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# Thoughts & Notions

SECOND EDITION

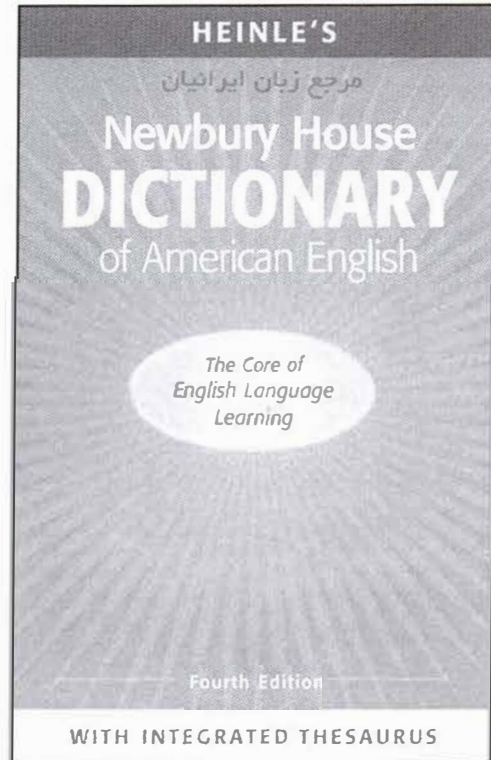
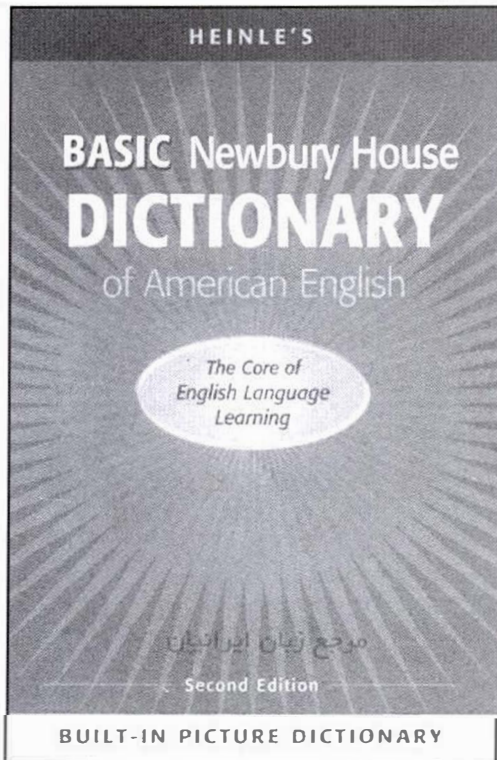
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# Thoughts & Notions

*Second Edition*

Patricia Ackert | Linda Lee

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*Reading & Vocabulary Development 2: Thoughts & Notions*, Second Edition  
Patricia Ackert and Linda Lee

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# To the Instructor

*Reading & Vocabulary Development 2: Thoughts & Notions* is a best-selling beginning reading skills text designed for students of English as a second or foreign language who have a basic vocabulary in English of about 800 words. This text teaches about 500 more words. It also teaches the reading skills of comprehension, finding the main idea, and using the context to understand vocabulary items.

*Thoughts & Notions* is one in a series of reading skills texts. The complete series has been designed to meet the needs of students from the beginning to the high intermediate levels and includes the following:

*Reading & Vocabulary Development 1: Facts & Figures*

*Reading & Vocabulary Development 2: Thoughts & Notions*

*Reading & Vocabulary Development 3: Cause & Effect*

*Reading & Vocabulary Development 4: Concepts & Comments*

In addition to the student text, an answer key and video transcript, VHS, DVD, audio cassette, and audio CD are also available for *Thoughts & Notions*. *Thoughts & Notions* uses the following methodology:

- **Theme-based approach to reading.** Each of the five units has a theme such as sports, food, or business. [irLanguage.com](http://irLanguage.com)
- **Systematic presentation and recycling of vocabulary.** One of the primary tasks of beginning students is developing a useful and personally relevant vocabulary base. In *Thoughts & Notions*, up to twelve words are introduced in each lesson. These words appear in boldface type. Those underlined are illustrated or glossed in the margin. All of the new vocabulary items are used several times in the lesson, and then are systematically recycled throughout the text.
- **Pedagogical design.** The central goal of *Thoughts & Notions* is to help students develop the critical reading skills they will need for academic, personal, and/or career purposes. Toward

this end, each unit offers a comprehensive program that begins with pre-reading questions, continues with reading and discussion, and proceeds through a set of carefully sequenced post-reading activities.

## Organization of *Thoughts & Notions*

*Thoughts & Notions* is organized into five units. Each unit contains five lessons packed with exercises and activities.

- **Context Clues.** A context clue exercise at the beginning of each unit introduces some of the vocabulary for the following unit. This section is designed to pre-teach particularly important vocabulary items.
- **“Before You Read” Questions.** These pre-reading questions provide a motivation for reading the text.
- **Vocabulary.** The first exercise has sentences taken directly from the text. All new words are included. This is for practice in reading the sentences again and writing the new words.
- **Vocabulary: New Context.** This exercise gives further practice with the new words in a different context but with the same meaning.
- **Vocabulary Review.** Vocabulary items are used in subsequent texts and exercises to give additional review. They are fill-ins or matching synonyms and antonyms.
- **Comprehension.** These exercises are true/false, true/false/no information, or multiple choice. They include inference and discussion questions marked with an asterisk.
- **Questions.** These comprehension questions are taken directly from the text. Those marked with an asterisk are either inference or discussion questions.
- **Main Idea.** Students must choose the main idea of the text from three possibilities.
- **Word Study.** A word study section is provided near the end of each unit. It reinforces structural points, such as verb forms,

pronouns, and comparison of adjectives, that the students are learning in other classes. It also gives spelling rules for noun plurals and verb endings. Later units have charts of word forms. The exercises are not intended to be complete explanations and practice of the grammar points.

- **Writing.** Each word study section closes with a writing exercise.

- **Extension Activities.** Each unit ends with a set of high-interest, interactive tasks to help students practice the new vocabulary and the skills they have learned in more open-ended contexts.

**CNN Video Highlights**—The highlight of each set of extension activities is a short video-based lesson centered on a stimulating, authentic clip from the CNN video archives. Each video lesson follows the same sequence of activities:

*Before You Watch* encourages students to recall background knowledge based on their own experiences or from information presented in the readings.

*As You Watch* asks students to watch for general information such as the topic of the clip.

*After You Watch* gets the students to expand on the main points of the video by establishing further connections to the reading passages, their own experiences, and their ideas and opinions.

**Activity Page**—Games found on this page encourage students to practice the vocabulary and structures found in that unit's lessons in a relaxed, open-ended way.

**Dictionary Page**—Exercises on this page offer students practice with dictionary skills based on entries from *The Basic Newbury House Dictionary*.

- **Skills Index.** This index provides teachers and students with a handy reference for all of the reading and writing skills introduced in *Thoughts & Notions*, as well as all of the grammatical structures found in the text.



## New to This Edition

The best-selling reading series just got better! The second edition of *Thoughts & Notions* contains new readings, new pedagogy, and new ancillaries.

- Six fresh new readings engage students in fascinating new topics. The new readings for this edition are as follows:

Unit 2, Lesson 4: Olympic Sports

Unit 2, Lesson 5: Great Athletes

Unit 3, Lesson 4: The Blue Revolution

Unit 3, Lesson 5: Twenty-One Days Without Food

Unit 4, Lesson 5: Mystery of the Monarchs

Unit 5, Lesson 5: Plastic Money

- Thoroughly checked for factual accuracy, each reading has been revised to include level-appropriate structures and vocabulary.

- New collocation activities throughout the text help students understand how words fit together in chunks.

- New pedagogical design, photos, and illustrations aid student comprehension and ease navigation through the text.

- *ExamView® Pro* test-generating software allows instructors to create custom tests and quizzes.

- A new website (found at <http://elt.thomson.com/readingandvocabulary>) features vocabulary flashcards, cross-word puzzles, quizzes, and more to help students review for tests.

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# Inventions and Inventors

unit

1

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# Context Clues

Put a circle around the letter of the answer that means the same as the word in bold.

1. The two brothers lived together in New York for several years. Then one of them moved to California. Now they are living **apart**.  
a. above each other                      c. not together  
b. beside each other                      d. near each other
2. Ali keeps a **strip** of paper in his book so he can remember what page he is on.  
a. heavy piece                              c. long, thin piece  
b. dark piece                                d. dirty piece
3. There is a **row** of trees along each side of our street.  
a. line                                        c. record  
b. forest                                      d. piece
4. Half a **dozen** eggs is six eggs.  
a. fourteen                                  c. eight  
b. twelve                                    d. sixteen
5. Someone **delivers** a newspaper to my apartment every morning. I don't have to go out and buy one.  
a. uses                                        c. destroys  
b. brings                                      d. connects
6. I tried to pay for their help, but they wouldn't **accept** my money.  
a. bring                                        c. take  
b. shoot                                        d. suppose
7. Sara **received** a package from her parents yesterday. They sent her some new clothes.  
a. needed                                    c. spent  
b. got    d. told



8. Stop talking **immediately!** The test started five minutes ago.
- a. today
  - b. soon
  - c. later
  - d. right now
9. I don't have to work or go to class today. I can do **whatever** I want to do.
- a. anything
  - b. anywhere
  - c. anytime
  - d. anyone
10. Saudi Arabia has a desert **climate**. Canada has a cold **climate** in winter. The **climate** in Indonesia is tropical.
- a. type of land
  - b. average weather
  - c. government
  - d. food



# The Zipper



## Before You Read

1. Are you wearing something with a zipper?
2. What can you do when a zipper on a piece of clothing breaks?
3. Do you have any clothing without a zipper? How does it close?



# 1

# The Zipper



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

In the 1890s, people in the United States wore high shoes with a long **row** of buttons. Clothes often had rows of buttons, too. People wished that clothes were easier to put on and take off.

Whitcomb L. Judson, an **engineer** from the United States, invented the zipper in 1893. However, his zippers didn't stay closed very well. This was **embarrassing**, and people didn't buy many of them. Then Dr. Gideon Sundback from Sweden **solved** this problem. His zipper stayed closed.

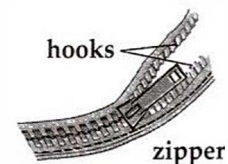
A zipper has three parts: 1. There are **dozens** of metal or plastic **hooks** (called *teeth*) in two rows. 2. These hooks are **fastened** to two **strips** of cloth. The cloth strips are flexible. They **bend** easily. 3. A fastener **slides** along and joins the hooks together. When it slides the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

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

line

a dozen = 12

joined or attached



## a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

zipper	embarrassing	hooks	dozens
solved	bend	fastened	apart
strips	row	engineer	slides

1. In the 1890s, people in the United States wore high shoes with a long \_\_\_\_\_ of buttons.
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ of metal or plastic \_\_\_\_\_ (called *teeth*) in two rows.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a wonderful invention.
4. A fastener \_\_\_\_\_ along and joins the hooks together.
5. Whitcomb L. Judson, an \_\_\_\_\_ from the United States, invented the zipper in 1893.
6. When it slides the other way, it takes the hooks \_\_\_\_\_.
7. This was \_\_\_\_\_, and people didn't buy many of them.
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ easily.
9. These hooks are \_\_\_\_\_ to two \_\_\_\_\_ of cloth.
10. Then Dr. Gideon Sundback from Sweden \_\_\_\_\_ this problem.

## Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

fasteners	engineer	zippers	slide
apart	hook	dozen	strips
solve	bend	embarrassed	rows

1. Icy roads are dangerous because cars \_\_\_\_\_ on them.
2. Pam cut a piece of paper into five \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Sometimes your face gets red when you feel \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Do you like to \_\_\_\_\_ math problems?



5. You can catch fish with a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Hooks, buttons, and zippers are all \_\_\_\_\_.
7. American supermarkets sell eggs by the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Tony and George had an apartment together, but now they live \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Students sit in a circle in some classes. They sit in \_\_\_\_\_ in others.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ your knees when you sit down.
11. Most pants and jackets have \_\_\_\_\_.
12. An \_\_\_\_\_ knows how to build a road.

## Comprehension

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

1. Zippers open and close by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. shooting
  - b. sliding
  - c. bending
  - d. choosing
2. The hooks on a zipper are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. plastic
  - b. metal
  - c. cloth
  - d. a or b
3. Mr. Judson was an \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. engineer
  - b. inventor
  - c. American
  - d. a, b, and c
4. Mr. Judson didn't sell many zippers because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. they were hard to open and close
  - b. people liked rows of buttons
  - c. they came open very easily
  - d. they had cloth strips
5. Dr. Sundback was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a Swede
  - b. from Chicago
  - c. an American
  - d. a professor
6. A zipper has two \_\_\_\_\_ of cloth.
  - a. rows
  - b. fasteners
  - c. strips
  - d. buttons



7. The \_\_\_\_\_ on a zipper are flexible.
- a. hooks
  - b. rows of buttons
  - c. fasteners
  - d. strips of cloth
8. Dr. Sundback \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. invented the zipper
  - b. made the zipper better
  - c. invented the button hook
  - d. sold high shoes

**d**

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

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

**e**

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

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



# The Postage Stamp

lesson

# 2



## Before You Read

1. Does someone in the class have a postage stamp? What does it look like?
2. How much does it cost to mail a letter today?
3. Name a famous person on a postage stamp.



## 2 The Postage Stamp



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

went from one side to the other

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

took to a person or place got

paid for in advance

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

right away, right now

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

take

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



**a****Vocabulary**

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Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

crossed	received	postage	mail
prepaid	members	immediately	accept
stamp	delivered	glue	

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



**b**Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

prepay	cross	postage	members
deliver	mail	immediately	receive
accept	stamps	glue	

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

**c**Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. Write NI if no information about the sentence was given in the text.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Before postage stamps, two people paid for letters that went from one country to another.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A teacher invented the postage stamp.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The inventor of the postage stamp was American.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The first two stamps were colored black and blue.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A stamp shows that the postage is prepaid.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The United States was the second country to make postage stamps.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Postage stamps solved all mail problems immediately.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Members of the UPU accept prepaid letters from other countries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Kuwait is a member of the UPU.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. All the UPU officials are Swiss.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Stamp collecting is a popular hobby.

## **d** Questions

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

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

## **e** Main Idea

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

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



# Pencils and Pens



## Before You Read

1. Do you usually do your homework in pen or in pencil? Why?
2. Which is more useful—a pencil or a pen? Why do you think so?
3. How do people sharpen pencils?



# 3 Pencils and Pens



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

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

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

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

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



fountain pen



ballpoint pen



leak

anything



## **a** Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

ballpoint pen	points	lead	leaked	graphite
shape	grind	dip	whatever	
hold	ink	fill	fountain pen	

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

## **b** Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

ballpoint pens	shape	lead	holds	graphite
ink	leaks	grind	fill	
point	dipped	whatever	fountain pen	

1. Our shower \_\_\_\_\_. A little water runs out of it all day.
2. A bathtub \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of water.



3. You should have a good \_\_\_\_\_ on your pencil.
4. I hope they \_\_\_\_\_ the hole in the road soon. It's dangerous.
5. The sun has the \_\_\_\_\_ of a circle.
6. Students a hundred years ago always had a bottle of \_\_\_\_\_ on their desks.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ her fingers in the water to see if it was cold.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ coffee before we mix it with hot water.
9. Most people use \_\_\_\_\_, but some people prefer fountain pens.
10. At a cafeteria, you can choose \_\_\_\_\_ you want to eat.
11. Pencils are still made with \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Elena filled her new \_\_\_\_\_ with purple ink.

## Vocabulary Review

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*Put the right word in each blank.*

apart	slide	embarrassed	immediately
bend	row	member	
dozen	hook	stamp	

1. There are about a \_\_\_\_\_ students in the class. It is a small class.
2. If you want to be on time, you should leave \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Are you a \_\_\_\_\_ of any clubs or organizations?
4. People often \_\_\_\_\_ over when they talk to children.
5. A children's park usually has a \_\_\_\_\_ and a swing.
6. Masako was \_\_\_\_\_ when she gave the wrong answer in class.
7. Robert took his bicycle \_\_\_\_\_, and now he can't put it back together again.
8. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ on the back of the door. You can hang your coat on it.
9. Maria always sits in the front \_\_\_\_\_ of the class.
10. Jay put a \_\_\_\_\_ on the letter and mailed it at the post office.



## **d** Comprehension: Multiple Choice

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

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ described a pencil in 1565.
  - a. Hungarian
  - b. Swiss
  - c. Swede
  - d. German
2. The first pencils had \_\_\_\_\_ in them.
  - a. gold
  - b. graphite
  - c. lead
  - d. ink
3. One pencil can write \_\_\_\_\_ English words.
  - a. 50,000
  - b. 55,000
  - c. 55
  - d. 1565
4. The first pens were \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. wooden
  - b. stone
  - c. feathers
  - d. graphite
5. The next pens had a \_\_\_\_\_ point.
  - a. wooden
  - b. lead
  - c. metal
  - d. silver
6. A fountain pen can hold \_\_\_\_\_ inside it.
  - a. coal
  - b. lead
  - c. graphite
  - d. ink
7. The Biro brothers made thousands of pens in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. England
  - b. Hungary
  - c. France
  - d. Switzerland
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are best for writing in airplanes.
  - a. Ballpoint pens
  - b. Pencils
  - c. Fountain pens
  - d. a and b
- \*9. People burn \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. coal and graphite
  - b. graphite and lead
  - c. coal and wood
  - d. lead and coal
- \*10. People grind \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. hamburger meat
  - b. coffee
  - c. graphite
  - d. a, b, and c



## Questions

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

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

## Main Idea

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

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





## Before You Read

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



# 4

# The Umbrella



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

thing

However, the umbrella has not always been an ordinary object. In the past, it was a sign of **royalty** or importance. Some African **tribes** still use umbrellas in this way. Someone carries an umbrella and walks behind the king or important person.

kings, queens, and their families

Umbrellas are very old. The Chinese had them more than 3,000 years ago. From there, umbrellas traveled to India, Persia, and Egypt. In Greece and Rome, men **wouldn't** use them. They believed umbrellas were only for women.

past of *won't*

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

sons of kings and queens

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

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

daughter of a king and queen



## Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

wouldn't	princes	tribes
object	climate	fold up
royalty	princes	seems

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

## Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

prince	princess	objects
folded up	wouldn't	climate
royalty	tribe	seems

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the daughter of a king and queen. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the son of a king and queen. They are all \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ very unhappy today. What is wrong?
3. The Yanomami had no metal. They only had \_\_\_\_\_ made of wood and stone.
4. Dan asked Maria to go to the movies with him last night, but she \_\_\_\_\_ go. She was too tired.



5. The Hopi are a \_\_\_\_\_ in Arizona.
6. Qatar has a desert \_\_\_\_\_, but Malaysia has a tropical one.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ the letter and put it in an envelope.

## C Vocabulary Review

Match the word in Column A with the word in Column B that means the opposite. The first one is done for you.

### Column A

1. apart \_\_\_\_\_ *e. together*
2. ordinary \_\_\_\_\_
3. receive \_\_\_\_\_
4. accept \_\_\_\_\_
5. fill \_\_\_\_\_
6. fasten \_\_\_\_\_
7. solve \_\_\_\_\_
8. hold \_\_\_\_\_
9. immediately \_\_\_\_\_

### Column B

- a. empty
- b. cause
- c. later
- d. uncommon
- e. together
- f. let go
- g. take apart
- h. refuse
- i. send

## Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

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



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

## **e** Questions

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

1. What are two uses of an umbrella?
- \*2. Why is it easier to carry an umbrella that folds up?
3. What was an umbrella a sign of in the past?
4. Who uses umbrellas in this way today?
- \*5. How do we know that the Chinese had umbrellas over 3,000 years ago?
6. Why didn't Greek men use umbrellas?
7. What other people invented the umbrella?
8. Why did English people like umbrellas?
- \*9. In what countries are umbrellas not very useful?

## **f** Main Idea

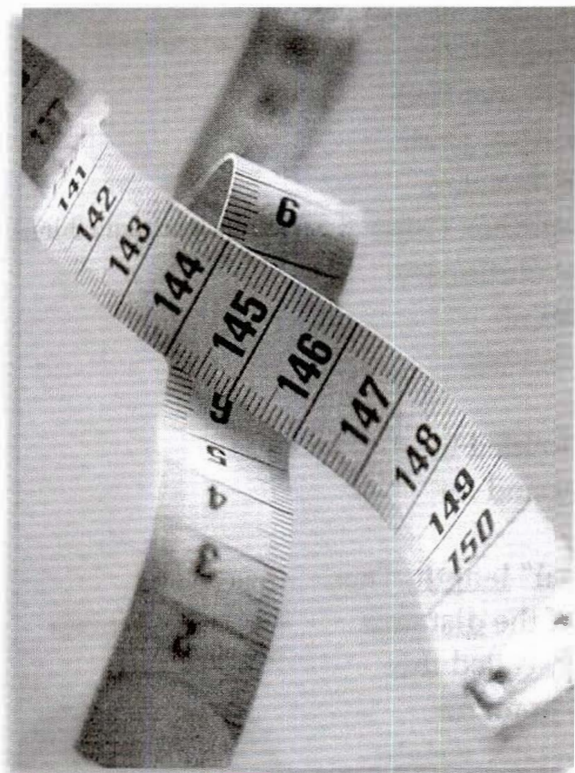
*Which is the main idea for this lesson? Choose one.*

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



# The Metric System

## lesson 5



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### METRIC MEASURES

#### Length

- 1 millimeter [mm]
- 1 centimeter [cm] = 10 mm
- 1 meter [m] = 100 cm
- 1 kilometer [km] = 1,000 m

#### Volume

- 1 milliliter [mL]
- 1 centiliter [cL] = 100 mL
- 1 liter [L] = 100 cL
- 1 kiloliter [kL] = 1,000 L

#### Weight

- 1 milligram [mg]
- 1 gram [g] = 1,000 mg
- 1 kilogram [kg] = 1,000 g
- 1 metric ton [t] = 1,000 kg

### Before You Read

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



# 5 The Metric System



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

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

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

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

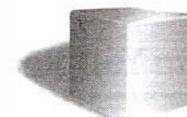
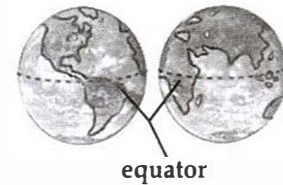
Mathematicians and scientists worked for 20 years until they finally had a complete measuring system. The biggest problem was measuring the meter.

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

war by people against their government

people who build things with wood

noun for *long*  
how far it is between two places



cube  
(adjective = cubic)



## a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

Revolution    equator    cubic    length    carpenters  
system    metric    measure    distance    decided

1. During the French \_\_\_\_\_ (1789–1799) against the king, the revolutionary government started the metric system.
2. Next, they had to decide on a “natural” \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They are all part of the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ centimeter of water weighs 1 gram.
5. They chose one ten-millionth (1/10,000,000) of the \_\_\_\_\_ from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the North Pole.
6. These are all ways to \_\_\_\_\_ things.
7. Also, cloth makers measured cloth with one system. Jewelers used another system. \_\_\_\_\_ used another.
8. The mathematicians and scientists \_\_\_\_\_ to use the numbers ten, hundred, and thousand for their system.

## b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

distance    system    equator    metric    cube  
carpenter    Revolution    measure    length

1. The Russian \_\_\_\_\_ in 1917 was against the royal family of Russia.
2. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ between Chicago and New York?
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ system is a system of measurement.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ added a new room to our house.
5. We need to buy a tablecloth. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the table so we will know what size to buy. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the table?
6. Indonesia, Kenya, and the Amazon River are all near the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ has six sides. Each side is the same size.
8. The British had the first \_\_\_\_\_ of prepaid postage.



## C Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

postage	crossed	fill	whatever
immediately	deliver	dipped	length
member	point	hold	distance

1. Fifty years ago, it took a long time to get the news. Now you can get it \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Do you want me to \_\_\_\_\_ that old pen with ink?
3. I am happy to do \_\_\_\_\_ you want to do.
4. Letters that go outside a country need more \_\_\_\_\_ than letters inside a country.
5. How many pencils can you \_\_\_\_\_ in one hand?
6. Did the mail carrier \_\_\_\_\_ the mail yet?
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ on my pencil is broken. May I sharpen it?
8. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ between San Francisco and Los Angeles?
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ her fingers in the water to see if it was cold.
10. My new pants are the wrong \_\_\_\_\_. I need to shorten them.
11. The Polynesians \_\_\_\_\_ the Pacific Ocean in double canoes.
12. Carl is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the stamp club. Collecting stamps is his hobby.

## d Comprehension: True/False/No Information

Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false. Write NI if no information about the sentence was given in the text.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The kilogram is part of the metric system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Hectares are part of the metric system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. We use the metric system to measure things.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The French Revolution was in the 17th century.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The metric system is an international scientific system of measurement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Mathematicians and scientists invented the metric system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. France gave the world a wonderful gift—the metric system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The United States uses the metric system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The United States uses an old English system of measurement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The French Revolution happened after the American Revolution.

## **e** Questions

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

- \*1. What do *centi-* and *milli-* mean?
- 2. What is the metric system?
- 3. Who was the French Revolution against?
- 4. Before the Revolution, the French people had a problem about measuring things. What was it?
- 5. Who invented the metric system?
- 6. What did they choose for the “natural” length?
- 7. How did they measure a gram?
- 8. How long did it take to complete the metric system?
- 9. Why is this system of measurement called “international”?
- \*10. Why is the metric system easy to use?



## Main Idea

Match the inventions and the details. Write the number of the invention on the line before the detail. The first one is done for you. Some details go with more than one invention.

### Inventions

1. the zipper                      2
2. the postage stamp
3. the pencil
4. the ballpoint pen
5. the umbrella
6. the metric system

### Details

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



# Word Study

## **a** Will or be + going to

There are two ways to write about the future in English. You can use *will* or a form of *be* with *going to*.

- *Will* + simple verb

*Examples:* Carol **will lend** me her car tomorrow.  
Classes **will end** next week.

- *Be (am, is, or are) + going to* + simple verb

*Examples:* The store **is going to deliver** our new refrigerator this afternoon.  
I **am going to measure** the kitchen floor.

1. Write sentences with *will*, the verb given, and the word or words in parentheses.

*Example:* travel (next summer)  
*My parents will travel in Japan for two months next summer.*

- receive (next week)
- deliver (tomorrow)
- decide (tonight)
- arrive (tomorrow morning)
- go skiing (next winter)

2. Write sentences with *be (am, is, or are) going to*, the verb given, and the word or words in parentheses.

*Example:* attend (next week)  
*I am going to attend my cousin's wedding next week.*

- continue (next fall)
- practice (all summer)
- choose (next week)
- mail (tomorrow)
- leave (next month)



## **b** How + adjective

*Examples:*     **How far** is it to Los Angeles? **How old** are you?  
                  **How large** is your country? **How heavy** is a hippopotamus?

*Use these words in questions.*

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

## **c** Irregular Verbs

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

<b>Simple</b>	<b>Past</b>
a. keep	kept
b. hurt	hurt
c. lead	led
d. write	wrote
e. wear	wore
f. freeze	froze
g. lose	lost
h. pay	paid
i. speak	spoke
j. build	built

2. *Write the past form of each verb.*

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





## Word Forms

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1. collect	collection, collector	collectable
2. describe	description	descriptive
3. heat	heat	hot
4. (none)	royalty	royal
5. (none)	importance	important
6. pollute	pollution	polluted
7. believe	belief	believable
8. rain	rain	rainy
9. sharpen	sharpener	sharp
10. measure	measurement	measurable

Put the correct word form in each blank. Use words from line 1 above for item 1, and so on. Use the right form of the verb and singular or plural nouns.

- Lois is a stamp \_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_ stamps.
- Write a \_\_\_\_\_ of your city. \_\_\_\_\_ your city to your classmates.
- We need some \_\_\_\_\_ water. Please \_\_\_\_\_ some.
- Prince Charles is a member of the British \_\_\_\_\_ family. His parents are \_\_\_\_\_, too.
- In India, umbrellas were a sign of \_\_\_\_\_. Only \_\_\_\_\_ people used them.
- Toxic substances are a form of \_\_\_\_\_. They can \_\_\_\_\_ the air and the water. Then the environment is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Many people \_\_\_\_\_ that the oceans are dying.
- It is starting to \_\_\_\_\_. We are going to have a \_\_\_\_\_ day. Do you like the \_\_\_\_\_?
- Where is the pencil \_\_\_\_\_? My pencil isn't \_\_\_\_\_. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- Please \_\_\_\_\_ the size of the living room carpet. How long and how wide is it? What are the \_\_\_\_\_?



## Writing

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

1. Which inventions in Unit 1 are the most important in your own life? Why?
2. What do you want someone to invent? Describe it.
3. Think of another important invention. Describe it.



## Before You Watch

1. What do you know about the famous people in this chart? Work with a small group to fill in the rest of the chart. You do not need to use complete sentences.

Famous People	Facts about Them
Elvis Presley	<i>Rock-and-roll singer, lived in the United States</i>
Marilyn Monroe	
Ronald Reagan	
Sylvester Stallone	
John Lennon	
Barbara Streisand	
Pope John Paul	

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

## As You Watch

Check the countries whose names you hear in the video.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Canada            | <input type="checkbox"/> Grenada                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Uganda            | <input type="checkbox"/> Honduras                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Switzerland       | <input type="checkbox"/> Cameroon                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> China             | <input type="checkbox"/> Liberia                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the United States | <input type="checkbox"/> Ghana                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mexico            | <input type="checkbox"/> St. Vincent and the Grenadines |



## C After You Watch

1. Look at the map and find two of the countries from the list on the previous page. Circle the countries.
2. Read the information about the postal system in one of these countries, and answer the questions that follow.

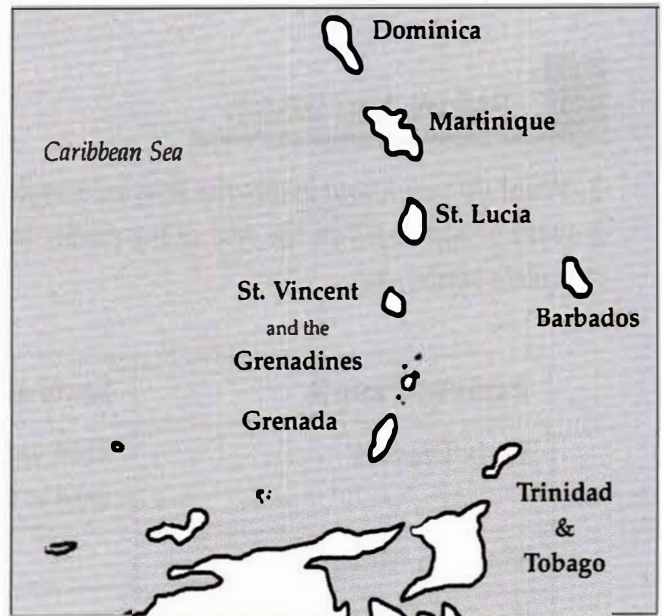
Grenada is a small island in the Caribbean Sea. Its population is about 104,000, and its official language is English. Grenada is a member of the Universal Postal Union, so Grenadians can send and receive international mail. However, no one in the country has the equipment necessary to produce stamps.

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

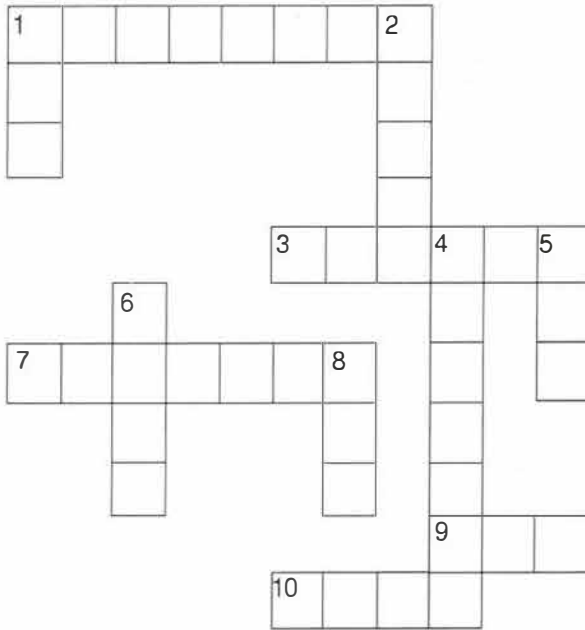
Write T if the sentence is true, F if it is false, or NI if no information about the sentence is given in the video.

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

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## Crossword Puzzle



### Across

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

### Down

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



# Dictionary Page

## Finding Antonyms

*Antonyms* are words that have opposite meanings. For example, the words *hot* and *cold* are antonyms. When you look up a word in your dictionary, you can often find its antonym at the end of the definition.

**accept** /ik'sept/ *verb*

1 to take willingly: *He accepted my apology for being late.*

2 to say yes to an invitation or offer: *Are you going to accept his invitation to the party?* (antonym) refuse

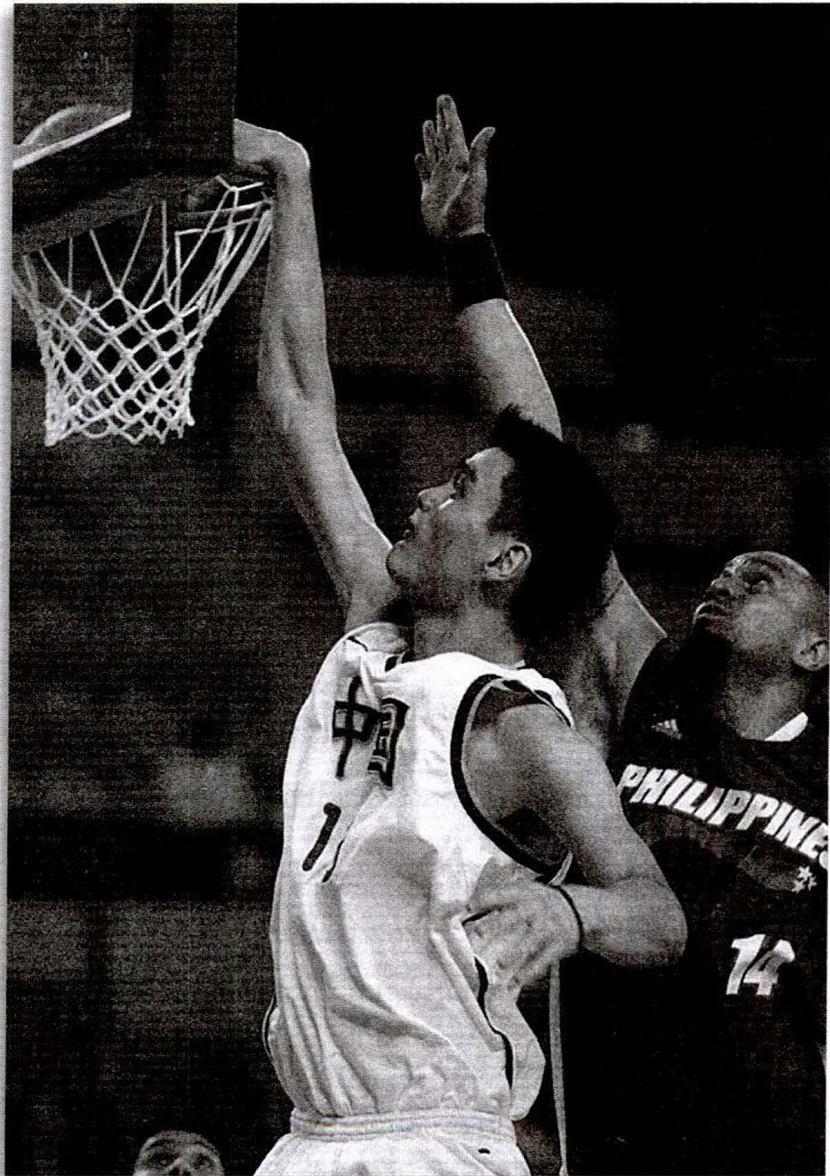
Write the antonym for each word. Use your dictionary to check your answers.

easy \_\_\_\_\_  
hate \_\_\_\_\_  
high \_\_\_\_\_  
receive \_\_\_\_\_  
slow \_\_\_\_\_  
wide \_\_\_\_\_  
together \_\_\_\_\_  
difficult \_\_\_\_\_

Use one of the words from the list above in each of the following sentences.

1. These shoes are too big. They are the right length, but they are too \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The wall was so \_\_\_\_\_ that no one could get over it.
3. We are going to get the whole family \_\_\_\_\_ and have a big party.
4. She couldn't answer the question. It was much too \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This bus is very \_\_\_\_\_. We're going to be late to work.





## Context Clues

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

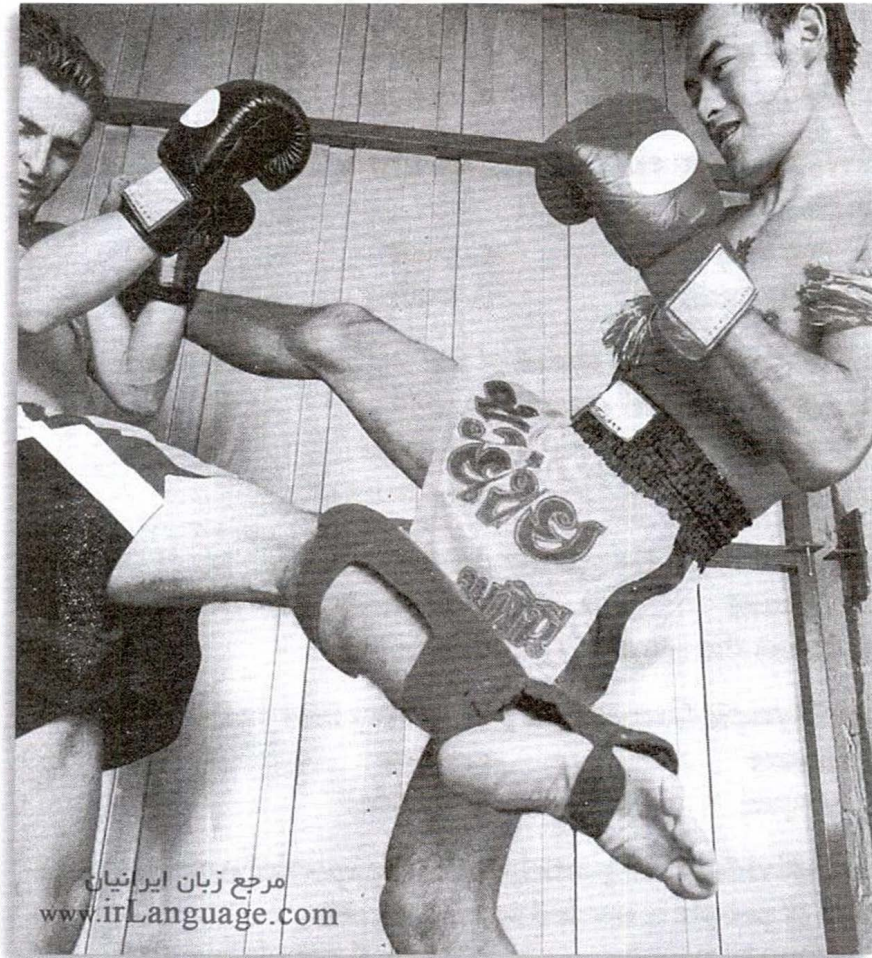
- It is very cold in Norway in winter. You need a hat for your head and **gloves** for your hands.
  - something to keep the hands warm
  - something to make the hands look pretty
  - something to cool the hands
  - something that makes the hands work better
- Captain Lee **trains** new police officers. The new officers study and practice for their new jobs.
  - belongs to
  - teaches
  - agrees
  - shaves
- Oman is one of the Arab **nations**.
  - countries
  - religions
  - mountains
  - governors
- Barbara had her coffee cup in front of her. When she finished drinking her coffee, she pushed the cup **aside**.
  - off the table
  - to the side
  - into the kitchen
  - into the air
- Carol visited all the capital cities in Europe **except** Rome. She didn't have time to go there.
  - when
  - so
  - but
  - that
- I'm sorry we can't talk any longer, but we are going to be late. We have to **rush**.
  - move quickly
  - lead
  - carry
  - grow
- Switzerland has beautiful high mountains. However, people can't live high in the mountains because life there is too difficult. They live in the **valleys**.
  - large cities on grasslands
  - tropical forests
  - low areas between mountains
  - hot desert areas



8. I know there were **at least** fifty people there. Maybe there were more than that.
- a. fewer than
  - b. no fewer than
  - c. about
  - d. more than
9. Only five people **participated in** the game. Everyone else was sick.
- a. talked about
  - b. liked
  - c. played
  - d. bought
10. Pierre wrote an **excellent** composition. It is the best one in the class.
- a. very, very good
  - b. not interesting
  - c. poor
  - d. boring
11. The teacher walked **ahead** of the students. He was leading the way to the new classroom.
- a. in back of
  - b. near
  - c. beside
  - d. in front of
12. Coke and Pepsi are **similar** drinks. Seven-Up tastes different.
- a. different
  - b. almost the same
  - c. opposite
  - d. identical
13. The Olympic Games **take place** every four years.
- a. receive
  - b. happen
  - c. solve
  - d. decide
14. An **individual** can participate in the sport of running, but a team of people is needed to play soccer.
- a. group of people
  - b. team
  - c. several people together
  - d. one person



# Thai Boxing



## Before You Read

1. Are you familiar with the sport shown in the picture?
2. Can people use their knees in all kinds of boxing?
3. Do you think this sport is dangerous?



# 1

# Thai Boxing

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

Thai boxing is different.

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

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

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



gloves

competition

bend down on the knees

hit with the feet

the part of the arm that bends

fight



weapons



## a Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

gloves	kneel	defeating	hit
match	weapons	elbows	pray
kick	captured	battle	
proud	rest	freedom	

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

## b Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

match	freedom	captured	gloves
defeated	hit	pray	kick
kneel	battles	elbows	
weapons	rest	proud	

1. It is cold today. You should wear \_\_\_\_\_ and a hat.
2. Young children need a \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.
3. There is a tennis \_\_\_\_\_ on television tomorrow afternoon.
4. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ down to pick up something that is on the floor.



5. The scientists \_\_\_\_\_ a dolphin so they could study it.
6. Your knees are part of your legs. Your \_\_\_\_\_ are part of your arms.
7. Religious people \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
8. Nadia got a good grade on her quiz. She is \_\_\_\_\_ of herself.
9. In soccer, you can \_\_\_\_\_ the ball. In basketball, you can't.
10. Most countries in the world spend too much money on \_\_\_\_\_ for their armies.
11. There are terrible \_\_\_\_\_ in a war.
12. Kenya was a British colony. It won its \_\_\_\_\_ in 1953.
13. The other team \_\_\_\_\_ us three times before we finally won a match.
14. The window broke when the ball \_\_\_\_\_ it.

## **C** Vocabulary Review

Match each word in Column A with the word or phrase in Column B that means the same.

### **Column A**

1. solve \_\_\_\_\_
2. object \_\_\_\_\_
3. distance \_\_\_\_\_
4. revolution \_\_\_\_\_
5. equator \_\_\_\_\_
6. whatever \_\_\_\_\_
7. princess \_\_\_\_\_
8. independent \_\_\_\_\_
9. prince \_\_\_\_\_
10. climate \_\_\_\_\_

### **Column B**

- a. line around the middle of the earth
- b. anything
- c. the sister of a prince
- d. the brother of a princess
- e. find an answer
- f. war
- g. weather
- h. free
- i. how far one thing or place is from another
- j. thing



## **d** Comprehension: Multiple Choice

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

1. A Thai boxing match begins with \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. a prayer                      c. music  
b. a dance                        d. a kick
2. Thai boxers don't hit with their \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. hands                         c. knees  
b. elbows                        d. heads
3. Thai boxers \_\_\_\_\_ before the fight.  
a. grind                         c. pray  
b. knock out                    d. capture
4. They pray on their \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. elbows                        c. hands  
b. backs                         d. knees
5. Thai boxing began \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. as a sport                    c. in the army  
b. in the navy                  d. as a dance
6. \_\_\_\_\_ made Thai boxing a popular sport.  
a. A Burmese                  c. A soldier  
b. A king                        d. The army
7. The king's people were \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. proud of him                c. defeated  
b. sad                             d. captured

## **e** Questions

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

1. What do boxers wear on their hands?
2. What is one part of a fight called?
3. How does a Thai boxing match begin?
4. What do Thai boxers do before they start fighting?
- \*5. Why do they do a slow dance?
6. How is Thai boxing different from other kinds of boxing?
7. What is the length of a round in Thai boxing?
8. Why did Thai soldiers learn to box?



9. How did King Naresuen win his freedom?
10. How did his people feel about this?
- \*11. Is boxing safe or dangerous? Why?
- \*12. Is Thai boxing safer or more dangerous than other boxing? Why?



### Main Idea

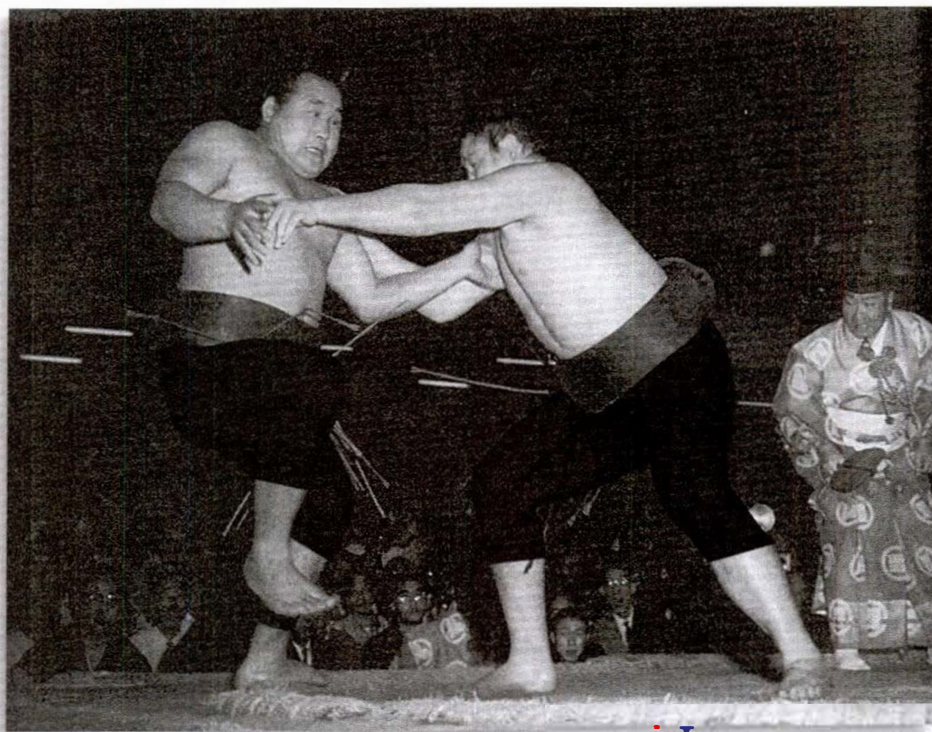
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*Which is the main idea of this lesson? Choose one.*

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



# Sumo Wrestling



[www.irLanguage.com](http://www.irLanguage.com)

## Before You Read

1. Are you familiar with the sport shown in the picture?
2. What is unusual about this sport?
3. What are the men trying to do to each other?



## 2

# Sumo Wrestling



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

one after another

Sumo is almost as old as the nation of Japan itself. Stories say that there was sumo wrestling over 2,000 years ago. There are written records of national sumo tournaments in the 8th century.

In many sports, **athletes** are thin and can move very quickly. However, sumo wrestlers weigh from 100 to 160 kilos (kilograms). One famous wrestler weighed 195 kilos. Sumo wrestlers do not move quickly, and sumo wrestling is a very slow sport.

people who play sports well

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

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

but

aside = to the side  
rushes = moves quickly

Sumo is not very popular in other countries, but the Japanese think that it is a very exciting sport.



## **a** Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

series	steps	touches	except
aside	national	training	tournaments
ring	athletes	rushes	strong

1. Sometimes one wrestler just \_\_\_\_\_ toward him when the other wrestler \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A tournament is a \_\_\_\_\_ of matches.
3. He is also the loser if any part of his body \_\_\_\_\_ his feet \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.
4. Sumo wrestling is a \_\_\_\_\_ sport in Japan.
5. Sumo wrestlers start \_\_\_\_\_ when they are boys.
6. In many sports, \_\_\_\_\_ are thin and can move very quickly.
7. Every year there are six \_\_\_\_\_, and millions of Japanese watch them on television.
8. They wrestle in a round \_\_\_\_\_ with a sand floor.
9. They exercise to make their bodies \_\_\_\_\_.

## **b** Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

athletes	stepped	series	national
ring	tournament	touch	train
rushed	except	aside	strong

1. Sumo wrestling is done in a round \_\_\_\_\_. Thai boxing is done in a square one.
2. You need \_\_\_\_\_ arms to lift something heavy.
3. Stan put his math homework \_\_\_\_\_. He said he would do it later.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball, lacrosse, volleyball, and many other kinds of sports.
5. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ Amahl is in class today. She is absent.
6. What number is missing from this \_\_\_\_\_? 3, 6, 12, 15 . . .



7. The students are organizing a ping pong \_\_\_\_\_. Sign up if you want to play.
8. Marie \_\_\_\_\_ to class because she didn't want to be late.
9. In older elevators, you have to push a button to make the elevator go. In new ones, you just \_\_\_\_\_ the button.
10. Can you sing the \_\_\_\_\_ song of your country?
11. To be a good athlete, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.
12. John \_\_\_\_\_ on a piece of paper that was on the floor.

## Vocabulary Review

Match the word in Column A with the word in Column B that means the opposite.

### Column A

1. deliver \_\_\_\_\_
2. capture \_\_\_\_\_
3. accept \_\_\_\_\_
4. rest \_\_\_\_\_
5. together \_\_\_\_\_
6. loser \_\_\_\_\_
7. immediately \_\_\_\_\_
8. embarrassed \_\_\_\_\_
9. kneel \_\_\_\_\_
10. fill \_\_\_\_\_

### Column B

- a. later
- b. stand up
- c. empty
- d. winner
- e. receive
- f. apart
- g. refuse
- h. let go
- i. proud
- j. work

## d Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Every year there are \_\_\_\_\_ sumo tournaments in Japan.
  - a. 6
  - b. 15
  - c. 160
  - d. 195
2. There are written records of national sumo tournaments in the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Japanese sports center
  - b. 1850s
  - c. 8th century
  - d. wrestling museum



3. Most athletes are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. heavy
  - b. overweight
  - c. thin
  - d. smooth
4. Sumo wrestlers are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. small
  - b. heavy
  - c. thin
  - d. smooth
5. Sumo wrestling is a \_\_\_\_\_ sport.
  - a. fast
  - b. slow
  - c. comfortable
  - d. efficient
6. Sumo wrestlers \_\_\_\_\_ to make their bodies strong.
  - a. eat
  - b. swing
  - c. lose
  - d. exercise
7. Each wrestler tries to push the other \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. down on the floor
  - b. out of the ring
  - c. into the air
  - d. a or b
8. The Japanese think that sumo wrestling is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. exciting
  - b. boring
  - c. embarrassing
  - d. pleasant

## e Questions

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

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

## Main Idea

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

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



# Tarahumara Foot Races

lesson  
**3**



## Before You Read

1. What do you know about the Tarahumara people from the picture?
2. One woman in the picture is carrying a stick. The other is carrying a ring. Can you guess why?
3. Do you like to run?



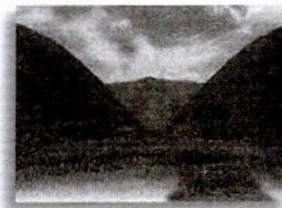
# 3

## Tarahumara Foot Races



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The Tarahumara live in the mountains in the state of Chihuahua in northern Mexico. This is an area of high mountains and deep tropical **valleys**. It sometimes snows in the mountains in winter. There are not many roads.



The Tarahumara walk **wherever** they need to go. They carry heavy baskets on their **backs**. Perhaps this is why the Tarahumara can **run** many kilometers without getting tired. They are **excellent** runners, and they like to organize races.

anywhere

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

very good

in front

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

one person

almost the same

The Tarahumara play other games and sports. However, they are famous because they can run so fast and so far.



## Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

excellent	ahead	wherever	throw
run	circle	plan	valleys
backs	similar	individual	

1. Perhaps this is why the Tarahumara can \_\_\_\_\_ many kilometers without getting tired.
2. When the men race, they kick a wooden ball \_\_\_\_\_ of them while they run.
3. This is an area of high mountains and deep tropical \_\_\_\_\_.
4. They are \_\_\_\_\_ runners, and they like to organize races.
5. They carry heavy baskets on their \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The women's races are \_\_\_\_\_ except that the women do not kick a ball.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ a wooden hoop in front of them with a stick.
8. Sometimes they run in teams, and sometimes each person runs as an \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Tarahumara walk \_\_\_\_\_ they need to go.
10. Before they start racing, they \_\_\_\_\_ where and how long they will run.
11. A hoop is a ring, or a \_\_\_\_\_.



## Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

circle	individually	run	wherever
valley	backs	excellent	threw
similar	ahead	planned	

1. The teacher told the children to hold hands and form a large \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A sumo wrestler and a runner are both athletes, but they are not \_\_\_\_\_ in size.
3. Horses can carry a lot on their \_\_\_\_\_.
4. As Betty and Pat drove along the highway, they could see beautiful mountains \_\_\_\_\_ of them.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a low area between two mountains.
6. Sometimes students answer questions in a group, and sometimes they answer \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Masako is an \_\_\_\_\_ student. She always gets good grades.
8. You will find English speakers \_\_\_\_\_ you go.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ some important papers in the trash by mistake.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ to get up early yesterday morning, but I didn't get up until 10.
11. How far can you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

weapon	athletes	except	aside
series	elbows	freedom	held
proud	touch	strong	shape

1. When the children came in the room, their father put his book \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In some countries, the people do not have the \_\_\_\_\_ to speak against the government.



3. She \_\_\_\_\_ the child's hand as they walked across the bridge.
4. A basketball is not the same \_\_\_\_\_ as an American football.
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ from several countries in the competition for the World Cup.
6. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ your toes with your hands?
7. A stick or a stone can be a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Is it polite to put your \_\_\_\_\_ on the table?
9. Do all of the exercises \_\_\_\_\_ the last one. Don't do that one.
10. The first unit in this book has a \_\_\_\_\_ of lessons on inventions.
11. A runner needs to have \_\_\_\_\_ legs.
12. He is very \_\_\_\_\_ of his daughter. She works very hard and helps the family a lot.

## **d** Comprehension: True/False/No Information

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Chihuahua is a state in Mexico.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. It is hot in the valleys where the Tarahumara live.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. They get a lot of exercise.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. They often travel by car.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. They cook their food outdoors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Tarahumara men are excellent runners, but the women are not.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The winners of the races receive money.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. They usually race down the mountains.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The women kick a ball as they race.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Tarahumara are famous because they are good wrestlers.



## **e** Questions

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

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

## **f** Main Idea

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

1. The Tarahumara live in the state of Chihuahua in Mexico.
2. The Tarahumara are excellent runners.
3. The Tarahumara women's races are similar to the men's.



# Olympic Sports

lesson

# 4



## Before You Read

1. Do you like to watch the Olympic Games on television?  
What are your favorite sports in the Olympics?
2. What sports are not in the Olympic Games? Do you think that they should be?
3. Do you think we should continue to have the Olympics?  
Why or why not?



# 4

## Olympic Sports



The first modern Olympic Games took place in Athens, Greece, in the year 1896. Athletes from only 13 countries **participated** in the Games that year. They competed in 43 different **events** in just 9 sports (track and field, swimming, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, shooting, tennis, weight lifting, and wrestling). In 2004, the summer Olympic Games took place once again in Athens, Greece. This time athletes from 202 countries competed in 300 events in 28 sports.

Only five sports have been in every Olympic Games. They are track and field, swimming, fencing, cycling, and gymnastics. Other sports come and go in the Olympic Games. For example, tennis was an Olympic sport from 1896 until 1924. Then it disappeared from the Olympics until 1988. Baseball, badminton, and taekwondo are more **recent** additions to the Olympic Games.

It is the job of the International Olympic **Committee** (IOC) to add and **remove** sports from the Olympic Games. A sport has to be popular in **at least** 50 countries on three continents before it can be added. However, the IOC doesn't want to add more sports to the Olympic Games without **eliminating** others. The IOC is afraid that there will be too many sports in the Olympics.

take out

no fewer than

taking out, removing

Artistic events were also a part of the Olympic Games from 1912 to 1948. There were **contests** in architecture, music, literature, and painting. Today some people think that artistic events and games such as chess should be part of the Olympics. However, many people **oppose** this idea.

be against

The Olympic Games today are very different from the first modern Olympic Games in 1896. These differences **reflect** the changing definition and popularity of sports.

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## Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

eliminating	remove	recent	committee
participated	at least	took place	oppose
contests	events	reflect	

1. Baseball, badminton, and taekwondo are more \_\_\_\_\_ additions to the Olympic Games.
2. Athletes from only 13 countries \_\_\_\_\_ in the Games that year.
3. It is the job of the International Olympic \_\_\_\_\_ (IOC) to add and \_\_\_\_\_ sports from the Olympic Games.
4. The first modern Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_ in Athens, Greece, in the year 1896.
5. However, the IOC doesn't want to add more sports to the Olympic Games without \_\_\_\_\_ others.
6. These differences \_\_\_\_\_ the changing definition and popularity of sports.
7. The first Olympic athletes competed in 43 different \_\_\_\_\_ in just 9 sports.
8. A sport has to be popular in \_\_\_\_\_ 50 countries on three continents before it can be added.
9. There were \_\_\_\_\_ in architecture, music, literature, and painting.
10. However, many people \_\_\_\_\_ this idea.



## **b** Vocabulary: New Context

*Put the right word in each blank.*

at least	eliminate	participate	removed
committee	event	recently	take place
contest	opposed	reflection	

1. When does your favorite holiday \_\_\_\_\_?
2. I went to the beach last month, but I haven't gone anywhere \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What problems do we need to \_\_\_\_\_ from the world?
4. Do you know why they \_\_\_\_\_ my name from the door?
5. How many people are there on the \_\_\_\_\_?
6. We have a speech \_\_\_\_\_ in our class every year.
7. Did you study \_\_\_\_\_ thirty minutes yesterday?
8. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ in any sports right now?
9. Ten students wanted to have a class trip, but eight students \_\_\_\_\_ the idea. They didn't want to take a trip.
10. Their wedding was a big \_\_\_\_\_ for everyone in the family.
11. I can see your \_\_\_\_\_ in the window.

## **c** Vocabulary Review

*Underline the word that does not belong in each group.*

1. walk, throw, kick, run
2. engineer, carpenter, inventor, prince
3. take place, mail, send, deliver
4. runner, wrestler, boxer, member
5. elbow, knee, oppose, leg
6. climate, tournament, match, contest
7. hit, kick, touch, rush
8. rest, train, compete, participate



## **d** Comprehension: Multiple Choice

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

1. The first modern Olympic Games took place \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. before 1896    b. in 1896    c. recently    d. 50 years ago
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ sports in the Olympics today than in the past.  
a. the same number of    b. more    c. fewer    d. more difficult
3. Baseball \_\_\_\_\_ an Olympic sport.  
a. was never    b. is not now    c. was always    d. is now
4. \_\_\_\_\_ want to add games such as chess to the Olympics.  
a. IOC members    b. Most athletes    c. Some people    d. Artists
5. A sport that was eliminated from the Olympics and later included again is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. tennis    b. taekwondo    c. chess    d. music
6. In the past, the Olympics included contests in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. painting    b. architecture    c. music    d. a, b, and c
7. It is the job of the International Olympic Committee to \_\_\_\_\_ sports.  
a. play    b. plan    c. eliminate    d. watch
8. More athletes \_\_\_\_\_ the Olympics now than in the past.  
a. participate in    b. oppose    c. train for    d. a and c

## **e** Questions

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

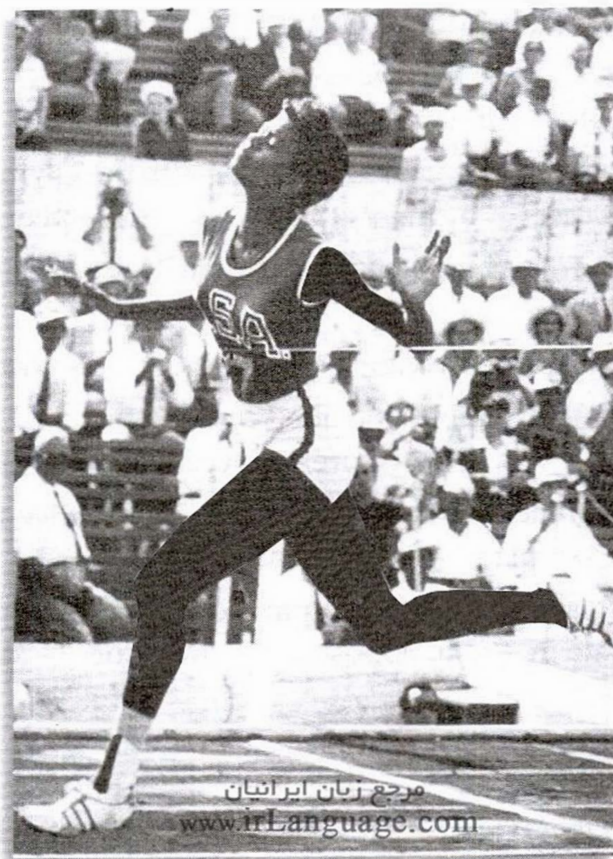
1. How were the 1896 Olympic Games different from the 2004 Games?
- \*2. Why did only 13 nations participate in the 1896 Games?
- \*3. Why did the Olympic Committee eliminate tennis after 1924?
4. What is the IOC?
5. What kinds of artistic events were in the Olympics?
- \*6. Why did artistic events disappear from the Games?
- \*7. What is a game besides chess that might be included in future Olympics?

## **f** Main Idea

*What is the main idea of this lesson? Choose one.*

1. Only five sports have been in every Olympic Games.
2. The Olympics today are very different from the first Olympics.
3. Different sports are popular today than in the past.





## Before You Read

1. What sport is the athlete in the picture participating in?
2. What qualities do you need to be successful in this sport?
3. Did you ever run in a race?



# 5

## Great Athletes



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You might think that Olympic athletes are the healthiest people in the world. It's true that many are. However, it's also true that **quite a few** Olympic athletes had to **overcome** illnesses early in their lives.

many

One excellent example is Wilma Rudolph. She competed in track-and-field events in the 1960 Olympics. She didn't win just one gold **medal**. She won three. At the time, people called her "the fastest woman in the world."



medal

As a young child, Wilma Rudolph could not participate in sports. She had a series of **serious** illnesses, and then, at the age of 4, she got polio. She lost the use of her left leg, and the doctors said she would never walk again.

important

The people in Rudolph's family did everything they could to help her walk again. Wilma and her mother **frequently** traveled 100 miles to get **treatments** for her leg. Her brothers and sisters **took turns** giving her leg a daily massage. Four times a day, they helped her do special exercises for her leg. **Amazingly**, by the time Rudolph was 9 years old, she was able to walk again. Before long, she started playing basketball and running. In high school, she was a track star, and then she went to the Olympics.

often  
medical help

Wilma Rudolph **retired** from her **career** as a runner when she was 22 years old. She then became a teacher and track **coach**. Her story **encouraged** many people to work hard and to overcome difficulties.

profession

trainer



## **a** Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

amazingly	career	overcome	retired
medal	frequently	treatments	took turns
quite a few	encouraged	coach	serious

1. However, it's also true that \_\_\_\_\_ Olympic athletes had to \_\_\_\_\_ illnesses early in their lives.
2. She had a series of \_\_\_\_\_ illnesses, and then, at the age of 4, she got polio.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, by the time Rudolph was 9 years old, she was able to walk again.
4. Her story \_\_\_\_\_ many people to work hard and to overcome difficulties.
5. Wilma and her mother \_\_\_\_\_ traveled 100 miles to get \_\_\_\_\_ for her leg.
6. Wilma Rudolph \_\_\_\_\_ from her \_\_\_\_\_ as a runner when she was 22 years old.
7. Her brothers and sisters \_\_\_\_\_ giving her leg a daily massage.
8. She then became a teacher and track \_\_\_\_\_.
9. She didn't win just one gold \_\_\_\_\_.

## **b** Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank.

amazing	encouraged	overcome	serious
career	frequently	quite a few	take turns
coach	medal	retire	treatments

1. \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ at age 65.
2. My trainer \_\_\_\_\_ me to compete in the tournament.
3. Engineering is a good \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ telling a story. You go first.
5. I heard an \_\_\_\_\_ story. It's difficult to believe.



6. My teacher is sick, but it isn't anything \_\_\_\_\_. She'll be back at work soon.
7. In many sports events, the winner gets a special cup or a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. My trainer \_\_\_\_\_ participates in sports events.
9. What is the most difficult thing you had to \_\_\_\_\_ in your childhood?
10. Every year scientists find new \_\_\_\_\_ for serious illnesses.
11. A good \_\_\_\_\_ can help you become a better athlete.



### Vocabulary Review

Match the word in Column A with the word in Column B that means the same.

#### Column A

1. trainer \_\_\_\_\_
2. remove \_\_\_\_\_
3. reflect \_\_\_\_\_
4. excellent \_\_\_\_\_
5. retire \_\_\_\_\_
6. take place \_\_\_\_\_
7. ahead \_\_\_\_\_
8. circle \_\_\_\_\_
9. athletic \_\_\_\_\_
10. win \_\_\_\_\_

#### Column B

- a. very good
- b. ring
- c. defeat
- d. in front
- e. eliminate
- f. coach
- g. strong
- h. show
- i. stop working
- j. happen



### Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. Wilma Rudolph was \_\_\_\_\_ when she was a child.
 

a. healthy	c. sick
b. strong	d. retired
2. When she was a child, she couldn't use her \_\_\_\_\_.
 

a. leg	c. hand
b. elbow	d. arm



3. She won \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1960 Olympics.
  - a. a gold medal
  - b. a silver medal
  - c. quite a few medals
  - d. three gold medals
4. Polio was a \_\_\_\_\_ illness.
  - a. proud
  - b. recent
  - c. serious
  - d. strong
5. The people in Wilma Rudolph's family were very \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. retired
  - b. helpful
  - c. serious
  - d. fast
6. \_\_\_\_\_ one of her brothers or sisters massaged her leg.
  - a. Sometimes
  - b. Once a week
  - c. Every day
  - d. Once in awhile
7. Rudolph had a \_\_\_\_\_ career as a runner.
  - a. long
  - b. short
  - c. restful
  - d. lengthy
8. Rudolph had to travel \_\_\_\_\_ to get treatments for her leg.
  - a. alone
  - b. frequently
  - c. a long distance
  - d. b and c

## Questions

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

- \*1. How would you describe Wilma Rudolph?
2. What was difficult about her life?
- \*3. How did she overcome polio?
4. How did her family help with her treatments?
5. What sports did she participate in?
- \*6. Why do you think she retired from her career as a runner at age 22?
- \*7. Do you know anyone similar to her?

## Main Idea

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

1. Wilma Rudolph was a great Olympic athlete, coach, and teacher.
2. Wilma Rudolph overcame many difficulties to become a great athlete.
3. Wilma Rudolph's family helped her overcome polio.



# Word Study

## a Map Study

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These are the seven continents: Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America. Tell which continent each place is located on.

- a. Sweden \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Thailand \_\_\_\_\_
- c. France \_\_\_\_\_
- d. China \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Argentina \_\_\_\_\_
- f. India \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Miramar (Burma) \_\_\_\_\_
- h. Great Britain \_\_\_\_\_
- i. Canada \_\_\_\_\_
- j. the South Pole \_\_\_\_\_

## b Compound Words

Use a word from Column A and a word from Column B to make a compound word. Sometimes you can make two words that begin with a word in Column A. The first one is done for you.

### Column A

- 1. birth \_\_\_\_\_ *birthday*
- 2. table \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. day \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. bed \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. summer \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. room \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. class \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. team \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. sun \_\_\_\_\_

### Column B

- a. mate
- b. event
- c. member
- d. cloth
- e. light
- f. day
- g. rise
- h. time
- i. room



## Word Forms

Verb	Noun	Adjective
1. cube	cube	cubic
2. move	movement	movable
3. (none)	athlete	athletic
4. free	freedom	free
5. amaze	amazement	amazing
6. (none)	nation, nationality	national
7. rest	rest	restful
8. think	thought	thoughtful
9. run	running, runner	running
10. strengthen	strength	strong

Put the correct word form in each blank. Use words from line 1 in item 1, and so on. Use the right verb forms and singular or plural nouns.

1. What is a \_\_\_\_\_? What does a \_\_\_\_\_ gram of water weigh?
2. A zipper \_\_\_\_\_ up and down. Each \_\_\_\_\_ opens or closes the zipper.
3. I'm not a very \_\_\_\_\_ person. Are you an \_\_\_\_\_?
4. The Burmese captured King Naresuen. He won his \_\_\_\_\_ by boxing. When he was \_\_\_\_\_, he returned to Thailand.
5. Who is the most \_\_\_\_\_ person you know? What about this person \_\_\_\_\_ you?
6. Where are you from? What is your \_\_\_\_\_? What does your \_\_\_\_\_ flag look like?
7. When you want to \_\_\_\_\_, we can go inside. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ there.
8. What are you \_\_\_\_\_ about? Is your family in your \_\_\_\_\_ often?
9. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ 5 kilometers every morning. He is a fast \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ is good for him.



10. He has \_\_\_\_\_ arms, but he doesn't have much \_\_\_\_\_ in his legs. He needs to \_\_\_\_\_ his legs.

## **d** Past Tense Review

Write the past tense of each verb.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. step _____    | 6. try _____     |
| 2. receive _____ | 7. capture _____ |
| 3. mail _____    | 8. touch _____   |
| 4. seem _____    | 9. defeat _____  |
| 5. plan _____    | 10. oppose _____ |

## **e** Irregular Verbs

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

Simple	Past
1. throw	threw
2. pay	paid
3. slide	slid
4. hit	hit
5. overcome	overcame
6. run	ran
7. take place	took place
8. bend	bent
9. hold	held

## **f** Writing

Choose one or more of these topics and write answers.

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



## a Before You Watch

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Look at the picture. Answer the questions.

1. Have you ever played this game?
2. Do you think this game is a sport? Why or why not?
3. Is this a game you "play for fun" or "play to win"?



## b As You Watch

1. Scrabble® is a vocabulary game. You have seven letters and you make words on a board. Circle the things you think Scrabble® players do during a game. Watch the video and check.

touch	pick up	hold	jump
rest	solve	kick	write

2. Write the correct number in each sentence.

97    25,000    12    50    850    93    5 or 6

- a. There are \_\_\_\_\_ Scrabble® experts at the competition from \_\_\_\_\_ different countries.
- b. The age range is from \_\_\_\_\_ years old to \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
- c. There are \_\_\_\_\_ legal two-letter words in Scrabble®.
- d. You get \_\_\_\_\_ points for putting down a seven-letter word.
- e. The top prize is \$\_\_\_\_\_.

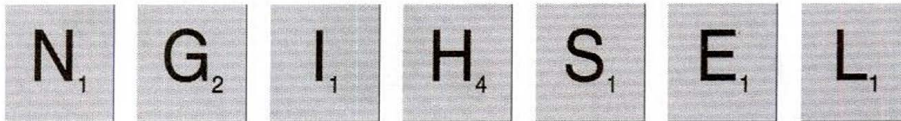


## After You Watch

1. What skills do you need to be good at Scrabble®, sumo, and soccer? Check the boxes.

You need . . .	Scrabble®	Sumo	Soccer
a. lots of luck	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. lots of training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. to be very strong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. good concentration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. good memory	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. excellent word skills	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Use the Scrabble® letters below to make new words. For example, you could take the letter "I" and the letter "S" to make the word "IS."



a.      b.      c.      d.

e.       f.       g.

h.        (Hint: What you are studying now!)

3. How many points do your words make?

Example: IS (I = 1, S = 1) = 1 + 1 = 2 points.



## Activity Page

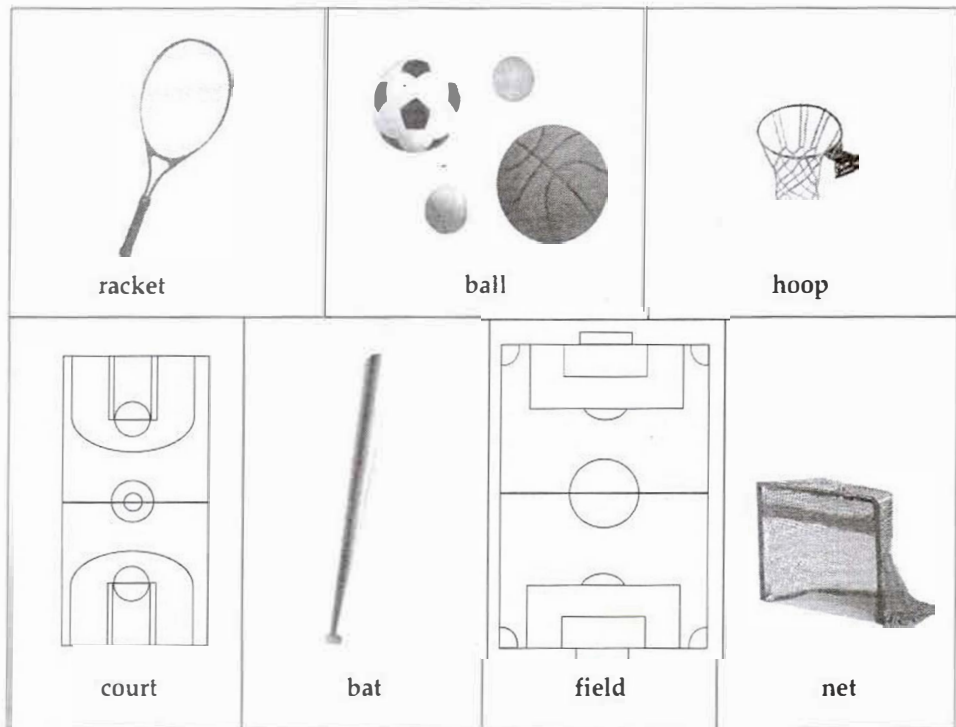
### **a** Sporting Needs

What do you need to play each of these sports?

tennis basketball baseball soccer

For each sport, choose two or more items from those shown below. Some items will be used more than once. Then write a sentence for each sport.

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



### **b** What Sport Do I Play?

Read one of your sentences from part a above to a partner, without identifying the sport. Your partner tries to guess the sport.

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

You can also do this activity with sports that are not listed above.



# Dictionary Page

## Stress and Pronunciation

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

'popular 1      'probably \_\_\_\_\_      ex'cept \_\_\_\_\_  
'exercise \_\_\_\_\_      scien'tific \_\_\_\_\_      de'feated \_\_\_\_\_  
'national \_\_\_\_\_      a'nother \_\_\_\_\_      'organize \_\_\_\_\_  
a'side \_\_\_\_\_      un'usual \_\_\_\_\_      refu'gee \_\_\_\_\_

2. **Pronunciation.** The strange writing you see on this page is *phonetics*. Your dictionary includes a guide to pronunciation symbols, which shows how to read phonetics. The phonetic spelling of a word is between the two slanted lines / / following each main entry. Look at the two entries below and write their normal spelling in the space provided.

---

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

---

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



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

Phonetic Spelling		Normal Spelling
1. /glʌvz/	<u>f. gloves</u>	a. round
2. /'saɪdwɔ:k/	_____	b. match
3. /streɪt/	_____	c. drum
4. /'elbɔ:ʊ/	_____	d. sidewalk
5. /flæt/	_____	e. straight
6. /'kæptən/	_____	f. gloves
7. /drʌm/	_____	g. freedom
8. /'frɪdəm	_____	h. elbow
9. /raʊnd/	_____	i. captain
10. /mætʃ/	_____	j. flat

Each sentence contains one word in phonetics. The word is given in its normal spelling as one of the three words that follow the sentence. Choose the correct word and underline it.

1. The men /kɪk/ a wooden ball. (hit, kick, stick)
2. Athletes from /θɜ:'tɪn/ countries participated in the Games. (thirteen, thirty, three)
3. No part of his body except his feet touches the /flɔ:r/. (flat, floor, flute)
4. Young people find this traditional /spɔ:t/ exciting. (sport, spirit, speed)
5. Sumo /'reslɪŋ/ is a Japanese sport. (rushing, rusting, wrestling)

