Teachers of Reading
   - Teaching Second Language Reading by Thom Hudson
   - Techniques and Resources in Teaching Reading by Sandra Silberstein
   - Reading by Catherine Wallace
Series Components

Testing Program CD-ROM with Student Book Answer Key

Students today are facing increased pressure to excel at standardized testing in order to gain entrance to universities and secure competitive jobs. Select Readings, Second Edition offers an exciting new Testing Program CD-ROM, including tests modelled after the IELTS™, TOEFL®, and TOEIC® standardized tests, as well as general achievement and chapter tests. The reading tests included on the new Testing Program CD-ROM with Student Book Answer Key were written and approved by testing experts. All chapter tests feature new and different reading passages to test the skills learned in that chapter.

Oxford iTools CD-ROM: Digital Classroom Resources

Oxford iTools are digital resources to meet your teaching and learning needs. Specifically designed for use on interactive whiteboards, iTools can also be used with data projectors, PCs, or laptops. Select Readings, Second Edition iTools features each Student Book onscreen with embedded audio and answer keys. In addition, iTools includes a bonus audio recording for most chapters.

Class Audio CDs

Select Readings, Second Edition offers Class Audio CDs featuring carefully recorded audio of all main reading passages in each level of the series. Giving students the opportunity to listen to a fluent English speaker as they follow along in the text significantly aids comprehension and supports listening and speaking skill development. Each Class Audio CD features a variety of accents.

Audio Download Center

Every main reading from the series is available for download through the Select Readings, Second Edition Audio Download Center. Students and teachers can visit www.oup.com/elt/selectreadings2e for access to the downloadable mp3s for anytime, anywhere practice and self-study.

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The Most Popular Sports in the World

“I think that every single person should play sports.”
—Donovan Bailey, Jamaican athlete (1967–)
A. Study the pictures and answer the questions below.

**Vocabulary Preview**

- cricket
- field hockey
- football
- tennis
- volleyball

**Questions**

1. Which of the sports above do you play? Which do you like to watch?

2. Cricket is very popular in India. Many people there play or watch this sport. Is cricket popular in your country?

3. Every sport has rules. For example, a football player can’t touch the ball with his or her hands. Do you know the rules of tennis? What is one rule in your favorite sport?

4. Most football games last for about 90 minutes. Do you know how long a basketball game usually lasts? Can a tennis game last longer than three hours?

5. Football and field hockey are similar in some ways. For example, both sports use a ball, and both are outdoor sports. Think of two other sports. How are they similar?

**Reading Skill:**

*Scanning*

*page 93*

B. Read the sentences below and circle True or False in the *My Guesses* column. Then look quickly over the article on page 3 for the same information and circle the answer from the reading.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>My Guesses</th>
<th>Answers from the Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Football is the most popular sport in the world.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The most popular sport in India is tennis.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Table tennis is popular in China.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Basketball is one of the five most popular sports in the world.</td>
<td>True</td>
<td>False</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Most Popular Sports in the World

What are the five most popular sports in the world? Some of the answers may surprise you!

1. Football (“soccer” in the U.S.) is the world’s most popular sport. Today, about 3.5 billion\(^1\) people watch or play football. Football is popular in Europe, Asia, South America, Africa, and North America...almost everywhere!
   Fun fact: In a professional football game, players run about five miles (eight km).

2. The world’s number two sport is cricket. Cricket is originally\(^2\) from the UK, but today it is also popular in Australia, New Zealand, some African countries, and some Caribbean countries. In India and Pakistan, cricket is more popular than football. About three billion people around the world watch or play cricket each year.
   Fun fact: Four hundred million people—40 percent of India’s population—watch important cricket games on TV.

3. Field hockey is number three. Approximately two billion people play or watch field hockey, mostly in Asia, Europe, Australia, and Africa. In the United States, field hockey is mainly for high school girls.
   Fun fact: Field hockey is a very old sport. In Egypt, 4,000-year-old drawings show people playing field hockey. Of course, the rules of the game are different today.

4. Next is tennis. Today there are roughly one billion players and spectators\(^3\) of tennis around the world. Tennis is originally from France, but today it is very popular in the United States, Asia, Australia, and Europe.
   Fun fact: The longest tennis game lasted eleven hours and five minutes!

5. Table tennis (ping-pong) is popular around the world, with about 900 million players and spectators. Today, table tennis is especially popular in China, Korea, and Singapore.
   Fun fact: In table tennis, the ball can go more than 100 mph (160 km/h).

There are many popular sports around the world, but these are the top five. What is similar about all of these sports? They’re fun, they’re fast, and they use a ball. Is that why the expression “have a ball” means “have a lot of fun?” Maybe!

---

\(^1\) 1 billion = 1,000,000,000

\(^2\) originally = from the beginning

\(^3\) spectators = people who watch
Understanding the Text

A. Read the article on page 3 to complete the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Sport</th>
<th>Number of People (players and spectators)</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>football</td>
<td></td>
<td>popular almost everywhere players run a lot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Comprehension. Read each sentence and check (✓) True or False.

1. Football, the first sport in the reading, is the most popular sport in the world.  
   True  False

2. A professional football player needs to be a good runner.  
   True  False

3. Field hockey is more popular than cricket.  
   True  False

4. In most countries, field hockey is a sport for high school girls.  
   True  False

5. Tennis isn’t popular in Asia.  
   True  False

6. Table tennis and field hockey are popular mainly in Europe.  
   True  False

7. A tennis game can start in the morning and end in the evening.  
   True  False

8. Players use a ball in all of the five most popular sports.  
   True  False

C. What do you think? Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. Why do you think cricket is the most popular sport in India and Pakistan?  
2. What do you think is the 6th most popular sport in the world? Why?
3. Which of the fun facts on page 3 is the most interesting to you? Why?
4. Why do most sports have a lot of rules?
5. How did the writer organize the information in the reading? Why do you think the writer did it this way?
D. Vocabulary. Choose the correct words to complete each paragraph.

approximately especially mainly percent players popular

Sports are very (1)__________ at my university. Roughly 20 (2)__________ of the students at my school play a sport regularly. That is (3)__________ 800 students. Ice hockey is (4)__________ popular this year. Ten years ago, ice hockey was (5)__________ a sport for men, but today more and more hockey (6)__________ are women.

professional about rules similar

Football and field hockey are different in some ways and (7)__________ in other ways. One important difference is that football is a popular spectator sport, but field hockey isn’t. That is probably why there are few (8)__________ field hockey players. Many of the (9)__________ for football and field hockey are also very different. For example, field hockey players can’t touch the ball with their feet, but football players can. In both sports, however, the players need to be good runners. After all, the sizes of a football field and a hockey field are (10)__________ the same.

E. Understanding Synonyms. For each boldfaced word below, find a synonym in the reading on page 3. Then use the synonym to complete the sentence. (More than one answer may be possible.)

Synonyms are words that are similar in meaning. For example, the words approximately, roughly, and about have similar meanings. Writers often use a synonym because they don’t want to use the same word again and again.

1. There are approximately two billion field hockey players and spectators and ________ one billion tennis players.

2. A tennis game usually goes on for about three hours, but sometimes a game ________ for much longer than that.

3. In the United States, field hockey is mostly for girls, but wrestling is ________ for boys.

4. The top five sports around the world are alike in many ways and have ________ qualities.
Discussion & Writing

1. What do you think are the five most popular sports in your country? Work with a partner to list the sports from 1 to 5. Then compare lists with your classmates.

2. What sports do students play at your school? Write about these sports in a chart like the one below.

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sports at My School</th>
<th>How Popular?</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lacrosse</td>
<td><em>Not very popular. Roughly ten percent of the students at my school play this sport.</em></td>
<td><em>It’s not a big spectator sport. Not many students watch the games.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Choose a sport to research. Look on the Internet for information to complete the chart below. Then tell your classmates three interesting things you learned.

**Web Search!**

- badminton
- baseball
- ice hockey
- rugby

**Name of Sport**

**Number of People (players and spectators)**

**Popular Where?**

**Other Details**

**Words to Remember**

**NOUNS**
- fun
- game
- percent
- player
- rule

**VERBS**
- last

**ADJECTIVES**
- different
- important
- popular
- professional
- similar
- top

**ADVERBS**
- about
- especially
- mainly
- mostly
Are You a Healthy Eater?

“The greatest wealth is health.”
—Virgil, Roman poet (70–19 BCE)
A. How often do you eat these foods? Write your answers in the list below. Then think of other foods to add to each group.

Vocabulary Preview

white rice  fresh fruit  junk food  white bread

brown rice  fresh vegetables  fried food  wheat bread

I never eat ____.  I eat ____ once in a while.  I eat ____ every day.

Reading Skill: Previewing page 96

B. Look quickly at the reading on page 9 to answer the questions below.

Questions

1. What is this reading about?

2. What kind of reading is it—a newspaper article, a blog, a story, a quiz?

C. Take the healthy eating quiz on page 9.
Are You a Healthy Eater?

How well do you eat? To find out, read each question below and circle the number of your answer. Be honest. Answer the way you really eat, not the way you think you should eat.

A. How often do you eat breakfast?
1. I never eat breakfast.
2. I have breakfast once or twice a week.
3. I eat breakfast 3–6 times a week.
4. I eat breakfast every morning.

B. How often do you snack on fresh fruits and vegetables?
1. I never snack on fresh fruits and vegetables.
2. I snack on fresh fruits and vegetables once in a while.
3. I snack on fresh fruits and vegetables once a day.
4. I snack on fresh fruits and vegetables more than once a day.

C. Do you eat junk food?
1. Yes, I often eat junk food.
2. Yes, I sometimes eat junk food.
3. No, I hardly ever eat junk food.
4. No, I never eat junk food.

D. Do you eat quickly?
1. Yes, I always eat quickly.
2. Yes, I eat quickly 90 percent of the time.
4. No, I usually eat slowly.

E. How often do you skip meals?
1. I frequently skip meals.
2. I skip meals about 3 times a week.
3. I rarely skip a meal.
4. I never skip meals.

F. How often do you eat something just before you go to bed?
1. I always eat something just before I go to bed.
2. I often have something to eat just before I go to bed.
3. I rarely eat just before I go to bed.
4. I never eat just before I go to bed.

G. How often do you eat your largest meal in the evening?
1. I always eat my largest meal in the evening.
2. I frequently eat my largest meal in the evening.
3. I rarely eat my largest meal in the evening.
4. I never eat my largest meal in the evening.

H. How often do you eat brown rice or wheat bread instead of white rice or white bread?
1. I never eat brown rice or wheat bread.
2. I sometimes eat brown rice or wheat bread.
3. I usually eat brown rice or wheat bread.
4. I eat brown rice or wheat bread all the time.

Your Score

Look at the numbers you circled and add them together. The total is your score. (For each question on this quiz, the number 4 is the healthiest answer.)

32 Congratulations! You have a perfect score. You are a healthy eater.
26–31 Good job! You eat very well.
20–25 Not bad, but you could eat better.
14–19 Oops! You aren’t a healthy eater. Remember, fruits and vegetables are really good for you. Junk food isn’t.
8–13 Oh no! You need to change the way you eat. Can you do it?

---

1 snack on eat between meals
2 skip a meal not eat a meal
3 score the number of points you get on a test, quiz, or game
A. Read the quiz again. What do healthy eaters do? What don’t they do?
   Take notes in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Healthy eaters...</th>
<th>Healthy eaters don’t...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>eat breakfast every day</em></td>
<td><em>eat junk food</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. **Comprehension.** Check (✓) True or False based on the information in the reading. Then correct the false statements.

1. It’s good to eat your largest meal of the day in the evening. □ □
2. Eating slowly is a good idea. □ □
3. It’s important to eat breakfast every day. □ □
4. White rice is better for you than brown rice. □ □
5. It’s healthy to eat something just before you go to bed. □ □
6. An apple or an orange is a healthy snack. □ □
7. You should snack on junk food instead of vegetables. □ □
8. Healthy eaters frequently skip meals. □ □

C. **What do you think?** Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. Are you a healthy eater? Why or why not?
2. What is your favorite healthy snack? What are some other healthy snacks?
3. Why is breakfast an important meal?
4. Lots of people like junk food. Why do you think junk food is so popular?
D. **Vocabulary.** Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fresh</th>
<th>healthy</th>
<th>instead of</th>
<th>meal</th>
<th>total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. I think I’m a _________ eater because I never skip breakfast. Every morning I have a bowl of cereal and some fresh fruit.

2. I usually eat my biggest _________ in the middle of the day.

3. I try to snack on _________ fruit when I get hungry between meals.

4. I usually eat a _________ of five small meals every day.

5. I know I should snack on fresh fruit _________ junk food.

E. **Understanding Suffixes.** Rewrite each sentence using the adverb form of the boldfaced adjective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quick + ly</td>
<td>quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frequent + ly</td>
<td>frequently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>real + ly</td>
<td>really</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. My usual breakfast is cereal. I _________ have cereal for breakfast.

2. My parents are slow eaters. My parents eat _________.

3. It is rare for me to eat junk food. I _________ eat junk food.

4. I have a quick meal in the evening. I eat _________ in the evening.

5. My sister is a professional cook. My sister cooks _________.

F. **Using Synonyms.** Rewrite each sentence using a synonym for the boldfaced words.

| one time | frequently | sometimes | hardly ever |

1. Some people prefer to eat once a day.

   Some people prefer to eat one time a day ____________________________.

2. We go to restaurants once in a while.

   ____________________________.

3. My brother skips breakfast often.

   ____________________________.

4. We almost never eat a big breakfast.

   ____________________________.
Discussion & Writing

1. Work with a partner to add answers to the health quiz below. (The best answer to each question is number 4.) Then share your quiz with your classmates.

   **A. How often do you exercise?**
   1. I never exercise.
   2. I exercise once or twice a week.
   3. I exercise 3–6 times a week.
   4. I exercise every day.

   **B. How often do you drink 6–8 glasses of water a day?**
   1. __________________________
   2. __________________________
   3. __________________________
   4. I drink 6–8 glasses of water every day.

   **C. Do you drink juice instead of soda?**
   1. __________________________
   2. __________________________
   3. __________________________
   4. I always drink juice instead of soda.

   **D. How often do you get 8 hours of sleep at night?**
   1. __________________________
   2. __________________________
   3. __________________________
   4. I always get 8 hours of sleep at night.

2. Choose one of these items and look on the Internet for more information. Tell your classmates three interesting things you learned.

   **Web Search!**

   a healthy breakfast  junk food snacks  healthy eating quiz

---

**Words to Remember**

**NOUNS**
- breakfast
- meal
- total

**ADJECTIVES**
- fresh
- healthy
- perfect

**ADVERBS**
- hardly ever
- instead of
- just
- once in a while
- quickly
- rarely
Dream Homes

Chapter 3

Chapter Focus

CONTENT
Three special dream homes

READING SKILLS
Scanning
Taking notes

VOCABULARY SKILLS
Learning word forms
Using a dictionary

“Where we love is home.”
—Oliver Wendell Holmes, American writer (1809–1894)
Before You Read

A. What does your dream home (your perfect house or apartment) have? Check (✓) the things below.

□ a view of a lake
□ lots of room
□ two stories
□ a garden
□ a swimming pool
□ a gym

B. Scan the article on page 15 to answer the questions below.

Questions
1. How many dream homes are in the article?

2. Where is each dream home?

3. How similar do the dream homes look?

C. Which dream home is the most interesting to you? Read the article to find out. Then share answers with your classmates.
Dream Homes

People have very different ideas for their dream home—their perfect house or apartment. Some people dream of a simple house in a special place. Others want a large house with every convenience.\(^1\) Is your dream home similar to any of the dream homes below?

Mukesh Ambani, a businessman in India, is the owner of the most expensive house in the world. Ambani’s dream house is 27 stories high, so it has room for everything his family needs and wants. Mr. Ambani owns a lot of cars, so the first six floors of his house are just for cars. Another floor of the house has a movie theater with seats for 50 people. Two floors of the house are for a health center with a gym and a swimming pool. Another floor is for guests\(^2\) of the Ambani family. The four floors at the top of the building are just for the Ambani family. From there, they have a view of the Arabian Sea.

Henry David Thoreau, an American writer, lived from 1817 to 1862. At the age of 28, he built his perfect house. It was a very small house—just 10 feet by 15 feet (3 m by 4.5 m). Inside there were just three chairs, a bed, a table, and a small desk. The location of his house was very important to Thoreau. He built his house in the woods close to a beautiful lake.

Dikembe Mutombo, a professional basketball player, built a very different type of dream home. Mutombo grew up in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but he moved to the United States to study. He wanted to be a doctor, but instead he became a famous basketball player. Mutombo’s dream home is in the Congo, and it has beds for 150 people. It also has an emergency room,\(^3\) many exam rooms, and some beautiful gardens. Mutombo didn’t build his dream home for himself. Instead, he built it for the people in his native country. Mutombo’s dream home is a hospital.

\(^1\) convenience \(\text{thing that makes life easy}\)  \(^2\) guests \(\text{people you ask to visit your house}\)  \(^3\) emergency room \(\text{the place in a hospital where you go when you need help quickly}\)
Understanding the Text

A. Read the article again and take notes in the chart below. List three details about each dream home.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ambani’s Dream Home</th>
<th>Thoreau’s Dream Home</th>
<th>Mutombo’s Dream Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. very tall—27 stories</td>
<td>1. close to a lake</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Comprehension. Fill in the circle of the correct answer.

1. Mukesh Ambani’s home is very ____.
   - A simple
   - B big
   - C small

2. Henry David Thoreau’s home was ____ than Ambani’s home.
   - A taller
   - B much smaller
   - C more expensive

3. Thoreau’s house did not have ____.
   - A beds for guests
   - B room for a bed
   - C a view of the woods

4. Dikembe Mutombo ____ his dream home.
   - A doesn’t like
   - B didn’t build
   - C doesn’t live in

5. Both Ambani’s and Mutombo’s homes ____.
   - A were expensive
to build
   - B have a movie theater
   - C have a view of water

6. Each of the dream homes is ____ in a different way.
   - A simple
   - B expensive
   - C special

C. What do you think? Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. What do you like about each dream home? What do you dislike?
2. What does each dream house tell you about its owner?
3. What is similar about the three dream homes?
4. What else do you want to know about each dream home?
5. Which dream home do you like best? Why?
D. **Learning Word Forms.** Choose the correct word in parentheses to complete each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>owner</td>
<td>own</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building</td>
<td>build</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beauty</td>
<td></td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difference</td>
<td>differ</td>
<td>different</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Mr. Ambani ______ a big company. He and his brother are both ______ of the company. (owners / owns)

2. Thoreau’s house is a very small ______. He ______ it by himself. (building / built)

3. The woods are a ______ place for a home. (beauty / beautiful)

4. Thoreau’s house and Ambani’s house are very ______. One important ______ is the size. (difference / different)

E. **Using a Dictionary.** Choose the correct dictionary definition for the boldfaced word in each sentence. Write the number of the definition on the line.

Many words in English have more than one meaning. It’s important to choose the correct meaning of the word in the sentence you are reading.

**sto-ry** /stərɪ/ noun
1 words that tell you about people and things that are not real: *He has written many stories for children.*
2 words that tell you about things that really happened: *My grandmother told me stories about when she was a child.*
3 one level in a building: *The building has four stories.*

**just** /dʒust/ adverb
1 exactly: *This jacket is just my size.*
You’re just in time. *She looks just like her mother.*
2 a very short time before: *I just heard the news. Jim isn’t here—he just went out.*
3 at this or that moment; now or very soon: *I’m just going to make some coffee.*
4 a word that makes what you say stronger: *Just look at that funny little dog!* 5 only: *It’s just a small gift.*

from the Oxford Basic American Dictionary for learners of English

1. ____ My parents like to tell stories about their children.
2. ____ Someday I want to live on the top floor of a building with twenty stories.
3. ____ I read a great story about a man who can fly.
4. ____ I usually eat something just before I go to bed.
5. ____ There is just a bed in my room—nothing else.
6. ____ I want a house just like Thoreau’s house.
Discussion & Writing

1. Interview a partner. Ask the questions below. Record your partner’s answers.
   a. Where is your dream home?
      in the city  in the country  on the beach  other: __________
   b. How many floors or stories does your dream home have?
      one  two  three  other: __________
   c. How big is your dream home?
      small  medium-sized  large  other: __________
   d. What is special about your dream home? Choose four things.
      • ______________________  • ______________________
      • ______________________  • ______________________

2. Write a short description of your partner’s dream home. Then read the description to your classmates.

   Example

   My partner’s dream home is on the beach. It’s a small house with two stories and lots of windows. It has a great view of the ocean. It also has a beautiful garden and lots of trees.

3. Choose one of these people and look on the Internet for more information. Tell your classmates three interesting things you learned.

   Web Search! ▶ Mukesh Ambani  Henry David Thoreau  Dikembe Mutombo

   Mini-Dictionary page 108

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words to Remember</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOUNS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>building  floor  garden  guest  take  place  seat  type  view</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18  Chapter 3  |  Dream Homes
Kiss, Bow, or Shake Hands?

“Everybody laughs in the same language.”
—Yakov Smirnoff, Ukrainian comedian (1951–)
Before You Read

A. Study these pictures of different ways to greet people and answer the questions below.

Vocabulary Preview

- bow
- shake hands firmly
- give a hug
- kiss on the cheek
- give a pat on the back
- touch fists

Questions

1. Which of the greetings above do you frequently use?
2. How do you usually greet your close friends?
3. How do you greet people in formal situations, such as at a job interview?
4. Which of the ways to greet people above is the most formal? Which is the least formal?

B. Answer the questions below to preview the reading on page 21.

1. Read the title of the article and look at the pictures. What do you think the reading is about?
2. Read the first sentence in each paragraph. Now what do you think the reading is about?
3. Which of the sentences below describes the reading? Skim the article and check (√) your answer.
   - It’s an article by one writer.
   - Each paragraph in the article is by a different writer.
   - It’s a short quiz.
Kiss, Bow, or Shake Hands?

People greet each other in many different ways. We asked four people to describe the ways they greet people in their country. Here's what they wrote:

I greet people differently depending on the situation. In formal situations, I usually shake hands. And when I meet someone for the first time, I almost always shake hands. It's important to shake hands firmly. When I greet casual friends, I just say, “Hi!” For close friends, I usually give them a hug. It's a little different for men though. Where I live, it's not very common for male friends to hug each other. They do other things like the “fist bump.” That's when two people touch fists.

—Sandra (U.S.)

In formal situations or when I meet someone for the first time, I shake hands. It's important to shake hands firmly and look the other person in the eye when you greet them. I always hug my friends. Hugging is perfectly acceptable. It's OK for men to hug other men, for men to hug women, and for women to hug other women.

—Kamal (Turkey)

In a formal situation or when I meet someone for the first time, I always shake hands. When I greet a male friend, I give him a hug and a pat on the back. When I greet a close female friend, I give her a small hug and a kiss on the cheek. My female friends greet each other in this way too.

—Octavio (Venezuela)

When I meet a friend, I greet them with a wai—I put my hands together in front of my chest and bow slightly—and say, “Sawadee,” which means “Hello.” In formal situations, some people still use this traditional Thai greeting, but these days more and more businesspeople shake hands. Times are changing.

—Noi (Thailand)
Understanding the Text

A. Read the article on page 21 and take notes about greetings in the chart below. Then compare charts with a partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Greetings in Formal Situations</th>
<th>Greetings Among Friends</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in the United States</td>
<td><em>shake hands firmly</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Venezuela</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Thailand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. **Comprehension.** Read each sentence and check (✓) True or False. Then rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. Greetings are the same everywhere in the world.  
2. Female friends in the United States hug each other, but men don’t usually hug other men.  
3. In Turkey, both male and female friends hug each other.  
4. In Turkey, you should look at the other person when you shake hands.  
5. Male friends greet each other with a hug and a kiss in Venezuela.  
6. In Venezuela, both female and male friends greet each other with a hug.  
7. In formal situations in Thailand, some people bow and some people shake hands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. **What do you think?** Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. Do you greet male friends differently from female friends? If so, how?
2. Is it important to learn about different ways of greeting people? If so, why?
3. Greetings are different in different countries. How can this cause problems for travelers?
4. Are greeting traditions changing in your country? How?
D. **Vocabulary.** Complete the sentences with your own ideas. (Many different answers are possible.)

1. When close friends meet, it is common for them to ___________.
2. The most traditional way of greeting someone is to ___________.
3. It’s acceptable for females to greet each other ___________.

E. **Using Adjectives and Adverbs.** Choose the correct form of the word in parentheses to complete each sentence.

We use adjectives and adverbs in different ways.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a + adjective + noun</th>
<th>verb + adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a firm handshake</td>
<td>shake hands firmly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a formal situation</td>
<td>talk formally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a casual friend</td>
<td>talk casually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a perfect game</td>
<td>play perfectly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. At a ___________ dance, men wear suits and women wear long dresses. (formal / formally)
2. The children behaved ___________ at school. (perfect / perfectly)
3. The teacher spoke ___________ to the noisy children. (firm / firmly)
4. My boss invited everyone to a ___________ lunch. (casual / casually)

F. **Using Indirect and Direct Objects.** Use information from the reading to answer the questions below.

With some verbs in English, it’s necessary to use both an indirect object and a direct object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>indirect object</th>
<th>direct object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>close friends</td>
<td>a hug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>a hug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>a pat on the back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>him</td>
<td>a pat on the back</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. How does Sandra greet her close friends?
   
   *She gives them a hug*  
2. How does Octavio greet his male friends?  
3. How does Octavio greet his female friends?  

Discussion & Writing


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How do you say goodbye?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Formal Situations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Write three sentences using the information in your chart above. Then read your sentences to a partner.

Example
In formal situations, I almost always shake hands when I say goodbye.
- In formal situations, I ___________________________ when I say goodbye.
- When I say goodbye to a casual friend, I ___________________________.
- To say goodbye to a close friend, I ___________________________.

3. Choose a country. On the Internet, search for the words below. Look for three interesting things about greetings to report to your class.

Web Search! ▶ greeting people in (name of country)
“The city needs a car like a fish needs a bicycle.”

—Dean Kamen, American inventor (1951–)
A. **Vocabulary Preview.** Study the diagram below and answer the questions.

![Diagram of natural resources: sun, trees, oil, water, and earth]

**Questions**
1. Which of these natural resources can we use to heat a building?
2. Which of these resources can we use to power a car?
3. What are some other natural resources?

B. The reading on page 27 is about a new city. Study the pictures on page 27 and predict answers to the questions below. Then read the article to find answers to the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>My Answers</th>
<th>Answers from the Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Where is this city?</td>
<td>somewhere near the water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What is special about this city?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. How do people get around in this city?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reading Skill:**
*Predicting* page 102
A City Without Oil

1 The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a country with a lot of oil. Oil brings the country billions of dollars each year. So why is the UAE building a city that uses very little or no oil? The answer is simple: oil will not last forever. But there is another resource people can use instead of oil—the sun.

In fact, engineers are now building a new city that uses mostly solar energy for its power. The city is called Masdar, and it is about 20 miles (32 km) from Abu Dhabi, one of the largest cities in the UAE. If it is a success, Masdar will be the first city in the world that uses little or no oil.

Masdar is a small city—only 2.3 square miles (6 sq. km). In the future, it will hold 50,000 people, more than 1,000 companies, and a university. Its streets are very narrow. The houses are close to each other. The shade from the houses helps keep the streets cool.

There are no cars on the streets of Masdar. Because the city is so small, people can walk to most places. If they get tired, they can use the PRT: Personal Rapid Transit. These small, solar-powered cars move underground, like a subway. The cars have no drivers. People just tell the car where they want to go, and it takes them there.

Masdar will reuse as many resources as possible. It will reuse about 80 percent of its water and change most of its waste into more energy. People in Masdar are even using building materials that they can reuse in the future.

Can this city really be successful? No one knows. But if it is, there could be other low-energy cities around the world in the future.

Word Count: 301
Reading Time: _______ (Minutes)
Words per Minute: _______ (Word Count/Reading Time)

1 solar from the sun
2 shade dark places not in the sun
3 waste trash; garbage
Understanding the Text

A. **Identifying Cause and Effect.** Look for information in the reading on page 27 to complete the diagrams below.

1. **Cause:** The streets in Masdar are narrow.
   
   **Effect:** *The houses are close together.*

2. **Cause:** The houses in Masdar shade the streets.
   
   **Effect:**

3. **Cause:** The city is small, and there aren’t any cars.
   
   **Effect:**

B. **Comprehension.** Read the article again. Then read the sentences below and check (✓) True or False. Tell where in the reading you found the information. Write the number of the line.

   1. Masdar will get most of its electricity from solar power.  
      True False Line #

   2. There will be few businesses in Masdar.  
      True False Line #

   3. Most people in Masdar will use their own cars.  
      True False Line #

   4. The cars in Masdar move underground.  
      True False Line #

   5. The cars in Masdar don’t need drivers.  
      True False Line #

   6. We don’t know if Masdar will be a success.  
      True False Line #

   7. The city will use its waste to make energy.  
      True False Line #

C. **What do you think?** Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. What is the most interesting thing you learned about Masdar?
2. Would you like to live in Masdar? Why or why not?
3. Do you think Masdar will be a success? Why or why not?
4. Is it important to reuse natural resources? Why or why not?
D. **Vocabulary.** Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

| cool | narrow | shade | successful | tired | waste |

1. Trees, umbrellas, and tall buildings all help to provide _________ from the sun.

2. Running for an hour makes me feel _________.

3. It’s hot here during the day, but after the sun goes down, it feels _________.

4. In a big city, the streets are often very wide, but in a small town, the streets are usually _________.

5. You can put old papers and other _________ in that box.

6. You can’t be _________ at everything you do.

E. **Understanding Prefixes.** Complete each conversation using a synonym for the boldfaced verb.

In English, we can sometimes add a **prefix**, or small word part, to a word to change its meaning. For example, we can add the prefix **re-** to the verb **use**. **Reuse** means **use again**.

1. A: I didn’t get your e-mail. Can you **send** it **again**?
   B: I already **resent** ______ it.

2. A: Do you want me to **write** this letter **again**?
   B: Sure. How long do you think it will take to _________ it?

3. A: Do you want to **play** the video **again**?
   B: No, I _________ it twice already.

4. A: Did the fire completely destroy the school?
   B: Yes, but they are going to **build** it **again** in the same place.
   A: How long will it take to _________ it?
   B: No one knows for sure.

5. A: My shirt is still dirty. Can you **wash** it **again**?
   B: OK, I will _________ it tomorrow.
Discussion & Writing

1. How is your town or city similar to and different from Masdar? Make a diagram like the one below with information about your city and Masdar. Then compare ideas with a partner.

Example

```
Allentown
- lots of cars
- uses lots of oil

Both Allentown and Masdar
- small cities

Masdar
- no cars
- uses little oil
```

2. You described your dream house in Chapter 3. Now describe your dream city. What is special about it? Tell a partner.

Examples

“My dream city is a large city near the ocean. There are a lot of clothing stores and excellent restaurants in my dream city because I love to shop and eat! There is also a big park where people meet to play games and talk.”

“My dream city is small and peaceful. Masdar doesn’t use much oil, and neither does my dream city. People there use solar energy and recycle a lot. The weather in this city is perfect—always sunny and warm.”

3. Think of one more thing you want to know about Masdar. Write your question. Then look for an answer to your question on the Internet.

Web Search! ➤ your question about Masdar

---

Words to Remember

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Adverbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>company</td>
<td>bring</td>
<td>another</td>
<td>forever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>energy</td>
<td></td>
<td>cool</td>
<td>(in) fact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>power</td>
<td></td>
<td>narrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resource</td>
<td></td>
<td>possible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shade</td>
<td></td>
<td>tired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>success</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Mini-Dictionary page 108
“You can please some of the people some of the time, but you can’t please all of the people all of the time.”

—Abraham Lincoln, American president (1809–1865)
Before You Read

A. Use context to guess the meaning of the boldfaced words. Then answer the questions.

Vocabulary Preview

Questions

1. You can please your teacher by doing your homework and listening in class. What else can you do to make your teacher happy?

2. Some people like to read while they are riding on a bus or a train. What do you like to do while you are riding on a bus or a train?

3. Most people have one meal in the morning and another meal in the middle of the day. Do you have another meal in the evening?

Reading Skill: Previewing page 96

B. Study the pictures on page 33. Match each picture to a description below. Write the number of the picture next to the description.

___ In this picture, a man and a young boy are walking with a donkey.

___ In this picture, a man is riding a donkey, and a young boy is walking next to him.

___ In this picture, a man and a young boy are riding a donkey.

___ In this picture, a young boy is riding a donkey, and a man is walking next to him.

C. Based on the pictures, what do you think the story is about? Make a guess. Then read the story to find out.
You Can’t Please Everyone

Stories about Nasreddin, a teacher and philosopher from the 1200s, are popular in many countries. These stories make us laugh and also teach us a lesson about people.

One day, Nasreddin wanted to take his young son into town. “You can ride the donkey,” he told his son, “and I’ll walk next to you.” So Nasreddin’s son got on the donkey, and they started down the road into town.

A little while later, Nasreddin and his son came across some people on the road. The people looked at the boy on the donkey with disapproval. One person said, “Look at that healthy young boy! Can you believe today’s young people? They have no respect for their parents. That boy rides on the donkey, and his poor father has to walk.”

When the boy heard this, he was very unhappy. He asked his father to ride the donkey instead of him. So Nasreddin got on the donkey, and the boy walked next to him. Soon they met another group of people on the road. One person said, “Well, look at that! That poor boy has to walk while his father rides the donkey.”

After the people walked away, Nasreddin told his son to get on the donkey with him. “No one can criticize us now,” he said. But soon they met two old men on the road. The men looked at Nasreddin and his son with disapproval. “That poor donkey looks very tired,” one of the men said.

Nasreddin stopped the donkey and got off. Then he said to his son, “The best thing is for both of us to walk. Then no one can criticize us.” So Nasreddin and his son walked down the road, and the donkey walked behind them. Soon they met some more people on the road. One person said, “Just look at those fools.”

Both of them are walking in this hot weather, and no one is riding the donkey. How stupid they are!”

Nasreddin looked at his son and said, “You can’t please everyone.”
A. Understanding the Order of Events. Number the events in the story from first (1) to last (8).

   1. A man says Nasreddin's donkey looks very tired.
   2. Nasreddin and his son are walking down the road, and the donkey is walking behind them.
   3. One person criticizes Nasreddin's son because he is riding the donkey.
   4. Nasreddin's son is riding the donkey, and his father is walking next to him.
   5. One person says Nasreddin and his son are stupid because they aren't riding the donkey.
   6. Both Nasreddin and his son get on the donkey.
   7. Nasreddin is riding the donkey, and his son is walking next to him.
   8. Some people criticize Nasreddin because he is riding the donkey and his son is walking.

B. Comprehension. What does each pronoun refer to? Look back at the story and then fill in the circle of the correct answer.

1. In line 5, he refers to ____.
   - (A) Nasreddin
   - (B) the son
   - (C) the donkey

2. In line 11, they refers to ____.
   - (A) the people on the road
   - (B) today's young people
   - (C) parents

3. In line 31, they refers to ____.
   - (A) Nasreddin and his son
   - (B) the people on the road
   - (C) Nasreddin and the donkey

C. What do you think? Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. Do you think this story is interesting? Why or why not?
2. Nasreddin says that you can't please everyone. Do you agree? Why or why not?
3. Did you criticize anyone last week? What did you say?
4. What is an example of good or helpful criticism? What is an example of bad or unhelpful criticism?
D. Learning Word Forms. Choose the correct word in parentheses to
complete each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>belief</td>
<td>believe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disapproval</td>
<td>disapprove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>criticism</td>
<td>criticize</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. How do you feel when someone ________ you? (criticism / criticizes)
2. How do people show ________? (disapproval / disapprove)
3. Long ago people ________ the earth was flat. Today this ________
   seems very strange to us. (belief / believed)

E. Using a Dictionary. Choose the correct dictionary definition for the boldfaced
word in each sentence. Write the number of the definition on the line.

so /soʊ/ conjunction
1 because of this or that: The store
is closed, so I can’t buy any bread.
2 (also so that) in order that: Speak
louder so that everyone can hear you.
I’ll give you a map so you can find
my house. 3 a word you use when
you want to start talking about
something: So, Susan, how’s school
this year?

while /waɪl/ conjunction
1 during the time that; when: The
telephone rang while I was taking
a shower. 2 at the same time as:
I listen to the radio while I’m eating
my breakfast.

while /waɪl/ noun
3 a period of time: Let’s sit here for
a while. I’m going home in a while
(= soon).

1. ___ So, what did you think of the story?
2. ___ Some people criticized Nasreddin’s son, so he got off the donkey.
3. ___ Nasreddin went to town so he could buy some food.
4. ___ A little while later, Nasreddin met some people on the road.
5. ___ At the beginning of the story, Nasreddin’s son rode the donkey
   while his father walked next to him.

F. Understanding Indefinite Pronouns. Complete each sentence with
everyone, someone, or no one.

The words everyone, someone, and no one are indefinite pronouns. We
use these pronouns when we don’t want to name a specific person.
everyone = every person    someone = a person    no one = no person

1. In the story, Nasreddin tries to please ________.
2. ________ in the story says that Nasreddin and his son are fools.
3. ________ in the story says anything nice about Nasreddin and his son.
Discussion & Writing

1. Who did you try to please last week? Complete the chart with information. Then tell a partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who did you try to please?</th>
<th>What did you do to please this person?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example: my mother</td>
<td>I helped her at home.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. What are some important lessons that parents try to teach their children? Work with a partner to add more ideas to the list below.

**Lessons parents try to teach their children:**
- You should respect older people.
- ____________________________.
- ____________________________.
- ____________________________.

3. Think of an important lesson you learned from your parents. What was the lesson? How did you learn it? Write a few sentences to describe this lesson. Then read your sentences to a partner.

**Example**

*My parents taught me not to steal. When I was very young, I took some cards from a friend’s house. I didn’t understand that I was stealing. I just liked the cards. My parents made me take the cards back to my friend and apologize.*

4. Look on the Internet for more information about Nasreddin. Tell your classmates three interesting things you learned.

**Web Search!**

Nasreddin

**Words to Remember**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUNS</th>
<th>VERBS</th>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>ADVERBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>disapproval</td>
<td>believe</td>
<td>poor</td>
<td>so (conjunction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>group</td>
<td>come across</td>
<td>stupid</td>
<td>soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respect</td>
<td>criticize</td>
<td>young</td>
<td>while</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mini-Dictionary page 108
Across the Desert

“A long journey begins with a single step.”

—Chinese proverb
Before You Read

A. Study the pictures and answer the questions below.

Vocabulary Preview

Questions
1. Which of these words describe a desert environment?
   - hot
   - cold
   - rainy
   - windy
   - dry
   - shady

2. During the day, it is sometimes 140°F (60°C) in the Sahara Desert. How would the heat make you feel?

3. Would you like to travel in the Sahara Desert? What would you take on your trip?

4. What problems might you have on a trip across the Sahara Desert?

B. Study the pictures on page 39 and read the first sentence in each paragraph. Then predict answers to the questions below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>My Answers</th>
<th>Answers from the Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What did the three men decide to do?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Why did they need to eat a lot of food?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Were the three men successful?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Read the article to find the answers to the questions above.
Across the Desert

The Sahara Desert is the largest desert in the world. It stretches across Africa from Senegal to Egypt. The Sahara Desert is an unfriendly environment. During the day it’s very hot, and at night it’s sometimes very cold. It is also difficult to find water in the Sahara.

In 2006, Kevin Lin, Ray Zahab, and Charlie Engle decided to do something very difficult. They made the decision to run across the Sahara Desert—4,300 miles (6,920 km). It seemed impossible to do, but they wanted to try. The three men liked to test themselves, and this would be a very big test.

On the morning of November 2, Kevin, Ray, and Charlie started their trip across the Sahara. Every morning they began running at 5:00. At 11 a.m. they stopped and rested until 5 p.m. Then they ran again until 9:30 in the evening. Each day they ran about 40 miles (64 km). Every day it was the same thing. They got up and ran. They listened to music on their iPods, and they ran and ran.

Kevin, Ray, and Charlie needed to eat a lot of food during their trip. Most people need about 2,000 calories of food each day. Kevin, Ray, and Charlie needed between 6,000 and 9,000 calories every day. That’s a lot of food! They also needed to drink a lot of water.

The three men had some problems on their trip, and many times they wanted to quit and go home. It was often very hot (140°F/60°C) during the day, and the heat made them sick. Their legs and feet hurt. Sometimes it was very windy, and they couldn’t see. One time they got lost. But they didn’t quit. After 111 days, Kevin, Ray, and Charlie successfully finished their trip across the Sahara Desert. They hugged each other and put their hands in the water of the Red Sea. Then they ran to a hotel to take a long shower.

Word Count: 326  Reading Time:  (Minutes)  Words per Minute:  (Word Count/Reading Time)

1 quit stop trying
Understanding the Text

A. Read the article again and take notes in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Sahara Desert</th>
<th>A Typical Day on the Run</th>
<th>Difficulties on the Run</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>very hot during the day</td>
<td>started running at 5:00</td>
<td>got lost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Comprehension. Read the sentences below and check (✔) True or False. Then correct the false sentences.

1. It’s not always hot in the Sahara Desert.  ✔  ❌
2. Each day the men ran for approximately eight hours.  ✔  ❌
3. In the middle of the day, the men usually stopped running.  ✔  ❌
4. They sometimes felt sick because it was so hot.  ✔  ❌
5. Sometimes they couldn’t see the road because it was windy.  ✔  ❌
6. Luckily, they never got lost.  ✔  ❌
7. On their trip across the desert, the three men ran through five countries.  ✔  ❌

C. What do you think? Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. If someone invited you to run across the Sahara, would you go? Why or why not?
2. What do you think was the most difficult problem the three men had on their trip?
3. The men usually started running early in the morning. Why was that?
4. A bowl of spaghetti with tomato sauce has about 460 calories. How many bowls of spaghetti would Kevin, Ray, and Charlie need to eat in one day?
5. How do you think the three men felt at the end of the trip?
D. **Vocabulary.** Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>get lost</th>
<th>heat</th>
<th>hurts</th>
<th>quit</th>
<th>seem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Does it __________ impossible to run for six hours without stopping?

2. I don’t like to run. It __________ my feet and legs.

3. Most people don’t like the __________. It makes them feel very tired.

4. My car has a GPS, so I never __________ anymore.

5. My brother __________ his job, so now he doesn’t have any money.

---

E. Use the underlined words (the context) to guess the general meaning of each boldfaced word. Fill in the circle of the correct answer.

1. The three men started running at 5 a.m. They __________ at 11 a.m. and rested until 5 p.m. Then they __________ until 9:30 p.m.
   
   A. relaxed  B. talked  C. worked

2. The three men had some __________ on their trip. It was often very hot during the day, and the heat made them sick. Sometimes it was very windy, and they couldn’t see. One time they __________.
   
   A. fun  B. rules  C. difficulties

---

F. **Understanding Prefixes.** Choose the correct word in parentheses to complete each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The prefix un- = not</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unhealthy = not healthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsuccessful = not successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unfriendly = not friendly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. It’s __________ to drink a lot of water in hot weather. (important / unimportant)

2. It’s __________ to run in very hot weather. (healthy / unhealthy)

3. Kevin, Ray, and Charlie ran across the desert in 111 days. Their trip was __________. (successful / unsuccessful)

4. Kevin, Ray, and Charlie met lots of nice people on their trip. The people were very __________. (friendly / unfriendly)

5. Trees and water are __________ in the desert. (common / uncommon)
Discussion & Writing

1. The Sahara is an unfriendly environment. Why? What are some other unfriendly environments in the world? Write your answers in the chart below. Then report your ideas to a partner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unfriendly Environments</th>
<th>Why?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Sahara Desert</td>
<td>little water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. A goal is something you want to do in the future. Kevin, Ray, and Charlie wanted to run across the Sahara Desert. That was their goal. What are three of your goals? Complete the sentences below. Then read your sentences to a partner.

Examples
I want to learn to play the piano someday.
I hope to be a doctor in the future.
I would like to visit Australia someday.

- I want to ___________________________ someday.
- I hope to ___________________________ in the future.
- I would like to ___________________________ someday.

3. Choose one of these items and look on the Internet for more information. Tell your classmates three interesting things you learned.

Web Search! ▶
running the Sahara | Kevin Lin | Ray Zahab | Charlie Engle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words to Remember</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOUNS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mini-Dictionary page 108

Chapter 7 | Across the Desert
Denmark Loves Bicycles

Chapter Focus

CONTENT
Why are bicycles so popular in Denmark?

READING SKILLS
Predicting
Identifying main ideas and details

VOCABULARY SKILLS
Learning word forms
Understanding signal words

“Nothing compares to the simple pleasure of a bike ride.”
—John F. Kennedy, American president (1917–1963)
A. Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

Questions

1. What are some things that pollute the air, or make it dirty?

2. Many people are worried about air pollution. They think air pollution is causing health problems. Are you worried about air pollution? What other things are you worried about?

3. How do you commute to school or work? Do you travel every day by bus, car, train, or on foot?

B. Skim the reading on page 45 and then predict answers to the questions below. Then read the article to find answers to the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>My Answers</th>
<th>Answers from the Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bicycles are popular in Denmark. Why is that?</td>
<td>Maybe bicycles are popular because cars are expensive.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What can the government of Denmark do to get even more people to ride bicycles?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Denmark Loves Bicycles

1. Denmark is one of the most bicycle-friendly countries in the world. Roughly 40 percent of the people in its capital, Copenhagen, commute to school or work by bicycle.

Why are bikes so popular in Denmark? First of all, the government is worried about pollution. Cars pollute the air, and the number of cars is growing. Denmark has a very high tax\(^1\) on cars because the government wants more people to ride bikes instead.

Another reason for the popularity of bicycles is that Denmark is a very flat country. The highest place in the country is only 557 feet (170 m), so it is a very easy place to ride a bike. In Copenhagen, there are also special lanes\(^2\) just for cyclists.\(^3\) Cars must stop when a bike is crossing the road. Some places have special traffic lights to tell drivers that bikes are going to cross the road.

About 20 percent of people in nearby towns commute to Copenhagen on their bikes. But Denmark wants to double\(^4\) this number. The government is planning to build bicycle “superhighways.” These roads will only be for cyclists. Cyclists will have special places on these highways to stop and rest or put air in their tires.

Denmark is also making traffic lights friendlier for cyclists. Most people ride their bikes at about 10 mph (16 km/h). On the bicycle superhighways, people going this speed will only see green traffic lights. They won’t have to stop for a red light.

With these bicycle superhighways, Copenhagen may become the most bicycle-friendly city in the world. Many other cities, such as New York, London, and Guangzhou, China, are thinking about copying its plans. In fact, there is a new word for making a city more bicycle-friendly: “Copenhagenization.”

---

1. tax money people pay to the government
2. lanes parts of a road
3. cyclists people who ride bikes
4. double multiply by two
A. Read the article on page 45 again. Look for two more details to support each main idea below.

1. Main Idea: Bicycles are very popular in Denmark for several reasons.
   Supporting Details: There is a high tax on cars.

2. Main Idea: Denmark is doing things to double the number of cyclists.
   Supporting Details: The government is building superhighways just for bikes.

B. Comprehension. Read the sentences below and check (✓) True or False. Tell where in the reading you found the information. Write the number of the line.

   1. Bicycles are more popular in Denmark than in many other countries.  
      True False Line #
   2. The government of Denmark wants more people to commute by bicycle.  
      True False Line #
   3. In Denmark, it is expensive to have a car.  
      True False Line #
   4. It’s dangerous to ride a bicycle in Denmark because of the cars.  
      True False Line #
   5. In Denmark, drivers must stop for bicycles.  
      True False Line #
   6. Both cars and bicycles can use the superhighways in Denmark.  
      True False Line #
   7. The superhighways will make it easier and faster to commute by bicycle.  
      True False Line #

C. What do you think? Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

   1. Why does the government in Denmark want more people to ride bicycles? Do you think this is a good reason?
   2. What are some things the government is doing to double the number of bike riders? Do you think these are good things? Why or why not?
   3. Do you think it’s important for more countries to become bicycle-friendly? Why or why not?
D. Vocabulary. Choose the correct words to complete the paragraph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>commutes</th>
<th>copy</th>
<th>cross</th>
<th>place</th>
<th>reason</th>
<th>traffic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Where I live no one (1)_________ to work by bicycle. Why? The main (2)_________ is that people travel a long way to get to their jobs—sometimes an hour by car. There is also a lot of (3)_________ on the roads, and we don’t have special lanes for bicycles. Cars don’t have to stop when a cyclist wants to (4)_________ the road. In other words, it’s not a safe (5)_________ to ride a bicycle. Some big cities may (6)_________ Denmark’s plans, but my town probably never will.

E. Learning Word Forms. Choose the correct word in parentheses to complete each question. Then ask a partner the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pollution</td>
<td>pollute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popularity</td>
<td></td>
<td>popular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>government</td>
<td>govern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specialty</td>
<td>specialize</td>
<td>special</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Which _________ the air more—bicycles or cars? (pollution / pollutes)
2. Can you explain the _________ of bicycles in Denmark? (popularity / popular)
3. Why do you think we have a _________? (government / governs)
4. What is _________ about Denmark? (specialize / special)

F. Understanding Signal Words. Add your own examples to the sentences below.

Writers use **signal words** to help readers follow their ideas. Notice how the words such as signal that an example is coming next.
- Many cities, such as New York and London, are planning to copy Denmark.
- Denmark is doing things such as building special bike lanes and making traffic lights friendly to get more people to ride bicycles.

1. Some sports, such as _________ and _________, are popular around the world.
2. Some foods, such as _________ and _________, are not good for you.
3. You should snack on healthy foods such as _________ and _________.
Discussion & Writing

1. Is your country bike-friendly? Complete the chart below with your ideas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ways My Country Is Bike-Friendly</th>
<th>Ways My Country Is Not Bike-Friendly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Choose one of these main ideas or think of your own. On the lines below, list three or more supporting details. Then read your ideas to a partner.

**Main Ideas**
- Football is popular for several reasons.
- Masdar will be a low-energy city.
- It’s important to be a healthy eater.
- Deserts are unfriendly environments.

Main Idea: ____________________________________________

Supporting Details: ____________________________________

_____________________________________________________

3. Look on the Internet for more information about one of the items below. Tell your classmates three interesting things you learned.

**Web Search!**
- Copenhagenization
- bike-friendly cities

**Words to Remember**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUNS</th>
<th>VERBS</th>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>ADVERBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>capital</td>
<td>commute</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td>even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pollution</td>
<td>copy</td>
<td>nearby</td>
<td>first of all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tax</td>
<td>cross</td>
<td>such as</td>
<td>only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>traffic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Cooking is an art, but you eat it too.”

—Marcella Hazan, Italian cookbook writer (1924–)
A. Study these pictures and read the captions. Then answer the questions below.

**Vocabulary Preview**

Egg fried rice is a popular **dish** in many countries.

It takes about ten minutes to **prepare** egg fried rice.

**Egg Fried Rice**

| 1 egg | 3 cups rice |
| 2 teaspoons sesame oil | 3 spring onions |

**DIRECTIONS**

1. Beat the egg and oil in a small bowl.
2. Fry rice and spring onions in a large pan.

You can find a **recipe** for egg fried rice in a cookbook.

The main **ingredients** in egg fried rice are rice and eggs.

**Questions**

1. What is your favorite dish?
2. How long does it take to prepare your favorite dish?
3. Do you need a recipe to prepare your favorite dish?
4. What ingredients are in this dish?

B. Answer the questions below to preview the reading on page 51.

1. Read the title and look at the pictures. What do you think the article is about?
2. Read the first sentence in each paragraph. Now what do you think the article is about?
A Passion for Cooking

Many people are afraid to cook Chinese food. They think it is difficult to prepare Chinese dishes. Ching-He Huang, a young chef, business owner, and TV star, is changing their ideas. She teaches people quick and easy ways to prepare Chinese food. Thanks to Ching-He, many people around the world now love to cook Chinese food!

Ching-He was born in Taiwan in 1978. She first learned about traditional Chinese cooking from her grandparents. They shopped for fresh ingredients every day, and they always ate freshly-cooked meals.

When Ching-He was eleven years old, she and her family moved to London. Because her mother often traveled for work, Ching-He cooked meals for her family. Her mother taught her a little bit about Chinese cooking. Soon, Ching-He started to create her own recipes. She especially loved to make rice dishes and noodle soups.

Ching-He studied economics in college, but her big passion was cooking. After she graduated, she started a food and drink company. She sold healthy Chinese foods and drinks to stores. In 2005, Ching-He had her first TV cooking program. The next year, she wrote her first cookbook. In 2008, she starred in another TV series, Chinese Food Made Easy. For this TV show, she traveled around the UK and taught people to make simple, delicious Chinese food. She also wrote another cookbook to go with the TV show. Over three million people watched the TV series.

Today, Ching-He is famous in the UK. Her TV shows are also popular in several other countries. What is Ching-He's secret to success? She creates recipes that combine traditional and modern flavors. She makes Chinese cooking fast and easy. And because she has a friendly personality, she is fun to watch on TV.

Ching-He is a very busy woman, but she still finds time to relax. What does Ching-He Huang do in her free time? She cooks, of course!

---

1. **passion**: a strong feeling
2. **chef**: a professional cook
3. **graduated**: finished her studies
4. **TV series**: TV show with many episodes
5. **flavors**: tastes of food
Understanding the Text

A. Understanding the Order of Events. Read the article on page 51 and take notes on the timeline below.

- 1978: Ching-He was born.
- 1989
- 2005
- 2006
- 2008

B. Comprehension. Fill in the circle of the correct answer.

1. Ching-He is originally from ___.
   - A) Taiwan
   - B) London
   - C) Hong Kong

2. She learned to cook ___.
   - A) in school
   - B) from her father
   - C) from her grandparents and mother

3. Ching-He changed people’s ideas about ___.
   - A) fresh ingredients
   - B) Chinese cooking
   - C) junk food

4. Because of Ching-He, more people in the UK ___.
   - A) go to Chinese restaurants
   - B) prepare Chinese food
   - C) drink tea

5. Which sentence about Ching-He is not true?
   - A) She works hard.
   - B) She never relaxes.
   - C) She’s very busy.

C. What do you think? Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. Which of these words would you use to describe Ching-He? Why?
   - smart
   - creative
   - important
   - successful
   - friendly
   - famous

2. Ching-He is good at many different things. What are they?
3. Why is Ching-He successful? What do you think is the most important part of her secret to success?
4. In your opinion, what makes a successful cooking show?
D. **Learning Word Forms.** Choose the correct word in parentheses to complete each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>combination</td>
<td>combine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creation</td>
<td>create</td>
<td>creative</td>
<td>creatively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passion</td>
<td></td>
<td>passionate</td>
<td>passionately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preparation</td>
<td>prepare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>success</td>
<td>succeed</td>
<td>successful</td>
<td>successfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tradition</td>
<td></td>
<td>traditional</td>
<td>traditionally</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Morir Soñando is a drink from the Dominican Republic. It’s a _________ of milk, orange juice, and sugar.  
   (combination / combine)

2. If you aren’t a _________ cook, you can use the recipes in a cookbook.  
   (create / creative)

3. In Europe, lots of people have a _________ for soccer.  
   (passion / passionate)

4. It takes a lot of _________ to cook a meal for a large group of people.  
   (preparation / prepare)

5. If you want to _________ in any profession, you need to work hard.  
   (success / succeed)

6. Most families have special eating _________ on holidays.  
   (traditions / traditionally)

E. **Understanding Time Expressions.** Choose the correct time expression from the box below to complete the paragraph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writers use special words and expressions to help readers understand the order of events in a story.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in 1989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ching-He Huang was born in Taiwan, but (1)__________ she moved to London. (2)__________ she was in London, she began cooking meals for her family. (3)__________, Ching-He was cooking professionally. (4)__________, she starred in her first cooking show, and (5)__________, she wrote her first cookbook. (6)__________, Huang starred in another successful cooking show. (7)__________, Ching-He is still cooking and writing cookbooks.
Discussion & Writing

1. Choose a famous TV personality. What do you think this person’s “secret to success” is? Tell your classmates.

Examples

“Julia Child starred in a popular cooking show for many years. I think her secret to success was that she was very natural. When she made a mistake during a show, she just laughed. You could also feel her passion for cooking.”

“Michael Kwan reports the weather on TV. I think his secret to success is that he has lots of energy and that he explains things very well.”

2. Ching-He loves to cook. What do you love to do? List three or more answers in the chart below. For each activity, list two or more professions or jobs that would allow you to do what you love.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What do you love to do?</th>
<th>Professions or Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I love to watch movies.</td>
<td>movie reviewer, camera person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Choose one of these famous chefs and look on the Internet for information about this person. Tell your classmates three interesting things you learned.

Web Search!  Sang-Hoon Degeimbre  Fehmi Samanci  Jacques Pépin

Mini-Dictionary page 108

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words to Remember</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOUNS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>star</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 10

Travel More, Spend Less

Chapter Focus

CONTENT
What is the best way to travel?

READING SKILLS
Scanning
Taking notes
Making inferences

VOCABULARY SKILLS
Using go + -ing form of a verb
Understanding signal words

“The journey, not the arrival, matters.”
—T.S. Eliot, British poet (1888–1965)
A. Study the pictures of ways to travel and answer the questions below.

**Vocabulary Preview**

- backpacking
- camping
- taking a tour
- going on a cruise
- going on a working holiday

**Questions**

1. What is the cheapest way to travel?
2. What is the easiest way to travel?
3. Which of the ways to travel above is the most interesting to you? Why?

B. How did the writer of the blog on page 57 travel? Scan the reading and list two more ways in the chart below. Next think of three things you want to know about each trip. Write your ideas as questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did the writer travel?</th>
<th>What do you want to know about his trip?</th>
<th>What did you learn about his trip?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He went on a working holiday.</td>
<td>Where did he go? What did he do for work? How long did he stay there?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Read the blog on page 57 and look for answers to your questions above.
Travel More, Spend Less: Daniel’s Cheap Travel Blog

1 This was a great year for traveling. I took trips to France, Australia, and Turkey. I spent almost a month in each country. Besides the cost of transportation, I only spent $600 total for all three trips. How? Well, I didn’t stay in any hotels, and I didn’t eat in expensive restaurants. It’s easy when you know the secrets to cheap travel.

For my first trip, I went on a working holiday in France. Every year, farmers in France hire travelers to come and work on their farms. I slept at a farm for free, and every weekend I traveled around the country. During the week, however, I picked fruit for eight hours a day, five days a week. Picking fruit isn’t easy, and sometimes it didn’t feel like I was on vacation! But I met a lot of great people, and I ate a lot of delicious food at the farm.

For my next trip, I went backpacking in Australia. During the day I went hiking, and each night I slept in my tent. Carrying a backpack and tent all day can be tiring. However, the mountains and beaches were so beautiful that I didn’t think about my heavy backpack.

Finally, in Turkey, I tried couchsurfing. To couchsurf, you join a special online network. This network connects travelers with hosts in different countries. Hosts invite travelers to sleep in their home instead of spending money on a hotel. You sleep in a bed, or even on a couch. That’s why people call it couchsurfing. Couchsurfing is a great way to meet people when you travel. All my hosts were really nice, but one guy had two big dogs, and they were noisy. It was hard to sleep there!

I have to go for now. Two couchsurfers from Canada are coming in an hour, and I need to clean my house! Happy travels!

Word Count: 317   Reading Time: _____ (Minutes)   Words per Minute: _____ (Word Count/Reading Time)

1 besides  in addition to
2 hire  give a job to
3 for free  for no money
4 network  a group of people or things
A. Complete the diagram below with information from the reading on page 57.

Cheap Ways to Travel

- Backpacking
- Couchsurfing
- Working Holiday
  - hard work
  - good food
  - good way to meet people

B. Comprehension. Fill in the circle of the correct answer.

1. In the first paragraph, the word cheap means ____.
   - A) healthy
   - B) easy
   - C) not expensive

2. On his vacation in France, Daniel ____.
   - A) stayed in an apartment
   - B) ate good food
   - C) went hiking

3. Daniel liked Australia because ____.
   - A) it was beautiful
   - B) he made a lot of friends
   - C) the food was delicious

4. In paragraph 4, hosts are people who ____.
   - A) travel a lot
   - B) don't spend money
   - C) invite other people to their home

5. Daniel likes couchsurfing because ____.
   - A) you make new friends
   - B) you sleep in a hotel
   - C) the food is very good

C. 📚 What do you think? Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. Do you think Daniel enjoyed his working holiday in France? What lines in the text help you to know?
2. Do you think Daniel spent much money in Australia? What lines in the text help you to know?
3. Would you prefer to go on a working holiday, go backpacking, or couchsurf? Why?
D. **Using go + -ing Form of a Verb.** Complete the chart below with words from the box. Then add your own ideas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In English, we often use go + the -ing form of a verb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go hiking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go swimming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go skiing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go camping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go backpacking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go shopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go surfing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Things You Can Only Do Outdoors</th>
<th>Things You Can Only Do Indoors</th>
<th>Things You Can Do Indoors or Outdoors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>go hiking</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. **Understanding Signal Words.** Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

Writers use **signal words** to help their readers follow their ideas. Notice how the word *however* signals that the next sentence contrasts with an idea that came before.

**Examples**
- On the weekend, I always did something *fun*. **However**, during the week, I *worked very hard*.
- Carrying a backpack can be *tiring*. **However**, I *didn’t even think about* my backpack.

1. Yesterday I felt tired all day. **However**, ____________________________________________________________.

2. It’s important to eat breakfast every morning. **However**, ____________________________________________________.

3. All of my classmates had fun on their vacations. **However**, ____________________________________________________.

4. Backpacking is a great way to travel. **However**, ________________________________________________________.
Discussion & Writing

1. Describe a trip you took. Answer the questions in the chart. Then tell a partner about your trip.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Where did you go on your trip?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> How did you get there?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> What did you do on your trip?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.</strong> What did you like best about your trip?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Choose one of the ways to travel on page 56. Make a chart with the advantages (+) and disadvantages (−) of this way to travel. Then share your chart with your classmates.

**Example: Going on a Cruise**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>It’s comfortable.</em>&lt;br&gt;<em>It’s easy to meet new people.</em></td>
<td><em>It’s expensive.</em>&lt;br&gt;<em>The rooms on the ship are small.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Choose a place you would like to visit. Look on the Internet for more information about this place. Tell your classmates three interesting things you learned.

**Web Search!**

* a place you would like to visit

**Words to Remember**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUNS</th>
<th>VERBS</th>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>ADVERBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beach</td>
<td>carry</td>
<td>cheap</td>
<td>however</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mountain</td>
<td>connect</td>
<td>easy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transportation</td>
<td>hire</td>
<td>great</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacation</td>
<td></td>
<td>heavy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>noisy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Very Able Man

Chapter 11

Chapter Focus

CONTENT
A successful man with no arms or legs

READING SKILLS
Using context clues
Previewing
Understanding the order of events
Taking notes
Making inferences

VOCABULARY SKILLS
Understanding signal words
Using a dictionary

“I know that you can do the impossible.”
—Terry Fox, Canadian athlete (1958–1981)
Before You Read

A. Vocabulary Preview. Use context clues to guess the meaning of each boldfaced word. Then answer the questions.

1. An air conditioner makes a room **comfortable** in hot weather. What makes a room **comfortable** in cold weather? What other things make a room **comfortable**?

2. Tall buildings, buses, and stores are common in a city; tents, donkeys, and large gardens are **rare**. What other things are **rare** in a city?

3. Most people need to eat about 2,000 calories each day. A person who eats only 1,000 calories is not eating **enough** food. Did you eat **enough** food yesterday?

4. **Regular** water is usually free in a restaurant, but you can also buy mineral water. Do you prefer **regular** water or mineral water?

5. Exercise makes the body **strong**. What other things make a person **strong**?

B. Follow the steps below to preview the article on page 63.

Step 1: Read the title of the article and look at the pictures. What do you think the article is about?

Step 2: Read the first sentence in each paragraph. Now what do you think the article is about?

Step 3: What do you want to learn about Hirotada Ototake—the man in the pictures? Add three more questions to the list below. Then read the article and look for answers to your questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Answers from the Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. How is Mr. Ototake a successful man?</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Very Able Man

1 Hirotada Ototake is a happy, successful man. He graduated from Waseda University, one of Japan’s top universities. While he was a student there, he played a lot of sports. After graduating, he worked as a sports journalist. Then, in 1998, he wrote a book about his life. This book became a bestseller in Japan.

2 Mr. Ototake, or “Oto,” as his friends call him, has a disability. He was born with a condition called tetra-amelia. It is a rare condition, and children with tetra-amelia are born without arms or legs.

3 As a young boy, Oto’s parents sent him to a regular school. They didn’t want him to go to a special school for children with disabilities. Oto says that it is sometimes hard for people to feel comfortable around someone with disabilities. By going to a regular school, Oto helped his classmates learn about people with disabilities. He showed them that people with disabilities were just like them. Oto talks about this in his book, No One’s Perfect.

4 Oto believes that if you want something, you have to work hard for it. He worked very hard at school to get into Waseda University. He also worked hard at sports such as baseball, basketball, and swimming, and he worked hard to get a good job.

5 Oto got married in 2001, and he now has two young sons. In 2007, he also decided to change his job. Now he works as an elementary school teacher in Tokyo. He teaches science and social studies. As a teacher, Oto believes that his students will learn that people are the same with or without disabilities.

6 Did Oto’s disability make him different? Actually, yes, it did. It taught him to be strong and to work hard, and that made him able to do many things. Oto shows us that anything is possible if you work hard enough.

---

1 journalist: news writer
2 bestseller: a book that sells very well; a very popular book
3 disability: a problem that means you cannot use a part of your body completely
4 condition: medical problem
A. Understanding the Order of Events. Read the article on page 63 again and take notes on the timeline below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hirota Ototake was born.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Comprehension. Fill in the circle of the correct answer.

1. The main idea of this article is that ____.
   - A. children with disabilities shouldn’t go to special schools
   - B. you can be successful if you work hard
   - C. people feel uncomfortable around someone with a disability

2. Oto went to school with ____.
   - A. other children with his disability
   - B. children with rare conditions
   - C. children without disabilities

3. In line 12, the word hard means ____.
   - A. difficult
   - B. firm
   - C. not fun

4. In line 16, the word just means ____.
   - A. now
   - B. exactly
   - C. a short time before

5. Which statement about Oto is not true?
   - A. He worked as a journalist soon after he graduated from Waseda University.
   - B. He wrote about sports when he was a journalist.
   - C. He works as a journalist now.

C. What do you think? Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. What do you know about Oto’s parents from the reading?
2. Why do you think it is hard for some people to feel comfortable around someone with disabilities?
3. Why do you think Oto’s book became a bestseller?
D. **Understanding Signal Words.** Complete each sentence below with your own ideas. (Many different answers are possible.)

Writers sometimes use the words *actually* or *in fact* to **signal** that the next information is real or factual. They use *actually* when the factual information is also unexpected or surprising.
- Did Oto’s disability make him different? **Actually,** yes, it did.
- Many cities are thinking about becoming bicycle-friendly like Copenhagen. **In fact,** there is even a new word for making a city more bicycle-friendly: “Copenhagenization.”

1. Lots of people like football. In fact, ____________________________.

2. Some people think it is hot in the desert all the time. Actually, ________
   ____________________________.

3. Some people think it’s difficult to prepare Chinese food. Actually, _____
   ____________________________________.

E. **Using a Dictionary.** Choose the correct dictionary definition for each boldfaced word. Write the number of the definition on the line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>condi-tion</strong> /konˈdiʃən/ noun</th>
<th><strong>hard</strong> /hɑrd/ adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 the state that someone or something is in: <em>The car was cheap and in good condition, so I bought it.</em></td>
<td>1 not soft: <em>These apples are very hard. I couldn’t sleep because the bed was too hard.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 <strong>conditions</strong> [plural] the situations in which people live, work, or do things: <em>The prisoners lived in terrible conditions.</em></td>
<td>2 difficult to do or understand: <em>The exam was very hard.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 something that must happen before another thing can happen: <em>One of the conditions of the job is that you agree to work on Saturdays.</em></td>
<td>3 full of problems: <em>He’s had a hard life.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 a medical problem that you have for a long time: <em>He has a heart condition.</em></td>
<td>4 not kind or gentle: <em>She is very hard on her children.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hard</strong> /hɑrd/ adverb</td>
<td>5 a lot: <em>She works very hard. You need to try harder!</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 a lot: <em>She works very hard. You need to try harder!</em></td>
<td>6 strongly: <em>It’s raining hard. She hit him hard.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

from the *Oxford Basic American Dictionary for Learners of English*

1. ____ Is tetra-amelia a serious **condition**?

2. ____ Is your school in good **condition**?

3. ____ Under what **conditions** can a student leave class early?

4. ____ The **conditions** in the hospital were terrible. Everything was dirty.

5. ____ Is it **hard** to learn a new language?

6. ____ Do you study **hard**?

7. ____ Do you need to push **hard** to open the door?

8. ____ Did you have a **hard** day yesterday?
Discussion & Writing

1. Hirotada Ototake worked hard to play sports and to get a good job. Think of people you know who work hard to do something. Write about them in the chart below. Then tell a partner about the people in your chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who?</th>
<th>Works Hard to Do What?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>my father</td>
<td>works hard to earn money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my friend Sylvia</td>
<td>works hard to get good grades in school</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Protecting Cultural Traditions

“\textit{I prefer to choose which traditions to keep and which to let go.}”

—Theodore Bikel, Austrian actor (1924–)
Before You Read

A. Vocabulary Preview. Use context to guess the meaning of each boldfaced word below. Then answer the questions.

1. The birth of a child is an important event for a family. What are some other important events for a family?

2. A healthy meal includes fruit and vegetables. The most popular sports in the world include football and tennis. What does a good education include?

3. Stories and old photographs connect people to the past. What are some other things that connect people to the past?

4. Football is a very popular sport. In fact, many people say football is their favorite sport. What is your favorite sport?

5. A skillful cook is very good at cooking food. A skillful tennis player is very good at playing tennis. What are you skillful at?

B. Follow the steps below to preview the article on page 69.

Step 1: Read the title of the article and look at the pictures. What do you think the article is about?

Step 2: Read the first sentence in each paragraph. Now what do you think the article is about?

Step 3: Complete the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Tradition</th>
<th>What do you know about this tradition from the first sentence in each paragraph?</th>
<th>What do you want to learn about this tradition?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>banggangsullae</td>
<td>It's a Korean tradition. It's a type of dance.</td>
<td>When do people do the round dance?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oil wrestling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gingerbread</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Read the article on page 69 and look for answers to your questions above.
Protecting Cultural Traditions

UNESCO—the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—wants to protect cultural traditions around the world. These traditions include types of dance, music, festivals, cooking, and more. Every year, UNESCO adds more traditions to the list. UNESCO calls these traditions “intangible cultural heritage.” Big Ben is a tangible example of British heritage—you can see it and touch it. But what are some examples of intangible heritage? Here are three of our readers’ favorite intangible traditions.

In Korea, we have a beautiful tradition called ganggangsullae, or the Korean round dance. This tradition is 5,000 years old. Under a full moon, women dance in a circle, sing, and play games all night. The songs and dances are easy to learn, so everyone can join in. Many years ago, people celebrated the harvest with the round dance. Today, this tradition brings friends together, and it is an important part of Korean culture.

—Sang-mi, Korea

Every June, there is an oil wrestling festival in Edirne, Turkey. The first Turkish oil wrestling festival was almost 650 years ago. It is the oldest wrestling competition in the world. Men wear leather pants and put oil all over their bodies. Then they wrestle. The winner gets a golden belt and a lot of money. At the festival, there is also food, music, and dancing. Every year, thousands of people of different ages, cultures, and regions come together for this exciting event.

—Adem, Turkey

Croatia has a gingerbread tradition. In the 1500s, people in Croatia started making gingerbread (a sweet bread), and it is still very popular today. Making gingerbread is not easy, so gingerbread makers need to be very skillful. They make gingerbread in many shapes; hearts are the most popular. Then they decorate the gingerbread with pictures and words. People often give gingerbread on holidays and for special events such as weddings. Today, gingerbread is an important part of local festivals and other special events. Gingerbread is beautiful and delicious, and it connects Croatian people to their past.

—Ivana, Croatia

Word Count: 336  
Reading Time: __________ (Minutes)  
Words per Minute: __________ (Word Count/Reading Time)

1 protecting keeping safe  
2 intangible can’t be touched  
3 celebrate do something to show you are happy  
4 harvest the time of year when grain, fruit, and vegetables are ready to cut or pick
A. Read the article again and take notes in the chart. Then compare charts with a classmate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tradition</th>
<th>Where is it from?</th>
<th>How old is it?</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the round dance</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>5,000 years old</td>
<td>women dance in a circle under the moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oil wrestling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gingerbread</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Comprehension. Fill in the circle of the correct answer.

1. Which of these is not part of a culture’s intangible heritage?
   - A festival
   - B a building
   - C a dance

2. Which of the traditions on page 69 is a type of sport?
   - A the round dance
   - B oil wrestling
   - C gingerbread

3. Which of the traditions in the article takes place at night?
   - A the round dance
   - B oil wrestling
   - C gingerbread

4. In line 22, this exciting event refers to ___.
   - A the wrestling competition
   - B the food
   - C winning a lot of money

5. Gingerbread is ___.
   - A easy to make
   - B a type of bread
   - C a type of dance

6. In Croatia, people give gingerbread ___.
   - A every day
   - B only on birthdays
   - C for special events

C. What do you think? Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. Which of the cultural traditions on page 69 is the most interesting to you? Why?
2. What do the three cultural traditions on page 69 have in common?
3. Which is more important—tangible cultural traditions such as buildings or intangible traditions such as music and dance? Why do you think so?
4. Do you think it’s important to protect cultural traditions? Why or why not?
D. Vocabulary. Choose the correct word or words to complete each sentence.

include together protect join competition favorite tradition

1. We have an important ________ in my family. Every year we get _________ at my grandparents’ house for a big meal.

2. At the end of every school year, we have a big sports _________.
   Everyone in school is on one of two teams, and the team with the most points wins.

3. My _________ holiday is the New Year’s celebration. I like this holiday best because we eat delicious food, and I can go out with all my friends.

4. At my school almost everyone plays a sport. These sports _________ tennis, volleyball, and field hockey.

5. When you travel, you should put your computer in a special case to _________ it from damage.

6. Most students at my school _________ a school club. I belong to a photography club and a journalism club.

E. Understanding Suffixes. Choose the correct word in parentheses to complete each sentence.

In English, we can add a suffix, or small word part, to change some nouns to adjectives. The most common adjective suffix is -al. Two other common adjective suffixes are -ive and -ful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tradition</td>
<td>traditional</td>
<td>beauty</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culture</td>
<td>cultural</td>
<td>success</td>
<td>successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expense</td>
<td>expensive</td>
<td>skill</td>
<td>skillful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. It takes a lot of _________ to make gingerbread. (skill / skillful)

2. In my _________, people celebrate a person’s birthday. (culture / cultural)

3. You will be _________ if you work hard. (success / successful)

4. On holidays we eat _________ food. (traditions / traditional)

5. My brother is a _________ person; he doesn’t like to talk about himself.
   (secret / secretive)

6. Owning a house or apartment is a big _________. (expense / expensive)
Discussion & Writing

1. What are some of your favorite traditions? Add two ideas to each group below. Then compare ideas with your classmates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dances</th>
<th>Music</th>
<th>Festivals</th>
<th>Cooking</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Choose one of your favorite traditions from Activity 1 and take notes about it in a chart like the one below. Then tell your classmates about the tradition.

Example

![Diagram of a 4th of July Parade]

- **When?** on the 4th of July
- **Where?** in the center of town
- **Tradition:** 4th of July Parade
- **Who?** town officials, school groups
- **Why?** to celebrate independence

3. Each of the traditions below is on UNESCO’s list of intangible cultural heritage. Choose one of these traditions and look on the Internet for more information. Tell your classmates three interesting things you learned.

Web Search! ▶️

- The Scissors Dance
- La Tumba Francesa
- Aubusson tapestry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words to Remember</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOUNS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VERBS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celebrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>include</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>join in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADJECTIVES</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>favorite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skillful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“I don’t have a fear of flying; I have a fear of crashing.”

—Billy Bob Thornton, American actor (1955–)
Before You Read

A. Can you identify the people and things in the pictures below? Write the words on the lines.

| cockpit | life jacket | pilot | flight attendant | seat belt | passengers |

Vocabulary Preview

B. Study the pictures on page 75. Then read the questions below and predict the answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>My Predictions</th>
<th>Answers from the Reading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What happened to the airplane?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. How did the passengers feel?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What caused the problem?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Read the story on page 75 and look for answers to the questions above. Write the answers in the chart.
Emergency in the Air

On April 28, 1988 at 1:25 p.m., Flight 243 left Hilo, Hawaii. It was a 40-minute flight to Honolulu, and the weather was good. The 89 passengers were in their seats with their seat belts on.

At 1:40 the plane reached 24,000 feet, and the three flight attendants started serving drinks. Suddenly, at 1:45 there was a loud noise. Mr. Dennin, a businessman, was in a window seat in the back of the airplane. He looked at the front of the airplane and saw a big hole. “A third of the roof was gone,” Mr. Dennin said, “I saw blue sky.”

David Kupihea was in a seat in the front of the airplane. His suitcase was under the seat in front of him. Suddenly, the suitcase flew out of the airplane. Then a piece of metal hit his arm and cut it. The passenger next to him had a large cut on his head. “Everything was flying around—books, paper, money,” said passenger Stanford Samson.

When the pilot heard the noise, he looked back. The cockpit door wasn’t there, and he saw blue sky above the passengers. The first 18 feet (5.5 m) of the airplane behind the cockpit were completely open. Only the floor and the passengers’ seats were still there.

The pilot decided to put the airplane into a fast descent. They were close to the airport on the island of Maui, and maybe he could land the airplane there.

At 1:58 p.m. the pilot made an emergency landing at Kahului Airport in Maui. The passengers couldn’t believe it. They were safe on the ground.

What caused the emergency? It was an old plane. It made many short flights during its life. It took off and landed many times, and this weakened the plane.

---

1. descent: going down
2. land: put the airplane on the ground
Understanding the Text

A. Understanding the Order of Events. Look back at the story and number the events in order from first (1) to last (8).

   ___ The flight attendants started serving drinks.
   ___ The pilot landed the plane.
   ___ The passengers heard a loud noise.
   ___ The passengers got on the airplane.
   ___ Pieces of metal flew through the airplane.
   ___ The airplane left the ground.
   ___ The plane started to go down.
   ___ The passengers put on their seat belts.

B. Look again at the reading on page 75 and complete the notes in the diagram below. Then compare ideas with a partner.

   **What happened at the beginning of the story?**
   Flight 243 _left_____ Hilo, Hawaii with 89 _________.

   **What happened in the middle of the story?**
   There was a loud ________, and suddenly, part of the ________ of the airplane was gone.
   Paper, books, and metal ________ around the passengers.

   **What happened at the end of the story?**
   _____________________________________________
   _____________________________________________

C. 📝 What do you think? Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

   1. The passengers had their seat belts on. Why was this important?
   2. How do you think the passengers felt when the roof was gone?
   3. The airplane made many short trips during its life. What effect did that have on the airplane?
   4. What could you do to stay calm in a situation like this?
D. **Learning Word Forms.** Choose the correct word in parentheses to complete each sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Adverb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>belief</td>
<td>believe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>descent</td>
<td>descend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noise</td>
<td></td>
<td>noisy</td>
<td>noisily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>completion</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>complete</td>
<td>completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safety</td>
<td></td>
<td>safe</td>
<td>safely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Children’s _________ change as they grow up. (beliefs / believe)
2. Be careful when you _________ the stairs. (descent / descend)
3. The plane landed _________ on the ground. (noisy / noisily)
4. Don’t forget to close the door _________. (complete / completely)
5. Please put this money in a _________ place. (safe / safely)

E. **Grouping Words.** Grouping words can help you remember new words. Add your own words to the lists below.

   **Parts of an Airplane**
   - wing
   - _______
   - _______

   **Parts of a House**
   - roof
   - _______
   - _______

F. **Understanding Compound Nouns.** Choose words from the reading on page 75 to complete the compound nouns below.

A **compound noun** is made from two or more words. The words work together as one word or idea.

**Examples:** suit + case = suitcase  flight + attendant = flight attendant
We write most compound nouns as either one word (suitcase) or two words (flight attendant).

1. _______ + jacket = _______ (two words)
2. seat + _______ = _______ (two words)
3. _______ + man = _______ (one word)
4. window + _______ = _______ (two words)
Discussion & Writing

1. Think of an emergency you or a person you know experienced. Take notes in a diagram like the one below.

Example

What happened at the beginning?
I was at the beach with my mother and sister.

What happened in the middle?
I looked down and saw lots of blood on my foot. Next to my foot was a broken bottle.

What happened at the end?
My mother took me to the doctor. I got twelve stitches in my foot.

2. Tell a partner your story. Listen to your partner’s story and ask three questions.

Example

How old were you? Where was the beach? Did you cry?

3. Choose one of the items below and look on the Internet for more information. Tell your classmates three interesting things you learned.

Web Search! ► Aloha Airlines Flight 243 emergency landing

Mini-Dictionary page 108

Words to Remember

NOUNS
flight
ground
hole
passenger
piece
roof

VERBS
cause
hit
reach

ADJECTIVES
loud
safe

ADVERBS
completely
still
suddenly

---

3 stitches short pieces of thread that doctors use to sew a cut together
University Admissions Around the World

“A university should be a place of light, of liberty, and of learning.”
—Benjamin Disraeli, British prime minister (1804–1881)
A. What do you have to do to get into a university? Check (✔) your answers below.

Vocabulary Preview

☐ take a special test or exam

☐ get a reference letter from a teacher

☐ write an essay

☐ describe your extracurricular activities such as sports and clubs

☐ send your high school grades

Greater Portland High School
Student: Jeffrey Lyman
Spring Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>A−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. History</td>
<td>B+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Answer the questions below to preview the article on page 81.
1. Read the first paragraph. What do you think the article is about?

2. Read the first sentence in each paragraph and complete the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>What do you know about getting into a university?</th>
<th>What more do you want to know?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>It's very simple.</td>
<td>How is it simple?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the United States</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Read the article on page 81 and look for answers to your questions above.
University Admissions Around the World

What do you need to do to get into a university? Actually, it depends on where you live. Let’s look at university admissions in four countries: Austria, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In Austria

In Austria, getting into a university is very simple. Getting into a university in Austria depends completely on a student’s score on a national achievement exam. Subjects on this exam include German, mathematics, and a foreign language. Students who pass this exam can go to a university in Austria.

In Turkey

In Turkey, high school students take a national achievement exam in March. If they pass that exam, they take another exam in June. Getting into a Turkish university depends mostly on these exam scores, but universities also consider high school grades. In Turkey, students usually study very hard for the national exam. If they don’t pass the exam, they can’t go to university.

In the United Kingdom

Students in the United Kingdom take achievement exams when they are 16, 17, and 18 years old. Universities consider a student’s scores on all of these exams. Students also provide a very short personal statement, a reference letter from one teacher, and information about their extracurricular activities.

In the United States

The university admissions system in the United States is quite different from those in Austria, Turkey, and the UK. Most universities in the United States consider a student’s score on a special aptitude test called the SAT. Unlike an achievement exam, an aptitude test measures a student’s ability to learn. It does not measure a student’s knowledge of school subjects. Most universities also look at a student’s high school grades, an admissions essay, and several reference letters. Extracurricular activities, such as sports, clubs, and volunteer work, are also very important. Students often do many activities in high school so they can get into a good university.

Word Count: 312  
Reading Time: _______ (Minutes)  
Words per Minute: _______ (Word Count/Reading Time)

1 university admissions getting into a university
2 achievement exam an exam that measures what you learned in school
3 provide give
4 extracurricular activities things that a student does outside of class
Understanding the Text

A. Read the article on page 81 again. What are the differences in university admissions? Take notes in the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Austria</th>
<th>In Turkey</th>
<th>In the United Kingdom</th>
<th>In the United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>take an achievement exam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Comprehension. Check (✓) True or False based on the information in the reading. Then correct the false statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Austrian universities don’t consider a student’s high school grades.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. In Turkey, high school grades are more important than test scores.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Students in the UK take more than one achievement exam.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Joining clubs in high school can help you get into a university in the United States.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Universities in Austria and the UK don’t consider a student’s grades.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Students in the U.S. and Turkey take an aptitude exam instead of an achievement exam.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Extracurricular activities are important in Austria.</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. What do you think? Work with your classmates to answer the questions below.

1. Do you think universities should consider a student’s extracurricular activities? Why or why not?
2. In some countries, universities look only at a student’s score on an achievement exam. What is positive and negative about this system?
3. Which type of admissions system do you like best? Why?
D. Vocabulary. Choose the correct words to complete the paragraph.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ability</th>
<th>knowledge</th>
<th>measures</th>
<th>quite</th>
<th>subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In my country, students take achievement exams in different (1)________ such as history, science, and a foreign language. Each achievement exam tests the student’s (2)________ in that area. An aptitude exam is (3)________ different. This type of exam (4)________ a student’s (5)________ to read, write, and solve problems.

E. Learning Word Forms. Choose the correct word in parentheses to complete each question. Then ask a partner the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>achievement</td>
<td>achieve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consideration</td>
<td>consider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>measurement</td>
<td>measure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What is your greatest ________? (achievement / achieve)
2. What do you hope to ________ in the future? (achievement / achieve)
3. Why do some universities give careful ________ to extracurricular activities? (consideration / consider)
4. Do you think university admissions should ________ the sports a student plays? (consideration / consider)
5. What do you use to take ________? (measurements / measures)

F. Understanding Signal Words. Complete the sentences below with your own ideas. (More than one answer is possible.)

Writers use **signal words** to help readers follow their ideas. Notice how the words *like* and *unlike* signal a comparison or contrast is coming next.
- **Like** students in Austria, students in Turkey take an achievement exam.
- **Unlike** an achievement exam, an aptitude test measures a student’s ability to learn.

1. Like football, cricket __________________________.
2. Unlike backpacking, staying in a hotel __________________________.
3. Unlike the Sahara Desert, the environment where I live __________________________.
Discussion & Writing

1. Compare university admissions in your country and another country. Make a diagram like the one below.

Example

- The U.S. Only
  - several reference letters
  - aptitude exam
  - essay

- Both the U.S. and the UK
  - extracurricular activities

- The UK Only
  - one reference letter
  - achievement exams
  - personal statement

2. Write three sentences with information from your chart in Activity 1.

Example

1. In both the U.S. and the UK, universities look at a student’s extracurricular activities.
2. In the U.S., universities look at several reference letters, but in the UK, they only look at one reference letter.
3. Unlike students in the UK, students in the U.S. take an aptitude exam.

3. Choose one of these universities and look on the Internet for information. Where is this university? How many students does it have? Tell your classmates three more interesting things you learned.

Web Search! 

- Yale University
- McGill University
- University of Edinburgh

Words to Remember

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUNS</th>
<th>VERBS</th>
<th>ADJECTIVES</th>
<th>ADVERBS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ability</td>
<td>consider</td>
<td>national</td>
<td>quite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achievement</td>
<td>measure</td>
<td>personal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>activity</td>
<td>provide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subject</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 1 | Culture and Language Notes

Soccer  In the United States, people use the word soccer for the sport of association football. When people in the United States say football, they are talking about “gridiron football,” a different sport.

Spectator  The word spectator comes from the Latin word spectare which means to look or to watch. Some other words from the same root are: spectacle (something interesting or unusual to look at), spectacles (eyeglasses), specimen (an example to look at), and inspect (look carefully into).

Ping-pong  Ping-pong is another name for the game of table tennis. Originally, people used the names ping-pong and table tennis interchangeably. Today, people who play the sport for fun still use both names. However, serious players of the sport prefer the name table tennis. In China, the name ping-pong is popular with all players.

Chapter 2 | Culture and Language Notes

Breakfast  A fast is a period of time when you don’t eat. The word breakfast means literally to break the fast. The food people eat for breakfast varies widely from culture to culture. Many hotels offer a continental breakfast, a full breakfast, and a complimentary breakfast. A continental breakfast is a small breakfast. You get tea or coffee, juice, and some form of bread. A full breakfast is a big breakfast. You usually get eggs and some kind of meat. A complimentary breakfast is a free breakfast.

Junk food  English speakers use the word junk for things that have no use. The term junk food refers to food with little nutritional value. There is nothing good in junk food for your body to use. The term junk food became popular in 1976 because of a song called "Junk Food Junkie."

Other terms commonly used with the word food include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baby food</td>
<td>food for babies</td>
<td>health food</td>
<td>natural food that is good for your health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finger food</td>
<td>food that you can easily eat with your fingers</td>
<td>snack food</td>
<td>food that you eat between meals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 3 | Culture and Language Notes

India
Population: 1,189,172,906
Capital: New Delhi
Largest cities: Mumbai (Bombay), Calcutta, Bangalore
Monetary unit: Rupee
Official languages: Hindi and English
Interesting facts:
- India has more daily newspapers than any other country in the world.
- The name India comes from the River Indus.
- Chess is originally from India.
- The Indian Railways is the largest employer in India. It employs more than one million people.

Thoreau  
Henry David Thoreau was a philosopher, writer, and naturalist. Walden is one of his most famous books. It tells about his experiences and his reasons for living alone in the woods for several years. One of his famous quotes is: "Live your beliefs, and you can turn the world around."

Democratic Republic of the Congo
Population: 71,712,867
Capital: Kinshasa
Monetary unit: Congolese franc
Official language: French
Interesting facts:
- Congo is from kong, which means mountain in the Bantu language.
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo lies on the Equator. One-third of the country is north of the Equator; two-thirds is south of the Equator.
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo had other names in the past: the Belgian Congo and the Republic of Zaire.

Chapter 4 | Culture and Language Notes

Fist bump  
A fist bump is a popular greeting for young American men. It is also common for baseball and basketball players to fist bump before and after games. A fist bump can replace a handshake as an informal greeting.
Chapter 5  Culture and Language Notes

**United Arab Emirates (UAE)**
- Population: 5,148,664
- Capital: Abu Dhabi
- Largest city: Dubai
- Monetary unit: U.A.E. dirham
- Official language: Arabic

Interesting facts:
- About 84% of people in the UAE live in cities.
- People from the United Arab Emirates are called *Emiratis*.
- People from other countries make up about 85% of the workforce.

**Oil** We use *oil* to make different types of fuel (gasoline, jet fuel, diesel fuel, and propane). Oil is also an ingredient in a wide variety of products such as balloons, carpets, shoes, shampoo, and cosmetics. The top five producers of oil are Saudi Arabia, Russia, the United States, Iran, and Mexico. The top five consumers of oil are the United States, China, Japan, Russia, and Germany.

Chapter 6  Culture and Language Notes

**Nasreddin** *Nasreddin* was born in the 1200s in the town of Sivrihisar in Turkey. During his lifetime, Nasreddin was a religious leader (an imam), a university professor, a judge, and a great storyteller.

**Come across** We often use the word *come* with another small word such as *across*. The two words together have a special meaning. Here are some other examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>come across</td>
<td>meet or find by chance</td>
<td><em>We came across</em> an interesting story about oil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come back</td>
<td>return</td>
<td><em>Do you plan to come back</em> later?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come apart</td>
<td>break into pieces</td>
<td><em>Be careful! That box is coming apart.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come out</td>
<td>appear</td>
<td><em>After the rain stopped, the sun came out.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 7 | Culture and Language Notes

Sahara Desert
Interesting facts:
- Half of the Sahara gets less than 20mm of rain each year.
- There are about 500 different kinds of plants in the Sahara Desert.
- Some of the sand dunes in the Sahara are 180 meters high.
- Tadrart Acacus, a mountainous area in the Sahara, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. This site has thousands of cave paintings.

Calorie How much energy does a particular amount of food produce? We use calories as the unit of measurement to answer that question. Here are the calories in some common foods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Calories</th>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Calories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 medium egg</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1 small orange</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 medium carrot</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1 chicken leg (roasted)</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cup yogurt</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1 slice of bread</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter 8 | Culture and Language Notes

Bicycle-friendly The term bicycle-friendly means good for or helpful to bicycles. We use the word friendly with a few other nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun + friendly</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Example sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>user-friendly</td>
<td>helpful to users; easy to use</td>
<td>My computer is very user-friendly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child-friendly</td>
<td>helpful to children; good for children</td>
<td>Child-friendly restaurants often have toys for children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family-friendly</td>
<td>good for families</td>
<td>Most parks are family-friendly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Superhighway The prefix super- means above or beyond. A superhighway is a highway that is larger than other highways. Some other common words with the prefix super- are: superstar (a very famous person), supercomputer (a very powerful computer), and supermarket (a very large food store).
Chapter 9 | Culture and Language Notes

Chef vs cook People who prepare food at home or in a restaurant are cooks. The person in charge of the cooks in a restaurant is the chef. The chef writes menus and recipes, orders the food, and hires the cooks.

College vs university In the United States, the words college and university both refer to post-secondary education. You can get a bachelor’s degree at either a college or a university in the United States. In many other countries, the word college refers to secondary school or high school.

Cookbook A cookbook is a book with recipes or instructions for cooking. We use the word book with other nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>phonebook</td>
<td>a book with lists of phone numbers</td>
<td>textbook</td>
<td>a book with texts or articles on a particular subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guidebook</td>
<td>a book with information for tourists</td>
<td>handbook</td>
<td>a small book with useful information on how to do something</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TV show We use the word show for programs on television: cooking shows, comedy shows, quiz shows. We also use the word show for exhibitions: fashion show, flower show, boat show.

Chapter 10 | Culture and Language Notes

Working holiday Every country has its own rules for working holidays, and you need to get a working holiday visa before you go. For example, Australia offers a working holiday visa to people between the ages of 18 and 30 for a stay in Australia of up to a year. You can do any kind of temporary work while you are there, but you can’t work for more than six months with the same employer.

Couchsurfing Casey Fenton had the idea for couchsurfing in 1999. According to Fenton, he had a cheap flight from Boston to Iceland, but he didn’t have a place to stay there. As an experiment, Fenton randomly e-mailed 1,500 students at the University of Iceland and asked for a place to stay. Fifty people responded. Over the next few years, Fenton worked on a website to help other people meet each other and find free places to stay when they travel. In 2004, his website became public, and today it has roughly 2.5 million members.
Chapter 11 | Culture and Language Notes

Waseda University, Japan
Total number of students: 54,179
Number of international students: 3,535
Number of undergraduate schools: 13
Number of graduate/professional schools: 22

No One’s Perfect The book No One’s Perfect became the third-best-selling book in Japan since World War II. It has been translated into English, French, Korean, and Chinese.

Elementary school In some countries, such as Japan and the United States, students go to elementary school for their primary education, or first years of school. Other countries, such as the United Kingdom and Australia, use the term primary school instead of elementary school.

Chapter 12 | Culture and Language Notes

UNESCO
Interesting facts:
- More than 180 countries belong to UNESCO.
- The headquarters of UNESCO is in Paris, France.
- UNESCO sponsors many educational, scientific, and cultural programs.
- One of UNESCO’s most important jobs is to keep a list of world heritage sites. These are important natural or historical places around the world. There are now more than 800 of these sites.

Big Ben One of London’s most famous landmarks is the clock tower of the Palace of Westminster. The clock on this tower was once the largest clock in the world. Today, it is still the largest clock in Great Britain. Big Ben is the name of the largest of the clock’s five bells. This bell rings every hour on the hour.
Chapter 13 | Culture and Language Notes

Hawaii
Interesting facts:
- In 1959, Hawaii became the 50th state in the United States.
- There are more than 100 islands in Hawaii. The eight main islands are: Nihau, Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, and Hawaii.
- More than 80% of Hawaii’s population lives on Oahu.
- Hawaiian and English are the official languages of the State of Hawaii.

Flight attendants
Interesting facts:
- The first flight attendants were men. They were called stewards.
- In 1930, some airlines started hiring female nurses as flight attendants. They were called stewardesses. By 1936, most flight attendants were women.
- By the 1940s, stewardesses didn’t have to be nurses, but they had to be unmarried.
- The no-marriage law no longer exists, and we now use the term flight attendant for both men and women.

Chapter 14 | Culture and Language Notes

Austria
Population: 8,217,280
Capital: Vienna
Largest cities: Vienna, Graz, Linz, Salzburg
Monetary unit: Euro
Official language: German
Interesting facts:
- The name Austria comes from the Germanic word austro, which means east.
- Austrian children start primary school at age six. They usually have the same teacher for all four years of primary school.
- About a quarter of the population of Austria lives in the capital, Vienna.

United Kingdom vs Great Britain  Great Britain refers to three areas: England, Scotland, and Wales. The United Kingdom (the UK) refers to Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales) and Northern Ireland. The UK’s full name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
## Table of Contents

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Taking Notes</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Previewing</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Using Context Clues</td>
<td>98</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identifying Main Ideas and Details</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Making Inferences</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predicting</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reading Skill: Scanning

What is scanning?
Scanning means looking quickly over a text to find specific information, such as a name, date, or fact.

Why should you scan a text?
Scanning a text saves time. You can quickly find a specific fact by scanning a text.

How do you scan a text?
Think about the information you need. Then move your eyes quickly over the text looking for important words or numbers.

Try It!

A. Scan this flight information to answer the questions below. Remember to look only for the answer to each question. Try not to read every word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flight</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Arrival Time</th>
<th>Flight</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Arrival Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JP 143</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>LH 493</td>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>11:20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK 1637</td>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>LH 421</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>11:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA 906</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>11:10</td>
<td>LH 1029</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>12:05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. When does flight SK 1637 arrive? ________
2. Which flight arrives at 11:20? ________
3. Where is flight BA 906 arriving from? ________

B. Scan these dictionary definitions to find the answers to the questions below. Remember: don't read the definitions. Instead move your eyes quickly over the definitions to find the answers to the questions.

**foot·ball** /ˈfuːtˌbɒl/ noun  
1 a game that is played by two teams of eleven players who throw, carry, or kick the ball to the end of the field. The players wear special clothing to protect their heads and bodies: *He played football in high school and college.*  
2 a ball for playing this game

**foot·step** /ˈfʊtstɛp/ noun  
the sound of a person walking: *I heard footsteps, and then a knock on the door.*

1. How many definitions does the dictionary give for the word *football*?
   ________
2. Is the word *footstep* a noun or a verb? ________
**Reading Skill: Taking Notes**

**Why should you take notes?**
Taking notes as you read helps you organize and remember important ideas and information.

**How do you take notes?**
When you take notes, you write only the most important words and ideas. It’s not necessary to write complete sentences.

- Sometimes you want to take notes on the main topics and details in a text.

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>football</td>
<td>has about 3.5 billion players or spectators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>is popular around the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>people in the U.S. call it soccer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ambani’s Dream Home</th>
<th>Thoreau’s Dream Home</th>
<th>Mutombo’s Dream Home</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. very tall—27 stories</td>
<td>1. close to a lake</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Sometimes you want to take notes on the order of events in a text.

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ching-He was born.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Try It!**

A. Read the paragraph below and take notes in this chart.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Volleyball is a very popular sport. In fact, it is the sixth most popular sport in the world. More than 900 million people play or watch this sport. Volleyball is originally from the United States, but today it is also popular in Brazil, Russia, China, Japan, and many European countries.

B. Read the paragraph below and take notes on this timeline.

1987

- came to the U.S.

1991

1997

2007

Dikembe Mutombo, the famous basketball player, is originally from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In 1987, he came to the United States to study. At Georgetown University, Mutombo was both a good student and a good basketball player, and in 1991, he became a professional basketball player. In 1997, Mutombo started the Dikembe Mutombo Foundation. The first job of the foundation was to build a hospital in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This hospital opened in 2007.
Reading Skill: Previewing

What is previewing?
The word *preview* means *to look before*. When you preview a reading, you look it over before you start to read.

Why should you preview a reading?
Previewing prepares you to read a text. When you are prepared, a text is easier to understand. Previewing allows you to:
- set a purpose for reading
- think about what you already know about the topic
- decide how you want to read the text

How do you preview a reading?
You can preview a reading in different ways. Here are some things you can do:
- Read the title of the article. Ask yourself questions about the title and guess the answers.
  **Example**
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the Reading: The Most Popular Sports in the World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample Q &amp; A: What are the most popular sports in the world? I think football, basketball, and baseball are the most popular sports in the world.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Look at the pictures. Guess what the reading is about.
- Read the first sentence in each paragraph. What do you think you will learn in each paragraph?
- Set a purpose for reading. Think about what you want to learn from the reading. Write your ideas as questions.

Try It!

A. Read the title of the article on page 97. What questions does the title raise for you? Write two questions in the chart below. Then guess the answers to your questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What questions does the title raise for you?</th>
<th>What are some possible answers to your questions?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Look at the picture with the article below and complete this sentence.
   I think this reading is about ________________________________.

C. Read the introduction and the first sentence in each paragraph below. What do you expect to learn from the reading? Check (√) your answers.
   □ what to do at a meal in a foreign country
   □ what sports are popular in three countries
   □ how people greet each other in three countries
   □ how to drive in foreign countries
   □ how friends greet each other

---

**Kiss, Bow, or Shake Hands?**

*People greet each other in many different ways. We asked three* 
*people to describe the ways they greet people in their country. Here’s* 
*what they wrote:*

I greet people differently depending on the situation.

—Sandra (U.S.)

In formal situations or when I meet someone for the first time, I shake hands.

—Kamal (Turkey)

When I meet a friend, I greet them with a wai—I put my hands together in front of my chest and bow slightly—and say, “Sawadee,” which means “Hello.”

—Noi (Thailand)

---

D. Set a purpose for reading. Think about what you want to learn from the text and write two more questions. Then compare ideas with your classmates.
   • *How do friends greet each other in Turkey* ________________________________?
   • ________________________________?
   • ________________________________?
Reading Skill: Using Context Clues

What are context clues?
Sometimes you can guess the meaning of an unfamiliar word by looking at the context—the other words in the sentence or nearby sentences. The context gives you clues, or helpful information about the meaning of the unfamiliar word.

How do you use context clues?
Below are three types of context clues. Notice how the underlined context clues help you guess the meaning of the boldfaced words.

- An example:
  I greet people differently depending on the situation. In a **formal situation**, such as a job interview, I usually shake hands.

- A description:
  Denmark is a very **flat** country. The **highest** place is only 557 feet.

- A cause and effect relationship:
  The streets in Masdar are very **narrow**, and the houses are very close to each other. The **shade** from the houses helps keep the streets cool.

Using context clues for definitions
Many words in English have more than one meaning. When you look up a word in a dictionary, remember to use context clues to choose the correct definition.

1. You read: It’s not a good idea to skip meals.

2. You look up the word **skip** in your dictionary.

   **skip** /skip/ **verb**
   1 to move along quickly with little jumps from one foot to the other: **The children were skipping along the road.**
   2 to not do or have something that you should do or have: **I skipped my class today and went swimming.**

   from the Oxford Basic American Dictionary for learners of English

3. You choose definition 2 for the meaning of **skip** in this context.
Try It!

A. Use the underlined context clues to guess the meaning of each boldfaced word. Fill in the circle of the correct answer.

1. From the top of the building you can see the Arabian Sea. It's a great view.
   A view is ______.
   A) what you can see from a place
   B) what you can do in the water
   C) what you hear outdoors

2. The bread comes in many different shapes; hearts are the most popular.
   Shapes are ______.
   A) the way things taste
   B) the outer form
   C) ways to cook food

3. The location of Thoreau's dream house was very important to him.
   He wanted to build his house in the woods near a beautiful lake.
   Location is ______.
   A) the way something looks
   B) where something is
   C) how much something costs

B. Use context clues to choose the correct dictionary definition for the boldfaced word in each sentence. Write the number of the definition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hard</th>
<th>spend</th>
<th>roughly</th>
<th>story</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 a lot</td>
<td>1 pay money</td>
<td>1 about; not</td>
<td>1 words that tell you about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 strongly</td>
<td>2 pass time</td>
<td>exactly</td>
<td>people and things that are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 not gently</td>
<td>not real</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 words that tell you about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>things that really happened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 one level in a building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ___ My brother works hard. He almost never takes a vacation.
2. ___ When I fell, I hit the ground hard and broke my arm.
3. ___ We spent three weeks in Turkey.
4. ___ I spent five dollars for a cup of coffee!
5. ___ If you play football roughly, you might get hurt.
6. ___ There are roughly 200 field hockey players at my school.
7. ___ We live in a one story house.
8. ___ I just heard an interesting story about my grandmother's life.
Reading Skill: Identifying Main Ideas and Details

What are main ideas and details?
Main ideas are the most important ideas in a piece of writing. The details support and make clear the main ideas.

One sentence in a paragraph usually states the main idea. The other sentences give details or supporting ideas. In the example below, the first sentence states the main idea. The other sentences support and explain the main idea.

Example
Football is the world’s most popular sport. Today, about 3.5 billion people watch or play football. Football is popular in Europe, Asia, South America, Africa, North America…almost everywhere!

Why should you identify main ideas and details?
Identifying the main ideas and details helps you understand the writer’s meaning. What is the writer trying to say?

Try It!

A. One sentence in each group below states a main idea. Label it MI for main idea. The other sentences in each group give details. Label these sentences D for details.

1. ____ The size of a football field and a hockey field are about the same.
   ____ Both field hockey and football players need to be good runners.
   ____ Football and field hockey are similar in some ways.
   ____ You can’t play field hockey or football without a ball.

2. ____ In formal situations, I usually shake hands with people.
   ____ I say, "Hi," to my friends when I see them.
   ____ I always greet my grandparents with a big hug.
   ____ I greet people differently depending on the situation.

3. ____ It’s very hot during the day in the Sahara Desert.
   ____ The Sahara Desert is an unfriendly environment.
   ____ There isn’t much water there.
   ____ At night it sometimes gets very cold.
Reading Skill: Making Inferences

What is an inference?
An inference is an educated guess. When you make an inference, you look at the evidence and draw a conclusion.

Evidence Inference
Your friend is crying. She is unhappy.

Why should you make inferences as you read?
Writers don’t always state an opinion or an important idea directly. Instead, readers must infer, or guess, the writer’s idea from the details.

Example
Details It’s difficult to find water in the Sahara Desert.

Inferences There probably aren’t a lot of trees in the desert.
It’s difficult to live in the desert.
You need to take water with you when you travel in the desert.

Try It!

A. What can you infer from the statements below? (More than one idea is possible.)

1. Four hundred million people—40 percent of India’s population—watch important cricket games on TV.
   What can you infer about cricket in India?

2. The longest tennis game lasted eleven hours and five minutes.
   What can you infer about the two tennis players in the longest tennis game?

3. There are no cars in the city of Masdar.
   What can you infer about a city without cars?

4. Roughly 40 percent of the people in Copenhagen, Denmark travel to school or work by bicycle.
   What can you infer about life in Copenhagen?
Reading Skill: Predicting

What is predicting?
Predicting means saying what you think will happen.

Examples
I think it’s going to rain this afternoon.
I think I’m going to be late to school today.
I think this article is about five sports.

Why should you make predictions as you read?
Making predictions helps you read actively. You make a prediction, and then you read to check your prediction.

Try It!
A. Read the titles of three articles below. What do you expect to learn about in each article? Write your ideas as questions. Then predict answers to your questions.

1. Title: Great Places to Live

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>My Predictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where are some great places to live?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why are they great?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Title: The World’s Healthiest Diet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>My Predictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Title: Scott’s Working Holiday in France

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>My Predictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Map 4  Africa
Mini-Dictionary

All dictionary content is taken from the Oxford Basic American Dictionary for learners of English © Oxford University Press.

AWL  Academic Word List
The Academic Word List contains 570 words that are commonly used in academic English.

Oxford 2000 keywords
The orange 2000 keywords are the words that are used most often across the widest range of contexts, so they are important words to know, and to know well.

a-​bil-​i-​ty  /ˈæbı​l̩ɪti/ noun the power and knowledge to do something: She has the ability to pass the test, but she needs to work harder.

a-​bout  /ˈɑ​bəut/ adverb a little more or less than; a little before or after: She’s about 30 years old.

ac-​cept-​a-​ble  /ˌæk​ˈseptəbəl/ adjective allowed by most people; good enough: It’s not acceptable to make so many mistakes.

a-​chie-​ve-​ment  /ˈætʃi​vəmənt/ noun something that someone has done after trying hard: Climbing Mount Everest was his greatest achievement.

a-​cross  /ˈɑ​k्रəs/ adverb, preposition from one side to the other side of something: We walked across the field.

ac-​tiv-​i-​ty  /ˈæk​tɪvəti/ noun something that you do, usually regularly and because you enjoy it: The hotel offers a range of sports activities.

ac-​tu-​al-​ly  /ˈæk​tuəli/ adverb really; in fact: You don’t actually believe her, do you?

an-​oth-​er  /ˈən​ðər/ adjective, pronoun a different thing or person: I can’t see you tomorrow—can we meet another day?

beach  /biːʃ/ noun a piece of land next to an ocean or a lake that is covered with sand or stones: a sandy beach

beau-​ti-​ful  /ˈbeɪtu​fl/ adjective very nice to see, hear, or smell: Those flowers are beautiful.

be-​gin  /bɪˈɡɪn/ verb to start to do something or start to happen: I’m beginning to feel cold.

be-​lieve  /bɪˈliːv/ verb to think that something is true or possible, although you are not sure: “Does Paul still work here?” “I believe so.”

break-​fast  /ˈbrekfəst/ noun the first meal of the day: I had breakfast at seven o’clock.

bring  /brɪŋ/ verb to make something happen: Money doesn’t always bring happiness.

build  /bɪld/ verb to make something by putting parts together: He built a wall in front of the house.

building  /ˈbʌldɪŋ/ noun a structure with a roof and walls. Houses, schools, churches, and stores are all buildings: There are a lot of old buildings in this town.

bus-​y  /ˈbʌzi/ adjective with a lot of things happening: I had a busy morning.

cap-​i-​tal  /ˈkepətəl/ noun the most important city in a country or state, where the government is: Austin is the capital of Texas.

car-​ry  /ˈkærɪ/ verb to hold something and take it to another place or keep it with you: He carried the suitcase to my room.

cause  /kɔːz/ verb to be the reason why something happens: What caused the accident?

cel-​e-​brate  /ˈsɛləbreɪt/ verb to do something to show that you are happy, for a special reason or because it is a special day: If you do well on your exams, we’ll have a party to celebrate.

change  /tʃeɪndʒ/ verb to become different: She has changed a lot since the last time I saw her—she looks much older.

cheap  /tʃeɪp/ adjective costing little money: That restaurant is very good, and relatively cheap.

close  /klɔːs/ adjective, adverb near: We live close to the train station.
combine /kəmˈbaɪn/ verb to join; to mix two or more things together: The two schools combined and moved to a larger building.

come /kəm/ verb
come across something to find something when you are not looking for it: I came across these old photos yesterday.

comfortable /kəmˈfɔːrləb/ adjective physically relaxed; without pain or fear that something bad will happen: Sit down and make yourself comfortable.

common /ˈkɒmən/ adjective happening often or found in many places: Back pain is a common medical problem.

commute /kəˈmuːt/ verb to travel a long way from home to work every day: She lives in New Jersey and commutes to New York.

company /ˈkæmpəni/ noun a group of people who work together to make or sell things: an advertising company.

competition /ˌkæmpəˈtɪʃn/ noun a game or test that people try to win: I entered the painting competition and won first prize.

completely /ˈkæmˈpletli/ adverb in every way: The money has completely disappeared.

condition /ˈkeɪndʒən/ noun a medical problem that you have for a long time: He has a heart condition.

connect /kəˈnekt/ verb to have a connection with another person or thing: There is no evidence to connect her to the crime.

consider /kənˈsɪdər/ verb to think carefully about something: I'm considering applying for another job.

cool /kuːl/ adjective a little cold; not hot or warm: It was a cool evening, so I put on a sweater.

copy /ˈkɒpi/ verb to do or try to do the same as someone else: He copies everything his brother does.

create /ˈkriːet/ verb to make something happen or exist: We plan to create more jobs in the area.

criticize /ˈkrɪtɪsaɪz/ verb to say that someone or something is wrong or bad: She was criticized for not following orders.

cross /kros/ verb to go from one side of something to the other: Be careful when you cross the street.

culture /ˈkʌltʃər/ noun the customs, ideas, and way of life of a group of people or a country: the language and culture of the Aztecs.

cut /kʌt/ verb to break or damage something with something sharp, for example a knife or scissors: She cut her finger on some broken glass.

decide /dɪˈsaɪd/ verb to choose something after thinking about the possibilities: I can't decide what color to paint my room.

decision /dɪˈsaɪzn/ noun choosing something after thinking; deciding: I have to make a decision about what I'm going to do when I finish school.

depend /dɪˈpend/ verb it depends; that depends words that you use to show that something is not certain: I don't know whether I'll see him. It depends what time he gets here.

describe /dəˈskraɪb/ verb to say what someone or something is like or what happened: Can you describe the man you saw?

desert /ˈdezərt/ noun a large, dry area of land with very few plants: the Sahara Desert.

different /ˈdɪfrənt/ adjective not the same: These two shoes are different sizes!

disappointing /ˌdɪsəˈprɔvɪŋ/ adjective a feeling that something is bad or that someone is behaving badly: She shook her head in disappointment.

dish /dɪʃ/ noun a type of food prepared in a particular way: We had a fish dish and a vegetarian dish.

during /ˈdɜːrɪŋ/ preposition all the time that something is happening: The sun gives us light during the day.

easy /ˈiːzi/ adjective not difficult to do or understand: The homework was very easy.
energy

en-er-gy /əˈnərdʒi/ noun the power from electricity, gas, oil, etc. that is used to make machines work and to make heat and light: It is important to try to save energy.

e-nough /ɪˈnʌf-/ adjective, pronoun, adverb as much or as many as you need: There isn’t enough food for ten people.

en-vi-ron-ment /ɪnˈvɪrənment/ noun the conditions in which you live, work, etc.: Children need a happy home environment.

es-pe-cial-ly /ɪˈspɛʃəli/ adverb more than usual, or more than others: I hate getting up early, especially in winter.

e-ven /ɪˈvend/ adverb a word that you use to make another word stronger: Their house is even smaller than ours.

e-vent /ɪˈvent/ noun something important that happens: My sister’s wedding was a big event for our family.

ex-pen-sive /ɪkˈspɛnsiv/ adjective Something that is expensive costs a lot of money: The meal was very expensive.

fact /fækt/ noun in fact; in actual fact used to show that something is true; really: I thought she was 21 years old, but in actual fact she’s only 19.

fa-mous /ˈfeɪməs/ adjective known by many people: New York is famous for its museums.

fa-vor-ite /ˈfevərɪt/ adjective Your favorite person or thing is the one that you like more than any other: What’s your favorite food?

feel /fiːl/ verb to know something because your body tells you: How do you feel? I don’t feel well.

fes-ti-val /ˈfɛstɪvl/ noun a series of public events, for example concerts and shows, in one place: Do you like jazz festivals?

first /fɜːrst/ adverb first of all before anything else: I’m going to cook dinner, but first of all I need to buy some food.

flat /flæt/ adjective smooth, with no parts that are higher or lower than the rest: The landscape in Kansas is very flat.

fla-vor /ˈflævər/ noun the taste of food: They sell 20 different flavors of ice cream.

flight /fliːt/ noun a trip in an airplane: Our flight leaves at 10 a.m.

floor /flɔːr/ noun all the rooms at the same height in a building: I live on the top floor.

for-ev-er /fɔrˈevər/ adverb for all time: I will love you forever.

for-mal /ˈfɔrməl/ adjective You use formal language or behave in a formal way at important or serious times and with people you do not know very well: “Yours sincerely” is a formal way of ending a letter.

fresh /frɛʃ/ adjective [used especially about food] made or picked not long ago; not frozen or in a can: I’ll make some fresh coffee.

fun /fʌn/ noun pleasure and enjoyment; something that you enjoy: Sailing is great fun.

game /ɡeɪm/ noun something you play that has rules: How about a game of tennis?

gar-den /ˈɡɑːdn/ noun a piece of land by your house where you can grow flowers, fruit, and vegetables: I’m growing tomatoes in my garden.

grade /ɡred/ noun a number or letter that a teacher gives for your work to show how good it is: She got very good grades on all her exams.

great /ɡreɪt/ adjective very nice or enjoyable: I had a great weekend.

ground /ɡraʊnd/ noun the surface of the earth: We sat on the ground to eat our picnic.

group /ɡruːp/ noun a number of people or things together: A group of people were standing outside the store.

guest /ɡest/ noun a person that you invite to your home or to a party or special event: There were 200 guests at the wedding.

hard /hɑːd/ adjective difficult to do or understand: The exam was very hard.

hard-ly /ˈhɑːrdli/ adverb hardly ever almost not; only just: We hardly ever go out anymore.
**healthy** /ˈhelθi/ adjective helping to make or keep you well: healthy food

**heat** /hit/ noun hot weather: I love the heat.

**heavy** /ˈhevi/ adjective weighing a lot; difficult to lift or move: I can’t carry this bag—it’s too heavy.

**hire** /ˈhaɪr/ verb to give someone a job: We hired a new salesperson for the northeast region.

**hit** /hit/ verb to touch someone or something hard: He hit my ankle with his shopping cart.

**hole** /houl/ noun an empty space or opening in something: I’m going to dig a hole in the sand.

**however** /ˈhauvər/ adverb but: She’s very intelligent. However, she’s somewhat lazy.

**hurt** /hɑrt/ verb to feel pain: My leg hurts.

**idea** /ˈɪdiə/ noun an opinion or a belief: She has her own ideas about how to bring up children.

**important** /ˈɪmportənt/ adjective If something is important, you must do, have, or think about it: It is important to sleep well the night before an exam.

**include** /ɪnˈkluːd/ verb to have someone or something as one part of the whole: The price of the room includes breakfast.

**instead** /ˈɪnsted/ adverb, preposition in the place of someone or something: He’s been watching TV all afternoon instead of studying.

**join** /dʒɔɪn/ verb join in to do something with other people: Everyone started singing, but he refused to join in.

**just** /dʒʌst/ adverb a very short time before: I just heard the news.

**knowledge** /ˈnɔlidlʒ/ noun what you know and understand about something: He has a good knowledge of U.S. history.

**lake** /leɪk/ noun a big area of water with land all around it: We went swimming in the lake.

**last** /laːst/ verb to continue for a time: The concert lasted for three hours. How long did the game last?

**life** /laɪf/ noun the time that someone is alive: He has lived here all his life.

**local** /ˈləʊkl/ adjective of a place near you: Her children go to the local school.

**lost** /lɔst/ adjective If you are lost, you do not know where you are: I took a wrong turn, and now I’m lost.

**loud** /laʊd/ adjective, adverb making a lot of noise: I couldn’t hear what he said because the music was too loud.

**mainly** /ˈmeɪnli/ adverb mostly: The students here are mainly from the East Coast.

**married** /ˈmerəd/ adjective

**get married** verb to take someone as your husband or wife: Fran and Paul got married last year.

**meal** /miːl/ noun food that you eat at a certain time of the day: What’s your favorite meal of the day?

**measure** /ˈmeɪʒər/ verb to find the size, weight, or amount of someone or something: Could you measure these windows for me?

**modern** /ˈmɒdn/ adjective of the present time; of the kind that is usual now: modern art

**mostly** /ˈmɒstli/ adverb almost all: The students in my class are mostly from this area.

**mountain** /ˈmaʊntən/ noun a very high hill: Granite Peak is the highest mountain in Montana.

**narrow** /ˈnærəʊ/ adjective not far from one side to the other: The bridge was very narrow.

**national** /ˈnæʃənl/ adjective connected with all of a country; typical of a country: She wore the Greek national costume.

**nearby** /ˈnɪrbə/ adjective not far away; close: We took her to a nearby hospital.

**noisy** /ˈnoʊzi/ adjective making a lot of noise; full of noise: The children are very noisy.
once /wʌns/ adverb
once in a while sometimes, but not often

on-ly /ˈʌnli/ adjective, adverb and no one or nothing else; no more than: I invited twenty people to the party, but only five came.

own /əʊn/ verb to have something that is yours: We don't own our apartment—we rent it.

pass /pæs/ verb to do well enough on an examination or test: Did you pass your driving test?

pas-sen-ger /ˈpæsəndʒər/ noun a person who is traveling in a car, bus, train, or airplane but not driving or flying it: The plane was carrying 200 passengers.

per-cent AWL /ˈpɜrˌsɛnt/ noun one part in every hundred: 90 percent of the people who work here are men (= in 100 people, there are 90 men).

per-fect /ˈpɜrɪfɪkt/ adjective so good that it cannot be better; with nothing wrong: Her French is perfect.

per-son-al /ˈpɜrsonəl/ adjective of or for one person: Please keep all your personal belongings with you.

per-son-al-i-ty /ˈpɜrsonələti/ noun the qualities that a person has that make them different from other people: Mark has a great personality.

piece /piːs/ noun a part of something: Would you like another piece of cake?

place /pleɪs/ noun a particular building, city, town, country, etc.: Boston is a very interesting place.

play-er /ˈpleɪər/ noun a person who plays a game: football players

pol-lu-tion /pəˈluːʃn/ noun dirty and dangerous chemicals, gases, etc. that harm the environment: Our rivers are full of pollution.

poor /pɔr/ adjective a word that you use when you feel sad because someone has problems: Poor Tina! She's not feeling well.

pop-u-lar /ˈpɒpjʊlər/ adjective liked by a lot of people: Baseball is a popular sport in the U.S.

pos-si-ble /ˈpɒsəbl/ adjective able to happen or to be done: Is it possible to get to your house by train?

pow-er /ˈpɔwr/ noun energy that can be collected and used for making machines work, making electricity, etc.: nuclear power

pre-pare /prɪˈpɛr/ verb to make someone or something ready; to make yourself ready: Martin is in the kitchen preparing dinner.

prob-lem /ˈprɒbləm/ noun something that is difficult; something that makes you worry: She has a lot of problems. Her husband is sick and she may lose her job.

pro-fes-sion-al AWL /prəˈfɛʃənl/ adjective doing something for money as a job: a professional tennis player

pro-gram /ˈproʊgrəm/ noun something on television or radio: Did you watch that program about cats on TV last night?

pro-tect /praˈtekpt/ verb to keep someone or something safe: Parents try to protect their children from danger.

pro-vide /praˈvaɪd/ verb to give something to someone who needs it: I'll provide the food for the party.

quick-ly /ˈkwɪkli/ adverb fast; in a short time: Come as quickly as you can!

quite /kwɔt/ adverb very, but not extremely: It's quite warm today, but it's not too hot.

rare /reər/ adjective If something is rare, you do not find or see it often: Pandas are rare animals.

rare-ly /ˈreəri/ adverb not very often: We rarely agree with each other.

reach /reɪtʃ/ verb to arrive somewhere: It was dark when we reached the campsite.

re-gion AWL /ˈrɛdʒən/ noun a part of a country or of the world: tropical regions of the world

reg-u-lar /ˈrɛɡjʊlər/ adjective standard, average, or normal: Would you like regular coffee or decaf?

re-source AWL /ˈrɛsɔrs/ noun something that a person, an organization, or a country has and can use: Oil is one of our most important natural resources.
re·spect ə /ˈrespekt/ noun feeling that you have a good opinion of someone: I have a lot of respect for your father.

rest ə /rest/ verb to relax, sleep, or do nothing after an activity or an illness: We worked all morning and then rested for an hour before starting work again.

roof ə /ruf/ noun the top of a building or car, which covers it.

rule ə /rul/ noun something that tells you what you must or must not do: It’s against the rules to smoke.

safe ə /seft/ adjective not in danger; not hurt: Don’t go out alone at night—you won’t be safe.

same ə /sem/ adjective the same not different; not another: Emma and I like the same kind of music.

seat ə /sit/ noun something that you sit on: the back seat of a car

se·cret ə /ˈsikrət/ noun something that you do not or must not tell other people: I can’t tell you where I’m going—it’s a secret.

seem ə /səm/ verb to give the impression of being or doing something: She seems tired.

se·ries ə /ˈsɛriəs/ noun a number of television or radio programs, often on the same subject, that come one after another: The first episode of the new series is on Saturday.

shade ə /ʃeɪd/ noun a place where it is dark and cool because the sun does not shine there: We sat in the shade of a big tree.

shake ə /ʃeɪk/ verb
shake hands to hold someone’s hand and move it up and down when you meet them.

shape ə /ʃeɪp/ noun what you see if you draw a line around something; the form of something: What shape is the table—round or square?

show ə /ʃou/ verb to make something clear; to explain something to someone: Can you show me how to use the computer?

sim·i·lar ə /ˈsɪmələr/ adjective the same in some ways but not completely the same: Rats are similar to mice, but they are bigger.

sim·ple ə /ˈsɪmpl/ adjective without a lot of different parts or extra things: She wore a simple black dress.

sit·u·a·tion ə /ˈsaɪtoʊʃən/ noun the things that are happening in a particular place or at a particular time: We are in a difficult situation at the moment.

skil·ful ə /ˈskɪfl/ adjective very good at doing something: a very skillful tennis player

slight·ly ə /ˈslartli/ adverb a little: I’m feeling slightly better today.

so ə /soʊ/ conjunction because of this or that: The store is closed, so I can’t buy any bread.

soon ə /sʊn/ adverb not long after now, or not long after a particular time: John will be home soon.

spe·cial ə /ˈspɛʃəl/ adjective not usual or ordinary; important for a reason: It’s my birthday today, so we’re having a special dinner.

star ə /stɑr/ noun a famous person who performs something or plays sports, for example an actor: a basketball star

state·ment ə /ˈsteɪmt/ noun something that you say or write, especially officially: The driver made a statement to the police about the accident.

still ə /stɪl/ adverb a word that you use to show that something has not changed: Do you still live in Denver?

stu·pid ə /ˈstuːpɪd/ adjective not intelligent; silly: Don’t be so stupid!

sub·ject ə /ˈsʌbʒekt/ noun something you study at school, college, or university: I’m studying three subjects: Math, Physics, and Chemistry.

suc·cess ə /ˈsəkəs/ noun someone or something that does well or that people like a lot: The party was a great success.

such ə /saʃ/ adjective such as words that you use to give an example: Sweet foods such as chocolate can make you fat.

sud·den·ly ə /ˈsʌdənli/ adverb quickly, and when you are not expecting it: He left very suddenly at the age of 23.
system /ˈsɪstəm/ noun a group of ideas or ways of doing something: What system of government do you have in your country?

tax /ˈtæks/ noun money that you have to pay to the government. You pay tax from the money you earn or when you buy things: There is a tax on cigarettes in this country.

though /ðəu/ conjunction, adverb however: I like him very much. I don’t like his wife, though.

tire /ˈtaɪər/ noun a circle of rubber around the outside of a wheel, for example on a car or bicycle: I think we have a flat tire (= a tire with not enough air inside).

tired /ˈtaɪərd/ adjective needing to rest or sleep: I’ve been working all day, and I’m tired.

together /təˈɡɛðər/ adverb with each other or close to each other: Stand with your feet together.

top /tɒp/ adjective highest or best: She’s one of the country’s top athletes.

total /ˈtəʊtl/ noun the number you have when you add everything together: Enter the total at the bottom of the page.

touch /tʌtʃ/ verb to put a part of your body, usually your hand or finger, onto someone or something: Don’t touch the paint—it’s still wet.

traditional /trəˈdɪʃənl/ adjective connected with the things that a particular group of people have done or believed for a long time: It is traditional to eat turkey on Thanksgiving.

traffic /ˈtreɪfɪk/ noun all the cars and other vehicles that are on a road: There was a lot of traffic on the way to work this morning.

transportation /ˌtrænspɔrˈteɪʃn/ noun vehicles that you travel in: I usually take public transportation to work.

trip /trɪp/ noun a visit to a place; an act of traveling: We went on a trip to the mountains.

type /taɪp/ noun a group of things that are the same in some way: An almond is a type of nut.

until /ənˈtɪl/ conjunction, preposition up to a certain time or event: The store is open until 7:00.

vacation /ˈveɪkeɪʃn/ noun a time when you do not go to work or school, and often go and stay away from home: They’re on vacation in Hawaii.

view /vju/ noun what you can see from a place: There were beautiful views of the mountains all around.

waste /weɪst/ noun material, food, etc. that people no longer use or need: A lot of waste from the factories goes into this river.

way /weɪ/ noun a method or style of doing something: What is the best way to learn a language?

while /waɪl/ conjunction at the same time as: I listen to the radio while I’m eating my breakfast.

windy /ˈwɪndɪ/ adjective with a lot of wind: It’s very windy today!

young /ˈjʌŋ/ adjective in the early part of life; not old: They have two young children.
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