

# Reading Spark

4

LANGSTAR Publishing

## Author's Hope

*Reading Spark* contains passages about many remarkable things that have happened or are happening in the world. We are confident that Reading Spark will provide enjoyable reading experiences for the readers, and hope that they will be able to “get sucked into the story.” By doing so, the readers will be able to expand their knowledge of the world and improve their reading ability without even noticing that they are studying.

## Special Thanks

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# How to Use Reading Spark

*Reading Spark* is a 6-level series of reading comprehension books. This series is designed for EFL learners to expand their general knowledge and improve their reading ability through highly interesting passages. It is targeted at learners of varying proficiency ranging from junior high to high school. Special efforts were made to adjust the difficulty so that the gap between each level is almost equal.



## Level and Grade

Level	Grade (Junior High to High School)	Passage Length
Reading Spark 1	late 7th ~ early 8th	200 ~ 240 words
Reading Spark 2	mid 8th ~ early 9th	240 ~ 260 words
Reading Spark 3	mid 9th ~ late 9th	240 ~ 280 words
Reading Spark 4	early 10th ~ mid 10th	260 ~ 300 words
Reading Spark 5	late 10th ~ early 11th	280 ~ 320 words
Reading Spark 6	mid 11th ~ late 11th	300 ~ 340 words

## How long does it take to finish the book?

Each volume in the series contains 24 readings, and each reading is expected to take 30 minutes to finish. Therefore, each book can be completed in two months if you teach three thirty-minute sessions per week. You will have to adjust the course duration if you have more or fewer sessions than three a week.

# Reading Spark Series Overview



## 16 Philo Farnsworth

**WORDS**

Match the words with their correct meanings.

1. evenly	a. based on the law
2. scan	b. a fight between people
3. legal	c. divided in an equal way
4. battle	d. pass over in the formation of an image
5. corporation	e. good enough to be worth spending time, effort, or money on
6. case	f. a big company or a group of companies
7. worthwhile	g. a question or problem that will be dealt with by a court of law
8. lecture	h. a talk given to a group of people to teach them about a subject

**EXPRESSIONS**

- be responsible for: be the cause of something  
Philo Farnsworth is responsible for one of the most important inventions of the 20th century.
- manage to: succeed in after trying very hard  
Farnsworth had managed to build the world's first electronic television.

Philo Farnsworth | 69

## 1 Pre-reading

### Picture

The picture will help the readers prepare for the lesson and think about the topic. It can also be used as a motivator by sparking the readers' curiosity and imagination.

### Words & Expressions

New vocabulary is presented to get the readers ready for the passage. The readers are asked to match the words with their definitions.

## Reading 16

TRACK 16 | 10/00000-200

Philo T. Farnsworth is not a name most people know. But his work changed the way we learn, the way we live, and even the way we think. Philo Farnsworth is responsible for one of the most important inventions of the 20th century: television.



Philo Farnsworth was born in America in 1906. **A** He was interested in science and technology at an early age. **B** When he was twelve years old, he built an electric motor for his family's washing machine. **C** When he was fourteen, he was already giving a lot of thought to electrons. **D** This sight gave him the idea that electrons could scan an image one row at a time — an idea that was the key to electronic television.

By the time he was twenty-one years old, Farnsworth had started his own company and had managed to build the world's first electronic television. It was a very simple device. But after years of hard work, Farnsworth was able to introduce the kind of television we now use.

Farnsworth was a great inventor, but he lived an unhappy life. He had a legal battle with the company, Radio Corporation of America(RCA) over who the real inventor of the TV was. He won the case, but the government stopped companies from making TVs during the war, so Farnsworth didn't make much money from the invention. Worse, . . . . . When he was young, he imagined television as a convenient way for distant audiences to enjoy lectures by famous professors, or entertainment by the best symphonies and ballets. When he was older, television became much more popular, and he was very disappointed in the silly programs on TV. He even told his own son, "There's nothing on it worthwhile, and we're not going to watch it in this household."

70 | Reading 16

## 2 During Reading

### Passage

Each passage deals with a different topic so that the readers do not lose their curiosity. We made sure each passage is followed by another with a completely different topic.

Further, easy passages are alternated with challenging passages. If the first passage is easy, the next passage is likely to be moderately difficult, and the third likely to be highly challenging.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. How Did Philo Farnsworth Invent Television?
  - b. What Inspired Philo Farnsworth to Invent Television?
  - c. Philo Farnsworth: The Unhappy Father of Television
  - d. Philo Farnsworth: A Self-Trained Scientist and Inventor

2. Where would the following sentence best fit?

As he was driving the family's horse-drawn plowing machine, he noticed the evenly spaced rows of the potato fields.

- a. [A]      b. [B]      c. [C]      d. [D]

3. What is the best expression for the blank?

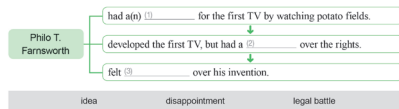
- a. he didn't live to see TV programs
- b. he didn't like what television became
- c. he couldn't afford to buy a TV set
- d. he couldn't listen to famous lectures

4. What is the meaning of the underlined He won the case? Fill in the blank using appropriate words from the passage.

He won the case.  
= He was legally recognized as \_\_\_\_\_.

#### STORY MAP

How were TVs invented and what happened to the inventor of TV? Fill in the blanks.



Philo Farnsworth | 71

#### Self Review

##### VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

case	lecture	legal	worthwhile
battle	corporation	manage to	

1. He works as a consultant for the large \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They are fighting a \_\_\_\_\_ over religion.
3. The professor's \_\_\_\_\_ impressed the audience.
4. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ to try to fix my computer, or should I buy a new one?
5. If I win the \_\_\_\_\_, I will pay a lot of money to the lawyer.
6. The company has taken \_\_\_\_\_ action in order to protect their rights.
7. I think she will \_\_\_\_\_ accomplish the task, even though she is very busy.



##### PARROT TALK Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.

Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why did Philo Farnsworth, the inventor of the TV, have a legal battle with the big company called RCA?
2. Why did Philo Farnsworth hate TV programs even though he was the inventor of the TV?

72 | Reading 14

## 3 Post-reading

### Comprehension Questions

Various types of test-oriented comprehension questions are given to help the readers develop comprehension skills.

### Story Map

Story Map supports the development of reading skills such as cause & effect, problem & solution, and compare & contrast.

### MP3 & Word Book

This CD includes all recordings of reading passages and Parrot Talks recorded by native speakers. Another attachment is a detachable and portable Word Book. Students can also download the native speaker's recordings in MP3 files for free from our homepage [www.visang.com](http://www.visang.com).

### Self Review - Vocabulary

This section is intended to review the same vocabulary that was defined in "Words & Expressions." The readers are asked to answer the questions without teachers' help because the sentences give full context for easy understanding.


### Self Review - Parrot Talk

In this section, the students will listen to a passage-based dialog. In this dialog, one speaker responds by repeating what the other person says, just like a parrot. Listening to the words and structures repeated in this way will help the readers internalize the expressions. Parrot Talk will provide the readers with a fun and easy way to review the unit in an integrated way.



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The logo consists of two overlapping green diamonds. The text "Reading Spark" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font, centered within the diamonds. "Reading" is on the top line and "Spark" is on the bottom line, with the two words slightly offset from each other.

**Reading  
Spark**



# 01

READING

## Computer Wallpaper

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                   |     |  |
|-------------------|-----|--|
| 1. value (v)      | ___ | a. be all around someone or something on every side            |
| 2. drive          | ___ | b. strongly influence someone to do something                  |
| 3. surround       | ___ | c. having hope for the future, expecting good things to happen |
| 4. optimistic     | ___ | d. think that something is important                           |
| 5. responsibility | ___ | e. funny drawing in a newspaper or magazine                    |
| 6. plain          | ___ | f. a duty or task that you are expected to do                  |
| 7. handle (v)     | ___ | g. deal with a person or situation                             |
| 8. cartoon        | ___ | h. having no pattern or decoration                             |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **care about:** like someone and worry about what happens to them  
The person cares deeply about their loved ones.
- o **at once:** together; at the same time  
A multitasker is someone who does many things at once.





Did you know that something as simple as the wallpaper on your desktop computer can tell people a lot about you? According to researcher Donna Dawson, our desktop computers say something about what we're like because they are part of our "personal space."

5        A picture of a child or family on the monitor often means the person cares deeply about their loved ones. A photo of the person surrounded by friends shows they value their popularity and probably work well with other people. On the other hand, pictures showing examples of past successes, like winning a championship or award ceremonies may mean a person is only interested in themselves.

10       Pictures of nature and natural scenery tell people that you are driven to succeed and use the pictures to relax and remove the stress in your life. Cityscapes, pictures of cities or towns, show that you are a romantic who enjoys travel and adventure. Most people with cityscapes as their wallpaper are optimistic, happy people who feel even better thinking about the places they've visited or want to visit.

15       Desktop images of animals and pets show that you are optimistic and kind-hearted. You are often happy and you enjoy life and act young. Cartoons or drawings show that you are a multitasker, someone who does many things at once. You have many responsibilities, but you handle them well. That's one reason you like having something to smile about when you look at your computer wallpaper.

20       Then, what does plain blue wallpaper tell us about a person? According to Dawson, a person with plain blue wallpaper probably values their privacy and keeps work from becoming too personal.



1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. How to Place Wallpaper on Your Computer
  - b. What to Look for in Desktop Wallpaper
  - c. Adjusting Images for Your Desktop Wallpaper
  - d. Desktop Wallpaper Reflects Your Personality
  
2. A trophy photo as wallpaper suggests someone who \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. cares only about himself or herself
  - b. doesn't change his or her opinion easily
  - c. has a strong desire to succeed
  - d. is confident and excited about life
  
3. Those who look on the bright side of things are likely to have \_\_\_\_\_ as their wallpaper.
  - a. pictures of nature and natural scenery
  - b. city views or images of animals and pets
  - c. photos of the person surrounded by friends
  - d. pictures showing examples of past successes
  
4. Plain blue wallpaper suggests the kind of person who likes to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. make people laugh
  - b. talk about their work
  - c. keep their lives private
  - d. meet interesting people

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

handled  
plain

at once  
responsibilities

value  
optimistic

surrounded

1. I can't do both things \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The lake is \_\_\_\_\_ by pine trees.
3. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the situation very well.
4. The interior of the church was \_\_\_\_\_ and simple.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ the time I spend with my family.
6. Experts are \_\_\_\_\_ about the country's economic future.
7. She has to deal with a lot of family and work \_\_\_\_\_.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What thing is an optimistic and kindhearted person likely to have on his or her wallpaper?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What things does a person whose wallpaper is a picture of Seoul enjoy?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## 02

READING

## Cloud Advertising

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                             |     |   |
|-----------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. advertise                | ___ | a. be carried along by moving water or air  |
| 2. fluffy                   | ___ | b. be different or become different   |
| 3. vary                     | ___ | c. light and soft   |
| 4. float                    | ___ | d. tell the public about a product or service in order to persuade them to buy it |
| 5. release                  | ___ | e. not harming the environment  |
| 6. insist                   | ___ | f. allow something to enter the air, water, soil, etc.                            |
| 7. replace                  | ___ | g. put something new in the place of something                                    |
| 8. environmentally friendly | ___ | h. say firmly   |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- stand for: represent

The name Flogos stands for "floating logos."

“That one looks just like a dragon! And look over there. That one looks like an old man with a beard!” Do you remember lying on your back in a grassy field on a breezy summer afternoon, 5 discovering the soft, fluffy shapes in the clouds in the sky? Those were the good old days when you could see anything and everything in the clouds.



But now people look at the sky and see clouds in the shape of a motor company's 10 advertising logo, or a message inviting (a) them to go out and buy a certain brand of beer. These cloud images are not products of their imaginations. Instead, they are produced by a machine. These new floating advertisements are called Flogos; the name stands for “floating logos.” They're made from a combination of soapy foam and a lighter-than-air gas such as helium, and they vary in size depending on the 15 advertisement.

Flogos can last up to an hour if weather conditions are good, and they can fly several kilometers high. Advertisers can rent a Flogo machine for \$2,500 a day. It will release four Flogos per minute. Advertisers can fill the air with any shape or message (b) they want.

20 Some people question if the Flogos are pollution-free. However, the Flogo's inventor insists that the soap he uses is natural, and that a Flogo just disappears in the air. Though it may be true that Flogos are environmentally friendly, some people believe that Flogos may replace natural clouds in our memory with man-made ones. They are afraid that soon there will be nowhere left where their imaginations can 25 float freely.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. Clouds May Make Flogos Jealous
  - b. Flogos: Are They an Art or a Science?
  - c. Human Imagination Can Change the Sky
  - d. Flogos: New Advertisements Floating in the Sky
  
2. What do the underlined words marked (a) and (b) refer to respectively? Write two words from the passage.
 

(a): \_\_\_\_\_ (b): \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. According to the passage, which is NOT true about Flogos?
  - a. They can be made into different sizes and shapes.
  - b. They can last about an hour in good weather conditions.
  - c. They can travel high into the atmosphere.
  - d. They will pollute the air very badly.
  
4. At the end of the passage, we can guess that some people \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. believe what the Flogo's inventor says
  - b. fear that Flogos will rob them of their imagination
  - c. prefer the new floating advertisements to other kinds of ads
  - d. hope that companies will advertise by using natural clouds

## STORY MAP

What is the main topic of each paragraph? Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

The Main Topic of Each Paragraph	
Paragraph 1	Clouds (1) _____ us of the good old days.
Paragraph 2 & 3	Companies use man-made clouds, Flogos, for (2) _____.
Paragraph 4	Flogos might create some (3) _____.

advertising

remind

problems

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

floating	varied	stand for	insisted
release	advertised	environmentally friendly	

1. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ that he was right.
2. What does ATM \_\_\_\_\_?
3. A plastic bag was \_\_\_\_\_ in the water.
4. Test scores \_\_\_\_\_ from school to school.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ our car in the local newspaper.
6. His idea was to \_\_\_\_\_ 10,000 balloons into the sky at the ceremony.
7. The design is \_\_\_\_\_ because it uses a lot of natural light.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What product is now being advertised by a Flogo in the sky?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. For how long can a Flogo stay in the sky on a nice day?

\_\_\_\_\_





# 03

READING

## Baseball Superstitions

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                  |     |   |
|------------------|-----|---|
| 1. routine       | ___ | a. the ability to think about something for a long time       |
| 2. concentration | ___ | b. the tools or machines that you need to do a particular job |
| 3. superstition  | ___ | c. a belief that certain things will bring good or bad luck   |
| 4. equipment     | ___ | d. the things you regularly do                                |
| 5. tap           | ___ | e. destroy something completely                               |
| 6. ruin          | ___ | f. throw a ball in baseball                                   |
| 7. pitch         | ___ | g. hit something quickly and lightly                          |
| 8. competitor    | ___ | h. someone who takes part in competition                      |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **believe in:** have trust in the goodness or value of  
Many competitors still believe in following superstitions.
- o **it is no wonder (that):** it is not surprising (that)  
It is no wonder competitors do whatever they can to win.

What does it take to win in sports? Skill? Hard work? Concentration? Sure, all of these things are important. But what about luck? Did you know that even the great Michael Jordan wore his blue University of North Carolina shorts underneath his Bulls uniform for good luck on the court?

5 Many players believe that following certain sports superstitions will bring them good luck. **A** Some use lucky equipment, wear lucky clothing, or follow lucky routines or habits. **B** Baseball has many superstitions. **C** Some baseball players have a lucky baseball glove, lucky socks, lucky underwear, or lucky baseball caps. **D** Some players don't even want their uniforms washed if they are winning because  
10 they worry it will ruin their luck. Another superstition is that they shouldn't shave their beards after their first win.

Other baseball superstitions include tapping home plate with the bat before the pitch and not stepping on the foul line when walking on and off the field. Turk Wendell, a pitcher in Major League Baseball, always chews on black licorice and  
15 brushes his teeth between innings. Roger Clemens, a famous member of the New York Yankees, always touched the head of the Babe Ruth statue at Yankee Stadium before pitching there. He also chose names for his children that start with "K," the letter standing for a strikeout.

In sports, although practice and concentration are very important, many

competitors still believe in following superstitions that seem very strange to most of their fans. In professional sports, success is so important it is no wonder competitors do whatever they can to win.





1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a. Baseball players think luck plays a part in games.
- b. Luck comes when opportunity meets preparation.
- c. Superstition is based on fear and ignorance.
- d. Victory is sweetest after a series of defeats.

2. Why does the writer mention the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?

- a. to show that luck played a large role in Michael Jordan's success
- b. to compare the basketball player Michael Jordan with baseball players
- c. to say that Michael Jordan liked his blue University of North Carolina shorts
- d. to emphasize that even the basketball superstar Michael Jordan was superstitious

3. Where would the following sentence best fit?

When they are winning all of their games, they insist on using them even if they get smelly.

- a. A                      b. B                      c. C                      d. D

4. Which is NOT one of the examples of superstitions described in paragraph 3?

- a. hitting home plate with the bat
- b. avoiding the foul line
- c. touching a fellow player's head
- d. giving children names related to baseball

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

competitors  
concentration

ruined  
routine

no wonder  
superstition

tapped

1. Make exercise a part of your daily \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Stress often results in a lack of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Years of computer use \_\_\_\_\_ his eyesight.
4. There were more than 500 \_\_\_\_\_ in the race.
5. He turned as someone \_\_\_\_\_ him on the shoulder.
6. It's \_\_\_\_\_ you're hungry; you didn't have any breakfast.
7. It is a common \_\_\_\_\_ that a black cat crossing your path is bad luck.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following question.

- o Why do baseball players follow superstitions even if the superstitions seem strange?

\_\_\_\_\_



# 04 Peer Pressure

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |              |     |  |
|--------------|-----|--|
| 1. majority  | ___ | a. the people who are the same age as you                              |
| 2. peer      | ___ | b. move quietly and secretly to avoid being noticed                    |
| 3. pressure  | ___ | c. most of the people or things in a group                             |
| 4. sneak     | ___ | d. the force that you feel when someone tries to make you do something |
| 5. exception | ___ | e. force someone to do something                                       |
| 6. push      | ___ | f. someone or something that is not included                           |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- **give in:** agree to do or accept something that you have been resisting  
Do you just give in and do what the other kids suggest?
- **come up:** happen or occur  
Situations like this often come up.
- **go against:** resist or oppose someone or something  
It is hard to go against the majority.

“We’re all going to cut science class today. It’s too boring! We’re going to sneak out and get lunch early. I know you want to come with us. Let’s go!” Maybe you’ve heard one of the popular kids at school say something like this. So what do you do? Do you just give in and do what the other kids suggest, or do you go to class  
5 no matter what they say?



Situations like this often come up. And it is not easy to make your own decision when your friends want to do something you’re not quite sure about. Sometimes, you feel you should do something because everyone else is doing it, and it is hard to go against the majority. This is called “peer pressure” because peers are pressuring you to do what they want.

Some people give in to peer pressure because they want to be more popular. Some worry that others will make fun of them if they don’t go along with the group.

The idea that “\_\_\_\_\_”

makes them follow the crowd. Sometimes peer pressure can be good if your peers encourage you to be a better person. But most peer pressure pushes you to do something you don’t really want to do. And it affects almost everyone without exception. So what can you do to deal with it?

25 First of all, you should follow your own feelings and beliefs and be self-confident. When you are self-confident, you can say “no” to the people trying to pressure you. It also helps to have a good friend who respects your beliefs. That way you won’t be alone when you stand up to peer pressure.

1. Peer pressure is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a feeling of love and understanding that someone has for others
  - b. a burning desire to be successful, rich, famous, or powerful
  - c. a desire to do something for others without expecting any reward
  - d. a feeling that you must do the same things as other people of your age
  
2. What is the best expression for the blank?
  - a. I want to show off
  - b. everyone is doing it
  - c. I'll teach them a lesson
  - d. they all really like me
  
3. What is the closest in meaning to the underlined stand up to?
  - a. obey
  - b. accept
  - c. resist
  - d. avoid
  
4. Which is NOT mentioned as one of the ways to deal with peer pressure?
  - a. not to lose faith in yourself
  - b. to think and act confidently
  - c. to have friends who believe in you
  - d. to avoid people who push their opinions

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

give in  
pressure

peers  
exception

pushed

1. He felt \_\_\_\_\_ from his father to become a doctor.
2. I had to \_\_\_\_\_ to their demands.
3. All students, without \_\_\_\_\_, must take the English examination.
4. My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ me into entering the competition, though I didn't want to.
5. Children are worried about looking cool in front of their \_\_\_\_\_.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following question.

- o What is peer pressure?

---





# 05 The Lipstick Effect

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                 |     |  |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| 1. tough        | ___ | a. become better   |
| 2. improve      | ___ | b. difficult to do or deal with                            |
| 3. depression   | ___ | c. guess the size, amount, etc. of something               |
| 4. judge        | ___ | d. a period of time when there is little economic activity |
| 5. gadget       | ___ | e. a small, useful device                                  |
| 6. manufacturer | ___ | f. a company that makes products                           |
| 7. single       | ___ | g. buy or do something special for someone                 |
| 8. treat        | ___ | h. only one  |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **as a matter of fact:** in fact

As a matter of fact, after the terrorist attacks of 9/11, lipstick sales doubled!

You don't have to understand the stock market or use difficult charts to prove a country is having a tough economic time. You have only to look at lipstick sales to judge how big an economic downturn a country faces. Sales of cosmetics like lipstick go up when the economy is bad and go down when the economy improves.

5 This is called the "Lipstick Effect."

The lipstick effect goes as far back as the Great Depression of the 1930s. During this time period many jobs were lost and many factories closed, but sales of cosmetics rose. In Germany, although many people lost jobs, the biggest cosmetic company did not need to fire a single worker. More recently in the USA, during the  
10 hard times of 1990 and 2001 more workers were needed in the cosmetic industry while other manufacturers were cutting workers. As a matter of fact, after the terrorist attacks of 9/11, lipstick sales doubled!

15 Researchers have discovered that when times get tough and there is less money to spend on large, expensive products like new cars, designer shoes, or jewelry, women buy little things to improve their mood. Most of these items are cosmetics. The most popular item women buy is lipstick. A new color of lipstick can sometimes be enough to brighten a woman's mood. A similar thing happens when men shop  
20 during an economic slump. They have less money to spend but they still want to treat themselves, so they buy smaller, less costly gadgets instead of sports cars or new houses.





1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. A Cold Economy Warms Luxury Sales
  - b. Lipstick May Be an Economic Indicator
  - c. Lipstick Gives the Economy a Big Push
  - d. The Cosmetics Market Leads the Nation
  
2. What is the closest in meaning to the underlined fire?
  - a. give someone a particular job
  - b. employ someone for a short time
  - c. move someone to another department
  - d. force someone to leave his or her job
  
3. Women think that lipstick is an item that can \_\_\_\_\_ during the economic slump.
  - a. give great satisfaction at a low cost
  - b. be thrown away after it has been used
  - c. be carried in a purse or make-up bag
  - d. provide a big change to their look
  
4. Which best describes people's purchasing behavior during an economic slowdown?
  - a. People choose the goods and services they value most highly.
  - b. People tend to buy low-priced, feel-good products.
  - c. People purchase better goods when their income increases.
  - d. People purchase goods and services to show off their wealth.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

single  
tough

manufacturer  
treated

as a matter of fact  
judge

1. They won the game by a \_\_\_\_\_ point.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ myself to a new dress.
3. The reporters were asking a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ questions.
4. Some products are sent directly from the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. It's difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ how long the journey will take.
6. I don't know much about him. \_\_\_\_\_, we've never even met.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is the Lipstick Effect?

---

2. What happens to sales of lipstick when the economy is good?

---



# 06 The Rumba

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                |     |   |
|----------------|-----|---|
| 1. labor       | ___ | a. showing or expressing strong emotions or beliefs |
| 2. fancy       | ___ | b. work, especially physical work                   |
| 3. dramatic    | ___ | c. full of action and excitement; great and sudden  |
| 4. passionate  | ___ | d. done with great skill                            |
| 5. feature (v) | ___ | e. act as if something is true when it is not true  |
| 6. impressed   | ___ | f. deeply affected or influenced                    |
| 7. playful     | ___ | g. have someone or something as an important part   |
| 8. pretend     | ___ | h. showing that you are having fun                  |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **in public:** in a place where you can be seen by many people

A ballroom dance is a formal dance done in public with a partner.



If you've ever wondered how dancers would tell the story of a man and a woman's love for each other through dance moves, you should watch people dance the Rumba. This popular dance from the island nation of Cuba is considered to be the most passionate and romantic ballroom dance. A ballroom dance is a formal dance done in public with a partner. The word "Rumba" refers to a dance party and when the Rumba was first danced, that's exactly what it was.

Like many Latin dances, the Rumba has its roots in Africa. When the Spanish first moved to the New World, they brought African slaves to work for them. Slaves worked long hours doing hard labor and had very few ways to relax. When they got finished with a hard day's work, they would sometimes find the person they were in love with and dance the Rumba. When slave masters saw this dance with its dramatic moves and fancy footwork, they were impressed. They wanted to dance the Rumba in public!

The dance slowly spread and grew in popularity. Then, in the 1930s, the famous ballroom dance teacher Monsieur Pierre saw the Rumba being danced in New York and he decided it was so exciting and interesting it should be danced in London, too. From there, the Rumba spread across the world.

Today there are several types of Rumba people dance. Some dance a type of Rumba that is very fast and features big movements, and others dance a type of Rumba that is very slow and uses small steps and more gentle moves. No matter what type of Rumba people dance, the story the dance tells is still the same: The woman teases the man and then pretends to run away while the man uses powerful moves to follow his love across the dance floor. It is because of this playful type of dancing between a man and a woman that the Rumba is called "the dance of love."

1. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?
  - a. how the Rumba dance started
  - b. how hard African slaves worked
  - c. why Africans moved to the New World
  - d. why slave masters danced the Rumba
  
2. African slaves danced the Rumba \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. while resting in the middle of work
  - b. for relaxation after a hard day's work
  - c. to please and impress their masters
  - d. to find the person they wanted to marry
  
3. All types of Rumba have a \_\_\_\_\_ theme.
 

a. love and death	b. hide and seek
c. tease and run	d. work and play
  
4. According to the passage, which is NOT true about the Rumba?
  - a. It tells a story of love and passion between partners.
  - b. It was spread to London by slave masters.
  - c. It spread from Cuba to New York and then to London.
  - d. It spread throughout the world thanks to Monsieur Pierre.

## STORY MAP

How did the Rumba begin and what are the characteristics of the Rumba? Fill in the blanks.

How the Rumba began

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ of African slaves saw the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ dance and wanted to dance like them.



One famous dance (3) \_\_\_\_\_ brought the Rumba from NY to London, and it spread globally.

Characteristics of Rumba

The Rumba is a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ type of dance between a man and a woman in love.

playful

slaves

teacher

masters

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

pretending  
featured

in public  
passionate

impressed  
labor

playful

1. She has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ interest in animal rights.
2. I was strongly \_\_\_\_\_ by his speech.
3. The newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ health care on its front page.
4. You'll have to get over your fear of speaking \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Getting the job done will require many hours of difficult \_\_\_\_\_.
6. They were beautiful, \_\_\_\_\_ puppies that enjoyed being with people.
7. The children are not asleep — they are just \_\_\_\_\_.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Who first danced the Rumba?

---

2. Why did African slaves dance the Rumba at night?

---





# 07

READING

## Boxing Day

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |               |     |   |
|---------------|-----|---|
| 1. host       | ___ | a. more than is usual or expected                             |
| 2. noble      | ___ | b. a member of the highest social class with a title          |
| 3. feast      | ___ | c. organize a party that you have invited guests to           |
| 4. additional | ___ | d. a large meal, especially to celebrate something special    |
| 5. bargain    | ___ | e. remaining after all the rest has been used or eaten        |
| 6. goods      | ___ | f. something you buy cheaply or for less than its usual price |
| 7. leftover   | ___ | g. products that are made or grown in order to be sold        |
| 8. donate     | ___ | h. give money, food, or clothes to help someone               |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- be over: end

People don't stop celebrating when Christmas Day is over.

- have nothing to do with: have no connection with something  
Boxing Day has nothing to do with the sport of boxing.

# Reading 07

TRACK 07 | WORDS 272



In Britain, Australia, Canada and a few other English-speaking countries, people don't stop celebrating when Christmas Day is over — they also celebrate the following day, known as Boxing Day. Boxing Day has nothing to do with the sport of boxing. In fact, it is a popular day for giving additional gifts. Boxing Day has been celebrated for so long, but it is not known how it started.

Some people believe Boxing Day began in the Middle Ages. In those days, churches had a special collection box where people threw money for the poor. The day after Christmas the box was opened, and the money was counted. Then the money was distributed to the poor in the area.

Others believe Boxing Day started about 300 years ago when nobles hosted Christmas feasts, offering lots of food to many guests. Because many servants were needed to make and serve the food, they could not celebrate Christmas with their families. As a gesture of thanks, the nobles would have leftover food put into boxes for their servants to take home.

Now Boxing Day has become a public holiday in the countries that celebrate it. Although most offices and businesses close, malls are full of people looking for bargain prices on Christmas goods. Some people spend the day making boxes of old or unwanted things and donating them to the poor. Many people donate their time to help service organizations like the Red Cross.

No matter how Boxing Day got its start, it's a wonderful time to donate things or give small gifts to people. By doing so, you can make someone's holiday much happier.





1. What are paragraph 2 and 3 mainly about?
  - a. the spirit of Boxing Day
  - b. the origin of Boxing Day
  - c. the meaning of Boxing Day
  - d. the importance of Boxing Day
  
2. According to the passage, which is true about Boxing Day?
  - a. It is a public holiday in most countries.
  - b. It takes place on December 26th.
  - c. It celebrates the sport of boxing.
  - d. It is a day for exchanging gifts.
  
3. According to the passage, Boxing Day is a day of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. forgiving and forgetting
  - b. prayer and remembrance
  - c. trouble and worry
  - d. charity and appreciation
  
4. Which is NOT mentioned about how people spend Boxing Day today?
  - a. They go to the mall to buy sale items.
  - b. They give things they don't use to poor people.
  - c. They throw away old or unwanted things.
  - d. They volunteer their time to help other people.

## STORY MAP

How did Boxing Day start? Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

Two Stories about the Origin of Boxing Day		
	In the Middle Ages	300 years ago
What went into the box?	(1) _____	(2) _____
To whom was the box given?	(3) _____	(4) _____

poor people

money

nobles' servants

food

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

donate

goods

hosted

leftover

feast

bargain

additional

1. The store has foreign \_\_\_\_\_ for sale.
2. Do you have any \_\_\_\_\_ pizza from last night?
3. I will call again when we need \_\_\_\_\_ work.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ a dinner party on Friday.
5. People come with blankets to \_\_\_\_\_ to the homeless.
6. The store has many items on sale at \_\_\_\_\_ prices.
7. The king promised to hold a great \_\_\_\_\_ for all his people.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. In the Middle Ages, what did people collect in a box for the poor?

---

2. Why did rich people put leftover food in the collection box about 300 years ago?

---



# 08

READING

## The Surprising Risks of Playing It Safe

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |               |     |  |
|---------------|-----|--|
| 1. device     | ___ | a. the way a person or group thinks                        |
| 2. psychology | ___ | b. a machine that is used to carry people or things        |
| 3. judgment   | ___ | c. an opinion or decision that is based on careful thought |
| 4. vehicle    | ___ | d. a machine or tool that does a special job               |
| 5. painkiller | ___ | e. a drug that decreases or gets rid of pain               |
| 6. conclude   | ___ | f. completely and fully                                    |
| 7. outcome    | ___ | g. decide something after a period of thought              |
| 8. altogether | ___ | h. something that happens as a result of an activity       |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **name after:** give someone or something the same name as another person or thing  
The psychology of this behavior is called the Peltzman Effect, named after Sam Peltzman.
- o **take a risk:** decide to do something even though you know it may have bad results  
We tend to take more risks when we feel safest.

# Reading 08

TRACK 08 | WORDS 297

Have you ever done something that was really dangerous just because you thought it was safe? Maybe you did a dangerous trick on your bicycle or skateboard because you were wearing a helmet and thought you couldn't get hurt. The psychology of this sort of behavior is called the Peltzman Effect, named after Sam  
5 Peltzman, professor of economics at the University of Chicago. Peltzman believes that those moments when people think they are the safest are the times when they act most dangerously.

Peltzman said that people drove more dangerously when they wore seat belts. Driving a large 4WD vehicle has a similar effect on drivers' behavior. Because  
10 drivers of large vehicles sit up higher and can see better, they feel they can make better judgments when they drive. They are better protected in accidents, so they act more dangerously. This makes driving more dangerous for other drivers.

The Peltzman Effect isn't just limited to driving. In 1972, the FDA passed a law requiring child safety caps on most medicine bottles. **A** The device was  
15 designed to prevent children from accidentally taking the medicine, especially painkillers such as aspirin. **B** Because the safety caps are so hard to take off, some people leave them off altogether. **C** Worse, some parents leave the bottles where kids can reach them because they feel that it is safe because of the cap. **D** A study on the Peltzman Effect concluded that more than 3,500 children have been poisoned by  
20 aspirin because of the safety caps.

The Peltzman Effect describes how we tend to take more risks and act more dangerously when we feel safest. What's more, the effects of these behaviors can be quite different from the outcomes we expect.



1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. The Irony of Safety Measures
  - b. Behavior Patterns of People in Danger
  - c. Types of Decision Making
  - d. People's Fear of Taking Risks

2. Fill in the blanks using two words from the passage.

According to the Peltzman Effect, people behave more \_\_\_\_\_ when they feel \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Where would the following sentence best fit?

Requiring safety caps sounded like a great idea, but there was an unexpected side effect.

- a. **A**
  - b. **B**
  - c. **C**
  - d. **D**
4. What is the meaning of the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?
    - a. Some people keep the safety caps in a safe place.
    - b. Some people give up on opening the medicine bottles.
    - c. Some people leave the safety caps opened all the time.
    - d. Some people do not take the medicine they have to take.

## STORY MAP

Write the letters in the chart to show how the Peltzman Effect applies to the two different cases.

	Cause	Effect
Drivers in large cars	Drivers feel they (1) _____.	→ People (2) _____.
Child safety caps on medicine bottles	Child safety caps are (3) _____ to take off.	→ Parents (4) _____ and put them where children can reach. As a result, many children are (5) _____.

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| a. leave bottle caps off | b. have better judgments because they see better |
| c. poisoned by aspirin   | d. drive more dangerously                        |
|                          | e. hard  |

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

psychology  
outcome

concluded  
altogether

painkillers  
named after

device

1. I took some \_\_\_\_\_ for my headache.
2. The train went slower and slower until it stopped \_\_\_\_\_.
3. You will first need to connect the \_\_\_\_\_ to the computer.
4. We are still waiting for the final \_\_\_\_\_ of the test.
5. We need to understand the basic \_\_\_\_\_ of our children.
6. Many studies have \_\_\_\_\_ that smoking is dangerous.
7. The street is \_\_\_\_\_ the famous South African leader, Nelson Mandela.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

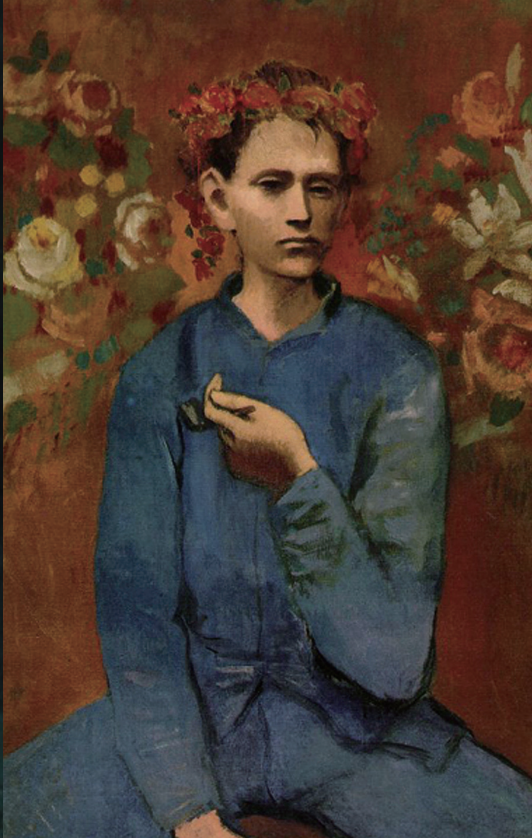
1. Why did the man in the conversation leave the child safety cap of the aspirin bottle open?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the Peltzman Effect?

\_\_\_\_\_





# 09

READING

## Pablo Picasso

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |              |     |  |
|--------------|-----|--|
| 1. criticize | ___ | a. unable to use a part of the body properly                 |
| 2. commit    | ___ | b. a period of time spent in a job                           |
| 3. career    | ___ | c. do something that is considered wrong                     |
| 4. disabled  | ___ | d. talk about the problems or faults of someone or something |
| 5. performer | ___ | e. the act of killing oneself                                |
| 6. suicide   | ___ | f. a person who acts, sings, or dances for an audience       |
| 7. unique    | ___ | g. having or using shapes and lines                          |
| 8. geometric | ___ | h. unusually good and special                                |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **express oneself:** speak, write, or communicate what you think or feel

Picasso became determined to express himself in his own way.

- o **come along:** happen or appear

An important development in his own style came along when his friend committed suicide.

Pablo Picasso was an amazing painter who experimented with color and shape. Picasso wanted to find ways to paint emotions or moods. His paintings opened people's minds and showed there were many ways to express ideas.

Born in Spain in 1881, Picasso learned to paint at an early age because his  
5 father was a painter. At fourteen, Picasso began attending the Academy of Fine Arts in Barcelona. Although Picasso did well, his teachers wouldn't let him develop his own style. So he changed schools. Though his new teachers praised his work, they still criticized it as being too different. Picasso became determined to express himself in his own way.

10 Frustrated with his career in Spain, nineteen-year-old Picasso moved to Paris, where he learned about abstract art. He started copying famous paintings so he could paint in any style. However, an important development in his own style came along when his best friend committed suicide. Picasso was so upset that he painted only in blue and gray. He painted the poor and the physically and mentally disabled. This is  
15 known as his "Blue Period."

In 1904, his painting style changed again when he fell in love with an artist's model. He began painting everything with shades of rose, red, pink, and earth tones. He mainly painted circus performers and artists during this time, called his "Rose Period."

20 Picasso's style went through another change as he began to learn about African art and geometry. Instead of painting with different colors, he used different shapes. His paintings shocked people because they looked like they had been broken and put back together incorrectly. Everything was geometric and abstract.  
25 Picasso's new style became known as "Cubism." Cubism was so unique it became very popular.

Pablo Picasso is most remembered for his Blue, Rose, and Cubist periods. But Picasso never stopped experimenting with painting. His painting styles kept changing until his death at age ninety-two.



1. What is the passage mainly about?

- a. the symbols in Picasso's art
- b. the secrets of Picasso's success
- c. Picasso's various human relationships
- d. the changes in Picasso's painting style

2. Picasso's school teachers \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. praised him for good grades
- b. taught him a new way of painting
- c. disliked his creativity
- d. made him drop out of school

3. According to the passage, which period would the following belong to?

Picasso lived in Paris and had a very poor, simple life. He painted over 200 works during this time. These paintings showed his sadness for people in need.

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a. Blue Period   | b. Rose Period       |
| c. Cubist Period | d. None of the above |

4. What had a great influence on Picasso's painting style during the Rose Period?

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| a. poverty | b. romance  |
| c. wounds  | d. geometry |

5. Which is NOT true about Cubism?

- a. It was inspired by African art.
- b. It uses geometric shapes.
- c. It has objects that look real.
- d. It was thought to be unusual.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

disabled  
suicide

career  
comes along

unique  
performer

geometric

1. He was a better songwriter than a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She was mentally \_\_\_\_\_ as a result of the accident.
3. When the right opportunity \_\_\_\_\_, he'll take it.
4. A triangle is a \_\_\_\_\_ shape that has three straight sides.
5. She is known for her \_\_\_\_\_ sense of style and fashion.
6. He began his \_\_\_\_\_ in education as a teacher in high schools.
7. More people commit \_\_\_\_\_ at Christmas than at any other time.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is special about Picasso's paintings from his Blue Period?

---

2. What made Picasso paint his pictures in bright colors in the Rose Period?

---





# 10

READING

## Panda Poop

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| 1. material     | ___ | a. something that is put on the soil to help plants grow    |
| 2. fertilizer   | ___ | b. a thing that is used for making or doing something       |
| 3. crush        | ___ | c. the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day   |
| 4. diet         | ___ | d. press something to break it into very small pieces       |
| 5. process      | ___ | e. a series of actions that produce something               |
| 6. pour         | ___ | f. how good or bad something is                             |
| 7. quality      | ___ | g. the protection of animals, plants, and natural resources |
| 8. conservation | ___ | h. cause something to flow from or into a container         |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **feed on:** eat

The center's 40 pandas feed on bamboo.

- o **make use of:** use something for your own advantage

Their bodies make use of just 20% of what they eat.

All animals produce waste. We call it “waste,” but we all know it can be very useful. Farmers have long used animal and human waste as a fertilizer. In some parts of the world, animal waste, or poop, is collected, dried, and burned for cooking and heating. But have you ever heard of paper that’s made from poop?

5        The Chengdu Giant Panda Breeding Center in western China has an unusual way of using animal “waste.” The center’s 40 pandas feed on bamboo and produce about two tons of poop a day. This material is being turned into a new product called Panda Poop Paper. It’s not so strange! After all, paper is made from plant fiber: fiber which cannot be digested and simply goes through the body as waste.

10       Since pandas eat nothing but bamboo, their “waste” is perfect paper material. What’s more, pandas have a special advantage. Their stomachs haven’t fully developed for their vegetarian diet, so their bodies make use of just 20% of what they eat. The other 80% comes out as poop: very high in fiber and perfect for paper.

Once the poop is collected, it is cleaned with chemicals, crushed, and poured  
15 into frames to dry. After this process, it becomes such good, strong paper that there’s no hint of where it came from. Because of its good quality as well as the worldwide popularity of the panda, gift products made from the paper sell well.

Surprisingly, the Chinese weren’t the first to make paper from animal waste. They got the idea from the elephant-dung paper made at the Elephant Conservation  
20 Center in Chiang Mai, Thailand. A company called Elephant Poo Poo Paper has been selling a similar product since 2002. And Creative Paper Wales in the U.K. sells paper gift items made from sheep waste.





1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. New Uses for Paper
  - b. Panda Poop Products for Sale in China
  - c. From Panda Poop to Paper
  - d. How to Make Paper from Animal Waste
  
2. Which is NOT mentioned as a reason pandas produce good material for paper?
  - a. They feed on only one plant.
  - b. Their stomachs cannot digest fiber fully.
  - c. Their waste can be made clean.
  - d. They live in breeding centers.
  
3. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. pandas digest bamboo very well
  - b. poop paper smells very good
  - c. the Chinese invented poop paper
  - d. paper can be made from bamboo
  
4. According to the passage, which is true about Panda Poop Paper?
  - a. It is easily distinguished from other paper products.
  - b. It can be made because panda poop is very high in fiber.
  - c. It shows some sign that it was made from panda poop.
  - d. It was made before the elephant-dung paper in Thailand.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

fertilizers

feed on

quality

process

crushed

materials

diets

1. The rocks were \_\_\_\_\_ into dust.
2. Butterflies \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers of garden plants.
3. The restaurant serves food of high \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Recycled building \_\_\_\_\_ are used whenever possible.
5. Learning a foreign language can be a difficult \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ that are rich in fruits and vegetables help prevent a disease.
7. We only use organic \_\_\_\_\_ in order to grow better plants.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.

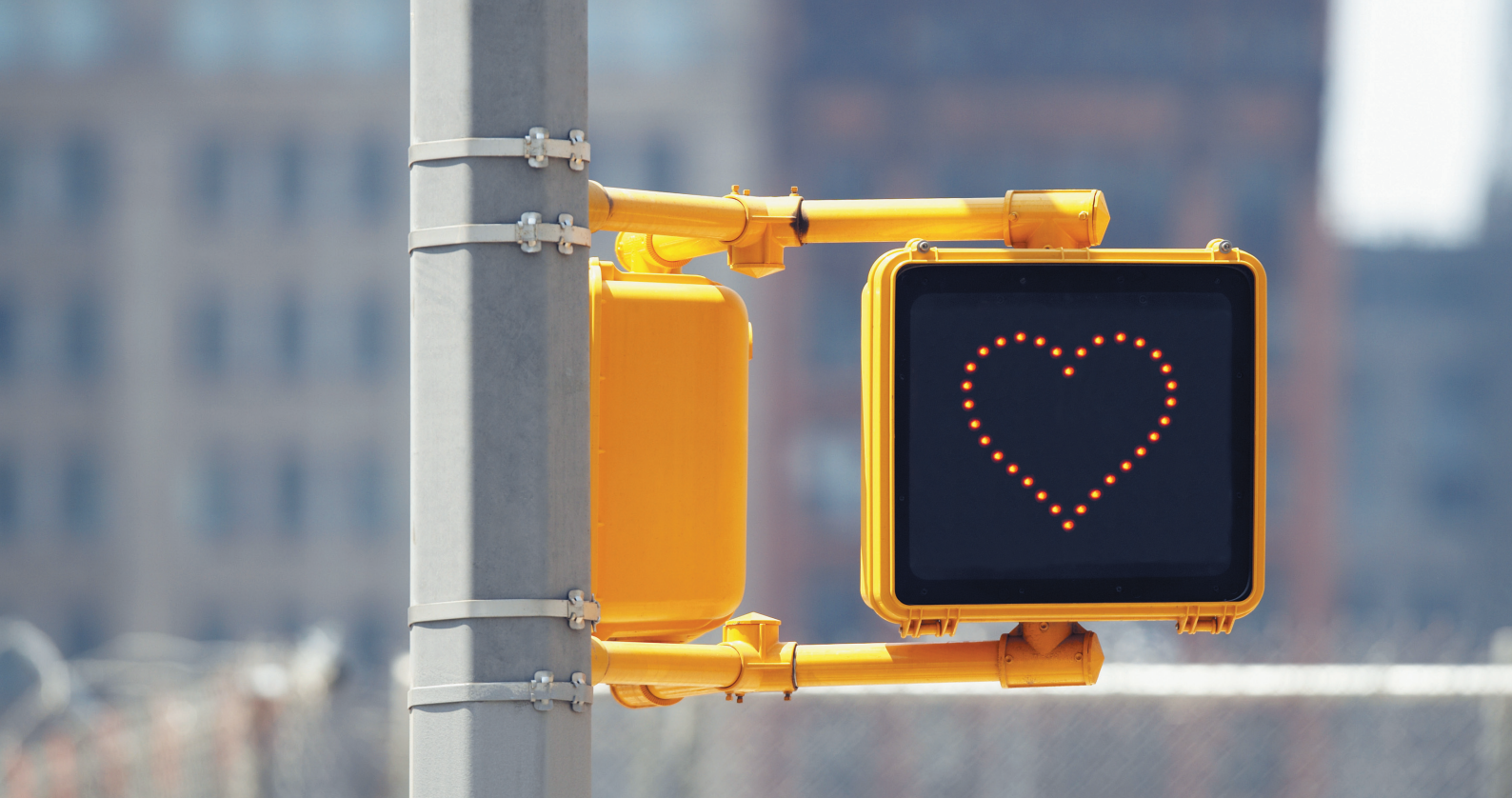


Listen and answer the following question.

- Why is pandas' poop used to make paper?

---

---



# 11

READING

## A Gift of Love

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                |     |   |
|----------------|-----|---|
| 1. accomplish  | ___ | a. able to do things by yourself without needing help   |
| 2. frustrate   | ___ | b. unable to do something or to stop something          |
| 3. independent | ___ | c. succeed in doing something after trying very hard    |
| 4. powerless   | ___ | d. make someone feel angry, discouraged, or upset       |
| 5. regain      | ___ | e. difficult in an interesting or enjoyable way         |
| 6. terrified   | ___ | f. get back something that you lost                     |
| 7. transport   | ___ | g. carry someone or something from one place to another |
| 8. challenging | ___ | h. very afraid  |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **lose one's sight:** become[go] blind  
Before she lost her sight, Sally rode the bus to work.
- o **feel for something:** search for something with your fingers  
She counted the steps into the bus and felt for a seat.

When Sally became blinded by a hospital's mistake, her world changed forever. Once independent, Sally was thrown into a world of darkness. She felt powerless and useless. She couldn't accomplish anything without the help of her husband, Mike, an Air Force officer.

5 Mike loved Sally completely but seeing her frustrated also frustrated him. Before she lost her sight, Sally rode the bus to work and home again every day. Without her sight, even getting on the bus was challenging. Traveling in the busy city frightened Sally now.

Mike didn't like to see Sally scared, so he volunteered to drive her to work  
10 every day. Things went well at first, but Mike and Sally worked at opposite ends of the city. Mike wanted Sally to regain her confidence, but transporting her to work each day took a lot of time. Mike finally decided that Sally would need to take the bus to work again all by herself.

Sally was terrified, but Mike promised to ride the bus with her every day until  
15 she felt comfortable again. He helped Sally learn to use the bus again. He taught her to use her other senses to know where she was. He encouraged her with jokes and loving laughter.

Finally Sally was ready to ride the bus alone. Bravely she said good-bye to Mike and went her own way.  
20 Remembering what he taught her, she counted the steps into the bus and felt for a seat. Every day that week, she followed her routine, and her confidence grew.

One morning, the bus driver said to Sally, "You must be the luckiest woman in the world." Sally couldn't  
25 understand what the bus driver meant. Sally asked, "Why do you say that?" The bus driver replied, "Because every morning a man in a military uniform waits until you get off this bus. He watches you cross the street safely and waits until  
30 you are in your office building. Then he blows you a kiss and walks quickly away."



1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. An Amazing Story of Love and Forgiveness
  - b. Seeing without Sight, Hearing without Sound
  - c. The Joys and Pains of a Woman's First Love
  - d. Unseen Love: A Gift More Powerful than Sight
  
2. Mike helped his wife gain the strength she needed to become \_\_\_\_\_ again.
  - a. intelligent
  - b. imaginative
  - c. confident
  - d. diligent
  
3. What does the underlined a man in a military uniform refer to? Write appropriate words from the passage.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
4. At the end of the story, we can guess that Sally probably felt \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. scared
  - b. worried
  - c. puzzled
  - d. touched

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

frustrated	transported	terrified	challenging
accomplish	regained	powerless	

1. It is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ and rewarding job that will change your life.
2. The statue in France was \_\_\_\_\_ to London.
3. I saw what was happening, but I was \_\_\_\_\_ to help.
4. He worked very hard to \_\_\_\_\_ all of his goals.
5. The actor has recently \_\_\_\_\_ some of his former popularity.
6. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ of flying — I'd rather go by sea.
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ him to miss so many games because of injuries.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What did Mike teach his wife to do to go to work?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What does Mike do to encourage his wife?

\_\_\_\_\_





# 12 Learning Zones

READING

## | WORDS |

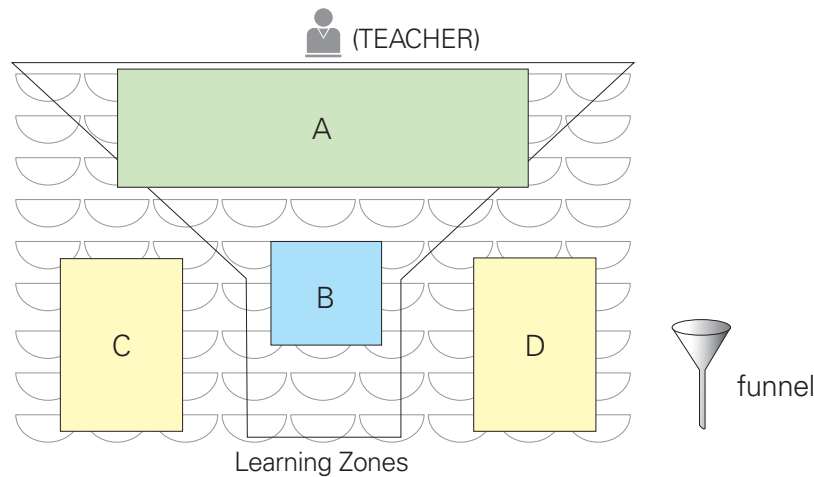
Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                |     |  |
|----------------|-----|--|
| 1. attentive   | ___ | a. a line of things or people next to each other                             |
| 2. row         | ___ | b. a powerful or major influence or effect                                   |
| 3. impact      | ___ | c. thinking about or watching something carefully                            |
| 4. preference  | ___ | d. a feeling of liking one person or thing more than another person or thing |
| 5. adopt       | ___ | e. large enough to be noticed or have an effect                              |
| 6. significant | ___ | f. begin to use or have  |
| 7. interaction | ___ | g. the way that things are organized for a particular purpose                |
| 8. arrangement | ___ | h. the activity of talking to other people or working together with them     |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **at times:** sometimes

Students find it hard to concentrate, falling asleep at times.

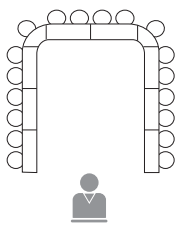


Where in the classroom do you prefer to sit, and why? Psychologists have discovered that seating preference not only reflects students' personalities, but it also has a significant impact on their academic performance. Generally speaking, students show different attitudes depending on where they sit. Based on this  
 5 observation, psychologists have developed a funnel-like model of "learning zones" to explore the relationship between seating and effective learning.

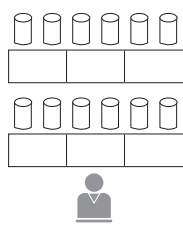
In this model, the mouth of the funnel (A) is the most ideal position for learning. Students in this front area prove to be the most active and effective learners. They show a greater motivation for learning, which leads them to focus  
 10 better and participate more actively than the rest of the class. Those in the neck of the funnel (B) are not as attentive, but they ask a lot of questions, partly because of the added confidence they feel from being in a safe zone, surrounded by others. Less desirable is the area "outside the funnel (C, D)," which refers to the sides and the back rows, where students are less involved and find it hard to concentrate, falling  
 15 asleep at times.

Studies about learning zones suggest that students can benefit from a change in traditional seating plans. In fact, a growing number of teachers have begun adopting less traditional seating arrangements, such as "U-Type." There being no side and back areas, teachers can bring out more participation from their students and  
 20 increase student-teacher interaction.

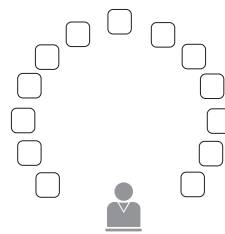
1. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. room size greatly affects students' learning
  - b. the number of students affects learning
  - c. seating positions influence students' performance
  - d. a funnel-type seating arrangement is best
2. According to the passage, students sitting in area A \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. like to show off in front of others
  - b. tend to be the slowest learners
  - c. are likely to fall asleep in class
  - d. learn actively and get most from the lesson
3. According to the passage, which is true about the students sitting in area B?
- a. They occasionally fall asleep.
  - b. They try to avoid eye contact with the teacher.
  - c. They feel confident because they are surrounded by others.
  - d. They seldom ask their teachers questions.
4. According to paragraph 3, which type of seating is NOT good for increasing student-teacher interaction?



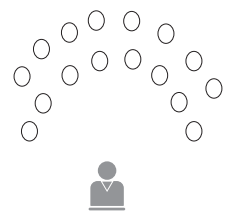
a.



b.



c.



d.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

impact

preference

row

attentive

arrangement

significant

adopted

1. They changed the \_\_\_\_\_ of furniture in the room.
2. We sat in a \_\_\_\_\_ at the back of the room.
3. The book had a huge \_\_\_\_\_ when it first came out.
4. Car buyers have recently shown a strong \_\_\_\_\_ for smaller vehicles.
5. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ number of customers complained about the service.
6. Their boss has recently \_\_\_\_\_ a friendlier manner.
7. Very \_\_\_\_\_ readers might notice some mistakes in the book.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Among the front, back, and side areas of the classroom, in which area are students the most likely to learn a lot?

---

2. What is the advantage when students sit in a U-shape in class?

---





# 13 Crop Circles

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                  |     |  |
|------------------|-----|--|
| 1. crop          | ___ | a. very unusual or surprising  |
| 2. complex       | ___ | b. an animal or person from another world                                  |
| 3. extraordinary | ___ | c. a plant or plant product that is grown by farmers                       |
| 4. alien         | ___ | d. consisting of many different parts and difficult to understand          |
| 5. ordinary      | ___ | e. move safely down onto the ground  |
| 6. stem          | ___ | f. average, common, or usual; not different or special                     |
| 7. land          | ___ | g. without any doubt; certainly  |
| 8. definitely    | ___ | h. the long thin part of a plant from which leaves, flowers, or fruit grow |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **to this day:** until now; up to the present time; up to today

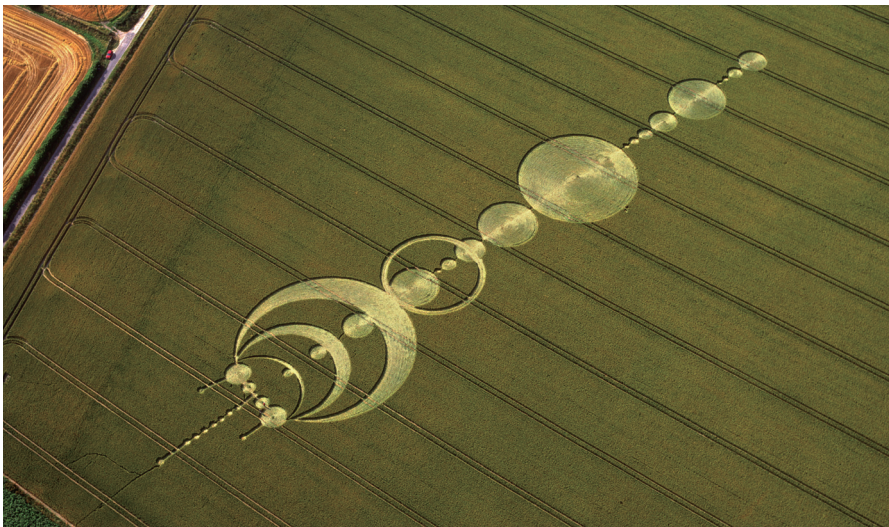
The mystery of why they make them continues to this very day.



Sometimes extraordinary things show up in ordinary places. In the 1800s, a strange sight began to be reported by farmers. Then in the 1970s, this strange event began to happen more and more often. People traveled for miles to stand in the fields and take photographs of something they couldn't easily explain. What were they  
5 looking at? It was the crop circles — large and complex designs set into the middle of ordinary farm fields. No one could understand how these huge patterns were made.

Crop circles are found most often in fields of wheat, corn, barley, or rice. **A**  
They have been seen all around the world, in more than 70 different countries. **B**  
10 Scientists have found that the plants inside a crop circle are drier than the ones outside it. **C** The plant stems are bent and not broken in most crop circles, and sometimes the soil in the design has more iron than the soil outside of the design. **D**  
These facts only make them more mysterious.

Some people believe crop circles are made by UFOs landing in farm fields.  
15 Others think aliens are leaving us messages in the beautiful designs. Still others believe there are electric and magnetic forces known as electromagnetic fields under the ground that make plants bend over in designs. Some people say they actually made the crop circles with special equipment. Scientists have found some crop circles that are definitely made by people, but they are usually a little different from  
20 other crop circles. So the mystery of who makes crop circles and why they make them continues to this very day.





1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. The History of Crop Circles
  - b. Various Patterns of Crop Circles
  - c. Crop Circles: Their Unsolved Mystery
  - d. The Influence of Crop Circles on Farms
  
2. According to the passage, which is true about crop circles?
  - a. They have very simple patterns.
  - b. They were first reported by farmers.
  - c. They happen in the same places.
  - d. They are found near farm fields.

3. Where would the following sentence best fit?

Unfortunately, these facts alone do not help scientists answer their questions about crop circles.

- a. A
  - b. B
  - c. C
  - d. D
  
4. According to paragraph 3, which is NOT believed to be the cause of crop circles?
  - a. flying objects from outer space
  - b. scientists' secret experiment
  - c. creatures from another world
  - d. magnetic attraction

## STORY MAP

What is the main topic of each paragraph? Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

The Main Topic of Each Paragraph	
Paragraph 1	People's (1) _____ at crop circles
Paragraph 2	(2) _____ facts about the plants and the soil found in crop circles
Paragraph 3	(3) _____ about the formation of crop circles

mysterious

theories

curiosity

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

stem  
aliens

crop  
complex

landed  
definitely

ordinary

1. He cut the plant off at the base of the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The flight \_\_\_\_\_ safely five minutes ago.
3. The movie is about an invasion by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Another cause of low \_\_\_\_\_ production was the lack of rain.
5. Today was just another \_\_\_\_\_ day at work. Nothing special happened.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ remember sending him the letter. It was on my way to work.
7. The situation is more \_\_\_\_\_ than you realize. There are many factors to think about.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following question.

- o What happens to the plants and soil inside the crop circles?

\_\_\_\_\_



# 14 A Home away from Home

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                       |       |   |
|-----------------------|-------|---|
| 1. trade ( <i>n</i> ) | _____ | a. the money that you spend for a particular purpose                    |
| 2. arrange            | _____ | b. being the main or most important part of something                   |
| 3. expenses           | _____ | c. exchange something you have for something someone else has           |
| 4. basic              | _____ | d. make plans for something such as a meeting, party, or trip           |
| 5. advantage          | _____ | e. worried  |
| 6. concerned          | _____ | f. harmful, bad, or not wanted  |
| 7. participant        | _____ | g. someone who is taking part in an activity or event                   |
| 8. negative           | _____ | h. something that helps to make someone or something better than others |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- for free: without payment

The basic idea is to trade houses for free during vacation.

- get involved: take part in an activity or event

So why not get involved?

Overseas vacations are expensive. You have to spend a lot of money on flights and hotels when you go abroad, and most of the time, flights and hotels take up the biggest  
5 part of your holiday expenses. But there is a way to save money, and all it takes is a little effort! Thanks to home exchange programs, you can get a unique travel experience for less money.



The basic idea of the home exchange program is to trade houses for free during  
10 vacation. These programs are arranged through home exchange websites. On these websites, people from various locations exchange information as well as pictures of their homes.

Once the two families agree to exchange homes for vacation, they stay at each other's homes for free. Oftentimes, they can even use each other's cars or take care  
15 of each other's pets. In doing so, families save money which would otherwise have been spent on a hotel. Also, families experience something they wouldn't experience if they stayed in a hotel. They get to experience the lifestyle of a different place, people, and even culture.

Yet, people are concerned about the negative side of the program: What if the  
20 visitor steals or breaks things in the home? However, Anne Pottinger, an owner of one of the home exchange websites says that she has had few reports of such accidents. \_\_\_\_\_, she adds, it is safer to have people stay at your home while you're away than to leave it empty.

So why not get involved? Do an Internet search for "home exchange program"  
25 and find information from home exchange websites and become one of the 60,000 participants who enjoy the many advantages of the program.

1. What is the purpose of the passage?
  - a. to inform people of a new way of enjoying a vacation
  - b. to emphasize the importance of learning about new cultures
  - c. to introduce the rules of the home exchange program
  - d. to help people visit the home exchange websites
  
2. According to the passage, which is NOT mentioned as the benefits of home exchange?
  - a. saving money on vacations
  - b. experiencing the way of living of different people
  - c. communicating with other people easily
  - d. keeping the house safe
  
3. What is the best word for the blank?
  - a. Nevertheless
  - b. Rather
  - c. Moreover
  - d. Luckily
  
4. According to Anne Pottinger, we don't have to worry about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. leaving our home empty for months
  - b. having strangers stay with us
  - c. safety accidents related to vacation
  - d. having something stolen or damaged in the home



## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

get involved

expenses

advantage

concerned

basic

arranged

negative

1. The main \_\_\_\_\_ of the system was that it was easy to use.
2. You'll have to pay your own travel \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The meeting has been \_\_\_\_\_ for Wednesday.
4. Her family was very \_\_\_\_\_ about her safety.
5. The terrorist attack had a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ impact on tourism.
6. Find an activity, like a club or group to \_\_\_\_\_ in.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ problem is that they don't talk to each other enough.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is the home exchange program?

---

2. What is an advantage of the home exchange program?

---



# 15 Who, Him? He's My Dad!

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                      |     |   |
|----------------------|-----|---|
| 1. load ( <i>n</i> ) | ___ | a. the skill or activity of looking after your own children |
| 2. parenting         | ___ | b. be born by coming out of an egg                          |
| 3. remind            | ___ | c. make someone remember something                          |
| 4. hatch             | ___ | d. something that is lifted and carried                     |
| 5. lay               | ___ | e. say that someone is responsible for something bad        |
| 6. nearly            | ___ | f. produce an egg outside of the body                       |
| 7. blame             | ___ | g. almost; not completely                                   |
| 8. nest              | ___ | h. a place where insects or small animals live              |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- **make sure:** check that something has been done  
He makes sure they get enough water.
- **watch over:** protect someone so that they are not harmed  
When the mother leaves, the father watches over his young.

# Reading 15

TRACK 15 | WORDS 306



It's true that many dads in the wild aren't interested in parenting, but there are some that work pretty hard to give their little ones a good start. Maybe one of these dads will remind you of your own dad!

The male giant water bug doesn't seem to mind (a) a heavy load on his back for  
5 his kids. The female puts about 100 to 150 eggs into the back of the male, and then she leaves. Once the female is gone, the male has to look after the eggs. It usually takes one to two weeks for the eggs to hatch. The father giant water bug jumps around to allow air to flow to the growing eggs and he makes sure they get enough water. All this time he can't fly because of the weight of the eggs growing rapidly on  
10 his back.

Now let's turn to the male stickleback fish who builds a nest in water weeds. When the mother leaves after laying her eggs, the father watches over his young. If the young fish go too far from the nest, their father helps with their safe return by carrying them back in his mouth. The male stickleback looks after all his young —  
15 as many as 100 — until they can live (b) on their own.

A similar example can be found in emperor penguins living in cold areas. Female emperor penguins can't blame their husbands for being fat! The male emperor needs his fat because he can't feed himself while looking after his egg until it hatches. For about 62 to 67 days, the egg stays on top of the father's feet, in very  
20 cold temperatures that drop down to  $-39^{\circ}\text{C}$ . As a result, the father may lose nearly 50 percent of his body weight while waiting for his baby penguin to be born!

1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. Animals Have Emotions, Too
  - b. Mr. Moms in the Wild
  - c. Nature Loves Us like Our Dad
  - d. Childbirth in the Animal Kingdom
  
2. What does the underlined (a) a heavy load refer to? Write a word from the passage.  

---
  
3. According to the passage, which is NOT true about the giant water bug?
  - a. The male jumps around to expose his eggs to air.
  - b. The female takes care of her eggs together with the male.
  - c. The giant water bug's eggs grow on their father's back.
  - d. The male is able to fly if he doesn't carry any eggs on his back.
  
4. What is the closest in meaning to the underlined (b) on their own?
  - a. independently
  - b. harmoniously
  - c. safely
  - d. comfortably
  
5. What can be inferred about male emperor penguins?
  - a. They are scolded by their wives for being fat.
  - b. They go on a diet to lose weight while looking after their eggs.
  - c. They are sometimes fed by female penguins.
  - d. They can live without eating anything for more than 60 days.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

reminds

load

nearly

blame

nest

lay

make sure

1. He lifted the \_\_\_\_\_ onto his shoulders.
2. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ me for your problems.
3. We lived there for \_\_\_\_\_ two years.
4. The film \_\_\_\_\_ me of my happy school days.
5. Young eagles leave the \_\_\_\_\_ after only two months.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you lock the door behind you when you go out.
7. A frog can \_\_\_\_\_ as many as thirty thousand eggs at a time.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why do male emperor penguins need to eat a lot?

---

---

2. Where do the male emperor penguins put their eggs?

---





## Philo Farnsworth | 69



# Reading 16

TRACK 16 | WORDS 320

Philo T. Farnsworth is not a name most people know. But his work changed the way we learn, the way we live, and even the way we think. Philo Farnsworth is responsible for one of the most  
5 important inventions of the 20th century: television.



Philo Farnsworth was born in America in 1906. **A** He was interested in science and technology at an early age. **B** When he was twelve years old, he built an electric motor for his family's washing machine. **C** When he was fourteen,  
10 he was already giving a lot of thought to electrons. **D** This sight gave him the idea that electrons could scan an image one row at a time — an idea that was the key to electronic television.

By the time he was twenty-one years old, Farnsworth had started his own company and had managed to build the world's first electronic television. It was a  
15 very simple device. But after years of hard work, Farnsworth was able to introduce the kind of television we now use.

Farnsworth was a great inventor, but he lived an unhappy life. He had a legal battle with the company, Radio Corporation of America(RCA) over who the real inventor of the TV was. He won the case, but the government stopped companies  
20 from making TVs during the war, so Farnsworth didn't make much money from the invention. Worse, \_\_\_\_\_. When he was young, he imagined television as a convenient way for distant audiences to enjoy lectures by famous professors, or entertainment by the best symphonies and ballets. When he was older, television became much more popular, and he was very  
25 disappointed in the silly programs on TV. He even told his own son, "There's nothing on it worthwhile, and we're not going to watch it in this household."

1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. How Did Philo Farnsworth Invent Television?
  - b. What Inspired Philo Farnsworth to Invent Television?
  - c. Philo Farnsworth: The Unhappy Father of Television
  - d. Philo Farnsworth: A Self-Trained Scientist and Inventor

2. Where would the following sentence best fit?

As he was driving the family's horse-drawn plowing machine, he noticed the evenly spaced rows of the potato fields.

- a. A                      b. B                      c. C                      d. D

3. What is the best expression for the blank?

- a. he didn't live to see TV programs
- b. he didn't like what television became
- c. he couldn't afford to buy a TV set
- d. he couldn't listen to famous lectures

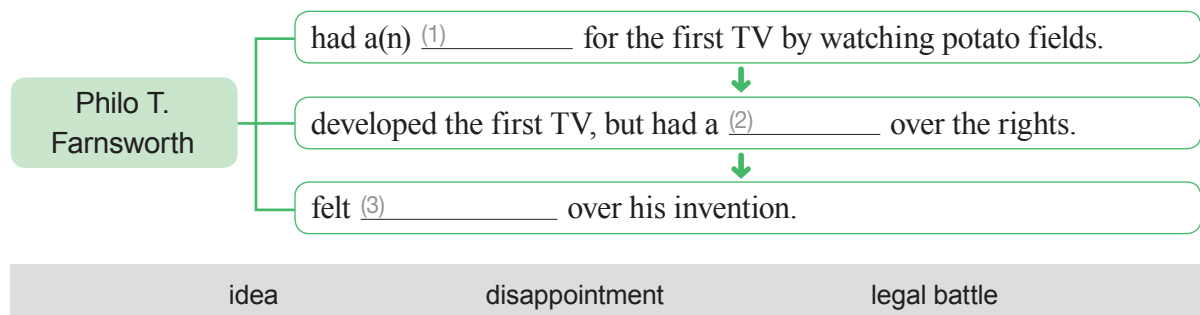
4. What is the meaning of the underlined He won the case? Fill in the blank using appropriate words from the passage.

He won the case.

= He was legally recognized as \_\_\_\_\_.

## STORY MAP

How were TVs invented and what happened to the inventor of TV? Fill in the blanks.



## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

case	lecture	legal	worthwhile
battle	corporation	manage to	

1. He works as a consultant for the large \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They are fighting a \_\_\_\_\_ over religion.
3. The professor's \_\_\_\_\_ impressed the audience.
4. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ to try to fix my computer, or should I buy a new one?
5. If I win the \_\_\_\_\_, I will pay a lot of money to the lawyer.
6. The company has taken \_\_\_\_\_ action in order to protect their rights.
7. I think she will \_\_\_\_\_ accomplish the task, even though she is very busy.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why did Philo Farnsworth, the inventor of the TV, have a legal battle with the big company called RCA?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why did Philo Farnsworth hate TV programs even though he was the inventor of the TV?

\_\_\_\_\_



# 17 Sunblock — Block Out Wrinkles Now!

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |              |     |  |
|--------------|-----|--|
| 1. factor    | ___ | a. a narrow line of light, heat, or other energy               |
| 2. ray       | ___ | b. harm that is done to someone or something                   |
| 3. expose    | ___ | c. a line on your face and skin that you get when you are old  |
| 4. wrinkle   | ___ | d. show something that is usually covered or hidden            |
| 5. damage    | ___ | e. one of the things that cause something to happen            |
| 6. buttock   | ___ | f. one of the two soft parts of the body that a person sits on |
| 7. regularly | ___ | g. remove something completely                                 |
| 8. erase     | ___ | h. put something such as paint or cream on a surface           |
| 9. apply     | ___ | i. at the same time each day, week, or month                   |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- **be aware of:** know or realize something

Not all people are aware of how damaging sunlight is to the skin.



Sometimes young men and women appear much older than they are, and some older people look quite youthful. What creates this difference? Several factors make people appear younger or older than their age, but one important cause is related to sun exposure. Exposing yourself to the sun makes you look older than you really are. Nearly four out of five wrinkles are caused by sun damage.

So, if you protect yourself from the sun's rays, can you look younger than your real age? The answer is "Yes!" To prove this, when you go home, use a mirror and look at the skin on your buttocks. That skin had little sun exposure. Your clothing protects it, and it stays smooth and unwrinkled. It probably looks like the youngest skin on your body. By using sunblock regularly, you can protect the rest of your skin, keeping it as smooth as that of your buttocks.

Although many people try later in life to erase wrinkles, it is better to prevent them from the beginning. It only takes a minute each day to protect your skin for a lifetime. Simply apply sunblock with an SPF of at least 30 every day. SPF stands for Sun Protection Factor. The higher the SPF on sunblock, the more protection it offers against the harmful rays that cause sunburn.

Not all people are aware of how damaging sunlight is to the skin. \_\_\_\_\_, the facts are clear. Too much sun damages your skin. By using sunblock now, you'll save money later on skin-care treatments and makeup. You may even save your life by reducing your risk of skin cancer! So use sunblock regularly and start protecting your skin now!



1. According to the passage, most wrinkles are caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the aging process
  - b. any kind of skin disease
  - c. exposing the skin to sunlight
  - d. loss of fat beneath the skin
  
2. The writer mentions buttocks in order to prove \_\_\_\_\_ in paragraph 2.
  - a. the sensitivity of the buttocks
  - b. the necessity of using sunblock
  - c. the benefits of avoiding sunlight
  - d. the importance of skin treatment
  
3. What are paragraph 3 and 4 mainly about?
  - a. why sunlight damages the skin
  - b. treating common skin diseases
  - c. what to do to look younger and healthier
  - d. applying sunblock to better protect the skin
  
4. What is the best word for the blank?
  - a. Similarly
  - b. Nevertheless
  - c. Besides
  - d. Otherwise

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

erased  
exposed

apply  
wrinkles

factor  
related to

damage

1. \_\_\_\_\_ the cream to your face and neck.
2. Potatoes turn green when \_\_\_\_\_ to light.
3. There were fine \_\_\_\_\_ around her eyes.
4. Strong winds had caused serious \_\_\_\_\_ to the roof.
5. The computer broke down, and all our records were \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Poor planning was a major \_\_\_\_\_ in the company's failure.
7. The origins of education in Japan are closely \_\_\_\_\_ religion.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What does SPF stand for?

---

2. Other than wrinkles, what damage can the sun do to your skin?

---





# 18 Language Is a Mirror of History

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                          |     |   |
|--------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. mutton                | ___ | a. the act of getting control of a country by fighting                                    |
| 2. indicate              | ___ | b. show that something is true or exists  |
| 3. root                  | ___ | c. the origin of something such as a custom, law, activity, etc.                          |
| 4. conquest ( <i>n</i> ) | ___ | d. the meat from a sheep  |
| 5. invade                | ___ | e. enter a place so as to take control by military force                                  |
| 6. ruling                | ___ | f. the first language you learn   |
| 7. native tongue         | ___ | g. having control and power over a country, area, or group                                |
| 8. status                | ___ | h. the position of someone or something when compared to others in a society, group, etc. |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **that is:** in other words

Every word in the first list is Anglo-Saxon in origin, that is, Old English.



If you look closely at certain words in a language, you can often understand a little of the history of the people who speak that language. For example, consider this list of some familiar English words: *cow*, *sheep*, and *pig*. **A** Now, compare them with the following: *beef*, *mutton*, and *pork*. **B** While the words in the first group refer to  
5 living animals, those in the second indicate the meat taken from these animals. **C** Every word in the first list is Anglo-Saxon in origin, that is, Old English. **D** On the other hand, those in the second group have their roots in French.

Such differences teach us about one of the most important events in English history: the Norman Conquest of England. The Normans were the people who lived  
10 in the Duchy of Normandy, the area in the north of modern-day France. In 1066, they invaded and conquered England. Naturally, French-speaking Norman kings, nobles, and religious leaders replaced the English ruling class. And most of the native English population was forced to work on lands owned by the Normans. English farmers also raised animals such as cows, sheep, and pigs whose names were in  
15 English, their native tongue. But the meat they produced went to the wealthy land-owning Normans who used French words for what they ate.

The Normans lost control of England in 1204, but their influence on the English language lives on to this day. In the high-status fields of law, government, and military leadership, most of the modern English vocabulary has its roots in  
20 French. And even in words, like *beef*, *pork*, and *mutton*, we can still see effects of the powerful position the Normans once enjoyed.



1. What is the passage mainly about?

- a. why the English language changed over time
- b. how the Norman Conquest influenced the English language
- c. why England was invaded and defeated by the Normans
- d. how the English language has the largest vocabulary of any language

2. Where would the following sentence best fit?

But there is yet another difference between the two sets of vocabulary.

- a. **A**                      b. **B**                      c. **C**                      d. **D**

3. Which is true according to the passage?

- a. The Normans lived in France before they landed in England.
- b. Most of the native English population farmed on their own lands.
- c. The Normans taught English farmers to speak French.
- d. In the 14th century, England was ruled by the Normans.

4. Which are the best words for blanks (A) and (B)?

Words like *pig*, *cow*, and *sheep* come from the Anglo-Saxon language. After the Norman conquest of England in 1066, the wealthy French-speaking people called these animals by their French names when they \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_. The Anglo-Saxons, however, continued to call the animals by their \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ names, so we have both sets of words.

- |    | (A)    |       | (B)      |
|----|--------|-------|----------|
| a. | killed | ..... | common   |
| b. | raised | ..... | familiar |
| c. | cooked | ..... | real     |
| d. | ate    | ..... | original |



## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

invaded  
status

indicated  
ruling

conquest  
native tongue

roots

1. The map \_\_\_\_\_ where the treasure was buried.
2. Troops of the eight countries \_\_\_\_\_ and occupied the city.
3. Doctors have traditionally enjoyed high social \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Rock-and-roll music has its \_\_\_\_\_ in blues music.
5. He can read and speak English, though his \_\_\_\_\_ is Russian.
6. Power is largely concentrated in the hands of the \_\_\_\_\_ classes.
7. With their \_\_\_\_\_ of England in 1066, the Normans brought their language to the area.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Who were the Normans?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why did French words replace the English words for cow, pig, and sheep meat?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# 19

READING

## The Rules of Diet in Islam

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                 |       |  |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 1. questionable | _____ | a. a person whose religion is Islam  |
| 2. Muslim       | _____ | b. related to the food someone eats  |
| 3. dietary      | _____ | c. not certain, or wrong in some way   |
| 4. forbidden    | _____ | d. not allowed   |
| 5. sin          | _____ | e. having a lot of knowledge or information  |
| 6. prayer       | _____ | f. an action that is against religious rules                                       |
| 7. informed     | _____ | g. eat dinner  |
| 8. dine         | _____ | h. words spoken to God, especially in order to give thanks or to ask for something |
| 9. fast (v)     | _____ | i. eat no food for a period of time  |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- keep *something* in mind: remember

There're a few other dining rules to keep in mind.

Muslims follow the dietary laws found in the Qur'an, their holy book. The foods Muslims are allowed to eat are called "Halal." Foods Muslims may not eat are "Haram," and questionable foods are "Mashbooh."

Haram, or forbidden foods, include: pork, meat-eating animals, and insects.  
5 Muslims also consider meat Haram if the animal suffered when it died. Other examples of Haram include coffee, tea, alcohol, and drugs.

According to Muslim law, Halal animals such as cows, sheep, and chickens must be killed in the name of the god, Allah. A prayer of thanks must be said. The animal's throat should be cut with a sharp knife so it dies quickly. Only animals that  
10 do not suffer when they are killed are Halal.

Many Muslims believe fasting is important. Fasting is the act of not eating food for a period of time. During the month of Ramadan, many Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset. Some Muslims fast on Mondays and Thursdays because they believe fasting helps them to be closer to Allah. Muslims also believe fasting helps to  
15 remove their sins and helps them to better understand the suffering of the poor.

In addition to the religious laws on Muslim food, there're a few other dining rules to keep in mind. If you are invited to a meal at a Muslim home, be prepared to sit on the floor to eat. And look for a special bowl near the table, which is used for washing your hands. Finally, only eat with your right hand. By being an informed  
20 guest, you'll learn amazing things about the Muslim culture and the importance of food in religion.



1. What is the passage mainly about?
  - a. Muslims' loyalty to religion
  - b. Islamic dietary laws and traditions
  - c. Muslims' favorite food
  - d. forbidden foods in Islam
  
2. According to the passage, which one belongs to Haram foods?
  - a. beef, mutton, and chicken
  - b. foods Muslims are encouraged to eat
  - c. animals that suffer when they are killed
  - d. animals that eat grains such as rice and corn
  
3. Which of the following does NOT correctly describe Muslims' beliefs about fasting?
  - a. It is skipping meals during the daytime.
  - b. It helps them to come closer to their god.
  - c. It helps them to be forgiven their past sins.
  - d. It helps to reduce the suffering of the poor.
  
4. Which is true about Muslims' table manners?
  - a. They put a bowl on the table.
  - b. They wash their hands after eating.
  - c. They use both hands when eating.
  - d. They eat their meals while seated on the floor.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

prayers  
forbidden

questionable  
informed

dined  
fast

dietary

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ with my parents at a restaurant in town.
2. Photography is strictly \_\_\_\_\_ in the museum.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ habits can be very difficult to change.
4. Their \_\_\_\_\_ were answered and the child was found safe and well.
5. It is \_\_\_\_\_ whether this is a good way of solving the problem.
6. The more \_\_\_\_\_ travelers are, the better their decision-making is.
7. He is going to \_\_\_\_\_ for two days for a medical reason.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What is haram?

---

2. What is Ramadan?

---





# 20 Nature's Sticky Secret

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |             |     |  |
|-------------|-----|--|
| 1. generous | ___ | a. freely giving or sharing money and other valuable things      |
| 2. inspire  | ___ | b. fix something to something else                               |
| 3. stick    | ___ | c. make someone feel a little angry and unhappy                  |
| 4. annoy    | ___ | d. give someone an idea about what to do or create               |
| 5. quit     | ___ | e. leave a job or school without finishing it completely         |
| 6. attach   | ___ | f. a piece of rope, wire, etc. in the shape of a curve or circle |
| 7. reveal   | ___ | g. fasten or join one thing to another                           |
| 8. loop     | ___ | h. make known something that was secret or unknown               |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **devote oneself to:** use all or most of one's time, effort, etc.  
He quit his job and devoted himself to the task.
- o **keep A from -ing:** prevent A from -ing  
NASA uses it to keep equipment from floating around in the space shuttles.

Mother Nature knows best. But she's not always generous with her secrets. Sometimes she only tells them to the most careful observers.

George de Mestral was a Swiss engineer who enjoyed hiking with his dog in the woods. One day, after a hike, he looked down and saw some seeds stuck to his  
5 pants. He was annoyed because the seeds were hard to remove. He pulled a few of the seeds off of his pants and examined them under a microscope. What he saw amazed him: tiny hooks on the ends of the seeds. Small threads from his pants were still stuck in the hooks. De Mestral saw a new way to stick things together and keep them attached.

10 He was inspired to turn his \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ discovery into a useful product. He borrowed money from a bank, quit his job, and devoted himself to the task. It wasn't easy. Hooks alone didn't work, so he made loops of thread for the hooks to attach to. But the cotton material he was using was too soft. Finally, by using nylon instead of cotton, he made his invention work. It took a decade to develop it. He called it  
15 Velcro.

Today, Velcro is used everywhere: in watchbands, sneakers, wallets, and children's toys. NASA uses it to keep equipment from floating around in the space shuttles. We can thank de Mestral for discovering and developing a wonderful way to attach things. But the real thanks should go to \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ for revealing the  
20 secret.



1. What is the best title for the passage?

- a. Necessity: The Mother of Invention
- b. Lessons Learned from Mother Nature
- c. Mother Nature: The Perfect Designer
- d. Velcro: An Invention Inspired by Nature

2. What does the underlined the task refer to? Answer in Korean.

---

3. Which are the best words for blanks (A) and (B)?

- |    | (A)              |  | (B)    |
|----|------------------|--|--------|
| a. | accidental ..... |  | man    |
| b. | accidental ..... |  | nature |
| c. | expected .....   |  | nature |
| d. | expected .....   |  | man    |

4. According to the passage, which is true about de Mestral?

- a. He had an idea as he examined the seeds.
- b. He was a very careless observer.
- c. He got a job developing Velcro.
- d. He used nylon for his invention at first.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

generous  
devoted

annoyed  
revealed

quit  
attached

inspired

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a note to the wall with tape.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ herself to helping the poor.
3. She was \_\_\_\_\_ with him for being rude.
4. Her first novel was \_\_\_\_\_ by her early childhood.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ dancing after she broke her leg.
6. He is well-known for his \_\_\_\_\_ support of the university.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ the plans for the new building to everyone.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

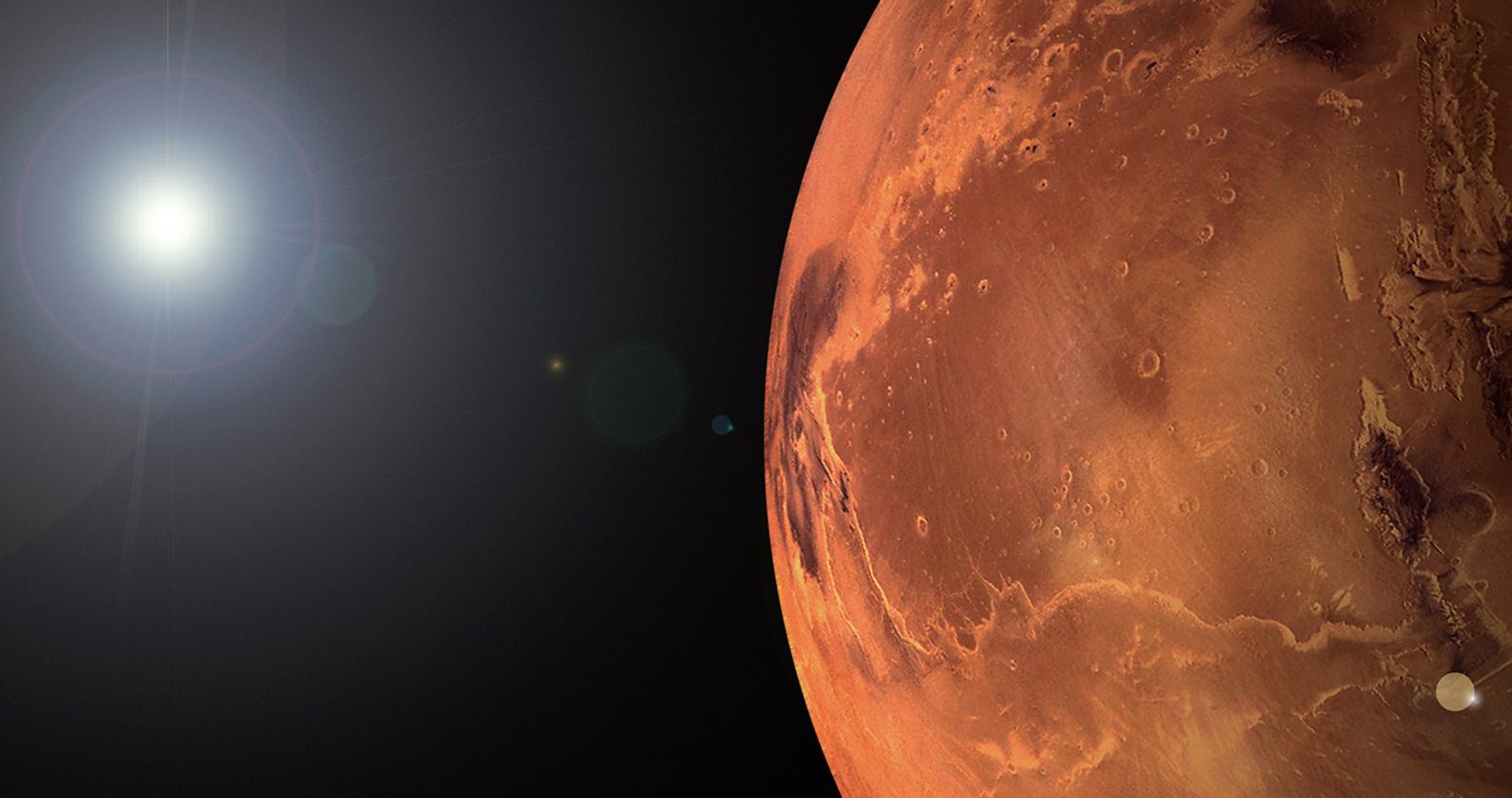
1. What gave the Swiss man the idea for inventing Velcro?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What did he find when he looked at the seeds under a microscope?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# 21

READING

## The Mystery of Mars

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                 |     |  |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| 1. feature      | ___ | a. a large object in space that travels around a star    |
| 2. planet       | ___ | b. move or turn in a circle                              |
| 3. gravity      | ___ | c. the force that causes something to fall to the ground |
| 4. rotate       | ___ | d. an interesting or important part, quality, or ability |
| 5. current      | ___ | e. very badly or to a great degree                       |
| 6. atmosphere   | ___ | f. a society that is well organized and developed        |
| 7. civilization | ___ | g. the mixture of gases around Earth                     |
| 8. severely     | ___ | h. happening or existing now                             |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o a bit: a little

This makes its day just a bit longer than ours.



People have been interested in the planet Mars for thousands of years. The fourth planet from the Sun, Mars is called the “Red Planet,” because of the red color of its iron-rich dirt. Mars has two moons, Deimos and Phobos, which are probably large space rocks or asteroids that are circling the planet because Mars’ gravity is

5 keeping them from floating away.

In our solar system, Mars is the planet that \_\_\_\_\_. Mars rotates completely every 24 hours and 37 minutes, and this makes its day just a bit longer than ours. Mars is only half the size of Earth, but it has many similar features. Did you know that Mars has volcanoes, polar icecaps, and storms? It also has

10 different seasons each year like we experience on Earth.

For years, people believed that Mars was like Earth’s sister planet, with forests and rivers and a civilization of Martians. But they were disappointed to learn that Mars is a severely cold and dry desert planet. The only water on Mars is frozen at its polar icecaps, although rivers may have once flowed across the Red Planet’s surface.

15 The planet’s atmosphere may have the same gases that Earth’s does, but not in the same amounts. There is so little oxygen on Mars that humans wouldn’t be able to breathe! And the average temperatures are dangerously low. At the planet’s poles, the temperature can be as low as -133°C.

While we once thought it to be similar to Earth, Mars is actually much

20 different. Scientists are now trying to find out why Mars is in its current condition and if it was more like our own planet in the past.



1. What is the best title for the passage?

- a. Why Is Mars So Red?
- b. Is Mars the New Earth?
- c. Is There Water on Mars?
- d. Is Mars Earth's Sister Planet?

2. What is the best expression for the blank?

- a. we can send humans to
- b. is very important to man
- c. remains a mystery to us
- d. seems most like our Earth

3. Fill in the blank using appropriate words from the passage.

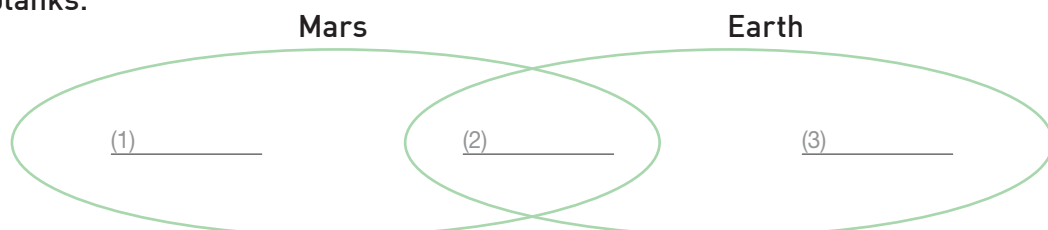
The purpose of paragraph 3 is to correct people's belief that \_\_\_\_\_.

4. According to the passage, which is NOT true about Mars?

- a. Mars is red because the planet's soil is rich in iron.
- b. Mars rotates a little more slowly than Earth.
- c. There is running water as well as ice on Mars.
- d. There is less oxygen on Mars than there is on Earth.

## STORY MAP

What are the similarities and differences between Mars and Earth? Write the letters in the blanks.



- a. rotates approximately every 24 hours
- c. has water only in its icecaps
- e. is severely cold and dry everywhere

- b. has forests and rivers
- d. has volcanoes, polar icecaps, and storms
- f. has lots of oxygen

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

planet

features

gravity

rotate

atmosphere

severely

civilization

1. He fell and \_\_\_\_\_ damaged his knee.
2. Earth is the third \_\_\_\_\_ from the Sun.
3. Without \_\_\_\_\_ we would not stay on the ground.
4. We are studying ancient Egyptian \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The planets \_\_\_\_\_ around the Sun.
6. This camera has several \_\_\_\_\_ that make it easy to use.
7. Greenhouse gases allow sunlight to pass through Earth's \_\_\_\_\_.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why does Mars look red?

---

2. How are Earth and Mars different?

---

---





# 22

READING

## The Power of YouTube

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                  |       |  |
|------------------|-------|--|
| 1. function      | _____ | a. begin or create   |
| 2. clip          | _____ | b. a short part of a film or television program            |
| 3. officially    | _____ | c. the special purpose for which a thing is used           |
| 4. found         | _____ | d. publicly or formally                                    |
| 5. post          | _____ | e. not too expensive                                       |
| 6. reasonable    | _____ | f. add a message to an online message board                |
| 7. destination   | _____ | g. something that amuses, especially a performance or show |
| 8. entertainment | _____ | h. the place that someone or something is going to         |

YouTube is a website where online users can share video clips. It was founded by three young men who once worked together for an Internet bank called PayPal. The idea for YouTube came one night when the three were trying to send an email with a video clip. But the problem was that the attached file was too big. They  
5 decided there must be an easier way to share videos with their friends. They thought it would be great if they could develop a new website with such a function. So they quickly created a video sharing service for testing, and their website officially opened in 2005.

Easy to use, YouTube became a big hit. Funny home videos, television show  
10 clips, homemade music videos, and speeches became popular. Now people watch the videos, make comments about them, and rank them.



YouTube became so successful partly because it was started at the right time. The cost of video technology had become reasonable for many people. And, most importantly, many people wanted to hear about events directly from the people who experienced them, rather than learning about them indirectly.

Thanks to YouTube, the way news is reported is changing. YouTube users record live events with their cell phones or digital  
20 cameras and post them on the website. This way people can see events reported as soon as they happen, instead of waiting for professionals to tell them about them. YouTube started from a personal video sharing website, but it has grown into a global-scale entertainment destination. At least 70 million videos are watched daily, and more than 65,000 new clips are posted every day on YouTube. No wonder Time  
25 Magazine named it the 2006 Invention of the Year!



1. According to paragraph 1, why did the three young men decide to create YouTube?  
Answer in Korean.
- 

2. Which is NOT mentioned as one of the reasons for YouTube's success?

- a. It was easy to share video clips.
- b. People could hear the news directly.
- c. People could experience events themselves.
- d. It opened when the cost of video technology was not too high.

3. Which is NOT mentioned as one of YouTube's strengths in the reporting of news?

- a. Ordinary people can report the news as it happens.
- b. People can organize, edit, or highlight video clips on the website.
- c. People can post video clips shot with their cell phones or digital cameras.
- d. Many people can watch events directly from the people who experienced them.

4. What does the underlined them refer to?

- a. news
- b. people
- c. events
- d. professionals

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

founded

destination

posted

entertainment

function

clip

1. Here's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ from his new movie.
2. There will be live \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.
3. The test results will be \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet.
4. Give plenty of time to get to your \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Eton College was \_\_\_\_\_ by Henry VI in 1440.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the heart is to pump blood throughout the body.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why did the three young men create YouTube?

---

2. When did YouTube open?

---



# 23

READING

## Wear Red to Win

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                 |       |   |
|-----------------|-------|---|
| 1. species      | _____ | a. a person who is trained in or good at sports           |
| 2. display      | _____ | b. show clearly   |
| 3. athlete      | _____ | c. a group of animals or plants whose members are similar |
| 4. principle    | _____ | d. a mark that is left on your skin after a wound heals   |
| 5. scar         | _____ | e. make someone interested in something                   |
| 6. attract      | _____ | f. an idea that forms the basis of something              |
| 7. unreasonable | _____ | g. a person or team that is competing against another     |
| 8. opponent     | _____ | h. not fair or sensible                                   |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- **show off:** show something to a lot of people because you are very proud of it

The male shows off its red scars.

Did you know that the color of uniforms can have an effect on the performance of an athlete? It may sound strange, but recent research suggests this might be true.

Two British scientists studied the results of four sports in the 2004 Athens Olympic Games where the individual athlete had been given either a red or a blue uniform. **A** They discovered that when there was a big difference in the score, color had no effect on the result. **B** Then they looked at the uniforms of the soccer teams at the Euro 2004 tournament. **C** Again, teams wearing red won more games. **D**

The two scientists got their idea from previous studies of wild animals. It had been discovered that when a male displays red on its body, it sends a signal of its power and strength. For example, in many monkey species, the more the male shows off its red scars, the more females it can attract for mating.

Based on this fact, the British scientists thought that (a) the principle might work for humans, too. According to them, when an athlete sees an opponent in a red uniform, he gets a feeling that his rival could be stronger than him. And (b) that kind of feeling may negatively influence the player's performance in the actual game.

Although the idea is interesting, not everyone accepts that color signals in the animal world can really be applied to humans in sports. They think that it is unreasonable to develop a theory based on such a small number of examples. Much more research has to be done to prove the effect of uniform colors on the performance of athletes.



1. What is the best title for the passage?

- a. Are Athletes Always Wearing the Colorful Uniforms?
- b. Can Athletic Uniform Color Determine Winners and Losers?
- c. Are Athletes Very Superstitious about the Color of Their Uniforms?
- d. Can Athletes Choose Uniform Colors as well as Uniform Numbers?

2. Where would the following sentence best fit?

But if it was a tight match, the athlete in a red uniform was more likely to win.

- a. **A**                      b. **B**                      c. **C**                      d. **D**

3. What is the meaning of the underlined (a)the principle? Answer in Korean.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. It can be inferred that the underlined (b)that kind of feeling is related to a sense of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. inferiority
- b. pride
- c. shame
- d. comfort



## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words or phrases from the word box.

showing off  
opponents

unreasonable  
attracted

displayed  
athlete

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ me most to the job was the chance to travel.
2. The team's \_\_\_\_\_ have not lost a game this season.
3. Don't let your boss make \_\_\_\_\_ demands on you.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ won the gold medal in the Olympics.
5. He was \_\_\_\_\_ his CD collection to his friends.
6. The children \_\_\_\_\_ no interest in learning how to play the piano.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following question.

- Why are athletes wearing red uniforms more likely to win in sporting events?

---



# 24 Chew to Be Healthy

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |               |     |   |
|---------------|-----|---|
| 1. ease       | ___ | a. someone who buys and uses products and services                  |
| 2. decay      | ___ | b. make something less difficult, unpleasant, painful, etc.         |
| 3. sugar-free | ___ | c. having no sugar  |
| 4. consumer   | ___ | d. the natural change that causes the slow destruction of something |
| 5. pill       | ___ | e. something that is burned to produce heat or power                |
| 6. function   | ___ | f. a small, rounded piece of medicine                               |
| 7. fuel       | ___ | g. take in something, such as a liquid                              |
| 8. absorb     | ___ | h. work in the correct way  |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **wash away:** carry away by the movement of water

Your mouth produces more saliva that washes away damaging bacteria.

Most consumers know that chewing gum can help ease life's everyday stresses and reduce bad breath. Does chewing gum have more to offer us than that? It sure does! And most schools ban chewing gum, but in a few years they might consider changing that rule. Why?

5 Chewing gum after a meal actually makes your mouth produce more saliva, a liquid that washes away damaging bacteria. And now, because of xylitol, which helps fight tooth decay, chewing gum may even protect your teeth.

Chewing gum can also make you \_\_\_\_\_. Researchers from the Mayo Clinic proved this! Chewing sugar-free gum 100 times a minute for 12 minutes can  
10 burn 70 kilocalories an hour.

Chewing gum might also help your brain function better. A recent study found that chewing gum increases blood flow to the brain by as much as 40 percent. More blood means more oxygen, and oxygen is like fuel for your brain. Your memories even improve when you chew gum. Studies show that people do better on memory  
15 tests while chewing gum.

Doctors are now even considering using gum instead of pills to deliver medicine. The inside of our cheeks actually absorbs some substances more quickly than our stomachs can. So gum may be the best method when it is important to absorb medicine fast. In 2006, Danish scientists found that an allergy medicine in  
20 gum delivered more of its allergy-fighting substances than the same medicine in a pill.

Studies seem to show that gum could improve our health and brain function. But you should still remember chewing gum in class can be considered rude.



1. What is the passage mainly about?
  - a. the bad habit of chewing gum
  - b. the popularity of chewing gum
  - c. the benefits of chewing gum
  - d. the medical treatment of dental disease
  
2. What is the best expression for the blank?
  - a. provide energy
  - b. lose weight
  - c. reduce calorie intake
  - d. help control appetite
  
3. According to the passage, which is NOT one of the advantages of chewing gum?
  - a. It removes bacteria in your mouth.
  - b. It prevents the teeth from becoming decayed.
  - c. It prevents too much blood from going to the brain.
  - d. It helps our body take in medicine quickly.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

decay

ease

consumers

fuel

absorbed

function

pill

1. She took a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for her headache.
2. The new machine seemed to \_\_\_\_\_ well.
3. He'll give you something to \_\_\_\_\_ the pain.
4. The cream is easily \_\_\_\_\_ into the skin.
5. Bacteria cause the \_\_\_\_\_ of dead plants and animals.
6. Wood, coal, oil, and gas are all different kinds of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Many \_\_\_\_\_ are still not comfortable shopping on the Internet.



**PARROT TALK** Two people talk like a parrot, repeating each other's words.



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What are the advantages of chewing gum?

---

2. Why are some doctors considering putting medicine in gum?

---