

# *Thoughts and Notions*

HIGH BEGINNER READING PRACTICE

ismail - [2010]

# Thoughts and Notions

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Unit 1

# *Inventions and Inventors*



# Thoughts and Notions

# Context Clues

**Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.**

1. Tony and Ann got married three years ago. Then they started fighting a lot. Now the couples are living **apart**. They live in different apartments.
    - above
    - among
    - not together
    - agree
  2. Ali put a **strip** of paper in his book so he could remember what page he was.
    - heavy piece
    - dark piece
    - long thin piece
    - dirty piece
  3. There is a **row** of trees along each side of our street.
    - line
    - forest
    - jungle
    - beard
  4. Half a **dozen** eggs is six eggs.
    - fourteen
    - twelve
    - eight
    - sixteen
  5. Paper is **flexible**. Wood and stone are not **flexible**.
    - You can pick it up.
    - You can carry it.
    - You can move it back and forth.
    - You can hit it.
  6. The paper carrier delivers a newspaper to my apartment every morning. I don't have to go out and buy one.
    - hurries
    - brings
    - defeats
    - buys
  7. I tried to pay the government worker for helping me. She didn't **accept** the money. The government pays her and she didn't want my money.
    - bring
    - shoot
    - take
    - suppose
  8. Sam **received** a package from his parents yesterday. It was a birthday present.
    - brought
    - got
    - spent
    - told
  9. Stop talking **immediately**! The test started five minutes ago.
    - soon
    - possibly
    - daily
    - right now

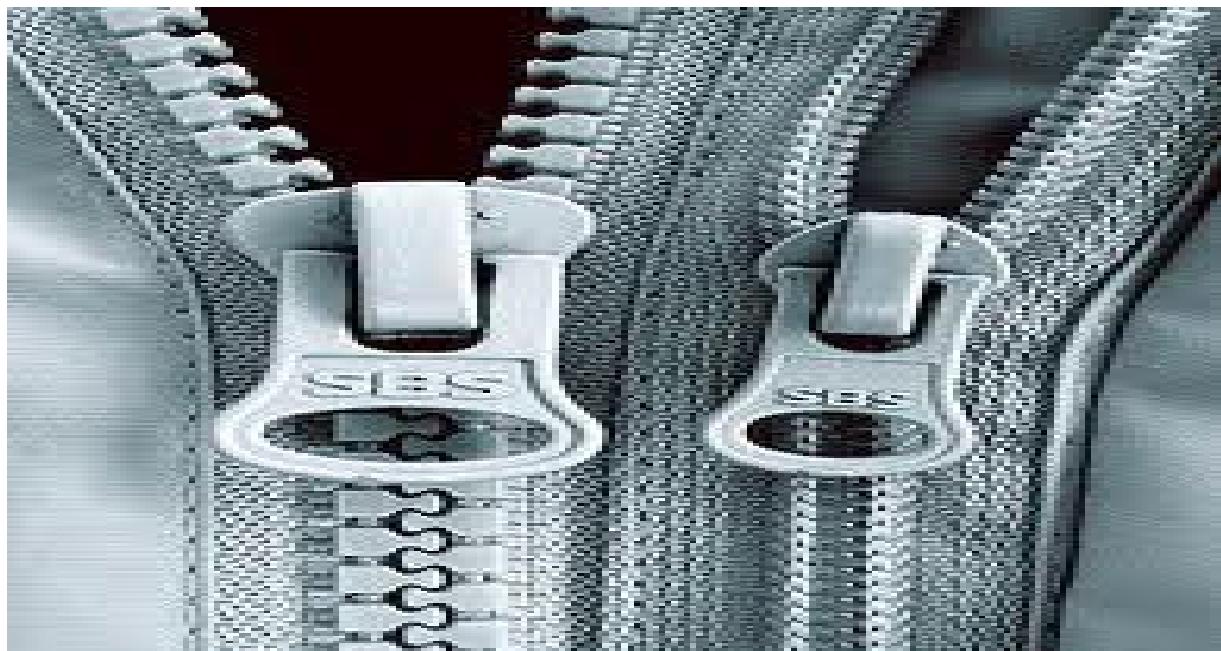
## Thoughts and Notions

10. Mr. Brown is a **pilot** for British Airways. He flies airplane all over the world.
- a. businessman
  - b. carpenter
  - c. driver of an airplane
  - d. writer for a newspaper
11. There are no classes this afternoon. You have no homework. You can do **whatever** you like.
- a. anything
  - b. anywhere
  - c. anytime
  - d. anyone
12. Saudi Arabia has a desert **climate**. Canada has a cold **climate** in winter. The **climate** in Indonesia is tropical.
- a. The way the weather is all the time.
  - b. The changes in the weather every day.
  - c. Hot and Dry
  - d. Snow and Ice

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

### 1



#### THE ZIPPER

#### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
1. Are you wearing a zipper?
  2. What do you do when you break your zipper?
  3. Do you have clothing without zippers? How does it close?

# Thoughts and Notions

## 1

### The Zipper

The **zipper** is a wonderful invention. How did people ever live without zippers? They are very common, so we forgot that they are wonderful. They are very strong, but they open and close very easily. They come in many colors and sizes.

In the 1890s, people in the United States wore high shoes with long **row** of buttons. Women's clothes often had rows of buttons too. People wanted an easier way to put on and take off clothes.

Whitcomb L. Judson invented the zipper in 1893. He was an engineer in Chicago. He called the zipper a **slide fastener**. However, it didn't stay closed very well. This was **embarrassing**, and people didn't buy many of them. Then Dr. Gideon Sundback from Sweden solved this problem.

A zipper has three parts: 1. there are **dozens** of metal or plastic **hooks** (called *teeth*) on two rows. 2. These are fastened to two **strips** of cloth. The cloth strips are **flexible**. They **bend** easily. 3. A fastener slides the other way, it takes the hooks **apart**.

Dr. Sundback put the hooks on the strips of cloth. The cloth holds all the hooks in place. They don't come apart very easily. This solved the problem of the zippers.

**row** – line

**dozens** – a dozen = 12

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|        |              |          |        |
|--------|--------------|----------|--------|
| zipper | embarrassing | hooks    | dozens |
| sizes  | fastener     | flexible | slide  |
| bend   | apart        | strips   | row    |

1. In the 1890s, people in the United States wore high shoes with long \_\_\_\_\_ of buttons.
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ of metal or plastic \_\_\_\_\_ (called *teeth*) in two rows.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a wonderful invention.
4. The cloth strips are \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He called the zipper a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. When it slides the other way, it takes the hooks \_\_\_\_\_.
7. This was \_\_\_\_\_ and people didn't buy many of them.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ easily.
9. These are fastened to two \_\_\_\_\_ cloth.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

|             |        |           |         |
|-------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| embarrassed | strips | flexible  | zippers |
| hooks       | rows   | fasteners | bend    |
| apart       | dozen  | slide     | size    |

1. Icy roads are dangerous because cars \_\_\_\_\_ on them.
2. Pam cut a piece of paper into \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Sometimes your face gets red when you feel \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A pencil is not \_\_\_\_\_. Paper is.
5. Hooks, buttons, and zippers are all \_\_\_\_\_.
6. American supermarkets sell eggs by the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Tony and George had an apartment together, but now they live \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Students sit in a circle in some classes. They sit in \_\_\_\_\_ in others.
9. People catch fish with \_\_\_\_\_.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ your knees when you sit down.
11. Most pants and jackets have \_\_\_\_\_.

# Thoughts and Notions

## C. Vocabulary Review

**Put the right word in the blanks.**

|        |         |             |         |
|--------|---------|-------------|---------|
| leaves | axe     | froze       | spirits |
| map    | shells  | might       | history |
| canoe  | current | over        | death   |
| navy   | jungle  | independent | shoot   |

1. Mary's father was in the \_\_\_\_\_ for twenty years.
2. Did you ever cut wood with an \_\_\_\_\_?
3. What time does the meeting begin, and when will it be \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Carl put water in the freezer part of the refrigerator. It \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Giraffes live in grasslands. Some tigers live in the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Carlos had to go back to his country because of a \_\_\_\_\_ in his family.
7. Most trees have hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The Labrador \_\_\_\_\_ brings cold water from eastern Canada to the east coast of the United States.
9. Students usually have to memorize dates when they study \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Ann and Paula took a long \_\_\_\_\_ trip on a quiet river during their vacation.
11. Tom is very \_\_\_\_\_. He likes to think and do things for himself.
12. Soldiers have to learn to \_\_\_\_\_ guns.

## D. Comprehension

**Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.**

1. Zippers open and close by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Shooting
  - b. Sliding
  - c. Bending
  - d. Choosing
2. The hooks are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Plastic
  - b. Metal
  - c. Cloth
  - d. A and B

## Thoughts and Notions

3. Mr. Judson didn't sell many zippers because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. It was hard to open and close them
  - b. People liked rows of buttons
  - c. They had cloth strips
  - d. They came open very easily
  
4. Mr. Judson was an \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. engineer
  - b. inventor
  - c. American
  - d. A, B, and C
  
5. Dr. Sundback was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a Swede
  - b. from Chicago
  - c. an American
  - d. B and C
  
6. A zipper has two \_\_\_\_\_ of cloth.
  - a. rows
  - b. fasteners
  - c. strips
  - d. buttons
  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are flexible.
  - a. The hooks
  - b. The rows of buttons
  - c. The fasteners
  - d. The strips of cloth
  
8. Dr. Sundback \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. invented the zipper
  - b. made the zipper better
  - c. invented the button hook
  - d. invented the slide fastener

## Thoughts and Notions

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Why do we forget that zippers are wonderful?
2. Are zippers strong?
3. What kind of shoes did Americans wear in the 1890s?
4. Who invented the zipper? When did he invent it?
5. Why is *slide fastener* a good name for a zipper?\*
6. Why were the first zippers embarrassing?
7. What country was Dr. Sundback from?
8. Describe a zipper. How does it work?
9. What part of the zipper is flexible?
10. What did Dr. Sundback do to make zippers better?
11. What is a newer kind of fastener than the zipper?\*

### F. Main Idea

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. A zipper has hooks, cloth strips, and a slide fastener.
2. People didn't like the first zippers.
3. Mr. Judson and Dr. Sundback gave us a wonderful invention, the zipper.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

## 2



## THE POSTAGE STAMP

### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
1. Does someone in the class have a postage stamp? What does it look like?
  2. Do you write letters to your relatives?

Do you call them on the telephone?

Which is more expensive?

3. Name a famous person on a postage stamp.

# 2

## The Postage Stamp

Before the invention of the **postage stamp**, it was difficult to send a letter to another country. The sender paid for the letter to travel in his or her own country. Then the person in the other country paid for that part of the trip. If a letter **crossed** several countries, the problem was worse.

Rowland Hill, a British teacher, had the idea of a postage stamp with **glue** on the back. The British post office made the first stamps in 1840. They were the penny black and the Twopence Blue. A person bought a stamp and put it on a letter. The post office **delivered** the letter. When people **received** letters, they didn't have to pay anything. The letters were **prepaid**.

Postage stamps became popular in Great Britain **immediately**. Other countries started making their own postage stamps very quickly.

There were still problems with international **mail**. Some countries did not want to **accept** any letters with stamps from another country. Finally, in 1874, a German organized the Universal Postal System. Each country in the UPS agreed to accept letters with prepaid postage from the other **members**. Today, the offices of the UPS are in Switzerland. Almost every country in the world is a member of this organization. It takes care of any international mail problems.

Today, post offices in every country sell beautiful stamps. Collecting stamps is one of the popular hobbies in the world, and every stamp collector knows about the Penny Black and the Twopence Blue.

**crossed** – went across  
**delivered** – took it to the person  
**received** – got  
**prepaid** – paid for before  
**immediately** – right away, right now  
**accept** - take

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|         |           |               |        |
|---------|-----------|---------------|--------|
| crossed | received  | postage       | glue   |
| prepaid | members   | international | mail   |
| stamp   | delivered | immediately   | accept |

1. When people \_\_\_\_\_ letters they didn't have to pay anything.
2. Before the invention of the \_\_\_\_\_, it was difficult to send a letter to another country.
3. The post office \_\_\_\_\_ the letter.
4. Each country in the UPS agreed to accept letters with prepaid postage from the other \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If a letter \_\_\_\_\_ several countries, the problem was worse.
6. Postage stamps became popular in Great Britain \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Some countries did not want to \_\_\_\_\_ letters with stamps from other countries.
8. The letters were \_\_\_\_\_.
9. There were still problems with international \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Rowland Hill, a British teacher, had the idea of a postage stamp with \_\_\_\_\_ on the back.

## B. Vocabulary ( new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

|         |        |         |             |
|---------|--------|---------|-------------|
| prepay  | cross  | postage | members     |
| deliver | worse  | mail    | immediately |
| accept  | stamps | glue    | receive     |

1. Jamal and Marie are \_\_\_\_\_ of the International Students Club.
2. When you rent an apartment for year, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ the last month's rent. You pay the first and the last month's rent.
3. Children have to be careful when they \_\_\_\_\_ the street.
4. Mr. Ross is going to the post office because he has to buy some \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you buy living room furniture, the store will \_\_\_\_\_ it.
6. How much is the \_\_\_\_\_ for an airmail letter to Japan?
7. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ any letters this week?
8. Please go to your office \_\_\_\_\_. You have a phone call.
9. The teacher will not \_\_\_\_\_ homework if it is a week late. She won't take it.
  
10. Did you get any \_\_\_\_\_ today?
11. \_\_\_\_\_ helps a stamp stay on a letter.

# Thoughts and Notions

## C. Vocabulary Review: Opposites

Match the words that mean the opposite.

### Column A

1. apart \_\_\_\_\_
2. bought \_\_\_\_\_
3. found \_\_\_\_\_
4. arrived \_\_\_\_\_
5. bottom \_\_\_\_\_
6. know \_\_\_\_\_
7. glad \_\_\_\_\_
8. unusual \_\_\_\_\_
9. able \_\_\_\_\_
10. birth \_\_\_\_\_
11. saved \_\_\_\_\_
12. at first \_\_\_\_\_
13. brave \_\_\_\_\_
14. left \_\_\_\_\_

### Column B

- a. top
- b. left
- c. suppose
- d. spent
- e. took
- f. unable
- g. gold
- h. choose
- i. finally
- j. afraid
- k. together
- l. death
- m. ordinary
- n. sold
- o. unhappy
- p. lost

## D. Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. Write NI if there is no information given.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Before postage stamps, two people paid for letters to travel in two countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A teacher invented the postage stamp.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. He was American.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The first two stamps were colored black and blue.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A stamp shows that the postage is prepaid.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The United States was the second country to make postage stamps.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Postage stamps solved all mail problems immediately.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Members of the UPS accept prepaid letters from other countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Kuwait is a member of the UPS.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. All the UPS officials are Swiss.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Stamp collecting is a popular hobby.

## Thoughts and Notions

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Why is it difficult to send a letter to another country before the invention of the postage stamp?
2. Who invented the postage stamp?
3. When did he invent it?
4. What country was he from?
5. Were postage stamps popular?
6. Why were they popular?\*
7. What does *prepaid* mean?
8. Why didn't countries want to accept mail with stamps from other countries?\*
9. What does Universal Postal System do today?
10. Where are its offices?
11. Why do people like to collect stamps?\*
12. Why do stamp collectors know about the Penny Black?\*

### F. Main Idea

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. Rowland Hill, a British teacher, invented the postage stamp.
2. When Mr. Hill invented the postage stamp, it solved a lot of problems.
3. People collect stamps because every country makes beautiful ones.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

## 3



### PENCILS AND PENS

#### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
1. Who in the class has a pen? A pencil?
  2. Do you do your homework in pen or in pencil? Why?
  3. How do people sharpen pencils?

## 3

### Pencils and Pens

No one knows who invented pencils or when it happened. A Swiss described a pencil in a book in 1565. He said it was a piece of wood with **lead** inside it. (Lead is a very heavy metal.) Pencils weren't popular, and people continued to write with pens. They used bird feather as pens.

Then in 1795 someone started making pencils from **graphite** and they became very popular. Graphite is a kind of **coal**. (Coal is black, and we burn it for heat and energy.) Today people make pencils in the same way. They **grind** the graphite, make it into the shape of a stick, and bake it. Then they put it inside a piece of wood. One pencil can write 50,000 English words or make a line 55 kilometers long.

People wrote with feather pens and then used pens with metal **points**. They had to dip the point into **ink** after every few letters. Next someone invented a fountain pen that could hold ink inside it. A **fountain pen** can write several pages before you have to fill it again.

Two Hungarian brothers, Ladisla and Georg Biro, invented the **ballpoint** pen that we all use today. They left Hungary and started making ballpoint pens in England in 1943 during World War II. English **pilots** liked the pens. They couldn't write with fountain pens in airplanes because the ink **leaked** out. Later, a French company called Bic bought the Biro's company.

Some people call ballpoint pens a bic. Australians call them biros. **Whatever** we call them, we use them every day.

**fountain pen** – kind of pen  
**pilots** – drivers of airplanes

#### A. Vocabulary

## Thoughts and Notions

**Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.**

|           |        |          |              |
|-----------|--------|----------|--------------|
| ballpoint | points | graphite | lead         |
| coal      | dip    | whatever | leaked       |
| grind     | pilots | ink      | fountain pen |

1. They couldn't write with fountain pens in airplanes because the ink \_\_\_\_\_ out.
2. Then in 1795 someone started making pencils from \_\_\_\_\_ and they became very popular.
3. He said it was a piece of wood with \_\_\_\_\_ inside it.
4. People wrote with feather pens and then used pens with metal \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Graphite is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Next someone invented a \_\_\_\_\_ that could hold ink inside it.
7. They had to \_\_\_\_\_ the point into \_\_\_\_\_ after every few letters.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ the graphite, make it into the shape of a stick, and bake it.
9. Two Hungarian brothers, Ladislao and Georg Biro, invented the \_\_\_\_\_ pen that we all use today.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ we call them, we use them every day.

### B. Vocabulary (new context)

**Put the right word in the blanks.**

|          |           |       |              |
|----------|-----------|-------|--------------|
| graphite | ballpoint | pilot | lead         |
| coal     | leaks     | grind | fountain pen |
| ink      | point     | dips  | whatever     |

1. Our shower \_\_\_\_\_. A little water runs out of it all day.
2. Dead plants and animals became \_\_\_\_\_ and petroleum millions of years ago.
3. You should have a good \_\_\_\_\_ on your pencil.
4. Yoko's brother is a \_\_\_\_\_. He flies for Japan Airlines.
5. Students a hundred years ago always had a bottle of \_\_\_\_\_ on their desk.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a soft, heavy metal.
7. Dan works in an ice cream store. He \_\_\_\_\_ out ice cream for people.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ coffee before we mix it with hot water.
9. Most people use \_\_\_\_\_ pens but some people like a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. At a cafeteria, you can choose \_\_\_\_\_ you want to eat.

### C. Vocabulary Review

## Thoughts and Notions

Put the right word in the blanks.

by herself  
size  
strip  
dozen

team  
apart  
bend  
hook

lucky  
slide  
row  
flexible

listened  
embarrassed  
fastener  
axe

1. There are about a \_\_\_\_\_ students in the class. It is a small class.
2. Mountain climbers always carry a little \_\_\_\_\_ with them.
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ cola do you want, small or large?
4. People often \_\_\_\_\_ over when they talk to children.
5. A children's park always has a \_\_\_\_\_ and a swing.
6. My little daughter is pleased that she can get dressed \_\_\_\_\_ now.
7. Masako was \_\_\_\_\_ when she gave the wrong answer in class.
8. How many people are on a soccer \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Robert took his bicycle \_\_\_\_\_ and now he can't put it back together again.
10. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ on the back of the door. You can hang your jacket there.
11. Jean-Paul \_\_\_\_\_ to classical music when he went home last night.
12. Maria always sits in the front \_\_\_\_\_ of the class.

### D. Comprehension

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer. The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ described a pencil in 1565.
  - a. A Hungarian
  - b. A Swiss
  - c. A Frenchman
  - d. An Englishman
2. The first pencils had \_\_\_\_\_ in them.
  - a. Gold
  - b. Graphite
  - c. Lead
  - d. Ink
3. One pencil can write \_\_\_\_\_ words.

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- a. 50,000
  - b. 55,000
  - c. 55
  - d. 1565
4. The first pens were \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Wooden
  - b. Feathers
  - c. Metal
  - d. Graphite
5. The next pens had a \_\_\_\_\_ point.
- a. Wooden
  - b. Lead
  - c. Metal
  - d. Silver
6. A fountain pen can hold \_\_\_\_\_ inside it.
- a. Coal
  - b. Lead
  - c. Graphite
  - d. Ink
7. The Biro brothers made thousands of pens in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. England
  - b. Hungary
  - c. France
  - d. Switzerland
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are best for writing in airplanes.
- a. Ballpoint pens
  - b. Pencils
  - c. Fountain pens
  - d. A and B
9. People burn \_\_\_\_\_.\*

## Thoughts and Notions

- a. Coal and graphite
  - b. Graphite and lead
  - c. Coal and wood
  - d. Lead and coal
10. People grind \_\_\_\_.\*

- a. Hamburger meat
- b. Coffee
- c. Graphite
- d. A, B, and C.

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Who invented the pencil? When?
2. Describe the pencils in 1565.
3. Describe a modern pencil.
4. How do people make pencils today?
5. What kind of pens did people write with after feather pens?
6. Why was a fountain pen better than the old pens?
7. Where were the inventors of the ballpoint pen from?
8. Why is a ballpoint better than a fountain pen for pilots?
9. Why does a fountain pen leak in an airplane?\*
10. In what country are Bic pens made?
11. Where did the name *biro* come from?
12. Which is better, a pencil or a ballpoint pen?\*

### F. Main Idea

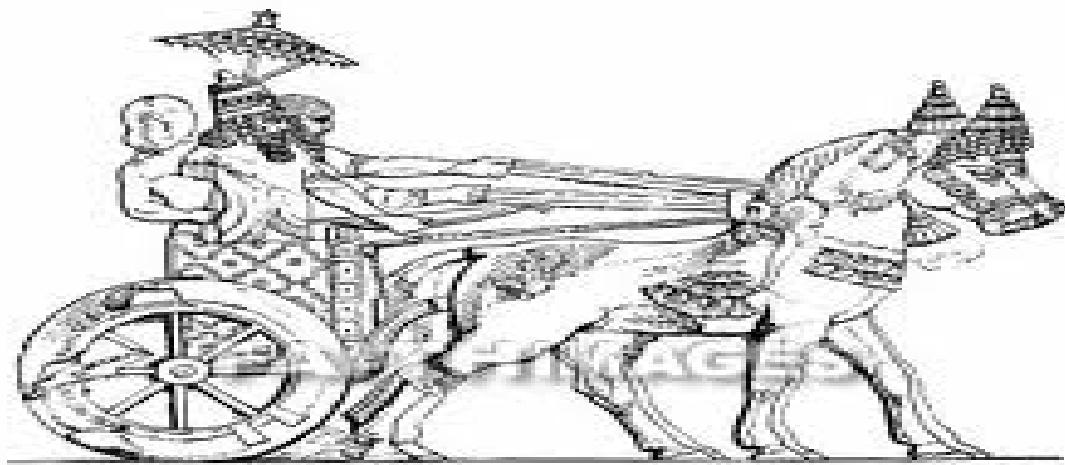
Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. There were several kinds of pens before ballpoint pens.
2. We use pens and pencils every day.
3. Ballpoint pens and pencils are very useful inventions.

LESSON

## Thoughts and Notions

4



### UMBRELLAS

#### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

.....

1. Do you have an umbrella? How often do you use it?
2. Some people say not to open an umbrella inside the house. They say it is bad luck. Do you believe that?
3. What do you do when it rains and you do not have an umbrella?

# 4

## Umbrellas

The Umbrella is a very ordinary **object**. It keeps the rain and the sun off people. Most umbrellas **fold up**, so it is easy to carry them.

However, the umbrella did not begin life as an ordinary object. It was a sign of **royalty** or importance. Some African **tribes** still use umbrellas in this way today. Someone carries an umbrella and walks behind the king or important person.

Umbrellas are very old. The Chinese had them in the eleventh century B.C. From there, umbrellas traveled to India, Persia, and Egypt. In Greece and Rome, men **wouldn't** use them. They believed umbrellas were only for women.

When the Spanish explorers went to Mexico, they saw the Aztec kings using umbrellas. English explorers saw Native American **princes** carrying umbrellas on the east coast of North America. It **seems** that people in different parts of the world invented umbrellas at different times.

England was probably the first country in Europe where ordinary people used umbrellas against the rain. England has a rainy **climate**, and umbrellas are very useful there.

Everybody uses umbrellas today. The next time you carry one, remember that for centuries only great men and women used them. Perhaps you are really a king or queen, a **princess** or prince.

object – thing

royalty – kings, queens, and their families.

wouldn't – past of won't

princes – sons of queens and kings

princess – daughters of queens, and kings

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|          |            |         |          |
|----------|------------|---------|----------|
| wouldn't | queens     | princes | princess |
| king     | object     | climate | tribes   |
| royalty  | importance | fold up | seems    |

1. English explorers saw Native American \_\_\_\_\_ carrying umbrellas on the east coast of North America.
2. It was a sign of \_\_\_\_\_ or importance.
3. England has rainy \_\_\_\_\_, and umbrellas are very useful there.
4. The umbrella is a very ordinary \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In Greece and Rome, men \_\_\_\_\_ use them.
6. Perhaps you are really a king or queen, a \_\_\_\_\_ or prince.
7. Some African \_\_\_\_\_ still use umbrellas in this way today.
8. Most umbrellas \_\_\_\_\_, so it is easy to carry them.
9. It \_\_\_\_\_ that people in different parts of the world invented umbrellas at different times.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

|            |          |          |         |
|------------|----------|----------|---------|
| prince     | princess | objects  | seems   |
| importance | fold     | wouldn't | climate |
| queen      | king     | royalty  | tribe   |

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the daughter of a king and queen. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the son of a king and queen. They are all \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ very unhappy today. What is wrong?
3. The Yanomami had no metal. They only had \_\_\_\_\_ made of wood and stone.
4. Dan asked Maria to go to the movies with him last night, but she \_\_\_\_\_ go. She was too tired.
5. The Hopi are a \_\_\_\_\_ in Arizona.
6. Qatar has a desert \_\_\_\_\_, but Malaysia is in the tropics.
7. After you write a letter, you \_\_\_\_\_ it and put it in an envelope.

# Thoughts and Notions

## C. Vocabulary Review

**Underline the word that does not belong.**

1. around, about, nearly, behind
2. movie theater, art museum, gymnasium, science museum
3. soldier, sailor, pilot, traveler
4. jungle, navy, forest, trees
5. game, team, win, adventure
6. dozen, eighteen, kilo, eleven
7. slide, receive, take, accept
8. lead, gold, coal, silver
9. princes, kings, queens, princess
10. hook, button, flexible, zipper

## D. Comprehension

**Put a circle around the letter of the best answer. The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.**

1. Today, people use umbrellas for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the rain
  - b. the sun
  - c. a sign of a great person
  - d. A, B, and C.
2. A queen is a \_\_\_\_\_ person.
  - a. royal
  - b. embarrassing
  - c. holiday
  - d. jewelry
3. A great person walks \_\_\_\_\_ someone with an umbrella.
  - a. beside
  - b. before
  - c. in front of
  - d. in back of
4. India and Persia learned about umbrellas from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Aztecs
  - b. Egypt
  - c. China
  - d. Spanish explorers

## Thoughts and Notions

5. Most groups of people had some kind of \_\_\_\_.\*
  - a. coal
  - b. royalty
  - c. ink
  - d. mail
6. Native Americans \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. learned about umbrellas from English and Spanish explorers.
  - b. invented umbrellas
  - c. got umbrellas from the Chinese
  - d. taught Egyptians about umbrellas
7. English people started using umbrellas because they have \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. royalty
  - b. a rainy climate
  - c. too much sun
  - d. great men and women

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. What are the two uses of umbrella?
2. Why is it easier to carry an umbrella that folds up?
3. What was an umbrella a sign of in the past?
4. Who uses umbrellas in this way today?
5. How do we know that the Chinese had umbrellas in the eleventh century B.C.?\*
6. Why didn't Greek men use umbrellas?
7. What other people invented the umbrella?
8. Why did English people like umbrellas?
9. In what countries are umbrellas not very useful?\*

### F. Main Idea

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. For centuries only great people used umbrellas, but now ordinary people everywhere use them.
2. Umbrellas are useful in the rain.
3. The Chinese and Native Americans invented umbrellas.

# Thoughts and Notions

LESSON

5

**10 mm = 1 cm**

**100 cm = 1 meter**

**1000 meters = 1 km**

## THE METRIC SYSTEM

### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
1. Does your country use the metric system?
  2. Do you know another system of measurement?
  3. Which countries do not use the metric system?

## 5

### The Metric System

People all over the world use kilograms, centimeters, square meters, liters, and Celsius (C). These are all ways to **measure** things. They are all part of the **metric system**.

During the French **Revolution** (1789-1799) against the king, the revolutionary government started the metric system. Before that, every part of France had a different system for measuring things. Also, cloth makers measured cloth with one system. Jewelers used another system of measurement. They asked a group of scientists and mathematicians to invent a system.

The mathematicians and scientists **decided** to use the numbers ten, hundred, and thousand for their system.

Next they had to decide on a “natural” **length**. They chose one ten-millionth ( $1/10,000,000$ ) of the **distance** from the **Equator** to the North Pole. They called this one meter. Then they chose one gram for weighing things. A **cubic** centimeter of water weighs one gram.

Mathematicians and scientists worked on these problems for twenty years until they finally finished the complete system. The biggest problem was measuring the meter.

The metric system was a wonderful gift to the world. There are only a few countries that don’t use it. The United States is one. The metric system is truly an international system.

revolution – war by the people against their government

length – noun for *long*

distance – how far

cube – for cubic

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

revolution    ten millionth    equator    cubic    Celsius    length  
centimeters    decided    system    metric    measure    distance

1. During the French \_\_\_\_\_ (1789-1799) against the king, the revolutionary government started the metric system.
2. Next they had to decide on a “natural” \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They are all part of the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ centimeter of water weighs one gram.
5. They chose one ten-millionth of the \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the North Pole.
6. They are all ways to \_\_\_\_\_ things.
7. The mathematicians and scientists \_\_\_\_\_ to use the numbers ten, hundred, and thousand for their system.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

liter    distance    system    equator    decided    metric  
square    revolution    measure    length    cube    gram

1. The Russian \_\_\_\_\_ in 1917 was against the royal family of Russia.
2. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ between Chicago and New York?
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ system is a system of measurement.
4. Junko Tabei, a Japanese housewife, \_\_\_\_\_ to try to climb Mount Everest.
5. We need to buy a tablecloth. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the table so we will know what size to buy. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the table? How long is it?
6. Indonesia, Kenya, and the Amazon area are all on the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ has six sides. Each side is the same size.
8. The British had the first \_\_\_\_\_ of prepaid postage.

## C. Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in the blanks.

lonely    evaporated    percent    basket  
broom    section    tires    crossed  
postage    deliver    prepaid    stamp  
immediately    member    point    jazz

# Thoughts and Notions

1. Keiko doesn't like to be away from her family. She feels \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Beef is in the meat \_\_\_\_\_ of a supermarket.
3. Ninety-five \_\_\_\_\_ of the class passed the test.
4. Letters that go outside a country take more \_\_\_\_\_ than letters inside a country.
5. Alice came in from the garden with a \_\_\_\_\_ of beautiful flowers.
6. Did the mail carrier \_\_\_\_\_ the mail yet?
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ on my pencil is broken. May I sharpen it?
8. Some people do not like to listen to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. There is no water left in the dish. It all \_\_\_\_\_.
10. We need two new front \_\_\_\_\_ for the car.
11. The Polynesians \_\_\_\_\_ the Pacific Ocean in double canoes.
12. Carl is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the stamp club. Collecting stamps is his hobby.

## D. Comprehension: True/ False/ No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. Write NI if there is no information given.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Celsius is part of the metric system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Hectares are part of the metric system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. We use the metric system to measure things.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The French Revolution was in the seventeenth century.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The metric system is an international scientific system of measurement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A mathematician and a scientist invented the metric system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. France gave the world a wonderful gift.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The United States uses the metric system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The United States uses an old English system of measurement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The French Revolution was after the American Revolution.

## E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. What do *centi-* and *milli-* mean?\*
2. What is the metric system?
3. Before the Revolution, there was a problem in France about measuring things. What was it?
4. Who was the Revolution against?
5. Who invented the metric system?
6. What did they choose for the "natural" length?
7. How did they choose one gram?
8. How long did it take to complete the system?
9. Why do we call this an international system of measurement?
10. Why is the metric system easy to use?\*

## Thoughts and Notions

### F. Main Idea

Put the number of the details after the main ideas. Some details go with more than one main idea.

- 1. The Zipper
- 2. The Postage Stamp
- 3. The Pencil

- 4. The Ballpoint Pen
- 5. The Umbrella
- 6. The Metric System

- a. A British teacher invented it.
- b. French scientists and mathematicians invented it.
- c. Different groups of people invented it.
- d. An American invented it.
- e. No one knows who invented it.
- f. Two Hungarian brothers invented it.
- g. It is international and scientific.
- h. Sometimes it is a sign of royalty.
- i. The United States doesn't use it.
- j. It is a fastener
- k. One of them can write 50,000 words.
- l. It is better than a fountain pen in an airplane.
- m. People in many countries use it.
- n. Collecting them is a popular hobby.

# Thoughts and Notions

## WORD STUDY

### A. Will/Be + going to

There are two ways to write about the future in English.

#### 1. Will + simple verb

Example: Carol **will lend** me her car tomorrow.

Classes **will end** next week.

#### 2. Be (am, is, are) + going to + simple verb

Example: The store **is going to deliver** our new refrigerator this afternoon.

**I am going to measure** the kitchen floor.

#### 1. Write sentences with *will* and the word in the parentheses.

Example: travel (next summer)

My parents will travel in Japan for two months next summer.

- a. receive (next week)
- b. deliver (tomorrow)
- c. decide (tonight)
- d. arrive (tomorrow morning)
- e. go skiing (next winter)

#### 2. Write sentences with **be going to** and the words in parentheses.

Example: attend (next week)

I am going to attend my cousin's wedding next week.

- a. continue (next fall)
- b. practice (all summer)
- c. choose (tomorrow)
- d. roast (tonight)
- e. leave (next month)

# Thoughts and Notions

## B. How + Adjective

Examples: **How far** is it to Los Angeles?

**How old** are you?

**How large** is your country?

**How heavy** is a hippopotamus?

Use these words in questions.

1. How long
2. How deep
3. How tall
4. How much
5. How fast

## C. Irregular Verbs

1. Learn these verb forms. Then use each past form in a sentence.

| Simple   | Past  | Simple    | Past  |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| a. Keep  | kept  | f. freeze | froze |
| b. Hurt  | hurt  | g. lose   | lost  |
| c. Lead  | led   | h. pay    | paid  |
| d. Write | wrote | i. speak  | spoke |
| e. Wear  | wore  | j. build  | built |

2. Write the past of these verbs.

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a. blow _____       | g. choose _____ |
| b. give _____       | h. grow _____   |
| c. know _____       | i. leave _____  |
| d. shop _____       | j. hit _____    |
| e. meet _____       | k. fall _____   |
| f. understand _____ | l. send _____   |

## Thoughts and Notions

### D. Word Forms

| Verb     | Noun        | Adjective   |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| collect  | collection  | _____       |
| _____    | collector   | _____       |
| describe | description | descriptive |
| heat     | heat        | hot         |
| _____    | royalty     | royal       |
| _____    | importance  | important   |
| pollute  | pollution   | polluted    |
| believe  | belief      | believable  |
| rain     | rain        | rainy       |
| sharpen  | sharpener   | sharp       |
| measure  | measurement | measurable  |

**Put the right word form in the blanks. Use a word from Line 1 for Sentence 1 and so on. Use the right form of the verb and singular and plural nouns.**

1. Lois is a stamp \_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_ stamps. She has a large \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Write a \_\_\_\_\_ of your city. \_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. We need some \_\_\_\_\_ water. Please \_\_\_\_\_ some.
4. Prince Charles is a member of the British \_\_\_\_\_ family. His parents are \_\_\_\_\_ too.
5. In India umbrellas were a sign of \_\_\_\_\_. Only \_\_\_\_\_ people used them.
6. Toxic substances are a form of \_\_\_\_\_. They can \_\_\_\_\_ the air and the water. Then the environment is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ that God made the earth. This is their \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
8. It is starting to \_\_\_\_\_. We are going to have a \_\_\_\_\_ day. Do you like the \_\_\_\_\_?
9. Where is the pencil \_\_\_\_\_? My pencil isn't \_\_\_\_\_. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
10. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the size of the living room carpet. How long and how wide is it? What are the \_\_\_\_\_?

## Thoughts and Notions

### E. Writing

**Choose one or more of these topics and write answers.**

1. Which inventions in *Unit 1* are the most important in your own life? Why?
2. Can you think of a new invention? Describe it.
3. Think of a very important invention in your country. Describe it.

## Thoughts and Notions

# CNN Video Highlights

### A. Before You Watch

1. How many of the famous people in this chart do you know about?

Work with a small group to fill in the chart. You do not need to use complete sentences.

| Famous People      | Facts about them                             |
|--------------------|--|
| Elvis Presley      | <i>Rock-n-roll singer, lived in the U.S.</i> |
| Marilyn Monroe     |  |
| Ronald Reagan      |  |
| Sylvester Stallone |  |
| John Lennon        |  |
| Barbra Streisand   |  |
| Pope John Paul     |  |

2. Have you seen these people on stamps? What other famous people have you seen on a stamp?

### B. As You Watch

1. Check the countries that you hear in the video.

|       |             |       |                                |
|-------|-------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| _____ | Canada      | _____ | Nicaragua                      |
| _____ | Uganda      | _____ | Honduras                       |
| _____ | Switzerland | _____ | Cameroon                       |
| _____ | China       | _____ | Liberia                        |
| _____ | The U.S.A.  | _____ | Ghana                          |
| _____ | Mexico      | _____ | St. Vincent and the Grenadines |

2. Complete the description of this stamp. Use the names of places in the list below.

|           |          |        |        |
|-----------|----------|--------|--------|
| Liberia   | London   | Paris  | China  |
| Hong Kong | New York | Zambia | Canada |

# Thoughts and Notions

CNN



This stamp was made to celebrate the transition of \_\_\_\_\_ to the Chinese. The company that designed this stamp is in \_\_\_\_\_. The factory that produces this stamp is in \_\_\_\_\_. The people who use this stamp live in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

## C. After You Watch



1. Look at the map and find two of the countries from the lists above. Circle the countries.
2. Read the information about the postal system in one of these countries and answer the questions that follow.

## Thoughts and Notions

Grenada is a small island in the Caribbean Sea. Its population is about 104,000, and its official language is English. Grenada is a member of the Universal Postal System, so Grenadians can send and receive international mail. However, no one in the country has the equipment necessary to produce stamps.

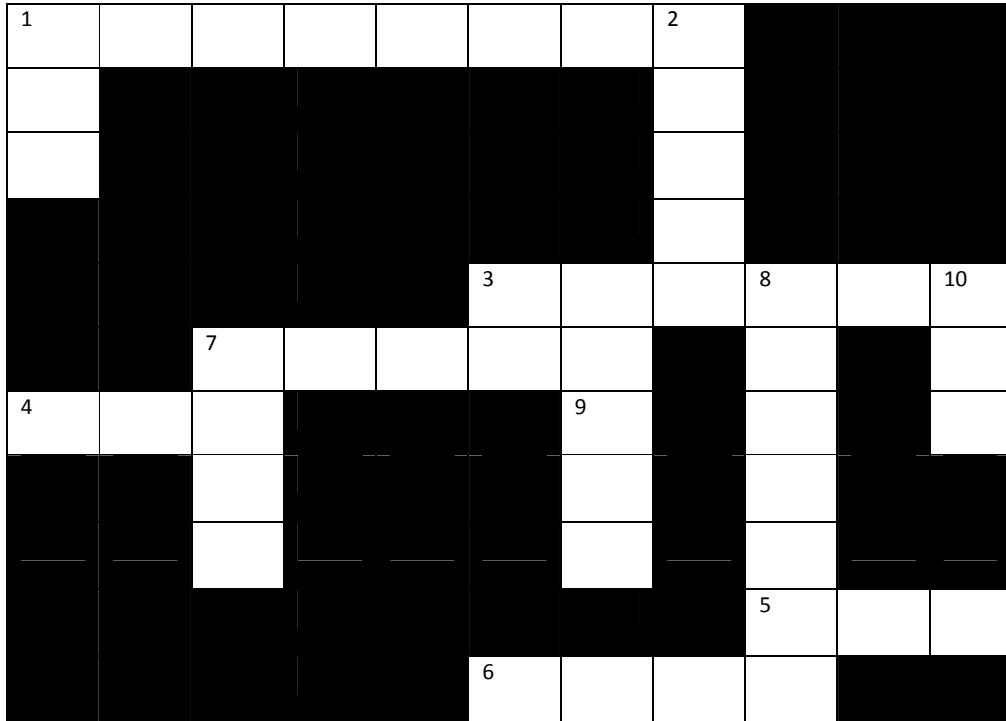
The Philatela Company in New York City produces stamps for more than seventy countries. Like Grenada, most of these countries do not make their own stamps. They must buy them from another place. Many of the stamps that the Grenadian postal system buys from Philatela have beautiful pictures of famous people on them. The company artists design the stamps and the post office officials decide if they like them or not. Sometimes, new stamps are so interesting that collectors want to buy them, too.

**Put T if the sentence is true. Put F if it is false. Put NI if no information is given.**

- a. Grenadians speak English
- b. Many Grenadians write letters.
- c. Grenada produces its own stamps.
- d. The artists at Philatela design many stamps with famous people on them.
- e. There are many stamp collectors in Grenada.

# Thoughts and Notions

## Activity Page



### Across

1. The post office \_\_\_\_\_ letters and packages
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is strong, but it opens and closes easily
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Hill, a British teacher, had the idea of putting glue on the back of postage stamp.
5. My pen is out of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The strips of cloth are flexible. They \_\_\_\_\_ easily.

### Down

1. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ a fountain pen ink.
2. Every letter needs one of these.
7. She still \_\_\_\_\_ me \$10.
8. Paid for in advance
9. Same as #1 down
10. There are five students in each \_\_\_\_\_.

# Thoughts and Notions

## Dictionary Page

### Finding Antonyms

*Antonyms* are words that have opposite meanings. For example, the antonym of *hot* is *cold*.

When you look up a word in your dictionary, you can often find its antonym at the end of the definition.

#### **Accept/ɪk'sept/ verb**

- 1 to take willingly: He accepted my *apology for being late*.
- 2 to say "yes," that you will do something: *Are you going to accept his invitation to the party? (antonyms) refuse*

#### A. Write the antonyms for each of these words. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

apart \_\_\_\_\_  
easy \_\_\_\_\_  
hate \_\_\_\_\_  
high \_\_\_\_\_  
receive \_\_\_\_\_  
rigid \_\_\_\_\_  
slowly \_\_\_\_\_  
wide \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Now use one of the antonyms in each of the following sentences.

1. These shoes are wonderful for sports because they are both strong and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We couldn't get the sofa onto the room because the door was too \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It's great to have the whole family \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She couldn't answer the question. It was much too \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Monique walks very \_\_\_\_\_. I can't keep up with her.

## Thoughts and Notions

Unit 2

# *Unusual Sports*



# Thoughts and Notions

## Context Clues

Put a circle around the answer that means the same as the word or words in bold.

1. It is very cold in Norway in winter. You have to wear a heavy coat, a hat on your head, and **gloves** on your hands.
  - a. something to keep the hands warm.
  - b. something to make the hands look pretty.
  - c. something to cool the hands.
  - d. something that makes the hands work better.
  
2. People cannot ride their bicycles on the **sidewalk** because it is dangerous for the people walking there. They have to ride in the street.

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| a. the middle of the street          | c. a beautiful part of a park                               |
| b. a place at the side of the street | d. a place for cars and motorcycles.<br>for people to walk. |
  
3. Mr. da Silva's little boy was going to run into the street. Mr. da Silva **yelled** at him to come back.

|                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. pushed quickly | c. seemed       |
| b. put out        | d. spoke loudly |
  
4. A hundred years ago people crossed the ocean by ship. This was slow. Today we travel by plane at a **high speed**.

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| a. slowly        | c. very fast |
| b. independently | d. luckily   |
  
5. Captain Lee **trains** new police officers. The new officers study and practice for their new jobs.

|               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| a. belongs to | c. agrees |
| b. teaches    | d. shaves |
  
6. In basketball game, one player **passes** the ball to another player.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| a. sends   | c. takes  |
| b. decides | d. throws |
  
7. Oman is one of the Arab **nations**.

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. countries | c. mountains |
| b. religions | d. governors |

# Thoughts and Notions

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

### 1



## THAI BOXING

### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
1. Does your country have this sport?
  2. Can a person always use his elbows and knees in boxing?
  3. Do you think boxing is dangerous?

## 1

### Thai Boxing

Boxing is popular in many countries. Two fighters wear boxing **gloves** on their hands. A bell rings. The boxers hit each other until one **knocks out** the other. Each part of the fight is three minutes long. It is called a **round**.

Thai boxing is different.

Thai boxing **match** begins with music from **drums** and **flutes**. Then the two fighters **kneel** and **pray** to God. Next they do a slow dance that copies the movements of Thai boxing. During this dance, each fighter tries to show the other that he is best.

Then the fight begins. In Thai boxing, the fighters can **kick** with their feet and hit each other with their **elbows** and knees. Of course, they hit with their hands too. Each round is three minutes long. Then the boxers have a two-minute rest. Most boxers can fight only five rounds because this kind of fighting is very difficult.

Thai boxing began over five hundred (500) years ago. If a soldier lost his **weapons** in a **battle**, he needed to fight with just his body. The soldiers learned how to use all the parts of their body. In 1560, the Burmese army **captured** Naresuen, the King of Thailand, in a war. King Narusean was a very good boxer. He won his **freedom** from Burma by defeating all the best Burmese fighters. When he returned to Thailand, his people were very **proud** of him. Thai boxing became a popular sport.

**gloves** – use to cover hands  
**match** – competition  
**kneel** – bend down on the knees  
**kick** – hit with the feet  
**elbows** – the part of the arm that bends  
**battle** – a fight  
**weapons** – things use in hurting people

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|        |         |          |            |
|--------|---------|----------|------------|
| gloves | match   | kick     | proud      |
| round  | weapons | captured | knocks out |
| kneel  | elbows  | battle   | freedom    |
| copies | pray    | flutes   | drums      |

1. The boxers hit each other until one \_\_\_\_\_ the other.
2. The boxing \_\_\_\_\_ begins with music from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In Thai boxing, the fighters can \_\_\_\_\_ with their feet and hit each other with their \_\_\_\_\_ and knees.
4. Two fighters wear boxing \_\_\_\_\_ on their hands.
5. If a soldier lost his \_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_, he needed to fight with just his body.
6. He won his \_\_\_\_\_ from Burma by defeating all the best Burmese fighters.
7. It is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Then the two fighter \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to God.
9. In 1560, the Burmese army \_\_\_\_\_ Naresuen, the King of Thailand, in a war.
10. When he returned to Thailand, his people were very \_\_\_\_\_ of him.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

|          |        |         |         |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| match    | copies | kneel   | weapons |
| freedom  | drums  | flutes  | knock   |
| captured | pray   | elbows  | boxers  |
| gloves   | kick   | battles | proud   |

1. It is cold today. You should wear \_\_\_\_\_ and a hat.
2. Many people of the world make music with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. There is a tennis \_\_\_\_\_ on television tomorrow afternoon.
4. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ down when you pick up something on the floor.
5. The scientists \_\_\_\_\_ a dolphin so they could study it.
6. Your knees are part of your legs. Your \_\_\_\_\_ are part of your arms.
7. Religious people \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
8. Nadia got a good grade on her quiz. She is \_\_\_\_\_ of herself.
9. In soccer you can \_\_\_\_\_ the ball. In basketball you can throw it.
10. Most countries in the world spend too much on \_\_\_\_\_ for the army.
11. There are terrible \_\_\_\_\_ in a war.

# Thoughts and Notions

12. Kenya was a British colony. It won its \_\_\_\_\_ in 1953.

## C. Vocabulary Review

Match the words that mean the same.

### Column A

1. composer \_\_\_\_\_
2. caffeine \_\_\_\_\_
3. object \_\_\_\_\_
4. distance \_\_\_\_\_
5. revolution \_\_\_\_\_
6. equator \_\_\_\_\_
7. whatever \_\_\_\_\_
8. independent \_\_\_\_\_
9. princess \_\_\_\_\_
10. over \_\_\_\_\_
11. blues \_\_\_\_\_
12. prince \_\_\_\_\_
13. climate \_\_\_\_\_

### Column B

- a. a kind of music
- b. anything
- c. the sister of a prince
- d. the brother of a princess
- e. music writer
- f. war
- g. finished
- h. free
- i. something in coffee and tea
- j. weather
- k. dip
- l. thing
- m. how far
- n. leak
- o. line around the middle of the earth

## D. Comprehension

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Most boxing begins with a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. bell  
b. drum  
c. flute  
d. B and C
2. Thai boxers don't hit with their \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. hands  
b. elbows  
c. knees  
d. heads

## Thoughts and Notions

3. Thai boxers \_\_\_\_\_ before the fight.
  - a. grind
  - b. knock out
  - c. pray
  - d. capture
  
4. They pray on their \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. elbows
  - b. backs
  - c. hands
  - d. knees
  
5. Thai boxing began \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. as a sport
  - b. in the navy
  - c. in the army
  - d. as a dance
  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ made Thai boxing a popular sport.
  - a. A Burmese
  - b. A king
  - c. A soldier
  - d. The army
  
7. The king's people were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. proud of him
  - b. royalty
  - c. defeated
  - d. captured

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. What do boxers wear on their hands?
2. What is one part of a fight called?
3. How does a Thai boxing match begin?
4. What do the boxers do before they start fighting?
5. Why do they do a slow dance?
6. How is Thai boxing different from other boxing?
7. What is the length of round in Thai boxing?
8. Why did Thai soldiers learn to box?
9. How did King Naresuen win his freedom?
10. How did his people feel about this?
11. Is boxing safe or dangerous? Why?\*
12. Is Thai boxing safer or more dangerous than other boxing? Why?\*

## B. Main Idea

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. Thai boxing has music before the match.
2. Most Thai boxers can fight only a short time.
3. Thai boxing is different from other boxing.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

## 2



## CURLING

### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

---

1. Why do the people in the picture have brooms?
2. Why do you think there are circles of different sizes on the ice?
3. What do you think the handles on the stone are for?

# 2

## Curling

**Curling** is a popular sport in Canada. However, it probably started in Scotland or Holland around three hundred (300) years ago.

There are two teams with four people on each team in curling. They play on sheet of ice that is 45 meters long and 4.3 meters wide.

Each player slides two heavy stones toward the “house” circle at the opposite end of the ice sheet. The stones weigh almost twenty kilos. Each stone is **flat** on the top and bottom and has a **handle** to slide the stone. The player **swings** the stone off the ice, and it curls or **curves** as it slides along. It does not go in a **straight** line.

While one player throws the stone, his teammates sweep in front of the stone. This **smoothes** the ice. The players believe that the stone travels faster on smooth ice, and it can go farther. The **captain** of the team **yells**, “Sweep!” and the teammates start sweeping the ice.

Usually people sweep the floor or the **sidewalk** with a broom. They don’t sweep as a sport. Curling is an unusual game.

**captain** – leader  
**yells** – says loudly

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|          |           |         |          |
|----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| sweep    | teammates | handle  | curling  |
| yells    | smoothes  | flat    | sidewalk |
| straight | swings    | captain | curves   |

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a popular sport in Canada.
2. The player \_\_\_\_\_ the stone off the ice and it curls or \_\_\_\_\_ as it slides along.
3. Usually people sweep the floor or the \_\_\_\_\_ with a broom.
4. Each stone is \_\_\_\_\_ on the top and bottom and has a \_\_\_\_\_ on the top.
5. It does not go in a \_\_\_\_\_ line.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the team \_\_\_\_\_ "Sweep!" and the teammates start sweeping the ice.
7. This \_\_\_\_\_ the ice.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

|          |           |         |        |
|----------|-----------|---------|--------|
| curly    | straight  | sweep   | yelled |
| sidewalk | teammates | captain | flat   |
| handle   | smooth    | swing   | curves |

1. When Gary saw his friends down the street, he \_\_\_\_\_ to him.
2. Pam's hair is wavy, Ruth's hair is \_\_\_\_\_, and Keiko's hair is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Paper is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Mrs. White is going to cut the grass and sweep the \_\_\_\_\_ in front of her house.
5. Children like to \_\_\_\_\_ in the swing at our park.
6. A suitcase has a \_\_\_\_\_ on it. This makes it easy to carry.
7. You must drive carefully when there are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in the road.
8. Every ship has a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The top of a desk or table is \_\_\_\_\_.

# Thoughts and Notions

## C. Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in the blanks.

already  
footprints  
folded  
cubes

factory  
pilot  
tribe  
metric

guitar  
seems  
system  
kicked

either  
would  
decide  
gloves

1. My company plans to build a new \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What is the temperature? It \_\_\_\_\_ cold today.
3. You can write with \_\_\_\_\_ a ballpoint pen or a pencil.
4. There were wet \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor near the shower.
5. The dancers \_\_\_\_\_ their feet into the air.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ sounds lovely.
7. Each Arab \_\_\_\_\_ has its own name.
8. Glen \_\_\_\_\_ his clothes after he took them out of the dryer.
9. Bob can't \_\_\_\_\_ what to cook for dinner. He doesn't know what to cook.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ you like to go out to dinner tonight?
11. Some people buy sugar \_\_\_\_\_ for their coffee.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ uses meters and grams.

## D. Comprehension: True/False

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- \_\_\_\_\_ \*1. Either the Scots or Dutch invented curling.  
\_\_\_\_\_ \*2. Canadians play curling all year round.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. They play curling on the sheet of ice.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. They play it with a ball.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The players throw small stones.  
\_\_\_\_\_ \*6. There are several sports where players slide stones on the ice.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Sweeping the ice makes it smooth.  
\_\_\_\_\_ \*8. The stones slide faster on smooth ice.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Team members sweep the ice to clean it.

## Thoughts and Notions

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Where is curling popular?
2. Did Canadians invent this game?
3. How many people play curling at one time?\*
4. Do Canadians play this game in summer?\*
5. How do the players slide the stones?
6. Why is this game called curling?\*
7. Why do the players sweep the ice?
8. When does the captain of the team yell, "Sweep!"?

### F. Main Idea

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. Canadians invented and play the unusual sport of curling.
2. Curling players sweep and slide stones on the ice.
3. Curling is an unusual game that Canadians play.

# Thoughts and Notions

LESSON

3



LACROSSE

PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
1. What other sports does this remind you of?
  2. Are the players wearing uniforms?
  3. What do you think the aim of this sport is?

# 3

### Lacrosse

**Lacrosse** is another popular sport in Canada. It is one of the oldest organized sports in America. The Native Americans in northern New York State and southern Ontario, Canada, invented lacrosse. They used it to train for war. They invented this game before Columbus arrived in the New York.

People play lacrosse outdoors. The field is seventy meters long. At each end of the **field** there is a **goal**. The goal is a **net**. There are ten players on each team. Each player has a stick called a crosse. The players hit a ball that is 21 centimeters around and weighs 140 grams. They try to hit the ball into the net as many times possible. Lacrosse is very fast game because the players can catch and **pass** the ball at a **high speed** with their sticks.

At one time lacrosse was the **national** summer sport in Canada. It is also popular in Britain and Australia.

**train** – practice  
**high-speed** – fast

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right words in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|         |          |       |            |
|---------|----------|-------|------------|
| arrived | national | train | high speed |
| oldest  | seventy  | goal  | lacrosse   |
| net     | stick    | field | pass       |

1. At one time lacrosse was the \_\_\_\_\_ summer sport in Canada.
2. At each end of the field there is a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is another popular sport in Canada.
4. Lacrosse is a very fast game because the players can catch and \_\_\_\_\_ the ball at a \_\_\_\_\_ with their sticks.
5. They used it to \_\_\_\_\_ for war.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is seventy meters long.
7. The goal is a \_\_\_\_\_.

## B. Vocabulary (new text)

Put the right words in the blanks.

|          |       |          |        |
|----------|-------|----------|--------|
| training | goal  | national | speed  |
| passed   | field | net      | passed |

1. The basketball player \_\_\_\_\_ the ball to his teammate. The teammate made a basket.
2. New firefighters get \_\_\_\_\_ in how to fight fires.
3. In volleyball, the teams hit the ball back and forth across the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of light? How fast does light travel?
5. Each country has a \_\_\_\_\_ flag. The British, French, and American Flags are red, white, and blue.
6. A soccer \_\_\_\_\_ has a \_\_\_\_\_ at each end.

## Thoughts and Notions

### C. Vocabulary Review

Match the words that mean the same.

#### Column A

1. over \_\_\_\_\_
2. battle \_\_\_\_\_
3. dozen \_\_\_\_\_
4. wherever \_\_\_\_\_
5. match \_\_\_\_\_
6. object \_\_\_\_\_
7. accept \_\_\_\_\_
8. freedom \_\_\_\_\_
9. row \_\_\_\_\_
10. receive \_\_\_\_\_
11. pre - \_\_\_\_\_
12. adult \_\_\_\_\_

#### Column B

- a. competition
- b. independence
- c. thing
- d. before
- e. take
- f. flute
- g. fighting
- h. pray
- i. finished
- j. anywhere
- k. line
- l. twelve
- m. get
- n. grown up

### D. Comprehension

Choose the lettered answer that completes the sentence correctly. The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Lacrosse was the national summer sport in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Canada                                  c. Australia  
b. England                                d. New York State
2. \_\_\_\_\_ invented lacrosse.  
a. Columbus                              c. Canadians  
b. Native Americans                     d. A team
3. They invented lacrosse to \_\_\_\_\_ for war.  
a. fight                                      c. train  
b. pass                                      d. sweep
4. People play lacrosse \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. on a field                              c. on a sheet of ice  
b. in a stadium                            d. indoors

## Thoughts and Notions

5. \_\_\_\_\_ people play in a lacrosse game.\*  
a. Eight                    c. Fifteen  
b. Twenty                d. Thirty
  
6. The players \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. hit a ball with a stick            c. swing and slide a stone  
b. hit each other                d. kick a ball
  
7. The players catch and pass the ball very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. quickly                    c. slowly  
b. heavily                    d. yearly
  
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the national sport of the United States.\*  
a. Soccer                    c. Basketball  
b. Boxing                    d. Baseball

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Who invented lacrosse?
2. How is lacrosse like Thai boxing?\*
3. What countries play lacrosse?
4. How many goals are there?
5. How many players are on each team?
6. What does each player have?
7. What do the players try to do?
8. Why is lacrosse a fast game?
9. Why don't they play lacrosse in winter in Canada?\*
10. What is an organized sport?\*

### F. Main Idea

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. The Native Americans invented lacrosse, a fast game that is popular in Canada.
2. Lacrosse is an outdoor game that is very fast.
3. In lacrosse, two teams use sticks to hit a ball.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

### 4



## SUMO

### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
1. Why do you think these men are so big?
  2. Why are they looking at each other?
  3. Do you ever watch this sport?

# 4

### Sumo

**Sumo wrestling** is a national sport in Japan. Every year there are six **tournaments**, and millions of Japanese watch them on television. A tournament is a **series** of matches.

Sumo is almost as old as the nation of Japan itself. Stories say that there was sumo wrestling over two thousand (2,000) years ago. History says that there were national sumo tournaments in the eighth century.

Often, **athletes** are thin and can move very quickly. It is beautiful to watch them play. However, sumo wrestlers weigh from 100 to 160 kilos. One famous wrestler weighed 195 kilos. Sumo wrestlers do not look beautiful, and sumo wrestling is a very slow sport.

Sumo wrestlers start training when they are boys. They **exercise** to make their bodies strong. They also eat and eat and eat.

They wrestle in a round **ring** with a sand floor. A wrestler loses the match if he leaves the ring. He is also the loser if any part of his body **except** his feet touches the floor. Each wrestler tries to push the other down on the floor or out of the ring. Sometimes one wrestler just **steps aside** when the other wrestler **rushes** towards him. Then that wrestler falls down or falls out of the ring.

Sumo is not very popular in other countries, but the Japanese love it. Even young people find this traditional sport **exciting**.

**series** – one after another  
**athletes** – people who play sports well  
**except** – but  
**aside** – to the side  
**rushes** – hurries  
**exciting** – opposite of boring

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|         |                |          |             |
|---------|----------------|----------|-------------|
| series  | sumo wrestling | ring     | except      |
| steps   | exercise       | athletes | exciting    |
| touches | aside          | rushes   | tournaments |

1. Sometimes one wrestler just \_\_\_\_\_ when the other wrestler \_\_\_\_\_ toward him.
2. A tournament is a \_\_\_\_\_ of matches.
3. He is also the loser if any part of his body \_\_\_\_\_ his feet \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a national sport in Japan.
5. Even young people find this traditional sport \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Often \_\_\_\_\_ are thin and can move very quickly.
7. Every year there are six \_\_\_\_\_, and millions of Japanese watch them on television.
8. They wrestle in a round \_\_\_\_\_ with a sand floor.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ to make their bodies strong.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

|          |            |        |          |
|----------|------------|--------|----------|
| athletes | wrestle    | rushed | exciting |
| stepped  | tournament | except | exercise |
| series   | touch      | aside  | ring     |

1. Sumo is in a round \_\_\_\_\_. Thai boxing is in a square one.
2. Only two people box or \_\_\_\_\_ at the same time.
3. Stan put his math homework \_\_\_\_\_. He said he would do it later.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball, lacrosse, volleyball, and many other kinds of sports.
5. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_. Amahl is in class today. She is absent.
6. What number is missing from this \_\_\_\_? 3, 6, 12, 15
7. The students are organizing a ping pong \_\_\_\_\_. Sign up if you want to play.
8. Marie \_\_\_\_\_ from the Student Union to class because she was late.
9. In order elevators you have to push a button to make the elevator go. In new ones you just \_\_\_\_\_ the button.
10. Oscar told me some \_\_\_\_\_ news. He won a scholarship.
11. Walking and running are good \_\_\_\_\_.
12. John \_\_\_\_\_ on a piece of paper that was on the floor.

# Thoughts and Notions

## C. Vocabulary Review

Match the words that are the opposite.

### Column A

1. deliver \_\_\_\_\_
2. captive \_\_\_\_\_
3. straight \_\_\_\_\_
4. death \_\_\_\_\_
5. brave \_\_\_\_\_
6. loser \_\_\_\_\_
7. immediately \_\_\_\_\_
8. alive \_\_\_\_\_
9. kneel \_\_\_\_\_
10. national \_\_\_\_\_

### Column B

- |                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| a. later         | g. dead   |
| b. stand up      | h. let go |
| c. international | i. curved |
| d. winner        | j. smooth |
| e. receive       | k. afraid |
| f. goal          | l. life   |

## D. Comprehension

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Every year there are \_\_\_\_\_ sumo tournaments.  
a. 6  
b. 15  
c. 160  
d. 195
2. \_\_\_\_\_ says that there were sumo tournaments in the eighth century.  
a. A story  
b. An athlete  
c. History  
d. A wrestler
3. Most athletes are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. heavy  
b. overweight  
c. thin  
d. smooth
4. Sumo wrestlers are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. small  
b. overweight  
c. thin  
d. smooth
5. Sumo is a \_\_\_\_\_ sport.  
a. fast  
b. slow  
c. comfortable  
d. efficient
6. Sumo wrestlers \_\_\_\_\_ to make their bodies strong.  
a. eat  
b. swing  
c. lose  
d. exercise

## Thoughts and Notions

7. Each wrestlers tries to push the other \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. down in the floor    c. into the air  
b. out of the ring    d. A and B
  
8. The Japanese think that sumo is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. exciting    c. embarrassing  
b. boring    d. pleasant

### E. Questions

**Asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.**

1. Where is sumo wrestling popular?
2. What is a tournament?
3. Is sumo an old sport?
4. How are sumo wrestlers different from other athletes?
5. How do sumo wrestlers train?
6. Describe a sumo ring.
7. How does a sumo wrestler lose the match?
8. Is sumo exciting?\*
9. Is it good for a person to weigh 160 or 195 kilos?\*

### F. Main Idea

**Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.**

1. Sumo wrestling between two overweight men is a popular traditional sport in Japan.
2. The sumo wrestling ring is round and has a sand floor.
3. A sumo match is slow, and the wrestlers are very overweight.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

## 5



### TARAHUMARA FOOT RACES

#### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

.....

1. One woman is carrying a stick. The other is carrying a ring. Can you guess why?
2. Do you think the two women are on the same team? Why? Why not?
3. Do you like to run?

## 5

### Tarahumara Foot Races

The Tarahumara live in the mountains in the states of Chihuahua in northern Mexico. This is an area of high mountains and deep tropical **valleys**. It sometimes snows in the mountains in winter. The Tarahumara live in **caves**, or in wooden or stone houses. They have small farms. There are not many roads.

Other Mexican tribes use horses or **donkeys** for travel. The Tarahumara walk **whenever** they need to go. They carry heavy baskets on their backs. Perhaps this is why the Tarahumara are **excellent** runners. They can run many kilometers without getting tired, and they like to organize races.

When the men race, they kick a wooden ball **ahead** of them while they run. Before they start racing, they plan where and how long they will run. They might run just a few minutes, or they might run for several hours. Sometimes they run in teams, and sometimes each person runs as an **individual**.

The women's races are **similar** except that the women do not kick a ball. They throw a wooden **hoop** in front of them with a stick. A hoop is a ring or **circle**.

The Tarahumara have other games and sports. They even play a kind of lacrosse. However, they are famous because they can run so fast and so far.

**valleys** – low areas between mountains  
**whenever** – anywhere  
**excellent** – very good  
**ahead** – in front  
**individual** – one person  
**similar** – almost the same

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

excellent  
hoop  
backs

ahead  
circle  
similar

caves  
lacrosse  
valleys

whenever  
donkeys  
individual

1. Other Mexican tribes use horses or \_\_\_\_\_ for travel.
2. When the men race, they kick a wooden ball \_\_\_\_\_ of them while they run.
3. This is an area of high mountains and deep tropical \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Perhaps this is why the Tarahumara are \_\_\_\_\_ runners.
5. They carry heavy baskets on their \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The women's race are \_\_\_\_\_ except that the women do not kick a ball.
7. They throw a wooden \_\_\_\_\_ in front of them with a stick.
8. A hoop is a ring or \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Sometimes they run in teams, and sometimes each person runs as an \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The Tarahumara walk \_\_\_\_\_ they need to go.
11. The Tarahumara live in \_\_\_\_\_, or in wooden or stone houses.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

circle  
individually  
runners

valley  
backs  
excellent

similar  
ahead  
caves

donkeys  
wherever  
races

1. The teacher told the children to hold hands and form a large \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The sumo wrestler and the runner are both athletes, but they are not \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ can carry a lot on their \_\_\_\_\_, but sometimes they are lazy.
4. As Berry and Pat drove along the highway, they could see beautiful mountains \_\_\_\_\_ of them.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a low area between two mountains.
6. Sometimes students answer questions in a group, and sometimes they answer \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Masako is an \_\_\_\_\_ student. She always gets good grades.
8. You will find English speakers \_\_\_\_\_ you go.

# Thoughts and Notions

## C. Vocabulary Review

**Put the right word in the blanks.**

weapon  
handle  
net  
excited

drum  
swept  
speeding  
series

proud  
yell  
touch  
exercise

elbow  
fields  
athletes  
except

1. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ the floor after she washed the dishes.
2. Some people fish with a hook and line. Others use a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Black have several \_\_\_\_\_ of corn on their farm.
4. You can open the desk drawer by pulling on the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ from several countries in the competition for the world cup.
6. The children were \_\_\_\_\_ when they went to Disneyland.
7. It is important to eat good food and get lots of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Tarahumara play a \_\_\_\_\_ while they dance.
9. Do all of the exercises \_\_\_\_\_ the last one. Don't do that one.
10. The first unit in this book has a \_\_\_\_\_ of lessons on inventions.
11. The police stopped me because I was \_\_\_\_\_.

## D. Comprehension: True/ False/ No Information

**Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. Write NI if no information is given.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Chihuahua is a state in Mexico.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. It is hot in the valleys where the Tarahumara live.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. They buy all their food in stores.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Some of the Tarahumara live in caves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. They cook their food outdoors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Tarahumara men are excellent runners, but the women are not.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The winners of the races receive money.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. They usually race down the mountains.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The women kick a ball as they race.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Tarahumara are famous because they play lacrosse.

## Thoughts and Notions

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Where do the Tarahumara live?
2. What is the land like there?
3. Does it ever snow?
4. Where do they get their food?
5. How do they travel?
6. How do most Mexican tribes travel?
7. Describe how the men race.
8. Do they always run in teams?
9. How is a women's race different from a men's race?
10. What is a hoop?\*
11. Why are the Tarahumara excellent runners?\*

### F. Main Idea

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. The Tarahumara live in caves and wooden and stone houses in the state of Chihuahua in Mexico.
2. The Tarahumara are excellent runners and can race for several hours without getting tired.
3. The Tarahumara women's races are similar to the men's.

# Thoughts and Notions

## WORD STUDY

### A. Map Study

1. These are the seven continents: Africa, Antarctic, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America. Tell what continent these places are on. Use the map on page 223.

|              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a. Finland   | f. Korea          |
| b. Egypt     | g. Burma          |
| c. France    | h. Mount Everest  |
| d. Senegal   | i. Canada         |
| e. Argentina | j. the South Pole |
  
2. What countries are these places in? Use the map on page 223.

|               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a. Chihuahua  | f. Arizona          |
| b. Sarawak    | g. Chicago          |
| c. Rome       | h. Ontario          |
| d. Hokkaido   | i. the Amazon River |
| e. New Mexico | j. Alaska           |

### B. Compound Words

Make a compound word. Use a word from Column A and a word from Column B. Sometimes you can make two words.

#### Column A

1. birth
2. table
3. day
4. bed
5. grass
6. summer
7. some
8. door
9. team
10. sun

#### Column B

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| a. mare _____  | b. how _____   |
| c. bell _____  | d. cloth _____ |
| e. light _____ | f. land _____  |
| g. day _____   | h. time _____  |
| i. room _____  | j. rise _____  |

## Thoughts and Notions

### C. Word Forms

| Verb   | Noun        | Adjective |
|--------|-------------|-----------|
| _____  | cube        | cubic     |
| move   | movement    |           |
| _____  | ability     | able      |
| free   | freedom     | free      |
| dry    | dryer       | dry       |
| _____  | nation      | national  |
| excite | nationality |           |
| think  | excitement  | excited   |
| run    | thought     |           |
| _____  | running     |           |
| please | runner      |           |
|        | pleasure    | pleasant  |
|        |             | pleased   |

**Put the correct word form in the blanks. Use a word from Line 1 in Sentence 1, and so. Use the right verb forms and singular and plural nouns.**

1. What is a \_\_\_\_\_? What does a \_\_\_\_\_ gram of water weigh?
2. A Zipper \_\_\_\_\_ up and down. Each \_\_\_\_\_ opens or closes the hooks.
3. A chimney sweep has the \_\_\_\_\_ to breathe inside a chimney. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to do this because he wears air equipment.
4. The Burmese captured Naresuen. He won his \_\_\_\_\_ by boxing. Then he was \_\_\_\_\_. He returned to Thailand.
5. You can \_\_\_\_\_ your clothes in a clothes \_\_\_\_\_. When they are \_\_\_\_\_, take them out.
6. Where are you from? What is your \_\_\_\_\_? What does your \_\_\_\_\_ look like?
7. My cousin's family went to Disney World in Florida. The children were very \_\_\_\_\_. They got tired from all the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. What are you \_\_\_\_\_ about? Is your family on your \_\_\_\_\_ often?
9. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ five kilometers every morning. He is a fast \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ is good for him.
10. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ city. I am \_\_\_\_\_ to be here.

# Thoughts and Notions

## D. Past Tense Review

Write the past tense of these verbs.

- |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. step  | 6. speak | 11. think |
| 2. mix   | 7. try   | 12. grow  |
| 3. keep  | 8. meet  | 13. lose  |
| 4. lead  | 9. pay   | 14. shop  |
| 5. build | 10. sell | 15. send  |

## E. Irregular Verbs

Memorize these verbs. Then use the past tense of each verb in a sentence.

| Simple   | Past  | Simple    | Past   |
|----------|-------|-----------|--------|
| 1. drive | drove | 6. slide  | slid   |
| 2. sweep | swept | 7. catch  | caught |
| 3. drink | drank | 8. feel   | felt   |
| 4. fly   | flew  | 9. forget | forgot |
| 5. hear  | heard | 10. run   | ran    |

## F. Writing

Choose one or more of these topics and write answers.

1. Which sport in *Unit 2* is most interesting to you? Why?
2. Do you have a favorite sport? Do you play it or only watch it? Describe it.
3. In the United States, famous athletes in some popular sports, for example, football or baseball, earn a lot of money? Who pays them? Do you think it is a good idea for famous athletes to earn a lot of money? Why or why not?

# Thoughts and Notions

## CNN

### Video highlights

#### A. Before You Watch

1. You have read about Sumo wrestlers. Write down two facts that you already know about Sumo wrestlers.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
2. These words will help you understand the video. Read the words and their definitions.
  - a. Uniforms: special clothes worn by people belonging to a group
  - b. Lifestyle: the manner in which one lives
  - c. Career: a life's work, such as a teaching or business career
  - d. Opponent: a person on the opposite side in a group to which many Sumo wrestlers belong

**Now choose one of the key words above for each of these sentences.**

- a. Most Sumo wrestlers are members of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. Sumo wrestling is a two-thousand year old sport that doesn't fit into the \_\_\_\_\_ of many modern Japanese.
- c. Some young people don't like the strange \_\_\_\_\_ that all Sumo wrestlers must wear.
- d. A Sumo wrestler tries to push his \_\_\_\_\_ out of the ring.
- e. To train for their \_\_\_\_\_ of Sumo wrestling, young Japanese boys go to a school where they must study and exercise.

#### B. As You Watch

1. What do you see in this video? Check the things that you see.
  - a. A child Sumo wrestler says "I don't like Sumo." \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. An older Japanese man talks about the uniforms the Sumo wrestlers wear.

---

## Thoughts and Notions

- c. A young girl gives her reasons for wanting to be a Sumo wrestler.
- d. Young people dance in a night club. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. A Sumo wrestler bows to the crowd. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. A Sumo wrestler talks his career. \_\_\_\_\_
- g. A school run by the Japan Sumo Association. \_\_\_\_\_
- h. Boys bow to their teacher, then sit down their desks. \_\_\_\_\_
- i. A Sumo wrestling match. \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Crowds cheer at the Sumo wrestling match. \_\_\_\_\_
- k. Crowds cheer at the Sumo wrestling match. \_\_\_\_\_

### C. After You Watch

- 1. A Sumo wrestler, Mr. Ukita, is giving an interview to a journalist from West.

*Interviewer:* When did you start your career of Sumo wrestling?

*Mr. Ukita:* As a young boy. I went to a Sumo school.

*Interviewer:* What did you learn at school besides wrestling?

*Mr. Ukita:* Well, history, and -----

*Interviewer:* Eating?

*Mr. Ukita:* (laughs) Yes, eating as well. Unlike most people, Sumo wrestlers try put on weight.

*Interviewer:* I guess, from the look of the hairstyles and the strange uniforms you wear, that Sumo wrestling is a very traditional sport.

*Mr. Ukita:* Yes, it goes way back. It's about two thousand years old.

*Interviewer:* How do you decide which wrestler has won?

*Mr. Ukita:* We have to push our opponents out of the ring. It's very difficult because they are all very heavy men.

*Interviewer:* Yes, I can see that. Now, I'd like to ask you a very personal question.

*Mr. Ukita:* I can guess what it is. Go ahead.

*Interviewer:* All right then. How much do you weigh?

## Thoughts and Notions

*Mr. Ukita:* Well, the average wrestler weighs about 300 pounds. I weigh 148 kilos. That's just over 300 pounds. So I'm about the average for Sumo wrestler.

*Interviewer:* That's a lot of Sumo wrestler there. Thanks for talking to me.

2. Write five sentences with information contained in the interview above. Use reported speech.

*Example:*

Mr. Ukita said that he learned history at school.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

# Thoughts and Notions

## ACTIVITY PAGE

### A. Sporting Needs

What do you need to play the six sports below?

| SPORTS     |              |
|------------|--------------|
| Tennis     | Basketball   |
| Ice hockey | Curling      |
| Lacrosse   | Table tennis |

Choose three items for each sport from the squares below and write a sentence.

*Example:* To play tennis you need a ball, a racket, and a court.



### B. What Sport Do I Play?

Read one of your activities to your partner without identifying the name of the sport. Your partner tries to guess the sport.

*Example:* To play this sport you need a court, a net, and a ball.

You can also do this activity with other sports.

# Thoughts and Notions

## Dictionary Page

### Stress and Pronunciation

1. **Stress** If a word has more than one syllable, one of the syllables is stronger than the others. Your dictionary always has a ' in front of the stressed syllable. In the words below, say whether the stress is on the first, second, or third syllable. The first one is done for you.

'popular \_\_\_\_\_  
'exercise \_\_\_\_\_  
'national \_\_\_\_\_  
a'side \_\_\_\_\_

'probably \_\_\_\_\_  
scien'tific \_\_\_\_\_  
a'nother \_\_\_\_\_  
un'usual \_\_\_\_\_

ex'cept \_\_\_\_\_  
de'feated \_\_\_\_\_  
'organize \_\_\_\_\_  
refu'ge \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Pronunciation** The strange writing you see on this page is phonetics. In our dictionary we call it the guide to pronunciation symbols. The phonetic spelling of the word is between the two slanted lines / / following each main entry. Look at the two entries below and write their normal spelling in the space provided.

/fridəm/noun  
1 having the power to act and speak without being stopped: *The boy has the freedom to go where he wants to go.*

/raʊnd/adjective  
circular or curved in shape: *Balls are round*

Now match the words in phonetics with the words in normal spelling.  
The first one is done for you.

### Phonetic Spelling

1. /glʌvz/
2. /'saɪdwɔ:k/
3. /streɪt/
4. /'ɛlboʊ/
5. /flæt/
6. /'kæptən/
7. /drʌm/
8. /'frɪdəm/
9. /raʊnd/
10. /mætʃ/

### Normal Spelling

- a. round
- b. match
- c. drum
- d. sidewalk
- e. straight
- f. gloves
- g. freedom
- h. elbow
- i. captain
- j. flat

## Thoughts and Notions

Each sentence contains one word on phonetics. Its normal spelling is one of the three words that follow. Choose the correct word and underline it.

1. The Lacrosse field is /'səvənti/ meters long. (seven, seventy, seventeen)
2. The players hit a ball /ə'raʊnd/ the field. (around, along, another)
3. No part of his body except his feet touches the /flɔr/. (flat, floor, flute)
4. Young people find this traditional /spɔrt/ exciting. (sport, spirit, speed)
5. Sumo /'reslin/ is a Japanese sport. (rushing, rusting, wrestling)

## Thoughts and Notions

Unit 3

# *Food*



# Thoughts and Notions

## Context Clues

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Betty hadn't done her French homework. That afternoon, she missed her French class **on purpose**.
  - a. She wanted to miss class.
  - b. She missed her class by accident.
  - c. She thought her class was later.
  - d. She got someone else to go to her class.
2. He made a **careless** mistake in his driving test and bumped into a tree. He must have been looking the other way.
  - a. attentive
  - b. thoughtless
  - c. thoughtful
  - d. normal
3. The cleaner **removed** all the dirt from the coat. It looked like new again.
  - a. refused to take away
  - b. repeated
  - c. rook away
  - d. replaced
4. Your face is **familiar** to me, but I don't remember your name. You look like Margie White. Are you her sister?
  - a. unknown
  - b. closed
  - c. known
  - d. far away
5. The cross is a **sacred** symbol of the Christian religion. A lot of people bow their heads when they see it.
  - a. forgotten
  - b. happy
  - c. everyday
  - d. holy
6. Was your vacation a **pleasant** experience, or did the weather spoil it for you?
  - a. agreeable
  - b. hurtful
  - c. harmful
  - d. displeasing
7. One of the special **ingredients** in the spice cake is cinnamon. I think the others are nutmeg and cloves.
  - a. mixture
  - b. list
  - c. items
  - d. values
8. Did Sean **discover** the person who broke open his locker?
  - a. conceal
  - b. bother about
  - c. question
  - d. find out

## Thoughts and Notions

9. That wooden desk is **solid** oak. It will last for hundreds of years.
- a. It has a thin cover of oak.
  - b. It is mostly oak.
  - c. It's not real oak
  - d. It's all oak.
10. When Werner first arrived he wasn't used to the climate and caught cold after cold. But lately he seems to be in good health. I guess he's **immune** by now.
- a. likely to catch
  - b. unhealthy
  - c. not affected
  - d. in the hospital
11. I've **seldom** seen such bad behavior! They threw popcorn at each other, then talked all the way through the movie.
- a. rarely
  - b. always
  - c. often
  - d. usually
12. He told her that job openings were **scarce**, and that they'd be lucky if they found work.
- a. frequent
  - b. found easily
  - c. limited
  - d. unlimited
13. We ate most of the take-out Thai food for lunch and put the **remainder** in the refrigerator. Later we ate that for supper.
- a. rice
  - b. essentials
  - c. rest
  - d. additions
14. I think she must be a **vegetarian**. I've never seen her eat meat.
- a. She eats only vegetables.
  - b. She seldom eats vegetables.
  - c. She only eats meat.
  - d. She eats meat and vegetables.
15. If we're out of cream, use yogurt. It makes a good **substitute**.
- a. liquid
  - b. replacement
  - c. idea
  - d. ingredient

# Thoughts and Notions

LESSON

1



## THE PUFFER FISH

### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
1. Would you ever eat this fish? Why? Why not?
  2. Why do you think it's called the puffer fish?
  3. Do you have a favorite fish dish? What it is?

# Thoughts and Notions

## 1

### The Puffer Fish

Most people avoid eating dangerous foods. They don't want to get sick. However, there is one food that may be deadly, yet some people eat it **on purpose**. It's called the puffer fish.

This **species** of fish, called *fugu* in Japanese, lives in the Pacific Ocean. Some Japanese die every year from eating *fugu*. In fact, the Emperor of Japan is not allowed to touch it. Why? Well, the **insides** of the puffer fish are very poisonous. They contain a venom 275 times more **powerful** than the deadly poison cyanide.

Usually nothing bad happens when *fugu* is on the menu. **Customers** leave the restaurant with happy smiles on their faces. The chefs are trained to **remove** the insides of the puffer fish before they serve it to their customers. If they miss even a small **amount**, the fish is not safe to eat. If a chef is **careless**, the customers stop smiling and get sick.

Puffer fish is very expensive. A plate of *fugu* costs more than \$200 in some restaurants in Tokyo. Besides this, the fish is very ugly, with spines all over its body. Also, it can puff itself up to double its **normal** size. That's the **reason** for its name. Why do the Japanese **risk** so much for such an ugly and dangerous fish? Well, some people like taking risks. And *fugu* is **absolutely** delicious!

**species** – a group of living things

**inside** – opposite of outside

**customers** – buyers or consumers (people who buys).

**normal** – average

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|            |            |           |          |
|------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| absolutely | on purpose | risk      | reason   |
| inside     | powerful   | remove    | careless |
| normal     | amount     | customers | species  |

1. That's the \_\_\_\_\_ for its name.
2. Also, it can puff itself up to double its \_\_\_\_\_ size.
3. However, there is one food that may be deadly, yet some people eat it \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They contain a venom 275 times more \_\_\_\_\_ than the deadly poison cyanide.
5. If a chief is \_\_\_\_\_, the customers stop smiling and get sick.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ leave the restaurant with happy smiles on their faces.
7. Why do the Japanese \_\_\_\_\_ so much for such an ugly and dangerous fish?
8. Well, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the puffer fish are very poisonous.
9. This \_\_\_\_\_ of fish, called *fugu* in Japanese, lives in the Pacific Ocean.
10. The chefs are trained to \_\_\_\_\_ the insides of the puffer fish before they serve it to their customers.
11. And *fugu* is \_\_\_\_\_ delicious!
12. If they miss even a small \_\_\_\_\_, the fish is not safe to eat.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

|           |            |          |            |
|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| customers | remove     | powerful | on purpose |
| amount    | absolutely | insides  | species    |
| reason    | careless   | normal   | risk       |

1. Heavy snow is \_\_\_\_\_ for Iceland at this time of year.
2. She took a \_\_\_\_\_ in having her purse stolen when she left it in that café.
3. Henry said he pushed me by accident, but I know he did it \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I thought the singer was \_\_\_\_\_ fantastic.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ they were late is that their bus had an accident.
6. He was \_\_\_\_\_ with money that he was penniless within a year.
7. She may look shy and weak, but they say she's one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ people in banking.
8. Celia decided to \_\_\_\_\_ every trace of dust from the shelves before she started painting them.
9. With spiders, the female of the \_\_\_\_\_ is often more deadly than the male.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ of money you save depends on how much you earn.

# Thoughts and Notions

11. We ate so much pizza last night that our \_\_\_\_\_ were hurting.
12. So many \_\_\_\_\_ ate at Luigi's restaurant on the first evening that he decided to hire more waiters.

## C. Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in the blanks.

|         |          |            |            |
|---------|----------|------------|------------|
| similar | arrived  | individual | metric     |
| gloves  | captured | freedom    | tournament |
| touch   | exercise | trained    | excellent  |

1. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday and her husband arrives today.
2. Can you do sit-ups? They're such good \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Perez is innocent. After five years in prison he has the \_\_\_\_\_ to leave.
4. After a long search, the police \_\_\_\_\_ the criminal in the warehouse.
5. Can I borrow your \_\_\_\_\_? Mine are lost and my hands are freezing.
6. The dresses are \_\_\_\_\_. They are the same color and style, but Nancy's has a matching belt.
7. There was a tennis \_\_\_\_\_ that day, but Philip had a cold and couldn't play.
8. Her written work was \_\_\_\_\_, but she failed the oral.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ as a ballet dancer for five years before she appeared on stage.
10. "Don't you dare \_\_\_\_\_ that cake," the mother warned. "It's for our guests."
11. I want to learn the \_\_\_\_\_ system of measurement before I go to France next year.
12. One \_\_\_\_\_ walked away from the crowd of protesters.

## D. Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. Write NI if no information is given.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Puffer fish is eaten all around the world.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Emperor of Japan eats *fugu* for his evening meal.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The most important task when preparing puffer fish is to remove its spines.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The puffer fish lives in the Pacific Ocean.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5. *Fugu* is popular because it is so cheap.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 6. This fish can puff itself up to ten times its normal size.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 7. There is some risk in eating a plate of fugu.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 8. It is called the puffer fish in English because of the spines which cover its body.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 9. The insides of the puffer fish are very poisonous.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 10. All restaurants in Japan are expensive.

## Thoughts and Notions

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. In what ocean does the puffer fish live?
2. Is this ocean near Japan?\*
3. What parts of the puffer fish are poisonous?
4. Can the Emperor of Japan eat the puffer fish? Why? Why not?
5. Is cyanide poisonous? What is more deadly than cyanide?
6. In which country is *fugu* most popular?
7. What must chefs do before they serve the puffer fish?
8. How much does a plate of *fugu* cost in some restaurants?
9. Why do you think *fugu* costs much?\*
10. Why do you think the puffer fish has spines over its body?\*

### F. Main Idea

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. *Fugu* is one of the most expensive foods in the world.
2. Some people are willing to risk their lives to eat *fugu*?
3. Chefs must be carefully trained to prepare the puffer fish.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

## 2



A. ASIA (China)



B. EUROPE (Iceland)



C. AFRICA (Mali)



D. PACIFIC (Samoa)

## FOODS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
1. Which of the following would you use to eat the food in A, B, C, and D: chopsticks, fingers, knives and forks?
  2. Which meal looks the most enjoyable? Why?
  3. People spend a lot of time talking about food. Why do you think this is so?

# Thoughts and Notions

## 2

### Foods from Around the World

Foods that are well known to you may not be **familiar** to people from other countries. Here are four people's **experiences** with foreign food.

Shao Wong is a student in France. He comes from China. "I'd never tasted cheese or even milk before I came here. Cattle are rare in my part of China, so there are no **dairy** products. I tried milk when I first arrived in France. I hated it! I sampled cheese too, but couldn't **manage** more than one bite. I love ice cream, though, and that's made from milk."

Birgit is from Sweden. She traveled to Australia on vacation. "I was in a restaurant that specialized in fish, and I heard some other customers **order** flake. So I ordered some too and it was delicious. Later, I found out that flake is an Australian **term** for shark. After that **pleasant** experience, whenever I see a new food I try it out on purpose. You know why? I remember how much I enjoyed flake."

Chandra is a dentist in Texas. She **originates** from India. "I'm frightened of eating new foods because they might be made from beef. I'm Hindu, and my religion **forbids** me to eat meat from the cow. It's a **sacred** animal to Hindu, so that's the reason I can't eat hamburgers or spaghetti with meatballs."

Nathan is American. He taught for a year in China. "My friends gave me some 100-year-old eggs to eat. I didn't like the look of them at all. The insides were green, but my friends said the color was normal. The Chinese put **chemicals** on fresh eggs. Then they **bury** them in the earth for three months. So the eggs weren't really very old. Even so, I absolutely refused to touch them."

Life in a new country can be scary, but it also can be fun. Would you sample a 100-year-old eggs? Would you order shark in a restaurant?

**familiar** – common, well-known

**pleasant** – agreeable

**sacred** – holy

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

**Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.**

|           |         |            |             |
|-----------|---------|------------|-------------|
| bury      | forbids | originates | pleasant    |
| chemicals | sacred  | familiar   | experiences |
| dairy     | term    | order      | manage      |

1. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ them in the earth for three months.
2. Later, I found out that flake is an Australian \_\_\_\_\_ for shark.
3. I'm Hindu, and my religion \_\_\_\_\_ me to go eat meat from the cow.
4. Foods that are well known to you may not be \_\_\_\_\_ to people from other countries.
5. The Chinese put \_\_\_\_\_ on fresh eggs.
6. After that \_\_\_\_\_ experiences, whenever I see a new food I try it out on purpose.
7. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ animal to Hindus, so that's the reason I can't eat hamburgers or spaghetti with meatballs.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ from India.
9. Here are four people's \_\_\_\_\_ with foreign food.
10. I sampled cheese too, but I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ more than one bite.
11. I was in a restaurant that specialized in fish, and I heard some other customers \_\_\_\_\_ flake.
12. Cattle are rare in my part of China, so there are no \_\_\_\_\_ products.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

**Put the right word in the blanks.**

|            |        |          |            |
|------------|--------|----------|------------|
| experience | dairy  | pleasant | originates |
| chemicals  | term   | familiar | forbids    |
| sacred     | manage | order    | bury       |

1. The school \_\_\_\_\_ its pupils to chew gum in the classroom.
2. Don't help me carry the box. I can \_\_\_\_\_ it alone.
3. Many people don't know that a lot of household cleaners contain dangerous \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The ceremony was so \_\_\_\_\_ that only members of the religion took part in it.
5. Her \_\_\_\_\_ in Alaska made her an expert on wildlife.
6. Ice cream is a \_\_\_\_\_ product, and so is cheese.
7. When our cat died, we decided to \_\_\_\_\_ him under the apple tree.
8. If we \_\_\_\_\_ a computer from that store, we'll get a month's supply of computer paper free.

# Thoughts and Notions

9. We spent the afternoon with friends and then went out to eat in the evening.  
Altogether, it was a very \_\_\_\_\_ day.
10. We don't use the \_\_\_\_\_ "housewife" any more. Many women don't like it.
11. The Ganges River \_\_\_\_\_ in the Himalayas.
12. "His face looks \_\_\_\_\_ to me." said Arthur. "I've probably met him somewhere before."

## C. Vocabulary Review

**Match the words that mean the same. The first is done for you.**

**Column A**

1. series \_\_\_\_\_ g \_\_\_\_\_
2. careless \_\_\_\_\_
3. remove \_\_\_\_\_
4. exciting \_\_\_\_\_
5. customer \_\_\_\_\_
6. normal \_\_\_\_\_
7. amount \_\_\_\_\_
8. reason \_\_\_\_\_
9. risk \_\_\_\_\_
10. except \_\_\_\_\_
11. tournament \_\_\_\_\_
12. powerful \_\_\_\_\_
13. exercise \_\_\_\_\_

**Column B**

- a. take way
- b. total
- c. purpose
- d. competition
- e. danger
- f. mental or physical training
- g. a group of similar things
- h. expensive
- i. Independent
- j. average
- k. breathtaking, thrilling
- l. thoughtless
- m. buyer
- n. strong
- o. all but

## D. Comprehension: Multiple Choice

**Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.**

1. Some foods of other countries might be \_\_\_\_\_ to you.  
a. unfamiliar  
b. absolutely  
c. preserved  
d. willing
2. The Hindu religion forbids \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. green vegetables  
b. chemicals  
c. beef  
d. candy
3. Cattle are sacred to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Christians  
b. Jews  
c. Muslims  
d. Hindus

## Thoughts and Notions

4. Hundred-year-old eggs are really only \_\_\_\_\_ old.  
a. three months                                  c. three years  
b. thirty days                                      d. three decades
  
5. In Australia, flake is another word for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Octopus    c. Cheese  
b. Hamburger                                        d. Shark
  
6. Ice cream is made from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. cheese    c. milk  
b. cattle    d. fish
  
7. The insides of 100-year-old eggs are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. green   c. yellow  
b. white    d. grey

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Where does Shao Wong come from?
2. What foods did he sample when he first arrived in France?
3. Why did Birgit go to Australia?
4. Do people from Sweden eat shark?\*
5. What made Birgit willing to try new foods?
6. Why was Chandra frightened of eating a hamburger?
7. Do Hindus eat beef? Why? Why not?
8. What was Nathan's country of origin?
9. Why wouldn't he sample 100-year-old eggs?
10. What do the Chinese put on eggs to preserve them?
11. What was the real age of the eggs?
12. Do the Chinese generally eat butter?\*

### F. Main Ideas

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. A vacation is a good way to learn about new foods.
2. Foods that might be familiar to you are unknown to people from other countries.
3. Many people dislike eating new foods because their religion forbids it.

# Thoughts and Notions

LESSON

3

CHOCOLATE



A



B

## PRE-READING QUESTIONS

.....

1. Photos A and B are connected in some way. How?
2. Can you name some foods that use chocolate?
3. Many people say chocolate is their favorite food. Why do you think this is?

## 3

### Chocolate

We now think of chocolate as sweet, but once it was **bitter**. We think of it as a candy, but once it was a **medicine**. Today, chocolate can be a hot drink, a frozen dessert, or just a **snack**. Sometimes it's an **ingredient** in the main course of a meal. Mexicans make a hot chocolate sauce called mole and pour it over chicken. The Mexicans also eat chocolate with spices like chili peppers.

Chocolate is a **product** of the tropical cacao tree. The beans taste so bitter that even the monkeys say "ugh!" and run away. Workers must first dry and then roast the beans. This removes the bitter taste.

The word "chocolate" comes from a Mayan word. The Mayas were an **ancient** people who once lived in Mexico. They **valued** the cacao tree. Some used the beans for money, while others **crushed** them to make a drink.

When the Spaniards came to Mexico in the sixteenth century, they started drinking cacao too. Because the drink was strong and bitter, they thought it was a medicine. No one had idea of adding sugar. The Spaniards took some beans back to Europe and opened cafes. Wealthy people drank cacao and said it was good for the **digestion**.

In the 1800s the owner of a chocolate factory in England **discovered** that sugar removed the bitter taste of cacao. It quickly became a cheap and popular drink. Soon afterward, a factory made the first **solid** block of sweetened chocolate. Later on, another factory mixed milk and chocolate together. People liked the taste of milk chocolate even better.

Besides the chocolate candy bar, one of the most popular American snacks is the chocolate chip cookie. **Favorite** desserts are chocolate cream pie and, of course, an ice cream sundae with hot fudge sauce.

**bitter** – opposite of sweet

**ancient** – very old

**crushed** – to press hard to make it flat or to turn it into powder

**solid** – hard, opposite of liquid and gas.

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|           |          |            |         |
|-----------|----------|------------|---------|
| solid     | snack    | discovered | bitter  |
| digestion | favorite | product    | valued  |
| ancient   | medicine | ingredient | crushed |

1. In the 1800s the owner of a chocolate factory in England \_\_\_\_\_ that sugar removed the bitter taste of cacao.
2. Wealthy people drank cacao and said it was good for the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ the cacao tree.
4. Soon afterward, a factory made the first \_\_\_\_\_ block of sweetened chocolate.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ desserts are chocolate cream pie and, of course, an ice cream sundae with hot fudge sauce.
6. We now think of chocolate as sweet, but once it was \_\_\_\_\_.
7. We think of it as a candy, but once it was a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Today, chocolate can be a hot drink, a frozen dessert, or just a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Some used the beans for money, while others \_\_\_\_\_ them to make a drink.
10. Chocolate is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the tropical cacao tree.
11. Sometimes it's an \_\_\_\_\_ in the main course of a meal.
12. The Mayas were an \_\_\_\_\_ people who once lived in Mexico.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

|           |            |            |        |
|-----------|------------|------------|--------|
| medicine  | product    | ancient    | solid  |
| digestion | favorite   | valued     | snack  |
| crushed   | discovered | ingredient | bitter |

1. Mrs. Mendez said Pavarotti was her \_\_\_\_\_ singer. Her daughter chose Madonna.
2. The main \_\_\_\_\_ of IBM is computers.
3. The lemonade was so \_\_\_\_\_ that nobody wanted to drink it.
4. The Smithsons \_\_\_\_\_ some dinosaur bones on their farm.
5. A glass of milk after meals is supposed to help the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The doctor knew that the body didn't like \_\_\_\_\_, so he added sugar.
7. Most \_\_\_\_\_ civilizations had some sort of writing system.
8. The huge machines \_\_\_\_\_ the stones to make gravel for the new road.
9. The family \_\_\_\_\_ the chair very highly, because it belonged to their grandfather.

## Thoughts and Notions

10. I'm so hungry! And I didn't even bring a \_\_\_\_\_ with me!
11. The main \_\_\_\_\_ in that cake is chocolate.
12. The pond is frozen \_\_\_\_\_. We can go skating.

### C. Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in the blanks.

|            |             |         |           |
|------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| sacred     | valleys     | order   | ahead     |
| teammates  | manage      | forbids | pleasant  |
| originates | experiences | dairy   | chemicals |

1. Cows are milked at the \_\_\_\_\_ each morning.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ he had in building tree houses as a child led him to architecture in later life.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ are still covered in snow at this time of year.
4. They can \_\_\_\_\_ the easy lessons by themselves, but they'll need help with the harder ones.
5. She kept her father's photo. His memory was \_\_\_\_\_ to her.
6. This delicious goat cheese \_\_\_\_\_ from Greece.
7. A town law \_\_\_\_\_ us to park on that side of the street.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ in some food products can be harmful to our health.
9. The trip was a \_\_\_\_\_ experience for all the family except Grandma. She found the weather too hot.
10. "Why do you think you can \_\_\_\_\_ me around like that?" asked Jason.  
"You're not my father."
11. In basketball you have four \_\_\_\_\_ to help you, in curling you have three.
12. What's that in the road \_\_\_\_\_? Not another traffic jam!

### D. Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. Write NI if no information is given.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Spaniards arrived in Mexico in the seventeenth century.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Chocolate was always considered a sweet food.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. It wasn't until the twentieth century that sugar was added to chocolate.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The cacao tree grows in tropical countries.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Because chocolate was bitter, people thought it was a medicine.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Mayas lived in Argentina.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The Mayas used the cacao beans as ornaments.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Workers must soak the cacao beans before they can be used.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 9. In the Philippines, people drink chocolate for breakfast.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 10. People once believed chocolate was good for the digestion.

## Thoughts and Notions

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. When milk and sugar were added to chocolate, people liked the taste even better.

### E. Questions

**The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.**

1. Was chocolate once a medicine? What did it taste like?
2. Does the cacao tree grow in Canada? Why? Why not?\*
3. Can you eat the cacao beans? Why? Why not?
4. What do workers do to the beans? Why?
5. Where does the word “chocolate” come from?
6. Who were the Mayas?
7. Where did they live?
8. What uses did the cacao bean arrive in Europe?
9. When did the Spaniards come to Mexico?
10. How did the cacao bean arrive in Europe?
11. What was added to chocolate to make it more popular?
12. What are some popular foods that use chocolate as an ingredient?

### F. Main Idea

**Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.**

1. Over the years, chocolate has developed from a bitter medicine to a popular snack.
2. The Spaniards brought the cacao bean from Mexico to Europe.
3. Although chocolate originates in the tropics, it is now sold in cool climates.

# Thoughts and Notions

LESSON

4



## THE HEALTHY HUNZA

### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

.....

1. Does this man look healthy? Why? Why not?
2. Is a city or village the healthier place to live in? Why?
3. Who is the oldest person you know? How old is she or he? Is the person in good health?

## 4

### The Healthy Hunza

For a long time, people believed there was a place in the Himalayas where the **inhabitants** lived forever. They called the place Shangri-La. This name came to mean “**paradise**” in the English language.

A lot of the stories about Shangri-La are **untrue**. However, some are **accurate**. The original Shangri-La was the Hunza Valley, a **remote** region in the high mountains of northern Pakistan. The Hunza people don’t live forever, but many live to be over one hundred years old. They appear to be among the healthiest people in the world. They are certainly **immune** to the many diseases of this area.

Why is this? People who have traveled to this remote area say it’s because the Hunza **diet** is so healthy. The inhabitants eat only what they grow. Grain, fruit and vegetables are their daily food. They **seldom** eat butter or eggs. They eat meat only on important feast days. Their only sweet dish is dried apricots. The Hunza never drink **alcohol**. Their religion forbids it. Sugar and canned food are also unknown to them.

There are two other reasons why the Hunza diet is so healthy. Firstly, there are few trees in the high mountains of the Hunza region, so wood for the kitchen stove is **scarce**. This means that the inhabitants must cook their food quickly. Doctors now say that short cooking times are best for a healthy diet. Secondly, the Hunza have a **limited** area of farmland. Their valley is only one mile wide because it lies between some very high mountains. They can never grow extra crops, and as a result their food is carefully **rationed**. That is why you never see an overweight Hunza.

**inhabitants** – people who live in an area

**remote** – far away

**scarce** - rare

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

inhabitants  
untrue  
accurate

paradise  
alcohol  
remote

immune  
limited  
seldom

diet  
scarce  
rationed

1. The original Shagri-La was the Hunza Valley, a \_\_\_\_\_ region in the high mountains of northern Pakistan.
2. Secondly, the Hunza have a \_\_\_\_\_ area of farmland.
3. This name came to mean \_\_\_\_\_ in the English language.
4. The Hunza never drink \_\_\_\_\_.
5. People who have traveled to this remote area say it's because the Hunza \_\_\_\_\_ is so healthy.
6. They can never grow extra crops, and as a result their food is carefully \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A lot of the stories about Shangri-La are \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They are certainly \_\_\_\_\_ to the many diseases of this area.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ eat butter or eggs.
10. Firstly, there are few trees in the high mountains of the Hunza region, so wood for the kitchen stove is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. However, some are \_\_\_\_\_.
12. For a long time people believed there was a place in the Himalayas where the \_\_\_\_\_ lived forever.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

accurate  
diet  
scarce

paradise  
remote  
alcohol

seldom  
immune  
limited

untrue  
rationed  
inhabitants

1. In wartime, people had to produce cards to get meat, butter and other \_\_\_\_\_ goods.
2. Once you've had measles, you're \_\_\_\_\_ for the rest of your life.
3. Their free time was \_\_\_\_\_ to an hour every day.
4. The nomads of the Sahara live in \_\_\_\_\_ desert regions.
5. A few religions forbid the drinking of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. "Still on your \_\_\_\_\_?" asked Brenda. "You don't seem to have lost any weight."
7. The tourist brochures called the tropical island a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Most of what he says is \_\_\_\_\_. Very few people believe him.

# Thoughts and Notions

9. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ goes to the theater, but he often goes to the cinema.
10. There were now only fifty male \_\_\_\_\_ left. The others had gone to work in the nearest big city.
11. I doubt that those numbers are \_\_\_\_\_. I'm sure there are more than three thousand voters living here.
12. Food is \_\_\_\_\_ in times of famine.

## C. Vocabulary Review

Match the words that are the opposite. The first one is done for you.

### Column A

1. solid \_\_\_\_\_ k \_\_\_\_\_
2. insides \_\_\_\_\_
3. normal \_\_\_\_\_
4. on purpose \_\_\_\_\_
5. powerful \_\_\_\_\_
6. gave \_\_\_\_\_
7. would \_\_\_\_\_
8. bitter \_\_\_\_\_
9. deserted \_\_\_\_\_
10. forbids \_\_\_\_\_
11. yells \_\_\_\_\_
12. arrived \_\_\_\_\_
13. king \_\_\_\_\_

### Column B

- a. sweet
- b. crowded
- c. whispers
- d. weak
- e. wouldn't
- f. received
- g. soon
- h. departed
- i. strange
- j. queen
- k. liquid
- l. outsides
- m. allows
- n. royalty
- o. by accident

## D. Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Shangri-La came to mean \_\_\_\_\_ in the English language.  
a. Himalayas    c. Paradise  
b. Pakistan    d. Hunza
2. The Hunza people live in a remote \_\_\_\_\_ in northern Pakistan.  
a. valley    c. desert  
b. coastal area                                         d. steppe
3. The Hunza are \_\_\_\_\_ to the many diseases of this area.  
a. forbidden    c. limited  
b. rationed    d. immune

## Thoughts and Notions

4. The Hunza eat only what they can \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.  
a. buy                                  c. grow  
b. import                              d. observe
  
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ eat butter and eggs.  
a. seldom                              c. often  
b. continually                        d. always
  
6. Wood for cooking food is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. scarce                              c. plentiful  
b. forbidden                         d. unknown
  
7. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ area of farming land in the Hunza valley.  
a. large                                c. plentiful  
b. limited                              d. unknown
  
8. The people have to \_\_\_\_\_ their food.  
a. keep                                c. ration  
b. guard                                d. give away
  
9. It's difficult to find a Hunza who is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. not overweight                    c. accurate  
b. overweight                        d. healthy

## Thoughts and Notions

### E. Questions

**The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.**

1. What does Shagri-La mean in English?
2. Is the story of Shagri-La true?
3. Where is the Hunza valley?
4. Do the Hunza catch diseases easily?
5. What do travelers say about the Hunza diet?
6. Can you name some of the daily foods of the Hunza?
7. Why is alcohol forbidden to them?
8. Are there many canned foods in the Hunza Valley? \*Why do you think this is?
9. There are two reasons why the Hunza diet is so healthy. What is one?
10. Why must the inhabitants cook their food quickly?
11. What do doctors now say about short cooking times?
12. Can you name some other rules for a healthy diet?\*

### F. Main Idea

**Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.**

1. The Hunza people are religious and that keeps them in good health.
2. The long life of the Hunza is due in part to their healthy diet.
3. Now people know that the story of Shagri-La is not all legend.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

## 5



FOOD FOR THE FUTURE

### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

.....

1. Where do you think this man is?
2. Why is the food on a tray?
3. Can you think of any other places where food is served on a tray?

# 5

## Food of the Future

Scientists are always trying our new ways of growing food, but even they can only guess what food will be like in the future. You can perhaps get a better **focus** on what lies ahead from the four ideas below. Read them and see if you can guess what the future hamburger will taste like.

The sea can be farmed. Only one third of the earth's area is land. The remainder is sea. The ocean contains huge amounts of tiny sea-animals called krill. Krill are already are already in some fish products, such as fish sticks and canned crab. Next time you buy canned or frozen seafood look carefully at the **label**. You might see krill listed as one of the ingredients. Seaweed is another source of future food from the ocean. It is used in ice cream and some bread.

Animals can be changed. A farmer is able to "engineer" his animals by adding hormones to their feed. Hormones can make chicken meat more tender or beef less fat. For example, dairy farmers add growth hormones so that calves produce milk sooner than normal.

New crops can be planted. Today, rice supports more than half the world's population. But it takes a lot of water to grow rice. Scientists **predict** the climate will get drier during the next century. Therefore, it might be impossible to grow rice in the future. Some farmers are **experimenting** with new crops. Farmers like to grow beans because they don't need much water, and beans also **improve** the quality of the soil. The soybean makes a good substitute for rice and meat. People can now eat soyburgers in some restaurants.

Plants can be grown inside. Some vegetables are now grown without soil and under artificial light. In Japan, there is an indoor lettuce farm run by machines and computers. The lettuce travels along slowly moving belts toward a supermarket next door. By the time the lettuce is ready, it's outside the supermarket door. Five minutes later, shoppers can buy fresh lettuce.

So what is the future hamburger to be like? Let's go there and see. The bun is light and toasty, even though it began life as seaweed. On the bun there is some fresh green lettuce that grew under artificial light. The patty is made from soybean, not from beef. Everyone is **vegetarian** because it's healthier. On top of the soybean patty is a slice of cheese made from the milk of engineered cows. The ketchup is also different. The writing on the label says, "Krillup, Made from the highest quality krill."

**remainder** – what is left over  
**artificial** – made by humans

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|               |            |            |          |
|---------------|------------|------------|----------|
| artificial    | vegetarian | substitute | label    |
| experimenting | remainder  | source     | focus    |
| improve       | predict    | supports   | hormones |

1. Next time you buy canned or frozen seafood, look carefully at the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Some farmers are \_\_\_\_\_ with new crops.
3. Farmers like to grow beans because they don't need much water, and beans also \_\_\_\_\_ the quality of the spoil.
4. Some vegetables are now grown without soil and under \_\_\_\_\_ light.
5. A farmer is able to "engineer" his animals by adding \_\_\_\_\_ to their feed.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ is sea.
7. Everyone is \_\_\_\_\_ because it's healthier.
8. Today, rice \_\_\_\_\_ more than half the world's population.
9. Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ the climate will get drier during the next century.
10. The soybean makes a good \_\_\_\_\_ for rice and meat.
11. You can perhaps get better \_\_\_\_\_ on what lies ahead from the four ideas below.
12. Seaweed is another \_\_\_\_\_ of future food from the ocean.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

|           |            |            |               |
|-----------|------------|------------|---------------|
| improve   | vegetarian | source     | label         |
| hormones  | supports   | focus      | substitute    |
| remainder | predict    | artificial | experimenting |

1. The leading actor had a cold and couldn't speak. A \_\_\_\_\_ actor took his place.
2. Journalists often refuse to disclose the \_\_\_\_\_ for their reports.
3. During the performance, \_\_\_\_\_ snow was used. Under the theater lights it looked almost real.
4. My teenage son is out of control. I blame it on his \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Mrs. Bartelmy \_\_\_\_\_ her entire family by working twelve hours a day.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ on the jar was so cold we could barely read the writing.
7. "I \_\_\_\_\_ a very happy future for you," said the fortune teller.
8. Read your text for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the hour.
9. Many scientists are \_\_\_\_\_ with food products to see if they are able to discover something new.

## Thoughts and Notions

10. We were able to \_\_\_\_\_ better on our work when there was no noise outside.
11. Of course she couldn't eat the steak! She's a \_\_\_\_\_.
12. I hope we can \_\_\_\_\_ our performance tonight. A lot of the players were nervous last night.

### C. Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in the blanks.

|             |          |          |         |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|
| scarce      | familiar | seldom   | amount  |
| ring        | accurate | remote   | ancient |
| inhabitants | paradise | rationed | immune  |

1. In the package was a very expensive gold \_\_\_\_\_. She immediately put it on her finger.
2. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ of Brazil speak Portuguese.
3. The tropical flowers and the beautiful people make the island of Tahiti a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Her name was \_\_\_\_\_ to Robert. He thought they might belong to the same club.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of food you eat determines how much you weigh.
6. Water is very \_\_\_\_\_ in dry countries.
7. "I \_\_\_\_\_ see my children anymore," he grumbled. "Just once a year on my birthday."
8. That hotel is so \_\_\_\_\_ only a few travelers ever stay there.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ bones of the dinosaur crumbled and broke.
10. *The Daily Times* is usually \_\_\_\_\_ in its reporting. It's *The Post* you can trust.
11. During the past month, they \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to only one piece of candy a day.
12. I'm told if you take lots of vitamin C you'll be \_\_\_\_\_ from colds all winter.

### D. Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. Write NI if no information is given.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Two thirds of the earth's area is sea.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. There is very little krill left in the ocean.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Seaweed is another source of our future food.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Growth hormones stop cows from giving milk.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Beans destroy the quality of the soil.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Rice supports more than half the earth's population.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Scientists predict that the earth will get windier in the next hundred years.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Rice needs more water than most other grain crops.

## Thoughts and Notions

- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Soybeans are already being used as a substitute for meat and rice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. All plants need soil and sunlight to make them grow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Vegetarians usually eat meat in the evening.

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer.

- 1. How much of the earth's surface is land?\*
- 2. What are two products that come from krill?
- 3. What are two foods we can farm from the ocean?
- 4. Is it possible for scientist to change animals? How?
- 5. What do some farmers do to improve milk production?
- 6. Is rice important as a crop? Why?
- 7. What do scientists predict for the next century?
- 8. Why do some farmers choose beans as a crop?
- 9. What products is a substitute for rice and meat? Can you already eat food made from this product?
- 10. Are soil and natural light always necessary to grow plants?
- 11. Can you name an ingredient in the hamburger of the future?
- 12. Can you name some foods that vegetarians eat?

### F. Main Idea

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

- 1. Millions of people are hungry because they don't have enough to eat.
- 2. We are searching for new ways to increase food production.
- 3. More restaurants are serving artificial food.

# Thoughts and Notions

## WORD STUDY

### A. Count/Noncount Nouns

We classify nouns as count nouns or noncount nouns. Count nouns have a singular form and a plural form. Noncount nouns have a singular form only. They do not have a plural form.

*Examples:*

#### Count Nouns

I had an unusual **experience** yesterday.

Her **experiences** in China were interesting.

A **customer** just came in the store.

There are three **customers** in the store.

#### Noncount Nouns

Don't forget to take your **medicine**.

**Medicine** is expensive.

The **food** here is delicious.

There is a lot of **food** on the table.

Use a word from the chart to complete each sentence below.

| Count nouns | Noncount nouns |
|-------------|----------------|
| ingredient  | alcohol        |
| chemical    | remainder      |
| customer    | medicine       |
| reason      | cost           |
|             | money          |

1. Are there any \_\_\_\_\_ missing from this recipe?
2. Where is the \_\_\_\_\_ of our meal?
3. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in Bertha's drink?
4. What are the most dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ in the world?
5. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ from your doctor?
6. Is the \_\_\_\_\_ of food going up?
7. Do you have a \_\_\_\_\_ for refusing to eat?
8. Is there any \_\_\_\_\_ in my wallet?

# Thoughts and Notions

## B. Adjectives with *-able*

Add the suffix *-able* to these verbs to form adjectives. Write the adjectives in the blanks.

| Verb    | Adjective |
|---------|-----------|
| detest  |           |
| manage  |           |
| predict |           |
| reason  |           |

Drop the final *-e* on these verbs and then add the suffix *-able*. Write the adjective in the blanks.

| Verb    | Adjective |
|---------|-----------|
| remove  |           |
| value   |           |
| measure |           |
| believe |           |

Can you think of an example of each of these?

The first one is done for you.

1. Something valuable. Gold is valuable.
2. Something unbelievable. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Something measurable. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Something usable in the kitchen. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Something enjoyable. \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Word Forms

| Verb         | Noun       | Adjective |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. remain    | remainder  |           |
| 2. risk      | risk       | risky     |
| 3. originate | origin     |           |
| 4. inhabit   | inhabitant |           |
| 5. digest    | digestion  |           |
| 6. ration    | rations    |           |
| 7. produce   | product    |           |
| 8. value     | value      | valuable  |
| 9. _____     | medicine   | medicinal |

## Thoughts and Notions

Put the correct word form in the blanks. Use a word from Line 1 in Sentence 1, and so on. Use the right verb forms and singular and plural nouns.

1. If you subtract ninety from one hundred, the \_\_\_\_\_ is ten. If you have fifty dollars and you spend twenty, how much money \_\_\_\_\_?
2. It's too \_\_\_\_\_ to climb that rock in the rain. It's all right to take a \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes, but that would be madness. I just can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. Do you know the \_\_\_\_\_ of ice cream? Some people say that ice cream \_\_\_\_\_ in China.
4. Legend says that the \_\_\_\_\_ of Shagri-La live forever. They \_\_\_\_\_ a remote region of Pakistan.
5. Is that meat easy to \_\_\_\_\_? If it isn't, I will have to take something to help my \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Hunza people have to be careful with their \_\_\_\_\_. They \_\_\_\_\_ their food to last them through the winter.
7. Chocolate is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the cacao tree. It grows large pods on its trunk, and the pods \_\_\_\_\_ dozens of beans.
8. I'm sure your necklace is very \_\_\_\_\_. What \_\_\_\_\_ did the jeweler place on it? I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ it very highly.
9. The doctor prescribed a \_\_\_\_\_ drink. It tasted more like a soft drink than \_\_\_\_\_.

### D. Past Tense Review

Write the past tense of these verbs.

- |              |               |            |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. bury      | 6. label      | 11. ration |
| 2. improve   | 7. predict    | 12. digest |
| 3. originate | 8. experiment | 13. crush  |
| 4. value     | 9. substitute | 14. manage |
| 5. discover  | 10. support   | 15. focus  |

### E. Writing

Choose one or more of these topics and write answers.

1. What's your favorite food? Why do you like it?
2. What is a popular holiday food in your country? Why is it so popular?
3. Not everyone in the world has a healthy diet. What are some of the reasons for this?

## Thoughts and Notions

# CNN

## Video Highlights

### A. Before You Watch

1. You've read about the puffer fish.

Now read the five sentences below.

Write *T* if the sentence is true.

Write *F* if it is not true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. The puffer fish is one of the most poisonous creatures in the world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. The puffer fish can double itself in size.
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. The puffer fish is found off the coast of Canada.
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. The puffer fish is a favorite food of Central America.
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. The puffer fish is called *fugu* in Japanese.

2. These words will help you understand the video. Read the words and their definitions.

- a. Cyanide: a deadly poison
- b. Gourmet: an expert on fine food
- c. Licensed: permitted by the government or an official group
- d. Antidote: a cure for poison
- e. Auctioneer: a person in charge of public sales

**Choose one of the words above for each of the sentences.**

- a. She refused to eat at fast-food restaurants because she was a \_\_\_\_\_.

b. The \_\_\_\_\_ sold the house for \$500,000.

c. That restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_ to sell alcohol.

d. The poison of the puffer fish is hundreds of times more deadly than \_\_\_\_\_.

e. There is an \_\_\_\_\_ for most poisonous snake bites, but none for the puffer fish poison.

# Thoughts and Notions

## B. As You Watch

You will see five places in the video. In each place, different people are doing different activities. As you watch, draw a line and connect the place with the people and the activities. One is done for you.

| Place              | People             | Activity                       |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| fish market        | chefs              | put live puffer fish in trays  |
| restaurant         | cutters            | arrange <i>fugu</i> on a plate |
| fish factory       | buyers and sellers | eat <i>fugu</i>                |
| auction            | workers            | put their hands under a cloth  |
| restaurant kitchen | diners             | remove insides of puffer fish  |

## C. After You Watch

1. The people who sell puffer fish say that no more than a dozen people die each year from eating it. But some journalists and other writers say that more than one hundred people die every year.
  - a. The video interviewer said that only about a dozen people die of eating *fugu* every year. Whose side did he take? Write a sentence to show your view.

---
2. In the video, a puffer fish seller said he wanted to export *fugu* to other countries. He said that all the poisonous insides are removed from the puffer fish and it is no longer dangerous.
  - a. Work with a partner. Partner A is a puffer fish seller and Partner B is a journalist. Choose your partner and write the rest of the discussion.

### Partner A(puffer fish seller):

*Puffer fish is delicious. I want to sell it to Canada, Mexico, the United States...*

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### Partner B(journalist):

*Wait a moment. I have a book that says over 100 people die every year from eating puffer fish...*

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## Thoughts and Notions

- b. Does the puffer fish seller have the right to export his fish? Is the journalist right to say the puffer fish is dangerous? Take a vote with the rest of the class and see who wins.

# Thoughts and Notions

## ACTIVITY PAGE

### Draw the Word

- A. Nathan, Birgit, Shao Wong, and Chandra are ordering food in a restaurant. Read what they're saying about their likes and dislikes, then choose a meal for each person.

#### Menu:

#### *Appetizers*



*Mix salad*



*100-Year-Old-Eggs*



*Creamed Beef on Toast*



*Cheese Puffs*

#### *Main Course*



*Roast Beef with Vegetables*



*Fish with Cream Sauce*



*Soyburger with Salad*



*Lobster Mayonnaise*

#### *Soup*



# Thoughts and Notions

*Shark Fin*



*Beef and Noodles*

*Cheese and Onion*



*Egg and Sweet Corn*

## Dessert



*Chocolate Cream Pie*



*Fresh Apricots*



*Cheese and Crackers*



*Ice Cream Sundae*

I hate dairy products



Shao Wong

I can't eat meat or fish



Chandra

I like most foods except eggs.



Nathan

I love unusual foods



Birgit

**Shao Wong**  
*Appetizer*

---

---

*Soup*

---

---

**Chandra**  
*Appetizer*

---

---

*Soup*

---

---

**Nathan**  
*Appetizer*

---

---

*Soup*

---

---

**Birgit**  
*Appetizer*

---

---

*Soup*

---

---

## Thoughts and Notions

Main Course

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Main Course

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Main Course

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Main Course

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Dessert

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Dessert

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Dessert

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Dessert

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---

- B. Pretend you're one of the four people above. Order a meal. Your partner has to guess which of the four people you are.

Example: *For an appetizer I'd like 100-Year-Old Eggs. Then I think I'll have Shark-Fin soup. For main course I'm going to choose.....(Birgit)*

# Thoughts and Notions

## DICTIONARY PAGE

### Parts of Speech

1. The dictionary entries below contain different parts of speech (noun, verb, adverb or adjective). One is circled. Circle the other four.

**accuracy** /'ækjərəsi/ noun

1 something that is correct and true:

*the accuracy of a report*

2 the ability to hit a target: *Her accuracy with the gun surprised everyone.*

**accurate** /'ækjərit/ adjective

exact, correct: the numbers in the are accurate. –adverb **accurately**.

**experience** /ɪk'spiəriəns/ noun

1 an event: *Our visit to Alaska was a pleasant experience.*

2 understanding gained through doing something: *She has years of experience in teaching.*

**experience** verb **experienced**, **experiencing**, **experiences** to feel or know by personal involvement in: *She has experienced difficulties (satisfaction, success, etc.) in her new job.*

2. Choose a word from the entries above and put it in the sentences below. Use the correct verb form, and singular or plural nouns.
  - a. He wrote about his many strange \_\_\_\_\_ of living in the desert.
  - b. I hope Jeffrey takes the time to write his report \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. The remarks he made about the book are funny but \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d. She hit the ball with such \_\_\_\_\_ that she almost always won at tennis.
  - e. They \_\_\_\_\_ severe stomach pain after eating the leftover food.
3. In the dictionary entries below, the parts of speech are missing. Read each entry carefully and then write whether the word is a noun, verb, adjective, or adverb in the space provided.

**origin** /'ɔːrdʒɪn/ [ ]

the start or beginning of something true:

*The origin of that folk song is France.*

**original** /ə'rɪdʒənəl/ [ ]

1 first, earliest: *The original drafts of her novel has been lost.*

2 new, different from what has come before:

*That book has many original ideas.*

3 not a copy or translation:

*The original painting is in a museum; this is just a copy.*

**original** [ ]

something that cannot be or has not been copied or translated:

*She wants to study English, so she can read Shakespeare's plays in the original.*

## Thoughts and Notions

**originally** /ə'ridʒənəli/ [ ]

previously, before: *He originally came from Florida but lives in Chicago now.*

**valuable** /'v ælyuəbəl/ [ ]

**1** having worth, value: *Gold jewelry is valuable.*

**2** useful, helpful: *a valuable piece of information.*

**valuables** [ ]

personal objects, such as jewelry or art:

*She keeps her valuables in a safe.*

**value** /'vælyu/ [ ]

**valued, valuing, values**

**1** to think something is important:

*I value my best friend's advice.*

**2** to put a price on something: *An expert valued the painting at \$1 million.*

**value** [ ]

**1** worth: *The value of this home has doubled since we have owned it.*

**2** plural ideals, standards of a society:

*We have tried to teach our children values like honesty and hard work.*

Unit 4

# *Mysteries*



# Thoughts and Notions

## CONTEXT CLUES

Choose the lettered answer that means the same as the word in bold.

1. At midnight there was a loud knock on the door. When Ali opened it no one was there. It was a **mystery**.
  - a. Ali couldn't explain the knock.
  - b. Ali knew the answer.
  - c. Ali was annoyed that his neighbor knocked on the door so late.
  - d. Ali laughed at the joke.
2. The sailors rowed over to the strange ship. No one came to meet them. The ship seemed **deserted**.
  - a. The people on the ship were their dessert.
  - b. The ship was damaged.
  - c. No one was on the ship.
  - d. The ship had produce from desert lands.
3. Yuri opened his **diary** and turned to a new page. What had happened that day? He thought for a few minutes and then began to write.

|                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. a record of the day's events | c. a daily newspaper |
| b. daily physical exercise      | d. a shopping list   |
4. No one was able to **solve** the puzzle. It remains a mystery.

|            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| a. repeat  | c. take away |
| b. explain | d. replace   |
5. Sara makes up stories and poems about the future. She has a wonderful **imagination**.

|                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| a. knowledge        | c. mental ability       |
| b. creative ability | d. mathematical ability |
6. When the computer crashed for the third time. Wei stopped trying to fix himself and called in a computer **expert**.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| a. someone who knows about repairing computers            | c. one of Wei's friends                    |
| b. someone who advertises in newspapers and on television | d. someone whose computer has also crashed |
7. The workers wanted better working conditions. They decided to ask their **employer** to provide a lunch area.

|             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| a. children | c. bank manager |
| b. boss     | d. teacher      |

## Thoughts and Notions

8. Almost all of the Europeans who came to America in the early days **settled** along the northeast coast.
  - a. looked at the land
  - b. moved in and stayed
  - c. explored
  - d. relocated
9. Why aren't they here yet? Why haven't they arrived? It was almost the **identical** question.
  - a. the same
  - b. another
  - c. the opposite
  - d. the following
10. During the long train journey, Max sat opposite an old woman who was knitting. As the knitting **gradually** grew longer, he realized the old woman was knitting a sweater.
  - a. all of a sudden
  - b. in a flash
  - c. little by little
  - d. quickly
11. The building was private property. Someone had placed fences around the outside to **prevent** strangers from entering.
  - a. stop
  - b. permit
  - c. allow
  - d. check in
12. That island is completely isolated. The nearest island is ten miles distant and the **mainland** is about fifty miles away.
  - a. the nearest big island
  - b. inhabited land
  - c. land with a pier
  - d. land mass
13. Most of Iran is situated on a huge **plateau**. The high flat land is cold in winter and hot in summer.
  - a. high plain
  - b. desert
  - c. mountains
  - d. flat marshy area
14. His sister was gifted musician. He never **fully** understood her compositions, but was proud of her all the same.
  - a. completely
  - b. rarely
  - c. careless
  - d. not empty
15. Most of the people survived the earthquake, but it had damaged the houses and **destroyed** the new civic center.
  - a. used
  - b. restored
  - c. blown away
  - d. ruined

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

### 1



#### THE MARIE CELESTE

#### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

---

1. Can you give the names of any well-known ship?
2. What is the name of a famous ship that sank?
3. Can you name a story that makes you frightened?

## 1

### The Marie Celeste

There are many stories about the sea. Some are legends and some are true. One of the strangest is a true story about a sailing ship. It remains a **mystery** even today.

In 1872 the *Marie Celeste* started on a trip across the Atlantic Ocean with a crew of ten. Some time later, the captain of another ship, the *Dei Gratia*, spotted the *Marie Celeste*. There was something strange about her appearance. The captain called out, but there was no **response**. The *Marie Celeste* seemed **deserted**.

When the captain rowed over to **inspect** the ship, no one came to meet him. He knew something was wrong, but there were no signs of violence. Nothing was missing and there was no **damage** to the ship's instruments. Even the lifeboats were still in place. And strangely enough, the **remnants** of recent meal were on the table. Where was everyone? Did all of the crew decided to jump from the *Marie Celeste* at the same time? Or did a monster come up from the sea onto the ship and take the captain and crew away?

The captain of the *Dei Gratia* looked around for **clues**. The last entry in the *Marie Celeste's diary* was ten days earlier, when the ship was more than 400 miles away. However, the food on the table was only a few days old. If the crew were on the ship a few days ago, why weren't there any later entries in the diary?

No one was able to explain the mystery of the *Marie Celeste*, but the public had many **opinions**. Some thought a giant octopus sucked up the ten members of the **crew**. Others said a whirlwind carried them all away. A few people believed the *Marie Celeste* was under a **curse**, because it sank on the later voyage. Now that the *Marie Celeste* lies somewhere at the bottom of the ocean, no one can ever **solve** the mystery.

**response** – opposite of question  
**diary** – small notebook for everyday notes  
**solve** – find the answer

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|          |         |          |          |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| crew     | clues   | opinions | deserted |
| diary    | inspect | mystery  | damage   |
| remnants | curse   | solve    | response |

1. Nothing was missing and there was no \_\_\_\_\_ to the ship's instruments.
2. A few people believed the Marie Celeste was under a \_\_\_\_\_, because it sank on a later voyage.
3. The Marie Celeste seemed \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Now that the Marie Celeste lies somewhere at the bottom of the ocean, no one can ever \_\_\_\_\_ the mystery.
5. When the captain rowed over to \_\_\_\_\_ the ship, no one came to meet him.
6. No one was able to explain the mystery of the Marie Celeste, but the public had many \_\_\_\_\_.
7. And strangely enough, the \_\_\_\_\_ of a recent meal were on the table.
8. It remains a \_\_\_\_\_ even today.
9. The captain called out, but there was no \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The last entry in the Marie Celeste's \_\_\_\_\_ was ten days earlier, when the ship was more than 400 miles away.
11. The captain of the Dei Gratia looked around for \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Some thought a giant octopus sucked up the ten members of the \_\_\_\_\_.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

|          |        |          |         |
|----------|--------|----------|---------|
| inspect  | damage | response | diary   |
| deserted | clues  | remnants | solve   |
| opinions | crew   | curse    | mystery |

1. He looked at the \_\_\_\_\_ to his car. It was worse than he thought.
2. The captain and \_\_\_\_\_ were happy the voyage was over.
3. There was no \_\_\_\_\_ to the teacher's question. The class was silent.
4. Many young people keep a \_\_\_\_\_ in which they write down all their secrets.
5. An officer came to \_\_\_\_\_ the burned house. He reported the fire was an accident.
6. Although the house seemed \_\_\_\_\_, Sally was sure someone lived there.
7. There were many \_\_\_\_\_ about the cause of the war.
8. The school kids tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the puzzle of the third footprint.

## Thoughts and Notions

9. It was a \_\_\_\_\_. Someone entered a locked room and stole the jewels.
  10. There were some \_\_\_\_\_ of material in the box. She decided to start on a patchwork quilt.
  11. The only \_\_\_\_\_ to the murder were a railway ticket and a locker key.
  12. That family is under a \_\_\_\_\_. Three of their children died in less than a year.

### C. Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in the blanks.

|             |            |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| label       | series     | predict    | artificial |
| vegetarians | supports   | substitute | hormones   |
| weapons     | experiment | athletes   | focus      |

1. \_\_\_\_\_ say they are healthier not eating meat.
  2. Make sure it says "tomatoes" on the \_\_\_\_\_ before you open the can.
  3. Their regular goalkeeper was sick, so the school provided a \_\_\_\_\_.
  4. She heard a \_\_\_\_\_ of shots out in the fields and wondered if the hunters were already there.
  5. "Mom \_\_\_\_\_ me, " Rena told her father defiantly. "She says I have my ears pierced."
  6. The weather forecasters \_\_\_\_\_ heavy rain and strong winds for this afternoon.
  7. Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ with animals to find out about human diseases.
  8. The \_\_\_\_\_ the soldiers used were mainly knives and guns.
  9. People who take sports seriously and play well are called \_\_\_\_\_.
  10. Professional football teams play on \_\_\_\_\_ grass. It's a bright green plastic.
  11. The farmer added \_\_\_\_\_ to the hen's feed to make them start laying eggs sooner.
  12. After that virus killed so many people, scientists started to \_\_\_\_\_ on where it originated.

## D. Comprehension: Multiple Choice

**Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.**

# Thoughts and Notions



## E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. What sort of a ship was the Marie Celeste?
  2. How many crew members did the Marie Celeste have when she started? How many when she was discovered?
  3. Where was she sailing?
  4. Was this less than a century ago? More than a century ago? What was the date?
  5. Who first knew that there was something wrong with the Marie Celeste?
  6. Why did the captain row over to inspect the Marie Celeste?
  7. When was the last entry in the diary, and when was the last meal eaten?
  8. What is strange about these last two facts?
  9. How far had the ship traveled in ten days?

## Thoughts and Notions

10. Was anyone able to explain the mystery of the Marie Celeste?
11. What's your theory about the Marie Celeste?\*
12. What happened to the Marie Celeste on a later voyage?

### F. Main Ideas

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. One of the unexplained mysteries of the sea is the disappearance of the captain and crew from the Marie Celeste.
2. The sea is full of unexplained mysteries, and that's why it's dangerous to travel by ship.
3. The Marie Celeste traveled for 400 miles without a captain and crew.

# Thoughts and Notions

LESSON

2



THE POLTERGEIST OF ROSENHEIM

## PRE-READING QUESTIONS

.....

1. Is the picture old or recent? How can you tell?
2. What do you think is happening?
3. If you were one of the people in the picture, how would you feel?

## 2

### The Poltergeist of Rosenheim

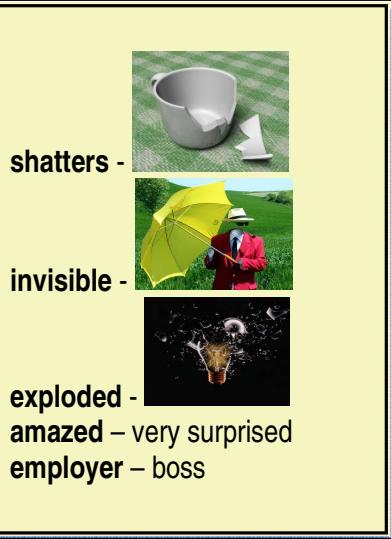
**Imagine** you are in a room by yourself. Suddenly a cup flies past you and **shatters** against the wall. When this happens, some people say you may be in a company of a “poltergeist.” It’s a name used to explain strange happenings. A poltergeist smashes dishes and makes loud noises. An **invisible** person seems to be pushing and throwing objects around. Is there a teenager in the house? Some people believe a poltergeist **operates** only when young people are near.

In 1967, a lawyer in the German town of Rosenheim had some trouble at his office. Strange things were happening. Light bulbs **exploded** for no reason. The electrical equipment stopped operating. Telephones rang all the time, but when the lawyer answered, no one was there. There were thousands of calls from the lawyer’s office, but no one in the office was making them. The bills were **outrageous**, and the lawyer was worried.

He asked technical **experts** for help. They were **amazed** when they saw drawers opening and heavy filing cabinets moving by themselves. Then they discovered that the poltergeist first appeared when a nineteen-year-old girl, Anne-Marie, started to work at the office. They also noticed that when Anne-Marie was not at work, things were normal.

The young girl didn’t know that she was the **cause** of the strange happenings. She had no desire to upset her **employer**. But when she left her job, the poltergeist left too.

Scientists who study the **supernatural** said no one was playing tricks. Anne-Marie just seemed to have some sort of **unusual** power. No one was ever able to explain what happened.



# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

**Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.**

unusual  
cause  
experts

employer  
amazed  
shatters

invisible  
outrageous  
supernatural

operates  
exploded  
imagine

1. They were \_\_\_\_\_ when they saw drawers opening and heavy filing cabinets moving by themselves.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you are in a room by yourself.
3. Scientists who study the \_\_\_\_\_ said no one was playing tricks.
4. The bills were \_\_\_\_\_, and the lawyer was worried.
5. Some people believe a poltergeist \_\_\_\_\_ only when young people are near.
6. Light bulbs \_\_\_\_\_ for no reason.
7. Suddenly a cup flies past you and \_\_\_\_\_ against the wall.
8. An \_\_\_\_\_ person seems to be pushing and throwing objects around.
9. The young girl didn't know that she was the \_\_\_\_\_ of the strange happenings.
10. Anne-Marie just seemed to have some sort of \_\_\_\_\_ power.
11. He asked technical \_\_\_\_\_ for help.
12. She had no desire to upset her \_\_\_\_\_.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

**Put the right word in the blanks.**

shatters  
unusual  
amazed

outrageous  
supernatural  
expert

imagine  
employer  
invisible

exploded  
cause  
operates

1. Witches and vampires are \_\_\_\_\_ beings with strange powers.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ gave all his workers extra time off for the holidays.
3. The firecracker \_\_\_\_\_ with a loud bang, waking the neighbors.
4. The white Arctic hare is almost \_\_\_\_\_ in the snowy winters of Alaska.
5. Smoking is a leading \_\_\_\_\_ of lung cancer.
6. When you drop a glass, it usually \_\_\_\_\_ into many pieces.
7. At eleven Ella is already such a computer \_\_\_\_\_ that adults come to her with their problems.
8. “ \_\_\_\_\_ ! I'm not paying that amount for a pair of jeans,” cried Arnie.
9. She was \_\_\_\_\_ that he'd even consider playing tennis on such a rainy day.
10. Instead of the popular French folk song, she chose to sing a more \_\_\_\_\_ piece by a Hungarian composer.

# Thoughts and Notions

11. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ how happy I was! I hadn't seen my friends in months!
12. The ferry service only \_\_\_\_\_ during the summer months when there are plenty of visitors.

## C. Vocabulary Review

Match the words that mean the same. The first one is done for you.

### Column A

1. remnants \_\_\_\_\_
2. solve \_\_\_\_\_
3. suddenly \_\_\_\_\_
4. discovered \_\_\_\_\_
5. appeared \_\_\_\_\_
6. fiction \_\_\_\_\_
7. deserted \_\_\_\_\_
8. curse \_\_\_\_\_
9. inspect \_\_\_\_\_
10. pleasant \_\_\_\_\_
11. mystery \_\_\_\_\_
12. objects \_\_\_\_\_
13. strange \_\_\_\_\_
14. response \_\_\_\_\_

### Column B

- a. found
- b. something unexplained
- c. all at once
- d. agreeable
- e. abandoned
- f. came into sight
- g. an imaginary story
- h. reply
- i. invisible
- j. remains
- k. unusual
- l. things
- m. to wish harm
- n. Explain
- o. look at carefully

## D. Comprehension: Sequence

Number these sentences in the correct order. The first one is done for you.

- When Anne-Marie left her job, the poltergeist left too.
- The bills were enormous.
- The experts arrived, and were amazed when they saw the strange happenings.
- 1 This story is about the poltergeist of Rosenheim.
- In 1967, strange things started to happen in a lawyer's office.
- Besides light bulbs exploding, thousands of telephones calls were made.
- The lawyer asked technical experts to help him.
- A fitting end to this story is to add that no one has been able to explain this mystery.
- First, the experts discovered that the poltergeist first appeared when a young girl, Anne-Marie, started work at the office.
- Then they noticed that when she was absent, things were normal.
- Light bulbs exploded for no reason.

## Thoughts and Notions

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Did people ever see the poltergeist of Rosenheim?
2. What are some of the actions of a poltergeist?
3. In what country is Rosenheim?
4. Why did the lawyer ask experts to help him?
5. Can you name three strange things that happened in the lawyer's office?
6. Were the telephone bills normal?
7. Why were the technical experts amazed?
8. When did the poltergeist of Rosenheim first appear?
9. When Anne-Marie was not at work, were things normal?
10. Did she want to upset her employer?
11. How did the experts explain the strange happenings?
12. What do you think happened?\*

### F. Main Ideas

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. Experts weren't able to explain the mysterious happenings of Rosenheim.
2. The lawyer was puzzled over the mysterious happenings.
3. The poltergeist disappeared when Anne-Marie left the office.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON 3



### THE ROANOKE SETTLEMENT

#### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
1. How can you tell this man is an explorer?
  2. Can you name some great explorers?
  3. This portrait is about 400 years old. What's the oldest photo in your family?

# Thoughts and Notions

## 3

### The Roanoke Settlement

Only a few Europeans lived on North America in the 1500s. Most of them **settled** along the northeast coast. IN 1587, a small group of one hundred people decided to go south. They moved to the small island of Roanoke. That area later became part of the state of North Carolina.

**Unfortunately**, the Roanoke settlers weren't well prepared. They had to ration their food for winter, and there wasn't enough grain for future crops. Their leader, Captain White decided to sail back to England to get fresh **provisions**. However, there was a war in Europe, and three years passed before he returned to North America.

When Captain White finally sailed back to Roanoke in 1590, he was **eager** to see the settlers. He looked out from his ship as it came into port, but no one was there to meet him. The settlement was deserted. There were no signs of life. The Roanoke settlers had simply **vanished**.

No one knows why they disappeared. Many people thought **hostile** tribes of Native Americans killed them, but there were no signs of a fight. Some thought that the settlers died from hunger or disease, but they couldn't explain the **absence** of bodies.

Much later, more settlers came to North Carolina. One of them was out riding one day. He came across a Native American group called the Lumbee. They were unusual looking in comparison with the other black-haired, brown eyed Native Americans in the north. Some Lumbee had blonde hair and gray eyes. Then he listened to their speech and almost fell off his horse. They seemed to be speaking an odd kind of English!

He asked where they were from. None of them knew, but said their grandparents "talked from a book." He guessed it meant that their **ancestors** were able to read. As he rode back home he asked himself a question. Were the Lumbee Indians the **descendants** of the Roanoke settlers?

People are still asking the **identical** question. Because there are no written **records**, we can't be certain. However, there is one interesting fact. Today, some of the Lumbee people have names like Sampson, Dare, and Cooper. They are identical to those of the vanished settlers of Roanoke Island.

**settled** – made a home  
**vanished** – disappeared  
**hostile** – opposite of friendly  
**identical** – the same

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|          |               |             |            |
|----------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| eager    | identical     | descendants | provisions |
| vanished | records       | comparison  | ancestors  |
| settled  | unfortunately | hostile     | absence    |

1. Were the Lumbee Indians the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Roanoke settlers?
2. The Roanoke settlers had simply \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Most of them \_\_\_\_\_ along the northeast coast.
4. They were unusual looking in \_\_\_\_\_ with the others black haired, brown-eyed Native Americans in the north.
5. Some thought that the settlers died from hunger or disease, but they couldn't explain the \_\_\_\_\_ of bodies.
6. Because there are no written \_\_\_\_\_, we can't be certain.
7. He guessed it meant that their \_\_\_\_\_ were able to read.
8. When Captain White finally sailed back to Roanoke in 1590, he was \_\_\_\_\_ to see the settlers.
9. Many people thought \_\_\_\_\_ tribes of Native Americans killed them, but there were no signs of a fight.
10. People are still asking the \_\_\_\_\_ question.
11. \_\_\_\_\_, the Roanoke settlers weren't well prepared.
12. Their leader, Captain White, decided to sail back to England to get fresh \_\_\_\_\_.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

|               |            |             |            |
|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| unfortunately | settled    | descendants | identical  |
| ancestors     | provisions | eager       | comparison |
| records       | vanished   | absence     | hostile    |

1. The campers were out of food. Most of their \_\_\_\_\_ were gone.
2. They say \_\_\_\_\_ makes the heart grow fonder. But Billy found a new girlfriend two weeks after he left town.
3. Most of the guests \_\_\_\_\_ after supper. I think they only came for the food.
4. In \_\_\_\_\_ with last year, this year's profits are better.
5. \_\_\_\_\_, she left early and didn't hear the announcement that she'd won the award.
6. The Allens were \_\_\_\_\_ to their neighbors. They showed it by making a noise late at night and throwing garbage over the fence.

## Thoughts and Notions

7. Of course the two girls look the same. They're \_\_\_\_\_ twins.
8. The Hansens live in that house. They are the \_\_\_\_\_ of the people who first came to our town 100 years ago.
9. In the early days, most Eastern European immigrants to the United States \_\_\_\_\_ in big cities.
10. "I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to hear what you've been doing in my absence," said Jenny.  
"Have you been to the movies? Did you finish your test?"
11. My \_\_\_\_\_ were a mixture of Greek and Russian, so that's why I speak Greek with a Russian accent.
12. Today, most business \_\_\_\_\_ are kept in computers. There's not much need for filing cabinets any more.

### C. Vocabulary Review

**Put the right word in the blanks.**

outrageous  
imagine  
experts

leaked  
operates  
damage

members  
unusual  
tribes

clues  
employer  
causes

1. Her favorite pen \_\_\_\_\_ ink all over the floor.
2. "Just \_\_\_\_\_ that we're in Paris," suggested Chris. "I'm at an outdoor café drinking coffee and looking across at the Eiffel Tower. What are you imagining?"
3. My \_\_\_\_\_ is Mrs. Phillips of First Bank. She's my boss.
4. Bernard is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the field hockey team.
5. They were \_\_\_\_\_ in tropical plants after living in Hawaii for five years.
6. That advertising claim is \_\_\_\_\_. No vitamin can make you younger.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ that complicated fork lift.
8. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ to see horses in big cities today, but 100 years ago it was quite common.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ caused by the storm was in the millions of dollars.
10. The languages of many Native American \_\_\_\_\_ are dead, and English is spoken instead.
11. In mystery novels, the detective finds \_\_\_\_\_. They lead him to the criminal.
12. What are the \_\_\_\_\_ of unemployment? At a guess, I'd say lack of job-training programs.

## Thoughts and Notions

### D. Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. When Captain White sailed back to the Roanoke settlement, \_\_\_\_\_ came to meet him.  
a. A tribe of Native Americans  
b. Only one person  
c. A small group  
d. Nobody
  
2. Only a few Europeans lived in North America in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Winter  
b. 1500s  
c. 1600s  
d. 17<sup>th</sup> century
  
3. The Roanoke settlers \_\_\_\_\_ provisions to see them through winter.  
a. Had enough  
b. Had plenty  
c. Didn't have enough  
d. Had lots of
  
4. Captain White stayed in England for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Five years  
b. Five months  
c. Three years  
d. A few months
  
5. The Lumbee tribe spoke an old kind of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. English  
b. Native American language  
c. French  
d. North Carolina
  
6. A group of about 100 people moved south to what is now the state of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. South Carolina  
b. Virginia  
c. West Virginia  
d. North Carolina
  
7. Captain White couldn't return to Roanoke for three years because there was a \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.  
a. Famine  
b. War  
c. Plague  
d. Festival
  
8. Much later, more settlers moved south and met Native Americans called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Roanoke  
b. Carolinas  
c. Lumbee  
d. Europe
  
9. Some of the Lumbee names were \_\_\_\_\_ to those of the vanished Roanoke settlement.  
a. Unknown  
b. Identical  
c. Unfamiliar  
d. Limited

# Thoughts and Notions

## E. Questions

**The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.**

1. Where did most Europeans settle when they first came to North America?
2. How many people were in the group that moved south?
3. Where did they settle?
4. Why were they called the Roanoke settlers?
5. "That area later became part of the state of North Carolina." Why wasn't Roanoke part of North Carolina then?\*
6. Were the Roanoke settlers well prepared for winter?
7. Who decided to sail back to England? Why?
8. How long was he away? What stopped him from coming back?
9. In what year did he come back? What did he see?
10. What was the name of the tribe that spoke an odd sort of English?
11. The Lumbee said their grandparents "talked from a book," What is another way of putting this?
12. What are the names of some of the Lumbee people? What is interesting about those names?

## F. Main Ideas

**Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.**

1. In the late 1500s, the Roanoke settlers vanished, and no one knows for certain where they went.
2. The Lumbee tribe are definitely descendants of the lost Roanoke settlers.
3. The mystery of the Roanoke settlers proves that nothing is really known about the 1500s in America.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

4



### THE EASTER ISLAND STATUES

#### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
- 1. Are these statues of normal people? Why? Why not?
- 2. Can you name some islands you'd like to visit?
- 3. There are several Easter, Christmas and Thursday Islands. Why?

## 4

### The Easter Island Statues

When the first sailing ship came to Easter Island in 1722, the captain and crew were afraid to land. They saw giants looking down at them from the high cliffs. The giants didn't move, so the ship **gradually** sailed closer. Finally, the sailors realized the giants were only **statues**. These huge carvings have **puzzled** the world ever since. Who made them? How did they get there?

Easter Island is a small dot in the South Pacific Ocean. It is hundreds of miles away from the nearest shipping route, and it is one of the most isolated places on earth. The nearest **mainland** is over 2,000 miles away in South America.

The biggest statue on Easter Island is over 60 feet high and weighs over 100 tons. There are hundreds of smaller ones, about 15 feet high. All of the statues are carved from stone and some wear stone hats. Their faces are **solemn** and unsmiling.

Earlier inhabitants of Easter Island carved the statues from the rocks in a volcanic **crater**. Next, they had to move the statues a long distance, in some cases more than ten miles, to **erect** them in their present position.

No one knows for certain how the inhabitants **achieved** this very difficult feat. Some scientists say that palm trees grew on Easter Island in the past. They think the inhabitants cut the trees down and placed the heavy statues on the tree trunks. Then groups of seventy or more people rolled the statues to their present locations. Other scientists dispute this **theory** because there are no palm trees on the island today. More importantly, the **actual** purpose of the statues remains a mystery. Some, at least, were probably placed on the cliffs to **prevent** strangers from landing on the island.

The result, however, has been the opposite. **Crowds** of eager people come to gape at the statues. Easter Island is no longer a dot on the map. It has a modern airport and tourists visit from all over the world.

**gradually** – slowly  
**mainland** – large mass of land  
**solemn** – not smiling or serious face



**crater** -  
**prevent** – opposite of allow  
**crowds** – lots of people

# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

statues  
mainland  
crater

actual  
crowds  
prevent

theory  
erect  
achieved

gradually  
puzzled  
solemn

1. The nearest \_\_\_\_\_ is over 2,000 miles away in South America.
2. These huge carvings have \_\_\_\_\_ the world ever since.
3. Other scientists dispute this \_\_\_\_\_ because there are no palm trees on the island today.
4. More importantly, the \_\_\_\_\_ purpose of the statues remains a mystery.
5. The giants didn't move, so the ship \_\_\_\_\_ sailed closer.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ of eager people come to gape at the statues.
7. Finally, the sailors realized the giants were only \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Next, they had to move the statues a long distance, in some cases more than ten miles, to \_\_\_\_\_ them in their present position.
9. No one knows for certain how the inhabitants \_\_\_\_\_ this very difficult feat.
10. Earlier inhabitants of Easter Island carved the statues from the rocks in a volcanic \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Some, at least, were probably placed on the cliffs to \_\_\_\_\_ strangers from landing on the island.
12. Their faces are \_\_\_\_\_ and unsmiling.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

achieved  
crater  
gradually

puzzled  
statues  
mainland

crowds  
theory  
erect

actual  
prevent  
solemn

1. The island was separated from the \_\_\_\_\_ by a narrow stretch of water.
2. In \_\_\_\_\_, we know it's better to have eight hours' sleep. In practice, we often make do with five or six.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of former kings and queens lined the entrance to the cathedral.
4. There were \_\_\_\_\_ of noisy fans surrounding the movie star, asking for autographs.
5. Brandi \_\_\_\_\_ her heart's desire when she passed the entrance exam for Yale.
6. He was \_\_\_\_\_ about the knocking on the kitchen window until he saw the next-door-car.

## Thoughts and Notions

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ wedding took place three days after the date on the invitation.
8. Mrs. Carson's face was \_\_\_\_\_ when she told her class about the pet mouse's escape, but secretly she was rejoicing.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the volcano wasn't dead. The villagers expected it to erupt at any moment.
10. In a game called "What's the Time, Mr. Wolf?" the players \_\_\_\_\_ creep up to the person in front.
11. "I know what! We'll \_\_\_\_\_ a statue to you," cried the grateful king.
12. What can we do to \_\_\_\_\_ the birds from returning and eating the fruit?

### C. Vocabulary Review

Match the words that mean the opposite. The first one is done for you.

| Column A         |       |
|------------------|-------|
| 1. eager         | _____ |
| 2. vanished      | _____ |
| 3. unfortunately | _____ |
| 4. hostile       | _____ |
| 5. absence       | _____ |
| 6. afraid        | _____ |
| 7. hated         | _____ |
| 8. careless      | _____ |
| 9. earlier       | _____ |
| 10. probable     | _____ |
| 11. forbids      | _____ |
| 12. familiar     | _____ |
| 13. scarce       | _____ |
| 14. employer     | _____ |

| Column B       |       |
|----------------|-------|
| a. presence    | _____ |
| b. fortunately | _____ |
| c. confident   | _____ |
| d. plentiful   | _____ |
| e. adored      | _____ |
| f. careful     | _____ |
| g. allows      | _____ |
| h. unwilling   | _____ |
| i. friendly    | _____ |
| j. employee    | _____ |
| k. appeared    | _____ |
| l. strange     | _____ |
| m. later       | _____ |
| n. unlikely    | _____ |

### D. Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. Write NI if no information is given.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The first ship to arrive at Easter Island was a steam ship.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The sailors were afraid to land because they thought there were giants on the island.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Sailing closer, the sailors realized that the giants were only statues.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Easter Island is very close to the mainland of South America.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Easter Island lies in the North Pacific Ocean.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 6. There are many huge stone statues on the island.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The statues have smiling faces.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The present inhabitants of Easter Island carved the statues.  
\_\_\_\_\_ 9. There are many volcanoes on the island.

## Thoughts and Notions

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. There are no theories as to how the statues were placed in their present position.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. No palm trees grow on the island today.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The statues were placed on the cliff to welcome tourists.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Today, many tourists visit Easter Island to look at the statues.

### E. Questions

**The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.**

- 1. Is Easter Island large or small?
- 2. Which ocean is it in?
- 3. How far away is the nearest mainland?
- 4. What are the statues of Easter Island made from?
- 5. How tall is the biggest statue?
- 6. How much does it weigh?
- 7. Can you describe the faces of the statues?
- 8. Where were the rocks for the statues found?
- 9. How far were some of the statues moved?
- 10. Did the present inhabitants of Easter Island carve the statues?
- 11. What is one possible reason why the statues were carved?
- 12. Why do you think there is an airport on Easter Island?\*

### F. Main Ideas

**Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.**

- 1. Long ago, statues were placed on Easter Island by the early inhabitants. Their purpose remains a mystery.
- 2. The early inhabitants of Easter Island spent years placing the statues in their present positions.
- 3. Easter Island is now a well-known tourist resort.

# Thoughts and Notions

LESSON

5



## THE TUNGUSKA FIREBALL

### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

.....

1. Are the upper and lower photos connected? How?
2. When some people see a falling star, they cross their fingers and make a wish. Why do you think this is?
3. Can you name some unusual things you might occasionally see?

# Thoughts and Notions

## 5

### The Tunguska Fireball

At night, you can sometimes see a **meteor** if there are no bright lights nearby. We call it a “falling star.” Most meteors die as they enter the earth’s **atmosphere**. The friction of the meteors passing through the atmosphere burns them up, even though they are made of rock and metal.

When a meteor hits the earth, it is then called a meteorite. Most are very small. However, occasionally in the past, large meteorites hit the earth and made huge craters. There is one in Australia and another in Arizona. They are both thousands of years old.

Was a meteorite the cause of the explosion in Tunguska, in central Siberia, in 1908? On June 30 of that year, the inhabitants of the lonely Tungus **plateau** saw a very bright light in the sky. Seconds later, they heard a **tremendous** explosion. As far away as Europe, people saw their sky **illuminated**. For years afterwards, they talked about the brightness of the sky that night.

Tunguska is so remote that it was twenty years before scientists traveled there to look for the cause of the explosion. Even after all that time, the area was still completely **destroyed**. Trees were black from the explosion and lay flat on the ground for a twenty-mile **radius**. At first, scientists thought a meteorite was the cause. When they couldn’t find a crater, they thought it might be a blast from an early top-secret atomic bomb. Others said it might be a huge ball of fire. A lot of the theories were really just **guesswork**. Newspapers printed **articles** on the fireball of Tunguska. Some **journalists** went further. They wrote about the crash landing of an **alien** space ship.

Years have passed since then, but even today no one can **fully** explain the Tunguska explosion. One recent theory is that a meteor exploded just before it hit the earth’s surface. That is why there was no crater like those in Arizona and Australia. However, no one knows for certain, and the explosion in Tunguska remains a mystery.

ctive activity.



# Thoughts and Notions

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|            |             |             |         |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| alien      | destroyed   | radius      | meteor  |
| atmosphere | articles    | journalists | plateau |
| tremendous | illuminated | guesswork   | fully   |

1. A lot of the theories were really just \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They wrote about the crash landing of an \_\_\_\_\_ space ship.
3. Newspapers printed \_\_\_\_\_ on the fireball of Tunguska.
4. At night, you can sometimes see a \_\_\_\_\_ if there are no bright lights nearby.
5. On June 30 of that year, the inhabitants of the lonely Tungus \_\_\_\_\_ saw a very bright light in the sky.
6. As far away as Europe, people saw their night sky \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Some \_\_\_\_\_ went further.
8. Even after all that time, the area was still completely \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Most meteors die when they enter the earth's \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Seconds later they heard a \_\_\_\_\_ explosion.
11. Trees were black from the explosion and lay flat on the ground for a twenty-mile \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Years have passed since then, but even today no one can \_\_\_\_\_ explain the Tunguska explosion.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

|           |             |            |            |
|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| destroyed | illuminated | meteor     | radius     |
| alien     | journalists | plateau    | tremendous |
| guesswork | articles    | atmosphere | fully      |

1. Movies about an encounter with a space \_\_\_\_\_ are a popular choice with young people.
2. Paris is called the City of Light because many of its historic buildings are \_\_\_\_\_ at night.
3. I looked up at the sky and suddenly a \_\_\_\_\_ flashed past.
4. Teenagers loved the noisy \_\_\_\_\_ of the café.
5. "I don't really know, it's just \_\_\_\_\_," admitted Melinda.
6. The storm \_\_\_\_\_ almost every house near the ocean.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ gathered around the lawyer as he came out of the courtroom. "What was the verdict?" one asked eagerly.
8. No one \_\_\_\_\_ understood the professor's theories.

## Thoughts and Notions

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the line going from the center to the edge of a circle. We learned that in geometry.
10. Newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ are often written in a hurry.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ was high, over 3,000 feet above sea level.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ wave caused Julian to fall off his surfboard.

### C. Vocabulary Review

**Underline the word that does not belong.**

1. lonely, remote, isolated, solemn
2. motionless, still, unmoving, erect
3. theory, idea, diary, proposal
4. hormones, people, inhabitants, tribe
5. mainland, island, valley, remainder
6. forbid, damage, stop, prevent
7. amazed, solemn, sad, sorrowful
8. got, achieved, inspected, completed
9. legend, story, tale, media

### D. Comprehension

**Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.**

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ huge craters on the earth's surface that were made by meteorites.  
a. several  
b. No  
c. many  
d. many hundreds of
2. On June 30, 1908, there was a tremendous \_\_\_\_\_ in Tunguska.  
a. damage  
b. tundra  
c. explosion  
d. mystery
3. The explosion caused a great amount of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. damage  
b. smoke  
c. craters  
d. holes
4. Even twenty years later, the area around Tunguska was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. completely destroyed  
b. completely inspected  
c. completely restored  
d. completely invisible
5. Tunguska is a remote area of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Alaska  
b. Arizona  
c. Siberia  
d. Australia

## Thoughts and Notions

6. Meteorites are meteors that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. burn up as they enter the earth's atmosphere
  - b. hit the earth
  - c. sometimes make large craters in the earth's surface
  - d. Both b and c
7. A plateau is another name for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. an area devastated by an explosion
  - b. a high flat area
  - c. a Siberian dwelling
  - d. a compound of ice and metal
8. At first, scientists thought a \_\_\_\_\_ was the cause of the explosion.

|             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| a. fireball | c. meteorite       |
| b. hole     | d. alien spaceship |

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. What happens to most meteors when they enter the earth's atmosphere?
2. What is a meteor called when it hits the ground?
3. What usually happens when large meteors hit the earth?
4. Where is the Tunguska region?
5. What happened there in 1908?
6. How did people in Europe know that something had happened?
7. Why was it so long before scientists traveled to Tunguska to see what had happened?
8. What was the area like after twenty years?
9. Can you name two possibilities about what happened in Tunguska?
10. What did some journalists write about?
11. Are there any craters in other parts of the world that are caused by meteorites? If so, where are they?
12. What do you think was the cause of the Tunguska explosion?\*

### F. Main Ideas

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. The Tunguska fireball caused damage that was visible twenty years later.
2. The Tunguska fireball was so powerful that it illuminated the sky in Europe.
3. In 1908 a mysterious explosion occurred in Siberia. No one really knows what happened.

# Thoughts and Notions

## WORD STUDY

### A. Conjunctions: and/but

We use conjunctions to connect ideas in a sentence. The conjunction “but” shows a contrast between two ideas. The conjunction “and” shows a similarity between two ideas.

*Example:* I wanted to eat outside, **but** it was raining.  
I like to travel, **but** no one else in my family does.

*Example:* I wanted to eat outside, **and** my friends did too.  
I like to travel, **and** all of my friends do too.

Add the conjunctions *and* or *but* to these sentences.

1. The captain expected to find someone on the Marie Celeste, \_\_\_\_\_ no one was there.
2. The last diary entry in the Marie Celeste was ten days old, \_\_\_\_\_ the food was only a few days old.
3. The lifeboats on the Marie Celeste were still in place, \_\_\_\_\_ nothing on the ship was missing.
4. The poltergeist of Rosenheim caused a lot of damage, \_\_\_\_\_ it didn't hurt anyone.
5. Technical experts studied the strange happenings, \_\_\_\_\_ they never discovered what caused them.
6. The Roanoke settlers didn't have enough food for the winter, \_\_\_\_\_ they lacked grain for their future crops.
7. Captain White was eager to see the settlers, \_\_\_\_\_ no one came to greet him.
8. People thought that the early Roanoke settlers had vanished forever, \_\_\_\_\_ there are people today who still have the same names.
9. The Easter Island statues are carved from stone, \_\_\_\_\_ some wear stone hats.
10. The inhabitants of Tunguska saw a brilliant flash, \_\_\_\_\_ seconds later they heard a tremendous explosion.
11. Trees were still black from the explosion, \_\_\_\_\_ many of them lay flat on the ground.

# Thoughts and Notions

## B. Spelling Review

1. Look at the words below and then answer the questions.

**Singular**

toy  
holiday  
day  
delay

**Plural**

toys  
holidays  
days  
delays

**Singular**

navy  
story  
city  
party

**Plural**

navies  
stories  
cities  
parties

- a. How do you form the plural of a noun that ends in -y with a consonant before it?
- b. How do you form the plural of a noun that ends in a vowel plus -y?

Write the plural form of these nouns.

1. mystery \_\_\_\_\_
2. donkey \_\_\_\_\_
3. theory \_\_\_\_\_
4. army \_\_\_\_\_
5. tray \_\_\_\_\_
6. enemy \_\_\_\_\_
7. diary \_\_\_\_\_
8. X-ray \_\_\_\_\_
9. fantasy \_\_\_\_\_
10. boy \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Word Forms

**Verb**

1. respond
2. desert
3. inspect
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. imagine
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. compare
8. achieve
9. destroy

**Noun**

- response  
desertion  
inspection  
mystery  
imagination  
accuracy  
comparison  
achievement  
destruction

**Adjective**

- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
mysterious  
imaginative  
accurate  
comparable  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Thoughts and Notions

**Put the correct word form in the blanks. Choose a word from the Line 1 in Sentence 1, and so on. Use the right verb forms and singular and plural nouns.**

1. Who can \_\_\_\_\_ to that question? What, no \_\_\_\_\_?
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ surprised the captain. He knew the work was dangerous, but he didn't expect his next-in-command to \_\_\_\_\_ him.
3. There is going to be an important \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. I hope everything is ready when the boss comes to \_\_\_\_\_ the office.
4. There was some \_\_\_\_\_ story about a ghost wandering in the garden. However, the \_\_\_\_\_ was eventually explained. It was a white goat.
5. What an \_\_\_\_\_ that author has! In her last novel, she \_\_\_\_\_ she lived five hundred years ago in Hungary.
6. The newspaper doesn't have an \_\_\_\_\_ account of what happened. The neighbors tell the story with more \_\_\_\_\_ than that.
7. Talking in loud voices, the two mothers \_\_\_\_\_ their daughters. Mrs. Blanchard said there was no \_\_\_\_\_ between the two girls. Colette was better at everything and that was that.
8. What is your most important \_\_\_\_\_? Winning the trophy? Was it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_?
9. The tornado \_\_\_\_\_ everything in its path. The \_\_\_\_\_ was total.

### D. Regular and Irregular Verbs

**Write the past tense of these verbs. Then use the past tense of each verb in a sentence.**

1. inspect \_\_\_\_\_
2. curse \_\_\_\_\_
3. come up \_\_\_\_\_
4. settle \_\_\_\_\_
5. achieve \_\_\_\_\_
6. come \_\_\_\_\_
7. find \_\_\_\_\_
8. hit \_\_\_\_\_
9. imagine \_\_\_\_\_
10. puzzle \_\_\_\_\_

## Thoughts and Notions

### E. Writing

**Choose one or more of these topics and write answers.**

1. Which of the five mysteries was the strangest to you? Why?
2. Pretend a member of the crew of the Marie Celeste wrote a message, put it in bottle, and dropped the bottle in the ocean. You just found the bottle with the message. What does the message say?
3. Describe something mysterious-something you have read or heard about.

# Thoughts and Notions

## CNN

### Video Highlights



#### A. Before You Watch

1. You have read about Easter Island. Write T if the sentence below is true. Write F if it is not true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. Easter Island is one of the most remote islands in the world.  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. The island is famous for its mysterious paintings.  
\_\_\_\_\_ c. Some of the statues on Easter Island are over 60 feet tall.  
\_\_\_\_\_ d. Easter Island is one of the largest islands in the world.

2. These words will help you understand the video. Read the words and their definitions.

- a. puzzles: mysteries
- b. *moai*: the Easter Island name for its famous statues
- c. contact: to get in touch with someone
- d. linger: to remain for a long time

Now choose one of the words above for each of these sentences. You will hear similar sentences in the video.

- a. The \_\_\_\_\_ were built by the original inhabitants.
- b. The original inhabitants of Easter Island were later almost wiped out by \_\_\_\_\_ with North American adventurers and Latin American slave traders.
- c. Many questions \_\_\_\_\_ with visitors to Easter Island.

## Thoughts and Notions

d. Easter Island is one of the planet's greatest archeological \_\_\_\_\_.

### B. As You Watch

1. There are some interesting facts in this video. As you watch, fill it in the blanks in the sentences with some of the numbers from the list below.

|          |       |            |           |        |
|----------|-------|------------|-----------|--------|
| hundreds | 3,000 | fifty-five | 1914      | 111    |
| twenty   | sixty | 1870s      | thousands | 15,000 |

- a. Some statues weigh \_\_\_\_\_ of tons.  
b. They are as much as \_\_\_\_\_ meters, or \_\_\_\_\_ feet high.  
c. Tourism can have a downside for the island's \_\_\_\_\_ inhabitants.  
d. By the \_\_\_\_\_ only \_\_\_\_\_ Easter Islanders remained.
2. At the end of the video, you will hear three questions. They are written below, but not in the correct order. Put them in order by writing 1,2,3, in the spaces at the beginning of the question.

\_\_\_\_\_ How did they chisel the statues in the quarry on the side of the volcano?

\_\_\_\_\_ Where did the first Easter Islanders come from?

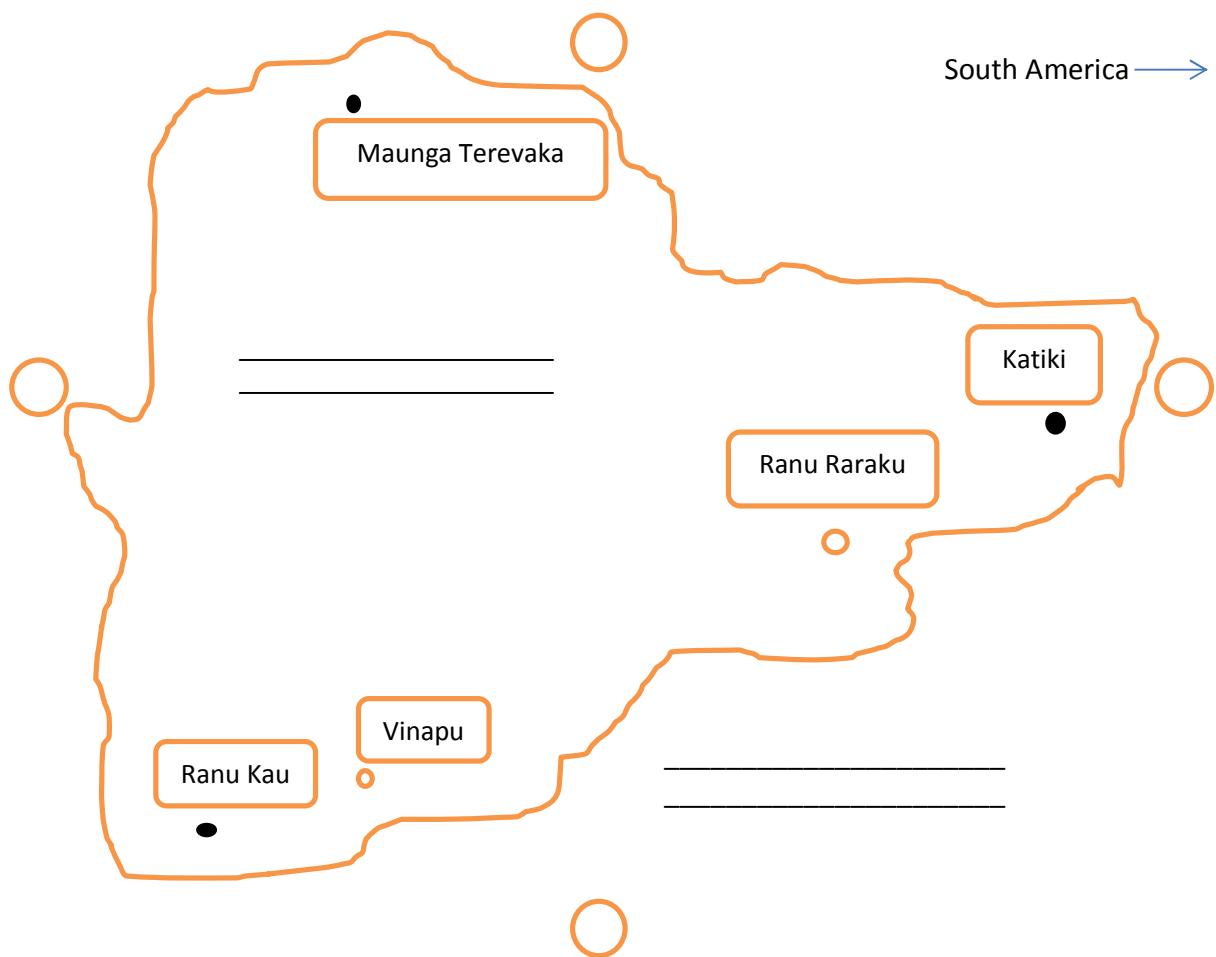
\_\_\_\_\_ How did they move them and why did they do it?

### C. After You Watch

The map on the next page is of Easter Island.

- a. Draw an arrow pointing in the direction of the mainland.
- b. Write in "Pacific Ocean" and "Easter Island" on the appropriate lines on the map.
- c. Moto Nui is an island off Easter Island's southwestern tip. Make a cross where it is on the map.
- d. In one of the four circles on the map, write an N for north.
- e. Draw a triangle connecting the three main volcanoes of Ranu KAU, Maunga Terevaka, and Katiki.
- f. The original inhabitants of Easter Island made the statues from huge stones lying near the volcanic crater at Rano Raraku. Then they pulled the statues to Vinapu, almost ten miles away. Draw a line from one place to the other.

# Thoughts and Notions



# Thoughts and Notions

## ACTIVITY PAGE

TEENAGERS VANISH  
IN WHIRLWIND

- A. Look at the newspaper headline at the left, then use items from the squares below to make your own headlines. You can use verbs from your textbooks: discovers, destroys, puzzles, shatters, amazes, vanishes, captures, knocks out.



Teenagers



Champion sumo  
wrestler



Local inhabitants



Angry workers



Wealthy princess



Research scientists



Bomb testing



Sharks



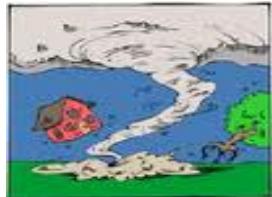
Deserted ship



Tidal wave



Meteorite

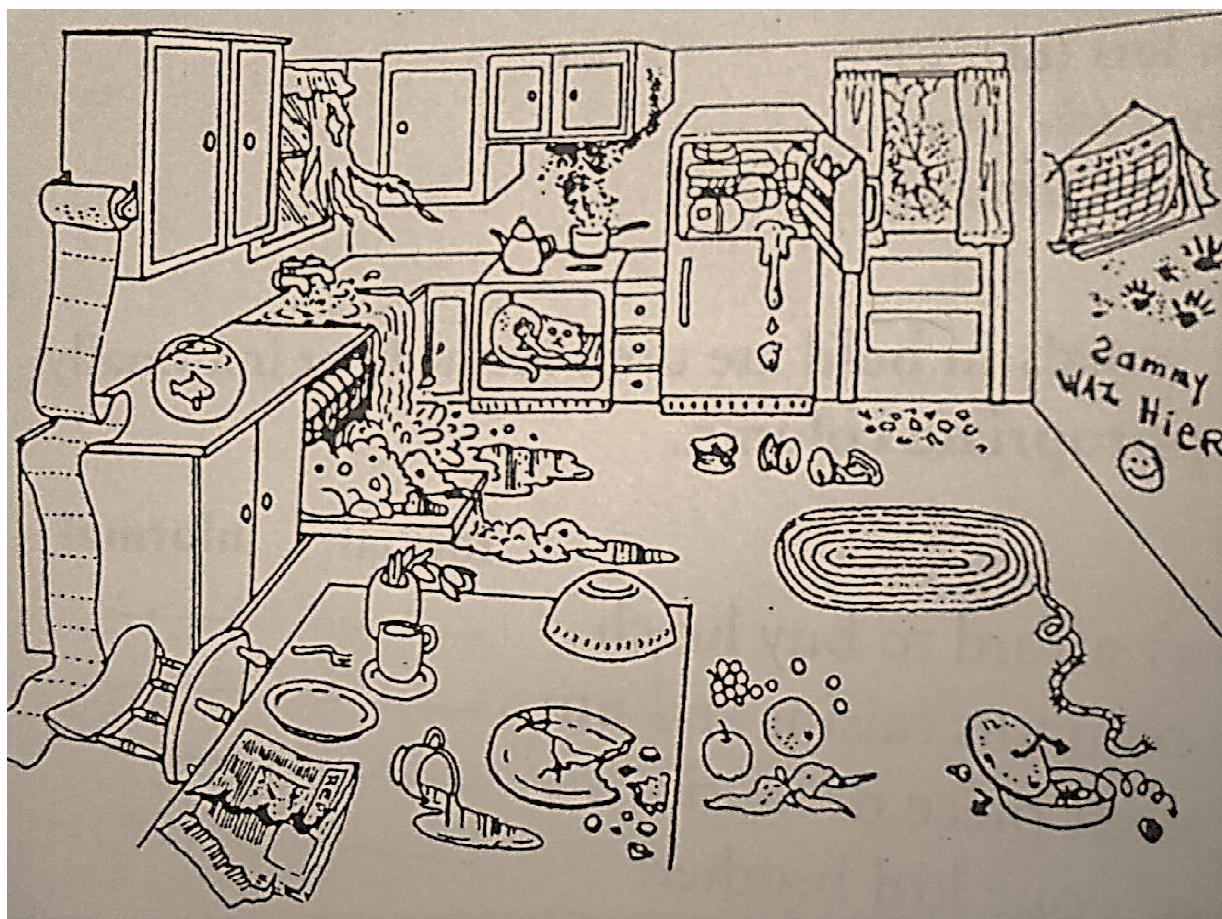


Whirlwind

## Thoughts and Notions

- B. A baby-sitter was in charge of small boy, Sammy. They were having a snack in the kitchen. She left the room to answer the phone. When she came back she saw that Sammy had damaged 18 items. Work with a partner to find them. You can use the verbs below.

Example: *Sammy tore the curtains. He cut the.....*



*damage  
knocked over  
shattered  
destroyed*

*removed  
dirtied  
crushed  
cut*

*opened  
locked  
broke  
dropped*

*emptied  
unrolled  
tore  
flooded*

*burned  
smashed  
undid  
wrote*

# Thoughts and Notions

## Dictionary Page

### Informal Usage

Often a word has two uses, one for formal speech and writing, and the other for everyday or informal speech. Your dictionary indicates whether the word has an *informal* meaning.

1. Read the dictionary entries below, then circle the number of the informal entry. The first one is done for you.

#### **broke** /broök/

**1** past tense of break

**2 broke** *adjective informal*  
without money: *I am broke.*

#### **neat** /nit/ *adjective*

**1** in good order, (*synonym*) tidy: *His house is always neat and clean.*

**2** skillfully done: *a neat way of saying something*

**3 informal** great, wonderful: *We had a neat time at the party.* -adverb  
**neatly;** -noun **neatness.**

#### **lot** /lat/ *noun*

**1** a piece of land: *We own a small lot next to our house.*

**2** (no plural) one's condition in life:  
*It was his lot to become a priest.*

**3 informal** **a lot (of)** or **lots (of)**: a large Amount or number: *I like her a lot.*  
*He has lots of money, problems, etc.*

#### **nut** /nʌt/ *noun*

**1** a fruit with a hard shell or its seed:  
*a candy made from fruit and nuts*

**2 informal** a person who seems very odd or crazy: *Stop acting like a nut!*

**3** a small piece of metal with a hole in the middle used with a bolt.

#### **kid** /kɪd/ *noun*

**1 informal** a child

**2** a young goat

#### **noodle** /'nudl/ *noun*

**1** a long, narrow or wide flat strip of pasta made from a mixture of flour, egg, and water: *Boil the noodles first.*

**2 informal** head: *You can figure it out; just use your noodle!*

2. Decide whether the words in bold are used formally or informally.  
Put a check in the appropriate column.

- a. I'm so **broke** I can't afford to buy lunch.
- b. Fruit cake always contains raisins and **nuts**.
- c. That was a really **neat** piece of music.
- d. What's the name of your **kid** brother?
- e. Julio's made **a lot** of enemies.
- f. She always kept her room **neat** and tidy.

| formal | informal |
|--------|----------|
| _____  | _____    |
| _____  | _____    |
| _____  | _____    |
| _____  | _____    |
| _____  | _____    |
| _____  | _____    |

## Thoughts and Notions

3. Write the correct formal word in the sentences below.

- a. My brother John is only a \_\_\_\_\_. (child, kid, goat)
- b. He always dresses like some \_\_\_\_\_. (crazy person, nut, noodle)
- c. That cake's got \_\_\_\_\_ cream in it. ( a large amount of, a lot of, heaps of)
- d. Don't be silly! Have you lost your \_\_\_\_\_? (head, noodle, beans)
- e. Your sister's really \_\_\_\_\_. (cool, neat, nice)
- f. I'm \_\_\_\_\_. My purse is empty. (without money, broke, bust)

# Business



# Thoughts and Notions

## CONTEXT CLUES

Choose the lettered answer that means the same as the words in bold.

1. What a **contrast** the two brothers were. Charles is on the debating team. He's tall and thin and very studious. Jake is the sports lover. He's short and stodgy and plays hockey.
  - a. The two brothers are very alike.
  - b. The two brothers are very different.
  - c. The two brothers are sports fans.
  - d. The two brothers have many interests.
  
2. The priest insisted that the decorators paint the walls in white. To her, white was a **symbol** of purity.

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| a. theory | c. product |
| b. sign   | d. article |
  
3. "My **precious** little doggie," she said, patting the dog's head. "I don't know what I'd do without you."

|                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| a. worthless, without value | c. valuable, dear      |
| b. individual or alone      | d. replaced by another |
  
4. Although he came to Canada as a small boy, he always felt himself to be a **foreigner**. It wasn't until he moved to a big city that he felt at home.

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. journalist | c. outsider |
| b. Canadian   | d. German   |
  
5. While Jan was asking for directions in very bad French, Byron pointed to the map and then to the mountains with puzzled look on his face. The villager understood. Byron's **gestures** were easier to understand than Jan's speech.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| a. Ask for directions in a foreign language | c. outsider |
| b. To whisper with the hand over the mouth  | d. German   |
| c. Make movements of the hands or head      |             |
| d. Question someone without speaking        |             |
  
6. The new owners **restored** the old house from top to bottom. They replaced the top floor, then painted everything in the original colors.

|                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. sold the house               | c. painted the walls |
| b. made the house look like new | d. swept the floors  |

## Thoughts and Notions

7. It was so **typical** of Paul. On the day of the exam he forgot his books, he forgot what room the exam was in, and he forgot his writing materials. He's always forgetting things.
  - a. Paul is very forgetful.
  - b. It's just like Paul to behave in that way.
  - c. Paul will probably fail in his exam.
  - d. Paul needs to write notes to remember things.
8. Tell me some of the **customs** of your country. For example, are there any unusual ways of greeting people? Do you have special foods? What are your biggest feast days?
  - a. special thoughts
  - b. special opinions
  - c. special behavior
  - d. special answers
9. The **theme** of the play was one of divorced or separated couples coming together again.
  - a. acting
  - b. central idea
  - c. origin
  - d. leading actors
10. He's very good at **imitating** people. I've seen him do politicians and movie actors, but he's best at ordinary people.
  - a. making friends with
  - b. signing agreements with
  - c. copying the actions of
  - d. giving money to
11. Business people often take their **clients** out to lunch. It's a good idea because they get to know each other better, and it makes the clients feel valued.
  - a. customers
  - b. friends
  - c. wives
  - d. contracts
12. That poster is part of the **campaign** to abolish drunken driving. Have you seen the television commercials?
  - a. an effort or idea to change something
  - b. money from a large company
  - c. the ideas of a political party
  - d. prison sentences for drunken drivers
13. What an **insult**! When I greeted him he walked past me as if he didn't know me.
  - a. stupid mistake
  - b. reply or response
  - c. unkind action or remark
  - d. funny remark
14. The **items** we are going to talk about today are Cash Flow, Contracts and Mass Marketing. We'll start with item one: Cash Flow.
  - a. possibilities, chances
  - b. arguments or discussions
  - c. things listed, topics
  - d. funny remarks, jokes

## Thoughts and Notions

15. The airline pilot used **automatic** controls to guide him to the airport.
- a. The controls operated mechanically.
  - b. The pilot needed the ground crew to help him.
  - c. The pilot used a telephone to ask for help.
  - d. The co-pilot controlled the plane.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

### 1



#### THE HISTORY OF MONEY

#### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
- 1. How can you tell the money is from different countries?
- 2. Why do coins come in different sizes?
- 3. Why do you think we have paper money?

# Thoughts and Notions

## 1

### The History of Money

Today, our **currency** is a mixture of coins and paper money. But it wasn't always that way. Before metal coins and paper **bills** existed, people used a lot of unusual things to buy what they needed. In one part of the world, for example, people used sharks' teeth for money. In some places, brightly colored feathers and rare seashells were money. People in one area even used the bristles from elephants' tails for money.

No one knows for sure when people started using metal coins for money. **Archeologists** have found coins dating from 600 B.C., so we know they have been around for a long time. At first, people used **precious** metals, such as gold and silver, to make coins. They stamped the figure of a person or animal on each coin to **indicate** its value.

In the 1200s, people in China used **iron** coins for their currency. These coins weren't worth very much, so people had to use a lot of them to make their **purchases**. Because it was inconvenient to carry around a large number of heavy iron coins, the government started printing paper **receipts**. People took these receipts to banks and **traded** them in for coins. This is the first example we have of paper money.

Today, most countries use a mixture of coins and paper bills for their currency. In the United States, the paper bills are all the same size and color. For example, the one-dollar bill is the same size and color as the one-hundred-dollar bill. In many other countries, the bills come in **various** sizes and colors. The smaller sized bills are worth less money. This makes it easier for people to tell the value of their money at a glance. All these facts make the history of money a **fascinating** study.

Below are some **trivia** points about money.

- Feathers were the lightest money ever. They were used on the Pacific island of Santa Cruz.
- Stones were the heaviest money ever. They were used on the Pacific island of Yap. Some weighed over 500 pounds.
- The smallest money ever used was in Greece. The coins were made of metal, but smaller than an apple seed.

# Thoughts and Notions

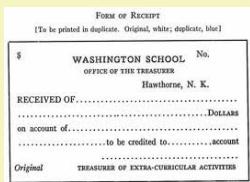


bills



coins

**archeologists** – people study the past  
**indicate** – show



receipt

**trivia** – unimportant details

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

precious  
currency  
fascinating

bills  
receipts  
archeologists

various  
purchases  
traded

indicate  
trivia  
iron

1. People took these receipts to banks and \_\_\_\_\_ them in for coins.
2. Below are some \_\_\_\_\_ points about money.
3. In the 1200s, people in China used \_\_\_\_\_ coins for their currency.
4. They stamped the figure of a person or animal on each coin to \_\_\_\_\_ its value.
5. In many other countries, the bills come in \_\_\_\_\_ sizes and colors.
6. At first, people used \_\_\_\_\_ metals, such as gold and silver, to make coins.
7. Today, our \_\_\_\_\_ is a mixture of coins and paper money.
8. These coins weren't worth very much, so people had to use a lot of them to make their \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Because it was inconvenient to carry around a large number of heavy iron coins, the government started printing paper \_\_\_\_\_.

## Thoughts and Notions

10. \_\_\_\_\_ have found coins dating from 600 B.C., so we know they have been around for a long time.
11. All these facts make the history of money a \_\_\_\_\_ study.
12. Before metal coins and paper \_\_\_\_\_ existed, people used a lot of unusual things to buy what they needed.

### B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

|         |             |          |               |
|---------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| trivia  | fascinating | iron     | archeologists |
| various | indicate    | currency | precious      |
| traded  | bills       | receipts | purchases     |

1. Each country has its own \_\_\_\_\_. In Mexico, it's the peso, and in Japan, it's the yen.
2. After they'd scraped away the dirt, the \_\_\_\_\_ saw the pattern on the vase.
3. My friends are more \_\_\_\_\_ to me than the most valuable jewels.
4. She spent most of her spare time taking photographs. It was a \_\_\_\_\_ hobby.
5. The cashier will give you two separate \_\_\_\_\_ when you pay for those two articles.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is used in making tools, machinery and other strong items.
7. When we returned from the shops, Rita put her \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.
8. Dollars \_\_\_\_\_ get worn after a few years, even though they're made from very strong paper.
9. Bill entered a \_\_\_\_\_ contest. He won when he was able to recite all the Oscar winners from the movies of 1972.
10. He was an actor in his early life, then had \_\_\_\_\_ other careers until he retired.
11. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ his hockey sticks for his friend's skates. I think they're both happy.
12. If you can \_\_\_\_\_ what time you're leaving, then I can suggest what train to catch.

### C. Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in the blanks.

|           |          |             |            |
|-----------|----------|-------------|------------|
| gradually | mainland | illuminated | puzzled    |
| fully     | radius   | destroyed   | atmosphere |
| crowds    | prevent  | actual      | articles   |

1. I think the \_\_\_\_\_ cost was much higher. The first price was just guesswork.

## Thoughts and Notions

2. There are always \_\_\_\_\_ at film premieres. They come to see their favorite stars arrive.
  3. It was \_\_\_\_\_ a moment before she realized that the train had gone, and there wouldn't be another for three hours.
  4. "Find the \_\_\_\_\_ of the circle and double it. Then you'll have the diameter," the teacher told them.
  5. There are several \_\_\_\_\_ about the crisis in today's newspapers.
  6. As they climbed the mountain, the summit \_\_\_\_\_ appeared.
  7. "Everyone ready? We're approaching the \_\_\_\_\_!" shouted the captain to his crew.
  8. That new factory is spoiling the \_\_\_\_\_ of our quiet village.
  9. The lights of the houses \_\_\_\_\_ the dark winter night.
  10. Chris was lucky to escape without being hurt. His car was \_\_\_\_\_.
  11. That high fence is to \_\_\_\_\_ thieves from entering.
  12. We were \_\_\_\_\_ by the lack of mail until we realized there was a postal strike.

#### D. Comprehension: Multiple Choice

**Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.**

## Thoughts and Notions



## E. Questions

**Asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.**

1. What are some of the things people used before there was money?
  2. Why did they use them?\*
  3. Do we know for certain when metal coins were first used?
  4. What is the date of the earliest coins?
  5. What metal were the first coins made from?
  6. How do most countries indicate the value of coins today?\*
  7. What metal were Chinese coins made from in the 1200s?
  8. What country made the first paper money?
  9. Why did they make paper money?
  10. Where did the people take the receipts?
  11. Are paper bills the same size and shape in the United States?
  12. Are bills the same size and shape in other countries?

## Thoughts and Notions

### F. Main Ideas

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. In the early days, many unusual things were used as money.
2. Paper currency started in China in the 1200s.
3. Coins and paper gradually replaced shells and sharks' teeth of early money.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

## 2



## MASS MARKETING: THE COCA-COLA STORY

### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
1. Why is Coca-Cola so easy to recognize?
  2. Where do you see Coca-Cola advertisements today?
  3. If you're in a foreigner country and can't speak the language, why do advertisements like these help?

## 2

### Mass Marketing: The Coca-Cola Story

In the 1880s, people drank John Pemberton's tonic to cure headaches. It wasn't a very popular drink, and he sold only about a dozen bottles a day. That's why Pemberton was willing to sell the rights to his medicinal drink. The buyer, Asa Griggs Candler, paid just \$2,300 for the rights to Coca-Cola. Today Coca-Cola is worth over \$2,470,000,000. It controls 50% of the world market in soft drinks.

How did Coca-Cola become so popular? One answer is that Asa Candler was a very clever businessman. He was one of the first people to use **mass-marketing** techniques. One of the most important things he did was to make his product **unique**. When he bought the rights to Coca-Cola, it was sold in ordinary bottles. It looked like every other drink on the market. To make Coca-Cola look different, Candler **modernized** the bottles. He also designed an eye-catching **logo** for his product. When other companies tried to **imitate** Coca-Cola's name, Candler took them to court.

In addition to the unique bottle and logo, Candler spent a lot of time and money **promoting** his product. He used advertising to create a powerful image of Coca-Cola in the minds of his customers. He gave away free samples of Coke. He advertised Coca-Cola in the newspaper, on outdoor posters, and by painting the logo on walls and barns. He put the name of his drink on pencils, serving trays, Japanese f

Candler was also able to develop memo first time, famous sports figures **portrayed** Coc There were many advertising **campaigns**. They Refreshes."

Today, mass marketing is used all over the world. It remains the most popular soft drink

Some trivia points.

- Coca-Cola is sold in more than 195 countries around the world.
- People ask for a Coke in 80 different languages.
- Over 7000,000,000 people drink a coke every day.

# Thoughts and Notions

**mass-marketing** – selling a product in very large quantities.



logo

image – picture

portrayed – showed

manufacturers – makers

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

modernized  
promoting  
logo

imitate  
themes  
portrayed

image  
mass-marketing  
campaigns

advertised  
unique  
manufacturers

1. When other companies tried to \_\_\_\_\_ Coca-Cola's name, Candler took them to court.
2. He was one of the first people to use \_\_\_\_\_ techniques.
3. In addition to the unique bottle and logo, Candler spent a lot of time and money \_\_\_\_\_ his product.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ Coca-Cola in the newspaper, on outdoor posters, and by painting the logo on walls and barns.
5. For the first time, famous sports figures \_\_\_\_\_ Coca-Cola as a refreshing drink for ordinary people.
6. Today, mass marketing is used all over the world, but the \_\_\_\_\_ of Coke were the first.
7. He also designed an eye-catching \_\_\_\_\_ for his product.
8. One of the most important things he did was to make his product \_\_\_\_\_.
9. There were many advertising \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Candler was also able to develop memorable \_\_\_\_\_ for his advertisement.
11. He used advertising to create a powerful \_\_\_\_\_ of Coca-Cola in the minds of his customers.
12. To make Coca-Cola look different, Candler \_\_\_\_\_ the bottles.

# Thoughts and Notions

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

**Put the right word in the blanks.**

|               |                |            |            |
|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| themes        | mass-marketing | portrayed  | imitate    |
| manufacturers | unique         | promoting  | modernized |
| logo          | campaigns      | advertised | image      |

1. The two political parties both spent millions on their political \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Egypt is \_\_\_\_\_. No other country has such a wealth of ancient monuments.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of that movie were that love is more powerful than money and that greed is punished.
4. Large businesses pay millions for an artist to design their \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ the house by removing the old-fashioned attic and replacing it with a sun-roof.
6. Politicians spend a lot of time on platforms \_\_\_\_\_ their party ideas to the public.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Chippy's Cheese also make other related products.
8. That fast-food company got ahead of their rivals with their \_\_\_\_\_ techniques. You can see them in practically every country of the world now.
9. I know they \_\_\_\_\_ their services in the Medworth newspaper because they got a lot of queries from that town.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ himself to his employees as cold and distant, but his family said he was really warm and fun-loving.
11. This perfume has a romantic \_\_\_\_\_. It's called "Diana," and comes in a purple and gold bottle.
12. The neighbors have a parrot who can cry like a baby and meow like a cat. That bird can \_\_\_\_\_ anything.

## C. Vocabulary Review

**Put the right word in the blanks.**

|         |          |         |           |
|---------|----------|---------|-----------|
| receipt | puzzled  | radius  | proud     |
| various | indicate | prevent | improve   |
| traded  | wherever | bills   | purchases |

1. One of the first exercises in math class is to learn how to measure the \_\_\_\_\_ of a circle.
2. People of \_\_\_\_\_ nationalities attended the meeting. There were Brazilians, Portuguese, some French and a few Japanese.
3. He can \_\_\_\_\_ his diet by eating more fresh vegetables and fewer fast foods.
4. The students were \_\_\_\_\_ when their teacher didn't arrive on time.

## Thoughts and Notions

5. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the time of the meeting when you make the announcement.
6. Andres made several \_\_\_\_\_ at the supermarket before he caught the train to work.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ has she gone?" her friend asked, but nobody knew.
8. Can you give me the money in \$10 \_\_\_\_\_, please?
9. She was too \_\_\_\_\_ to ask her family for help. She decided she'd have to get a job and finish college part time.
10. Before there was money, people \_\_\_\_\_ with each other.
11. That high fence is to \_\_\_\_\_ thieves from entering.
12. Mannfred kept the \_\_\_\_\_ in case he wanted to return the article later.

### D. Comprehension: Multiple Choice

**Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.**

1. Coca-Cola is sold in more than \_\_\_\_\_ countries around the world.  
a. 951  
b. 80  
c. 195  
d. 800
2. At first, people drank Coca-Cola as a \_\_\_\_\_ tonic.  
a. mass-marketed  
b. chocolate  
c. medicinal  
d. imitated
3. Coca-Cola has \_\_\_\_\_ of the world soft-drink market.  
a. 80%  
b. 30%  
c. 50%  
d. almost 100%
4. Candler \_\_\_\_\_ the original Coca-Cola bottles.  
a. modernized  
b. renewed  
c. mass marketed  
d. bought out
5. Among other places, Candler advertised his products on \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the outside of airplane  
b. outdoor swimming pools  
c. outdoor posters  
d. hospital walls
6. By 1902, Coca-Cola was the \_\_\_\_\_ product in the United States.  
a. cheapest  
b. best known  
c. most expensive  
d. healthiest
7. The manufacturers of Coke were the first to use \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. mass-marketing techniques  
b. soft drinks in bottles  
c. a cola-based drink  
d. themes in ads

## Thoughts and Notions

8. Candler designed \_\_\_\_\_ logo for his product.  
a. a tongue-twisting  
b. an eye-catching  
c. a mouth pleasing  
d. a fragile
9. Candler gave away \_\_\_\_\_ to promote Coca-Cola.  
a. the logo on the bottle  
b. time and money  
c. outdoor posters  
d. many small things
10. Coke used slogans to advertise its product. Slogans are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. popular music  
b. catchy phrases  
c. free samples  
d. simple images
11. Candler chose \_\_\_\_\_ for his advertising campaigns.  
a. sports figures  
b. circus acrobats  
c. television comedians  
d. well known writers
12. Asa Candler bought the rights of Coca-Cola from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. the inventor of medicinal tonic  
b. a well-known businessman  
c. a designer of logos  
d. a manufacturer

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Who was the inventor of Coca-Cola?
2. In the beginning, what was it sold as?
3. Why was Pemberton willing to sell the rights of his tonic?
4. What did Candler use to make this drink popular?
5. Can you think of products in your country that use the same technique?\*
6. Can you name the two changes Candler made to give his product a new look?
7. What happened when other companies tried to imitate Coca-Cola?
8. What were some of the ways that Candler advertised Coca-Cola?
9. How long has Coca-Cola been well known?
10. Who were some of the people that appeared in Coca-Cola's advertising campaigns?
11. In how many countries around the world is Coca-Cola sold?
12. About 700,000,000 people drink Coke every day. About how many more people would make a billion drinkers?

## Thoughts and Notions

### F. Main Ideas

Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.

1. Mass marketing changed Coca-Cola from small business into worldwide industry.
2. Coca-Cola is drunk and enjoyed in almost every country in the world.
3. Clever business deals can make an ordinary product a great one.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

## 3



### THE BAR CODE

#### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

- .....
1. What is this person doing with the products?
  2. In what ways is your local grocery store similar to this one? In what ways is it different?
  3. Can you think of any small inventions that help you in everyday life?

# 3

## The Bar Code

What's black and white and read all over? It's smaller than a matchbox, and probably the most often seen, yet least noticed **symbol** in the United States. It helps millions of Americans every day, but no one notices it. It's a few inches away from your eyes at this moment. Look at the back cover of your textbook and you'll see a **bar code**.

Bar codes are a series of black and white lines of different widths. These lines **represent** the price of the product. They are "read all over" by a **scanner**. The scanner is operated by a very strong and very narrow ray of electric light called a laser beam. This beam of light **translates** the black and white lines into a numbering system that the computer is able to understand. The computer **transfers** the lines into numbers, then prints the price of the product onto the screen.

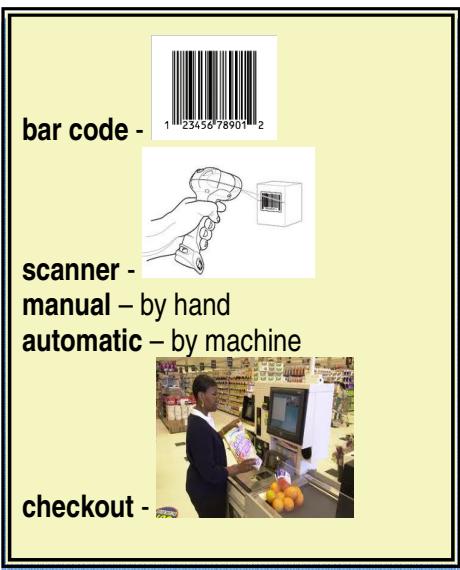
The numbers you see at the bottom of the bar code have nothing to do with the price. They indicate which company made the product and what the item is. In supermarkets, the first six numbers say which company made the product. The second six say what the product is and add a little more **information**. For example, in one supermarket, 134279 tells the computer the product is a package of cereal weighing one pound.

We see **manual** scanners in small shops and bookstores or at libraries. Supermarkets have **automatic** scanners. They are underneath the glass window at the **checkout** counter. These scanners are operated by lasers that look like compact discs. The disc turns around and takes in the information from the bar code in much the same way as the manual scanners do. The cashier holds the **item** over the glass window and the scanner reads all the information in a few seconds. Now, shopping is a little quicker and a little easier for everyone.

Below are some trivia points about bar codes.

- Bar codes don't have to be black and white. A laser can read any color except red. (The beam of the laser is usually red in color.)
- The bar code includes a code that alerts security if anyone tries to alter it.
- There are some items that still don't have a bar code. No one has yet worked out a way to bar code **fragile** items like tomatoes without damaging them.

# Thoughts and Notions



## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|           |             |          |           |
|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| bar code  | information | checkout | item      |
| scanner   | symbol      | manual   | automatic |
| represent | translates  | fragile  | transfers |

1. The computer \_\_\_\_\_ the lines into numbers, then prints the price of the product onto the screen.
2. No one has yet worked out a way to bar code \_\_\_\_\_ items like tomatoes without damaging them.
3. The second six say what the product is and add a little more \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Look at the back cover of your textbook and you'll see a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. These lines \_\_\_\_\_ the price of the product.
6. This beam of light \_\_\_\_\_ the black and white lines into a numbering system that the computer is able to understand.
7. It's smaller than a matchbox, and probably the most often seen, yet least noticed \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.
8. Supermarkets have \_\_\_\_\_ scanners.
9. They are underneath the glass window at the \_\_\_\_\_ counter.
10. They are "read all over" by a \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The cashier holds the \_\_\_\_\_ over the glass window and the scanner reads all the information in a few seconds.
12. We see \_\_\_\_\_ scanners in small shops and bookstores or at libraries.

## Thoughts and Notions

### B. Vocabulary (new context)

Put the right word in the blanks.

transfers

scanner

information

checkout

symbol

represents

translates

fragile

items

bar code

manual

automatic

1. The electric beater was broken, so we used \_\_\_\_\_ methods to mix the ingredients for the cake.
2. The wreath on the head of trait statue \_\_\_\_\_ Victory.
3. Because a \_\_\_\_\_ now reads the prices and transfer them to a computer, the customers find there are fewer mistakes.
4. Reserving a seat on a plane nowadays is almost fully \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He tried to change the \_\_\_\_\_ for one on a cheaper product, but its security code alerted the store detective.
6. How many \_\_\_\_\_ of clothing did you say you're buying? You know you can only afford one.
7. There was a long line of people at the \_\_\_\_\_ waiting to pay for their supermarket purchases.
8. Jenny knew her sister would prefer the glass vase, but as it was too \_\_\_\_\_ to mail, she decided to send a book instead.
9. When you see the \_\_\_\_\_ of the knife and fork at airports, it means there is a restaurant nearby.
10. Darrel works in packing. He \_\_\_\_\_ the goods from the truck into the storehouse.
11. She's a translator. She \_\_\_\_\_ both Polish and Russian into English for international companies.
12. "I need \_\_\_\_\_ on the cacao tree," she told the librarian. "Where are the shelves with books on tropical plants?"

### C. Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong.

1. makers, producers, manuals, manufacturers
2. advertised, imitated, campaigned, mass marketed
3. gold, silver, metal, iron
4. various, replace, renew, modernize
5. dollars, pesos, yen, money
6. portrayed, showed, predicted, represented
7. invisible, unimportant, secondary, trivial
8. produced, traded, changed, replaced
9. manufacturers, purchases, buys, shops for

# Thoughts and Notions

10. various, precious, different, several
11. archeologists, receipts, manufacturers, experts
12. advertises, indicates, points out, shows

## D. Comprehension: True/False/No Information

**Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. Write NI if no information is given.**

1. One of the most often seen yet least noticed items in the United States is the scanner.
2. On the back cover of your textbook there is a small rectangle with a series of black and white lines.
3. There are only lines on the bar code.
4. In supermarkets, the numbers tell the computer what the price of the article is.
5. The first six numbers say what company made the product.
6. Most of the manual scanners are in supermarkets.
7. There are laser scanners that look like compact discs at the checkout counter of supermarkets.
8. The cashier passes the item underneath the counter and the scanner reads the price.
9. The laser disc takes in the information in much the same way as manual scanners do.
10. There are ten times more manual scanners than there are laser-disc scanners.
11. A laser can read most colors, but it's easier for companies to print only in black and white.
12. The bar code includes a warning that helps prevent thefts at stores and supermarkets.

## E. Questions

**The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.**

1. What is one of the least-noticed but most often seen symbols in the United States?
2. Can you name a few places where you might find a bar code?
3. Where is the nearest bar code to you at this moment?\*
4. What do bar codes consist of?
5. What does the laser beam do?
6. What are two uses for the numbers at the bottom of the bar code?
7. What do the first six numbers indicate?
8. What are the second six numbers for?
9. How many kinds of scanner are there?
10. How does the cashier operate the scanner?
11. Can bar codes be in other colors than black and white? Which color isn't any good?  
Why?
12. Could you place a bar code on an egg? Why? Why not?

## Thoughts and Notions

### F. Main Ideas

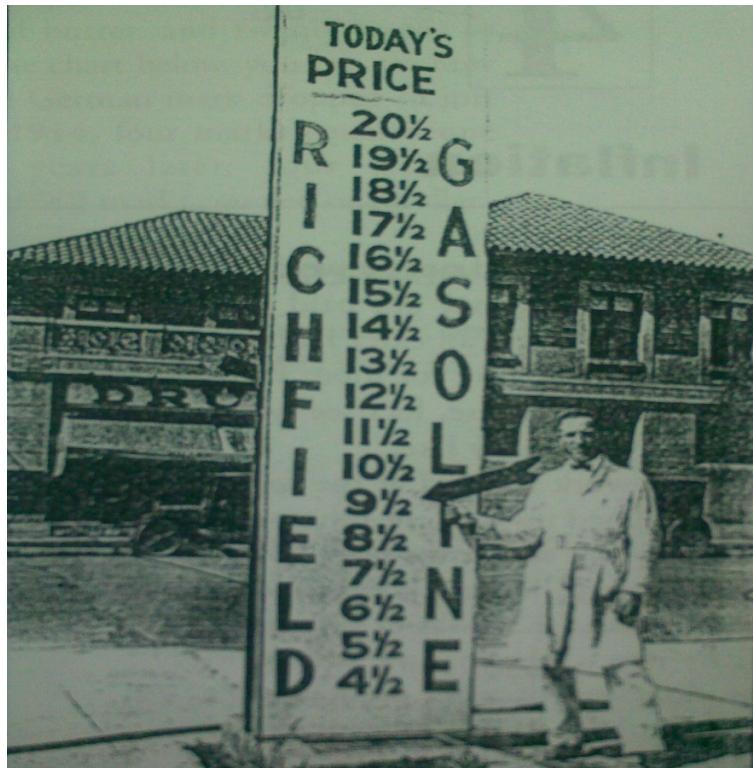
**Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.**

1. The bar code is a small item that makes it easier and quicker for stores to distribute goods.
2. Bar codes make goods more expensive to buy, but less easy to steal.
3. Bar codes have proved helpful in libraries as well as supermarkets.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

## 4



## INFLATION

### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

.....

1. Why do you think the photo was taken a long time ago?
2. What is the reason for so many different numbers?
3. What is the arrow for?

## 4

### Inflation

Workers usually get paid once a week, but in Germany in the 1920s they got paid twice **daily**. Besides that, they had an extra half-hour every morning to go shopping for food. If that sounds like a worker's paradise, let's see what a normal day in 1923 was really like.

At 11:30 A.M. work stopped at the factory, and Karl Hoffman lined up with the other workers. The boss gave him two huge bags. "Here's your morning's **salary**," he said. "Fifty million German marks in **cash**." Karl was in a hurry. He loaded his salary into a wheelbarrow and started to run in the **direction** of a big produce store. Inside, he joined a long line of people, all with huge bags of money. "How much are the onions?" he asked the sales clerk. "Twenty-five million marks for one," she answered. Karl bought two onions and handed her the **contents** of his wheelbarrow.

When Karl arrived home after the afternoon's work, his wife was cooking dinner. "I worked all morning to buy two onions," he told her. "I passed the produce store after work and goods have doubled in price. Onions now cost 50 million marks each. My afternoon's salary is almost **worthless**. It will only buy one onion. I'm going to use the bills for firewood." He threw the paper money in the fire.

That incident was **typical** for millions of Germans in the 1920s. People used money for firewood. They had to work for three days to buy a pound of butter, and twenty weeks to buy a suit. In the chart below, you can see how the value of the German mark dropped in just nine years. In 1914, four marks equaled one dollar. Nine years later, four trillion (4,000,000,000,000) marks equaled one dollar.

#### INFLATION IN GERMANY IN THE 1920s

*The column on the right shows how many German marks were paid for one US dollar. For example, in Jan 1923, one US dollar was worth 353,412 German marks.*

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| July 1914 .....    | 4.2 marks = \$1       |
| January 1919 ..... | 8.9 marks = \$1       |
| July 1919 .....    | 14.0 marks = \$1      |
| January 1920 ..... | 64.8 marks = \$1      |
| January 1922 ..... | 191.8 marks = \$1     |
| July 1922 .....    | 493.2 marks = \$1     |
| January 1923 ..... | 17,972.0 marks = \$1  |
| July 1923 .....    | 353,412.0 marks = \$1 |

# Thoughts and Notions

|                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| August 1923 .....    | 4,620,455.0 marks = \$1         |
| September 1923 ..... | 98,860,000.0 marks = \$1        |
| October 1923 .....   | 25,260,208,000.0 marks = \$1    |
| November 1923 .....  | 4,200,000,000,000.0 marks = \$1 |

What took place during those nine years is called runaway **inflation**. Prices rose by millions of marks in a few hours. It's normal for countries to have a little inflation, but usually it's gradual. Prices rise by a few cents every year. For example, in 1926 a postage stamp cost just two cents. Today it cost over 30 cents. In **contrast** to that example of normal inflation, the German government reprinted the postage stamp again and again. Finally a postage stamp cost over one million marks.

And what happened to Karl? He managed to **survive**. The government changed the name of the currency and minted new money, so prices went down and order was **restored**. Today German mark is **stable**, and will probably stay that way.

**daily** – every day  
**salary** – pay, wages  
**contents** – what is inside  
**worthless** – without value  
**stable** – steady

## A. Vocabulary

Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.

|           |           |          |           |
|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| direction | inflation | daily    | worthless |
| typical   | survive   | cash     | salary    |
| stable    | restored  | contents | contrast  |

1. "Fifty million German marks in \_\_\_\_\_."
2. Karl bought two onions and handed her the \_\_\_\_\_ of his wheelbarrow.
3. That incident was \_\_\_\_\_ for millions of Germans in the 1920s.
4. Workers usually get paid once a week, but in Germany in the 1920s they got paid twice \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What took place during those nine years is called runaway \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In \_\_\_\_\_ to that example of normal inflation, the German government reprinted the postage stamp again and again.
7. He managed to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Today the German mark is \_\_\_\_\_, and will probably stay that way.
9. The government changed the name of the currency and minted new money, so prices went down and order was \_\_\_\_\_.

## Thoughts and Notions

10. He loaded his salary into a wheelbarrow and started to run in the \_\_\_\_\_ of a big produce store.
11. "Here's your morning's \_\_\_\_\_," he said.
12. "My afternoon's salary is almost \_\_\_\_\_."

### B. Vocabulary (new context)

**Put the right word in the blanks.**

direction  
typical  
stable

inflation  
survive  
restored

daily  
cash  
contents

worthless  
salary  
contrast

1. The Polis and their children \_\_\_\_\_ the old house and now it looks like new.
2. Tony had a serious operation; however, the doctors say he will \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "It was \_\_\_\_\_ of him to come to dinner with us and then not pay his share," said Magda to her friends. "He's always doing that."
4. When the price of goods rise very suddenly, it's called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ are you going? If you're heading toward the station, perhaps you could take me with you.
6. Lisa gets two \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers and a weekly magazine.
7. My \_\_\_\_\_ increased by 5% this year.
8. The pale grey of the walls provided an interesting \_\_\_\_\_ with the deep reds and purples of the carpet on the floor.
9. She emptied the sewing basket of its \_\_\_\_\_ and used it for shopping.
10. I'm going to the bank to get \$100 in \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Most of the store goods were \_\_\_\_\_ after the flood.
12. Although their work takes them all over the place, they have a very \_\_\_\_\_ marriage.

### C. Vocabulary Review

**Put the right word in the blanks.**

manual  
destroyed  
information

articles  
represent  
meteor

transfers  
illuminated  
checkout

alien  
tremendous  
translates

1. The toy village was \_\_\_\_\_ by hundreds of tiny electric lights.
2. Bombs \_\_\_\_\_ many small villages in the last war.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ desks at train stations will tell you what time the trains leave, but won't sell you tickets.
4. Take the groceries to the line at the \_\_\_\_\_ while I get some more fruit.

## Thoughts and Notions

5. The railroad crossing had \_\_\_\_\_ warning systems until last year. Now they're fully automatic.
6. The ending was \_\_\_\_\_! All the cast were on stage to sing the final number.
7. The film was about a space \_\_\_\_\_ who took on human form.
8. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ shower last night. Newspapers reported there were hundreds in the sky.
9. This legal paper \_\_\_\_\_ the ownership of the car from Jim to Douglas.
10. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ written by your favorite journalist in this magazine.
11. Pilar works for a company in the Philippines. She \_\_\_\_\_ business contracts into Japanese.
12. I don't know who will \_\_\_\_\_ him in court. All I know is that he needs someone to defend him.

### D. Comprehension: Sequence

Number these sentences in the right order. The first is done for you.

- \_\_\_\_\_ He stopped when he got to the produce store.  
\_\_\_\_\_ The boss gave Karl two huge bags and told him they were his salary.  
\_\_\_\_\_ He told his wife that prices had doubled since the morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_ There was a long line of people waiting inside the produce store.  
\_\_\_\_\_ He bought two onions.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Karl Hoffman lined up with the other workers.  
\_\_\_\_\_ He threw his morning's salary into the fire.  
\_\_\_\_\_ He went back to work and left at the usual time.  
1 Work stopped at the factory at 11:30 A.M.  
\_\_\_\_\_ His wife was cooking dinner when he got home.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Karl asked how much the onions were and learned that they cost twenty-five million German marks each.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Karl loaded his salary onto a wheelbarrow and started running.

### E. Questions

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. What was unusual about how workers were paid in Germany in the 1920s?
2. How much time did a worker have for shopping in 1923?
3. Can you name some types of workers who might get time off for shopping in your country today?\*
4. In 1923, what would fifty million German marks buy in the morning?
5. What would it buy in the afternoon?
6. What did Karl Hoffman do with his morning's salary?
7. What did he do with his salary in the afternoon?

## Thoughts and Notions

8. Look at the chart. How much was a German mark worth against the American dollar in July 1914? How much was a German mark worth in November 1923?
9. How much did a postage stamp cost in the United States in 1926? How much does it cost today?
10. Do you know any countries that have inflation?\*

### F. Main Ideas

**Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.**

1. In November, 1923, an American dollar was worth over trillion German marks.
2. Inflation was so bad in Germany in the 1920s that workers got paid twice a day.
3. Inflation can cause a country's economy to collapse.

# Thoughts and Notions

## LESSON

## 5



C

## DOING BUSINESS AROUND THE WORLD

### PRE-READING QUESTIONS

.....

1. Where do you think the man in photo A is going?
2. What are the men doing in photo B? In what other ways do people greet each other?
3. What are the people eating with in photo C? Would it be hard or easy for you to eat like this? Why?

# 5

### Doing Business Around the World

There are different customs in different parts of the world. For example, how would you say the date 2-1-1999? Many South Americans give the answer as the second of January, 1999. They put the day before the month. But North Americans give the answer as February the first. They put the month before the day. When they're in another country, business people sometimes miss meetings because they **confuse** the various ways of writing dates.

If someone nods their head up and down, what does it mean to you? "No" or "yes"? Nodding the head up and down means "yes" in Europe and the United States, but "no" in Greece and Turkey. The difference only confuses the tourist, but to business people it sometimes means losing a **contract**. To prevent misunderstandings, some business people attend classes or read books to learn about the different manners and customs of other countries. They don't want to lose a contract by offending their **clients**.

Both classes and books show that what are good manners in one country are sometimes bad manners in another. Even simple **gestures** can have different meanings. The "thumbs-up" sign means "excellent" in the United States, but it's an **insult** in parts of Africa. Tapping the head with the forefinger in parts of South America means "I'm thinking hard," but in Holland it means "that's crazy." To point a finger at someone is okay in Canada, but it's rude in Japan.

Greeting clients correctly makes good first **impression**. European men and women generally shake hands when meeting for the first time, but in Arab countries men never shake hands with women they're not related to. In Japan, people bow to each other. People from India place their hands together as if praying, then bow the head.

In business, **entertaining** is important. It's a good idea to invite a client out to eat. However, unless the host is careful, dining out can be a problem. There are many food **taboos**. Some people are vegetarian; others don't drink alcohol. In the West, people eat with knives and forks; in the East, they eat with chopsticks.

Sometimes business **executives** are invited into the homes of their clients. It's the custom in most countries for the guest to take a small gift to the host. Even here there are rules. In England giving a knife is bad luck. The Chinese refuse a gift three times before accepting it, because they do not want to appear greedy. Some people on southeast Asia don't give handkerchiefs because it make them think of crying at funerals. One of the biggest difficulties is how much to spend. If the guest spends only a little, the host might think the gift is stingy. If the guest spends too much, the host might think the gift is a **bribe**. In Malaysia and many other countries, there are strict rules against bribery.

If you ever see a worried-looking **foreigner** in a gift shop, he or she is probably a business executive wondering what to buy.

# Thoughts and Notions

**customs** – ways of behaving

**contract** – an agreement, usually signed by the people making it

**gestures** – sign languages, or facial reactions

**taboos** – things that are forbidden

**executives** – a business manager with extra power

## A. Vocabulary

**Put the right word in the blanks. The sentences are from the text.**

contract

insult

taboos

entertaining

executives

impression

confuse

clients

customs

gestures

bribe

foreigner

1. The difference only confuses the tourist, but to business people it sometimes means losing a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The “thumbs-up” sign means “excellent” in the United States, but it’s an \_\_\_\_\_ in parts of Africa.
3. Greeting clients correctly makes a good first \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Even simple \_\_\_\_\_ can have different meanings.
5. If you ever see a worried looking \_\_\_\_\_ in a gift shop, it’s probably a business executive wondering what to buy.
6. There are different \_\_\_\_\_ in different parts of the world.
7. There are many food \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They don’t want to lose a contract by offending their \_\_\_\_\_.
9. If the guest spends too much, the host might think the gift is a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. When they’re in another country, business people sometimes miss meetings because they \_\_\_\_\_ the various ways of writing dates.
11. Sometimes business \_\_\_\_\_ are invited into the homes of their clients.
12. In business, \_\_\_\_\_ is important.

## B. Vocabulary (new context)

**Put the right word in the blanks.**

executives

impression

confuse

customs

gestures

bribe

foreigner

insult

clients

entertaining

contract

taboos

1. In some parts of the world, there are very strict \_\_\_\_\_ about men and women bathing together. Women must bathe in a separate pool.
2. The singers are \_\_\_\_\_ the audience with some folk songs.
3. Tourists often \_\_\_\_\_ the coins of the country they’re traveling in.

# Thoughts and Notions

4. The lawyer was very hard working and soon had many new \_\_\_\_\_.
  5. The business \_\_\_\_\_ of the chemical company attended a meeting last July.
  6. He gave the \_\_\_\_\_ he had lots of money but both Julia and Margarita thought he was actually very poor.
  7. Those \_\_\_\_\_ the customs' officer is making means that we're to open our suitcases.
  8. Before the client signed the \_\_\_\_\_ his lawyers looked it over very carefully.
  9. It's better not to accept that expensive gift. I think it's a \_\_\_\_\_.
  10. You could tell he was a \_\_\_\_\_. He had to ask for help in buying a train ticket.
  11. No, don't wave like that! In this country holding five fingers in the air is an \_\_\_\_\_.
  12. Iran has some very interesting \_\_\_\_\_. On the last day of their New Year the men jump over fire.

### C. Vocabulary Review

**Match the words with the word or phrase that means the same. One is done for you.**

| Column A                   | Column B                  |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Inflation _____ o _____ | a. serious                |
| 2. Daily _____             | b. steady                 |
| 3. Worthless _____         | c. paper money, and coins |
| 4. Solemn _____            | d. entertaining           |
| 5. Stable _____            | e. rare                   |
| 6. Contrast _____          | f. lit                    |
| 7. Fragile _____           | g. difference             |
| 8. Cash _____              | h. foreign                |
| 9. Survive _____           | i. every day              |
| 10. Uncommon _____         | j. easily broken          |
| 11. Illuminated _____      | k. ruined                 |
| 12. Alien _____            | l. slowly                 |
| 13. Destroyed _____        | m. continue to live       |
| 14. Gradually _____        | n. valueless              |
|                            | o. Price increase         |

#### D. Comprehension: Multiple Choice

**Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.**

## Thoughts and Notions

2. The Chinese refuse a gift before they finally accept it, because they do not want to appear \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. solemn  
b. greedy  
c. stingy  
d. too happy
3. Business people learn about the customs of the country they're going to visit, because they don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ their clients.  
a. offend  
b. bribe  
c. please  
d. do business with
4. \_\_\_\_\_ can have different meanings in different countries.  
a. Business  
b. Gestures  
c. Clients  
d. Purchases
5. Tapping the head with the forefinger means "\_\_\_\_\_ " in Holland.  
a. That's clever  
b. That's bribe  
c. That's crazy  
d. I'm thinking hard
6. If you greet people politely, it makes a good first \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. bribe  
b. entertainment  
c. difficulty  
d. impression
7. In England, some people say that giving a knife is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. bad luck  
b. a bribe  
c. good luck  
d. a contract
8. \_\_\_\_\_ make people think of funerals in some parts of southeast Asia.  
a. Knives  
b. Eating with chopsticks  
c. Bribes  
d. Handkerchiefs
9. When business executives travel to foreign countries, they are sometimes invited into the homes of their \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. guests  
b. clients  
c. business people  
d. tourist agents
10. Many people are \_\_\_\_\_. They don't eat meat.  
a. business people  
b. guests  
c. hosts  
d. vegetarians

## Thoughts and Notions

### E. Questions

**The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.**

1. How do you write the thirteenth of July, 1948, in figures in South America?
2. How do you write the twentieth of December, 1948, in figures in the United States?
3. How do you usually write the thirtieth of April, 1948, in figures in your country?\*
4. How do people indicate "yes" in the United States? How do people indicate "no" in Turkey?
5. How do you indicate "yes" in your country?\*
6. What do people in Europe usually do when meeting for the first time?
7. Do people in Arab countries shake hands with women they've never met? \*Why do you think this is?
8. What do people in Japan do when meeting for the first time?
9. Name a food taboo.
10. What do people eat with in China?
11. What would you not take as a gift when invited out in England? Why do you think this is?\*
12. What do the Chinese do before accepting a gift? Why?

### F. Main Ideas

**Which is the main idea of this chapter? Choose one.**

1. It can be difficult to do business in foreign countries.
2. It's a good idea to learn the customs of a place before doing business there.
3. There are many strange and interesting customs in the countries of the world.

# Thoughts and Notions

## WORD STUDY

### A. Gerunds

A gerund is the *-ing* form of a verb. The boldfaced words in the examples below are gerunds.

Example: Michy spends a lot of time **sleeping**.  
When she is not asleep, she enjoys **looking** out the window and **catching** mice.

We often use a gerund after these verbs and expression:

|            |          |             |
|------------|----------|-------------|
| enjoy      | remember | spend time  |
| don't mind | finish   | spend money |
| dislike    | stop     | start       |

Write the gerund form of these verbs.

| Verb    | Gerund | Verb  | Gerund |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| promote | _____  | sell  | _____  |
| imitate | _____  | shop  | _____  |
| read    | _____  | use   | _____  |
| watch   | _____  | talk  | _____  |
| insult  | _____  | spend | _____  |

Choose a gerund from the list above to complete each sentence.

1. Pemberton didn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ Coca-Cola because it wasn't selling very well.
2. Candler spent a lot of time \_\_\_\_\_ Coca-Cola.
3. A lot of people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ in big stores.
4. I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ money on something well made.
5. Do you remember \_\_\_\_\_ that book about inflation?
6. A lot of people, myself included, dislike \_\_\_\_\_ ads on T.V.
7. Do you know when people started \_\_\_\_\_ coins for money?
8. Soft drink companies stopped \_\_\_\_\_ Coca-Cola when Candler took them to court.

## Thoughts and Notions

9. That shopkeeper enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ his customers. Soon he won't have any left.
10. I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_ to him on the telephone.

### B. Adjectives with *-ive*

Add the suffix *-ive* to these verbs to form adjectives. Write the adjectives in the blanks.

| Verb    | Adjective |
|---------|-----------|
| object  | _____     |
| invent  | _____     |
| express | _____     |
| support | _____     |

Drop the final *-e* on these verbs and then add the suffix *-ive*. Write the adjectives in the blanks.

| Verb      | Adjective |
|-----------|-----------|
| alternate | _____     |
| indicate  | _____     |
| negate    | _____     |

Drop the final *-e* on these verbs and then add *-ative*. Write the adjectives in the blanks.

| Verb      | Adjective |
|-----------|-----------|
| represent | _____     |
| inform    | _____     |
| imagine   | _____     |
| compare   | _____     |

## Thoughts and Notions

### C. Word Forms

| Verb         | Noun          | Adjective    |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. symbolize | symbol        | symbolic     |
| 2. imitate   | imitation     | _____        |
| 3. promote   | promotion     | _____        |
| 4. advertise | advertisement | _____        |
| 5. translate | translation   | _____        |
| 6. inform    | information   | informative  |
| 7. direct    | direction     | _____        |
| 8. entertain | entertainment | entertaining |
| 9. confuse   | confusion     | confusing    |
| 10. survive  | survival      | surviving    |

**Put the correct word form in the blanks. Use a word from Line 1 in Sentence 1, and so on. Use the right verb forms and singular and plural nouns.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of peace is a dove. The unicorn \_\_\_\_\_ purity. The dove and the unicorn are \_\_\_\_\_ animals.
2. Her \_\_\_\_\_ of Shirley is very good. I wish I was able to \_\_\_\_\_ people like she does.
3. The Coca-Cola company \_\_\_\_\_ its product on posters, walls and barns. These \_\_\_\_\_ attracted a lot of attention.
4. Damion's company \_\_\_\_\_ him to president. He talked about his \_\_\_\_\_ for weeks on end.
5. Juanita \_\_\_\_\_ the story from French to Spanish. Unfortunately, her \_\_\_\_\_ wasn't very good and no one was able to understand it.
6. The professor left some \_\_\_\_\_ out. He wasn't able to \_\_\_\_\_ us about the latest events because he left China three years ago.
7. I gave \_\_\_\_\_ to their house but Katie lost them. Luckily, a policeman was able to \_\_\_\_\_ her there.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ us with some pieces from a well-known musical comedy. I love that form of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A lot of people \_\_\_\_\_ me and my brother. This \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't surprise me, because we look alike.
10. Their \_\_\_\_\_ depended on collecting enough food for winter. Otherwise they wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_.

## Thoughts and Notions

### D. Past Tense Review

**Write the past tense of these verbs.**

- |            |            |          |
|------------|------------|----------|
| 1. promote | 5. produce | 9. play  |
| 2. sell    | 6. predict | 10. play |
| 3. spend   | 7. confuse | 11. send |
| 4. vary    | 8. write   | 12. hear |

### E. Writing

**Choose one or more of the topics and write answers.**

1. In your opinion, was Asa Candler a good businessman? Why or why not?
2. Tell about an imaginary shopping experience in the year 2025. Describe the shops, the goods, and how you will pay for them.
3. Imagine that the experts are predicting runaway inflation for the near future. What are you going to do to prepare for it? Describe your actions.

## Thoughts and Notions

# CNN

## Video Highlights

### A. Before You Watch



1. Look at the photo and discuss these questions.
  - a. Do you know the product advertised in the picture? How?
  - b. Is there another similar product that can compete with it?
2. These words will help you understand the video. Read the words and their definitions.
  - a. Estimate: to make a judgment about something. To guess
  - b. International: of or about two or more nations
  - c. Script: writing
  - d. Double digits: anything from 10 to 99
  - e. Sponsor: a group or business that helps pay for something

Now choose one of the key words above for each of these sentences. Some words may be used twice. You will hear similar sentences in the video.

- a. The familiar red-and-white \_\_\_\_\_ can be seen in subway stations and street corners all over the world.
- b. It's an \_\_\_\_\_ company and an \_\_\_\_\_ drink.
- c. Sales will jump by \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.

## Thoughts and Notions

- d. Coca-Cola was a \_\_\_\_\_ for the Olympic Games in Atlanta.  
e. Coke \_\_\_\_\_ that people drink 38 million gallons worldwide each day.

### B. As You Watch

1. You will hear some place names in the video. Put a check next to the ones you hear.

- |                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| _____ a. Cairo (Egypt)  | _____ f. Central America         |
| _____ b. Eastern Europe | _____ g. Atlanta (United States) |
| _____ c. South America  | _____ h. China                   |
| _____ d. Russia         | _____ i. Australia               |
| _____ e. Middle East    | _____ j. Africa                  |

2. Some of the scenes below are in the video. Check the ones you see.

|   | No    | Yes   |
|---|-------|-------|
| a. Crates of Coca-Cola with the logo                    | _____ | _____ |
| b. Young lady drinking Coke                             | _____ | _____ |
| c. A couple fighting over who gets the last Coke        | _____ | _____ |
| d. The Coca-Cola script                                 | _____ | _____ |
| e. A man walking a dog with the Coke logo<br>behind him | _____ | _____ |
| f. An ice-skater spinning on a can of Coke              | _____ | _____ |
| g. The Coke logo on the cover of a magazine             | _____ | _____ |
| h. A dog running away with a baby's can of Coke         | _____ | _____ |

### C. After You Watch

1. Part of the video was about the choice of the city for the 1996 Olympic Games. Athens, Greece, the home of the first Olympic Games, and Atlanta, U.S., the home of Coca-Cola, were the two main opponents. Below, two officials argue about their cities. One is from Athens and one from Atlanta. Decide which official is speaking, then write the name of the city in the city in the space provided. They are not taking turns to speak.

- \_\_\_\_\_ official: My city is the home of the Olympics. We played in the first Olympic Games thousands of years ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_ official: My city is the home of Coca-Cola. It has offered millions of dollars if we get the games.  
\_\_\_\_\_ official: My city has lots of money.  
\_\_\_\_\_ official: My city has lots of history.  
\_\_\_\_\_ official: We have stadiums which are thousands of years old.  
\_\_\_\_\_ official: We can build stadiums which cost millions of dollars.

## Thoughts and Notions

Many other countries were not happy when Atlanta won. They felt that Coca-Cola had bought the Olympic Games to advertise its product.

Which side are you on? Do you think sponsors are a good idea? Add two more reasons under the side you choose.

**For Sponsors:** *I think it's great to have sponsors for the Olympic Games. They can help poor athletes buy equipment.*

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**Against Sponsors:** *I think sponsors for the Olympic Games are a bad idea. The athletes they help have to advertise the company products.*

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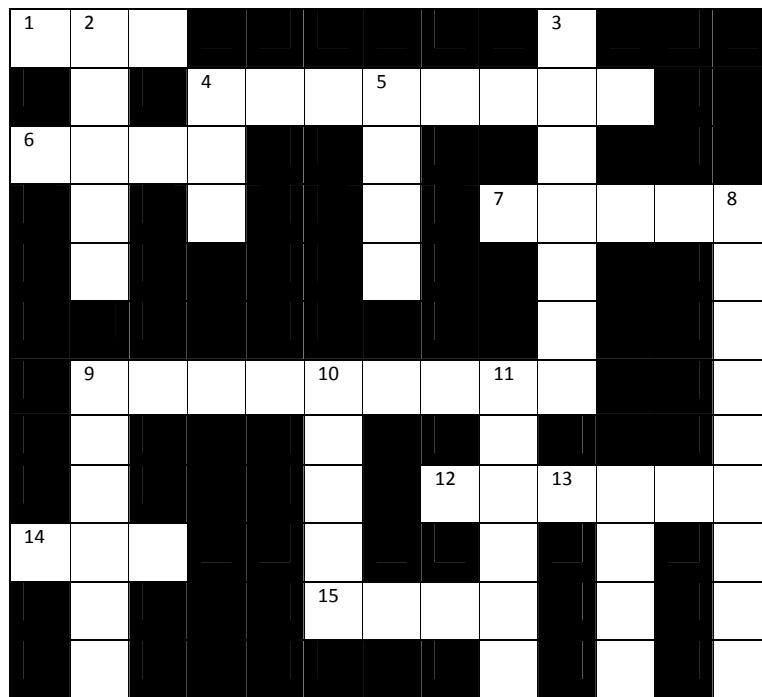
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# Thoughts and Notions

## ACTIVITY PAGE

### Business Crossword



#### Across

- 1** You have to \_\_\_\_\_ questions to get answers.
- 4** Where you pay for goods in a supermarket.
- 6** Everybody recognizes the Coca-Cola \_\_\_\_\_
- 7** Texas is the largest in the mainland U.S.
- 9** Signed agreements.
- 12** Payment for work.
- 14** Short for Chief Executive Officer.
- 15** Wise people do it with answer to **12** across.

#### Down

- 2** Another name for shop.
- 3** Business people study them before they visit a foreign country.
- 4** Short for cash On Delivery.
- 5** What you need when you pay for something.
- 8** How often do people pay income tax? (two words: **5, 4**)
- 9** Customer.
- 10** Employers set them and employees obey them.
- 11** Business people often \_\_\_\_\_ to foreign countries.
- 13** Short for As Soon As Possible.

# Thoughts and Notions

## DICTIONARY PAGE

### Capitalization and Abbreviation

Both capitalization and abbreviations are often used in business. Most trademarks (Coca-Cola, Toyota, Kodak, etc.) are capitalized, and many are abbreviated (IBM, BP, Aramco).

1. **Capitalization** Your dictionary shows when a word needs capital letters. Look at the entries below. Circle the entry that is capitalized. In the middle entry, count the number of capital letters that come after USAGE NOTE. Put the number in the circle.

**afraid** /ə 'freid/ *adjective*

fearful: The child is afraid of dogs and cries everytime one comes close by.

**African-American** /'æfrɪkən/ *noun*

an American whose ancestors were African: He is an African-American.  
-adjective African-American. See: black.

**after** /'æftər/ *preposition*

1 in back of, behind: I told my dog to stay home, but he came after me.  
2 later in time: We had dinner after the movie.

**after** *conjunction*

Later than: *She came to the party after I did.* (antonyms) before.

USAGE NOTE: Compare African-American and black. In the USA, the terms African-American and black are both used to talk about Americans of African descent. Some people use the term African-American, other prefer the term black. Both are acceptable.



2. **Abbreviation** This is short or abbreviated form of a word or words. Abbreviations do not have to be capitalized. Underline the abbreviations in the dictionary entries below. Which of the underlined entries do you think are the most useful to business people? Circle five or six.

**ATM**

*abbreviation of automated teller machine*

**ID or ID card** /'ai'di/ *noun*

*abbreviation of identity card.*

**C.O.D or COD** /,sioʊ'di/ *noun*

*abbreviation of cash on delivery,*  
meaning that one pays the person  
who delivers the goods for the goods,  
and for the cost of sending them: *I paid  
for the shoes C.O.D.*

**nearby** *adverb*

*close: Is there a post office nearby?*

**ad** /æd/ *noun informal*

*short for advertisement*

# Thoughts and Notions

## ASAP or asap

*abbreviation of as soon as possible:  
Call me ASAP.*

## afford /ə'fɔːrd/ *verb*

*to be able to do or pay for something:  
We can't afford to buy that expensive  
car; we don't have enough money.*

## GNP /,dʒiɛn'pi/ *noun*

*abbreviation of gross national product.*

## CD /,si'di/ *noun*

*abbreviation of compact disc: I bought  
two new CDs today.*

## elsewhere /'els,wer/ *adverb*

*in some other place: She doesn't live  
here; she must live elsewhere.*

## IOU /'aɪoʊ'yu/

*abbreviation of I owe you: a written  
promise to pay back money*

## ELT /,el'ti/

*abbreviation of English Language  
Teaching*

## IPA /'aɪpi'eɪ/

*abbreviation of International Phonetic  
Alphabet*

## E-mail or e-mail /'i,meɪl/ *noun*

*Short for electronic mail*

## U.N. /,ju'ɛn/ *noun*

*abbreviation of the United Nations*

**In the space provided, write in the missing abbreviation.**

1. He quickly wrote out an \_\_\_\_\_ for the missing money. (IOU, ASAP, ID)
2. Please give me an answer \_\_\_\_\_. (GNP, IPA, ASAP)
3. Jenny put an \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspapers for her secondhand bicycle. (ad, COD, ID)
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of that country rose by 10% in two years. (ATM, U.N., GNP)
5. I have no cash. I'll have to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ after work. (A.M., ATM, ID)

### Notes

### Notes