

SECOND EDITION

21st Century Educational Themes

SHORT ARTICLES FOR READING COMPREHENSION

1

Ken Methold

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Short Articles for Reading Comprehension 1 2nd Edition

Ken Methold

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UNIT

1

ROBOT PIANISTS

Pre-Reading

- 1 What differences would you expect in the music between a robot musician and a human one?
- 2 What kind of robot musician would you like to see?
- 3 Do you think robot pianists could ever replace human ones? Why or why not?



VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--|
| 1. marvel | • | • a. to reach across; to be as wide as |
| 2. robotics | • | • b. like a human |
| 3. span | • | • c. ten years |
| 4. humanoid | • | • d. the study associated with robots |
| 5. decade | • | • e. to feel wonder; to be amazed |



In the early **decades**¹⁾ of the twentieth century, music lovers **marveled**²⁾ when they saw and heard self-playing pianos called "player pianos." Now, because of progress in **robotics**³⁾, we can enjoy music played by robot pianists.

5 Robot pianists come in many more shapes and sizes than human pianists. A robot pianist named Arpeggio **resembles**⁴⁾ a high-tech piano bench. When he puts his fingers on a piano, he **spans**⁵⁾ the entire length of the keyboard. His 88 rectangular metal fingers mean that no **note**⁶⁾ is ever out of reach.

10 Arpeggio **reproduces**⁷⁾ the piano performances of great performers. If you couldn't see who was performing, you wouldn't be able to pick out whether it was a human or a robot playing.

Another robot pianist, Teotronica, has a face that makes him more **humanoid**⁸⁾. His video camera eyes allow him to **interact**⁹⁾ with the audience, and he can make **facial**¹⁰⁾ expressions. He can even talk and sing in any language!

15 There is one big difference between Teotronica's hands and a human player's hands. The first Teotronica had 19 fingers. Now he has 53! Not surprisingly, he can play faster than any human pianist.



189 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

- ¹⁾ **decade:** *n.* a period of ten years
- ²⁾ **marvel:** *v.* to feel wonder, surprise, or great interest; to be amazed
- ³⁾ **robotics:** *n.* the science or business of making robots
- ⁴⁾ **resemble:** *v.* to be like or look like
- ⁵⁾ **span:** *v.* to reach across; to be as wide as
- ⁶⁾ **note:** *n.* a key of an instrument, such as a piano or organ
- ⁷⁾ **reproduce:** *v.* to make something that is similar or the same as something else
- ⁸⁾ **humanoid:** *adj.* having human characteristics or a human form
- ⁹⁾ **interact:** *v.* to talk or do things with others
- ¹⁰⁾ **facial:** *adj.* having to do with the face

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. The robot plays as well as a human performer. _____ 3
2. There is a robot pianist that is like a human. _____
3. Having many fingers means the robot plays faster than a human can. _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. Which robot can interact with listeners?
 - a. Arpeggio
 - b. Teotonica
 - c. Neither of the above
2. What is a player piano?
 - a. A self-playing piano popular in the last century
 - b. Another name for a robot pianist
 - c. A special piano for use with robot players
3. Robot pianists have more _____ than human ones.
 - a. hands
 - b. fingers
 - c. eyes
4. What are three things Teotonica can do?
 - a. Play music, sing, and dance
 - b. Play music, make up music, and sing
 - c. Play music, speak, and sing



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. Robot pianists can trick people into thinking it's a human playing. **T** **F**
2. Arpeggio has a humanoid appearance. **T** **F**
3. Robot pianists have been around since the early twentieth century. **T** **F**
4. Some robot pianists can interact with the audience. **T** **F**
5. Teotonica can play faster than a human. **T** **F**

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. Some robot pianists can also talk and _____ sing.
2. Teotonica has 53 _____.
3. Arpeggio looks like a high-tech piano _____.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

robotics resemble ~~interact~~ facial reproduce

1. It is fun to see the puppy ~~interact~~ with the children.
2. You will learn to build robots if you study _____.
3. People say I _____ my sister so much that we look like twins.
4. Sound effects _____ sounds like thunder or galloping horses.
5. A beard is a type of _____ hair.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Change the form of the word if necessary.

human reproduce robotics ~~progress~~ music

Thanks to 1 ~~progress~~ in 2 _____, we can now enjoy 3 _____ from robot pianists. These robots may or may not look like 4 _____, but they can 5 _____ any performance by a human pianist. You might not be able to tell the difference!

UNSCRAMBLE

Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. (and sing, talk, language, ~~can~~)
→ Teotronica can _____ in any _____.
2. (play, piano, surprisingly, any, the, faster)
→ Not _____, Teotronica can _____ than _____ human pianist.
3. (shapes, human, many, pianists, and sizes)
→ Robot _____ come in _____ more
than _____ pianists.
4. (hands, difference, player's, is)
→ There _____ one big _____ between
Teotronica's _____ and a human _____
hands.
5. (performers, great, reproduces, performances)
→ Arpeggio _____ the piano _____ of

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

1. He has 88 fingers that span the entire length of the keyboard.
2. They were **a** ~~popular in~~ the early twentieth century.
3. He **b** _____ a human, with his ability to speak and sing.
4. With a face, he is more **c** _____.
5. He can exactly **d** _____ the performances of any **e** _____ pianist.
6. They are an early example of the use of robotics in music.

WORD BOX

resembles

human

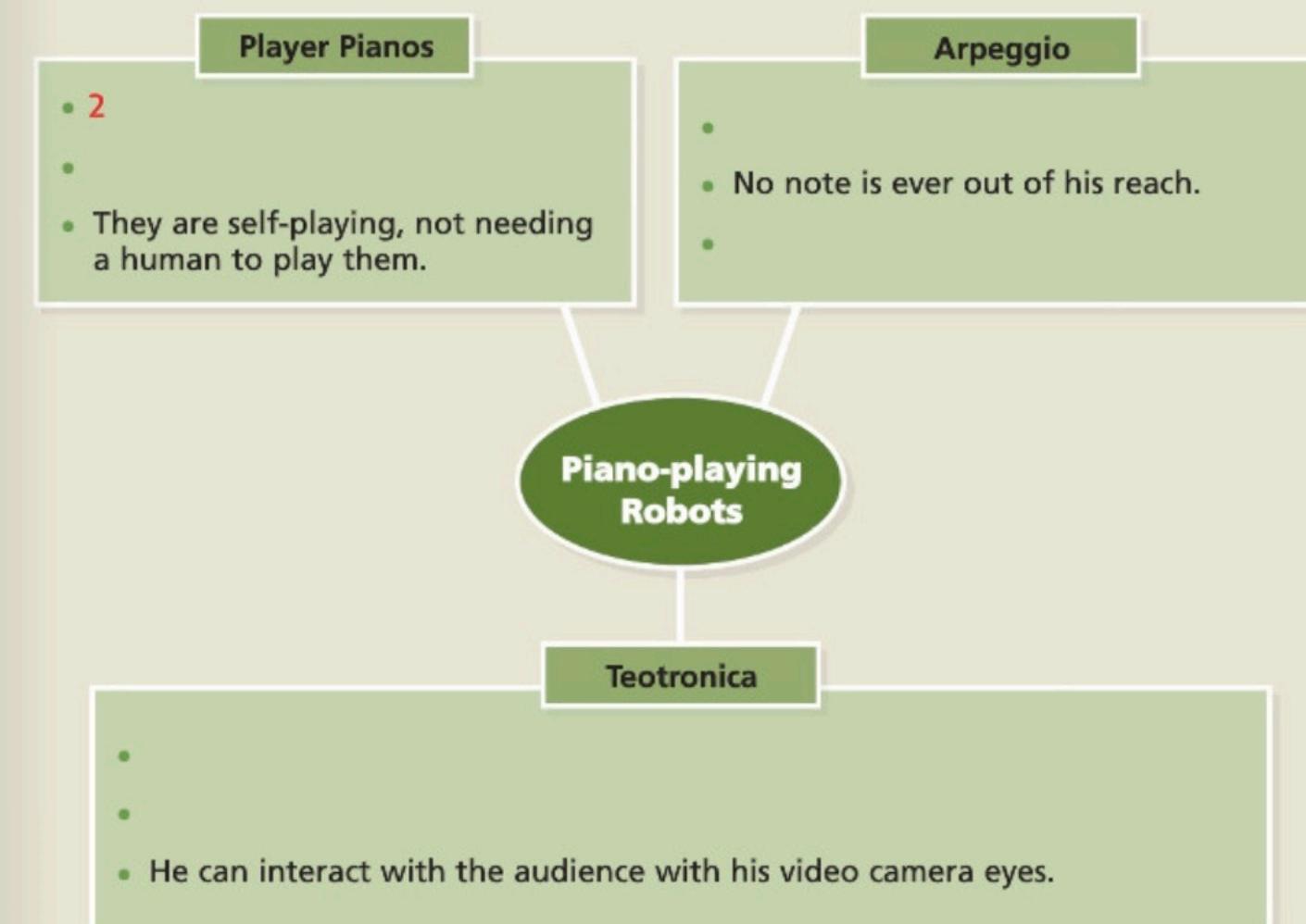
humanoid

reproduce

~~popular in~~

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



A SANDWICH FROM GERMANY



Pre-Reading

- 1 Where can you buy a delicious lunch nearby?
- 2 What is your favorite kind of hamburger?
- 3 What do you like to put on your hamburger?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. contain | • | • a. having little or no fat |
| 2. chopped | • | • b. cooked only a little |
| 3. rare | • | • c. not good for people's health |
| 4. unhealthy | • | • d. to have inside; to include |
| 5. lean | • | • e. cut into very small pieces |



Track 02

The hamburger began life as a **popular**¹ dish in the German city of Hamburg. It wasn't until the 1920s that this sandwich became popular in the US. The dish was then called a hamburger because it came from Hamburg, not because it **contained**² ham. A hamburger is actually ground meat, usually beef. In 1921 the first **chain**³ of hamburger restaurants began. It was called White Castle.

To make a hamburger, mix **chopped**⁴ **raw**⁵ onion with some ground beef and add pepper and salt. With your hands or a wooden spoon, shape the **mixture**⁶ into round patties, place the patties on a grill or on a barbecue, and cook until they're done.

Different people like their meat cooked well, medium, or **rare**⁷. Rare meat is almost raw. When the meat is cooked the way you like it, place the patty of meat between two halves of a bun. Add lettuce, tomato, and any sauce you wish. Now, you have made a hamburger.

Most of the hamburgers that people buy are **unhealthy**⁸. They are greasy and full of fat. A healthy hamburger is made from **lean**⁹ ground beef, which is the best quality of meat. It is **grilled**¹⁰ and not fried. It is eaten with fresh toppings, such as lettuce and tomato, and the bun should be wholegrain bread not white bread. With these ingredients, a hamburger can be delicious and healthy.



230 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

- ¹ **popular:** *adj.* liked or approved of by many
- ² **contain:** *v.* to have inside; to include
- ³ **chain:** *n.* a group of companies owned by the same leader or manager
- ⁴ **chopped:** *adj.* cut into very small pieces
- ⁵ **raw:** *adj.* uncooked
- ⁶ **mixture:** *n.* several different things together
- ⁷ **rare:** *adj.* cooked only a little
- ⁸ **unhealthy:** *adj.* not good for people's health
- ⁹ **lean:** *adj.* having little or no fat (in meat)
- ¹⁰ **grill:** *v.* to cook food over an open fire using a grill

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. The difference between a healthy and an unhealthy hamburger _____
2. An explanation of the name hamburger _____
3. How to make a hamburger _____
4. Different ways of cooking a hamburger _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. Why is ground meat in a bun called a hamburger?
 - a. The ground meat is made of ham.
 - b. The ground meat comes from Hamburg.
 - c. The dish was first popular in Hamburg.
2. What is the name of the first chain of hamburger restaurants?
 - a. McDonald's
 - b. White Castle
 - c. Hamburg's
3. From the reading, we might guess that healthy hamburgers are _____.
 - a. hard to find at restaurants
 - b. sold at every burger restaurant
 - c. found at White Castle
4. What kind of ground meat is healthy?
 - a. Lean
 - b. Raw
 - c. Greasy



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. Hamburgers contain ground meat and onions. **T** **F**
2. Lean ground meat is not healthy. **T** **F**
3. Hamburger patties are often eaten in wholegrain buns. **T** **F**
4. Hamburgers are often eaten with fresh toppings. **T** **F**
5. Healthy hamburgers are usually fried. **T** **F**

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. People usually eat lettuce and _____ on their hamburgers.
2. The main ingredients in a hamburger are _____ and onions.
3. _____ bread is healthier than white bread.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

mixture grilled popular chain raw

1. What is the most _____ dish in your country?
2. McDonald's is the name of a _____ of hamburger restaurants.
3. Soup is usually a _____ of several different ingredients.
4. _____ vegetables are healthy.
5. _____ meat is not usually greasy.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

The underlined text may contain errors. Find and correct the errors.

Checklist

- Use a capital letter
- Use a lowercase letter
- Add a period
- Add a question mark
- Remove words

1. most hamburgers are made with ground beef **Most** and onions that are shaped into patties. They never seem to contain ham. Did you 2. Know hamburgers can be 3. healthy They're made of lean meat and then grilled over 4. a fire Then fresh vegetable toppings 5. are added inside a wholegrain bun.

How many errors can you find? _____

UNSCRAMBLE

Unscramble the words to make questions.

1. (a hamburger, cooked, how, is)

→ Q: How ?

A: It is usually grilled, fried, or barbecued.

2. (cooked, different people, their meat, how do, like)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: Well done, medium, or rare.

3. (unhealthy, is, what, eat, to)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: Meat that is greasy and full of fat.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

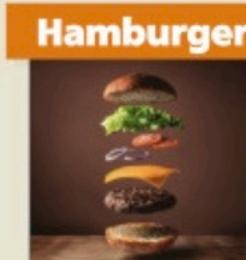
1. A hamburger is a grilled meat patty between two halves of bun.
2. Use your hands or a wooden spoon to shape the **c** _____ into patties.
3. White Castle is the name of the **b** _____ of hamburger restaurants.
4. The name hamburger came from the German city of **c** _____.
5. A healthy hamburger should be **d** _____ and not fried.
6. Toppings such as lettuce and tomato make your hamburger delicious and **e** _____.

WORD BOX

grilled
healthy
ground beef
first chain
Hamburg

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



History

Hamburgers became popular in the US in 1921.

Ingredients

Wholegrain bread is a healthier choice than white bread.

Preparation

THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN



Pre-Reading

- 1 Have you ever been to the UK? If yes, which part?
- 2 Can you guess which language people speak in the UK?
- 3 What kind of leader does the UK have?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| 1. own | • | a. to combine together |
| 2. dialect | • | b. a form of a language from a certain area |
| 3. unite | • | c. belonging to a particular person |
| 4. sometimes | • | d. unlike; not the same |
| 5. different | • | e. occasionally |



Many people say "the United Kingdom" (the UK) to mean Great Britain. It is called "united¹⁾" because it is really four countries joined together: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The southern part²⁾ of Ireland is the Republic of Eire, and it is not part of the UK.

- 5 The UK is called a "kingdom³⁾" because it has a king or a queen. Sometimes⁴⁾ it has both. It does not have a president like China or the US.

In some ways, however, the UK is like China. It has many different⁵⁾ kinds of people living in it who all speak the same language but also have their own⁶⁾ languages. Many Scots and Irish speak Gaelic, and in Wales 10 many people speak Welsh. However, nearly everyone in the UK can speak English. There are also many dialects⁷⁾ of English, which are spoken in different parts of the country.

Whereas China is divided into provinces⁸⁾, the UK is divided into counties. These are like provinces, and many have their own local⁹⁾ government¹⁰⁾. When people are asked where they come from, they will often give the name of their 20 county, for example, Sussex or Yorkshire. Unlike China, however, the UK is a very small island and most people live in towns and cities.



209 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

- ¹⁾ unite: *v.* to join together and act as a group
- ²⁾ part: *n.* one of many pieces or sections of a larger thing
- ³⁾ kingdom: *n.* a community ruled over by a king or queen
- ⁴⁾ sometimes: *adv.* occasionally; less than always and more than never
- ⁵⁾ different: *adj.* unlike; not the same
- ⁶⁾ own: *adj.* belonging to a particular person
- ⁷⁾ dialect: *n.* a form of a language from a certain area
- ⁸⁾ province: *n.* a large section of a country which has its own administration
- ⁹⁾ local: *adj.* existing in or belonging to the area; nearby the area
- ¹⁰⁾ government: *n.* the group of people who lead a country

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. An explanation of counties in the UK _____
2. The languages spoken in the UK _____
3. An explanation of the word "kingdom" _____
4. The way in which the UK is divided _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. People often say the United Kingdom to mean _____.
 - a. China
 - b. Great Britain
 - c. The US
2. The Republic of Eire probably _____.
 - a. did not want to join the UK
 - b. tried to join the UK and failed
 - c. can't speak English
3. The United Kingdom is divided into _____.
 - a. governments
 - b. counties
 - c. provinces
4. The United Kingdom always has _____.
 - a. a president
 - b. a king and/or a queen
 - c. a king or a queen



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. Great Britain and the United Kingdom are the same place. **T** **F**
2. The only people living in the UK are the English. **T** **F**
3. Many Scots and Irish speak Welsh. **T** **F**
4. Everyone in the UK speaks English and another language. **T** **F**
5. The UK has a king and/or a queen. **T** **F**

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. China and the UK are not similar with regards to the _____ of their land.
2. The UK is divided up into _____.
3. There are many _____ of the main language in both China and the UK.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

dialect	different	part	sometimes	own
---------	-----------	------	-----------	-----

1. I can only understand _____ of this lesson.
2. _____ I go to bed after midnight.
3. She speaks a _____ of Spanish.
4. I have my _____ book.
5. She speaks many _____ languages.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Change the form of the word if necessary.

Irish Britain county Scottish Kingdom

The United ① _____ is also called Great ② _____. The people that live there are English, ③ _____, Welsh, and some are ④ _____. When asked where they are from, the British will say the name of their ⑤ _____.

UNSCRAMBLE

Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. (part of, is, the southern, Ireland)

→ _____ the Republic of Eire, and it is not part of the UK.

2. (or, a queen, kingdom, it, a king, has)

→ The UK is called a "_____" because _____.

3. (same, speak, the, who all, language)

→ The UK has many different kinds of people living in it _____ but also have their own languages.

4. (divided, China, into, whereas, is, provinces)

→ _____, the UK is divided into counties.

5. (and cities, in, towns, most, live, people)

→ The UK is a very small island and, _____.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

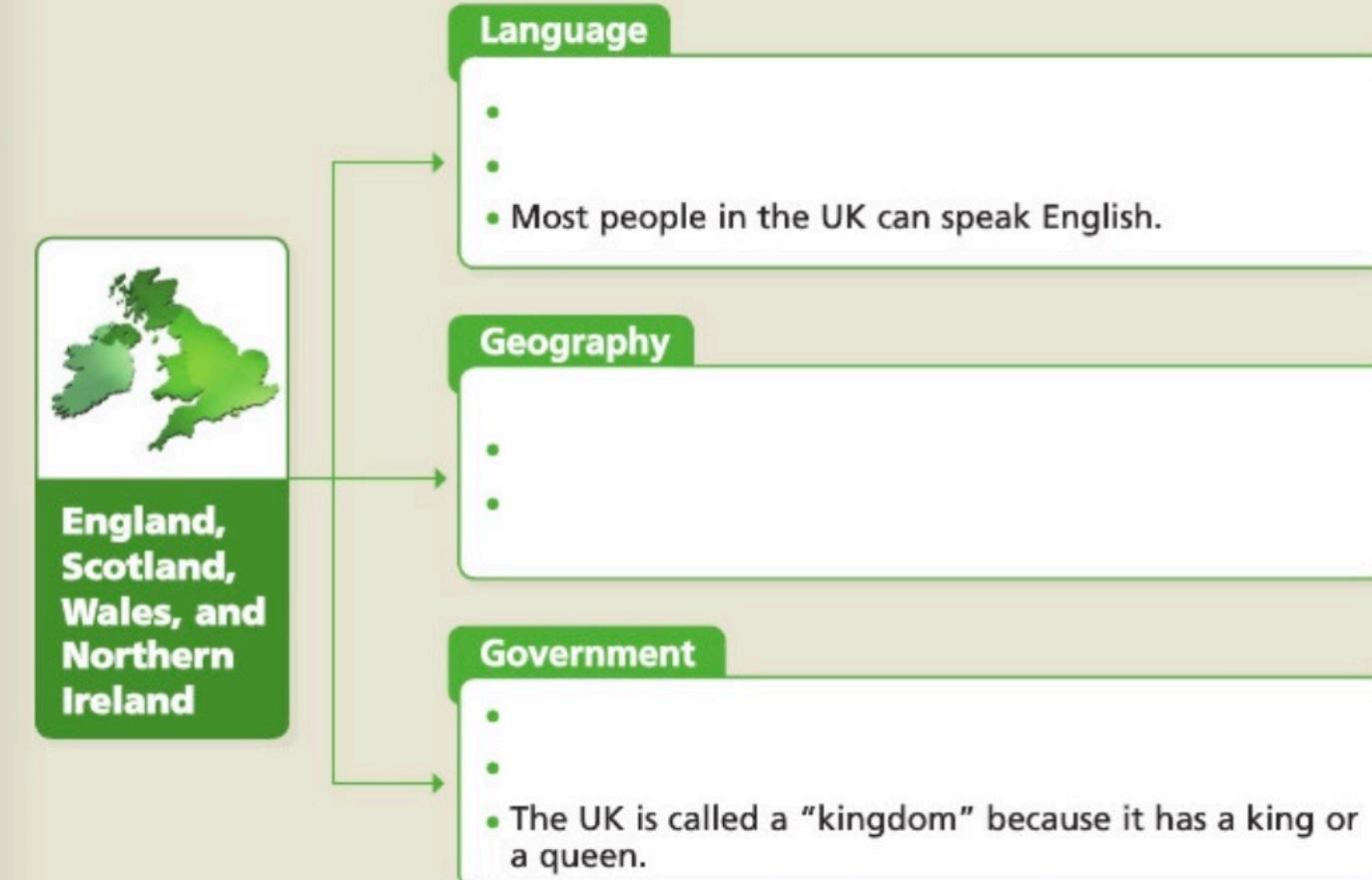
1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain has many different languages.
2. The UK is divided ① _____, for example Sussex or Yorkshire. These are called counties.
3. There is no ② _____ like in China or the US.
4. The people of Great Britain speak in many ③ _____ English.
5. The ④ _____ is not a part of the United Kingdom.
6. Like provinces, many counties have their own ⑤ _____ government.

WORD BOX

Republic of Eire
local
president
dialects of
into parts

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



ANTONI GAUDÍ

Pre-Reading

- 1 What is one of the most beautiful buildings you have ever seen?
- 2 Where do you think architects get their ideas from?
- 3 If you could design the perfect house, what would it look like?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. design | • | a. what something looks like; a shape |
| 2. form | • | b. the substance something is made of |
| 3. curve | • | c. to shape something |
| 4. material | • | d. a rounded line |
| 5. mold | • | e. to plan how to make something |



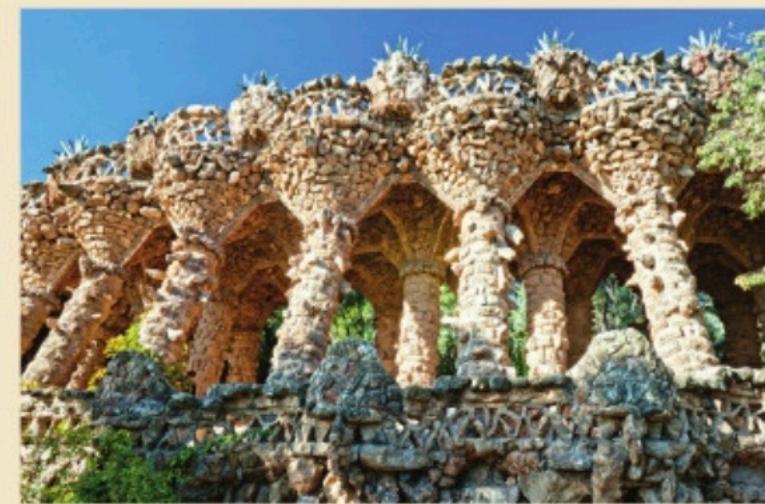
Track 04

Barcelona, Spain, is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Helping to shape it is the city's most famous architect, Antoni Gaudí (1852–1926). He **designed**¹⁾ some of the best-known and most unusual buildings in the city. The Sagrada Família, a large church that is still being built, is his most famous work.

Gaudí was **influenced**²⁾ by nature. You can see this in the shape of his buildings. Most buildings are in the **form**³⁾ of a square and have many straight lines. But as Gaudí once said, "There are no straight lines or **sharp**⁴⁾ corners in nature." Instead, he used **organic**⁵⁾ forms such as **curves**⁶⁾. The most famous example of this is the Casa Milà. No part of the front of the building is flat. It looks like someone **molded**⁷⁾ it from clay. And the shape of the building viewed from above is a figure eight, not a square.

Many Gaudí buildings are also decorated with designs from nature. The Park Güell is filled with natural objects such as statues of animals, **columns**⁸⁾ resembling tree trunks, and **mosaics**⁹⁾ with flower and plant shapes on them. Gaudí also used materials¹⁰⁾ found naturally near his buildings. That ensures they match their surroundings. It is easy to pick out a Gaudí building because you can see the influence of nature very clearly.

221 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds



¹⁾ **design:** *v.* to plan how something will be built or what it will look like

²⁾ **influence:** *v.* to affect how someone thinks about or does something

³⁾ **form:** *n.* the shape of something or the way it appears

⁴⁾ **sharp:** *adj.* ending in a point or an angle

⁵⁾ **organic:** *adj.* natural; found in nature; not made or done by people

⁶⁾ **curve:** *n.* a line that is not straight but bends like a circle

⁷⁾ **mold:** *v.* to give something such as clay or dough a shape with your hands

⁸⁾ **column:** *n.* a tall piece of stone that holds up a building

⁹⁾ **mosaic:** *n.* a picture that is made out of smaller pieces of stone

¹⁰⁾ **material:** *n.* what something is made out of

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. Natural shapes in the buildings of Gaudí _____

2. Who Antoni Gaudí is _____

3. How Gaudí decorated his buildings _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. What was Gaudí's job?

- a. A builder
- b. An artist
- c. An architect

2. Gaudí thought straight lines were _____.

- a. beautiful
- b. unnatural
- c. unusual

3. Which building has no flat surfaces on it?

- a. The Sagrada Familia
- b. The Casa Mila
- c. The Park Güell

4. Which of the following can be found in the Park Güell?

- a. Tree-shaped columns
- b. Square mosaics
- c. Modern decorations



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle T if the sentence is true, and F if it is false.

1. Gaudí is an unknown architect. T F

2. The Sagrada Família is still under construction. T F

3. Gaudí liked flat surfaces. T F

4. Many of Gaudí's buildings have unusual shapes. T F

5. The theme of the Park Güell is technology and machines. T F

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. The Sagrada Família is a very big _____.

2. The Casa Mila is shaped like a(n) _____.

3. The Park Güell has beautiful animal _____.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

designing influenced columns material sharp

1. The front of the building has three beautiful _____ that go from the floor to the roof.

2. This knife is very _____, so be careful not to cut yourself.

3. My father is _____ a new kind of airplane that can carry one thousand passengers.

4. This painting _____ many artists, who copied its style and use of color.

5. Do you know what _____ this shirt is made out of?

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

The underlined text may contain errors. Find and correct the errors.

A screenshot of a Microsoft Word document. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Document, Comments, Forms, Tools, Advanced, Window, and Help. A sidebar on the left titled 'Checklist' contains five items with checkboxes: 'Use a capital letter', 'Use a lowercase letter', 'Add a period', 'Add a question mark', and 'Remove words'. The main content area contains a paragraph about Antoni Gaudí's architecture, with several underlined words (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) for error correction.

The famous architect 1. Antoni gaudí designed many beautiful buildings in Barcelona. His buildings 2. are be unusual because he liked to use natural shapes 3. such as curves instead of 4. straight lines He also used 5. natural materials as well as decorations based on nature.

How many errors can you find? _____

UNSCRAMBLE

Unscramble the words to make questions.

1. (where, designed, that Antoni Gaudí, are the buildings)

→ Q: _____?

A: In Barcelona.

2. (say, Antoni Gaudí, what did, about nature)

→ Q: _____?

A: There are no straight lines in nature.

3. (is, the Casa Mila, shape, what)

→ Q: _____?

A: A figure eight.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

1. The most famous building with an organic form is the Casa Mila.
2. The Park Güell, for example, is a _____ natural objects such as animal b _____.
3. Most people know him for designing the Sagrada Família, a large church that is still being c _____.
4. He used natural d _____ found in the surrounding area.
5. The Casa Mila is not square but has the e _____ a figure eight.
6. He helped shape the beautiful city.

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.

Antoni Gaudí

The Architect of Nature

- He is the most famous architect in Barcelona.
-
-

Natural Shapes

- He used organic forms such as curves rather than straight lines.
-
-

Natural Designs and Materials

- He decorated his buildings with designs from nature.
-
-

WORD BOX

materials
built
filled with
form of
statues

UNIT

5

AROUND THE WORLD ON TWO WHEELS

Pre-Reading

- 1 Do you like riding a bicycle? Why or why not?
- 2 What is a good age to learn how to ride a bicycle?
- 3 What are some reasons for riding a bicycle?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| 1. transportation | • | a. pointing straight up |
| 2. prefer | • | b. the same; not more or less than |
| 3. equal | • | c. a way of moving from one place to another |
| 4. especially | • | d. particularly |
| 5. upright | • | e. to like more |



Track 05

The bicycle is still one of the most important kinds of **transportation**¹⁾. In China, people use bicycles because they are the cheapest way to get around. In the Netherlands, the Dutch use them **partly**²⁾ because of their low cost but mainly because they **prefer**³⁾ this form of transportation to any other.

It is said that the bicycle was **invented**⁴⁾ in France in 1790, but no clear information supports this. However, we do know that German inventor Karl von Drais created the first practical form of the bicycle in 1816. It was two-wheeled and moved along by the push of the rider's feet upon the ground. This **vehicle**⁵⁾ was improved in 1839 by a Scottish blacksmith, Kirkpatrick Macmillan, who invented **pedals**⁶⁾.

The **modern**⁷⁾ bicycle was invented in the last twenty years of the nineteenth century. It had wheels of **equal**⁸⁾ size, pedals that drove a chain, and gears. Eventually, bicycles were also made **especially**⁹⁾ for women. They had a bigger rear wheel than the front, and riders could sit more **upright**¹⁰⁾. Nowadays, women's bicycles have changed again to become more useful to those involved in sports. Always changing and improving, bicycles remain a popular form of transportation.



196 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

¹⁾ **transportation:** *n.* a way of moving from one place to another

²⁾ **partly:** *adv.* in some degree; not completely

³⁾ **prefer:** *v.* to like more; to rather choose one over another

⁴⁾ **invent:** *v.* to design and create a new or improved product

⁵⁾ **vehicle:** *n.* any device used for transportation

⁶⁾ **pedal:** *n.* a part to push with your feet to make a bicycle move

⁷⁾ **modern:** *adj.* relating to the present time

⁸⁾ **equal:** *adj.* the same; not more or less than

⁹⁾ **especially:** *adv.* particularly; for a specific purpose

¹⁰⁾ **upright:** *adj.* straight up and down in position; vertical

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. The modern bicycle _____
2. The reasons people use bicycles _____
3. Early bicycles _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. Why is the bicycle still an important means of transportation in the Netherlands?
 - a. Women like to ride them.
 - b. They are fun to ride.
 - c. They are cheap to use.
2. When was the first practical form of the bicycle created?
 - a. 1816
 - b. 1916
 - c. 1818
3. Before 1839, bicycles were probably not very _____.
 - a. fun
 - b. slow
 - c. useful
4. What happened in the last twenty years of the nineteenth century?
 - a. The modern bicycle was invented.
 - b. Women began to ride bicycles.
 - c. The bicycle was used by many people in Scotland.



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. Modern bicycles have pedals and gears. **T** **F**
2. People in China do not ride bicycles. **T** **F**
3. The modern bicycle was invented in the nineteenth century. **T** **F**
4. The front and rear wheels of bicycles have always been the same size. **T** **F**
5. The modern bicycle is similar to the ones made one hundred years ago. **T** **F**

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. A Scottish blacksmith invented bicycle _____.
2. In some countries, the bicycle is the preferred form of _____.
3. Nobody knows exactly who _____ the first bicycle.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

prefer partly invented transportation modern

1. What form of _____ do you take to school?
2. This chair is made _____ of wood, but mainly of metal.
3. _____ bicycles are more comfortable than the early ones.
4. I _____ to sit at the front of the bus.
5. Do you know who _____ the automobile?

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Change the form of the word if necessary.

invent modern upright pedal transportation

The bicycle is one of the most important kinds of ① _____. It was ② _____ in France in 1790. In 1839, a Scottish blacksmith made it better by adding ③ _____. The ④ _____ bicycle developed in the late nineteenth century. Special bicycles for women allowed riders to sit more ⑤ _____.

UNSCRAMBLE

Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. (get around, the cheapest, to, they are, way)

→ In China, people use bicycles because _____.

2. (bicycles, the Dutch, mainly, because, use)

→ _____ they prefer this form of transport to any other.

3. (by, the bicycle, a Scottish blacksmith, in 1839, was improved)

→ _____, Kirkpatrick Macmillan, who invented pedals.

4. (last twenty years, century, in, nineteenth, the, of the)

→ The modern bicycle was invented _____.

5. (bicycles, useful, more, women's, become, have)

→ Nowadays, _____ to those involved in sports.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

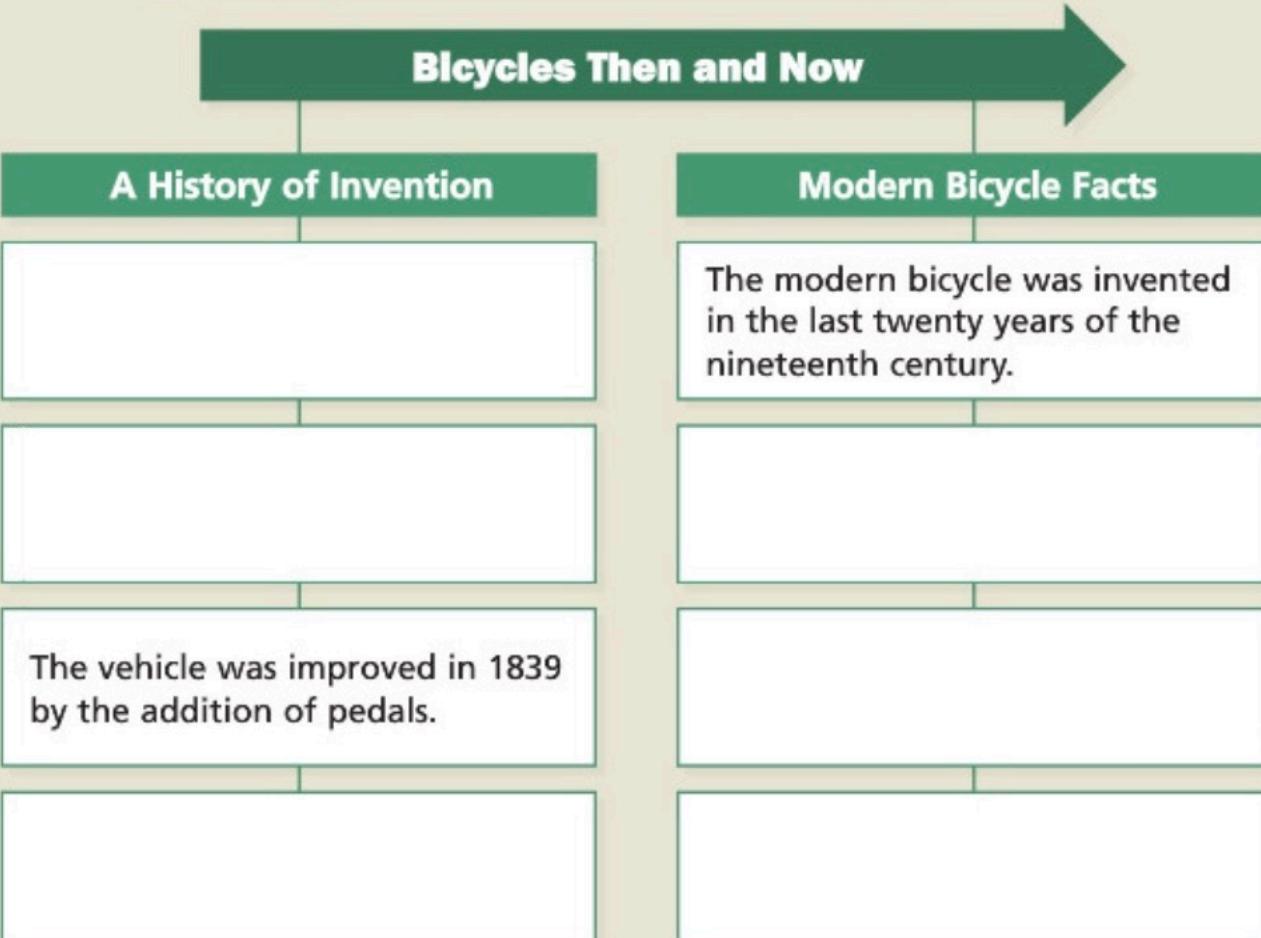
1. In 1816, Karl von Drais created the first ① _____ form of the bicycle.
2. ② _____ invented by Scottish blacksmith Kirkpatrick Macmillan.
3. Modern bicycles have changed to become more useful, especially for those involved in sports.
4. Bicycles are ③ _____ for transportation in the Netherlands.
5. Making the bicycle's rear wheel bigger allowed ④ _____ to sit more upright.
6. Nowadays, people prefer bicycles ⑤ _____ because they are the cheapest way to get around.

WORD BOX

a popular vehicle
riders
practical
partly
pedals were

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



A BRIEF HISTORY OF CHOCOLATE

Pre-Reading

- 1 Do you like chocolate? Why or why not?
- 2 What different ways can chocolate be served?
- 3 What are the main ingredients in chocolate?



Track 06

Chocolate is one of the most popular treats¹⁾ in the world. People drink it, eat it as candy, or use it as an ingredient²⁾ in puddings³⁾ and cakes. It is a custom⁴⁾ in many Western countries for men to give their wives or girlfriends boxes of chocolates as presents. Also, on special occasions⁵⁾, chocolate treats are usually shared among family and friends.

Europeans first tasted chocolate in the early 1500s when the Spanish invaded⁶⁾ Mexico. At this time, Mexico was part of the Aztec Empire. At first, the Aztec emperor⁷⁾, Montezuma, welcomed the Spanish general, Cortez, with a chocolate drink. He called the drink *xocolatl*, which means bitter water. Cortez and his men took some of the beans used to make this drink back to Spain with them. It was not long before the drink became popular throughout Europe.

Chocolate comes from the cocoa bean, which grows on the tropical cocoa tree. The manufacturing⁸⁾ of chocolate from the cocoa bean is a long process⁹⁾. The beans are dried and roasted¹⁰⁾, and the shells are cracked. The nib—or center of the bean—is separated from the shell, and it is from this that chocolate is made. Other ingredients usually added to chocolate are sugar and sometimes vanilla or milk. This is what makes it sweeter and less bitter.



VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| 1. invade | • | a. way of doing something |
| 2. custom | • | b. a part used to make something else |
| 3. process | • | c. a person who rules many countries |
| 4. ingredient | • | d. a practice followed by certain people |
| 5. emperor | • | e. to enter with an army to take power and land |

218 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

- ¹⁾ treat: *n.* a delicious food given or eaten as a reward
- ²⁾ ingredient: *n.* a part of a mixture that makes a whole, especially when cooking
- ³⁾ pudding: *n.* a thick, sweet dessert made with flour, milk, eggs, and flavoring
- ⁴⁾ custom: *n.* behavior which is usual to a particular society or person
- ⁵⁾ on occasion: *exp.* sometimes but not frequently; occasionally
- ⁶⁾ invade: *v.* to enter with an army to take power and land
- ⁷⁾ emperor: *n.* a person who rules many countries
- ⁸⁾ manufacture: *v.* to make or produce by hand or machinery, especially on a large scale
- ⁹⁾ process: *n.* a series of actions in order to achieve a particular result
- ¹⁰⁾ roast: *v.* to cook by direct exposure to dry heat, like in an oven

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. The manufacturing of chocolate _____
2. The Europeans' first taste of chocolate _____
3. The popularity of chocolate _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. What does chocolate come from?
 - a. The cocoa bean
 - b. Chocolate eggs
 - c. Cakes
2. Who took cocoa beans back to Europe?
 - a. Montezuma
 - b. Cortez
 - c. The Aztecs
3. Cortez probably thought the chocolate drink was not a _____.
 - a. bitter water
 - b. strange taste
 - c. dessert
4. Which of the following is sometimes an ingredient in sweet chocolate?
 - a. Milk
 - b. Eggs
 - c. Pudding



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. Cortez was an Aztec emperor. **T** **F**
2. Montezuma was the first European to taste chocolate. **T** **F**
3. The cocoa tree is tropical. **T** **F**
4. There is often chocolate in cakes and puddings. **T** **F**
5. Chocolate is a popular ingredient worldwide. **T** **F**

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. Europeans first tasted chocolate in the early _____.
2. The _____ is the part of the bean used to make chocolate.
3. Montezuma was an Aztec _____.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

pudding roasted custom manufactured ingredients

1. In some countries, it is a(n) _____ to bow when greeting someone.
2. Do you like to eat strawberry _____?
3. What are the _____ in this cake?
4. Do you know how chocolate is _____?
5. These nuts have been _____ in an oven.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

The underlined text may contain errors. Find and correct the errors.

Checklist

- Use a capital letter
- Use a lowercase letter
- Add a period
- Add a question mark
- Remove words

The first 1. european to taste chocolate was the 2. Spanish general, Cortez, 3. who which took the cocoa bean back to Europe, where it soon became a popular 4. drink. Chocolate is now known worldwide as a popular ingredient in cakes, candy, puddings, and also as 5. a Drink.

How many errors can you find? _____

UNSCRAMBLE

Unscramble the words to make questions.

1. (the first European, was, to, who, taste chocolate)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: Cortez.

2. (kind, of tree is, what, the, cocoa tree)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: Tropical.

3. (is, what, and puddings, sometimes used as, an ingredient, in cakes)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: Sugar.

WRAP UP

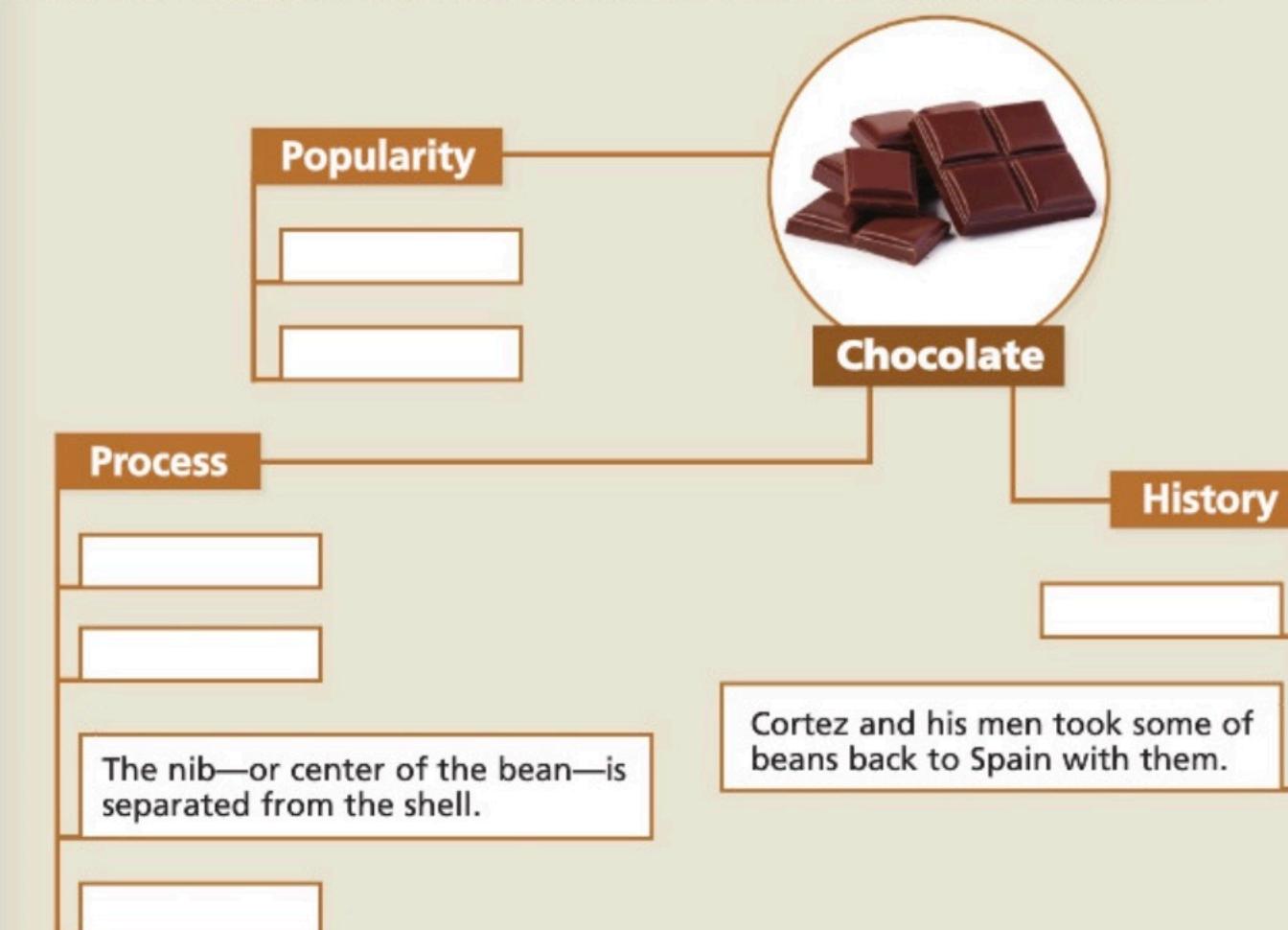
DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

1. Chocolate is one of the most popular treats in the world.
2. Chocolate c _____ are usually shared among family and friends.
3. Chocolate comes from the b _____, which grows on the tropical cocoa tree.
4. Europeans e _____ chocolate in the early 1500s when the Spanish invaded Mexico.
5. First, the beans should be dried and d _____, and the shells are then e _____.
6. Other ingredients usually added to chocolate are sugar and sometimes vanilla or milk.

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



WORD BOX

cocoa bean
cracked
first tasted
roasted
treats

LITERATURE AS A REFLECTION OF LIFE

Pre-Reading

- 1 Have you ever felt bored and wanted to do something exciting?
- 2 What did you think of doing?
- 3 What are some ways you can experience an exciting adventure?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. elderly • | • a. silly |
| 2. meager • | • b. money paid to an author |
| 3. identify • | • c. old |
| 4. ridiculous • | • d. little in amount; hardly enough |
| 5. royalties • | • e. to understand because you feel the same way |

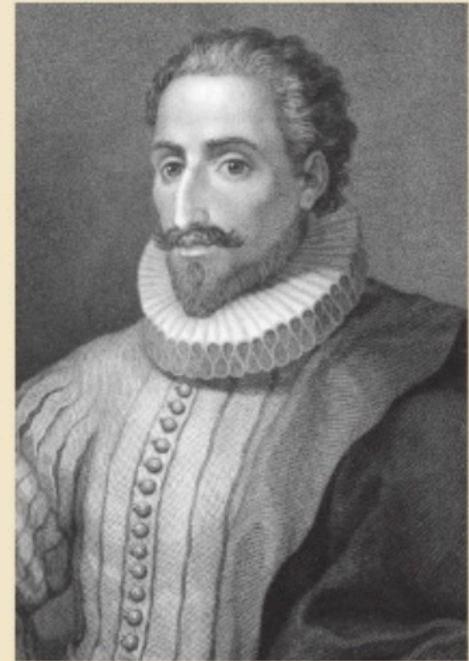


Don Quixote is a novel that features the adventures of an elderly¹⁾ man. This man, Don Quixote, thinks that he is a knight²⁾ and sets out on ridiculous³⁾ adventures. It was written in the early 1600s by Spanish writer Miguel de Cervantes. Cervantes was born in 1547. His father worked as a surgeon, which at the time provided only meager⁴⁾ support⁵⁾ for the family. One thing Cervantes was rich in, however, was his love for stories. He was taught to read by a family member and spent his childhood immersed⁶⁾ in books.

Later in life, Cervantes served as a soldier in the Spanish army. He became known for his bravery and was eager⁷⁾ to prove himself in battle. Cervantes was captured by pirates when he was sailing home to Spain. He remained a prisoner for five years. When he finally returned home, he led a quiet life. It is easy to see how Cervantes could identify⁸⁾ with a character like Don Quixote. They both wanted more excitement in their lives.

Although a great success, the novel provided little wealth or fame for Cervantes. Authors were not paid royalties⁹⁾ for their books at that time. However, Cervantes's work has paid dividends¹⁰⁾ for the literary world by inspiring many authors, musicians, and artists.

211 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds



- ¹⁾ elderly: *adj.* old
- ²⁾ knight: *n.* a title of honor given to a member of a king's army
- ³⁾ ridiculous: *adj.* silly; not making sense
- ⁴⁾ meager: *adj.* small in amount; barely enough
- ⁵⁾ support: *n.* the things someone needs to survive
- ⁶⁾ immersed: *adj.* being fully involved in
- ⁷⁾ eager: *adj.* very interested and excited; enthusiastic
- ⁸⁾ identify: *v.* to understand because you share the same feelings
- ⁹⁾ royalties: *n.* money paid to an author for each book that is sold
- ¹⁰⁾ dividend: *n.* benefits that result from an action

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. Cervantes went to war with the army before returning home to a slow, meager life. _____
2. Cervantes's book is very well known today. _____
3. *Don Quixote* was written by Miguel de Cervantes. _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. What is *Don Quixote* about?
 - a. A man who is poor and wants to be rich
 - b. A man who is old but wants to lead an exciting life
 - c. A man who used to be in the army and wants to return
2. What did Cervantes become known for during his time in the army?
 - a. His bravery
 - b. His reading
 - c. His writing
3. What happened when Cervantes was returning home to Spain?
 - a. He began writing.
 - b. He was captured.
 - c. He traveled around Europe.
4. How has *Don Quixote* been successful?
 - a. It made Cervantes rich.
 - b. It made people pay attention to the elderly.
 - c. It inspired the work of other artists.



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle T if the sentence is true, and F if it is false.

1. Don Quixote wrote about his adventures as a knight. T F
2. Cervantes became a great author, despite being unable to read. T F
3. Cervantes was a soldier in the Spanish army. T F
4. Cervantes was a prisoner for ten years. T F
5. Cervantes did not become rich by publishing his book. T F

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. *Don Quixote* tells the tale of an elderly man's _____ adventures.
2. Cervantes was likely taught to read by someone in his _____.
_____.
3. Cervantes spent five years as a(n) _____ after being captured.
_____.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

knight support immersed eager dividends

1. Doing your work early will pay _____ should you fall sick on the day it's due.
2. The king and queen rewarded the _____ for his bravery.
3. The charity provides _____ to needy families.
4. The boy was _____ to complete his work, so he could play.
5. I quickly became _____ in the story and felt like I was really there.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Change the form of the word if necessary.

brave quiet ridiculous soldier knight

Don Quixote is the ① _____ story of one man pretending to be a(n) ② _____. It was written by Miguel de Cervantes. Cervantes was once a(n) ③ _____ and was known for his ④ _____ in war. After that, his life was ⑤ _____. His memories of war may have inspired his writing.

UNSCRAMBLE

Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. (believes, adventures, elderly, the, knight, man)

→ Don Quixote features _____ of an _____ who _____ that he is a _____.

2. (Cervantes, to read, family member, taught)

→ _____ was _____ by a _____.

3. (prove himself, eager, battle, his bravery, for, in)

→ He became known _____ and was _____ to _____.

4. (to Spain, when, sailing, was, he, home)

→ Cervantes was captured _____.

5. (little, or fame, success, although, great, wealth)

→ _____ Don Quixote was a _____, it provided _____ for Cervantes.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

1. He served in the ① _____ army and fought in wars.
2. The family was poor, living on his father's ② _____ income.
3. It ③ _____ many others since then.
4. After leaving the army, he led a(n) ④ _____ life.
5. Someone in his ⑤ _____ taught him to read, and he loved to read as a child.

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.

The Life of Miguel de Cervantes

Early Life

- He was born in 1547.
-
-

Later Life

-
-
- He may have been inspired to write *Don Quixote* by his own feelings of boredom with everyday life.

Literary Contributions

- Although it did not make him rich, *Don Quixote* was a big success.
-

WORD BOX

family
Spanish
has inspired
meager
quiet

SWEET DREAMS



Pre-Reading

- 1 What is the best dream you can remember?
- 2 What happens when you have a bad dream?
- 3 What kind of dream is the girl in the picture having?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. remember • | • a. a bad dream |
| 2. brain • | • b. very likely; with a greater than 50% chance of happening |
| 3. probably • | • c. to not forget |
| 4. nightmare • | • d. extremely fast |
| 5. rapid • | • e. the body part that thinks and controls the body |



Track 08

We all have dreams, even if we remember¹⁾ only a few of them. Some people train themselves to remember their dreams. As soon as they wake up, they write down what their dream was about.

Scientists believe that we have 5 different kinds of sleep. One kind of sleep is called REM sleep. REM stands for Rapid²⁾ Eye Movement. During this kind of sleep, our eyes move quickly, even though³⁾ they are closed.
10 Although we are asleep, there is a lot of brain⁴⁾ activity, and we probably⁵⁾ have strong dreams at this time.

Sometimes, people talk in their sleep. In these dreams, the dreamer is 15 usually unhappy or worried about something. The worst of these dreams are so horrifying that we call them nightmares⁶⁾. In a nightmare, we often dream that we are being chased or that something bad is happening.

Scientists and others have written books about the meanings of 20 dreams. The most famous of these scientists was Sigmund Freud, whose well-known book is called *The Interpretation⁷⁾ of Dreams*. Freud suggested⁸⁾ dreams have certain meanings that can be interpreted. It is possible, however⁹⁾, that every dream has a special meaning only for the person who dreams it and that this meaning is specific¹⁰⁾ to that person.

206 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds



¹⁾ remember: *v.* to think about again; to not forget

²⁾ rapid: *adj.* extremely fast

³⁾ even though: *conj.* in spite of some fact being true; although

⁴⁾ brain: *n.* an organ that controls the body and enables it to think and feel

⁵⁾ probably: *adv.* likely to be true; with a greater than 50% chance of happening

⁶⁾ nightmare: *n.* a bad or frightening dream

⁷⁾ interpretation: *n.* an informed opinion about what something means

⁸⁾ suggest: *v.* to offer ideas you believe might be true

⁹⁾ however: *adv.* on the other hand; in contrast

¹⁰⁾ specific: *adj.* clearly defined or identified

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. Bad dreams _____

2. The meanings of dreams _____

3. People and their dreams _____

4. REM sleep and dreams _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. When do we have REM?

- a. When we are awake
- b. When we are asleep
- c. Only when we are having a nightmare

2. What do people sometimes do when they have nightmares?

- a. Talk in their sleep
- b. Tell people about the meaning of the nightmare
- c. Write down the names of all the people in the nightmare

3. What did Sigmund Freud do?

- a. He tried to stop dreaming.
- b. He had many nightmares.
- c. He wrote a book about dreams.

4. It can be guessed from the passage that scientists _____.

- a. know everything about dreams
- b. still don't know a lot about dreams
- c. write books about dreams



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle T if the sentence is true, and F if it is false.

1. All of our dreams are frightening. T F

2. No one has tried to interpret people's dreams. T F

3. Everyone dreams. T F

4. There are books about the meanings of dreams. T F

5. We can remember all of our dreams. T F

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. A person's eyes move quickly or _____ during REM sleep.

2. _____ are dreams that sometimes have a special meaning and other times are just scary.

3. Some experts _____ that our dreams come from childhood hopes or fears.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word or phrase from the box.

specific even though however interpretation suggest

1. There are books about the _____ of dreams.

2. I will work some more _____ I am very tired.

3. I won't give you any money. _____, I will lend you some.

4. I _____ that you look for that book in the library.

5. She gave me a list of _____ things to buy.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

The underlined text may contain errors. Find and correct the errors.

A screenshot of a Microsoft Word window. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Document, Comments, Forms, Tools, Advanced, Window, and Help. A checklist titled 'Checklist' is on the left, containing five items with checkboxes: 'Use a capital letter', 'Use a lowercase letter', 'Add a period', 'Add a question mark', and 'Remove words'. The main text area contains the following paragraph with underlined errors:

Dreams are common to 1. Everyone, though most people often do not remember 2. having them. If a dream is very frightening, it is called a nightmare. 3. books on the many possible interpretations of dreams 4. exist, but the meaning of each dream is probably special only 5. to on the dreamer.

How many errors can you find? _____

UNSCRAMBLE

Unscramble the words to make questions.

1. (are, frightening, kind of, what, dreams)

→ Q: _____?

A: Nightmares.

2. (most people, do, all their, remember, dreams)

→ Q: _____?

A: No, they don't.

3. (our dreams, in what, way are, to us, special)

→ Q: _____?

A: They are usually about our own lives.

WRAP UP

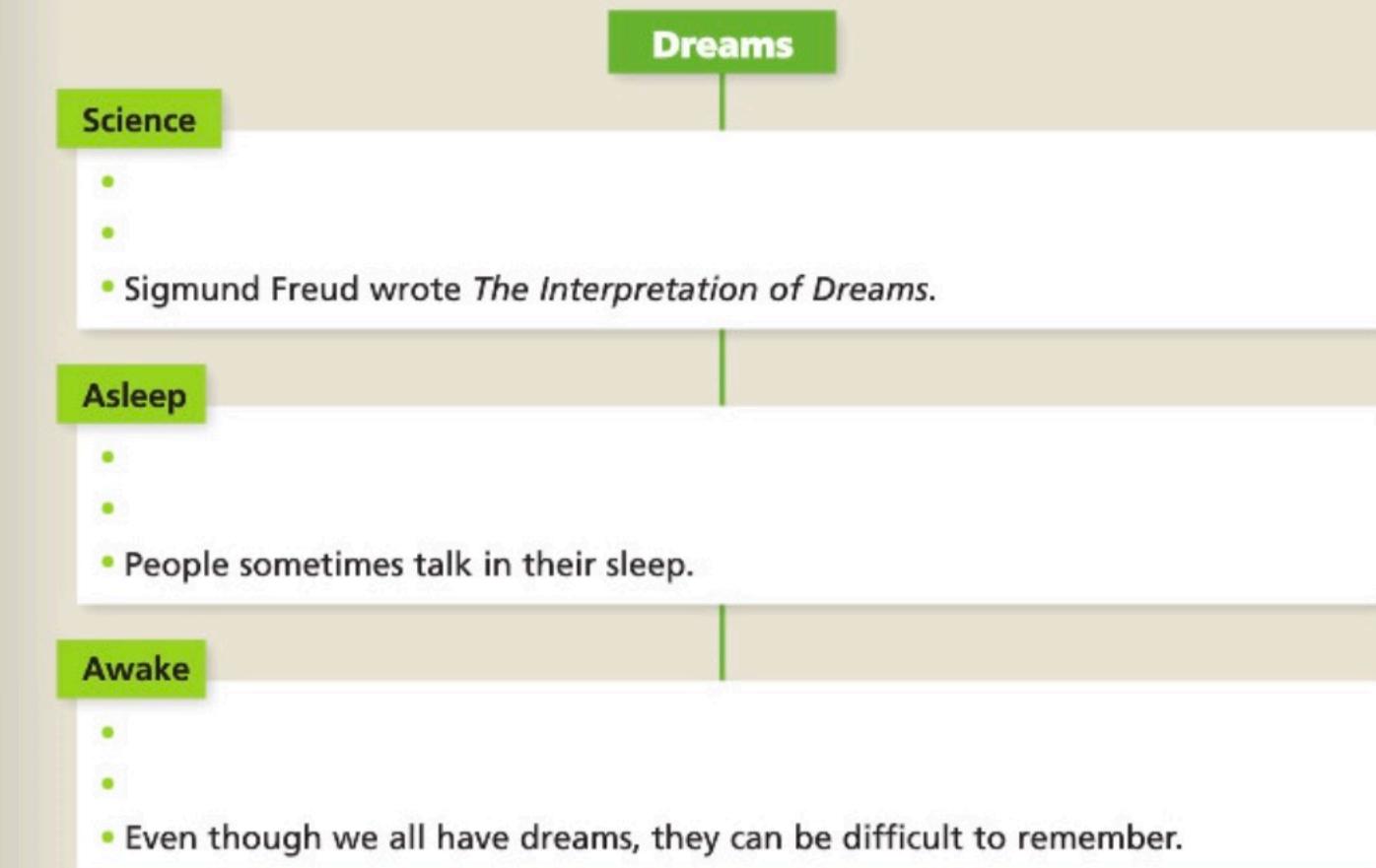
DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

1. Sigmund Freud thought that dreams had meanings that could be a _____.
2. We all have dreams; however, most people only remember a few of them.
3. When experiencing a b _____, the dreamer is often being chased and feels frightened.
4. You can train c _____ to remember your dreams by writing them down as soon as you wake up.
5. During d _____ Eye Movement sleep, our eyes are closed and move quickly.
6. Scientists have e _____ that we probably have strong dreams during REM sleep.

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



WORD BOX

interpreted
Rapid
nightmare
suggested
your brain

HEALTHY FOOD, HEALTHY LIFE

Pre-Reading

- 1 Do you like to eat healthy foods? Why or why not?
- 2 What are some examples of healthy foods?
- 3 Why is it important to eat healthy foods?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| 1. dairy | • | a. a necessary food item |
| 2. consist | • | b. all the food a person eats |
| 3. staple | • | c. milk products |
| 4. diet | • | d. to be made up of; to make up |
| 5. nutritional | • | e. related to the contents of food that help you to remain healthy |



In many countries, thousands of young people are **overweight**¹⁾ because of the unhealthy food they eat. Apart from fast food, young people eat a great deal of snack foods, such as potato chips and candy. These foods are often called junk

5 food because they have low **nutritional**²⁾ value.

A healthy diet should **consist**³⁾ mainly of grains, fruits, and vegetables, **plenty**⁴⁾ of fish, and some 10 meat. It should also be low in fat, salt, and sugar, and high in **fiber**⁵⁾.

Until recently, the food that most Japanese people ate was very healthy. It was a low-fat **diet**⁶⁾ that included 15 plenty of fish, seafood, and chicken. Beef and lamb have more **fat**⁷⁾, but they were not an important part of the Japanese diet. Rice, fruit, and fresh green vegetables—all healthy foods—were always a **staple**⁸⁾ in most Japanese diets.

20 In **recent**⁹⁾ years, however, American foods have become popular in Japan. These are much less healthy than traditional Japanese food. In particular, fast food contains too much fat, too much sugar, and too much salt. **Dairy**¹⁰⁾ foods such as milk, cheese, and butter are also becoming popular in Japan. These foods also contain a great deal of fat.



196 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

¹⁾ **overweight:** *adj.* above a normal or healthy weight

²⁾ **nutritional:** *adj.* related to contents of food that help you to remain healthy

³⁾ **consist:** *v.* to be made up or composed of

⁴⁾ **plenty:** *pron.* a large amount; more than enough

⁵⁾ **fiber:** *n.* parts of plants that your body cannot digest

⁶⁾ **diet:** *n.* all the food and drink someone regularly consumes

⁷⁾ **fat:** *n.* the oily or greasy part of a food

⁸⁾ **staple:** *n.* food that is important to people's everyday lives

⁹⁾ **recent:** *adj.* having happened not long ago

¹⁰⁾ **dairy:** *n.* foods, such as butter and cheese, made from milk

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. American foods _____
2. Snack food and junk food _____
3. What a healthy diet consists of _____
4. A traditional Japanese diet _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. Which of the following is healthy for you?
 - a. A low-fat diet
 - b. Fast food
 - c. Junk food
2. Which of the following is part of a traditional Japanese diet?
 - a. Dairy foods
 - b. Rice and seafood
 - c. Snack food
3. What is unhealthy about some American foods?
 - a. They don't have enough fat.
 - b. They have too much salt and sugar.
 - c. They are not traditional Japanese foods.
4. It can be guessed from the passage that there are more and more _____ in Japan.
 - a. healthy foods
 - b. overweight people
 - c. Americans



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. Vegetables are good for us. T F
2. Young people only eat healthy foods. T F
3. Most American diets are healthier than Japanese ones. T F
4. A good diet should contain plenty of fiber. T F
5. Traditional Japanese diets contain a lot of fish. T F

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. Fish, vegetables, and fruit have high _____ value.
2. Foods that are high in fiber are part of a good _____.
3. Fast food, snacks such as potato chips, and candy are called _____.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

fiber recent fat plenty overweight

1. Jacob is _____, so he needs to go on a diet.
2. It's important to get _____ of rest before an exam.
3. Eat plenty of high _____ foods, such as brown rice.
4. Don't eat meat that contains a lot of _____.
5. In _____ weeks, I've been feeling very tired.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Change the form of the word if necessary.

sugar traditionally American contain fish

To eat healthy, we need high-fiber foods, plenty of ① _____, fresh fruit, and vegetables. Japanese diets are ② _____ low in fat, ③ _____, and salt. This is much healthier than what ④ _____ diets ⑤ _____.

UNSCRAMBLE

Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. (most Japanese, in, diets, always, staples)

→ Rice, fruit, and fresh green vegetables were _____.

2. (traditional, Japanese food, than, healthy)

→ American food is much less _____.

3. (foods, deal of, a great, contain, dairy)

→ _____ fat.

4. (as, potato chips, and candy, such, have)

→ Snack foods, _____ low nutritional value.

5. (of, consist, mainly, should, grains)

→ A healthy diet _____, fruits, and vegetables.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

1. In many countries, thousands of young people are **a** _____ because they eat too many foods of low nutritional value.
2. Fast food and junk food have low **b** _____ value.
3. Snack foods contain **c** _____ fat, salt, and sugar.
4. The best diet **d** _____, vegetables, grains, seafood, and some meat.
5. Foods with a lot of **e** _____ have high nutritional value.

WORD BOX

fiber

overweight

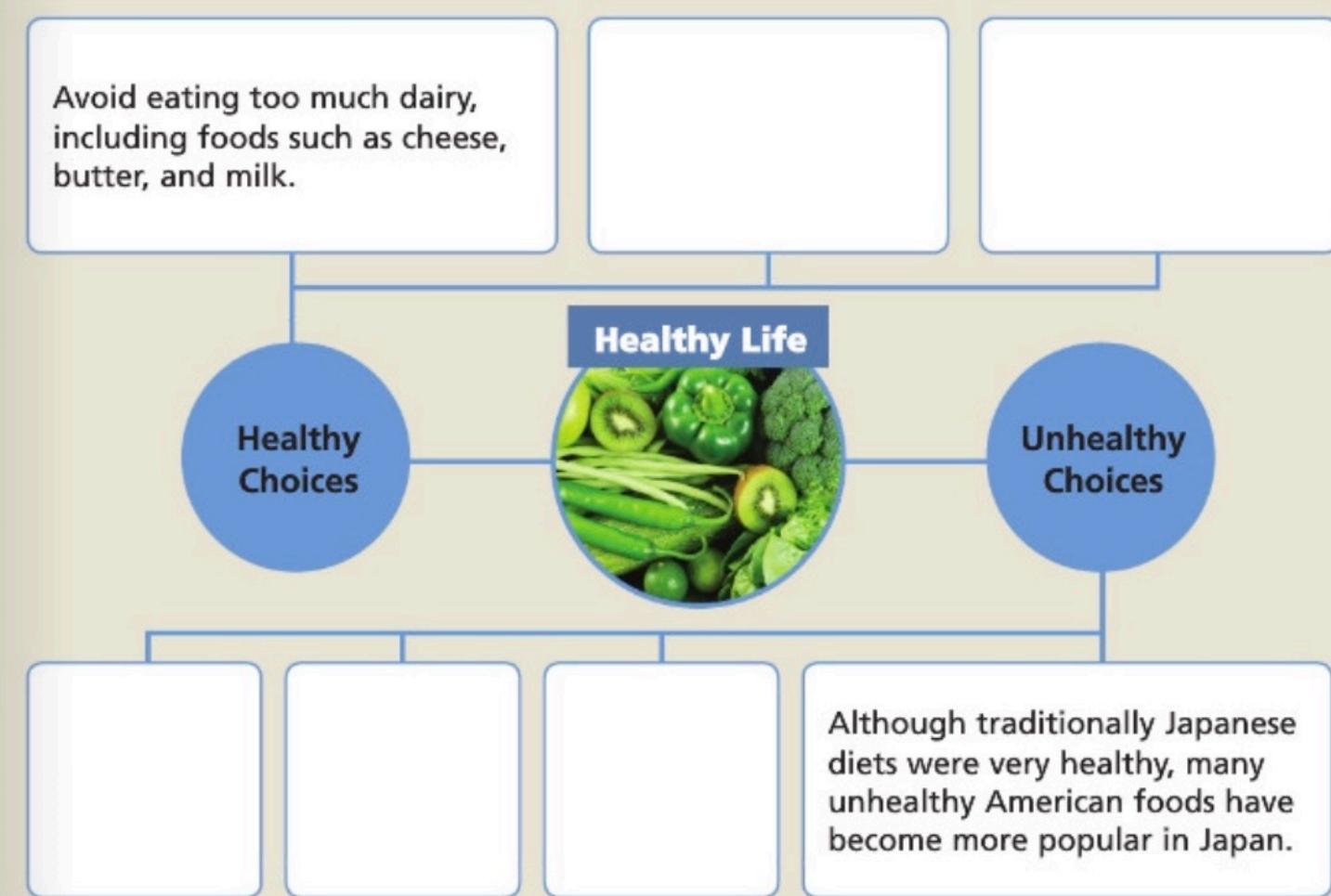
too much

nutritional

contains fruits

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



RAISING AWARENESS: ENDANGERED SPECIES

Pre-Reading

- 1 What is your favorite animal? Why is it your favorite?
- 2 Why do some people work to protect animals?
- 3 What happens when a type of animal becomes extinct?



An endangered species¹ is one whose numbers are so small it is at risk² of becoming extinct, or dying out. There are many reasons³ why the numbers of some species have become so small. Some species have been hunted⁴ and killed for food or for parts of their bodies, such as elephant tusks for ivory. Other species have lost their habitat⁵ because humans have built things where those species live. Pollution has also cost a variety of species their lives.

A few species are also in danger because of diseases⁶. The koala bear (which is not an actual bear, but a marsupial⁷) is one of these. Other animals are in danger because the plants they like to eat cannot grow due to changes in the weather.

Two of the most famous endangered species are the giant panda from China and the African elephant. There are also some kinds of whales, such as the blue whale, that are now endangered. It is not only famous species we are losing. In fact, there are hundreds of mammals⁸, birds, fish, and insects⁹ that will one day disappear from the planet¹⁰ if we do not take more actions to protect them.



VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. habitat • | • a. to follow and try to kill |
| 2. insect • | • b. illness |
| 3. planet • | • c. world |
| 4. disease • | • d. a small six-legged animal such as a fly or ant |
| 5. hunt • | • e. where animals live |

197 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

¹ species: *n.* a class of similar plants or animals

² risk: *n.* the chance of loss as a result of some hazard

³ reason: *n.* an explanation for why something happens; a cause

⁴ hunt: *v.* to follow and try to kill for food or sport

⁵ habitat: *n.* the natural environment of an animal or plant

⁶ disease: *n.* an illness that prevents animals or plants from being healthy

⁷ marsupial: *n.* a kind of animal whose females carry their babies in a pouch

⁸ mammal: *n.* a kind of animal that gives birth to babies and feeds them with milk

⁹ insect: *n.* a small, six-legged animal such as a fly or ant

¹⁰ planet: *n.* Earth; a world

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. Two of the most famous endangered species _____
2. The effect of disease and weather on a species _____
3. The most important reasons for a species becoming endangered _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. When is a species endangered?
 - a. When its numbers are very small
 - b. When no one likes it
 - c. When the weather is bad
2. Why are endangered animals probably hunted for body parts?
 - a. To give healthy parts to sick animals
 - b. To study them
 - c. To sell the parts at high prices
3. How has the weather affected some endangered species?
 - a. It has caused disease.
 - b. It has caused loss of plant life.
 - c. It has caused species to grow in numbers.
4. Which animal is endangered because of disease?
 - a. The giant panda
 - b. The African elephant
 - c. The koala bear



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle T if the sentence is true, and F if it is false.

1. Not many species are endangered. T F
2. Only large species are endangered. T F
3. There is more than one reason why some species are endangered. T F
4. Climate change is affecting the lives of many species. T F
5. Endangered species are at risk of becoming extinct. T F

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. Humans are causing some species to _____ from the planet.
2. Elephants are a source of _____ and so are hunted for their tusks.
3. The places where animals live are called their _____.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

habitat	risk	planet	species	reasons
---------	------	--------	---------	---------

1. We live on a _____.
2. All species have a _____.
3. There are many _____ of mammals.
4. The blue whale is at _____ of becoming extinct.
5. There are many _____ why we should take more action to protect endangered species.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

The underlined text may contain errors. Find and correct the errors.

Checklist

- Use a capital letter
- Use a lowercase letter
- Add a period
- Add a question mark
- Remove words

All kinds of animals, 1. Fish, and insects are endangered because of changes to their 2. habitats. 3. some have been hunted too much, or new towns and cities destroyed their homes. Other species 4. are is becoming extinct because of disease or 5. weather changes.

How many errors can you find? _____

UNSCRAMBLE

Unscramble the words to make questions.

1. (an endangered, species, what, is)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: A species that may become extinct.

2. (habitat, is, what, a species')

→ Q: _____ ?

A: The place where it lives.

3. (are, what, are, endangered, that, four species)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: The Giant Panda, African Elephant, koala bear, and blue whale.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

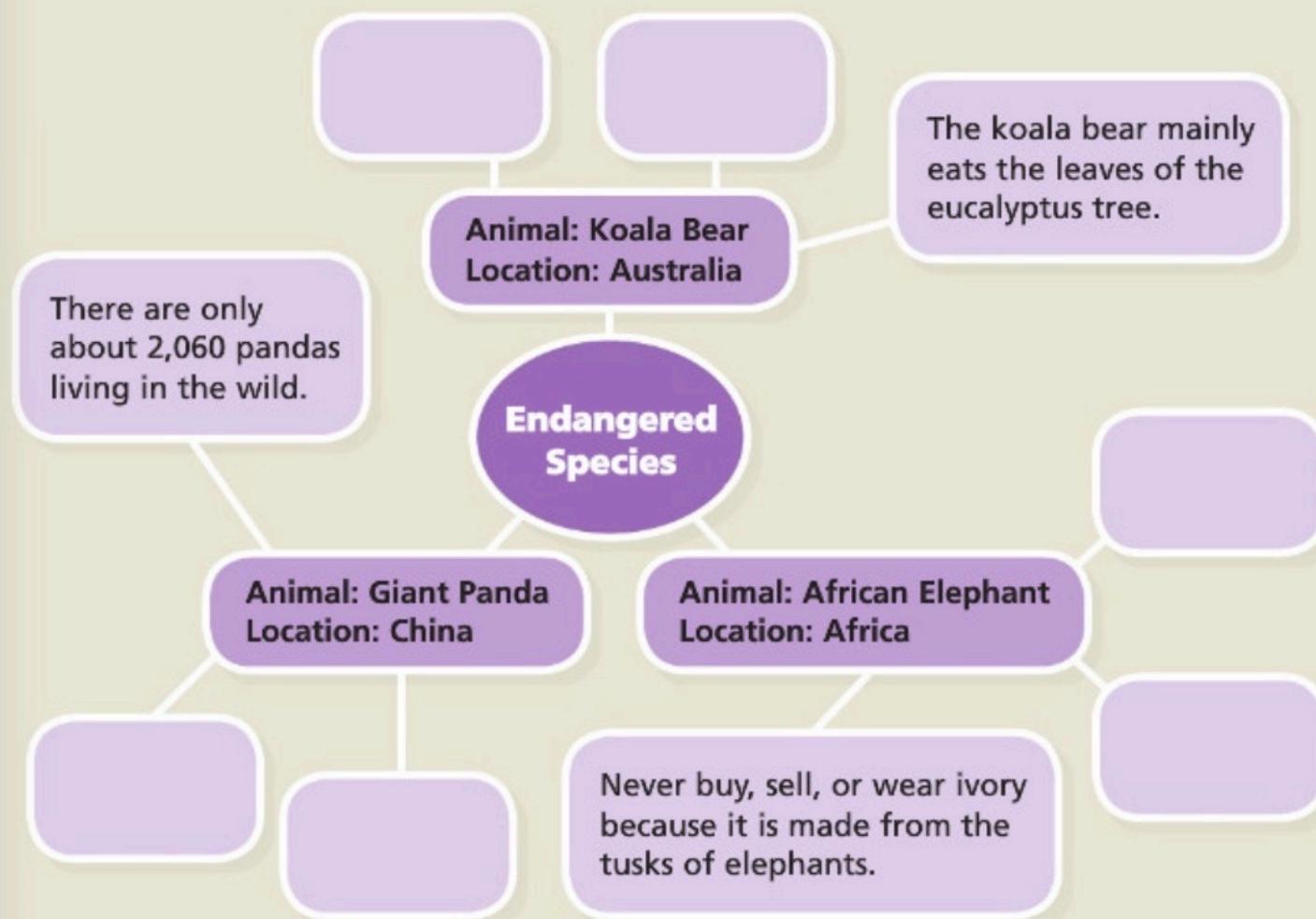
1. The giant panda is an endangered species.
2. c _____ are the reason the koala bear is endangered.
3. One of the most b _____ endangered mammals is the giant panda.
4. The African elephant is in danger because humans c _____ them for their tusks.
5. Koala bears aren't actually bears; they d _____.
6. The African elephant, as well as hundreds of birds, fish, e _____, and other mammals, needs our protection.

WORD BOX

famous
are marsupials
diseases
insects
hunt

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



UNIT

11 AN EVER-CHANGING WORLD

Pre-Reading

- 1 Do you like to travel? Why or why not?
- 2 Where would you visit if you could go anywhere? Why?
- 3 What are the different ways people travel?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. century | • | a. found in large numbers; happening often |
| 2. common | • | b. more and more |
| 3. teenager | • | c. rare; special |
| 4. unique | • | d. one hundred years |
| 5. increasingly | • | e. a person between the ages of thirteen and nineteen |



Track 11

A hundred years ago, the big cities of the world were very different from one another. Each had its own **unique¹⁾** character²⁾. Travelers³⁾ enjoyed the way each city looked. Not only did the people living in each city look different, but their **lifestyles⁴⁾** were different, too.

- 5 This all changed in the twentieth century⁵⁾. Nowadays, travelers often find it hard to see differences between major cities. Many buildings look similar. Cars, buses, and trains look similar, too. Travelers also find the same chains of restaurants and hotels everywhere they go, such as McDonald's and Hilton Hotels.
- 10 The people in big cities are also **increasingly⁶⁾** looking the same. Teenagers⁷⁾ in Tokyo wear the same kinds of clothes as teenagers in London. Nearly everywhere, business men and women wear the same kinds of suits. **National⁸⁾** dress, which was **common⁹⁾** a long time ago, is now usually only seen in tourist areas and at **weddings¹⁰⁾**.

The world is becoming less traditional and more modern. As a result, there are only a few places left that have not changed. Travelers must explore as much of the world as they can before it completely changes.



189 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

- ¹⁾ **unique:** *adj.* the only one of its kind; unlike anything or anyone else
²⁾ **character:** *n.* an attribute or trait that makes someone or something unique
³⁾ **traveler:** *n.* a person who visits various places around the world
⁴⁾ **lifestyle:** *n.* a particular way of living of a person or group
⁵⁾ **century:** *n.* one hundred years
⁶⁾ **increasingly:** *adv.* becoming greater or more common
⁷⁾ **teenager:** *n.* someone between thirteen and nineteen years old
⁸⁾ **national:** *adj.* relating to a nation or country
⁹⁾ **common:** *adj.* found in large numbers; happening often
¹⁰⁾ **wedding:** *n.* a ceremony to marry two people

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. It is now hard to see differences between big cities. _____
2. The world is becoming more modern and less traditional. _____
3. Big cities are different now from what they were in the past. _____
4. People in big cities are starting to look the same. _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. What is difficult for travelers to find these days?
 - a. A hotel
 - b. A fast food restaurant
 - c. A city that is unique
2. Based on the passage, if you traveled abroad, you would probably see a lot of _____.
 - a. the same things as in your home country
 - b. people wearing unique clothes
 - c. strange cars and buildings
3. Which of the following will travelers find in most big cities?
 - a. People who like them.
 - b. Buildings that look the same
 - c. Teenagers from London
4. In what way are people in different countries the same?
 - a. They wear the same kinds of clothes.
 - b. They speak the same language.
 - c. They are all travelers.



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. There is only one big city. **T** **F**
2. It's easy to find places that look the same. **T** **F**
3. McDonald's is a hotel chain. **T** **F**
4. In the past, every city had its own character. **T** **F**
5. These days, people dress nothing alike. **T** **F**

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. The world is _____ becoming more modern and less traditional.
2. A(n) _____ is someone visiting a city or country in order to see something unique.
3. McDonald's are very _____ to any big city.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

character national traveler common wedding

1. Nowadays, is it _____ for teenagers to dress the same?
2. New York City has its own interesting _____.
3. Public health is a _____ issue that affects the whole country.
4. How was your sister's _____?
5. I want to be a world _____ and see many countries.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Change the form of the word if necessary.

century difficult place different teenager

Travelers have a ① _____ time finding new and interesting
② _____. A ③ _____ ago, every major city looked
④ _____, but these days they appear similar. Even ⑤ _____
wear the same kinds of clothes from city to city.

UNSCRAMBLE

Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. (cities, the, the world, big, of)

→ A hundred years ago, each of _____
had its own unique character.

2. (hard to, see differences, find, it, travelers, often)

→ Nowadays, _____
between major cities.

3. (similar, look, trains, and)

→ Many buildings, cars, buses, _____.

4. (the, looking, same, are also, increasingly)

→ The people in big cities _____.

5. (traditional, is, and, becoming less, more)

→ The world _____ modern.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

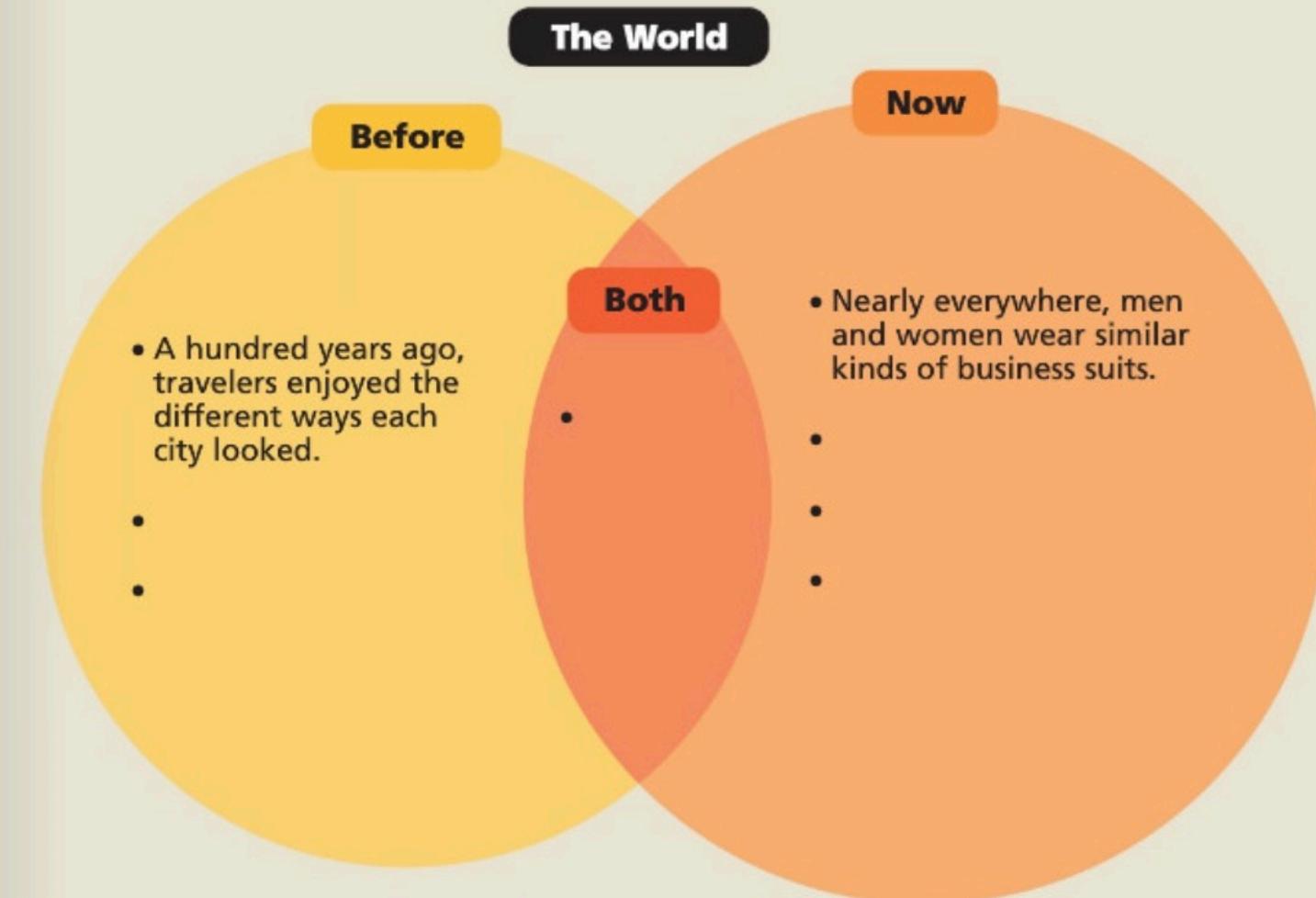
- Nowadays, teenagers from big cities all wear the same kinds of clothes.
- Before the twentieth ① _____, most cities were very different from one another.
- ② _____ is often seen at weddings.
- It is ③ _____ travelers to see the same types of restaurants and hotels everywhere they go.
- Places in the past used to have their own ④ _____ character.
- ⑤ _____, people's lifestyles in different cities are becoming the same.

WORD BOX

century
common for
increasingly
unique
national dress

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



A TRIP TO LONDON



Pre-Reading

- 1 Do you want to travel to London? Why or why not?
- 2 What famous places in London do you know about?
- 3 Why might a country's government be located in a big city?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|------------|---|---|
| 1. boast | • | • a. to talk too proudly |
| 2. railway | • | • b. a railroad that runs within a small area |
| 3. bury | • | • c. to put in the ground and cover with dirt |
| 4. crown | • | • d. to travel to a place for an amount of time |
| 5. visit | • | • e. to place a crown on to officially make king or queen |



London is the capital city of the United Kingdom and the largest city in England. London now refers to the City of London and the outlying areas that have grown up around it. Although the City of London is quite small, Greater London has a population between seven and eight million people.

Greater London is **comprised**¹⁾ of many cities. The City of Westminster is one of the most famous. This is where the **Houses of Parliament**²⁾ are **located**³⁾. Westminster Abbey is also here, which is where British kings and queens are **crowned**⁴⁾ and famous people are **buried**⁵⁾. The home of the **British royal**⁶⁾ family, Buckingham Palace, is also in the City of Westminster. This is the Queen's official home, though she does not live there permanently.

London is a major tourist spot, with people all over the world traveling there to **visit**⁷⁾ each year. London also **boasts**⁸⁾ such attractions as Tower Bridge, the Tower of London, and the London Eye, which is a huge Ferris wheel. London was also the first city in the world to build an underground **railway**⁹⁾, known as the **tube**¹⁰⁾. For these reasons, London attracts visitors from around the world.



194 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

- ¹⁾ **comprise:** *v.* to include or contain
- ²⁾ **parliament:** *n.* the legislative body of the major political unit within Great Britain
- ³⁾ **locate:** *v.* to be in a place
- ⁴⁾ **crown:** *v.* to place a crown on to officially make king or queen
- ⁵⁾ **bury:** *v.* to put something into a hole and cover it with earth
- ⁶⁾ **royal:** *adj.* something connected with a king, queen, or their family
- ⁷⁾ **visit:** *v.* to travel to a place for an amount of time
- ⁸⁾ **boast:** *v.* to talk so proudly that others may find it irritating
- ⁹⁾ **railway:** *n.* a railroad that runs within a small area
- ¹⁰⁾ **tube:** *n.* the underground railway line in London

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. The City of Westminster _____

2. London's attractions _____

3. The City of London and Greater London _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. What is the capital city of the United Kingdom?

- a. The City of Westminster
- b. London
- c. The Tower of London



2. Why is Westminster Abbey important?

- a. It is in London.
- b. It is where the kings and queens of England are crowned.
- c. It is near the Houses of Parliament.

3. The Queen probably spends most of her time at _____.

- a. Buckingham Palace
- b. Houses of Parliament
- c. another home, away from tourists

4. What is the nickname of London's underground railway?

- a. The subway
- b. The tube
- c. The railway

TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. London is really more than just one city. **T** **F**

2. The Queen never leaves Buckingham Palace. **T** **F**

3. The British royal family lives in the Houses of Parliament. **T** **F**

4. The financial center of Great Britain is in London. **T** **F**

5. London's underground railway is called the tube. **T** **F**

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. Westminster Abbey is in the City of _____.

2. To become a king or queen of England, you must be _____ in Westminster Abbey.

3. Greater London is _____ of many smaller cities.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

located royal crowned visit comprised

1. In which area of the city is your home _____?

2. The queen is part of the _____ family.

3. He was _____ king of Scotland.

4. Ireland is _____ of many counties.

5. Will you _____ me when I move to London?

WRITING UP



SUMMARY

The underlined text may contain errors. Find and correct the errors.

File Edit View Document Comments Forms Tools Advanced Window Help

Checklist	
<input type="checkbox"/> Use a capital letter	London, which is really many cities joined together, is the capital city of <u>1. great britain</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/> Use a lowercase letter	London is the financial center of the <u>2. united</u> kingdom, the home of the royal family, and where the Houses of Parliament <u>3. are is located</u> ,
<input type="checkbox"/> Add a period	so it is an especially important city. Nicknamed <u>4. the tube</u> , the London underground
<input type="checkbox"/> Add a question mark	<u>5. Railway</u> was the first subway in the world.
<input type="checkbox"/> Remove words	

How many errors can you find? _____

UNSCRAMBLE

Unscramble the words to make questions.

1. (to visit, where do, London, come from, people)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: All over the world.

2. (are, where, people, some famous, buried)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: Westminster Abbey

3. (an important, what, is, London, bridge in)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: Tower Bridge.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

- While London is quite small, Greater London is comprised of many cities and has a(n) **a** _____ between seven and eight million.
- Britain's kings and queens are **b** _____ at Westminster Abbey in London.
- London is a major tourist spot because it **c** _____ many attractions, such as the Tower of London.
- The **d** _____ city of the United Kingdom is the largest city in England.
- The Houses of Parliament **e** _____ in the City of Westminster.
- Every year, many tourists visit the London Eye, a huge Ferris wheel.

WORD BOX

boasts
are located
capital
population
crowned

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



UNIT

13

TOBACCO THROUGH HISTORY

Pre-Reading

- 1 What can the different parts of plants be used for?
- 2 How are large crops taken care of?
- 3 Why might someone choose to smoke tobacco?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. cause | • | a. to smell; to take into one's nose |
| 2. history | • | b. a proof |
| 3. sniff | • | c. to make happen |
| 4. evidence | • | d. a device used for smoking |
| 5. pipe | • | e. background; past |



People have always used plants for food and other reasons. One of the most popular plants is tobacco. Tobacco has a long **history**¹⁾, dating as far back as 6000 BCE, when it first began growing in the Americas. Tobacco also has a history of being used throughout the Americas for different purposes. It is now usually **smoked**²⁾, but it is also sometimes chewed, **sniffed**³⁾, and even used as **medicine**⁴⁾.

It is said that tobacco was "discovered" by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Columbus took tobacco back to Spain, where it soon became popular. Before long, the British also began smoking tobacco and made it an important crop in their American **colonies**⁵⁾, especially in Virginia.

In the seventeenth century, tobacco use spread even more with the success of the first commercial crop in Virginia. Tobacco soon became the colony's most important cash crop and largest **export**⁶⁾. It provided the farmers with cash and the government with tax income.

Pipe⁷⁾ and cigarette smoking—and tobacco chewing or snuff sniffing—are a part of many people's lives. Many are **addicted**⁸⁾ to the nicotine in the plant. However, fewer people smoke now than in the last century. This is because there is so much **evidence**⁹⁾ that smoking **causes**¹⁰⁾ ill health and even death.

208 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds



- ¹⁾ **history:** *n.* an established record of; background; past
- ²⁾ **smoke:** *v.* to inhale the fumes of burning plant material such as tobacco
- ³⁾ **sniff:** *v.* to smell or breathe in quickly through the nose
- ⁴⁾ **medicine:** *n.* something used to treat an illness or disease
- ⁵⁾ **colony:** *n.* a country started and controlled by another country
- ⁶⁾ **export:** *n.* something that is shipped to other regions or countries for sale or trade
- ⁷⁾ **pipe:** *n.* a device used for smoking
- ⁸⁾ **addicted:** *adj.* being unable to stop using or doing something
- ⁹⁾ **evidence:** *n.* information showing something is either true or false
- ¹⁰⁾ **cause:** *v.* to make happen

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. The discovery of tobacco _____
2. Tobacco smoking in this century _____
3. Tobacco as a cash crop _____
4. Tobacco's history _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. What often happens to people who smoke tobacco?
 - a. They become addicted.
 - b. They grow tobacco plants.
 - c. They stop liking nicotine.
2. Who is said to have discovered tobacco in 1492?
 - a. Christopher Columbus
 - b. British people
 - c. Spanish people
3. What became an important cash crop in Virginia?
 - a. Snuff sniffing
 - b. Tobacco plants
 - c. Tobacco chewing
4. What was probably true about tobacco farmers in seventeenth-century Virginia?
 - a. They used tobacco as a medicine.
 - b. They often traveled to Spain and England.
 - c. Many became wealthy.



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. Tobacco has never been popular in Europe. **T** **F**
2. Tobacco was first grown in the fifteenth century. **T** **F**
3. Tobacco has been a very popular plant in many countries. **T** **F**
4. Smoking tobacco makes people healthy. **T** **F**
5. Some people chew and sniff tobacco. **T** **F**

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. Fewer people are _____ tobacco now than in the past because they know it can make them very sick.
2. Virginia was a British _____.
3. The first European country where tobacco became popular was _____.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

addicted export pipe colonies medicine

1. If you are sick, you should take some _____.
2. Rice is an important _____ in many countries.
3. He smokes tobacco in his _____.
4. Don't start smoking or you will become _____.
5. Over two centuries ago, America was made up of many _____.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Change the form of the word if necessary.

become smoke bring history tobacco

1 _____ has been a very popular plant for a long time. Even before it was 2 _____ to Europe in the fifteenth century, tobacco had a long 3 _____ of being used in many ways. People have chewed, sniffed, and 4 _____ it. However, fewer people use tobacco nowadays since it has 5 _____ known that it can cause illness.

UNSCRAMBLE

Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. (as medicine, sometimes, smoked, usually, used)

→ Tobacco is now _____, but it is also _____.

2. (1492, in, Christopher Columbus, by)

→ It is said that tobacco was "discovered" _____.

3. (farmers, provided, cash, the, with)

→ Tobacco _____ and the government with tax income.

4. (addicted, to, nicotine, are, the, many)

→ _____ in the plant.

5. (ill health, and, causes, that, smoking)

→ There is so much evidence _____ even death.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

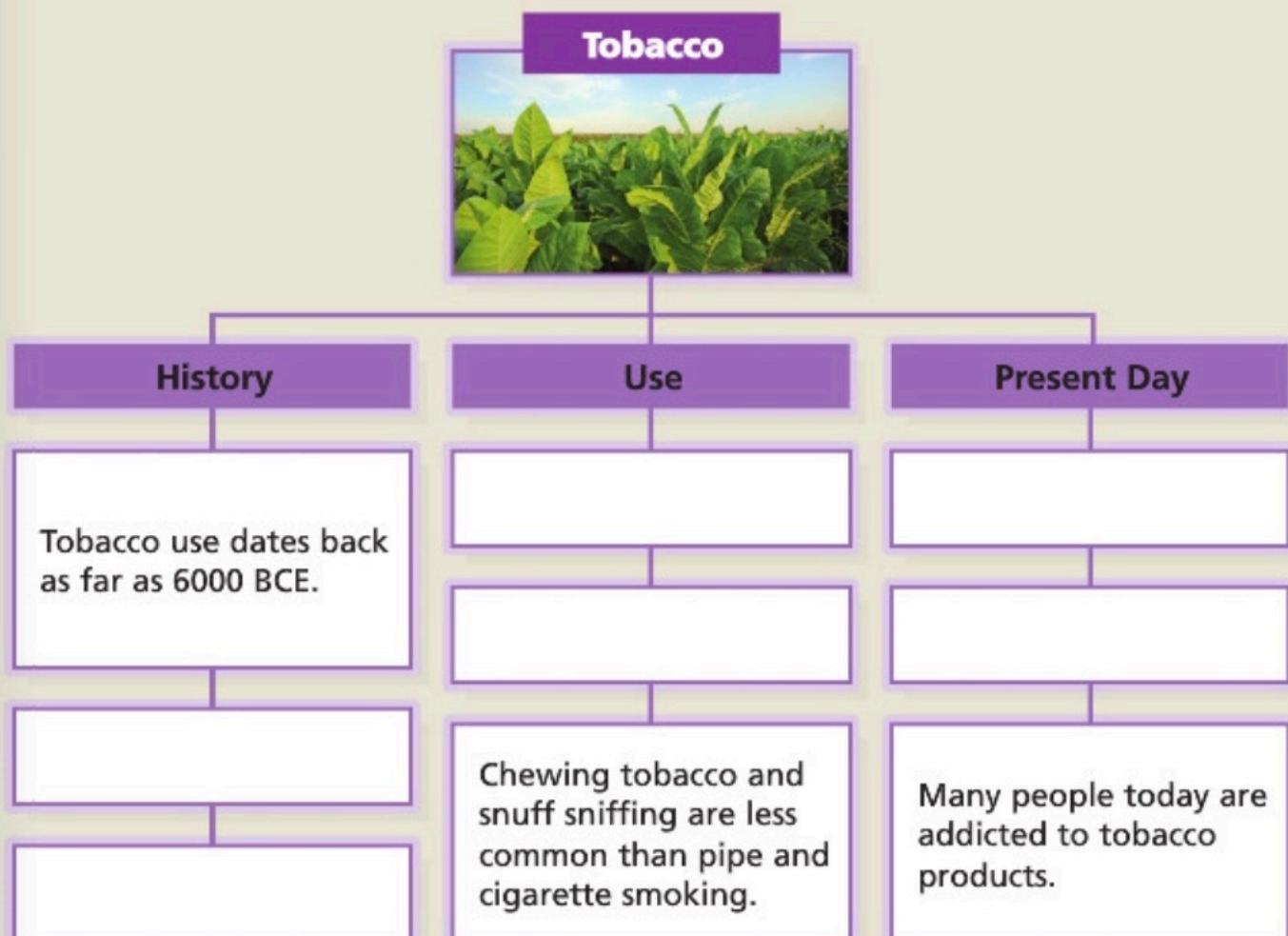
- American colonies, especially Virginia, grew cash crops of tobacco.
- Today, much evidence suggests that smoking causes many types of illnesses and even death.
- a _____ 1492, tobacco became the largest b _____ the American colonies.
- The tobacco plant is used for many different things, c _____.
- Tobacco can be chewed, d _____, or smoked.
- Cigarette and e _____ smoking, as well as tobacco chewing, are a part of many people's lives today.

WORD BOX

pipe
sniffed
export of
including medicine
after

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



PERFORMING ON THE WORLD'S STAGE

Pre-Reading

- 1 Have you ever seen a street performer? If so, what was the performance?
- 2 What talents do you have that you think might interest people?
- 3 What type of street performance would you be interested to see? Why?



VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. comedic | • | a. a natural ability |
| 2. constraint | • | b. related to comedy |
| 3. talent | • | c. arranged to produce an effect |
| 4. persuade | • | d. a limit or restriction |
| 5. planned | • | e. to convince; to make someone agree |



Track 14

Busking, or street performing, is the act of performing some type of entertainment to obtain¹⁾ donations²⁾ from people walking by. These performers, known as buskers, can be found in cities both large and small. They entertain crowds with a variety of performances. Buskers rely on their natural talents³⁾, such as musical ability, comedic⁴⁾ timing, or artistic skill, to persuade⁵⁾ people to open their wallets.

Busking can be loosely grouped into three main forms. Circle shows are carefully planned⁶⁾ acts that a busker or group of buskers put on for a crowd. This crowd often grows and circles around the buskers as the show progresses⁷⁾. Circle shows feature a defined beginning, middle, and end. Walk-by acts, on the other hand, are performances that do not have any defining points. Rather, these buskers perform to people who walk by. Stoplight performers, in contrast, face time constraints⁸⁾ in their performance. These buskers wait for a red traffic light and then give their performances to people waiting in their cars. Their limited time influences the type of acts they perform.

Modern-day buskers use technology to help them reach audiences. Aptly⁹⁾ named "cyber¹⁰⁾ busking," performers make video recordings of their acts, which they then post online. They encourage viewers to download or stream their performances for a donation.



213 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

- ¹⁾ obtain: *v.* to get something, usually by effort
- ²⁾ donation: *n.* something, often money or goods, given to help others
- ³⁾ talent: *n.* a natural ability
- ⁴⁾ comedic: *adj.* having to do with comedy
- ⁵⁾ persuade: *v.* to convince; to make someone agree
- ⁶⁾ planned: *adj.* arranged to produce an effect
- ⁷⁾ progress: *v.* to move forward in position or time
- ⁸⁾ constraint: *n.* a limit or restriction
- ⁹⁾ aptly: *adv.* in a suitable manner; appropriately
- ¹⁰⁾ cyber: *adj.* relating to the Internet and computer technology

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. Busking can be grouped into three main types. _____
2. Busking today often uses technology. _____
3. Busking is the act of performing in the streets. _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. Which of the following could be a type of busking?
 - a. A musician selling music in a record store
 - b. A comedian giving an act in a theater
 - c. An artist painting a mural on a sidewalk
2. Which act is not one of the three main types of busking?
 - a. Performing to an encircling crowd in a public place
 - b. Performing to passersby
 - c. Performing in a nightclub
3. Which type of busker does not have a specific time frame to do his or her act?
 - a. Circle show buskers
 - b. Walk-by buskers
 - c. Stoplight buskers
4. How do cyber buskers attract audiences?
 - a. By offering free shows
 - b. By uploading their shows online
 - c. By asking for donations through online sites



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. Buskers perform only in large cities. **T** **F**
2. Buskers use their talents to earn money. **T** **F**
3. Walk-by buskers have a limited time to perform their acts. **T** **F**
4. Circle shows have a defined start and finish. **T** **F**
5. Cyber buskers post their shows online. **T** **F**

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. Buskers perform their acts hoping to _____ donations.
2. A(n) _____ often forms around circle shows.
3. Stoplight buskers perform at red traffic _____.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

donations talent progresses constraint cyber

1. The performer turned to _____ sources when he couldn't perform in the streets.
2. The musician has a true _____ on the piano.
3. We are collecting _____ for flood victims.
4. The boss gave us a time _____ of three days to finish the project.
5. I enjoy watching a show that _____ toward a happy ending.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

The underlined text may contain errors. Find and correct the errors.

A screenshot of a Microsoft Word document window. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Document, Comments, Forms, Tools, Advanced, Window, and Help. A sidebar on the left titled 'Checklist' contains five items with checkboxes: 'Use a capital letter', 'Use a lowercase letter', 'Add a period', 'Add a question mark', and 'Remove words'. The main text area contains the following paragraph with underlined words for correction:

Some people earn a living by 1. busking 2. these street performers bring entertainment to audiences in public places. 3. Whether it's music or art, busking allows people to enjoy the natural talents of 4. others. Today, buskers can even perform for 5. Millions of people at once, thanks to the Internet.

How many errors can you find? _____

UNSCRAMBLE

Unscramble the words to make questions.

1. (the streets to, what is, the act of, performing in, get donations)

→ Q: _____ ?
A: Busking.

2. (shows do, and circle, at what, crowds grow, buskers, around)

→ Q: _____ ?
A: Circle shows.

3. (makes videos, of a performance, them online, what kind, of busker, and posts)

→ Q: _____ ?
A: A cyber busker.

WRAP UP

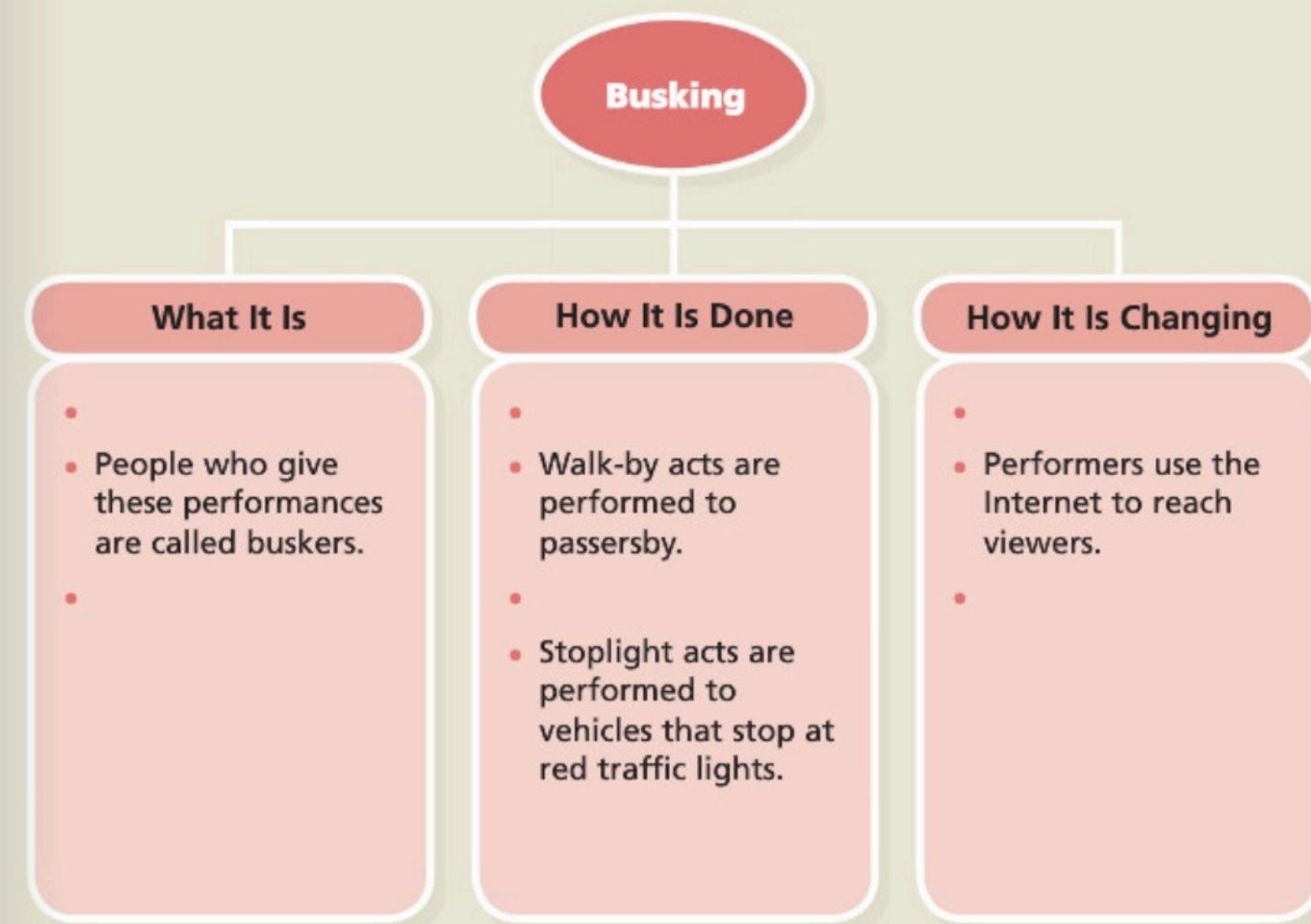
DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

- They perform all kinds of entertainment, including comedy, music, a _____.
- Circle shows are carefully b _____ acts intended to attract a crowd around the buskers.
- A c _____ form of busking is cyber busking.
- It is a form of d _____ entertainment.
- There are three main e _____ busking.
- Viewers can pay to download or stream videos of performances.

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



WORD BOX

street
modern
planned
and art
types of

A TASTY DELICACY

Pre-Reading

- 1 What seafood do you enjoy eating? Why?
- 2 What is the most expensive meal you've ever had? Was it worth the price?
- 3 What food is in the picture? Have you ever tried it?



VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. situation • | • a. very well-known |
| 2. criminal • | • b. a person who knows a lot about something |
| 3. expert • | • c. a place where children who don't have parents live |
| 4. famous • | • d. the state of something |
| 5. orphanage • | • e. a person who breaks the law |



Abalone^①, a kind of sea snail, is a very popular dish among Chinese people. Unfortunately, it is not easy to find in the sea, and there is not enough of it to meet **demand**^②. This **situation**^③ is made worse by the fact that only a small part of the abalone can be eaten.

5 Abalone is now so expensive that **criminals**^④ are trying to take over the **supply**^⑤. In a number of countries where there are abalone farms, criminals steal farmers' abalone and **smuggle**^⑥ it into places like Hong Kong.

10 Abalone is delicious when it is properly prepared. One Chinese chef, Yeung Koon Yat, has become an **expert**^⑦ at cooking abalone. People call him the "abalone king." He has 15 cooked for China's leaders in Beijing and has won **prizes**^⑧ in many countries.

Yeung Koon Yat was born in Shanghai in 1932. He was brought up in an **orphanage**^⑨ in Guangdong, and his first job was washing dishes in a restaurant. He became a waiter, 20 then a restaurant manager, and then a restaurant owner. Yeung's Forum Restaurant in Hong Kong became a popular place to eat for its abalone dishes. His signature dish, Yat's Abalone, is **famous**^⑩ all around the world.



199 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

- ^① abalone: *n.* a shellfish that has mother-of-pearl inside its shell
- ^② demand: *n.* the degree to which people want to buy, do, or eat something
- ^③ situation: *n.* the state of something with respect to certain circumstances or conditions
- ^④ criminal: *n.* a person who commits a crime
- ^⑤ supply: *n.* the quantity of goods and services that is available to buy
- ^⑥ smuggle: *v.* to illegally take or bring things out of or into a place
- ^⑦ expert: *n.* a person who is very skilled or knowledgeable
- ^⑧ prize: *n.* something important and valuable that is given to someone who succeeds in a competition or contest
- ^⑨ orphanage: *n.* a place where orphans, children who do not have parents, live and are looked after
- ^⑩ famous: *adj.* very well-known

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. The most famous person in the abalone business _____
2. The definition of abalone _____
3. Yeung Koon Yat's story _____
4. The abalone farmers' problem _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. What is special about abalone?
 - a. It's not easy to find.
 - b. People give it as presents.
 - c. Some people know how to prepare it.
2. Why do criminals steal abalone?
 - a. It is easy to steal.
 - b. They like to eat it.
 - c. They can get a lot of money for it.
3. Who do abalone farmers have a problem with?
 - a. Yeung Koon Yat
 - b. Chinese people
 - c. Criminals
4. When abalone is prepared as food, there are probably _____.
 - a. thieves outside the restaurant
 - b. a lot of pieces to throw in the garbage
 - c. television cameras recording the event



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. The demand for abalone is greater than the supply. **T** **F**
2. Yeung Koon Yat was once a famous abalone thief. **T** **F**
3. Abalone is not cheap. **T** **F**
4. Yeung Koon Yat sells abalone in his restaurants. **T** **F**
5. Yeung Koon Yat has never won any prizes. **T** **F**

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. Yeung Koon Yat is a successful restaurant _____.
2. Yeung Koon Yat's _____ dish is world famous.
3. Abalone is a kind of sea _____.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

supply demand situation abalone orphanage

1. Some things are very cheap because there isn't much _____ for them.
2. How many children are there in the _____?
3. When it is properly prepared, _____ is delicious.
4. Our _____ of milk is low, so we should order more.
5. My _____ was difficult. I did not know what to do.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Change the form of the word if necessary.

supply sell abalone wealthy famous

① _____ is delicious if it is properly cooked. However, it is also very expensive because the demand for abalone is greater than the supply. Yeung Koon Yat is the world's most famous abalone chef. He prepares and sells it in his restaurants, and people like his cooking so much that he is now very wealthy.

UNSCRAMBLE

Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. (popular, of, a kind, a very, sea snail, dish)

→ Abalone, a kind of sea snail, is a very popular dish among Chinese people.

2. (so, is now, expensive, abalone)

→ Abalone is so expensive now that criminals are trying to take over the supply.

3. (it, properly, prepared, is, when)

→ Abalone is delicious when it is properly prepared.

4. (born, 1932, was, in, in Shanghai)

→ Yeung Koon Yat was born in 1932 in Shanghai.

5. (eat, a popular, place to, became, Hong Kong, in)

→ Yeung's Forum Restaurant became a popular place to eat its abalone dishes in Hong Kong.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

1. Born in Shanghai in 1932, the "abalone king" was brought up in **a(n) _____** in Guangdong.
2. There are not enough abalones to meet the **demand for** the popular dish.
3. Abalone farmers have trouble with criminals, who want to steal their crop and **smuggle** it into other countries.
4. A kind of sea snail, abalone is found in most oceans in the world.
5. Yeung Koon Yat is a(n) **expert** chef whose first job was washing dishes in a restaurant.
6. A(n) **famous** at cooking abalone, Yeung has cooked for many famous people.

WORD BOX

famous
smuggle
demand for
expert
an orphanage

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



THE MYSTERY AT LOCH NESS

Pre-Reading

- 1 Are you interested in mysteries? Why or why not?
- 2 Where can you see images or fossils of extinct animals?
- 3 What mysterious animals do you know about?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. catch • | • a. to capture with a net |
| 2. submarine • | • b. to be real |
| 3. exist • | • c. a boat that goes underwater |
| 4. hope • | • d. a number greater than two or three thousand |
| 5. thousands • | • e. to wish for or want something to happen |



Since the early 1930s when it was reported for the first time, **thousands¹⁾** of people say they have seen a monster swimming in Loch Ness, a deep lake in the Scottish highlands. People say that the monster is a big black animal with a long **neck**. They think it is some kind of **prehistoric²⁾** animal, such as a dinosaur, or some form of mammal.

Many people, **including³⁾** scientists, have tried to **catch⁴⁾** the animal or get **good⁵⁾** photographs of it. They have even used **submarines⁶⁾** and special scientific **equipment⁷⁾**. However, they have not been able to prove that it **exists⁸⁾**. Scientists say that there is no **monster** in the lake. Other people say that there is a monster but that the lake is so deep in certain parts that there are many places for the animal to hide.

Every year, thousands of tourists visit Loch Ness **hoping⁹⁾** to see the monster, also known as Nessie. It has become an important tourist attraction, and the nearby town of Inverness earns a lot of money from the visitors. Many tourists say they have taken photographs of the monster, but the photographs are never clear. Is the Loch Ness monster real? The **mystery¹⁰⁾** still remains.

202 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

- ¹⁾ **thousands:** *n.* a number greater than two or three thousand
- ²⁾ **prehistoric:** *adj.* from a time before information was written down; very old
- ³⁾ **include:** *v.* to contain; to have as a part of
- ⁴⁾ **catch:** *v.* to capture with a net or trap
- ⁵⁾ **good:** *adj.* having a satisfactory or pleasing appearance
- ⁶⁾ **submarine:** *n.* a ship that can travel below the surface of water
- ⁷⁾ **equipment:** *n.* tools needed or used for a particular purpose
- ⁸⁾ **exist:** *v.* to be real or living
- ⁹⁾ **hope:** *v.* to wish for; to want something to happen
- ¹⁰⁾ **mystery:** *n.* something that is not understood or is puzzling

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. The search for the monster _____
2. When the monster was first seen _____
3. Why tourists visit Loch Ness _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. Why do many people visit Loch Ness?
 - a. It is a pretty part of Scotland.
 - b. They like to swim in the lake.
 - c. They hope to see Nessie.
2. When was the monster first seen in Loch Ness?
 - a. In the 1930s
 - b. In the 1940s
 - c. Every year
3. Who has taken a good photograph of the monster?
 - a. Tourists
 - b. No one
 - c. Scientists
4. If the Loch Ness Monster is not real, it was probably _____ in the 1930s.
 - a. someone's broken boat
 - b. planned by thousands of tourists
 - c. someone's joke that became popular



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle T if the sentence is true, and F if it is false.

1. Loch Ness is too far away for anyone to visit it. T F
2. Nessie is proven to exist in Loch Ness. T F
3. The Loch Ness Monster is said to look like a dinosaur. T F
4. No one has said that they have seen the monster for years. T F
5. There are no good photographs of the monster. T F

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. _____ do not believe that there is a monster.
2. The Loch Ness Monster has become a(n) _____ attraction.
3. Because of Nessie, the people in _____ made a business out of tourism.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

including prehistoric hoping equipment mystery

1. There are very few _____ animals alive now.
2. There are twenty people on the bus, _____ the driver.
3. What kind of _____ do you need to make that?
4. I am _____ to visit Scotland one day.
5. That was a great book. It had a lot of _____ to it.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

The underlined text may contain errors. Find and correct the errors.

A screenshot of a Microsoft Word document window. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Document, Comments, Forms, Tools, Advanced, Window, and Help. A sidebar on the left titled 'Checklist' contains five items with checkboxes: 'Use a capital letter', 'Use a lowercase letter', 'Add a period', 'Add a question mark', and 'Remove words'. The main text area contains a paragraph about the Loch Ness monster with several underlined errors for editing practice.

Checklist

- Use a capital letter
- Use a lowercase letter
- Add a period
- Add a question mark
- Remove words

Is there a big, black prehistoric monster living a lake in **1. Scotland** **2. many people** believe there is. Thousands of people visit Loch Ness each year, and some say they have seen the monster. **3. No one** really knows if it really exists because no one **4. has have been** able to catch it or even take a good **5. photograph** of it.

How many errors can you find? _____

UNSCRAMBLE

Unscramble the words to make questions.

1. (for, the first time, the monster, when was, seen)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: The early 1930s.

2. (people, say, what, is like, the monster, do some)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: A dinosaur.

3. (the monster, why, is, a mystery, still)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: Because no one can prove it exists.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

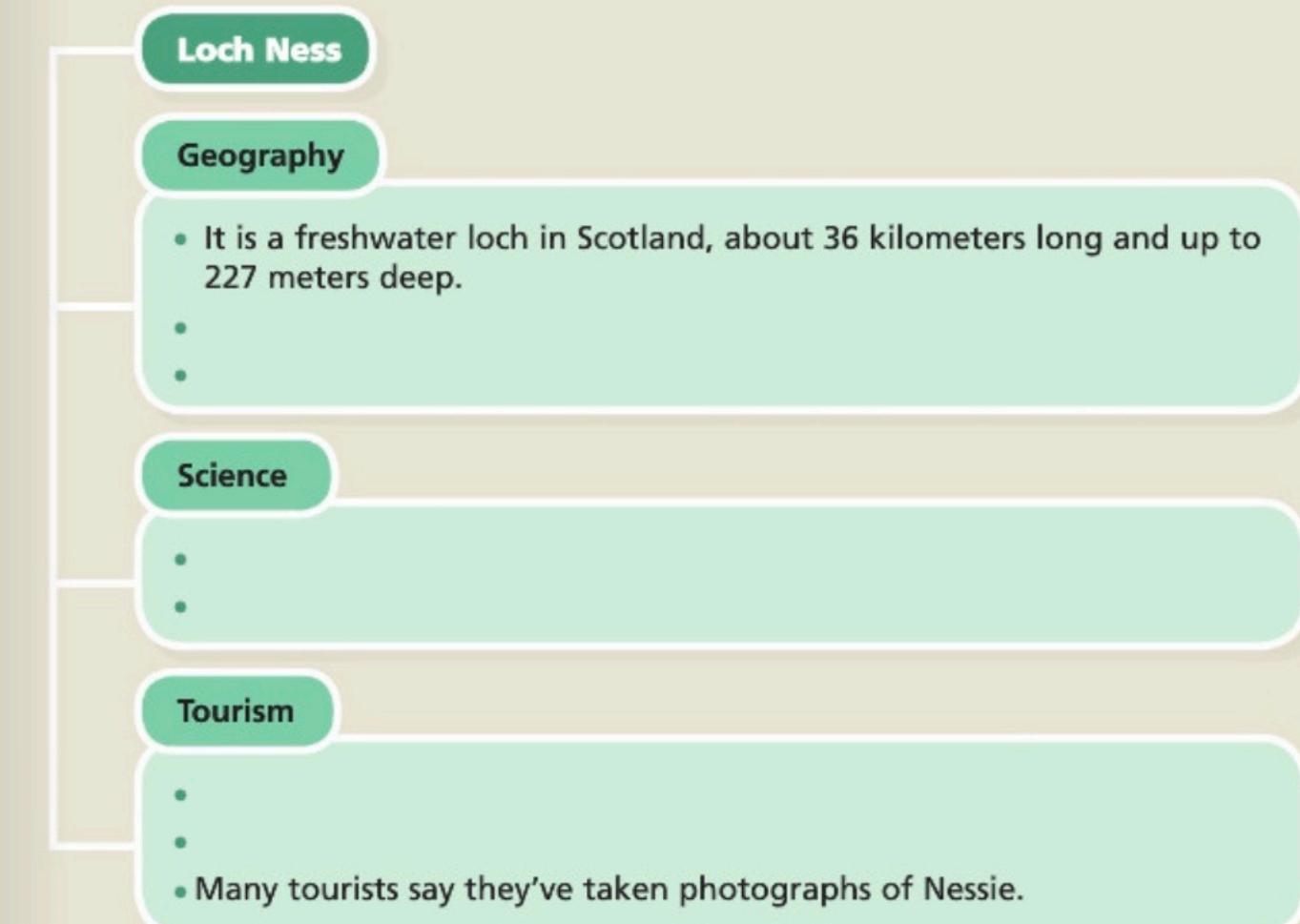
1. Thousands of tourists come to the Scottish Highlands because they're **a** _____ to see Nessie, the Loch Ness monster.
2. Scientists say the Loch Ness monster doesn't **b** _____.
3. The lake is very deep, so even with special **c** _____, no one can find the monster.
4. It's possible that the Loch Ness monster is some kind of **d** _____ animal.
5. Loch Ness is a lake in the Scottish Highlands.
6. The loch has become an important **e** _____ earns a lot of money from tourism.

WORD BOX

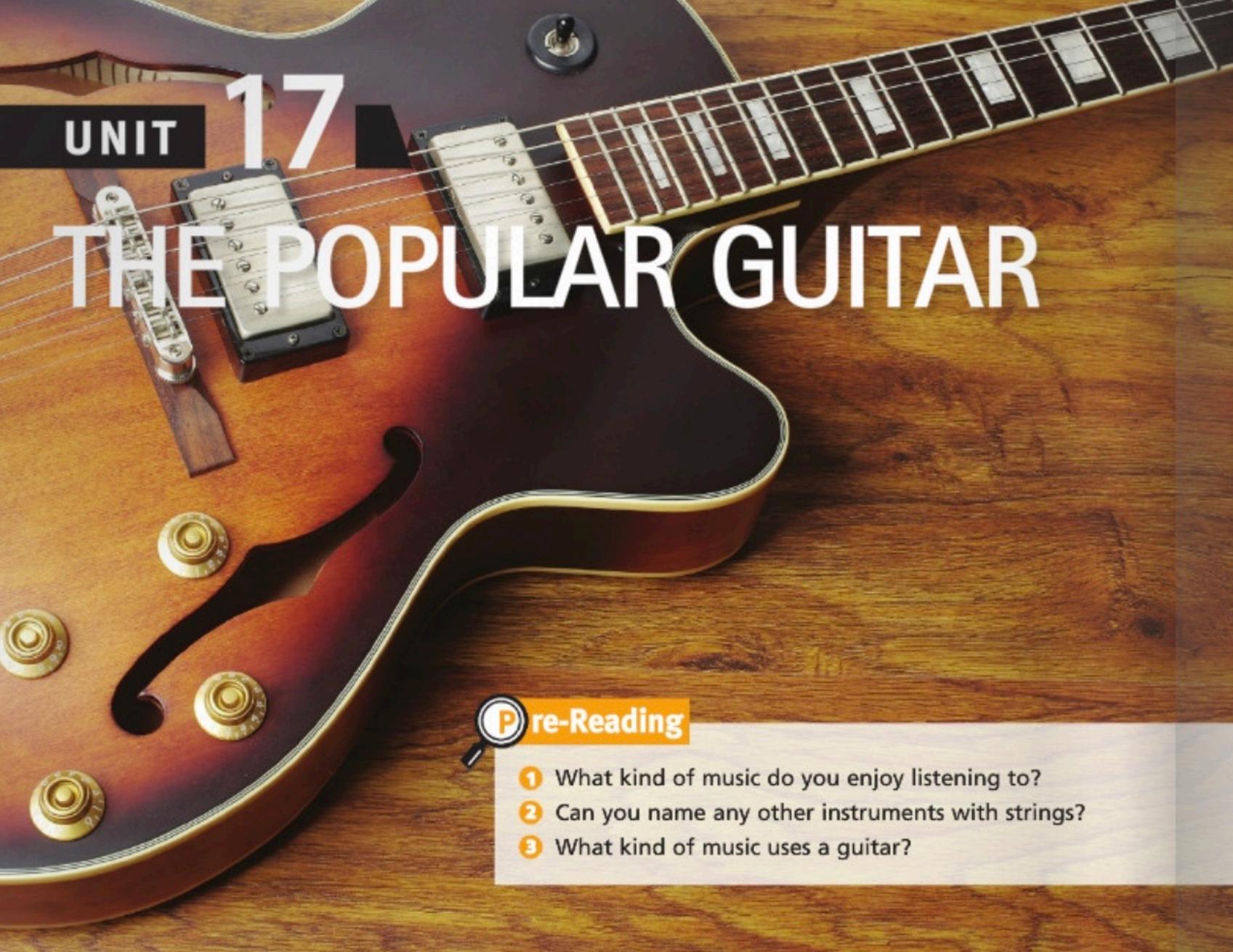
equipment
prehistoric
hoping
exist
attraction that

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



THE POPULAR GUITAR



Pre-Reading

- 1 What kind of music do you enjoy listening to?
- 2 Can you name any other instruments with strings?
- 3 What kind of music uses a guitar?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. widely | • | a. to go along with |
| 2. pleasant | • | b. to pull with the fingers |
| 3. pluck | • | c. in many places |
| 4. accompany | • | d. performed or used alone |
| 5. solo | • | e. nice |



Today, the leading instrument in most forms of music is the guitar. It can be heard in many types of music such as blues, country, flamenco, or rock music. The guitar has a very distinctive musical sound.

Until about the mid-twentieth century, the guitar was not widely¹⁾ used for playing popular music. Most bands before then relied on²⁾ other stringed instruments that were played with a bow, not plucked³⁾ like a guitar. When groups such as the Beatles became popular, the guitar took over⁴⁾ as the most widely played instrument.

The modern guitar comes from⁵⁾ similar instruments that have been played worldwide for centuries. It is popular both as a solo⁶⁾ instrument and to accompany⁷⁾ singers. The guitar is similar to the lute. The lute was the most popular English and European instrument for hundreds of years. The sitar, which has always been part of⁸⁾ Indian music, is also related⁹⁾ to the guitar.

The popularity of the guitar is easy to see. The guitar makes a pleasant¹⁰⁾ sound, and it can be easily carried from place to place. It is also not too difficult to learn how to play.



190 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

¹⁾ widely: *adv.* across a wide area; commonly

²⁾ rely on: *phrasal v.* to depend on; to need

³⁾ pluck: *v.* to quickly pull strings with your fingers so they make a sound

⁴⁾ take over: *phrasal v.* to replace as dominant

⁵⁾ come from: *phrasal v.* to be from a certain place

⁶⁾ solo: *n.* a piece of music or a dance performed by only one person

⁷⁾ accompany: *v.* to play or sing along with another

⁸⁾ part of: *exp.* one of many pieces or sections of a larger thing

⁹⁾ related: *adj.* connected as a result of some similarity in type; sharing a common ancestor

¹⁰⁾ pleasant: *adj.* nice, enjoyable, or attractive

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. The guitar and other kinds of plucked string instruments _____
2. Reasons for the popularity of the guitar _____
3. The leading instrument in music today _____
4. Music before the twentieth century _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. What is the leading instrument in music today?
 - a. The lute
 - b. The guitar
 - c. The sitar
2. The guitar was not popular in music until which century?
 - a. Twentieth
 - b. Nineteenth
 - c. Eighteenth
3. The lute is _____.
 - a. called a sitar in India
 - b. still popular in Europe
 - c. not used in popular music today
4. The sitar has always been part of what kind of music?
 - a. American
 - b. Spanish
 - c. Indian



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. The guitar is not a modern instrument. **T** **F**
2. The guitar has always been used by people playing popular music. **T** **F**
3. The guitar became popular in the nineteenth century. **T** **F**
4. The lute and the sitar are similar to the guitar in some ways. **T** **F**
5. The guitar makes a very harsh sound. **T** **F**

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. Guitar-like _____ are played in many countries.
2. Many people think the guitar makes a(n) _____ sound.
3. Unlike other stringed instruments, the guitar's strings are usually _____ or strummed.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a phrase from the box.

come from relied on take over part of related to

1. Mr. Jacobs will _____ my job next week.
2. The guitar has always been a _____ rock music.
3. Are you _____ Heather? You two look alike.
4. Kyle _____ Lucy to help him with his school project.
5. Most musical styles today _____ past forms of music.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Change the form of the word if necessary.

sitar old music different accompany

The guitar, though a(n) ① instrument, has not always been as popular as it is nowadays. The guitar is even more widely used in ② than other similar instruments like the ③ or lute. This is probably because of the many ④ styles of music it ⑤ .

UNSCRAMBLE

Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. (musical, sound, a, prominent, very)

→ The guitar has _____.

2. (became popular, as, groups, the Beatles, such)

→ When _____, the guitar took over as the most widely played instrument.

3. (have, been, similar, played worldwide, instruments)

→ The modern guitar comes from _____ that _____ for centuries.

4. (similar, the, is, guitar, to)

→ _____ the lute.

5. (too, learn, not, to, difficult)

→ The guitar is _____ how to play.

WRAP UP

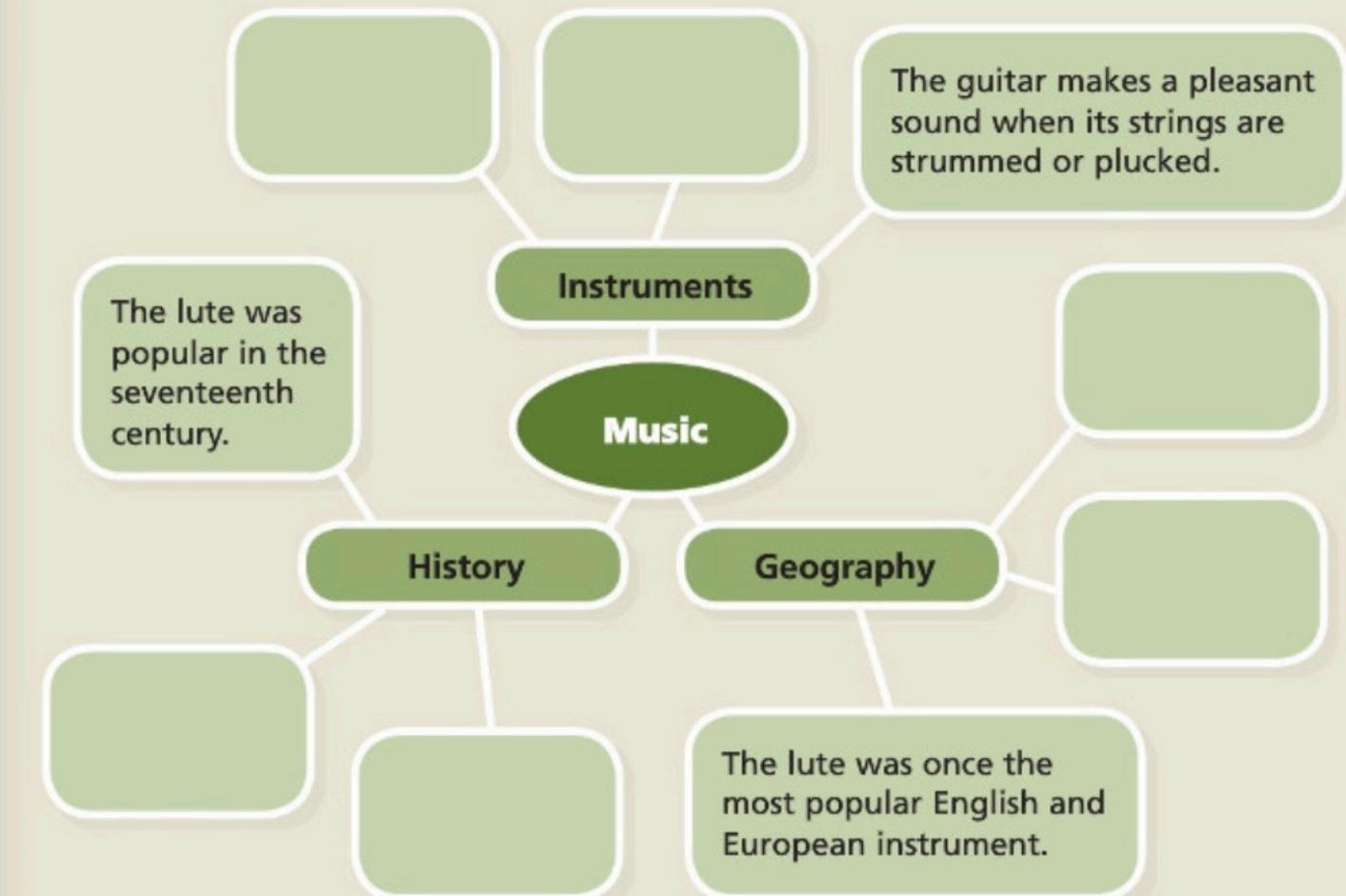
DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

1. The guitar is a popular choice of instrument in Canada and the US.
2. The lute is different in shape and sound but has strings which are ① _____, similar to a guitar's.
3. In past centuries, most bands ② _____ stringed instruments that were played with a bow.
4. The sitar is still ③ _____ used in India.
5. It wasn't until bands such as the Beatles became ④ _____ in the 1960's that guitars took over.
6. The sitar, the lute, the harp, and many other instruments are ⑤ _____ the guitar.

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



WORD BOX

related to
widely
plucked
relied on
popular

YES! WE HAVE NO BANANAS



Pre-Reading

- 1 Do you like bananas? Why or why not?
- 2 What are some things you can make with bananas?
- 3 What are some countries where bananas grow?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 1. proclaim | • | a. the words to a song |
| 2. lyrics | • | b. no longer existing |
| 3. replacement | • | c. to state |
| 4. extinct | • | d. something that takes the place of something else |
| 5. consumer | • | e. a person who buys, eats, or uses a product |



A popular 1920s song proclaimed¹, "Yes! We have no bananas!" Scientists today worry that these silly lyrics² could become true for the delicious, healthy, and inexpensive banana. They fear supermarket bananas might become extinct³.

- 5 The Cavendish banana is typically the only banana a consumer⁴ can pick up at the local supermarket. It has an unusually long shelf life, which is important. Bananas are shipped worldwide from the tropical⁵ and subtropical locations where they are grown.
- 10 Also, the Cavendish is seedless and has a pleasing taste. Even though there are at least 1,000 varieties of bananas, the Cavendish is unique because it's the only one known to have all three of these qualities.

The Cavendish became popular when Panama disease or tropical race 1 (TR1) devastated⁶ the world's most popular banana in the 1950s and 1960s. Fortunately, the Cavendish is resistant⁷ to TR1.

Then in the 1990s, another variety of Panama disease called TR4 began to attack Cavendish bananas in Malaysia, Taiwan, and Indonesia. Since then, it's spread to China, Africa, Australia, and elsewhere. Scientists fear 20 it has even reached South America. Currently, TR4 can't be stopped or controlled with pesticides⁸.

A tasty, disease-resistant, and easy-to-ship replacement⁹ for the Cavendish hasn't been identified yet. If one can't be found, scientists will need to breed or genetically engineer¹⁰ something using some other 25 varieties of bananas. They need to hurry. The clock is ticking.



231 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

¹ proclaim: *v.* to say, state, or announce publicly

² lyrics: *n.* the words to a song

³ extinct: *adj.* no longer living or existing

⁴ consumer: *n.* a person who buys, eats, or uses goods and services

⁵ tropical: *adj.* of, relating to, or used in the tropics

⁶ devastate: *v.* to destroy; to damage strongly

⁷ resistant: *adj.* able to not be harmed by something

⁸ pesticide: *n.* a chemical for killing pests that damage crops

⁹ replacement: *n.* a person or thing that takes the place of another

¹⁰ engineer: *v.* to change the (genetic) structure of something; to plan and create

READING THROUGH

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. Places affected by TR4 _____

2. Three reasons why the Cavendish is popular _____

3. Replacements for the Cavendish banana _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. What could happen to the Cavendish banana?

- a. It could become scarce and expensive.
- b. It could become extinct.
- c. It could lose its popularity.



2. Why is the Cavendish usually the only bananas sold in supermarkets?

- a. They can last a long time after they are picked.
- b. They are the healthiest kind available.
- c. They make the best banana bread.

3. What kind of climate do bananas grow in?

- a. Tropical climates
- b. Subtropical climates
- c. Both of the above

4. What will replace the Cavendish banana if it becomes extinct?

- a. Scientists haven't found a replacement yet.
- b. Scientists have bred a more disease-resistant Cavendish.
- c. Nothing – all bananas will become extinct.

TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. There are around a thousand types of bananas. **T** **F**

2. Scientists don't have a lot of time to find a replacement for the Cavendish. **T** **F**

3. Most supermarkets carry several kinds of bananas. **T** **F**

4. The Cavendish can catch TR4 disease. **T** **F**

5. TR4 may have spread to Latin America. **T** **F**

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. The Cavendish doesn't have _____ and has a nice taste.

2. Panama disease killed the most loved banana in the 1950s and _____.

3. "Yes! We have no bananas!" are the _____ from a popular song.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

extinct devastated lyrics pesticides replacement

1. We need a(n) _____ for our team because Lydia is ill.

2. Dinosaurs became _____ millions of years ago.

3. _____ kill bugs, but they are also harmful to humans.

4. The typhoon _____ large areas of the country.

5. Do you know the _____ of many songs?

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

The underlined text may contain errors. Find and correct the errors.

File Edit View Document Comments Forms Tools Advanced Window Help	
Checklist	<p>Most <u>1. supermarkets</u> around the world carry the same type of <u>2. banana</u>. These <u>3. cavendish</u> bananas could become extinct because of Panama disease. Scientists are trying to find an alternative that is disease-resistant, tastes <u>4. good</u>, and also can be shipped long distances. They may have <u>5. to being</u> create a new type if they can't find one.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Use a capital letter <input type="checkbox"/> Use a lowercase letter <input type="checkbox"/> Add a period <input type="checkbox"/> Add a question mark <input type="checkbox"/> Remove words

How many errors can you find? _____

UNSCRAMBLE

Unscramble the words to make questions.

1. (places where, what, TR4 has spread, are three) _____?

→ Q: _____
A: Australia, China, and Africa.

2. (popular banana, what devastated, 1950s and 1960s, the world's most, in the) _____?

→ Q: _____
A: Panama disease TR1.

3. (disease, what, is, resistant, the Cavendish banana, to) _____?

→ Q: _____
A: TR1.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

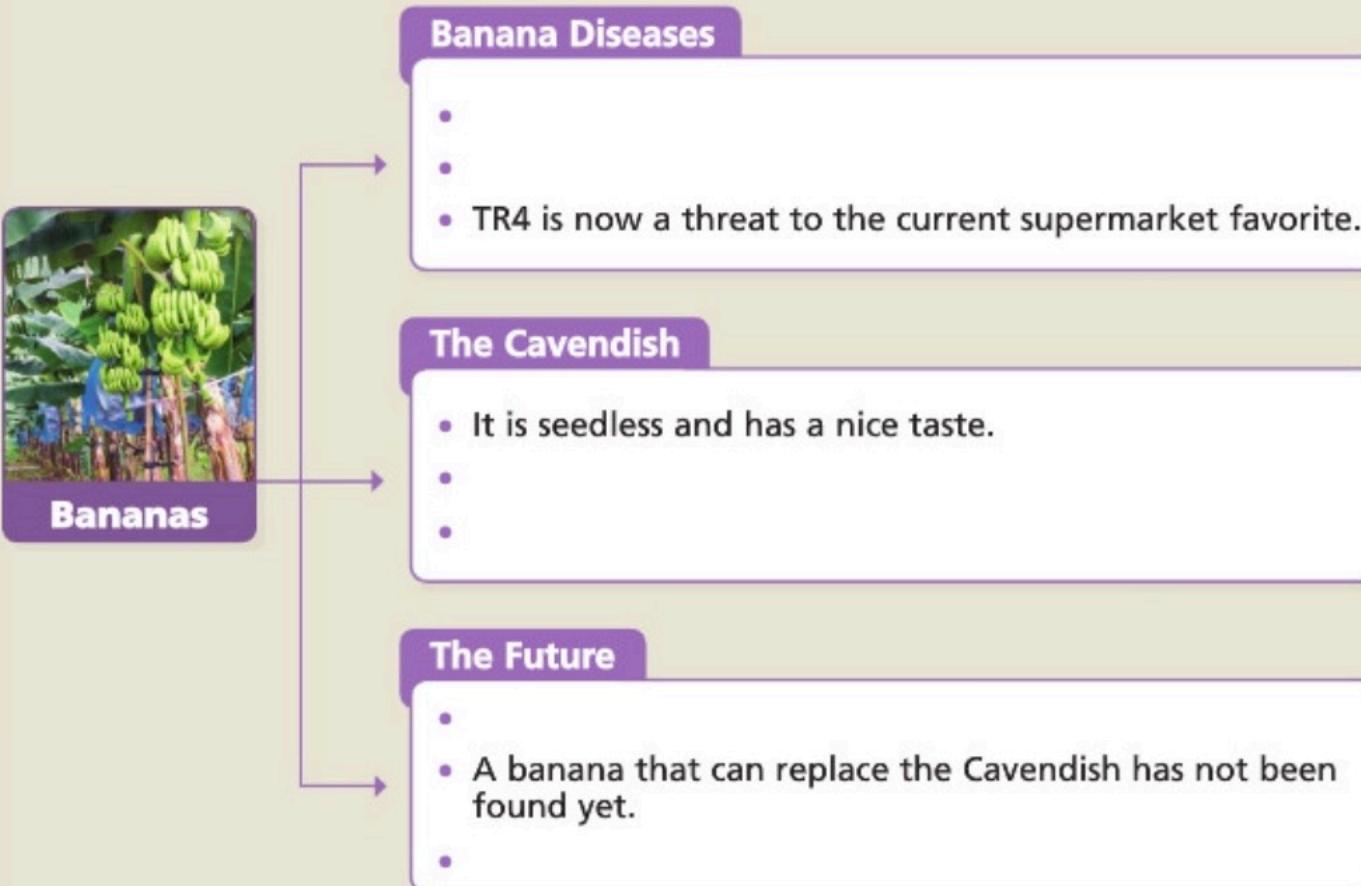
- TR1 almost wiped out what was previously the world's favorite banana.
- It has a long c _____, making it good for supermarkets.
- Scientists fear TR4 could make supermarket bananas b _____.
- Scientists are looking for a more resistant c _____ this banana.
- Scientists might try to genetically d _____ a new variety of banana.
- Panama disease such as the TR1 and TR4 varieties can be e _____ to banana crops.

WORD BOX

extinct
replacement for
shelf life
devastating
engineer

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



UNIT 19

ZORBA THE GREEK

Pre-Reading

- 1 Which part of the world is Greece located in?
- 2 Can you think of any stories that have inspired you? What are they?
- 3 What do you think it means to "live life to the fullest"?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. disused | • | a. full of life and energy |
| 2. lively | • | b. humble |
| 3. narrator | • | c. a smart person who enjoys thinking and reasoning |
| 4. modest | • | d. the storyteller of a book |
| 5. intellectual | • | e. not used anymore |



Zorba the Greek is a classic novel¹⁾ that was first published in 1946. It was written by Nikos Kazantzakis. It is a story about two men, their friendship, and the importance of living life to the fullest.

- 5 The novel opens in a café near Athens, Greece. Here, the narrator²⁾ meets Alexis Zorba. The narrator, a Greek intellectual³⁾, is very different from Zorba. He is modest⁴⁾ and reserved, while Zorba is lively⁵⁾ and spirited. 10 Their unlikely friendship begins when Zorba asks the narrator for work. He is the first person to do so. The narrator is on his way to Crete to reopen a disused⁶⁾ coal mine. Zorba—who describes himself as a chef, a miner, and a musician—fascinates him. So he decides to hire 15 Zorba as a foreman⁷⁾, and the two travel to Crete together. Over the course of their journey and their year spent on Crete, Zorba becomes the narrator's greatest friend and inspiration⁸⁾. Ultimately, Zorba helps him appreciate⁹⁾ the joy of living.

The exaggerated tales Zorba tells the narrator are what make *Zorba the Greek* such an interesting story. Whether it is his love affair with Madame Hortense or stories of his past adventures, Zorba is an impressive¹⁰⁾ character. He inspires not only the narrator but also readers. Zorba is a unique figure in literature who invites readers to appreciate and enjoy their life.



227 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

¹⁾ novel: *n.* a long written story about real or imaginary characters and events

²⁾ narrator: *n.* a person who tells the story in a book

³⁾ intellectual: *n.* a well-educated person who enjoys serious study and thought

⁴⁾ modest: *adj.* not too proud or confident about yourself or what you can do

⁵⁾ lively: *adj.* very active and energetic

⁶⁾ disused: *adj.* no longer used

⁷⁾ foreman: *n.* a person who is in charge of a group of workers

⁸⁾ inspiration: *n.* someone or something that gives you ideas about doing something

⁹⁾ appreciate: *v.* to recognize the good qualities of

¹⁰⁾ impressive: *adj.* deserving attention, admiration, or respect

READING THROUGH



TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. How Zorba's unique character inspires people _____
2. The relationship between the narrator and Zorba _____
3. An introduction to *Zorba the Greek* _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. Who wrote the novel *Zorba the Greek*?
 - a. Alexis Zorba
 - b. The narrator
 - c. Nikos Kazantzakis
2. What does Zorba describe himself as?
 - a. A chef and a musician
 - b. A writer and a narrator
 - c. A miner and a foreman
3. Which is probably true about Alexis Zorba?
 - a. He is only friends with the narrator to get work.
 - b. He eventually becomes modest and reserved like the narrator.
 - c. He has a positive attitude toward life.
4. How long do the narrator and Zorba spend on Crete together?
 - a. About six months
 - b. One year
 - c. Many years



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle T if the sentence is true, and F if it is false.

1. *Zorba the Greek* first came out in 1946. T F
2. The narrator is described as a Greek intellectual. T F
3. The narrator is on his way to Athens to restart a coal mine. T F
4. Over time, Madame Hortense becomes the narrator's greatest friend. T F
5. Zorba helps the narrator learn to enjoy life. T F

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. *Zorba the Greek* is about the friendship between two men and the importance of living _____ to the fullest.
2. The narrator and Zorba _____ to Crete together to reopen a mine.
3. Zorba's stories of his love affairs and his past _____ make him an impressive character.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

impressive novel foreman inspiration appreciate

1. Where does the _____ for your paintings come from?
2. The classic _____ has been made into a very popular movie.
3. My dad got a job as a(n) _____ on a building site.
4. The children _____ everything that their mother does for them.
5. Her skills are _____, so we decided to offer her the job.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

Fill in the blanks with the correct words. Change the form of the word if necessary.

inspire appreciate friendship narrator Crete

Zorba the Greek tells the story of two men: the ① _____ and Zorba.

The men meet and eventually travel together to ② _____. Over time, they form a close ③ _____. Zorba's love for life ④ _____ the narrator and teaches him to ⑤ _____ the joy of living.

UNSCRAMBLE

Use the words in parentheses to complete the sentences.

1. (that, is, novel, was, classic, a)

→ *Zorba the Greek* _____ first published in 1946.

2. (he, the, begins, when, narrator, asks)

→ Zorba and the narrator's unlikely friendship _____ for work.

3. (foreman, as, Crete, together, a, Zorba)

→ The narrator decides to hire _____, and the two travel to _____.

4. (tales, Zorba, exaggerated, by, told, to)

→ The _____ the narrator are what make *Zorba the Greek* such an interesting story.

5. (appreciate, readers, who, and, invites, to)

→ Zorba is a unique figure in literature _____ enjoy their life.

WRAP UP

DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

1. It is a classic written by Nikos Kazantzakis.
2. He is a shy intellectual who meets Zorba at a café near Athens.
3. It ① _____ the unlikely ② _____ between the narrator and Zorba.
4. He is looking for work, so the narrator decides to hire him as ③ _____.
5. Through his friendship with Zorba, he learns to ④ _____ life.
6. He is a cheerful and energetic ⑤ _____ who inspires everyone.

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.

Zorba the Greek

About the Novel

- It was published in 1946.
-

About the Narrator

- He is traveling to Crete to reopen an old coal mine.
-

About Alexis Zorba

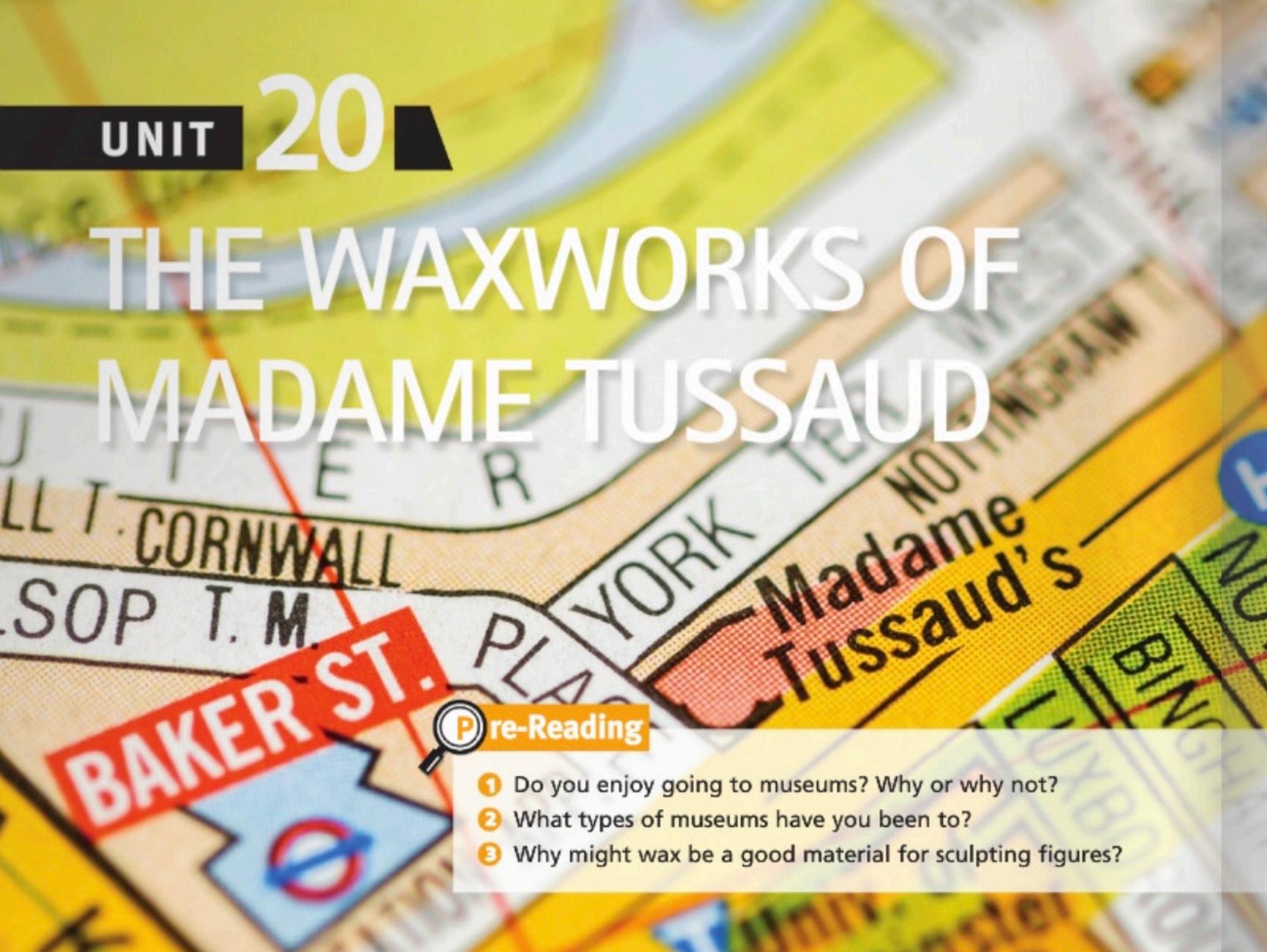
- He describes himself as a chef, a miner, and a musician.
-
-

WORD BOX

appreciate
is about
character
a foreman
friendship

UNIT 20

THE WAXWORKS OF MADAME TUSSAUD

Pre-Reading

- 1 Do you enjoy going to museums? Why or why not?
- 2 What types of museums have you been to?
- 3 Why might wax be a good material for sculpting figures?

VOCABULARY PREVIEW

Match the words to the meanings.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. housekeeper • | • a place that holds objects of historical, artistic, or scientific importance |
| 2. museum • | • b. a place or thing that many people are interested in |
| 3. permanent • | • c. lasting a very long time |
| 4. attraction • | • d. to receive from someone who has died |
| 5. inherit • | • e. a person who looks after someone's home |



Marie Grosholtz was born in Strasbourg, France, in 1761. Six years later, she moved to Paris with her mother, who was the **housekeeper**¹⁾ to Philippe Curtius. He was a doctor and was also **skilled**²⁾ in **wax modeling**³⁾. Marie became Dr. Curtius's assistant, and he taught her how to make wax models.

In 1770, Dr. Curtius opened a wax **museum**⁴⁾ in Paris. It contained models of famous people and attracted a lot of attention. In 1794, Dr. Curtius died, and Marie **inherited**⁵⁾ his waxworks **collection**⁶⁾. A year later, Marie **married**⁷⁾ and became Marie Tussaud. In 1802, she decided to take the collection of wax figures to London. She traveled around Great Britain with her collection for thirty-three years.

In 1835, when she was seventy-four years old, Madame Tussaud stopped traveling around the country and set up a **permanent**⁸⁾ museum in London. Fifteen years later, she died.

The "waxworks," as many people call it, was world famous by the time of Marie's death. Over the next century, tens of thousands of people visited it. A fire in 1925 almost **destroyed**⁹⁾ all of the museum's wax figures. Tussaud's wax museum was rebuilt and is still one of London's greatest tourist **attractions**¹⁰⁾. There are also now similar wax museums in other cities, including Hong Kong and New York City.



215 words Reading Time _____ minutes _____ seconds

- ¹⁾ **housekeeper:** *n.* a person who cooks, cleans, and looks after another's house
- ²⁾ **skilled:** *adj.* having knowledge; having mastered something
- ³⁾ **modeling:** *n.* the act of making small copies of things using some material
- ⁴⁾ **museum:** *n.* a place that holds objects of historical, artistic, or scientific importance
- ⁵⁾ **inherit:** *v.* to receive from someone who has died
- ⁶⁾ **collection:** *n.* a group of similar things gathered over time, usually as a hobby
- ⁷⁾ **marry:** *v.* to take another as a spouse
- ⁸⁾ **permanent:** *adj.* unchanging or very long lasting
- ⁹⁾ **destroy:** *v.* to ruin; to damage completely
- ¹⁰⁾ **attraction:** *n.* a place or thing that many people are interested in

READING THROUGH

MADAME TUSSAUD'S

TOPICS

What is the topic of each paragraph? Write the correct paragraph number next to each topic.

1. Madame Tussaud stopped traveling with her collection and set up a museum. _____
2. Marie and her mother lived with Dr. Curtius. _____
3. Madame Tussaud's waxworks museum in London is still famous. _____
4. Dr. Curtius opened his wax museum in Paris, which Madame Tussaud later inherited. _____

KEY POINTS

Choose the best answer.

1. What was Madame Tussaud's name before she married?
 - a. Marie Curtius
 - b. Marie Tussaud
 - c. Marie Grosholtz
2. Who started the wax museum that became Madame Tussaud's?
 - a. Marie Tussaud
 - b. Dr. Curtius
 - c. Marie's mother
3. Where did Madame Tussaud travel around with her waxworks collection?
 - a. France
 - b. Great Britain
 - c. Many countries
4. Who might you see as wax figures in the museum?
 - a. Famous radio stars
 - b. Madame Tussaud's mother
 - c. The British royal family



TRUE OR FALSE

Circle **T** if the sentence is true, and **F** if it is false.

1. Madame Tussaud traveled around Britain from 1702 to 1735. **T** **F**
2. Marie Grosholtz was born in 1761. **T** **F**
3. Dr. Curtius opened the first waxworks museum in 1770. **T** **F**
4. Madame Tussaud was Dr. Curtius's housekeeper. **T** **F**
5. Dr. Curtius made wax models of people. **T** **F**

MISSING WORDS

Write the missing word in the blank.

1. Madame Tussaud stopped traveling around _____ in 1835.
2. After Dr. Curtius died, Marie _____ the wax museum.
3. Finally, Madame Tussaud set up a(n) _____ museum in London.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

Complete each of the sentences with a word from the box.

married skill modeling destroyed collection

1. Do you like _____ things?
2. Joe has a large _____ of famous paintings.
3. My friend just got _____. She had a beautiful wedding.
4. It takes a lot of _____ to make wax figures.
5. His house was _____ in the fire.

WRITING UP

SUMMARY

The underlined text may contain errors. Find and correct the errors.

File Edit View Document Comments Forms Tools Advanced Window Help	
Checklist	<p>London, <u>1. england</u> is the <u>2. home of</u> in the famous waxworks museum named Madame Tussaud's. The museum was first opened in Paris in 1770 by <u>3. dr. Curtius</u>, who taught Madame Tussaud <u>4. How to make</u> the wax models of people. <u>5. Dr Curtius's</u> housekeeper was Madame Tussaud's mother.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Use a capital letter <input type="checkbox"/> Use a lowercase letter <input type="checkbox"/> Add a period <input type="checkbox"/> Add a question mark <input type="checkbox"/> Remove words

How many errors can you find? _____

UNSCRAMBLE

Unscramble the words to make questions.

1. (Madame Tussaud, born, when, was)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: In 1761.

2. (and her, when, did Marie, move, mother, to Paris)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: In 1767.

3. (museum, the waxworks, when, did Marie, inherit)

→ Q: _____ ?

A: In 1794.

WRAP UP

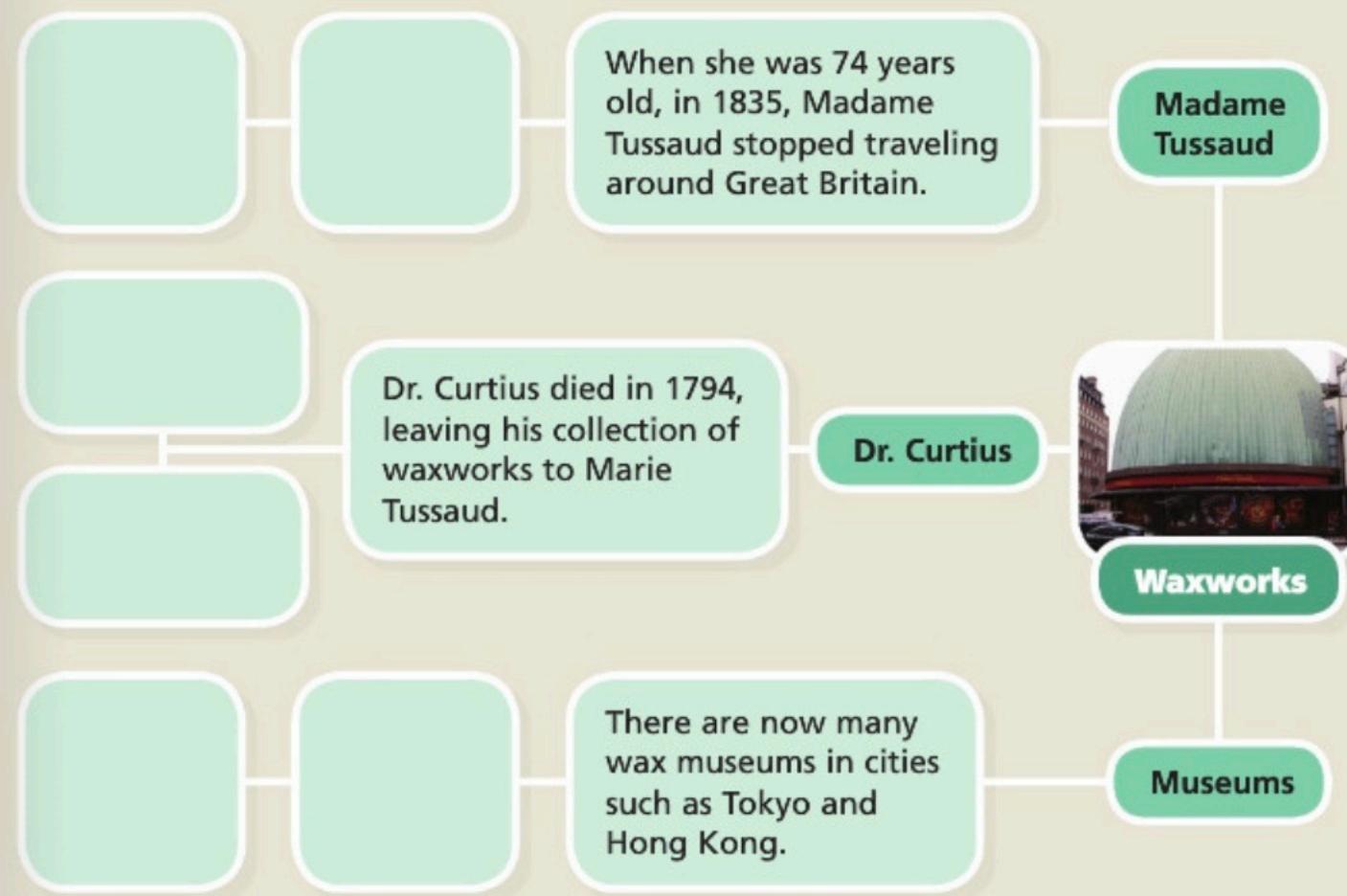
DETAILS

Fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the word box.

- Marie became **a** _____ in wax modeling.
- Dr. Curtius opened a wax **b** _____ Paris in 1770.
- In 1767, Marie Grosholtz moved to Paris with her mother, who was a **c** _____.
- A **d** _____ collection of wax figures was **e** _____ in 1835 in a museum in London.
- Philippe Curtius was a Swiss doctor who became famous for his wax models.
- The waxworks were a traveling attraction in Great Britain in the early nineteenth century.

MIND MAP

Complete the graphic organizer with the correct information from above.



WORD BOX

housekeeper
permanent
set up
skilled
museum in

VOCABULARY LOG

[Write definitions and example sentences of target words of each unit. Add other target word you learn.]

Unit	Vocabulary	Definition/Example
1	decade	
	humanoid	
	marvel	
	robotics	
	span	
2	chopped	
	contain	
	lean	
	rare	
	unhealthy	
3	dialect	
	different	
	own	
	sometimes	
	unite	
4	curve	
	design	
	form	
	material	
	mold	
5	equal	
	especially	
	prefer	
	transportation	
	upright	

Unit	Vocabulary	Definition/Example
6	custom	
	emperor	
	ingredient	
	invade	
	process	
7	elderly	
	identify	
	meager	
	ridiculous	
	royalties	
8	brain	
	nightmare	
	probably	
	rapid	
	remember	
9	consist	
	dairy	
	diet	
	nutritional	
	staple	
10	disease	
	habitat	
	hunt	
	insect	
	planet	

Unit	Vocabulary	Definition/Example
11	century	
	common	
	increasingly	
	teenager	
	unique	
12	boast	
	bury	
	crown	
	railway	
	visit	
13	cause	
	evidence	
	history	
	pipe	
	sniff	
14	comedic	
	constraint	
	persuade	
	planned	
	talent	
15	criminal	
	expert	
	famous	
	orphanage	
	situation	

Unit	Vocabulary	Definition/Example
16	catch	
	exist	
	hope	
	submarine	
	thousands	
17	accompany	
	pleasant	
	pluck	
	solo	
	widely	
18	consumer	
	extinct	
	lyrics	
	proclaim	
	replacement	
19	disused	
	intellectual	
	lively	
	modest	
	narrator	
20	attraction	
	housekeeper	
	inherit	
	museum	
	permanent	

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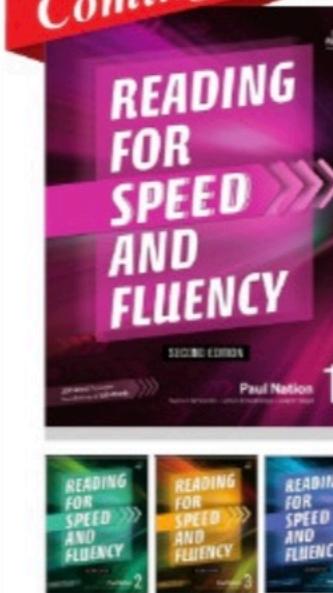
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- ▶ 500 headwords
- ▶ 200 words per reading
- ▶ 700 headwords
- ▶ 250 words per reading
- ▶ 1000 headwords
- ▶ 300 words per reading
- ▶ 1400 headwords
- ▶ 350 words per reading

1st EDITION

- Books 1 & 2 had 300 words per reading
- Books 3 & 4 had 400 words per reading
- Total 40 readings per book
- 8 chapter with 5 readings each
- Two-color page design
- Multiple choice reading comprehension questions

2nd EDITION

- Rewritten passages with new topics
- Smoother transition in word count and number of headwords between each book
- Total 40 readings per book
- 10 chapters with 4 readings each
- Revised with full-color page design
- Full-color visual layout on the chapter page to inspire more interest in each chapter
- A variety of reading comprehension question types that encourage students to recite the content of each reading