

# Reading Spark

5

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



**13 Keeping Sunflowers in the Dark**

**WORDS**

Match the words with their correct meanings.

1. closet	a. very typical
2. solar	b. of or relating to the sun
3. classic	c. an animal, plant, human, or any other living thing
4. organism	d. a small room that is used for storing things
5. purpose	e. in a way that produces a desired result
6. effectively	f. the reason why something is done or used
7. internal	g. have the front part toward
8. face	h. existing or located on the inside of something

**EXPRESSIONS**

- what if: what will happen if  
What if there's no sun for the sunflower to guide its solar tracking?
- as well: in addition; too  
This is clear from the fact that the sunflower in darkness bends just as well.

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## 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 13



Anyone who keeps a garden knows that most plants bend toward the sun to catch as much sunlight as they can. This is called "solar tracking," and sunflowers are a well-known example of such a phenomenon. If you observe a sunflower in the early morning, you will find it turning its face eastward; at sunset, on the other hand, its face will turn towards the west. But what if there's no sun for the sunflower to guide its solar tracking? \_\_\_\_\_, what happens if you take a sunflower out of the garden bed and keep it in a completely dark closet?

Surprisingly, the sunflower will continue its solar tracking with or without sunlight. It will bend, just as it did outside, eastward at sunrise and westward at sunset, even if there is not a single ray of light inside the dark closet. This is a classic example of what scientists call a circadian rhythm. A circadian rhythm is a daily cycle of behavior that is internal to the organism, rather than being directed by the environment.

Sunflowers do follow the sun, but they don't just "seek" sunlight. This is clear from the fact that the sunflower in darkness bends just as well. Although sunflowers don't bend themselves with any purpose in mind, some scientists think they have evolved their solar tracking system over millions of years. According to this theory, the evolution helps sunflowers catch light more effectively, and the ones that catch light best are most likely to survive. As a result of this natural selection, we now have sunflowers that bend automatically. However, that only happens when sunflowers are young plants. After a certain stage sunflowers stop following the sun and only face east.

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## 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 Do Sunflowers Reproduce?
  - b. Do Sunflowers Always Face the Sun?
  - c. How Much Sun Do Sunflowers Need?
  - d. Do Sunflowers Bend Their Heads Down?
2. What is the best expression for the blank?
  - a. By contrast
  - b. For instance
  - c. In other words
  - d. In the same way
3. How do sunflowers move in the darkness? Answer in Korean.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What does the underlined part in paragraph 3 imply?
  - a. Sunflowers follow the sun day and night.
  - b. Sunflowers follow the sun no matter what the weather.
  - c. Sunflowers follow the sun to catch light more effectively.
  - d. Sunflowers follow the sun not purposely but automatically.

#### STORY MAP

Why do sunflowers always face the sun? Fill in the blanks.

Observation	Sunflowers <input type="text"/> follow the sun.
Experimentation	Even when in a closet, sunflowers will <input type="text"/> follow the sun.
Theory	Sunflowers <input type="text"/> a sun <input type="text"/> system over a long time.
	always      developed      tracking      still

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#### Self Review

##### VOCABULARY

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

purpose closet	as well effectively	facing organisms	classic
-------------------	------------------------	---------------------	---------

1. All \_\_\_\_\_ have to adapt to changes in environmental conditions.
2. We keep our coats and umbrellas in the \_\_\_\_\_ by the front door.
3. Confusing "it's" and "its" is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ mistake.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of doing business is to make money.
5. Try to communicate your ideas more \_\_\_\_\_.
6. You bought a new cell phone? I bought one \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Lunch is served on the terrace \_\_\_\_\_ the sea.



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

Listen and answer the following questions.

1. How does a sunflower behave when put in a dark closet?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is a circadian rhythm?  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 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 orange diamonds. The text "Reading Spark" is written in a bold, yellow, sans-serif font, centered within the diamonds. The word "Reading" is on the top line and "Spark" is on the bottom line, with the letters of "Spark" slightly offset to the right.

**Reading  
Spark**



# 01

READING

## Online Fandom

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |               |     |  |
|---------------|-----|--|
| 1. protest    | ___ | a. very clever and intelligent                                 |
| 2. brilliant  | ___ | b. the expression of strong disagreement with something        |
| 3. rescue     | ___ | c. save someone or something from danger or harm               |
| 4. dominant   | ___ | d. more important, powerful or successful than other things    |
| 5. literature | ___ | e. talk or do things with other people; work or act together   |
| 6. interact   | ___ | f. written works such as poems, plays, and novels              |
| 7. reward     | ___ | g. a special advantage that is not given to everyone           |
| 8. privilege  | ___ | h. something that you get because you have done something good |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **give in to:** finally agree to do or accept something that you had at first opposed  
Finally, the author gave in to the pressure.





In 1893, Arthur Conan Doyle became bored with writing detective stories for his character Sherlock Holmes. So the English author decided to write a story called *The Final Problem*, in which the hero Sherlock Holmes dies. But readers sent thousands of angry letters to Conan Doyle, demanding Holmes's return. Some fans even wore black armbands and marched through the streets of London as a sign of protest. Finally, the author gave in to the pressure. In 1901, he brought Sherlock Holmes

back in his novel, and went on to write 31 new stories about the brilliant detective. Sherlock Holmes's fans rescued their favorite character through letters and demonstration. But how do we modern fans do it now?

15 Most of us agree that TV and multimedia have replaced literature as the dominant form of public entertainment. Meanwhile, the spread of the Internet has made it much easier for 21st century fans to express their views to the makers of entertainment. Today, fans write comments on websites and interact with each other to share information.

20 Over the past few decades, the community of fans, or "fandom," has become an organized force in entertainment. From drama to talk shows, fans freely express their views and enjoy their influence as a result. Just as Conan Doyle's fans did to revive Sherlock Holmes, today's fans will also get together to save their favorite character from being killed off. Sometimes they push the producers and the writers  
25 of TV shows to bring a romance back into the story.

No matter what the time or place, it seems fans like to express their love of story in any given format, and by doing so, continue to interact with the creators. And maybe that's the reward as well as the privilege of the true fan of any era!



1. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - a. why freedom of expression is important
  - b. how the Internet has changed modern life
  - c. how fans have influenced public entertainment
  - d. what skills are necessary in an information society
  
2. According to the passage, which is NOT true about Arthur Conan Doyle?
  - a. He got tired of writing detective stories.
  - b. He committed murder in 1893.
  - c. He gave in to his fans' protests.
  - d. He revived Sherlock Holmes in 1901.
  
3. Why does the writer mention Sherlock Holmes?
  - a. to show that Arthur Conan Doyle was a great writer
  - b. to show that Sherlock Holmes was a famous detective
  - c. to emphasize that detective stories are less popular than ever
  - d. to emphasize that fandom is not a recent phenomenon
  
4. Who are now in a similar situation with Arthur Conan Doyle?

---

## ■ STORY MAP

How do fans express their views differently over time? Fill in the blanks.

Different Ways of Expressing Their Views over Time	
Over a hundred years ago	- (1) _____, the main form of entertainment - Fans expressing views through (2) _____
Now	- Replacement of literature with TV and (3) _____ - Fans sharing information to express views on (4) _____

websites	letters	literature	multimedia
----------	---------	------------	------------

## VOCABULARY

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

protest  
rescued

privileges  
give in to

interacted  
literature

rewards

1. He had no special \_\_\_\_\_ and was treated just like every other student.
2. A fireman \_\_\_\_\_ three children from the burning building.
3. Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ well with other children in the class.
4. The government refused to \_\_\_\_\_ their demands.
5. She has read many of the major works of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He was so upset by their decision that he resigned in \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The school has a system of \_\_\_\_\_ and punishments to encourage good behavior.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why is the boy angry?

---

2. What is a great way to interact with TV show creators?

---



# 02

READING

## The Bandwagon Effect

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |               |       |  |
|---------------|-------|--|
| 1. purchase   | _____ | a. someone who is competing in an election                 |
| 2. originate  | _____ | b. come from a particular place, time, situation, etc.     |
| 3. candidate  | _____ | c. one part of a situation, idea, plan, etc.               |
| 4. aspect     | _____ | d. buy; get something by paying money for it               |
| 5. odd        | _____ | e. something that is unusual or difficult to explain fully |
| 6. phenomenon | _____ | f. strange or unusual                                      |
| 7. essential  | _____ | g. a planned series of actions for achieving something     |
| 8. strategy   | _____ | h. important and necessary                                 |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- **as a rule:** usually; generally

As a rule, people want to belong to a popular group.

- **conform to:** behave in a way that is accepted by most people

One may feel more security by conforming to the popular group.

As a rule, people want to belong to a popular group. A “sense of belonging” is a basic social need, and one may feel more pride and security by conforming to the popular group. People sometimes imitate others in order to enjoy such feelings. For example, teenagers tend to purchase expensive sneakers or clothes just because their  
5 friends buy those things. This is a typical example of “the bandwagon effect.”

The term originated in America more than a hundred years ago. A bandwagon was a vehicle pulled by horses or oxen. **A** It was used to carry a political candidate alongside musicians to draw the attention of the crowd at a parade. **B** There was an expectation that people would easily remember and eventually vote for the candidate  
10 riding on the bandwagon. **C** But the result surprised everyone: It happened that many people would actually “jump” onto their favorite candidate’s bandwagon. **D** Besides that, there was another interesting aspect to this odd phenomenon: The crowd would prefer to join the wagon loaded with more people. They must have felt better following the choice of the majority at the parade. Over time, the term  
15 “bandwagon” has become a metaphor for this tendency. Now, when someone says “hop on the bandwagon,” they really mean “\_\_\_\_\_.”

Today, the bandwagon effect is most commonly seen in the advertising industry. For instance, you may be familiar with slogans like this: “All teens are in love with this new MP3 player, Magic Eko! Now it’s your turn to find out why!”  
20 People are led to believe that they don’t belong to a popular group unless they buy Magic Eko. Clearly, the bandwagon effect is an essential commercial strategy to encourage customers to buy new products.





1. Where would the following sentence best fit?

So the popularity of a candidate could be judged by the number of people who jumped on his wagon.

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

2. What is the best expression for the blank?

- a. respect what others believe
- b. pay close attention to others
- c. do what everyone else is doing
- d. do what you have always wanted to do

3. Fill in the blank using a word from the passage.

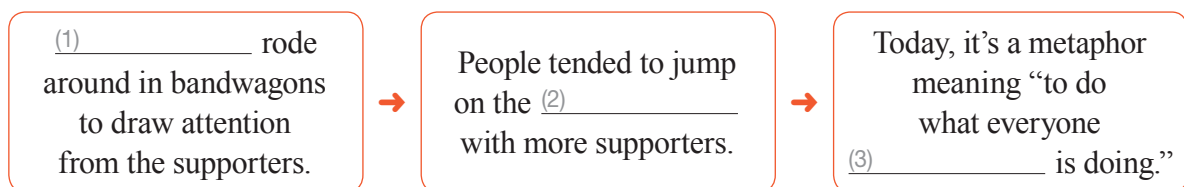
According to the passage, the fear of not \_\_\_\_\_ often creates a bandwagon effect.

4. According to the passage, which is a good example of the bandwagon effect?

- a. Some voters decide at the last minute to go with the expected winner.
- b. As people get richer, they are more likely to buy themselves a car.
- c. Some customers want the best, so they will buy at a high price.
- d. If people were rewarded for helping before, they are more likely to help again.

## STORY MAP

How did the phrase “the bandwagon effect” get its meaning? Fill in the blanks.



wagon

candidates

else

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

aspect	odd	essential	candidate
conform	originate	phenomenon	

1. He became a presidential \_\_\_\_\_ for the 2010 election.
2. Eating healthy foods is just one \_\_\_\_\_ of a healthy lifestyle.
3. A lot of our medicines \_\_\_\_\_ from plants.
4. It's \_\_\_\_\_ that nobody told me about this before.
5. Reservations are \_\_\_\_\_ if you plan to eat there on a Saturday evening.
6. An earthquake is a natural \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Many of those students walk, talk, and dress alike; they \_\_\_\_\_ to each other.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What does the expression 'jump on the bandwagon' mean?

---

2. Why did candidates' wagons have bands on them?

---



# 03

READING

## Red Crabs on Christmas Island

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                  |     |  |
|------------------|-----|--|
| 1. migration     | ___ | a. put something into a liquid and pull it out again quickly                   |
| 2. annual        | ___ | b. rising or falling very sharply  |
| 3. steep         | ___ | c. happening once a year   |
| 4. dip           | ___ | d. the movement of large numbers of birds or animals from one place to another |
| 5. impressive    | ___ | e. about; almost exactly   |
| 6. driveway      | ___ | f. the area or road between your house and the street                          |
| 7. approximately | ___ | g. without any doubt; certainly  |
| 8. definitely    | ___ | h. deserving attention, admiration, or respect                                 |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **make it to:** succeed in getting somewhere  
Almost a million red crabs never make it to the ocean.



Every year a strange sight can be seen on Christmas Island, an island in the Indian Ocean. Although there are 14 different types of land crabs on the island, it's the red crabs that make the most amazing migration.

When the first heavy rain falls on Christmas Island around October or  
5 November, the rainy season has officially begun. This is the signal for red crabs to begin their annual migration. Approximately 120 million crabs come out of their holes in the forest and walk to the ocean! To get to the ocean and look for a mate, the red crabs walk through the jungle, across roads, through towns and down steep cliffs. They go everywhere, sometimes onto driveways and even into houses!

10 Almost a million red crabs never make it to the ocean because they get lost or die along the way. But every year more than a hundred million red crabs walk for nearly 18 days, surviving the dangerous journey to the ocean. The males take a brief dip in the ocean water, and then walk to the nearby forest to mate with the females. After mating, the males return to the ocean to dip again and then begin the trip home  
15 on land. In about two weeks, the females lay about 100,000 eggs each in the ocean and then return home. After another month, baby crabs hatch, making the same journey their parents and other crabs have made for generations. Pretty impressive considering they've never been there before and don't have road maps!



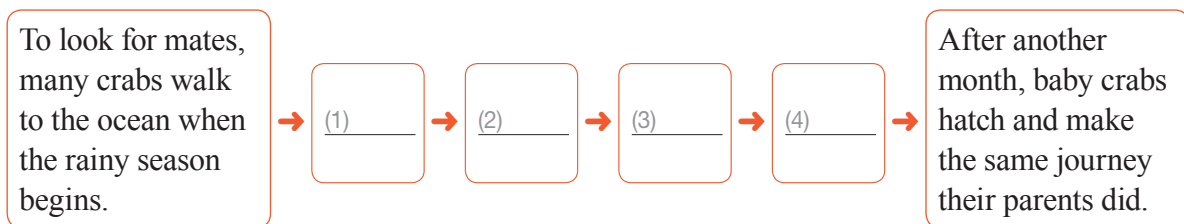
Although the crabs make driving difficult and frustrate people, no one on Christmas Island wants to get rid of them. Many people consider it a privilege to watch the annual migration. The locals don't get any benefit from the migration; they can't cook any of the red crabs because this type of crab can't be eaten! Even so, it's definitely worth dropping by Christmas Island in December or January to watch a blanket of red crabs migrate to the ocean and back.



1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. Red Crabs: Nature's Top Survivors
  - b. The Long Journey to the Mating Place
  - c. Red Crabs Invade the Island for Food
  - d. Christmas Island: The Home of Wild Animals
2. According to the passage, which is true about red crabs' mating habits?
  - a. Most red crabs die before getting to the mating place.
  - b. Red crabs' mating is done in the ocean water.
  - c. After mating, the males begin the trip home first.
  - d. Female crabs teach baby crabs how to find their way home.
3. What can be inferred from the underlined part in the last paragraph?
  - a. It is difficult for other people to watch the annual migration.
  - b. No one on Christmas Island wants to get rid of red crabs.
  - c. It's worth visiting the island to watch the annual migration.
  - d. Not many people on Christmas Island watch the annual migration.

## STORY MAP

Write the letters to show the long journey of the Christmas Island red crabs.



- a. The males go to the nearby forest to mate.
- b. The males return to the ocean for a quick swim again and return home.
- c. When the red crabs get to the ocean, the males take a quick swim.
- d. The females lay eggs in the ocean and then return home.

## VOCABULARY

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

approximately

made it

steep

dipped

definitely

annual

migration

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ his hand into the water to see how cold it was.
2. The Science Museum is very interesting. It is \_\_\_\_\_ worth a visit.
3. These birds make a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ south to a warmer climate.
4. If there are no delays, the plane should be landing in \_\_\_\_\_ 20 minutes.
5. This hill is very \_\_\_\_\_. You should only ski on it if you are an expert.
6. They go on a school trip every year. It has become a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ event.
7. The climbers finally \_\_\_\_\_ to the top of the mountain.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why do red crabs walk to the ocean in the rainy season?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What happens to some of the crabs on the way to the ocean?

\_\_\_\_\_



# 04 Going Dutch

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |              |       |   |
|--------------|-------|---|
| 1. false     | _____ | a. not true or real                                       |
| 2. defense   | _____ | b. suggest something without saying it directly           |
| 3. surrender | _____ | c. give the control or use of something to someone else   |
| 4. imply     | _____ | d. the act of protecting something or someone from attack |
| 5. contrary  | _____ | e. not right or just                                      |
| 6. route     | _____ | f. very angry   |
| 7. outraged  | _____ | g. a way from one place to another                        |
| 8. unfair    | _____ | h. completely different from something else               |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **block off:** completely close something such as a road

In 1667, the Dutch boldly blocked off the Thames River near London.

The word “Dutch” originally referred to Germans, and even today, the word “Deutschland” means Germany. But in present-day English, “Dutch” refers to people and things coming from the Netherlands, the country on the coast of the North Sea between Germany and Belgium, which is also known as Holland.

5 There are many English expressions that include the word “Dutch.” Most of them have negative meanings. For example, “going Dutch” means that each person pays his or her own way. “Dutch courage” means false courage or bravery gotten by drinking alcohol. A “Dutch uncle” is a person who gives unwanted advice. A “Dutch concert” is just a lot of noise and no music. A “Dutch defense” means surrender,  
10 although the Dutch never surrendered an inch of their homeland without a heroic fight.

In these phrases the English imply that the Dutch are cowardly and cheap. Yet the rest of the world views Holland and the Dutch people much differently. When most people think of Holland, they imagine huge fields of tulips, tall windmills and  
15 children wearing wooden shoes — pleasant and positive things. So why did the English take such a contrary view of Holland?

Before the 17th century, the Dutch were respected in English writing and language. But as the two countries became interested in the East Indies, they became rivals. They competed to control sea routes leading to the East Indies and the  
20 valuable goods found there. The Dutch and the English fought three wars at sea between 1652 and 1674. In 1667, when the Dutch boldly blocked off the Thames River near London, England, the English were outraged! It was during this time that the unfair war of words began. Today relations between the two countries are quite friendly, but the old phrases remain.





1. What is the passage mainly about?
  - a. when Dutch words began to enter the English language
  - b. how the English used Dutch as a word for something bad
  - c. why there were wars between England and the Netherlands
  - d. how we can enlarge the knowledge about the word “Dutch”
  
2. We can infer that if a soldier took a “Dutch leave” he left his base \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. to take a walk
  - b. to go on errands
  - c. with a companion
  - d. without permission
  
3. Which is true according to the passage?
  - a. Many Dutch expressions in English came from Germany.
  - b. Belgium, located near the Netherlands, is also known as Holland.
  - c. In the seventeenth century, the Dutch and the English were enemies.
  - d. The original meaning of “Dutch” refers to the people in the Netherlands.
  
4. The passage shows that a change in the relationship between two countries can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. result in the birth of a new sign language
  - b. end the war and lead to a peace treaty
  - c. create new expressions referring to each other
  - d. lead them to compete to produce new weapons

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

outraged

unfair

false

contrary

surrender

route

implied

1. The soldiers were forced to \_\_\_\_\_ their weapons.
2. Early reports \_\_\_\_\_ that his death was not an accident.
3. The man didn't tell the truth. He gave a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ name and address.
4. The airline \_\_\_\_\_ from Seattle to Tokyo goes over the North Pole.
5. The two men gave \_\_\_\_\_ answers: one said "yes" and the other said "no."
6. Customers were \_\_\_\_\_ by the price increases.
7. It's \_\_\_\_\_ for them to be allowed to leave early if we can't.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why were the Dutch and English rivals in the 17th century?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Why did the English get mad during one of the wars?

\_\_\_\_\_



# 05

READING

## Flowers Losing Their Scents

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                |     |   |
|----------------|-----|---|
| 1. scent       | ___ | a. join together  |
| 2. gradually   | ___ | b. a pleasant smell that is produced by something               |
| 3. demonstrate | ___ | c. slowly, over a long period of time                           |
| 4. bond        | ___ | d. show or prove something clearly                              |
| 5. pollutant   | ___ | e. produce babies, young animals, or plants                     |
| 6. generate    | ___ | f. produce or cause something                                   |
| 7. readily     | ___ | g. quickly and easily   |
| 8. reproduce   | ___ | h. a substance that makes air, water, or soil dangerously dirty |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **apply to:** affect or relate to a particular situation or person  
This famous quote applies to the world of advertising.
- o **what's more:** in addition  
What's more, flowers and plants would not be able to reproduce as readily.

“Doing business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark. You know what you are doing, but nobody else does.” This famous quote applies not just to the world of advertising, but also to the world of flowers today. Flowers have to “advertise” their presence over a large area by using their sweet scent to attract bees and butterflies. However, flowers have gradually been losing their scent because of increasing pollution levels in the atmosphere.

Scientists at the University of Virginia recently created a model demonstrating how a flower’s scent molecules travel through the air. They discovered that the molecules of scent that flowers produce bond with pollutants like ozone. The bonding generates chemical reactions and destroys the scent, so the smell of the flower no longer travels as far as it used to. Without a long “scent trail,” pollinators like bees cannot find the flowers they need for food.

Two hundred years ago there was much less pollution in the air. Scientists believe that back then the scent of flowers could travel almost as far as 1,200 meters. Today it only travels approximately one-quarter of that distance. For this reason, bees and other pollinators must search over greater distances and use their sense of sight as well as their sense of smell to find the flowers.

What would happen if the bees couldn’t find enough flowers? Flowers provide bees with nectar, which is their main food source. If they weren’t able to find enough flowers and nectar to go around, bees wouldn’t be able to maintain their population. What’s more, flowers and plants that need bees to spread their pollen would not be able to reproduce as readily. As a result, the diversity of plants on Earth would greatly decrease as would humanity’s food resources.



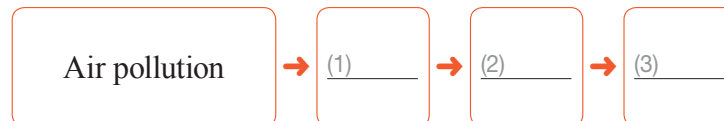


1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. Pollution Levels Are Increasing
  - b. Air Pollution Kills Flower Scent
  - c. Where Have All the Pollinators Gone?
  - d. How Do Flowers Advertise to Pollinators?
  
2. The underlined phrase in paragraph 1 implies \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. finding enough flowers and nectar without going far
  - b. bonding with pollutants without destroying scent
  - c. inviting bees and butterflies without giving off a scent
  - d. collecting a flower's scent molecules without causing pollution
  
3. According to paragraph 2, what happens if the flower scent meets ozone? Complete the sentence using proper words from the passage.

Scent molecules \_\_\_\_\_ with ozone and it \_\_\_\_\_ the scent.
  
4. According to the last paragraph, what is the long-term effect of pollution on nature?
  - a. It will cause bee populations to disappear very quickly.
  - b. It will prevent flowers and plants from producing pollen.
  - c. It will cause a decline in the number of plant resources.
  - d. It will severely poison human food sources.

## STORY MAP

How does air pollution affect the number of bees after all? Write letters in the boxes.



- a. It is hard for bees to find flowers for nectar.
- b. Flowers lose scent.
- c. Bees decrease in number.

## VOCABULARY

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

reproduce  
generated

demonstrated  
gradually

what's more  
readily

scent

1. The air was filled with the \_\_\_\_\_ of wild flowers.
2. The program \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of new jobs.
3. The study \_\_\_\_\_ the link between poverty and poor health.
4. Good food is \_\_\_\_\_ available anywhere in the country.
5. The turtles return to the same coast where they were born to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Her boyfriend is intelligent and handsome; \_\_\_\_\_, he respects her.
7. The temperature changed so \_\_\_\_\_ we didn't even notice it was getting warmer.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. How do flowers attract bees?

---

2. Why can't the bees find the flowers easily?

---



# 06

READING

## The Origins of Golf Terms

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |               |     |   |
|---------------|-----|---|
| 1. origin     | ___ | a. the action of hitting the ball in games such as tennis or golf |
| 2. eventually | ___ | b. in the end, especially after a long time                       |
| 3. stroke     | ___ | c. the place or situation in which something begins to exist      |
| 4. evolve     | ___ | d. having the training, knowledge, and experience                 |
| 5. skilled    | ___ | e. change or develop slowly                                       |
| 6. accuracy   | ___ | f. not seen or found very often                                   |
| 7. rare       | ___ | g. the ability to do something without making a mistake           |
| 8. further    | ___ | h. controlled by something evil                                   |
| 9. possessed  | ___ | i. to or at a more distant place or time                          |



All sports seem to have their own special language and golf is no exception. Anyone who has watched golf on television has heard terms like birdie and bogey. But many people don't know the origin of golf or the origin of its unique vocabulary. Learning the history and language of golf makes it easier to understand.

5        Golf started in Scotland many years ago. When shepherds got bored watching their sheep, they took sticks and hit stones into rabbit holes. The game became more complex as they counted the number of times a player hit the stone before it got into the hole. Eventually the stick became a golf club and the stone evolved into a golf ball. But the idea of the game has remained the same: the fewer strokes it takes a  
10    player to get the ball into the hole, the more skilled the player is.

The most important skill in golf is to hit the ball a great distance with accuracy. Each hole in a game of golf is given a “par.” The par is the number of times it is expected a golfer must hit the ball before it goes into the hole. Being “under par” means a person hits the ball fewer times than expected.

15        Other golf terms may have gotten their start in Scotland's countryside. For example, the way balls “fly” through the air is often compared to types of birds. One stroke under par is a “birdie.” An eagle (a more amazing bird) is two strokes under par and an albatross is three strokes under par. Albatrosses are very rare in golf, like in nature. Known for flying further than almost any other bird, an albatross is what  
20    every golfer hopes to hit.

A bogey means that a golfer hits one stroke over par. The term “bogey” comes from the United Kingdom and means a ghost. When someone says a golfer got a bogey it means they hit the golf ball so badly that they seemed possessed by a ghost!

1. According to the passage, how did golf start?
  - a. It started as a set of self-defense skills.
  - b. It started as a way to pass time enjoyably.
  - c. It started as a gamble where people bet money.
  - d. It started as a means of training future military officers.
  
2. According to the passage, all of the following are under par EXCEPT:
  - a. birdie
  - b. eagle
  - c. albatross
  - d. bogey
  
3. Fill in the blank using a word from the passage.

\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the instance where a golfer finishes a hole by hitting the ball one stroke under par.
  
4. According to the passage, which is NOT true about “an albatross”?
  - a. It is even worse than an eagle.
  - b. It is the score of three under par.
  - c. It is a very rare bird and very rare in golf.
  - d. It is very hard to get, so it is a golfer’s dream.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

origins	further	evolved	rare
accuracy	skilled	eventually	

1. He passes the ball with high \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The new theory will explain the \_\_\_\_\_ of the universe.
3. It is very \_\_\_\_\_ for her to miss a day at school. She never gets sick.
4. The company has such highly \_\_\_\_\_ workers.
5. The road ended and we couldn't go any \_\_\_\_\_.
6. It might take him a long time but he'll do it \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Some people believe that birds \_\_\_\_\_ from dinosaurs.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What does a 'birdie' mean?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. After what did the shepherds name the number of strokes?

\_\_\_\_\_





# 07

READING

## The Deep Sea Anglerfish

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                 |     |  |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| 1. notice       | ___ | a. take something into your stomach through your throat      |
| 2. swallow      | ___ | b. being the largest amount or number possible               |
| 3. maximum      | ___ | c. the places, conditions, or objects that are around you    |
| 4. surroundings | ___ | d. become aware of something or someone by seeing or hearing |
| 5. mature (v)   | ___ | e. suffer or die from lack of food                           |
| 6. weaken       | ___ | f. become less strong  |
| 7. starve       | ___ | g. become fully developed in the body and mind               |
| 8. nourishment  | ___ | h. food that is needed for health or growth                  |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- **blend into:** gradually become the same as  
An anglerfish sits on the seafloor, blending into its surroundings.
- **sort of:** in some way or to some degree  
Instead, it sort of moves from side to side through the water.

You probably know that some fish eat other fish, but did you know there is one fish that has its own fishing rod? The anglerfish, found in deep parts of the Atlantic and Antarctic Oceans, has a long rod-like fin that looks like a worm. Using this special fin, the anglerfish “fishes.” This is why it is called the “anglerfish.”

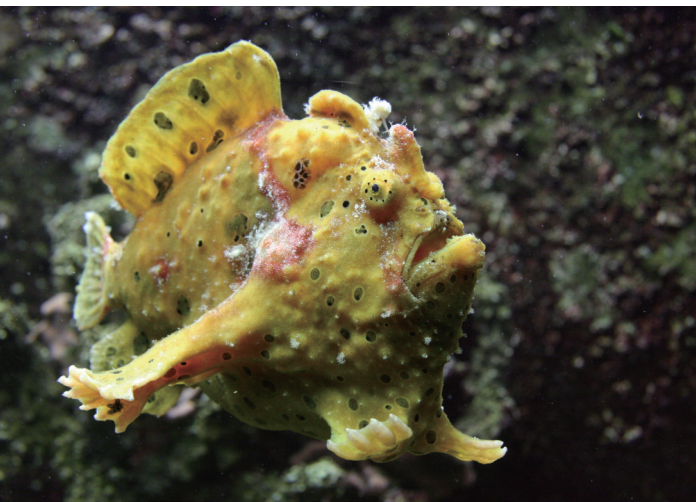
5        An anglerfish sits on the seafloor, blending into its surroundings. The only part of its body that other fish notice is the fin. The anglerfish hangs the fin in front of its open mouth. When another fish sees the fin, it thinks it is a worm. The smaller fish swims closer and the anglerfish swallows it.

Although they sound frightening, anglerfish are small, reaching a maximum  
10    length of 12 centimeters. The color of the anglerfish can be brown, dark gray or black. An anglerfish has soft flesh and bones, and small eyes. Because of its round body it cannot swim very fast or straight. Instead, it sort of moves from side to side through the water.

The male anglerfish is smaller than the female and looks completely different.  
15    The male is the size of a small finger and is black in color. When he matures, his digestive system weakens, making it impossible for him to feed on his own. He must find a female or starve. With his hooked teeth, he attaches himself to the female. He

bites into her, releasing an enzyme to break down the skin of his mouth and some skin on her body. The two fish blend together and become one. Even their blood vessels join, becoming one system.

The male spends the rest of his life living like a parasite, getting his nourishment from her body. A female anglerfish can carry six males on her body at once. A single female anglerfish is responsible for feeding herself and all the male anglerfish she carries.





1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. The Life Cycle of an Anglerfish
  - b. New Species of Anglerfish Found
  - c. Anglerfish's Amazing Survival Skills
  - d. The Wondrous Mysteries of Anglerfish
  
2. The anglerfish is so named \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. for its strange appearance
  - b. because it resembles a worm
  - c. for its method of catching prey
  - d. because it lives in the deep sea
  
3. When the male anglerfish grows up, what does he do in order to survive? Answer in Korean.  

---
  
4. Which is NOT true about the anglerfish according to the passage?
  - a. The mature male has a long fishing rod of its own.
  - b. The anglerfish is unique in its appearance.
  - c. The mature male cannot live without a female.
  - d. The male is small in comparison to the female.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

swallow

starve

maximum

mature

nourishment

surroundings

weaken

1. To get the \_\_\_\_\_ benefit, do the exercises slowly.
2. The soil provides \_\_\_\_\_ for plant roots.
3. Girls \_\_\_\_\_ earlier than boys both physically and mentally.
4. Thousands of people will \_\_\_\_\_ if food doesn't reach the city.
5. World oil prices rose and the economy began to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Chew your food well before you \_\_\_\_\_.
7. They will need some time to become familiar with their new \_\_\_\_\_.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What's the thing hanging in front of the anglerfish?

---

2. What happens when the other fish come along to eat the worm-like thing?

---



# 08

READING

## Yves Saint Laurent

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                 |       |  |
|-----------------|-------|--|
| 1. normally     | _____ | a. say or express something                      |
| 2. dominate     | _____ | b. have control over someone or something        |
| 3. put          | _____ | c. usually                                       |
| 4. promote      | _____ | d. make something more popular, well-known, etc. |
| 5. mass-produce | _____ | e. produce very large amounts of something       |
| 6. employ       | _____ | f. made to fit the needs of a particular person  |
| 7. custom-made  | _____ | g. most important                                |
| 8. main         | _____ | h. give someone a job to do for payment          |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- bring about: cause

We do not expect fashion designers to bring about important changes in society.

- consist of: be formed or be made up of

A woman's suit of clothing consists of trousers and a matching coat.

We normally expect fashion designers to create attractive clothes, not to bring about important changes in society. But that's exactly what Yves Saint Laurent did.

The famous French fashion designer dominated the fashion industry for more than four decades before his death in 2008. One of his creations was the pantsuit, a woman's suit of clothing consisting of trousers and a matching coat or jacket. Saint Laurent introduced the pantsuit in 1966, when a large number of European and American women were entering professional careers. They wanted to be treated as equals with the men who were doing similar jobs. But they had been forced to wear skirts, which set them apart. Pantsuits made them look and feel equal. As one woman put it, "When you wore them, your legs took longer steps; men looked at your face, not your ankles, and were forced to listen to the words that came out of your mouth." Saint Laurent's design encouraged the growth of women's confidence and power in the working world. The pantsuit has been called "what fashion gave to feminism."

Saint Laurent also helped change the attitudes of white people towards other races. He was the first designer to hire black models in his fashion shows, and one of the first to employ Asians. By promoting the image of non-whites as beautiful and glamorous, he encouraged their acceptance in European and American society.

Finally, he made the fashion industry more democratic. Before Saint Laurent, French "high fashion" designers only created custom-made clothing that only very wealthy customers could afford. But in 1966, Saint Laurent opened a store in Paris where he sold "ready-to-wear" clothes. These mass-produced clothes were much less expensive, which allowed ordinary women to dress fashionably.

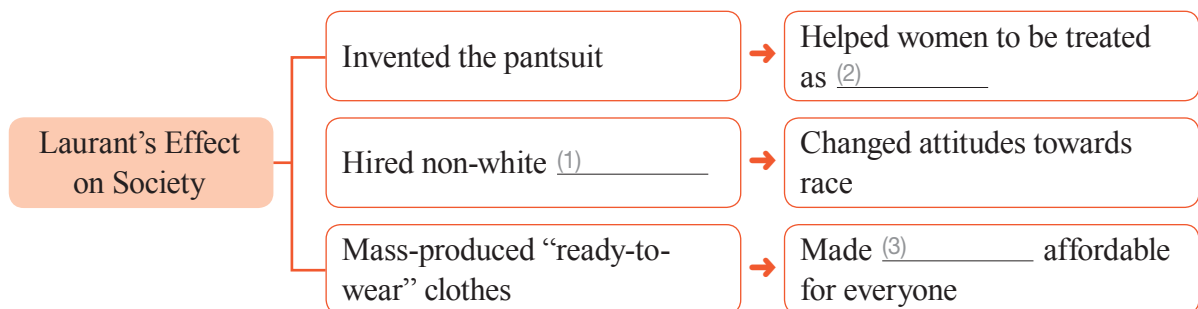
Although his main aim was creating beauty, Yves Saint Laurent also helped create major social changes: equality of the sexes, races, and economic classes.



1. Why did women like the pantsuit designed by Yves Saint Laurent?
  - a. It made them appear more intelligent.
  - b. It allowed them to be seen as equals with men.
  - c. It was much more fashionable to wear than a skirt.
  - d. It helped them to keep up with men by taking longer steps.
  
2. What is the closest in meaning to the underlined feminism?
  - a. the belief that women should have the same rights as men
  - b. the belief that one's own sex is more important than the other sex
  - c. the belief that one country is better or more important than any other
  - d. the belief that money and possessions are the most important things in life
  
3. Yves Saint Laurent changed white people's attitudes by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. holding fashion shows in Africa and Asia
  - b. hiring non-whites in his fashion design company
  - c. designing attractive clothes for people of all races
  - d. including blacks and Asians in his fashion shows

## STORY MAP

How did Yves Saint Laurent affect our society? Fill in the blanks.



equals

fashion

models



## VOCABULARY

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

employing  
dominated

consisted of  
main

put  
normally

promote

1. The industry is \_\_\_\_\_ by five multinational companies.
2. As she \_\_\_\_\_ it, "You can't please everyone."
3. My breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ cereal, fruit, and orange juice.
4. The company's \_\_\_\_\_ office is located in New York.
5. It's a small company, \_\_\_\_\_ a staff of only 10.
6. The journey \_\_\_\_\_ takes an hour, but it can take longer if there's traffic.
7. Advertising companies are always having to think up new ways to \_\_\_\_\_ products.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Who is Yves Saint Laurent?

---

2. Why is the pantsuit famous?

---



# 09

READING

## Air Conditioning

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                         |     |   |
|-------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. chubby               | ___ | a. not realizing what is happening                          |
| 2. ordinary             | ___ | b. a desire for food  |
| 3. unknowingly          | ___ | c. slightly fat in a way that looks healthy                 |
| 4. comfort ( <i>n</i> ) | ___ | d. something that covers a surface or is between two things |
| 5. layer                | ___ | e. a feeling of being physically relaxed and satisfied      |
| 6. excess ( <i>a</i> )  | ___ | f. more than is usual, allowed, or needed                   |
| 7. solution             | ___ | g. a way of coming up with an answer to a problem           |
| 8. appetite             | ___ | h. normal or not unusual                                    |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **tend to:** describe what often happens or what someone often does  
Bigger people like Chubby Charlie tend to feel the heat more than ordinary people.
- o **keep away from:** stay away from someone or something  
By keeping away from the air conditioner, Charlie can burn tens of thousands of calories.

It's the middle of the summer. It's 30°C. Chubby Charlie feels hot and uncomfortable. Being a fat man, he feels the heat even more than ordinary people do. So what's the first thing he does? Well, he turns on the air conditioner, of course!

Recent research at the University of Alabama's Clinical Nutrition Center  
5 suggests that Charlie may unknowingly be making himself fatter every time he turns on the air conditioner. People enjoy living in comfortable temperatures. For most people, that means keeping the room temperature between 18°C and 24°C. This is known to scientists as the thermoneutral zone. In the thermoneutral zone, there is no need for the body to control its temperature. It is only when the body's temperature is  
10 below or above this zone that it works to return to the comfort level. Simply put, it is only when our bodies are too hot or too cold that we burn calories to keep our bodies comfortable. Thus, we may be putting on extra weight by turning on the air conditioner.

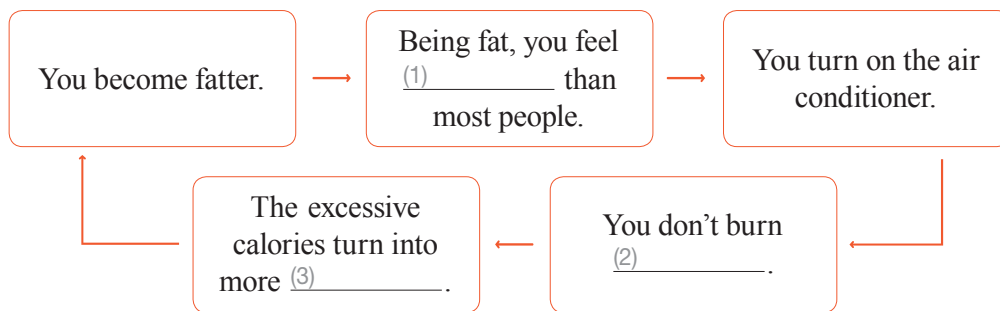
Bigger people like Chubby Charlie tend to feel the heat more than ordinary  
15 people. The reason is that layers of fat act like blankets, warming the body up. So, fatter people typically use the air conditioning more often. This can lead to a vicious cycle. Fat people are likely to get hot easily. They may often turn on the air conditioner to cool down. Then, their bodies don't burn calories. The excess calories could turn into even more fat.

There is a simple solution for Chubby Charlie:  
Don't turn on the air conditioner as much. By keeping away from the air conditioner, Charlie can burn tens of thousands of calories every year. In addition, hot people have smaller appetites. In mid-summer, Charlie will probably eat less if he doesn't turn on the air conditioner. Thus, he puts fewer calories in his body. Let's go on an air conditioner diet this summer!



1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. The Curse of a Modern Convenience
  - b. Why an Air Conditioner Causes Fatness
  - c. The Benefits of Using an Air Conditioner
  - d. How the Body's Heating System Works
  
2. In the thermoneutral zone, our bodies \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. spend more calories
  - b. need more energy
  - c. don't burn any calories
  - d. feel much hotter

3. Which best fit in the blanks in the diagram that explains the underlined a vicious cycle?



	(1)	(2)	(3)
a.	hot	fat	calories
b.	hotter	calories	fat
c.	cold	fat	calories
d.	colder	calories	energy

4. What are the benefits of turning off the air conditioner to fat people? Choose two.
  - a. reducing activity
  - b. burning more calories
  - c. eating less food
  - d. feeling cooler after a while

## VOCABULARY

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

chubby  
excess

layer  
tends to

solution  
ordinary

appetite

1. Mom is an \_\_\_\_\_ housewife. She is always busy with the housework.
2. If you wear clothes in layers, that could make you look a bit \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Denny \_\_\_\_\_ ask whatever he is curious about without any hesitation.
4. You need to exercise hard in order to lose \_\_\_\_\_ weight and to improve your health.
5. A thin \_\_\_\_\_ of oil covered the whole lake after the terrible oil spill.
6. You don't seem to have much of an \_\_\_\_\_. You barely ate any of your food.
7. We are sure that we will find a \_\_\_\_\_ to this matter.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What do our bodies do when it's hot?

---

2. Why do bigger people feel the heat more and use the air conditioner more?

---

---





# 10 Lactose Intolerance

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                  |     |   |
|------------------|-----|---|
| 1. race          | ___ | a. very bad or unpleasant   |
| 2. horrible      | ___ | b. made from milk   |
| 3. intolerant    | ___ | c. move very quickly  |
| 4. dairy         | ___ | d. not able to eat particular foods without suffering bad effects |
| 5. tip           | ___ | e. a helpful piece of advice                                      |
| 6. bloated       | ___ | f. unluckily  |
| 7. unfortunately | ___ | g. feeling ashamed or shy   |
| 8. embarrassed   | ___ | h. too full of liquid, gas, food, etc.                            |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **cannot help something:** be not able to control or stop something  
Susan eats and eats. She cannot help it.
- o **break down:** separate into simpler substance  
Susan doesn't have enough lactase to break down all the lactose she takes in.

Susan couldn't help it. She and her friends began lunch with cheesy nachos. Then they ate cheeseburgers and drank milkshakes. Things seemed fine, but then suddenly Susan's stomach started making noise. Her stomach hurt, and, racing to the restroom, she had horrible gas! She was so embarrassed. She had been so excited to  
5 go to lunch with her friends that she totally forgot to watch how much dairy she ate! Susan is lactose intolerant, and eating too much dairy can make her feel really sick.

Lactose intolerance means that the body can't easily digest a special sugar called lactose. Unfortunately for Susan and millions of other people with this problem, lactose is found in almost all dairy products — yogurt, cheese, milk and  
10 ice cream.

Our body uses an enzyme called lactase to break lactose into a simpler form of sugar. Once lactose is broken down, it's easy to digest and it becomes great fuel for the body. But people like Susan don't have enough lactase to break down all the lactose they take in. So, about half an hour to two hours after eating dairy-rich  
15 foods, their stomachs begin to hurt and they have gas, making them feel bloated — like their stomachs are getting bigger. Sometimes they even get diarrhea when they eat too many dairy foods.

So how can someone living with this problem still eat out with friends? Here are some tips. If you're going to eat a dairy-rich food like ice cream, eat something  
20 with it that doesn't have any dairy, like a salad or a sandwich without cheese. This will help slow digestion, and your body will have time to create more lactase. Also, eat lots of foods that are dairy-free but high in calcium, like broccoli and soy products.



1. Lactose intolerance is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. eating too much sugar too often
  - b. a shortage of the enzyme lactase
  - c. low consumption of dairy products
  - d. poor digestion of the food you eat
  
2. Which is NOT true about lactose according to the passage?
  - a. It is contained in almost all dairy products.
  - b. It can become a very efficient fuel for the body.
  - c. It is broken down by itself in the body.
  - d. It is hard for some people to break down.
  
3. According to the passage, which is NOT included in the symptoms of lactose intolerance?
  - a. diarrhea
  - b. stomachache
  - c. buildup of gas
  - d. feeling of tiredness
  
4. The best advice to give to Susan is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. enjoy eating dairy-rich foods fully
  - b. avoid eating out with friends and family
  - c. take digestion pills to speed up digestion
  - d. eat dairy-free foods along with dairy-rich foods

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

tips

unfortunately

help

raced

dairy

embarrassed

bloated

1. The shy girl gets \_\_\_\_\_ if we ask her to sing.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ products are good sources of calcium and protein.
3. I seem to have eaten too much. My stomach is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Jill knows Spain really well. Perhaps she could give us a few \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ into the village on his bike.
6. It's too bad that we have to leave, but I can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.
7. The show was great, but \_\_\_\_\_ we had very bad seats.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What does 'lactose intolerance' mean?

---

2. Where is lactose found?

---





# 11

READING

## Impressionism

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| 1. traditional  | ___ | a. relating to towns and cities                             |
| 2. range        | ___ | b. a group of different things that are similar in some way |
| 3. seemingly    | ___ | c. not new, different, or modern                            |
| 4. urban        | ___ | d. appearing to be true but not being true or certain       |
| 5. perceive     | ___ | e. all the time, or very often                              |
| 6. constantly   | ___ | f. something that is given to help a person or a cause      |
| 7. reflect      | ___ | g. show, express or be a sign of something                  |
| 8. contribution | ___ | h. notice, see, or recognize something                      |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- be into: like and be interested in

Even if you are not into art, you have at least heard of Monet.

- that is to say: in other words

That is to say, they painted the objects by relying on "how" they saw them.





Impressionism was an artistic movement that began in the late 19th century. It was one of the most famous movements in art history. Even if you are not  
5 into art, you have at least heard of the famous Impressionists like Monet, Manet, and Renoir, and have seen some of their paintings.

The Impressionists were different in their choice of subject matter and use of color from earlier generations. Before the Impressionists discovered the beauty of  
10 everyday life, most painters focused on traditional subject matters such as still lifes, historical events and biblical stories.

However, Impressionists took an interest in the daily lives of ordinary people in the cities, which were expanding in both size and in their range of culture and entertainment. They started to paint seemingly ordinary matters. For example,  
15 Manet and Renoir painted people enjoying picnics in the park, or just hanging out in urban settings.

More importantly, the Impressionists changed the old conception of color. Before the Impressionists, artists believed that everything had a unique color of its own which could not be replaced. For instance, the sky was blue, apples were red,  
20 and leaves were green. But Impressionists saw that the color of an object constantly changes according to the amount of sunlight and the atmosphere at the time it was drawn. Therefore, they focused on the momentary impressions of the object. That is to say, they painted the objects by relying on “how” they saw them in that place and at that time.

25 Monet was one of these Impressionist painters. He made a series of paintings of a single cathedral at different times of the day. Each painting in the series was a different color, reflecting the changes in sunlight shining on the cathedral throughout the day.

Impressionism began as a revolutionary approach towards the fine arts, and  
30 soon became one of the most popular movements in art history. Probably the greatest contribution of the Impressionists is the fact that they introduced the joy of perceiving things as we actually see them rather than as we are told to.

1. The Impressionists were different from earlier painters in that they painted \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. religious scenes
  - b. everyday matters
  - c. famous people
  - d. historical battles
  
2. What is the closest in meaning to the underlined revolutionary?
  - a. well designed and advanced
  - b. completely new and different
  - c. accepted to be correct and right
  - d. belonging to everyone in a society
  
3. According to the passage, which is NOT true about the Impressionists?
  - a. They created their paintings outdoors rather than in a studio.
  - b. They experimented with new ways of portraying color and light.
  - c. They enabled us to perceive nature through the filter of impression.
  - d. They painted objects in abstract styles than capturing them quickly.

## STORY MAP

Fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

Comparisons between Pre-Impressionists and Impressionists		
	Pre-Impressionists	Impressionists
Subject Matter	Focused on (1) _____ subjects	Focused on the (3) _____ of everyday life
What happened afterwards	Used (2) _____ colors for specific objects	Used (4) _____ colors to show how they saw something at different (5) _____ and places

specific

times

beauty

traditional

different

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

urban  
range

perceive  
traditional

constantly  
seemingly

into

1. Cats are not able to \_\_\_\_\_ color.
2. He has a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge and experience.
3. Jason's really \_\_\_\_\_ classical music.
4. His views on marriage are quite \_\_\_\_\_. He says that the wife should stay home with the children.
5. London is the largest \_\_\_\_\_ area and capital city of the United Kingdom.
6. The English language never remains the same; it is \_\_\_\_\_ changing.
7. John was asked to do a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ impossible task, but he managed to get it done.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. How did Impressionists see the color of things?

---

2. Why did Monet paint the same cathedral over and over?

---

---





# 12

READING

## The Mayan Numeric System

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |              |     |  |
|--------------|-----|--|
| 1. numeric   | ___ | a. a small round mark  |
| 2. dot       | ___ | b. a straight line or section that is longer than it is wide |
| 3. bar       | ___ | c. belonging to a time that was long ago in the past         |
| 4. ancient   | ___ | d. of or relating to numbers                                 |
| 5. sum       | ___ | e. be a sign or mark that means something                    |
| 6. represent | ___ | f. the hard, empty shell of a small sea creature             |
| 7. seashell  | ___ | g. the result of adding two or more numbers together         |

### | EXPRESSIONS |



- be based on: use something or be developed from something

Their numeric system was based on 20, not on 10.

- amount to: produce a total when added together

Added up, it amounts to a sum of 12.

How did the ancient Mayan people count numbers? Their numeric system was based on 20, not on 10, as is our own. Perhaps they used fingers and toes for counting.

In our numbering system, if you put the number one ( 1 ) next to the number  
 5 zero ( 0 ), it becomes the number 10. But in the Mayan system it is different: if you put the number one ( • ) above the number zero (  ), it is equal to 20 (  ). Our numeric system has ten symbols to show all the numbers. Mayan numbers could all be written with only three symbols: a dot for 1, a bar for 5, and a seashell-like symbol for 0.



10 Using these three symbols, the Mayans could write out any number from one to 19. How would the Mayans write the number 12, then? They would write two bars, each representing five and two dots, each representing one. Added up, it amounts to a sum of 12.

• •	(2)
—	(5)
—	+ (5)
	<hr/>
	12

How did they show numbers that were higher than 19? In our counting system,  
 15 the number forty-six, for example, is written with a “4” next to a “6.” The “4” is in the tens place and represents 40 (four sets of ten). And the “6” is in the ones place, representing 6 (six sets of one). However, in the Mayan system, there is a twenties place instead of a tens place. Look at the example below to see how they wrote the number 46:

20s place	• •	40
	(20) + (20)	
1s place	•	6
	(6)	
	<hr/>	
		46



1. Which is 8 in the Mayan numeric system?



2. Which is 11 in the Mayan numeric system?



3. Which is 67 in the Mayan numeric system?



4. Which is NOT true about the Mayan numeric system?

- a. The basic unit is 20.
- b. A dot means one.
- c. It uses only three symbols.
- d. A seashell-like symbol is used to express 10.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

ancient	dots	amounting	sum
numeric	based	represent	

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of five and seven is 12.
2. Computer keyboards have a separate \_\_\_\_\_ keypad on the right.
3. Brown areas \_\_\_\_\_ deserts on the map.
4. Your opinion is \_\_\_\_\_ on false information.
5. In school, we studied the \_\_\_\_\_ Greek and Roman civilizations.
6. Her skirt was blue with white \_\_\_\_\_.
7. They have debts \_\_\_\_\_ to thousands of dollars.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. How many symbols did the Mayan have in order to write out numbers?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the difference between the Mayan numeric system and ours?

\_\_\_\_\_



# 13

READING

## Keeping Sunflowers in the Dark

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                |     |   |
|----------------|-----|---|
| 1. closet      | ___ | a. very typical                                       |
| 2. solar       | ___ | b. of or relating to the sun                          |
| 3. classic     | ___ | c. an animal, plant, human, or any other living thing |
| 4. organism    | ___ | d. a small room that is used for storing things       |
| 5. purpose     | ___ | e. in a way that produces a desired result            |
| 6. effectively | ___ | f. the reason why something is done or used           |
| 7. internal    | ___ | g. have the front part toward                         |
| 8. face        | ___ | h. existing or located on the inside of something     |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **what if:** what will happen if

What if there's no sun for the sunflower to guide its solar tracking?

- o **as well:** in addition; too

This is clear from the fact that the sunflower in darkness bends just as well.



Anyone who keeps a garden knows that most plants bend toward the sun to catch as much sunlight as they can. This is called “solar tracking,” and sunflowers are a well-known example of such a phenomenon. If you observe a sunflower in the early morning, you will find it turning its face eastward; at sunset, on the other hand,  
5 its face will turn towards the west. But what if there’s no sun for the sunflower to guide its solar tracking? \_\_\_\_\_, what happens if you take a sunflower out of the garden bed and keep it in a completely dark closet?

Surprisingly, the sunflower will continue its solar tracking with or without sunlight. It will bend, just as it did outside, eastward at sunrise and westward at  
10 sunset, even if there is not a single ray of light inside the dark closet. This is a classic example of what scientists call a circadian rhythm. A circadian rhythm is a daily cycle of behavior that is internal to the organism, rather than being directed by the environment.

Sunflowers do follow the sun, but they don’t just “seek” sunlight. This is clear  
15 from the fact that the sunflower in darkness bends just as well. Although sunflowers don’t bend themselves with any purpose in mind, some scientists think they have evolved their solar tracking system over millions of years. According to this theory, the evolution helps sunflowers catch light more effectively, and the ones that catch light best are most likely to survive. As a result of this natural selection, we now  
20 have sunflowers that bend automatically. However, that only happens when sunflowers are young plants. After a certain stage sunflowers stop following the sun and only face east.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. How Do Sunflowers Reproduce?
  - b. Do Sunflowers Always Face the Sun?
  - c. How Much Sun Do Sunflowers Need?
  - d. Do Sunflowers Bend Their Heads Down?
  
2. What is the best expression for the blank?
  - a. By contrast
  - b. For instance
  - c. In other words
  - d. In the same way
  
3. How do sunflowers move in the darkness? Answer in Korean.  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. What does the underlined part in paragraph 3 imply?
  - a. Sunflowers follow the sun day and night.
  - b. Sunflowers follow the sun no matter what the weather.
  - c. Sunflowers follow the sun to catch light more effectively.
  - d. Sunflowers follow the sun not purposely but automatically.

## STORY MAP

Why do sunflowers always face the sun? Fill in the blanks.

Observation

Sunflowers (1)\_\_\_\_\_ follow the sun.



Experimentation

Even when in a closet, sunflowers will (2)\_\_\_\_\_ follow the sun.



Theory

Sunflowers (3)\_\_\_\_\_ a sun (4)\_\_\_\_\_ system over a long time.

always

developed

tracking

still



## VOCABULARY

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

purpose  
closet

as well  
effectively

facing  
organisms

classic

1. All \_\_\_\_\_ have to adapt to changes in environmental conditions.
2. We keep our coats and umbrellas in the \_\_\_\_\_ by the front door.
3. Confusing "it's" and "its" is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ mistake.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of doing business is to make money.
5. Try to communicate your ideas more \_\_\_\_\_.
6. You bought a new cell phone? I bought one \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Lunch is served on the terrace \_\_\_\_\_ the sea.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. How does a sunflower behave when put in a dark closet?

---

2. What is a circadian rhythm?

---



# 14 The Soccer War

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |             |     |  |
|-------------|-----|--|
| 1. qualify  | ___ | a. given formally and publicly   |
| 2. insult   | ___ | b. do or say something that is rude or offensive   |
| 3. outbreak | ___ | c. succeed in getting into a competition   |
| 4. official | ___ | d. a sudden start or increase of fighting or disease   |
| 5. dispute  | ___ | e. end an argument or solve a disagreement   |
| 6. peak     | ___ | f. the time when something is best, greatest or highest  |
| 7. settle   | ___ | g. a disagreement or argument  |
| 8. tension  | ___ | h. a state in which people, groups, countries, etc. disagree with and feel anger toward each other |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- **set off:** cause fireworks, a bomb, etc. to explode

Honduran fans kept the Salvadoran team awake all night, setting off fireworks.

Participating in the World Cup is a great way for countries to show their national pride. But you might change your mind if you knew what happened almost 40 years ago, when a soccer game between two countries became an excuse to start a war.

5 Honduras and El Salvador, two neighboring Central American countries, were playing in a tournament to qualify for the 1970 World Cup in Mexico. The first game was played in Honduras. Honduran fans kept the Salvadoran team awake all night, beating garbage cans and setting off fireworks. The exhausted Salvadorans were defeated the next day, 1-0.

10 When the Honduran team went to El Salvador for the second game, they got a surprise! Surrounding the stadium were tanks and soldiers. The Salvadorans insulted the Honduran flag and national anthem. Unable to concentrate, the Honduran team lost 3-0.

The final game between the two national teams was played in Mexico. **A** Five  
15 thousand police were called in to keep the dangerous fans separated. **B** El Salvador won the game, but both teams ended up qualifying for the World Cup. **C** After the three soccer games the hostility between Honduras and El Salvador increased, leading to the outbreak of an official war, known as the “Soccer War.” **D** Soccer, however, wasn’t the only cause of the Soccer War.

20 The trouble had actually started years earlier over a territorial dispute between the two countries. El Salvador, a country with a large population and very little land, noticed that Honduras had a larger land area and a smaller population. El Salvador began claiming part of Honduran land, and Honduras grew angry. The two nations argued over the border for years.

25 Unfortunately, the soccer games were played when tension between the countries was at its peak and the games worsened the dispute. Although the war lasted only 100 hours, thousands of people were killed and wounded. As is always the case with war, nothing was solved. The territorial dispute between the two countries was not settled until the International Court of Justice(ICJ) stepped in more than 20 years later.



1. Where would the following sentence best fit?

The soccer game may have ended, but the conflict wasn't over.

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

2. Which is NOT true about the soccer game between Honduras and El Salvador?

- a. Each country won their home game in the tournament.
- b. El Salvador defeated Honduras twice in the tournament.
- c. Both of them failed to qualify for the 1970 World Cup in Mexico.
- d. Each country tried to discourage the other team from performing well.

3. Before they had the soccer game, the two countries \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. had maintained a good relationship
- b. had been one country for a long time
- c. had fought many wars because of the racial problems
- d. had already been arguing over the borderline issue

4. Which is true about the result of the Soccer War?

- a. The war brought heavy suffering to the loser.
- b. Their conflict continued long until the ICJ helped them.
- c. The two countries made peace immediately after the war.
- d. A large number of people in El Salvador moved to Honduras.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

participate

dispute

official

insulted

qualify

outbreak

settle

1. The President is on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ visit to China.
2. He felt they had \_\_\_\_\_ him by repeatedly ignoring his questions.
3. They were determined to \_\_\_\_\_ the argument before going home.
4. Nigeria was the first team to \_\_\_\_\_ for the World Cup.
5. Everyone in the class is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ actively in these discussions.
6. There was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ over what to do with the extra money.
7. Thousands of people have died since the \_\_\_\_\_ of the war.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. How did Honduran fans interrupt the Salvadoran team the night before an important game?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How is the relationship between Salvadorans and Hondurans today?

\_\_\_\_\_





# 15

READING

## Gift-Giving Culture

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                |     |  |
|----------------|-----|--|
| 1. integral    | ___ | a. a person who receives something   |
| 2. unintended  | ___ | b. not planned as a purpose or goal  |
| 3. recipient   | ___ | c. not too proud or confident about yourself or your abilities                 |
| 4. modest      | ___ | d. very important and necessary  |
| 5. offend      | ___ | e. believe that something has a particular meaning                             |
| 6. interpret   | ___ | f. correct or right for a particular time or situation                         |
| 7. convey      | ___ | g. express a thought, feeling or idea  |
| 8. appropriate | ___ | h. make someone angry or upset by doing or saying something rude, unkind, etc. |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **put away:** save or keep something to be used at a later time  
The receiver will reluctantly accept the gift and put it away to be opened later.

Gift-giving is an integral part of all human societies. It is how we show our appreciation, how we celebrate certain occasions, and how we maintain friendships and relationships. Gifts can  
5 express how we feel, but they can also express unintended messages, so gift-giving etiquette in any culture should be handled carefully.

In some cultures that place a high emphasis on gift-giving, there is a ritual involved in the  
10 giving and receiving of gifts. In Japan, for example, gifts are presented in beautifully wrapped packages and are both presented and received using both hands. The giver says something modest, such as “It isn’t much, but I wanted to show my appreciation.” The recipient of the gift will refuse once or twice, but the giver will  
15 insist. Then the receiver will reluctantly accept the gift and put it away to be opened later.

The choice of gift is important, naturally, and in some cultures it is easy to offend a person by giving the wrong gift. The givers of gifts must consider symbolism; for example, a gift of a knife or letter opener in Brazil might be seen as  
20 symbolizing the ending of a relationship; not the intended message of the gift.

The \_\_\_\_\_ between the giver and the receiver of a gift also determines what kind of gift is appropriate. For example, in the United States, gifts such as perfume are only given to women by boyfriends or husbands. If a friend were to give such a gift, it might be interpreted as a romantic advance.

25 The culture of gift-giving differs from one society to another, but they all have an idea in common: in any country, when choosing gifts we must always consider the message we wish to convey with the gift and think about whether or not it is suitable for the intended recipient. Your gift will be much more appreciated if it shows consideration and respect for the recipient’s culture.



1. What is the passage mainly about?
  - a. cross-cultural etiquette in business
  - b. importance of gift-giving in human relationships
  - c. the do's and don'ts of international gift-giving
  - d. pleasure in the giving and receiving of gifts
  
2. In Japan, the recipient of a gift \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. doesn't receive the gift with both hands
  - b. doesn't open it in the giver's presence
  - c. sometimes gives the gift back to the giver
  - d. accepts it the first time the giver offers it
  
3. What is the meaning of the underlined part in paragraph 2?
  - a. the giver will say that the gift isn't very expensive
  - b. the giver will say that the gift isn't neatly wrapped
  - c. the giver will demand that the recipient open the gift
  - d. the giver will demand that the recipient accept the gift
  
4. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that we should not give \_\_\_\_\_ as a gift in Brazil.
  - a. gloves
  - b. flowers
  - c. scissors
  - d. neckties
  
5. What is the best word for the blank?
  - a. conflict
  - b. difference
  - c. interaction
  - d. relationship

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

offended  
integral

modest  
interpret

emphasis  
appropriate

convey

1. Industry is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ part of modern society.
2. You're too \_\_\_\_\_. You've been a huge help to us.
3. I think Neil was a bit \_\_\_\_\_ that he hadn't been invited to the party.
4. These clothes are \_\_\_\_\_ for a job interview.
5. Advertisements \_\_\_\_\_ the message that small is beautiful.
6. I didn't know whether to \_\_\_\_\_ her silence as acceptance or refusal.
7. She places great \_\_\_\_\_ on developing good study habits.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. In Japanese culture, what is expected to happen at first after giving a gift?

---

2. Once Yuina accepts the gift, what is she likely do with it?

---





# 16

READING

## A Miraculous Frog

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                |     |  |
|----------------|-----|--|
| 1. hibernation | ___ | a. use an idea, method, law, etc. in a particular situation      |
| 2. freeze      | ___ | b. spending the winter sleeping or resting                       |
| 3. cell        | ___ | c. become hard because the temperature is very cold              |
| 4. apply       | ___ | d. the smallest part of a living thing that can exist on its own |
| 5. adapt       | ___ | e. a part of the body that has a particular function             |
| 6. organ       | ___ | f. a person who gives blood or a part of their body              |
| 7. donor       | ___ | g. save something from being harmed or destroyed                 |
| 8. preserve    | ___ | h. change something to make it suitable for a new use            |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **in turn:** as a result

The body cells of the wood frog do not freeze, which in turn allows it to survive icy temperatures.



Frogs sleep through the long months of winter underground without freezing. This is called hibernation. During hibernation, animals do not move or eat, but they stay alive.

One type of frog living in North America has a very unusual way of  
5 hibernating: freezing! The North American wood frog appears to be dead but comes alive in the spring, just as water changes to ice and back. Most animals die if they freeze because its body cells are destroyed under the extreme temperature. So how is it possible for the wood frog to survive the freezing?

The secret lies in the fact that although the water between the cells in the frog's  
10 body becomes frozen, the water inside the cell does not freeze. Before the winter begins, the wood frog stores carbohydrates in its body. As the temperature drops, these carbohydrates turn into glucose, something like sugar juice that fills the inside of the cell. Glucose has a much lower freezing point than water. Due to this fact, the body cells of the wood frog do not freeze, which in turn allows it to survive icy  
15 temperatures.

Now researchers are hoping to adapt the wood frog's secret to advance \_\_\_\_\_ science. The idea is that a similar principle can be applied to preserving human organs for transplants. At the present stage, a donor's organs are kept in a special liquid under a very low temperature. But they must be used quickly  
20 because freezing them would kill the cells in the organs. If doctors could learn to apply the same principle that protects the wood frog during its hibernation to organs, they could preserve organs longer. That would give them more time to find the best matches among people waiting for organ transplants.



1. What is the third paragraph mainly about?
  - a. how wood frogs find food
  - b. where wood frogs hide in the winter
  - c. why wood frogs live where they do
  - d. how wood frogs freeze without dying
  
2. Thanks to its \_\_\_\_\_, the wood frog can survive the freezing.
  - a. soft and silky fur
  - b. miraculous patience
  - c. special cell structure
  - d. fat in the body
  
3. What is the best word for the blank?
  - a. physical
  - b. medical
  - c. social
  - d. natural
  
4. What does the underlined a similar principle refer to? Complete the answer using appropriate words from the passage.

It refers to the frog's ability to \_\_\_\_\_.

## STORY MAP

How can frogs survive freezing and what is its application? Fill in the blanks.

Question

How does the North American wood frog survive (1)\_\_\_\_\_?



Answer

Water (2)\_\_\_\_\_ body cells doesn't freeze – just between the cells.



Application

Doctors will one day freeze (3)\_\_\_\_\_ (4)\_\_\_\_\_ for transplants in the same way.

cells

inside

freezing

human

## VOCABULARY

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

freezes

hibernation

organ

cells

donor

applied

in turn

1. Our bodies are made up of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The low temperature \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ a new technique to solve an old problem.
4. Bats seldom wake up during their \_\_\_\_\_ period.
5. Some patients die before a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is found.
6. The human heart is a very complex \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I supported her and expected that she, \_\_\_\_\_, would support me.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. When it gets cold, what happens to carbohydrates stored in the wood frog's body?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What do people want to do using the way the frogs survive the cold?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





# 17

READING

## The Great Gatsby

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                 |     |   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| 1. insight      | ___ | a. without being planned; by chance                                     |
| 2. narrate      | ___ | b. tell a story by describing all the events in order                   |
| 3. extravagant  | ___ | c. a sudden clear understanding of something                            |
| 4. accidentally | ___ | d. very expensive and not necessary                                     |
| 5. reunite      | ___ | e. talk about other people's behavior and private lives                 |
| 6. fate         | ___ | f. bring people together again  |
| 7. tragically   | ___ | g. in a way that makes you feel sad                                     |
| 8. gossip       | ___ | h. the things that will happen to someone, especially unpleasant events |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- **run over:** hit someone or something with a vehicle  
Daisy accidentally runs over a woman while driving Gatsby's car.
- **take the blame for:** say that something is one's own fault  
Gatsby takes the blame for the accident.

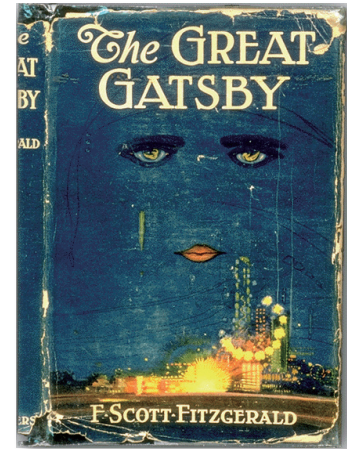
Set in the 1920s during “the Jazz Age,” the novel *The Great Gatsby* is considered by many to be one of the greatest American books of all time. Written by F. Scott Fitzgerald, it is generally agreed that *The Great*  
 5 *Gatsby* is his finest work, offering unique insight into the empty lives of the newly rich.

The title character of this novel is a wealthy man by the name of Jay Gatsby, a man who has everything in life that people think is important — except love.

10 The character Nick Carraway narrates the novel, while renting a house near Gatsby’s huge mansion. Every week Gatsby hosts an extravagant party in hopes of attracting his lost love, Daisy, but instead many wealthy young people visit, and spend their time gossiping.

Although it seems Gatsby has everything a person could ever want, Nick  
 15 discovers Gatsby is dissatisfied, only wanting to be reunited with the love of his life, Daisy. But Daisy is married, so Gatsby encourages Nick to help them reunite. With Nick’s help, Daisy and Gatsby finally meet, and they become emotionally involved once again. Everything is fine until Daisy accidentally runs over a woman while driving Gatsby’s car. Gatsby, rather than abandoning her to her fate, takes the blame  
 20 for the accident. Tragically, the dead woman’s husband murders Gatsby. In the end, none of the people who attended his beautiful parties care enough about him to attend his funeral.

F. Scott Fitzgerald’s novel was not immediately popular, but it became greatly appreciated by American readers and writers who realized that “the American  
 25 Dream” of being wealthy was not enough to make someone truly happy. Other writers took this theme to heart and began questioning the real meaning of American values in their writings as well.





1. According to the passage, which is true about Jay Gatsby?
  - a. He commits suicide after the car accident.
  - b. He is very rich but he cannot find happiness.
  - c. He holds a party to find a woman to marry.
  - d. He is loved by the people who attend his parties.
  
2. What is the meaning of the underlined part in paragraph 3?
  - a. Gatsby blames Daisy's fate on himself.
  - b. Gatsby thinks it is Daisy's fate to abandon him.
  - c. Gatsby feels Daisy is to blame for the car accident.
  - d. Gatsby says that he is responsible for the car accident.
  
3. According to the passage, which is NOT true about *The Great Gatsby*?
  - a. Nick Carraway is the narrator of the novel.
  - b. The novel did not gain immediate popularity.
  - c. The novel is considered F. Scott Fitzgerald's greatest.
  - d. Many writers questioned the literary value of the novel.
  
4. It can be inferred that one of the themes in *The Great Gatsby* is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. money can't buy happiness
  - b. the American Dream is alive
  - c. marriage without love is unhappy
  - d. true love is tested in times of difficulty

## VOCABULARY

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

fate  
narrate

insights  
reunited

run over  
gossip

accidentally

1. They often \_\_\_\_\_ with each other about their neighbors.
2. Her book provides us with fresh new \_\_\_\_\_ into this behavior.
3. The dog was \_\_\_\_\_ and killed by a car.
4. The main characters \_\_\_\_\_ their individual stories.
5. The children were finally \_\_\_\_\_ with their families.
6. The lock prevents the door from opening \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The boy disappeared, and his \_\_\_\_\_ was unknown for many years.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Why does Gatsby host a big party every week?

---

2. How does Gatsby protect Daisy from the car accident she had?

---



# 18

READING

## Warren Buffett

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                |     |  |
|----------------|-----|--|
| 1. fortune     | ___ | a. a very large amount of money                        |
| 2. charity     | ___ | b. not special, fancy, or expensive                    |
| 3. humble      | ___ | c. the act of using money to earn more money           |
| 4. investment  | ___ | d. organizations that help people in need              |
| 5. faithfully  | ___ | e. for a long time without stopping                    |
| 6. continually | ___ | f. not choose someone for a job, course of study, etc. |
| 7. expand      | ___ | g. make something become larger                        |
| 8. reject      | ___ | h. in a loyal way                                      |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **work out:** happen, develop, or end in a desired or successful way  
However, this worked out because Buffett attended Columbia University.
- o **show off:** cause someone or something to be seen or noticed by a lot of people  
He doesn't see the need for expensive purchases to show off his wealth.



There is an English saying that goes, “Don’t judge a book by its cover.” This is true of Warren Buffett. Although he is one of the world’s richest men, Warren Buffett lives a simple, ordinary life. He prefers plain clothing and drives himself instead of having a driver and an expensive new car. Buffett even decided that upon his death, his fortune would be donated to charity.

As a child, Buffett always worked hard and enjoyed earning money. He sold soft drinks door to door and worked in his family’s grocery store. He learned about the stock market, buying his first stock at age 11. When his family moved to Washington, D.C., Buffett delivered rival newspapers in five different neighborhoods. When customers canceled a subscription, Buffett offered the competitor’s newspaper. With this strategy, Buffett was able to earn an adult’s salary. At 14, Buffett began renting farmland to people. He continually looked for

new opportunities and expanded his business.

Successful at 17, Buffett didn’t care to attend college. But his father’s  
20 encouragement made him change his mind and attend the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania and then the University of Nebraska. Harvard Business School rejected his application because they felt he was too young. However, this worked out because Buffett attended Columbia University, studying under Benjamin Graham, the father of value investing. Graham greatly influenced Buffett’s  
25 investment strategy. Buffett carefully chose important basic stocks and kept them faithfully, earning more money than people who frequently changed stocks. This was his investment philosophy as well as his life’s philosophy.

Buffett has been living in the same humble house and working in the same office since 1951. He doesn’t see the need for expensive purchases like fancy clothes,  
30 restaurants, or limousines to show off his wealth. His business strategy is also his life’s philosophy — work hard, choose carefully, stay humble and be successful.



1. Which phrase best describes Warren Buffett?
  - a. a poor student but a genius investor
  - b. an extraordinary man who has lived an ordinary life
  - c. a rich man who followed his head rather than his heart
  - d. an investor who achieved greater success than his teacher
  
2. Why does the author mention the saying, "Don't judge a book by its cover" in paragraph 1? Write in Korean.  

---
  
3. Being rejected from Harvard Business School turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a compliment, not an insult
  - b. a blessing, not a curse
  - c. a nightmare, not a dream
  - d. a problem, not a solution
  
4. Buffett's investment strategy is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. put all his eggs in one basket
  - b. do the opposite of his teacher's advice
  - c. choose stocks carefully and keep them
  - d. buy rising stocks and sell falling stocks



## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

fortune

expand

rejected

investment

charity

showing

faithfully

1. He had served the family \_\_\_\_\_ for 40 years.
2. He made a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the oil business.
3. The hotel wants to \_\_\_\_\_ its business by adding a business center.
4. He drove around town, \_\_\_\_\_ off his new car.
5. I have been \_\_\_\_\_ by all the universities I applied to.
6. All the money raised by the concert will go to \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The company hopes to attract foreign \_\_\_\_\_.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. According to Warren Buffett, what is the only way to earn a lot of money?

---

2. What is Buffett's strategy regarding investing?

---



# 19

READING

## Admiral Yi Sun Shin

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                  |     |  |
|------------------|-----|--|
| 1. invade        | ___ | a. all of a country's military ships   |
| 2. crisis        | ___ | b. enter a place in order to take control by military force                    |
| 3. navy          | ___ | c. in such a bad situation that you try anything you can do                    |
| 4. fleet         | ___ | d. carry something from one place to another                                   |
| 5. desperate     | ___ | e. trick someone into a particular place or into doing something               |
| 6. lure          | ___ | f. a difficult or dangerous situation that needs serious attention             |
| 7. advance (n)   | ___ | g. a country's military forces that fight at sea by using ships and submarines |
| 8. transport (v) | ___ | h. the forward movement of people or vehicles as part of a military operation  |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- **run into:** hit or bump into someone or something

Blocked by the wire, the Japanese ships began to run into one another.

- **to one's advantage:** in one's favor, in one's interests

Admiral Yi thought that he could use such a geographical feature to his advantage.

In 1597, Korea was invaded by the Japanese for the second time in five years. The situation was a serious crisis for Korea. The navy had lost a number of major sea battles. By October, Korea had only 13 warships left, but the Japanese had 133. The Korean navy was no (a) match for the Japanese fleet.

5        What could Admiral Yi do in this desperate situation? He had a brilliant idea. The battlefield, Jindo Island, is characterized by narrow straits and fast currents. In one part of the Myeongnyang Strait, the distance between the island and the mainland is only 300 meters. Admiral Yi thought that he could use such a geographical feature to his advantage. Admiral Yi made (b) secret plans that the  
10 Japanese never expected. Yi placed a steel wire under the water between the island and the mainland to block the Japanese ships when they came. The admiral also hid his ships in the shadows of the nearby hills.

On a foggy October morning, Yi sent one of his ships to lure the Japanese. As expected, the Japanese ships chased the Korean one toward the Myeongnyang Strait.  
15 After many ships had entered the strait, the Koreans raised the hidden wire above the water. Blocked by the wire, the Japanese ships began to run into one another. At that very moment, the Koreans started firing from their hiding places. The Japanese ships were completely destroyed.

Because of Admiral Yi's extraordinary victory at the Battle of Myeongnyang, Japanese ground forces had to give up their advance toward Seoul. Since Japanese ships could no longer transport supplies and additional soldiers, the invasion ended.

Today, the battle is celebrated as one of Admiral Yi's greatest victories. In a fight comparable to that of David and Goliath, the small group of Korean ships destroyed a much larger Japanese force.



1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. The Failure of Admiral Yi's Secret Plans
  - b. The Japanese Secret Invasion of Jindo Island
  - c. Admiral Yi's Plan to Use Geography to His Advantage
  - d. The Importance of Patriotism in War
  
2. Which has the same meaning as the underlined (a) match?
  - a. He struck a match to find his way through the dark room.
  - b. John played his first football match on Saturday.
  - c. Your necktie doesn't match your shirt.
  - d. He was more than a match for his opponent.
  
3. What does the underlined (b) secret plans refer to? Write in Korean.  

---
  
4. As a result of Admiral Yi's victory at the Battle of Myeongnyang, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the Japanese provided more supplies to their navy
  - b. supplies for the Japanese ground forces were cut off
  - c. the Japanese ground forces joined the navy
  - d. the Japanese navy sailed away to the mainland



## VOCABULARY

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

lure  
crisis

desperate  
navy

transports  
invaded

ran into

1. A van at the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ guests to and from the airport.
2. To meet their needs, they explored new lands and \_\_\_\_\_ other countries.
3. The state is facing a severe water \_\_\_\_\_. People should try to save water.
4. The North Korean refugees were so \_\_\_\_\_ that they risked their lives to cross the river to get out of the poverty-ridden country.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is considering buying six new warships.
6. An attractive window display can help to \_\_\_\_\_ shoppers into the store.
7. His car \_\_\_\_\_ my car yesterday. He was fine, but I was severely injured.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. What was special about the strait where the battle took place?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How did Admiral Yi block the Japanese ships?

\_\_\_\_\_



# facebook.



## 20 The Facebook Phenomenon

READING

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |              |     |   |
|--------------|-----|---|
| 1. dynamic   | ___ | a. a rapid increase in growth or economic success                     |
| 2. site      | ___ | b. large in size or amount  |
| 3. extensive | ___ | c. a place on the Internet where you can find information             |
| 4. boom      | ___ | d. full of new and exciting ideas                                     |
| 5. upload    | ___ | e. begin a relationship with someone that will continue               |
| 6. virtual   | ___ | f. existing or occurring on computers or on the Internet              |
| 7. establish | ___ | g. an interesting or important part, quality, ability, etc.           |
| 8. feature   | ___ | h. move a file or program from a small computer to a computer network |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **sign up for:** sign your name on a list to get, do, or take something  
Mark realized even more people would love to sign up for the service.
- o **lose track of:** not have information about where someone is  
New members enjoy searching for friends they lost track of years ago.

The online phenomenon known as Facebook began as a Harvard University dropout's hobby. Once limited to university students, Facebook has now become the largest social networking website in the world. It is a dynamic way for old friends and colleagues to find each other and for new friends to meet.

5        Started in 2004, Facebook was originally a site only students with an email address ending in "edu" could join. It was like being part of a huge but exclusive club. College students throughout the USA joined the website to create extensive networks. As Facebook's popularity grew, its founder, Mark Zuckerberg, realized even more people would love to sign up for the service. In 2006, Facebook opened its  
10 membership to anyone with an email address. Facebook experienced another boom in its popularity.

There are many features that make Facebook so popular with its users. In just minutes anyone can sign up for the service and start uploading photos or videos. Most new members also enjoy searching for friends they lost track of years ago.  
15 Whether they knew each other from elementary, middle, high school or college, people around the world reconnect using Facebook's simple tools.

Facebook also includes many specialized features. Members write on a friend's "Wall," a special section of each person's profile page. Friends post short public messages on each other's walls or they can send more private "Messages." Facebook  
20 members also "poke" each other as a greeting. Sending a "poke" to a friend is like saying "I'm thinking of you." Like a real-life poke in the ribs, a virtual poke shows you want someone's attention. Members also send virtual "gifts" they've purchased. "Gifts" are little icons of things you might really give. Members can buy these icons inexpensively and send them, showing their appreciation.

Facebook's features all help establish quality connections between people, so no matter how far apart they are geographically, they can communicate closely.



1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. When Did Facebook Start to Exist?
  - b. Did Facebook Invent Social Networking?
  - c. Does Facebook Face Privacy Questions?
  - d. How Did Facebook Become So Popular?
  
2. What is the closest in meaning to the underlined exclusive?
  - a. supporting new or modern ideas and methods
  - b. available or belonging only to particular people
  - c. teaching you something you did not know before
  - d. very strange and difficult to understand or explain
  
3. What did the founder of Facebook do to increase its popularity?
  - a. He made it possible for any email user to join his website.
  - b. He advertised his website using online and offline media.
  - c. He bought a promising IT company to hire more engineers.
  - d. He established a scholarship fund to help university students.
  
4. Which is NOT included in functions that Facebook provides?
  - a. Its users can keep in touch with old friends.
  - b. It gives its members virtual gifts free of charge.
  - c. It enables users to send a virtual “poke” to each other.
  - d. It allows friends to post messages on each other’s walls.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

establish

boom

signing

site

virtual

features

track

1. Go online and visit our \_\_\_\_\_ for information on healthy eating.
2. The economic \_\_\_\_\_ has created job opportunities.
3. I want to \_\_\_\_\_ relationships with people who can give me advice.
4. The website provides a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ tour of the stadium.
5. We lost \_\_\_\_\_ of each other after high school.
6. This camera has several \_\_\_\_\_ that make it easy to use.
7. I'm thinking of \_\_\_\_\_ up for a yoga course.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Who used Facebook at first?

---

2. Why do people 'poke' others on Facebook?

---





# 21

READING

## Pets and Owners

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                |     |  |
|----------------|-----|--|
| 1. outgoing    | ___ | a. at the beginning  |
| 2. initially   | ___ | b. friendly and finding it enjoyable to be with others                     |
| 3. observation | ___ | c. not together with someone or something else                             |
| 4. separately  | ___ | d. the act of watching someone or something carefully for a period of time |
| 5. predict     | ___ | e. say that something will or might happen in the future                   |
| 6. participant | ___ | f. something that tells someone about possible danger                      |
| 7. support     | ___ | g. someone who is taking part in an activity or event                      |
| 8. warning     | ___ | h. show or prove that something is correct                                 |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- **point out:** talk about or mention

Not all dog owners enjoy having the resemblance pointed out to them.

If you have a chance to take a walk in a park, look carefully at the people walking their dogs. You'll probably find friendly-looking, outgoing people with friendly, outgoing dogs; quiet people with quiet dogs; large men with oversized dogs; and long-haired women with long-eared dogs. As you've probably noticed in your own observation, dogs and their owners tend to look alike. Have you ever wondered why?

These resemblances are so common that psychologists have tried to explain them. There are two theories: the convergence theory and the selection theory. The convergence theory says that as the owner and the dog spend more time together, they influence each other to the point where their appearances grow similar. In other words, they “converge.” The selection theory, on the other hand, claims that owners are initially attracted to dogs that resemble them, so they choose those dogs as pets.

Recently, psychologists at the University of California decided to test the two theories by taking pictures of 45 dogs separately from their owners. Then they asked research participants to match the dogs' photos with their owners. The research participants were quite successful with purebred dogs: they correctly matched 16 out of 25 with their owners. However, they had almost no success connecting mixed-breed dogs with their owners. When owners select a purebred puppy, they can easily predict what it will look like later. But that is not true with mixed-breed dogs because it's hard to foretell what a mixed-breed puppy will look like when it becomes an adult. And since it was the purebreds, not the mixed-breeds that resembled their owners, the study seems to support the “selection theory.”

But one bit of warning. Although many people resemble their dogs, not all dog owners enjoy having the resemblance pointed out to them. So, even if the similarity is amazing, don't go up to a stranger and say, “Wow, you look just like your dog!”



1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. Do Dogs Choose Their Owners?
  - b. Do Dogs Resemble Their Owners?
  - c. Do Dogs Truly Love Their Owners?
  - d. Do Dogs Mimic Their Owner's Behavior?
  
2. What is the closest in meaning to the underlined "converge"?
  - a. tend or move toward one another
  - b. happen at the same time or in the same place
  - c. move in the shape of a circle around something
  - d. make a pattern of straight lines that cross each other
  
3. The convergence theory explains that the similarity between dogs and their owners \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. decreases with the age of the two
  - b. decreases with increasing differences
  - c. increases with the length of ownership
  - d. increases with increasing attractiveness
  
4. Which is NOT true according to the passage?
  - a. The selection theory says that people want dogs like themselves.
  - b. There was some resemblance between the mixed-breeds and their owners.
  - c. Purebred dogs have a more predictable appearance than mixed-breeds.
  - d. Some dog owners like to hear that they resemble their dogs.

## STORY MAP

Match the theories to the correct box or boxes.

(1) The convergence theory •

• a. is supported by research.

(2) The selection theory •

• b. argues owners pick pets that look like them.

• c. argues pets and owners influence each other.

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

warning  
support

observation  
predict

initially  
separately

outgoing

1. The professor met with each student \_\_\_\_\_.
2. We had no \_\_\_\_\_ of the dangers that were ahead of us.
3. The results of the study \_\_\_\_\_ her theory.
4. His \_\_\_\_\_ personality made him very popular in school.
5. She claims that she can \_\_\_\_\_ future events.
6. These facts are based on close \_\_\_\_\_ of the birds in the wild.
7. The situation was not as serious as we had \_\_\_\_\_ believed.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. According to the convergence theory, why do dogs and their owners look alike?

---

2. According to the selection theory, why do dogs look like their owners?

---





# 22

READING

## The New Internet Slang: Netspeak

### | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                      |     |  |
|----------------------|-----|--|
| 1. ignore            | ___ | a. exactly correct   |
| 2. proper            | ___ | b. common over a wide area or among many people            |
| 3. instant messaging | ___ | c. pay no attention to                                     |
| 4. widespread        | ___ | d. a system for sending messages quickly over the Internet |
| 5. motivate          | ___ | e. a feeling of worry about something important            |
| 6. concern           | ___ | f. give a reason for doing something                       |
| 7. reluctant         | ___ | g. very unusual or strange                                 |
| 8. bizarre           | ___ | h. not willing or eager to do something                    |

### | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **get through:** express something clearly so that it is understood  
It's used in Internet chat rooms to get messages through quickly.

*ltns! do u wan 2 mmas?*

It's bizarre to some people, but most American teens understand what that all means — it's an example of Netspeak, the language of digital communication. It's used in Internet chat rooms, instant messaging, and cell phone texting to get  
5 messages through quickly but what does it all mean? Long time no see! Do you want to meet me after school?

The widespread use of Netspeak among teenagers frustrates many teachers and parents. They claim its use encourages students to ignore proper spelling, punctuation, and grammar. They fear Netspeak is destroying the English language  
10 and ruining students' communication skills.

But linguists disagree. They say Netspeak and the Internet are helpful because they motivate kids to develop an interest in reading and writing. Thanks to online chatting, instant messaging, and blogs, young people are writing and communicating with each other more than ever before.

Linguists also say we shouldn't judge Netspeak according to traditional  
15 writing. The English language is changing because communications technology is changing. Netspeak uses acronyms (like *HAND* for *Have a nice day*) and shortened words (like *coz* for *because*). But abbreviating words and phrases is neither dangerous nor new. Long before the Internet, English words often evolved by shortening longer  
20 words: *mathematics* was shortened to *math* and *examination* to *exam*, like thousands of other words. It's the evolution of language.

Despite teachers' and parents' concerns, linguists say that most teenagers know when Netspeak is appropriate and when it is not. They understand that the language they use when chatting online is completely different from the language  
25 they should use to write academic papers. And while Netspeak might get reluctant readers and writers to communicate more in these formats, it is still important to teach teens standard English in order for them to achieve  
30 success in the future.



1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. Is Netspeak a Curse or a Blessing?
  - b. How Does Netspeak Differ from Speech?
  - c. In What Situations Is Netspeak Appropriate?
  - d. Is Netspeak Changing the English Language?
  
2. According to linguists, what is one of the benefits of Netspeak?
  - a. It encourages kids to read and write more.
  - b. It enables kids to send more instant messages.
  - c. It helps kids learn how to create and maintain blogs.
  - d. It allows kids to communicate responsibly with family.
  
3. According to the last paragraph, linguists \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. still prefer Netspeak to standard language
  - b. try to inspire reluctant readers and writers
  - c. emphasize the quality of academic papers
  - d. trust the teenagers' sense of language use
  
4. What is linguists' attitude to "Netspeak"?
  - a. neutral
  - b. critical
  - c. favorable
  - d. indifferent

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

motivate  
bizarre

widespread  
concern

reluctant  
proper

ignore

1. Many teenagers feel \_\_\_\_\_ to talk about their secrets with parents.
2. If we continue to \_\_\_\_\_ these problems, they will only get worse.
3. She died under \_\_\_\_\_ circumstances. No one knows how.
4. Is this the \_\_\_\_\_ spelling of your name?
5. They have expressed \_\_\_\_\_ about the cost of the project.
6. The plan received \_\_\_\_\_ support throughout the country.
7. The company has used a number of methods to \_\_\_\_\_ the staff to work harder.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. When do teenagers commonly use Netspeak?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why does Mrs. Stewart worry about Netspeak?  
\_\_\_\_\_





# 23 Global Seed Vault

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                |     |   |
|----------------|-----|---|
| 1. restore     | ___ | a. the natural home of a plant or animal                    |
| 2. habitat     | ___ | b. put or bring something back into existence or use        |
| 3. encounter   | ___ | c. have or experience problems, difficulties, etc.          |
| 4. threat      | ___ | d. something that is regarded as a possible danger          |
| 5. alternative | ___ | e. that can be used instead of something else               |
| 6. impact      | ___ | f. be very successful; do very well                         |
| 7. disaster    | ___ | g. the act or force of one thing hitting another            |
| 8. flourish    | ___ | h. a sudden event such as a flood which causes great damage |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- without charge: for free

Other countries can also deposit their seeds without charge.



We all know the Bible story about how Noah prepared for the Great Flood. By preserving a pair of every species on his ark, he was able to restore life on Earth following the major disaster.

Like Noah, we might encounter severe floods as a result of global warming, or other major threats to humans: nuclear war or the impact of a huge meteorite. Any such disaster could destroy the natural

habitats where plants grow, and also the plants themselves, including their seeds. Without seeds, agriculture would be impossible. The end of agriculture would mean the end of civilization.

That's why a modern version of Noah's Ark was opened in Norway in February 2008. It's called the Global Seed Vault. A vault is a strong, safe storage unit for important things, such as gold or important documents. But in this case, it's for agricultural seeds, the building blocks of civilization. When the seeds are destroyed in their natural habitat, the Global Seed Vault is an alternative supply. This way, the diversity of species can be preserved, and agriculture can continue to flourish.

The vault is inside a cave dug 130 meters deep into a frozen mountain on Norway's ice-cold Spitsbergen Island, just 800 kilometers from the North Pole. Seeds of thousands of different plants are being deposited in the vault. Deep in the frozen mountain, the seeds will remain frozen for centuries. There they are safe from nuclear attacks, earthquakes, and other effects of global warming.

Although the government of Norway owns the Global Seed Vault, other countries can also deposit their seeds without charge and withdraw them whenever they need to. The first deposit was a box of seeds from different species of rice originating from 104 countries. Thousands more species are being added, as the organizers of the project attempt to store seed samples of every agricultural plant on Earth. Everyone hopes they won't be needed. But we must learn from Noah's wisdom: it's best to \_\_\_\_\_.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
  - a. Sharing Global Seed Banks
  - b. The Reliability of the Global Seed Vault
  - c. Sowing the Seeds of Agriculture's Future
  - d. The Global Seed Vault: A Modern Noah's Ark
  
2. The government of Norway can be compared to \_\_\_\_\_ in the story of Noah and the Great Flood.
  - a. Noah
  - b. the ark
  - c. the Great Flood
  - d. the animals on the ark
  
3. What is the best expression for the blank?
  - a. meet energy needs
  - b. sow seeds properly
  - c. always be prepared
  - d. think in a different way
  
4. According to the passage, which is NOT true about the Global Seed Vault?
  - a. It is used to store many different seed samples.
  - b. It is the seed bank many countries want to use soon.
  - c. It is available to other countries at absolutely no cost.
  - d. It is a vital measure in securing the world's crop seeds.

## STORY MAP

What do humans do to preserve agriculture? Fill in the blanks.

Problem	Disasters could destroy (1)_____ and thus (2)_____ .
	↓
Solution	A big, strong (3)_____ was built to preserve seeds.
	↓
Cooperation	More than 100 countries are working together to store (4)_____ from every plant.

vault	agriculture	seeds	civilization
-------	-------------	-------	--------------

## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

encountered

disasters

impact

alternative

restore

threat

habitat

1. We have \_\_\_\_\_ plans in case the weather is bad.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ problems early in the project.
3. The grassland is an important \_\_\_\_\_ for many wild flowers.
4. The earthquake was one of the worst natural \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Nuclear weapons are a great \_\_\_\_\_ to world peace.
6. The plane's wing was damaged from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the crash.
7. The government needs to \_\_\_\_\_ confidence in the economy.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. How could a big disaster leave nothing for humans to eat?

---

---

2. How could saving the seeds help save people?

---





# 24 Tricked out of Love

READING

## | WORDS |

Match the words with their correct meanings.

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1. perfume ____  | a. a flower or flowers  |
| 2. terrific ____ | b. a pleasant natural smell   |
| 3. disguise ____ | c. very good, especially in a way that makes you feel happy         |
| 4. bloom ____    | d. change someone's appearance so that people cannot recognize them |
| 5. bump ____     | e. hit or knock against something                                   |
| 6. deceive ____  | f. made up of very small pieces                                     |
| 7. breed ____    | g. produce young animals or new plants                              |
| 8. fine ____     | h. make someone believe something that is not true                  |

## | EXPRESSIONS |

- o **A over B:** A rather than B; A in preference to B  
He'll choose to visit the orchid over the female wasp.

Imagine you're a lonely wasp, looking for love to brighten your life. You know exactly what your mate should look like and how her perfume should smell. And then it happens! You see her from a distance and fly over to introduce yourself.

5 She smells great, so you ask her to dance, bumping against her a couple of times. But just as your song is ending, you realize she's not a wasp at all, but a terrific smelling plant!

If you'd been the wasp in that situation, you'd  
10 probably have flown away disappointed at being \_\_\_\_\_ . It happens all the time to *Campsoscolia ciliata* wasps. They think they've found love, but all they've found is *Ophrys speculum*, a type of orchid, that deceives male wasps by almost perfectly disguising itself as female wasps.

Orchids, like other flowers and many plants, need insects to help them spread  
15 their pollen, a fine dust that lets plants breed. This type of orchid has evolved to attract a particular type of wasp to help it get pollinated. The orchid develops a bloom that looks like a female wasp and is covered with little red hairs. The orchid also creates a perfume, or scent, that matches the smell of a female wasp. Even better, the perfume the orchid creates is much stronger than the smell of a real  
20 female wasp. So there's really no competition; if the male wasp is nearby, he'll choose to visit the orchid over the female wasp.

As the male wasp bumps his body against the orchid's blossom, he gets covered with orchid pollen. The next time he tries to find love with another flower, he'll drop some of that pollen off, letting the orchids reproduce, even if he never gets  
25 a real chance himself!



1. What is the best title for the passage?

- a. Insects, Watch Out!
- b. Orchids Look for Love
- c. How Do Orchids Survive?
- d. Orchids: The Master of Disguise

2. What is the best word for the blank?

- a. robbed
- b. tricked
- c. ignored
- d. denied

3. *Ophrys speculum* disguises itself as a female wasp to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. attract its prey
- b. protect itself from enemies
- c. help itself get pollinated
- d. show the ability to hide itself

4. What is the meaning of the underlined part in the last paragraph? Write in Korean.

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## VOCABULARY

Complete each sentence using the words from the word box.

blooms  
deceived

disguise  
perfume

breed  
over

bumped

1. The roof was so low that he \_\_\_\_\_ his head.
2. The company \_\_\_\_\_ customers by selling old televisions as new ones.
3. Nowadays children choose bread \_\_\_\_\_ rice for lunch.
4. The plant's purple \_\_\_\_\_ attract butterflies.
5. He tried to \_\_\_\_\_ his voice on the phone but I could tell it was him.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the roses filled the room.
7. Many animals \_\_\_\_\_ only at certain times of the year.



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



Listen and answer the following questions.

1. How does the orchid attract a male wasp?

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2. How does an orchid spread its seeds around?

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