Reading for Speed and Fluency 3, 2nd ed.

Answer Key

***CHAPTER 1***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 1 Humans** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| zoo | noun | a place where you can see many kinds of animals | Our city zoo has tigers and giraffes. |
| two-legged | adjective | having two legs | Birds and humans are two-legged animals. |
| tool | noun | something you use for a purpose, especially to make or do things | A fork is a tool used for eating. |
| language | noun | the words people put together to talk to each other | French is one of the languages spoken in Canada. |
| stick | noun | a long, thin piece of wood | Children like to play-fight using sticks. |
| clothing | noun | what you wear to cover your body and keep warm | In the summer, you can wear cooler clothing than in the winter. |
| ability | noun | the power or skill to do something | She is famous for her amazing musical ability.  |
| feeling | noun | an emotion like anger, sadness, or happiness | I want to tell him the truth, but I don't want to hurt his feelings. |
| angry | adjective | mad; upset; the opposite of 'happy' | The angry student got up and walked out of the room. |
| clearly | adverb | can be seen easily; obviously | He said that 2+3=4. Clearly, that is the wrong answer. |

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| **Reading 2 Rainforests** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| earth | noun | the planet where people live | The earth is mostly covered with water. |
| centimeter | noun | the number that means 1/100 of a meter (cm) | There are 100 centimeters in a meter. |
| cover | noun | a thing that is completely on top of something else | My father put the cover on the pan when he finished cooking. |
| share | noun | a part of something | I'm the oldest, so I get the largest share of cake. |
| leaf | noun | the green part of a plant that grows on branches | The leaf will turn brown if the tree dies. |
| two-thirds | quantifier | 66% of something | He was sleeping during two-thirds of the movie! |
| is worth | verb | to have a value | This painting is small, but it is worth millions of dollars. |
| unfortunately | adverb | without luck; sadly | Unfortunately, it rained during the BBQ. |
| medicine | noun | something you take to feel healthy or cure an illness | My mom gave me cough medicine for my cold. |
| throw away | phrasal verb | to get rid of something because it is no longer wanted | Please throw away that pen; it has no ink. |

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| **Reading 3 The Hippo** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| truth | noun | something that is a fact; not false | I don't believe the president is telling the truth. |
| in fact | phrase | really; actually; in truth | I can see ghosts. In fact, there’s one behind you right now. |
| lion | noun | a large yellow cat that lives in Africa | Lions can be dangerous, but they don't usually attack people. |
| protect | verb | to keep someone or something from harm, loss, or injury | You must wear a bike helmet to protect your head when cycling.  |
| attack | verb | to act against someone or something; to fight | A dog attacked my friend's cat. |
| up to | phrase | until; not longer or more than something | Some snakes can grow up to eight meters long. |
| kilometer | noun | a distance of 1,000 meters (km) | There are 1,000 meters in one kilometer. |
| kilogram | noun | a unit of measuring weight; 1,000 grams (kg) | The boy weighs 30kg now. Last month, he weighed 25kg. |
| stick out | verb | to be coming out; to not be completely inside something | The boy's hand was sticking out of the car window.  |
| breath | noun | the air that goes in or out of your lungs | It was so cold in Calgary that she could see her breath. |

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| **Reading 4 Bees** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| difficult | adjective | not easy to do | My brother is difficult to talk to when he is angry.  |
| hurt | verb | to cause damage and/or pain | It hurts if you are hit by falling rocks. |
| nature | noun | the physical world, including all living things and the land and the seas | She loves nature, so she spends a lot of time hiking outdoors.  |
| worker | noun | a person who takes a job at a company | I am the fastest worker in my office. |
| grow | verb | to get bigger and taller | My plants grow if I water them. |
| pick up | phrasal verb | to stop somewhere to get something or someone | I'll pick up some eggs on the way home. |
| drop off | phrasal verb | to leave something or someone in a place | Dad, can you drop off my friend at the station? |
| pollen | noun | a small powder released from male flowers | I'm allergic to pollen. It makes me sneeze. |
| land | noun | the part of the earth that is not covered by water | Some animals live on land and some live in the water. |
| favorite | adjective | the one you like the most | My favorite food is pizza. |

## Reading 1: Humans

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| 1. C | 2. T | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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|  There are many different kinds of animals at the zoo, but the animal you’ll see the most is a human. A human is a two-legged animal that uses special tools, such as cars and clothing, every day to make their lives easier and more comfortable. Another special tool that humans have is language, which they use in a way that other animals cannot. Another way that humans are different from other animals is their ability to have many different feelings. They can feel happy, sad, angry, and many other feelings. They can even have two feelings at once! Humans like to think that they are special, and clearly, they are in some ways. |

## Reading 2: Rainforests

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| 1. A | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| Rainforests are usually found in the hottest parts of the earth, but they are very wet because they get more than a centimeter of rain each day. Within rainforests, the thick leaves of the tallest trees keep out most of the sunlight. Under this thick cover of trees, some plants must fight for their share of sunlight. Along with lots of plants, rainforests are home to many animals. Scientists think that rainforests are home to two-thirds of all living plants and animals, but there is no way to actually know this. Rainforests are worth a lot to us because they keep our air clean and provide us with 25% of our natural medicines. Unfortunately, every year we lose parts of our rainforests, and sadly we may never know what we are throwing away. |

## Reading 3: The Hippo

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| 1. B | 2. T | 3. T | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| Some people think a hippo is a large, slow, friendly-looking animal. However, the hippo is surprisingly fast and one of the most dangerous animals in all of Africa. They are more dangerous than lions because they will do anything to protect their space and their young. Hippos weigh up to 3,200 kilograms, but surprisingly, can run at up to 30 kilometers an hour. One man, Paul Templar, was attacked by a hippo. It held Paul in its mouth – the bottom half of his body was in the hippo’s mouth and the top half was sticking out – and took him to the bottom of the river where Paul held his breath. Paul managed to get free, but his experience reminds us that hippos can be very dangerous! |

## Reading 4: Bees

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| 1. D | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| Bees can be difficult to live with, and most people worry about being hurt by one. However, bees are an important part of nature. Many of the food plants we grow need bees to live. Like little workers, bees go from plant to plant, picking up and dropping off small pieces of pollen. New plants need this pollen to grow! Unfortunately, we may be using too much land for growing human food and not enough for the plants and flowers that bees like. If humans continue this way, we may lose bees and our favorite kinds of food, too. We must work together to save the bees, even though it takes a lot of time and money to do so. |

# ***CHAPTER 2***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 5 The Greatest of All Time** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| athlete | noun | a person who plays a sport | Becoming a professional athlete is difficult. You must train for a long time.  |
| boxer | noun | A person who fights for a living | Muhammad Ali, Mike Tyson and Floyd Mayweather are all famous boxers. |
| compare | verb | to see how two or more things are alike or different | It is important to compare prices at different stores when shopping.  |
| within | preposition | inside of something | Many languages are spoken within Europe. |
| for example | phrase | adds extra information to explain something | Many Japanese dishes–for example, sushi–come from the sea. |
| competition | noun | a game or series of tasks which decide a winner. | We had a competition for best piano player at school. |
| even though | phrase | despite the fact | I had to walk to school even though it was raining. |
| fewer | adjective | less than | There are fewer students in this class than last year. |
| imagine | verb | to picture something in your mind | When you read a story, you can imagine what the hero looks like. |
| judge | verb | to make a decision or opinion | Show me your work and I will judge if it's good enough. |

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| **Reading 6 William Shakespeare** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| doubt | noun | a feeling of being uncertain or unsure | There is no doubt that China is a powerful country. |
| play | noun | a story to be performed by actors | I went to see the new play at the theater. |
| work | noun | a piece of art, or something that is made or done by someone | The Mona Lisa is an important work of art. |
| available | adjective | easy to use or get | The dress is not available in my size. |
| effect | noun | a thing that happens because of something else | The rain had a bad effect on the sand castles. |
| language | noun | the words people put together to talk to each other | He is good at learning languages and can speak English, French, and Chinese. |
| poem | noun | a piece of writing that uses words in a special way | Many poems sound like songs because they rhyme. |
| quote | noun | the use of someone else’s words | "To be or not to be" is a famous quote by Shakespeare. |
| pleasing | adjective | enjoyable; nice to see, hear, taste, etc. | It was a pleasing show, everyone was happy after watching it. |
| compare | verb | to say how two or more things are alike or different | It is important to compare prices when shopping.  |

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| **Reading 7 Madonna** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| stage | noun | the part of a theater where actors or musicians perform | The stage is usually higher than the seats so that everyone can see. |
| best-selling | adjective | about a product that sells the most copies | The Nintendo Switch is the best-selling video game system. |
| smart | adjective | able to learn things quickly; intelligent | Albert Einstein was a very smart man. |
| consider | verb | to think deeply about a topic | After considering what to buy with my bonus, I got a new TV. |
| prize | noun | an award for good work or for winning a game | She won the high school science prize last year. |
| musical | noun | having to do with music | She is very musical. She can sing and play piano. |
| sexual | adjective | to do with physical attraction | It’s natural to have sexual feelings as you grow up. |
| saint | noun | in the Christian religion, a special person who had a very good life | The most famous saint is Mary, the mother of Jesus. |
| image | noun | the idea people have about someone or something | My boyfriend has a bad-boy image, but in fact he is shy and quiet. |
| magazine | noun | a thin book of articles and photos, usually published once a month | My sister enjoys reading sports magazines. |

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| **Reading 8 Women in Science** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| consider | verb | to think deeply about a topic | After considering what to buy with my bonus, I got a new TV. |
| involve | verb | to have or include someone or something | The course involves a lot of class time and hard work.  |
| deep | adjective | going down a long way; not shallow | Oceans are usually very deep, but rivers are shallow. |
| discovery | noun | a thing that has been found | The discovery of DNA was important to science. |
| Nobel Prize | proper noun | A prize given each year for excellence in science, literature, etc. | Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1922. |
| radiation | noun | energy that comes out of a material, especially uranium, etc. | X-ray radiation can be dangerous in high amounts. |
| element | noun | a basic material that cannot be broken down into other materials | Water is made up of two elements: oxygen and hydrogen. |
| DNA | noun (acronym) | a material in all living things that carries genetic information | A baby's DNA is made up of the father's and the mother's DNA. |
| study | noun | a piece of science research or learning | This study is about how babies learn to speak. |
| field | noun | an area of study | My field is biology, but I'm also interested in history. |

## Reading 5: The Greatest of All Time

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| 1. B | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| It is difficult to know who is the greatest athlete of all time. For instance, it’s impossible to say that a boxer such as Mohammed Ali is a better or worse athlete than a top baseball player such as Ichiro Suzuki. It’s almost impossible to compare these two sports because they are so different. However, comparing athletes within the same sport is a little easier. For example, in men’s tennis, people often compare Roger Federer and Rafa Nadal. Nadal has won fewer competitions than Federer, but he can still beat him in matches. Judging athletes is not a science, and even though we have our favorites, we may never agree on who is the greatest athlete of all time. |

## Reading 6: William Shakespeare

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| 1. D | 2. T | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| Without a doubt, William Shakespeare is the most important writer in English. His work is available in all major languages and his plays have been seen all over the world. Shakespeare’s ideas have had a major effect on other writers, and his words have even helped to change the English language. Most of Shakespeare’s life is not known to many people, but we do know that he wrote some of his best plays and poems between 1585 and 1615. Even if you don’t know many of his pleasing plays or stories, you might know his famous quote, “To be or not to be?”  |

## Reading 7: Madonna

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| 1. C | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| Madonna Louise Ciccone is known on stage by her first name only. She is one of the greatest pop stars of the late 1990s and early 2000s, and she became well known for her bestselling pop songs. Madonna is different than other pop stars because she is a very smart business person, songwriter, book writer, and actor. Madonna has acted in many movies and was even considered for a best actress prize for her role in the 1996 musical, *Evita*. Madonna is also well known for the sexual and Christian ideas in some of her songs, both of which caused some people to be unhappy. This “bad girl” image was made worse by her very public love life. Despite this, in 2011, Madonna was named the 36th greatest artist of all time by music magazine *Rolling Stone*.  |

## Reading 8: Women in Science

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| 1. A  | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| Science was once considered too dangerous and difficult for women. At that time, most people believed that science and other work which involved deep thinking was for men and not women. However, some women, such as Marie Curie, went on to become well-known scientists. Curie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize and the only woman to win two. She won these prizes for her work on radiation and the discovery of two new elements. Another woman, Rosalind Franklin, won a Nobel Prize for her work on DNA. Many other now well-known scientists, such as Lisa Meitner who studied in the same field as Curie, went on to make important discoveries that have helped us all. |

# ***CHAPTER 3***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 9 Easter Island** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| except | adverb | including all others but not a particular thing | He plays soccer every day of the week except Monday. |
| mysterious | adjective | strange; unknown | That teacher is mysterious. He never talks about his life. |
| Pacific Ocean | proper noun | the large body of water between Asia and the Americas | Hawaii is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. |
| statue | noun | a piece of art made from stone or metal, often of a person or animal | There is a famous statue on an island in New York City. |
| moai | noun | one of many large stone statues of human heads on Easter Island | The moai on Easter Island face toward the sea. |
| story | noun | one floor of a building | I parked my car on the third story of the car park. |
| builder | noun | a person who makes things, especially big things like houses | The builders of the pyramids must have known advanced math. |
| honor | verb | to show respect to someone or something | The president honored the artist by speaking about her life. |
| past | preposition | the time before now | In the past, women did not have the same rights as men. |
| notice | verb | to see or become aware of something | Did you notice if the man was wearing a blue jacket? |

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| **Reading 10 The Dead Sea** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| lowest | adjective | below everything else | The basement is the lowest part of the house. |
| surface | noun | the outside or top layer of something | The surface of the earth is cold, but inside it is very hot. |
| sea level | noun | the height of the sea in relation to the land | Our house is only 3 meters above sea level, so we are in danger from flooding. |
| salt | noun | a white seasoning that people put on their food | These potato chips have too much salt. |
| future | noun | a time that has not happened yet | Do you think you will get married in the future? |
| valley | noun | the low area of land between hills or mountains | There is a river at the bottom of this valley. |
| Mediterranean | proper noun | an area between southern Europe and northern Africa | The Mediterranean is a popular place for beach vacations. |
| lake | noun | a body of water with land all around it | There are more lakes in Canada than in the rest of the world. |
| mix | verb | to put two or more things together to make one thing | I mix lemon, water, and sugar to make lemonade. |
| pipe | noun | a tube used to move water or another liquid from one place to another | The water pipes in this house can freeze in the winter. |

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| **Reading 11 The Silk Road**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| silk | noun | a thin, smooth fabric made by worms | This shirt is made from silk. |
| collection | noun | a group of things gathered together for a reason | My brother has a collection of rare books about birds. |
| the West | proper noun | a collection of countries with a similar culture, especially European | Christianity is the most common religion in the West. |
| the East | proper noun | a collection of most countries between Turkey and Japan | The quality of silk made in the East is very high. |
| cloth | noun | material that is made by weaving threads of cotton, wool, etc. | Cloth is used to make many things, such as clothes and sheets.  |
| valued | verb | something that has a high worth to people | Gold is valued by most people around the world. |
| magical | adjective | wonderful; cannot be explained by science | To the first humans, fire must have seemed magical. |
| culture | noun | the beliefs, art, and music of a group of people | Hollywood movies have a central place in American culture. |
| religion | noun | an organized system of belief in a god or gods | The major religions in the world include Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and Hinduism. |
| the Black Death | proper noun | the name of a deadly disease; the bubonic plague | The Black Death was one of the biggest killers in European history. |

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| **Reading 12 Kowloon Walled City**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| Hong Kong | proper noun | an island on the south-east coast of China | Hong Kong is an important center of economic activity. |
| destroy | verb | to ruin something so it cannot be fixed | The fire completely destroyed the house.  |
| densely | adverb | having many things in a small space | Tokyo is a densely populated city. As many people live there as in all of Sweden. |
| populated | adjective | related to the people living in a place | This city is populated by people from many different countries. |
| football field | noun | an area of land where the sport of American football is played | The size of a football field is a common way to compare the length or area of large things. |
| floor | noun | one level of a building; one story | My bedroom is on the second floor. |
| law | noun | a rule made by a government | There is a new law against smoking in public places. |
| crime | noun | an action that breaks a law | Drunk driving is a crime in most countries. |
| ordinary | adjective | normal; not special | Although he is very rich, he drives an ordinary car. |
| illegal | adjective | being against the law | The man was searched for illegal drugs at the airport. |

## Reading 9: Easter Island

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| 1. D | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| Easter Island is 4,000 kilometers west of South America, and except for some smaller islands around it, there is no other land anywhere near it. Easter Island is so mysterious because it is not like any other island in the south Pacific Ocean. The island does not have any large plants or trees at all. But, what makes this island stand out are its hundreds of very large stone statues of people. These statues are called moai and there are more than 800 of them on the island. The moai were made in one place on the island and then moved by rolling them over hundreds of cut trees. The story of the moai and the builders who made them were a mystery for a long time. Today, we know how the moai were made, but we still wonder if they were made to honor people from their past or for another reason. |

## Reading 10: The Dead Sea

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| 1. B | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| The Dead Sea is the lowest point on the surface of the earth and it lies 418 meters below sea level. The Dead Sea is actually a saltwater lake and it got its name because it is so salty that animals and plants cannot live in it. The Dead Sea is in the middle of a deep valley which is over 6,000 km long, running from Turkey to Africa. Millions of years ago, this area used to get filled by the Mediterranean Sea, making it a large saltwater lake. About two million years ago, the land moved and stopped it from mixing with the Mediterranean. The Dead Sea reached the size it is today about 10,000 years ago.  |

## Reading 11: The Silk Road

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| 1. A | 2. T | 3. F | 4. F | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| The Silk Road is a collection of ways, by land and by sea, that joined the West and the East more than 2,000 years ago. This “road” is called what it is because silk was the first important thing to be carried and sold. At that time, around 120 BC, silk was only made in China. This beautiful cloth was highly valued by rich people all over Europe, and the Europeans thought that it was almost magical. Europeans wanted more and more silk, so sellers travelled there and back again for thousands of kilometers. Over time, the Silk Road caused cultures to change and the movement of religion. Although it brought many great things to the world, it also brought death to millions as new illnesses, such as the Black Death, travelled across Asia and Europe along with the travelers. |

## Reading 12: Kowloon Walled City

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| 1. D | 2. T | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| The government of Hong Kong destroyed an area known as the Kowloon Walled City in 1993. This small part of Hong Kong was once the most densely populated place on earth. By 1990, more than 50,000 people lived inside an area that was about the same size as four football fields. People lived in tall buildings that grew floor by floor each year because there was no space. The buildings were poorly made, unsafe, and the area was known for being dangerous. Inside the walled city was drugs, crime, and sex workers. However, most people were just ordinary people trying to live and following the laws. They weren’t doing anything illegal to make a living. After the Kowloon Walled City was destroyed, a beautiful park was built in its place. |

# ***CHAPTER 4***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 13 The Happy Birthday Song** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| history | noun | the study of things that happened in the past | We learned about the Aztecs in history class. |
| lyrics | noun | the words in a song | This song has beautiful lyrics. |
| include | verb | to put something in a group of other things | Does this dinner set include drinks? |
| company | noun | a business group with the purpose of making money | Apple and Microsoft are famous computer companies. |
| deal | noun | an agreement between two or more groups | Toyota and Subaru made a deal to build a new car together. |
| law | noun | a rule made by a government | The lawyer studied law for three years before he got a job. |
| public | adjective | related to all of the people in a place | Everyone can use the public library. |
| ad | noun | advert or advertisement; a commercial | Did you see the TV ad for that new car? |
| worldwide | adjective | everywhere on earth | This credit card can be used worldwide. |
| hit | noun | a song, movie, etc. which is very successful | The new Wonder Woman movie is a hit. |

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| **Reading 14 Harry Potter** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| series | noun | a group of books, movies, etc. which continue the same story | Star Wars is one of the most successful series of all time. |
| best-selling | adjective | about a product that sells the most copies | Samsung had the best-selling phone in 2017. |
| reject | verb | to say no to an invitation, a gift, an idea, etc. | The boss rejected the worker's idea for a new project. |
| accept | verb | to say yes to an invitation, a gift, an idea, etc. | The teacher accepted the assignment, even though it was late. |
| magic | noun | a supernatural power | The wizard used magic to turn the prince into a frog. |
| wizard | noun | a person who uses magic | Harry Potter is the best known wizard in the world. |
| mention | verb | to make a reference to something | My mom mentioned that we will go to the park tomorrow. |
| argue | verb | to disagree | My sister and I argue all the time because we are very different. |
| success | noun | the result when you do something well | My success in this class is because I studied hard. |
| countless | adjective | a number so large that we can't know how many | There are countless stars in the sky. |

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| **Reading 15 Alice in Wonderland** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| adventure | noun | an exciting series of events, especially in a trip | I had an adventure in Peru last summer.  |
| wonderland | noun | a magical place where strange things happen | The new toy store seemed like a wonderland to the children. |
| rabbit | noun | a small animal with long ears, long back legs, and a short tail | Rabbits make good pets because they are cute and friendly. |
| unusual | adjective | not common | It is unusual to see snow this far south. |
| Thames River | proper noun | The major river in London | The Thames River flows through London. |
| character | noun | a person in a story, movie, etc. | The main character in a story is often strong and brave.  |
| suggest | verb | to say what someone should do | I suggest that you do your homework before you play. |
| collection | noun | a group of things gathered together for a reason | My collection of comic books will be very valuable one day. |
| mathematics | noun | the subject that deals with addition (+), subtraction (-), etc.; also "math" | Mathematics is the study of numbers. |
| puzzle | noun | a game or question designed to be difficult to answer | My brother loves to play number puzzles like sudoku. |

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| **Reading 16 Street Art**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| vandalism | noun | breaking things that are not yours, often for no clear reason | Vandalism often happens in areas where there are few police patrols. |
| ancient | adjective | very, very old | The pyramids in Egypt are ancient. They are over 4,000 years old. |
| prehistoric | adjective | the time between the first humans and the creation of writing | In prehistoric times, many humans lived in caves. |
| spray paint | noun | a coloring liquid that shoots out of a can | You can use spray paint to fix that scratch on your car. |
| damage | verb | to physically hurt something | Her car was badly damaged in the accident.  |
| property | noun | a home, building or piece of land that belongs to someone | My friend's property in California is worth over one million dollars. |
| Banksy | proper noun | a mysterious artist in England who is famous for making graffiti art | Some pieces by Banksy are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars! |
| sharp | adjective | can cut; pointed; like a knife | The comedian made some sharp comments about the government. |
| airstrike | noun | an attack using planes and flying bombs | The airstrike killed the enemy, but also many innocent people. |
| remove | verb | to take away; to take out; to take off | Please remove your dirty shoes before coming into the house. |

## Reading 13: The Happy Birthday Song

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#### Summary

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| Today, the *Happy Birthday* song is one of the most loved songs in English. The history of this song is interesting because nobody knows who wrote the lyrics for it. The music for the song was written in 1893 by two American teachers, Mildred and Patty Hill. Thirty-one years later, a man named Robert Coleman included it in a song book, with the lyrics changed to “happy birthday to you.” The song quickly became used at birthday parties, but in 1935 another Hill sister asked a music company to protect the music to the song. The music company made a deal so that no one could sing the song in public or use it in something that makes money, such as a movie or an ad. Today, the *Happy Birthday* song is still a worldwide hit. |

## Reading 14: Harry Potter

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| 1. D | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| The bestselling book series in history is the *Harry Potter* series of books, written by J.K. Rowling between 1997 and 2007. The first Harry Potter book was rejected by eight different book companies before a ninth company finally accepted it. The books are about a young boy in England who is sent to live with his aunt and uncle after his parents die. One day, Harry gets a letter from a magic school and he finds out that he is a wizard. The Harry Potter books are funny, sad, and always exciting. Some people think the books are good for children, and others think they’re bad because they believe the mention of magic in stories is not good for children. Whatever people think, it’s hard to argue with the success of the books. J.K. Rowling has sold about 500 million books, which has made her one of the richest people in the world. |

## Reading 15: Alice in Wonderland

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| One of the most loved children’s books of all time, and a bestseller, is *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland*. This book tells the story of a young girl named Alice who, one day, stops doing her school work to follow a rabbit down a rabbit hole. Through the hole, Alice enters an unusual world called Wonderland where she meets many talking animals and other strange people. The book’s writer, a mathematician named Lewis Carroll, made up the story and its main character one day while taking a boat ride down the Thames River. Lewis Carroll later wrote the story down and a friend suggested that he make it into a book. One of the book’s first readers was Queen Victoria, who asked for a collection of all of Lewis Carroll’s works. She was surprised to find out that there were many works on mathematics, but not many stories like *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland*. |

## Reading 16: Street Art

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| 1. C | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| Explorers have found graffiti in ancient Egypt, in Roman cities, and even on prehistoric cave walls! This form of street art has been around for thousands of years, and today we can see colorful spray-painted graffiti on the walls of almost every major city in the world. Some people who don’t like graffiti say that it is vandalism because it damages some people’s property. Others think that graffiti adds beauty to a place. They see it as artistic and having an important message. Banksy, for instance, has become very famous for his graffiti, which often carries a political message. His art pieces are sometimes removed and sold for a lot of money. Just like any type of art, some graffiti is good and some is bad, but we should look at each piece with an open mind. |

# ***CHAPTER 5***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 17 Online Education** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| education | noun | the learning and teaching that happens at school | She had a good high school education. |
| distance | noun | the length of space between things | What is the distance from your house to the park? |
| file-sharing | noun | passing data from one computer to another | File-sharing apps such as Dropbox or Google Drive are very popular these days. |
| app | noun | an "application" or program used on a phone or other computer | I have a new photo-editing app on my phone. |
| technology | noun | machines, tools, etc. created by the advancement of science | This new engine technology will make cars safer and quieter. |
| face-to-face | adjective | in person; not on the phone or over the internet | Chatting online is nice, but I like meeting face-to-face to really get to know someone. |
| video chat | noun | using cameras to talk over the internet | When I was abroad, I used video chat to talk with my family. |
| social media | noun | websites where people share opinions, images, etc. with friends | I spend too much time on social media. I'm going to use it less this year. |
| university | noun | a place to study after high school | My sister goes to one of the best universities in Sweden. |
| degree | noun | an academic rank given by a university; for example: BA, MA, PhD, etc. | My brother has a master’s degree in literature. |

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| **Reading 18 The End of Aging**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| medicine | noun | a field of study about keeping people healthy and stopping diseases | My sister is a doctor. She studied medicine for six years. |
| technology | noun | machines, tools, etc. created by the advancement of science | This new engine technology will make cars safer and quieter. |
| average | noun | being normal or usual; not more or less than most others | The average score in the test was 70%. |
| developed country | noun | a country that is economically strong | Developed countries like the UK should do more to help developing countries. |
| beyond | preposition | past a certain point | No one knows if there is life beyond death. |
| age | verb | the amount of time someone or something has existed | The age of the Great Pyramids in Egypt is about 4,000 years. |
| anti- | prefix | a prefix added to a word to mean 'against' | Let's join the anti-war protest tomorrow. |
| imagine | verb | to make a picture in your mind | I like to imagine what the people look like as I read a story. |
| machine | noun | something with moving parts that does a certain job | Today's cars are very advanced machines. |
| cancer | noun | a disease in which the body's cells become bad and can't stop growing | People who smoke cigarettes increase their risk of cancer. |

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| **Reading 19 Octopus Intelligence** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| smartest | adjective | cleverest; most intelligent | The smartest student isn't always the one who gets the highest score. |
| backbone | noun | the line of bones down the middle of the back | Fish were the first animals to have a backbone. |
| hide | verb | to put something where no one can see it | I hide my computer under my bed so my brother doesn't use it. |
| tank | noun | a large container for holding water and fish | There are 20 liters of water in the fish tank. |
| crab | noun | an animal with eight legs, and a hard shell that lives in the sea | The Japanese spider crab can grow up to four meters long. |
| steal | verb | to take something without asking or buying it | It's not a good idea to steal money from a bank. |
| trap | noun | a tool used for catching animals | Fishermen use traps to catch lobsters and crabs. |
| aquarium | noun | a place that cares for and displays sea animals; like a zoo for sea life | The aquarium in my city has a great dolphin show. |
| pipe | noun | a tube used to carry liquid or gas from one place to another | Hot water and cold water travel through different pipes. |
| survival | noun | continuing to live despite danger or difficulty | The survival of the elephant depends on people like you and me. |

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| **Reading 20 Self-Driving Cars**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| self-driving | adjective | a computer-controlled car that can move by itself | If a self-driving car crashes, who is to blame? |
| accident | noun | a bad event that was not planned | I'm sorry I dropped the cup. It was an accident. |
| second | noun | 1/60 of a minute | I can hold my breath for thirty seconds. |
| mistake | noun | something you do that is wrong | You made one mistake on the test, so your score is 99%. |
| careless | adjective | doing things without thinking about what you are doing | My mother is a careless driver. She never pays attention to the cars around us. |
| rule | noun | a law or direction that must be followed | The most important rule at the cinema is: "Don't use your phone". |
| decide | verb | to choose something after thinking about it | He takes a long time to decide what to eat. |
| real-time | noun | the actual time when something is happening | This wireless camera lets you watch your home in real-time. |
| perfect | adjective | having no mistakes or problems | Maria speaks perfect English even though she grew up in Mexico. |
| unexpected | adjective | when something happens that you don't think would happen | This is an unexpected visit. We thought you were coming tomorrow. |

## Reading 17: Online Education

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| 1. A | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| Online education is a kind of distance education that is offered through the internet using video, file-sharing apps, email, and other technologies. People used to take distances courses through the mail, but online education has been helped by the internet, which has made it faster and easier to study by distance. However, some people worry that online education is not as good as studying in a school because face-to-face work is an important part of learning. Supporters of online education say that teachers and students are able to use video chats and social media to talk with others and learn from each other. Today, there are many very good online courses to choose from, and most universities offer courses or whole degrees which are 100% online. |

## Reading 18: The End of Aging

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| Humans now live longer than before due to new discoveries in medicine and technology. In 1960, the average person in developed countries lived to be about 70 years old. Today, it is not unusual for some people to live beyond the age of 90. New technologies, better healthcare, and better eating are just a few things that make us live longer and make our lives better. In fact, our life is getting better so quickly that a group of scientists, called the anti-aging movement, want to make our lives far longer than most people can imagine. Others believe that the human body is like a machine, and we can change parts of it to keep it working. These people think that we should fight aging in the same way we fight cancer – as something that we can stop! |

## Reading 19: Octopus Intelligence

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| The octopus may look strange, but it is one of the smartest animals in the world. Interestingly, the octopus is the only animal without a backbone that is also very smart. Scientists say that octopuses can learn information and then use in in new ways. For example, they know how to climb inside fishing boats and hide in tanks full of crabs, which they like to eat. Some have also learned how to steal fish from traps, and others are able to play. There are well-known stories about smart octopuses, such as the one that lived in an aquarium in England. This octopus climbed out of its tank at night, climbed into another tank to eat some fish, and then climbed back into its own tank. In another story, an octopus from New Zealand escaped from its tank, went down a pipe, and found its way back to the sea. |

## Reading 20: Self-Driving Cars

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| Driving is dangerous. Every year, people all over the world die in car accidents. Some people think the answer to this problem is computer-controlled self-driving cars. People make mistakes when driving, but self-driving cars do not. They are not careless like humans, and they always follow the rules of the road. They even decide what to do thousands of times faster than even the best human driver. Self-driving cars can talk to the internet and to other cars around them in real-time, so they always know what’s going on. However, self-driving cars are not perfect and may not be able to decide what to do in an unexpected situation, like a human can. Even so, the question is no longer if self-driving cars will take over, but when. |

# ***CHAPTER 6***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 21 One World Currency**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| include | verb | to put something in a group of other things | Jane asked to be included on the guest list to the party. |
| currency | noun | something that is used as money | The euro is the official currency of Ireland. |
| value | noun | how much something is worth | My father's chair cost about $100, but its value to my family is much higher. |
| cow | noun | a big animal that we use for milk and meat | Most milk we drink comes from cows. |
| compare | verb | to say how two things are alike or different | It is important to compare prices when shopping.  |
| online | adverb | connected to the internet | I don't like to download. I prefer to watch movies online. |
| goods | noun | products or items which are bought and sold | Many goods, such as TVs and cars, are made in Korea to be sold in the US. |
| nationalism | noun | a strong belief in the greatness of your country | A feeling of nationalism can be good, but too much often leads to war. |
| European Union | proper noun | a group of European countries that are connected economically | In 2016, the UK decided to leave the European Union. |
| euro | noun | the currency/money used by many countries in Europe | I changed my dollars to euros when I went on vacation to Europe. |

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| **Reading 22 Nintendo** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| video game | noun | a game played on computers and other devices | Jack, stop playing video games all day and go play outside! |
| market | noun | an area where goods are sold and bought | When the iPod was created, the market for headphones greatly increased. |
| huge | adjective | very, very big | An ant is small, but an elephant is huge. |
| billion | number | 1,000,000,000 | The population of China is over one billion people. |
| entertainment | noun | a thing that you do for fun | Movies, concerts and games are all types of entertainment. |
| business | noun | related to selling things and making money | My parents own a business that sells beds. |
| series | noun | a group of books, shows or movies with the same characters | "Friends" was a popular television series in the 1990s. |
| cute | adjective | nice to look at | Her new puppy dog is really cute! |
| prime minister | noun | the leading politician in a country; the political leader of a country | The new prime minister will be elected next year. |
| Olympics | proper noun | a large sporting event held every 4 years in both summer and winter | My best friend's brother won a silver medal in the 2016 Olympics. |

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| **Reading 23 The Business of Sport**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| church | noun | a building that is used for Christian religious services | There are many beautiful churches in Italy. |
| Manchester | proper noun | a large city in the north-west of England | The City of Manchester has two professional soccer teams. |
| fighting | noun | the act of attacking another person | The brothers were always fighting, but in fact they loved each other. |
| busy | adjective | having many things to do and no free time | I am very busy with homework so I cannot play. |
| soccer | noun | a sport where teams must kick a ball into a goal; "football" in UK English | There are eleven players on a soccer team. |
| stadium | noun | a large open building where you can watch sports and other big events | The football team will play in their home stadium tomorrow. |
| uniform | noun | clothes that are the same for every person in a group | At my high school, boys wore blue uniforms. |
| advertise | verb | to tell people about something | These days, most companies advertise on social media. |
| connected | adjective | two or more things that have a relationship with each other | Climate change is connected with humans' use of fossil fuels |
| medal | noun | a piece of metal given to celebrate success | Usain Bolt received the gold medal at the Beijing Olympics. |

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| **Reading 24 The Tulip Bubble**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| supply | noun | the total number of things available for use or for sale | Our supply of chocolate for Halloween is running low. |
| demand | noun | how much people actually want something | The demand for fresh tuna in Japan is higher than ever. |
| reasonable | adjective | fair and sensible; not too high or low | Ten dollars is a reasonable price for lunch in this city. |
| bubble | noun | a situation where the price of goods goes up quickly, but soon crashes again | He bought his house during a bubble; now it's worth half of what he paid. |
| pop | verb | to break up quickly like a balloon or a soap bubble | The glass bottle popped when I put it in the fire. |
| drop | verb | to go down suddenly | Deserts are hot in the day, but the temperature can drop quickly at night. |
| Holland | proper noun | European country between Belgium and Germany; also 'Netherlands' | The people of Holland are known as the Dutch.  |
| tulip | noun | a flower common in Holland that blooms in spring | You know spring is coming when the tulips and daffodils start to bloom. |
| borrow | verb | to take something for a short time and give it back | I don't have a cup. Can I borrow one from you? |
| uncertainty | noun | not sure; not knowing what may happen | There is uncertainty about the future of that company. |

## Reading 21: One World Currency

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. D | 2. T | 3. T | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| Early forms of money included animals, food, and valuable stones. Like cows or food, currency has no value on its own, but it shows value. The value of one currency, such as the peso or the dollar, is always going up or down compared to other currencies. This can be difficult for business between countries and people who travel a lot, so some people have suggested that there should be one single currency. Some good points to a single world currency are: not needing to use different currencies when travelling, easier to understand prices when shopping online, and making the sale of goods between countries easier. One example of what could happen if we change to a single world currency is the time before the European Union when each country had their own currency, but then most changed to using the euro. |

## Reading 22: Nintendo

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 2. T | 3. T | 4. T | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| Video games were everywhere in the 1980s and, at this time, the video game market was huge. The largest company was Atari, which controlled most of this three-billion-dollar business. However, the video game business went through hard times in 1983, and only one company carried on while others closed. This company was Nintendo and it introduced the Nintendo Entertainment System in 1985. It changed how video games were made and played. Since this time, Nintendo has continued to be one of the most important companies in the video game business. One reason is that Nintendo keeps changing and finding out what users want. It has made some of the best-known games in the world, such as the Mario series of games, which involves a cute little man and his friends.  |

## Reading 23: The Business of Sport

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| In 1880 in the city of Manchester, members of St. Mark’s Church were worried about problems in their city. Young men were drinking too much, fighting with each other, and not working. The church wanted to keep these men busy and out of trouble, so they started a soccer club. This club became Manchester City, one of the best soccer clubs in the world. Sport is now a billion-dollar business, and many companies pay a lot of money to put their names in stadiums or on team uniforms. Money now rules all major sports, and for example, the Olympics even has businesses that pay to advertise their goods during the games. This can mean that the Olympics are connected with unhealthy foods, or that sports players are not just trying to win gold medals, but real gold too.  |

## Reading 24: Bubble Economies

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| The main reason why the price of something goes up or down is due to supply and demand. With most goods, prices stay at a reasonable level, so they are not too high or too low. However, sometimes there is a high demand for something and supply can’t catch up, which then causes prices to rise out of control. This is called a bubble and it’s dangerous because they can “pop”, which means prices can suddenly drop. One of the earliest bubbles happened in Holland in the 1630s. Demand for tulips went up quickly, so many people borrowed money to buy tulips and then sell them the next day at a higher price. The plan worked well and many people became rich, but one day no one bought any tulips, and this caused a lot of uncertainty. The prices of tulips suddenly dropped, and most people lost all of their money. These “bubbles” are also why other companies, such as technology companies, can lose their value within only a few months. |

# ***CHAPTER 7***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 25 Walking for Exercise**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| lift | verb | to raise something up | The mother lifts the baby into the high chair. |
| weight | noun | a heavy thing used for exercising | My sister trains by running with weights around her legs. |
| join | verb | to become a member of a group | I am joining a gym so I can work out there. |
| study | noun | a piece of scientific research | The study showed that cancer is connected to smoking. |
| fat | noun | an oily substance that our bodies keep to create energy later | When you eat or drink too much, your body saves the extra energy as fat. |
| percent | adverb | by or out of a total of 100; symbol: % | Only ten percent of students study every night. |
| climb | verb | to go up something | My cats climb that tree every day. |
| stairs | noun | a set of steps used to go up or down, especially in a building | The woman was tired after going up the stairs. |
| necessary | adverb | needed; something that must be done | It is necessary to get a driver's license if you want to drive a car. |
| gym | noun | a place where people exercise or play sports | My team plays volleyball in the gym. |

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| **Reading 26 Catching a Cold** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| cold | noun | an illness that makes people cough, sneeze, and have a runny nose | My brother has a bad cold, so he's not going to school today. |
| widespread | adjective | in use or can be found over a large area | There was widespread anger over the president's actions. |
| illness | noun | a sickness or disease | The teacher missed school for five days because of an illness. |
| spread | verb | to pass something from one person to the next many times | The flu spread very quickly this year. All of the students became sick. |
| cough | verb | to push air out quickly and make a sound from your throat | I need some medicine to cure my cough. |
| virus | noun | a very small organism that spreads disease | I caught a virus and had to go to the doctor.  |
| handle | noun | the part of something that you hold with your hand | This box has handles so that you can lift it more easily. |
| medicine | noun | something you take to feel healthy or to cure an illness | My mom gave me cough medicine for my cold. |
| headache | noun | a pain in the head | This noisy party is giving me a headache.  |
| runny nose | noun | when water comes out of your nose | Can you pass me a tissue? I have a runny nose. |

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| **Reading 27 Herbal Medicine** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| herb | noun | a plant that adds flavor or can be used as medicine | My sister drinks tea made from a special herb to relax. |
| disease | noun | an illness that is very serious or lasts a long time | My grandmother has a lung disease because she smokes. |
| throughout | preposition | all around an area or during a period of time | Rock music is popular throughout the world. |
| medicine | noun | something you take to feel healthy or cure an illness | My mom gave me cough medicine for my cold. |
| allowed | adjective | being permitted to do something; given permission | People are not allowed to drink alcohol until they are 18 in the UK. |
| garlic | noun | a small white plant that has a strong taste and smell | Garlic is an important ingredient in Italian, French, and many other foods. |
| ginseng | noun | a plant from North America and Asia that is good for the health | I put some ginseng in your tea to help you get better. |
| ginger | noun | a spicy root often used in cooking and medicines | My brother makes a delicious sauce using ginger and other spices. |
| blood pressure | noun | the force at which your heart is pushing blood through your body | If your blood pressure is too high, you could have a heart attack. |
| stomach | noun | the part of the body that breaks down food | My stomach makes noises when I'm hungry. |

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| **Reading 28 Generic Medicine**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| medicine | noun | something you take to feel healthy or cure an illness | My mom gave me cough medicine for my cold. |
| drug | noun | an illegal and often harmful substance people use for fun | The police caught her selling drugs in the park. |
| generic | adjective | similar to other things; not different or special | This generic medicine does the same thing as the brand-name medicine. |
| expensive | adjective | costs a lot of money | My shoes were very expensive, but my belt was cheap. |
| cost | noun | the amount of money you must pay for something | The cost of a train ticket is 75 dollars each way.  |
| disease | noun | an illness that is very serious or lasts a long time | My grandmother has a lung disease because she smokes. |
| waste | verb | to use or spend more than needed | Don’t waste your money on this item; it’s not good. |
| right away | adverb | immediately; now | Please send the email right away. It's urgent. |
| available | adjective | easy to use or get | Breakfast is only available between 6:00 and 11:00 am. |
| trust | verb | to believe that someone or something is reliable, good, or honest | I trust him to do the right thing because he is an honest person.  |

## Reading 25: Walking

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. D | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| Some people exercise by lifting weights while others join a dance class. What some people may not realize is that one of the best ways to exercise is also the simplest: walking. Studies show that walking helps people lose weight, makes their heart stronger, and makes them less likely to become ill. Walking burns fat without making your body work too hard, and it also makes your heart stronger. One study shows that walking for thirty minutes a day can make you thirty percent less likely to have heart trouble. It’s best to walk for thirty minutes a day, but some people get all the walking they need by climbing the stairs at work or at school. The main point is that it’s not necessary to join a gym or spend money to be healthy when walking is something that most people do daily and it can be fun, too. |

## Reading 26: Catching a Cold

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| The most widespread illness on earth is a cold. Some people think that we catch a cold from cold weather. However, colds spread mostly from touching, and you can also get sick by touching anything a sick person has touched, such as a phone or a door handle. However, when people cough, it is not easy to catch their cold because the virus does not live very long in the air. Winter is the time for colds because the dry air helps cold viruses live longer and it makes the inside of our noses drier, which helps the virus live. Although there is nothing to stop a cold, you can help your body get better by taking medicine for headaches, coughing, and a runny nose. Most importantly, make sure you rest so that you can fight off the virus. |

## Reading 27: Herbal Medicine

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| Herbs, also known as plants used for health and well-being, were used thousands of years ago to fight diseases and stay healthy. Today, people throughout the world still use herbs for health reasons, and many of the medicines we now use came from herbs. Herbal medicine is not made or tested by science, so in many countries doctors are not allowed to give it to sick people. However, most people around the world have tried herbal medicine before and many of the herbs are sold in supermarkets. Garlic, for example, is said to fight heart disease, while ginseng is said to be good for blood pressure. Another plant, ginger, is thought to help someone if they are having stomach trouble. Herbal medicines have been around for thousands of years, but we should also be careful when choosing what to put into our bodies. |

## Reading 28: Generic Medicine

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| Generic medicine is medicine that is made by a less well-known drug company, so it is less expensive to buy. Generic medicines are cheaper than medicines made by large drug companies because they do not include the costs of discovering the medicine. To make new medicine, drug companies must pay scientists to study a disease and to suggest a new medicine to fight it. The medicine must then be tested to make sure that it’s safe and it works, but if the tests don’t work the money is wasted. Some medicine is so expensive because the company is trying to make the money back that they spent on testing new medicine. On the other hand, generic medicine makers use medicines that have already been discovered and tested, but they are not sold right away. When generic medicine is available to buy, doctors are usually quick to tell people about it.  |

# ***CHAPTER 8***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 29 The Space Race**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| Soviet Union | proper noun | a collection of countries with its capital in Moscow that ended in 1991 | The Soviet Union included Russia and many other countries. |
| satellite | noun | an object that travels around another larger object | There are about thirty GPS satellites flying around the Earth. |
| World War II | proper noun | a fight between many countries that lasted from 1939 to 1945 | My grandfather was a soldier during World War II. |
| cold war | noun | a war without physical fighting | The United States and the Soviet Union had a cold war between 1947 and 1991. |
| president | noun | the top leader of a country or a company | Americans vote for a new president every four years. |
| the Moon | proper noun | the large rocky body that goes around the Earth | Neal Armstrong was the first person to walk on the Moon. |
| statement | noun | an official opinion or information | The police gave a statement about the situation to the press. |
| land | verb | to come down to the ground after flying | The plane landed safely on the runway. |
| leap | noun | a long jump | The girl leaped across the river. |
| mankind | noun | all humans; humanity | If we don't clean the Earth, it could be the end of mankind. |

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| **Reading 30 Moons for Living On** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| disaster | noun | when something happens that causes big damage and problems | The 2011 earthquake was the biggest disaster to hit Japan in many years. |
| dinosaur | noun | lizard-like animals that lived on Earth millions of years ago | We saw many dinosaur bones at the museum. |
| humanity | noun | all humans; mankind | All people die, but humanity continues on. |
| planet | noun | a large body in space that goes around a star | The Earth is the third planet from the Sun. |
| Venus | proper noun | the second planet from the Sun | Venus is the planet in our solar system most similar to Earth in size. |
| Jupiter | proper noun | the largest planet in our solar system, famous for its giant red spot | Jupiter is so large that more than 1,300 Earths could fit inside it. |
| Saturn | proper noun | the planet in our solar system that is famous for its beautiful rings | Saturn's rings were first seen by Galileo in 1610. |
| Titan | proper noun | The name of the largest moon of the planet Saturn | Titan is a moon, but it is actually larger than the planet Mercury. |
| oxygen | noun | a gas we breathe that humans and other animals need to live | The air we breathe contains about 20% oxygen. |
| material | noun | matter which can be used to make things | Early humans made tools from rocks, wood, and other materials that they could find. |

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| **Reading 31 Are We Aliens?** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| planet | noun | a large body in space that goes around a star | The Earth is the third planet from the Sun. |
| alien | noun | a living thing that is not from Earth | It's fun to imagine what aliens on other planets might look like. |
| professor | noun | a teacher at a college or university | My economics professor is an expert on Asian trade. |
| university | noun | a place for research and learning after high school | My sister goes to a university in London. |
| RNA | noun (acronym) | ribonucleic acid; a substance found in all living things | DNA has two strands, but RNA only has one. |
| suitable | adjective | useful for a certain purpose | Basketball shoes are not suitable for long-distance running. |
| unlike | adjective | different; not the same | This week I studied for the test. Unlike last week, this time I passed it. |
| probably | adverb | likely; having a strong chance of happening | I’ll probably go, but I’m not 100% sure yet. |
| virus | noun | a very small organism that spreads disease | I caught a virus and had to go to the doctor.  |
| lifeform | noun | a living thing | Are there any lifeforms on Mars? |

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| **Reading 32 The Big Bang**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| deeply | adverb | extremely; strongly | I am deeply in love with her. |
| religion | noun | an organized system of belief in a god or gods | There are many religions in India, for example Christianity, Islam, and Hinduism |
| bang | noun | a sudden, loud explosion | I didn't see the accident, I just heard the loud bang as the cars hit each other. |
| universe | noun | everything; all of space | It's impossible to imagine how big the universe is. |
| packed | adjective | a large number of something placed in a space too small | We were packed close together in the train. |
| tightly | adverb | without any space between two things | I tied up my shoes so tightly that it hurts. |
| matter | noun | physical things in the universe | The universe is made up of matter and energy. |
| energy | noun | a force that creates an effect on physical things | Solar energy is used to create electricity for our homes. |
| blow up | phrasal verb | explode; break up suddenly | The building was destroyed when the bomb blew up. |
| bomb | noun | something made to explode | The bank robbers used a bomb to break open the bank door. |

## Reading 29: The Space Race

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| 1. A | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union, who had worked together during the war, suddenly started fighting a “cold war.” They fought with each other through technology because both countries wanted to show that they were the most powerful in the world. The space race started in 1957 when the Soviet Union sent the satellite Sputnik 1 into space. Four years later, the Soviets sent the first person, Yuri Gagarin, into space. The United States wanted to do something bigger and better, so in 1962 President Kennedy promised that his country would put a man on the Moon by 1969. It was a brave statement, and many people did not believe it was possible. However, on July 20th, 1969, Apollo 11 safely landed on the Moon, and Neil Armstrong’s words have become well-known since then: “That’s one small step for [a] man, a giant leap for mankind.” |

## Reading 30: Moons for Living On

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| 1. B | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| We know that terrible disasters often happen on Earth, such as the disaster that killed the dinosaurs. Some people worry about disasters, so they want humanity to be able to live on other planets. If something serious happened on Earth, they want to be able to live somewhere else. The Moon and the planets Mars and Venus are nearest to the Earth, but they are not very good for human life. Scientists have discovered that some of the large moons around Jupiter and Saturn may be good places for humans to live. Saturn’s moon Titan, for example, has a lot of oxygen and is made up of rock and ice, just like Earth. It also has useful materials on it, but it is very cold. Even if we could get to some other planets, we cannot be sure we could live there.  |

## Reading 31: Are We Aliens?

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| 1. D | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| In many stories, aliens come to Earth from the planet Mars. Professor Steven Benner from Harvard University is one person who has suggested that all life on Earth, including humans, could have come from Mars. He thinks life on Earth came from RNA, an important part of life. Unlike young Mars, the young Earth was not a suitable place for RNA to grow. So, Benner suggested that maybe RNA formed on Mars and was carried to Earth on rocks. If there was life on Mars, it was probably very small and very simple, like viruses. If these small lifeforms took a ride on rocks from Mars, they could then have grown and changed on Earth, becoming all the living things around us.  |

## Reading 32: The Big Bang

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| 1. C | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F  | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| Humans have thought about the question of where we all came from very deeply for as long as we have been living. Many people think that the answer can be found in religion, meaning that the Earth and all life on it were made by a god. However, scientists believe that it all began with a bang –  the Big Bang! One scientist, Georges Lemaitre, suggested that the universe is growing bigger and bigger and that everything is moving away from everything else. He also said that at the beginning of the universe everything must have been very small and packed tightly together. All matter and energy were packed into a very small point, which then blew up like a great bomb. Another scientist, Edwin Hubble, made some important discoveries about the universe. The two men helped changed science in the 1900s, and today there is a lot of scientific information which supports the Big Bang. |

# ***CHAPTER 9***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 33 Lifelong Learning**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| saying | noun | a well-known phrase or expression | Do you know the saying, "beggars can't be choosers?" |
| degree | noun | an academic rank given by a university; for example: BA, MA, PhD, etc. | My sister has a degree in economics. |
| lifelong | adjective | all your life; from birth until death | Learning a language is a lifelong task. |
| expected | adjective | planned to happen; not a surprise | I’m expected to get a good job after I get my university degree. |
| illness | noun | a sickness or disease | The teacher missed school for five days because of an illness. |
| include | verb | to put something in a group of other things | Jane asked to be included on the guest list to the party. |
| language | noun | the words people put together to talk to each other | He is good at learning languages and can speak English, French, and Chinese. |
| training | noun | a class or course for learning something | He is taking a training program at his new job. |
| related | adjective | having a connection with | The Japanese writing system is related to the Chinese system. |
| interest | noun | the feeling of wanting to know more about something | I don't have any interest in that subject.  |

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| **Reading 34 Extreme Body Modification**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| extreme | adjective | far beyond average or normal | When I broke my leg, I was in extreme pain.  |
| modification | noun | a change, often an improvement, to something | The modifications you made to this room have made it much better. |
| cut out | verb | to remove part of something by using a knife or scissors | After we broke up, I cut out my girlfriend from all my photos. |
| cosmetic | adjective | related to beauty or the surface of something | I had cosmetic surgery on my nose to make it smaller. |
| surgery | noun | the act of cutting open the body to fix or change something inside | The man had surgery on his heart. |
| model | noun | a person, often beautiful, who shows off clothing and other items | My brother wants to be a model, but I think he's too short. |
| stand out | phrasal verb | to be noticeably different from others | Students who do their homework are the ones who stand out in teachers' minds. |
| tattoo | noun | ink pictures drawn on the skin | I want to get a tattoo of my girlfriend's name on my arm. What do you think? |
| tongue | noun | the long muscle inside your mouth | I burned my tongue when I took a sip of hot tea. |
| lizard | noun | a cold-blooded animal with scales, like a snake or a chameleon | The small lizard ran across the wall. |

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| **Reading 35 Vegetarianism**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| recent | adjective | happened not too long ago | The family went to the beach on a recent vacation. |
| figure | noun | the shape of a person's body | She had to draw the human figure for art class.  |
| vegetarian | noun | a person who doesn't eat meat | My sister is vegetarian, but she eats fish. |
| meat | noun | food that comes from the body of an animal | Hamburger is usually made of cow meat. |
| vegan | adjective | someone who doesn't eat, use, or wear any animal products | My friend is vegan. It's difficult to find a restaurant she can eat at! |
| common | adjective | usual; easily to find; not special | It is common to see kids walking to school in the morning. |
| Hindu | proper noun | People who follow Hinduism | Many Hindus travel far to wash themselves in the Ganges river. |
| percent | adverb | by or out of 100; symbol: % | Jill got 20 percent of the answers right on her math test.  |
| cancer | noun | a disease in which the body's cells become bad and can't stop growing | People who smoke increase their risk of lung cancer. |
| lifestyle | noun | a way of living | I want to change my lifestyle this year, so I'm going to drink less and exercise more. |

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| **Reading 36 How Children Learn**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| be born | verb | to come to life by birth | I was born in Geneva, and I have lived there all my life. |
| computer | noun | a machine that can keep and work with information | I use my computer at school to do research and write my papers. |
| store | verb | to keep something for later use | You can store information in the cloud or in a memory card. |
| language | noun | the words people put together to talk to each other | He is good at learning languages and can speak English, French, and Chinese. |
| enough | adjective | the correct amount; not too much, not too little | Do we have enough bread to make sandwiches? |
| pointing | noun | using a finger to show something | I usually use my first finger on my right hand when I am pointing at something. |
| recognize | verb | to see something and know what it is | My teacher didn’t recognize me after ten years. |
| college | noun | a school where students study at a high level after secondary school | After high school, I went to college for four years. |
| pay attention | phrase | to watch something closely | Pay attention to that man in the black hat. He looks suspicious. |
| machine | noun | something with moving parts that does work | Cars are machines that we use to travel from one place to another. |

## Reading 33: Lifelong Learning

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| 1. B | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| There is a well-known saying in the United States: “You are never too old to learn.” Ocie King and Gustava Burris are perfect examples of people who kept on studying long after they finished the expected number of school years. These women are known as lifelong learners, who continue to learn even after they had to take a break due to an illness or because they didn’t have enough money at one point. Lifelong learning is also known as continuing education and it includes everyone who wants to learn a new language, complete a university degree, or take a training course. Other courses are related to fun, such as art or music. Most lifelong learners take courses related to their work, but others do it for the interest and love of learning. In 2014, more than 1.5 billion Americans were taking some kind of continuing education course, and that number continues to grow every year. |

## Reading 34: Extreme Body Modification

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| 1. A | 2. T | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| Body modification means changing the look of the face or body, often by cutting out, coloring, or changing the shape of a person’s skin. Cosmetic surgery is one type of body modification, and it is used to help people look normal again. Cosmetic surgery is also for those who may want to change the shape of their nose or eyes, for instance. Some people believe that models and movie stars are the most beautiful and that people should try to look like them. However, other people believe that beauty means looking different from everyone else. These people want to stand out from others. They may get cosmetic surgery or tattoos, or they may even add holes to their skin just to look different. One person who is well known for his extreme body modification is Erik “Lizardman” Sprague. He has made himself look like a lizard by getting a full-body tattoo like green snake skin, a snake’s tongue, and pointed teeth! |

## Reading 35: Vegetarianism

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| 1. C | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| Vegetarians are people who do not eat the meat of any living thing. Recent figures show that more than 375 million people in the world are vegetarian. Some people go even further and do not eat things that come from animals, such as milk or eggs. These people practice veganism and, along with vegetarians, their choice of lifestyle has become more common in recent years. The country with the largest number of vegetarians is India. The reason for this is the Hindu religion, which follows the belief that people should try not to hurt other people and animals. Besides religion, there are other reasons why some people choose not to eat meat. Some do it for health reasons, while others do it to help protect the Earth. While there are many good things about being vegetarian, it can also be difficult at times, especially when eating out or at family gatherings. |

## Reading 36: How Children Learn

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| 1. A | 2. F | 3. F  | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| We now know that children’s minds keep changing even after they are born. A young child’s mind is like a computer, and it is always getting and storing the information it learns, such as names, colors, and words. Even though the child cannot talk yet, they are able to learn many different languages between the ages zero and four. If they hear a language enough, they will speak that language when they begin to talk. Young children also learn how to tell others what they want by pointing and using their hands. They learn how to look at pictures and recognize family members. However, as people get older, learning becomes more difficult. Watch a class of college students trying to learn a new language and then watch a class of young children doing the same thing. The young children may not seem to be paying attention, but their minds are always at work because they are learning machines. |

# ***CHAPTER 10***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 37 The Norse Creation Story**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| Norse | adjective | originating in northern Germany and Scandinavian countries | Some of the well-known Norse gods are Thor, Odin and Loki. |
| religion | noun | an organized system of belief in a god or gods | There are many religions in India such as Christianity, Islam, and Hinduism |
| space | noun | an empty area between other things | My bedroom is too small; I need more space. |
| drop | noun | a single round piece of water or other liquid | Is it raining? I think I felt a drop of rain on my nose. |
| giant | noun | a person or thing much larger than the usual size | Goliath is the name of a famous giant. He was killed by the hero David. |
| special | adjective | better or more important than other things | My mom made a special meal for my birthday. |
| cow | noun | a big animal that gives milk and meat | Most of the milk we drink comes from cows. |
| god | noun | a strong being that has special power over things | The Greeks believed that each god had power over a different part of nature. |
| skin | noun | the outside part of an animal's body, under the hair or feathers | Put this cream on your skin before you go out in the sun. |
| Vikings | proper noun | people 1000-1500 years ago who lived in parts of northern Europe | The Vikings attacked many villages along the coast. |

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| **Reading 38 Hinduism**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| follower | noun | a person who supports and admires someone or something | My brother has more than 2,000 followers on Instagram. |
| universe | noun | all of space and everything in it | Scientists believe that the universe is still expanding. |
| spiritual | adjective | believing in things beyond the natural world | My brother doesn't follow a religion, but he is very spiritual. |
| rebirth | noun | the act of being born again into another life | Hindus believe that after death there is a rebirth into a new body. |
| goal | noun | a desired result; what you want to happen when you do something | My goal in life is to find a job I enjoy and to travel a lot. |
| physical | adjective | having to do with the body and the senses | Physical things are those you can see and touch. |
| communication | noun | the act of sharing information | I took a class in communication so I can give better presentations. |
| modern | adjective | not old; new | Their house is very modern. Everything in it is controlled by a computer. |
| force | noun | a power that makes something happen | The force of the crash broke the bike into two pieces. |
| yoga | noun | an exercise that involves stretching the body into unusual positions | I joined a yoga class to help me relax and become more flexible. |

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| **Reading 39 Atheism**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| lack | noun | not enough of something | There is a lack of oxygen in space. |
| belief | noun | a feeling that something is true or real | When I was young, I had the belief that I could talk to plants. |
| explanation | noun | information about how something works | John's explanation for being late does not seem true. |
| develop | verb | to cause something to grow or become bigger or better | Babies develop inside their mother for many months. |
| non- | prefix | a prefix that is added to the beginning of words to mean "not" | Disney movies often include non-human characters. |
| earthquake | noun | a strong shaking of the ground | The buildings moved from side to side during the earthquake. |
| tsunami | noun | a large wave caused by an earthquake | After an earthquake, you should be careful of a tsunami if you live near the sea. |
| destroy | verb | to ruin something so it cannot be fixed | The fire completely destroyed the house.  |
| well-behaved | adjective | not annoying others; following the expected rules of society | Your children are so quiet and well-behaved! |
| neighbor | noun | a person who lives close to you | I accidentally kicked the ball into my neighbor's backyard.  |

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| **Reading 40 Noah’s Ark** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| ark | noun | an old-fashioned word for ‘boat’ | The animals were packed in tightly on the ark as it sailed away from the land. |
| Bible | proper noun | the holy book of the Christian religion | The Christian Bible tells about the life of Jesus. |
| Christian | adjective | related to Christianity, the religion of the followers of Jesus Christ | Christians go to church every Sunday. |
| Islamic | adjective | related to the Muslim religion and its followers | Islamic art is especially famous for its beautiful geometric patterns. |
| Jewish | adjective | related to the religion of Judaism and its followers | The most important Jewish holy book is called the Torah. |
| flood | noun | a disaster caused when an area is covered with water | After the storm, the flood lasted several days. |
| God | proper noun | in many religions, the one all-powerful being who created the world | Christians believe that God rested on the seventh day after creating the world. |
| promise | verb | when you say very seriously that you will do (or not do) something | She promised her best friend that she would keep his secret. |
| violent | adjective | using physical force to hurt or damage something | Punching and kicking are violent acts. |
| branch | noun | a piece of wood on a tree which grows from a larger piece | The branches on this tree are very strong. |

## Reading 37: Norse Creation Story

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| 1. B | 2. T | 3. F | 4. F | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| Perhaps one of the most interesting stories of how the world was made comes from the old Norse religion. The Norse people believed that before there was anything, there was only an empty space between a world of fire and a world of ice. Over time, the fire and ice reached each other, and the fire turned the ice into water. The drops from the ice fell into the empty space and became Ymir, the first of the giants. As Ymir grew, it drank the milk of a special cow, and at the same time, the cow ate the ice. The ice also became water and then became Buri, the first of the gods. Buri had a song named Borr, and Borr had a son named Odin and two others. The story continues with Ymir being killed by Odin and his two brothers and his body becoming the world: his skin made the land and his blood made the sea. Today we know the Norse people as the Vikings. |

## Reading 38: Hinduism

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| 1. C | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| Hindu, which is common in India, has over one billion followers and has been called the oldest living religion in the world. Hindus believe in many different gods, but they believe in only one “truth,” called Brahman, which brings all things in the universe together. Hindus also follow many special books, two of which are called the Vedas and the Upanishads. The Vedas are the stories about the gods, and the Upanishads are about how to reach spiritual freedom. Hindus believe in a circle of birth and rebirth. They also believe that there are four main goals to life: living a good, meaningful, physical, and spiritual life. In the 1800s, Hinduism started to change as a result of communication with the modern world. In the 1900s, many ideas and exercises (such as yoga) from Hinduism became more well known in other countries. |

## Reading 39: Atheism

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| 1. D | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F | 5. F |

#### Summary

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| Atheism is the lack of belief in a god. Atheists don’t agree with religious explanations about how the world was made. Instead, they look at things with a scientific mind to find out how life developed. So, atheism is not a belief, but a non-belief. Atheists say that when the first religions began, people did not know why things such as earthquakes or tsunamis happened, so people made up stories about gods. Now that people have a better understanding of the world, we do not need these stories. Most atheists do not want to stop religion or destroy it because they know that it makes some people feel better. However, atheists do believe that no one should be pushed toward a religion. One of their ideas is that religion does not seem to make people act better or become more well-behaved. However, they agree with some religious ideas, such as “Love your neighbor as yourself.” |

## Reading 40: Noah’s Ark

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| 1. C | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. T |

#### Summary

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| One of the best-known stories in the Bible is the one about Noah’s Ark. It is an important story in Christian, Islamic, and Jewish religions. The story tells of a great flood, which kills everyone on earth except for one family chosen by God. In the story, God is unhappy with the people he has made because they have become bad and violent. One day, God appears to the only good man, Noah, and tells him to build an ark and fill it with two of each animal (one male and one female), and he and his family will be saved from the flood. People thought Noah was crazy for building his boat on dry land, but one day it started to rain and the whole world went under water. Everyone died except for Noah and his family. Noah sent out a bird to see if it could find land, and it came back one day with a small green branch. Soon they could see dry land, and God promised Noah that he would never send a flood like that again. |