4000 Essential English Words

Paul Nation
### Introduction

#### Target Words

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<th>Unit</th>
<th>Target Words</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>allot, appall, cache, convenience, death, deliberate, dire, elapse, empathy, fanciful, gripe, grueling, mundane, opt, outrage, paltry, rectify, resourceful, sustenance, tedious</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>abbey, abundant, adjoin, ample, arid, cathedral, deprive, drought, eligible, fast, grumble, inland, moisture, nonetheless, oath, prairie, ragged, rugged, scarce, speculate</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>analytic, assert, bachelor, calculus, celestial, cognitive, collision, competent, diploma, excel, geology, harness, intellect, keen, mythology, physiology, radioactive, relativity, sociology, theoretical</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>administrator, affluent, audit, automate, bribe, corrupt, dispose, headquarters, incentive, infrastructure, legislate, legitimate, manipulate, merchandise, retail, revenue, rubbish, subsidy, transaction, violate</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>assess, astonish, commence, essence, extract, fabulous, haste, impulse, latter, molecule, ongoing, pharmaceutical, precise, proximity, publicity, remedy, significance, subsequent, synthetic, terminal</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>altitude, coastline, deter, devise, expertise, fracture, impair, implement, indigenous, insight, limb, migraine, optimism, peculiar, proficient, quest, ridge, spouse, thrust, tolerate</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>aquatic, biosphere, bizarre, Celsius, coarse, companion, digest, duration, ecology, feat, infinite, nucleus, parasite, prominent, repetitive, reproductive, temperate, tolerance, undergo, vulnerable</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>adept, barren, ceramic, culinary, dense, dignity, dominate, edible, hostile, intake, likewise, malnutrition, medication, misconception, obscure, oppress, peel, prescription, respirator, strive</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>archaic, benevolent, brass, capitalism, component, dependence, diminish, drawback, fad, impose, managerial, medieval, obsolete, peninsula, prestige, proportion, radical, refute, spectacular, weave</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>accountant, capitalist, contempt, dedicate, ditch, enterprise, exquisite, finance, indifferent, irrigate, maximize, monetary, precaution, preliminary, saturate, simplicity, sow, soy, spade, upcoming</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>acute, aggression, banquet, biography, boost, clap, compel, dominance, gorgeous, inevitable, legacy, masterpiece, multiple, narrate, notorious, outdated, overall, partiality, spontaneous, virtue</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>anthropology, applaud, appoint, compatible, competence, confer, consecutive, crude, cube, feedback, ignorance, masculine, monument, muscular, posture, situate, supervise, symmetry, tattoo, undergraduate</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>brook, cater, considerate, consumption, criteria, crust, degrade, entitle, escort, external, facility, faculty, heap, hemisphere, hound, impersonal, ornament, pedestrian, sanctuary, spectator</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>asset, aspect, Braille, bud, coordinate, disprove, humanitarian, hypothesis, imprint, informative, optic, premise, rack, Renaissance, revere, simultaneous, skeptic, spatial, specify, wax</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>accessory, acquisition, adequate, cardboard, dilemma, elaborate, facilitate, fleet, grid, import, infer, inflate, innate, marble, mast, nausea, naval, pouch, saturated, updated</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>addict, archeological, archeology, brainstorm, budget, chaotic, cite, correspond, courtyard, estate, fraud, hydrogen, integrity, knit, outlook, parachute, prehistoric, proponent, refine, restrict</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>attorney, chronic, discipline, donor, fellow, gossip, graduate, graffiti, guardian, implicate, kin, referee, sever, shaft, stab, stimulus, suspicion, terminate, theme, tuition</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>aggressive, amnesty, arena, auditorium, captive, combat, commonplace, compound, corps, distract, dumb, foe, hack, meditate, nick, provoke, realm, reign, rust, sacred</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>accordingly, anchor, buoy, catastrophe, context, designate, distort, dock, fore, frequent, genuine, grease, intricate, offset, overlap, precipitate, secondhand, slot, submerge, tactic</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>aggregate, antibiotic, circuit, complement, compress, database, equivalent, immune, input, intimate, magnet, metabolism, microchip, phase, pinch, prevalent, quantum, ratio, spiral, viral</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>acid, administration, administrative, biotechnology, cholesterol, coalition, deceptive, diabetes, eliminate, erosion, ethics, explicit, framework, manufacture, mechanism, minimize, nectar, notion, prone, straightforward</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>astronomical, atom, breadth, circumference, comet, crater, crescent, debris, despair, embed, fragment, galaxy, gigantic, gloom, radiate, roam, solitary, spectrum, sphere, status</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>bankrupt, conform, employ, expel, extension, forthcoming, furnish, hygiene, hygienic, landlord, lease, mandatory, mend, mortgage, personnel, plumbing, tenant, trendy, utility, whereby</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>aesthetic, arrogant, bias, canyon, creek, drill, executive, fatigue, incline, nasty, perceive, primate, primitive, stereotype, sticky, termite, thereby, trail, twig, welfare</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>behalf, flap, glacier, globe, horizontal, hum, inventory, inward, loaf, oracle, orbit, overview, preview, previous, provide, recur, relevant, rite, stall, supernatural</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>adapt, biological, cellular, dynamic, fantasy, heredity, internal, minimal, pioneer, prescribe, respective, revive, rigid, sequence, substitute, surgeon, therapy, transfer, transition, transplant</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>aquarium, arbitrary, autobiography, convention, gracious, improve, insulate, intrigue, longevity, misplace, naughty, norm, orangutan, overload, philanthropy, probe, recipient, reptile, thrive, ultimate</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>antique, applicant, artifact, authentic, chronology, diplomat, epic, excerpt, fossil, humiliate, lyric, majesty, monarch, precede, punctual, recruit, refund, register, renown, tusk</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>burden, compromise, craft, crook, currency, enigma, fragile, hybrid, innocence, merge, moderate, overwhelm, perception, reunion, rig, shiver, sociable, talkative, tow, tramp</td>
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About the Vocabulary

The 600 words in each book of this series along with the additional target words presented in the appendices included in the first three books of the series are the most useful words in English. They were found by analysis of a collection of English course books from various levels in the primary, secondary and tertiary school systems. The words included in this series were chosen because they occurred many times in different levels of these materials. Because of the way that they were chosen, these words have the following characteristics:

1. They are useful in both spoken and written English. No matter what English course you are studying, the words in these books will be of value to you.

2. Each word in these books is a high-frequency word. This means that the effort in learning the words is well repaid by the number of times learners have a chance to encounter or use them.

3. These books as a whole cover a large proportion of the words in any spoken or written text. They cover at least 80% of the words in newspapers and academic texts, and at least 90% of the words in novels. They also cover at least 90% of the words in conversation.

About the Books

The activities in these books are specially designed to make use of important learning conditions. Firstly, the words are introduced using sentence definitions and an example sentence. The activities that follow in the units encourage learners to recall the meanings and forms of the words. Some activities also make the learners think about the meaning of the words in the context of a sentence—a sentence different from the sentences that occurred in the introduction of the words. Moreover, each unit ends with a story containing the target words. While reading the story, the learners have to recall the meanings of the words and suit them to the context of the story. Such activities help learners develop a better understanding of a common meaning for a given word which fits the different uses.

Illustrations for each target word are provided to help learners visualize the word as it is being used in the example sentence. These word/image associations aim to help students grasp the meaning of the word as well as recall the word later.
It should be noted that words have more than one grammatical category. However, this series focuses on the word's most common form. This is mentioned to remind learners that just because a word is labeled and utilized as a noun in this series does not mean that it can never be used in another form such as an adjective. This series has simply focused on the word in the form that it is most likely to be expressed.

Supporting Learning with Outside Activities

A well-balanced language course provides four major opportunities for learning: learning through input, learning through output, deliberate learning, and fluency development. The highly structured activities in these books support all four types of learning opportunities. In addition, learning can further be supported through the following activities:

1. Have students create vocabulary cards with one word from the unit on one side of the card and the translation of the word in the student’s first language on the other side. Students should use the cards for study in free moments during the day. Over several weeks, students will find that quick repeated studying for brief periods of time is more effective than studying for hours at one sitting.

2. Assign graded readers at students' appropriate levels. Reading such books provides both enjoyment as well as meaning-focused input which will help the words stick in students’ memory.

3. Practice reading fluency to promote faster recall of word meaning for both sight recognition and usage. Compass Publishing’s Reading for Speed and Fluency is a good resource for reading fluency material.

4. Include listening, speaking, and writing activities in classes. Reinforcement of the high-frequency vocabulary presented in this series is important across all the four language skills.

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allot [əˈlad] v.
To allot something means to give it to someone.
→ The coach allotted each team five minutes to prepare a strategy.

To appall means to horrify, shock, or disgust someone.
→ The boy was appalled when he saw the accident.

cache [kæʃ] n.
A cache is a hiding place for valuable things.
→ The pirates kept their jewelry in a cache hidden in a cave.

convenience [kənˈvɪniəns] n.
Convenience is a state of being able to do something with little effort.
→ The Internet allows consumers to shop at their own convenience.

dearth [dɛəθ] n.
A dearth is an amount or supply which is not large enough.
→ There is a dearth of money in my bank account. I can’t afford a new car.

deliberate [dɪˈlɪberət] adj.
If a thing you do is deliberate, you intend to do it.
→ She made a deliberate effort to save money each month.

dire [daiər] adj.
When something is dire, it is terrible and very serious.
→ The tornado created a dire situation for the small town.

elapse [ɪˈlæps] v.
To lapse means to pass, as in seconds, minutes, or hours.
→ A few seconds must elapse before you can take another picture.

empathy [ɪmˈpeɪsi] n.
Empathy is sharing or understanding another person’s feelings.
→ The caring nurse had empathy for her patients.

fanciful [fænˈsafl] adj.
When something is fanciful, it is unusual or unrealistic.
→ The girl had fanciful ideas about doing well in school without studying.
gripe [grais] v.
To gripe means to complain constantly.

→ Lawrence always gripes when he has to do chores.

grueling [grúːliŋ] adj.
When something is grueling, it is very hard to do.

→ The climber faced the grueling task of reaching the top of the steep mountain.

mundane [mʌndən] adj.
When something is mundane, it is boring, common, or ordinary.

→ The man had the mundane chore of raking thousands of leaves into piles.

opt [ɔpt] v.
To opt is to make a choice, especially when deciding in favor of something.

→ My brother likes chocolate ice cream, but I always opt for vanilla.

outrage [ˈautrɪdʒ] n.
Outrage is a very strong emotion of anger or shock.

→ Tommy was feeling outrage when his parents said he couldn’t go to the dance.

paltry [ˈpæltri] adj.
When an amount of something is paltry, it is very small.

→ The poor man had a paltry sum of money.

To rectify something means to correct it.

→ I quickly rectified the spelling mistakes that I had on my essay.

resourceful [rɪˈsɔːrfsəl] adj.
When someone is resourceful, they are good at dealing with hard situations.

→ After his boat sank, Matt was resourceful enough to build a raft.

sustenance [ˈsʌstenəns] n.
Sustenance is food and water needed to keep a person, animal, or plant alive.

→ Without the proper sustenance, the man will starve.

tedious [ˈtɛdiəs] adj.
When something is tedious, it is long, frustrating, and boring.

→ His job involved a lot of tedious typing, filing, and organizing.
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. You would have empathy if you ______.
   a. shared sad feelings  b. lost in a game  c. hurt your arm  d. ate a large meal

2. How would you feel if there was a dearth of food?

3. If something is a convenience, then it makes ______.
   a. you very angry  b. you feel sick  c. a lot of money  d. a task easier

4. How would a resourceful person deal with a problem?
   a. Ignore it  b. Give up  c. Cry and ask for help  d. Find a solution

5. If something was deliberate, then it was ______.
   a. done with pride  b. done easily  c. done on purpose  d. not done at all

6. How would you describe someone feeling a sense of outrage?
   a. Peaceful  b. Upset  c. Tired  d. Arrogant

7. What fanciful idea might a doctor have?
   a. Give a patient medicine  b. Be kind to them  c. Tell them to rest  d. Ask a fairy for advice

8. What would a tired person likely opt to do?
   a. Watch a movie  b. Exercise  c. Finish a book  d. Go to bed

9. To rectify hurting your friend, you would ______.
   a. say sorry  b. laugh at him  c. hit him  d. ignore him

10. What might appall a teacher?
    a. Smart students  b. A happy student  c. A mean attitude  d. A long test

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. outrage
   a. idea  b. anger  c. beauty  d. personality

2. rectify
   a. to correct  b. to sadden  c. to bore  d. to be hard

3. sustenance
   a. belief  b. flowing  c. food and drink  d. torn

4. dire
   a. terrible  b. likely  c. large  d. small

5. opt
   a. to remove  b. to yell  c. to shout  d. to choose
Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. tedious
   a. fun   b. to read   c. to shrink   d. to love
2. appall
   a. to greet   b. to lower   c. to please   d. to create
3. paltry
   a. worthless   b. large   c. ugly   d. absent
4. grueling
   a. rough   b. exact   c. easy   d. necessary
5. resourceful
   a. foolish   b. realistic   c. impressive   d. surprising

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ I had a big breakfast. Many hours will *elapse* before I feel hungry again.
2. ___ Dan was a nice man, but no one would work for him because of his *fanciful* ideas.
3. ___ I was very grateful for my birthday gifts. I *griped* about them to all of my friends.
4. ___ Because there was a *dearth* of food at home, the family went out to eat.
5. ___ The puppy was happy to learn new tricks. Each one was very *mundane* for him.
6. ___ Mother *allotted* me and my brother the money. Now she had all the money.
7. ___ The boy was proud of his trophies. He displayed them in a *cache* for everyone to see.
8. ___ Because he had planned for the trap to capture his victim, he was very *deliberate*.
9. ___ The violent criminal was on the news this evening. His actions *appalled* most people.
10. ___ That man is very selfish. He has *empathy* for every person he meets.
The Little Mice

Beth was a very resourceful and conservative mouse. She knew that winter was coming and that there would soon be a dearth of food. So she decided to make gathering food for winter her primary job. Gathering food was a grueling and mundane activity, but Beth made a deliberate effort because she knew that it was important. She allotted herself a few hours every day to collect beans. By winter, she had collected a massive pile and hid them in a cache.

Beth had a sister named Mary. Mary lacked ambition. She had fanciful ideas about how she would survive winter. She thought that food would just come to her and that she could work at her own convenience. She opted to spend the days playing and dancing, instead of gathering beans. When the final hours of autumn elapsed, Mary had only a paltry amount of food stored away.

Mary realized that her food supply was too small to last through winter. She visited her sister. Mary said, "Beth, I am in a dire situation. I didn’t gather enough food for winter. Will you let me share your beans? Please have some empathy for your sister!"

Beth thought for a moment. Then she replied, "Mary, I am truly sorry for you. But I will not give you any of my beans. Instead, I will let you have my empty bag. You can still work hard and gather enough food for the winter. It will be tedious, but you will learn the value of hard work."

Beth’s words appalled Mary. Mary cried with outrage, "There is too much work! I won’t have any time to dance or play!"

Beth said, "It is crucial that you gather enough food. You must have sustenance before you have fun. Go now, and rectify your situation."

Mary griped some more, but she knew that her sister was right. She took the bag and went to work gathering her own beans for the winter.
Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ Beth was resourceful and conservative, so she gathered a paltry pile of beans for her cache.

2. ___ Because gathering food was tedious, Beth allotted a few hours of every day to do it.

3. ___ Beth did grueling and mundane work to overcome the dearth of food in the winter.

4. ___ Beth’s reply appalled Mary and made her reply in outrage.

5. ___ When the hours of autumn elapsed, Mary had a massive amount of food.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What was Beth’s primary job?

2. What fanciful idea did Mary opt to try?

3. What did Mary want her sister to have empathy about?

4. How did Mary rectify her dire situation and get sustenance?

5. Even though she griped, what did Mary know at the end of the story?
vikki

Word List

abbey  n.
An abbey is a house or group of houses where monks or nuns live.
→ When the monk returned to the abbey, he went immediately to his bedroom.

abundant  adj.
If something is abundant, then it is available in large quantities.
→ Cakes, cookies, and candy were so abundant that the child was very happy.

adjoin  v.
To adjoin something means to be next to or attached to something else.
→ She can listen to her brother’s conversations because her room adjoins his.

ample  adj.
If something is ample, then it is enough or more than enough.
→ There was an ample supply of oats to feed the horses.

arid  adj.
If a place is arid, then it is hot and dry and gets very little or no rain.
→ Not many plants grow in the arid desert.

cathedral  n.
A cathedral is an important and often large and beautifully built church.
→ The large cathedral is full of people on Sunday mornings.

deprive  v.
To deprive someone of something means to not let them have it.
→ Because the child was bad, she was deprived of her dessert after dinner.

drought  n.
A drought is a long period of time in which little or no rain falls.
→ After three months of drought, the vegetation and trees started dying.

eligible  adj.
If someone is eligible, then they are permitted to do or have something.
→ Only people who bought tickets were eligible to win a prize.

fast  v.
To fast means to go without food or drink for a period of time.
→ In her religion, they fast for five days and then have a big feast.
grumble [grʌmbəl] v.
To grumble means to complain.
→ He grumbled about having to work late on Friday.

inland [inland] adv.
If someone goes inland, they travel into the center of a country or land.
→ The river curved inland near the campground.

moisture [mɔɪstʃər] n.
Moisture is small drops of water in the air or on a surface.
→ If you breathe on a window, moisture from your breath collects on the glass.

nonetheless [nɒndələs] adv.
If something happens nonetheless, then it occurs despite some other thing.
→ She tried to keep the dog out of the mud, but it got dirty nonetheless.

oath [ouə] n.
An oath is a formal, often public, promise.
→ Judges must take an oath to be fair to everyone in court.

prairie [prərɪ] n.
A prairie is a large flat area of grassland.
→ The prairie was perfect for a farm because there were hills and trees.

ragged [rægid] adj.
If something is ragged, then it is old, torn, and falling apart.
→ They could see his toes through the holes in his ragged shoes.

rugged [rʌgid] adj.
If an area of land is rugged, then it is rocky and difficult to travel through.
→ Their car couldn’t make it far along the rugged roads.

scarce [skeərs] adj.
If something is scarce, then it is in a very small amount.
→ When gasoline was scarce, we rode our bikes, instead of driving, to school.

speculate [spɛkjəleɪt] v.
To speculate means to guess about something.
→ My sister looked at the sky and speculated that it would rain tomorrow.
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What would probably happen if you deprived someone of food?
   a. They could die.  
   b. They could feel relieved.  
   c. They could feel happy.  
   d. They could feel peace.

2. A rugged surface would feel ______.
   a. very rough  
   b. smooth  
   c. cool and slippery  
   d. warm and hard

3. If you were speculating about something, you would be doing what?
   a. Stating a fact  
   b. Looking for truth  
   c. Making a speech  
   d. Making a guess

4. Where would someone take an oath?
   a. At the subway  
   b. In court  
   c. On vacation  
   d. In their sleep

5. If something were covered with moisture, then it would feel ______.
   a. hard  
   b. rough  
   c. soft  
   d. wet

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Bank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abundant</td>
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<td>moisture</td>
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<tr>
<td>cathedral</td>
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<td>scarce</td>
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<td>fast</td>
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<td>arid</td>
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<td>eligible</td>
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<tr>
<td>oath</td>
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<tr>
<td>prairie</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Traveling across the 1______________ was more difficult than it seemed. The ground was very 2______________, and the grass was high.

John had been in a place with a(n) 3______________ climate for a long time. He forgot that in a humid place everything was covered with 4______________.

The people who attend that church 5______________ for two weeks in March. Then they go to the 6______________ where they pray and eat a small meal of soup.

We didn't know what to do with such a(n) 7______________ supply of wood. We had gotten used to making small fires when it was so 8______________.

In order for the students to attend the dance, they had to take a(n) 9______________. Those that didn't promise to be on their best behavior were not 10______________. 
Exercise 3

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ Climbing up the prairie was more difficult without the help of ropes.
2. ____ There was no way he could mend the holes in his shirt. It was too rugged to wear.
3. ____ In some countries, only people who owned land were eligible to vote.
4. ____ The capital was in the middle of the country. They had to travel inland to get there.
5. ____ He knew she didn’t like him, but he helped her nonetheless.

Exercise 4

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. That part of the country is so hot and dry that no one lives there.
   ____________________________
2. After getting off the boat, they took a train toward the center of the country.
   ____________________________
3. They survived through the time in which no rain fell by carrying water down from the hills.
   ____________________________
4. This house for the monks was built well over 200 years ago.
   ____________________________
5. He knew he’d get in trouble, but he stole the money despite the punishment.
   ____________________________
6. He guessed that the visitor’s team would win the game.
   ____________________________
7. The number of people helping to clean the trash near the river was more than enough.
   ____________________________
8. There was a small park that was next to the yard surrounding the church.
   ____________________________
9. Because his pants were old and torn, Dad bought him a new pair.
   ____________________________
10. The long lines did not allow her of a chance to buy a ticket for the concert.
    ____________________________
The Helpful Abbey

It had not rained on the prairie for several months. Because of the drought, the climate had become very arid. There was no moisture left in the soil. No crops could grow in the dry ground. By wintertime, the people had nothing to eat.

The hungry families heard about an abbey near the mountains where food and water was still abundant. So they traveled inland, across the prairie, to the abbey.

At first only a few families arrived, seeking food and shelter. Then there was ample food. The monks fed them and let them sleep in the small cathedral.

Soon, however, more families were arriving every day. These people had to travel farther, so they were in worse condition. The rugged journey had made their clothes ragged. They were cold and tired. The tiny cathedral was soon full.

Food became scarce. The monks began to grumble. They began to speculate that there would be no food. “If more families come, we won’t make it through the winter,” said a young monk. “We must ask some of them to leave.”

The abbot heard this. “We cannot do that,” he said. “It would be wrong to deprive them of food and shelter. We took an oath to help those that need help. All here are in need, so all are eligible to receive our food and shelter.”

“But we won’t have enough,” the monk said.

“That might be true, but we must help them nonetheless. We will fast,” the abbot replied. “Also, we will give our rooms in the abbey to those sleeping outside, and we will sleep in the churchyard that adjoins the cathedral.”

The monks were reluctant at first, but they did what the oldest monk said. By the end of winter, there was still enough food and shelter for everyone. They learned that sometimes helping others means you must give more help than you first expected.
PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ The moisture in the soil was gone because a drought made the prairie become arid.
   ____________________________________________

2. ___ The hungry families traveled inland to an abbey that still had abundant food.
   ____________________________________________

3. ___ Food was scarce, but the monks had to deprive the families nonetheless.
   ____________________________________________

4. ___ At first there was ample food and enough room in the cathedral for everyone.
   ____________________________________________

5. ___ The rugged journey to the abbey had left many people’s clothing looking ragged.
   ____________________________________________

PART B Answer the questions.

1. According to the abbot, who was eligible to receive the monks’ help?
   ____________________________________________

2. When the monks grumbled, what did the young monk speculate would happen if more families arrived?
   ____________________________________________

3. Why did the monks fast and sleep in the churchyard that adjoined the cathedral?
   ____________________________________________

4. What was the oath that the monks had taken?
   ____________________________________________

5. What did the monks learn about helping others?
   ____________________________________________
Word List

- **analytic** [ænəlɪtɪk] adj.
  If something is analytic, it is related to logic and reasoning.
  → The analytic article criticized the new plan and presented one of its own.

- **assert** [əsɛrət] v.
  To assert a fact or belief means to state it with confidence.
  → He asserted that his mother’s cooking was better than his best friend’s.

- **bachelor** [bætʃələr] n.
  A bachelor is an unmarried man.
  → Since he was a bachelor, Jason did his shopping by himself.

- **calculus** [kælkjələs] n.
  Calculus is an advanced type of mathematics.
  → By using calculus, scientists determined small changes in the stars’ brightness.

- **celestial** [səliːstʃəl] adj.
  If something is celestial, it is related to the sky or to outer space.
  → Comets are celestial objects that are rarely seen.

- **cognitive** [kəʊgnətɪv] adj.
  If something is cognitive, it is related to learning and knowing things.
  → After her physical examination, her cognitive strengths were tested.

- **collision** [kəlɪʒən] n.
  A collision is the act of two things hitting into each another.
  → The collision between the two cars created a loud noise.

- **competent** [kəmˈpɛtənt] adj.
  If someone is competent, they are able to think or act successfully.
  → Competent employees are much better than unknowledgeable ones.

- **diploma** [dɪpləʊma] n.
  A diploma is a certificate proving that someone has completed their studies.
  → After four years of college, Mary finally had a diploma.

- **excel** [ɪksəl] v.
  To excel at a subject or activity means to be very good at it.
  → Jenny excels at playing the piano.
geology [dʒiˈɒlədʒi] n.
Geology is the study of the Earth's natural structures and how they change.
→ Because he studied geology, he knew how the mountains were formed.

harness [ˈhɑːrɪs] v.
To harness something means to control and use it, usually to make energy.
→ The sails harness the wind in order to move.

intellect [ɪnˈtelɪkkt] n.
An intellect is a person's ability to understand things easily.
→ She was known for her quick and strong intellect as well as her beauty.

keen [ki:n] adj.
If someone is keen, they are intelligent.
→ Only the keenest of students could have solved that math problem.

mythology [mɪθəˈdʒi] n.
Mythology is a group of stories from a particular country or region.
→ Egyptian mythology was the basis for a religion.

physiology [fɪziˈɒlədʒi] n.
Physiology is the study of the various parts of living things.
→ His work in physiology helped him understand how the human body works.

radioactive [rɛidiəˈsektɪv] adj.
If something is radioactive, then it lets out, or is related to, radiation.
→ Radioactive materials can be very bad for anyone's health.

relativity [rɪˈleɪvətɪ] n.
Relativity is a set of ideas about time and space developed by Albert Einstein.
→ Relativity teaches that light travels at the same speed in the universe.

sociology [soʊsəˈɒlədʒi] n.
Sociology is the study of human society, its organizations, and problems.
→ Sociology teaches that people's problems are a result of their society.

theoretical [θiəˈrɛtɪkl] adj.
If something is theoretical, it is based on theory rather than experience.
→ His conclusion was only theoretical and not meant to be publicized.
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is geology the study of?
   a. Earth's life forms
   b. Earth's structures
   c. Earth's orbit
   d. Earth's atmosphere

2. In physiology, you would probably study something like ______.
   a. the ocean's waves
   b. the soil
   c. time and space
   d. parts of living things

3. Which of the following would NOT be considered celestial?
   a. Stars
   b. Comets
   c. Navigation
   d. Meteors

4. What else does sociology deal with besides people and their culture?
   a. People's problems
   b. Plant reproduction
   c. Alien life forms
   d. Ocean currents

5. If you excel at something, then that means you are ______.
   a. incompetent
   b. brave
   c. literate
   d. good at something

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. intellect
   a. name
   b. ability
   c. speed
   d. growth

2. calculus
   a. content
   b. religion
   c. design
   d. math

3. assert
   a. state
   b. explode
   c. purchase
   d. permit

4. cognitive
   a. friendly
   b. expensive
   c. colorful
   d. learning

5. diploma
   a. money
   b. mammal
   c. license
   d. tower

6. mythology
   a. folklore
   b. business
   c. freedom
   d. beauty

7. analytic
   a. official
   b. ancient
   c. logical
   d. patient

8. harness
   a. use
   b. expand
   c. discover
   d. insist

9. competent
   a. brave
   b. capable
   c. handsome
   d. broken

10. collision
    a. hammer
    b. scar
    c. school
    d. crash
Exercise 3

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ In physiology, we studied various types of rock and the process that made them.
2. ___ She feared that if no one married her, she'd be a bachelor her entire life.
3. ___ Many old factories harnessed rivers and streams to power their equipment.
4. ___ Her knowledge of different societies came from her work in sociology.
5. ___ If the two bikes hadn't turned at the last moment, there would have been a collision.
6. ___ In geology, we learned about the importance of our bones.
7. ___ The only proof that the new rocket would work was theoretical.
8. ___ The car excelled every time he stepped on the gas pedal.
9. ___ Learning about calculus in my literature class was a really enjoyable time.
10. ___ The test proved that Mark was keener than his older brother Dave.

Exercise 4

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. She really learned a lot from just one class of the beliefs and stories of different cultures.
   ____________________________
2. When he states the fact with confidence that flowers can grow here, you believe him.
   ____________________________
3. The tests will prove whether or not his discovery is real and not just based on theory.
   ____________________________
4. The dangerous thing about nuclear power is the radiation waste it produces.
   ____________________________
5. John has good learning skills that have helped him in his studies.
   ____________________________
6. The stars and moon in outer space objects lit the path so I could see where I was walking.
   ____________________________
7. Having a certificate of completed studies will give him more options for the future.
   ____________________________
8. Albert Einstein’s ideas about time and space changed both science and the world.
   ____________________________
9. You have to be very intelligent in order to solve this puzzle in a short amount of time.
   ____________________________
10. Every day the unmarried men came to her home to see which of them she might choose.
    ____________________________
The Bachelor’s Lesson

A keen young bachelor had finished his studies at the university. As soon as he had received his diploma, he asserted to everyone he met that he was the smartest person in town.

“I excel at everything I study,” he said, bragging about his knowledge. “I’ve mastered calculus and physiology. I even understand the great theoretical teachings of science, such as relativity. There is nothing that I don’t know. Whether it’s the movements of celestial objects, like planets and stars, or how to harness the power of radioactive substances, I know everything.”

But actually, there was something the bachelor did not know. Though his analytic abilities were great, he failed to notice he was missing something very important in his life.

One day while walking through town, the bachelor witnessed a collision between two cars. Both drivers appeared to be injured, but the scholar only stood and watched.

He thought to himself, “Those idiots should have been more alert. They really must not be very competent.” He never thought the drivers needed help.

“Please help me,” said the female driver in a weak voice. “Help me, too,” said the male driver. “I’m hurt and can’t move.”

Suddenly the bachelor realized he was the only person near the accident. He quit thinking and ran to help the drivers. He carefully helped them out of their vehicles and then called an ambulance.

The drivers were saved, and the bachelor felt the best he had in his entire life. Studying mythology, sociology, and geology didn’t give him this wonderful feeling. It was the act of helping others, not his cognitive skills, that gave him this great feeling.

He had learned an important lesson. He learned that intellect isn’t everything; being helpful is just as important. “Having only a brain is not enough,” he thought. “You must also have a heart.”
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ The bachelor excelled at calculus, physiology, and theoretical science, such as relativity.

2. ___ He knew the movements of radioactive materials and how to harness the power of celestial objects.

3. ___ The bachelor thought the drivers in the collision were not competent.

4. ___ Studying mythology, sociology, and geology gave the bachelor a wonderful feeling.

5. ___ The bachelor’s intellect and not his cognitive talents had made him feel this great.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. What did the keen bachelor assert after receiving his diploma?

2. What happened while the bachelor was strolling through town?

3. How did the bachelor feel after saving the drivers?

4. Despite his analytic abilities, what did the bachelor fail to notice about his life?

5. Besides a brain, what did the bachelor realize was important to have in life?
Word List

administrator [ædminəstrətər] n.
An administrator is a person who controls a business, company, or organization.
→ Everyone in the store did whatever the administrator asked them to do.

affluent [əˈfluːənt] adj.
If someone is affluent, they are wealthy.
→ People in the city are usually more affluent than people in the country.

audit [oʊˈdɪt] v.
To audit means to inspect financial records from a person or business.
→ The government usually audits companies that report lower than usual incomes.

automate [əˈtɔmət] v.
To automate a company means to install machines or computers to do the work.
→ When the bank automated, it started installing ATM machines.

bribe [braɪb] v.
To bribe someone means to illegally persuade them for a favor with money.
→ The judge was bribed so that she would set the suspect free.

corrupt [ˈkɔrəpt] adj.
If someone is corrupt, they break the law for money or fame.
→ The corrupt policemen didn’t arrest the man because he gave them money.

dispose [dɪˈspəuz] v.
To dispose of something means to get rid of it.
→ He disposed of the can by throwing it into the recycle bin.

headquarters [ˈhɛdkwɔːrtərz] n.
A headquarters is a building where the bosses of a company work.
→ He drove the long route to headquarters because it was a nice day.

incentive [ɪnˈsentɪv] n.
An incentive is what makes a person want to do something.
→ The chance of winning a prize was incentive to get people to play the game.

infrastructure [ɪnˈfrastræktʃər] n.
An infrastructure is a collection of services needed to run a society or business.
→ Power lines are important parts of a city’s infrastructure.
legislate [lədʒɪslaɪt] v.
To legislate means to make laws.
→ Senators have to legislate fairly, so most people will enjoy the benefits.

legitimate [lɪdʒɪtɪm] adj.
If something is legitimate, then it is acceptable according to the law.
→ She found a legitimate plan to raise extra funds for her vacation.

manipulate [mænɪpjuːleɪt] v.
To manipulate something means to skillfully or unfairly control or affect it.
→ The Dr. manipulated the data to make it look like the cure was working.

merchandise [mɜːrˈʃændɪz] n.
Merchandise is goods ready to be purchased or sold.
→ The store added more merchandise because there were more shoppers.

retail [rɪˈteɪl] n.
Retail is the activity of selling goods to the public, often for personal use.
→ Though cheap to make, once a t-shirt reaches retail, it costs ten times as much.

revenue [rɪˈvənjuː] n.
Revenue is the income made by a company.
→ The new products really increased the business’s monthly revenue.

rubbish [rʌbɪʃ] n.
Rubbish is trash or waste.
→ The floor around the garbage can was covered with all kinds of rubbish.

subsidy [səˈbsɪdɪ] n.
A subsidy is money given by the government to companies to assist them.
→ The official gave the company a subsidy, so it could open two new factories.

transaction [trænsækʃən] n.
A transaction is an act of buying or selling something.
→ Because the clerk was new at the job, the simple transaction took a long time.

violate [vɪələɪt] v.
To violate a law, rule, or agreement means to break it.
→ I was given a ticket because the policeman said I violated the speed limit.
**Exercise 1**

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. merchandise
   a. stores  
   b. money  
   c. goods  
   d. fame

2. corrupt
   a. healthy  
   b. bad  
   c. angry  
   d. nice

3. rubbish
   a. trash  
   b. power  
   c. food  
   d. truth

4. transaction
   a. meeting  
   b. friend  
   c. test  
   d. sale

5. revenue
   a. concert  
   b. guide  
   c. income  
   d. trade

6. manipulate
   a. control  
   b. explain  
   c. decrease  
   d. attempt

7. infrastructure
   a. education  
   b. science  
   c. religion  
   d. roads

8. headquarters
   a. material  
   b. base  
   c. dream  
   d. section

9. audit
   a. enjoy  
   b. leave  
   c. inspect  
   d. prepare

10. incentive
    a. reason  
    b. product  
    c. waste  
    d. idea

**Exercise 2**

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ This is the affluent area of the city. It is where most of the poor people live.
2. ___ He added his trash to the large pile of rubbish.
3. ___ The company automated by hiring twenty new workers.
4. ___ This painting is an important part of the city's infrastructure.
5. ___ The subsidy helped the company recover some of the money it had lost.
6. ___ The store sold most of its merchandise in the sale over the weekend.
7. ___ The cook violated the two sauces together into one delicious sauce.
8. ___ She took the food out of the refrigerator and then disposed the door.
9. ___ The company's bank records were audited.
10. ___ Bigger kids sometimes find it easy to manipulate smaller children.
Exercise 3

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. violate
   a. borrow       b. respect       c. approve       d. explain
2. affluent
   a. smart       b. quick        c. poor         d. evil
3. dispose
   a. keep        b. make         c. feed         d. speak
4. administrator
   a. singer      b. student      c. mother       d. worker
5. legitimate
   a. free        b. pretty       c. wrong        d. alert

Exercise 4

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Getting to play with her friends was something to make her want to clean her room.
   __________________________

2. The act of selling something took place right before the shop closed.
   __________________________

3. By the end of the meeting, they had made into law the repair of the highways.
   __________________________

4. She illegally persuaded the guard, so he would let her into the secret meeting.
   __________________________

5. It was a good year for the banks, but it was a bad year for places that sell things to the public.
   __________________________

6. The person who controls the company is a very efficient manager.
   __________________________

7. The papers that she needed were at the building where the bosses worked.
   __________________________

8. The law-breaking company was stealing money from many of its investors.
   __________________________

9. Shawn is working for a law-following organization in a bad part of town.
   __________________________

10. The money made by our company was even better than last year’s.
    __________________________
The Corrupt Administrator

Mr. Pig was an administrator at a big factory that made different kinds of merchandise. During a meeting at the company’s headquarters, his bosses said they wanted the factory to make more money.

“If the factory makes more money, then you will too,” his boss, Mr. Horse, told him. It was a great incentive. Pig had always wanted to be as affluent as his bosses.

Mr. Pig returned to the factory and started making changes. However, most were not very nice, and some were not legitimate.

First, he fired all his employees. Then he automated the entire factory. Machines now made everything, and the other animals, Mr. Rabbit, Mr. Sheep, and Mr. Dog had no jobs. Next, he bribed some corrupt senators into legislating special subsidies for the factory. Finally, instead of paying a company to dispose of the factory’s rubbish properly, he violated the law by throwing it into the river to save money.

At first, all the changes to the factory’s infrastructure created more revenue. But soon many stores could no longer sell the factory’s goods at retail. It seemed that the machines couldn’t make products as well as the workers. The customers were disappointed with the factory’s merchandise.

There were other problems, too. The animals had told their friends and family to stop buying the factory’s goods. Officials discovered the factory’s rubbish in the river, and when they audited the company, they discovered that Pig had manipulated the law in order to get more money.

All transactions with Pig’s factory stopped. The factory lost money, and Pig lost his job. He realized his mistakes too late. He had tried to become rich by saving money any way possible, but the cheapest way was not always the best.
**PART A**  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1.  ___ Mr. Rabbit was an administrator at a big factory that made different kinds of merchandise.

2.  ___ Some of the changes made to the factory were legitimate.

3.  ___ Mr. Pig bribed some corrupt senators into legislating special subsidies for his factory.

4.  ___ Mr. Pig violated the law by disposing of the factory's rubbish in the ocean.

5.  ___ At first, changes to the factory's infrastructure created less revenue.

**PART B**  Answer the questions.

1.  During their meeting at headquarters, what incentive did Mr. Pig's affluent boss give him?

2.  What happened to the other animals after Pig automated his factory?

3.  According to the officials who audited Pig's factory, why did he manipulate the law?

4.  What happened to Mr. Pig and his factory when all transactions stopped?

5.  Why could the stores no longer sell goods at retail?
assess [əsɛs] v.
To assess something means to judge the structure, purpose, or quality of it.
→ *She assessed the condition of the toy car before buying it.*

astonish [əstənɪʃ] v.
To astonish someone means to greatly surprise them.
→ *The amount of people that came to her party astonished her.*

commence [kəmɛns] v.
To commence something means to begin it.
→ *His speech commenced with a “thank you” to all who had helped him succeed.*

essence [ɛsəns] n.
The essence of something is its important qualities or basic characteristics.
→ *The essence of the argument was that both sides felt they had lost money.*

extract [ɪkstrækt] v.
To extract something means to remove it.
→ *The dentist extracted the woman’s damaged tooth and put in a fake one.*

fabulous [ˈfebjʊələs] adj.
If something is fabulous, it is extremely good.
→ *This strawberry is the best I’ve ever had. It’s fabulous.*

haste [heɪst] n.
Haste is speed in movement or action.
→ *In order to get to the meeting in time, he proceeds with haste.*

impulse [ɪmpʌls] n.
An impulse is a sudden thoughtless urge to do something.
→ *Because of the scary noise, she had an impulse to run somewhere and hide.*

latter [ˈleɪtər] adj.
Latter describes something last in a series or the second choice of two things.
→ *In the latter minutes of the game, the visitors scored the winning goal.*

molecule [ˈmɔləkjuːl] n.
A molecule is the smallest basic unit that makes up a physical substance.
→ *A tiny drop of water is made up of thousands of molecules of water.*
ongoing  [ˈɒŋɡəʊɪŋ] adj.
If something is ongoing, then it is still happening or still growing.
→ The development of plants is ongoing because it takes time for them to mature.

pharmaceutical  [fəːrˈmeɪətɪk] adj.
If something is pharmaceutical, then it is related to the development of drugs.
→ Pharmaceutical companies discover new cures to illnesses all the time.

precise  [ˈprɪsɪs] adj.
If someone is precise, then they are exact and careful about their work.
→ The builder was very precise about where he placed the nails.

proximity  [prəˈsɪməti] n.
Proximity is closeness in time, space, or relationships.
→ All the trees in the proximity of the beach had been cut down.

publicity  [ˈpʌblɪsəti] n.
Publicity is public attention given to someone or something by the media.
→ She received a lot of publicity after her performance in the film.

remedy  [ˈrɛmədi] n.
A remedy is a cure for a disease, argument, or problem.
→ A good remedy for a headache is an aspirin and a glass of water.

significance  [ˈsɪgnɪfɪkəns] n.
The significance of something is the quality that makes it important.
→ The significance of the snowy weather was that we didn’t have to go to school.

subsequent  [səbˈsɛkwənt] adj.
If something is subsequent, then it comes after something else in time.
→ The flood and the subsequent rescue of those caught in the flood were on TV.

synthetic  [sɪnˈθɛtɪk] adj.
If something is synthetic, then it is made to be like something natural.
→ Clothing made out of synthetic fabrics is very effective at keeping people warm.

terminal  [ˈtɜːrnəml] adj.
If something is terminal, then it causes or results in death.
→ Since his condition was not terminal, he felt a great sense of relief.
**Exercise 1**

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. remedy  
   a. island  
   b. instance  
   c. movie  
   d. poison

2. latter  
   a. first  
   b. rough  
   c. temporary  
   d. trivial

3. terminal  
   a. brief  
   b. chilly  
   c. pleasant  
   d. curable

4. commence  
   a. rescue  
   b. finish  
   c. require  
   d. twirl

5. precise  
   a. moist  
   b. insane  
   c. messy  
   d. hungry

6. synthetic  
   a. natural  
   b. rhythmic  
   c. shiny  
   d. harmless

7. extract  
   a. manage  
   b. anger  
   c. insert  
   d. explode

8. publicity  
   a. gravity  
   b. privacy  
   c. bravery  
   d. energy

9. impulse  
   a. truck  
   b. music  
   c. revenge  
   d. plan

10. fabulous  
    a. rude  
    b. noisy  
    c. fertile  
    d. awful

**Exercise 2**

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

**Word Bank**

- subsequent  
- astonished  
- fabulous  
- assess  
- impulse  
- terminal  
- publicity  
- essence  
- extract  
- ongoing

The patient's illness seemed like it might be **1**________________.
To save him, doctors had to **2**________________ the infected tissue.

On an **3**____________ he kicked the wall and it revealed a secret pass.
It led to his **4**____________ escape from the prison.

It was difficult to **5**____________ in which direction the forest fire would go.
One reason was that anything could happen while the fire was **6**____________.

The **7**____________ of the mayor's speech was about building the new library.
The building would be a(n) **8**____________ addition to the scenery downtown.

His amazing skills during the last half of the game **9**____________ the crowd.
Then that night, he received a lot of **10**____________ from all the news shows.
Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Because she took the test with such speed, she made several silly mistakes.
   __________________________

2. Her anniversary had a quality that made it important because it was also her birthday.
   __________________________

3. Though the smallest basic units in ice and steam are similar, their shapes are different.
   __________________________

4. They began the ceremony at 9:00 in the evening.
   __________________________

5. The closeness in space of her office is only a short distance from mine.
   __________________________

6. He could sleep late that day or get up early and start his work. He chose the second choice.
   __________________________

7. The noises on the computer sounded like they were made to sound like real ones.
   __________________________

8. Please judge the quality of his proposal before we decide to meet with him.
   __________________________

9. The best cure for a slightly injured foot is putting ice on it.
   __________________________

10. Most of the advertisements on TV are related to the development of drugs commercials.
    __________________________
A Famous Accident

One of the greatest pharmaceutical discoveries happened by accident. In his haste to go on vacation, Alexander Fleming had left his laboratory in a mess. The essence of his ongoing work involved a type of bacteria. An infection caused by the bacteria was often terminal, and he was looking for a remedy. He had left the bacteria out while he was away.

When he returned from vacation, he found that his lab was covered in fungus. He started cleaning up the mess. While he was cleaning, he had an impulse to examine the fungus. He saw that whenever the fungus was in close proximity to the bacteria, the bacteria died.

Though he was a messy scientist, his experiments were precise. He thought that there might be some significance to the fungus. He immediately commenced an experiment to assess what had happened to the bacteria. It had either died by accident or the fungus had killed it. The subsequent tests proved it was the latter reason.

What he found astonished him. The fungus actually killed the bad bacteria. All this time, he had been looking for a synthetic material to kill the bacteria. Instead, a common fungus did the job.

He knew that something in the fungus had killed the bacteria. His next step was to find those molecules that had done it. When he found them, he extracted them and put them into a pill. The drug proved to be very effective. It also worked against other types of harmful bacteria.

The discovery received a lot of publicity. Soon after, the new drug was being used all over the world. Because of the success, the scientist was able to develop even more fabulous drugs to help people. His accidental discovery changed the world and helped save many people's lives.
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1.  ____ One of the most fabulous pharmaceutical discoveries was an accident.

2.  ____ The essence of the scientist’s ongoing work was to find a remedy for a terminal infection.

3.  ____ The infection caused by the bacteria he was working on was not terminal.

4.  ____ Fleming examined the fungus on an impulse.

5.  ____ Whenever the synthetic material was far from the bacteria, the bacteria died.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1.  In his haste to go on vacation, how had Alexander Fleming left his laboratory?

2.  What was the significance of the fungus?

3.  When did the scientist get an impulse to examine the fungus?

4.  What did the scientist extract molecules from?

5.  What received a lot of publicity?
**Word List**

- **altitude** [æltəˈjuːd] n.
  The altitude of a place is its height above sea level. → The air was thin at such a high altitude on the mountain.

- **coastline** [ˈkɒstlaɪn] n.
  A coastline is the outline of a country’s coast. → He noticed that most of the cities in Australia are on the coastline.

- **deter** [dɪˈtər] v.
  To deter means to prevent or discourage someone from doing something. → Icy roads deter people from driving their cars.

- **devise** [dɪˈvaɪz] v.
  To devise something means to have an idea or plan about it in the mind. → The thieves devised a plan to steal the diamonds.

- **expertise** [ɪkˈspɜːtɪz] n.
  Expertise is the knowledge and skills to do something well. → John has a lot of advertising expertise. He can sell anything!

- **fracture** [ˈfræktʃər] n.
  A fracture is a crack or break in something. → Don’t stand on that leg because there is a fracture. It might get worse.

- **impair** [ɪmˈpeər] v.
  To impair something means to damage it or make it worse. → Drinking coffee impairs my ability to go to sleep.

- **implement** [ɪmpləˈmɛnt] v.
  To implement something means to ensure that what has been planned is done. → The school decided to implement a new teaching strategy.

- **indigenous** [ɪnˈdɪdʒənəs] adj.
  If something is indigenous, it is originally from, or native to, a place. → Tomatoes are indigenous to the Americas.

- **insight** [ˈɪnsaɪt] n.
  Insight is a deep and accurate understanding of something. → The physics textbook gave the student new insight about gravity.
**limb** [lim] *n.*
A limb is a large branch on a tree.
→ The monkey sat on the tree limb and enjoyed a piece of fruit.

**migraine** [məˈɡreɪn] *n.*
A migraine is a painful headache that makes one feel sick.
→ My sister gets a migraine every time she has a lot of stress.

**optimism** [əˈptəmɪzəm] *n.*
Optimism is the feeling of being hopeful about the future or success of something.
→ The mother had optimism about her children’s futures.

**peculiar** [pɪˈkjʊələr] *adj.*
When something is peculiar, it is strange, sometimes in a bad way.
→ That peculiar smell coming from the kitchen reminds me of rotten eggs.

**proficient** [prəˈfɪʃənt] *adj.*
When a person is proficient at something, they can do it well.
→ Secretaries are proficient at typing quickly.

**quest** [kwɛst] *n.*
A quest is a long and difficult search for something.
→ The treasure hunter went on a quest to find an ancient gold necklace.

**ridge** [ridʒ] *n.*
A ridge is a long, narrow piece of raised land.
→ The brown bear walked along the edge of the mountain ridge.

**spouse** [spaus] *n.*
A spouse is the person to whom someone is married.
→ I live in a home with my spouse and our two children.

**thrust** [θrʌst] *v.*
To thrust means to push or move something quickly with a lot of force.
→ The boxer thrust his fist into the punching bag.

**tolerate** [təˈlɛrət] *v.*
To tolerate something means to be able to accept it even when it is unpleasant.
→ When you are in a hurry, it can be hard to tolerate traffic signals.
**Exercise 1**

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What would be hard to tolerate?
   a. A nice summer day   b. A good movie   c. A tasty dinner   d. A broken leg

2. What is something that could be implemented?

3. What has a ridge?
   a. A person   b. A mountain   c. A swamp   d. Fog

4. What would be peculiar to find in the ocean?

5. What would impair vision?

**Exercise 2**

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. fracture
   a. a failure   b. a break   c. an idea   d. a creation

2. limb
   a. a party   b. an activity   c. a branch   d. a belief

3. thrust
   a. to push   b. to grow   c. to succeed   d. to fall

4. indigenous
   a. rude   b. extreme   c. native   d. cheap

5. devise
   a. to impress   b. beautiful   c. to plan   d. confusing

6. optimism
   a. a good feeling   b. to love   c. to determine   d. to reveal

7. insight
   a. a skill   b. a journey   c. a method   d. an understanding

8. altitude
   a. layer   b. height   c. station   d. freedom

9. migraine
   a. a headache   b. a vehicle   c. a chore   d. a benefit

10. quest
    a. a problem   b. a search   c. a hero   d. a story
Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ The little girl loves her cat. She tolerates it when they are together.
2. ____ Going away to college is scary, but I have optimism that I'll have a good time.
3. ____ This migraine is killing me. My head hurts so badly that I can't think straight.
4. ____ My bike’s tire is flat again. I guess I'll have to impair it.
5. ____ Her child is peculiar. He likes to wear his shoes on the wrong feet.
6. ____ The tree is getting too big for our yard! Ask Jim to cut off some of the limbs.
7. ____ I fell off my bike, but I didn’t break any bones. I just got a slight fracture on my toe.
8. ____ This bush in my yard comes from another country. It’s indigenous to my yard.
9. ____ From the mountain ridge, you can see the entire city below.
10. ____ Mike is a very proficient reader. He finished the entire novel in just an hour.
11. ____ We were in awe of the professor’s expertise on the subject.
12. ____ You should thrust the baby when putting him in bed, so he doesn’t wake up.
13. ____ I will get married to my spouse one year from today.
14. ____ Australia has a very long coastline.
15. ____ She is on a quest to find her long lost brother.
16. ____ If you don’t like your job, you should devise it.
17. ____ She will have to get more altitude if she wants to swim faster.
18. ____ The workers implemented a new strategy to be more efficient.
19. ____ Nothing will deter me in my hunt for the perfect flower.
20. ____ Her insight into our problem really helped us out.
“Where am I?” Bob thought to himself when he woke up on a peculiar beach. “I can’t remember what happened.” There had been a bad storm, and Bob’s fishing boat sunk. He washed ashore on a small island, but he had gotten hurt during the storm. He had a terrible migraine, and he had a fracture in his shoulder. He felt awful. But he had a strong desire to make it home to his spouse and children. He had to tolerate all the pain and devise a plan.

Bob stood up and looked around. “I’ll walk to a higher altitude, so I can see everything around me,” thought Bob. “Maybe I’ll gain some insight about this island and find something to help me escape.” As he walked along a mountain ridge, he noticed that the tall indigenous trees looked sturdy and thick. Bob got a brilliant idea. He could build a raft! He cut down some leaves and tree limbs. Even though his shoulder injury impaired his ability to carry the materials, he slowly dragged them down the mountain until he reached the coastline.

Bob was a proficient builder. He used his building expertise to line up the limbs and tie them together with long vines. When the raft was finished, Bob was happy with his work. “This will bring me home to my family,” he said with a smile.

At last, Bob was ready to implement his escape plan. With all his might, he thrust the raft into the water. He climbed on and began the quest to find his way home. Bob smiled again, and thought, “I’m glad I kept a good attitude. It prevented the pain from deterring me from my plan. Optimism and ambition make anything possible.” Slowly, he floated out to sea. In a few days, he made it to shore and ran home to see his happy family.
**PART A**  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ Bob had a migraine and a shoulder fracture when he awoke on the peculiar beach.

2. ___ Bob implemented a plan to bring his spouse and children to the island.

3. ___ The indigenous tree limbs impaired Bob’s ability to carry the materials.

4. ___ Bob was proficient in building, and he used his expertise to build the raft.

5. ___ Bob thrust the raft into the water to begin his quest.

**PART B**  Answer the questions.

1. What type of insight did Bob hope to gain when he moved to a higher altitude?

2. Why did Bob need to tolerate the pain and devise a plan?

3. What did Bob drag from the ridge to the coastline?

4. How did Bob prevent pain from deterring him?

5. What does Bob believe about optimism and ambition?
Word List

- **aquatic** [ækwəˈtɪk] adj.
  If a plant or animal is aquatic, it lives or grows in water.
  → *The dolphin is an aquatic mammal.*

- **biosphere** [ˌbaɪəˈsfɪər] n.
  The biosphere is the earth’s surface and atmosphere where there are living things.
  → *Birds, trees, and worms all thrive in the biosphere.*

- **bizarre** [ˈbɪzər] adj.
  When something is bizarre, it is very strange.
  → *My bizarre dreams make no sense to me when I am awake.*

- **Celsius** [ˈsɛlsiəs] n.
  Celsius is a scale for measuring temperature.
  → *Water freezes at zero degrees Celsius.*

- **coarse** [kɔːrs] adj.
  If something is coarse, that means it has a rough texture.
  → *The coarse sweater made my skin itch.*

- **companion** [ˌkɑːmpəˈnɪn] n.
  A companion is a person that someone spends a lot of time with.
  → *I always walk to school with my companion Frank.*

- **digest** [dɪˈgest] v.
  To digest means to swallow food and pass it through the body.
  → *Allow some time for food to be digested before going swimming.*

- **duration** [djuˈreɪʃən] n.
  The duration of an event is the time during which it happens.
  → *The girls watched television for the duration of the evening.*

- **ecology** [ɪˈkɒlədʒi] n.
  Ecology is the study of the environment and living things.
  → *We study ecology to learn how to help improve the Earth.*

- **feat** [fiːt] n.
  A feat is an impressive or difficult achievement or action.
  → *The elephant’s standing up on one leg was a feat.*
infinite  [ín’fənit]  adj.
If something is infinite, it has no limit or end.
→ Many scientists believe that the universe is infinite.

nucleus  [nú’kléəs]  n.
The nucleus is the central part of an atom or cell.
→ The nucleus is made up of many tiny particles.

parasite  [pərə’sait]  n.
A parasite is a tiny animal or plant that attaches to another animal to get food.
→ The sick dog was covered in parasites.

prominent  [prə’mənənt]  adj.
When something is prominent, it is important and well known.
→ Queen Victoria was a prominent person in history.

repetitive  [ri’pətətiv]  adj.
When something is repetitive, it is repeated many times and becomes boring.
→ Working on an assembly line making cars every day is a repetitive job.

reproductive  [ri’prədəktiv]  adj.
If something is reproductive, it has to do with a living thing producing young.
→ The reproductive system of a plant is simple.

temperate  [təm’pərit]  adj.
When a place is temperate, it never gets too hot or cold.
→ In Peru, the weather is temperate and rarely gets too hot or cold.

tolerance  [tələrəns]  n.
Tolerance is the ability to accept something painful or unpleasant.
→ Boxers have a high tolerance for pain.

undergo  [ən’dərgou]  v.
To undergo an action means to have it happen to you.
→ The cancer patient undergoes treatments twice a week.

vulnerable  [vəl’nərəbəl]  adj.
When someone is vulnerable, they are weak and without protection.
→ He felt very vulnerable when he was stranded in the desert.
Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

- temperate
- Celsius
- companion
- aquatic
- ecology
- bizarre
- vulnerable
- biosphere
- parasite
- feat

The climate where I live is very 1_____________.
It never drops below 10 degrees 2_____________.

I learned about a tiny animal called a 3_____________.
Some live on land, and others are 4_____________.

The strange old man's behavior is quite 5_____________.
The plastic chicken he takes with him everywhere is his only 6_____________.

Jim loves every type of plant and animal in the 7_____________.
Therefore, he is going to college to study 8_____________.

Without his shield, the sword fighter was 9_____________.
Defeating his enemy without protection was an amazing 10_____________.

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Dogs do not have the ability to bear the pain to high pitched noises.

2. The boring and repeating sounds from a ticking clock can make some people annoyed.

3. My sister is a well-known and important musician.

4. I used my microscope to see the cell's central part.

5. The rough fur of the gorilla is a defining trait.
Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ The reproductive process in rabbits explains how they hunt for food.
2. ___ In Biology class, we learned about the different parts of a cell’s nucleus.
3. ___ It is hard for some people to remain silent for the duration of a long movie.
4. ___ I could listen to my favorite song all day. I have tolerance for great music.
5. ___ I will have to undergo through the tunnel to get home.
6. ___ This blanket is not very comfortable. It would be better if it was not so coarse.
7. ___ She has exactly twenty jelly beans, which is an infinite amount.
8. ___ The boy became a prominent figure in town after he saved the woman’s life.
9. ___ Her new car is bizarre. It has five wheels and no doors!
10. ___ There is no life on Venus, so researchers study its ecology instead.
11. ___ The vulnerable lion roared and scared away the zebras.
12. ___ Fish must live in aquatic environments.
13. ___ The circus performers were capable of many wonderful feats.
14. ___ The repetitive sound of ocean waves helps me to fall asleep.
15. ___ The cake digested the delicious cookies.
16. ___ The temperate nights were almost too cold to bear.
17. ___ Parasites are independent forms of life.
18. ___ I don’t want to go alone. I wish I had a companion.
19. ___ Will you please Celsius the temperature outside?
20. ___ The drawing of the earth showed the different elements of the biosphere.
Even though people can’t see me, I’m an important part of Earth’s biosphere. Scientists who study ecology know that I was the first life form on Earth. There is more of my kind than any other plant or animal in the world. Without me, other plants and animals would not even exist. I am a protist, and my tiny body is made up of one single cell.

In my small world, things can be absolutely bizarre. Unlike most aquatic plants and animals, I don’t need a temperate climate. I have a very high tolerance for extreme conditions. Right now, I’m swimming around in a bucket of boiling water! The temperature is 150 degrees Celsius, but I feel comfortable. I have coarse hairs called cilia that help me swim around in here. I move my cilia in a repetitive motion for the duration of my swim. I cannot go very fast, though. It takes me about five minutes to swim a distance of just one millimeter!

When I get hungry, I look for tiny, vulnerable parasites. I swim up to one and swallow it whole. I digest things much like people do. I have an organ that works just like a human stomach. After I eat, I release nitrogen gas. Nitrogen is a prominent gas in the earth’s atmosphere. Other plants and animals need my nitrogen to survive.

My reproductive ability is my most unique trait. I don’t need a companion to mate with. Instead, I undergo a process called fission, where my own nucleus splits in half. An exact copy of my nucleus is made, which forms into another protist. It really is an impressive feat. I can create an infinite number of new protists all by myself!
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ Protists have a high tolerance for temperate conditions.
   ____________________________________________________________

2. ___ Things in an aquatic protist’s world can be absolutely bizarre.
   ____________________________________________________________

3. ___ A protist splits its companion’s nucleus in fission.
   ____________________________________________________________

4. ___ Coarse cilia move in a repetitive motion for the duration of a protist’s swim.
   ____________________________________________________________

5. ___ An infinite number of new protists can be created by the impressive feat of fission.
   ____________________________________________________________

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. What temperature, in degrees Celsius, could the protist be comfortable in?
   ____________________________________________________________

2. What do scientists who study ecology know about protists?
   ____________________________________________________________

3. What prominent thing does a protist release into the biosphere?
   ____________________________________________________________

4. How does a protist catch vulnerable parasites to digest?
   ____________________________________________________________

5. What unique reproductive process does a protist undergo?
   ____________________________________________________________
adept [ædəpt] adj.
If someone is adept at something, they are very good at doing it.
→ The carpenter is very adept at building houses.

barren [ˈbærən] adj.
If land is barren, it has no plants growing on it.
→ People cannot farm in barren lands.

ceramic [ˈsərəmɪk] adj.
If something is ceramic, it is made of baked clay.
→ The house's roof was made of ceramic tiles.

culinary [ˈkʌlənərɪ] adj.
If something is culinary, it is related to cooking.
→ I gained culinary skills after working in a restaurant for many years.

dense [dens] adj.
If something is dense, it has a lot of things close together.
→ I easily became lost in the dense forest.

dignity [dɪˈɡɪnəti] n.
Dignity is the ability to be calm and worthy of respect.
→ When his company went out of business, he faced it with dignity.

dominate [ˈdəməneɪt] v.
To dominate someone or something is to control them.
→ The loud man dominated the conversation.

edible [ˈɛdəbəl] adj.
If something is edible, you can eat it.
→ We learn about edible plants when we go camping.

hostile [ˈhɒstɪl] adj.
If someone is hostile, they are angry and unfriendly.
→ We were happy to move away from our hostile neighbor.

intake [ɪnˈteɪk] n.
Your intake of food is the amount of food you take into your body.
→ The doctor said I needed to increase my intake of fruits and vegetables.
**likewise** [laɪkwáɪz] **adv.**
If someone does something likewise, they do the same thing as someone else.
→ If Joe is staying away from school to go swimming, I want to do likewise.

**malnutrition** [mælnjuːtrɪʃən] **n.**
Malnutrition is the condition of not getting enough nutrients.
→ After eating only a meager amount of food, she suffered from malnutrition.

**medication** [mɛdəkeɪʃən] **n.**
Medication is medicine or drugs given to people who are sick.
→ The doctor gave me medication to treat my illness.

**misconception** [mɪskənsɪpʃən] **n.**
A misconception is a wrong idea about something.
→ People once believed the misconception that the Earth is flat.

**obscure** [əbskjʊər] **adj.**
If something is obscure, it is not well-known.
→ The old man travels the world in search of obscure books.

**oppress** [əˈpres] **v.**
To oppress someone means to rule over them in a cruel and unfair way.
→ Free speech had been oppressed in his country.

**peel** [piːl] **v.**
To peel fruits and vegetables is to remove their skin.
→ We peeled the apple before eating it.

**prescription** [prɪskripʃən] **n.**
A prescription is permission from a doctor to get medicine.
→ The doctor gave me a prescription for my medication.

**respirator** [rɪˈspɪreɪtər] **n.**
A respirator is a machine that helps weak or sick people breathe.
→ The man needed a respirator to breathe.

**strive** [straɪv] **v.**
To strive is to struggle to achieve something.
→ People who strive to succeed often do.
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. If you need medication, you are probably ______.
   a. sick  
   b. hungry
   c. bored  
   d. skinny

2. If you have a misconception about something, ______.
   a. you are clear  
   b. you are complicated
   c. you are wrong  
   d. you are correct

3. Which of the following is true of a ceramic bowl?
   a. It is metal.  
   b. It is clay.
   c. It is wooden.  
   d. It is plastic.

4. If you are adept at painting, you can ______.
   a. paint badly  
   c. paint well
   b. paint like a child  
   d. only use certain colors

5. When you peel a piece of fruit, you ______.
   a. remove the skin  
   b. cut it into pieces
   c. eat the skin  
   d. take a knife and chop it up

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>culinary</th>
<th>dominate</th>
<th>edible</th>
<th>hostile</th>
<th>intake</th>
<th>prescription</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

My boss is a difficult person to deal with because he can become so 1_______.
He gets incredibly angry when he can’t 2_______ an employee or a customer.

There is a popular 3_______ that cooking well is difficult.
Actually, most people can cook with basic 4_______ techniques.

My 5_______ is about to run out, but I still need more.
Tomorrow, I will ask the doctor for a new 6_______.

The skin of some vegetables such as squash is not 7_______.
That is why you have to 8_______ it before you eat it.

In some parts of the world, 9_______ is a major problem.
One of the causes is inadequate 10_______ of necessary vitamins and minerals.
Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. oppress
   a. cure   b. print   c. rule   d. break

2. barren
   a. ugly   b. mountainous   c. close   d. lifeless

3. strive
   a. attack   b. struggle   c. compete   d. win

4. dominate
   a. control   b. trick   c. encourage   d. entertain

5. culinary
   a. growing   b. creating   c. cooking   d. drinking

---

Exercise 4

Write **C** if the italicized word is used correctly. Write **I** if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ One of my classmates is very *hostile*. He always helps me with homework.

2. ____ I chose an *obscure* book for my report. It was very difficult to find.

3. ____ In the past, many people suffered from *malnutrition* because of a lack of food.

4. ____ Did you know that some flowers are *edible*? They both look and taste good.

5. ____ The dog was hiding in a *dense* patch of grass. We had no trouble finding him.

6. ____ People enjoy Mark Twain’s novels. They *likewise* enjoy his political comments.

7. ____ You can have health problems if your *sugar intake* is too high.

8. ____ You need to ask your teacher for a *prescription*. Then you can get your medicine.

9. ____ After we lost the game, our coach showed his *dignity*. He yelled at us for hours.

10. ____ After the car accident, John needed a *respirator*. He could not walk without it.

11. ____ They are taking a break outside. Why don’t we do *likewise*?

12. ____ A month ago, I hurt myself playing soccer. The injury finally *oppressed* this week.

13. ____ *Strive* to do worst on your test.

14. ____ I *strive* to exercise at least twenty minutes each day to stay in shape.

15. ____ Many deserts are *barren* landscapes. You find little more than dirt and rocks there.
Becoming a Healer

Years ago, I worked at a small health clinic in a remote country. I had gone there to treat an obscure syndrome. It attacked people’s lungs, causing them to need a respirator to breathe. I was trying out a new medication to treat these people instead of using a respirator. If I was successful, I would become famous.

Everything was going fine until war broke out in a nearby country. Many people from that country fled the hostile invading army. The army wanted to dominate the people, but the people didn’t want to be oppressed. So they walked hundreds of miles across barren land to get away.

Some of these people came to our clinic for treatment. I talked with them and learned of their difficulties. They did not beg or complain. I was impressed by their dignity.

There was one woman I will never forget. Her son suffered from malnutrition and stomach pain, and she didn’t know what to do. Neither did I. I was not adept at treating malnutrition. Nonetheless, when I saw her sadness, I knew I had to help her son.

The woman had been feeding her son bread and water. She had a misconception that it would be enough for him. However, I knew that he needed to eat vegetables, too. So I took her outside and showed her a dense patch of edible plants. I taught her how to dig up the roots, peel them, and cook them for her son. I explained that she should increase her son’s intake of these vegetables. Likewise, she should strive to get him some meat once a week to help him regain his strength.

I sent her off with a prescription for some pain medicine, but she also left my office with some new culinary skills. A few weeks later, she returned to tell me her son was healthy again. As thanks, she gave me a beautiful ceramic bowl.

I never became famous, but I kept that bowl to remind me what it truly means to heal someone.
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ The respirator helped people with the obscure syndrome, and the doctor hoped the medication would do likewise.

2. ___ The hostile doctor wanted to dominate and oppress the people.

3. ___ The doctor was not adept at treating malnutrition before meeting the mother and her son.

4. ___ The doctor showed the woman a dense patch of barren land.

5. ___ The woman gave the doctor a ceramic bowl to show off her pottery skills.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. Instead of a respirator, what did the doctor use to treat the syndrome?

2. What misconception did the woman have about her son’s food intake?

3. Why did the doctor teach the woman to peel and cook the roots?

4. What kind of prescription did the doctor give to the woman?

5. Why did the doctor ask the woman to strive to get meat for her son?
**archaic** [ərˈkiːk] adj.
If something is archaic, it is very old or outdated.
→ To be competitive, we must update our archaic equipment.

**benevolent** [bænəˈvɛlənt] adj.
If someone is benevolent, they are kind and generous.
→ My father was a benevolent man and gave lots of money to charity.

**brass** [breɪs] n.
Brass is a metal that is used to make musical instruments and ornaments.
→ Brass is used to make musical instruments like trumpets.

**capitalism** [ˌkæpəˈtɪlɪzəm] n.
Capitalism is an economic system where private companies make goods for profit.
→ Most industries in the world today are based on capitalism.

**component** [ˈkɒmpənənt] n.
A component is a part of a larger machine.
→ Computers have many different components, so they are complicated to build.

**dependence** [dɪˈpɛndəns] n.
Dependence is a situation in which somebody relies on something else.
→ Young children have a dependence on their parents.

**diminish** [dɪˈmɪnɪʃ] v.
To diminish means to reduce or get smaller.
→ As the economy got worse, my savings diminished.

**drawback** [draːˈbæk] n.
A drawback is a disadvantage.
→ The drawback of having a car is that it is very expensive to maintain.

**fad** [faːd] n.
A fad is something that is popular for a short time.
→ The hula hoop was a fad for a few years, but it soon lost its popularity.

**impose** [ɪmˈpaʊz] v.
To impose means to interrupt or force your ideas on other people.
→ He imposes on his wife every morning by expecting her to make breakfast.
**managerial** [mænədʒəriəl] adj.
Managerial describes something related to a manager or management.
→ Nancy has a **managerial** position at the bank.

**medieval** [miːdiːvəl] adj.
If something is **medieval**, it comes from the period between 650 and 1500 CE.
→ We visited a castle that was built during **medieval** times.

**obsolete** [ɔbˈsəulət] adj.
If something is **obsolete**, it is not used anymore because something better exists.
→ Since computers became inexpensive, typewriters have become **obsolete**.

**peninsula** [pəˈnɪnsəla] n.
A **peninsula** is a large piece of land that is surrounded by the sea on three sides.
→ The state of Florida is an example of a **peninsula**.

**prestige** [prestiːdʒ] n.
If a person has **prestige**, people admire or respect them.
→ The young actress gained much **prestige** after she won an award.

**proportion** [prəˈpɔːrʃən] n.
A **proportion** is an amount that shows the link between the parts and the whole.
→ Only a small **proportion** of the people in this town actually work here.

**radical** [rædɪkəl] adj.
If something is **radical**, it is very new or different.
→ The president is planning to make some **radical** changes to the law.

**refute** [rɪˈfjuːt] v.
To **refute** something means to prove that it is false or incorrect.
→ The bank manager has **refuted** the claims that he lied to his customers.

**spectacular** [spektəˈkjuələr] adj.
If something is **spectacular**, it looks or sounds very impressive.
→ There was a **spectacular** fireworks **display** in the park at New Year.

**weave** [wiːv] v.
To **weave** means to make cloth using horizontal and vertical threads.
→ We saw a woman **weave** a blanket on our vacation to South America.
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is something that is archaic?
   a. A computer  
   b. An Egyptian pyramid  
   c. Some bread  
   d. Space ships

2. Which of these things is often made of brass?
   a. A saxophone  
   b. A coat  
   c. A chair  
   d. A doll

3. Which of these is a component in a radio?
   a. Music  
   b. Wires  
   c. A television  
   d. Diamonds

4. Which of these things could be seen during the medieval ages?
   a. Telephones  
   b. Skateboards  
   c. Castles  
   d. Soda

5. If you are on a small peninsula, you will be quite near to ______.
   a. the mountains  
   b. a forest  
   c. the sea  
   d. the moon

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. weave
   a. to sew  
   b. to create  
   c. to pull apart  
   d. to move

2. managerial
   a. entry-level  
   b. legislative  
   c. ruling  
   d. supervisory

3. prestige
   a. fame  
   b. honor  
   c. sin  
   d. lowliness

4. drawback
   a. artist  
   b. benefit  
   c. disadvantage  
   d. boost

5. obsolete
   a. old  
   b. innovative  
   c. stale  
   d. bright

Exercise 3

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. benevolent
   a. crazy  
   b. kind  
   c. angry  
   d. dark

2. diminish
   a. buy  
   b. decide  
   c. ignore  
   d. decrease

3. radical
   a. new  
   b. closure  
   c. picture  
   d. disadvantage

4. spectacular
   a. unusual  
   b. sad  
   c. amazing  
   d. sudden

5. fad
   a. trend  
   b. annoyance  
   c. equipment  
   d. sale
Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ Knights in armor and their squires were common sites in *medieval* times.
2. ___ Our new boss hasn’t made any changes to the company. He has very *radical* ideas.
3. ___ I don’t want to *impose* on my father to help me with my homework. He’s very busy.
4. ___ He *refuted* me because I didn’t wash the plates after dinner.
5. ___ In *capitalism*, people can own just about any product or object they want.

Exercise 5

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Our hotel was situated on a *piece of land* that was surrounded by the sea on three sides.

2. Doctors say the exercise can *reduce* the chances of getting ill.

3. Children’s *reliance* on their parents decreases as they get older.

4. There are a number of *disadvantages* to taking up this new technology.

5. A large *amount* of students from my school want to go to university.

6. I need to buy some new *parts* for my computer to make it work properly.

7. I’m sorry to *interrupt* and *intrude* on you, but I need some help with my car.

8. The newspaper editor *disproved* the claim that the stories in the paper were untrue.

9. The show at the theater was *very impressive*.

10. The *kind and generous* women gave lots of money to help the poor.
The Weaving Machine

Mr. Joseph Franklin invented a machine that could weave cloth. It wove faster and straighter than anyone could weave by hand. He decided to take it to two cities on a peninsula, Netherton and Wilton. In these cities, a large proportion of the people worked in weaving. Joseph felt sure he could sell his machine there.

Joseph first took his machine to the mayor of Netherton. “Think of the money you will earn from this machine!” Joseph said to him.

But the mayor was a benevolent man. He knew about the people’s dependence on weaving for their livelihood. If he bought the machine, the people would lose their jobs. So he refused to buy it.

Joseph said, “We are no longer in the medieval age! Soon everything will be made by machines. Cloth made by hand will soon be obsolete. If you don’t change your archaic ways, your town’s income will diminish!”

But the mayor said, “I don’t like capitalism. Don’t impose your radical ideas on my town. Go away!”

So Joseph took his machine to the mayor at Wilton. This mayor thought Joseph’s machine was spectacular and spent a long time looking at its different components made of brass. The mayor couldn’t refute the fact that the machine had drawbacks that would affect the people’s jobs. But he realized the machine could bring money and prestige. So he ordered Joseph to build twenty of them.

Within a year, Wilton was a wealthy city, famous for its wonderful cloth. People no longer wove but worked in managerial jobs at cloth factories instead. Nobody bought the cloth from Netherton anymore. The people of Netherton became poor and hungry.

Finally, the mayor of Netherton called Joseph and said, “Now I realize that your machine is not just a passing fad. To succeed in business, we must be willing to change.” He then ordered twenty weaving machines.

After that, both Netherton and Wilton became rich cities, famous throughout the land for their wonderful cloth.
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. _____ The mayor of Netherton wanted Joseph to impose his radical fad on the town.

2. _____ Joseph thought the mayor of Netherton’s ideas were medieval and archaic.

3. _____ The mayor of Wilton refuted the fact that the machine had drawbacks.

4. _____ In Wilton, the people who used to weave got managerial positions at the factories.

5. _____ In the end, capitalism brought prestige to both cities.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. What job did a large proportion of the people on the peninsula do?

2. According to Joseph, what will soon be obsolete?

3. What did the benevolent mayor of Netherton realize about the people’s dependence on weaving?

4. What did the mayor of Wilton realize about the spectacular machine with components made of brass?

5. Why did income diminish in Netherton after machines were introduced in Wilton?
**accountant** [əˈkaʊntant] n.
An accountant is a person whose job is to keep financial accounts.
→ The accountant helped me keep track of my money.

**capitalist** [kæpɪˈælɪst] n.
A capitalist is a business person who invests in trade and industry for profit.
→ The capitalist invested in a factory that made wheat into cereal.

**contempt** [kanˈtemp] n.
Contempt is the feeling of having no respect for something.
→ The judge had contempt for the wicked criminal.

**dedicate** [dɪˈdɪkeɪt] v.
To dedicate oneself to something means to put a lot of time and effort into it.
→ The nun dedicated herself to helping people in need.

**ditch** [dɪt] n.
A ditch is a narrow hole cut into the ground by a road or a field.
→ When the car slid off of the road, it fell into the ditch.

**enterprise** [ɪnˈtɜːrpriːz] n.
An enterprise is a company or business.
→ My father owns an advertising enterprise.

**exquisite** [ɪkˈskwɪzɪt] adj.
When something is exquisite, it is very beautiful or pleasant.
→ The artist made exquisite watercolor paintings.

**finance** [ˈfɪnəns] v.
To finance someone or something means to provide money for them.
→ The government financed the scientist’s experiments with new weapons.

**indifferent** [ɪnˈdɪfərənt] adj.
When someone is indifferent toward something, they have a lack of interest in it.
→ Lisa is indifferent toward school. She doesn’t care what her final grades are.

**irrigate** [əˈraɡeɪt] v.
To irrigate means to supply water to land so that crops can grow.
→ In dry climates, it is important to irrigate fields of crops.
maximize [mæksəmæɪz] v.
To maximize something is to make it as great in amount, size, or importance.
→ You should exercise regularly to maximize a healthy lifestyle.

monetary [mɔnətəri] adj.
When something is monetary, it relates to money.
→ A strong monetary policy is important for a country to be successful.

precaution [priːkəˈʃən] n.
A precaution is an action that is meant to stop something bad from happening.
→ As a precaution, you should put on a heavy coat before going out in cold weather.

preliminary [prɪˈleɪmənəri] adj.
Preliminary describes something that happens before a more important event.
→ The runners must do well in the preliminary races to qualify for the final race.

saturate [sætərət] v.
To saturate something means to completely soak it with a liquid.
→ The sponge was saturated with soapy water and dripped all over the floor.

simplicity [sɪmplɪsɪtɪ] n.
The simplicity of something is the fact that it is easy to do or understand.
→ We were able to find the house thanks to the simplicity of the directions.

sow [sou] v.
To sow seeds means to plant them in the ground.
→ He always sows his garden seeds in the springtime.

soy [soɪ] n.
Soy is a food made from soybeans, such as flour or butter.
→ Soy can be made into tofu, sauce, and also milk.

spade [speɪd] n.
A spade is a tool used for digging.
→ The gardener used her spade to make a hole for the seed.

upcoming [ʌpˈkʌmɪŋ] adj.
When something is upcoming, that means it will happen in the near future.
→ The kids were worried about their upcoming exam.
Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is a type of enterprise?
   a. A church  
   b. A sign company  
   c. A textbook  
   d. A date

2. What kind of person would most people have contempt for?
   a. A killer  
   b. A student  
   c. A farmer  
   d. A veterinarian

3. Which of these things would you most likely want to maximize?
   a. Your foolishness  
   b. Your debt  
   c. Your income  
   d. Your weight

4. Where would you most likely find a ditch?
   a. By a road  
   b. In a person's backyard  
   c. In a tree  
   d. In a classroom

5. What might a person sow?
   a. Apple seeds  
   b. Dresses  
   c. Animals  
   d. Cake

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. maximize  
   a. victory  
   b. creation  
   c. thought  
   d. to make great

2. sow  
   a. to plant  
   b. to fail  
   c. to climb  
   d. to understand

3. upcoming  
   a. slow  
   b. soon  
   c. uncommon  
   d. ready

4. exquisite  
   a. sure  
   b. beautiful  
   c. complete  
   d. believable

5. enterprise  
   a. a car  
   b. a business  
   c. an animal  
   d. a group

6. ditch  
   a. a ride  
   b. a river  
   c. a channel  
   d. a home

7. contempt  
   a. praise  
   b. taste  
   c. rating  
   d. no respect

8. spade  
   a. a fan  
   b. a tool  
   c. a trait  
   d. a fact

9. irrigate  
   a. to water  
   b. to write  
   c. to find  
   d. to destroy

10. simplicity  
    a. pride  
    b. faith  
    c. fondness  
    d. easiness
Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ I think the soy beans would taste better if we cooked them first.
2. ___ Jim said he would finance their new store for a share of their profits.
3. ___ We all knew the precaution of our actions would be terrible.
4. ___ The preliminary whistle blew, meaning the game was over.
5. ___ It can be difficult to keep track of monetary matters.
6. ___ The indifferent fan cheered loudly for his favorite team.
7. ___ The capitalist believed that his efforts would lead to great profits in the future.
8. ___ The company accountant found an error in the bank statement.
9. ___ I need to dedicate my house before the winter season.
10. ___ The rain saturated the ground so much that it was as dry as a stone.

Exercise 4

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. My favorite cake is made using flour from beans.
   ____________________________

2. The driver kept both hands on the wheel as a way to prevent something bad.
   ____________________________

3. People who keep financial accounts have many important duties in a business.
   ____________________________

4. I wish I knew the money-related value of my gold collection.
   ____________________________

5. The preparation duties before the concert included testing the microphones.
   ____________________________

6. The spilled juice completely soaked the small rug on the kitchen floor.
   ____________________________

7. Many wealthy companies provided money for the private school.
   ____________________________

8. That business person owns companies in many countries around the world.
   ____________________________

9. She is lacking interest about what movie we choose to watch.
   ____________________________

10. I want to decide to put the time and effort of myself to saving kittens.
    ____________________________
Life on the Farm

Bill was an excellent capitalist. He financed a large aviation enterprise that made a lot of money. He knew how to maximize monetary gains in every business deal he made. Bill had one big problem, though. He was unhappy all the time. Bill knew that he had to do something about it, or he would be depressed for the rest of his life.

One day, Bill was in his office when he heard a knock at the door. “Come in!” Bill said loudly.

His accountant, Jane, walked in. Jane said, “Sir, I haven’t seen you smile in a year. What are you so sad about? Your company is doing very well.”

Bill told her, “I’m indifferent about my company’s success. I have contempt toward my job. I just want to do something I enjoy. I’ve always loved growing plants as a hobby. I’m going to quit my job and become a farmer!”

“You’re crazy!” Jane said.

“I don’t think so,” Bill replied. “I want the simplicity of a life on a farm. I’m tired of all this stress. Farming will make me happy.”

The very next day, Bill carried out the preliminary task of buying land and tools. Then he got to work. He sowed many types of seeds. He planted soy, cabbage, carrots, and onions.

“The upcoming summer is going to be very dry,” thought Bill. “I need to irrigate my crops as a precaution, in case it doesn’t rain enough.” He took his spade and dug a ditch down the middle of his farm. “Water from the stream will flow down the ditch and saturate the soil around every plant,” Bill thought.

Bill dedicated himself to farming. After a year, his farm looked exquisite. Most importantly, Bill was happy. He finally had the life he always wanted.
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. _____ Bill could maximize monetary gains in the aviation enterprise that he financed.

2. _____ Bill was indifferent about the farm's success.

3. _____ Bill irrigated his crops as a precaution for the upcoming rain in summer.

4. _____ Bill dug a ditch with a spade.

5. _____ Bill sowed seeds and saturated the soy and cabbage plants.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. What did the accountant say when Bill said he would stop being a capitalist and become a farmer?

2. What did Bill have contempt toward?

3. What was the result of Bill dedicating himself to his exquisite farm?

4. What preliminary task did Bill perform?

5. What simplicity was important for Bill to get rid of his stress?
acute [akjuːt] adj.
When a bad thing is **acute**, it is very severe and intense.
→ When she fell out of the tree, the girl felt an acute pain in her arm.

aggression [agrɪˈdʒən] n.
**Aggression** is behavior that is mean or violent to others.
→ The problem was only made worse by Mark’s **aggression**.

banquet [bæŋkwɪt] n.
A **banquet** is a grand formal dinner.
→ Both families brought a lot of food for the wedding **banquet**.

biography [baɪˈɒɡrəfi] n.
A **biography** is an account of someone’s life that is written by someone else.
→ We read a **biography** about Charles Darwin in science class.

boost [bruːst] v.
To **boost** something means to increase or improve it.
→ Lowering prices **boosts** customers’ interest in shopping.

clap [klæp] v.
To **clap** means to hit one’s hands together to express pleasure or get attention.
→ After the speech, everyone in the crowd **clapped** their hands for the speaker.

compel [kəmˈpɛl] v.
To **compel** someone to do something means to force them to do it.
→ Traffic signs **compel** drivers to drive safely.

dominance [dəʊməˈnæns] n.
The **dominance** of a person is their state of being more powerful than others.
→ Large gorillas hit their chests to express their **dominance** over others.

gorgeous [ɡəˈrdʒəs] adj.
When something is **gorgeous**, it is very pleasing and attractive.
→ The girl picked out a gorgeous dress to wear to the dance.

inevitable [ɪnˈevɪtəbəl] adj.
When something is **inevitable**, it is certain to happen or cannot be avoided.
→ It is **inevitable** that the days will get longer in the summer.
**legacy** [legəsi] *n.*
A legacy is an effect that exists because of a person or thing in the past.
→ *The legacy of the ancient Egyptians can be seen in their monuments.*

**masterpiece** [ˈmæstərpiːz] *n.*
A masterpiece is a very good painting, novel, movie, or other work of art.
→ *The Arc de Triomphe is considered a masterpiece in the world of architecture.*

**multiple** [ˈmʌltəpəl] *adj.*
If there are multiple things, there are many of them.
→ *When the stunt went wrong, the man suffered multiple injuries.*

**narrate** [nərəi] *v.*
To narrate a story means to write about it or read it aloud.
→ *This story was written by John, but Aaron is narrating it to the crowd.*

**notorious** [ˈnɔtərias] *adj.*
When something is notorious, it is well-known because of something bad.
→ *This area of town is notorious for gang activity.*

**outdated** [ˌautdeɪtɪd] *adj.*
When something is outdated, it is old and no longer useful in modern time.
→ *Tape players are becoming outdated because of digital music.*

**overall** [ˈouvərəl] *adv.*
When a thing is talked about overall, the whole thing is considered.
→ *Overall, the party was a huge success.*

**partiality** [ˈpɑrʃələtɪ] *n.*
A partiality is a tendency to prefer one thing to another.
→ *She has a partiality for walking to school instead of driving.*

**spontaneous** [spɒntəˈniəz] *adj.*
When an act is spontaneous, it is not planned. It happens suddenly.
→ *My wife made a spontaneous decision to buy a new sofa while I was at work.*

**virtue** [ˈvɜrtjuː] *n.*
A virtue is a good quality or way of behaving.
→ *My best virtue is forgiveness.*
Exercise 1

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. gorgeous
   a. stiff           b. unpleasant   c. colorful   d. cold
2. boost
   a. to lower       b. to feel      c. to increase d. to sleep
3. spontaneous
   a. short          b. crowded     c. planned   d. faked
4. multiple
   a. one            b. lousy       c. grand     d. free
5. inevitable
   a. heavy          b. pretty      c. silly     d. avoidable

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I would like to write a story about his life for my father someday.
   ___________________________________________

2. My little brother has an awful, intense case of chicken pox.
   __________________________________________

3. The entire family decided to talk to Father about his constant violent behavior.
   __________________________________________

4. The preacher strongly believed that kindness was the most important good quality.
   __________________________________________

5. The action in the play was read aloud by the teacher. The students read the rest.
   __________________________________________

6. The girl had a strong preference over another flavor for chocolate ice cream.
   __________________________________________

7. Black and white TVs are no longer used in modern time because people prefer color TVs.
   __________________________________________

8. The great actor left behind a great result of his actions that continues to exist.
   __________________________________________

9. She is known for bad things because she likes to hang around the wrong people.
   __________________________________________

10. I have no idea what would force Dan to act in such a mean way.
    __________________________________________
Exercise 3

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ The good father was notorious for doing nice things for his family.
2. ___ We discussed the overall details of the plan.
3. ___ We planned our spontaneous vacation for weeks before we left for the trip.
4. ___ At the mayor’s banquet, guests ate steak and lobster.
5. ___ It is polite to wait until the end of a play to clap for the performers.
6. ___ The outdated computer came with all the newest software.
7. ___ This novel is a masterpiece by the best writer of the 20th century.
8. ___ When the child got scared, he hid in the closet to show his dominance.
9. ___ A funny movie always boosts my mood when I am feeling sad.
10. ___ The sunset was so gorgeous that everyone turned away in disgust.
11. ___ The acute puppy rolled around on the floor.
12. ___ I moved to a different climate because of my partiality for warmer weather.
13. ___ I will write my own biography when I turn 50 years old.
14. ___ My need to pay rent compelled me to get a job and make enough money.
15. ___ Screaming loudly in the library is a virtue.
16. ___ One coat of paint was not enough, so I put on multiple coats.
17. ___ The author of this book narrates some famous battles.
18. ___ My legacy will be tested in the coming week.
19. ___ We knew a win was inevitable when our team was ahead by 100 points.
20. ___ I can be really mean. I wish I were better at controlling my aggression.
Beethoven’s Gift

Beethoven was a great composer of classical music in the 1800s. Many biographies have been written that narrate his dominance in the music world. But do you know what really makes him special? Even though millions of people got to hear his multiple masterpieces, he never did. Beethoven wrote his best pieces after he went completely deaf!

His partiality toward classical music developed when he was very young. He wasn’t interested in anything else as a child. When he was five, he learned how to play the piano. From then, nothing could stop his passion for writing and playing music.

When Beethoven was twenty, he began to lose his hearing. He got acute, spontaneous pains in his ears. His hearing kept getting worse over time. It was inevitable that he would eventually lose it altogether. It was very hard for him to keep writing music. He lost the virtue of patience, and he became notorious for his aggression. Still, he never stopped trying. His passion for music compelled him to keep performing even after he went deaf. He couldn’t hear himself play, but he knew that his creations sounded gorgeous.

His final concert was held at a huge banquet. He gave the musicians a cue, and they began to play. He directed the concert with all his heart. He couldn’t hear the music, but he said that he could feel it. Overall, performance was one of the finest in history. When it was over, he turned to the crowd. They clapped and cheered wildly. In that beautiful moment, the applause boosted his emotions, and he began to cry.

In 1827, he suffered from lead poisoning. He didn’t survive the sickness, but his music did because great music never becomes outdated. Even though Beethoven is gone, his legacy will live on forever.
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ People have narrated biographies about Beethoven’s dominance.

2. ____ Beethoven created multiple masterpieces that sounded gorgeous.

3. ____ It was inevitable that Beethoven would lose his virtue altogether.

4. ____ Beethoven became notorious for his aggression.

5. ____ Beethoven’s legacy lives on because great music is outdated.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. What did the young Beethoven develop a partiality for?

2. How old was Beethoven when he first learned to play the piano?

3. What did Beethoven do when he saw the crowd clap and cheer at the banquet?

4. What compelled him to keep performing after his acute, spontaneous hearing loss?

5. What was special about Beethoven’s last performance?
anthropology  [ænərəpˈdɒlədʒɪ]  n.

Anthropology is the study of people, society, and culture.

→ In anthropology class, I learned about simple tools that ancient cultures used.

applaud  [əˈplɔːd]  v.

To applaud means to clap in order to show approval.

→ Everyone cheered and applauded Manny's efforts.

appoint  [əˈpɔɪnt]  v.

To appoint someone to a job means to give the job to them.

→ Two students were appointed to help the scientists with their research.

compatible  [kəmˈpeɪtəbəl]  adj.

When things are compatible, they work well or exist together successfully.

→ Jan and Fred are too different. They will never be compatible.

competence  [kəmˈpeɪtəns]  n.

Competence is the ability to do something well or effectively.

→ The job was easy because the group had enough competence to do it well.

confer  [kənˈfɔːr]  v.

To confer with someone means to discuss something with them to make a decision.

→ I will have to confer with my wife before I can purchase a new car.

consecutive  [kənsɛkˈdʒətɪv]  adj.

When things are consecutive, they happen one after another without interruption.

→ The king ruled for ten consecutive years.

crude  [kruːd]  adj.

When something is crude, it is not exact or detailed, but it can still be useful.

→ She drew crude hearts on the ground to show how much she loved him.

cube  [kjuːb]  n.

A cube is a solid object with six square surfaces that are all the same size.

→ Please get me some ice cubes to put in my soda.

feedback  [ˈfiːdbæk]  n.

Feedback is comments to a person about how they are doing something.

→ I asked my boss for feedback on my work.
ignorance  [ignarəns] n.
Ignorance of something is lack of knowledge about it.
→ When he failed the test, his ignorance of math was obvious.

masculine  [mæskjəlin] adj.
When something is masculine, it is a quality or thing related to men.
→ American football is usually considered a masculine sport.

monument  [mɒnɪmənt] n.
A monument is a structure that is built to remind people of a person or event.
→ A large monument was built to honor the brave soldiers.

muscular  [mʌskjələr] adj.
When someone is muscular, they are very fit and strong.
→ He exercised regularly so that his body could become muscular.

posture  [pəʊstər] n.
A person’s posture is the position in which they stand or sit.
→ Your back will feel better if you improve your posture.

situate  [sɪtjuɪt] v.
To situate something means to place or build it in a certain place.
→ The road was situated between the forest and the lake.

supervise  [səˈpɜːrvɑɪz] v.
To supervise something means to make sure that it is done correctly.
→ Allen supervised the construction workers to ensure everyone’s safety.

symmetry  [sɪmətri] n.
Symmetry is the state of having two halves that are exactly the same.
→ The artist made sure to use perfect symmetry when painting the butterfly.

tattoo  [ˈtætəʊ] n.
A tattoo is a design that is drawn permanently on the skin with needles.
→ The surfer had tattoos on both his arms.

undergraduate  [ˌʌndərgrəˈdʒu:it] n.
An undergraduate is a student at a college who is studying for a bachelor’s degree.
→ She was excited to finish high school and enroll as an undergraduate in the fall.
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Which would need to be supervised?

2. What is most likely something that is situated?

3. What is something you can be appointed to?

4. If someone confers with another person, ______.
   a. they fight       b. they eat      c. they discuss something   d. they sleep

5. What is something that might be a cube?
   a. A box           b. A shirt       c. An airplane         d. A disc

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I feel the best when the hours I sleep are one after another without interruption.
   ____________________________

2. Even though he was young, the boy’s facial features were qualities related to men.
   ____________________________

3. My girlfriend and I are happy because we are successful at existing together.
   ____________________________

4. The strong and fit fireman carried the children out of the burning building.
   ____________________________

5. The college student handbook lists the classes I need to take to get my degree.
   ____________________________

6. My mother was shocked when she found out I had a permanent drawing on my skin.
   ____________________________

7. The first thing Al noticed about the new employee was his bad standing position.
   ____________________________

8. This snowflake has perfect halves that are the exact same but mirror images.
   ____________________________

9. He was embarrassed by his lack of knowledge.
   ____________________________

10. The not exact or detailed measurements turned out to be good enough.
    ____________________________
Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ The undergraduate program at our school includes several possible degrees.
2. ___ She conferred with her coworkers before presenting their work to the boss.
3. ___ The rain made a cube on the grass.
4. ___ The tattoo appeared very dark on her light-colored skin.
5. ___ Our teacher was quick to give us feedback on our homework.
6. ___ The wall was situated in the north part of the yard.
7. ___ The baby supervised her mother in the store.
8. ___ The symmetry of the flower arrangement made it look very attractive.
9. ___ The angry father applauded his son when he got in trouble at school.
10. ___ The manager needed an assistant. She appointed Bill to the new position.
11. ___ The masculine girl looked very pretty in her new dress.
12. ___ In the final revision, he made sure his work was crude.
13. ___ The captain ordered the sailor to have better posture.
14. ___ The muscular movie star always got the role of the superhero in the movie.
15. ___ On our trip, we visited the monument built for George Washington.
16. ___ His ignorance led him to the final round of the tournament.
17. ___ My favorite subject in college was anthropology.
18. ___ She leaves the lights on at night because of her competence for the dark.
19. ___ When the couple got divorced, it was clear that they were compatible.
20. ___ Our basketball team won the championship for three consecutive years.
Brothers

John and Mark were brothers, but they were quite different people. Mark looked very masculine. He had a mustache and was very muscular. He was a sculptor. He made things out of stone. Mark was a good artist, but he was not very intelligent.

John looked nothing like his brother. He was small and weak, but he was very smart. John was an undergraduate in college, and he studied anthropology and history. He knew a lot about ancient cultures. The brothers loved each other very much, but they thought they had nothing in common.

One day, the mayor appointed Mark to build a monument: a statue of Egyptian Pharaoh, Tut. Mark agreed to do the job, but he had a problem. He had no idea who Pharaoh Tut was! However, he thought he had the competence to build a good statue anyway. He made some crude measurements and sculpted a statue of a very old man with a tattoo on his chest. Mark was proud of his work, but when John saw the statue, he laughed aloud.

“What’s so funny?” Mark asked.

John replied, “Your ignorance makes me laugh. Don’t you know that Tut was only a teenager when he was pharaoh? Let me help you. I’ll supervise your work. I’ll give you feedback, and we’ll make this a great monument.”

Mark got another cube of stone. John told him what Tut looked like. “Make him tall with good posture,” John said. “And make sure there is symmetry in his body.”

Mark conferred with John about every detail. For ten consecutive hours, the brothers worked. At last, the finished statue was situated in front of the museum. Everyone applauded the brothers’ good work.

“We worked together very well. I guess we are compatible after all,” Mark said.

John replied, “I agree! When we combine our talents, we are capable of greatness.”
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ Mark’s masculine features included a mustache and a muscular body.

2. ____ John laughed at Pharaoh Tut’s ignorance.

3. ____ John appointed himself to supervise Mark’s work and give him feedback about posture and symmetry.

4. ____ Mark made crude measurements and situated a tattoo on his original monument’s chest.

5. ____ John was an undergraduate who studied sculpture and anthropology.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. Why did everyone applaud the brothers after ten consecutive hours?

2. What did Mark think he had the competence to do?

3. What did John explain to Mark after Mark got another cube of stone?

4. What did Mark confer with John about?

5. What did John say when he found out that he was compatible with his brother?
A brook is a small stream.

→ Water flows down several brooks on the mountain.

to cater to someone means to provide them with all the things needed or wanted.

→ Bill was too sick to get out of bed, so his nurse catered to his needs.

When someone is considerate, they pay attention to the needs of others.

→ The considerate boy gave a present to his girlfriend on Valentine’s Day.

The consumption of food or drink is the act of eating or drinking it.

→ These apples are too rotten for consumption.

Criteria are factors on which a person judges or decides something.

→ Before she got the job, she had to meet all the necessary criteria.

Crust is the tough outer part of a loaf of bread.

→ The little boy never ate the crust of his pizza.

to degrade someone means to cause people to have shame.

→ The teacher degraded Bob when she announced his poor performance to the class.

to entitle someone means to give them the rights to have or do something.

→ His golden ticket entitled him to sit in the front row at the concert.

To escort people means to safely accompany them to a place.

→ Her bodyguards escorted her to the movie theater.

When something is external, it is connected to an outer part.

→ It is warm inside my house, but the external temperature is freezing.
faci*ity [fe silati] n.
A facility is a building that exists for a particular purpose.
→ There are many educational facilities in big cities.

facul*ty [fa kolti] n.
A faculty is a mental or physical ability.
→ The boy’s mental faculties impressed all of his teachers.

he*p [ha:p] n.
A heap of things is a large pile of them.
→ After the building was torn down, all that was left was a heap of bricks.

hemispher*e [hemisflor] n.
A hemisphere is one half of the earth.
→ In the northern hemisphere, the weather is usually warmest in July and August.

hound [haund] n.
A hound is a type of dog that is often used for racing or hunting.
→ The men took their hounds with them when they went on the hunting trip.

impersonal [imparsanal] adj.
If something is impersonal, it is not friendly and makes people feel unimportant.
→ The boy felt scared on his first day at the big, impersonal high school.

ornament [ornament] n.
An ornament is an attractive object that people display in their homes.
→ The woman kept some colorful ornaments on the shelves.

pedestrian [padestrian] n.
A pedestrian is a person who is walking on a street.
→ Cars should be careful when pedestrians are walking around.

sanctuary [saen/rtjueri] n.
A sanctuary is a place where people in danger can go to be safe.
→ The church was made into a sanctuary for homeless people in the winter.

spectator [spékteitar] n.
A spectator is someone who watches something, especially a sports event.
→ There were thousands of spectators at the big game.
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is an external body part?
   a. A nose
   b. A heart
   c. A brain
   d. A skull

2. Which would NOT be considered a facility?
   a. A sports stadium
   b. A surfboard
   c. An auditorium
   d. A library

3. If you live in the southern hemisphere, you ______.
   a. are on the southern half of the earth
   b. are warm all-year round
   c. can’t travel very far north
   d. are on your head

4. What does a pedestrian need the most?
   a. Good shoes
   b. A driver’s license
   c. A bus pass
   d. Fuel

5. Which of the following is an example of crust?
   a. Hard cheese
   b. Outer part of a pizza
   c. A shell
   d. Pudding

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

impersonal hound escort spectators considerate
faculty pedestrians brook consumption facility

You probably shouldn’t take a drink from the 1___________.
The muddy water is not fit for 2___________.

When going to school, it is dangerous for small kids to be lone 3___________.
Parents should 4___________ them to school to ensure they arrive safely.

When I go hunting, I always bring my 5___________.
My dog has a great smelling ability. It’s his best 6___________.

When we got to the stadium, I was amazed at the number of 7___________.
There must have been 50,000 people at the sports 8___________.

Because the dormitory was so big, I was afraid it would be 9___________.
But I was wrong. Everyone was very nice, helpful, and 10___________.

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. cater
   a. impressive  b. to provide  c. far away  d. believable

2. degrade
   a. motherly  b. likely  c. ugly  d. shame

3. heap
   a. a flash  b. a jar  c. a pile  d. a pact

4. entitle
   a. to make happy  b. to succeed  c. to flee  d. to give rights

5. criteria
   a. sadness  b. letter  c. market  d. standard

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. We went to the track to watch the racing dogs run.

2. The outer part of a loaf of bread was a dark brown and smelled like wheat and honey.

3. The baseball player was yelled at by an angry person who watches a sports event.

4. People who celebrate Christmas hang colorful attractive objects on their trees.

5. What are the factors on which you judge for becoming a member in your club?

6. The church was made into a place people can go to be safe after the hurricane.

7. Concentration is an important mental ability to have when studying for a test.

8. The messy girl kept her clothes in a pile on the floor.

9. The boy sat by the small stream and tossed stones into it.

10. Buying the house will give the rights to me to redecorate it any way I want.
The Old Hound

Elvis was a dog that loved to run. He possessed all the criteria to be a great racing dog. He had long legs, lean muscles, and a strong heart. He was so good that he never lost a race in the northern hemisphere. Spectators who bet on dog races always picked Elvis to win.

After ten years of racing, however, Elvis was getting old. His faculties were not as strong as they used to be. His owner got upset when Elvis started losing. Elvis's owner wasn't a considerate person. He degraded the dog all the time. Finally, his owner decided to get rid of him. He threw Elvis in his car and took him to the middle of the forest. He tossed him out and drove away. Elvis was cold and scared. He decided to follow a brook into the city.

Elvis soon found out that the city was a big and impersonal place. Everywhere he went, he saw signs that said, "No Dogs Allowed." Pedestrians yelled at him. He was sad, hungry, and alone. He thought that all people were as cruel and uncaring as his owner had been. He was ready to give up when he heard a soft voice say, "What a beautiful hound!" Elvis looked up and saw an old woman. She said, "You're entitled to a better life than this. I can take you to a sanctuary for old dogs like you. I'll cater to all your needs. Would you like to come with me?"

The woman escorted Elvis to a beautiful facility. There was a sign on the external door that said, "Dogs Welcome!" The interior of the building was painted blue, and shiny ornaments hung from the ceiling. There was a heap of tasty bones and bread crusts for consumption. Elvis learned there were kind people in the world after all. He was so thankful that he jumped up and licked the woman's face.
Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ Elvis possessed the criteria to be a spectator.

2. ___ Elvis’s owner was not considerate, and he degraded the dog.

3. ___ Elvis followed the brook to the big, impersonal city where pedestrians yelled at him.

4. ___ In the interior of the facility, there was a heap of ornaments and bread crusts for consumption.

5. ___ The old woman wanted to cater to Elvis’s needs at the sanctuary for old hounds.

Answer the questions.

1. What was true of Elvis’s faculties when he started getting old?

2. What did the old woman believe Elvis was entitled to?

3. What happened at all the races in the northern hemisphere?

4. Where was Elvis escorted to?

5. What was on the external door?
**asset** [əˈset] n.
An asset is a skill or quality that is useful or valuable.
→ *The coach realized the boy’s speed was an asset to the team.*

**aspect** [əˈspekt] n.
An aspect is one part or feature of something.
→ *I thought about the different aspects of owning two dogs.*

**Braille** [breɪl] n.
Braille is a system of raised patterns on paper that allows the blind to read.
→ *The boy enjoyed reading his favorite books written in Braille.*

**bud** [bʌd] n.
A bud is a part of a plant that turns into a flower or a leaf.
→ *Two weeks after planting the seed, a small bud appeared.*

**coordinate** [kəʊˈɔːrdɪneɪt] v.
To coordinate things is to make different parts work together.
→ *Each skating team had to coordinate their movements for the show.*

**disprove** [dɪspruːv] v.
To disprove something means to show that it is not true.
→ *The scientist disproved the theory that the sun moved around the Earth.*

**humanitarian** [ˌhjuːˌmænəˈteəriən] adj.
If something is humanitarian, it is connected to helping people’s lives.
→ *After the flood, several humanitarian organizations offered help.*

**hypothesis** [haɪˈpəʊθəsis] n.
A hypothesis is an idea for something that has not been proved yet.
→ *The teacher did an experiment to prove whether his hypothesis was right.*

**imprint** [ɪmˈprɪnt] n.
An imprint is an effect or lesson from an experience that is hard to forget.
→ *The experience of war left an imprint on his mind that troubled him.*

**informative** [ɪnˈfɔːrmeɪtɪv] adj.
When something is informative, it provides a lot of information.
→ *The travel guide had a lot of informative facts about the region.*
optic [ˈɒptɪk] adj.
When something is *optic*, it relates to the eyes or light.
→ *Her blindness was caused by a problem with her optic nerve.*

premise [prɪˈmɪs] n.
A *premise* is an idea on which something is based.
→ *The premise of the movie that Bobbi and I watched was unrealistic.*

rack [ræk] n.
A *rack* is an object with shelves that holds things.
→ *He stored his tools on a rack.*

Renaissance [ˈrɛnəsəns] n.
The *Renaissance* was a period between the 14th and 17th centuries.
→ *Leonardo Da Vinci was a popular artist of the Renaissance.*

revere [rɪˈvɪər] v.
To *revere* something is to admire it greatly.
→ *The students revere their teacher, who has taught them a lot.*

simultaneous [sɪˈmʌltəniəs] adj.
When something is *simultaneous*, it occurs at the same time as something else.
→ *The movement of the gears inside the watch was simultaneous.*

skeptic [skəˈptɪk] n.
A *skeptic* is a person who does not believe something.
→ *The scientist showed the skeptic that dinosaurs did exist by providing evidence.*

spatial [ˈspɛɪʃəl] adj.
When something is *spatial*, it relates to the position and size of things.
→ *He was asked where the books were located to test his spatial ability.*

specify [spɛsəˈfeɪ] v.
To *specify* is to describe something clearly.
→ *The poster didn’t specify where the concert was taking place.*

wax [weks] n.
Wax is a substance that is slightly shiny and melts when heated.
→ *The candles are made of wax.*
Exercise 1

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. informative
   a. thoughtless  b. careful  c. helpful  d. untrue

2. coordinate
   a. to work together  b. to break  c. to listen  d. to finish

3. premise
   a. an important part  b. a solution  c. an idea  d. a purpose

4. aspect
   a. a valued thing  b. a feature  c. an idea  d. a location

5. imprint
   a. effect  b. prison  c. presence  d. amount

6. rack
   a. a baker  b. a holder  c. a shelter  d. a waiter

7. optic
   a. visual  b. thoughtful  c. medical  d. restful

8. Braille
   a. sign language  b. hearing aid  c. plant  d. a system of writing

9. bud
   a. tree  b. sprout  c. bark  d. leaves

10. wax
    a. bee substance  b. light  c. fire  d. ice

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. disprove
   a. to invent  b. to validate  c. to lie  d. to guess

2. revere
   a. to disrespect  b. to go fast  c. to keep  d. to put away

3. humanitarian
   a. animal  b. parasite  c. assistant  d. artist

4. simultaneous
   a. frightening  b. slow  c. preceding  d. lost

5. Renaissance
   a. last  b. modern  c. art  d. expensive
Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ We received humanitarian relief after I got a terrible haircut.

2. ___ The boy waited for the Renaissance, which was going to start in the future.

3. ___ Alice placed the ball on the rack where all her sport equipment was stored.

4. ___ The woman liked the premise of the show, but she thought the acting was bad.

5. ___ The boy was scared by the simultaneous sound of the thunder and the phone.

6. ___ The map was informative and helped them from getting lost.

7. ___ The teacher disproved her expectations. He did exactly what she thought he would.

8. ___ Kelly had only met her uncle once and didn’t know much about him. She revered him.

9. ___ In spring, all of the plants in the garden are covered with tiny buds.

10. ___ The skeptic didn’t believe that the magician could actually make someone disappear.

11. ___ He didn’t think about the aspects of smoking. Later he realized the disadvantages.

12. ___ The new hearing aid provides a wide range of optic choices.

13. ___ The bad dream left an imprint on Jared. He had forgot it by noon of the same day.

14. ___ He had to specify to the waiter whether he wanted onions in his food or not.

15. ___ The fruits looked real, but they were made of wax.

16. ___ Her understanding has been a real asset in her successful career.

17. ___ I did an experiment to prove my hypotheses.

18. ___ Please use the spatial spoon to turn the eggs.

19. ___ Braille has helped many blind people enjoy literature.

20. ___ If you coordinate all of sounds, you can make music.
Day Without Sight

On Friday afternoon, Sam's teacher had a special assignment. “Next week, we'll be studying humanitarian efforts around the world since the time of the Renaissance, including those to help the blind,” she said. “Over the weekend, I want each of you to wear a blindfold for an entire day. The premise of this experiment is that it will help you understand what it's like to be blind,” she said.

Sam was a skeptic. He really didn't think the assignment would be too challenging. On Saturday morning, Sam took a piece of cloth and tied it around his head to cover his eyes. Then he went into the kitchen for breakfast. He heard the voices of his parents and brothers but couldn't specify where each voice was coming from. He thought about how important hearing is for blind people.

"Could you pass me the newspaper, please?" he asked. Just then, he remembered he couldn't see the words on the page. He wondered if Braille newspapers were ever made.

After finishing breakfast, his brothers asked him to play soccer. As he followed them, he accidentally walked into the baker's rack. He also found that he couldn't play soccer. He wouldn't be able to coordinate his actions without being able to see. Without his optic senses, he had no spatial awareness. Furthermore, he couldn't do simultaneous activities because he had to make sure he was safe first.

He sat on the lawn. Suddenly, he realized that though he couldn't see, his other senses worked perfectly fine. In fact, he began to realize new and different aspects of common objects. For example, he took a flower bud and felt it with his finger. He realized for the first time that it seemed to be covered with wax.

His hypothesis about being blind was disproved. The informative experiment had an imprint on him. It showed him sight was an asset that should be appreciated and taught him to revere the talents of blind people.
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ Sam’s class is going to study humanitarian efforts since the time of the Renaissance next week.

2. ___ At first, Sam’s hypothesis is that the assignment is going to be difficult.

3. ___ When Sam goes into the kitchen, he reads a Braille newspaper.

4. ___ Sam runs into the baker’s rack on his way outside.

5. ___ Without his sense of sight, Sam has better spatial awareness and can coordinate his movements more easily.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. What was the premise of the experiment, according to Sam’s teacher?

2. What did Sam realize when he couldn’t specify where the voices were coming from?

3. Why wasn’t Sam able to perform simultaneous activities?

4. What aspect of the flower bud did Sam notice after he realized all his other senses worked fine?

5. After Sam’s theory was disproved, what was the impact the experiment had on him?
accessory /ˈæksəˌsərɪ/ n.
An accessory is a thing that is added to another thing to make it look better.
→ The store sold colorful accessories like bags, sunglasses, and makeup.

acquisition /əˈkwɪzɪʃn/ n.
An acquisition is something that a person buys or gets in some way.
→ Marty was happy with his new acquisition: a very fast bicycle.

adequate /ædɪkwɪt/ adj.
When something is adequate, it is good enough for something else.
→ Without adequate notice of the road block, they will have to turn around.

cardboard /ˈkɑːrdbɔːrd/ n.
Cardboard is a material made out of stiff paper. It is often used to make boxes.
→ We packed our things into cardboard boxes and moved to our new home.

dilemma /ˈdaɪləma/ n.
A dilemma is a difficult situation in which a choice has to be made.
→ Choosing either the tastier or healthier drink proved to be quite a dilemma.

elaborate /ɪˈlæbərət/ adj.
When something is elaborate, it contains a lot of details.
→ She gave the teacher an elaborate explanation of her project.

facilitate /fəˈsɪlɪteɪt/ v.
To facilitate something is to make it easier.
→ To facilitate the meeting, Melissa used a simple computer program.

fleet /fliːt/ n.
A fleet is a group of ships.
→ The fleet of ships spent a few days at the dock.

grid /ɡrɪd/ n.
A grid is a pattern of squares with numbers and letters to find places on a map.
→ We located our town using the grid.

import /ɪmˈpɔːrt/ v.
To import means to bring in a product from another country.
→ Foods that have been imported are usually more expensive.
infer [ɪnfər] v.
To infer something is to decide it is true based on other information one has.
→ By the position of the sun in the sky, she inferred that it was noon.

inflate [ɪnflɪt] v.
To inflate something means to fill it up with air.
→ I helped him inflate the balloons.

innate [ɪnɪt] adj.
When something is innate, it is something that one is born with, it is not learned.
→ He had the innate desire to please his teachers.

marble [ˈmɑːrlbəl] n.
Marble is a type of rock that feels cold and is smooth when cut.
→ The large house had floors made of marble.

mast [mæst] n.
A mast is a long pole on a ship that holds the sail.
→ The mast held both sails of the ship upright.

nausea [ˈnɔːziə] n.
Nausea is the feeling of being sick to your stomach.
→ The doctor said the medicine would help get rid of her nausea.

naval [ˈneɪvəl] adj.
When something is naval, it relates to a country’s navy or military ships.
→ The country sent all of its naval forces to protect them.

pouch [pautʃ] n.
A pouch is a small, flexible bag that is usually made of cloth.
→ I keep my money in a small pouch.

saturated [sætərətɪd] adj.
If something is saturated, it is completely wet.
→ Leigh’s hair became saturated in the rain storm.

update [ˈʌpdeɪt] n.
An update is an act of making something more modern.
→ I’m doing an update on my personal phone directory.
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is marble often used to for?
   a. To make cars
   b. To make boats
   c. To make statues
   d. To make fires

2. Accessories like earrings, purses, and ______ often make clothes look nicer.
   a. computers
   b. shoes
   c. eye color
   d. muscles

3. What does it mean to update something?
   a. To put away
   b. To leave as it is
   c. To make more modern
   d. To break

4. What is something that should not be imported?
   a. Fruits
   b. Shoes
   c. Ideas
   d. Diseases

5. Naval forces are designed to ______ a country from danger.
   a. protect
   b. fly
   c. incorporate
   d. lead

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank
adequate
innate
fleet
pouch
inflated
saturated
inferred
facilitate
mast
update

The equipment in the school was so old that Isla 1_________ that it would not be 2_________ for students to use.

Marilyn had a(n) 3_________ love for education. She read many books to 4_________ her learning.

Larry took a pen out of the 5_________ in his backpack and used it to 6_________ the information on the form.

The 7_________ was used to being out at sea. As a result, they didn’t mind having their clothes 8_________ with sea water.

After the fire, nothing was left of the ship except for its tall 9_________.

Soon, the sailors 10_________ a rescue boat and sailed to safety.
Exercise 3

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. adequate
   a. smart          b. enough  c. new          d. safe

2. facilitate
   a. to make easier b. to do first c. to try once d. to find out

3. elaborate
   a. beautiful      b. small    c. detailed     d. welcoming

4. dilemma
   a. two parts      b. contradiction c. problem     d. rescue

5. inflate
   a. to fill with air b. to enter c. to put away d. to utilize

6. innate
   a. strong         b. natural  c. evil         d. full

7. saturated
   a. wet           b. likely   c. uncommon    d. unable to change

8. pouch
   a. a costume     b. an animal c. a bag       d. a part

9. nausea
   a. improvement   b. strength  c. lost        d. sickness

10. fleet
    a. shipbuilder   b. structure c. group       d. underwater

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ The cardboard box was made from a tough metal.

2. ____ The man had an acquisition for being mean to the people that he met.

3. ____ The man helped the old woman infer the large object on the shelf.

4. ____ We used the grid on the map to help us locate the museum.

5. ____ The painting was elaborate. The artist paid attention to every detail.
The Big Ship

Ernest looked at his fleet of ships. Usually, he used them for his firm, which imported marble statues from other countries. But today he was going fishing. And the ship he chose was his favorite. It had an elaborate painting on the side that showed a naval battle. It also had some new updates to its computer system. His favorite ship’s latest acquisition was a device with a small grid to show the ship’s exact location. This new accessory kept Ernest from getting lost.

At daybreak, Ernest happily sailed the temperate waters until he was far from land. Then he saw a small boat in the distance. There was an old man standing next to its mast. He was waving his arms in the air. There was also a boy with his head hanging over the boat’s edge. Ernest inferred that the boy was suffering from nausea. Both of their clothes were saturated with sea water. Ernest assumed that they were in trouble. Most people never realized, but Ernest had an innate desire to help people. He began sailing toward them, eager to facilitate their rescue and thus solve their dilemma.

As he got closer to the boat, he was shocked by its simplicity. The boat’s wood looked no stronger than cardboard, and the equipment was old. Still, there were several large fish in a pouch in the boat.

Ernest threw a large package onto the boat. He yelled, “Here! You can inflate this boat to get you back to land.”

“Get out of here!” screamed the old man.

Ernest was confused. “Don’t you need help?” he asked. “Your ship doesn’t seem adequate enough to sail so far away from land.”

“You’ve just scared away a huge fish,” the boy said. “We waved to let you know you were too close to us.”

Ernest turned around and headed home. He learned that it’s better not to help unless asked to. Otherwise, you might not help anyone at all.
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1.  Ernest usually used his fleet for his firm that imported marble statues from other countries.

2.  His favorite ship had updated accessories like a new grid.

3.  When Ernest saw the old man standing next to the mast, he decided to go home.

4.  Ernest offered the man and the boy a boat that inflates to facilitate their rescue.

5.  Ernest had the innate desire to make a lot of money.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1.  What was on the side of Ernest's favorite ship?

2.  How does the author describe the clothes of the people in the boat?

3.  What did Ernest think was wrong with the boy?

4.  Where did the people in the small boat keep their fish?

5.  What did Ernest learn at the end of the story?
**Word List**

- **addict** [əˈdɪkt] n.
  An **addict** is a person who cannot stop doing or having something.
  → *She was a coffee **addict**. She had more than three cups each day.*

- **archeological** [əˈrkiələdʒɪkəl] adj.
  When something is **archeological**, it relates to archeology.
  → *They found **archeological** evidence that proved an ancient species of man.*

- **archeology** [əˈrkiələdʒɪ] n.
  Archeology is the study of ancient people through their artifacts.
  → *He studied **archeology** to learn more about ancient Egyptian culture.*

- **brainstorm** [breɪˈinstərm] v.
  To **brainstorm** is to have a lot of ideas about a certain topic.
  → *The students met after school to **brainstorm** ideas for their assignment.*

- **budget** [ˈbædʒɪt] n.
  A **budget** is the amount of money available to spend on something.
  → *His **budget** for food was very tight.*

- **chaotic** [ˈkætɪk] adj.
  When something is **chaotic**, it is crazy, confused, and hectic.
  → *The first day of school can be **chaotic** for a new student.*

- **cite** [saɪt] v.
  To **cite** something is to mention it as an example or as proof of something.
  → *She **cited** six reasons that the school needed to build new classrooms.*

- **correspond** [kəˈrɪspənd] v.
  To **correspond** is to match or to be similar to something.
  → *The boy’s story didn’t **correspond** with his mother’s version.*

- **courtyard** [ˈkɔrtjɔrd] n.
  A **courtyard** is an outdoor area that is surrounded by the walls of a building.
  → *During the summer, the **courtyard** is a nice place to have lunch.*

- **estate** [ˈistɪt] n.
  An **estate** is a large area of land owned by a family or organization.
  → *He lived on his father’s **estate** in the country.*
**fraud** [froːd] *n.*

Fraud is the crime of gaining money by lying or by tricking people.

→ Experts say that credit card fraud increases around the holidays.

**hydrogen** [haɪdˌrɒdʒən] *n.*

Hydrogen is a gas that has no taste, color, or smell.

→ Balloons filled with hydrogen can easily float away if you aren’t careful.

**integrity** [ɪnˈtɛgrɪti] *n.*

Integrity is honesty and good morals.

→ The principal had a lot of integrity.

**knit** [nɪt] *v.*

To knit is to make fabric by connecting strings together.

→ My grandmother knitted me a sweater.

**outlook** [ˈaʊtˌlʊk] *n.*

An outlook is a person’s opinion or way of thinking about something.

→ He changed his outlook about rats after he read a book about them.

**parachute** [pærəˈʃuːt] *n.*

A parachute is a device that helps people and things fall to the ground safely.

→ They used parachutes dropped from airplanes to send supplies to the civilians.

**prehistoric** [priːˈhɪstɔːrɪk] *adj.*

When something is prehistoric, it is from a time when there was no written history.

→ The scientists found prehistoric pots used by the people in the area.

**proponent** [prəˈpɔːnənt] *n.*

A proponent is a person who supports an idea or a plan.

→ He was a proponent of using environmentally friendly products.

**refine** [rɪˈfайн] *v.*

To refine something is to make it better by making changes.

→ The principal refined his method of controlling students over the years.

**restrict** [rɪˈstrikt] *v.*

To restrict is to limit something and prevent it from getting bigger.

→ The club restricted the amount of members.
Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Someone with integrity ______.
   a. invents new things  
   c. lies
   b. tricks people  
   d. is honest

2. What does a person with a good understanding of a budget take care of?
   a. Their safety  
   c. Their money
   b. Their possessions  
   d. Their pet

3. Which of the following might an archeological expert be interested in?
   a. Reading about ancient devices  
   c. Learning how to save lives
   b. Studying the effects of height and speed  
   d. Finding his car keys

4. What does it mean to be a parachute addict?
   a. To want to be on land  
   c. To always ride in hot-air balloons
   b. To want to jump from a plane with a parachute  
   d. To want to be at sea

5. In order to refine an invention, one has to ______.
   a. spend money on it  
   c. be ignorant
   b. make it better  
   d. know Italian

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The teacher held classes in the outdoor area surrounded by walls on warm days.
   __________________________

2. The airport is usually hectic on Saturdays because many people were traveling.
   __________________________

3. The teacher made sure the correct answers matched with the questions on the test.
   __________________________

4. The student gave an example from an interview she heard on the radio.
   __________________________

5. The victim of the crime of tricking told the police about her experience.
   __________________________
Exercise 3

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. prehistoric  
   a. large       b. old       c. upsetting       d. under  
2. outlook      
   a. outside    b. plan       c. work        d. viewpoint  
3. proponent    
   a. supporter  b. teacher    c. traveler     d. scientist  
4. estate       
   a. gas        b. property   c. airplane    d. evidence  
5. brainstorm   
   a. to come up with b. to read a lot c. to get wet d. to jump  

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ The farmer lived on a large estate. It was given to him by his father.
2. ___ The principal was a proponent of group learning. He wanted students to learn on their own.
3. ___ He wanted to refine the machine before he sold it. He spent three years improving it.
4. ___ The seat belt restricted the child’s movement in the car. He was able to move a lot.
5. ___ After an accident in the laboratory, hydrogen filled the air. The gas was completely invisible.
6. ___ The boy had a different outlook than his brother. He thought that people should try to save the environment, but his brother thought it wasn’t worth trying.
7. ___ The scientists found many archeological items in the desert. It would help them study modern societies.
8. ___ Brian brainstormed with his group. After an hour, they came up with a great idea.
9. ___ The people in the plane crash were saved by parachutes. They dropped safely to the ground using the device.
10. ___ Ellen wanted to learn how to knit. She wanted to save people from fires.
11. ___ The man was found guilty of fraud. He told people he was selling medicine, but it was only river water.
12. ___ The woman showed her integrity by lying to the police about her involvement in the crime.
13. ___ The chocolate addict ate chocolate bars about once a month.
14. ___ The archeology expert was called to study some ancient bones. They are thought to belong to dinosaurs.
15. ___ The children ran into the courtyard when it started raining. They didn’t want to get wet.
The History of Parachutes

Scientists who study archeology say that there may be some evidence of prehistoric parachutes. But the first written history of the device comes from China about 2,100 years ago. Scientists cite an ancient book that describes parachutes. However, there is no archeological evidence that proves that an actual parachute was ever made. Later, people from northern Africa and Italy also had ideas about a similar invention. In fact, a Leonardo Da Vinci’s drawing corresponds closely with the modern parachute design!

In 1783, French scientist Sebastian Lenormand invented the first modern parachute. Sebastian brainstormed with other scientists to come up with a way to help people jump safely out of burning buildings. He thought the solution was to give people an object to restrict their speed while they traveled toward the ground. Many people thought that he was up to some kind of fraud, but Sebastian had a lot of integrity. His budget was limited, so he first tested his theory by using two umbrellas. He jumped out of a tree and found that the umbrellas worked.

Next, he refined his invention. Rather than using umbrellas, he knit a large parachute. Finally, he jumped off a tall building on a French estate and landed safely in the courtyard.

Sebastian’s work gave another man an idea. Jean-Pierre Blanchard had a different outlook than Sebastian. He was a hot air balloon addict. He was one of the first people to ride in a hot air balloon powered by hydrogen gas. He was a proponent of using the parachutes to exit from hot air balloons. Starting in 1785, he used his dog to show that animals could land safely from hot air balloons by using parachutes. Then, in 1793, he was faced with a chaotic experience. The hot air balloon he was riding in burst and started to fall. He was forced to use a parachute himself. And much to his relief, it saved his life!
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ Archeological evidence shows there were prehistoric parachutes in China.

2. ___ Archeology experts cite an old Chinese book that describes a parachute that corresponds with modern parachutes.

3. ___ Sebastian brainstormed with scientists to invent a device that would allow people to jump from buildings safely.

4. ___ On Sebastian’s first jump, he used a large blanket to restrict his speed as he traveled to the ground.

5. ___ Jean-Pierre was a hot air balloon addict.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. Why did Sebastian use umbrellas on his first jump?

2. What did Sebastian think that a parachute would do?

3. Where did Sebastian jump with the parachute he refined and knitted?

4. How was Jean-Pierre’s outlook different from Sebastian?

5. Why did Jean-Pierre jump from his hot air balloon?
attorney  [əˈtɛrnɪ]  n.
An attorney is one who gives others advice about the law.
→ The attorney appeared in front of the judge for me.

chronic  [krəˈnɪk]  adj.
When something is chronic, it happens over and over again over time.
→ He had chronic pain in his chest and needed to see a doctor.

discipline  [dɪˈsaɪplɪn]  n.
Discipline is training that helps people follow the rules.
→ One of the teacher’s jobs is to teach her students discipline.

donor  [dəʊnər]  n.
A donor is somebody who gives something to an organization.
→ He was proud to be a blood donor.

fellow  [ˈfɛləʊ]  n.
A fellow is someone who shares a job or quality with someone else.
→ All of my fellow patients at the hospital have also complained about the food.

gossip  [ˈgɒsɪp]  n.
Gossip is information that might be untrue but is still discussed anyway.
→ The friends exchanged gossip about the people they knew in school.

graduate  [ɡrəˈdʒʊeɪt]  v.
To graduate from a school means to complete and pass all courses of study there.
→ At the end of the spring, my friends and I will graduate from high school.

graffiti  [ɡræfɪtɪ]  n.
Graffiti is words or drawings in public places.
→ The wall was covered with colorful graffiti.

guardian  [ɡɑːrdɪən]  n.
A guardian is someone who protects somebody or something.
→ The librarians are the guardians of the books.

implicate  [ɪmˈplækit]  v.
To implicate someone is to show that they have done a crime or something bad.
→ The man was implicated in the theft at the store.
kin [kin] n.
Kin is a person’s family and relatives.
⇒ His kin were all farmers.

referee [réfər] n.
A referee is a person who makes sure that the rules are followed in sports.
⇒ The soccer player didn’t agree with the referee.

sever [sèvər] v.
To sever something is to cut through it completely.
⇒ He severed the string using scissors.

shaft [ʃæft] n.
A shaft is a handle of a tool or weapon.
⇒ The golf club had a long wooden shaft that he held in his hands.

stab [stæb] v.
To stab means to cut someone or something with a sharp object like a knife.
⇒ He stabbed the fork into the potato and passed it to his daughter.

stimulus [stimjələs] n.
A stimulus is something that causes growth or activity.
⇒ Having a lot of money is a stimulus for people to buy more things.

suspicion [səspjən] n.
A suspicion is a feeling that something is possible or true in a crime.
⇒ The police had a suspicion that the driver had stolen the purse.

terminate [tərˈmænɪt] v.
To terminate something means to stop or end it.
⇒ The trip was terminated after the car broke down.

theme [θiːm] n.
A theme is the main subject of a book, movie, or painting.
⇒ The students discussed the book’s theme in class.

tuition [tjuːˈʃən] n.
Tuition is the amount of money paid to go to a school.
⇒ University tuitions have increased by fifty percent in the last five years.
Exercise 1
Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Which is a place that you would graduate from?
   a. An island
   b. A school
   c. A house
   d. A party

2. Which of the following has a shaft?
   a. A calendar
   b. A keyboard
   c. A basketball
   d. A pool stick

3. What is one responsibility of a referee?
   a. To make sure a game is fair
   b. To stop crime
   c. To guard athletes
   d. To be a good parent

4. Why might somebody hire an attorney?
   a. To watch security tapes
   b. To pay for their bills
   c. To prove they didn’t do a crime
   d. To help them decorate their home

5. How would you describe chronic pain?
   a. It hurts a lot.
   b. It hurts all the time.
   c. It hurts in the morning.
   d. It hurts only when it is cold.

Exercise 2
Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. kin
   a. relatives
   b. boxes
   c. friends
   d. principals

2. chronic
   a. useless
   b. unskilled
   c. constant
   d. again

3. attorney
   a. police officer
   b. lawyer
   c. teacher
   d. instructor

4. gossip
   a. plans
   b. an untrue talk
   c. culture
   d. evil

5. sever
   a. to watch
   b. to cut off
   c. to keep
   d. to hit

6. stab
   a. to cut
   b. to prove
   c. to get help
   d. to wonder

7. theme
   a. a book
   b. a preview
   c. a main idea
   d. a perspective

8. suspicion
   a. lunch money
   b. classes
   c. mistrust
   d. clothes

9. guardian
   a. a protector
   b. a judge
   c. intelligence
   d. truth

10. terminate
    a. to wait
    b. to end
    c. to destroy
    d. to hurt
Exercise 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tuition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chronic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stimulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>donor</td>
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<tr>
<td>graduated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gossip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>implicated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Wilson 1_____________ from the university over 15 years ago.
He has always been a generous 2_____________ and wants to improve the school.
The university recently decreased its 3_____________.
It was supposed to be a 4_____________ for more students to study there.
Laurie was 5_____________ in a terrible thing.
She was caught leaving 6_____________ on the school wall.
Elliot had 7_____________ problems at school.
His parents decided to show more 8_____________.
Hannah was tired of hearing 9_____________ about her neighbors.
She decided to 10_____________ that behavior and think about better things.

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1.  ____ I may not be able to go to college next year. I don’t have enough money for tuition.
2.  ____ The boy’s parents didn’t know how to control him. They taught him discipline.
3.  ____ He was a donor. He received gifts from people all of the time.
4.  ____ His new stove will be a stimulus for him to cook at home more often.
5.  ____ Ellen didn’t like the color of her walls, so she painted graffiti on them.
6.  ____ Jason was implicated in the bank robbery. Several people saw him do it.
7.  ____ Besides her parents, Olivia had no other kin. She only had one sister.
8.  ____ The gardener picked up the tool by the shaft. It was easiest to hold that way.
9.  ____ The man was sent to prison for stabbing someone. The person was hurt but survived.
10.  ____ The theme of the book was forgiveness.
11.  ____ Leslie’s father is a policeman. He is a guardian of crime.
12.  ____ I took a knife and severed the line from the pole to the fish’s mouth.
13.  ____ The food was being held on suspicion of committing two crimes in the city.
14.  ____ I spoke to my fellow teachers, and we all agreed to support the students at the rally.
15.  ____ The referee said the player had broken the rules.
“I Didn’t Do It!”

Billy was in big trouble. The day before, a donor gave the school a painting with a sports theme. It showed a referee congratulating two athletes. The principal hung the painting in front of the office, hoping that it would be a stimulus for students to play sports. The next morning, however, the painting was destroyed. There was graffiti on it, and it had many holes in it. The worst part was that one of Billy’s fellow students said she thought she saw Billy do it!

But Billy didn’t do it. The principal called Billy’s parents and said, “Billy won’t tell us the truth. He’s a chronic liar, and he ruined the painting. If you don’t pay for it, we’ll terminate his education here.”

Billy’s parents didn’t have enough money to pay for the painting and for his tuition. But Billy’s parents had an idea. That afternoon, they went to see Mr. Meyers, an attorney.

“Mr. Meyers, my son has been implicated in a crime he says he didn’t do,” Billy’s father said. “Everybody believes the gossip. Even some of our own kin think he did it!”

“I believe you. My suspicion is that the tape from the security cameras will show who really did it,” said Mr. Meyers.

The next day, Mr. Meyers received a packet with the videotape from the school. It showed another student who resembled Billy walking up to the painting and writing on it. Then the student took a knife by the shaft and started to stab large holes in it. Finally, he severed the rope that held up the painting, and it fell to the floor.

Mr. Meyers showed the tape to the principal. “Clearly, that’s not Billy,” he said. “This boy is actually responsible and needs some discipline.”

Billy was happy that someone believed him. He said to Mr. Meyers, “When I graduate and go to university, I will major in law, so I can be a guardian of justice like you!”
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ A donor gave the school a painting with a sports theme as a stimulus for students to play sports.

2. ___ The painting showed a referee congratulating two athletes.

3. ___ Billy was implicated in the crime because a fellow student received a packet with a videotape showing him doing it.

4. ___ Everybody gossiped about Billy, and even some of our kin think he did it.

5. ___ The principal threatened to terminate Billy's education if his parents didn’t pay his tuition.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. What did the principal say about Billy?

2. What was Mr. Meyers’ suspicion?

3. What did the videotape show?

4. What did the attorney suggest to the principal about the boy responsible for the crime?

5. Why did Billy say he wanted his major to be law when he went to university?
aggressive [əgˈresɪv] adj.
If someone is aggressive, then they constantly want to fight.
→ Nobody liked to play games with him because he was always too aggressive.

amnesty [əˈmɛnstɪ] n.
Amnesty is a pardon given to prisoners of war.
→ She was denied amnesty for her involvement in the war.

arena [əˈreɪna] n.
An arena is a building where people can watch sports and concerts.
→ The new arena was all set to hold the championship match.

auditorium [ɔːdɪˈtɔːriəm] n.
An auditorium is a large building used for public events.
→ People have gathered at the school auditorium to watch the play.

captive [ˈkæptɪv] n.
A captive is a prisoner.
→ The guards told the captive that there was no way he could escape the prison.

combat [ˈkɒmbæt] n.
Combat is fighting between two people or groups.
→ The two warriors were locked in combat.

commonplace [ˈkɒmənpliːs] adj.
If something is commonplace, then it is ordinary.
→ There is nothing commonplace about the way Morris dresses.

compound [ˈkɒmpaʊnd] n.
A compound is an enclosed area such as a prison or factory.
→ The workers waited outside the compound for the gates to the factory to open.

corps [kɔːr] n.
A corps is a division of a military force.
→ The army had a corps of archers who trained apart from the regular soldiers.

distract [dɪstrækt] v.
To distract someone means to stop them from concentrating on something.
→ The phone call distracted him so much that he forgot all about his homework.
**dumb**  [dʌm]  adj.
If someone is dumb, they are unable to speak.
→ She did not share the secret. She remained silent as if she were dumb.

**foe**  [fou]  n.
A foe is an enemy or opponent.
→ It was hard to believe that anyone could be his foe.

**hack**  [hæk]  v.
To hack something means to cut it into uneven pieces.
→ My uncle used the ax to hack the tree into many logs.

**meditate**  [mədətət]  v.
To meditate means to focus or think deeply in silence.
→ She liked to meditate for several hours of each day.

**nick**  [nɪk]  v.
To nick someone means to cut them slightly with a sharp object.
→ While cutting the carrots, the cook nicked his finger with the edge of his knife.

**provoke**  [prəvəuk]  v.
To provoke someone means to annoy them on purpose to cause violence.
→ The older boy provoked Paul by calling him mean names.

**realm**  [relm]  n.
A realm is any area of activity or interest.
→ He was not very active in the realm of business.

**reign**  [reɪn]  n.
A reign is the period of time in which a ruler rules.
→ The emperor’s reign lasted for only two years.

**rust**  [rʌst]  n.
Rust is a red and brown coating on iron objects caused by water and air.
→ The old metal gate would not swing because the hinges were covered in rust.

**sacred**  [sɛikrid]  adj.
If something is sacred, then it is worshipped and respected.
→ One religion in India will not harm cows because it believes that they are sacred.
Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Who would most likely serve in a corps?
   a. A teacher  
   b. A baby  
   c. A minister  
   d. A soldier

2. What would you find near a compound?
   a. A fence  
   b. A napkin  
   c. A parade  
   d. A computer program

3. Which would you most likely see in an auditorium?
   a. A shark  
   b. A river  
   c. A crowd  
   d. Birds

4. Who would most likely be involved in combat?
   a. A warrior  
   b. A teacher  
   c. A swimmer  
   d. A dancer

5. Which of the following is a dumb thing to do?
   a. To go swimming  
   b. To chop wood  
   c. To play with matches  
   d. To trim your fingernails

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. foe
   a. shovel  
   b. friend  
   c. room  
   d. thumb

2. amnesty
   a. education  
   b. prison  
   c. energy  
   d. highway

3. combat
   a. peace  
   b. brush  
   c. carpet  
   d. bird

4. sacred
   a. brave  
   b. better  
   c. evil  
   d. warm

5. distract
   a. increase  
   b. pretend  
   c. return  
   d. focus

6. dumb
   a. kind  
   b. wrong  
   c. loud  
   d. hurt

7. commonplace
   a. unusual  
   b. fresh  
   c. pleasant  
   d. actual

8. hack
   a. mend  
   b. sneeze  
   c. blame  
   d. dig

9. aggressive
   a. smart  
   b. tall  
   c. calm  
   d. young

10. provoke
    a. mash  
    b. burn  
    c. tire  
    d. soothe
**Exercise 3**

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. realm
   a. lunch  
   b. area  
   c. gown  
   d. idea

2. auditorium
   a. market  
   b. assembly hall  
   c. music  
   d. present

3. rust
   a. morning  
   b. speed  
   c. truth  
   d. decay

4. corps
   a. basin  
   b. troop  
   c. pace  
   d. image

5. meditate
   a. think  
   b. bake  
   c. swim  
   d. sweep

6. compound
   a. garbage  
   b. pasture  
   c. kilogram  
   d. camp

7. reign
   a. bath  
   b. snow  
   c. rule  
   d. chalk

8. arena
   a. stadium  
   b. boulder  
   c. camera  
   d. believable

9. nick
   a. scratch  
   b. choice  
   c. grain  
   d. glove

10. captive
    a. challenge  
    b. motor  
    c. prisoner  
    d. ticket

**Exercise 4**

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ The arena was filled with adoring fans.

2. ___ The wooden fence was covered in a thick layer of rust.

3. ___ His reign only lasted three years before he became sick and passed away.

4. ___ You will like Jack. You both have so much commonplace together.

5. ___ Her perfume was too strong. I was distracted by it during the meeting.
The Soldier’s Decision

A soldier was captured while fighting in an enemy king’s land. It was well known that this king would make captives fight one another. This was commonplace during his reign. For these fights, the king had built several large arenas. He often awarded the winners by setting them free or even having them join his elite army corps.

The soldier, however, decided he had seen too much violence. He now felt that all life was sacred. The night before his first match, he made a risky decision. He decided that he would not engage in combat. He knew he may never be set free, but it was a decision that he was willing to accept.

In the morning, he was led from the prisoners’ compound to one of the king’s arenas. A gate coated in rust stood between him and the auditorium’s floor. He was worried, but he knew what he had to do.

When the gate opened, he calmly walked to the center of the arena and sat. He started to meditate. His foe Darius, who was skilled in the realm of sword fighting and was typically not very aggressive, would not fight the quiet soldier until he attacked Darius first.

Darius tried to provoke him by hacking at the air close to his head with his sword. But the soldier was not distracted. He sat quietly, as if he were dumb, and looked calmly up at the sky. Even when Darius nicked him on the cheek with the edge of his sword, the soldier did not move.

At last he threw down his sword and shield and gave up. “I can’t fight someone who refuses to fight me!” Darius shouted to the king.

The king was very impressed with the soldier. Never in any battle had he seen someone so brave. As a result, he gave the peaceful soldier amnesty. The soldier’s actions proved to the king and everyone in the arena that peace was more powerful than fighting.
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The gate between the soldier and the auditorium was coated with rust.
   ____________________________________________________________

2. ____ The prisoner was led from the arena to the compound.
   ____________________________________________________________

3. ____ While he meditated, the soldier was distracted by his opponent.
   ____________________________________________________________

4. ____ The king gave the brave soldier amnesty and made him join his elite army corps.
   ____________________________________________________________

5. ____ The quiet soldier felt that all life was sacred.
   ____________________________________________________________

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. Why did the captive seem like he was dumb?
   ____________________________________________________________

2. What was commonplace during the reign of the enemy king?
   ____________________________________________________________

3. In what realm did the soldier's opponent Darius have skill?
   ____________________________________________________________

4. Where did the soldier get nicked by his opponent?
   ____________________________________________________________

5. What did the quiet soldier prove by refusing to engage his foe in combat?
   ____________________________________________________________
accordingly [əkərdinli] adv.
If someone acts accordingly, they act in a way that is suitable.
→ He feels like he did a good job, and his boss should pay him accordingly.

anchor [æŋkar] n.
An anchor is a heavy object dropped from a boat to make it stay in one place.
→ When the ship reached its destination, the crew dropped the anchor.

buoy [bɔːi] n.
A buoy is a floating sign that warns boats of dangerous areas.
→ Don’t steer the boat near those buoys. There are rocks underneath the water.

catastrophe [kætəstrofi] n.
A catastrophe is an unexpected event that causes great suffering or damage.
→ It was a catastrophe for my family when my dad lost his job.

context [kɒntɛkst] n.
Context is the situations that form the background of an event.
→ They studied the context of the battle before giving their presentation.

designate [dɛzɪgneɪt] v.
To designate someone or something means to give them a particular description.
→ The famous lighthouse was designated a historical monument.

distort [dɪstɔːrt] v.
To distort something means to lie about it.
→ His lawyer distorted the facts so that he would be set free.

dock [dɔk] n.
A dock is an enclosed area where ships go to be loaded, unloaded, and repaired.
→ The huge ship pulled into the dock, and the crew unloaded the cargo.

fore [fɔː] n.
The fore of something is the front part of it.
→ The teacher’s desk is at the fore of the classroom.

frequent [frɪˈkwɛnt] adj.
If something is frequent, then it happens or is done often.
→ While Dad was sick, the doctor made frequent visits to his house.
genuine  [dʒɪˈnjuːn] adj.
When something is genuine, it is true or real.
→ After the painting was determined to be genuine, it sold for a million dollars.

grease  [ɡriːs] n.
Grease is an oily substance put on moving parts, so they work smoothly.
→ When I was done working on the car, I had grease all over my hands.

intricate  [ɪntrəˈkɪt] adj.
When something is intricate, it has many small parts or details.
→ The intricate painting on the quilt was very lovely.

offset  [ˈɔːfset] v.
To offset means to use one thing to cancel out the effect of another thing.
→ Increased wages are offset by higher prices for goods.

overlap  [ˈəʊvərleɪp] v.
To overlap something means to cover a piece of it.
→ The gift on top overlaps the other gift on the bottom.

precipitate  [prɪsɪˈpeɪt] v.
To precipitate an event means to cause it to happen sooner than normal.
→ The violent attack precipitated an all-out war.

secondhand  [ˈsɛkəndhænd] adj.
When something is secondhand, it has been owned by someone else.
→ Her secondhand jeans were a bit faded in the front.

slot  [slɒt] n.
A slot is a narrow opening in a machine or container.
→ To operate the machine, put your coins into the slot.

submerge  [səmərˈdʒɜː] v.
To submerge something means to put it below the surface of a liquid.
→ The whale submersed its huge body into the ocean.

tactic  [ˈtæktɪk] n.
A tactic is a careful plan to achieve something.
→ Sam thought of a good tactic in order to attract more business.
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Which person uses an anchor?
   a. A mailman  b. A sailor  c. A writer  d. A priest

2. If your jacket is made of genuine leather, it ______.
   a. is not expensive  b. falls apart easily  c. is real leather  d. it is alive

3. What might precipitate a fight?
   a. Taking a nap  b. Sharing lunch  c. Doing homework  d. Name calling

4. Where would you most likely see a buoy?
   a. On the ocean  b. On the street  c. At the store  d. In an airplane

5. If a problem is frequent, then it happens ______.
   a. several times  b. only once  c. almost never  d. in the afternoon

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I buy most of my clothes once owned.
   __________________________

2. The enclosed area in the harbor for loading ships is very busy this time of day.
   __________________________

3. Be sure not to lie about the facts about the crime. The police need to know everything in order to help us.
   __________________________

4. The women sat on the front part of the ship and enjoyed the warm sun.
   __________________________

5. I have to add a stop to our trip, so adjust your plans in a way that depends on the situation.
   __________________________

6. To understand this show, you have to know the general situation that relates to it.
   __________________________

7. The new sewing machine was made up of many small parts and details.
   __________________________

8. Let's hope that our plans do not have a part of one occupying the space of the other.
   __________________________

9. The city has decided to give a particular description of this area as a non-smoking zone.
   __________________________

10. I think the gears need a little more oily substance used to make parts work smoothly.
    __________________________
Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ The key fit perfectly in the *slot*.

2. ___ Jackets help to *offset* the effect of a cold wind.

3. ___ I need to *distort* my homework if I'm going to get it turned in by tomorrow.

4. ___ The parade was a *catastrophe*. It went smoothly, and everyone had a great time.

5. ___ They had to water the tree four times a day. It was a *frequent* chore.

6. ___ The *intricate* bench was just a large, unpainted piece of wood.

7. ___ The weather *precipitates* a great weekend.

8. ___ We walked to the *docks* to watch ships pull in and out.

9. ___ The lion *submerged* out of the bushes and attacked its prey.

10. ___ The *secondhand* book was brand new. I was the first to read it.

11. ___ She was noted for creating some imaginative *tactics* to claim victory.

12. ___ The guide asked us to be very quiet, so we acted *accordingly*.

13. ___ The chef arranged the slices of bread so that they *overlapped* each other.

14. ___ We knew from the beginning that the *genuine* man was not who he claimed to be.

15. ___ The *buoy* over there warns ships that the water is too shallow.

16. ___ We stood at the *fore* of the ship. At the front we could see where we were going.

17. ___ The *grease* made it easy to find a good parking spot.

18. ___ The fireman who saved the family was *designated* the “hero of the month.”

19. ___ Check the *context* for spelling errors before you turn it in to the teacher.

20. ___ This looks like a good place to drop the boat’s *anchor* and relax in the sun.
Jane and her father, Mike, owned a secondhand boat. They called it “High Hopes.” The two loved to spend time together on the ocean and would often go on long fishing trips.

Mike taught Jane how to perform important tasks. Jane learned how to steer the boat and adjust the sails. She learned how to put grease on the intricate gears of the motor. She learned how to submerge the anchor and secure it by putting a rope in a slot. Jane liked helping her father, but she thought that she wasn’t very good at it. Sometimes, she omitted important steps and made frequent mistakes. Jane thought she wasn’t capable of manual labor.

Mike wanted to prove to her that she was indeed capable and important. He thought of a tactic to test Jane’s skills in the context of a catastrophe. He hid under the deck and pretended to be trapped. He shouted, “Jane, I can’t get out! You have to get back to the dock and find help!”

Jane began to panic. She thought she might make her usual mistakes, which would precipitate a disaster. However, she had to listen to her dad and act accordingly. She pulled up the anchor with all of her might. She remembered to overlap the sails to offset the wind. She steered the boat around buoys where the water was shallow.

When they got to shore, Mike came out from under the deck.

Jane said, “I thought you were trapped!”

Mike laughed. He said, “It wasn’t a genuine emergency. I distorted the truth to test your abilities. Look at what a great job you did getting the boat home safely! I knew you could do it.”

To honor his daughter, Mike decided to rename his boat. He designated it “Jane’s Pride” and painted the name on the fore of the ship. Jane finally had something to be proud of.
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ Jane thought she would precipitate a disaster if she omitted her frequent mistakes.

2. ___ Jane submerged the anchor and secured it by putting a rope in a slot.

3. ___ Jane put grease on the intricate buoy.

4. ___ Mike thought of a tactic to test Jane’s skills in the context of a catastrophe.

5. ___ Mike designated the secondhand boat “Jane’s Pride.”

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. Where did Jane have to steer the boat to find help?

2. What was the first thing Jane did after she decided to listen to her dad and act accordingly?

3. On which part of the boat did they paint the name?

4. When Jane overlapped the sails, what was she trying to offset?

5. What was the purpose of Mike deceiving his daughter?
**aggregated** [æg'grægt] adj.
When a number is aggregated, it is made up of smaller amounts added together.
→ The company totaled its aggregate sales for the entire year.

**antibiotic** [æntɪˈbaɪətɪk] n.
An antibiotic is a medical drug used to kill bacteria and treat infections.
→ The doctor gave me a shot of an antibiotic when I got the flu.

**circuit** [ˈsɜːrkit] n.
A circuit is a piece of an electronic device that allows electricity to flow.
→ Be very careful not to shock yourself when fixing an electrical circuit.

**complement** [kəmpləˈment] v.
To complement something or someone is to make them better.
→ The wool scarf complemented her lovely eyes.

**compress** [kəmˈprɛs] v.
To compress something means to press or squeeze it so that it takes up less space.
→ I compressed my clothes to fit into a single suitcase.

**database** [dɪˈteɪbəs] n.
A database is a collection of data that is stored in a computer.
→ The company has a database of all the names and accounts of their customers.

**equivalent** [ɪkwɪˈvælənt] n.
An equivalent is an amount or value that is the same as another amount or value.
→ I worked the equivalent of sixty hours this week.

**immune** [ɪmˈjuːn] adj.
When someone is immune to a disease, they cannot be affected by it.
→ Children usually get shots to make them immune to certain diseases.

**input** [ɪnˈpʊt] n.
Input is information that is put into a computer.
→ Type the input into the computer program.

**intimate** [ɪnˈtæmit] adj.
When a relationship is intimate, the two things are very closely connected.
→ I only tell my secrets to my most intimate friends.
magnet  [ˈmægnɪt]  n.
A magnet is a piece of iron or other material which attracts iron toward it.
→ I used a magnet to pick up the nails that were scattered on the floor.

metabolism  [ˌmætəˈbælɪzəm]  n.
A person’s metabolism is the way chemical processes in their body use energy.
→ If you exercise every day, your metabolism speeds up.

microchip  [ˈmækrətʃɪp]  n.
A microchip is a small device inside a computer that holds information.
→ I can put more data on my computer if I buy a more powerful microchip.

phase  [feɪz]  n.
A phase is a stage in a process or the gradual development of something.
→ The first phase in the recycling project involves finding volunteers to help out.

pinch  [pɪntʃ]  v.
To pinch means to take a piece of skin between one’s fingers and squeeze.
→ I pinched my nose, so I couldn’t smell the odor from the garbage.

prevalent  [prɪˈvelənt]  adj.
When something is prevalent, it is common.
→ Growing a beard is more prevalent behavior in men than women.

quantum  [ˈkwɒntəm]  adj.
When something is quantum, it relates to the behavior of atomic particles.
→ The physics student studied quantum mechanics.

ratio  [ˈreɪʃəʊ]  n.
A ratio is a relationship between two things expressed in numbers or amounts.
→ The boy to girl ratio is one to three.

spiral  [ˈspɛərəl]  n.
A spiral is a shape which winds round and round in a larger and larger circle.
→ A strand of DNA looks like two interlocking spirals.

viral  [ˈvɛərəl]  adj.
When something is viral, it is a disease or infection that is caused by a virus.
→ The girl was in bed for a week when she had a viral infection.
**Exercise 1**

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Where would you find a microchip?
   a. In a salad
   b. In a laptop
   c. In a chair
   d. In your dog

2. What is found at a quantum level?
   a. A comet
   b. Atomic particles
   c. A scale
   d. Biological theories

3. What does a magnet attract?
   a. Metal
   b. Trees
   c. Water
   d. Plastic

4. What is an example of a ratio?
   a. Rough to smooth
   b. Cat to dog
   c. Two to one
   d. Black and white

5. What is the equivalent of 60 minutes?
   a. One hour
   b. 30 minutes
   c. One day
   d. One century

**Exercise 2**

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

Word Bank

- spiral
- database
- ratio
- prevalent
- viral
- antibiotic
- phase
- immune
- magnet

The doctors just found out that the infection is **1**___________.
Since a virus is not a bacteria, it cannot be treated with a(n) **2**___________.

He looked at the information that was stored in the **3**___________.
After comparing the data, he expressed the results in a **4**___________.

The process of building the house is in the final **5**___________.
The last step is putting in a staircase in the shape of a **6**___________.

We learned what metals are attracted to a **7**___________.
We fed our results into the computer as **8**___________.

In this country, polio is not **9**___________.
It is highly uncommon because most people are **10**___________ thanks to vaccines.
Exercise 3

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Walking was the most common form of transportation in the big city.

2. We are now ready to begin the first particular stage in the process.

3. Do the doctors know if the condition is a disease caused by a virus?

4. Some people don’t believe in taking drugs used to treat infections.

5. We were offered a bottle of sparkling cider to go well with our meal.

6. I seem to have lost some of the information that is put into a computer.

7. I wish they wouldn’t store personal information in the collection of data in the computer.

8. His grandmother loves to take a piece of skin and squeeze his cheeks.

9. I don’t really understand my body’s way that chemical processes cause food to be used.

10. A spring looks like a shape which winds round and round.

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ____ The microchip was damaged when she spilled water on the computer.

2. ____ Quantum mechanics deals with planets and stars.

3. ____ People with fast metabolisms are usually thin and in good shape.

4. ____ I compressed the sponge into a little ball.

5. ____ You should pinch your homework if you want to get it turned in on time.

6. ____ I was amazed by the aggregate total of donated gifts and money.

7. ____ The children played all day on the circuit.

8. ____ Dressing and pepper complemented the tasty salad.

9. ____ Intimate friends should not tell lies about each other.

10. ____ This tuba is the equivalent of a set of drums.
The bond between humans and computers is becoming more intimate than ever before. Scientists are now putting microchips inside people’s bodies. They are made up of compressed electrical circuits that can detect and record data about the body. They are tiny, but they hold the equivalent amount of data as most computers.

A microchip is put to use inside a person with a simple procedure. First, a doctor must put data about the patient onto a chip. Input about the person’s age, race, gender, and medical history is stored on the chip. The second phase of the process involves putting it in the person’s skin. The doctor pinches a piece of skin and cuts a tiny hole with a tool shaped like a spiral. The chip is inserted, and the skin is allowed to heal. At last, it begins the task of putting data into its database.

Microchips scan the patient’s body to record what is happening on the quantum level. They can find problems with the person’s metabolism and organs. They can also detect viral infections. They can find the aggregate number of immune and infected cells and present the results in a ratio. They can even tell doctors what type of antibiotic to give to the patient!

To recover the chip's data, the doctor uses a special magnet that copies it. This way, the doctor can put the information from the chip onto a computer. Then they can find out exactly what is wrong with the person.

The idea of putting chips in humans is still very new. However, it is now becoming more prevalent. Scientists and doctors are hopeful about the future uses of microchips. Someday, all new babies might get a microchip soon after they are born. Doctors will be able to know about any problems from the very beginning. It is obvious that medicine and computers complement each other well.
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1.  ____ Microchips are made up of compressed electrical circuits.

2.  ____ Chips express the aggregate number of immune and intimate cells in a ratio.

3.  ____ Chips detect viral infections and problems with people’s metabolism.

4.  ____ A doctor pinches the skin and cuts a hole with a tool shaped like a spiral.

5.  ____ Putting antibiotics in humans is becoming more prevalent.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1.  What does the doctor’s special magnet do?

2.  What holds the equivalent amount of storage as most computers?

3.  After the input is stored on the chip, what is the next phase of the process?

4.  What do microchips do to record what is happening on the quantum level?

5.  What complements each other, according to the passage?
attribute [əˈtrɪbjʊt] n.
An attribute is a characteristic of a person or thing.
→ He isn’t very clever, but he does have some other positive attributes.

bilingual [bɪˈlɪŋgwəl] adj.
If someone is bilingual, then they can speak two languages.
→ Since you already know English, after learning French you’ll be bilingual.

colloquial [kəˈluːkwɪəl] adj.
Colloquial describes informal words that are more suitable for speech than writing.
→ I find it difficult to understand people if they use colloquial language.

cosmetics [kəʊˈmɛtɪks] n.
Cosmetics are substances that make the face and skin more beautiful.
→ Girls often look nicer when they don’t use so many cosmetics.

dash [dæʃ] v.
To dash means to run or move quickly.
→ Helen dashed up the stairs, so she wouldn’t be late for her appointment.

disgust [dɪgʌst] n.
Disgust is a feeling of distaste and anger caused by something rude or unpleasant.
→ He felt disgust toward his date because she had such terrible eating habits.

furious [ˈfjuəriəs] adj.
If you are furious, you are extremely angry.
→ My father was furious when he read my bad school report.
gulf  [gəlf]  n.
A gulf is a gap between people who do not understand each other.
→ There has been a gulf between James and Tony since their parents died.

humanities  [hjʊˈmænətɪz]  n.
Humanities are subjects which analyze human ideas, such as history and literature.
→ Jennifer has always been more interested in humanities than science.

knot  [nɒt]  n.
A knot is made when you tie the ends of rope or cord together.
→ He tied a knot in his shoelaces, so they wouldn’t come off during the race.

linguist  [ˈlɪŋwɪst]  n.
A linguist is someone who studies languages.
→ Tony is a good linguist and speaks four different languages.

participant  [pərˈtɪsɪpənt]  n.
A participant is someone who joins in a social event or competition.
→ There were thousands of participants in this year’s marathon.

plausible  [ˈplɔːzəbl]  adj.
If something is plausible, it is reasonable or possible.
→ It is plausible that Jack isn’t here today because he is sick.

ritual  [ˈrɪtjuəl]  n.
A ritual is a formal custom that people do regularly.
→ Ken was very interested to learn about the religious rituals of the natives.

sibling  [ˈsɪblɪŋ]  n.
A sibling is a brother or sister.
→ Jane has two siblings, an older brother and a younger sister.

skinny  [ˈskɪnі]  adj.
If someone is skinny, they are extremely thin.
→ Polly is very skinny. I think she needs to eat more.

vague  [vəɡ]  adj.
If something is vague, it is not clear, and it gives very few details.
→ I asked him about his mother’s health, but he was very vague about it.
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Cosmetics are typically used to make someone ______.
   a. look better  b. think clearer  c. feel stronger  d. eat healthier

2. Which of the following would NOT be considered a subject studied in humanities?
   a. Film  b. Literature  c. Mythology  d. Mathematics

3. Which of the following could NOT be used to make a knot?
   a. Lines of clouds  b. Wire  c. Thread  d. Yarn

4. Positive attributes include being energetic, optimistic, and ______.
   a. dreary  b. pessimistic  c. cheerful  d. arrogant

5. Which of the following is similar in meaning to the word dash?
   a. Stroll  b. Run  c. Sprint  d. Meander

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. astounded
   a. angry  b. surprised  c. interested  d. bored

2. disgust
   a. information  b. detail  c. money  d. anger

3. gulf
   a. island  b. gap  c. entrance  d. partnership

4. vague
   a. pretty  b. useful  c. unclear  d. dirty

5. furious
   a. lively  b. quiet  c. angry  d. shocking

6. bilingual
   a. foreign  b. surprised  c. poison  d. using two languages

7. clone
   a. double  b. extra  c. light  d. copy

8. plausible
   a. never  b. always  c. possible  d. weak

9. skinny
   a. large  b. thin  c. tall  d. short

10. fluorescent
    a. bright  b. gloomy  c. open  d. ground
Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ Kevin was very vague about his job interview, and he told me all the details.
2. ___ Liam had a plausible reason for not doing his work, saying aliens took it.
3. ___ Tom can only speak English. He is bilingual.
4. ___ Emma likes studying humanities like chemistry and physics.
5. ___ Ivy doesn’t have any siblings. It must be lonely without brothers or sisters.
6. ___ The two brothers looked so much alike that they could be clones.
7. ___ My mother was furious when she heard that I passed all my exams.
8. ___ Miranda is so skinny. She really needs to lose some weight.
9. ___ I was filled with disgust when I heard the news that he had lied to all of us.
10. ___ Sarah and I really understand each other. There is a big gulf between us.
11. ___ Around the world, there are lots of different marriage rituals.
12. ___ We had lots of participants in the fishing competition last Saturday.
13. ___ Kay is a linguist and will give a lecture on the best way to learn a language.
14. ___ You should wear dark clothes for the interview, such as your fluorescent jacket.
15. ___ You always dash so slowly. I wish you would walk faster.
16. ___ I can’t use this thread for sewing because it has too many knots in it.
17. ___ Jan wanted to make a cake, so she went to the shop to buy some cosmetics.
18. ___ The lesson was long and boring, and all the students felt astounded.
19. ___ I think Tom should get the job because he has all the right attributes.
20. ___ You shouldn’t use colloquial language when you make formal presentations.
The Twins

Katie and Alice were twins. They were so alike that few people could tell the siblings apart. They were almost like clones. They even used the same colloquial language as each other. They were best friends.

But the twins’ attributes were not all identical. Alice liked humanities, and Katie was a good linguist. One summer, Katie decided to be a participant at a summer camp in France. Alice wasn’t interested in the French language, so she didn’t go. But she felt angry that Katie wanted to spend the summer away from her.

Two months later, Katie returned. Alice dashed to the airport to greet her sister. But when Alice saw Katie, she was astounded. Katie was now bilingual, and she looked completely different! She was wearing nice clothes, cosmetics and looked skinnier. Alice felt very messy next to her. She was just wearing a fluorescent t-shirt, and her hair had knots in it.

When Alice asked Katie about France, Katie was vague and didn’t say much. It made Alice furious and filled her with disgust because in the past they’d always told each other everything. Now there was a huge gulf between them. Over the weeks, the sisters spoke even less.

Two months later, it was the twins’ birthday. All their lives, they’d had a ritual. Before their birthday, they’d talk all night long. That night, Alice came into Katie’s bedroom.

“I’m sorry I haven’t spoken much lately,” Katie said.

“I understand. You have new friends now,” said Alice, angrily.

Katie said, “My French friends don’t write much nowadays. For a while, I thought they were more exciting than my friends at home. But I was wrong. You’re my sister, and you’ll always be my best friend.”

Alice said, “I’m sorry, too. I wanted our relationship to stay the same forever. But it’s totally plausible for twins to have different interests. We can still be best friends without being together all the time.”
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. _____ The girls looked like clones, but they used different colloquial language.

2. _____ The twins’ attributes were different in that Katie was bilingual and Alice liked humanities.

3. _____ Alice’s hair was in knots when she dashed to the airport to meet her sister.

4. _____ Alice was astounded when she saw Katie wearing a fluorescent t-shirt.

5. _____ When the gulf formed between the sisters, they stopped speaking to each other in detail.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. Why didn’t Alice want to be a participant at the summer camps with the other linguists?

2. How did Alice feel when she saw Katie looking skinny and wearing cosmetics?

3. Why was Alice furious and filled with disgust when Katie answered her questions in a vague way?

4. What ritual did the siblings always do before their birthday?

5. What did Alice learn was plausible?
**Acid** [æsid] n.
An acid is a chemical that can burn or dissolve other substances.
→ In chemistry class, we mixed two acids together and watched the reaction.

**Administration** [administrējān] n.
An administration is the group of people who manage a company or organization.
→ She hoped she could be promoted to a job in the administration.

**Administrative** [administrētīv] adj.
Administrative describes anything related to managing a company or organization.
→ I work as an administrative assistant to the owner of the company.

**Biotechnology** [bāiōtēknōlādʒ] n.
Biotechnology is the use of living parts, such as cells, in industry and technology.
→ Researchers at the biotechnology company use bacteria to make medicine.

**Cholesterol** [kōlestrōl] n.
Cholesterol is a substance in fat, tissues, and blood of all animals.
→ When people have too much cholesterol, they are at a high risk for heart problems.

**Coalition** [kōalījān] n.
A coalition is a group of people or organizations working for a common purpose.
→ The companies formed a coalition to make trade less expensive.

**Deceptive** [dīseptīv] adj.
When something is deceptive, it encourages one to believe something that is false.
→ The scary-looking man’s appearance is deceptive, but he is actually very nice.

**Diabetes** [dīabētīs] n.
Diabetes is a medical condition where a person has too much sugar in their blood.
→ Overweight people are more likely to suffer from diabetes than slimmer ones.

**Eliminate** [ilimanēt] v.
To eliminate something that is unwanted means to completely remove it.
→ Wearing a seatbelt eliminates some of the dangers of driving a car.

**Erosion** [irōuzēn] n.
Erosion is the destruction of rock or soil due to flowing water or weather.
→ Canyons are formed because rivers of fast-moving water caused erosion.
ethics [éòiks] n.
Ethics are moral beliefs or rules about right or wrong.
→ The act of stealing certainly doesn’t go against some people’s ethics.

explicit [iksplisit] adj.
If something is explicit, it is very clear, open, and truthful.
→ The man gave a very explicit account of the car accident.

framework [fréimwârk] n.
A framework is a set of rules or ideas that people use to solve problems.
→ His ideas fit into the framework of a successful business plan.

manufacture [mænjuːfɔːtʃər] v.
To manufacture something means to make it in a factory.
→ My father’s company manufactures steel building materials.

mechanism [mɛkənɪzəm] n.
A mechanism is a part of a machine that performs a certain function.
→ I can’t open my car door because the locking mechanism is broke.

minimize [mɪnɪmaɪz] v.
To minimize means to reduce something to the lowest possible level.
→ I checked my homework twice to minimize errors I might have made.

nectar [nɛktər] n.
Nectar is a sweet liquid produced by flowers that bees and other insects collect.
→ Bees use nectar to make their honey.

notion [nɔjən] n.
A notion is an idea or belief about something.
→ I have a notion that this route would get us to the beach.

prone [prəʊn] adj.
When things are prone to some bad thing, they are likely affected by it.
→ Some people are more prone to catching colds than others.

straightforward [strɛɪ’tfoːrwd] adj.
When something is straightforward, it is good because it is easy to understand.
→ The teacher’s grading system was straightforward and fair.
Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is something you want to eliminate?
   a. A problem  
   b. A present  
   c. A statue  
   d. A victory

2. What would collect nectar?
   a. A tree  
   b. A bee  
   c. A cat  
   d. A housefly

3. If you have good ethics, you ______.
   a. dislike school  
   b. know right from wrong  
   c. rarely follow the rules  
   d. are extremely smart

4. Which is most closely related to something administrative?
   a. Loss  
   b. Fatigue  
   c. Organization  
   d. Swimming

5. What might cause erosion?
   a. A strong wind  
   b. A fast car  
   c. A lonely person  
   d. Loud music

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

I learned about all the different things the factory 1___________.
They make big machinery as well as tiny parts and 2___________.

The students asked the school's 3___________ to buy a better kind of meat.
The meat served there is too high in fat and 4___________.

I can't stand companies that are 5___________.
Customers have to make sure they get 6___________ information about all details.

Citizens formed a 7___________ because the city's air was making people ill.
Elderly people and infants were the most 8___________ to becoming sick.

To solve our problem, we'll first need a strong 9___________.
Our ideas need to be intelligent and 10___________.

Word Bank:
- cholesterol
- prone
- framework
- administration
- explicit
- coalition
- mechanisms
- straightforward
- manufactures
Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ Smoking makes people more *prone* to breathing problems.

2. ___ We toured the factory that *manufactures* cheese.

3. ___ The *deceptive* man was very open and honest about his plans.

4. ___ Eating a lot of fast food raises people’s *cholesterol* levels.

5. ___ The *straightforward* instructions were impossible to understand.

6. ___ The group decided on a *framework* for the new project.

7. ___ Businesses try to *minimize* the amount of money they can make.

8. ___ He had a *notion* that the speaker was not really an expert on the subject.

9. ___ The maid used a kind of *acid* to dissolve the stains on the floor.

10. ___ It is important for a judge to have good *ethics*.

11. ___ Some factories produce energy by burning *coalitions*.

12. ___ The lawyer hoped that the witness would tell an *explicit* version of the story.

13. ___ My father works in construction while my mom has an *administrative* job.

14. ___ Be sure to *eliminate* all the ingredients to make a great cake.

15. ___ Jim receives shots to treat his *diabetes*. They reduce the sugar in his blood.

16. ___ All of the prisoners formed an *administration* where they played games.

17. ___ Dry weather, followed by sudden floods, caused the *erosion* in the valley.

18. ___ The *biotechnology* company only made things from nonliving rocks and sand.

19. ___ The cutting *mechanism* on the lawnmower is broken.

20. ___ This *nectar* produces the best flowers.
The New Bioco

Jack got a new job at a biotechnology company called Bioco. Bioco manufactured drugs to treat diabetes and high cholesterol. Jack’s job was to use a tiny mechanism to get nectar from flowers. The nectar was a main ingredient in the drugs. Jack liked his job, and he thought that Bioco was a caring company. However, Jack soon learned that the company wasn’t as kind as he first thought.

Bioco’s motto was “Make the Earth a Better Place.” However, this motto was deceptive. The company actually did a number of really bad things to the environment. The company produced a lot of smog and harmful acid. Bioco poured the acid in a nearby river, which caused erosion and made fish prone to illness.

After a few weeks at the new job, Jack saw all the bad things Bioco was doing. He had always had strong ethics, and he knew he had to do something. One day, while the Bioco workers were eating in the cafeteria, Jack stood up and gave a speech. He said, “My fellow coworkers, I know you have all seen the evil things our company is doing. I have a notion that we can fix them if we form a coalition. We can go to the administration and tell them we’ll quit if they don’t eliminate the problems. They’ll have no choice but to listen to us.”

Jack explained what they were to do. His coworkers liked his explicit plan. They went to the administrative offices and demanded that Bioco stop damaging the environment, or they all would quit. One supervisor said to them, “Thank you for being straightforward about this issue. Since I can’t afford to lose all of you workers, I guess we’ll just have to fix things.”

Jack, his supervisor, and his coworkers spent the next month designing a new framework for the company. They cleaned up the acid from the river and minimized the amount of air pollution the company released. At last, the company motto became apt.
Reading Comprehension

PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. _____ Bioco was a biotechnology company that manufactured diabetes and high cholesterol.

2. _____ Jack used a mechanism to get nectar from flowers.

3. _____ The new framework involved an explicit plan to fix the smog and acid problems.

4. _____ The waste acid caused erosion and made fish prone to illness.

5. _____ After the company minimized Jack's ethics, the motto became apt.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. What was Bioco's deceptive motto?

2. What did Jack stand up to do in the cafeteria?

3. What was Jack's notion about fixing things?

4. What did the coalition of workers threaten to do if the administration didn't eliminate the problems?

5. What did the boss in the offices say after the workers were straightforward with him?
astronomical [æstrənɒmɪkəl] adj.
If something is astronomical, then it is extremely large.
→ It’s an astronomical distance between the Milky Way galaxy and the nearest galaxy.

atom [ætəm] n.
An atom is the smallest unit of a substance.
→ A molecule consists of a combination of two or more atoms.

breadth [bredθ] n.
Breadth is the distance from one side to the other side of something.
→ The breadth of the northern wall of the house is twenty meters.

circumference [sɜːrkəmfaːrəns] n.
A circumference is the distance completely around a circular object.
→ The circumference of the Earth is obviously much larger than a baseball’s.

crater [krɛitər] n.
A crater is a large hole in a planet’s or moon’s surface.
→ They could clearly see the big crater on the moon through the telescope.

crescent [kresənt] n.
A crescent is the curved shape lit on the moon’s face during its early and late stages.
→ Ten days ago the entire moon was bright, but now only a small crescent is shining.

debris [dɪbriːs] n.
Debris is the small pieces scattered from something wrecked or destroyed.
→ The debris from the cube scattered on the floor.

despair [dɪspɛər] n.
Despair is the complete loss of hope.
→ After the other company won the account, our salespeople were filled with despair.

embed [ɪmˈbɛd] v.
To embed something means to place it firmly within a surrounding thing.
→ The logger embedded the ax into the wood after chopping several logs.
fragment  [frægmont]  n.
A fragment is a small part of something.
→ After the light broke, there were fragments of glass to clean up.

galaxy  [gælaksi]  n.
A galaxy is any extremely large collection of star systems.
→ Our solar system is located in the outer area of our galaxy.

gigantic  [dʒaigæntik]  adj.
If something is gigantic, then it is extremely large.
→ Some dinosaurs were so gigantic that they were the size of buildings.

gloom  [glu:m]  n.
Gloom is a state of being almost completely dark.
→ In the gloom of the morning, it was difficult to see the boat on the lake.

radiate  [reidiit]  v.
To radiate means to send out energy or heat.
→ The heat from the fireplace radiated throughout the room.

roam  [roum]  v.
To roam means to move around without a plan or purpose.
→ All day the cows roamed around the field eating grass.

solitary  [səlitəri]  adj.
If something is solitary, then it is lonely or the only one.
→ The only thing in the room was a solitary chair.

spectrum  [spéktrəm]  n.
The spectrum is the full range of color ranging from red to violet.
→ You can see the entire spectrum in a rainbow.

sphere  [sfɪər]  n.
A sphere is a three-dimensional round shape, like a ball.
→ The balloons were inflated into a variety of colorful spheres.

status  [stətəs]  n.
Status is the position of something or someone in relation to others.
→ She had achieved the status of being the smartest girl in the class.
Exercise 1

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. radiate
   a. measure
   b. release
   c. welcome
   d. allow

2. breadth
   a. path
   b. death
   c. mouth
   d. width

3. spectrum
   a. colors
   b. amounts
   c. sounds
   d. places

4. comet
   a. arrival
   b. meteor
   c. scissors
   d. image

5. atom
   a. particle
   b. catch
   c. fast
   d. legal

6. status
   a. land
   b. rock
   c. rank
   d. cloud

7. astronomical
   a. historical
   b. pleasant
   c. delicious
   d. huge

8. embed
   a. sleep
   b. soften
   c. bury
   d. burn

9. sphere
   a. tide
   b. voice
   c. mass
   d. ball

10. debris
    a. pieces
    b. troops
    c. cloths
    d. liquids

Exercise 2

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. crater
   a. basket
   b. habit
   c. spouse
   d. hill

2. gloom
   a. plan
   b. book
   c. light
   d. hole

3. solitary
   a. chain
   b. group
   c. home
   d. card

4. gigantic
   a. wild
   b. tiny
   c. next
   d. free

5. roam
   a. buy
   b. break
   c. get
   d. stand

6. fragment
   a. whole
   b. child
   c. phone
   d. point

7. despair
   a. burn
   b. hope
   c. sing
   d. make

8. galaxy
   a. delivery
   b. marriage
   c. particle
   d. agreement

9. crescent
   a. circle
   b. closet
   c. problem
   d. schedule

10. circumference
    a. feeling
    b. detail
    c. center
    d. helmet
Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What is something that is astronomical?

2. What is something you’d find in a galaxy?
   a. A pear  b. A broom  c. A star  d. A motorcycle

3. Which would help you see through the gloom of a day?

4. Which of the following is a sphere?

5. What describes someone whose waist has a large circumference?
   a. Tall  b. Fat  c. Strong  d. Skinny

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The night was extremely dark because little light came from the curved shaped moon.
   ____________________________

2. They moved without a purpose around the mall while waiting for their friend to get off of work.
   ____________________________

3. The moon has large holes on the surface.
   ____________________________

4. The distance from one side to the other of a baby’s hand is very small.
   ____________________________

5. Mom couldn’t fix the bowl because a small part of it was missing.
   ____________________________

6. A lot of energy is stored within just one simple smallest unit of matter.
   ____________________________

7. The bee’s stinger was placed firmly within the skin of his right hand.
   ____________________________

8. Guarding the camp was a lonely job, so he gladly accepted the young man’s company.
   ____________________________

9. When it’s low on fuel, the heater emits a small level of heat.
   ____________________________

10. He was so concerned about his position to others in school that he studied very hard.
    ____________________________
How Comet Got His Tail

A solitary rock roamed through the cold gloom of outer space. It slowly drifted through the debris of broken asteroids with a feeling of sadness. In the vast and beautiful galaxy, it was only a tiny rock. It felt like an insignificant atom.

In its journeys it encountered many amazing objects. It flew by beautiful crescent moons that were covered with craters and moon dust.

“Why can’t I be as beautiful as them?” it thought.

The rock passed a gigantic planet. The sphere had a circumference hundreds of times larger than the breadth of the small rock.

“Why can’t I be as large as that?” it wondered.

The rock was filled with despair. It was surrounded by beauty and greatness, yet it was just a small and ugly fragment of rock.

One day, it approached the area of an astronomical star.

“What's wrong?” the star asked.

“Oh, I wish I had a higher status in the galaxy. All the other objects are so beautiful and large,” the rock replied. “But I’m just an ugly rock.”

The star considered the problem.

At last it said, “You don’t have to worry anymore. I think I can help.” The star radiated its light brighter and hotter than it had ever done before. “Come a little closer,” the star said to the rock.

The rock drifted closer to the star. Suddenly, the ice that was embedded in the rock’s tiny cracks melted and became steam. Then the steam extended behind the comet to form a brilliant tail. The tail shined with all the colors of the spectrum.

The little rock had become a beautiful comet. It looked so amazing. It realized that the star helped it change its appearance.

“Thank you,” the comet said and then flew away with its new beautiful tail following behind it like a galactic cape.
PART A Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The little rock drifted through the debris of broken atoms.

2. ____ The gigantic planet was in the shape of a sphere.

3. ____ The ice embedded in the little rock bubbled with all the colors of the spectrum.

4. ____ The star radiated its light hotter and brighter than ever before.

5. ____ The little rock wished it had a higher status in the galaxy.

PART B Answer the questions.

1. While roaming through the gloom of the galaxy, how did the little rock feel?

2. What objects had craters and was in the shape of a shiny crescent?

3. How much larger was the circumference of the planet compared to the breadth of the rock?

4. Why was the little fragment of rock filled with despair?

5. What did the comet’s new tail look like?
bankrupt  [bæŋkræpt] adj.
If someone is bankrupt, then they are unable to pay their debts.
→ The store had few customers and soon went bankrupt.

conform  [kənˈfɔːrm] v.
To conform to rules or laws is to obey them.
→ The new student had to conform to the school’s dress code.

employ  [ɪmplɔɪ] v.
To employ someone means to give work to them.
→ The bookstore employed two full-time clerks.

expel  [ɪkˈspɛl] v.
To expel someone means to force them to leave a place.
→ Since he would not follow the rules, the principal had to expel the student.

extension  [ɪkˈstenʃən] n.
An extension is a part added to something to give it more time or space.
→ My parents decided to add an extension to our house for the new baby.

forthcoming  [fɔːrˈkʌmɪŋ] adj.
If something is forthcoming, then it is about to happen in the future.
→ Some economists predicted that the forthcoming world economy would be severe.

furnish  [fɜːrnɪʃ] v.
To furnish means to put furniture in a house or room.
→ Most homes are furnished with tables, chairs, and beds.

hygiene  [haɪdʒiːn] n.
Hygiene is the conditions or methods needed for health and cleanliness.
→ People who brush their teeth at least twice a day are practicing good hygiene.

hygienic  [haɪdʒɪnɪk] adj.
If something is hygienic, then it is clean and unlikely to cause disease.
→ My sister works very hard to keep her entire home as hygienic as possible.

landlord  [ˈlaendlɔːrd] n.
A landlord is a man who rents property to a person.
→ The landlord collected everyone’s rent money on the first day of every month.
lease [liːs] v.
To lease means to rent property, usually an apartment or land.
→ When the family first leased the apartment, the rent was very low.

mandatory [mændətəri] adj.
If something is mandatory, then it is required by law.
→ It's mandatory that everyone be at least sixteen to drive a car in the US.

mend [mend] v.
To mend something means to fix it when it is broken or damaged.
→ Mother mended the rip in my pants with a piece of cloth.

mortgage [mɔːrɡidʒ] n.
A mortgage is a loan for property, especially homes and businesses.
→ When they bought their new home, the married couple had to sign a mortgage.

personnel [pərˈsənəl] n.
Personnel are employees in a business.
→ When business increased, we had to hire more personnel.

plumbing [ˈplæmɪŋ] n.
Plumbing is the system of pipes used in a home to supply water.
→ When the plumbing stopped working, no one was allowed to use the toilets.

tenant [ˈtenənt] n.
A tenant is a person who rents property from a landlord.
→ The new tenants moved into the house across the street.

trendy [ˈtrendi] adj.
If something is trendy, then it is very popular and new.
→ Carlo bought a trendy new car.

utility [ˈjuːtɪləti] n.
A utility is a business that supplies services such as water or electricity.
→ If you don't pay the utilities, you may have your electricity turned off.

whereby [wɛəˈrɛbɛɪ] conj.
Whereby means by which or through which.
→ The mayor had a new bridge built whereby the citizens could cross the river.
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Which of the following means the closest to mend?
   a. Repair  
   b. Highlight  
   c. Exchange  
   d. Plant

2. Which of following would NOT be considered part of an office’s personnel?
   a. Cleaning staff  
   b. Technicians  
   c. Executives  
   d. Referees

3. Plumbing involves work on ______ in a house or building.
   a. electrical wiring  
   b. plants and bushes  
   c. water pipes  
   d. interior design

4. If something is trendy, then it is ______.
   a. outdated  
   b. in style  
   c. almost empty  
   d. very cheap

5. Which is NOT considered a utility?
   a. Room service  
   b. Electrical service  
   c. Water service  
   d. Gas service

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. His company gives work to about 100 people in the community.
   ________________________________

2. Joan was forced to leave from the auditorium for her hostile comments.
   ________________________________

3. My new apartment in the city was complete with bed, sofa, and TV.
   ________________________________

4. The prisoner’s condition for health and cleanliness was absolutely terrible.
   ________________________________

5. I’m going to rent the apartment for only six months.
   ________________________________

6. I need to fix the hole in my pants.
   ________________________________

7. He was lucky to find employees who are honest and hardworking.
   ________________________________

8. We need to have our system of pipes that brings water into our house checked.
   ________________________________

9. The popular and new fashion these days for men is boots.
   ________________________________

10. Did you remember to pay the company that provides our water?
    ________________________________
Exercise 3

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ The sharp rocks *mended* his jeans into pieces.
2. ___ The school sent a second bus *whereby* the students could get to school.
3. ___ He had poor *hygiene*. He never washed his hands or brushed his teeth.
4. ___ The dam on the lake became *bankrupt*, and soon water broke through the cracks.
5. ___ The restaurant was a *trendy* place where all the rich and famous people went.
6. ___ The first three cars to finish were given an award, but the *forthcoming* car got nothing.
7. ___ She made a mistake and accidentally walked into the *mandatory* bathroom.
8. ___ After he *furnished* dinner, the host gave him some dessert.
9. ___ Rather than *conforming* to one religion, Mary chose what she liked from all of them.
10. ___ I knew something was wrong with the *plumbing* once the hot water stopped working.
11. ___ She graduated from university where she studied *utility*.
12. ___ Because of an error, the game was given an *extension* of five more minutes.
13. ___ He's very *hygienic* because he bathes once a week and seldom changes his clothes.
14. ___ The *landlord* owned several buildings throughout the capital city.
15. ___ The factory needed more workers. It had to *employ* twenty more people.
16. ___ Tom didn't want to talk about his father's new job. He thought it was too *personnel*.
17. ___ There was too much sugar in the recipe, so she *leased* the amount with a spoon.
18. ___ Because the rent was so expensive, all of the *tenants* are probably wealthy people.
19. ___ They were *expelled* from the restaurant because they couldn't pay their bill.
20. ___ In order to buy a house, most people have to get a *mortgage*. 
The Resourceful Landlord

A kind landlord was afraid that he would lose his apartment building. He needed to make some mandatory repairs to the old building, or his tenants would have to leave by the end of the month. Without tenants to lease the rooms, the landlord would be unable to pay his mortgage. He'd be bankrupt, and the bank would take his building.

But he didn't have the money whereby he could employ the personnel needed to make the repairs. It would seem like he did not want to conform to the city's codes before the forthcoming inspection. He had requested an extension, but it was denied by the city.

He held a meeting with his tenants and explained the unfortunate situation. "If the building does not meet the appropriate standards for safety and hygiene," he said, "the city will expel everyone."

The tenants were all sad for the kind old man.

"Maybe we can help," the hairdresser who lived on the first floor stated. The other tenants agreed.

One tenant had worked for the city's utilities. He knew a lot about plumbing, so that's how he helped. Another tenant was a carpenter; he mended the holes in the floor and walls. Others cleaned the building from top to bottom so that it was more hygienic. They even furnished some of the apartments with new beds, dressers, and chairs. When they were done, all of the people dispersed, and the landlord went home to rest.

When the deadline of the inspection arrived, the apartment building was hygienic and safe. The landlord couldn't believe it. His old building now looked like one of the trendiest buildings in town. The building passed its inspection, and the landlord and the tenants had a big party.

"Thank you all so much," the landlord said during the party. "I could never have done it by myself. But by working together, we now all have a beautiful place to live."
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ If the tenants didn’t pay the mortgage, the landlord could not pay his lease and would be bankrupt.

2. ____ The landlord did not have money whereby he could employ personnel.

3. ____ The city would expel everyone if the building did not pass the inspection for safety and hygiene.

4. ____ The hairdresser mended the holes in the floors and walls.

5. ____ After everyone helped to fix it, the building looked like one of the trendiest buildings in town.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. In addition to dressers, what did the tenants furnish some of the apartments with?

2. If the landlord did not conform to the city’s mandatory hygienic standards, what would happen to the tenants?

3. What happened to the landlord’s request for an extension to the forthcoming deadline?

4. What did the tenant who had worked for the city’s utilities do to the building’s plumbing?

5. What did the landlord do after all of the people dispersed?
aesthetic [əseˈtɪk] adj.
If something is aesthetic, then it is concerned with a love of beauty.
→ The dresses were noteworthy for their aesthetic design.

arrogant [əˈrɒgənt] adj.
If someone is arrogant, they think that they are more important than others.
→ He is very arrogant. Even though he’s not the boss, he tells everyone what to do.

bias [ˈbaɪəs] n.
A bias is a person’s likelihood to like one thing more than another thing.
→ The mothers had a natural bias for their own child’s picture.

canyon [ˈkænən] n.
A canyon is a narrow valley with steep walls through which a river often flows.
→ The canyon was so deep that the ground inside was covered in shadow.

creek [kriːk] n.
A creek is a stream or small river.
→ Only small fish lived in the shallow waters of the creek.

drill [draɪl] n.
A drill is a tool with a point that spins in order to make a hole.
→ The carpenter used the drill to make several holes in the wood.

executive [ɪɡˈzɛkjətɪv] n.
An executive is the top manager of a business.
→ After twenty years at the company, he finally became the executive.

fatigue [ˈfætɪdʒ] n.
Fatigue is a feeling of extreme tiredness.
→ After three days with little sleep, she was feeling a lot of fatigue.

incline [ɪnˈklain] n.
An incline is a sharp rise in something, especially a hill or mountain.
→ This mountain has one of the steepest inclines in the world.

nasty [ˈnæsti] adj.
If something is nasty, then it is not nice or pleasant.
→ The rotten apple left a nasty taste inside her mouth.
**perceive** [parsi:v] v.
To perceive something means to be aware of it.
→ He was talking loudly, so he did not perceive that the music had stopped.

**primate** [praimeit] n.
A primate is a type of mammal that includes monkeys, apes, and humans.
→ Primates use their hands for such tasks as swinging from branches.

**primitive** [primativ] adj.
If something is primitive, then it is simple, basic, and not very developed.
→ The computers of the 1980s are primitive compared to those of today.

**stereotype** [stériətaip] n.
A stereotype is a general but often incorrect idea about a person or thing.
→ There's a stereotype that pigs are dirty animals. But they are rather clean.

**sticky** [stiki] adj.
If something is sticky, then it is covered with a substance that things stick to.
→ Place the sticky part of the tape against the paper, so it will cling to the wall.

**termite** [tərmaɪt] n.
A termite is an insect that lives in groups and feeds on wood.
→ The wood we found was full of termites.

**thereby** [ðeərˈbɛɪ] adv.
If something happens thereby an action, then it is the result of that action.
→ He didn't score a goal, thereby ending his chance at setting a record.

**trail** [treil] n.
A trail is a path through a wild area.
→ A narrow trail cut through the field and over the hills.

**twig** [twig] n.
A twig is a short and thin branch from a tree or bush.
→ They started the fire with a handful of dry twigs.

**welfare** [ˈwelfər] n.
Welfare is the health and happiness of a person or group.
→ Having plenty of clean water is necessary for the welfare of people.
Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Which of the following might be eaten by a termite?
   a. A log  
   b. A brick  
   c. A cake  
   d. A feather

2. Who would most likely use a drill?
   a. A captain  
   b. A carpenter  
   c. A cowboy  
   d. A lifeguard

3. What job would an executive do?
   a. Clean floors  
   b. Manage workers  
   c. Teach science  
   d. Prepare food

4. What would best describe something that smells nasty?
   a. Sweet  
   b. Steamy  
   c. Stinky  
   d. Pleasant

5. How would you describe someone who could NOT perceive sound?
   a. Deaf  
   b. Blind  
   c. Quiet  
   d. Mute

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

**Word Bank**

trail  stereotype  twig  canyon  creek

fatigue  aesthetic  welfare  primitive  termites

The path leading out of the 1___________ was very steep.
When they reached the top, they had to rest because of their 2___________.

He had a(n) 3___________ about ancient cultures.
He thought that all their customs and ideas were 4___________.

The 5___________ led travelers to the top of the mountain.
I was astonished by the 6___________ view.

A line of 7___________ stretched from the mound across the forest floor.
They were all going to eat a 8___________ that had fallen off a tree.

People thought that the water from the 9___________ cured illnesses.
They drank it because they hoped it would beneficial to their 10___________.
**Exercise 3**

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

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<tr>
<td>1. perceive</td>
<td>a. notice</td>
<td>b. share</td>
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<td>2. welfare</td>
<td>a. welcome</td>
<td>b. blanket</td>
<td>c. health</td>
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<td>3. bias</td>
<td>a. herb</td>
<td>b. sock</td>
<td>c. box</td>
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<td>4. arrogant</td>
<td>a. proud</td>
<td>b. bright</td>
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<td>5. creek</td>
<td>a. button</td>
<td>b. truck</td>
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<td>6. nasty</td>
<td>a. slow</td>
<td>b. small</td>
<td>c. smooth</td>
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<td>7. executive</td>
<td>a. group</td>
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<td>8. trail</td>
<td>a. path</td>
<td>b. moment</td>
<td>c. song</td>
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<td>9. incline</td>
<td>a. rise</td>
<td>b. cotton</td>
<td>c. shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. thereby</td>
<td>a. growth</td>
<td>b. section</td>
<td>c. dream</td>
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**Exercise 4**

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The kids gathered short, thing branches for their school art project.
   __________________________________________________________________________

2. The glue was covered with a substance that made things stick to it.
   __________________________________________________________________________

3. Early rocket development was simple and basic compared to what we have in the 21st century.
   __________________________________________________________________________

4. Monkeys, apes, and humans are some of the few animals with opposable thumbs.
   __________________________________________________________________________

5. After walking 12 kilometers, I was filled with a sense of extreme tiredness.
   __________________________________________________________________________
The Man and the Monkey

While flying over a jungle, a wealthy executive's private plane crashed. Some of the crew were hurt, so the pilot decided to stay with them and wait for help. The arrogant executive, though, didn’t care about the welfare of the pilot and crew. Rather, he thought he could walk out of the jungle and find a town to stay in.

He followed a trail through a canyon and along a creek. The jungle was actually very stunning. If the arrogant executive had stopped to look around, he might have perceived the jungle’s beauty. But he was in a nasty mood and had no care for the aesthetic value of the jungle. He continued to walk up the steep incline of the jungle’s hills.

Soon, he was lost. Several days passed, and fatigue and hunger weakened him. He was very tired and afraid.

Just then, a monkey came out of the trees. It was carrying a twig covered in honey. It walked up to a mound where termites lived. He then used the twig like a drill to make a hole in the mound. Then very carefully, it removed the twig from the hole. The sticky twig was covered with termites.

Instead of eating the bugs, the monkey offered them to the executive, but he didn’t want what the monkey offered. He shouted at the monkey, “Get away from me, you stupid primate!”

The executive’s stereotype of the monkey was wrong. The monkey was not stupid. It knew how to find food, whereas the executive did not. He refused the help of the monkey, thereby leaving himself to starve.

When the executive was finally found, he was very skinny and sick. He had not eaten for a very long time. Because he held a bias against the primitive ways of the monkey, he had gone hungry and almost died. The executive didn’t understand that it was his arrogant attitude that had caused all of his problems.
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ The executive only cared about the welfare of his pilot and crew.
   ________________________________________________________________

2. ___ The executive followed a trail through a canyon and along a creek.
   ________________________________________________________________

3. ___ The executive was in a nasty mood, so he did not see the aesthetic value of the jungle.
   ________________________________________________________________

4. ___ The executive walked up the small incline of the jungle’s hills.
   ________________________________________________________________

5. ___ The executive’s stereotype of the primate was correct.
   ________________________________________________________________

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. What was on the twig that made it sticky enough to capture termites?
   ________________________________________________________________

2. What did hunger and fatigue do to the executive?
   ________________________________________________________________

3. What happened to the executive because of his bias against the monkey’s primitive ways?
   ________________________________________________________________

4. What did the monkey use like it was a drill?
   ________________________________________________________________

5. What did the executive never perceive about his arrogant attitude?
   ________________________________________________________________
**behalf** [bɪˈhɛlf] *n.*
If something is done on one’s behalf, it is done for that person by another.
→ *The original speaker was sick, so his son gave the speech on his behalf.*

**flap** [flæp] *v.*
To flap means to move quickly up and down or from side to side.
→ *The tiny bird flapped its wings and ate from the flowers.*

**glacier** [ɡlɛɪdʒər] *n.*
A glacier is a large piece of ice that moves very slowly.
→ *The North Pole is covered by a huge glacier.*

**globe** [ɡloub] *n.*
The globe refers to the Earth.
→ *Water covers most of the globe.*

**horizontal** [ˈhɔːrɪzontəl] *adj.*
When something is horizontal, it is flat and level with the ground.
→ *The Russian flag has three horizontal stripes of white, blue, and red.*

**hum** [hʌm] *v.*
To hum means to make a low, continuous noise.
→ *The man hummed his favorite song.*

**inventory** [ˌɪnˈventərɪ] *n.*
An inventory is a supply of something.
→ *Gwen was checking the inventory to make sure we had what we needed.*

**inward** [ˈɪnward] *adj.*
If a thought or feeling is inward, it is not expressed or shown to others.
→ *She had an inward feeling of guilt when she lied to her mother.*

**loaf** [louf] *n.*
A loaf of bread is bread shaped and baked in one piece.
→ *Could you please buy a loaf of bread for sandwiches?*

**oracle** [ɔː(ɹ)ˈrækəl] *n.*
An oracle is a person who speaks with gods and gives advice about the future.
→ *The king went to the oracle to ask if going to war was a good idea.*
**orbit** [ˈɔːrɪt] v.
To orbit something means to move around it in a continuous, curving path.
→ The moon orbits the Earth.

**overview** [ˈɔʊvərvjʊ] n.
An overview is a general description of a situation.
→ My brother gave me an overview of the important parts of the book.

**preview** [ˈprɪvjuː] n.
A preview is an opportunity to see something before it is available to the public.
→ The band played us a preview of their new song.

**previous** [prɪˈviːs] adj.
If something is previous, then it happened earlier in time or order.
→ He turned back to the previous page to read the paragraph again.

**provide** [prəvɪd] v.
To provide something means to supply it.
→ Each student was provided with a test and three sharp pencils.

**recur** [rɪˈkɜːr] v.
To recur means to happen more than once.
→ Burglaries seem to recur over and over in our neighborhood.

**relevant** [rɪˈleɪvənt] adj.
When something is relevant, it is important to a certain person or situation.
→ The thirty-year-old book about politics is still relevant to our society today.

**rite** [rʌt] n.
A rite is a traditional ceremony carried out by a particular group or society.
→ Special masks are worn during the rite when a new baby is born.

**stall** [stɔːl] v.
To stall means to stop a process and continue it at a later time.
→ If you give the car a push, it won’t stall.

**supernatural** [suːˈpɜːrnətərəl] adj.
If something is supernatural, it is not real or explainable by natural law.
→ The dragon had supernatural powers such as flying and breathing fire.
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What recurs when watching a funny movie?
   a. Boredom
   b. Laughter
   c. Headaches
   d. Hunger

2. What orbits the Earth?
   a. The moon
   b. A car
   c. A bird
   d. A kite

3. Why do birds flap their wings?
   a. To eat
   b. To fly
   c. To whistle
   d. To exercise

4. What is supernatural?
   a. A frog
   b. A school
   c. A ghost
   d. An eclipse

5. If you give an overview of a movie, you
   a. describe the important parts
   b. watch it again
   c. tell others it was a good movie
   d. pay money

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

I'm going on a trip halfway across the 1___________.
While I'm gone, Sarah will turn in my homework on my 2___________.

On our vacation to Africa, we got to witness an old Egyptian 3___________.
We weren't told all the details of it, but we were given a brief 4___________.

He 5___________ slices of bread for the children's sandwiches.
He can make several by baking a single 6___________ of bread.

Sometimes, I choose to keep my thoughts and feelings 7___________.
Though I'm quiet about them, they are still 8___________.

In the past, people asked 9___________ how the gods moved the planets.
Today, science explains how the planets 10___________ the sun.
Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. relevant
   a. important  b. beautiful  c. vast  d. different

2. horizontal
   a. heavy  b. flat  c. large  d. nice

3. a rite
   a. a story  b. a belief  c. a body  d. a ceremony

4. stall
   a. to stop  b. to fade  c. to blink  d. to react

5. inventory
   a. a brand  b. a trait  c. a supply  d. a car

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. My earlier report was just a short account of the long, difficult book.
   __________________________

2. In ancient Greece, the person who gives advice often gave information about the future.
   __________________________

3. The top of the fence was perfectly flat and level with the ground.
   __________________________

4. I know about the piece because I saw the viewing before it was available to the public.
   __________________________

5. The baker made an extra piece of bread for the homeless man in the alley.
   __________________________

6. She is embarrassed of some of her not expressed or shown thoughts.
   __________________________

7. The fisherman liked to make a low, continuous noise while he waited for a bite.
   __________________________

8. The travelers were given a place to stay, but they had to supply their own food.
   __________________________

9. The company had to stop the process of the production of the dangerous toy.
   __________________________

10. We saw a cute polar bear jump into the water from the edge of the large mass of ice.
    __________________________
Cosmo’s Flight

When Cosmo woke up, he was crying. He had a dream that he was falling. This dream had **recurred** for the **previous** five nights. Cosmo was scared that his dreams were a **preview** of what was going to happen on his flight the next day.

Cosmo was a **supernatural** being who was about to turn 15 years old. In his culture, boys of his age were required to participate in an important **rite**. They were given wings and instructed to **orbit** the Earth. After successful flights, the boys officially became men. Cosmo certainly wanted to be a man, but he was scared. He went to the **oracle** of a god named Dano. Cosmo said, “I’m not sure I can make such a long trip. What if I get tired? What if my strength **stalls**, and I can’t stay in the air. I’ll crash and die!”

Dano replied, “Don’t be afraid. You have all the **relevant** skills in your personal **inventory** that have been building up over the years. To ease your worry, let me tell you a little about what will happen tomorrow. You’ll begin over Africa. You’ll keep flying north until you come to the Himalayas. The mountaintops will look like small **loaves** of bread at such a high distance. The rivers of the world will look like pieces of blue string that cross the **globe**. Keep your body **horizontal** when flying against the winds of the Pacific Ocean. Keep your eyes open and enjoy the beauty of the Earth. You will be fine, you’ll see.”

Cosmo replied, “Thanks for the **overview** of my journey, I’ll do my best.”

The next morning, Cosmo was **provided** with a divine set of wings and sent on his way. He **flapped** his wings and went high above the Earth. He flew over mountains, oceans, and **glaciers**. After a while, his **inward** thoughts were no longer about falling. He was actually having fun! He began to **hum** a song as he enjoyed the view. When he reached home, his tribe was there to greet him.

The chief said, “On **behalf** of the tribe, I declare you a man. We’re proud of you, Cosmo!” Cosmo was proud of himself, too.
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. _____ Cosmo was scared that his recurring dreams of the previous nights were a preview of what would happen.

2. _____ Supernatural boys of Cosmo’s age participated in an important rite.

3. _____ In Dano’s summary, he told Cosmo to keep his body horizontal against the winds of the Indian Ocean.

4. _____ Dano flapped the wings he was provided with and orbited the globe.

5. _____ Cosmo sang a tune while he flew and enjoyed the view.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. What inward thoughts were no longer relevant to Cosmo after he started having fun?

2. What did Dano tell Cosmo that the tops of the Himalaya Mountains will look like?

3. What did Cosmo say after he thanked the oracle for the overview?

4. The oracle told Cosmo that the rivers of the world will look like what?

5. What did the chief declare on behalf of the tribe?
adapt [ədəpt] v.
To adapt means to change in order to deal with a new situation or addition.
→ When he went to the new town, he had to adapt to all the weather changes.

biological [bɪələdʒɪkəl] adj.
Biological describes the process of life and living things.
→ In science, we learned about the biological process of bacterial growth.

cellular [sɪˈljuələr] adj.
When something is cellular, it relates to the cells of animals or plants.
→ She used a microscope to see the activity at a cellular level.

dynamic [dænæmɪk] adj.
When people are dynamic, they are lively and have creative ideas.
→ The new, dynamic employee came up with a good way to juggle his work load.

fantasy [ˈfæntəsi] n.
A fantasy is a pleasant situation that people think about but is unlikely to happen.
→ Becoming an astronaut is a fantasy shared by many children.

heredity [həˈreɪdəti] n.
Heredity is the process of passing on features from parents to children.
→ The boy’s face is similar to his father’s because of heredity.

internal [ɪntəˈrnl] adj.
When something is internal, it exists or happens inside a person, object, or place.
→ We removed the outer case to reveal the computer’s internal wires.

minimal [ˈmɪnɪməl] adj.
When something is minimal, it is very small.
→ My lazy husband does a minimal amount of work around the house.

pioneer [ˈpaɪənɪər] n.
A pioneer is a person who is the first to discover or be involved in something.
→ He was a pioneer of computer programming.

prescribe [prɪˈskraɪb] v.
To prescribe medicine means to tell someone to take it.
→ When I was sick, the doctor prescribed me flu medicine.
**respective** [rispékтив] adj.
When things are respective, they relate separately to each person just mentioned.
→ *The boxers were told to return to their respective corners.*

**revive** [riváiv] v.
To revive someone or something means to restore health or life to them.
→ *She revived the feeling of warmth in her leg by rubbing it softly.*

**rigid** [ridʒid] adj.
When rules or systems are rigid, they are severe because they cannot be changed.
→ *Societies often have rigid rules about the way that people are supposed to act.*

**sequence** [siːkwens] n.
A sequence is a number of events or things that come one after another.
→ *The dominos fell in a sequence of one after another.*

**substitute** [səbstaɪˈıːt] v.
To substitute something or someone means to have them take the place of another.
→ *When I ran out of juice, I had to substitute water to drink in the morning.*

**surgeon** [səˈrɪdʒən] n.
A surgeon is a doctor who is trained to do surgery.
→ *The surgeon operated on the old man’s heart.*

**therapy** [θerəpi] n.
Therapy is treatment for a particular physical or mental illness or condition.
→ *After she broke her legs, she used physical therapy to learn how to walk again.*

**transfer** [trænsˈfær] v.
To transfer something means to move it from one place to another.
→ *The family transferred the groceries from the shopping cart to the car.*

**transition** [trænzɪˈʃən] n.
A transition is a process where there is a change from one form to another.
→ *The weather gets colder during the transition from summer to autumn.*

**transplant** [trænsˈplænt] n.
A transplant is an operation in which a damaged part of one’s body is replaced.
→ *The sick child needed a heart transplant to live.*
Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. What thing is a result of heredity?
   a. Eye color  b. Clothing style  c. A haircut  d. A job

2. What process is biological?
   a. Walking to school  b. Taking a test  c. Producing tears  d. Getting dressed

3. What is something that is prescribed?
   a. A car  b. A report card  c. A cold medicine  d. An illness

4. What might be transplanted?
   a. A file  b. A liver  c. A can  d. A shoe

5. What does a surgeon wear?
   a. Gloves  b. Thick boots  c. A swimming suit  d. Goggles

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The child received treatment for his mental condition after he became depressed.

2. The medical students learned which processes were occurring inside living things.

3. Unicorns only exist in a situation people think about but will not happen.

4. When he begins his rule, people will have to change to the new situation.

5. At the relating to cells level, plants and animals are quite similar.

6. We thought his rules were too severe because they cannot be changed.

7. The lively and creative scientist invented a new formula to help stop aging.

8. The creative inventor was a first person to discover the process of electricity.

9. There is a specific number of events that come in an order in which to use the tools.

10. The brilliant doctor brought back to life the dead patient.
Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ The surgeon made a small cut into the patient's skin.

2. ___ The building materials must be transferred to the new site.

3. ___ The rigid rules were confusing because they changed all the time.

4. ___ The baby prescribed his mother to get a piece of candy.

5. ___ You can observe water's transition into ice when the temperature gets cold.

6. ___ Blood flow is a biological process.

7. ___ I never want to get a new house, so I substitute the one I have.

8. ___ The dynamic teacher thought of new and exciting teaching methods.

9. ___ Going to sleep at night is a fantasy.

10. ___ He needed plenty of rest after his liver transplant.

11. ___ The pieces must be put on the machine in the correct sequence.

12. ___ I admired how often he chose to be respective.

13. ___ My new school is great. I can't adapt to my classes.

14. ___ Hot dogs are one of my favorite surgical foods to revive.

15. ___ The heredity expert can tell us how traits are passed on from a father.

16. ___ Please take the big, cellular pieces to the recycling center.

17. ___ The hours of therapy were worth it when I could move my arm again.

18. ___ He's always the last to understand a joke. He's such a pioneer.

19. ___ The internal roof got covered in snow after the storm.

20. ___ I was still hungry because I only ate a minimal amount of food at dinner.
The First Organ Transplant

In 1954, a man named Richard was dying of kidney disease. He wouldn’t survive for long unless he got a new kidney right away. Richard’s twin brother, Robert, was willing to donate one of his kidneys to his dying brother. At the time, however, no doctor had ever performed a successful internal organ transplant. The idea of taking an organ out of one person and putting it into another was just a fantasy. But the brothers decided to be brave and found a doctor who could make organ transplants a reality.

Since Richard and Robert were twins, their heredity was identical. They had the exact same biological traits. Even their kidneys were identical on the cellular level. Therefore, Robert’s working kidney could be substituted for Richard’s bad one. Richard’s body could adapt to the new organ if the operation was done correctly.

The twins went to Dr. Murray, who was a pioneer of new surgical methods. His dynamic team of surgeons performed the transplant. Dr. Murray made sure his surgeons followed a rigid sequence of directions so that no mistakes were made. First, they made a minimal cut in Richard’s side and removed the bad kidney. Then, they made another small cut in Robert’s side, removed his kidney, and transferred it into Richard’s body. Finally, they sewed up the respective cuts. The entire operation only took about one hour.

After the surgery, it was clear that both brothers were going to be OK. The operation was confirmed a success. Richard’s new kidney worked great! Doctors prescribed medicine for the pain caused by the surgery. Since Richard was still weak, he used physical therapy to revive his strength. At last, Richard’s transition into a healthy, happy person was complete.

Dr. Murray became a hero in the medical world. His success gave other doctors confidence to try organ transplants themselves. Now, doctors perform life-saving transplants and surgeries every day.
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. _____ Internal organ transplants were a fantasy after 1954.

2. _____ Robert was a pioneer of new surgical procedures.

3. _____ The twins’ kidneys were identical on the cellular level because of their heredity.

4. _____ The dynamic surgeons followed a rigid sequence of directions to avoid mistakes.

5. _____ Richard’s body adapted to the kidney that was transferred from his brother.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. What was substituted in the passage?

2. What was true of the twin’s biological traits?

3. What did the doctors prescribe to revive Richard’s strength?

4. Where did the surgeons make minimal cuts in the respective bodies of each twin?

5. What was the result of Richard’s transition after his therapy?
### aquarium  [ækwəˈriəm] n.
An aquarium is a building where fish and underwater animals are kept.
→ We took a trip to the aquarium and saw a scary shark.

### arbitrary  [əˈrɪbritrɪ] adj.
If something is arbitrary, it is not based on any plan or system, so it seems random.
→ The classroom had many arbitrary rules that made me confused.

### autobiography  [ɔːˌtɒbəˈɡrəfi] n.
An autobiography is a true story of a person’s life written by that person.
→ I read an autobiography about my favorite entertainer.

### convention  [kənˈvɛnʃən] n.
A convention is behavior that is considered to be common or polite.
→ In the US, a popular convention is to shake hands when you meet someone.

### gracious  [ɡrɪəʃəs] adj.
If someone is gracious, then they are kind and helpful to those who need it.
→ The operator was gracious enough to help me find his number.

### improve  [ɪmpruːv] v.
To improve something means to make it better.
→ He studied hard to improve his test scores from the previous year.

### insulate  [ɪnˈsəleɪt] v.
To insulate something means to protect it from heat, cold, or noise.
→ People can conserve energy by insulating their houses.

### intrigue  [ɪnˈtrɪɡ] v.
To intrigue means to cause an interest in something or someone.
→ Her mysterious past intrigued her new friend.

### longevity  [lənˈdʒəvəti] n.
Longevity is the ability to live for a long time.
→ Sea turtles have an amazing longevity.

### misplace  [ˈmɪsplɛs] v.
To misplace something means to lose it.
→ I misplaced my wallet, and I didn’t find it until a week later.
**naughty** [ˈnɒ.ti] adj.
When children are naughty, they behave badly or do not do what they are told.
→ *The boy had to go to his room because he was being naughty.*

**norm** [nɔːrm] n.
A norm is a way of behaving that is considered normal in a particular society.
→ *Wearing a heavy coat all summer is not considered a norm in the desert.*

**orangutan** [ˈɔːræŋtʌtən] n.
An orangutan is a large ape with red and brown hair and long arms.
→ *Orangutans use their long arms to swing from trees.*

**overload** [ˈəʊvərləʊd] v.
To overload something means to put more things into it than it is meant to hold.
→ *If you overload the truck, it might crash.*

**philanthropy** [ˌfɪlənˈθrəpi] n.
Philanthropy is the act of helping others, without wanting anything in return.
→ *The wealthy business owner is well known for his acts of philanthropy.*

**probe** [ˈprɔub] v.
To probe into something means to ask questions to discover facts about it.
→ *The bank probed into his financial history to see if he qualified for a loan.*

**recipient** [rɪˈsɪpiənt] n.
A recipient of something is the person who receives it.
→ *I was the recipient of four phone calls today.*

**reptile** [ˈrɛptail] n.
A reptile is a cold-blooded animal that lays eggs and has skin covered with scales.
→ *Lizards are my favorite type of reptile.*

**thrive** [θraɪv] v.
To thrive means to do well and be successful, healthy, or strong.
→ *He may be an old man, but he continues to thrive.*

**ultimate** [ˈʌltəmit] adj.
When something is ultimate, it is the final result or aim of a long series of events.
→ *By trying hard in school, I will reach my ultimate goal of becoming a doctor.*
**Exercise 1**

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. **What would you find at an aquarium?**
   a. A blanket
   b. A squid
   c. A cow
   d. A coyote

2. **What can you do to improve your grades?**
   a. Copy them
   b. Study more
   c. Miss class
   d. Get less sleep

3. **What is the ultimate result of going to college?**
   a. Signing up for classes
   b. Taking many tests
   c. Getting a degree
   d. Dating

4. **What happens if you insulate a house in the winter?**
   a. Cold air stays outside.
   b. Fires cannot be lit.
   c. You can never get outside.
   d. It will float.

5. **Who would most likely publish an autobiography?**
   a. An important person
   b. A five-year-old
   c. A shy teenager
   d. A dead person

---

**Exercise 2**

Choose the one that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. recipient
   a. an attempt
   b. a giver
   c. a friend
   d. a follower

2. misplace
   a. to try
   b. to help
   c. to find
   d. to declare

3. naughty
   a. wanting more
   b. over
   c. lacking
   d. behaving well

4. longevity
   a. short life
   b. plans
   c. answers
   d. tallness

5. thrive
   a. to create
   b. to do bad
   c. to agree
   d. to move around

6. gracious
   a. mean
   b. silly
   c. kind
   d. smart

7. norm
   a. abnormal
   b. common
   c. everyday
   d. average

8. intrigue
   a. to excite
   b. to bore
   c. to reassure
   d. to trust

9. arbitrary
   a. accidental
   b. solar
   c. random
   d. planned

10. probe
    a. to touch
    b. to open
    c. to ignore
    d. to build
Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write 1 if the word is used incorrectly.

1.  ____ Make sure to *misplace* your money so that you will always have it.
2.  ____ The *orangutans* at the zoo swung so gracefully from the trees.
3.  ____ The tigers in the *aquarium* loved to run and play.
4.  ____ The greedy man loved *philanthropy*. He never offered to help anybody.
5.  ____ The box broke when he *overloaded* it with books.
6.  ____ The mechanics of computers *intrigue* me.
7.  ____ The *longevity* of the rat was fifty centimeters.
8.  ____ Plants will *thrive* if they are not given any water.
9.  ____ The *naughty* girl always obeyed her mother.
10.  ____ The *ultimate* result of the game was a win for the home team.
11.  ____ Some people play the lottery in hopes that they will *improve* their lives.
12.  ____ Paying for gasoline before pumping it is a *norm*.
13.  ____ I *probed* the audience because I didn’t want to hear what they had to say.
14.  ____ Waiting your turn in line is a social *convention*.
15.  ____ My dog is a great *reptile*.
16.  ____ I *insulated* my room with blankets to keep the loud noises out.
17.  ____ She was the *recipient* of the grand prize.
18.  ____ Someday, I will write my father’s *autobiography*.
19.  ____ I don’t want to play with you anymore. You make up *arbitrary* rules as we play.
20.  ____ The store clerk was so *gracious*. He helped me find everything I was looking for.
The Lottery

Joe was watching television when he heard a knock at the door. He thought, “Who could that be? It’s probably one of the naughty neighborhood children.” Joe stood up and walked to the door. When he opened it, he saw a beautiful woman.

She said, “Good morning, Joe! I have great news. You’re the recipient of this check for one million dollars! You won the lottery!”

Joe couldn’t believe it. His mind was overloaded with emotions. Joe said, “Thank you! Thank you!”

After he calmed down, Joe made a photocopy of the check in case he misplaced the original one. He sat and thought about what he wanted to do with the money. He didn’t want to spend it in an arbitrary way. Joe thought, “I know there are others who need this money more than I do. I’ve always loved animals, so I think I’ll buy things for the zoo!”

Joe knew that the zoo was in bad shape. The cages were too small, and they weren’t insulated from the cold. Animals couldn’t thrive in such conditions.

He took out some stationery and wrote a letter to the zoo. He offered to help the zoo buy huge cages for the large mammals and reptiles. He offered to buy healthy food for the orangutans to increase their longevity. He even said that he would buy new glass walls for the aquarium because the old ones were cracked.

Joe’s act of philanthropy intrigued the zookeeper. He probed Joe to learn why he spent his money to improve the zoo. It wasn’t a social convention for a person to be so gracious.

Joe told the zookeeper, “I know it’s not the norm, but my ultimate decision to help these animals is better than anything I could have done for myself. If I ever write an autobiography, I will write that this was the happiest day of my life.”
PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____Joe was the recipient of a check because he won the lottery.

2. ____He wanted to buy new glass walls for the aquarium because the old ones were cracked.

3. ____If Joe wrote an autobiography, he would write about the norms of the overloaded aquarium.

4. ____Joe made a photocopy of the check in case he misplaced the original one.

5. ____When Joe opened the door, he saw one of the naughty neighborhood children.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. What did Joe think the naughty children were doing to him?

2. Why did Joe take out stationery?

3. What did Joe improve to help the orangutans increase their longevity?

4. What was the purpose of the zookeeper wanting to probe Joe with questions?

5. If Joe were to write an autobiography, how would he describe this day?
antique [ænti:k] adj.
If something is antique, it is very old and rare, and therefore valuable.

My grandmother's antique rocking chair is worth a lot of money.

applicant [æplɪkənt] n.
An applicant is someone who writes a request to be considered for a job or prize.

Lots of applicants came into the store when the job position became available.

artifact [ɑːrtɪfaːkt] n.
An artifact is an old object made by humans that is historically interesting.

We studied artifacts from an ancient Chinese settlement.

authentic [ɔːθentɪk] adj.
When something is authentic, it is not false or a copy of the original.

We ate authentic Italian food on our vacation to Rome.

chronology [k्रənɪlədʒi] n.
The chronology of a series of past events is when they happened.

We learned the chronology of World War II in history class.

diplomat [diplɔmæt] n.
A diplomat is a representative of a country who works with another country.

The Spanish diplomat discussed trade issues with officials in Peru.

epic [ˈepɪk] n.
An epic is a long book, poem, or movie about a period of time or a great event.

The poet wrote an epic about the great discoveries of the past thousand years.

excerpt [ɪkˈseːrpt] n.
An excerpt is a short piece of writing or music taken from a larger piece.

I didn't listen to the entire symphony online, but I did play an excerpt.

fossil [ˈfɒsəl] n.
A fossil is the hard remains of a prehistoric animal or plant.

The expert arranged the fossils to build the skeleton of the dinosaur.

humiliate [hjuːmɪliət] v.
To humiliate someone means to make them feel ashamed and embarrassed.

I was humiliated when I tripped and fell down in front of the whole school.
lyric [ˈlɪrɪk] adj.
When a poem is considered lyric, it is written in a simple and direct style.
→ I enjoy reading and creating my own lyric poetry.

majesty [ˈmeɪdʒɪsti] n.
Majesty is supreme greatness or authority.
→ You should address the king and queen as your majesty.

monarch [ˈmɔːnɑrk] n.
The monarch of a country is the king, queen, emperor, or empress.
→ The monarch lived in a beautiful palace with a grand gate.

precede [ˈprɪsɪd] v.
To precede something means to come before it.
→ The hurricane was preceded by a moment of still wind and clear sky.

punctual [ˈpʌŋktjuəl] adj.
When someone is punctual, they do something or arrive at the right time.
→ My mother hates being late. She is the most punctual person I know.

recruit [rɪˈkrʊt] v.
To recruit people means to select them to join or work for an organization.
→ We successfully recruited someone to be the new manager.

refund [rɪˈfʌnd] n.
A refund is money given back to a person when an item is returned to a store.
→ I asked for a refund because the shoes I bought were too tight.

register [ˈrɛdʒɪstrə] n.
A register is an official list or record of people or things.
→ At a wedding there is register for all of the guests to sign.

renown [rɪˈnaʊn] n.
Renown is the quality of being well known due to having done good things.
→ Michael is a singer of great renown in New Zealand.

tusk [tʌsk] n.
A tusk is a long, curved, pointed tooth of an elephant, boar, or walrus.
→ Sadly, some people hunt elephants and remove their tusks to sell them.
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. Which of the following might humiliate someone?
   a. Spilling a drink
   b. Getting a new car
   c. Working ten hours
   d. Sitting down

2. What might be antique?
   a. A sweet fruit
   b. An old sofa
   c. A good father
   d. A cell phone

3. Who is referred to as her majesty?
   a. A queen
   b. A student
   c. A mother
   d. A teacher

4. Where might a job applicant go for a job?
   a. An abandoned house
   b. A store with an available position
   c. A sandy beach
   d. A graveyard

5. What precedes waking up in the morning?
   a. Going to sleep
   b. Going to school
   c. Buying a new bed
   d. Shopping

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>antique</td>
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<tr>
<td>register</td>
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</table>

The statue of the walrus had long, beautiful 1________.
The 2_________ piece was over a hundred years old and quite valuable.

Many stories have been told about the powerful 3________.
All of the king's servants addressed him as "Your 4________." 

The college must decide who to accept among thousands of 5________.
The most qualified will add their names to the elite 6________.

I now see that my new leather boots are not 7________.
I need to take these fake boots back to the store and get a 8________.

Mark thought that the old bone he found was a dinosaur 9________.
However, it turned out to be a man-made 10________.
**Exercise 3**

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. humiliate  
   a. impress  
   b. entertain  
   c. destroy  
   d. embarrass

2. diplomat  
   a. a representative  
   b. a user  
   c. a creature  
   d. a joker

3. punctual  
   a. hurried  
   b. on time  
   c. too loud  
   d. brave

4. precede  
   a. to fail  
   b. to quit  
   c. to rely  
   d. to go first

5. register  
   a. a control  
   b. a list  
   c. an apartment  
   d. a grave

**Exercise 4**

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The circus performer held on to the elephant’s long, curved tooth.
   __________________________

2. The salesman assured me that the artwork was not false or an imitation.
   __________________________

3. At the end of the year, our club will select a new person to join.
   __________________________

4. Janet isn’t able to arrive at the right time at all. She’s late to school every day.
   __________________________

5. It is difficult to follow the series of past events and times of computer programming.
   __________________________

6. DNA can be taken from a part of hard remains from a prehistoric animal.
   __________________________

7. Please stand and read a(an) short piece of writing taken from a larger piece.
   __________________________

8. I took a class at the university where I wrote simple and direct poetry.
   __________________________

9. *The Iliad* is an wonderful long book about great events.
   __________________________

10. Her mother was a dancer of some quality of being well known for doing good things.
    __________________________
Jen's New Job

The history museum needed to recruit a new tour guide. The director interviewed dozens of applicants before he decided to hire Jen. She was chosen because she was friendly, punctual and had a great attitude.

On her first day, Jen got to work and prepared to give her first tour. She looked at the names on the register. She saw that the Queen of England and a diplomat were visiting the museum. She thought, “It’s my very first day, and I have to impress a monarch! I hope I don’t humiliate myself in front of a person of such renown!”

Jen was nervous. She took a deep breath and said, “Hello, everyone! I’m going to talk to you about the chronology of ancient Egypt.” As she turned around to show the group some artifacts, she bumped into a fossil of an authentic elephant tusk. It fell to the ground and broke into a million pieces! “Oh no!” said Jen in a subtle voice. “I sure hope the rest of the tour goes better than this!”

The rest of the tour did not go any better. She tripped over an antique vase and broke a piece off of it. As she was reading an excerpt from a lyric poem, she sneezed and tore a page of the epic.

After the tour, Jen approached the queen to apologize. She said, “I’m sorry, Your Majesty. I was a terrible tour guide. Let me give you a refund for the money you spent.”

The queen laughed. She said, “I don’t want my money back, Jen. I loved the tour. You just have to be a little more careful and work hard to become the best at your job. Hard work precedes success.”

Jen smiled and thanked the queen. She decided to be extra careful from then on. She was persistent and worked hard. In time, Jen became the best tour guide at the museum.
Reading Comprehension

PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ____ The museum director interviewed dozens of applicants when he recruited a new tour guide.

2. ____ Jen did not want to humiliate herself in front of the diplomat and the monarch.

3. ____ The queen bumped into the fossil of an authentic elephant tusk.

4. ____ Jen was chosen for the job because she was friendly, punctual, and had a register.

5. ____ Jen broke artifacts, including an antique vase.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. What did Jen say she hoped for in a subtle voice?

2. What chronology did Jen want to talk about to her tour group?

3. What happened as Jen was reading the excerpt from the epic lyric poem?

4. Why did Jen offer her majesty a refund?

5. What precedes success, according to the queen?
burden  [ˈbɜːdən]  n.
A burden is a serious or difficult responsibility.
→ *Children who do not behave are a burden to their parents.*

compromise  [ˈkɒmprəmaɪz]  v.
To compromise is to agree to something that is not exactly what you want.
→ *We both compromised about the game we decided to play.*

craft  [kræft]  v.
To craft something is to make it using skill.
→ *She crafted the bookcase out of solid pine wood and then painted it.*

crook  [kruk]  n.
A crook is someone who is not honest or who commits crimes.
→ *The manager was arrested by the police for being a crook.*

currency  [ˈkʌrənsi]  n.
Currency is the form of money used in a certain place.
→ *Elizabeth had to exchange her dollars for foreign currency.*

enigma  [ɪnɪɡmə]  n.
An enigma is someone or something that is mysterious or hard to understand.
→ *The theft of the paintings is an enigma to the investigators.*

fragile  [ˈfrædʒəl]  adj.
When people or things are fragile, they are not strong and can be damaged easily.
→ *The fragile glassware was carefully packed into boxes.*

hybrid  [ˈhaɪbrɪd]  n.
A hybrid is a mixture of different things or styles.
→ *In Greek mythology, a centaur is a hybrid of a man and a horse.*

innocence  [ɪnəˈnʌns]  n.
Innocence is a lack of experience of difficult or complex things in life.
→ *Everyone who met her found her innocence to be charming.*

merge  [məːrdʒ]  v.
To merge two things is to combine them into one whole thing.
→ *The storm clouds merged into one large menacing cloud that filled the sky.*
**moderate**  [məˈderət] adj.
When something is moderate, it is not too big or too small in size or amount.
→ *It takes a moderate amount of patience to be around small children all day.*

**overwhelm**  [ˌouːvərˈhwɛlm] v.
To overwhelm is to exist in such a large amount that someone cannot deal with it.
→ *The amount of homework her teacher assigned has overwhelmed her.*

**perception**  [pərˈseptʃən] n.
A perception of a situation is a way of thinking about it or understanding it.
→ *Since he couldn’t see, his perception of life was much different than mine.*

**reunion**  [riˈjuːnʃən] n.
A reunion is the meeting of people or things that have been separated.
→ *Every summer we have a family reunion at the lake.*

**rig**  [rig] v.
To rig something means to dishonestly arrange it.
→ *The bad politician rigged the election so that he would win.*

**shiver**  [ˈʃɪvər] n.
A shiver is a shaking movement the body makes when someone is cold or scared.
→ *I got shivers on my way home because it was so cold.*

**sociable**  [soʊˈeɪbəl] adj.
When someone is sociable, they are friendly.
→ *Many of my good friends are sociable, but I am shy.*

**talkative**  [təˈkætɪv] adj.
When someone is talkative, they talk a lot.
→ *My aunt is very talkative whenever she is on the phone.*

**tow**  [tou] v.
To tow something is to pull it.
→ *The truck was towing a trailer behind it.*

**tramp**  [traʊmp] v.
To tramp is to put your feet down in a loud, heavy way as you walk.
→ *The baby tramped across the floor as he was learning to walk.*
Exercise 1

Choose the answer that best fits the question.

1. If you are an enigma, you are ______.
   a. funny          b. mysterious       c. dishonest       d. sleepy

2. If someone is too talkative during a movie, then others may ______.
   a. get sleepy      b. get angry        c. start to sing   d. join in

3. If someone has shivers, what should they do?
   a. Stop running    b. Put on a sweater   c. Be quiet        d. Sit down

4. How should someone deal with another that is overwhelming them?
   a. Ask for help    b. Forget it         c. Keep quite       d. Cry

5. Which of the following would have the most innocence?

6. What would someone consider a burden?
   a. Working two jobs b. A happy child   c. Resting          d. Taking a walk

7. If someone exercised a moderate amount, they would be ______.
   a. stressed        b. healthy         c. very ill         d. a good leader

8. Who would you probably see at a reunion?
   a. Your family     b. The police      c. Your boss        d. Your barber

9. Where would a crook most likely end up for doing something wrong?
   a. At church       b. In jail         c. In school        d. On vacation

10. What is a boat most likely to tow behind it?
    a. A trailer       b. A water skier    c. A fisherman      d. A rocket

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. I met a very friendly girl on my first day of school.
   ________________________________

2. Marty walked heavily across the kitchen to the back door.
   ________________________________

3. That lovely dresser was skillfully made from oak.
   ________________________________

4. The man had dishonestly changed the game so that he would win every time.
   ________________________________

5. The paint colors combined to make new ones on the canvas.
   ________________________________
Exercise 3

Choose the one that is similar in meaning to the given word.

1. fragile  
   a. sturdy  b. strong  c. robust  d. weak
2. shiver  
   a. jump  b. fall  c. shake  d. stand
3. currency  
   a. money  b. recent  c. waves  d. spend
4. overwhelm  
   a. too much  b. not enough  c. completed  d. unfinished
5. sociable  
   a. rude  b. friendly  c. cunning  d. wise
6. craft  
   a. to bend  b. to make  c. to ruin  d. to stir
7. enigma  
   a. public  b. dramatic  c. mystery  d. parent
8. crook  
   a. thief  b. hermit  c. wizard  d. warrior
9. merge  
   a. to pull apart  b. to float  c. to carry  d. to combine
10. burden  
   a. a deal  b. a resolution  c. an order  d. a hard responsibility

Exercise 4

Write C if the italicized word is used correctly. Write I if the word is used incorrectly.

1. ___ Let's *compromise* and do exactly what I want.
2. ___ Jill's *perception* of the movie was opposite to many viewers.
3. ___ The temperature in here is too *moderate*. I'm freezing!
4. ___ We had a *reunion* yesterday. I haven't seen her for years.
5. ___ Tonya's new car is a *hybrid* that runs on gas and electricity.
6. ___ It is such a *burden* to drive two hours to work each day.
7. ___ The *enigma* was so simple that a child could find a solution.
8. ___ Her *innocence* reminded many of us when we were young.
9. ___ I *crafted* the airplane out of pieces of old wood.
10. ___ The snake *tramped* quietly on its stomach.
The Demon’s Bridge

A young woman’s cow had crossed the river in the morning when the water level was moderate. But when the woman returned with her dog to get the cow, she was overwhelmed by how high the water had risen. Even if she crossed, she still couldn’t tow her cow back through the river.

“What am I going to do?” she wondered.

Suddenly, a man appeared across the river. “A fragile young lady like you shouldn’t have to struggle across a river,” he said. “I’ll build you a bridge.”

The man was an enigma. The young woman’s perception of him was that he was a sociable person. He was talkative, yet something was strange about him.

“I don’t want to be a burden to you, sir,” the woman replied.

“Don’t worry,” he told her as he began crafting a bridge. He merged the pieces of the bridge together with amazing speed. Soon, it was finished.

“Oh, but how can I pay you for your work? Let’s compromise. I am sure that we can find a fair solution. What do you think?” The woman asked.

“The only currency I need is the first living thing that crosses the bridge,” the man replied.

She thought, “This deal sounds weird. Maybe he’s actually a river demon.” She shivered because she realized that he had taken advantage of her innocence and rigged the deal somehow. But she had a plan of her own. She pulled a piece of bread from her pocket and threw it across the bridge. Her dog ran after it.

“The dog is the first living thing across the bridge,” she said to the man.

The man was angry. He suddenly changed into a hybrid of a human and a fish. “You crook!” he shouted. “You tricked me. I have no use for your dog!” He screamed and dove into the river.

The woman tramped across the bridge to the other side and had a happy reunion with her dog and cow.
Recomposing Comprehension

PART A  Mark each statement T for true or F for false. Rewrite the false statements to make them true.

1. ___ The woman’s perception was that though the man was talkative and sociable, he was also an enigma.

2. ___ When the young woman returned, she was overwhelmed by the moderate water level.

3. ___ The fragile young woman thought she might be a burden to the man.

4. ___ While crafting the bridge, the man merged the pieces with amazing speed.

5. ___ The woman tramped across the bridge and had a happy reunion with the man.

PART B  Answer the questions.

1. What did the man change into a hybrid of after the dog crossed the bridge?

2. Why was the young woman unable to tow her cow across the river?

3. What currency did the man ask to compromise?

4. Why did the young woman shiver?

5. What did the water demon call the woman just before he dove into the river?
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