

Music & moods

Audience and purpose

A Circle the correct answers.

- What information does the title give the reader?
 - It gives the author's opinion.
 - It tells the topic of the article.
 - It shows the author's mood.
- What sentence gives the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - Have you ever felt a sudden rush of joy because a favorite song came on the radio?
 - Then you know that music can have a strong effect on your emotions.
 - Music can also help you relax and feel rejuvenated.
- What is the purpose of the pictures?
 - They illustrate words in the article.
 - They help the reader relax.
 - They prove Dr. Clair's statements.

Details

B Mark each sentence true (*T*) or false (*F*).

- T* You can study music therapy at a university.
- Music with string instruments and woodwinds boosts your energy.
- Latin music is an example of fast, energetic music.
- You should listen to calming music after stressful activities.
- You should listen to relaxing music at work all day long.
- To feel rejuvenated, listen to relaxing music and then energetic music.

Similarity in meaning

C Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Do these word pairs have similar meanings or different meanings? Check (✓) the correct column.

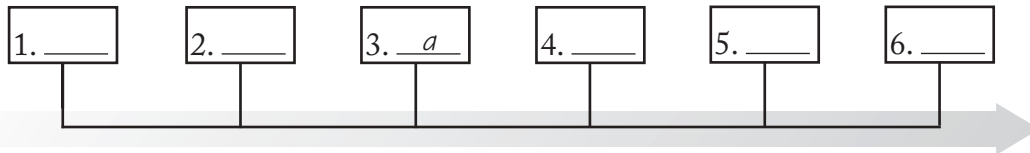
		Similar meanings	Different meanings
1.	<i>beat a bad mood (par. 1)</i> <i>maintain a good mood (par. 1)</i>		✓
2.	<i>boost energy (par. 2)</i> <i>calm down (par. 4)</i>		
3.	<i>calming (par. 3)</i> <i>relaxing (par. 3)</i>		
4.	<i>serene (par. 4)</i> <i>energetic (par. 4)</i>		
5.	<i>stressful (par. 3)</i> <i>busy (par. 2)</i>		

Louis Armstrong

Sequencing

A Write the letter of each event on the time line.

- a. Armstrong was arrested.
- b. Jazz was invented in New Orleans.
- c. Armstrong was born in Louisiana.
- d. Armstrong moved to Chicago.
- e. Armstrong joined Joe Oliver's band for the first time.
- f. Armstrong learned to play the cornet.



Vocabulary

B Find the words in the reading with these meanings.

1. People who play music (par. 1) _____ *musicians*
2. A person who plays the drum (par. 3) _____
3. A person who plays the bugle (par. 3) _____
4. A person who plays the cornet (par. 3) _____
5. A person who studies something (par. 4) _____
6. A person who plays the trumpet (par. 4) _____

Details

C Circle the correct answers.

1. Some people called Louis Armstrong “Satchmo” because
 - a. he had a large mouth.
 - b. he played the trumpet very well.
2. Some musicians called Armstrong “Pops” because
 - a. he was old.
 - b. he was important.
3. When Armstrong was born, jazz
 - a. was an old type of music.
 - b. was a new type of music.
4. Armstrong became a professional musician
 - a. when he was a teenager.
 - b. after he graduated from college.
5. Armstrong became famous
 - a. before his death.
 - b. after his death.

The biology of music

Fact or opinion

A Mark each statement fact (F) or opinion (O).

- Many birds sing better than a lot of people.
- Only humans have developed musical instruments.
- Music is strange stuff.
- Song is one of the most powerful means of communication.
- Vissarion Shebalin could not speak or understand speech after 1953.
- A few people who have lost their musical abilities can still speak and understand speech.

Context clues

B Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Then complete the sentences.

<i>limited</i> (par. 1)	<i>distinct</i> (par. 3)	<i>suggests</i> (par. 5)
<i>combined</i> (par. 2)	<i>automatically</i> (par. 4)	<i>requires</i> (par. 5)

- My work life is _____ *distinct* _____ from my home life.
- Her ability to play the piano is _____. She's not very skilled.
- When I see a red traffic light, I _____ stop my car.
- Becoming a professional musician _____ patience and hard work.
- I like the sound of woodwinds _____ with percussion instruments.
- Some evidence _____ that birds use song to communicate.

Details

C Check (✓) the correct column.

		True	False	Not in the text
1.	There are no animals other than humans that sing.		✓	
2.	Some animals have learned to talk.			
3.	People can use music to communicate their emotions.			
4.	Music and language use the same part of the brain.			
5.	If you suffer a stroke, you will not be able to make music.			
6.	Geoffrey Miller has done research on music and the brain.			
7.	Men sing more when they are in love.			

CHALLENGE

D Correct the false statements in Exercise C.

Dangers in shopping

Causes and effects

A Mark each statement cause of shopping (C) or effect of shopping (E).

- C 1. You need a new pair of shoes.
 ___ 2. You want a new computer game.
 ___ 3. Your credit card bill total is larger than your bank account.
 ___ 4. You have clothes in your closet that you never wear.
 ___ 5. You hide purchases from your family.
 ___ 6. You want flowers to brighten a rainy day.
 ___ 7. You have a physical urge to go out and spend money.
 ___ 8. Compulsive spending causes serious problems for you and your family.

Main ideas

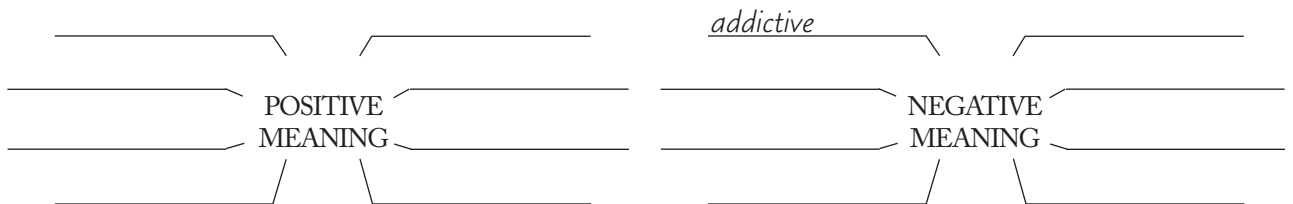
B Write the number of each paragraph next to its main idea.

- 2 a. People shop for many reasons.
 ___ b. Compulsive spenders don't recognize their problems.
 ___ c. Shopping is easy to do.
 ___ d. Compulsive spenders shop for the wrong reasons.
 ___ e. You can look for signs that you are a compulsive shopper.
 ___ f. People can become addicted to shopping.

Context clues

C Find these words in the reading. Do they have positive or negative meanings? Complete the diagrams.

addictive (par. 3)	dangerous (par. 3)	enjoyable (par. 3)
compulsive (par. 4)	dissatisfaction (par. 3)	lonely (par. 1)
convenient (par. 3)	effortless (par. 1)	self-defeating (par. 3)



CHALLENGE

D Add more positive and negative words to the diagrams in Exercise C.

How to be a millionaire

Comprehension

A Circle the correct answers.

- The secret to becoming rich is to
 - choose the right job.
 - not spend too much.
- Most millionaires in the United States
 - are self-employed.
 - got good grades in high school.
- Women are more likely than men to
 - become physicians, lawyers, and optometrists.
 - get financial help from their parents.
- There aren't many white-collar millionaires because
 - they have to spend more money to look good.
 - they don't earn enough money from their jobs.

Details

B Complete each sentence with a number from the box.

80 ~~20~~ 3 130 $\frac{2}{3}$

- Most millionaires save about 20 percent of their annual income.
- Approximately ____ of millionaires are self-employed.
- About ____ percent of millionaires made their money in one generation.
- If people had invested the cost of ____ cans of soda a day in soft drink company stocks, they'd be millionaires.
- A typical millionaire earns ____ thousand dollars a year.

Vocabulary

C Find these words in the reading. Are these white-collar jobs or blue-collar jobs? Complete the chart.

dry cleaner optometrist scrap-metal dealer
 lawyer roofing contractor stockbroker

White-collar job	Blue-collar job
	<i>dry cleaner</i>

CHALLENGE

D Add four more jobs to the chart in Exercise C.

Pity the poor lottery winner

Main ideas

A What is the main idea of the article? Circle the correct answer.

1. Lottery winners need to be careful with their friends and family.
2. Suddenly winning a lot of money might not bring you happiness.
3. Most people who are happy winners are religious, with strong family ties.
4. People shouldn't waste money on the lottery.

Paraphrasing

B Circle the best meaning of each sentence.

1. Pity the poor lottery winner. (title)
 - a. Feel bad for the lottery winner.
 - b. Imagine being the lottery winner.
2. What right did you have to win? (par. 1)
 - a. How did you win?
 - b. Why did you win?
3. Somehow she [Cindy's friend] felt Cindy had cheated her. (par. 1)
 - a. Cindy's friend felt that she should have won.
 - b. Cindy's friend felt that Cindy had won the lottery dishonestly.
4. William "Bud" Post won the lottery and was broke five years later. (par. 2)
 - a. Bud was poor five years after he won the lottery.
 - b. Bud was sick five years after he won the lottery.
5. Friends and family begged money from him. (par. 2)
 - a. Friends and family worked for him.
 - b. Friends and family asked him for money.
6. Thieves broke into his house. (par. 4)
 - a. His house was robbed.
 - b. His house was destroyed.

Details

C Who did these things happen to? Write *Bud*, *Cindy*, *Lydia*, or *Paul*.

My brother tried to have someone kill me.

1. Bud

People wanted to kidnap my children.

2. _____

My mother stopped speaking to me.

3. _____

My husband gave away his business.

4. _____

Your first job

Inferencing

A Write the number of the paragraph where each sentence could go.

- 6 a. I feel satisfied because I'm doing important work.
 ___ b. A professional appearance is an important part of my job.
 ___ c. I have a hard time scheduling my personal life around my work life.
 ___ d. The working world is very competitive!
 ___ e. I was surprised at how informal some of the older people at work were.
 ___ f. I'm not stupid just because this is my first job!
 ___ g. It's important to get along well with other people.

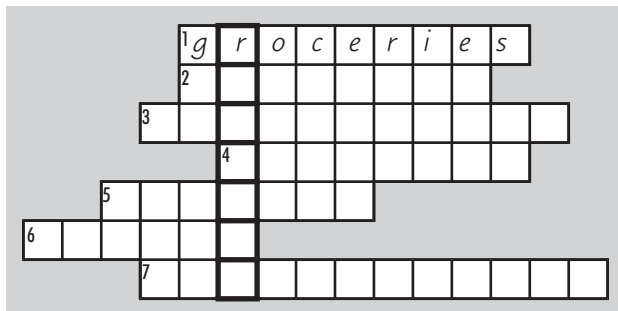
Context clues

B Find forms of the words in *italics> in the reading. Then match each word with its meaning.*

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <u> b </u> 1. <i>figure . . . out</i> (par. 1) | a. get from a place |
| ___ 2. <i>keep . . . on</i> (par. 2) | b. find the solution |
| ___ 3. <i>pick up</i> (par. 3) | c. deal successfully with a situation |
| ___ 4. <i>get by</i> (par. 3) | d. become accustomed to |
| ___ 5. <i>get used to</i> (par. 5) | e. continue to employ |
| ___ 6. <i>make sure</i> (par. 8) | f. try to be certain |

Vocabulary

C Complete the puzzle. Then read down and answer this question:
What is one thing that workers want? _____



- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. food (par. 3) | _____ <i>groceries</i> _____ |
| 2. working together with other people (par. 7) | _____ |
| 3. teachers (par. 1) | _____ |
| 4. a job in a company (par. 4) | _____ |
| 5. an advantage (par. 7) | _____ |
| 6. people in general (par. 8) | the _____ |
| 7. the ability to learn and think (par. 4) | _____ |

Job satisfaction

Text organization

A Complete the outline with the phrases from the box.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advancement and personal growth | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nature of work and job satisfaction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doing work well | <input type="checkbox"/> Things that create job satisfaction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Making a contribution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being challenged |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environment and corporate culture | <input type="checkbox"/> Flexible schedule and work-life balance |

I. Why people stay with their employers

A. *Nature of work and job satisfaction* _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. Salary and benefits

II. _____

A. *Being challenged* _____

B. _____

C. _____

Details

B Match each job quality or condition with the best example.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ___ e 1. benefits | a. Employees choose their working hours. |
| ___ 2. advancement | b. Employees get difficult but interesting projects. |
| ___ 3. challenge | c. Employees get paid for their work. |
| ___ 4. flexible schedule | d. Supervisors tell employees when they do work well. |
| ___ 5. praise | e. Employees get health insurance. |
| ___ 6. salary | f. Employees get promotions. |

Vocabulary

C Complete the crossword puzzle.

Across

4. do well (par. 6)

5. abilities (par. 5)

6. survey (par. 1)

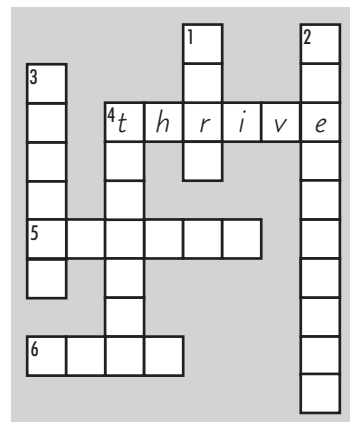
Down

1. receive money for work (par. 8)

2. imagination (par. 5)

3. say good things about (par. 6)

4. usual (par. 6)



Are you a workaholic?

Parts of speech

A Complete the chart with words from the reading.

	Adjective	Noun	Verb
1.	workaholic	<i>workaholic</i> (par. 3)	work
2.	preventable	prevention	(par. 4)
3.	insulting	(par. 5)	insult
4.	rewarding	reward	(par. 6)
5.	recognizable	(par. 6)	recognize
6.	relaxing	relaxation	(par. 8)

Inferencing

B Check (✓) the signs of workaholism.

- 1. You think about work all the time.
- 2. You work hard to finish work on time.
- 3. You take breaks when you get tired.
- 4. You work long hours on the weekends.
- 5. Your work is damaging your health.
- 6. You work overtime only if it's required.
- 7. You feel proud of your work.
- 8. You feel anxious when you're not at work.

Details

C Check (✓) the correct column.

		True	False	Not in the text
1.	More people are addicted to work than to food or exercise.			✓
2.	Workaholics never spend time with their families.			
3.	Working hard is not the same thing as being a workaholic.			
4.	Society disapproves of compulsive work.			
5.	About 15 percent of workers are workaholics.			
6.	Some companies approve of overwork.			

CHALLENGE

D Find the words with these meanings in Exercise A. Use the correct part of speech.

- 1. always working workaholic *adj.*
- 2. stop something from happening _____ *v.*
- 3. something mean you say to a person _____ *n.*
- 4. a payment or prize for good work _____ *n.*
- 5. identify something _____ *v.*
- 6. making you calm _____ *adj.*

Do pro athletes make too much money?

Details

A Who makes more money? Circle the correct answers.

1. new hockey player / new football player
2. average hockey player / average football player
3. president of the United States / average basketball player
4. average classroom teacher / new police officer
5. average classroom teacher / average firefighter
6. average basketball player / average doctor
7. new basketball player / president of the United States

Supporting arguments

B Do these statements support or oppose the argument for paying athletes high salaries? Check (✓) the correct column.

		Support	Oppose
1.	Soldiers and police officers have more dangerous jobs.		✓
2.	There aren't many people who can be sports superstars.		
3.	Movie stars and other entertainers also have high salaries.		
4.	Doctors and teachers have more important jobs.		
5.	The president of the United States makes less money.		
6.	Sports stars make a lot of money for their teams.		

Vocabulary

C Unscramble these words from the reading. Use the definitions to help you.

1. *g e v a r e a* average = typical
2. *v d e e r s e* _____ = should have (something)
3. *l a v a b l u e* _____ = worth a lot of money
4. *d a i p r o v e* _____ = receiving too much money
5. *i l r y f a* _____ = in a reasonable way
6. *c a f o r n t i* _____ = a part of something

CHALLENGE

D On average, who makes the most money? Who makes the least money? Rank these professions from 1 (most money) to 6 (least money).

- baseball player _____
- basketball player _____
- classroom teacher _____
- firefighter _____
- football player _____
- hockey player _____

Extreme sports

Scanning

A Check (✓) the sports mentioned in the text.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. sailing | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. running marathons |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. white-water rafting | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. bungee jumping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. snowboarding | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. hang-gliding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. mountain climbing | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. skydiving |

Context clues

B Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Circle the meaning of each word.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>fit</i> (par. 1) | <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. in excellent physical condition
b. appropriate for someone |
| 2. <i>test</i> (par. 2) | a. take a quiz or an exam
b. try to succeed in a new situation |
| 3. <i>behind</i> (par. 4) | a. in back of
b. explaining |
| 4. <i>relative</i> (par. 4) | a. compared with other things
b. about family members |
| 5. <i>classes</i> (par. 5) | a. groups of people in a society
b. courses of study at school |
| 6. <i>hot</i> (par. 7) | a. very warm
b. very popular |

Details

C Who mentions these reasons for participating in extreme sports? Check (✓) the correct column.

		Exum	Farley	Not specified
1.	Upper- and middle-class people are bored.	✓		
2.	Extreme sports are creative and allow individuals to express themselves.			
3.	Some people have a “Type T” personality.			
4.	More high-tech equipment is available.			
5.	Extreme sports are very popular now.			
6.	There are fewer traditional risks such as war.			
7.	Many Americans have enough money to try expensive sports.			
8.	Many Americans enjoy doing adventurous, dangerous things.			

Frequently asked questions about the ancient Olympic Games

Audience and purpose

A Circle the correct answers.

- Where is this article from?
 - a newspaper
 - a magazine
 - a Website
 - a brochure
- Who is this article written for?
 - professional athletes
 - the general public
 - Olympic judges
 - high school students
- What is the purpose of this article?
 - to give general information about the ancient Olympics
 - to encourage more people to play sports
 - to compare the ancient and the modern Olympics
 - to explain the role of women in the ancient Olympics

Context clues

B Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Then complete the sentences. (Be careful! There are two extra words.)

<i>equestrian</i> (par. 3)	<i>forbidden</i> (par. 4)	<i>penalty</i> (par. 4)	<i>statue</i> (par. 5)
<i>fine</i> (par. 9)	<i>olive</i> (par. 5)	<i>rivalry</i> (par. 1)	<i>violate</i> (par. 9)

- I like to watch horse races because I'm interested in *equestrian* sports.
- The _____ tree can be found all over Greece.
- If you _____ the rules of the competition, you cannot win.
- Children are _____ to see this movie. It's for adults only.
- If you drive too fast, the police will _____ you.
- There was a strong _____ between the athletes. They both really wanted to win.

Details

C Answer these questions.

- Why were the ancient Olympic Games held?
 They were part of a major religious festival to honor Zeus.
- How could women participate in the ancient Olympics?

- What did the Olympic winners get from their home cities?

Keeping an eye on the weather

Spelling

A Circle the correct spellings.

- Forecasters use different instruments to measure the weather / whether.
- Balloons and **planes** / **plains** gather information from the air.
- Forecasters tell **their** / **they're** predictions in newspapers and on television.
- Satellites take pictures of the North and South **Polls** / **Poles**.
- Weather balloons carry radiosondes on their **tales** / **tails**.
- We can **hear** / **here** the latest weather report on the radio.
- The weather **vane** / **vain** has been around for over 1000 years.
- Some stations send information from the **see** / **sea** to satellites.

Vocabulary

B Find these words in the reading. Write each word next to the correct description.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> radar equipment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> weather balloon | <input type="checkbox"/> weather station |
| <input type="checkbox"/> radiosonde | <input type="checkbox"/> weather satellite | <input type="checkbox"/> weather vane |

- This carries equipment on its long tail. weather balloon
- This takes pictures 22,000 miles above the equator. _____
- This sends a report to weather centers every three hours. _____
- This shows what way the wind is blowing. _____
- This measures temperature, air pressure, and humidity. _____
- This sends signals through clouds that become images on screens. _____

Details

C Check (✓) the correct column.

		True	False	Not in the text
1.	Weather forecasters use information from different sources.	✓		
2.	Weather forecasts are sometimes wrong.			
3.	Weather satellites give more accurate information than weather balloons.			
4.	Weather stations report information once a day.			
5.	Weather vanes were invented in the nineteenth century.			
6.	Radar equipment tracks storms more accurately than airplanes.			

Nature's weather forecasters

Details

A Match each animal with its behavior before a storm.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <u> d </u> 1. birds | a. They come down from the mountains. |
| ___ 2. cockroaches | b. They come out of their holes and run around. |
| ___ 3. crabs | c. They leave the sea and sit on the beach. |
| ___ 4. deer | d. They become irritable and fight over food. |
| ___ 5. mice | e. These insects become more active. |
| ___ 6. seabirds | f. They stop flying and sit on the beach. |

Vocabulary

B Find these verbs related to animals in the reading. Check (✓) the correct column.

		Making noise	Moving	Not moving
1.	chirp	✓		
2.	fly			
3.	huddle			
4.	migrate			
5.	roost			
6.	sing			
7.	squeak			
8.	sit out			

Inferencing

C Check (✓) the conditions before a storm.

- ✓ 1. The air pressure falls.
 ___ 2. The air pressure rises.
 ___ 3. Crabs seek shelter deep in the sea.
 ___ 4. Birds chirp and sing.
 ___ 5. The air becomes thin.
 ___ 6. Birds fly alone instead of in flocks.

CHALLENGE

D Compare the meaning of each pair of words or phrases. Write same (S) or different (D).

- D 1. mammals / insects
 ___ 2. squeak / run around
 ___ 3. escape / leave
 ___ 4. irritable / quarrelsome
 ___ 5. sit out / fly

Could you survive a natural disaster?

Audience and purpose

A Circle the correct answers.

1. Where did this article originally appear?
 - a. on the Internet
 - b. in a magazine**
 - c. in a newspaper
2. Who is this article for?
 - a. health and safety workers
 - b. the general public
 - c. police and doctors
3. What is the purpose of this article?
 - a. to warn people that storms are coming
 - b. to help people recover from a storm
 - c. to help people prepare for a storm

Sequencing

B What should people do before, during, and after a storm? Complete the chart.

- Make a disaster-supply kit.
- Call an out-of-town person you know.
- Choose an out-of-town person you know.
- Learn to shut off the electricity, gas, and water.
- Meet family members outside your neighborhood.
- Go to the lowest place possible.

Before a storm	During a storm	After a storm
<i>Make a disaster-supply kit.</i>		

Details

C Match each sentence beginning with the correct ending.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u> e </u> Stay away from windows to | a. filling your gas tank. |
| 2. <u> </u> Bring your bicycle inside so | b. you are protected from falling objects. |
| 3. <u> </u> Prepare your car for evacuation by | c. you have a supply of drinking water. |
| 4. <u> </u> Get information about the weather by | d. listening to the radio. |
| 5. <u> </u> Get under a table so | e. protect yourself from glass. |
| 6. <u> </u> Fill your bathtub so | f. stop them from falling and hurting you. |
| 7. <u> </u> Put heavy objects on low shelves to | g. it won't blow away. |
| 8. <u> </u> Put your important papers in a safety-deposit box to | h. keep them safe and dry. |

Dressing for success

Parts of speech

A Circle the correct forms of the words.

- Sandra learned a painful / **painfully** lesson about dressing for job interviews.
- Sandra attended a job information session **recent** / **recently**.
- Even formal clothing should still be **stylish** / **stylishly**.
- Because Sandra dressed **inappropriate** / **inappropriately**, she did not get a job offer.
- For technology jobs, wear clothing that is **conservative** / **conservatively**.
- A suit and tie give the impression that you take the job **serious** / **seriously**.

Details

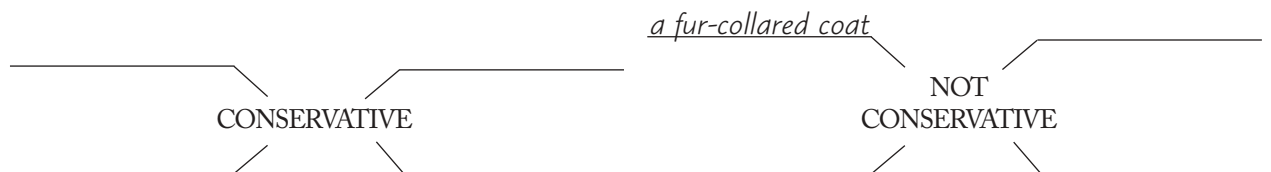
B Check (✓) the correct column.

		Sandra	Marilyn	Richard	David
1.	This person runs a company that teaches people how to present themselves.		✓		
2.	This person interviewed at IBM.				
3.	This person misunderstood what “stylishly casual” meant.				
4.	This person believes that society still has expectations of proper dress.				
5.	This person wore denim trousers to a job interview.				
6.	This person helps people interview for technology jobs.				
7.	This person wore a purple tie to a job interview.				
8.	This person believes that wearing a suit shows you work well with a team.				

Vocabulary

C Find these words in the reading. Complete the diagrams with these words.

a fur -collared coat	a suit	an indigo shirt	black shoes
a purple striped tie	a white shirt	bell-bottom trousers	denim



Casual dress in the workplace

Details

A Check (✓) the people who approve of casual clothing in the workplace.

1. Ruth Russell
 2. John T. Malloy
 3. Elizabeth Csordas
 4. Matthew Augustine

Vocabulary

B Find these words and phrases in the reading. Complete the chart.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> business suits | <input type="checkbox"/> jackets | <input type="checkbox"/> slacks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dresses | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> jeans | <input type="checkbox"/> sweaters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> high-heeled shoes | <input type="checkbox"/> polo shirts | <input type="checkbox"/> ties |

Casual clothing	Dressy clothing
<i>jeans</i>	

Reasons and effects

C Check (✓) the correct column.

		Reasons for casual dress	Effects of casual dress
1.	Workers want to be more comfortable.	✓	
2.	People have fewer face-to-face meetings.		
3.	Employees look less professional.		
4.	People are confused about what to wear to work.		
5.	Workers don't have as many meetings outside the office.		
6.	Workers feel their work is less important.		

CHALLENGE

D Answer these questions.

1. What does “dress-down Friday” mean?

Workers can wear casual clothes to the office on Friday. _____

2. What does Matthew Augustine think of dress-down Friday?

3. Why does the casual-dress trend worry Elizabeth Csordas?

Adventures in India

Text organization

A Complete the outline with the sentences from the box.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> I want to go home, but I will miss India. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I feel lonely and confused. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> I want to remember everything. | <input type="checkbox"/> I realize how much I've learned. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> My diary is about my good and bad times in India. | <input type="checkbox"/> I feel bewildered on arrival. |

- I. Main idea: _____
- II. Bad times: *I feel lonely and confused.* _____
 A. Example: I'm overcome with loneliness.
 B. Example: _____
- III. Good times: _____
 A. Example: I know my way around now.
 B. Example: _____
- IV. Conclusion: _____

Context clues

B Find the words or phrases in italics in the reading. Check (✓) the meaning of each word or phrase.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>behind us</i> (par. 2)
_____ finished
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> beginning | 3. <i>adding up</i> (par. 4)
_____ increasing
_____ decreasing |
| 2. <i>despite</i> (par. 3)
_____ because of
_____ even with | 4. <i>a month left</i> (par. 7)
_____ a month's experience
_____ a month before I leave |

Parts of speech

C Find the adjective or noun forms of these words in the reading. Then complete the chart.

	Noun	Adjective
1.	surprise	<i>surprisingly</i> (par. 3)
2.	pain	(par. 3)
3.	(par. 4)	stressful
4.	misery	(par. 4)
5.	distress	(par. 4)
6.	occasion	(par. 5)
7.	(par. 5)	terrified
8.	bewilderment	(par. 6)
9.	ignorance	(par. 6)
10.	(par. 8)	homesick

Body language in the United States

Vocabulary

A Find these words in the reading. Complete the chart with the verbs from the box.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> pat | <input type="checkbox"/> point | <input type="checkbox"/> shake | <input type="checkbox"/> raise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> raise | <input type="checkbox"/> bend | <input type="checkbox"/> straighten | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shake |

	When you want to . . .	Use this gesture
1.	greet someone new	<u>shake</u> hands
2.	call a friend over	_____, _____, and _____ the index finger
3.	call a waiter over	_____ the index finger to head level
4.	show a child you're angry	_____ the index finger
5.	show a child you like him/her	_____ his/her head
6.	give someone directions	_____ the index finger

Details

B Mark each statement about body language in the United States true (T) or false (F).

- T 1. Eye contact is very important during conversations.
- ___ 2. Men often hug each other when saying hello.
- ___ 3. Someone waving his hand and arm is probably saying “No.”
- ___ 4. “The comfort zone” is one foot between two people.
- ___ 5. People are comfortable with long silences in a conversation.
- ___ 6. People don't usually push their way into lines.
- ___ 7. Many women like men to give them their seats on buses.

Vocabulary

C Unscramble the words from the reading. Use the definitions to help you.

1. *l a m p* _____ *p a l m* = inside part of hand
2. *s i k s* _____ = touch the lips to the cheek
3. *c l o d s* _____ = criticize, especially a child
4. *s i w t r* _____ = joint between the hand and forearm
5. *e c i s n e l* _____ = quiet
6. *t l i u y e a q* _____ = fairness

CHALLENGE

D Correct the false statements in Exercise B.

Cross-cultural differences

Comprehension

A Circle the correct answers.

- This article was written by a person from **Thailand** / **Britain**.
- In many European countries, people form work relationships **in** / **out of** the office.
- In British culture, people express meaning mainly through **words** / **silence**.
- People from different parts of the world have different **values** / **jobs**.
- Meeting people from other cultures can be difficult when we send the wrong **decisions** / **signals**.

Details

B According to the article, are these actions common in these countries? Mark each action common (C) or not common (NC).

- C 1. **France:** Talking with co-workers at a café.
2. **Turkey:** Doing business with people you don't know well.
3. **Germany:** Getting down to business immediately.
4. **Spain:** Having dinner with co-workers.
5. **Thailand:** Asking a lot of questions after a speech.
6. **The U.K.:** Using a lot of explanation to express meaning.

Inferencing

C Where do you think the speakers in these conversations are from? Choose a country from the box. You may use a country more than once. (Answers may vary.)

Turkey Thailand France the U.K. Spain Germany

- A: Enough discussion. What's your decision? Germany
B: Please don't ask for my decision now. That's rude. _____
- A: Why didn't you ask questions at the presentation? _____
B: The speaker talked a lot. I didn't think I had to ask questions. _____
- A: We shouldn't talk about friends and family at work. _____
B: I agree. After work, let's go to the café for coffee. _____
- A: Good morning. May I get you a glass of tea? _____
B: Thank you. How is your family? _____

CHALLENGE

D Underline the actions in the reading that are common in your country once. Then underline the actions that are not common in your country twice.

Living in space

Details

A How is living in space different from living on Earth? Complete the chart.

	On Earth	In space
1.	<i>There is gravity.</i>	There isn't any gravity.
2.	People weigh something.	
3.		Water floats in the air.
4.	People don't have to conserve water.	
5.		People wear rubber slippers in the shower.
6.	Water comes out of a shower.	
7.		People clean their teeth with special chewing gum.
8.	People sleep lying down.	

Parts of speech

B Circle the correct answers.

- Would you like to _____ in space?
a. life **(b.)** live
- Astronauts use toothbrushes that are powered with _____.
a. electricity b. electric
- Astronauts use special _____ bags.
a. sleeper b. sleeping
- Astronauts are strapped to a wall so they don't float away while _____ a nap.
a. taking b. taker
- Elastic bands give a _____ the feeling of lying down in a bed.
a. sleep b. sleeper
- Life is very different on a _____.
a. space b. spacecraft

Vocabulary

C Find these phrases in the reading. Complete the diagrams.

chewing gum	flexible hose	sleeping compartment
elastic bands	rubber slippers	soap-filled cloth
elastic cylinder	sleeping bag	tissue for massaging gums
electric toothbrush		



The planets

Purpose and text organization

A Circle the correct answers.

- What is the purpose of this article?
 - to provide entertainment
 - to give general information
 - to give specialized scientific information
- What kind of information does the article give?
 - only facts
 - both facts and opinions
 - only opinions
- How is the article organized?
 - It describes the planets from smallest to largest.
 - It describes the planets from farthest from the sun to nearest to the sun.
 - It describes the planets from nearest to the sun to farthest from the sun.

Details

B Check (✓) the statements that are true.

- Only one planet has liquid water on its surface.
- No planet has more than fifteen moons.
- All of the planets spin at the same speed.
- Only one of the planets has rings.
- Jupiter is the largest planet.
- One of Neptune's moons has an atmosphere.

Comprehension

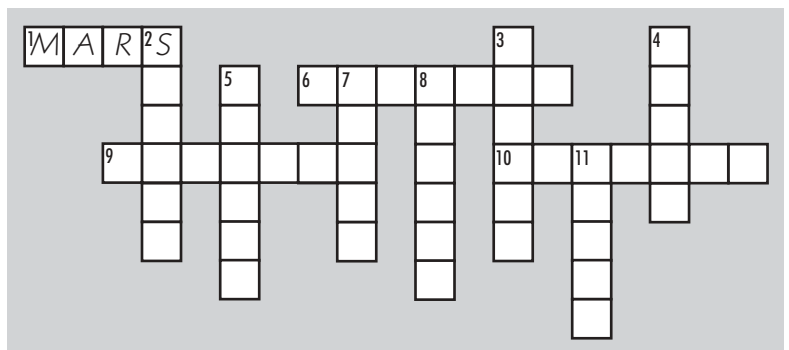
C Complete the crossword puzzle.

Across

- This planet looks red.
- This planet doesn't have an atmosphere.
- This planet's day is ten hours long.
- This planet is very windy.

Down

- This is the easiest planet to recognize.
- This planet spins sideways.
- This hot planet has a cloudy atmosphere.
- This is Neptune's largest moon.
- This is the third planet from the sun.
- This is Pluto's only moon.
- This outer planet is cold and rocky.



Space tours not so far off

Details

A Check (✓) the correct column.

		Sarah Dalton	John Spencer	Patrick Collins
1.	Who predicts that there will be 100 flights a day from Earth in 2030?			✓
2.	Who works for Space Adventures?			
3.	Who thinks people will have private space vehicles?			
4.	Who works for the Space Tourism Society?			
5.	Who believes there will be hotels on the moon?			
6.	Who says over 200 people already have reservations for spaceflights?			

Context clues

B Read the sentences. Then circle the meaning of the word or phrase in *italics*.

- According to individuals in the growing *field* of space tourism, it may be in five or 50 years. (par. 1)
 - countryside
 - area of interest
- Space Adventures is taking reservations for the flights, similar to the first *manned* spaceflights. (par. 2)
 - with people on them
 - available only to men
- After that, there will be *cruise lines*, . . . (par. 4)
 - companies that have cruises
 - people standing in line for cruises
- [...] They all conclude that a majority of people would like to visit space and would be willing to pay *good money* for it. (par. 5)
 - legal money
 - a high price
- [...] These hotels would employ more than 100,000 people, who would work *month-long shifts*. (par. 7)
 - for only one month
 - for one month at a time

Inferencing

C Check (✓) the statements that are true according to the article.

1. Space travel is likely in the future.
 2. Space travel will be dangerous.
 3. People will travel in space for pleasure.
 4. People will travel in space for business.
 5. People will work in hotels on Mars.
 6. More people will live in space than on Earth.

The terrible toads

Details

A Match each description with the correct animal.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| <u> d </u> 1. These have been killed by cane toads. | a. beetles |
| <u> </u> 2. These were eating the sugar cane crops. | b. cane toads |
| <u> </u> 3. In 1935, 100 of these were brought to Australia. | c. frogs |
| <u> </u> 4. These live happily alongside the cane toads. | d. koalas |
| <u> </u> 5. Some Australians keep these as pets. | e. marine toads |

Contrasting

B Are these facts about toads advantages or disadvantages to people? Mark each fact advantage (A) or disadvantage (D).

- A 1. They keep down the number of pests in Central and South America.
2. They don't eat the beetles that destroy sugar cane.
3. They have no natural predators in Australia.
4. Their flesh is poisonous.
5. Some people find them lovable.
6. They haven't damaged Australia's native ecology yet.

Context clues

C Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Then complete the sentences.

<i>amphibians</i> (par. 1)	<i>crops</i> (par. 1)	<i>multiply</i> (par. 4)
<i>appetite</i> (par. 1)	<i>destructive</i> (par. 2)	<i>plantations</i> (par. 1)

- If insects *multiply* very rapidly, there will not be enough food for them in the wild.
- Some beetles have a large for sugar cane.
- Wheat and grapes are major in Australia.
- Toads and other can live in the water and on land.
- Many insects are to plants.
- Sugar cane and coffee grow on .

CHALLENGE

D Answer these questions.

- What did the farmers hope the cane toads would do?
 They hoped they would eat the beetles.
- Why didn't the cane toads perform as expected?
- Why did the cane toads spread quickly through Australia?

Exotic animals – not as pets!

Dictionary skills

A Skim the dictionary entries. Then find the correct definition for each word in *italics* in the sentences below.

- a. **care for** /ker•fɔɪr/ *v prep* to like someone or something
- b. **care for** /ker•fɔɪr/ *v prep* to provide a person or animal with what he or she needs
- c. **count** /kaʊnt/ *v* to calculate the number of units in a group
- d. **count** /kaʊnt/ *v* to consider as

- e. **poor** /pjʊr/ *adj* of very low quality
- f. **poor** /pjʊr/ *adj* having little money and/or few possessions
- g. **raise** /reiz/ *v* to cause something to rise or become bigger or better
- h. **raise** /reiz/ *v* take care of until completely grown

- e* 1. Cramped city apartments are a *poor* habitat for wild animals.
2. The ASPCA *counts* any animal that's not a cat or a dog as miscellaneous.
3. Travers is against *raising* wild animals as pets.
4. It's not easy to *care for* a wild animal in an apartment.

Scanning

B Circle the animals mentioned in the reading.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| ① alligator | 6. kangaroo | 11. poodle |
| 2. bear | 7. leopard | 12. rabbit |
| 3. boa constrictor | 8. monkey | 13. shark |
| 4. cat | 9. lion | 14. tiger |
| 5. dog | 10. parrot | 15. turtle |

Details

C Check (✓) the correct column.

		True	False	Not in the text
1.	The ASPCA is an organization in the U.S.	✓		
2.	The ASPCA only deals with wild animals.			
3.	Some people buy or steal animals from zoos to keep as pets.			
4.	The ASPCA finds most exotic animals when owners' neighbors complain.			
5.	George Watford has been bitten by animals.			
6.	Kathi Travers returns exotic animals from people's homes to the wild.			

CHALLENGE

D Write *W* next to the wild animals in Exercise B.

Let's abandon zoos

Audience and purpose

A Circle the correct answers.

1. Why does the article begin with questions?
 - a. The author doesn't know some information.
 - b. The author wants readers to answer the questions.
 - c.** The author wants readers to think about the questions.
2. What is the purpose of the article?
 - a. to give general information about zoos
 - b. to persuade people that zoos are bad
 - c. to encourage people to improve zoos
3. Who is the audience for this article?
 - a. the general public
 - b. people who work in zoos
 - c. members of Born Free

Supporting arguments

B Complete the chart with statements from the box.

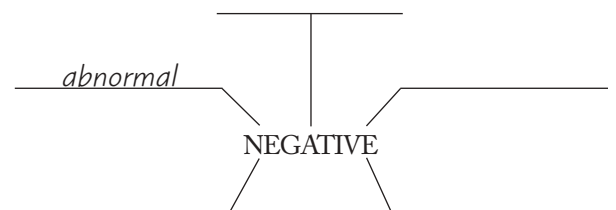
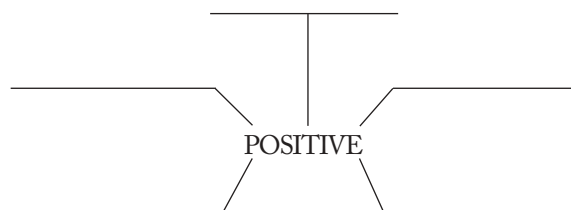
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zoos are concerned about animals. | <input type="checkbox"/> Baby animals attract paying customers. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Animals in zoos live in cramped cages. | <input type="checkbox"/> Animals in zoos have little privacy. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zoos protect endangered species. | <input type="checkbox"/> Zoos educate people about animals. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zoos use animals for entertainment purposes. | <input type="checkbox"/> Zoos don't teach much about animal behavior. |

Arguments for zoos	Arguments against zoos
<i>Zoos are concerned about animals.</i>	<i>Animals in zoos live in cramped cages.</i>

Vocabulary

C Find these words in the reading. Do they have positive or negative meanings? Complete the diagrams.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|--------|------------|-----------|
| abnormal | cramped | fair | meaningful | normal |
| bored | decent | lonely | natural | unnatural |



Adventure travel

Vocabulary

A Find the words in the reading with these meanings.

1. independent people who live in the Atlas hillsides (par. 1) Berbers
2. people who travel (par. 1) _____
3. people who entertain guests (par. 1) _____
4. people who visit places (par. 2) _____
5. people who live in Vietnam (par. 2) _____
6. people who ride bicycles (par. 2) _____
7. people who dive (par. 3) _____
8. people who lead tours (par. 3) _____

Fact or opinion

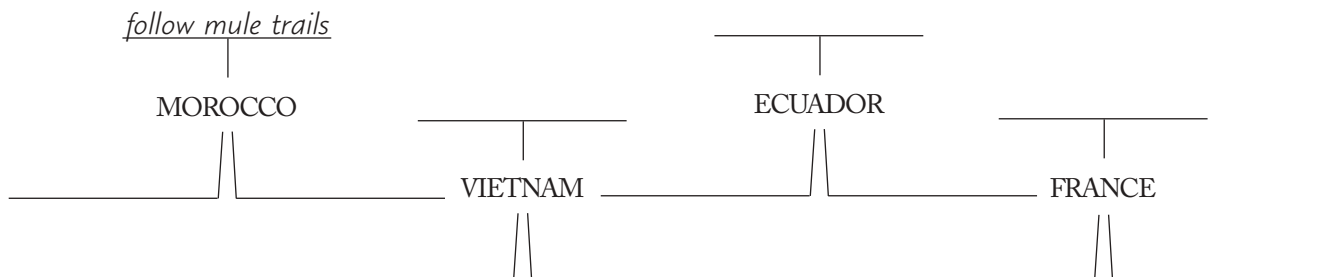
B Check (✓) the correct column.

		Fact	Opinion
1.	The Atlas is the highest mountain range in North Africa.	✓	
2.	They sip green mint tea with the Berbers and watch their traditional dances.		
3.	Bicycles are probably the best way for foreign visitors to meet the people of Vietnam.		
4.	These remote islands are the most unusual dive destinations in the world.		
5.	There are also professional naturalist guides onboard and plenty of opportunities to visit the shore.		
6.	Here in the center of France is one of the greatest collections of architectural wonders in the whole world.		

Details

C Complete the diagrams with activities from the box.

follow mule trails	see fishing villages	visit Berber villages
live on a boat	see vineyards	visit Hanoi
ride in a hot-air balloon	swim with sea lions	visit islands
see castles	travel by bicycle	watch traditional dances



Choosing an ecodestination

Parts of speech

A Circle the correct forms of the words.

1. Ecodestinations feature **local** / **(locally)** owned hotels.
2. Enjoy talking with villagers who are **genuine** / **genuinely** happy to meet you.
3. See points of **cultural** / **culturally** interest.
4. Local residents are **unique** / **uniquely** able to guide you through their towns.
5. Visitors who are **environmental** / **environmentally** aware will not damage the local area.
6. The visitors enjoy a **warm** / **warmly** welcome.

Details

B Check (✓) the correct column.

		Brazil	Western Samoa
1.	Local children act as guides.	✓	
2.	You can see the Atlantic rain forest.		
3.	Villagers weave fishing nets.		
4.	Guests can take part in a ceremonial dance.		
5.	Sea turtles nest on the beach in front of the hotel.		
6.	Guests stay on an island.		

Vocabulary

C Find these words in the reading. Compare the meaning of each pair of words. Write same (S) or different (D).

- D 1. uncrowded (par. 1) / overdeveloped (par. 4)
- ___ 2. scenery (par. 3) / landscape (par. 4)
- ___ 3. coastline (par. 1) / beach (par. 2)
- ___ 4. exotic (par. 3) / natural (par. 1)
- ___ 5. hotel (par. 2) / lodge (par. 3)
- ___ 6. ready (par. 1) / able (par. 1)
- ___ 7. pride (par. 2) / beauty (par. 2)
- ___ 8. tourists (par. 2) / travelers (par. 1)

CHALLENGE

D Check (✓) the sentences that describe ecodestinations.

- ✓ ___ 1. Tours are given by local guides.
- ___ 2. Everyone living there speaks English.
- ___ 3. They are popular and crowded.
- ___ 4. Tourists come for the great shopping opportunities.
- ___ 5. Hotels and restaurants are locally owned.
- ___ 6. The environment is protected.

Jet lag

Audience and purpose

A Circle the correct answers.

- Why does the author begin the article with questions?
 - to interest readers in the topic
 - because he doesn't know some information
 - to get the reader to choose answers
- What is the purpose of the article?
 - to explain jet lag and its causes
 - to explain some cures for jet lag
 - to persuade readers not to travel
- Who is the audience for the article?
 - doctors and nurses
 - people who travel
 - people who work in airports
- What is the purpose of the picture?
 - to show examples of new vocabulary
 - to show the causes of jet lag
 - to show the results of jet lag

Causes and effects

B Mark each sentence cause of jet lag (C) or effect of jet lag (E).

- C 1. The travel time is too fast for people to easily adjust.
2. People's vacations are ruined.
3. People wish for their own beds.
4. People's sense of time is connected to their sense of place.
5. A business meeting is unsuccessful.
6. Humans possess an essentially Stone Age body.

Vocabulary

C Find these words in the reading. Check (✓) the word in each row that doesn't belong.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> months | <input type="checkbox"/> years | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> time zones | <input type="checkbox"/> generations |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> animals | <input type="checkbox"/> meetings | <input type="checkbox"/> boats | <input type="checkbox"/> airplanes |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> jet lag | <input type="checkbox"/> place | <input type="checkbox"/> time | <input type="checkbox"/> well-being |
| 4. <input type="checkbox"/> sunrise | <input type="checkbox"/> bed | <input type="checkbox"/> sunset | <input type="checkbox"/> feet |
| 5. <input type="checkbox"/> consciously | <input type="checkbox"/> physically | <input type="checkbox"/> chemically | <input type="checkbox"/> geographically |
| 6. <input type="checkbox"/> 6:00 A.M. | <input type="checkbox"/> noon | <input type="checkbox"/> midnight | <input type="checkbox"/> day |

CHALLENGE

D Circle all the adverbs ending in *-ly* in the text.

Love on the Internet

Vocabulary

A Complete the sentences with words from the text.

- Someone from California is California.
- Someone from Asia is _____.
- Someone from Pakistan is _____.
- Someone from Austria is _____.
- Someone from India is _____.

Details

B Check (✓) the correct column(s).

		Tariq	Tariq's father	Juliana	Sara
1.	Who lives in the U.S.?	✓		✓	✓
2.	Who is Pakistani?				
3.	Who is 26 years old?				
4.	Who is 27 years old?				
5.	Who has become very conservative?				
6.	Who has already gotten married?				
7.	Who is a student?				
8.	Who is Indian?				
9.	Who used the Internet to find a partner?				
10.	Who is married to an Austrian?				

Paraphrasing

C Circle the best paraphrase of each sentence.

- ... Tariq Ahmed found the perfect way to arrange his own marriage – by finding a wife on the Web. (par. 1)
 - Tariq Ahmed planned his wedding using Internet services.
 - (b)** Tariq Ahmed found a romantic partner using the Internet.
- Mr. Ahmed ... had little difficulty producing his own site. (par. 2)
 - Mr. Ahmed had problems making his own Website.
 - Mr. Ahmed didn't have problems making his own Website.
- ... e-mails can't show two people whether there is chemistry between them. (par. 4)
 - E-mails can't show two people if they are physically attracted to each other.
 - E-mails can't show two people if they have the same hobbies and interests.
- Websites ... allow people to choose the level of anonymity they wish to keep. (par. 5)
 - It's possible to hide some personal information on the Web.
 - It's a good idea to hide some personal information on the Web.

Help on the Internet

Details

A Match each name with the correct description.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u> d </u> 1. Sean Redden | a. Taija Laitenen |
| _____ 2. Susan Hicks | b. an Internet chat room |
| _____ 3. Glenshadows Tavern | c. Sean's mother |
| _____ 4. Sharon Redden | d. a 12-year old boy |
| _____ 5. Amy Schmidt | e. a police officer |

Comprehension

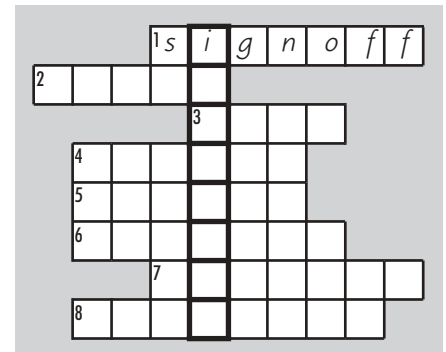
B Answer the questions. If the information is not in the article, write *We don't know*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What was Taija doing in the library? | <u>She was searching the Internet.</u> |
| 2. Why did Taija usually visit Glenshadows Tavern? | _____ |
| 3. Why did Sharon Redden call the local police? | _____ |
| 4. What did the police officer tell Sharon to get? | _____ |
| 5. What did Taija do when the emergency workers arrived? | _____ |
| 6. When did the Reddens find out how Taija was doing? | _____ |

Vocabulary

C Complete the puzzle. Then read down and answer this question:
What connects people all over the world? The _____

- You should sign off when you finish using a Website.
- You should _____ when you start using a Website.
- You need to know how to _____ to use a computer.
- Looking at a computer _____ for too long can make your eyes tired.
- Many people _____ for information by computer.
- If you don't want to use your real name on a Website, you can use a _____.
- Taija sent an e-mail _____ asking for help.
- You can meet people from all over the world in a _____.



CHALLENGE

D Underline the messages in the reading that people sent on the Internet once. Then underline the things people said twice.

Count me out

Comprehension

A Circle the correct answers.

- How old is the author of this article?
 - Thirty-five years old.
 - Sixty years old.
 - The article doesn't say.
- What does the author of this article do?
 - He's an office worker.
 - He's a scientist.
 - The article doesn't say.
- When the author says, "tell me what you think of the following ad . . .," what does he want the readers to do?
 - Pay attention to his ideas about the ad.
 - Send him a letter with their ideas about the ad.
 - Buy the product advertised in the ad.
- What does Stephen Hawking do?
 - He's an office worker
 - He's a scientist.
 - The article doesn't say.

Point of view

B What does the author think about the Internet? Check (✓) the best column.

		True in the past	True now	Might be true in the future
1.	Many advertisements show only a Web address, no street address or phone number.		✓	
2.	The Internet is able to think.			
3.	Communications are mainly with a pen, typewriter, or telephone.			
4.	You can buy groceries online.			
5.	The complexity of a computer is greater than the brain of an earthworm.			
6.	When you want details about a product, you talk to a person to get more information.			
7.	You can send love messages across the world.			

Parts of speech

C Find the noun forms of these words in the reading.

- communicate* (par. 2) communications
- important* (par. 2) _____
- aware* (par. 3) _____
- ill* (par. 3) _____
- conscious* (par. 5) _____
- responsible* (par. 6) _____

Ten easy ways to make friends

Details

A Write the number of the paragraph next to each way to make friends.

- 3 a. Show people that you're interesting.
- b. Show an interest in people.
- c. Watch others.
- d. Be good to your friends.
- e. Don't be changeable.
- f. Go out and meet new people.
- g. Use your eyes.
- h. Choose friends wisely.
- i. Be sure of yourself.
- j. Plan ahead.

Sequencing

B Complete the chart with sentences from the box.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Look people in the eye.
<input type="checkbox"/> Be loyal, caring, and supportive.
<input type="checkbox"/> Be consistent.
<input type="checkbox"/> Be a good listener.
<input type="checkbox"/> Treat people as you'd like to be treated. | <input type="checkbox"/> Read the newspaper headlines.
<input type="checkbox"/> Join a club or play a sport.
<input type="checkbox"/> Ask lots of questions.
<input type="checkbox"/> Watch how other people make friends. |
|--|---|

Before meeting new friends	When with new friends	After meeting new friends
	<i>Look people in the eye.</i>	

Comprehension

C Answer these questions.

1. Why should you attend meetings of neighborhood associations or other groups?

It's easier to make friends when you have similar interests.

2. Why should you look people in the eye when you talk to them?

3. Why should you be friendly with a lot of people?

CHALLENGE

D Rank the ways to make friends in Exercise A from 1 (most important) to 10 (least important).

Best friends

Audience and purpose

A Circle the best answers.

- Who was this article written for?
 - men
 - families
 - the general public
- What is the purpose of this article?
 - to discuss the benefits of best friends
 - to explain how to be a good friend
 - to compare friends with family
- How are the main ideas mainly supported?
 - with personal stories
 - with facts
 - with opinions

Parts of speech

B Find the noun forms of these words in the reading.

- happy* (par. 1) happiness
- various* (par. 2) _____
- friendly* (par. 2) _____
- safe* (par. 3) _____
- behave* (par. 3) _____
- lovely* (par. 3) _____
- fashionable* (par. 4) _____
- hesitate* (par. 6) _____

Paraphrasing

C Circle the best paraphrase.

- ... a best friend ... [is] a person who is always there for you. (par. 1)
 - A best friend is always home when you call.
 - A best friend will always help you if needed.
- A best friend is a safe harbor, a guaranteed comfort zone. (par. 3)
 - You can show your true feelings to your friend.
 - You can relax at your friend's house.
- With best friends, you can be who you are. (par. 3)
 - Best friends will help you become successful.
 - Best friends will accept you without any changes.
- [Best friends] will give you ... a kick in the pants if you need it ... (par. 3)
 - Best friends will be violent if necessary.
 - Best friends will criticize you if necessary.

The new family

Context clues

A Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Then complete the sentences.

emergency (par. 1) *divorce* (par. 2) *supportive* (par. 2)
relationship (par. 3) ~~*spare*~~ (par. 5)

- Sometimes I forget my glasses at home, so I have a _____ *spare* _____ pair at work.
- Mr. and Mrs. Smith split up. They got a _____ .
- Commitment and loyalty are important parts of a good _____ .
- Friends are _____ . They help you when you're in trouble.
- If you have an _____, you can call me anytime.

Main ideas

B Write the number of each paragraph next to its main idea.

- ___ 5 a. Erika is closer to Jane than to her family because Jane lives in the same city.
 ___ b. A TV show tells us that friendships last longer than romantic relationships.
 ___ c. A friend is more likely than a family member to call you late at night.
 ___ d. *Real Women* shows the importance of friendship in women's lives.
 ___ e. Erika called Jane when she had a personal emergency.

Details

C These sentences are false. Change one word or phrase to correct each sentence.

- A woman's mother is ~~more~~ ^{less} likely to call at 3:00 A.M. than a friend.
- Erika's friend took her to the doctor at night.
- Friends* is a movie about a close group of young friends.
- Real Women* shows the lives and marriages of five former school friends.
- Erika has a spare set of keys to her friend's apartment.
- Erika sees her family every day.
- Jane feeds Erika's cat whenever she is away.
- Jane may have to move to a different country soon.

CHALLENGE

D Check (✓) the qualities of friendship that are mentioned in the article.

- ___ 1. affection
 ___ 2. commitment
 ___ 3. dependency
 ___ 4. intimacy
 ___ 5. loyalty
 ___ 6. trust

Gift giving

Details

A Check (✓) the gift-giving occasions mentioned in the article.

- 1. anniversaries
- 2. birthdays
- 3. Christmas
- 4. graduations
- 5. naming ceremonies
- 6. to say “I’m sorry”
- 7. Valentine’s Day
- 8. weddings

Text organization

B Write the number of the paragraph where each sentence could go.

- 2 a. If I send a gift to someone, I expect to receive a gift in return.
- b. Because of this benefit, gift giving will probably continue for years to come.
- c. Some people also give gifts to friends and family when they return from trips.
- d. She gave presents that showed her personality as well as pleased the recipient.
- e. Giving a gift can communicate our feelings toward the recipient.

Context clues

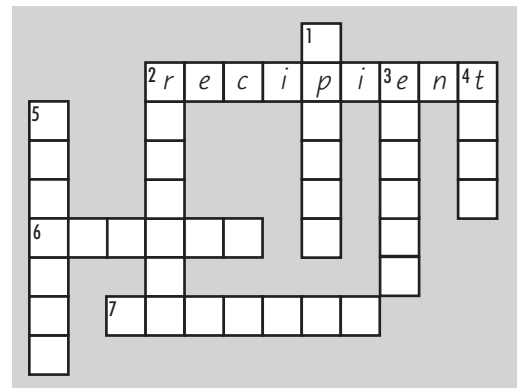
C Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading.

Across

- 2. The person who gets a gift is the _____.
(par. 3)
- 6. Gift giving is a kind of _____ obligation.
(par. 3)
- 7. Exchanging gifts has an emotional _____.
(par. 5)

Down

- 1. People exchange gifts with a positive _____.
(par. 5)
- 2. Weddings and birthdays _____ gifts. (par. 1)
- 3. Weddings and anniversaries are special _____. (par. 1)
- 4. People _____ to have special feelings about some gifts. (par. 4)
- 5. Another word for *gift* is a _____. (par. 3)



Modern day self-sacrifice

Source and purpose

A Circle the correct answers.

- Where did this letter appear?
 - on a Website
 - in the newspaper
 - in a magazine
- Who wrote the letter?
 - Dr. Laura
 - a 15-year old boy
 - a mother
- What is the purpose of the letter?
 - to give advice about raising teenagers
 - to explain how to choose good gifts
 - to show an example of a loving teenager
- How does the writer achieve her purpose?
 - by using examples
 - by telling a story
 - by using opinions

Details

B Find these adjectives in the reading. Who do they describe? Mark each adjective son (S) or mother (M).

- S 1. unselfish
 ___ 2. proud
 ___ 3. astonished
 ___ 4. shocked
 ___ 5. thrilled

Context clues

C Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Circle the meaning of each word.

- Restoring* something means you **take it to the store** / **fix it**. (par. 2)
- An *outfit* is a **group of clothing** / **special equipment**. (par. 3)
- If you make some *goodies*, you make **foods** / **gifts**. (par. 5)
- A *long-standing* joke is **very old** / **hard to understand**. (par. 6)
- An *extravagant* gift is **unusual** / **expensive**. (par. 7)
- If you are *thrilled*, you feel very **surprised** / **happy**. (par. 8)
- If something *dawns* on you, then you **understand it** / **see it in the daylight**. (par. 9)

CHALLENGE

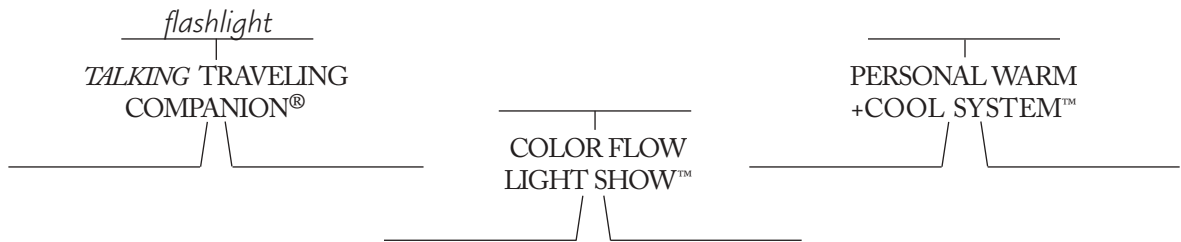
D Underline all the adjectives in the reading.

Gifts for the hard to please

Details

A Find these words and phrases in the reading. Complete the diagrams.

3 C batteries	fits around your neck	small or large
Color Lock button	pleasant voice	smoke alarm
flashlight	plugs in	three LED lights



Vocabulary

B Find these words in the reading. Mark each word temperature (*T*), sound (*S*), or color (*C*).

- T 1. Fahrenheit
- 2. voice
- 3. alarm
- 4. spectrum
- 5. teal
- 6. cool
- 7. Celsius
- 8. violet

Details

C Check (✓) the correct column.

		True	False	Not in the text
1.	The <i>Talking</i> Travel Companion® was created by Sharper Image Design.	✓		
2.	The <i>Talking</i> Travel Companion® is expensive.			
3.	The Color Flow™ Light Show runs on batteries.			
4.	The Color Flow™ Light hides in your pocket.			
5.	The Personal Warm+Cool System™ comes in three different colors.			
6.	You wear the Personal Warm+Cool System™ around your neck.			

Jokes can't always make you laugh

Text organization

A Complete the outline with phrases and sentences from the box. (Be careful! There is one extra phrase or sentence.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sense of humor | <input type="checkbox"/> You can develop humor over a lifetime. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some people memorize jokes. | <input type="checkbox"/> Telling jokes is one way to express humor. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Humor means seeing the funny side of things. | |

I. Introduction: Laughter is important.

II. *Sense of humor* _____

A. People are not born with it.

B. _____

III. Jokes are not everything.

A. _____

B. _____

Vocabulary

B Find these words in the reading. Check (✓) the words that are related to humor.

- 1. funny
- 2. inhibitions
- 3. joke
- 4. laughter
- 5. nonserious
- 6. setback
- 7. smile
- 8. worry

Details

C Check (✓) the correct column.

		True	False
1.	Humor can help us emotionally and spiritually.	✓	
2.	Every system in the body responds to laughter.		
3.	You are born with a sense of humor.		
4.	You are born with the ability to laugh and smile.		
5.	Joke telling is the biggest part of humor.		
6.	All people who tell jokes well have a good sense of humor.		

CHALLENGE

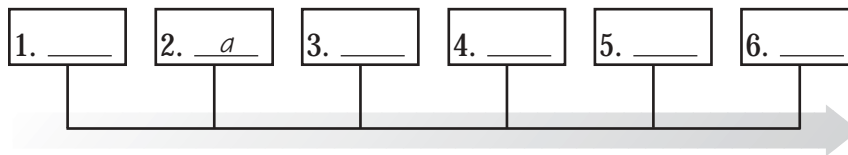
D Correct the false statements in Exercise C.

Envy: Is it hurting or helping you?

Sequencing

A Write the letter of each event on the time line.

- Kimberly went to a dinner for her friend.
- Kimberly decided to make some changes in her social life.
- Kimberly left her friend's dinner party.
- Kimberly talked about her feelings in a magazine article.
- Kimberly's friend announced her engagement.
- Kimberly told her friend that 50% of marriages end in divorce.



Inferencing

B Who probably said each statement? Write *Kimberly, Lucy, Doreen, or Karen*.

I think I should have a better job. *I wish I were engaged.* *My friend isn't a better worker than I am.*

1. Lucy 2. _____ 3. _____

If you envy someone else, make some changes in your life. *Feeling envious is not unusual.* *My friends have better personal lives than I do.*

4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

Vocabulary

C Find these words in the reading. Compare the meaning of each pair of words. Write same (S) or different (D).

- S 1. envious (par. 1) / jealous (par. 5)
 _____ 2. engagement (par. 1) / marriage (par. 1)
 _____ 3. insecure (par. 4) / upset (par. 5)
 _____ 4. mean (par. 5) / nasty (par. 6)
 _____ 5. position (par. 5) / promotion (par. 5)
 _____ 6. lonely (par. 4) / guilty (par. 6)

The value of tears

Details

A Are these effects of crying positive or negative? Check (✓) the correct column.

		Positive	Negative
1.	You feel embarrassed.		✓
2.	You feel more relaxed.		
3.	It lowers the risk of heart attacks.		
4.	Tears ruin your make-up.		
5.	It makes other people feel tense.		
6.	You get a runny nose.		
7.	It stops conversations.		
8.	Tears release feelings.		

Inferencing

B Check (✓) the statements that Vera Diamond would agree with.

1. It can be useful to practice crying.
 2. It's healthy to be able to cry at work.
 3. Crying can make you feel less stressed.
 4. Crying is more important for children than for adults.
 5. Crying is enough to solve most problems.
 6. Therapists should help patients learn to cry.

Parts of speech

C Find the correct forms of these words in the reading.

1. *embarrass* v. (par. 1) embarrassed *adj.* 5. *converse* v. (par. 1) _____ *n.*
 2. *infect* v. (par. 1) _____ *n.* 6. *situate* v. (par. 6) _____ *n.*
 3. *stress* v. (par. 4) _____ *adj.* 7. *logic* n. (par. 6) _____ *adj.*
 4. *permit* v. (par. 5) _____ *n.* 8. *able* *adj.* (par. 7) _____ *n.*

CHALLENGE

D Write the correct word from Exercise C next to its definition.

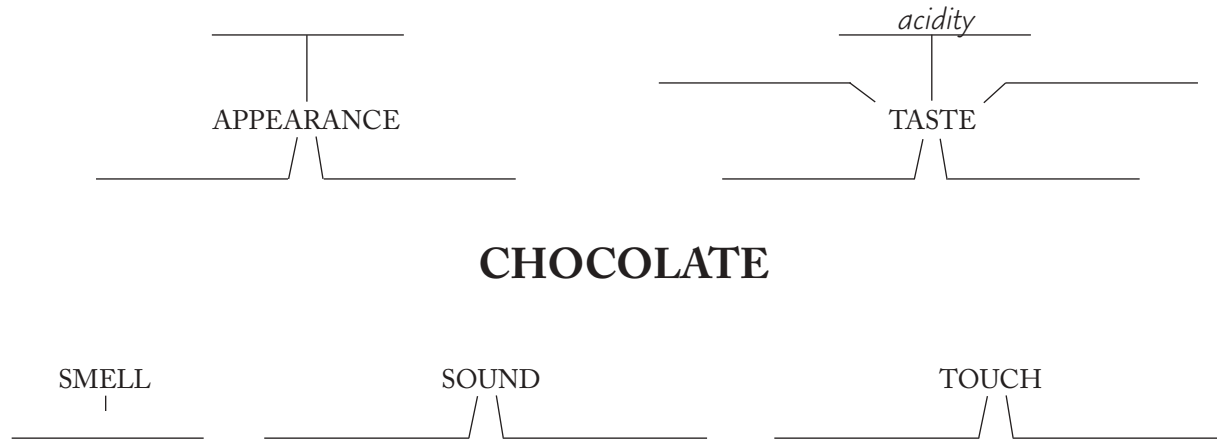
1. discussion conversation
 2. allowing something to happen permission
 3. a disease _____
 4. based on facts _____
 5. the skill to do something _____
 6. not relaxed; very busy _____
 7. feeling bad about something you did _____
 8. general condition _____

Chocolate

Vocabulary

A Find these words in the reading. How do we use our senses to assess chocolate? Complete the diagram with words from the box.

acidity	melt	smooth	sourness
bitterness	saltiness	smooth	sweet
crisp	shiny	snap	sweetness
mahogany			



Inferencing

B Check (✓) the characteristics of high-quality dark chocolate.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. melts instantly | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. causes migraines |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. has added fat | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. causes tooth decay |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. is very sweet | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. is expensive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. contains a variety of flavors | <input type="checkbox"/> 8. contains cacao butter |

Details

C Check (✓) the correct column.

		True	False	Not in the text
1.	Milk chocolate is more popular than dark chocolate.			✓
2.	Vegetable fat is sometimes added to chocolate.			
3.	Chocolate contains large quantities of tyramine.			
4.	Good quality chocolate has more sugar than poor quality chocolate.			
5.	Chocolate is a popular romantic gift.			
6.	It is best to eat chocolate at room temperature.			

CHALLENGE

D Correct the false statements in Exercise C.

It tastes just like chicken

Scanning

A Circle the foods that are mentioned in the text.

- ① apple 5. pig
- 2. bear 6. rat
- 3. horse 7. sheep
- 4. oyster 8. shrimp

Context clues

B Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Circle the meaning of each word.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <i>host</i> (par. 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① someone who serves food at home b. someone who serves food in a restaurant | <p>4. <i>consistency</i> (par. 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. texture or feeling b. cost or expense |
| <p>2. <i>cast-iron</i> (par. 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. heavy and dark b. very strong | <p>5. <i>rude</i> (par. 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. not polite b. not common |
| <p>3. <i>culinary</i> (par. 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. related to food b. related to art | <p>6. <i>flattered</i> (par. 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. surprised b. pleased |

Inferences and restatements

C Check (✓) the correct column.

		Inference	Restatement	Not in the text
1.	Eating with your host is a way to communicate.		✓	
2.	Lobster is eaten with butter.			
3.	People from Saudi Arabia wouldn't like to eat American steaks.			
4.	Apple pie is not a common dish in France.			
5.	Some unfamiliar foods taste similar to chicken.			
6.	You should tell your host about foods you don't eat.			

CHALLENGE

D According to the article, what three things should you do when trying new food?

1. *Slice it very thin.* _____
2. _____
3. _____

Power napping is good for the I.Q.

Vocabulary

A Find the words in the reading with these meanings.

1. people who specialize in certain professions (par. 1) professionals
2. people who study science (par. 1) _____
3. people who have special knowledge about something (par. 4) _____
4. people who are employed by someone (par. 4) _____
5. just one person (par. 5) _____
6. a person who participates in something (par. 5) _____

Main ideas

B Write the number of each paragraph next to its main idea.

- 3 a. Losing sleep causes a drop in I.Q.
- _____ b. Sleep is very important for one's health.
- _____ c. The MSLT measures sleep deprivation.
- _____ d. People should sleep at night and take naps in the afternoon.
- _____ e. People in developed countries don't get enough sleep.

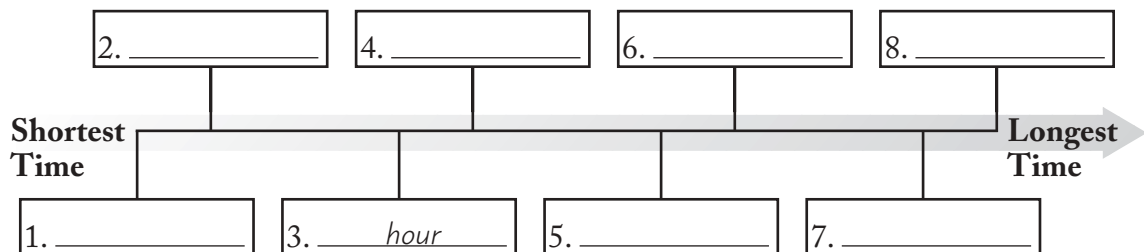
Details

C How much time do these actions take? Complete the sentences.

1. Every hour of sleep lost each night causes a 1-point drop in I.Q. the next day.
2. Employees who nap for at least _____ show increased levels of alertness.
3. In 1910, the average length of sleep was _____ a night.
4. Most sleep experts think people should sleep at least _____ a night.
5. People can sleep as little as _____ a night in summer without ill effects.
6. You are probably getting enough sleep if you fall asleep in _____ or longer.
7. Today, the average length of sleep is _____ a night.
8. People can sleep as long as _____ a night in the winter without ill effects.

CHALLENGE

D Rank the amounts of time in Exercise C from 1 (shortest) to 8 (longest).



Common questions about dreams

Text organization and purpose

A Circle the correct answers.

1. Where is this article from?
 - a. a magazine
 - b. a textbook
 - c. a Website
2. How is the article organized?
 - a. in time order
 - b. by asking and answering questions
 - c. from least important to most important
3. What is the purpose of the picture?
 - a. to illustrate a common dream
 - b. to show how scientists study dreams
 - c. to interest the reader in the topic

Context clues

B Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Then complete the sentences.

<i>last</i> (par. 1)	<i>recall</i> (par. 2)	<i>reflect</i> (par. 5)
<i>vivid</i> (par. 1)	<i>debate</i> (par. 4)	<i>image</i> (par. 5)

1. My dreams about flying _____ *reflect* _____ my wish to escape.
2. Some dreams _____ 30 minutes or less.
3. Scientists still _____ whether animals have dreams.
4. I had a really _____ dream last night. I remember it clearly.
5. Sometimes a dream contains an _____ of a familiar person or place.
6. I can't _____ my dreams very well.

Details

C Check (✓) the correct column.

		Definitely true	Probably true	Definitely not true
1.	Some people don't dream.			✓
2.	The brain is very active during REM sleep.			
3.	All people can remember their dreams.			
4.	Most people don't completely forget dreams.			
5.	People who pay attention to color notice it more in dreams.			
6.	All dreams have meaning.			
7.	Some people learn a lot from their dreams.			
8.	Images in dreams mean the same thing to different people.			

What is a dream?

Vocabulary

A Find the words in the reading with these meanings.

1. making no sense (par. 1) _____ *nonsense* _____
2. without meaning (par. 1) _____
3. by using science (par. 2) _____
4. not something we can accept (par. 3) _____
5. a way people behave (par. 5) _____
6. an aggressive action (par. 7) _____
7. following tradition (par. 7) _____

Details

B Mark each sentence true (T), false (F), or does not give the information (?).

1. T Long ago, people thought dreams were messages from God.
2. Many scientists are studying dreams today.
3. Carl Jung was a student of Sigmund Freud.
4. People started to study dreams scientifically in the nineteenth century.
5. Children dream as much as adults do.
6. Women often have dreams of children and friends.
7. Men and women dream about different things.
8. Dreaming about a death does not mean that a death will occur.

Recognizing sources

C Check (✓) the correct column.

		Freud	Jung	Domhoff
1.	Who argued that there is a connection between dreams and age, gender, and culture?			✓
2.	Who believed that dreams let people express emotions that are unacceptable in society?			
3.	Who found that men in different cultures dream about other men and physical aggression?			
4.	Who said that dreams make up for something missing from waking life?			
5.	Who believed that the purpose of a dream is to communicate something to the dreamer?			
6.	Who was probably the first person to study dreams scientifically?			

CHALLENGE

D Correct the false statements in Exercise B.