Reading for Speed and Fluency 4, 2nd ed.

Answer Key

***CHAPTER 1***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 1 Global Warming**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| concern | noun | a feeling of worry shared by people | There is some concern that the workers will lose their jobs. |
| global warming | noun | the heating of the earth by human actions | The rise in sea level is caused by global warming. |
| oil | noun | a thick black liquid used for making gasoline and other fuels | Saudi Arabia is a rich country because it has a lot of oil. |
| coal | noun | a black rock made of carbon that is burned as a fuel | Most countries are changing from coal to other forms of energy. |
| produce | verb | to make or create something | Oil and coal are dirty because they produce a lot of smoke. |
| gas | noun | an air-like substance; for example, steam is water in gas form | At room temperature, water is a liquid; at 100°C, it becomes a gas. |
| greenhouse | noun | a house made from clear glass or plastic for plants to grow in | We have a small greenhouse in our garden. We use it to grow flowers all year. |
| normally | adverb | usually | I don't normally eat cake, but today I will. |
| cool | verb | to make something become colder | The electric fan cools the room at night. |
| sea level | noun | the height of the sea relative to the land | The sea level will rise when polar ice melts. |

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| **Reading 2 Desert Plants**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| desert | noun | very dry land where there is little or no life | The Sahara is the largest desert in the world. |
| condition | noun | how something is | My car is old, but it is still in very good condition. |
| leaves | plural noun | the flat, green parts of a plant that grow on branches | In Canada, the leaves on most trees change color in the fall. |
| area | noun | the surface size of something in 2D; length x width | New York is the largest city in the world by land area. It is 8,683 km2. |
| cactus | noun | a plant that often has sharp thorns and is found in dry places | The cacti in the American south-west and northern Mexico can grow very tall. |
| store | verb | to keep something for later use | I store my tools in a wooden shed. |
| rainfall | noun | the amount of rain in a period of time | It rains often in London, but the average yearly rainfall is less than Tokyo. |
| thorn | noun | a sharp spike on a plant such as a rose or cactus | Roses are beautiful, but its thorns can hurt. |
| root | noun | the part of a plant that grows underground | Large trees often have long roots that go deep into the ground. |
| drop | verb | a small, round “piece” of water or other liquid; e.g. drops of rain | This pepper sauce is very hot--just one drop is more than enough! |

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| **Reading 3 Komodo Dragons** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| dragon | noun | a flying monster that breathes fire | Chinese dragons are long and snake-like, but in the west they always have legs. |
| breathe | verb | to bring air into your lungs and let it out | It is hard to breathe when I run.  |
| exist | verb | to be | Unicorns don't exist in the real world. |
| average | adjective | being normal or usual; not more or less than most others | That student always got average grades in school. |
| weigh | verb | to measure how heavy something is | I use a scale to weigh myself. |
| male | adjective | relating to the sex of a man | Male birds cannot lay eggs, but they often help take care of the baby birds.  |
| female | adjective | relating to the sex of a woman | The female cat is giving milk to her babies. |
| zoo | noun | a place where animals are kept for protection and to display | There are tigers and a lion at our local zoo. |
| separate | adjective | different; another | Please put the plastic in a separate garbage bag. We have to recycle it. |
| national park | noun | a beautiful, protected area of a country often used for recreation | We went camping in the national park for a week. |

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| **Reading 4 The Northern Lights** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| sight | noun | something to see; an attraction | The Grand Canyon is one of the most beautiful sights in the US. |
| northern | adjective | located in or related to the north | My girlfriend lives in northern Canada.  |
| North Pole | proper noun | the northernmost point of the earth | Many children believe that Santa Claus lives at the North Pole. |
| range | verb | to vary from one side to the other on a scale | The size of this t-shirt at the store ranges from XS to XXL |
| purple | adjective | the color you get when you mix red and blue | The purple flowers are very beautiful. |
| research | noun | a scientific study of something | Our research suggests that the dinosaurs were killed by a large comet. |
| release | verb | to let go; to allow something to come out | I opened the box and released the spider in my brother's room. |
| power lines | pluralnoun | wires that carry electricity from one place to another | The storm blew down the power lines, so now our lights don't work. |
| clean energy | noun | power made in ways that do not harm the earth; e.g.: wind, solar, waves | Solar and wind are examples of clean energy. They don’t make the air dirty. |
| extremely | adverb | to a very high amount or degree | It's extremely cold today, so don't go outside unless you really need to. |

## Reading 1: Global Warming

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

#### Summary

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|  One of the biggest concerns for the future of the earth is global warming. For hundreds of years, people have been using larger and more advanced machines to do work, and many of these machines get power from oil or coal. Oil and coal can produce large amounts of power, but they also produce a lot of smoke that have gases in them known as “greenhouse” gases. There are times during the day or year when the earth naturally cools, but now our air is getting full of greenhouse gases, and this stops the earth from cooling. Greenhouse gases in the air hold heat from the sun, which makes the earth hotter and hotter. Some of the main problems about global warming is it causes sea levels to rise, the earth’s ice turns to water, and many places near the sea will one day be covered by water. |

## Reading 2: Desert Plants

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

#### Summary

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| People think of plants in gardens, parks, or forests, but plants can also grow and live under very difficult conditions, such as in the desert. Plants, like everything on earth, need water to live, so how do desert plants get water when there is none? There are three main ways plants can live in the desert. First, some plants, such as cacti, grow without leaves, which means it does not need as much water to live. A second way that desert plants can live in difficult conditions is by growing long roots under the ground. These roots grow towards any water they can find, and once they find it they take up as much water as they can and then store it. The third way plants live in the desert is by “sleeping,” or turning themselves off, as they wait for rain to come. When rain comes, they drink up as much water as they can and come back to life. |

## Reading 3: Komodo Dragons

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

#### Summary

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| Komodo dragons only live on a few small islands in Indonesia, and they like hot, dry places. A fully grown Komodo dragon is about two or three meters long, and they usually weight up to 70 kg. These animals are meat-eaters and will eat most other animals. Although Komodo dragons can and do kill people, this is not common and only about twelve people in the world have died from Komodo attacks. An unusual thing about Komodo dragons is how they have babies. The female does not need a male to make eggs that grow into babies. This is useful for the animals, especially since the number of Komodo dragons is dropping. In order to try to save them, the Indonesian government created the Komodo National Park, which includes protected areas where the Komodo dragons live. |

## Reading 4: The Northern Lights

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

#### Summary

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| The northern lights are a colorful show of lights, which usually happen only in the far north, near the North Pole. The colors of the lights can range from red, yellow, green, blue, and purple, but green is the most common color. The northern lights happen when the earth is hit by winds from the sun. When the winds reach the air at the north or south pole, it causes the air to release light. The color of the light released is different depending on the kinds of gases that are in the air. For instance, the air that is very high above the earth has different gases in it than the air that is closer to the ground. As pretty as the northern lights can be, they can also cause problems with power and communication lines. On the other hand, the power from the winds from the sun could be useful if we could learn to control it.  |

# ***CHAPTER 2***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 5 Florence Nightingale**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| hero | noun | a person who does brave or good things | She is a hero for going into that burning house to save the baby. |
| nurse | noun | a health-care professional who takes care of sick people | My dad is a nurse in the city hospital.  |
| improve | verb | to make something better | If Dan improves his grades, he will get into a good university.  |
| soldier | noun | a person whose job is to fight, especially in a war | My great-grandfather was a soldier during World War II. |
| condition | noun | how something is | My car is old, but it is still in very good condition. |
| especially | adverb | more than usual | Dinner with my family was especially good tonight. |
| heating | noun | a system for making something warm, especially a building | In cold countries, houses must have good heating. |
| washing | noun | the activity of cleaning, especially clothes | I did all my washing today because it was a nice sunny day. |
| prize | noun | an award for good work or for winning a game | She won the science prize at her school last year. |
| medal | noun | a prize, usually worn as a pin or around the neck | When he was younger, he won many medals for running. |

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| **Reading 6 Terry Fox**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| 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. |
| raise money | verb | to collect money for a special reason, for example to give to a charity | We held an event to raise money for poor children in Nepal. |
| bone | noun | the hard white material inside the body of many animals | Chicken bones can break into sharp pieces, so don't give them to dogs. |
| patient | noun | a person who is being treated by a doctor or nurse | The doctor takes good care of all her patients. |
| beach | noun | a sandy area next to a lake or ocean | My brother likes to play in the sand at the beach. |
| speech | noun | a special talk given by a speaker to an audience | I have to give a speech to my class at my graduation.  |
| halfway | adverb | at the middle point between start and finish | Are you sure you want to go back? We're halfway there already. |
| give up | verb | to stop doing | I'm going to give up smoking this year. It's really bad for my health. |
| pass away | verb | to die (polite) | I'm so sorry to hear that your grandmother passed away. |
| yearly | adjective | once a year; annually | I went to the dentist for my yearly checkup. |

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| **Reading 7 Person of the Year** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| magazine | noun | a thin book of articles and photos, usually published once a month | I read a magazine while I waited at the doctor's office. |
| influence | verb | to cause a change indirectly | The United Nations often has a strong influence on world events. |
| doubt | noun | a feeling of being uncertain or unsure about something | I'm having doubts about what major to take in university.  |
| impact | noun | the effect something has on something else | The internet has had a huge impact on how we communicate. |
| recent | adjective | happening in the near past | The family went to the beach on a recent vacation. |
| endangered | adjective | at a serious risk of dying out | Pandas are an endangered species.  |
| protester | noun | someone who disagrees publicly, especially in an organized event | The protesters were angry but no one caused any damage. |
| soldier | noun | a person whose job is to fight, especially in a war | He was a soldier in the army for eight years. |
| publish | verb | to print something on paper or on the internet for a mass audience | The magazine published a story about problems in the fashion industry. |
| reflect | verb | to show how something is | The success of each student reflects on the quality of the school. |

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| **Reading 8 Maya Angelou**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| well-loved | adjective | respected by many people | He was a great man, kind and well-loved in the community. |
| honor | noun | respect that is given to someone, especially in public | It was an honor to be invited to the ceremony. |
| poetry | noun | a type of writing that uses words in a special, carefully chosen way | Love poetry is one of the most popular forms of creative writing |
| degree | noun | an academic rank given by a university; for example: BA, MA, PhD, etc. | She has a university degree in business management. |
| separate | verb | to live apart from ahusband or wife | Bob and Rita separated last month. How sad – they just got married last year! |
| country | noun | an area away from big cities | I'm leaving the city and going to live in the country. |
| treat | verb | to give medical help to someone | The doctor treated the patient's pain with medicine. |
| nightclub | noun | a bar where people go to dance or listen to live music | The nightclub was so loud last night. My ears are still ringing. |
| cage | noun | a box with strong bars for keeping birds or other animals | In the zoo, dangerous animals are usually kept in cages. |
| stamp | noun | a sticker which is attached to letters sent through the post office | You must put a stamp on the letter before you mail it.  |

## Reading 5: Florence Nightingale

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

#### Summary

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| Florence Nightingale, a hero from the 1800s, is known as the first modern nurse. In 1854, Nightingale was asked by the English government to help soldiers who were hurt in the war. Nightingale agreed and soon saw that the conditions in the hospitals were terrible. She worked hard to change them, but it was a very difficult job. When she first arrived at the hospitals during the war, she saw that more soldiers were dying from illness, bad food, and poor care than from being hurt in the war. So, Nightingale used her own money to buy clean clothes for the soldiers, and she even rented a house to care for them. By the end of the war, Nightingale was known as the woman who had started modern nursing. She continued working to improve healthcare for soldiers until her death in 1910. |

## Reading 6: Terry Fox

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

#### Summary

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| Terry Fox, a Canadian hero, is best known for losing his leg to cancer, yet still running across the second-largest country in the world to raise money for cancer research. Fox was only eighteen years old when doctors told him that he had a type of bone cancer in his leg. The doctors also said that they would have to cut off his leg. Fox quickly learned how to use his new leg, and he decided to do something to help other people with cancer. Fox decided to raise money for cancer research by running across the country. Fox started his run in 1980 in Newfoundland, and he ran about 42 kilometers a day. However, by the middle of his run, Fox’s body started to hurt. Sadly, he had to give up his run, and he passed away in 1981. Since his death, 360 million dollars has been raised throughout the world in the yearly Terry Fox Run. |

## Reading 7: Person of the Year

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

#### Summary

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| Every year since 1927, *Time* magazine has named its Person of the Year. This is the person who has had the biggest influence on the world in the past year. The person named each year is not always someone who has done something good. In the late 1930s, two winners were Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin, who were both responsible for the deaths of millions of people. These men might seem like strange choices, but there is no doubt that they had a big impact on the world. Few women have been named Person of the Year, and as of 2017, only four women had been chosen. It’s important to remember that *Time* is an American magazine, so their choice for Person of the Year will always come from an American point of view. Maybe this year *Time* will make an unusual choice for person of the year, but we’ll have to wait and see what happens. |

## Reading 8: Maya Angelou

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

#### Summary

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| Maya Angelou lived from 1928 to 2014, and she will always be well-known as an American writer, actor, and well-loved person. Angelou was also a leader, and she was the first black woman in the United States to receive honors for acting, writing poetry, writing movies, and for her books about her life. When Angelou was three years old her parents separated, so she went to live with her grandmother in the country. However, when she was eight, she moved to San Francisco to live with her mother. Her mother’s boyfriend treated Angelou very badly and hurt her. In the years that followed, Angelou lived with different family members, but she eventually ran away from home. She had a son when she was sixteen years old, and she worked many jobs to support him. Angelou also traveled the world, learned many languages, and wrote many books, many of which are still well-known today. |

# ***CHAPTER 3***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 9 Disputed Territories**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| disputed | adjective | argued about | The neighbors argued over a disputed piece of their back yard. |
| territory | noun | an area controlled by a certain country | The United Kingdom has territories all over the world. |
| belong | verb | when something or someone is in a place they are comfortable | I like my classmates because I feel like I belong with them.  |
| claim | verb | to say something is true, especially when others disagree | My brother claimed that the toy was his, but it was really mine. |
| island | noun | a piece of land with water all around it | Greenland is the largest island in the world. |
| ocean | noun | a large body of salt water | The Pacific is the largest of earth's oceans. |
| independent | adjective | not controlled or ruled by another person or country | Quebec is part of Canada, but it almost feels like an independent country. |
| population | noun | the number of people who live in a place | The population of the UK is 66 million people. |
| argument | noun | a disagreement about something | My sister and I had an argument about who should wash the dishes.  |
| involve | verb | to have or include someone or something as part of something else | The course involves a lot of class time and hard work.  |

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| **Reading 10 The Western World**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| strangely | adverb | in a confusing or surprising way | It's strangely quiet tonight. I can't even hear any cars. |
| Roman Empire | proper noun | a great civilization in Europe from around 27 BCE to 395 CE | The Roman Empire stretched from northern Africa to Great Britain.  |
| CE (Common Era) | abbreviation | the period of time that started about 2,000 years ago; also known as AD | This textbook was first published in 2018 CE. |
| Christian | adjective | related to Christianity, the religion of the followers of Jesus Christ | The Bible is the most important Christian book. |
| divided | verb | to be split into two or more pieces | The government is divided on this topic and they cannot agree. |
| similar | adjective | looks or feels like something else | My sister and I are very different, but we have a similar taste in music. |
| Middle East | proper noun | the collection of countries between Egypt, Turkey, and Pakistan | Countries in the Middle East include Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Egypt. |
| Far East | proper noun | the collection of countries from India to Japan | The "Far East" is so called because it is far from Europe.  |
| culture | noun | all of the beliefs, art, and music of a group of people | Mexican culture is famous for its colorful art and spicy foods. |
| westernized | adjective | to have become like the west | Clothing styles in Japan have become westernized over the past hundred years. |

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| **Reading 11 The Great Lakes** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| great | adjective | large; important | Great white sharks can grow to be 6 meters long. |
| lake | noun | a big body of water, especially fresh water, with land all around it | We drive to the lake and go fishing on Sundays. |
| freshwater | adjective | water not from the sea; for example, from lakes, rivers, and the rain | I like to swim in freshwater lakes in the mountains. |
| Native American | adjective | related to the people who first lived in America | Many Native American people were killed by Europeans. |
| area | noun | a place; a piece of land | The area around our house has lots of parks and trees. |
| upper | adjective | the top part of something; opposite of 'lower' | The upper part of my shoe is made of leather. |
| fit | verb | to be the right size for a purpose | If the shoe fits your foot, wear it! |
| role | noun | the function of something; what it does, or can be used for | Racism can play a role in violence. |
| goods | plural 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. |
| farming | noun | the activity of growing plants and animals for human use | My grandfather gave up farming when we moved to the city. |

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| **Reading 12 The Mariana Trench**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| trench | noun | a deep, narrow, long hole | I dug a trench in my garden to plant a row of flowers. |
| narrow | adjective | a space where the sides are close together; opposite of 'wide' | The river is easy to cross here because it is narrow. |
| undersea | adjective | relating to things below the surface of the sea | The area between Japan and Korea is rich in undersea life. |
| valley | noun | the low area of land between hills or mountains | It was easier to hike in the valley because the ground was flat. |
| seafloor | noun | the bottom of the ocean or sea | Crabs and shrimp live on the seafloor. |
| freezing | adjective | very cold, especially below 0°C when water becomes ice | This room is freezing! Can we turn on the heat? |
| pressure | noun | the amount of physical force pushing on something | Water pressure is the weight of all the water above pushing down. |
| submarine | noun | a ship that can travel under the sea | The submarine went down to the seafloor to search for the Titanic. |
| director | noun | the person who controls how a movie is made | Steven Spielberg is one of the top directors of the past fifty years. |
| cell | noun | the smallest working part of a living thing | Our skin, bones, and muscles are all made out of cells. |

## Reading 9: Disputed Territories

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

#### Summary

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| There are places around the world that one country believes belongs to them, but another country claims as belonging to them instead. These places are often called disputed territories, and they are usually islands or groups of islands. One such place is in the South Atlantic Ocean, and it’s a group of islands known as the Falkland Islands. These islands have their own laws and government but are protected by Great Britain. However, because the islands are only 480 kilometers from Argentina, the people of Argentina believe that they are a part of their country. Argentina believes they took control of the islands in the early 1800s, but Great Britain believes they took control of the islands in 1833. In 1982, the argument over who owns the Falkland Islands turned into war. Since then, both countries continue to claim rights to the islands.  |

## Reading 10: The Western World

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

#### Summary

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| People usually think the western world only involves countries in the west, but strangely, some “western” countries are not always to the west. People first started thinking about the east and west at the end of the Roman Empire. Soon after the first Roman Empire became Christian, it was divided into two pieces: the Western Roman Empire and the Eastern Roman Empire. This was the first time in history that “east” and “west” were separated. The Western Empire soon divided into smaller pieces which eventually became the countries that make up western Europe today. Later, when European countries started taking over other islands around the world, they brought western culture with them. This is why some countries, such as Canada and Australia, are included in the western world. It’s not because they are to the west, but because they share western ideas and culture.  |

## Reading 11: The Great Lakes

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

#### Summary

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| The Great Lakes are a group of five large freshwater lakes in North America, and they help separate Canada and the United States. Although each lake has fresh water, in many ways they are like seas. Each of the Great Lakes has a different name and all are very large, but very different in size from each other. In the past, the Great Lakes played an important role for the Native American groups that lived near them. These groups got most of their food and drinking water from the lakes, and they were used to travel around on. Even today, the Great Lakes are an important way to move goods from the Atlantic Ocean to the heart of North America. The land around the Great Lakes is also rich in farming, and many kinds of plants are grown in these areas and then carried away on boats to other places. |

## Reading 12: The Mariana Trench

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#### Summary

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| The Mariana Trench is a deep, long, narrow undersea valley along the seafloor in the western Pacific Ocean. The trench is more than 2,000 km long and about 75 km wide. The deepest place in the trench is called the “Challenger Deep” and it is nearly 11 km down from the top of the water. It is difficult to imagine how deep this is, but if you think of Mount Everest being dropped into the Challenger Deep, the top of the mountain would still be more than a kilometer underwater. The Mariana Trench is so deep that it is difficult to study, but scientists have been trying to study it for many years. Only a few people have ever been to the bottom of the trench, and those that have tried used a special submarine. Scientists have always wondered if fish and other sea life could live at all in such deep waters, but in 2011 they discovered many surprising lifeforms living down there.  |

# ***CHAPTER 4***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 13 A Hero’s Journey**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| power | noun | the ability to do something | I wish I had the power to end all wars around the world. |
| journey | noun | the act of traveling from one place to another | They went on a journey to Africa. |
| in fact | phrase | really; actually; in truth | I can see ghosts. In fact, there’s one behind you right now. |
| pattern | noun | a regular design or way of organizing something | I like the pattern of circles and squares on that wallpaper. |
| basic | adjective | being the most important part of something | Nouns and verbs are the most basic words in any language. |
| train | verb | to practice how to do something | I've been training how to use a sword in my martial arts class. |
| successful | adjective | having reached a goal | It was a successful meeting because we agreed on what to do. |
| suggest | verb | to give advice | I suggest you do your homework before you play. |
| partly | adverb | some, but not all | Sorry, I have only partly done my assignment. |
| character | noun | a person in a story, movie, etc. | With so many characters in this book, it’s hard to understand the story. |

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| **Reading 14 Origami**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| origami | noun | the traditional Japanese art of making shapes by folding paper | Many Japanese children can make animal shapes from origami. |
| fold | verb | to bend something on top of itself | I folded my clothes and put them in the closet. |
| pattern | noun | a regular design or way of organizing something | I like the pattern of circles and squares on that wallpaper. |
| instructions | noun | directions; a point by point explanation of how to do something | The computer was difficult to set up until I read the instructions. |
| corner | noun | the place where two lines meet | A square has four sides and four corners. |
| directions | noun | instructions; a point by point explanation of how to do something | I'm not sure what to do next. Can you give me some directions? |
| triangle | noun | a shape made by three straight lines that meet each other | Drawing a triangle with three equal sides is difficult. |
| reflect | verb | to show how something is | The success of each student reflects on the quality of the school. |
| calm | verb | to become peaceful and relaxed | The mother told a story to calm her children. |
| step | noun | an action that is part of a series of actions; especially how to do something | The first step when writing a paper is to think of a topic. |

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| **Reading 15 Totem Poles**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| totem pole | noun | a carved and painted tree, especially in some Native American cultures | When I visited Vancouver, I saw totem poles made by the Coast Salish people. |
| common | adjective | done by many people; easily available; not special | It is common to see kids walking to school in the morning. |
| explain | verb | to give details and make something clear | My older brother explains my math homework when I don't understand it. |
| nature | noun | the physical world, including all living things and the land and the seas | She really loves nature and spends a lot of time hiking outdoors.  |
| event | noun | something that happens that usually involves many people | Weddings are big events in most people's lives.  |
| refer | verb | to mention or to mean something | A fish symbol on a car in the US refers to the driver being a Christian. |
| similar | adjective | to be like something, but not exactly the same | My sister looks similar to me, but we dress in very different styles. |
| therefore | adverb | for that reason | It was raining. Therefore, we couldn’t go to the beach. |
| modern | adjective | not old; new | Their house is very modern. Everything in it is controlled by a computer. |
| quality | noun | a characteristic of something | The toy is poor quality because it broke quickly. |

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| **Reading 16 Realism in Art**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| style | noun | a way or manner in which something is done | The writing style in essays is different to the style of novels. |
| popular | adjective | liked by many people | Movies about superheroes are very popular these days. |
| Realism | proper noun | a form of art which shows things as they are in real life | Realism became popular in France in the 1850's. |
| Realist | proper noun | an artist who paints in the style of Realism | Gustave Coubert was a famous Realist artist. |
| treat | verb | to act a certain way towards someone or something | My mother always treats guests to our house very well. |
| describe | verb | to tell someone how something looks, smells, or sounds | He can’t see, so we described the picture to him. |
| event | noun | something that happens that usually involves many people | The end of the cold war was an important event in world history. |
| ugly | adjective | not attractive; the opposite of beautiful | At first, many French people thought that the Eiffel Tower was quite ugly. |
| social | adjective | relating to connections between groups of people | Facebook is an example of social media. |
| soup | noun | a liquid food, usually containing a variety of vegetables and meats | My mom makes me chicken noodle soup when I am sick. |

## Reading 13: The Hero’s Journey

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

#### Summary

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| The story of a young man who one day learns he has a special power and goes on a journey to save the world is a story that shows up in many books and movies. These stories and many more all follow the same basic pattern. The idea that there is one story pattern comes from Joseph Campbell, who said that many stories are really just the same story over and over again. The story usually starts when the hero finds out about his special power. Then the hero, usually a young man, trains to use his power with a smart old teacher. The teacher often dies before the story ends, so the hero is helped by other characters. We can see that there is a well-known pattern in many stories, but one way to test the idea of it being the same story is to change characters between stories. When done, most people would agree that the basic story does not change at all, which suggests that Campbell’s idea is at least partly right. |

## Reading 14: Origami

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

#### Summary

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| The Japanese art of folding paper is called origami. To do this, the artist starts with a square piece of paper, which is usually two colors. Some origami paper has patterns on it. Once you choose your paper, you can find many instructions for folding the paper into different things, such as flowers or animals. Origami is more than just folding paper though, and it is known to reflect an important part of Japanese life. Origami is also good for your mind because it is a quiet activity that can make you feel calm. When people think hard about creating something, they often forget about their problems. Origami is also good for teaching children because it has many steps. Children must follow the steps exactly, so it teaches them to follow instructions. Origami also helps children to learn to work carefully, and it even teaches them about shapes. |

## Reading 15: Totem Poles

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

#### Summary

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| Today we usually use the written word to pass stories on, but it used to be more common to simply tell stories to each other. Stories were remembered because parents told them to their children, and their children in turn told their own children. This is how Native Americans used to pass on their stories, and they used art to help their people remember the stories. Some Native American groups made totem poles, which are made by cutting shapes into the thickest part of a tree. They are painted with different colors and shapes, which become the characters in these stories. The stories explain things in nature, or they are true stories or important events. Families might also have their own totem pole that tells their story. Also, the place of a shape on the pole does not show how important an animal or a person is. Artistically speaking, the lower shapes are more important because people can see them better.  |

## Reading 16: Realism in Art

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

#### Summary

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| One style of art that has come back again and again over hundreds of years is known as Realism. This form of art tries to show people, animals, and things just as they are in real life. In the middle of the 1800s, Realism became the most popular style of art. A Realist painting will look almost like a photograph and it will describe real people and events as they might happen every day. Realism looks for beauty in common, everyday things. For example, a painting might show poor people working in a field. Realism started to become popular in France around 1850, and one group of Realist painters during this time became well known for painting nature and country life. Like other styles of art, Realism began to become less popular as new artists came up with different ideas. However, Realism did not go away, and today it is still a popular style of art in painting and even in film.  |

# ***CHAPTER 5***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 17 Communication Problems** |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| communicate | verb | to give information to others | Birds communicate with each other by singing. |
| translation | noun | one language when changed into a different language | The English in that book is a translation; the original is in Spanish. |
| service | noun | the action of doing work for someone | The waiters in this restaurant provide very good service. |
| mistake | noun | something you do that is wrong | I only made one mistake on the test, so my score is 99%. |
| couple | noun | two people who are married or in a romantic relationship | The couple who live next door have been married for 15 years. |
| sadly | adverb | in an unhappy way | "My boyfriend broke up with me," said Scott sadly. |
| fight | verb | to use physical force against someone else | The judo masters will fight each other tomorrow. |
| behave | verb | to act in a certain way | My children behave well when we go to a nice restaurant. |
| boyfriend | noun | a boy or a man who is someone’s romantic partner | My boyfriend gave me some delicious chocolates on Valentine’s Day. |
| salt | noun | a white seasoning that people put on their food | These carrots need a little more salt. |

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| **Reading 18 Electric Scooters**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| scooter | noun | a two-wheeled vehicle with no pedals | A scooter is easier to drive than a motorcycle but it can't go as fast. |
| pollution | noun | dirty air or water caused by smoke, cars, and other things | The sky is gray because there is a lot of pollution in the city. |
| smoke | noun | the thick, dark gas that is released from burning things | Wood-burning ovens produce a lot of smoke. |
| global warming | noun | the heating up of the earth from year to year | Scientists think that typhoons will get stronger because of global warming. |
| major | noun | important; the main part of something | Smoking is a major cause of heart disease. |
| electric | adjective | something that uses electricity as a power source | There are more and more electric cars on the road recently. |
| battery | noun | a thing that holds energy | My phone doesn't work. The battery is dead. |
| wheel | noun | a round object that rolls under a vehicle for it to move | Usually, cars have four wheels and motorcycles have two. |
| flat | adjective | to be level and not bumpy | I like riding my bicycle here because there are no hills – it is completely flat. |
| handle | noun | the part of something that you hold with your hand | This box has handles so that you can lift it more easily. |

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| **Reading 19 3D Printing**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| 3D (three-dimensional) | adjective | having height, width, and depth | The 3D effect in this movie is great. It looks like you can reach in and touch the actors. |
| printing | noun | the act of creating an image on paper or other material | My uncle is good at printing; he has a business printing posters and t-shirts. |
| create | verb | to make something new | Thomas Edison created a new way to record and play back sounds. |
| unexpected | adjective | surprising; something that is not expected | If you don’t plan, unexpected things can happen. |
| exciting | adjective | causing people to feel interested or enthusiastic | The new roller coaster at the theme park is very exciting. |
| affect | verb | to cause a change or a reaction | This drug affects people in different ways. It relaxes some people and excites others. |
| model | noun | something that is used to represent another, often larger, thing | This small model shows what the building will look like when it's finished.  |
| object | noun | a thing or an item | There are three objects on the table: a book, a key, and a glass of water. |
| dot | noun | a small round point | If you look closely, that picture is made up of thousands of tiny dots. |
| plastic | noun | a light, strong material that can be made into different shapes | Many children's toys are made of plastic. |

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| **Reading 20 The Eye**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| amazing | adjective | hard to believe; causing surprise, usually in a good way | The actor gave an amazing performance in the movie. |
| range | noun | a set of things that share a general characteristic | This car company offers a range of models, from small cars to trucks. |
| camera | noun | a machine that takes photographs | Bob can take nice pictures on his camera. |
| lens | noun | the part of the eye that focuses light on the retina | When you squint your eye, you can change the shape of the lens a little bit. |
| retina | noun | the part of the eye that receives light and sends signals to the brain | If you look directly at the sun, you can burn your retina and go blind. |
| cell | noun | the smallest working part of a living thing | Our skin, bones, and muscles are all made out of cells. |
| brain | noun | the body part in the head that controls the body and thinking | Most animals think with their brain, but my brother thinks with his stomach. |
| process | verb | to use and change something to make it different or more useful | Computers can process huge amounts of information in a few seconds. |
| microsecond | noun | one millionth (1/1,000,000) of a second | It only takes a few microseconds for sound to travel across a room. |
| avoid | verb | to stop from doing something | I avoid eating spicy food when I'm traveling. |

## Reading 17: Communication Problems

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

#### Summary

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| It is now easier than ever to communicate with people in another language. Some companies, such as Google and Apple, offer translation services that can be used on phones and computers. However, people should be careful when using these services because computers often make mistakes. Poor computer translations can happen for different reasons. For instance, some words have different meanings in different countries. It’s important to remember that not all problems have to do with language or technology. Communication problems can also happen because we do not understand how people behave in another country. This is something that a computer may never be able to help us with. |

## Reading 18: Electric Scooters

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

#### Summary

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| Air pollution is a serious problem that we face today. One way to cut back on air pollution is for people to drive less, but in order to do this we need to find other ways to get around. In recent years, electric scooters have become popular because they are small, easy to use, and can travel quite far on one battery charge. Electric scooters cause less pollution than cars, but they cannot take the place of cars completely. Most people need cars to drive long distances, and you cannot drive an electric scooter very far because they go too slow. If enough people start to use electric scooters for short trips, they could become more popular for short-distance trips, which would make a big different in air pollution. |

## Reading 19: 3D Printing

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

#### Summary

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| One of the most exciting technologies today is 3D printing. 3D printing starts with a computer that creates a 3D model of an object. Then, the 3D printer makes the object piece by piece. The 3D printer creates objects by building up dots of a material, such as plastic. Today, most objects that are made using 3D printers are models of products that will be made for real one day. However, in the future, it may be possible for people to print just about anything. Most 3D printers are small and use one kind of material, but in the future, they will be able to mix different materials to make thing such as cars and even living material. |

## Reading 20: The Eye

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

#### Summary

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| The human eye is an amazing part of the body that allows us to see things near, far away, and a range of colors in bright or low light. The eye has a lens which can change size and lets us see well at different distances. Inside the eye, towards the back, is the retina. The retina has groups of cells that help us to see at night and in different colors. We see things when light passes through the front of the eye and hits the cells in the retina. The brain then receives electrical messages, or information about what we are seeing, which it processes. As we get older, our eyes get worse and it becomes difficult to see things which are near or far away. Luckily, we have technology to help us, and the most common way to fix eye problems is to wear glasses. The best way to avoid eye problems is to keep our eyes healthy by eating good foods and by taking care of them when we are in the sun, playing sports, or working.  |

# ***CHAPTER 6***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 21 Saving Money**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| save | verb | to keep something for later use | I save ten dollars every week by walking instead of taking the bus. |
| balance | verb | to make two or more things equal in value or importance | We can stay healthy by balancing how much we eat with how much we exercise. |
| consider | verb | to think about the different sides of an issue | After considering what to buy with my bonus, I got a new TV. |
| second-hand | adjective | not new; previously used | I prefer to buy second-hand books because they are cheaper. |
| cheap | adjective | having a low cost; not expensive | I buy cheap umbrellas because I'm always losing them. |
| library | noun | a building or a room where there are books for reading or borrowing | The library at my school has hundreds of English books. |
| probably | adverb | likely; having a strong chance of happening | After work I will probably go to the gym as usual.  |
| stick to | verb | to continue doing something | There's no need to change. Let's just stick to the original plan. |
| finally | adverb | at the end; in the last place | I failed my driving test three times before finally passing it on the fourth attempt. |
| plan ahead | verb | to make plans for the future | If you plan ahead, small problems will not surprise you. |

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| **Reading 22 Free Markets**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| trade | noun | the act of buying, selling or giving something to get something else | Sally made a trade with John because she didn't like her lunch. |
| economy | noun | the use of money and property in a region or country | The Chinese economy has been growing quickly since the 1980's. |
| goods | plural 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. |
| consumer | noun | a person who buys goods and services | Some consumers prefer to pay more if the product is eco-friendly. |
| several | determiner | not too many, but more than two | The test wasn’t so difficult. Several students got 100% on it. |
| charge | verb | to ask for money in return for a service or activity | The bartender charged me $10 for one drink! |
| treat | verb | to act a certain way towards someone or something | My mother always treats guests to our house very well. |
| vacation | noun | a time when there is no school or work | In the summer we have a long vacation from school. |
| finally | adverb | in the end | I was working all night to finish my essay. I finally finished it at 4:30. |
| environment | noun | the natural world, including the land, water, air, plants, and animals | The earth's environment is affected by climate change.  |

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| **Reading 23 Guaranteed Minimum Income**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| guaranteed | adjective | something that will definitely happen; can be counted on | You are guaranteed to get a ticket if you speed down this street! |
| minimum | adjective | the least amount that is still enough | We need a minimum of five people for the special group rate. |
| income | noun | money that someone gets from work or investments | The average income of workers in Sweden is about US$26,000 a year. |
| regular | adjective | happening again and again over a repeating length of time | It's important to take regular breaks when studying. |
| interest | noun | the feeling of wanting to know more about something | My interest in sports is decreasing as I get older. |
| basic | adjective | the first, simplest, most important part | The basic thing you need to do in soccer is kick the ball into the other team's net. |
| yearly | adjective | annual; happens every year | My brother gets a yearly bonus from his company, but I don't. |
| community | noun | a group of people who live together or share similar ideas | People from many different cultures live in our community. |
| benefit | noun | a good effect or result | One benefit of being small is that you can buy kids' clothing and save money. |
| mixed results | noun phrase | when something leads to both good and bad conclusions | I got mixed results in my test scores. English was great, but math was not so good. |

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| **Reading 24 Copyright and Trademarks**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| trademark | noun | a legally protected symbol or word that represents a company  | You can't use a trademarked name to sell your own product. |
| steal | verb | to take something without asking or buying it | The man was caught stealing bread from the supermarket. |
| whether… or | phrase | creates a choice between two or more things | I don't know whether to go to the party this weekend or not.  |
| copy | verb | to say or do something that looks like something else | I have to copy the homework from the board. |
| McDonald’s | proper noun | a popular fast food restaurant that sells hamburgers | McDonald’s is the largest restaurant chain in the world. |
| similar | adjective | looks or feels like something else | My sister and I are very different, but we have a similar taste in music. |
| argue | verb | to present one side of a topic | My father argues that I'm not old enough to drive, but I disagree. |
| limit | noun | the largest amount that is allowed of something | The boss gave us a time limit of three days to finish the project. |
| especially | adverb | an example in particular | I loved Europe, especially Spain and Portugal. |
| fair | adjective | equal and just | It's not fair that I have to work while my sister can stay home and watch TV. |

## Reading 21: Saving Money

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

#### Summary

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| Saving money can be difficult, especially as there are many things in our life which we need to pay for: food, housing, clothing, etc. There are also things which we don’t need, but we enjoy having: cars, music, etc. However, there are ways to balance our needs and wants to save money. First, consider buying second hand. Often second-hand things are as good as new, but they are much cheaper. Second, visit the library instead of buying books or movies. Third, when you go shopping, avoid expensive products or products with well-known names that usually cost more than other products that are just as good. Fourth, always make a shopping list and stick to it so that it will be easier to avoid buying things you don’t need. Finally, plan some free activities to enjoy during your free time. |

## Reading 22: Free Markets

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

#### Summary

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| A free market is a system in which the government does not try to control business or trade. Many countries say that they have a free market, but in fact there is always some government control. Governments feel that some control is needed for several reasons. One reason is to make things the same for all. For instance, if one company grows too big, it can stop other companies from becoming successful. Another problem with free markets is workers’ rights. Government control means that workers won’t be treated badly by business owners. Finally, a completely free market can be bad for consumers and for the environment because without government control, companies would try to save money by using low-quality or dangerous materials in their products. |

## Reading 23: Guaranteed Basic Income

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

#### Summary

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| Interest in the idea that every person should receive a regular, guaranteed amount of money from the government has been growing. The basic idea is the same: to give everyone enough money to pay for their basic needs, such as food, housing, and clothing. Throughout history, there have been may leaders who believed that all people should receive money from the government to help them live. These days, several countries offer some form of guaranteed minimum income. However, the idea is not supported by everyone, and it has both benefits and problems. The biggest benefit is that it helps poor people have a better life. On the other hand, a guaranteed minimum income costs money, which can mean higher taxes for everyone in the country.  |

## Reading 24: Copyright and Trademark

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

#### Summary

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| People want to make sure no one steals something they create, whether it’s a real object or information. The person or group that creates something, is the only one who has the right to make a copy of that thing. Anyone else must ask them if they can use it and may have to pay for using it. We call this “copyright,” which means “the right to copy.” Like copyright, a trademark is used by a company to protect its business. A trademark may include signs, sounds, words, names, pictures, and even colors that a company uses to sell its product. It is important to protect copyright and trademarks, but some people argue that there should be limits. Many great works of writing, music, and art would not have been possible under today’s copyright laws. For example, many of Shakespeare’s story ideas come from older stories, and Disney is known for taking older stories and remaking them into movies.  |

# ***CHAPTER 7***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 25 Weightlifting**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| muscles | plural noun | the meaty parts of your body that pull and push to make you move | He is lifting weights to build bigger muscles. |
| gym | noun | a place where people exercise or play sports | I like playing volleyball in the gym, not at the beach. |
| weight | noun | how heavy something is | Can you help me move this table? It's too much weight for one person. |
| weightlifting | noun | the activity of liftingheavy weights | If you want to get stronger and more muscles, why don't you try weightlifting? |
| require | verb | to need  | Animals require food and water to live. |
| breathe | verb | to bring air into your lungs and let it out | It is hard to breathe when I run.  |
| breath | noun | the air that goes in or out of your lungs | It was so cold in Siberia that she could see her breath. |
| 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. |
| pass out | phrasal verb | to faint; to fall asleep suddenly | My brother can never be a doctor. He passes out when he sees blood. |
| release | verb | to let go of something | My son caught a butterfly, but I made him release it. |

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| **Reading 26 Medical Trials**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| medical | adjective | relating to the treatment of diseases and injuries | We are trying to raise money to pay her medical bills.  |
| medicine | noun | something you take to feel healthy or cure an illness | I take cough medicine when I have a cold. |
| trial | noun | a test to find out if something works | Before I chose my university, I attended a trial class. |
| develop | verb | to cause something to grow or become bigger or better | Regular exercise will help to develop your muscles.  |
| certain | adjective | referring to one thing and not to other things | I am in love with a certain girl in this class, but I'm not telling you who. |
| damage | verb | to cause harm to something | Her car was badly damaged in the accident.  |
| side effect | noun | an unplanned effect of taking medicine | The medicine works well, but it has a side effect of making me sleepy. |
| illness | noun | a sickness or disease | The teacher missed school for five days because of an illness. |
| actual | adjective | something that is real; that in fact exists | I rode an actual horse when I went to the farm! |
| 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 27 Fighting the Flu**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| flu | noun | a common human illness; influenza | I spent a week resting in bed with the flu but now I feel better. |
| throat | noun | the part of your neck that helps you swallow food and breathe | I drink tea when I have a sore throat. |
| ache | noun | a pain that is not sharp but continues for a long time | I have a lot of aches all over when I have the flu. |
| vaccine | noun | a medicine, usually injected, to prevent a particular illness | Scientists are trying to develop a cancer vaccine. |
| organization | noun | a group of people acting together for some purpose | The medical organization helps people during emergencies.  |
| researcher | noun | someone whose job is to study a topic in detail | The researcher discovered that the medicine doesn't work. |
| shot | noun | an injection, especially given by a doctor | My dog had to go to the clinic to get his shots. |
| treat | verb | to give medical help to someone | The best way to treat a flu is to drink lots of water and to rest in bed. |
| basically | adverb | at a simple level; simply | Prison was hard. I basically did the same thing every day for two years. |
| avoid | verb | to keep away from something | I always avoid strangers when I am alone. |

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| **Reading 28 Penicillin**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| penicillin | noun | an antibiotic made from mold | The development of penicillin helped save many lives. |
| theory | noun | an idea which tries to explain something about the world | I have read her theory about the end of the dinosaurs. |
| germs | pluralnoun | very small organisms that carry disease and make you sick | Doctors always wash their hands to stop germs from spreading. |
| mold | noun | a blue/green plant-like growth on old food and other garbage | Don't eat that bread – can't you see it's green with mold? |
| luckily | adverb | fortunately; done with luck | I forgot my wallet at home. Luckily, I had some money in my pocket. |
| World War II | proper noun | a fight between many countries that lasted from 1939 to 1945 | World War II ended in 1945 when the US developed the atomic bomb. |
| soldiers | pluralnoun | people whose job is to fight, especially in a war | He was a soldier in the army for eight years. |
| available | adjective | easy to use or get | That dress is not available in my size. |
| finally | adverb | at the end; in the last place | My flight was delayed, but I finally arrived at the hotel late at night. |
| Nobel Prize | proper noun | the top award for work in literature, peace, medicine, and various sciences | Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1922. |

## Reading 25: Weightlifting

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

#### Summary

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| It may seem like a simple activity, but weightlifting requires some training if you want to have good results and not hurt yourself. One common mistake is trying to lift too much weight. When someone does this, they often do not only use their muscles to lift the weight. They can also hurt themselves if the weights fall out of their hands because they are too heavy. Another mistake people make while weightlifting is not breathing correctly. Many people hold their breath when they lift weights, but this can make our blood pressure go up and cause us to pass out. The correct way to breath when lifting weights is to breathe out when lifting and to breath in when releasing the weight. The last mistake people make is that they never rest. Muscles need rest to grow, so it’s best to wait two or three days between each weightlifting practice at the gym. |

## Reading 26: Medical Trials

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

#### Summary

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| There is a big market for medicine, but a company cannot just make a new kind of medicine and then sell it. The company must follow certain steps and then get an agreement from the government to sell it. Also, the company must make sure that the new medicine is safe. Some companies test new medicines on animals to see if the medicine has any bad side effects. If there aren’t any side effects, the next step is human tests. The company cannot sell the medicine in stores until they know that it is safe for humans. If the test groups of people do not show any bad side effects, the company can usually get an agreement to sell the medicine. However, the company must show that the medicine is not only safe, but that it also works.  |

## Reading 27: Fighting the Flu

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

#### Summary

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| Most people get the flu about once a year, usually during the winter. There is a vaccine that can lower the risk of getting the flu. Vaccines are a kind of medicine that stops certain illnesses from the beginning. We might take a vaccine once in our lives, or like the flu vaccine, we might take it every year because the flu changes from year to year. There are two forms of the flu vaccine: one is a shot of the “dead” flu and it cannot be passed to other people or get stronger; the other one is “living,” but it has been treated to make it easier for the body to fight it. Although vaccines might help you avoid getting the flu, once you have it, you can take different medicines to make you feel better, but they will not actually fight or kill the flu itself. |

## Reading 28: Penicillin

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

#### Summary

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| In the 1800s, scientists accepted a theory that said that many illnesses were caused by germs. The next step for scientists was to find some way of killing these germs or stopping them from making people sick. Alexander Fleming, born in 1881, became a doctor and a scientist. He spent his days studying germs and ways to stop them from growing. In 1928, Fleming noticed that mold had started growing on one of his groups of germs. He studied the mold carefully and soon realized that the mold was producing something called “penicillin,” which killed many kinds of germs. Fleming did not think penicillin could stay in the human body long enough to kill germs, but in 1939, Howard Florey began to study ways to deal with this problem. It took another scientist, Dorothy Hodgkin, to study all of the parts of penicillin to help others find new ways to produce it in large amounts. Since then, many new kinds of penicillin have been made and millions of lives have been saved by it.  |

# ***CHAPTER 8***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 29 The Voyager Project**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| voyager | noun | a person or thing that travels often, or over long distances | The first sea voyagers were brave to go so far from home. |
| spaceship | noun | a vehicle for going outside the Earth. | The Apollo 11 spaceship travelled to the Moon and back. |
| planet | noun | a large round body in space that goes around a star | The Earth is the third planet from the Sun. |
| up close | phrase | very near to | If you get up close to the painting, you can see the brush marks. |
| NASA | proper noun | the United States’ spacedepartment | Many American children dream of becoming a NASA astronaut. |
| original | adjective | the first in a series of things | In the original Superman comic books, Superman could not fly. |
| spot | noun | a small round mark, larger than a dot | Minnie Mouse usually wears a red dress with white spots. |
| storm | noun | a bad weather event, usually with strong winds and rain | There was no school today because of the heavy storm. |
| billion | number | 1,000,000,000 | The world's population will be over 9 billion by the year 2050. |
| service | noun | work done to help people | Firefighters do an important service to keep us all safe. |

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| **Reading 30 Europa**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| Europa | proper noun | the fourth-largest moon of Jupiter | Europa was discovered by Galileo Galilei in 1610. |
| salt water | noun | water that is found in the sea, not in rivers and lakes | Generally, oceans on Earth are filled with salt water, and lakes are filled with fresh water. |
| extremely | adverb | to a very high amount or degree | It's going to be extremely hot today. Make sure you wear a hat. |
| force | noun | a power that makes something happen | The force of the crash broke the bike into two pieces. |
| heat | noun | energy that makes things warm | A fire produces both heat and light. |
| warmth | noun | the quality of being warm | I can feel the warmth of the sun when I sit by the window. |
| sign | noun | an action or event that suggests how something is | When the days start getting shorter, it's a sign that winter is coming. |
| call off | verb | to cancel an activity | The game was called off because of the stormy weather. |
| sample | noun | a small amount of something, used for testing it | The doctor took a blood sample from the sick man. |
| underneath | adverb | below; on the bottom part | It's very cold, so he's wearing long underwear underneath his pants. |

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| **Reading 31 Living on Mars**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| likely | adverb | will probably happen | The weather forecast said that it is likely to snow tomorrow. |
| visit | verb | to go to a place where you don't live | We visited New York to see the museums. |
| research | noun | a scientific study of something | Our research is on how animals survive in the desert. |
| greatly | adverb | to a large amount | More police on the streets will greatly reduce crime in the area. |
| neighboring | verb | existing near or next to something | There is a supermarket neighboring my apartment. |
| energy | noun | power, for example: electricity, gas, solar | Big cities require a lot of energy. |
| a great deal of | phrase | a lot of | The man had a great deal of respect for his grandfather. |
| evidence | noun | information that gives support for an idea | There is evidence that the first humans came out of Africa. |
| despite | preposition | without being affected by | Despite my warning, Lily touched the hot stove and burned her hand. |
| radiation | noun | high-energy waves that are dangerous to living things | One of the problems with nuclear reactors is that they can leak radiation. |

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| **Reading 32 Fermi’s Question**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| refer | verb | to indicate or point to something | If you refer to the chart, you'll see that sales have increased by 10% this year. |
| exist | verb | to be | Unicorns don't exist in the real world. |
| trillion | number | 1,000,000,000,000 | There are many trillions of stars in the universe. |
| smart | adjective | able to think quickly and make good decisions; intelligent | The smart student works hard in school. |
| aliens | plural noun | living things from another planet | The alien stepped out of the spaceship. |
| communicate | verb | to give information to others | Dogs communicate with each other by barking. |
| evidence | noun | information that gives support for an idea | The evidence suggests that he committed the crime. |
| believable | adjective | can be trusted to be true | The story of Cinderella is not very believable if you think about it. |
| 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. |
| development | noun | the process of growing and becoming better | My development as an adult started in high school. |

## Reading 29: The Voyager Project

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

#### Summary

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| Scientists build spaceships in order to get information from planets that are far away from earth. Some of these spaceships do not carry people, but they travel into space to take photographs of planets in order to study them. The best-known spaceship that has done this is called Voyager 1. In the 1970s, NASA built two spaceships called Voyager 1 and Voyager 2, and their original jobs were to get information about Jupiter and Saturn. Voyager 1 reached Jupiter in 1979 and was able to get close enough to take clear photographs of its rings and moons. Voyager 1 also went to Saturn and collected important information about Saturn’s rings. Meanwhile, Voyager 2 was collecting information about Uranus and Neptune.  |

## Reading 30: Europa

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

#### Summary

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| Some scientists think that Earth is not the only planet with life, so they are looking for life on other planets. Europa is one place that scientists are very interested in. Europa is one of Jupiter’s largest moons and it is covered with ice. However, it is believed that under the ice there may be a sea of salt water, and if so, the sea could support life. NASA is planning on sending a spaceship to go around Europa so that it can get as much information as possible about it. Another idea is to send a spaceship that would hit Europa and take samples of the ice and other things that are broken off the moon when it gets hit.  |

## Reading 31: Living on Mars

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

#### Summary

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| Thanks to the work of machines that have been placed on and around Mars, research on the planet has greatly increased in recent years. Machines have been successfully studying Mars since the 1990s, and since then, a great deal of information has been discovered. NASA scientists now say that the round rocks on Mars are evidence that water once existed on the planet. Like the round rocks on earth, these must have been created when water moved over them, creating round shapes. Scientists also agree that there is ice under the ground on Mars and maybe even some water. Despite all this information, there are still many challenges to meet if humans are to live there.  |

## Reading 32: Fermi’s Question

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

#### Summary

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| Enrico Fermi is a scientist who once asked a simple but difficult question: Where is everyone? Fermi said that life on Earth exists everywhere and we know there are trillions of stars. Surely, a few million of them have life and are smart enough to travel through space.  So where, Fermi asked, are all the aliens? Some people think aliens have visited Earth, but there is no evidence of this. Over the years, scientists have suggested many different answers to Fermi’s question, and some have argued that perhaps life is not as common as we think. Some say that life may only be on Earth and nowhere else, others have said that smart life is not common, and still others have said that highly advanced human development only started a few hundred years ago.  |

# ***CHAPTER 9***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 33 Language Families**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| Latin | proper noun | the language of ancient Rome | Many words in the English language come from Latin. |
| Roman | adjective | coming from the city of Rome in Italy | Roman art was beautiful, and is still famous to this day. |
| Indo-European | adjective | an old language which was spoken from Europe to India | There are many languages in the Indo-European language family. |
| related | adjective | having a connection | Cooking and baking are both related to food. |
| Great Britain | proper noun | the largest island of the United Kingdom; often used for the whole of the UK | If you were born in England, Scotland or Wales, you come from Great Britain. |
| Sanskrit | proper noun | an old language in India, used for religious books | I learned to write Sanskrit when I was in India. |
| wolf | noun | a wild animal similar to a dog | All dogs are descended from wolves. |
| tiger | noun | a large cat-like animal with stripes | I saw a tiger at the zoo. |
| guess | verb | to predict or make a conclusion without enough information | Can you guess how many people will come to the party tonight? |
| smoke | noun | the thick, dark gas that is released from burning things | The forest fire created great clouds of black smoke. |

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| **Reading 34 Conspiracy Theories**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| conspiracy | noun | a plan between a group of people to hide the truth | Some believe that the 9/11 attack was a conspiracy by the US government. |
| theory | noun | an idea which tries to explain something about the world | I have read her theory about the end of the dinosaurs. |
| argue | verb | to disagree about something | We argue all the time because we are very different. |
| likely | adjective | describing something that will probably happen | It is likely that I will be late home tonight because I have lots of work to finish. |
| exciting | adjective | causing feelings of joy or enthusiasm | My new toy is exciting to me. |
| underground | adjective | below the surface of the earth | Many animals, such as rabbits and moles, live underground. |
| prove | verb | to show that something is true | You need to prove you are 20 or you can't come into this bar. |
| report | noun | a written assignment describing something | I finished my report last week, so I don't have any homework now. |
| plane | noun | a flying machine; short for “airplane” | We got to the airport at 3:30 and got on the plane at 4:00. |
| submarine | noun | a boat that can travel under the water | They used a submarine to study life on the seafloor. |

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| **Reading 35 Learning Problems**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| ups and downs | phrase | good and bad things that happen | Life has its ups and downs. Enjoy the good times, but be prepared for the bad. |
| serious | adjective | not for fun; not funny | The teacher looked serious when she said, "be quiet". |
| mix | verb | to put two or more things together to make one | I mix lemon, water, and sugar to make lemonade. |
| backwards | adverb | reversed; the wrong way around | "Live" spelled backwards is "evil". |
| attention | noun | the ability to notice something | Pay attention to the teacher, or you may miss something important. |
| period | noun | a certain length of time | When we were together was the happiest period in my life. |
| brain | noun | In your head, the organ that thinks and controls your body | It's important to wear a helmet to prevent brain injuries. |
| arrange | verb | to organize something | My office looks messy, but in fact it's carefully arranged how I like it. |
| exactly | adverb | in a certain way; precisely | In exactly ten seconds it will be midnight. |
| average | adjective | being normal or usual; not more or less than others | The student always got average test scores in school. |

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| **Reading 36 The Dark Ages**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| refer | verb | to mention or indicate something | The term 'laptop computer' refers to the fact that people often put them on their laps. |
| striking | adjective | surprising; memorable | The teacher made a striking impression when he stood up on the table. |
| mark | noun | a sign | Being able to drink responsibly is a mark of a good personality. |
| religious | adjective | believing in a god and following the rules of a religion | My parents are very religious, but I don't believe in a god. |
| lack | noun | the absence of something | There is a lack of oxygen in space. |
| despite | preposition | without being affected by | Despite my warning, Kei touched the hot stove. |
| plough | noun | a farm machine used for breaking up or turning over the ground | The first ploughs were pulled by animals, but now they have motors. |
| eyeglasses | noun | lenses that cover the eyes to help people see better; also "glasses" | My father wears eyeglasses to read. |
| technology | noun | machines, tools, etc. created by the advancement of science | New battery technology will make electric cars more useful. |
| positive | adjective | good; to be desired | One positive result of World War II is that we made many new scientific advances. |

## Reading 33: Language Families

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

#### Summary

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| All languages come from language “families,” which are groups of languages that come from one single language spoken in the past. The largest family of languages in the world is called Indo-European and it includes languages from Europe and Asia, among others. How did languages such as English, German, Spanish, Russian, Hindi, and Greek become related? Scientists said that long ago, a single group of people speaking a single language separated and traveled far away to new lands. After thousands of years, the language of these people changed and became many new languages. Based on some words, such as hill, smoke, forest, and horse, scientists believe that people speaking the old Indo-European language first came from somewhere in Eastern Europe. |

## Reading 34: Conspiracy Theories

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

#### Summary

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| Some people argue about important events in history until they agree on a common idea. However, sometimes a small group of people continue to argue for a different and exciting explanation of events. These different ideas are known as conspiracy theories. One of the biggest conspiracy theories is about the death of Adolf Hitler, the German leader during World War II. According to history, Hitler died in Berlin in 1945 at the end of the war. However, since there is no good evidence of his death, some people started to believe that maybe Hitler had gotten away. One theory is that he took a plane from Berlin to Spain and from there he may have traveled to Argentina. Like most conspiracy theories, it seems likely that the simplest answer is also the right one. |

## Reading 35: Learning Problems

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

#### Summary

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| Everyone has ups and downs when it comes to learning anything new, but some people seem to have more problems than others. In these cases, it’s possible that they have one of the many kinds of learning problems that doctors have discovered over the years. Some problems are more serious than others, but all of them can make it difficult to learn new things. One common problem is when a person can’t read because their brain mixes up the letters in words. Another kind of problem is when a person can’t pay attention to things for a long period of time. A person with a learning problem is just as smart as other people, but they need the right kind of help to do as well in school as other people. With help from teachers and doctors, many people with learning problems can one day become successful.  |

## Reading 36: The Dark Ages

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

#### Summary

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| The Dark Ages refers to a period in Europe from about 500 CE to 1200 CE, and it has come to be thought of as a bad time in history. The name also refers to the small number of written records and new discoveries made during that time. The fact that fewer writings were made during the Dark Ages means that most people of the time could not read or write. Another reason that the name Dark Ages has been used is because of the religious control of the population. Due to a lack of education and government power, religious leaders were able to take control and start wars against other groups. However, despite its name, many people argue that simple but important technologies, such as the plough and eyeglasses, were created during the period. As a result, many people say that it is better to use a more positive name, the Middle Ages, instead of the Dark Ages. |

# ***CHAPTER 10***

**Vocabulary**

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| **Reading 37 Islam**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| religion | noun | an organized system of belief in a god or gods | There are many religions in India such as Christianity, Islam, and Hinduism. |
| follower | noun | a person who supports and admires someone or something | Barack Obama is a very good speaker, so he has many followers. |
| pillar | noun | a tall support; e.g. to hold up the top of a building | Ancient Greek buildings were famous for their beautiful pillars. |
| fasting | noun | not eating or drinking for a period of time | Sorry I can't have lunch with you today because I am fasting. |
| smoke | verb | to light and breathe in through, for example, cigarettes | It is not a good idea to smoke; it’s extremely unhealthy. |
| behave | verb | to act in a certain way | The children behave well when they go to a nice restaurant. |
| sunset | noun | the time at the end of the day when the sun goes down | It will get dark after sunset. |
| celebration | noun | a party or special event | We had a big celebration when my Mom turned 50 years old.  |
| involve | verb | to have or include someone or something as part of something else | The course involves a lot of class time and hard work.  |
| prayer | noun | to worship or talk to a god | In most religions, there is a prayer of “thanks” before eating. |

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| **Reading 38 Religious Extremists**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| religious | adjective | believing in a god and following the rules of a religion | Very religious people often pray several times each day.  |
| extremist | noun | someone whose beliefs are far outside the norm | Extremists have been responsible for many terrorist attacks. |
| research | verb | to study something in a scientific way | Our team will research how animals survive in the desert. |
| focus | verb | to concentrate on | I can't focus on my work because the TV is on. |
| subway | noun | a train that travels under the ground | The subway is fast because it doesn't need to stop for traffic or bad weather. |
| shooting | noun | a situation where someone uses a gun to hurt or kill others | The 2017 Las Vegas shooting left 58 people dead and 851 people hurt. |
| mosque | noun | a building where Muslims go to pray | There are many beautiful mosques in Turkey. |
| practice | verb | to apply an idea or a way of doing things | The surgeon has practiced medicine for ten years. |
| campaign | noun | an organized plan to reach a goal | She worked in the campaign to elect the president. |
| community | noun | a group of people who live together or share similar ideas | People from many different cultures live in our community. |

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| **Reading 39 The Gods of Mount Olympus**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| goddess | noun | a female god | Aphrodite, the Greek goddess of love, was said to be very beautiful. |
| Mount Olympus | proper noun | the highest mountain in Greece | Mount Olympus is the place where the Greek gods and goddesses lived. |
| lightning | noun | a strong flash of light during a storm | I heard the thunder and saw the lightning. |
| underworld | noun | a place where souls go after death in some religions | Hades was the Greek god of death and the underworld. |
| wine | noun | an alcoholic drink made from grapes | People say that you should drink white wine with fish, and red wine with beef. |
| hero | noun | a person who does brave or good things | He is a hero for saving the baby from the burning house. |
| interestingly | adverb | fascinating; able to catch your attention | Gorillas are a different species, but interestingly, they can catch human illnesses. |
| all-powerful | adjective | having complete power to do anything | If God is all-powerful, then why does he allow children to get sick? |
| depend | verb | to be controlled by a certain situation, thing or action | I might go to the beach tomorrow but it depends on the weather.  |
| hunter | noun | someone who catches wild animals, especially for food | The hunter killed the bear with his gun. |

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| **Reading 40 Iktomi and the Ducks**  |
| Keyword | Category | Definition | Sample Sentence |
| duck | noun | a bird with a flat beak and large feet that can swim | I often see ducks swimming in the neighbor's pond. |
| character | noun | a person who appears in a story, book, play, movie, or TV show | The story's main character was strong and brave.  |
| Native American | proper noun | the people who lived in America before Europeans arrived | In recent years, Native American stories have become more well-known. |
| relationship | noun | the connection between two or more things | It is interesting to study the relationship between nature and society. |
| grass | noun | a short green plant often found in yards and parks | Horses and cows like to eat fresh grass |
| blanket | noun | a warm cloth you put on your bed | I put a thick blanket on the bed in the winter. |
| pick up | verb | to collect | Your room is a mess! Pick up your clothes off the floor! |
| stuck | adjective | not able to move | The small car could not get through the snow. It became stuck. |
| delicious | adjective | tasting or smelling really good | The delicious smell of freshly baked cookies filled the kitchen.  |
| wolf | noun | a wild animal similar to a dog | My dog sometimes howls like a wolf. |

## Reading 37: Islam

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

#### Summary

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| Islam is the world’s second largest and fastest growing religion. Followers of Islam are called Muslims, and they believe that there is one god, Allah. The religion has five basic ideas, called pillars, which all believers must follow. One of the pillars is fasting, which means not eating for a period of time. During this time, Muslims should spend their time thinking about their life and their connection with Allah. For most Muslims, fasting takes place during the month of Ramadan, which is the ninth month of the Islamic year. If Muslims are healthy, they are expected to take part in the fasting. From sunrise to sunset they do not eat or drink, but after sunset they may eat and drink again. There is a large celebration at the end of Ramadan, which is called Eid al-Fitr. It lasts for three days and can involve a lot of time eating and spending time with family and friends.  |

## Reading 38: Religious Extremists

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

#### Summary

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| According to a study, most people in Europe are concerned about religious extremists. These are people who have very strong religious views that encourage them to hurt others who do not agree with their ideas. There are different extremist groups today in many parts of the world, especially the Middle East, Africa, and parts of the United States. In recent years, many news stories have focused on Islamic extremists. They are responsible for the attacks in New York on September 11, 2001, the London subway attack in 2005, and the shootings in Paris in 2015, just to name a few. It is important to remember, however, that there are dangerous extremists in all religions, including Christianity and Buddhism. Although extremists claim to be practicing a religion, most other believers of the same religion do not agree with their actions.  |

## Reading 39: The Gods of Mt. Olympus

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

#### Summary

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| Thousands of years ago, the Greeks believed that the gods lived on top of a mountain called Mount Olympus. At the head of the Olympian family was the god, Zeus. He was the father of many of the other gods and was also god of the sky. Many other gods controlled other parts of the world and human life, including love, death, animals, war, and wine. Most Greek stories are full of events in which one of the gods would hurt or help people. Interestingly, the Olympian gods were not believed to be all-powerful, and believers would ask one god or another for help, depending on what they were looking for. The Greeks loved to tell stories about the Olympian gods, and this is why there are thousands of Greek gods and why their stories sometimes don’t agree with each other. This can make the Olympian stories difficult to understand, but it also makes them rich and full of interesting details.  |

## Reading 40: Iktomi and the Ducks

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

#### Summary

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| Iktomi is a character in Native American religions from a part of the United States. He is a hero in some Native American stories, but he often causes trouble for himself and for others. In one story, Iktomi is walking by a river when he sees ducks playing happily in the water. Iktomi wants to catch them, so he pulls grass from the ground and ties it up into his blanket like a bag. The ducks see Iktomi walking toward them and think he is a great fighter, so they call to him to come join them. The ducks don’t know Iktomi’s plan, and he promises to share some songs with them in order to bring them closer to him. Iktomi starts to sing, and the ducks close their eyes and dance around and around. Iktomi kills all of the ducks, and now he has many ducks to eat. However, as Iktomi goes to cook them over a fire, an old tree falls on him. Soon, a group of wolves come by and see Iktomi stuck under the tree. They eat the delicious ducks right in front of Iktomi. From this story we must learn to always keep our eyes open to danger.  |