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4000

ESSENTIAL

ENGLISH

WORDS

4

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INTRODUCTION

About the Vocabulary

The 600 words in each book of this series, along with the additional target words in the appendices found in the first three books of the series, include the most useful words in English. The books are based on the carefully researched BNC/COCA word frequency lists, which can be found on Paul Nation's website. Because of the way that they were chosen, these words have the following characteristics:

1. They are useful in both spoken and written English. No matter what English course a learner is studying, the words in these books will be of value.
2. Each word in these books is a high-frequency word or mid-frequency word. This means that the effort invested in learning the words will not be wasted. Learners will have many chances to encounter or use them in their studies.
3. As a whole, these books cover a large proportion of the words in any spoken or written text. They cover at least 80% of the words in newspapers and academic texts, and at least 90% of the words in novels. They also cover at least 90% of the words in conversation.

About the Books

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

Images for each target word help learners visualize the word as it is used in the example sentence. These word-image associations help students grasp the meaning of the word as well as recall the word later.

Book 1 assumes that the learner knows around 400 words of English and focuses on the remaining words in the first 1000, plus some from the second 1000.

Book 4 focuses primarily on the words in Averil Coxhead's well-known Academic Word List. This list of 570 words is particularly useful for learners of English as a foreign language who need to read academic texts in English at secondary school or university level, and who need to speak, write, and listen to lectures on academic topics in English.

Although many words have more than one grammatical form, this series focuses on the word's most common form. This is mentioned to remind learners that, just because a word is labeled and used as a noun in this series, does not mean that it can never be used in another form. This series has simply focused on the word in the form in which it is most likely to be used.

To ensure that a wide range of learners in any given class can find useful words to learn in each unit, the inclusion of words does not strictly adhere to each 1000-word level. However, there is a progression from the first 1000 words to the fourth 1000 words through the books in the series. Table 1 shows the levels of the books.

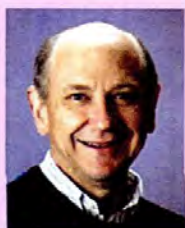
Table 1: The books in the 4000 ESSENTIAL ENGLISH WORDS series, frequency levels, and CEFR levels

4000 Level books	Major word level in the books	CEFR level
Book 1	1000	A2
Book 2	1000-2000	A2
Book 3	2000-3000	B1
Book 4	AWL	B2
Book 5	3000-4000	B2
Book 6	4000	C1

Supporting Learning with Other Activities

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

1. Have students create vocabulary cards with one word from the unit on one side of the card and the translation of the word in the student's first language on the other side. Students should use the cards for study in free moments during the day. Over several weeks, students will find that quick repeated studying for brief periods of time is more effective than studying for hours at one sitting.
2. Assign graded readers at appropriate levels. Reading such books provides both enjoyment as well as meaning-focused input, which will improve student recall of the words.
3. Practice reading fluency to promote faster recall of word meaning for both sight recognition and usage. Compass Publishing's *Reading for Speed and Fluency* is an invaluable resource for reading fluency material.
4. Include listening, speaking, and writing activities in classes. Reinforcement of the high-frequency vocabulary presented in this series is important across all four language skills.



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<https://www.victoria.ac.nz/lals/about/staff/paul-nation>

WORD LIST



- accountable** [ə'kauntəbl]

adj. When someone is **accountable**, he or she is responsible for the effects of his or her actions.

Political leaders are **accountable** to the people they represent.



- addictive** [ə'diktiv]

adj. If something is **addictive**, it is hard to stop doing.

I think this game is very **addictive**.



- agenda** [ədʒɛndə]

n. An **agenda** is a plan or goal that guides someone's behavior.

The man is pushing his questionable **agenda** on his colleagues.



- coin** [kɔɪn]

v. To **coin** is to create a new word or phrase that other people begin to use.

The coach **coined** the phrase, "There is no 'I' in team."



- correlate** [kɔ:'rɛləɪt]

v. To **correlate** is to have a close connection to something.

Scientists believe that brain size might **correlate** with intelligence.



- depression** [dɪ'prɛʃən]

n. **Depression** is a medical condition that makes a person very unhappy for long periods of time.

Ron decided to get help for his **depression**.



- digital** [dɪdʒətl]

adj. When something is **digital**, it is characterized by computer technology.

Students prefer to take notes on their laptops and other **digital** devices.



- importance** [ɪm'pɔ:rtəns]

n. **Importance** is the quality or state of being important, valuable, or significant.

The professor lectured the students on the **importance** of communication strategies.



- keyboard** [kɪ'bɔ:rd]

n. A **keyboard** has buttons marked with letters and numbers that are pressed to put information into a computer.

Paul spilled coffee all over his **keyboard**.



- loneliness** [lɔ:nlɪnɪs]

n. **Loneliness** is the unhappiness that is felt by someone if they do not have any friends.

Many people join social clubs to escape **loneliness**.



- media** [mí:diə]
n. **Media** is the different ways of entertaining and giving information to the public. Many people like to express their opinions online using social **media**.



- platform** [plætfo:rm]
n. A **platform** is something that allows someone to tell a large number of people about an idea, product, etc.
The band uses their music as a **platform** to express their political beliefs.



- poor** [puər]
adj. When something is **poor**, it is not as good as it could or should be.
The condition of the sidewalk is very **poor**.



- presence** [préznz]
n. **Presence** is when someone or something is present in a particular place.
The researcher discovered the **presence** of bacteria in the water sample.



- subject** [sʌbdʒikt]
v. To **subject** is to cause or force someone or something to experience something harmful or unpleasant.
The location of the trees will **subject** them to strong winds from the hurricane.



- surge** [sə:rdʒ]
n. A **surge** is a sudden, large increase in something.
All at once, there was a **surge** of runners at the finish line.



- survey** [sərvéi]
n. A **survey** is a set of questions that are asked to a large number of people in order to find out about opinions.
I filled out a **survey** about my shopping experience at the department store.



- target** [tá:rgit]
v. To **target** is to aim an attack at someone or something.
Scientists are looking for new drugs to **target** cancer cells.



- trend** [trend]
n. A **trend** is a general tendency in the way a situation is changing or developing.
Lucy likes to think she started this fashion **trend**.



- validate** [vælədèit]
v. To **validate** is to make someone feel that his or her ideas and feelings are respected.
Winning first prize will **validate** all of Tony's hard work.

EXERCISES

A Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

presence

poor

surge

trend

addictive

1. I grew up in a neighborhood with _____ schools.
2. People in their 30s living at home to save money is a recent _____.
3. Caffeine is a very _____ substance.
4. People _____ toward the doors when the mall opens in the morning.
5. I could feel a strange _____ in the dark room.

B Write the phrase that best fits each sentence.

- a. **loneliess** after my favorite colleague left the company
- b. the **importance** of mutual respect
- c. **targeted** by the bullies at school
- d. **depression** for a long time
- e. be held **accountable** for his mistakes

1. Harold has been suffering from _____.
2. The manager should _____.
3. I experienced a great deal of _____.
4. The boy was _____.
5. The parents want to teach their children _____.

C Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. using computer technology
a. electricity b. digital c. screen d. media
2. a plan or goal that affects behavior
a. schedule b. list c. clock d. agenda
3. to have a close connection
a. change b. marry c. correlate d. hold
4. something you type on
a. piano b. pencil c. keyboard d. notepad
5. to cause or force someone to experience something bad
a. subject b. produce c. affect d. object
6. to make someone feel respected
a. promote b. guarantee c. combat d. validate
7. to create a new word or phrase
a. coin b. imagine c. develop d. play
8. something that allows people to tell other people about something
a. shelf b. platform c. chair d. step
9. a set of questions to find an opinion about something
a. list b. experiment c. survey d. exam
10. the different ways of giving information to the public
a. media b. film c. journal d. newspaper

Social Media

All around the world, people who have mobile devices are likely to have a **presence** on social **media**. However, data reveals a link between social media use and a **surge** in health issues. Anxiety and **depression** are two such issues.

Research suggests that social media use may be **correlated** to lower self-control. Lower self-control often causes **poor** or **addictive** behavior. Social media has been described to be more addictive than tobacco and alcohol. People may rely on social media as a form of escapism and for mood-modifying effects. These are similar to the reasons people become dependent on addictive substances.

Surveys about social media show that a surprising number of teenagers have been **subjected** to cyberbullying. Cyberbullies can easily remain anonymous. They are **accountable** to no one, so they use social media to **target** victims and spread rumors. This has become so common that the term "**keyboard warrior**" has been **coined**. A keyboard warrior's **agenda** is to write abusive posts while staying hidden. The effects of cyberbullying can be traumatic.

There are other negative effects of social media's popularity. People sometimes use social networking **platforms** to show their best selves. A recent social media **trend** is to upload and broadcast video clips to share a piece of one's life. However, instead of feeling accepted and **validated**, people end up comparing their lives with other people. This trap of comparing lives may lead to symptoms of depression.

Social media use has also been linked to feelings of social isolation. The more people use social media, the more they realize that their **digital** friends may not actually be real friends. This feeling of isolation may cause a person to experience extreme **loneliness**.

We see social media used in the personal and professional lives of those around us. It's apparent that it's here to stay. Therefore, it's necessary to consider the **importance** of educating people on how to use social media effectively and safely.



Track 1-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ There is no link between social media use and health issues.

2. ___ Social media is less addictive than tobacco and alcohol.

3. ___ A keyboard warrior is someone who writes negative posts while revealing their identity.

4. ___ Uploading video clips of one's life is a recent trend.

5. ___ Using social media can lead to loneliness.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Different types of social media
 - b. Latest improvements in social media
 - c. Negative effects of social media
 - d. Security concerns of social media
2. What do cyberbullies use social media for?
They use

3. Why might social media use lead to loneliness?
It can lead to loneliness

WORD LIST



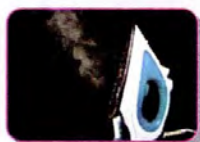
- carbon** [kɑ:rbən]
n. **Carbon** is a chemical element.
Carbon is found in coal.



- carbon dioxide** [kɑ:rbən dai'ksaid]
n. **Carbon dioxide** is a gas made from one carbon atom and two oxygen atoms.
 There is **carbon dioxide** in the smoke from coal power plants.



- dust** [dʌst]
n. **Dust** is very small, dry particles of earth or sand.
 Some people wear medical face masks to avoid breathing in fine **dust** and germs.



- emit** [i'mit]
v. To **emit** is to send out gas, heat, light, sound, etc.
 This iron **emits** steam.



- enable** [i'neɪbl]
v. To **enable** is to make it possible for something to happen.
 Studying hard will **enable** the girl to get a good job.



- grind** [graɪnd]
v. To **grind** is to break something into small pieces or powder.
 We **grind** wheat to make flour.



- heal** [hi:l]
v. To **heal** is to become healthy or well again.
 This ointment will help **heal** your wounds.



- integrate** [ɪntəgr'eɪt]
v. To **integrate** is to make something a part of another larger thing.
 More women are being **integrated** into the military.



- leading** [li:'di:n]
adj. When something is **leading**, it is the most advanced or best.
 Teresa is the **leading** expert on brain surgery for dogs.



- moreover** [mɔ:rouvə]
adv. **Moreover** is used to introduce information that adds to or supports what has previously been said.
 Marianne likes to walk to work to save money; **moreover**, it is good exercise.



- object** [ˈɒbdʒɪkt]
v. To **object** is to feel or say that you oppose or disapprove of something.
The students **object** to raising the tuition.



- pollutant** [pəˈluːtənt]
n. A **pollutant** is a substance that makes the air or water not safe for use.
A **pollutant** in the water killed this fish.



- powder** [ˈpaʊdər]
n. **Powder** is a dry substance in the form of very small grains.
Turmeric is a yellow **powder** used in cooking.



- prompt** [prɒmpt]
v. To **prompt** is to cause someone to do something.
The tight deadline will **prompt** the employee to work very hard.



- reject** [rɪdʒekt]
v. To **reject** is to refuse to accept, believe in, or agree with something.
I'm afraid the teacher will **reject** my new idea.



- skeptic** [skɛptɪk]
n. A **skeptic** is a person who disagrees with particular claims that are generally thought to be true.
Kevin is a **skeptic** because he never believes anyone or anything.



- substance** [sʌbstəns]
n. A **substance** is a particular type of solid, liquid, or gas.
Arsenic is a poisonous **substance**.



- substantially** [səbstəntʃəli]
adv. If something changes **substantially**, it changes a lot.
The price of the apartment went up **substantially**.



- ton** [tʌn]
n. A **ton** is a unit for measuring weight equal to 2000 pounds or 907.2 kilograms.
This dump truck can carry up to 25 **tons**.



- transport** [trænsˈpɔːrt]
n. **Transport** is the system or method of carrying passengers or goods from one place to another.
Cargo ships are used for the **transport** of manufactured goods.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **substantially**
a. largely b. slightly c. considerably d. really
2. **heal**
a. injure b. fix c. medicate d. open
3. **reject**
a. deny b. refuse c. accept d. dismiss
4. **object**
a. decide b. agree c. fight d. state
5. **skeptic**
a. doubter b. cynic c. student d. believer

B Circle the two words in each group that are most closely related.

1. a. oxygen b. heat c. dioxide d. ground
2. a. telephone b. transport c. train d. tree
3. a. additionally b. in contrast c. however d. moreover
4. a. insignificant b. leading c. important d. average
5. a. wash b. make c. crush d. grind

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.**1. substance / technique**

The students spent all day practicing a new _____.

The classroom floor was covered in a sticky green _____.

2. integrate / substantially

The company's goal is to maximize its profit _____ in three months.

Many newcomers find it hard to _____ into the local community.

3. emit / enable

The chimneys _____ thick black smoke all day.

The new power system is built to _____ the saving of electricity.

4. prompt / reject

The discovery of a new clue will _____ the police to start an investigation.

My teachers always _____ my excuses for not handing in my assignments on time.

5. powder / carbon

CO is the abbreviated form for _____ monoxide.

The charcoal was crushed into a black _____.

6. heal / grind

The liver can _____ very quickly.

You _____ the apples and the bananas together.

7. skeptic / dust

My eyes really hurt whenever there is a lot of _____ in the air.

My brother is a genuine _____.

Enhanced Weathering

Air pollution is not only a contributor to global warming but also to poor air quality. It can have negative effects on human health. **Carbon dioxide** is the **leading pollutant**, with billions of metric **tons emitted** annually by the burning of fossil fuels. Burning less fossil fuels is the obvious way to reduce carbon dioxide. Unfortunately, a tremendous number of people rely on fossil fuels for heating, electricity, and **transport**. This has **prompted** scientists to look for different approaches to reducing carbon dioxide.

Weathering is when chemical compounds in the atmosphere react with chemical compounds on the planet's surface. The weathering of rocks refers to the chemical breakdown of rocks. This occurs when rain, which contains **carbon** from the atmosphere, comes in contact with rocks. The carbon is captured and embedded in the rocks. This is a natural process and can **substantially** remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. However, this process is extremely slow.

Scientists have been studying ways to **integrate** this process. They have discovered a technique to speed up weathering. They call this enhanced weathering. Certain types of rock, such as olivine, are crushed into a fine **powder**. The powder is spread over a large land surface to be rained on. This process decreases the time of natural weathering by maximizing the rocks' exposure to carbon.

There are **skeptics**, however. Some people are uncertain about the effects of enhanced weathering. Some even **object** to this approach. Rocks such as olivine may contain toxic **substances** that can contribute to polluting the planet. Also, **grinding** rocks produces **dust**. The dust can be harmful to human health. **Moreover**, the process of crushing and transporting rock may cause additional carbon emissions.

Although more data needs to be collected, scientists have not completely **rejected** enhanced weathering. They are hopeful that it will **enable** the safe removal of atmospheric carbon dioxide. Scientists are working together to help improve air quality, combat global warming, and **heal** our planet.



Track 2-2

irLanguage

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The burning of fossil fuels produces carbon dioxide.

2. ____ Enhanced weathering is a natural process of weathering.

3. ____ Weathering can remove atmospheric carbon dioxide.

4. ____ Some people do not believe that enhanced weathering is the best option.

5. ____ Scientists are trying to promote global warming.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Fossil fuels
 - b. Types of rocks
 - c. Global warming
 - d. Weathering process
2. When does carbon become embedded in rocks?

This happens

3. What is the disadvantage of grinding rocks?

A disadvantage is that

WORD LIST



align [ə'láin]

v. To **align** is to support a political group, country, or person that you agree with. The crowd seemed to **align** themselves with the protestors.



authority [əθó:rəti]

n. An **authority** is someone who has the power to make decisions and enforce rules and laws.

The local police department is the **authority** whenever large crowds gather.



barn [ba:rn]

n. A **barn** is a large farm building that houses crops, equipment, and animals. My grandparents keep hay in their red **barn**.



betray [bitréi]

v. To **betray** is to be disloyal to someone who trusts you. The four friends would never **betray** each other's trust.



Bible [báibl]

n. The **Bible** is the book of sacred writing in the Christian religion. I read the **Bible** every night before I go to sleep.



Catholic [kæθəlik]

adj. A **Catholic** thing or person is one that is connected with the Roman Catholic Church. Rosanne is **Catholic**, so she goes to church every Sunday.



cooperate [kouápəreit]

v. To **cooperate** is to work with someone to achieve something that you both want. The members of the team agreed to **cooperate** in order to get the project done.



detain [ditéin]

v. To **detain** is to officially prevent someone from leaving a place. The police had to **detain** the thief for shoplifting.



exit [égzit]

n. An **exit** is something that is used as a way to get out of a place. The green sign shows where the **exit** is located.



exceptional [iksépjən]

adj. An **exceptional** thing or person is one that is outstanding. Holly is an **exceptional** student.



- flee** [fli:]
v. To **flee** is to leave somewhere very quickly in order to escape from danger.
When a predator approaches a deer, the deer will **flee**.



- network** [nétwè:rk]
n. A **network** is a group of people or organizations that are in some way connected to each other.
Lesley is part of a volunteer **network** that plants trees in the city.



- outrage** [áutreidʒ]
v. To **outrage** is to make someone feel very angry or shocked.
He was **outraged** when his proposal was turned down.



- parish** [pæriʃ]
n. A **parish** is the area for which a priest in some Christian churches is responsible.
Greg's **parish** has grown over the past year.



- passage** [pæsidʒ]
n. A **passage** is a narrow space that people can move through.
Follow the **passage** down the stairs.



- pastor** [pæstər]
n. A **pastor** is a minister in charge of a parish or church.
The **pastor** speaks to the members of the church.



- patrol** [pətróul]
n. A **patrol** is a group of people or vehicles that go through an area to make sure that it is free of trouble or danger.
The military **patrol** is responsible for keeping the area safe.



- raid** [reid]
v. To **raid** is to attack a place in a short time in order to cause damage.
The soldiers are looking for the people who continue to **raid** the jungle villages.



- rail** [reil]
n. A **rail** is a system of tracks on which trains travel.
I prefer traveling by **rail** because it's more convenient than driving through traffic.



- tunnel** [tʌnl]
n. A **tunnel** is an underground passage for cars, trains, etc. to go through.
The **tunnel** will lead you to the next city.

EXERCISES

A Check (✓) the sentence that makes the most sense according to the bold word.

- a. I ran an **exceptional** marathon because I was the last to cross the finish line.
 b. My boss was **outraged** by my colleague's mistake.
- a. Micah reads the **Bible** every night before he goes to sleep.
 b. Lily does not celebrate Christmas because she is **Catholic**.
- a. The criminals were **fleeing** from the police.
 b. If you want to come in, the **exit** is over there.
- a. **Pastors** never go to church.
 b. They are the welcoming party for all the new people in our **parish**.
- a. Luke is afraid of flying, so he travels by **rail**.
 b. The **tunnel** goes over the river.

B Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

- When my friend betrayed me, _____.
 a. I was angry
 b. it made me happy
- If our visions are aligned, we _____.
 a. agree on the same thing
 b. want different things
- I am working on a group project, so _____.
 a. I need to do everything alone
 b. I need to cooperate with everyone
- The suspects were detained so _____.
 a. the police could question them
 b. the public is still afraid
- I want to help the homeless, so _____.
 a. I will contact the volunteer network in the city
 b. I will buy a bicycle and a helmet

C Circle the right definition for the given word.**1. barn**

- a. school building
- c. farm building

- b. government building
- d. hospital building

2. raid

- a. to arrest
- c. to protect

- b. to attack
- d. to discover

3. authority

- a. a person who breaks the law
- c. a person who works at a bank

- b. a person who has power
- d. a person who pays employees

4. patrol

- a. to fill up gas
- c. to take a high-speed train

- b. to dive into a river
- d. to go around checking for trouble

5. passage

- a. a way through
- c. a car door

- b. a wide road
- d. a solid ground

6. detain

- a. to confine
- c. to achieve

- b. to support
- d. to run

7. tunnel

- a. a waterway
- c. a bar

- b. a minister
- d. an underground passage

Le Chambon-sur-Lignon



Track 3-2

During World War II, thousands of foreign-born and French Jews had to **flee** from the Nazis, who were capturing them and taking them to the death camps. A small number of individuals throughout Europe were involved in saving the Jews, but in Le Chambon-sur-Lignon, a small remote village in south central France, the entire community joined in the rescue efforts.

Most of the villagers of Le Chambon-sur-Lignon were descendants of the Huguenots. The Huguenots were Protestants who once endured persecution in **Catholic** France. They never wanted to forget their own history. A **pastor** named André Trocmé saw the Jews as the **Bible's** people. He began hiding them. Hundreds of families **aligned** themselves with his **parish** and agreed to help.

The residents **cooperated** in several ways. They risked their lives by hiding the Jews from Nazi **patrols**. They offered shelter in their own homes, **barns**, and public buildings such as orphanages and schools. They forged identification papers to enable Jews to escape. They guided a number of refugees across the border by **rail** and on foot. The refugees had to travel through underground **tunnels** and mountain **passages** to the safety of Switzerland, which was a neutral country during the war.

The village received support from people in other places as well. There was an extensive underground **network** of individuals throughout the region who helped along the way. Even when the Germans were **outraged** and **raided** the village and **detained** people thought to be helping the Jews, the villagers defied **authorities**. They did not **betray** each other, either. They continued to protect the refugee and, by doing so, were able to continue to provide an **exit** to safety.

The inhabitants provided refuge for an estimated 3,000 to 5,000 Jews. Today, the village of Le Chambon-sur-Lignon is seen as an **exceptional** example of a collective rescue effort during a truly dark time.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ No one in Europe helped save the Jews during World War II.

2. ____ Le Chambon-sur-Lignon is a remote village in France.

3. ____ The residents helped the Jews by creating false identification papers.

4. ____ The villagers obeyed the Germans.

5. ____ At least 3,000 Jews were provided refuge in Le Chambon-sur-Lignon.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Helping other people
 - b. Honoring a pastor
 - c. Remodeling a town
 - d. Starting a war
2. Who were the Huguenots?
The Huguenots were

3. Where did the residents of Le Chambon-sur-Lignon hide the Jews?
The residents of

WORD LIST



- comfortable** [kʌmfərtəbl]

adj. When something is **comfortable**, it makes you feel relaxed, confident, and not worried.

Will loves his **comfortable** new sofa.



- education** [ədʒukéɪʃən]

n. **Education** is the process of teaching and learning, usually at a school, college, or university.

These students are receiving their **education** at a private school.



- encouragement** [ɪnkəːrɪdʒmənt]

n. **Encouragement** is something that makes someone more determined, hopeful, or confident.

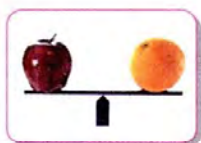
The mother gives constant **encouragement** to her son.



- endorse** [ɪndó:rs]

v. To **endorse** is to express formal support or approval for someone or something.

The committee will **endorse** their leader for the upcoming election.



- equal** [iːkwəl]

adj. When something is **equal**, it is the same in size, number, amount, or value as something else.

The apple and orange are **equal** in weight.



- face** [feɪs]

v. To **face** is to deal with something in a direct way.

Justin will **face** many challenges at work.



- field** [fiːld]

n. A **field** is a subject that people study or an area of activity that they are involved in as part of their work.

Jane works in the healthcare **field**.



- foster** [fóːstər]

v. To **foster** is to help a skill, feeling, or idea develop over a period of time.

The afterschool program is designed to **foster** a sense of community at school.



- guidance** [gáɪdn̩s]

n. **Guidance** is help and advice that is given to someone about their work, education, or personal life.

Ms. Smith provided valuable **guidance** to all her students.



- hold** [hould]

v. To **hold** is to have a particular degree, title, record, job, or position.

Damian will soon **hold** a degree in business administration.



inclusion [ɪnklú:ʒən]

n. **Inclusion** is the act of including someone or something in a larger group or set. The school promotes the **inclusion** of parents in their students' education.



inspire [ɪnspáɪər]

v. To **inspire** is to encourage someone by making them feel confident and eager to do something.

Jim's father likes to **inspire** his son by encouraging him to follow his dream.



mere [mɪər]

adj. **Mere** is used to emphasize how small or unimportant something or someone is. Scott lost the race by a **mere** two seconds.



position [pəzɪʃən]

n. A **position** is a rank or role of someone in an organization or company. Kyle is interviewing for a marketing **position**.



power [páʊər]

n. **Power** is the ability to influence people or give them strong feelings.

The coach has the **power** to keep the players from playing if they don't show up to practice.



responsibility [rɪspɒnsəbɪləti]

n. **Responsibility** is a task or duty that you are expected or required to do. Parents have the **responsibility** to raise their children with love.



soar [sɔ:r]

v. To **soar** is to increase quickly to a high level.

The temperature today will **soar** to a high of 100 degrees Fahrenheit.



tool [tu:l]

n. A **tool** is a piece of equipment or a skill that is useful for doing your job. Presentation skills are an important **tool** for communication.



vocal [vókəl]

adj. When someone is **vocal**, he or she expresses a strong opinion publicly. Shawn gets **vocal** when someone disagrees with his opinions.



workplace [wɜ:rkpleɪs]

n. A **workplace** is the room or building where you work. Diversity is important in the **workplace**.

EXERCISES

A Write the phrase that best fits each sentence.

- a. a new energy drink
- b. enjoys teaching
- c. to make sure the plants are watered
- d. at a community college
- e. a Master's degree

1. I received my **education** _____.
2. The boxing champion **endorsed** _____.
3. My sister **holds** _____.
4. Ellen wants to work in the education **field** since she _____.
5. My **responsibility** is _____.

B Circle the two words in each group that are most closely related.

1. a. uptight b. comfortable c. stressed d. relaxed
2. a. reward b. dissuade c. motivate d. inspire
3. a. mere b. just c. several d. millions
4. a. advice b. insistence c. guidance d. lazy
5. a. inclusion b. workplace c. office d. guidance

C Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

face	position	vocal	encouragement	equal
power	soar	inclusion	foster	tool

1. Amy is very _____ about women's rights.
2. We are working toward _____ pay for men and women.
3. The coach did her best to _____ a sense of unity between the players.
4. Dave doesn't like to _____ challenges.
5. My art piece was chosen for _____ in the school exhibition.
6. Children need lots of _____ from their parents.
7. The new law will be an effective _____ to decrease homelessness.
8. Housing prices will _____ soon, so I have to buy a house now.
9. I will be promoted to a management _____ next month.
10. I have no _____ over my siblings; they do whatever they want.

Women in Tech

The digital economy is **soaring**. There are over seven million jobs in the computer science and technology industries in the United States alone. Yet there is still a major gender gap when it comes to women in tech. These women **face** many challenges, as seen in a quit rate of 41 percent. So what can be done to close this gender gap? How can we ensure fair pay and **equal** opportunities?

First, women need to be **inspired** and motivated to enter the **fields** of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), as well as computer science. According to statistics, 74 percent of young women express interest in STEM subjects and computer science. However, women **hold** only 18 percent of undergraduate computer science degrees and 26 percent of tech jobs. Early **education** must convey technology as a **tool** that can be applied to real life to solve problems.

Many young women are put off because they view the technology sector to be too male-dominated. Women lack prominent roles, holding only a **mere** five percent of tech leadership **positions**. Therefore, women who are already in tech positions must act as mentors and **endorse** other women in these fields. They can play a huge role for young women by giving them **encouragement**, support, and **guidance**. These women can help attract and retain more women and, therefore, create a level-playing field.

However, it is not just the women in tech who must be **vocal**. Men working in the tech industry have a **responsibility** to listen to women and **foster** a **comfortable** work culture. The leaders in the industry have the **power** to create new opportunities and promote the **inclusion** of women to close this gender gap.

There must be a systematic approach from schools to **workplaces**, including the motivation of young women to study STEM and computer science. Women must provide support and mentorship, and men must listen to and encourage women. If we continue to empower women in the tech sector, it will be good for everyone.



Track 4-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The US alone has over seven million jobs in the computer science and technology industries.

2. ____ The quit rate for men is 41 percent.

3. ____ Many young women are interested in the STEM fields and computer science.

4. ____ There is a big gender gap in the computer science and technology industries.

5. ____ Only men should be mentors for other women in tech.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Mentorship programs
 - b. College admissions
 - c. Tech work culture
 - d. Gender gap in IT
2. Why are young women discouraged from working in tech industries?
Many young women are discouraged because

3. What do men need to do?
Men need to

WORD LIST



- academic** [ækədémik]
adj. When something is **academic**, it relates to schools and education.
 Alex received an award for his **academic** achievements.



- acceptance** [əkséptəns]
n. **Acceptance** is when people agree that an idea, statement, explanation, etc., is right or true.
 Mr. Song celebrated his **acceptance** into the political party.



- array** [əréi]
n. An **array** is a large group or number of things.
 The toy cars are available in an **array** of colors.



- blur** [blɜ:r]
v. To **blur** is to make something unclear or difficult to see or remember.
 The photographer can **blur** the bright lights into the background.



- café** [kæféi]
n. A **café** is a small restaurant where you can buy drinks and simple meals.
 Monica works part-time at a **café**.



- canvas** [kænvəs]
n. A **canvas** is a thick piece of cloth that artists use to paint on.
 The artist paints bright colors on a **canvas**.



- cinema** [sínəmə]
n. A **cinema** is a building in which films are shown.
 My sister enjoys watching movies at the **cinema**.



- class** [klæs]
n. **Class** is the way people in society are divided into different social and economic groups.
 This upper-**class** family travels on a private jet.



- distinctive** [distɪŋktɪv]
adj. When something is **distinctive**, it has a special quality, character, or appearance that is different and easy to recognize.
 Olives have a **distinctive** flavor.



- key** [ki:]
adj. When something is **key**, it is extremely important.
 Marco is a **key** player on the country's national team.



movement [mú:vmənt]

n. A **movement** is a series of organized activities in which people work together to do or achieve something.

Booker T. Washington was a member of the civil rights **movement**.



practice [præktis]

n. A **practice** is something that is done often or regularly.

Samuel has made it a **practice** to read the newspaper every morning.



realistic [ri:əlístik]

adj. When something is **realistic**, it is shown as it is in real life.

Dorothy is painting **realistic** images of fish.



reflection [riflékʃən]

n. A **reflection** is an image that is seen in a mirror or other shiny surface.

The man stared at his **reflection** in the mirror.



rule [ru:l]

n. A **rule** is an official instruction that says how things must be done or what is allowed.

Wearing a helmet while riding a bicycle is a **rule** in some cities.



stroke [strouk]

n. A **stroke** is a single movement of a pen or brush when you are writing or painting.

The artist began with a yellow **stroke** on his painting.



sunlight [sʌnlait]

n. **Sunlight** is the natural light that comes from the sun.

The **sunlight** shines through the trees.



traditional [trədíʃənəl]

adj. When something is **traditional**, it is based on old-fashioned ideas.

I prefer **traditional** furniture.



unlike [ənlaik]

prep. **Unlike** is used in place of "completely different from a particular person or thing."

Unlike his older brother, Jim is short.



width [widθ]

n. **Width** is the distance from one side of something to the other side.

The man is measuring the **width** of the box.

EXERCISES

A Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

practice

realistic

width

distinctive

canvas

1. The painter splashed black paint on the _____.
2. The sculpture is so _____ that it looks like a living person!
3. I will never forget the woman's face because of her _____ features.
4. It is common _____ to shake hands as a greeting in many countries.
5. The _____ of the hallway was very narrow.

B Circle the two words in each group that are most closely related.

1. a. unique b. array c. variety d. common
2. a. modern b. normal c. traditional d. old-fashioned
3. a. unclear b. sharp c. round d. blur
4. a. cinema b. theater c. screen d. audio
5. a. major b. insignificant c. key d. popular

C Circle the word that best fits the given definition.

1. **official instruction**
 a. rule b. method c. practice d. menu
2. **an image seen on a shiny surface**
 a. painting b. reflection c. sunlight d. mirror
3. **when people agree that an idea, explanation, etc. is right**
 a. argument b. acceptance c. promise d. disagreement
4. **a single movement of paint or ink on a material**
 a. liquid b. circle c. letter d. stroke
5. **a place where people meet for coffee**
 a. museum b. school c. café d. cinema
6. **relating to school or education**
 a. athletic b. historical c. literary d. academic
7. **people working together to achieve something they believe in**
 a. festival b. debate c. movement d. parade
8. **light from the sun**
 a. laser b. sunlight c. flashlight d. reflection
9. **different from something**
 a. thus b. moreover c. similarly d. unlike
10. **a social or economic category**
 a. class b. crowd c. collection d. grade

Impressionism

Impressionism is a **movement** that began in France in the late 19th century. It is considered to be the first modern art movement, as it was seen as a departure from other art. This is because it violated the established **rules** of **academic** painting.

Unlike realistic academic paintings, impressionist paintings are characterized by the depiction of light on objects. The artists aim to capture the light rather than the details in order to show an impression of time. This **distinctive** quality is achieved by using two **key** techniques. The first is a technique called "impasto." Impasto is an Italian word that means "mixture." In painting, impasto describes short, thick **strokes**. This technique allows the artist to control the **reflection** and movement of light on the **canvas**. The artist can modify the **width** and direction of the paint strokes to convey texture and give the painting a three-dimensional quality. Also, the speed and strength of the strokes can convey the artist's perception of the subject. The second technique is optical mixing. This involves the use of broken colors. In other words, instead of the **traditional practice** of mixing an **array** of colors on a palette, artists paint different colors side by side. Doing this adds texture and plays on light. And it creates the illusion of different colors.

Another difference between impressionist paintings and traditional paintings is the subject matter. During that time period, the accepted subjects were historical or literary-themes. They were often based on religious or mythological subjects. Impressionists, on the other hand, preferred landscapes and contemporary life. They often painted outdoors, using the **sunlight** to depict a brighter style. Even though photography was starting to become popular, impressionists avoided representing reality. They demonstrated their individualism by playing with color and **blurring** the lines between the subject and the background.

In the mid-19th century, the middle **class** in Paris saw rapid growth. The city saw an increase in **cafés, cinemas**, parks, and boutiques. Impressionists captured the daily lives of the middle class, which appealed to the wider public, and eventually led to the **acceptance** of impressionism into the art world.



Track 5-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Impressionism began in Italy in the late 19th century.

2. ____ Impressionist painting did not follow the traditional rules of art.

3. ____ Impressionist painting is different from realistic academic painting.

4. ____ Impressionists often painted outside.

5. ____ Impasto means "mixture" in French.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is this passage about?
 - a. Paris' art scene
 - b. The origin of Impressionism
 - c. An art style's subject matter
 - d. Painting techniques
2. What did Impressionists like to paint?
Impressionists liked to

3. What themes did traditional painting focus on?
Traditional painting focused on

WORD LIST



- anthem** [ænthəm]
n. An **anthem** is a formal or religious song.
 Everyone sings the national **anthem** before the baseball game starts.



- beyond** [biənd]
prep. **Beyond** is used to say that one thing is more than another.
 The job is **beyond** the man's ability.



- determination** [ditə:rmənɛɪʃən]
n. **Determination** is what you have when you try to do something even when it is difficult.
 Chris is the youngest competitor, but he has the most **determination**.



- fighting** [faɪtɪŋ]
n. **Fighting** is physical conflict between people or groups in a war, in the street, etc.
 Heavy **fighting** continued for days.



- joint** [dʒɔɪnt]
adj. When something is **joint**, it is done by or involves two or more people or groups.
 Mike and Joanna are **joint** owners of a coffee shop.



- landing** [lændɪŋ]
n. A **landing** is when you return to the ground or another surface after a flight or a boat ride.
 The man is in charge of leading the **landing** in the warzone.



- mark** [mɑ:rk]
v. To **mark** is to celebrate an important event or time by doing something.
 My grandparents are having a party to **mark** their 50th anniversary.



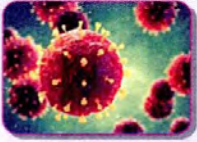
- mobilize** [móubəlaɪz]
v. To **mobilize** is to prepare an army to fight in a war.
 Thousands of soldiers were ready to **mobilize** for the fight.



- nation** [neɪʃən]
n. A **nation** is a large area of land that is controlled by its own government.
 India is a **nation** that is developing rapidly.



- originally** [əɪdʒənəli]
adv. **Originally** is used in place of "in the beginning" or "when something first happened or began."
 This building was **originally** a bank.



outbreak [aʊtbreɪk]

n. An **outbreak** is a sudden start or increase of fighting or disease. The scientists prepared for an **outbreak** of a dangerous virus.



pray [preɪ]

v. To **pray** is to speak to God in order to ask for help or to give thanks. The girl likes to **pray** for world peace.



prisoner [ˈprɪzənər]

n. A **prisoner** is someone who is taken by force and kept somewhere. He has been a **prisoner** for many years.



sacrifice [sækrɪˈfɪs]

v. To **sacrifice** is to give up something in order to get something you want or do something else for someone.

Karen has had to **sacrifice** a lot for her children.



silence [ˈsaɪləns]

n. **Silence** is the complete absence of sound or noise. I can only sleep in complete **silence**.



thus [ðʌs]

adv. **Thus** is used in place of "as a result of something that was just mentioned." Victor wants to lose weight; **thus**, he'll go on a diet and start exercising.



tribute [ˈtrɪbjʊ:t]

n. A **tribute** is something that you say, do, or give in order to express respect for someone. In some countries, people wear poppies as a **tribute** to veterans.



victory [ˈvɪktəri]

n. A **victory** is a situation in which you win a battle, game, election, or dispute. The man was thrilled with his **victory**.



wild [waɪld]

adv. To be **wild** is to be without control.

Dandelions grow **wild** in the cracks of the streets.



wound [wu:nd]

v. To **wound** is to injure someone or something by cutting or breaking the skin. The boy knew he might **wound** his knees if he didn't wear pads on them.

EXERCISES

A Circle the two words in each group that are most closely related.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. a. imagine | b. hope | c. feel | d. pray |
| 2. a. mark | b. celebrate | c. point | d. call |
| 3. a. army | b. document | c. anthem | d. song |
| 4. a. battle | b. fighting | c. bullet | d. map |
| 5. a. capital | b. island | c. country | d. nation |

B Circle the two words in each group that are opposite in meaning.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. a. lastly | b. traditionally | c. originally | d. formerly |
| 2. a. doubt | b. determination | c. motivation | d. energy |
| 3. a. public | b. common | c. joint | d. single |
| 4. a. match | b. victory | c. loss | d. score |
| 5. a. silence | b. image | c. blank | d. noise |

C Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

tribute	beyond	thus	wounded
landing	wild	prisoner	mobilize

- The soldiers were ready to _____ and board the ship.
- The warplanes prepared for _____ in enemy territory.
- The man was taken as a _____ by enemy soldiers.
- The concert paid _____ to a musician who recently died.
- My job as a chef goes _____ cooking; I want people to appreciate food.
- The soldier fell and _____ his arm.
- The flowers grew _____ at the soldier's gravesite.
- I studied hard; _____, I received a good grade.

D Match to complete the words. Then write the part of speech.

- land • • ly → _____
- original • • break → _____
- out • • ize → _____
- prison • • er → _____
- mobil • • ing → _____

Anzac Day

April 25th is Anzac Day, Australia's national day of commemoration. It is a day to remember the Australian soldiers who served and **sacrificed** their lives for their country.

Anzac Day **marks** the anniversary of when the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) **mobilized** and landed on Turkey's Gallipoli Peninsula. It was just nine months after the **outbreak** of World War I. The objective of this **joint** mission was for the troops to capture what is now present-day Istanbul. At the time, Istanbul was the capital of the Ottoman Empire and an ally of Germany. The campaign involved fierce **fighting** for months and ended without **victory** at the end of 1915. Over 8,000 Australian soldiers lost their lives. By the end of the war, 60,000 were killed and over 150,000 were **wounded** or taken **prisoner**. **Thus**, April 25th became a day of remembrance. However, Anzac Day now goes **beyond** the day of the Gallipoli **landing**. Now, it is a day to pay **tribute** to all Australians who served and died in any military operation.

Every year on April 25th at 5:30 AM, formal commemorative services are held across the **nation**. This is usually referred to as the Dawn Service. The service includes **praying**, laying wreaths of red poppies, observing a period of **silence**, and singing the national **anthem**.

During the day, former servicemen and women march through major cities.

People wear sprigs of rosemary on their coats to symbolize remembering and remembrance. Rosemary has particular significance because it grows **wild** across the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Anzac Day was **originally** set to commemorate the anniversary of the landing in Gallipoli. But it is now a day to celebrate the courage, **determination**, and perseverance of the Australians who served and died in all wars and peacekeeping operations. Anzac Day is also a day of unity as people share their sorrow for the many lives lost in wars.



Track 6-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The joint mission was to capture Germany.

2. ____ ANZAC stands for the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.

3. ____ Turkey was an ally of Germany in World War I.

4. ____ The Australian troops achieved victory at the end of 1915.

5. ____ Anzac Day starts with the Dawn Service.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. A remembrance holiday
 - b. A military hero
 - c. A creation story
 - d. A spring festival
2. When did the troops arrive on the Gallipoli Peninsula?

The troops arrived on _____

3. What do people sing during the Dawn Service?

They sing _____

WORD LIST



- assimilate** [əsiməleɪt]
v. To **assimilate** is to adopt the ways of a new culture and fully become a part of it.
 When the family moves to the US they will **assimilate** into American culture.



- attempt** [ətɛmpt]
n. An **attempt** is an act of trying to do something, especially something difficult.
 This is Ben's second **attempt** to climb Mt. Everest.



- case** [keɪs]
n. A **case** is an example of a particular situation or of something happening.
 A deposit of \$1,000 is required, but in this **case**, we will accept half.



- cease** [si:s]
v. To **cease** is to stop doing something or to stop something happening.
 The rain will **cease** in the afternoon.



- danger** [dɛɪndʒər]
n. **Danger** is the possibility that someone or something will be harmed, destroyed, or killed.
 Smoking cigarettes is a **danger** to health.



- devastating** [dévəstéɪtɪŋ]
adj. If something is **devastating**, it causes great harm or damage to something or someone.
 The tsunami had **devastating** effects on the seaside village.



- diversity** [divɜ:rsəti]
n. **Diversity** is the quality or state of having many different forms, types, ideas, etc.
 My company puts an emphasis on the importance on having cultural **diversity**



- earthquake** [ə:rθkweɪk]
n. An **earthquake** is a sudden shaking of a part of the Earth's surface that often causes a lot of damage.
 The **earthquake** caused the road to crack in multiple places.



- endangered** [ɪndɛɪndʒərd]
adj. If something is **endangered**, it has become very rare and may eventually die out altogether.
 The whooping crane is an **endangered** species.



- extinction** [ɪkstɪŋkʃən]
n. **Extinction** is when a particular animal, plant, type of person, custom, skill, etc. stops existing.
 The **extinction** of the dodo bird occurred in the 1600s.



- forever** [fə'veəvə]

adv. We use **forever** in place of "for all future time" or "for a very long time."
Michelle and Tanya want to be best friends **forever**.



- generally** [dʒɛ'nərəli]

adv. We use **generally** in place of "in most cases" or "to most people."
The suburbs are **generally** viewed as a good place to raise children.



- genocide** [dʒɛ'nəsaid]

n. **Genocide** is the deliberate murder of a whole group or race of people.
As a result of the **genocide**, many children have been orphaned.



- hit** [hit]

v. To **hit** is to affect someone or something in a harmful or dangerous way.
The ship was **hit** by a violent storm.



- lose** [lu:z]

v. To **lose** is to have something that is important or necessary taken from you or destroyed.
The family never thought they'd **lose** everything to fire.



- native** [néitiv]

adj. If something is **native**, it refers to the place someone was born and raised.
Carlos is a hero in his **native** country of Brazil.



- percent** [pə'sént]

n. A **percent** is an amount that is equal to one one-hundredth of something.
Liz needs to get 80 **percent** on her test to pass the course.



- reason** [ri:zn]

n. A **reason** is a statement or fact that explains why something is the way it is, or why someone does, thinks, or says something.
The **reason** Eric is late for work is that he forgot to set his alarm.



- reference** [réfərəns]

n. A **reference** is the act of referring to something or someone.
My supervisor made a **reference** to the data I'd collected.



- urban** [é:rbən]

adj. If something is **urban**, it is related to towns and cities.
It is common to see tall buildings in **urban** areas.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **lose**
a. gain b. defeat c. hurt d. disappear
2. **forever**
a. permanent b. always c. long d. temporary
3. **urban**
a. city b. rural c. tower d. street
4. **danger**
a. sign b. warning c. safety d. law
5. **generally**
a. specifically b. additionally c. finally d. mostly

B Write the phrase that best fits each sentence.

- a. **devastating** damage to the trees
- b. **hit** with overdue bills they could not afford
- c. on his first **attempt**
- d. In the **case** of a fire
- e. France is her **native** country

1. David failed his driving test _____.
2. The family was _____.
3. Julie speaks French because _____.
4. The windstorm caused _____.
5. _____, use the stairs to leave the building.

C Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

reason	earthquake	endangered	reference	diversity
extinction	genocide	assimilate	cease	percent

1. The news article on the new drug made no _____ to previous research on similar drugs.
2. Matt studied very hard, so he had no _____ to fail the exam.
3. The meeting did not end quickly because there was such a(n) _____ range of opinions.
4. The students were told to hide under their desks during the _____ drill.
5. Wildlife conservationists are working hard to protect _____ animals.
6. The war in the desert will temporarily _____.
7. Dinosaurs faced _____ and no longer roam the planet.
8. Hitler's army carried out _____ during World War II.
9. The immigrant found it challenging to _____ into the culture of his new country.
10. Studies show that about ten _____ of the world population is left-handed.

Endangered Languages



Track 7-2

Most people know about **endangered** plants and animals. However, not everyone is aware of the extent to which many languages are in **danger** of **extinction**. Currently, there are almost 500 languages that are officially endangered. According to statistics, 95 **percent** of the world's population only speak six percent of the existing 7,000 languages. This means that only six percent speak all the other languages. Some languages have fewer than a dozen speakers. There are several **reasons** why languages become extinct.

A key reason is the influence of the dominant languages. **Generally**, dominant languages are associated with higher social status and education. People who move to **urban** areas are forced to learn the dominant language. In most **cases**, the children do not learn their **native** language. In addition, many rural communities give up their linguistic heritage in an **attempt** to **assimilate** into mainstream culture. For example, India has lost 220 of 780 languages in the last 50 years. Once Hindi was recognized as the official language of India, the number of Hindi speakers increased from 260 million to over 420 million.

Another reason languages may **cease** to exist is that the people who speak an endangered language may be in physical danger, such as from war or **genocide**. Many languages of the indigenous people in the Americas are either extinct or endangered for this very reason. Natural disasters and disease can also wipe out entire populations. When the people in a village of Papua New Guinea were **hit** by a **devastating earthquake**, all were wiped out. The language they spoke, Malol, was wiped out with them.

Languages represent cultures and show **diversity**. **Losing** a language equates to losing all cultural **references** expressed through linguistic means. The broader global community suffers because of the diminishing cultural and linguistic diversity. Therefore, efforts need to be made to preserve and revive endangered languages before they disappear **forever**.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ A few languages have fewer than twelve speakers.

2. ____ Dominant languages have minor effects on endangered languages.

3. ____ The official language of India is an endangered language.

4. ____ The number of Hindi speakers has decreased in the last fifty years.

5. ____ War and genocide can cause a language to become extinct.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?
 - a. Creating a new language
 - b. Teaching languages
 - c. Studying linguistic traits
 - d. Losing a language
2. How many languages are officially endangered?
There are about _____

3. Why do people in rural areas stop using their native language?
People in rural areas stop using their native language because _____

WORD LIST



burn [bɜːrn]

v. To **burn** is to use something as a source of energy.
Running is good exercise for people who want to **burn** fat and lose weight.



check [tʃek]

v. To **check** is to ask someone whether something is correct, true, or allowed.
Peter wants to **check** with the teacher to see if he is doing the assignment right.



coconut [kóukənʌt]

n. A **coconut** is a large brown fruit that has a hard shell and white flesh.
A **coconut** produces a healthy oil.



epilepsy [épələpsi]

n. **Epilepsy** is a medical condition that affects the brain and can make someone become unconscious or unable to control their movement for a short time.
The doctor diagnosed the patient with **epilepsy**.



fat [fæt]

n. **Fat** is an oily solid or liquid substance in food.
The **fat** contained in salmon, avocados, and nuts is healthy.



gain [geɪn]

v. To **gain** is to gradually get more and more of a quality, feeling, etc.
Winning the award will help Steven **gain** confidence.



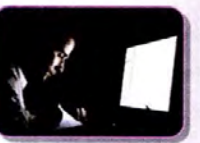
glucose [glú:kous]

n. **Glucose** is a natural form of sugar that exists in plants and fruit.
People with diabetes need to check their **glucose** levels.



high [haɪ]

adj. When something is **high**, it is greater than usual in amount, number, or degree.
The thermometer shows a **high** body temperature.



keep [ki:p]

v. To **keep** is to stay in a particular state, condition, or position.
Brian needs to **keep** working in order to finish his project on time.



known [naʊn]

adj. If something is **known**, it is something that people are aware of or have discovered.
Bob is **known** throughout the neighborhood as a burglar.

 **liver** [lɪvə]

n. The **liver** is a large organ in the body that produces bile and cleans blood. The professor showed us what the human **liver** looks like.

 **low** [ləʊ]

adj. If something is **low**, it is smaller than usual in amount, number, or degree. The temperature gets very **low** in the winter.

 **management** [mænidʒmənt]

n. **Management** is the act or process of controlling and dealing with something. Practicing yoga is good for stress **management**.

 **metabolic** [mɛtəbɒlɪk]

adj. When something is **metabolic**, it relates to the chemical process in which plants or animals use food and water to make energy. Fish have a very high **metabolic** rate.

 **oil** [ɔɪl]

n. **Oil** is a smooth, thick liquid made from plants or some animals, and is especially in cooking. The chef put the **oil** in the pan and heated it up.

 **olive** [ɒlɪv]

n. An **olive** is a small egg-shaped black or green fruit. I prepared a bowl of **olives** for my guests.

 **performance** [pɜːfɔːrməns]

n. **Performance** is how well someone or something functions, works, etc. Liam's **performance** in the race was not his best.

 **powerful** [paʊəfəl]

adj. If something is **powerful**, it has a strong effect. This perfume has a **powerful** scent.

 **starch** [stɑːrtʃ]

n. **Starch** is a substance that provides your body with energy and is found in foods such as wheat, potatoes, and rice. Pasta is high in **starch**.

 **summary** [sʌməri]

n. A **summary** is a short statement that contains the main information about something. Cindy concluded the meeting with a **summary** of the project.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that fits the definition.

- a small, oval, green or black fruit**
a. pepper b. olive c. spice d. egg
- to get more of**
a. remember b. gain c. forget d. lose
- a liquid substance from plants or animals that is used for cooking**
a. water b. flour c. salt d. oil
- a large fruit that has a thick shell with white flesh**
a. coconut b. orange c. egg d. avocado
- a condition that can cause people to become unconscious or lose control for a short time**
a. stress b. tiredness c. epilepsy d. diabetes

B Check (✓) the sentence that makes the most sense according to the bold word.

- a. Pizza and hamburgers have a lot of **fat**.
 b. The **liver** is responsible for cleaning the heart.
- a. Mary gave a **summary** of her book by reading the whole story.
 b. Zack received an award for his academic **performance**.
- a. A **high** temperature means that it is hot.
 b. If a person is **known**, he or she is a stranger.
- a. Fruit contains **glucose**.
 b. **Starch** is naturally found in water.
- a. Animals do not have a **metabolic** rate.
 b. Exercise is a great way to **burn** fat.

C Circle the two words in each group that are most closely related.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. a. moderate | b. powerful | c. weak | d. strong |
| 2. a. management | b. guidelines | c. control | d. agenda |
| 3. a. little | b. low | c. known | d. significant |
| 4. a. wait | b. find out | c. check | d. wonder |
| 5. a. keep | b. continue | c. quit | d. pause |

D Match to complete the words. Then write the part of speech.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|
| 1. perform • | • ment | → _____ |
| 2. manage • | • lic | → _____ |
| 3. power • | • mary | → _____ |
| 4. sum • | • ance | → _____ |
| 5. metabo • | • ful | → _____ |

The Ketogenic Diet

Many diets come and go. One diet that has **gained** a significant following is the ketogenic diet. This diet is a **low**-carbohydrate, moderate-protein, **high-fat** diet. Many swear by it, claiming that it has improved their overall health. **Known** health benefits are weight loss, diabetes **management**, increased mental focus and energy, and **epilepsy** control.

An average person's main energy source is **glucose**. When food that is high in carbohydrates is consumed, the body produces glucose. Since glucose is used for energy, fats are not needed and are, therefore, stored. By lowering the intake of carbohydrates and increasing fat intake, the body goes into a **metabolic** state known as ketosis. This is when the **liver** breaks down fats and produces ketones, which then become the main energy source. The body then becomes extremely efficient at **burning** fat for energy. Therefore, the goal of a ketogenic diet is to **keep** your body in this state.

In a ketogenic diet, carbs are strictly limited and should come from vegetables, nuts, and dairy. Refined carbs, such as wheat, **starch**, and fruit, are not allowed. This means pasta, bread, potatoes, and beans as well as all fruit are to be avoided. The majority of meals should include meat, fatty fish, eggs, leafy greens, dairy, and healthy **oils** such as **olive** oil, **coconut** oil, and avocado.

A ketogenic diet has a lot of positive benefit; however, there are side effects. Some include cramping, constipation, heart palpitations, and reduced physical **performance**. As a precaution, you should always **check** with your doctor before you start any form of dieting.

In **summary**, eating more fat, a moderate amount of protein, and few carbohydrates will put your body into ketosis. Your body will use up the fat as energy. This diet can be a **powerful** tool for good health and weight loss.



Track 8-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The ketogenic diet is a low-fat diet.

2. ____ The average person gets their energy from fat.

3. ____ The liver produces ketones by breaking down fat.

4. ____ The intake of carbohydrates must be very limited on the ketogenic diet.

5. ____ Anyone can go on the ketogenic diet without a doctor's approval.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is this reading about?
 - a. Side effects of dieting
 - b. Rules of a new diet
 - c. Popularity of dieting
 - d. Metabolic diseases

2. What are the health benefits of a ketogenic diet?

The health benefits of the ketogenic diet are

3. What are the side effects of the ketogenic diet?

Some side effects of the ketogenic diet are

WORD LIST



- analytic** [æˈnəlɪtɪk]
adj. If something is **analytic**, it is related to logic and reasoning.
 The **analytic** article criticized the new plan and presented one of its own.



- area** [ˈɛəriə]
n. An **area** is a reasonably large place.
 He was very familiar with the local **area**.



- bachelor** [ˈbætʃələ]
n. A **bachelor** is an unmarried man.
 Since he was a **bachelor**, Jason did his shopping by himself.



- cognitive** [kɔɡnətɪv]
adj. If something is **cognitive**, it is related to learning and knowing things.
 After her physical examination, her **cognitive** skills were tested.



- collision** [kəˈlɪʒən]
n. A **collision** is the act of two things hitting into each another.
 The **collision** between the two cars created a loud noise.



- competent** [kəmˈpætənt]
adj. If someone is **competent**, they are able to think or act successfully.
Competent employees are much better than unknowledgeable ones.



- diploma** [dɪˈplɒmə]
n. A **diploma** is a certificate proving that someone has completed their studies.
 After four years of college, Mary finally had a **diploma**.



- excel** [ɪksəl] (excel is related to excellent)
v. To **excel** at a subject or activity means to be very good at it.
 Jenny **excels** at playing the piano.



- geology** [dʒiːˈɒlədʒi]
n. **Geology** is the study of the Earth's natural structures and how they change.
 Because he studied **geology**, he knew how the mountains were formed.



- integral** [ɪntɪgrəl]
adj. Something that is **integral** is an important part of the whole.
 She is an **integral** member of our team.



- intellect** [ɪntələkt]
n. An **intellect** is a person's ability to understand things easily.
She was known for her quick and strong **intellect** as well as her beauty.



- job** [dʒəb]
n. Your **job** is the work you do to earn money.
He now has a high-paying **job**.



- keen** [ki:n]
adj. If someone is **keen**, they are intelligent.
Only a **keen** student could have solved that math problem.



- minimum** [mɪnəməm]
adj. The **minimum** is the smallest amount.
What is the **minimum** temperature in winter in this area?



- psychology** [saɪkələdʒi]
n. **Psychology** involves the study of how the brain affects our thought and actions.
The **psychology** of seeing is a fascinating subject.



- radioactive** [reɪdiəʊæktɪv]
adj. If something is **radioactive**, then it lets out, or is related to, radiation.
Radioactive states can be very bad for anyone's health.



- relativity** [rɪlətɪvəti]
n. **Relativity** is a set of ideas about time and space developed by Albert Einstein.
Relativity teaches that light travels at the same speed throughout the universe.



- sociology** [səʊsiələdʒi]
n. **Sociology** is the study of human society, its organizations, and problems.
Sociology teaches that people's problems are a result of their society.



- theoretical** [θi:əretɪkəl]
adj. If something is **theoretical**, it is based on theory rather than experience.
His conclusion was only **theoretical** and not meant to be publicized.



- weak** [wi:k]
adj. If someone is **weak**, they are not strong and healthy.
She is still **weak** after the illness.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is geology the study of?
a. Earth's life forms b. Earth's structures c. Earth's orbit d. Earth's atmosphere
2. To calculate the area of a circle, you need to know _____.
a. its center b. when it was drawn c. how deep it is d. how wide it is
3. What does psychology involve?
a. Novels b. The study of the stars c. The study of the mind d. Meteors
4. What else does sociology deal with besides people and their culture?
a. People's problems b. Plant reproduction c. Alien lifeforms d. Ocean currents
5. If you excel at something, then that means you are _____.
a. incompetent b. brave c. literate d. good at something

B Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **intellect**
a. name b. ability c. speed d. growth
2. **job**
a. work b. hobby c. money d. study
3. **cognitive**
a. friendly b. expensive c. colorful d. learning
4. **diploma**
a. money b. mammal c. license d. tower
5. **analytic**
a. official b. ancient c. logical d. patient
6. **minimum**
a. smallest b. happiest c. longest d. most difficult
7. **competent**
a. brave b. capable c. handsome d. broken

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. excel / weak

The boy was too _____ to stand.

Since you really _____ at math, you should consider majoring in it.

2. theoretical / integral

All of the outcomes are completely _____ and haven't been tested.

The coach assured the boy that he was a(n) _____ part of the soccer team.

3. collision / competent

None of the drivers were injured during the _____.

This test is to see how _____ you are at logic and reasoning.

4. area / geology

My _____ professor showed us various rocks that he found out in the desert.

The scientists surveyed the _____ looking for ancient artifacts.

5. minimum / job

Jake only does the _____ when given a task.

I got an interview for the _____ I applied for last week.

6. psychology / sociology

In _____ class, we learned about the theories of Sigmund Freud and dream analysis.

Our _____ professor discussed how society has changed over the past 100 years.

7. radioactive / analytic

We were instructed not to touch the _____ substance.

The _____ essay discussed why giving reasons for actions is important with children.

8. cognitive / relativity

With no _____ function left, the patient was taken off life support.

The theory of _____ is often taught with magnets and light.

9. keen / intellect

Mary was _____ to start working again after five years of raising a child.

With your _____, you could study anything you want.

10. bachelor / diploma

I enjoy the _____ lifestyle rather than settling down with one particular person.

At the end of the training program, there is a small ceremony where they award you a _____.

The Bachelor's Lesson

A **keen** young **bachelor** had finished his studies at the university. He had completed his studies in the **minimum** time and was about to start looking for a **job**. As soon as he had received his **diploma**, he thought that he was the smartest person in town.

"I **excel** at everything I study," he said, bragging about his knowledge. "I've mastered **psychology**. I even understand the great **theoretical** teachings of science, such as **relativity**. There is nothing that I don't know. Whether it's the movements of **celestial** objects, like planets and stars, or how to use the power of **radioactive** substances, I know everything."

But actually, there was something the bachelor did not know. Although his **analytic** abilities were great, he failed to notice he was missing something very important in his life.

One day while walking through town, the bachelor witnessed a **collision** between two cars. Both drivers appeared to be injured, but the scholar only stood and watched. He thought to himself, "Those idiots should have been more alert. They really must not be very **competent**." He never thought the drivers needed help.

"Please help me," said the female driver in a **weak** voice. "Help me, too," said the male driver. "I'm hurt and can't move."

Suddenly, the bachelor realized he was the only person in the **area** near the accident. He quit thinking and ran to help the drivers using his medical knowledge. He carefully helped them out of their vehicles and then called an ambulance.

The drivers were saved, and furthermore the bachelor felt the best he had in his entire life. Studying **sociology** and **geology** didn't give him this wonderful feeling. It was the act of helping others, not his **cognitive** skills, that gave him this great feeling.

He had learned an important lesson. He learned that **intellect** isn't everything; being helpful is just as important. "Having only a brain is not enough," he thought. "An **integral** part of being alive is also having a heart."



Track 9-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The bachelor excelled at psychology and theoretical science.

2. ____ He knew the movements of radioactive substances and how to use the power of objects like stars.

3. ____ The bachelor thought the drivers in the collision were not competent.

4. ____ Studying sociology and geology gave the bachelor a wonderful feeling.

5. ____ The bachelor's intellect, and not his cognitive talents, had made him feel this great.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Helping others
 - b. Driving safely
 - c. Studying in school
 - d. Getting a degree
2. What did the keen bachelor want to do after receiving his diploma?
As soon as he had received his diploma,

3. What happened while the bachelor was walking through town?
One day while strolling through the town,

WORD LIST



- administrator** [ædminəstreɪtər]

n. An **administrator** is a person who controls a business, company, or organization. Everyone in the store did whatever the **administrator** asked them to do.



- affluent** [æfluənt]

adj. If someone is **affluent**, they are wealthy.

People in the city are usually more **affluent** than people in the country.



- audit** [ɔːdɪt]

v. To **audit** means to inspect financial records from a person or business.

The government usually **audits** companies that report lower than usual incomes.



- automate** [ɔːtəmeɪt]

v. To **automate** something means to have machines or computers do the work.

When the bank **automated**, it started installing ATM machines.



- bribe** [braɪb]

v. To **bribe** someone means to illegally persuade them for a favor with money.

The judge was **bribed** so that she would set the suspect free.



- corrupt** [kəˈrʌpt]

adj. If someone is **corrupt**, they break the law for money or fame.

The **corrupt** policemen didn't arrest the man because he gave them money.



- dispose** [dɪspəʊz]

v. To **dispose** of something means to get rid of it.

He **disposed** of the can by throwing it into the recycle bin.



- headquarters** [ˈhedkwɔːrtərz]

n. A **headquarters** is a building where the bosses of a company work.

He took the long route to the **headquarters** because it was a nice day.



- incentive** [ɪnsɛntɪv]

n. An **incentive** is what makes a person want to do something.

The chance of winning a prize was an **incentive** to get people to play the game.



- infrastructure** [ɪnfɹəstrʌktʃər]

n. An **infrastructure** is a collection of services needed to run a society or business.

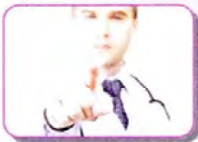
Power lines are important parts of a city's **infrastructure**.



- legislate** [lédzislèit]
v. To **legislate** means to make laws.
Senators have to **legislate** fairly so most people will enjoy the benefits.



- legitimate** [lidzítèmit]
adj. If something is **legitimate**, then it is acceptable according to the law.
She found a **legitimate** plan to raise extra funds for her vacation.



- manipulate** [mənɪpjələit]
v. To **manipulate** something means to skillfully or unfairly control or affect it.
The doctor **manipulated** the data to make it look like the cure was working.



- merchandise** [má:rtjəndàiz]
n. **Merchandise** is goods ready to be purchased or sold.
The store added more **merchandise** because there were more shoppers.



- retail** [rí:teil]
n. **Retail** is the activity of selling goods to the public, often for personal use.
Although cheap to make, once a t-shirt reaches **retail**, it costs ten times as much.



- revenue** [révənju:]
n. **Revenue** is the income made by a company.
The new products really increased the business's monthly **revenue**.



- rubbish** [rʌbɪʃ]
n. **Rubbish** is trash or waste.
The floor around the garbage can was covered with all kinds of **rubbish**.



- subsidy** [sʌbsɪdi]
n. A **subsidy** is money given by the government to companies to assist them.
The official gave the company a **subsidy** so it could open two new factories.



- transaction** [trænsækʃən]
n. A **transaction** is an act of buying or selling something.
Because the clerk was new at the job, the simple **transaction** took a long time.



- violate** [váɪələit]
v. To **violate** a law, rule, or agreement means to break it.
I was given a ticket because the policeman said I **violated** a traffic law.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **merchandise**
a. stores b. money c. goods d. fame
2. **corrupt**
a. healthy b. bad c. angry d. nice
3. **rubbish**
a. trash b. power c. food d. truth
4. **transaction**
a. meeting b. friend c. test d. sale
5. **revenue**
a. concert b. guide c. income d. trade
6. **manipulate**
a. control b. explain c. decrease d. attempt
7. **infrastructure**
a. education b. science c. religion d. roads
8. **headquarters**
a. material b. base c. dream d. section
9. **audit**
a. enjoy b. leave c. inspect d. prepare
10. **incentive**
a. reason b. product c. waste d. idea

B Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **violate**
 a. borrow b. respect c. approve d. explain
2. **affluent**
 a. smart b. quick c. poor d. evil
3. **dispose**
 a. keep b. make c. feed d. speak
4. **administrator**
 a. singer b. student c. mother d. worker
5. **legitimate**
 a. free b. pretty c. wrong d. alert

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

1. Getting to play with her friends was something to make her want to clean her room.

2. The act of selling something took place right before the shop closed.

3. By the end of the meeting, they had made into law the repair of the highways.

4. She illegally persuaded the guard, so he would let her into the secret meeting.

5. It was a good year for the banks, but it was a bad year for places that sell things to the public.

6. The person who controls the company is a very efficient manager.

7. The papers that she needed were at the building where the bosses worked.

8. The law-breaking company was stealing money from many of its investors.

9. Shawn is working for a law-following organization in a bad part of town.

10. The money made by our company was even better than last year's.

The Corrupt Administrator



Track 10-2

Mr. Watson is an **administrator** at a big factory that made different kinds of **merchandise**. During a meeting at the company's **headquarters**, his bosses said they wanted the factory to make more money.

"If the factory makes more money, then you will too," his boss, Mr. Johnson, told him. It was a great **incentive**. Mr. Watson had always wanted to be as **affluent** as his bosses.

Mr. Watson returned to the factory and started making changes. However, most of his changes were not very nice, and some were not **legitimate**.

First, he fired all his employees. Then, he **automated** the entire factory. Machines now made everything, and his employees had no jobs. Next, he **bribed** some **corrupt** senators into **legislating** special **subsidies** for the factory. Finally, instead of paying a company to **dispose** of the factory's **rubbish** properly, he **violated** the law by throwing it into the river to save money.

At first, all the changes to the factory's **infrastructure** created more **revenue**. But soon many stores could no longer sell the factory's goods at **retail**. It seemed that the machines couldn't make products as well as the workers. The customers were disappointed with the factory's merchandise.

There were other problems, too. The workers had told their friends and family to stop buying the factory's goods. Officials discovered the factory's rubbish in the river, and when they **audited** the company, they discovered that Mr. Watson had **manipulated** the law in order to get more money.

All **transactions** with Mr. Watson's factory stopped. The factory lost money, and Mr. Watson lost his job. He realized his mistakes too late. He had tried to become rich by saving money any way possible, but the cheapest way is not always the best.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Mr. Johnson was an administrator at a big factory that made different kinds of merchandise.

2. ____ Some of the changes made to the factory were legitimate.

3. ____ Mr. Watson bribed some corrupt senators into legislating special subsidies for his factory.

4. ____ Mr. Watson violated the law by disposing of the factory's rubbish in the ocean.

5. ____ At first, changes to the factory's infrastructure created less revenue.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Getting incentives
 - b. Hiring new employees
 - c. Automating factories
 - d. Changing operational methods
2. According to the officials who audited Mr. Watson's factory, why did he manipulate the law?
According to the officials, _____

3. What happened to Mr. Watson and his factory when all transactions stopped?
When all _____

WORD LIST



assess [əsés]

v. To **assess** something means to judge the structure, purpose, or quality of it.
She **assessed** the condition of the toy car before buying it.



astonish [əstóniʃ]

v. To **astonish** someone means to greatly surprise them.
The number of people that came to her party **astonished** her.



commence [kəméns]

v. To **commence** something means to begin it.
His speech **commenced** with a "thank you" to all who had helped him succeed.



essence [ésns]

n. The **essence** of something is its important qualities or basic characteristics.
The **essence** of the argument was that both sides felt they had lost money.



extract [ikstrækt]

v. To **extract** something means to remove it.
The dentist **extracted** the woman's damaged tooth and put in a fake one.



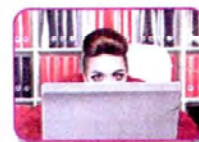
fabulous [fæbjələs]

adj. If something is **fabulous**, it is extremely good.
This strawberry is the best I've ever had. It's **fabulous**.



haste [heist]

n. **Haste** is speed in movement or action.
In order to get to the meeting in time, he proceeded with **haste**.



impulse [impʌls]

n. An **impulse** is a sudden thoughtless urge to do something.
Because of the scary noise, she had an **impulse** to run somewhere and hide.



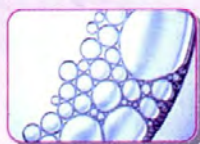
inhibit [inhibit]

v. When you **inhibit** something, you stop it from developing.
Poor reading skills will **inhibit** learning in a wide range of subject areas.



latter [lætə:r]

adj. **Latter** describes something last in a series or the second choice of two things.
In the **latter** minutes of the game, the visitors scored the winning goal.



- molecule** [mə'lækjʊ:l]
n. A **molecule** is the smallest basic unit that makes up a physical substance.
A tiny drop of water is made up of many billions of **molecules** of water.



- ongoing** [ɒŋgəʊɪŋ]
adj. If something is **ongoing**, then it is still happening or still growing.
The development of plants is **ongoing** because it takes time for them to mature.



- precise** [prɪ'saɪs]
adj. If someone is **precise**, then they are exact and careful about their work.
The builder was very **precise** about where he placed the nails.



- proximity** [prɒksɪməti]
n. **Proximity** is closeness in time, space, or relationships.
All the trees in the **proximity** of the beach had been cut down.



- publicity** [pʌblɪsəti]
n. **Publicity** is public attention given to someone or something by the media.
She received a lot of **publicity** after her performance in the film.



- remedy** [rɛmədi]
n. A **remedy** is a cure for a disease, argument, or problem.
A good **remedy** for a headache is an aspirin and a glass of water.



- significance** [sɪgnɪfɪkəns]
n. The **significance** of something is the quality that makes it important.
The **significance** of the snowy weather was that we didn't have to go to school.



- subsequent** [sʌbsɪkwənt]
adj. If something is **subsequent**, then it comes after something else in time.
The flood and the **subsequent** rescue of those caught in the flood were on TV.



- synthetic** [sɪnθɛtɪk]
adj. If something is **synthetic**, then it is made to be like something natural.
Clothing made out of **synthetic** fabrics is very effective at keeping people warm.



- terminal** [tɜːrmənəl]
adj. If something is **terminal**, then it causes or results in death.
Since his condition was not **terminal**, he felt a great sense of relief.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **remedy**
a. island b. instance c. movie d. poison
2. **latter**
a. first b. rough c. temporary d. trivial
3. **terminal**
a. brief b. chilly c. pleasant d. curable
4. **synthetic**
a. natural b. rhythmic c. shiny d. harmless
5. **extract**
a. manage b. anger c. insert d. explode
6. **impulse**
a. truck b. music c. revenge d. plan
7. **fabulous**
a. rude b. noisy c. fertile d. awful

B Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

subsequent	fabulous	impulse	publicity	extract
astonished	assess	terminal	essence	ongoing

- The patient's illness seemed like it might be 1. _____.
- To save him, doctors had to 2. _____ the infected tissue.
- On an 3. _____, he kicked the wall and it revealed a secret passage.
- It led to his 4. _____ escape from the prison.
- It was difficult to 5. _____ in which direction the forest fire would go.
- One reason was that anything could happen while the fire was 6. _____.
- The 7. _____ of the mayor's speech was about building the new library.
- The building would be a(n) 8. _____ addition to the scenery downtown.
- His amazing skills during the last half of the game 9. _____ the crowd.
- Then that night, he received a lot of 10. _____ from all the news shows.

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

1. Because she took the test with such speed, she made several silly mistakes.

2. Her anniversary had a quality that made it important because it was also her birthday.

3. Although the smallest basic units of ice and steam are the same, their characteristics are different.

4. They began the ceremony at 9:00 in the evening.

5. The closeness in space of her office is only a short distance from mine.

6. He could sleep late that day or get up early and start his work. He chose the second option.

7. The noises on the computer sounded like they were made to sound like real ones.

8. Please judge the quality of his proposal before we decide to meet with him.

9. The best cure for a slightly injured foot is putting ice on it.

10. The snowstorm prevented us from going up the mountain.

A Famous Accident

One of the greatest medical discoveries happened by accident. In his **haste** to go on vacation, Alexander Fleming had left his laboratory in a mess. The **essence** of his **ongoing** work involved a type of bacteria. An infection caused by the bacteria was often **terminal**, and he was looking for a **remedy**. He had left the bacteria out while he was away.

When he returned from vacation, he found that his lab was covered in fungus. He started cleaning up the mess. While he was cleaning, he had an **impulse** to examine the fungus. He saw that whenever the fungus was in close **proximity** to the bacteria, the bacteria died.

Although he was a messy scientist, his experiments were **precise**. He thought that there might be some **significance** to the fungus. He immediately **commenced** an experiment to **assess** what had happened to the bacteria. It had either died by accident or the fungus had killed it. The **subsequent** tests proved it was the **latter** reason.

What he found **astonished** him. The fungus actually **inhibited** the growth of the bad bacteria. All this time, he had been looking for a **synthetic** material to kill the bacteria. Instead, a common fungus did the job.

He knew that something in the fungus had killed the bacteria. His next step was to find those **molecules** that had done it. When he found them, he **extracted** them and put them into a pill. The drug proved to be very effective. It also worked against other types of harmful bacteria.

The discovery received a lot of **publicity**. Soon after, the new drug was being used all over the world. Because of the success, the scientist was able to develop even more **fabulous** drugs to help people. His accidental discovery changed the world and helped save many people's lives.



Track 11-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ One of the most useful medical discoveries was an accident.

2. ____ The essence of the scientist's ongoing work was to find a remedy for a terminal infection.

3. ____ The infection caused by the bacteria he was working on was not terminal.

4. ____ Fleming examined the fungus on an impulse.

5. ____ Whenever the synthetic material was far from the bacteria, the bacteria died.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. A deadly sickness
 - b. A personal vacation
 - c. The discovery of a drug
 - d. A new type of fungus
2. What was the significance of the fungus?
The significance of the

3. What did the scientist extract molecules from?
The scientist

WORD LIST



- acute** [ækju:t]
adj. When a bad thing is **acute**, it is very severe and intense.
 When she fell out of the tree, the girl felt an **acute** pain in her arm.



- aggression** [ægrɛʃən]
n. **Aggression** is behavior that is mean or violent to others.
 The problem was only made worse by Mark's **aggression**.



- biography** [baɪɔːgrəfi]
n. A **biography** is an account of someone's life that is written by someone else.
 We read a **biography** about Charles Darwin in science class.



- boost** [bu:st]
v. To **boost** something means to increase or improve it.
 Lowering prices **boosts** customers' interest in shopping.



- clap** [klæp]
v. To **clap** means to hit one's hands together to express pleasure or get attention.
 After the speech, everyone in the crowd **clapped** their hands for the speaker.



- classical** [klæsɪkəl]
adj. **Classical** music is more formal and serious than popular music.
 Beethoven is a composer of **classical** music.



- compel** [kəmpél]
v. To **compel** someone to do something means to force them to do it.
 Traffic signs **compel** drivers to drive safely.



- creation** [kriːʃən]
n. A **creation** is something original that is made.
 We saw the **creation** of a new political party.



- dominance** [dɔːmənəns]
n. The **dominance** of a person is their state of being more powerful than others.
 Large gorillas hit their chests to express their **dominance** over others.



- gorgeous** [gɔːrdʒəs]
adj. When something is **gorgeous**, it is very pleasing and attractive.
 The girl picked out a **gorgeous** dress to wear to the dance.



- inevitable** [inévitable] *adj.* When something is **inevitable**, it is certain to happen or cannot be avoided. It is **inevitable** that the days will get longer in the summer.



- legacy** [légəsi] *n.* A **legacy** is an effect that exists because of a person or thing in the past. The **legacy** of the ancient Egyptians can be seen in their monuments.



- masterpiece** [mæstərpi:s] *n.* A **masterpiece** is a very good painting, novel, movie, or other work of art. The Arc de Triomphe is considered a **masterpiece** in the world of architecture.



- multiple** [mʌltəpəl] *adj.* If there are **multiple** things, there are many of them. When the stunt went wrong, the man suffered **multiple** injuries.



- narrate** [næreɪt] *v.* To **narrate** a story means to write about it or read it aloud. This story was written by John, but Aaron is **narrating** it to the crowd.



- notorious** [nɒtəˈriəs] *adj.* When something is **notorious**, it is well known because of something bad. This area of town is **notorious** for gang activity.



- overall** [óuvərɔ:l] *adv.* When a thing is talked about **overall**, the whole thing is considered. **Overall**, the party was a huge success.



- partiality** [pɑ:rʃiæləti] *n.* A **partiality** is a tendency to prefer one thing to another. She has a **partiality** for walking to school instead of driving.



- spontaneous** [spantéiniəs] *adj.* When an act is **spontaneous**, it is not planned. It happens suddenly. My wife made a **spontaneous** decision to buy a new sofa while I was at work.



- virtue** [vé:rtʃu:] *n.* A **virtue** is a good quality or way of behaving. My best **virtue** is forgiveness.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **gorgeous**
a. stiff b. unpleasant c. colorful d. cold
2. **boost**
a. to lower b. to feel c. to increase d. to sleep
3. **spontaneous**
a. short b. crowded c. planned d. faked
4. **multiple**
a. one b. lousy c. grand d. free
5. **inevitable**
a. heavy b. pretty c. silly d. avoidable

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

1. I would like to write a story about his life for my father someday.

2. My little brother has an awful, intense case of chicken pox.

3. The entire family decided to talk to our father about his constant violent behavior.

4. The preacher strongly believed that kindness was the most important good quality.

5. The action in the play was read aloud by the teacher. The students read the rest.

6. The girl had a strong preference over another flavor for chocolate ice cream.

7. I like to listen to formal and serious music.

8. The great actor left behind a great result of his actions that continues to exist.

9. She is known for bad things because she likes to hang around the wrong people.

10. I have no idea what would force Dan to act in such a mean way.

C Write the phrase that best fits each sentence.

- a. was generally positive
- b. puts me to sleep quite quickly
- c. fetched a high price
- d. came sooner than the company expected
- e. in only a few months' time
- f. can be seen in all parts of the world
- g. interrupted the actor's acceptance speech
- h. to come to the ceremony
- i. will help the local economy
- j. evident in her art collection

1. Please do not feel **compelled** _____.
2. The **spontaneous** applause from the audience _____.
3. The **overall** review of the film _____.
4. The woman's **partiality** to flowers was _____.
5. Listening to **classical** music _____.
6. The **gorgeous** dress _____.
7. The **creation** of 5,000 jobs in the area _____.
8. The **inevitable** retirement of the CEO _____.
9. The painter completed the **masterpiece** _____.
10. The **dominance** of pop music _____.

Beethoven's Gift

Beethoven was a great composer of **classical** music in the 1800s. Many **biographies** have been written that **narrate** his **dominance** in the music world. But do you know what really makes him special? Even though millions of people got to hear his **multiple masterpieces**, he never did. Beethoven wrote his best pieces after he had gone completely deaf!

His **partiality** toward classical music developed when he was very young. He wasn't interested in anything else as a child. When he was five, he learned how to play the piano. From then on, nothing could stop his passion for writing and playing music.

When Beethoven was twenty, he began to lose his hearing. He got **acute, spontaneous** pains in his ears. His hearing kept getting worse over time. It was **inevitable** that he would eventually lose it altogether. It was very hard for him to keep writing music. He lost the virtue of patience, and he became **notorious** for his **aggression**. Still, he never stopped trying. His passion for music **compelled** him to keep performing even after he was deaf. He couldn't hear himself play, but he knew that his **creations** sounded **gorgeous**.

His final concert was held and was to be his finest. He gave the musicians a cue, and they began to play. He directed the concert with all his heart. He couldn't hear the music, but he said that he could feel it. **Overall**, the performance was one of the finest in history. When it was over, he turned to the crowd. They **clapped** and cheered wildly. In that beautiful moment, the applause **boosted** his emotions, and he began to cry.

In 1827, he suffered from lead poisoning. He didn't survive the sickness, but his music did because great music never dies. Even though Beethoven is gone, his **legacy** will live on forever.



Track 12-2

Language

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ People have narrated biographies about Beethoven's dominance.

2. ____ Beethoven created multiple masterpieces that sounded gorgeous.

3. ____ It was inevitable that Beethoven would lose his virtue altogether.

4. ____ Beethoven became notorious for his aggression.

5. ____ Beethoven did not write classical music.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Beethoven's most famous work
 - b. Beethoven's love for music
 - c. Beethoven's final days
 - d. Beethoven's composing style

2. What did the young Beethoven love doing?

The young Beethoven

3. How old was Beethoven when he first learned to play the piano?

He first learned to

WORD LIST



aspect [æspekt]

n. An **aspect** is one part or feature of something.
I thought about the different **aspects** of owning two dogs.



asset [æset]

n. An **asset** is a skill or quality that is useful or valuable.
The coach realized the boy's speed was an **asset** to the team.



assignment [əsaɪnmənt]

n. An **assignment** is task that is given to you to do.
He was given a difficult **assignment** but he felt he could succeed in doing it.



awareness [əwɛərnɪs]

n. An **awareness** is knowledge or perception of a situation or fact.
She has little **awareness** of what needs to be done.



bud [bʌd]

n. A **bud** is a part of a plant that turns into a flower or a leaf.
Two weeks after planting the seed, a small **bud** appeared.



coordinate [koo'rdənɛɪt]

v. To **coordinate** things is to make different parts work together.
Each skating team had to **coordinate** their movements for the show.



credit [krédɪt]

n. **Credit** is something good in your favour.
His bank account is in **credit**, so he has money he can spend.



disprove [dɪspru:v]

v. To **disprove** something means to show that it is not true.
The scientist **disproved** the theory that the sun moved around the Earth.



humanitarian [hju:mænətɛəriən]

adj. If something is **humanitarian**, it is connected to helping people's lives.
After the flood, several **humanitarian** organizations offered help.



hypothesis [haɪpəθəɪsɪs]

n. A **hypothesis** is an idea about something that has not been proved yet.
The teacher did an experiment to prove whether his **hypothesis** was right.



- informative** [infó:rmətiv]
adj. When something is **informative**, it provides a lot of information.
The travel guide had a lot of **informative** facts about the region.



- optic** [óptik]
adj. When something is **optic**, it relates to the eyes or light.
Her blindness was caused by a problem with her **optic** nerve.



- premise** [prémis]
n. A **premise** is an idea on which something is based.
The **premise** of the movie that Bobbi and I watched was unrealistic.



- rack** [ræk]
n. A **rack** is an object with shelves that holds things.
He stored his tools on a **rack**.



- Renaissance** [rènəsá:ns]
n. The **Renaissance** was a period between the 14th and 17th centuries.
Leonardo da Vinci was a popular artist of the **Renaissance**.



- spatial** [spéifəl]
adj. When something is **spatial**, it relates to the position and size of things.
He was asked where the books were located to test his **spatial** awareness.



- specify** [spésəfài]
v. To **specify** is to describe something clearly.
The poster didn't **specify** where the concert was taking place.



- tie** [tai]
v. If you **tie** two things together, you fasten them with rope, string, etc.
The dog is used to being **tied** up.



- undertake** [ʌndərteik]
v. To **undertake** a particular task is to take on the responsibility of doing it.
We **undertook** to make sure everybody was well informed of current progress.



- wax** [wæks]
n. **Wax** is a substance that is slightly shiny and melts when heated.
The candles are made of **wax**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- informative**
a. thoughtless b. careful c. helpful d. untrue
- coordinate**
a. to work together b. to break c. to listen d. to finish
- premise**
a. an important part b. a solution c. an idea d. a purpose
- aspect**
a. a valued thing b. a feature c. an idea d. a location
- assignment**
a. job b. prison c. presence d. amount
- rack**
a. a baker b. a holder c. a shelter d. a waiter
- awareness**
a. understanding b. thoughtful c. medical d. restful
- credit**
a. sign language b. hearing aid c. plant d. reward
- bud**
a. tree b. sprout c. bark d. leaves
- wax**
a. candle b. light c. fire d. ice

B Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

- disprove**
a. to invent b. to validate c. to lie d. to guess
- undertake**
a. to ignore b. to go fast c. to keep d. to encourage
- humanitarian**
a. inhumane b. parasite c. assistant d. artist

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. humanitarian / informative

_____ aid will arrive within the next few days.

This _____ essay was well received by peers in the field.

2. premise / rack

Many moviegoers didn't understand the _____ of the film.

The man chained his bicycle to the _____ out front.

3. undertakes / disproves

She _____ to ensure the program was properly funded.

This experiment _____ your theory on language learning.

4. bud / wax

A _____ emerged from the small plant.

All of the sculptures in the museum are made from _____.

5. tie / credit

I don't know how to _____ a knot properly.

I must give you _____, you did a fantastic job.

6. assignment / hypothesis

The _____ you were given for homework must be completed by 9 am.

In order to test out this _____; we will be conducting a small experiment.

7. aspect / asset

The documentary focused on the negative _____ of the event.

The boy's parents assured him he was a great _____ to his soccer team.

8. spatial / awareness

The _____ distribution of the buildings is not even.

Babies begin having _____ of their limbs after a few months.

9. optic / Renaissance

During the _____, many great pieces of art were created.

The surgery seemed to have created a problem with the _____ nerve.

10. coordinate / specify

It took a lot of effort to _____ all of the teachers' schedules.

Please _____ which color you would like the dress in.

A Day Without Sight

On Friday afternoon, Sam's teacher had a special **assignment**.

"Next week, we'll be studying **humanitarian** efforts around the world since the time of the **Renaissance**, including those to help the blind," she said. "Over the weekend, I want each of you to **undertake** the difficult task of wearing a blindfold for an entire day. The **premise** of this experiment is that it will help you understand what it's like to be blind," she said.

Sam was a skeptic. He really didn't think the assignment would be too challenging. On Saturday morning, Sam took a piece of cloth and **tied** it around his head to cover his eyes. Then he went into the kitchen for breakfast. He heard the voices of his parents and brothers but couldn't **specify** where each voice was coming from. He thought about how important hearing is for blind people.

"Could you pass me the newspaper, please?" he asked. Just then, he remembered he couldn't see the words on the page. He wondered if newspapers were ever made for the blind.

After finishing breakfast, his brothers asked him to play soccer. As he followed them, he accidentally walked into the bike **rack**. He also found that he couldn't play soccer. He wouldn't be able to **coordinate** his actions without being able to see. Without his **optic** senses, he had no **spatial awareness**. Furthermore, he couldn't easily do normal activities because he had to make sure he was safe first.

He sat on the lawn. Suddenly, he realized that, although he couldn't see, his other senses worked perfectly fine. In fact, he began to realize new and different **aspects** of common objects. For example, he took a flower **bud** and felt it with his finger. He realized for the first time that it seemed to be covered with **wax**.

His **hypothesis** about being blind was **disproved**. The **informative** experiment had an strong effect on him. It showed him sight was an **asset** that should be appreciated and taught him to appreciate and give **credit** to the talents of blind people.



Track 13-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Sam's class was going to study humanitarian efforts since the time of the Renaissance the following week.

2. ____ At first, Sam's hypothesis was that the assignment was going to be difficult.

3. ____ Sam found it easy to read the newspaper that day.

4. ____ Sam ran into the baker's rack on his way outside.

5. ____ Without his sense of sight, Sam had better spatial awareness and could coordinate his movements more easily.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Making a blind friend
 - b. Asking family for help
 - c. Appreciating blind people
 - d. Conducting experiments
2. What was the premise of the experiment, according to Sam's teacher?
According to the teacher, _____

3. What aspect of the flower bud did Sam notice after he realized all his other senses worked fine?
Sam noticed that _____

WORD LIST



- addict** [ædɪkt]
n. An **addict** is a person who cannot stop doing something.
 She was a coffee **addict**. She had more than three cups each day.



- archeological** [ɑːrkiələdʒɪkəl]
adj. When something is **archeological**, it relates to archeology.
 They found **archeological** evidence of an ancient species of man.



- archeology** [ɑːrkiələdʒi]
n. **Archeology** is the study of ancient people through their artifacts.
 He studied **archeology** to learn more about ancient Egyptian culture.



- brainstorm** [brɛɪnstɔːrm]
v. To **brainstorm** is to have a lot of ideas about a certain topic.
 The students met after school to **brainstorm** ideas for their assignments.



- budget** [bʌdʒɪt]
n. A **budget** is the amount of money available to spend on something.
 His **budget** for food was very tight.



- chaotic** [keɪɪtɪk]
adj. When something is **chaotic**, it is crazy, confused, and hectic.
 The first day of school can be **chaotic** for a new student.



- cite** [saɪt]
v. To **cite** something is to mention it as an example or as proof of something.
 She **cited** six reasons that the school needed to build new classrooms.



- correspond** [kɔːrɛspænd]
v. To **correspond** is to match or to be similar to something.
 The boy's story didn't **correspond** with his mother's version.



- courtyard** [kɔːrtjɑːrd]
n. A **courtyard** is an outdoor area that is surrounded by the walls of a building.
 During the summer, the **courtyard** is a nice place to have lunch.



- estate** [ɪsteɪt]
n. An **estate** is a large area of land owned by a family or organization.
 He lived on his father's **estate** in the country.



- fraud** [frɔ:d]
n. **Fraud** is the crime of gaining money by lying or by tricking people. Experts say that credit card **fraud** increases around the holidays.



- hydrogen** [háidrədʒən]
n. **Hydrogen** is a gas that has no taste, color, or smell. Airships used to be filled with **hydrogen**, but it exploded easily.



PRINCIPAL

- integrity** [intégrəti]
n. **Integrity** is honesty and good morals. The principal had a lot of **integrity**.



- outlook** [áutlúk]
n. An **outlook** is a person's opinion or way of thinking about something. He changed his **outlook** about rats after he read a book about them.



- parachute** [pæərəʃú:t]
n. A **parachute** is a device that helps people and things fall to the ground safely. They used **parachutes** dropped from airplanes to send supplies to the civilians.



- prehistoric** [pri:histó:rik]
adj. When something is **prehistoric**, it is from a time before written history. The scientists found **prehistoric** pots used by the people in the area.



- proponent** [prəpóunənt]
n. A **proponent** is a person who supports an idea or a plan. He was a **proponent** of using environmentally-friendly products.



- refine** [rifáin]
v. To **refine** something is to make it better by making changes. The principal **refined** his method of controlling students over the years.



- restrict** [ristríkt]
v. To **restrict** something is to limit it and prevent it from getting bigger. The club **restricted** the amount of members.



- team** [ti:m]
n. A **team** is a group of people who work closely together. The All Blacks are my favorite sports **team**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

- Someone with integrity _____.
a. invents new things
b. tricks people
c. lies
d. is honest
- What does a person with a good understanding of a budget take care of?
a. Their safety
b. Their possessions
c. Their money
d. Their pet
- Which of the following might an archeological expert be interested in?
a. Reading about ancient devices
b. Studying the effects of height and speed
c. Learning how to save lives
d. Finding his car keys
- What does it mean to be a parachute addict?
a. To want to be on land
b. To want to jump from a plane with a parachute
c. To always ride in hot-air balloons
d. To want to be at sea
- In order to refine an invention, one has to _____.
a. spend money on it
b. make it better
c. be ignorant
d. know Italian

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

- The teacher held classes in the outdoor area surrounded by walls on warm days.

- The airport is usually hectic on Saturdays because many people are traveling.

- The teacher made sure the correct answers matched with the questions on the test.

- The student gave an example from an interview she heard on the radio.

- The victim of the crime of tricking told the police about her experience.

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **prehistoric**
a. large b. old c. upsetting d. under
2. **outlook**
a. outside b. plan c. work d. viewpoint
3. **proponent**
a. supporter b. teacher c. traveler d. scientist
4. **estate**
a. gas b. property c. airplane d. evidence
5. **brainstorm**
a. to come up with b. to read a lot c. to get wet d. to jump

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. outlook / brainstorm
The two men were asked to _____ ideas for the upcoming party.
The young woman has a positive _____ on life.
2. budget / fraud
The man was convicted of _____ and sent to jail.
Creating a _____ will help you spend less money than you have.
3. cite / refined
You must _____ your sources in your essay if you use any information from them.
The girl _____ her act by practicing for an hour each day.
4. addict / estate
The _____ was sent to a rehabilitation center.
After the man passed away, his _____ was divided between his surviving children.
5. archeological / prehistoric
The scientists were unsure why the _____ tribe had migrated to this area.
The _____ site is not accessible to the public.

The History of Parachutes

Scientists who study **archeology** say that there may be some evidence of **prehistoric parachutes**. But the first written history of the device comes from China about 2,100 years ago. Scientists **cite** an ancient book that describes parachutes. However, there is no **archeological** evidence that proves that an actual parachute was ever made. Later, people from northern Africa and Italy also had ideas about a similar invention. In fact, a Leonardo da Vinci's drawing **corresponds** closely with the modern parachute design!

In 1783, French scientist Sebastian Lenormand invented the first modern parachute. Lenormand **brainstormed** with a **team** of other scientists to come up with a way to help people jump safely out of burning buildings. He thought the solution was to give people an object to **restrict** their speed while they fell toward the ground. Many people thought that he was up to some kind of **fraud**, but Lenormand had a lot of **integrity**. His **budget** was limited, so he first tested his theory by using two umbrellas. He jumped out of a tree and found that the umbrellas worked. Next, he **refined** his invention. Rather than using umbrellas, he made a large parachute. Finally, he jumped off a tall building on a French **estate** and landed safely in the **courtyard**.

Lenormand's work gave another man an idea. Jean-Pierre Blanchard had a different **outlook** than Lenormand. He was a hot air balloon **addict**. He was one of the first people to ride in a hot air balloon powered by **hydrogen** gas. He was a **proponent** of using the parachutes to exit from hot air balloons. Starting in 1785, he used his dog to show that animals could land safely from hot air balloons by using parachutes. Then, in 1793, he was faced with a **chaotic** experience. The hot-air balloon he was riding in burst and started to fall. He was forced to use a parachute himself. And much to his relief, it saved his life!



Track 14-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Archeological evidence shows there were prehistoric parachutes in China.

2. ____ Archeology experts cite an old Chinese book describing a parachute that corresponds with modern parachutes.

3. ____ Lenormand brainstormed with scientists to invent a device that would allow people to jump from buildings safely.

4. ____ On Lenormand's first jump, he used a large blanket to restrict his speed as he fell to the ground.

5. ____ Jean-Pierre was a hot air balloon addict.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Designing a parachute
 - b. Saving someone's life
 - c. Encouraging fire safety
 - d. Going hot air ballooning
2. Why did Lenormand use umbrellas on his first jump?
Lenormand used umbrellas because

3. How did Lenormand test his refined parachute design?
Lenormand jumped off

WORD LIST



- aggregate** [ægrəɡɪt]
adj. When something is **aggregate**, it is made up of smaller amounts added together.
 The company totaled its **aggregate** sales for the entire year.



- antibiotic** [æntɪbaɪɔːtɪk]
n. An **antibiotic** is a medical drug used to kill bacteria and treat infections.
 The doctor gave me a shot of an **antibiotic** when I got the flu.



- circuit** [sɜːrkit]
n. A **circuit** is a piece of an electronic device that allows electricity to flow.
 Be very careful not to shock yourself when fixing an electrical **circuit**.



- complement** [kəmpləmənt]
v. To **complement** something or someone is to make them better.
 The wool scarf **complemented** her lovely eyes.



- compress** [kəmprɛs]
v. To **compress** something means to press or squeeze it so that it takes up less space.
 I **compressed** my clothes to fit into a single suitcase.



- database** [deɪtəbeɪs]
n. A **database** is a collection of data that is stored in a computer.
 The company has a **database** of all the names and accounts of their customers.



- equivalent** [ɪkwɪvələnt]
n. An **equivalent** is an amount or value that is the same as another amount or value.
 I worked the **equivalent** of sixty hours this week.



- immune** [ɪmjúːn]
adj. When someone is **immune** to a disease, they cannot be affected by it.
 Children usually get shots to make them **immune** to certain diseases.



- input** [ɪnpʊt]
n. **Input** is information that is put into a computer.
 Type the **input** into the computer program.



- intimate** [ɪntəmit]
adj. When a relationship is **intimate**, the two things are very closely connected.
 I only tell my secrets to my most **intimate** friends.



- magnet** [mæɡnɪt]
n. A **magnet** is a piece of iron or other material which attracts iron toward it.
I used a **magnet** to pick up the nails that were scattered on the floor.



- metabolism** [mətæbəlɪzəm]
n. A person's **metabolism** is the way chemical processes in their body use energy.
If you exercise every day, your **metabolism** speeds up.



- microchip** [maɪkrəʊtʃɪp]
n. A **microchip** is a small device in a computer that holds information.
I can put more data on my computer if I buy a more powerful **microchip**.



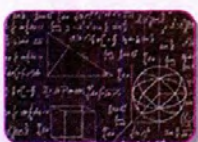
- phase** [feɪz]
n. A **phase** is a stage in a process or the gradual development of something.
The first **phase** in the recycling project involves finding volunteers to help out.



- pinch** [pɪntʃ]
v. To **pinch** means to take a piece of skin between one's fingers and squeeze.
I **pinched** my nose so I couldn't smell the odor from the garbage.



- prevalent** [prɪvələnt]
adj. When something is **prevalent**, it is common.
Growing a beard is more **prevalent** in some countries than in others.



- quantum** [kwɒntəm]
n. When something is **quantum**, it relates to the behavior of atomic particles.
The physics student studied **quantum** mechanics.



- ratio** [reɪʃuː]
n. A **ratio** is a relationship between two things expressed in numbers or amounts.
The boy-to-girl **ratio** is one to three.



- spiral** [spáɪərəl]
n. A **spiral** is a shape which winds round and round as if around a cylinder.
A strand of DNA looks like two interlocking **spirals**.



- viral** [vaɪərəl]
adj. When something is **viral**, it is a disease or infection that is caused by a virus.
The girl was in bed for a week when she had a **viral** infection.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. Where would you find a microchip?
a. In a salad b. In a laptop c. In a chair d. In your dog
2. What is found at the quantum level?
a. A comet b. Atomic particles c. A scale d. Biological theories
3. What does a magnet attract?
a. Metal b. Trees c. Water d. Plastic
4. What is an example of a ratio?
a. Rough to smooth b. Cat to dog c. Two to one d. Black and white
5. What is the equivalent of 60 minutes?
a. One hour b. 30 minutes c. One day d. One century

B Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

spiral
input

database
ratio

prevalent
viral

antibiotic
phase

immune
magnet

- The doctors just found out that the infection is 1. _____.
- Since a virus is not a bacteria, it cannot be treated with a(n) 2. _____.
- He looked at the information that was stored in the 3. _____.
- After comparing the data, he expressed the results in a(n) 4. _____.
- The process of building the house is in the final 5. _____.
- The last step is putting in a staircase in the shape of a(n) 6. _____.
- We learned what metals are attracted to a(n) 7. _____.
- We entered our results into the computer as 8. _____.
- In this country, polio is not 9. _____.
- It is so uncommon because most people are 10. _____, thanks to vaccines.

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.**1. magnet / microchip**

In the future, humans might get a _____ implant to learn things.

She used a _____ on the refrigerator to attach her picture to it.

2. metabolism / antibiotic

Due to his quick _____, he is able to eat a lot without gaining weight.

The doctor prescribed a(n) _____ to treat the infection.

3. prevalent / equivalent

This kind of tree is _____ in this area.

A degree from this university is _____ to a degree in another country.

4. quantum / complements

The lecture goes over one of the _____ theories.

I bought this dress because it really _____ my eyes.

5. ratio / phase

The _____ of men to women in the club is even.

The next _____ of construction won't begin until next year.

6. viral / spiral

The _____ staircase was made of wood and marble.

The video went _____, reaching one million viewers.

7. input / aggregate

I'd like your _____ on the design of this logo.

Once we _____ our earnings, we get a better idea of our income.

8. immune / intimate

The _____ friendship between Deborah and me no longer exists.

The man is _____ to many modern diseases.

9. database / circuit

The lightning strike blew the _____ and caused all the lights to go out.

We'll enter your information into our _____.

10. compresses / pinch

This machine _____ the food to make it fit into the can.

She asked the woman to _____ her after hearing her name announced as the winner.

Microchips

The bond between humans and computers is becoming more **intimate** than ever before. Scientists are now even putting **microchips** inside people's bodies. They are made up of **compressed** electrical **circuits** that can detect and record data about the body. They are tiny, but they hold the **equivalent** amount of data as some computers.

A microchip is put to use inside a person with a simple procedure. First, a doctor must put data about the patient onto a chip. **Input** about the person's age, race, gender, and medical history is stored on the chip. The second **phase** of the process involves putting it under the person's skin. The doctor **pinches** a piece of skin and cuts a tiny hole with a tool shaped like a **spiral**. The chip is inserted, and the skin is allowed to heal. Lastly, it begins sending data to the **database**.

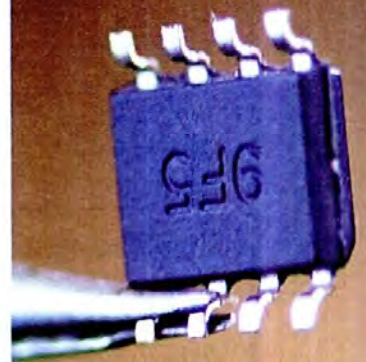
Microchips scan the patient's body to record what is happening on the **quantum** level. They can find problems with the person's **metabolism** and organs. They can also detect **viral** infections. They can find the **aggregate** number of **immune** and infected cells and present the results in a **ratio**. They can even tell doctors what type of **antibiotic** to give to the patient!

To recover the chip's data, the doctor uses a special **magnet** that copies it. This way, the doctor can put the information from the chip onto a computer. Then, they can find out exactly what is wrong with the person.

The idea of putting chips in people is still very new. However, it is now becoming more **prevalent**. Scientists and doctors are hopeful about the future uses of microchips. Someday, all new babies might get a microchip soon after they are born. Doctors will be able to know about any problems from the very beginning. It is obvious that medicine and computers **complement** each other well.



Track 15-2



READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Microchips are made up of compressed electrical circuits.

2. ____ Chips express the aggregate number of immune and intimate cells in a ratio.

3. ____ Chips detect viral infections and problems with people's metabolism.

4. ____ A doctor pinches the skin and cuts a hole with a tool shaped like a spiral.

5. ____ Putting antibiotics in people is becoming more prevalent.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Microchips in healthcare
 - b. Tracking medical histories
 - c. Microchip development
 - d. Recovering data
2. What does the doctor's special magnet do?
The special magnet

3. After the input is stored on the chip, what is the next phase of the process?
The next phase

WORD LIST



acid [æsid]

n. An **acid** is a chemical that can burn or dissolve other substances.
In chemistry class, we mixed two **acids** together and watched the reaction.



administration [ədminəstreɪʃən]

n. An **administration** is the group of people who manage a company or organization.
She hoped she could be promoted to a job in **administration**.



administrative [ədminəstreɪtɪv]

adj. **Administrative** describes anything related to managing a company or organization.
I work as an **administrative** assistant to the owner of the company.



biotechnology [baɪouteknɒlədʒi]

n. **Biotechnology** is the use of living parts, such as cells, in industry and technology.
Researchers at the **biotechnology** company use bacteria to make medicine.



cholesterol [kəlestərɒl]

n. **Cholesterol** is a substance in fat, tissues, and blood of all animals.
When people have too much **cholesterol**, they are at a high risk for heart problems.



coalition [kəʊəlɪʃən]

n. A **coalition** is a group of people or organizations working for a common purpose.
The companies formed a **coalition** to make trade less expensive.



deceptive [dɪseptɪv]

adj. When something is **deceptive**, it encourages one to believe something that is false.
The scary-looking man's appearance is **deceptive**; he is actually very nice.



diabetes [daɪəbi:tɪs]

n. **Diabetes** is a medical condition in which a person's body cannot control the level of sugar in their blood.
Overweight people are more likely to suffer from **diabetes** than slimmer ones.



eliminate [ɪlɪmənèɪt]

v. To **eliminate** something that is unwanted means to completely remove it.
Wearing a seatbelt **eliminates** some of the dangers of driving a car.



erosion [ɪrəʊzən]

n. **Erosion** is the destruction of rock or soil due to flowing water or weather.
Canyons are formed because rivers of fast-moving water caused **erosion**.



- ethics** [éəiks]
n. **Ethics** are moral beliefs or rules about right or wrong.
The act of stealing certainly doesn't go against some people's **ethics**.



- explicit** [ɪksplɪsɪt]
adj. If something is **explicit**, it is very clear, open, and truthful.
The man gave a very **explicit** account of the car accident.



- framework** [fréimwə:rk]
n. A **framework** is a set of rules or ideas that people use to solve problems.
His ideas fit into the **framework** of a successful business plan.



- manufacture** [mænjəfæktʃə:r]
v. To **manufacture** something means to make it in a factory.
My father's company **manufactures** steel building materials.



- mechanism** [mekə'nɪzəm]
n. A **mechanism** is a part of a machine that performs a certain function.
I can't open my car door because the locking **mechanism** is broke.



- minimize** [mɪnɪməɪz]
v. To **minimize** means to reduce something to the lowest possible level.
I checked my homework twice to **minimize** errors I might have made.



- nectar** [néktər]
n. **Nectar** is a sweet liquid produced by flowers that bees and other insects collect.
Bees use **nectar** to make their honey.



- notion** [nóʊʃən]
n. A **notion** is an idea or belief about something.
I had a **notion** that this route would get us to the beach.



- regime** [reɪʒɪ:m]
n. A **regime** is a system of government or management.
He was a member of the old **regime** that had been overthrown in the election.



- straightforward** [strɛɪtfó:rwərd]
adj. When something is **straightforward**, it is good because it is easy to understand.
The teacher's grading system was **straightforward** and fair.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is something you want to eliminate?
a. A problem b. A present c. A statue d. A victory
2. What would collect nectar?
a. A tree b. A bee c. A cat d. A housefly
3. If you have good ethics, you _____.
a. dislike school b. know right from wrong
c. rarely follow the rules d. are extremely smart
4. Which is most closely related to something administrative?
a. Loss b. Fatigue c. Organization d. Swimming
5. What might cause erosion?
a. A strong wind b. A fast car c. A lonely person d. Loud music

B Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

cholesterol	regime	framework	administration	explicit
deceptive	coalition	mechanisms	straightforward	manufactures

- I learned about all the different things the factory 1. _____.
- They make big machinery as well as tiny parts and 2. _____.
- The students asked the school's 3. _____ to buy a better kind of meat.
- The meat served there is too high in fat and 4. _____.
- I can't stand companies that are 5. _____.
- Customers have to make sure they get 6. _____ information about all details.
- Citizens formed a(n) 7. _____ because the city's air was making people ill.
- Under the current 8. _____ there is no hope of introducing a this kind of change.
- To solve our problem, we'll first need a strong 9. _____.
- Our ideas need to be intelligent and 10. _____.

C Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

- Once we finish the design, _____.
 a. I don't know where she got that notion
 b. it will take a week to manufacture
- The old man put up a hummingbird feeder, but _____.
 a. the directions are pretty straightforward
 b. the nectar remained untouched
- While it looks like a great deal, _____.
 a. the pricing is extremely deceptive
 b. they are facing administrative difficulties
- The doctor ordered him to cut out eggs, which _____.
 a. is a cause for erosion
 b. helped him lower his cholesterol
- By buying in bulk, _____.
 a. we will be able to minimize our costs
 b. we demonstrate a good set of ethics

D Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

- erosion**
a. eliminate b. construction c. abandonment d. framework
- explicit**
a. detailed b. explanation c. vague d. prominent
- minimize**
a. shorten b. erosion c. loss d. maximize
- straightforward**
a. ambiguous b. lean c. curved d. honest
- acid**
a. sour b. sharp c. paint d. mild

The New Bioco

Jack got a new job at a **biotechnology** company called Bioco. Bioco **manufactured** drugs to treat **diabetes** and high **cholesterol**. Jack's job was to use a tiny **mechanism** to get **nectar** from flowers. The nectar was a main ingredient in the drugs. Jack liked his job, and he thought that Bioco was a caring company. However, Jack soon learned that the company wasn't as kind as he first thought.

Bioco's motto was "Make the Earth a Better Place." However, this motto was **deceptive**. The company actually did a number of really bad things to the environment. The company produced a lot of smog and harmful **acid**. Bioco poured the acid in a nearby river, which killed the fish. The waste from the factory also caused **erosion** of the river banks.

After a few weeks at the new job, Jack saw all the bad things Bioco was doing. He had always had strong **ethics**, and he knew he had to do something. One day, while the Bioco workers were eating in the cafeteria, Jack stood up and gave a speech. He said, "My fellow coworkers, I know you have all seen the evil things our company is doing. I have a **notion** that we can fix them if we form a **coalition**. We can go to the **administration** and tell them we'll quit if they don't **eliminate** the problems. They'll have no choice but to listen to us."

Jack explained what they were to do. His coworkers liked his **explicit** plan. They went to the **administrative** offices and demanded that Bioco stop damaging the environment, or they all would quit. One supervisor said to them, "Thank you for being **straightforward** about this issue. Since I can't afford to lose all of you workers, I guess we'll just have to fix things."

Jack, his supervisor, and his coworkers spent the next month designing a new **framework** for the company. They cleaned up the acid from the river and **minimized** the amount of air pollution the company released. At last, under this new **regime**, the company's motto was more suitable.



Track 16-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Bioco was a biotechnology company that manufactured diabetes and high cholesterol.

2. ____ Jack used a mechanism to get nectar from flowers.

3. ____ The new framework involved an explicit plan to fix the smog and acid problems.

4. ____ The waste from the factory caused erosion and made fish die.

5. ____ After the company minimized Jack's ethics, the motto became suitable.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Illness treatment
 - b. Company ethics
 - c. Making lunch
 - d. Global warming
2. What did Jack stand up to do in the cafeteria?
Jack stood up

3. What did the coalition of workers threaten to do if the administration didn't eliminate the problems?
The workers

WORD LIST



- bankrupt** [bæŋkrʌpt]

adj. If someone is **bankrupt**, then they are unable to pay their debts. The store had few customers and soon went **bankrupt**.



- conform** [kən'fɔ:rm]

v. To **conform** to rules or laws is to obey them. The new student had to **conform** to the school's dress code.



- employ** [ɪm'plɔɪ]

v. To **employ** someone means to give work to them. The bookstore **employed** two full-time clerks.



- expel** [ɪk'spél]

v. To **expel** someone means to force them to leave a place. Since he would not follow the rules, the principal had to **expel** the student.



- extension** [ɪk'sténʃən]

n. An **extension** is a part added to something to give it more time or space. My parents decided to add an **extension** to our house for the new baby.



- forthcoming** [fɔ:rekʌmɪŋ]

adj. If something is **forthcoming**, then it is about to happen in the future. Some economists predicted that the **forthcoming** world economy would be severe.



- furnish** [fɜ:rnɪʃ]

v. To **furnish** means to put furniture in a house or room. Most homes are **furnished** with tables, chairs, and beds.



- hygiene** [háɪdʒi:n]

n. **Hygiene** is the conditions or methods needed for health and cleanliness. People who brush their teeth at least twice a day are practicing good **hygiene**.



- hygienic** [háɪdʒɪnɪk]

adj. If something is **hygienic**, then it is clean and unlikely to cause disease. My sister works very hard to keep her entire home as **hygienic** as possible.



- landlord** [lænd'lɔ:rd]

n. A **landlord** is a man who rents property to a person. The **landlord** collected everyone's rent money on the first day of every month.



- lease** [li:s]
v. To **lease** means to rent property, usually an apartment or land.
When the family first **leased** the apartment, the rent was very low.



- mandatory** [mændətò:ri]
adj. If something is **mandatory**, then it is required by law.
It's **mandatory** that everyone be at least 16 to drive a car in the US.



- mend** [mend]
v. To **mend** something means to fix it when it is broken or damaged.
Mother **mended** the rip in my pants with a piece of cloth.



- mortgage** [mó:rgidʒ]
n. A **mortgage** is a loan for property, especially a home or a business.
When they bought their new home, the married couple had to sign a **mortgage**.



- personnel** [pə:rsənél]
n. **Personnel** are employees in a business.
When business increased, we had to hire more **personnel**.



- plumbing** [plámin]
n. **Plumbing** is the system of pipes used in a home to supply water.
When the **plumbing** stopped working, no one was allowed to use the toilets.



- quote** [kwout]
n. A **quote** is what someone has said, including saying how much a piece of work will cost.
His writing was full of **quotes** from Shakespeare.



- tenant** [ténənt]
n. A **tenant** is a person who rents property from a landlord.
The new **tenants** moved into the house across the street.



- utility** [ju:tíləti]
n. A **utility** is a business that supplies services such as water or electricity.
If you don't pay the **utilities**, you may have your electricity turned off.



- whereby** [hwɛə:rbái]
adv. **Whereby** means by which or through which.
The mayor had a new bridge built **whereby** the citizens could cross the river.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

- Which of the following means the closest to "mend"?
a. Repair b. Highlight c. Exchange d. Plant
- Which of following would NOT be considered part of an office's personnel?
a. Cleaning staff b. Technicians c. Executives d. Referees
- Plumbing involves work on the _____ in a house or building.
a. electrical wiring b. plants and bushes c. water pipes d. interior design
- A quote is what someone has already _____.
a. designed b. said c. built d. discovered
- Which is NOT considered a utility?
a. Room service b. Electrical service c. Water service d. Gas service

B Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

conform	utility	mortgage	lease	extension
employ	personnel	landlord	hygiene	furnish

- If you have any problem with your apartment, please contact the _____.
- We are unable to _____ anyone who does not have a residency visa.
- The woman noticed something was wrong when the man failed to keep up with his _____ and smelled.
- The _____ company came to the house to check the electric meter.
- Please speak with the _____ department about looking up someone's records.
- Students feel uncomfortable when they fail to _____ to their classmates' styles.
- You must _____ the office with your own furniture.
- The agreement states how long the _____ is and when you must move out.
- The student asked for a(n) _____ for the project.
- Taking out a(n) _____ requires the person to have good credit.

C Check (✓) the one that best fits the blank.

1. Since I can't afford the house, _____.
 a. I'm planning on applying for a mortgage
 b. I don't know how I will furnish the place
2. Since sales have been slumping since March, _____.
 a. the company went bankrupt earlier this year
 b. we need our products to be more trendy
3. When we knocked on the door, _____.
 a. the lease will be sent through the mail
 b. the tenant opened and asked what we needed
4. The park is set to open this week, _____.
 a. whereby everyone is free to use it
 b. though the landlord said he wasn't free until the evening
5. The number of diseases has decreased drastically _____.
 a. thanks to recent improvements in hygiene
 b. in an attempt to mend the relationship between the two countries
6. I will be taking a science course this semester, _____.
 a. as this is a mandatory class
 b. as the professor wasn't very forthcoming
7. The student began studying harder _____.
 a. after being employed at the convenience store
 b. when they threatened to expel him
8. Please call a piping specialist, _____.
 a. as we will need all new plumbing for the store
 b. as we are struggling to pay the utilities
9. Since the student has no time to complete the assignment, _____.
 a. he asked for an extension
 b. he reported the incident to personnel
10. The manager asked for the product to be redone _____.
 a. as it didn't conform to the company's standards
 b. since the man did it in a more hygienic manner

The Resourceful Landlord

A kind **landlord** was afraid that he would lose his apartment building. He needed to make some **mandatory** repairs to the old building or his **tenants** would have to leave by the end of the month. Without tenants to **lease** the rooms, the landlord would be unable to pay his **mortgage**. He'd be **bankrupt**, and the bank would take his building. He got **quotes** for the repairs, but he didn't have the money **whereby** he could **employ** the **personnel** needed to make them. It would seem like he did not want to **conform** to the city's codes before the **forthcoming** inspection. He had requested an **extension**, but it was denied by the city.

He held a meeting with his tenants and explained the unfortunate situation. "If the building does not meet the appropriate standards for safety and **hygiene**," he said, "the city will **expel** everyone."

The tenants were all sad for the kind old man.

"Maybe we can help," said the hairdresser who lived on the first floor. The other tenants agreed.

One tenant had worked for the city's **utilities**. He knew a lot about **plumbing**, so that's how he helped. Another tenant was a carpenter; he **mended** the holes in the floor and walls. Others cleaned the building from top to bottom so that it was more **hygienic**. They even **furnished** some of the apartments with new beds, dressers, and chairs. When they were done, all of the people went into their apartment, and the landlord went home to rest.

When the deadline of the inspection arrived, the apartment building was hygienic and safe. The landlord couldn't believe it. His old building now looked like one of the nicest buildings in town. The building passed its inspection, and the landlord and the tenants had a big party.

"Thank you all so much," the landlord said during the party. "I could never have done it by myself. But by working together, we now all have a beautiful place to live."



Track 17-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ If the tenants didn't pay the mortgage, the landlord could not pay his lease and would be bankrupt.

2. ____ The landlord did not have money whereby he could employ personnel.

3. ____ The city would expel everyone if the building did not pass the inspection for safety and hygiene.

4. ____ The hairdresser mended the holes in the floors and walls.

5. ____ After everyone helped to fix it, the building looked like one of the nicest buildings in town.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Becoming a landlord
 - b. Selling a building
 - c. Finding new tenants
 - d. Working together
2. In addition to dressers, what did the tenants furnish some of the apartments with?
In addition to dressers, _____

3. If the landlord did not conform to the city's mandatory hygienic standards, what would happen to the tenants?
If the landlord did not _____

WORD LIST



adapt [ədæpt]

v. To **adapt** means to change in order to deal with a new situation.

When he went to the new town, he had to **adapt** to all the weather changes.



biological [baɪələdʒɪkəl]

adj. **Biological** describes the process of life and living things.

In science class, we learned about the **biological** process of bacterial growth.



cellular [séljələr]

adj. When something is **cellular**, it relates to the cells of animals or plants.

She used a microscope to see the activity at a **cellular** level.



dynamic [dainæmik]

adj. When people are **dynamic**, they are lively and have creative ideas.

The new, **dynamic** employee came up with a good way to juggle his workload.



fantasy [fæntəsi]

n. A **fantasy** is a pleasant situation that people think about but is unlikely to happen.

Becoming an astronaut is a **fantasy** shared by many children.



heredity [hirédəti]

n. **Heredity** is the process of passing on features from parents to children.

The boy's face is similar to his father's because of **heredity**.



internal [inté:rnəl]

adj. When something is **internal**, it exists or happens inside a person, object, or place.

We removed the outer case to reveal the computer's **internal** wires.



minimal [mínəmə]

adj. When something is **minimal**, it is very small.

My lazy husband does a **minimal** amount of work around the house.



pioneer [pàɪniə]

n. A **pioneer** is a person who is the first to discover or be involved in something.

He was a **pioneer** of computer programming.



prescribe [prískraɪb]

v. To **prescribe** medicine means to tell someone to take it.

When I was sick, the doctor **prescribed** flu medicine for me to take.



- respective** [rispéactive]

adj. When things are **respective**, they relate separately to each person just mentioned. The boxers were told to return to their **respective** corners.



- rigid** [ridʒid]

adj. When rules or systems are **rigid**, they are severe because they cannot be changed. Societies often have **rigid** rules about the way that people are supposed to act.



- sequence** [sí:kwəns]

n. A **sequence** is a number of events or things that come one after another. The dominos fell in a **sequence** of one after another.



- similar** [símələr]

adj. Things which are **similar** are almost the same. I have had a **similar** experience to the one you described.



- substitute** [sʌbstəjtju:t]

v. To **substitute** something or someone means to have them take the place of another. When I ran out of juice, I had to **substitute** water to drink in the morning.



- surgeon** [sé:rdʒən]

n. A **surgeon** is a doctor who is trained to do surgery. The **surgeon** operated on the old man's heart.



- therapy** [θérapɪ]

n. **Therapy** is treatment for a particular physical or mental illness or condition. After she broke her legs, she used physical **therapy** to learn how to walk again.



- transfer** [trænsfə:r]

v. To **transfer** something means to move it from one place to another. The family **transferred** the groceries from the shopping cart to the car.



- transition** [trænzɪʃən]

n. A **transition** is a process where there is a change from one form to another. The weather gets colder during the **transition** from summer to autumn.



- transplant** [trænsplænt]

n. A **transplant** is an operation in which a damaged part of one's body is replaced. The sick child needed a heart **transplant** to live.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. What thing is a result of heredity?
a. Eye color b. Clothing style c. A haircut d. A job
2. What process is biological?
a. Walking to school b. Taking a test c. Producing tears d. Getting dressed
3. What is something that is prescribed?
a. A car b. A report card c. A cold medicine d. An illness
4. What might be transplanted?
a. A file b. A liver c. A can d. A shoe
5. What does a surgeon wear?
a. Gloves b. Thick boots c. A swimming suit d. Goggles

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

1. The child received treatment for his mental condition after he became depressed.

2. The medical students learned which processes were occurring inside living things.

3. Unicorns only exist in a situation people think about but will not happen.

4. When he begins his rule, people will have to change to the new situation.

5. At the relating to cells level, plants and animals are quite similar.

6. We thought his rules were too severe because they cannot be changed.

7. The lively and creative scientist invented a new formula to help stop aging.

8. The creative inventor was a first person to discover the process of electricity.

9. There is a specific number of events that come in an order in which to use the tools.

10. I sent the money to your account Monday morning.

C Circle the two words that are opposites in each group.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. a. similar | b. heredity | c. minimal | d. acquisition |
| 2. a. transplant | b. original | c. exchange | d. revive |
| 3. a. fantasy | b. prescribe | c. plain | d. dynamic |
| 4. a. pioneer | b. reject | c. adapt | d. therapy |
| 5. a. transfer | b. help | c. sequence | d. keep |

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

- internal / transition

The company performed a(n) _____ investigation into their finance department.

The _____ from being a line worker to a manager can take some time to get used to.
- biological / substitute

The man never knew his _____ parents and was never curious about them.

Using a sugar _____ is healthier but alters the flavor of the dish.
- respective / heredity

The police asked the neighbors to go back to their _____ homes.

The man's baldness was due to his _____.
- minimal / dynamic

The man provided a _____ amount of information to the journalist.

The field of advertising is seen as a _____ and ever-changing industry.
- transplant / pioneer

The doctors rushed to perform the _____ for the dying man.

The man was recognized as a _____ in his field thirty years after his death.

The First Organ Transplant

In 1954, a man named Richard was dying of kidney disease. He wouldn't survive for long unless he got a new kidney right away. Richard's twin brother, Ronald, was willing to donate one of his kidneys to his dying brother. At the time, however, no doctor had ever performed a successful **internal organ transplant**. The idea of taking an organ out of one person and putting it into another was just a **fantasy**. But the brothers decided to be brave and found a doctor who could make organ transplants a reality.

Since Richard and Ronald were twins, their **heredity** was identical. They had the exact same **biological** traits. Even their kidneys were identical at the **cellular** level. Therefore, Ronald's working kidney could be **substituted** for Richard's bad one. Richard's body could **adapt** to the new organ if the operation was done correctly.

The twins went to Dr. Murray, who was a **pioneer** of new surgical methods. His **dynamic** team of **surgeons** performed the transplant. Dr. Murray made sure his surgeons followed a **rigid sequence** of directions so that no mistakes were made. First, they made a **minimal** cut in Richard's side and removed the bad kidney. Then, they made another small cut in Ronald's side, removed his kidney, and **transferred** it into Richard's body. Finally, they sewed up the **respective** cuts. The entire operation only took about one hour.

After the surgery, it was clear that both brothers were going to be OK. The operation was confirmed a success. Richard's new kidney worked great! Doctors **prescribed** medicine for the pain caused by the surgery. Since Richard was still weak, he used physical **therapy** to rebuild his strength. At last, Richard's **transition** into a healthy, happy person was complete.

Dr. Murray became a hero in the medical world. His success gave other doctors confidence to try organ transplants themselves. Now, doctors perform **similar** life-saving transplants and surgeries every day.



Track 18-2



READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Internal organ transplants were a fantasy after 1954.

2. ____ Ronald was a pioneer of new surgical procedures.

3. ____ The twins' kidneys were identical on the cellular level because of their heredity.

4. ____ The dynamic surgeons followed a rigid sequence of directions to avoid mistakes.

5. ____ Richard's body adapted to the kidney that was transferred from his brother.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Making better medicine
 - b. Treating identical twins
 - c. Adapting to a new organ
 - d. Getting a new kidney
2. What was true of the twin's biological traits?
They had the _____

3. What did the doctors prescribe to rebuild Richard's strength?
Doctors prescribed _____

WORD LIST



- astrology** [əstrələdʒi]
n. **Astrology** is the study of the stars in the belief that they influence people's lives. Jack, who studies **astrology**, believes that the stars can predict the future.



- couple** [kʌpl]
n. A **couple** is made of two things that go together. There were a **couple** of problems I had to solve.



- deviate** [di:viət]
v. To **deviate** is to move away from your proper course. Very few **deviate** much from the average.



- differentiate** [diferénʃiət]
v. To **differentiate** things or people is to show the difference between them. It was hard to **differentiate** between the identical twins.



- disrupt** [disrʌpt]
v. To **disrupt** something or someone is to prevent them from working. The loud crash **disrupted** the class lecture.



- equation** [ikwéizən]
n. An **equation** is a math operation to determine the value of something. I used the Pythagorean theorem to solve the **equation**.



- err** [ə:r]
v. To **err** means to make a mistake. The pilot **erred** in his estimate of the time it would take to make the trip.



- erroneous** [irúniəs]
adj. When something is **erroneous**, it is incorrect or only partly correct. The child held the **erroneous** belief that time machines were real.



- frantic** [fræntik]
adj. If people or things are **frantic**, they behave in a wild way because they are frightened. The cat became **frantic** when I tried to give it a bath.



- inadvertent** [inədvé:rtənt]
adj. When an action is **inadvertent**, it is done without realizing what you are doing. She made an **inadvertent** error when she knocked over the nail polish.



- improvise** [ɪmˈprɒvəɪz]
v. To **improvise** something is to do it with whatever is available or without planning.
There was no meat for the pizza, so we **improvised** with what was in the fridge.



- latitude** [lætətjù:d]
n. The **latitude** of a place is its distance from the equator.
The device was able to tell the traveler his exact **latitude**.



- mariner** [mæˈrənə:r]
n. A **mariner** is a sailor.
The old **mariner** used his telescope to find the shore.



- multitude** [mʌltitjù:d]
n. A **multitude** of things or people is a very large number of them.
A **multitude** of people were waiting at the airport.



- nuisance** [nju:sns]
n. A **nuisance** is a person or thing that is annoying or causes a lot of problems.
The teenager considered her noisy little brothers to be quite a **nuisance**.



- permanence** [pé:rmənəns]
n. The **permanence** of something is its ability to last forever.
Poor results threaten the **permanence** of the new system.



- revolve** [rɪvólɪv]
v. To **revolve** around something is to keep it as the main feature or focus.
My life **revolves** around sports.



- soothe** [su:ð]
v. To **soothe** means to calm someone who is angry or upset.
The mother **soothed** her crying baby by rocking him in her arms.



- stranded** [strændɪd]
adj. If someone is **stranded**, they are prevented from leaving a place.
When the plane left, my sister and I were **stranded** in China.



- technique** [tekni:k]
n. A **technique** is a way of doing something.
There are a lot of teaching **techniques** that are well supported by research.

EXERCISES

A Check (✓) the sentence that makes the most sense according to the bold word.

1. a. The theory proves that the sun **rotates** around the sun.
 b. Because the substance is so **volatile**, it needs to be kept in a special container.

2. a. Our car broke down, leaving us **stranded** in the middle of the highway.
 b. The students **improvised** a plan to help advertise their new skateboarding club.

3. a. The announcement **disrupted** the TV show to broadcast an important message.
 b. The woman's **frantic** shouting caught the attention of passersby.

4. a. The **multitude** of troops walked many miles each day before reaching their destination.
 b. Please solve these **equations** for homework tonight.

5. a. It is difficult to **differentiate** the two girls since they look identical.
 b. We prefer people who have knowledge of **techniques** in accounting for this position.

B Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

nuisance	latitude	soothed	multitude	mariners
frantic	deviate	erroneous	technique	stranded

- When the heat was turned off, we became quite 1. _____.
- When it finally came back on, our concerns and fears were 2. _____.
- They did not 3. _____ at all from the marked path.
- The motor stopped working, and the ship became 4. _____.
- He used the unusual 5. _____ of catching it with his bare hands.
- His unpredictable behavior is not dangerous, but he is a(n) 6. _____.
- During our journey, we arrived at the wrong 7. _____.
- I suppose our calculations were 8. _____.
- When the ship came in, I was surprised at the number of 9. _____.
- I thought there would only be a few sailors, but there was a(n) 10. _____.

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. stranded / soothe

Applying the ointment to the cut helped _____ the pain.

The man was _____ on the island for a month before he was rescued.
2. latitude / equation

I was surprised to find out New York City and Seoul are at almost the same _____.

It took me hours to solve this _____ given to us during class.
3. couple / mariner

The _____ asked for a room upgrade since it was their honeymoon.

Being a _____ with many years' experience, he knew when the best time to sail was.

The North Star

Among the **multitude** of stars in the universe, there are a **couple** that are of great importance to people. The sun, of course, is one of them. The other is known as Polaris, the North Star. Polaris is special because it is the only star that always appears to be in the same place in the sky. Therefore, Polaris is a great compass. When people in the northern hemisphere of Earth look toward Polaris, they can be certain that they are facing north. The **permanence** of Polaris in the north sky has helped countless people find their destinations.

Before the invention of modern navigation tools, **mariners** relied on Polaris. Their **technique** was to look for Polaris to figure out their place at sea. They figured out the angle between the star and the horizon to determine their **latitude**. As long as the **equations** weren't **erroneous**, the results were very reliable. Polaris also let sailors determine North, South, East, and West. By knowing directions and their location, mariners could easily navigate their ships.

To those who sail at night, wild storms and dark clouds were more than **nuisances**. They could **disrupt** entire journeys by blocking the view of Polaris. A captain could **err** and make an **inadvertent** turn, **deviating** from the correct course. The ship could become **stranded** at sea, and the **frantic** captain would have no way to **improvise** to get the ship back on the right course. The mariner's fears wouldn't be **soothed** until the clouds cleared and Polaris came back into view. Even today, sailors sometimes choose to navigate by using Polaris on clear nights.

It's not difficult to **differentiate** Polaris from other stars. The Big Dipper, which is well known in **astrology**, appears to **revolve** around Polaris. The handle of the Big Dipper always points to the North Star. When people get lost, it's comforting to know that their problems can be solved by looking at the sky.



Track 19-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Even today, sailors choose to improvise by using Polaris on clear nights.

2. ____ A ship could become stranded if a captain erred and made an inadvertent wrong turn.

3. ____ The three of them made a nice couple.

4. ____ Wild storms were more than nuisances because they disrupted entire journeys.

5. ____ It is not difficult to differentiate Polaris from the multitude of other stars in the universe.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Polaris' importance to people
 - b. Polaris' location
 - c. Polaris' astrological meaning
 - d. Polaris' origins
2. What has the permanence of Polaris done for people?
The permanence

3. How did sailors figure out their latitude?
By figuring out

WORD LIST



- absurd** [əbsə:rd]
adj. If something or someone is **absurd**, they are ridiculous.
 That group of people making animal noises sounds completely **absurd**.



- aristocracy** [æristəkɹəsi]
n. The **aristocracy** is the highest class of people in certain societies.
 Most members of the **aristocracy** were very well fed.



- aristocrat** [æristəkɹæt]
n. An **aristocrat** is a person who is of the highest class in certain societies.
 The **aristocrat** did not need a job because his family was wealthy.



- attire** [ətáɪər]
n. **Attire** is nice or special clothing.
 Everyone wore their best **attire** to the president's daughter's wedding.



- craze** [kreɪz]
n. A **craze** is a brief and popular activity or object.
 Wearing bright red socks was a **craze** when I was in high school.



- denote** [dɪnəʊt]
v. When one thing **denotes** another, it stands as a sign or substitute for that thing.
 Quotation marks are used to **denote** speech.



- enlarge** [enlɑ:rdʒ]
v. To **enlarge** something means to make it bigger.
 The classrooms were **enlarged** over the summer to make room for more students.



- excess** [ékses]
n. An **excess** is an amount of something that is more than needed or wanted.
 Because it never got cold that winter, many stores had an **excess** of coats.



- feminine** [féməni:n]
adj. If something is **feminine**, then it has qualities that are commonly related to women.
 Many of the older people thought his long hair made him look too **feminine**.



- hierarchy** [háɪərɑ:rkɪ]
n. A **hierarchy** is a system of things or people ranked one above the other.
 Everyone knows where they fit in the **hierarchy**.



- pad** [pæd]
n. A **pad** is a thick piece of soft material used to protect or clean things. Football players wear shoulder **pads** to keep them safe.



- partner** [pɑ:rtnər]
n. Your **partner** is someone who lives or works with you as an equal. Ladies and gentlemen, take your **partners** for the next dance.



- predominant** [prɪdɔːmənənt]
adj. If something is **predominant**, then it is the most important, common, or strongest. Before cars were invented, horses were the **predominant** method of travel.



- protocol** [prəʊtəkɒ:l]
n. **Protocol** is a system of rules and customs that guides how things are done. The introduction of the guests followed the normal **protocol**.



- reputable** [rɛpjətəbəl]
adj. If someone or something is **reputable**, then they have a good reputation. The service from the less-than-**reputable** company made her angry.



- signify** [sɪgnəˈfaɪ]
v. To **signify** means to be a symbol of something. A red octagon is used to **signify** a place to stop.



- strap** [stræp]
n. A **strap** is a thin long piece of fabric used to fasten, carry, or hold something. She put the **strap** of her purse over her shoulder and walked out the door.



- style** [stɑɪl]
n. Your **style** is the way you do things. Her clothes were all in the latest **style**.



- tangle** [ˈtæŋɡəl]
n. A **tangle** is something or many things twisted together. The laces of his shoes were in such a **tangle** that he could not untie them.



- vanity** [væniːti]
n. **Vanity** is excessive pride or love of one's own appearance or things one has done. Her **vanity** won't allow her to pass a mirror without looking at herself.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- vanity**
a. truck b. pride c. dusk d. shelf
- aristocrat**
a. noble b. painting c. weather d. angel
- pad**
a. pocket b. cushion c. alley d. subject
- denote**
a. push b. hide c. cover d. show
- predominant**
a. mysterious b. gradual c. superior d. parallel
- attire**
a. clothing b. wheel c. labor d. smell
- tangle**
a. knot b. tint c. slope d. spice
- enlarge**
a. fight b. rent c. greet d. swell
- absurd**
a. hungry b. round c. funny d. polite
- signify**
a. scribble b. symbolize c. consult d. remove

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

- I broke the long piece of fabric that goes over my shoulder of my purse.

- Matt's female appearance made everyone take notice of him immediately.

- You must wear proper clothing if you plan on attending the formal dance.

- He works for a well-respected firm downtown.

- The soft materials in his helmet will protect him if he should fall and strike his head on an object.

C Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

strap	aristocracy	excess	protocol	craze
feminine	style	partner	reputable	hierarchy

There were too many men at the top of the academic 1. _____.

She had her own 2. _____ of walking.

All the girls had to own that style of purse with the yellow 3. _____.

But Pam knew that it was just another 4. _____.

John was not like the other members of the 5. _____.

Although he had a(n) 6. _____ of money, he gave it to help people.

Will was unfamiliar with diplomatic 7. _____, and so was unsure about what to do.

However, once he became a(n) 8. _____ student, he stopped studying.

Some people thought the musician's lipstick made him look 9. _____.

The law firm took on a new 10. _____ to work with them.

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

- hierarchy / excess

Based on the _____ of our company, I will receive the bonus last.

We will cut out the pattern and then throw out the _____.
- signify / tangled

The colors on the flag _____ purity and justice.

The man got _____ up in the rope and fell.
- vanity / style

Those who only focus on _____ will only have shallow relationships.

Your _____ should match your personality and show who you are.

Dressed to Excess

If you traveled back in time to the 1700s in Europe, you would laugh when you saw how the **aristocracy** dressed. Soon you'd realize, though, that the **aristocrats** of Europe were very serious about their appearance.

Their appearance was one way of **denoting** their rank in the social **hierarchy**. The **predominant style** in women's **attire** was enormous dresses. They were often three times larger than the wearer. Ladies even used **pads** to **enlarge** the appearance of their hips and shoulders. On the other extreme, the aristocratic women made their waists appear extremely thin. It took several maids stretching fabric and pulling straps in order to get a lady's waist to the proper thinness. These ladies could barely breathe and often fainted.

Pale skin was also a **craze**, yet this too was done in **excess**. One could not simply be pale. Instead, she needed to look as if she was ill. In order to look paler, ladies actually cut themselves daily so they would bleed.

The hairstyles, however, were the most striking part of women's fashion. These stood a meter high on the ladies' heads. The columns of hair were a ridiculous **tangle** of wigs, jewels, flowers, and even stuffed birds.

Their **partners**, the men, were similarly **absurd**. Today, they would probably seem very **feminine**. **Reputable** men wore wigs of long curly hair. Their shoes had large soles or high heels so that they could walk high above the filth on the streets. Furthermore, just like the ladies, the men wore lipstick and painted their cheeks red.

Their clothes were brightly colored, often purple and pink. They were made from the finest of fabrics and decorated with jewels and lace. The men competed with one another to see who wore the more expensive clothes, for the clothing **signified** wealth and status.

Both men and women spent huge amounts of money and time on how they looked, but it was part of the **protocol** they were expected to follow. Though such **vanity** would seem strange today, three hundred years from now, the fashions of our time might also seem completely ridiculous.



Track 20-2



READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Ladies used pads to enlarge their hips and shoulders.

2. ____ Only the ladies wore lipstick and face paint.

3. ____ The aristocracy's vanity would seem strange today.

4. ____ Women's hair was a tangle of wigs, straps, flowers, and stuffed birds.

5. ____ Men's fashion was absurd and feminine.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?

- a. Risks of high fashion
- b. Social hierarchy
- c. Aristocratic uniforms
- d. Historical fashion trends

2. What was the predominant style in women's attire?

The predominant style

3. What did the clothing of an aristocrat signify?

The clothing

WORD LIST



- ashore** [əʃɔːr]

adv. If something goes **ashore**, it goes from the water to the land.
After a long day of fishing, Glen pulled his boat **ashore**, so it wouldn't float away.



- contradict** [kəntrə'dɪkt]

v. To **contradict** means to state the opposite of what someone else has said.
Ken was always fighting with his little sister because she kept **contradicting** him.



- counterpart** [kaʊntə'pɑːrt]

n. A **counterpart** is something that is very similar to something else in what it does.
Our manager will meet our rival company's **counterpart** later today.



- devoid** [dɪ'vɔɪd]

adj. When something or someone is **devoid** of a thing, they are missing it.
The movie was **devoid** of any violence, so it was a perfect movie for the family.



- diverge** [dɪvə'rdʒ]

v. To **diverge** is to become different or to follow a different direction.
The road **diverged** into two paths that led to our houses.



- embryo** [émbríou]

n. An **embryo** is a human or animal that is still growing inside its mother.
Some doctors say that what a mother eats has a big effect on her **embryo**.



- finally** [fáɪnəli] (final + ly)

adv. When something **finally** happens, it happens at the end of a series of events.
We **finally** reached our destination.



- gazette** [gəzét]

n. A **gazette** is a newspaper.
Alice wants to write for a **gazette** when she's older.



- homogeneous** [hòumədʒiːniəs]

adj. If something is **homogeneous**, it is made up of things which are all the same.
All of the houses on Victor's block were boring and **homogenous**.



- individual** [ɪndəvɪdʒuəl]

n. An **individual** is a single member of a group.
Each **individual** is responsible for themselves.



- major** [méidʒər]
adj. A **major** event is a very important event.
There had been a **major** shift in government policy.



- obstruct** [əbstrʌkt]
v. To **obstruct** something means to get in its way.
The car broke down on the road and **obstructed** traffic for hours.



- plunge** [plʌndʒ]
v. To **plunge** means to move down into something very quickly.
The water in the pool was very cold, but the boy **plunged** in anyway.



- prolong** [prɒlɔːŋ]
v. To **prolong** means to make something last for a longer time.
Sandy walked slowly across the beach, trying to **prolong** her lunch break.



- publicize** [pʌblɪsaɪz]
v. To **publicize** is to make something get a lot of attention.
The company **publicized** the job positions in the newspaper.



- surplus** [sɜːrplʌs]
n. A **surplus** is an extra amount of something.
The store sold their **surplus** items on sale.



- survive** [sərváiv]
v. When something **survives**, it manages to continue to live in spite of difficult circumstances.
She **survived** a heart attack.



- theorize** [θiːərəɪz]
v. To **theorize** means to develop ideas about something.
They enjoyed **theorizing** about how things worked.



- verify** [vérəfaɪ]
v. To **verify** means to find out if something is true.
Julian called the movie theater to **verify** that the movie started at nine.



- vigorous** [vígərəs]
adj. If something or someone is **vigorous**, they use a lot of energy.
Henry uses **vigorous** exercise to keep himself in shape.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. What animal can survive ashore?
a. A dolphin b. An alligator c. A shark d. A goldfish
2. When something finally occurs, when does it occur?
a. Now b. At the end c. At the beginning d. In the middle
3. Which of the following is NOT used to obstruct sunlight?
a. Sunglasses b. Curtains c. A telescope d. A baseball cap

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

1. Human undeveloped babies grow inside the mother for up to nine months.

2. The concert was made well known over the radio.

3. Ms. Hiller had a spare amount of clothes, so she gave them to charity.

4. The philosopher developed an idea about what happens to good people.

5. The principal called Alex's house to make certain he was sick at home.

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **prolong**
a. show b. ensure c. extend d. destine
2. **survive**
a. continue b. arrange c. imagine d. communicate
3. **contradict**
a. move away b. disagree c. think about d. describe

D Write the word that best fits each sentence.

1. ashore / survived
Hundreds of pounds of plastic wash _____ each year.
No one is sure how the man _____ so long at sea.
2. contradicts / counterpart
What you are saying _____ what I was taught as a child.
The priest spoke with his Islamic _____ about counseling the community.
3. theorize / publicize
Scientists _____ that humans first appeared in Africa.
We would rather not _____ this incident, but keep it between us.
4. major / devoid
The robot can speak, albeit _____ of emotion.
The company announced _____ changes to the company's product line.
5. embryo / gazette
The doctors studied the _____ to see how life begins for this species.
The article about the mayor's new recycling program was published in the local _____.
6. homogeneous / individual
While this medicine has been considered successful by many, _____ results may vary.
Due to being a(n) _____ society, people are nervous around foreigners.
7. obstruct / finally
After ten years of living in an apartment, we are _____ homeowners.
The trees in the front yard _____ our view of the lake.
8. prolong / plunged
The legal team tried to _____ the process in order to give themselves more time.
Only a small splash was produced as the man _____ into the water.
9. surplus / vigorous
After weeks of _____ exercise, the man gained almost ten pounds of muscle.
We plan to donate any _____ food supplies to the local food kitchen.
10. verify / diverges
Due to the sensitivity of the information, we cannot _____ any of the comments you have said.
When the road _____, go left and follow the road for another mile.

Amazing Komodo Dragons

Once, a British **gazette** had an unusual story. Scientists at a zoo made a **major** discovery about komodo dragons. Komodo dragons are giant lizards that grow up to two and a half meters long. A female lizard at the zoo had babies. However, it had never been around a male lizard in its entire life. After the scientists **publicized** their discovery, many people thought it was not true.

But it was true. It was discovered that female komodo dragons can have babies without the help of their male **counterparts**. This **contradicts** what scientists know about how most animals have babies.

In most cases, there are many things that can **obstruct** this type of reproduction. For example, adult males and females carry different genes needed to make an **embryo**. If the genes are **homogeneous**, the babies are weaker and have genetic problems. Over time, the weakened species dies out completely. This makes it necessary for the male to be involved. However, scientists **verified** that when Komodo babies are born, their genes aren't the exact same genes as their mother. Also, they are **devoid** of any genetic problems.

Scientists **theorize** that Komodo dragons developed the ability because it helps the species avoid extinction. If a volcano erupts, lava can kill all of the komodo dragons on an island. However, as long as an **individual** female avoids death, she can **prolong** the survival of the species. Luckily, Komodo dragons are **vigorous** swimmers. So, the surviving female can **plunge** into the ocean and swim to another island. When she comes **ashore**, she can reproduce by herself. Over time, the genes within the population **diverge**. Then, the small population increases. **Finally**, there is a **surplus** of lizards on one island. Scientists think that this may be how the lizards **survived** and took over all of the islands in that area.



Track 21-2



READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ People thought that the story publicized in the gazette about the komodo dragons was not true.

2. ____ Female komodo dragons can have babies without their male counterparts.

3. ____ Scientists verified that baby komodo dragons have homogeneous genes if they don't have fathers, which leads to genetic problems.

4. ____ Scientists theorize that the special ability of komodo dragons helps them survive.

5. ____ A female komodo dragon can increase a small population so that there are surplus lizards on one island.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Komodo dragon's life expectancy
 - b. Komodo dragon's ability to survive
 - c. Komodo dragon's genetic problems
 - d. Komodo dragon's swimming skills
2. Why is it possible for a komodo dragon to come ashore on a different island?
It is possible

3. What will happen to a baby komodo dragon if its genes are homogeneous?
The baby will

WORD LIST



- altar** [ˈɔːltər]
n. An **altar** is a table used in churches.
 The **altar** had many lit candles on it.



- arthritis** [aːrθraɪtɪs]
n. **Arthritis** is an illness causing pain and swelling in a person's joints.
 Agatha couldn't play the piano anymore because of her **arthritis**.



- botany** [bɒtəni]
n. **Botany** is the study of plants.
 Gardens are the best places for **botany**.



- credible** [krédəbəl]
adj. If something or someone is **credible**, they can be believed or trusted.
 Dick gave a **credible** reason for being late and didn't get in any trouble.



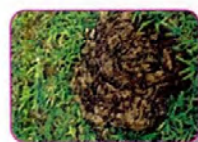
- deceased** [dɪsiːst]
adj. If someone is **deceased**, they are dead.
 We visited the graves of our **deceased** grandparents.



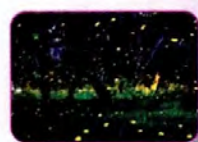
- deception** [dɪsɛpʃən]
n. **Deception** is the act of lying or tricking someone.
 The magic looked very real, but it was only **deception**.



- document** [dɒkjumənt]
n. A **document** is a written text, usually not in the form of a book.
 Please scan this **document** so we have an electronic copy.



- dung** [dʌŋ]
n. **Dung** is solid waste material produced by animals.
 There was cow **dung** all over the field.



- dusk** [dʌsk]
n. **Dusk** is the time in the evening when it begins to get dark.
 After **dusk**, Hannah went to catch fireflies in the park.



- gratify** [grætəfaɪ]
v. To **gratify** someone means to please them.
 Bonnie was **gratified** after receiving her gift from her parents.



- hone** [houn]
v. To **hone** something is to improve it and make it very good.
Lisa **honed** her chess skills through hours and hours of practice.



- interpret** [intə:rprɪt]
v. When you **interpret** something, you find its meaning, often by changing it into a different language.
It is difficult to **interpret** while someone is speaking.



- motive** [móutiv]
n. Your **motive** is your reason for doing something.
We can show he had a **motive** to commit the crime, but we cannot show he did it.



- pneumonia** [njumóunjə]
n. **Pneumonia** is a dangerous illness causing the lungs to fill with liquid.
Elaine got **pneumonia** after playing outside in the rain without a coat.



- psychic** [sáikik]
adj. When someone is **psychic**, they know what will happen or what people think.
I think my grandmother has **psychic** abilities because she can predict anything.



- psychotic** [saikátik]
adj. If someone is **psychotic**, they have a very serious mental illness.
The **psychotic** patient believed he saw things that weren't real.



- scope** [skoup]
n. The **scope** of something is how many people or things it relates to.
Modern history has a wide **scope**.



- sinister** [sínistə:r]
adj. If something or someone is **sinister**, they are evil.
Bad guys in most movies have **sinister** laughs.



- strife** [straɪf]
n. **Strife** is disagreement or fighting between people or groups.
There was a lot of **strife** between Jim and Lisa about what TV show to watch.



- text** [tekst]
n. **Text** is language used in communicating messages.
Spoken **text** has many features which are different from written text.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

- credible**
a. unbelievable b. incorrect c. sly d. unprocessed
- deceased**
a. healed b. affected c. young d. alive
- document**
a. an old tool b. a voice recording c. a vehicle d. a magic spell
- sinister**
a. unlucky b. fortunate c. favorable d. bad
- dusk**
a. moon b. sunrise c. eclipse d. month

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

- The journalist checked all her sources to make sure they were believable.

- The hospital had a separate section for very mentally ill people.

- The child's handwriting was almost impossible to figure out.

- The priest stood behind a(n) table used in religious ceremonies.

- People with an ailment affecting the joints are often unable to do physical activities.

- Some people think I have future seeing powers, but in reality I'm just very observant.

- Cows produce so much waste material that some scientists believe they harm the environment.

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **hone**
 a. game b. pain c. curse d. improve
2. **gratify**
 a. admire b. please c. approve d. layer
3. **motive**
 a. reason b. place c. happiness d. resting
4. **strife**
 a. hurt b. death c. conflict d. weakness
5. **sinister**
 a. evil b. futuristic c. willful d. thoughtless

D Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

deceased
scope

interpret
botany

sinister
text

pneumonia
strife

dusk
deception

The 1. _____ of the medical book is broad.

It deals with all illnesses from colds to 2. _____.

Instead of speaking to her, Marcia sent a 3. _____.

She went there every day at 4. _____ to relieve her stress.

The criminal fooled everyone with his 5. _____.

If only someone had stopped him from committing his 6. _____ crimes.

Before she died, she had taught him a lot about gardening and 7. _____.

Solomon's grandmother was 8. _____.

After the war, there was much 9. _____ about land.

It was difficult for the people to 10. _____ the new laws about ownership.

Greek Magical Papyri

The Greek Magical Papyri is a collection of writing about magic. After it was found in the Egyptian desert, it took experts years to **interpret** it. The **text** was written in at least three different ancient languages. After many years, experts realized the **document** contained a number of spells that varied greatly in **scope**.

The most common types of magic in the collection dealt with healing illnesses like **pneumonia**. Some spells also gave advice for treating people with mental illnesses, such as those who became **psychotic**. Some spells utilised unusual things, like crocodile **dung**. But **botany** was an important part of the magic. Many healing spells gave instructions on how to use herbs and plants that were believed to be helpful. For example, in order to cure **arthritis**, the book says that the magician should build a beautiful **altar**. Then he should crush different types of herbs and place them on top of it. At **dusk**, he is supposed to say a spell so the gods would be **gratified**.

Other parts of the collection describe how to **hone** one's **psychic** abilities and how to give **credible** descriptions of the future. Often, the book advised people how to use different objects to tell the future, including tea leaves. Also, one part of the book tells what different dreams might mean. It gives advice for using dreams to tell the future.

A small part of the book, however, has more **sinister motives** than the rest. It is meant to cause **strife** and **deception**. For example, one tells how to give someone warts, while another will make all of the victim's farm animals die. However, if someone's farm animals died as a result of a curse, he could ask a magician to perform magic that makes the **deceased** recover and come back to life.



Track 22-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The Greek Magical Papyri was hard to interpret because it was too large in scope.

2. ____ The book is about botany.

3. ____ The book gave advice for using crocodile dung to heal.

4. ____ A spell is spoken at dusk to become more credible.

5. ____ The book had instructions for honing one's psychic powers.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Magic spells
 - b. Treating illnesses
 - c. Ancient religions
 - d. Planting crops
2. What should someone do if they want to cure arthritis?
A person trying to

3. What does the sinister part of the book focus on?
The sinister part of the book

WORD LIST



- artery** [á:r.təri]
n. An **artery** is a tube that takes blood from the heart to the rest of the body. Eating healthily keeps your **arteries** clean so blood can flow with ease.



- deterioration** [ditiəriərɛjʃən]
n. **Deterioration** is the act of becoming worse. The lack of care led to the **deterioration** of the house.



- elusive** [ilú:siv]
adj. If things or people are **elusive**, they are hard to find. The **elusive** fish only came out at night.



- ensure** [infúər]
v. When you **ensure** something, you make sure it happens. Saving now will **ensure** we have enough money for our retirement.



- induce** [indjú:s]
v. To **induce** something means to make it happen. Running without good shoes may **induce** leg pain.



- inseparable** [insépərəbəl]
adj. If two things are **inseparable**, they can't be separated. Denise and Diana have been **inseparable** since they first met.



- invalid** [invælid]
adj. If something is **invalid**, it is not correct. The way to winning debates is to avoid **invalid** arguments.



- magnify** [mægnəfài]
v. To **magnify** something means to make it look bigger than it really is. Astronomers use telescopes to **magnify** faraway stars.



- mainstream** [méinstri:m]
n. The **mainstream** is what is considered normal and accepted by most people. Before punk rock music became part of the **mainstream**, only a few people liked it.



- microbe** [máikroub]
n. A **microbe** is a very small living thing that often makes people sick. The first step in curing a disease is finding the **microbe** that causes it.



- minor** [máinər]
adj. A **minor** problem is a very small and unimportant problem.
This is a **minor** problem.



- negligible** [néglidzəbəl]
adj. If something is **negligible**, it is extremely small and not important.
The amount she owed was **negligible**. It was less than ten cents.



- paralysis** [pəˈæləsɪs]
n. **Paralysis** is the loss of the ability to move all or part of your body.
His **paralysis** meant that he had to use a wheelchair to get around.



- pest** [pest]
n. A **pest** is an animal or insect that hurts plants or food.
Many farmers put up scarecrows to keep **pests** off their corn.



- prevail** [prɪˈveɪl]
v. To **prevail** means to be accepted or very common.
Unfortunately, injustice still **prevails** in the country's court system.



- pursuit** [pəˈsú:t]
n. When you are in **pursuit** of something, you are chasing it.
The **pursuit** of happiness is a basic human right.



- rupture** [ˈrʌptʃə:r]
v. To **rupture** means to tear or burst open.
Sarah put too much water into the balloon, and it **ruptured**.



- savage** [ˈsævɪdʒ]
adj. If things or people are **savage**, they are very violent or cruel.
Wild animals are very **savage** when defending their babies.



- stun** [stʌn]
v. To **stun** someone means to make them unable to speak due to surprise or shock.
Tim fell off the swing and was too **stunned** to cry.



- susceptible** [səˈseptəbəl]
adj. If one is **susceptible** to something like a disease, they are easily harmed by it.
Not eating enough vegetables makes you more **susceptible** to getting sick.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **microbe**
a. germ b. type c. liquid d. difficulty
2. **pursuit**
a. living b. sleeping c. chasing d. moving
3. **artery**
a. arthritis b. area c. medication d. tube
4. **pest**
a. bug b. food c. toy d. victim
5. **induce**
a. take out b. cause c. stop d. chase
6. **invalid**
a. hurt b. unproven c. critical d. untrue
7. **rupture**
a. burst b. reach c. sting d. bother
8. **ensure**
a. plant b. cook c. make sure d. hide away
9. **stun**
a. shock b. injure c. threaten d. attack
10. **susceptible**
a. helpful b. at risk c. informative d. suffering

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

1. The old house was full of small things that cause harm.

2. My brother-in-law always tries to enlarge small problems so that they seem much greater than they really are.

3. Mr. Robinson owned a violent dog that terrified all the children in the neighborhood.

4. If you eat spicy food at night, it will lead to heartburn.

5. His tubes that carry blood are clogged.

C Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **minor**
a. major b. small c. tiny d. slight
2. **elusive**
a. available b. under c. venomous d. shy
3. **paralysis**
a. illness b. mobility c. problems d. doctor
4. **mainstream**
a. uncommon b. untested c. scientific d. wild
5. **negligible**
a. cared for b. reasonable c. important d. unexpected
6. **magnify**
a. release b. check c. save d. shrink
7. **prevail**
a. conquer b. fail c. take d. feel
8. **deterioration**
a. improvement b. back-up c. function d. loss
9. **savage**
a. hungry b. cruel c. gentle d. unwilling
10. **inseparable**
a. protective b. dividable c. kind d. resigned

Dangerous Bites



Track 23-2

There are many animals with dangerous bites in the world, but which one is the worst? People assume snakes are the most dangerous. Some would say that the **elusive** short-tailed mamushi has the worst bite. The snake only goes into homes in **pursuit** of **pests** such as mice. Otherwise, it stays in the fields, where it's dangerous to people who search for food there. Usually, it is reluctant to attack humans, but if someone **stuns** it by accidentally stepping on it, it bites to protect itself. At first, the effects of the bite may seem **minor** and **negligible** because it doesn't cause a lot of bleeding. However, after a few moments, the venom **induces paralysis** in the area where the individual was bitten. Furthermore, the venom can also interfere with breathing. If the person doesn't go to the doctor, they are **susceptible** to kidney **deterioration**.

Others would argue that tigers have the worst bite. Mother tigers are **inseparable** from their babies and seem to be the gentlest creatures when they are around their young. However, if the babies are threatened, the mother tiger's **savage** nature **prevails** to **ensure** their safety. With strong jaws and the ability to move quickly, the tiger can kill someone with one bite. That's because it always tries to bite an important **artery** when it attacks. If the artery is **ruptured**, the victim will bleed to death.

In the **mainstream**, animal bites are seen as the most dangerous. But some scientists think this idea is **invalid**. In fact, the most dangerous bite might be the human bite. When scientists **magnified** the contents in human saliva, they found about three hundred different **microbes** in it. A human bite can be dangerous if the bacteria enters the body through a cut, which can make people very sick. Furthermore, most people don't realize how serious a human bite can be, so they don't go to the doctor right away. This gives the wound a chance to get infected and cause more problems.

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The elusive mamushi attacks humans if it is bothered by pests in houses.

2. ____ The consequences of a mamushi bite are negligible.

3. ____ Mother tigers are inseparable from their babies.

4. ____ When tigers attack, they try to rupture an important artery.

5. ____ Scientists think that the mainstream idea that human bites are the most dangerous is invalid.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Snake bites
 - b. Tiger parenting skills
 - c. Most fatal attacks
 - d. Infected wounds
2. What are the effects of a mamushi bite?
The mamushi bite can

3. When does a tiger's savage nature prevail?
A tiger's savage

WORD LIST



- advocate** [ædvəkət] *v.* To **advocate** a plan or idea is to support or suggest it in public. The group **advocated** increased spending on education and schools.



- albeit** [ɔ:lbi:t] *conj.* **Albeit** means although. (It is made of three parts – al(though), be, it. She was happy, **albeit** briefly.



- authorize** [ɔ:θəraɪz] *v.* To **authorize** something means to give permission for it. The mayor **authorized** the construction of a new statue in the park.



- civilian** [sɪvɪljən] *n.* A **civilian** is someone who is not in the military. It was Todd's job to keep **civilians** from entering the army facility.



- commodity** [kəmɒdətɪ] *n.* A **commodity** is something that can be bought or sold. Fran's uncle made most of his money trading **commodities**.



- communicate** [kəmju:nəkeɪt] *v.* When we **communicate** with others, we talk or write to them. He was unable to **communicate** his feelings clearly.



- conquest** [kɒŋkwɛst] *n.* A **conquest** is an event by which one country takes over another country. After the **conquest**, the people of the small city had no freedom.



- disclose** [dɪskləʊz] *v.* To **disclose** something means to tell it to someone else. John came home late, so he had to **disclose** his activities to his wife.



- dynamics** [daɪnæmɪks] *n.* The **dynamics** of a situation are the way that parts of it affect each other. A good psychologist needs to know a lot about the **dynamics** of brain disorders.



- enroll** [enrəʊl] *v.* To **enroll** in something is to put one's name on a list as a member of a group. The students had to **enroll** in the class one semester in advance.



envious [énvias]

adj. When someone is **envious**, they want something that another person has. They were **envious** of their neighbor's front yard.



festive [féstiv]

adj. When something is **festive**, it is happy and related to a party or celebration. Dean's favorite part of Christmas is the **festive** clothing that people wear.



indicate [índikèit]

v. When we **indicate** something, we show or point out our thoughts or plans. They **indicated** that things would be likely to improve soon.



lentil [léntil]

n. **Lentils** are very small beans that people cook and eat. Danni made her special soup with **lentils** when her husband was sick.



marshal [má:rjəl]

v. To **marshal** a group means to assemble them in order. The students were **marshaled** outside and put into groups.



morale [mouræ̀l]

n. **Morale** is the amount of hope that people have during a difficult situation. To improve our family's **morale**, mom suggested going on a picnic.



mood [mu:d]

n. Your **mood** is the way you are feeling. My boss is in a really bad **mood** today.



prophecy [prófəsi]

n. A **prophecy** is a prediction about what will happen in the future. Some people believe that **prophecies** are actually true.



senate [sénət]

n. A **senate** is a part of the government in some countries. Everybody liked Caroline and chose her to speak for them in the **senate**.



unrest [ʌnrést]

n. **Unrest** is a state of anger about something among the people in a place. High taxes caused much of the **unrest** that led to the Revolutionary War.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

- Who is a person with the power to authorize a war?
a. A teacher b. A guard c. A chef d. A president
- Which of the following might make it difficult for you to communicate with others?
a. Not knowing what to say b. Being well prepared
c. Having clear ideas d. Feeling confident
- What best describes a wise person?
a. Alert b. Intelligent c. Heavy d. Unreliable
- Which of the following is a valuable commodity?
a. Oil b. Mountains c. Rainwater d. Grass
- What might cause unrest at a school?
a. Students receiving lunch for free b. Students getting rewarded for good grades
c. Students having daily tests d. Students being told to go home early

B Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

- authorize**
a. make easy b. reinforce c. declare d. reject
- conquest**
a. combination b. liberation c. eliminate d. shortage
- disclose**
a. conceal b. support c. dry out d. show as guilty
- communicate**
a. speak clearly b. suggest a solution c. stay quiet d. agree
- unrest**
a. no planning b. peace c. early stage d. generosity
- mood**
a. clear b. stubborn c. physicality d. praiseworthy
- civilian**
a. traditionalist b. salesman c. preacher d. soldier

8. **festive**
 a. honest b. penniless c. unhappy d. unchanging
9. **enroll**
 a. quit b. imply c. enlist d. make better
10. **advocate**
 a. fallen b. sinner c. antisocial d. oppose

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **lentil**
 a. prize b. bean c. nut d. coin
2. **envious**
 a. awkward b. sensible c. jealous d. cowardly
3. **commodity**
 a. product b. inactivity c. genius d. act of scolding
4. **dynamics**
 a. angry speech b. edge of c. aspects d. enthusiasm
5. **prophecy**
 a. comes before b. prediction c. true story d. large amount
6. **morale**
 a. goodness b. confidence c. sympathy d. temperature
7. **marshal**
 a. assemble b. promise c. attempt d. contain
8. **albeit**
 a. in spite of b. appealing c. but d. rational
9. **senate**
 a. nice feeling b. aspiration c. school d. government
10. **indicate**
 a. agree b. try c. accept d. show

The Lydian King

King Croesus was once one of the richest kings in the world. He ruled over Lydia, an ancient empire located near modern-day Turkey, and controlled a valuable **commodity**: gold. Many people were very **envious** of him.

One day, a messenger **disclosed** some interesting news: political **unrest** in Persia had weakened the empire. Before then, the Persians had taken over many countries. Many leaders were scared of the Persian **conquest**. But King Croesus understood the **dynamics** of war better than most. He decided that it would be a good time to try to beat the Persians while they were weak.

He **advocated** starting a war, but nobody shared his wishes. Then he asked a wise member of the **senate** who was visiting from Athens. He didn't say whether he should attack the Persians or not. He only **indicated** that the king's good luck wouldn't last.

Finally, King Croesus sent a messenger to **communicate** with the Oracle, a special lady who could see the future. The messenger gave the Oracle jugs of wine and baskets of **lentils** in order to make her happy. When the messenger came back, he was in a **festive mood**.

"What was the Oracle's **prophecy**?" asked King Croesus.

The messenger responded, "She said that if you attack Persia, you will destroy a great empire."

The news filled Croesus with happiness. After hearing the Oracle's prophecy, many **civilians enrolled** in the Lydian army. The king **marshaled** his troops and prepared them for a war with Persia. Their **morale** was high because they were sure they would win. Soon, King Croesus **authorized** an attack against the Persians.

However, the Persian army was still very strong. After a few months of fighting, it was obvious that the Oracle's prophecy had come true, **albeit** not in the expected way: by attacking the Persians, King Croesus had destroyed a great empire—his own! King Croesus should have considered the ambiguous advice more carefully.



Track 24-2



READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ People were envious of King Croesus because he understood the dynamics of war better than anybody else.

2. ____ The messenger disclosed that the Persians were in a state of unrest.

3. ____ The wise man from the senate was the only one that shared the king's wish.

4. ____ The messenger gave the Oracle jugs of wine and baskets of lentils to make her happy.

5. ____ The Oracle's prophecy was that the Lydian conquest of Persia would be successful.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Destroying a kingdom
 - b. Visiting an oracle
 - c. Creating an empire
 - d. Raising an army
2. Why was the messenger in a happy mood when he returned from seeing the Oracle?
The messenger was in a _____

3. How did the civilians who joined Lydian army feel about the war?
The civilians _____

WORD LIST



- certify** [sə:rtəfài]
v. To **certify** something means to confirm that its results are true.
 The photograph on her passport **certified** that she was indeed Jolene Sawyer.



- coherent** [kouhiərənt]
adj. The parts of a **coherent** plan fit well together.
 This was a **coherent** program for solving the flooding problem.



- collaborate** [kələbərəit]
v. To **collaborate** means to work together on something.
 When they **collaborated**, they managed to finish their chores early.



- compile** [kəmpáil]
v. To **compile** things means to collect a variety of them into a group.
 She **compiled** a list of people who she wanted to attend her birthday party.



- curb** [kə:rb]
v. To **curb** something means to prevent it from happening or increasing.
 She **curbed** her anger by listening to a relaxing song.



- diagnose** [dáiaɪgnəʊs]
v. To **diagnose** someone means to identify the medical condition they have.
 Several of the children were **diagnosed** with the flu.



- enact** [inækt]
v. To **enact** something means to make it into a law.
 The council **enacted** a law that would only allow buses to drive downtown.



- federation** [fédərəiʃən]
n. A **federation** is a group of states or businesses working for a common cause.
 The United Nations is a **federation** designed to prevent war, disease, and famine.



- gross** [grouz]
adj. If something is **gross**, then it is disgusting.
 The food was so **gross** that the dog couldn't eat it without feeling sick.



- humane** [hju:méin]
adj. If something is **humane**, then it is good and kind.
 Helping build homes for poor people is very **humane**.



- needy** [ní:di]
adj. If someone is **needy**, they are very poor.
After he lost his job, he became very **needy**.



- onset** [ónsèt]
n. The **onset** of something unpleasant is the beginning of it.
At the **onset** of the battle, the enemy wasn't prepared for such a large attack.



- pledge** [pledʒ]
v. To **pledge** means to make a promise to do something.
Her mother **pledged** that she would find her daughter's lost kitten.



- prohibit** [prouhibit]
v. To **prohibit** something means to not allow it.
She **prohibited** the students from speaking until their work was done.



- render** [réndər]
v. To **render** something means to make it become something else.
His report was **rendered** unimportant by the release of new information.



- smallpox** [smó:lpòks]
n. **Smallpox** is a disease that causes tiny bumps on the skin and high fevers.
When she saw the tiny bumps, she thought her son might have **smallpox**.



- transform** [trænsfɔ:rm]
v. To **transform** something is to change it in a very significant way.
The education system has been completely **transformed**.



- transmit** [trænsmit]
v. To **transmit** something means to pass it from one person or place to another.
The radio tower **transmits** a signal to all the radios in a 20-kilometer radius.



- vow** [vau]
v. To **vow** means to make a promise to do something.
Before they are allowed to work, all senators must **vow** to never accept bribes.



- widespread** [waidspred]
adj. Something that is **widespread** is spread widely across the world.
It is a **widespread** belief that colds are caused by cold weather.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- federation**
a. motion b. union c. suction d. tension
- render**
a. stop b. tear c. rent d. make
- smallpox**
a. disease b. match c. arrive d. hide
- curb**
a. drain b. excuse c. prevent d. breathe
- diagnose**
a. smell b. continue c. extend d. identify
- certify**
a. apply b. reduce c. confirm d. listen
- coherent**
a. well used b. well planned c. difficult d. easy
- needy**
a. poor b. sweet c. moist d. short
- onset**
a. fork b. show c. light d. start
- collaborate**
a. cooperate b. estimate c. understand d. determine

B Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

- enact**
a. open b. travel c. cancel d. recline
- widespread**
a. common b. washable c. local d. honorable
- pledge**
a. lie b. write c. throw d. fall
- transform**
a. pretend b. arrange c. maintain d. repair

5. **vow**
a. command b. gather c. elect d. deceive
6. **prohibit**
a. examine b. undo c. allow d. chew
7. **transmit**
a. ride b. hold c. dig d. burn
8. **gross**
a. little b. similar c. powerful d. pretty
9. **compile**
a. tower b. scatter c. mound d. dinner
10. **humane**
a. hairy b. kind c. close d. cruel

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

1. The new law will make the schools less effective at teaching certain subjects.

2. Some countries have a larger population of poor citizens than other countries do.

3. The teachers collected the names of all the students who passed the test in her book.

4. If you touch that plant, you might get a sore and infected area of skin that itches badly.

5. The doctor identified her illness as being only a mild stomach flu.

6. I don't like those kinds of movies because they have scenes that are really disgusting.

7. Many diseases are passed from one person to another when they shake hands.

8. The companies agreed that it would be cheaper to ship the fruit if they formed a group.

9. Her treatment of the patients was good and kind, and they seemed to heal much faster.

10. The two artists decided to work together on their next series of sculptures.

The End of Smallpox

Smallpox was once the most deadly **widespread** disease in the world. During the 1800s, more than 20 million people got the disease every year. Of those, nearly half died. At the **onset** of smallpox, people suffered from high fevers, headaches, vomiting, and aching muscles. Yet, the worst symptom of all was the irritation over the entire body. Those who survived the disease were often **rendered** blind or left with **gross** scars on their face and body.

Today, however, cases of smallpox are very rare due to the work of many countries during the late 1900s. This **federation** of countries **collaborated** to completely destroy smallpox. Early in the century, wealthy countries in Europe and North America had developed a substance that made the body immune to smallpox. They had required all their citizens to get this vaccine to fight the disease. Hence, the people of these countries no longer had to worry about smallpox.

However, many of the **needy** people in poorer parts of the world still suffered from the disease. Their countries could not afford the vaccine nor supply enough doctors to **curb** the spread of smallpox.

In 1950, the wealthier countries of the world **vowed** to rid the world of the disease. They worked out a **coherent** strategy to do this. They **pledged** to supply the vaccine to any country that could not afford it. Scientists **compiled** lists of areas where the disease still thrived. Then doctors **diagnosed** people who had the disease in these areas. They **enacted** laws that **prohibited** people with smallpox from mixing with those who did not. In this way, they could not **transmit** the disease to others. Then the doctors gave all of them the vaccine.

It took a long time and a lot of work. But nearly thirty years later, on December 9, 1979, a group of scientists **certified** that smallpox had been successfully stopped. The **humane** efforts of people from all over the world had accomplished a great task and **transformed** people's lives.



Track 25-2



READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ In the 1800s, more than 20 million people were diagnosed with smallpox each year.

2. ____ Smallpox rendered people bald and left gross scars.

3. ____ Laws were enacted to prohibit sick people from mixing with healthy people.

4. ____ The wealthier countries pledged to give North America a vaccine to fight smallpox.

5. ____ The humane efforts of people everywhere helped to successfully stop smallpox.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Dying from a disease
 - b. Giving medicine to poor countries
 - c. Getting rid of a disease
 - d. Traveling the world
2. What did the federation of countries collaborate in order to do?
This federation of countries

3. Why couldn't the needy peoples' countries curb the spread of smallpox?
Their countries

WORD LIST



adhere [ədhiər]

v. To **adhere** means to act in the way that a rule or agreement says is right.
If the new employees wish to succeed, they must **adhere** to the boss's rule.



administer [ədministər]

v. To **administer** means to take responsibility for organizing something.
The teacher's assistant will **administer** the test.



compassionate [kəmpæʃənət]

adj. When people are **compassionate**, they feel pity and sympathy for others.
The **compassionate** nurse tried to make the sick man feel comfortable.



contaminate [kəntæməneɪt]

v. To **contaminate** something means to put dirty or harmful chemicals into it.
The lake was **contaminated** when pollutants entered the water.



deficiency [dɪfɪʃənsi]

n. A **deficiency** is a lack of something, especially something that is needed.
Your snack has a **deficiency** of any real nutrients.



emphasis [émfəsis]

n. When you put an **emphasis** on prevention, you give special attention to prevention.
The government placed a strong **emphasis** on educational reform.



epidemic [èpədémik]

n. An **epidemic** is an outbreak of a disease that spreads quickly.
It was difficult to stop the flu **epidemic**.



hazard [hæzərd]

n. A **hazard** is something that could be dangerous to a person's health or safety.
Smoking cigarettes poses many health **hazards**.



imperative [impérətiv]

adj. When something is **imperative**, it is extremely important and must be done.
It was **imperative** for him to find a job.



intestines [intéstinz]

n. **Intestines** are tubes through which food passes after it leaves the stomach.
Whatever you eat goes into your **intestines**.



manifest [mænəfɛst]

v. To **manifest** means to make something visible or obvious.

The joy of the holiday season **manifested** as bright smiles on the faces of the children.



overcrowded [òuvəkráudid]

adj. When a place is **overcrowded**, it has too many people or things in it.

The lobby was **overcrowded** with people.



practitioner [præktifjənər]

n. A **practitioner** is a doctor.

She made an appointment with the **practitioner** to treat her cough.



provision [prəvɪʒən]

n. The **provision** of something is the act of giving it to people in need or want.

That department is responsible for the **provision** of emergency supplies.



replenish [ripléniʃ]

v. To **replenish** something means to make it full or complete again.

We planted nearly one hundred seeds to **replenish** the garden after the fire.



reverse [rivé:rs]

v. When a car **reverses**, it goes backwards.

We **reversed** out of the parking place and then drove away.



sterile [stéiril]

adj. When something is **sterile**, it is completely clean and free from germs.

The hospital room looked quite **sterile**.



upgrade [áprèid]

v. To **upgrade** something means to improve it or make it more efficient.

He **upgraded** to a real fancy car.



viable [váiable]

adj. When something is **viable**, it is capable of doing what it is intended to do.

Her method of solving the math problem seemed **viable**.



voluntary [váləntèri]

adj. When something is **voluntary**, it is done by choice but is not required.

Many people attended the **voluntary** boat safety class.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. What can start an epidemic?
a. A kingdom
b. A virus
c. A fire
d. A storm
2. What is found inside intestines?
a. Books
b. Students
c. Food
d. Electronics
3. If you replenish an empty refrigerator, you _____.
a. turn the temperature down
b. fill it with food
c. clean it with a sponge
d. replace the light bulb
4. What is a hazard on a street?
a. A stop sign
b. A hole in the ground
c. A carpool lane
d. A crosswalk
5. What can contaminate the air?
a. A poison
b. A flower
c. A mosquito
d. A flag
6. Which of the following is the most serious to have a deficiency of?
a. Children
b. Addresses
c. Vitamins
d. Pencils
7. Who are most likely to place an emphasis on cleanliness?
a. Singers
b. Wood cutters
c. Children
d. Nurses
8. What is important when swimming underwater?
a. Not getting wet
b. Holding your breath
c. Breathing regularly
d. Stretching your limbs
9. What needs to be sterile?
a. A hospital room
b. An ocean
c. A bicycle rack
d. The soil
10. What does a practitioner do?
a. Make furniture
b. Fight crime
c. Make laws
d. Treat the sick

B Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **voluntary**
a. heavy b. required c. obvious d. nonexistent
2. **imperative**
a. unimportant b. faulty c. mastered d. chosen
3. **compassionate**
a. likely b. distant c. afraid d. uncaring
4. **sterile**
a. not fair b. not clean c. not free d. not working
5. **overcrowded**
a. empty b. costly c. silly d. bland

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

1. They need to improve and make more efficient the medical devices in the hospital.

2. To save the boy, rushing into the burning house is extremely important and must be done.

3. Handing out rain jackets was a necessary act of giving.

4. Sometimes, cold weather can be made visible or obvious in the most unlikely places.

5. The theory seems capable of doing what it needs to do to me.

6. You must act in a way that is right according to the rules of the game.

7. Joining the choir will be an action that is done by choice.

8. The amusement park was no fun because it was occupied by too many people.

9. Who is going to take responsibility for organizing the protest?

10. The criminal was certainly not feeling pity or sympathy for suffering people.

Epidemic in Zimbabwe

In August of 2008, a deadly cholera **epidemic manifested** itself in Zimbabwe. A severe health **hazard** caused the outbreak. There was a lack of clean drinking water in the **overcrowded** urban areas. Garbage and chemicals got into the public water supplies and **contaminated** them. Since people did not have access to other sources, they had to drink the dirty water.

The outbreak spread rapidly and infected almost 16,000 people. The illness caused extreme pain in people's **intestines**. It also caused a **deficiency** of important fluids in sick people's bodies. Without the proper fluids and minerals, their bodies stopped working correctly. People were unable to digest food properly or **replenish** their lost nutrients. Without **viable** treatment, they would die. It was **imperative** to **reserve** the situation.

However, the government of Zimbabwe was unable to provide help to its people. The government didn't have a plan to stop the spread of cholera. In addition, the country was too poor to get clean water or medication for the sick. The people seemed to be doomed.

Luckily, many other countries recognized the need to contain the outbreak. Dozens of **voluntary practitioners** from Britain, France, the United States, and other countries went to Zimbabwe to treat the disease. Through the **provision** of **sterile** drinking water and medication, people finally got the treatment they badly needed. The **compassionate** doctors were able to save the lives of thousands. By January of 2009, the epidemic was almost completely contained.

Today, the Zimbabwean government is investing in measures to avoid future epidemics and placing an **emphasis** on prevention. They are cleaning up the water supply and making changes to reduce health hazards. The system used to filter water is being **upgraded**. The government now **administers** the water supply plants and makes sure that they **adhere** to strict safety guidelines. Hopefully, future instances of cholera will be treated before they start deadly epidemics.



Track 26-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The health hazard was a lack of sterile drinking water in overcrowded urban cities.

2. ____ A deficiency of contaminated water caused people's bodies to stop working correctly.

3. ____ It was imperative that people received viable treatment quickly.

4. ____ The government used to filter water is being upgraded.

5. ____ The government now administers water supply plants to make sure they adhere to guidelines.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Importing water
 - b. Accepting global aid
 - c. Upgrading water filters
 - d. Controlling an epidemic
2. What need did other countries recognize?
Countries recognized

3. What provisions did the compassionate doctors provide?
The doctors provided

WORD LIST



- airway** [éərweɪ]

n. An **airway** is the passage by which air reaches a person's lungs. Since he was sick, mucus would occasionally get stuck in his **airway**.



- Almighty** [ɔ:lmaɪti]

n. The **Almighty** is a name for a god in a religion. Before eating, they thanked the **Almighty** for their food.



- advent** [ædvent]

n. An **advent** is the arrival or beginning of an important person, thing, or event. During the **advent** of radio, very few programs actually played music.



- cycle** [saɪkl]

n. A **cycle** is a series of events that go in a circle from the end back to the beginning again. They were caught in a **cycle** of poverty, lack of education, and unemployment.



- definitive** [dɪfɪnətɪv]

adj. If something is **definitive**, then it is the most official. This library has the **definitive** collection of books on ancient Egypt.



- equate** [ɪkwéɪt]

v. To **equate** one thing with another is to compare them and consider them very similar. She **equated** the man's messy appearance with a lack of responsibility.



- found** [faʊnd]

v. To **found** something on an idea or principal is to base it on that idea. This is **founded** on the belief that all people are created equal.



- ideology** [aɪdiələdʒi]

n. An **ideology** is a system of belief. Within the teachers' **ideology**, there was a belief in the value of parent participation.



- inhale** [ɪnhéɪl]

v. To **inhale** means to take air or a smell into the lungs. The camper **inhaled** the cool and fresh mountain air and felt relaxed.



- invoke** [ɪnvóʊk]

v. To **invoke** something is to mention it to support an argument or ask for help. Before going into battle, the soldier **invoked** the name of his god for protection.



- lunar** [lú:nər]
adj. If something is **lunar**, then it is related to the moon.
During a **lunar** eclipse, Earth's shadow darkens the moon's surface.



- novelty** [nóvəlti]
n. A **novelty** is something that is new, original, or strange.
Ice cream was a **novelty** for him since he rarely had any.



- outmoded** [àutmóúdíð]
adj. If something is **outmoded**, then it is no longer in fashion or use.
Black and white television sets are **outmoded**.



- personalize** [pé:rsənəlaiz]
v. To **personalize** something means to design it to meet a person's unique needs.
He **personalized** the woman's exercises to give her a better workout.



- psychiatric** [sàikiàètrík]
adj. If something is **psychiatric**, then it is related to mental illness or its treatment.
The doctor said the patient might have a **psychiatric** problem.



- psychiatry** [saikáìètri]
n. **Psychiatry** is the study and treatment of mental illness.
Studying **psychiatry** has taught me a lot about mental illness.



- reflex** [rí:fleks]
n. A **reflex** is an unconscious action in which a body part responds to an event.
There was a **reflex** when the doctor hit his knee with a rubber hammer.



- seizure** [sí:zəer]
n. A **seizure** is a sudden condition in which the body loses control and shakes.
Bright flashing lights can cause **seizures** in children.



- session** [séjən]
n. A **session** is a meeting at a regular time in order to discuss and solve an issue.
Every three months, the managers met in a **session** to discuss regional sales.



- utensil** [ju:tənsəl]
n. A **utensil** is a common tool or container.
It seemed that a fork was the wrong **utensil** for trying to eat the soup.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

- lunar**
a. sun b. moon c. stars d. earth
- reflex**
a. response b. delay c. broken d. squeeze
- found**
a. sell b. destroy c. describe d. be based on
- utensil**
a. horn b. badge c. spoon d. glove
- outmoded**
a. old-fashioned b. new c. outdoors d. innovative

B Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

novelty	ideology	definitive	personalized	utensil
founded	reflexes	seizure	psychiatry	lunar

The doctors thought that too much sugar caused the 1. _____.

However, their findings weren't 2. _____.

A star shining as brightly as the moon was quite a(n) 3. _____.

In fact, the 4. _____ glow was actually not as bright.

Those beliefs come from a different 5. _____.

A dipper is a(n) 6. _____ shaped like a spoon used for getting water.

There are many methods used in 7. _____ to help cure mental illnesses.

They are all 8. _____ to the specific needs of the patient.

The body's 9. _____ are too quick to be controlled by the brain.

The University of New Zealand was 10. _____ in 1870.

C Circle the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. **inhale**
a. breathe b. exit c. sell d. borrow
2. **psychiatric**
a. passionate b. cozy c. mental d. similar
3. **advent**
a. start b. moment c. candle d. pipe
4. **equate**
a. prepare b. drip c. sleep d. relate
5. **session**
a. ocean b. sweater c. rubbish d. meeting
6. **invoke**
a. allow b. resist c. request d. divide
7. **Almighty**
a. fire b. capital c. God d. tower
8. **cycle**
a. circle b. poverty c. wooden d. strict
9. **airway**
a. cloud b. throat c. road d. plane
10. **outmoded**
a. wild b. whole c. dumb d. old

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

1. The coach designed to their unique needs a program for each of the athletes.

2. Jack's parents had a weekly meeting with his teacher to discuss Jack's schoolwork.

3. It was a clear night, and the yard was filled with soft related to the moon light.

4. The priest asked the God to bless everyone in the church.

5. She compared the pain in her back to being stabbed with a knife.

Seizures Then and Now

If a person who lived 200 years ago was treated for a **seizure** today, they would be surprised by the treatment's **novelty**. That's because doctors in the 1800s were influenced more by very old medical beliefs than by science.

Rather than thinking the brain caused seizures, people in the 1800s still thought they were the result of strange forces. This belief was **founded** on an **ideology** that **equated** seizures with the work of evil spirits. Others felt that the seizures had a cosmic or **lunar** cause. They believed that the **cycles** of the moon and planets could make someone have a seizure.

During a **session** to treat a patient who had seizures, doctors would force the patient to **invoke** the grace of the **Almighty**. They thought if the patient did this, then the patient would rid themselves of the evil spirits causing the seizures.

The **advent** of modern **psychiatry** occurred during the 1800s. At that time, people who suffered from seizures were placed in **psychiatric** hospitals. They were treated like they were insane. However, none of the **outmoded** treatments worked.

It wasn't until the late 1850s that the causes of seizures were understood. We know today that these causes involve the brain. Misfired signals from the brain cause a jerking **reflex** in the body. These usually occur when someone is very tired.

Once the causes of seizures were known, **definitive** treatments were developed. Today, treatments range from taking pills to having surgery. Treatment is **personalized** according to the type of seizure the patient has.

Even today, some people are unsure about seizures. Their most common mistake is thinking that a person having a seizure will swallow their tongue. They often shove some **utensil** in the person's mouth. However, this doesn't help. The utensil often blocks the **airway** and prevents the person from **inhaling**. Yet, most of the public no longer fear people who have seizures. Instead, they can now help and comfort a person if they have a seizure.



Track 27-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Doctors who treated patients for seizures in the 1800s were influenced by old medical beliefs.

2. ____ Doctors still used outmoded treatments even after definitive treatments were developed.

3. ____ The cause of seizures used to be equated to the work of the Almighty.

4. ____ Today, care for people with seizures is better because treatment sessions are more personalized.

5. ____ The cause of seizures involves misfired signals in the brain that cause a jerking reflex in the body.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. History of seizure treatment
 - b. Alternative seizure treatment methods
 - c. Funding seizure research
 - d. Psychiatric treatments
2. Why would someone from the past be surprised by the novelty of today's seizure treatments?
He or she would be _____

3. During the advent of modern psychiatry, how were people treated in psychiatric hospitals?
They were treated _____

WORD LIST



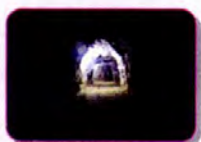
- allocate** [æləkèit]
v. To **allocate** something means to put it aside for a certain purpose or person.
 The government **allocated** \$100 million to aid the disaster relief effort.



- appetizing** [æpitàiziŋ]
adj. When food is **appetizing**, it looks and smells very good.
 The **appetizing** plate of cookies was gone in half an hour.



- assign** [əsáin]
v. When you **assign** work, you give that work to particular people.
 I was **assigned** the job of making sure everyone had plenty to drink.



- cavity** [kævəti]
n. A **cavity** is a hole or space in something.
 There was a small **cavity** in the wall of the cave, where an animal lived.



- clockwise** [klákwàiz]
adv. If something moves **clockwise**, it moves in a circle in the same direction as a clock.
 Turn the screw **clockwise** to tighten it.



- concentric** [kənséntrik]
adj. When circles or rings are **concentric**, they have the same center.
 The target was a series of **concentric** circles.



- courtesy** [kó:rtəsi]
n. **Courtesy** is the excellence of manners or social conduct.
 Jenna always behaves with great **courtesy** when people visit her home.



- crisp** [krisp]
adj. When food is **crisp**, it is hard or has a hard surface in a way that is pleasant.
 My favorite snack is a bag of **crisp**, delicious potato chips.



- discord** [dísko:rd]
n. **Discord** is disagreement or fighting.
 There was much **discord** between the experts on the talk show.



- generate** [dʒénərəit]
v. To **generate** something means to cause it to develop or begin.
 The mayor promised to **generate** new jobs and programs to help the poor.



- item** [áitəm]
n. An **item** is a single separate piece.
There were some **items** of clothing found at the crime scene.



- interchange** [intərtʃéindʒ]
n. An **interchange** of ideas between people is a discussion of each person's idea.
There was an **interchange** of ideas between the groups.



- multicultural** [mʌltikʌltʃərəl]
adj. When something is **multicultural**, it relates to many different cultures.
Everyone was welcome to attend the **multicultural** celebration.



- omission** [oumíʃən]
n. An **omission** is something that has been left out or not done.
Mike was upset because of the **omission** of his name during the ceremony.



- oversee** [əuvərsi:]
v. To **oversee** something means to make sure that it is being done properly.
His job was to **oversee** the progress of the construction project.



- pierce** [piərs]
v. To **pierce** something means to make a hole in it using a sharp object.
The arrow **pierced** the target in the very center.



- select** [silékt]
v. When you **select** something, you carefully choose it.
They had to **select** textbooks for each class.



- structure** [strʌktʃər]
n. The **structure** involves the shape and organization of the parts of a building or group.
There are big differences in family **structure** in different cultures.



- visual** [vɪʒuəl]
adj. **Visual** relates to seeing.
The **visual** displays were very attractive.



- wavy** [wéivi]
adj. When something is **wavy**, it is not straight but has a series of curves.
The child drew **wavy** lines all over the piece of paper.

EXERCISES

A Circle the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **select**
a. fill carefully b. take anyone c. open d. clear
2. **wavy**
a. straight b. pretty c. likely d. quick
3. **crisp**
a. more b. slow c. nice d. soft
4. **assign**
a. copy b. choose c. cover d. agree
5. **allocate**
a. take away b. freeze c. close d. fight

B Check (✓) the better response for each question.

1. How do I wind this clock up?
 a. Turn that knob clockwise a few times.
 b. It was allocated to my brother.
2. Why don't Ken and Mark speak to each other anymore?
 a. I can't find the last item on the list.
 b. When did you first notice the discord between them?
3. What did the inspector say about the building?
 a. There was significant damage to the structure.
 b. I really like the wavy pattern in the design.
4. How does she speak Italian so well?
 a. He comes from a multicultural family.
 b. You can select it from the dropdown menu.
5. Why is Sally always so mean to me?
 a. If you treat her with some courtesy, she might be nicer to you.
 b. The salad wasn't crisp enough for my taste.

C Write the phrase that best fits each sentence.

- a. I'm sure it will be a great success
- b. he found a small box inside
- c. but I got a perm last year
- d. we will use English as our language for instruction
- e. we can meet our target for this quarter
- f. press the "Buy" button at the bottom
- g. I'm allergic to apples

1. If we **generate** enough sales, _____.
2. Since the class is **multicultural**, _____.
3. When he checked the **cavity**, _____.
4. After you **select** the burger you eat, _____.
5. Although your pie looks **appetizing**, _____.
6. If he **oversees** the project, _____.
7. My hair is originally **wavy**, _____.

D Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

crisp

courtesy

appetizing

piece

oversee

1. Although that looks _____, I just had lunch and am stuffed.
2. This knife is too dull to cut this _____ of plastic.
3. Mr. Olsen will _____ this department from now on.
4. These books were donated _____ of a few anonymous donors.
5. Based on how _____ these dollar bills are, I know they are brand new.

The Ice House

Last year, Erik constructed one of the world's strangest houses in the icy landscape of northern Sweden. He called it the Ice House: a house made entirely of ice and snow. All of the beds, chairs, tables, and walls are cold, hard sculptures of ice.

A group of architects and volunteers from all over the world traveled to the site of the Ice House and began its construction. The **multicultural** group journeyed through storms and freezing temperatures to reach the site. Once the builders arrived, there was an **interchange** of ideas, tasks were **assigned**, and tools were **allocated** to each worker. An expert was **selected** to **oversee** the building process to make sure there was no **discord** between the workers. Once a plan was **generated**, the community of volunteers got right to work. The design was very unique; the builders couldn't copy the design of normal houses.

The first step was to build the walls and ceiling. The builders used a metal frame to help them build the **structure**. After the ice was in place, the frame was removed. The builders then created furniture and art pieces. Designs were carved into each **item**. One worker carved big **wavy** lines, and another made tiny **clockwise, concentric** circles. Finally, the workers **carved** small **cavities** in the roof and inserted colored lights. When the work was finished, the beautiful house was a **visual** masterpiece and was ready for a resident to enjoy.

Living in the Ice House is an experience like no other. Erik stores his belongings in an ice cupboard and lays out a sleeping bag on his ice bed. At dinner, he dines on a delicious salad with **crisp** toppings. And for the main course, he enjoys **appetizing** fish caught from a nearby river. The fish are **pierced** with icicles and served on ice plates. After dinner, he gets ready for a cold night. The **omission** of heaters can be too much for his visitors sometimes. Luckily, there are warm rooms nearby, as a **courtesy** to people who get too cold.



Track 28-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ A multicultural group traveled through icy temperatures to reach the site.

2. ____ Erik dines on crisp, appetizing fish that are pierced with icicles.

3. ____ The expert who oversaw the process made sure that the community worked well together and got the job done.

4. ____ One worker carved big wavy lines, and another made tiny clockwise, concentric circles.

5. ____ The builders copied the design from normal houses.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Building a home
 - b. Uniting different cultures
 - c. Looking for volunteer work
 - d. Cooking for guests
2. What is provided as a courtesy when guests get too cold?

There are _____

3. What items did Erik put in his ice cupboard?

Erik stores _____

WORD LIST



- conversion** [kənvə:ʒən]
n. **Conversion** is the act of changing something into a different state or form.
 The city discussed the **conversion** of the parking lot into a skateboard park.



- cram** [kræm]
v. To **cram** things means to put them into a place that can barely contain them.
 He **crammed** all of his shirts into the top drawer of the dresser.



- defer** [dɪfə:r]
v. To **defer** means to arrange for an action to happen at a later time.
 The girl was very sleepy, so she chose to **defer** her bath until morning.



- export** [ɪkspó:rt]
v. To **export** products means to sell them to other countries.
 The United States **exports** many cereals and grains.



- fume** [fju:m]
n. **Fumes** are unhealthy smoke and gases that are made by fires or chemicals.
 The engine put unpleasant, black **fumes** into the air.



- habitual** [həbɪtʃuəl]
adj. When something is **habitual**, it is a behavior that a person usually does or has.
 The man was a **habitual** liar who was incapable of being honest with anyone.



- justify** [dʒʌstəfaɪ]
v. To **justify** something means to show or prove that it is necessary.
 The government tried to **justify** its decision to bring the country into a war.



- notwithstanding** [nɒtwɪðstændɪŋ]
prep. We use **notwithstanding** when we want to show that, although something has been done, it is not enough. A similar term is "in spite of".
Notwithstanding your objections, we have decided to move forward with the project.



- output** [áutpút]
n. **Output** is the amount of something that a person or thing produces.
 The boss hired more workers to increase the factory's **output** of products.



- overpopulation** [òuvəpɒpjuléɪʃən]
n. **Overpopulation** is the state of having too many people in an area.
 The organization is concerned with the **overpopulation** of the world.



- patent** [pætənt]
n. A **patent** is a right to be the only person allowed to make or sell a new product. He quickly established a **patent** for his brilliant invention.



- penalize** [pí:nəlaiz]
v. To **penalize** someone means to punish him or her. The team was **penalized** when they broke the rules.



- petroleum** [pitróuliəm]
n. **Petroleum** is a liquid natural resource from which many fuels are made. The **petroleum** at that factory is used to make gasoline.



- region** [rí:dʒən]
n. A **region** is a large area of land usually based on some common feature. This is the wheat-growing **region** of the country.



- scrap** [skræp]
n. A **scrap** of something is a small amount of it. Chris liked to use many **scraps** of paper when thinking up ideas.



- sector** [séktə:r]
n. A **sector** is a part of a country's economy in a specific type of industry. We learned about just a few of the factories within the manufacturing **sector**.



- subscribe** [səbskraib]
v. To **subscribe** to something is to agree with it. She **subscribed** to the view that musical education should be kept in schools.



- subsist** [səbsist]
v. To **subsist** means to have the food, water, and money needed to stay alive. Some people are forced to **subsist** on only a few dollars a month.



- suspend** [səspénd]
v. To **suspend** something means to delay or stop it from happening for a while. The oil company **suspended** production until it was sure the factory was safe.



- synthesis** [sinθəsis]
n. A **synthesis** is a combination of different ideas or styles. The band's music was a **synthesis** of many different musical genres.

EXERCISES

A Circle the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is needed to subsist?
a. Rainy weather b. Clean water c. Fast cars d. The internet
2. What is someone penalized for?
a. Falling in love b. Winning a race c. An invention d. Breaking the law
3. What does a business owner justify?
a. Her house b. Her decisions c. Her workers d. Her family
4. Which one of these uses a product made from petroleum?
a. A sandwich b. A telephone c. An automobile d. A cow
5. What releases fumes?
a. An old truck b. A baby cat c. A tired worker d. A bicycle

B Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

fumes	habitual	scraps	notwithstanding	region
overpopulation	patent	export	output	sector

This will be successful, 1. _____ evidence to the contrary.

The inventor of the machine got a(n) 2. _____.

The dramatic increase of people into the city led to 3. _____.

It is the most important problem in the human services 4. _____.

The mother was worried that her child's bad behavior was 5. _____.

The volcanic 6. _____ was the most beautiful part of the country.

The factory produced 5000 computers a day as 7. _____.

But the machines used to make them also let out harmful 8. _____.

The country prepared tons of different materials to 9. _____.

However, some of the materials were just 10. _____.

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

1. The best theory was the one that was a combination of all the scientist's ideas.

2. When the power went out, he was forced to stop or delay progress on his project.

3. The brothers believe along with other people to the opinion that socialism is best.

4. The chemist demonstrated the change into a different form of liquid water into gas.

5. After the tornado, it was difficult for the family to have the food and money needed to live.

6. The mechanic yelled when he stepped on the sharp small amount of metal.

7. We'll have to postpone our vacation until next month.

D Circle the word that fits the definition.

1. **to send abroad**
 a. subscribe b. keep c. export d. extinct
2. **to delay**
 a. cram b. defer c. sector d. output
3. **to punish**
 a. pollute b. penalize c. push d. patent
4. **to stop**
 a. slip b. fume c. propose d. suspend
5. **to over stuff**
 a. abide b. cram c. subsist d. grip

Preparing for Future

Overpopulation is a big problem in every **region** of the world today. Too many people are **crammed** into cities and towns around the globe. Earth's population is about 6.5 billion people. This number is growing every day. **Notwithstanding** improvements in birth control, in just 50 years, the population will be almost 9 billion.

Many people worry that the Earth won't have enough resources to support so many people. One major reason for this is that wasting resources and polluting have become **habitual** behaviors. Industrial **output** results in polluting the air with dangerous **fumes**. Also, cars and machines waste important natural resources like oil and water. It's possible that the Earth may become so damaged that it cannot support a large population of humans.

Another issue is the lack of useful land for cultivating crops. Even today, many people **subsist** on mere **scraps** of food and little water. In 50 years, many experts worry that huge numbers of people will starve to death. So, what is being done to prepare for the future?

People are realizing they can no longer **justify** their wasteful behavior or **defer** action to fix it. Many car companies already have **patents** for very efficient cars. Such cars waste no resources and produce no pollution. A **conversion** to clean cars means that **petroleum** can be saved for the future. In addition, the environmental **sectors** of many governments are setting strict rules for industries that pollute too much. If companies do not keep to these standards, they are **penalized** with higher taxes. In some cases, their operations might be **suspended** altogether.

Food is also an issue that is being tackled. Many countries are now **subscribing** to the point of view that immediate action is needed. They are determining ways to **export** goods to people in need, so that no one goes hungry. Experts will continue to come up with ideas for the future, and a **synthesis** of these ideas will help to support the growing population.



Track 29-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A

Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Because of overpopulation, too many people are crammed into cities and towns.

2. ____ The environmental sectors of many governments are deferring strict standards.

3. ____ Some car companies have patents for clean efficient vehicles.

4. ____ A conversion to clean cars means petroleum can be used right now for people.

5. ____ Companies that don't keep to standards are penalized or their operations might be suspended.

PART B

Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. Dealing with problems from overpopulation
 - b. Methods to reduce waste and pollution
 - c. Designing new kinds of cars
 - d. Finding ways to grow enough food
2. What vehicles do companies have patents for in the passage?
Many car companies

3. What point of view are many countries subscribing to?
Many countries

WORD LIST



- acrobat** [æk'rəbæt]

n. An **acrobat** is a person who entertains people by doing amazing physical things. There were **acrobats** at the circus that did impressive and complicated jumps.



- advocacy** [ædvəkəsi]

n. **Advocacy** is the act of supporting or recommending something. Janine's strong **advocacy** for the event made people want to attend.



- communal** [kəmju:nl]

adj. If something is **communal**, it involves a group of people. On the weekends, Theo and his son picked up trash in the **communal** park.



- fluid** [flú:ɪd]

adj. If something is **fluid**, it is smooth and moves gracefully. Boris was a famous ballet dancer because people admired his **fluid** movements.



- harmonize** [há:rmənàiz]

v. To **harmonize** means to make different things go well together. The sweet and sour flavors of the dish **harmonized** well and tasted great.



- industrious** [ɪndʌstriəs]

adj. If someone is **industrious**, they work hard. Dennis was very **industrious**, so he never had problems finding a job.



- inventive** [ɪnvéntɪv]

adj. When someone is **inventive**, they are good at creating new things. The **inventive** student built a robot to help her with her chores.



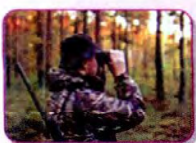
- Mandarin** [mæ̀ndərɪn]

n. **Mandarin** is one of the two main Chinese languages. Although John's parents both spoke **Mandarin**, he could only speak English.



- metropolitan** [mèt'rəpəlɪtən]

adj. If something is **metropolitan**, it relates to a large city. After years of living on a farm, Rufu was finally moving to a **metropolitan** area.



- mimic** [mímik]

v. To **mimic** something means to copy the way it sounds, moves, looks, etc. The hunter **mimicked** a duck's call and shot the two ducks that called back.



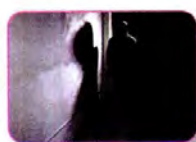
- misguided** [misgáidid]
adj. When something is **misguided**, it is based on bad judgment or wrong beliefs.
The snake bit Molly during her **misguided** attempt to catch it.



- rehearse** [rihé:rs]
v. To **rehearse** means to practice and prepare for a performance in front of people.
Vick's band **rehearsed** all week before their first show.



- resourceful** [risó:rsfəl] (resource + ful)
adj. A **resourceful** person is clever at using what resources they have.
Because he was very **resourceful**, he could make most of the things he needed rather than buying them.



- scorn** [skɔ:rn]
v. To **scorn** someone means to behave without respect toward them.
The criminal was **scorned** by everyone in the community.



- sensory** [sénsəri]
adj. If something is **sensory**, it is related to the senses.
Iris and Eric preferred the **sensory** thrill of watching movies in the theater.



- statute** [stætʃu:t]
n. A **statute** is a law that is official and has been written down.
The new **statute** made it illegal to walk dogs in the park.



- technical** [téknikəl]
adj. **Technical** skill requires good control of technique.
Her **technical** skill was perfect.



- veteran** [vétərən]
n. A **veteran** is someone who has a lot of experience doing something.
Hank was the team **veteran** and had completed more races than anyone else.



- villain** [vɪlən]
n. A **villain** is an evil person who breaks the law or hurts others.
The **villain** made off with half of my family's valuables.



- vine** [vain]
n. A **vine** is a plant that has long, twisting stems and climbs upward.
The branches of the trees were covered with **vines**.

EXERCISES

A Circle the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. **veteran**
a. wet b. amateur c. young d. vague
2. **harmonize**
a. exaggerate b. disagree c. lessen d. mark
3. **misguided**
a. lost b. lengthy c. common d. well-planned
4. **villain**
a. supporter b. thief c. hero d. loud person
5. **scorn**
a. respect b. weird c. delicate d. factory-related

B Write the word from the word bank that best fits each sentence.

WORD BANK

industrious	communal	rehearsed	metropolitan	fluid
statutes	acrobats	inventive	Mandarin	resourceful

- Stella was amazed by the performance of the 1. _____.
- She thought their 2. _____ movements were beautiful.
- Dave had four siblings, so he was used to 3. _____ living.
- Ants are very 4. _____ creature and work hard all day.
- They shared almost everything and were 5. _____ about finding new uses for old things.
- It interprets laws and 6. _____ and judges whether they are fair.
- The students 7. _____ for the play every day after school.
- They were very 8. _____ and often stayed after dark.
9. _____ is spoken throughout northern and southwestern China.
- However, other languages are also popular in 10. _____ areas.

C Write the word that best fits each sentence.**1. statute / vine**

He was giving the job of cutting the grapes off the _____.

The _____ goes into full effect on January 1st.

2. harmonized / mimic

The low and high notes of the song _____ to create a beautiful sound.

The dog tried to _____ his master's smile.

3. industrious / technical

The _____ term for this kind of headache is a sinus headache.

It's rare to see a person who is so _____ at such a young age.

4. veterans / villain

The local government offers a program to hire _____ at area restaurants and stores.

The _____ of the story cast a spell on the hero to make him weaker.

5. communal / sensory

Our dormitory offers single rooms with a _____ kitchen and bathroom.

The doctor noticed a problem with the infant's _____ system.

6. misguided / inventive

The _____ young boy created a telephone out of string and cups.

John realized he was _____ when he had tried to join a local gang.

7. advocacy / staple

Rice is a(n) _____ of many Asian and Latino diets.

The CEO's _____ for corporate transparency was praised by many in the community.

8. scorned / metropolitan

This park is the biggest in the _____ area.

The woman was _____ by her family for marrying a man they did not like.

9. fluid / resourceful

The transition between the different acts in the show was _____.

If we try to be _____, we might be able to save money by not buying new supplies.

10. acrobat / Mandarin

_____ is spoken by more than 1 billion people throughout the world.

The _____ flipped in the air and grabbed onto the swinging bar.

Hundred Plays

Over two thousand years ago, Chinese farmers had a problem. Even though they were very **industrious**, the weather became too cold outside to plant rice. So what did they do? Since they had so much free time during the long, cold winters, the **inventive** farmers were very **resourceful** and started performing tricks to entertain themselves. They used their farm tools and anything they could find to make their tricks more spectacular and full of energy. They even twisted their bodies into abnormal shapes and performed awesome jumps. Over time, they became great **acrobats**, and their art form came to be known as "Hundred Plays."

Hundred Plays involves doing many kinds of tricks. For example, in **Mandarin**-speaking parts of China, performers do the lion dance. They wear costumes and **mimic** the animal's movements. Early performers also did tricks on ropes and **vines** that were high above the ground.

Even though the acrobats' **fluid** movements may have looked easy, they took a lot of practice and required great **technical** skill.

Learning Hundred Plays is a **communal** event. A **veteran** of the acrobatic arts usually teaches younger people in the village. They spend a lot of time **rehearsing**. The young performers also learn an old philosophy. The teachings help them **harmonize** the **sensory** aspects of acrobatics with the mental aspects. In other words, it teaches them to use their physical and mental strength together.

Since the art has its origins with poor farmers, rich people used to **scorn** the acrobats. They thought acrobats were **villains** who just wanted to trick them. But later, their **misguided** opinions changed. Acrobats came to be respected in Chinese society. They were invited to perform in **metropolitan** areas as well as in small villages, and they performed for important people. Arts **advocacy** groups convinced the government to support Chinese acrobatics. As a result, there is now a **statute** that made several villages the center of training future acrobats.



Track 30-2

READING COMPREHENSION

PART A Mark each statement **T** for true or **F** for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The Chinese farmers became great acrobats while planting crops like rice.

2. ____ The version of the lion dance in Mandarin-speaking areas involves performers mimicking the movements of the lion.

3. ____ Chinese acrobats gain their fluid motions by rehearsing often.

4. ____ The art form of Hundred Plays harmonizes the sensory and mental aspects of acrobatics.

5. ____ Advocacy groups worked to get a statute that would protect acrobats from being scorned.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What is the passage about?
 - a. A farmer's book
 - b. A performance style
 - c. A famous opera
 - d. A philosophical idea
2. What were the misguided judgments about acrobats in the past?
In the past,

3. What unusual object was used by early acrobats to do tricks high above the ground?
The acrobats used

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