**METU NCC Fall 2021**

**SFL**

**RHO 4**

**ELEMENTARY GROUP**

**Guessing Vocabulary and Identifying Parts of Speech**

**(Student’s Copy)**

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| --- |
| **Objectives:**   1. guess the meaning of words in texts using clues and explanations provided in the text 2. derive the probable meaning of simple unknown words from short contexts 3. find and match vocabulary items 4. gain awareness on the parts of speech |

**GUESSING VOCABULARY**

**STUDY THE SKILL**

Guessing vocabulary is an important skill, which helps you understand texts better and increase reading speed. In every text, there are various clues which give you the meanings of the unknown words, and you can use these small pieces of information to make good guesses.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Purpose** | To deal with unknown vocabulary items in a reading text |
| **Why?** | Guessing vocabulary   * enables you to understand unknown vocabulary, * helps you understand the text better, * helps you decide what to do: Will you try to guess the unknown word? Will you ignore it? Is the vocabulary item necessary to understand the paragraph? |
| **How?** | Use some clues in the text   * punctuation * connectors * grammar * context |

Study the examples below and note how various clues can be used to guess the meanings of words we do not know:

**PUNCTUATION: Examples: commas [,], brackets [( )], dashes [--]**

* There are about 28,000 **species** -- kinds -- of butterflies all over the world.

Clue: -- --

Therefore, **species** means kinds.

* The caterpillar **molts** (loses its old skin) many times as it grows. Clue: ( )

Therefore, **to molt** means to lose the old skin.

**CONNECTORS: Examples: and, or, but in other words, that is, i.e. for example, such as, like**

* When butterflies **age**, or get old, the color of their wings **fades**. In other words, the wings lose their color and become pale.

Clue: or

Therefore, **to age** means to get old.

Clue: In other words

Therefore, **to fade** means to lose color and become pale.

* The largest butterfly in the world lives in New Guinea and its **wingspan**, i.e., the distance between the two ends of the wings, is 30 centimeters.

Clue: i.e.

Therefore**, wingspan** means the distance between the two ends of the wings.

* Some butterflies, such as the **coppers** and **small blues**, live for only a few days.

Clue: such as

Therefore**, coppers** and **small blues** are examples of butterflies which live for a very short time.

**GRAMMAR: Examples: the verb “be” and structures like “becalled”**

* Most butterflies live on **nectar**. Nectar is the sweet liquid in plant flowers.

Clue: be

Therefore**, nectar** is the sweet liquid in plant flowers.

* Butterflies undergo a complete change during their life. This change is called **metamorphosis.**

Clue: be called

Therefore**, metamorphosis** means a complete change.

**CONTEXT: Examples: information around the word, repeated information, words which look similar, opposites.**

* Many butterflies **migrate** to warm areas because they cannot live in **adverse** environmental conditions such as cold weather. Most butterflies travel only short distances, but a few migrate thousands of miles to find better conditions to live.

Clues: information around the word (to warm areas, travel, short distances, thousands of miles) Therefore**,** **to** **migrate** means to travel to a different place to find better conditions to live.

Clue: such as and information around the word (cold weather, better conditions). Therefore**, adverse** conditions are the opposite of good conditions.

* In the larva state, the butterfly **hatches** from an egg. When it comes out of the egg, it starts eating leaves or flowers.

Clue: repeated information (from an egg, out of the egg)

Therefore**, to hatch** from an egg means to come out of an egg.

* Butterflies can live in all types of environments, hot and cold, dry and **moist**, at sea level and high in the mountains.

Clue: opposites (hot and cold, at sea level and high in the mountains) Therefore**, moist** is the opposite of dry.

* Butterflies are very good **fliers**, but different kinds have different flying speeds. The fastest ones can fly at about 30 miles per hour or faster. Slow ones fly about 5 miles per hour.

Clue: words which look similar (flying, fly) Therefore**, flier** comes from the word fly.

**PRACTICE THE SKILL**

**Guess the meanings of the following words and note the clues.**

1. Female pandas are called **sows** and males are called **boars**.

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sows are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Boars are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Giant pandas are white with black patches around the eyes, ears, shoulders, chest, legs, and feet. This black-and-white coloring may **camouflage**, or hide, the panda in the snowy, rocky environment.

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

To camouflage is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The largest pandas grow to be about **250 pounds** (115 kilos), about the weight of a large adult human.

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

250 pounds is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Giant pandas eat bamboo, but today the number of bamboo forests is not enough for the pandas. This causes **starvation** among giant panda populations. In other words, today pandas have very little or no food.

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Starvation is the state of having \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Because pandas spend most of their time eating tough bamboo, strong teeth and jaws are very important to a panda's **survival**; that is, they need them to continue to live. Giant pandas have large **molars** because they use these flat teeth to break their food into small pieces. They also have a few sharp teeth, which they use to bite tough bamboo stalks.

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Survival is the ability to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Molars are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Pandas use them to break their food into small pieces.

1. The **habitat** of giant pandas, i.e., the natural environment they live in,is cool, wet, cloudy mountain forest land where bamboo grows. Today, giant pandas live in evergreen temperate forests, between 900-3,200 meters in **altitude**. In the past, pandas lived at lower altitudes, but farming and land development have pushed the pandas high into the mountains.

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The habitat of an animal is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it lives in.

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Altitude most probably means height \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sea level.

a) above b) below

1. Giant pandas are mostly **solitary** animals. They spend most of their lives alone.

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

If an animal is solitary, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The giant panda's **lifespan** in the wild has not been accurately documented, but Chinese scientists report that some pandas in zoos have lived to be 35 years old. Hsing-Hsing, who lives in the National Zoo, turned 30 in 2000. Most animals live longer in captivity than in the wild.

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Lifespan most probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) an amount of time b) a place to live

1. Panda **cubs** are small, white, blind, furless, and helpless at birth. Like new-born human babies, panda cubs cry when they are hungry or need their mother.

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A cub is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ panda.

1. Just like **marsupials**, such as kangaroos, giant panda cubs are very small when they are born.

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A kangaroo is an example \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Humans are the giant panda's greatest enemy. **Poachers** still hunt giant pandas for their fur, which they sell. Also, leopards sometimes kill cubs.

Clue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A poacher is most probably a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. a) kind of leopard b) hunter

**READING 1: COMETS**

**Do While You Read**

A comet is a small member of the solar system. It **is made up** **of** a nucleus, a **coma** (a cloud of gases around the center) and a tail. The tail consists of two parts, the gas tail and the dust tail. The tail of a comet can be up to 250 million km long. A comet is like a dirty snowball. 80% of a comet is made up of gas and water. The **remaining** 20% is **chunks**, or small pieces, of metal and rocky material. The outer layer of the comet is made of ice, but when it passes by the sun, it begins to evaporate.

**Cross Section of a Comet**

Nucleus

Coma

Tail

A comet travels around the sun in an **oval** shaped path. In other words, it has an elliptical orbit. The time it takes can **vary**, i.e., change, from 7 years to millions of years. The velocity of a comet **increases** when it is near the sun and decreases at the outer orbit. A comet is **visible** only when it is near the sun, but we cannot see it if it is far from the sun. Each time a comet passes close to the sun, it loses some of its material. In the end it **disappears**completely; that is, it doesn’t exist anymore. There is a group of comets called **sungrazers**. They are called sungrazers because they get very close to the sun. Some of the sungrazers **crash** into the sun. Some others don’t hit the sun, but just burn up.

Comets have always been of great interest to mankind, and some of them, such as the Great Comet of 1843, the Great Comet of 1884, the Hale-Bopp Comet, Donati's Comet, and the Shoemaker-Levy 9 Comet, have become quite famous.

**1A. Try to guess the meanings of the following words using the clues in the text.**

1. We use **to be made up of** to talk about the parts of a comet. There is another word in the text which is used to talk about the parts of its tail. What is this word?\_\_\_\_\_ to consist of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. **A coma** is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. 80% of a comet is gas and water. 20% remains. Therefore, **remaining** is the adjective form of the verb \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. **Chunks** are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. **Oval** is a synonym of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. **To vary** means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. **To increase** means “to become greater.” It has an opposite in the same sentence. What is it?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. If something is **visible**, we can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. **To disappear** means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anymore.
3. A group of comets travels very close to the sun. We call them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. **To crash** is another word for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1B. Do you remember the answers to the following questions? If you don’t, go back to the text and find them quickly.**

1. What are the parts of a comet’s tail and how long can it be?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.What happens when a comet passes by the sun?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.What are the names of some famous comets?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# IDENTIFYING PARTS OF SPEECH

When you are learning new words, you should consider the parts of speech, different meanings, synonyms and antonyms, derivatives, collocations and connotations.

Knowing what kind of work any unknown word does in a sentence (that is, identifying whether the word is a noun, verb, adjective or adverb) can help you understand a problematic sentence in the text you are reading. Adding up clues in this way, you will be able to make better guesses and improve your comprehension.

**Review of Basic Parts of Speech**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **PART OF SPEECH** | **BASIC FUNCTION** | **EXAMPLES** |
| **noun** | names a person, place, or thing | *bag, desk, Caribbean* |
| **pronoun** | takes the place of a noun | *I, you, he, she, it, ours, them, who* |
| **verb** | identifies action or state of being | *sing, dance, believe, be* |
| **adjective** | modifies a noun | *hot, lazy, funny* |
| **adverb** | modifies a verb, adjective, or other adverb | *softly, lazily, often, hard, very* |
| **preposition** | shows a relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and other words in a sentence | *up, over, against, by, for, on, at* |
| **conjunction** | joins words, phrases, and clauses | *and, but, or, yet, because* |
| **article** | identifies and specifies a noun | *a, an, the* |

**Example 1:**

My daughter has a **parrot** as a pet. The **talkative** bird keeps repeating what we say all day long. Sometimes it really makes me mad and I find myself shouting **furiously**: “Don’t **parrot** everything I say.”

Because there is the article “a” in front of the word **parrot,** we can understand that it is a noun, the name of a thing. The next sentence tells us that this thing is a bird and it can repeat what we say. In the last sentence, the same word is used with the auxiliary “don’t” so it must be a verb. From the context it is clear that the word parrot means “repeat.” The word **talkative** also gives us information about a parrot. The word comes after an article and before a noun so it must be an adjective.

Adjectives give us information about nouns. You can easily recognize the simple word ‘talk’ in ‘talkative’ so you can guess that ‘a talkative bird’ talks a lot. The word **furiously** comes after a verb and ends with –ly. It must be an adverb. Adverbs give us information about verbs. The context tells us that furiously must have a negative meaning because the person is shouting and is angry with the parrot. I

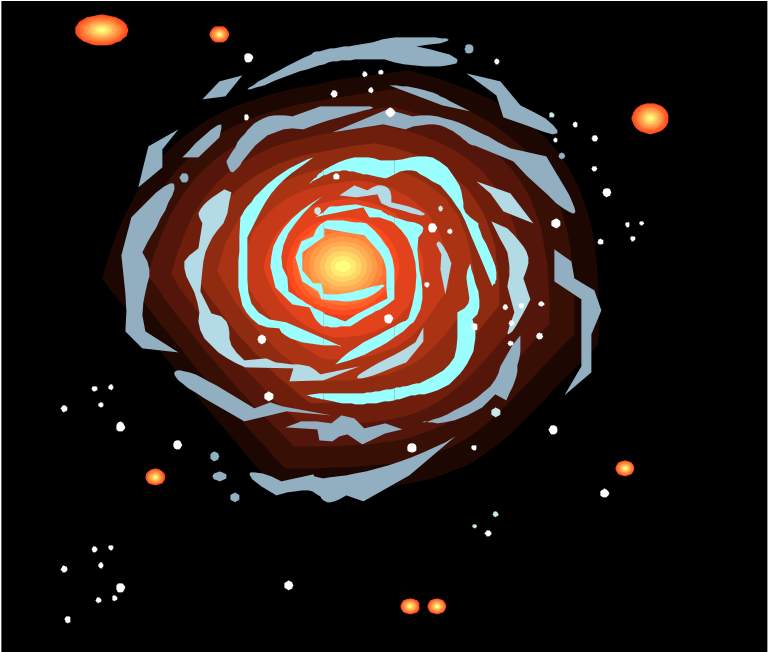
**Example: 2 Read the following passage, identify the parts of speech of the words written in bold and write them (adj., adv., v., n. or conj.) in the blanks.**

T. was **quinged** (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Milan, Ohio, in 1847, and grewup in Port Huron, Michigan. He went to **fickel** (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a short **maser** (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His **gaga** (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **hudgered** (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him how to **nader** (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and write.

T. was a very **duggery** (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person. He **dabed** (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many **goint** (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **jongincents** (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He **precked** (11)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very little **maser** (12)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with his family **uffisio** (13)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he worked very **bimsily** (14)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on his **hinconts** (15)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

# READING 2: THE UNIVERSE

**YOU ARE HERE SOMEWHERE!**

1. Astronomy is one of physics’ most fascinating subjects. It studies many interesting things in the universe, like galaxies, solar systems, planets, meteors, comets and asteroids. Astronomy also tries to explain the formation of the universe. The simplest explanation is called the Big Bang theory. This theory says that in the beginning, the universe was the size of a molecule and all the matter in the universe had a very tiny volume; that is, the universe was very small and dense. Then, something unknown caused the universe to explode 15 billion years ago. This explosion created matter, energy and also space and time in a few seconds. We cannot talk about the period before the Big Bang because there was no before; there was no time or space then.

1. The universe became very hot because of the explosion and it began to expand. As the universe continued to grow, it cooled off. When the universe was about 500,000 years old and was cool enough, the first hydrogen atoms began to form. These atoms made up the stars and the galaxies. One of these stars was on the edge of the Milky Way Galaxy. It had nine planets. Life started on one of these planets. We call this planet the Earth.

1. Today the universe still continues to expand. Some scientists say that it may just continue to expand forever until it gets dark and cold. Others say that the Big Crunch, the opposite of the Big Bang, may be the end of the universe. The universe may turn around and collapse in another big explosion.

**Read, Understand And Answer**

**2A. Write what the following words in the text refer to.**

1. It (Paragraph 1): \_\_\_ASTRONOMY\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. This theory (Paragraph 1): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_BIG BANG THEORY\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. then (Paragraph 1): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. These atoms (Paragraph 2): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_HYDROGEN ATOMS\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Others (Paragraph 3): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_SOME SCİENTİSTS\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2B. Find the different forms of the following words in the text and fill in the table. What is the difference between these forms?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| form |  |
|  | cause |
| explode |  |
|  | creation |
|  | expansion |
|  | growth |

**2C. Read each sentence and underline the correct form.**

1. The **formation / formed** of the school committee took several days.
2. Before they began the game, the children **formed / formation** a circle.
3. The **cause / caused**  of the forest fire was a cigarette as usual.
4. Many people died in a gas **explosion / exploded** in a coal mine in Beijing, China last month.
5. Picasso was a great artist; he **created / creation** many famous works of art.
6. A bomb **explosion /exploded e** at one of London’s busiest railway stations this morning.
7. Human babies don’t **grow / growth** easily. They need love, care and attention.
8. He is a careless driver; he **cause / caused** three accidents in one month.
9. The statue of Venus is a great artistic **creation / created**.
10. Rain is necessary for the **grow / growth** of trees.
11. Metals **expansion / expand** when you heat them.
12. **Expansion / expand** into new areas of research is possible if we all work hard.

# READING 3: JAPANESE HOUSES

The average home in Japan is very different from a home in the United States. Housing in Japan includes both modern and traditional styles. Traditional Japanese homes are made of wood with thin walls. They generally have a kitchen and three or four other rooms. Any room can be a living room, dining room, study or bedroom. **This** is possible because all the necessary furniture is **portable**. Large traditional houses often have only one *ima* (living room) under the roof. The kitchen, bathroom and toilet are attached to the side of the house as **extensions**.



When you **step into** a Japanese home, you take off your shoes. All the shoes are lined up inside the entrance, called the *genkan*. **There**, there are usually shelves or closets for your shoes. You put on slippers for indoor use as soon as you take off your shoes. Then, you walk into the *ima*. This is the largest room in the house. **It** may be two rooms **combined** but divided by a shoji (a door, window or room divider made of paper and wood). There are usually tatami mats on the floor, which are mats of woven straw. It is difficult to keep the tatami clean. That is why **they** don’t wear shoes inside the house. A single tatami measures 1.91 by 0.95 meters, and room sizes are often measured in terms of the number of tatami mats. A tatami floor is cool in the summer, warm in the winter, and healthier than carpets during Japan’s humid months.At the end of the living room, there is a closet where they store futons. Futons are beds that can be rolled up, and they are put away every day after **they** are slept on. The kitchen is usually very small, often without an oven. The bedrooms are also small, with a closet for futons.

Japanese houses are not richly decorated, and there isn't much **room** for large furniture. These houses are very cold in winter. Most homes are heated with kerosene, and in winter, all the members of the family sleep in the living room. That is because they can heat only one room.

Although people in Japan love gardens, most traditional houses don’t have large gardens. Japanese gardens are usually **compact.** Most houses do not have a garage. They just have a carport.

**3A. What do the following refer to?**

1. Para. 1, **‘This’** refers to The fact that\_\_\_\_\_\_ROOM\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Para. 2, **‘There’** refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_THE ENTRANCE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. Para. 2, **‘It’** refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_THE HOUSE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Para. 2, **‘they’** refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_MATS\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. Para. 2, **‘they’** refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3B. Match the following words and the dictionary definitions. Choose the correct definition, and write its letter on the line.**

|  |  |
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| 1. portable (adj.) **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_C\_\_** 2. extension (noun) **\_f\_\_\_\_** 3. step into (verb) **\_\_\_\_\_\_D\_\_\_** 4. combined (adj.) **\_\_\_\_\_e\_\_\_** 5. humid (adj.) **\_\_\_\_A\_\_\_\_\_** 6. compact(adj.) **\_\_\_\_\_\_G\_\_\_** 7. room (noun)  **\_\_\_b\_\_\_\_\_\_** | 1. moist, wet 2. space, area 3. easily carried 4. enter, walk into 5. connected, joined, linked 6. additional parts, rooms 7. very small |

**Vocabulary List for Reading Handout 4**

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| [http://t2.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRhleAWaIeT1PZVRjbplDTPr5rkXcKPN0ZR4oLR130MdGz04Qmf](http://www.google.com.tr/url?sa=i&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=N4VzeRZGWT0KhM&tbnid=zLvKwdvJCQjVuM:&ved=0CAgQjRw4fw&url=http://www.uni.edu/becker/TESOL_ESL2.html&ei=VYYZU8yZK6nmywOqxIGAAg&psig=AFQjCNFjG6JGjgBxdFOnKltVGdK9oZ1XrQ&ust=1394268117890648) **COLLOCATIONAL VOCABULARY**  **READING 1: COMETS (**[**www.dbe.off-line.readings1**](http://www.dbe.off-line.readings1) **Unit2 Reading 4)** | |
| * to **remain** (v): to continue to be in the same state or condition * *remain* ***silent / the same*** * **remaining**(adj): people/things that are left when the others have gone, been used, or been   dealt with | *\* The government wants the borders to remain the same.*  *\** As the kids remained silent, the class was very quiet.  *\** *Mix in half the butter and keep the remaining half for later.* |
| * to **pass** (v):to go or travel along or through a place * *pass* ***along/through sth*** | *\* When it passes**by the sun, it begins to evaporate.*  *\* He passed along the corridor to a small room at the back of the building.* |
| * **shape** (n)**:** the form that something has (round, square, etc) * ***round/square, etc in*** *shape* * ***in the*** *shape* ***of sth*** * **shaped** (adj): having a certain shape | *\* Our table is oval in shape.*  *\* A comet travels around the sun in an oval-shaped path.*  *\* She made a heart-shaped cake.* |
| * to **vary** (v): to change or be different (from one occasion to another or from one item to another) * *to* ***vary from*** *sth/sb* ***to*** *sth/sb /* ***from*** *place* ***to*** *place* | *\* The time it takes can vary, i.e., change, from 7 years to millions of years.*  *\* Test scores vary from school to school.* |
| * to **increase (v):** to (make something) become larger in amount or size * *to* ***increase*** *in size / number / value* * *the number / rate / level* ***increases*** | *\* The velocity of a comet increases when it is near the sun.*  *\* The number of employees increases during the summer months to meet the demand.* |
| * **to decrease (v):** to become less, or to make something become less * *to* ***decrease*** *in size / number / value* * *to* ***decrease*** *by 10% / 10 points, etc.* | *\* The velocity of a comet decreases at the outer orbit.*  *\* The country's total imports decreased by 6% in 2009 as the exchange rate for US dollar rises.* |
| * to **disappear** (v): If people or things disappear, they go somewhere where they cannot be seen or found * *to* ***disappear*** *entirely / suddenly* * *to* ***disappear*** *from sight / view / from a place* | *\* In the end it disappears**completely.*  *\* These flowers are disappearing from our fields and woods and we are losing this beautiful bio-diversity.* |
| * **visible (adj):** able to be seen * **visible** to sth / to the naked eye * highly / clearly / barely **visible** | *\* A comet is only visible only when it is near the sun.*  *\* Many stars become highly visible outside cities* |
| * to **exist (v):** to be, to be real, or to appear in the real world * *actually / really* ***exist*** * *continue to* ***exist*** | *\* In the end it disappears completely; that is, it doesn’t exist anymore.*  *\* I don't think ghosts exist.* |
| * to **crash** (v):to hit something hard, making a loud noise and often causing damage * *to* ***crash*** *sth* * *to* ***crash*** *into sth* | *\* Some of the sun glazers crash**into the sun.*  *\* While driving, he fell asleep and crashed into a tree.* |
| * to **hit** (v): to touch / move into something or someone quickly and with force * *to* ***hit*** *sb on his / her leg / head* | *\* Some others don't hit**the sun.*  *\* Some small asteroids hit the Earth.* |
| **[http://t2.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRhleAWaIeT1PZVRjbplDTPr5rkXcKPN0ZR4oLR130MdGz04Qmf](http://www.google.com.tr/url?sa=i&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=N4VzeRZGWT0KhM&tbnid=zLvKwdvJCQjVuM:&ved=0CAgQjRw4fw&url=http://www.uni.edu/becker/TESOL_ESL2.html&ei=VYYZU8yZK6nmywOqxIGAAg&psig=AFQjCNFjG6JGjgBxdFOnKltVGdK9oZ1XrQ&ust=1394268117890648) READING 2: THE UNIVERSE**  **(**[**www.dbe.off-line.readings1**](http://www.dbe.off-line.readings1) **Unit2 Reading 1)** | |
| * **subject** (n): the thing which is being discussed, considered or studied * *a simple / complex* ***subject*** * *to talk about / discuss a* ***subject*** | *\* Astronomy is one of physics’ most fascinating subjects.*  *\* She wrote many books on the subject of family relationships.* |
| * **solar** (adj): relating to sun * ***solar*** *heat / energy* | *\* Our solar system consists of the sun, nine planets, an asteroid belt and may comets and meteors.*  *\* Scientists in Japan have made the first device that can convert solar energy into electricity.* |
| * to **explain** (v): to make something clear or easy to understand by describing or giving information about it * *partly / fully / briefly* ***explain*** *sth (to sb)* * **explanation** (n): the details or reasons that someone gives to make something clear or easy to understand * ***explanatio****n about / for sth* * *give / ask for an* ***explanation*** | *\* Astronomy also tries to explain**the formation of the universe.*  *\* The teacher explained the rules to the children.* |
| * **formation** (n): the way something is naturally made or the way it has been arranged * *cloud / geological* ***formation*** | *\* Astronomy also tries to explain the formation**of the universe.*  *\* These days a lot of people are complaining about the formation of stones in their kidneys.* |
| * **tiny** (adj): extremely small | *\* All the matter in the universe had a very tiny**volume; that is, the universe was very small and dense.*  *\* These earrings are tiny, so it is impossible for me not to lose them.* |
| * **dense** (adj): (of a substance) containing a lot of matter in a small space * *very / quite* ***dense*** | *\* The universe was very small and dense****.***  *\* Because the fog was so dense, we couldn’t see the road ahead of us.* |
| * to **cause** (v): to make something happen, usually something bad * *to* ***cause*** *damage / problems / trouble* * *to* ***cause*** *sb /sth to do sth* | *\* Something unknown caused**the universe to explode 15 billion years ago.*  *\* The storm caused widespread damage.* |
| * to **explode** (v): to (cause to) break up into pieces violently * *a bomb* ***explodes*** * **explosion** (n): the [act](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/tr/s%C3%B6zl%C3%BCk/ingilizce/fact) of something such as a [bomb](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/tr/s%C3%B6zl%C3%BCk/ingilizce/bomb) exploding * *a big /loud /chemical /nuclear /gas* ***explosion*** * *in an / the* ***explosion*** | *\* Something unknown caused the universe to explode 15 billion years ago.*  *\* A bomb exploded at one of London's busiest railway stations this morning.*  *\* The universe became very hot because of the explosion.*  *\* The fire was caused by a gas explosion.*  *\* The explosion of nuclear devices in the Bikini Atoll was stopped in 1958.*  *\* 3 people were injured in the explosion.* |
| * to **create** (v): to make something new, especially to invent something * *to* ***create*** *sth (from sth)* * **creation** (n): the act of creating something, or the thing that is created * *to encourage / support the* ***creation*** *(of sth)* | *\* This explosion created**matter, energy and also space and time in a few seconds.*  *\* The fashion magazines were full of the latest Paris creations.*  *\* The government is to provide more money for job creation.* |
| * to **expand** (v): to increase in size, number or importance, or to make something increase in this way * *to* ***expand*** *significantly* | *\* The universe became very hot because of the explosion and it began to expand****.***  *\* The water froze inside the pipe and caused it to expand and burst.* |
| * to **make up** (phrasal v): to come together and make, form something | *\* These atoms made up**the stars and the galaxies.*  *\* Different groups of people make up society.* |
| * to **collapse** (v): to suddenly fall down, fail, or stop existing * *completely / suddenly* ***collapse*** *(under the weight of sb/sth* | *\* The universe may turn around and collapse in another big explosion.*  *\* Thousands of buildings collapsed in the earthquake.* |

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| [http://t2.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRhleAWaIeT1PZVRjbplDTPr5rkXcKPN0ZR4oLR130MdGz04Qmf](http://www.google.com.tr/url?sa=i&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=N4VzeRZGWT0KhM&tbnid=zLvKwdvJCQjVuM:&ved=0CAgQjRw4fw&url=http://www.uni.edu/becker/TESOL_ESL2.html&ei=VYYZU8yZK6nmywOqxIGAAg&psig=AFQjCNFjG6JGjgBxdFOnKltVGdK9oZ1XrQ&ust=1394268117890648) **READING 3: JAPANESE HOUSES**  **(**[**www.dbe.off-line.readings0.5**](http://www.dbe.off-line.readings0.5) **Reading 66)** | |
| * to **keep** (v):to cause to stay in a particular place or condition * *to* ***keep*** *sth + adj.* | *\* It is difficult to keep**the tatami clean.*  *\* Close the door to keep the room warm.*  *\* The noise from their party kept me awake half the night.* |
| * to **measure** (v): to discover the exact size or amount of something, or to be of a particular size * *sth.* ***measure(s)*** *…. metres* * *to accurately/exactly/ carefully* ***measure*** *sth.* | *\* A single tatami usually measures**1.91 by 0.95 meters, and room sizes are often measured**in terms of the …*  *\* The area measures 5 kilometres by 3 kilometres.*  *\* This machine measures your heart rate.* |
| * to **put sth away** (phr. v): to put something in the place or container where it is usually kept | *\* Futons are beds that can be rolled up, and they are put away every day after they are slept on.*  *\* Put your toys away now.* |
| * **portable** (adj): light and small enough to be easily carried or moved * *a* ***portable*** *radio / phone / computer* | *\* This is possible because all the necessary furniture is portable.*  *\* The laptop's ultra-compact design makes it extremely portable and practical.* |
| * **extension** (n): the fact of reaching, stretching, or continuing; the act of adding to something in order to make it bigger or longer * the extension of sth | *\*The kitchen, bathroom and toilet are attached to the side of the house as extensions.*  *\* Most families see grandparents as an extension of their nucleus family unit.* |
| * **combined** (adj): consisting of two or more different things joined together | *\* It may be two rooms combined but divided by a shoji.*  *\* Paul and Clare have a combined income of $80,000.* |
| * **humid** (adj): containing a high amount of water or water vapor; noticeably moist * ***humid*** *air / a* ***humid*** *climate* | \* *A tatami floor is cool in the summer, warm in the winter, and healthier than carpets during Japan’s humid months.*  *\* New York is very*[*hot*](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/tr/s%C3%B6zl%C3%BCk/ingilizce/hot)*and humid in the*[*summer*](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/tr/s%C3%B6zl%C3%BCk/ingilizce/summer). |
| * **room (n):** the amount of space that sb or sth needs * *to make* ***room*** *for sb / sth* * *to take up* ***room*** | *\** *Japanese houses are not richly decorated, and there isn't much room for large furniture.*  *\* James took the*[*books*](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/tr/s%C3%B6zl%C3%BCk/ingilizce/books)*off the little table to make room for the*[*television*](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/tr/s%C3%B6zl%C3%BCk/ingilizce/television) |
| * **compact (adj):** consisting of parts that are positioned together closely or in a tidy way, using very little space * *a compact* ***camera*** */* ***bag*** | \* *Japanese gardens are usually compact.*  *\* What a compact office! How did you fit so much into so little space?* |