Two worlds

Details

A **How are Señorita Luisa and Saturnina similar? How are they different? Complete the diagram with phrases from the box.**

☐ believed in roots and herbs   ☐ read fortunes with wax
☐ believed in saints   ☐ read Gabriella's fortune
☑ had superstitions   ☐ stayed with Gabriella until she fell asleep
☐ was Gabriella's neighbor   ☐ worked as a maid

Señorita Luisa   **Saturnina**

had superstitions
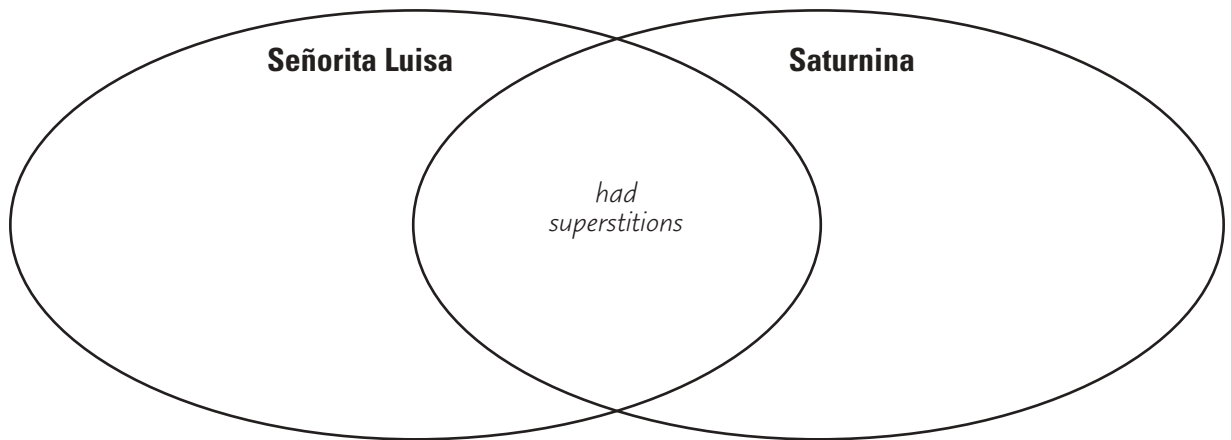
Main ideas

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

__T__ 1. Gabriella's mother saw the world differently from Señorita Luisa and Saturnina.

____ 2. Gabriella spent her evenings with Señorita Luisa.

____ 3. Gabriella preferred her mother's world to Señorita Luisa's world.

____ 4. Gabriella's mother knew that Señorita Luisa told Gabriella's fortune.

____ 5. Gabriella's mother and Señorita Luisa rarely spoke to each other.

____ 6. Gabriella's mother was not superstitious.

Context clues

C **Match each word or phrase with the correct example.**

__d__ 1. *"little future"* (par. 3)   a. hot chocolate and a cake

____ 2. *"big future"* (par. 3)   b. pouring hot wax into cold water

____ 3. *a snack* (par. 2)   c. the *almas*

____ 4. *reading a fortune* (par. 4)   d. This week you will tell a lie.

____ 5. *ghosts* (par. 4)   e. tying a black ribbon to the window and
                                                             leaving a piece of bread
____ 6. *sending ghosts away* (par. 4)
                                                          f. A handsome man will fall in love with you.
____ 7. *performing a miracle* (par. 5)
                                                          g. using roots and herbs

Lucky hats and other fishing superstitions

Text organization

A | **Mark each statement true (*T*) or false (*F*).**

___*T*___ 1. Paragraphs 1 through 4 tell a story.

_____ 2. Paragraphs 5 through 11 list superstitions.

_____ 3. Paragraph 12 lists superstitions.

_____ 4. Paragraph 3 states the main idea of the text.

_____ 5. The picture only shows things that bring good luck.

Details

B | **Check (✓) the things that bring good luck when fishing.**

___✓___ 1. wearing a hat

_____ 2. carrying bananas

_____ 3. seeing a rabbit cross your path

_____ 4. having a ham sandwich

_____ 5. carrying some eggs

_____ 6. spitting on your bait

_____ 7. keeping the first fish you catch

_____ 8. spilling a soft drink in your boat

_____ 9. catching a fish on the first cast

_____ 10. bringing a camera

Complex sentences

C | **Match the beginnings of each sentence with its correct ending.**

___*d*___ 1. If you buy a hat yourself,   a. keep the first fish you catch.

_____ 2. If you want to hide smells that fish don't like,   b. there might be insects in them.

_____ 3. If you want to spill a soft drink,   c. then you won't catch any more fish.

_____ 4. If you don't want to scare the rest of the school,   d. you shouldn't wear it while fishing.

_____ 5. If you bring bananas on a boat,   e. you should kiss it.

_____ 6. If you use fish as bait,   f. you should spit on it.

_____ 7. If you keep the first fish you catch,   g. leave it in an precarious position.

CHALLENGE

D | **Complete the statement. Use your own ideas.**

I **am** / **am not** superstitious about fishing because _____

_____ .

A superstition about new calendars

Purpose and tone

A **Circle the correct answers.**

1. Where did this article appear?
   a. in a guide for office managers
   b. on a Web site
   c. in a newspaper
   d. in a textbook

2. What is the author's main point?
   a. He still believes in some superstitions.
   b. He believes superstitions are foolish.
   c. He thinks more people should believe in superstitions.
   d. He thinks superstitions come from the American South.

3. How does the author make his point?
   a. He interviews people.
   b. He analyzes superstitions.
   c. He tells personal stories.
   d. He uses facts and statistics.

4. What is the tone of the article?
   a. fearful
   b. angry
   c. neutral
   d. humorous

Context clues

B **Check (✓) the best meaning of each phrase.**

1. *We wanted y'all to eat the peas* (par. 8)
   _____ a. We wanted you to eat all of the peas
   __✓__ b. We wanted everyone to eat the peas

2. *hand out new calendars* (par. 3)
   _____ a. put calendars in people's hands
   _____ b. give calendars to everyone

3. *walk into a colleague's space* (par. 3)
   _____ a. meet a colleague
   _____ b. go to a colleague's desk or office

4. *preserving the air of a . . . professional* (par. 4)
   _____ a. seeming professional
   _____ b. not smoking in the office

5. *take any chances* (par. 3)
   _____ a. believe in chance
   _____ b. do anything risky

Details

C **Mark each inference true (*T*) or false (*F*).**

_F_ 1. The writer's colleagues thought he was superstitious.

_____ 2. The writer grew up in the southern United States.

_____ 3. Hanging a new calendar up too late is bad luck.

_____ 4. Eating black-eyed peas is a New Year's tradition in the South.

_____ 5. After he discovered his mistake, the writer was still superstitious.

Diets of the world

Vocabulary **A** **Complete the chart with the words and phrases from the box.**

☑ baked cod ☐ cheese ☐ flaky croissants ☐ roasted potatoes
☐ beef ☐ chocolate mousse ☐ fresh fruits ☐ steamed broccoli

High-fat food	Low-fat food
	baked cod

Inferencing **B** **Where does each speaker probably come from? Use the places from the box.**

☑ France ☐ China ☐ the Mediterranean ☐ the United States
☐ France ☐ China ☐ the Mediterranean ☐ the United States

1. I have a very large meal at lunch, and I eat slowly. _____*France*_____

2. We like soybeans. We don't eat red meat very often. _____

3. My favorite meal is baked fish with steamed
   vegetables and roasted potatoes. _____

4. I eat a lot of snacks – sometimes three in one day. _____

5. I cook everything in olive oil. _____

6. I can make a delicious pork-flavored rice dish. _____

7. I'd like frogs' legs and chocolate mousse, please. _____

8. My husband's favorite food is steak. _____

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

_*T*_ 1. People in the Middle East have little heart disease.

_____ 2. The original Mediterranean diet is from ancient Greece.

_____ 3. T. Colin Campbell is a professor of preventive medicine.

_____ 4. Meat is the main feature of a Chinese diet.

_____ 5. Ninety-two percent of French people are not obese.

_____ 6. In France, dinner is the biggest meal of the day.

CHALLENGE **D** **Correct the false sentences in Exercise C.**

Drink, blink, and rest

Details | **A** | **Circle the correct answers.**

1. Years of (reading and writing) / **heating and air conditioning** / **wearing glasses** have harmed many children's eyesight.

2. The article focuses on the **causes** / **costs** / **effects** of eye problems.

3. Scientists now believe that **genes** / **illness** / **the environment** can sometimes cause near- and far-sightedness.

4. Blinking **helps** / **harms** / **does nothing for** your eyes.

5. A doctor who prescribes glasses is an **allergist** / **optometrist** / **ophthalmologist**.

Cause and effect | **B** | **Check (✓) the diagram that best shows the causes and effects.**
(Note: → = causes)

1. Paragraphs 2–3
____ a. UV rays → ozone layer thins → cataracts → clouded vision
_✓_ b. ozone layer thins → UV rays → clouded vision → cataracts

2. Paragraph 7
____ a. eye works harder → eye works in electro-magnetic field
____ b. eye works in electro-magnetic field → eye works harder

3. Paragraph 7
____ a. electro-magnetic field + infra-red → night vision problem
____ b. electro-magnetic field → infra-red → night vision problem

4. Paragraph 9
____ a. allergies → eyestrain
____ b. dryness → eyestrain

Details | **C** | **Complete the diagrams with the words and phrases from the box.**

cataracts	exposure to UV	fatigue	watching TV
driving at night	eyes must work harder	sunlight	working on a computer
eyes become dry	eyestrain		

driving at night

THINGS THAT HURT EYES

EFFECTS ON EYES

DAMAGE TO EYES
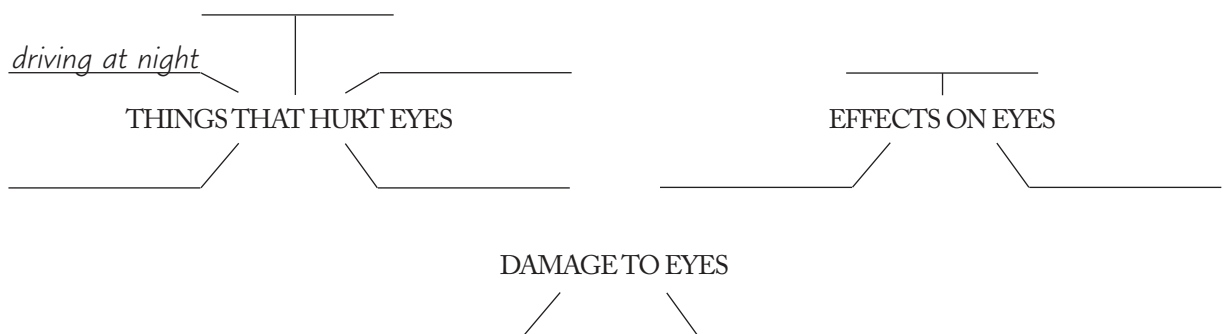
Azeri hills hold secret of long life

Details

A **Circle the correct answers.**

1. Where are the Azeri hills?
   a. Iran
   b. Azerbaijan *(circled)*

2. Who just turned 70?
   a. a man
   b. a woman

3. What is Tatoni?
   a. a food
   b. a place

4. What is Chingiz Gassamov's nationality?
   a. Russian
   b. Azeri

5. Who went to the Caucasus 200 years ago?
   a. Russians
   b. Azeris

6. What is saffron?
   a. an animal
   b. a plant

Fact or opinion

B **Check (✓) the correct column.**

		Fact	Opinion
1.	Staying active can help some people live longer.	✓	
2.	Allahverdi Ibadov doesn't like to look at the mountains where he lives.		
3.	Some people have a genetic predisposition for living a long time.		
4.	If you eat saffron, you will live a longer life.		
5.	It is not necessary to see a doctor when you don't feel well.		
6.	Russians who went to the Azeri Mountains lived longer than their relatives who stayed in Russia.		

Vocabulary

**C** **Use the clues to unscramble the words.**

1. *i g o r n e*   _____*region*_____ = geographic area (par. 3)

2. *g e v l a l i*   _____ = small town (par. 6)

3. *e d y k n i*   _____ = part of the body (par. 7)

4. *e d y a m c a*   _____ = school (par. 8)

5. *c a r n e s o t s*   _____ = family from long ago (par. 9)

6. *h g r u g s d e*   _____ = moved up shoulders (par. 11)

A prodigy in mother's eyes

Sequencing

A **Write the letter of each event in order on the time line.**

a. The daughter decided not to change.
b. The daughter thought she looked sad and ugly.
c. The daughter had to memorize a Bible passage.
d. The daughter pretended to be bored by the tests.
e. The mother asked her daughter to name the capital of Finland.
f. The mother gave up hope.
g. The mother read magazine articles about talented children.

2. _____	4. _____	6. _____	
1. _____	3. _____	5. _a_	7. _____
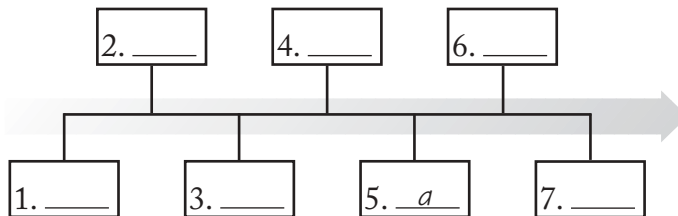
Punctuation

B **Circle the correct answers.**

1. Why is *Good Housekeeping* italicized in paragraph 1?
   a. for emphasis
   (b.) to show it's a magazine
   c. to show it's new vocabulary

2. Why are quotation marks used around "Nairobi!" in paragraph 4?
   a. to show that someone is speaking
   b. to show that it's not really the capital
   c. to show that it's a foreign word

3. Why are dashes (–) used in paragraphs 5, 7, and 8?
   a. to combine two ideas
   b. to show a break between ideas
   c. to show a definition

Context clues

C **Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Then circle the correct meaning.**

1. A *prodigy* is (**a talented child**) / **a child with no talent** / **a talented child or adult**. (title)

2. A *pile* is **many things on top of each other** / **a room in a house** / **a kind of magazine**. (par. 1)

3. If you have an *assortment* of things, they are all **different** / **the same** / **expensive**. (par. 1)

4. A *remarkable* child is **ordinary** / **talented** / **well-behaved**. (par. 1)

5. If you are *predicting* something, you are **guessing** / **researching** / **studying** it. (par. 5)

6. If a teacher *drilled* a class, it means she **asked them many questions** / **gave them a test** / **punished them**. (par. 9)

Born to paint

Reference words

A **What do these words refer to?**

1. *his* (par. 2, line 6)   _____*Picasso*_____

2. *they* (par. 3, line 6)   _____

3. *she* (par. 4, line 3)   _____

4. *it* (par. 5, line 6)   _____

5. *she* (par. 10, line 4)   _____

6. *it* (par. 10, line 21)   _____

Details

B **Check (✓) the information that is true. Then correct the false information.**

PROFILE: ALEXANDRA NECHITA, ARTIST		
AGE:	__✓__	10 years old
JOB:	_____	musician, painter
INCOME:	_____	$50,000–$80,000
PARENTS:	_____	doctors
EDUCATION:	_____	gifted in all subjects

Details

C **Match the beginning of each sentence with its correct ending. (Be careful! There is one extra sentence ending.)**

__i__ 1. Alexandra's parents exhibited her paintings at a local library to

____ 2. When she was a toddler, Alexandra spent a lot of time with

____ 3. Ellen Winner is the author of

____ 4. After finishing her chores, Alexandra paints for

____ 5. Alexandra says that she is

____ 6. A collection of Alexandra's paintings is called

____ 7. Alexandra's first painting sold for

____ 8. Alexandra has made more than

____ 9. Sometimes Alexandra has

a. $3 million.

b. $50.

c. $80,000.

d. 100 percent normal.

e. three to four hours a day.

f. *Gifted Children: Myths and Realities.*

g. *Outside the Lines.*

h. 30 interviews in one day.

i. raise money for her art supplies.

j. her coloring books.

The sound of silence

Sequencing

A **Number the events in Julie Andrew's life from 1 (first) to 7 (last).**

_____ a. Julie battled publications over false gossip.

_____ b. Julie lost her singing voice.

_____ c. Julie underwent grief therapy.

_____ d. Julie sued the hospital.

_1_ e. Julie's vocal cords got polyps.

_____ f. Julie promoted her first film in eight years.

_____ g. Julie had surgery at Mount Sinai Hospital.

Inferencing

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

_T_ 1. Readers of the article probably already know who Julie Andrews is.

_____ 2. Andrews didn't get depressed when she lost her singing voice.

_____ 3. Andrews believes she would suffer more if she were younger.

_____ 4. Andrews can't sing high notes now.

_____ 5. Andrews thinks that her singing voice might not return.

Context clues

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

charity (par. 6)	*grief* (par. 3)	~~*lyrics* (par. 7)~~	*substantial* (par. 4)
gossip (par. 3)	*household name* (par. 1)	*optimistic* (par. 6)	*weep* (par. 8)

1. Do you know the _____*lyrics*_____ to this song?

2. She won a _____ amount of money in the lawsuit.

3. Sad movies can make me _____ .

4. Everybody knows that actor. He's a _____ .

5. Don't listen to _____ about other people. It's probably not true.

6. I give 10 percent of my income to _____ . I believe in helping other people.

7. It's normal to experience _____ when someone you love dies.

8. Julie Andrews feels _____ about her future. She thinks her voice will improve.

CHALLENGE

D **Correct the false inferences in Exercise B.**

Executives go under the knife

Context clues | **A** | **Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Circle the meaning of each word.**

1. *go under the knife* (title)
   a. buy eating utensils
   b. have surgery *(circled)*
   c. are very competitive

2. *points out* (par. 6)
   a. explains using words
   b. explains using gestures
   c. explains using pictures

3. *catch on* (par. 6)
   a. grab
   b. become popular
   c. understand

4. *asking for* (par. 9)
   a. questioning
   b. requesting
   c. using

5. *therapy* (par. 12)
   a. exercise
   b. counseling
   c. treatment

6. *beat* (par. 14)
   a. hit
   b. make a rhythmic sound
   c. win over

Details | **B** | **Complete each sentence with a number from the box.**

$\frac{1}{5}$ ~~$\frac{1}{3}$~~   10   30   31   90   72,000   150 million

1. Money spent on cosmetic surgery in the UK has increased by more than ____$\frac{1}{3}$____ .

2. People in the UK will spend about _____ pounds on plastic surgery.

3. About _____ plastic surgery operations will be performed in the UK this year.

4. The market for plastic surgery in the UK has grown by _____ percent
   in recent years.

5. Almost _____ of female managers said that cosmetic surgery would
   improve their self-esteem.

6. Peter Coles directs a medical group that runs _____ cosmetic surgery clinics.

7. About _____ percent of working women are having job-related cosmetic surgery.

8. According to Lesley Kidd, someone with better skills and ability will beat someone
   with good looks in an interview _____ percent of the time.

Spelling | **C** | **Circle the correct spellings.**

1. Women executives are trying to **break** / **brake** through the glass ceiling. *(break circled)*

2. Many companies are still dominated by **male** / **mail** executives at the top.

3. Older workers sometimes worry that they'll be **past** / **passed** over for promotions.

4. Both women and men have used plastic surgery as a way to get **a head** /**ahead** in business.

5. Do you believe ability will always **beat** / **beet** looks in a job interview?

6. Cosmetic surgery won't change **you're** / **your** ability to do **you're** / **your** job.

What makes a man attractive?

Context clues

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

associated (par. 3)	*feminized* (par. 2)	*influence* (par. 4)
cavemen (par. 6)	*husband* (par. 3)	~~*slightly* (par. 3)~~

1. Tom and his brother Hank look very similar, but Tom is ____slightly____ taller.

2. A _____ face has the features of a woman.

3. Scientists think _____ usually had protruding foreheads and thick eyebrows.

4. A man's attractiveness has a strong _____ on what women think of him.

5. A woman who is looking for a mate is searching for a _____ .

6. In many societies, youth is often _____ with energy and ambition.

Parts of speech

B **Circle the correct answers.**

1. Jan is really lucky! She has a loving, **faith /** (**faithful**) **/ faithfulness** husband.

2. A man with a **feminized / feminine / female** face looks emotionally warm.

3. The features of your **facial / face / faced** include two eyes, a nose, and a mouth.

4. Does a woman always **preference / preferable / prefer** a rugged-looking man?

5. David Perret's **found / find / findings** surprised many people.

6. Long ago, muscular men were good food **provides / providers / provisions**.

7. Many people think Perett's conclusions are **debate / debated / debatable**.

8. How we **perceive / perception / perceptive** beauty affects our behavior.

Details

C **What makes men attractive? What makes women attractive? Complete the diagrams with the words and phrases from the box.**

delicate features	large nose and jaw	protruding forehead	thick eyebrows
full lips	large, wide eyes	small, deep-set eyes	thin lips
high cheekbones	~~muscular~~		

muscular

MEN

WOMEN
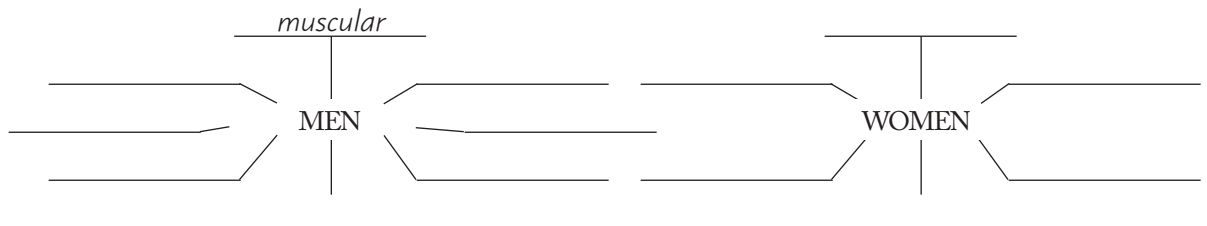
CHALLENGE

D **Add two more words to each diagram in Exercise C. Use your own ideas.**

In the land of the mirror

Reference words

A **What do these words refer to?**

1. *here* (par. 1, line 3) _____Venezuela_____

2. *it* (par. 1, line 3) _____

3. *his* (par. 3, line 4) _____

4. *He* (par. 3, line 13) _____

5. *it* (par. 4, line 4) _____

6. *them* (par. 5, line 11) _____

7. *they* (par. 7, line 9) _____

8. *her* (par. 8, line 8) _____

Context clues

B **Find the phrases in *italics* in the reading. Circle the meaning of each phrase.**

1. *"rough diamonds"* (par. 3)
   a. not perfectly beautiful women
   b. unpolished precious stones
   c. beauty scouts

2. *"I mold the person"* (par. 3)
   a. I change the person
   b. I find the person
   c. I advise the person

3. *"We'd have to fix that"* (par. 4)
   a. We'd find a different woman
   b. We'd get the woman surgery
   c. We'd give the woman cosmetics

4. *"I don't want them to touch my face"* (par. 5)
   a. I don't want to use cosmetics
   b. I don't want to exercise
   c. I don't want to have surgery

5. *"I've put a lot into this"* (par. 6)
   a. I've really been wishing for this
   b. I've worked very hard for this
   c. I've paid a lot for this

6. *to "be like a Miss"* (par. 8)
   a. to act like an unmarried woman
   b. to enter beauty contests
   c. to look very beautiful

Point of view

C **Who probably said each statement? Write Astrid Cabral (*AC*), Sonia Roffe (*SR*), or Osmel Sousa (*OS*).**

She is beautiful, but her lips are too thin. I want to fix that.

1. ___SR___

I spend a lot of time looking for beautiful women in malls and universities.

2. _____

I'm going to have surgery so I can look more beautiful.

3. _____

I like to think of ways to make women more beautiful.

4. _____

Her skin is too dark. It needs to be lightened with creams.

5. _____

It's sad that Venezuelan men demand that women focus on beauty.

6. _____

The car that thinks it's your friend

Audience and tone

A **Check (✓) the correct answers.**

1. Where did this article appear?
   _____ a. in a Japanese news magazine
   _✓_ b. in an English newspaper
   _____ c. in an advertisement for cars
   _____ d. on the Toyota Website

2. Who is the article written for?
   _____ a. anyone who is interested in cars
   _____ b. people who plan to buy Pods
   _____ c. people who prefer old-fashioned cars
   _____ d. people who manufacture cars

3. What is the tone of the article?
   _____ a. factual
   _____ b. angry
   _____ c. serious
   _____ d. cheerful

Details

B **How would a Pod describe itself to a driver? Complete the chart with the sentences from the box.**

☑ I'm sympathetic and encouraging.
☐ I can be happy or sad.
☐ I warn you of problems.
☐ I'm affectionate and cheerful.
☐ I can get angry.
☐ My moods can help you drive better.
☐ I wake you up if you're sleepy.
☐ I have the ability to learn.

My personality	My feelings
I'm sympathetic and encouraging.	

My job	My best features

Context clues

C **Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Cross out the word with a different meaning from the word.**

1. Pod behaves with *affection* toward the driver. (par. 3)
   a. kindness   ~~b. slowness~~   c. warmness

2. If people are sad, give them *sympathy*. (par. 3)
   a. unhappiness   b. understanding   c. sensitivity

3. *Drowsiness* can be a problem for a driver. (par. 4)
   a. sadness   b. sleepiness   c. tiredness

4. The manufacturers are *monitoring* the Pod's performance. (par. 6)
   a. watching   b. checking   c. improving

5. Be careful on that road! You'll find a lot of *menacing* drivers there. (par. 9)
   a. sad   b. scary   c. dangerous

Identification, please!

Details | **A** Circle the correct answers.

1. Which type of scan is *not* mentioned in the article?
   a. voice   (b.) brain   c. iris   d. fingerprint

2. According to the article, which places are *not* currently using biometrics?
   a. schools   b. airports   c. prisons   d. hospitals

3. According to the article, which of these will *not* be replaced by biometrics?
   a. car keys   b. PINs   c. fingerprints   d. passwords

4. Which of these is *not* needed for a voice scan?
   a. a microphone   b. a computer   c. software   d. a password

Main ideas | **B** Check (✓) the correct column.

		True	False	Not in the text
1.	Iris scans are already common in banks.		✓	
2.	Biometrics identification systems have some advantages over password or PIN systems.			
3.	Biometric scans are too expensive for smaller businesses.			
4.	The iris scan is the cheapest form of biometrics.			
5.	Some companies use more than one type of scan.			
6.	Facial scanning cannot be used in large crowds.			

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

1. If something is *unique*, it is (**the only one**) / **one of many** / **very popular**. (par. 2)

2. A *stored* image is one that is **stolen** / **bought** / **kept somewhere**. (par. 1)

3. A technology that is *accessible* is **easy to get** / **difficult to get** / **unlikely to fail**. (par. 5)

4. When costs *plummet*, they **increase** / **decrease** / **stay the same**. (par. 5)

5. If a new technology is being *implemented*, it's being **stopped** / **found** / **used**. (par. 8)

6. If something has good *potential*, it **has succeeded** / **is succeeding** / **will probably succeed**. (par. 9)

CHALLENGE | **D** Correct the false statements in Exercise B.

Researchers worry as teens grow up online

Context clues

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

1. the big *fuss* (par. 1)
   (a.) problem
   b. generation
   c. technology

2. a *wired* world (par. 1)
   a. electronically connected
   b. energetic or fast
   c. complex or difficult

3. the pizza *parlor* (par. 2)
   a. room
   b. dish
   c. restaurant

4. *face-to-face* contact (par. 2)
   a. by phone
   b. in person
   c. by e-mail

5. *chatting* online (par. 4)
   a. talking with others
   b. looking for information
   c. finding entertainment

6. wasn't . . . *put off* (par. 7)
   a. late
   b. upset
   c. surprised

Reference words

B **What do these words and phrases refer to?**

1. *them* (par. 2, line 12)   *teenagers*

2. *us* (par. 3, lines 2, 3)   _____

3. *these teens* (par. 4, line 10)   _____

4. *this code* (par. 6, line 7)   _____

5. *they* (par. 7, line 15)   _____

6. *they* (par. 8, line 8)   _____

Main ideas

C **What are the advantages and disadvantages of online communication? Complete the chart with the phrases from the box.**

☐ ability to edit what you say
☑ ability to say unpleasant things easily
☐ ability to share a secret language
☐ better than watching television

☐ good way to keep in touch with friends
☐ increased signs of loneliness
☐ less time hanging out with friends
☐ social isolation

Advantages	Disadvantages
	ability to say unpleasant things easily

CHALLENGE

D **Add one more advantage and disadvantage to the chart in Exercise C. Use your own ideas.**

Spanking on trial

Text organization

A | **Circle the correct answers.**

1. What is the purpose of paragraphs 1 and 2?
   a. to tell a story
   b. to give several examples
   c. to give some experts' opinions

2. What is the purpose of paragraphs 3, 4, and 5?
   a. to explain the Petersons' feelings about the trial
   b. to state the problem and explain different viewpoints
   c. to tell what happened in the trial

3. What is the purpose of paragraph 6?
   a. to give an opposing view of Section 43
   b. to compare American and Canadian law
   c. to show the Petersons' feelings about their experience

Point of view

B | **Who probably made these statements? Check (✓) the correct answers.**

1. (*Reasonable spanking is not against the law.*)

   _✓_ Justice Menzies   ___ Dr. Elliot Barker

2. (*Canadians can spank children if they think they are helping their children.*)

   ___ David Peterson   ___ Michael Menear

3. (*Spanking hurts a child psychologically.*)

   ___ Dr. Elliot Barker   ___ Paula Peterson

4. (*The method of discipline should be the parents' decision.*)

   ___ David Peterson   ___ Marlene Timperio

Fact or opinion

C | **Check (✓) the correct column.**

|		Fact	Opinion
1.	Rachel pushed her brother out of the car.	✓	
2.	David Peterson spent a night in jail.		
3.	The Petersons were responsible, reasonable, and caring parents.		
4.	Canadian law does not go far enough to protect children.		

The Letter

Main ideas

A Check (✓) the correct column.

		True	False	Not in the text
1.	Fujiko and Hatsue live away from their real home.			✓
2.	The story is told from the mother's point of view.			
3.	Hatsue loves the boy.			
4.	Hatsue was not truthful.			
5.	Fujiko sent a letter to the boy's parents.			

Sequencing

B Write the letter of each event in order on the time line.

a. Hatsue comes home.
b. Fujiko takes Hatsue's letter to the post office.
c. Fujiko reads the letter.
d. Fujiko hands Hatsue the letter.
e. The boy teaches Hatsue how to swim.
f. Hatsue apologizes.
g. Fujiko feels betrayed.
h. Fujiko tells the post office clerk she will pick up the family's mail.
i. The boy writes to Hatsue.
j. Fujiko tells Hatsue to write the boy one last letter.

2. _____   4. _____   6. _____   8. _____   10. _____

1. _____   3. _____   5. _a_   7. _____   9. _____
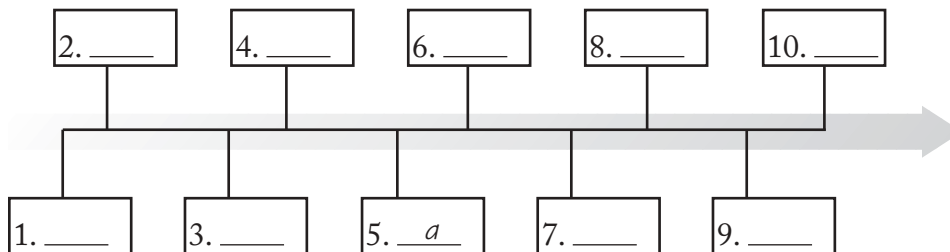
Tone

C Check (✓) the tone of each statement.

1. "Surely not," she said in Japanese. (par. 1)
   _✓_ a. shocked
   ____ b. happy
   ____ c. frightened

2. "Here," she spat. (par. 7)
   ____ a. angry
   ____ b. sad
   ____ c. surprised

3. "You will not write again to this boy or accept his letters," she said sternly. (par. 8)
   ____ a. strong
   ____ b. understanding
   ____ c. upset

Schools take the fun out of suspension

Main ideas

A **Complete the outline with the sentences from the box.**

☐ Give students an on-campus suspension. ☐ Students fall behind in studies.
☑ Sending students home isn't effective ☐ Students like being at home.
   punishment. ☐ Students won't fall behind.
☐ Students can work on inner problems.

I. Problem: _Sending students home isn't effective punishment._
   A. Reason: _____
   B. Reason: _____

II. Solution: _____
   A. Reason: _____
   B. Reason: _____

Details

B **Match the beginning of each sentence with its correct ending.**

__d__ 1. Some students liked   a. pick up trash.

____ 2. Ventura County schools   b. talk about why they were suspended.

____ 3. Teachers were worried about   c. suspended students missing classes.

____ 4. Peter Shedloskey asks students to   d. staying home from school.

____ 5. Suspended students at Westlake   e. changed their approach to punishing
        High School   students.

Context clues

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

1. A *misbehaving* student is **getting bad grades** / **not going to school** /
   acting badly. (par. 1)

2. If you *couldn't care less* about something, you **really care** / **care a little** /
   don't care at all about it. (par. 2)

3. If you are *having second thoughts* about something, you are **thinking very carefully** /
   changing your opinion / **asking another person's opinion** about it. (par. 3)

4. If the teachers are *endorsing* the principal's ideas, they are **agreeing with** /
   disagreeing with / **understanding** them. (par. 3)

5. If you *fall . . . behind* in your assignments, your homework is probably **incorrect** /
   late / **too difficult**. (par. 5)

6. If administrators are *underscoring* an idea, they want people to think it's **important** /
   not important / **useless**. (par. 6)

CHALLENGE

D **Complete the statement. Use your own ideas.**

I think on-campus suspension **is** / **is not** an effective punishment because

_____ .

Death & superstition

Details

A **Who practiced these funeral superstitions in the American South and Appalachia? Write widows (*W*) or all mourners (*AM*).**

_W_ 1. Didn't eat sweets.

____ 2. Didn't let steps squeak.

____ 3. Didn't marry for two years.

____ 4. Sang only hymns.

____ 5. Sat up with the body.

____ 6. Stopped all the clocks.

____ 7. Wore black for one year.

Complex sentences

B **Match the beginning of each sentence with its correct ending.**

_g_ 1. If a clock stops on its own,

____ 2. If a step squeaks while the body is under the roof,

____ 3. Family members sit up all night with the deceased to

____ 4. If a person dies at night,

____ 5. Graves face east to

____ 6. A widow gives away her colored clothing for

____ 7. A widow does not speak to a man until

____ 8. A widow does not mourn for

a. keep the soul company.

b. good luck.

c. more than one year.

d. the grave should be dug the next day.

e. somebody in the family will die in the next year.

f. face the rising sun.

g. another person will die soon.

h. the grave is filled.

Similarity in meaning

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

_D_ 1. *court* (par. 8) / *marry* (par. 8)

____ 2. *coffin* (par. 1) / *hearse* (par. 1)

____ 3. *forbidden* (par. 8) / *allowed* (par. 8)

____ 4. *superstition* (par. 2) / *belief* (par. 3)

____ 5. *excavated* (par. 5) / *dug* (par. 5)

____ 6. *ritual* (par. 2) / *tradition* (par. 1)

____ 7. *resurrection* (par. 6) / *recreation* (par. 8)

____ 8. *mourning* (par. 8) / *grieving* (par. 1)

Chapter Two

Main ideas

A **Complete the story chart with the phrases and sentences from the box.**

☐ after George's return from Europe   ☐ George realizes he must live without his wife.
☐ George reads a letter about his wife.   ☑ two brothers, George and Leo
☐ George's apartment in New York

Characters	*two brothers, George and Leo*
Location	
Time	
Action	
Result	

Sequencing

B **Write the letter of each event in order on the time line.**

a. George looks for his wife in England.
b. George goes to Europe.
c. George reads a letter from Mary Ann Patterson.
d. George talks to Leo about starting life again.
e. Mary Ann Patterson cuts Barbara's hair.
f. George's wife Barbara dies.
g. George gets angry at his wife in Italy.

2. ____   4. ____   6. ____

1. ____   3. ____   5. _a_   7. ____
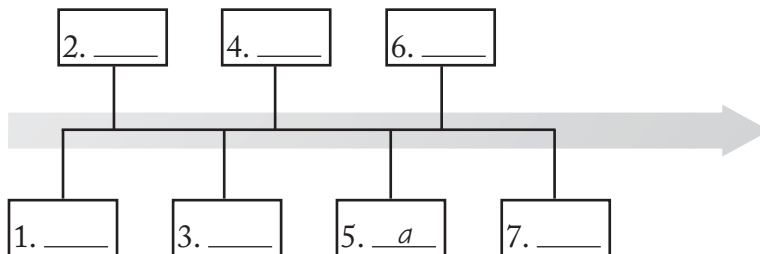
Context clues

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

1. *o d l c n o c n e e*   _____condolence_____ = expression of sorrow or loss (lines 1–10)

2. *r i i t c e r f*   _____ = great (lines 11–20)

3. *o s i r t a p r t*   _____ = pictures (lines 21–30)

4. *s a t y f n a*   _____ = dream (lines 31–40)

5. *b b y p o a l r*   _____ = almost certainly (lines 41–46)

CHALLENGE

D **Underline all the compound nouns in the reading.**

Funeral Blues; The Chariot

Paraphrasing

A **Check (✓) the correct paraphrase.**

1. Put crepe bows round the white necks of the public doves,
   ("Funeral Blues," verse 2, line 3)
   __✓__ a. Let everyone know he is dead,
   _____ b. Decorate his funeral in a beautiful way,

2. The stars are not wanted now; put out every one;
   ("Funeral Blues," verse 4, line 1)
   _____ a. Night has changed into day now; life must go on;
   _____ b. I can't look at beautiful things because I feel so sad;

3. Because I could not stop for Death,
   He kindly stopped for me;
   ("The Chariot," verse 1, lines 1–2)
   _____ a. I didn't think about death, but I died anyway;
   _____ b. I am stronger than death because I will live forever;

Inferencing

B **Which poet probably made each statement? Mark each statement Wystan Hugh Auden (*WHA*) or Emily Dickinson (*ED*).**

__WHA__ 1. Death is final.

_____ 2. There is life after death.

_____ 3. Death is natural and gentle.

_____ 4. Someone close to me has died recently.

Phrasal verbs

C **Find the phrases in *italics* in the poems. Circle the meaning of each phrase.**

1. *Cut off* the telephones ("Funeral Blues," verse 1, line 1)
   a. answer   (b.) disconnect   c. use

2. *Bring out* the coffin ("Funeral Blues," verse 1, line 4)
   a. show   b. return   c. hide

3. The stars are not wanted now: *put out* every one. ("Funeral Blues," verse 4, line 1)
   a. watch   b. show   c. don't show

4. *Pack up* the moon ("Funeral Blues," verse 4, line 2)
   a. destroy   b. remove   c. look at

5. *Sweep up* the wood ("Funeral Blues," verse 4, line 3)
   a. remove   b. cut   c. clean

6. I had *put away* / My labor ("The Chariot," verse 2, lines 2 and 3)
   a. hurried   b. stopped   c. started again

Can you believe what you see?

Context clues **A** **Find the words in the reading with these meanings.**

1. a person who sees something happen (par. 1) <u>eyewitness</u>

2. being held by the police (par. 1, 2 words) _____

3. staying in a public place for no reason (par. 3) _____

4. a person who helps commit a crime (par. 4) _____

5. divided into groups of two (par. 4, 2 words) _____

6. outlines or descriptions of events (par. 6) _____

Details **B** **Mark each statement about the experiment true (*T*) or false. (*F*).**

<u>T</u> The experiment studied memory and eyewitness testimony.

____ Wright gave 40 people the same picture book.

____ The 40 books showed a woman stealing a man's wallet.

____ Every book showed a woman loitering with an accomplice.

____ The volunteers were divided into 20 pairs.

____ Most witnesses were not influenced by their partners' descriptions.

Reference words **C** **What do these words refer to?**

1. *some* (par. 2, line 5) <u>witness</u>

2. *the other half* (par. 3, line 4) _____

3. *one* (par. 4, line 6) _____

4. *one* (par. 4, line 8) _____

5. *none of them* (par. 6, lines 2–3) _____

6. *all* (par. 8, line 8) _____

CHALLENGE **D** **Test your memory. Look at each row in the chart for five seconds. Then turn the page over and write the letters you remember. Check your answers and write the number of letters you remembered correctly.**

Row	Number of letters	Letters	Number of correct letters
A	2	B N	
B	4	X R D F	
C	6	C V K L O Q	
D	8	I H T Y V H U P	
E	10	Z G J M R P M A U X	
F	12	Y X I H S R V A G A B	

Man weds the wife he forgot

Sequencing | **A** | **Check (✓) the diagram that best shows the order of events in Ken Howell's illness.**

_____ 1. severe headaches → brain cancer → memory loss → coma → recovery

_____ 2. brain cancer → severe headaches → coma → recovery → memory loss

_____ 3. severe headaches → coma → brain cancer → memory loss → recovery

Details | **B** | **Check (✓) the events that happened to Ken Howell after 1997.**

__✓__ 1. He thought modern cars looked like space ships.
_____ 2. He got brain cancer.
_____ 3. He got married a second time.
_____ 4. He had a very bad cold.
_____ 5. He slipped into a coma.
_____ 6. He didn't know that Elvis Presley was dead.
_____ 7. He had bad headaches.
_____ 8. He watched a video of his daughter's wedding.

Context clues | **C** | **Find the words in _italics_ in the reading. Circle the meaning of each word.**

1. If you have a _catastrophic_ memory loss, you lose (**a lot**)/ **some** / **a little** of your memory. (par. 2)

2. If you have _infinite_ care and patience, you have **very great** / **very skilled** / **good enough** care and patience. (par. 3)

3. If doctors _diagnosed_ you with an illness, they said you **already have** / **might get** / **should avoid getting** a health problem. (par. 5)

4. If you _recover_ from an illness, you **don't have it any more** / **are worried about it** / **can't forget about it**. (par. 6)

5. If you've _clawed_ something _back_, it's **come back easily** / **come back with difficulty** / **lost forever**. (par. 8)

CHALLENGE | **D** | **Answer these questions.**

1. Why did Ken think Christine was too old to be his wife?

_____

2. Did Ken and Christine have a happy marriage before his illness?

_____

3. Why did Ken marry Christine again?

_____

4. Does Ken remember everything now?

_____

Repeat after me: Memory takes practice

Main ideas

A **Complete the outline with the words and phrases from the box.**

☐ keep things in the same place	☑ practice, organization, and focus
☐ memory lapses	☐ repeat information
☐ physical trauma	☐ stress
	☐ use word association

I. Problem: _____
   A. Cause 1: infrequency of use
   B. Cause 2: _____
   C. Cause 3: _____

II. Solution: _practice, organization, and focus_____
   A. Method 1: _____
   B. Method 2: _____
   C. Method 3: _____

Details

B **Check (✓) the statements that are true.**

__✓__ 1. Memory is a problem for people of all ages.
_____ 2. Word association is a good way to remember dates.
_____ 3. It's not difficult to improve your memory.
_____ 4. Some people believe that herbs can help memory.
_____ 5. Soccer players often have memory problems.
_____ 6. If you're healthy, you won't forget anything.
_____ 7. It's easier to forget new and different information.
_____ 8. When we forget information, it isn't always really lost.

Vocabulary

C **Find the words in the reading with these meanings.**

1. a student in the last year of high school (par. 1) _____senior_____

2. people who know a lot about the brain (par. 2, 2 words) _____

3. people who are old (par. 2, 2 words) _____

4. people in general (par. 2) _____

5. a mother (par. 3) _____

6. people who look for new information (par. 4) _____

7. a person who plays the cello (par. 4) _____

8. a person who makes bread and cake (par. 5) _____

9. a person who studies the brain (par. 8) _____

10. a person who teaches psychology (par. 11, 2 words) _____

What do our possessions say about us?

Main ideas and tone

A **Circle the correct answers.**

1. What is the author's main point?
   a. People's desks reflect their personalities completely.
   b. People's desks do not reflect their personalities at all.
   c. People's desks reflect their personalities, but others may assess them incorrectly.

2. How does the author support the main point?
   a. by describing a research study
   b. by interviewing different people
   c. by giving her own opinions

3. What is the tone of the article?
   a. factual
   b. humorous
   c. surprised

Context clues

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

enrolled (par. 5)	*occupants* (par. 7)	*raters* (par. 8)
experiences (par. 7)	*possessions* (par. 2)	~~*results* (par. 8)~~

1. I am waiting for the _____*results*_____ of my final exams. I hope I passed all my courses!

2. Ron doesn't have much money, so he doesn't have many _____.

3. Some _____ say this is a really good movie, but others say it is not.

4. Twenty students _____ in this class, but two of them left after one week.

5. This apartment building is very small. There are only 40 _____.

6. Andrew gets bored very easily, and he always like to have new _____.

Vocabulary

C **Do these words have positive or negative meanings? Complete the diagrams.**

~~accurate~~	damage	inspirational	stifled
agreeableness	dependability	misleading	sweaty
applauding	distressing	ruthlessly	tidy
befriended	erroneously	scatter-brained	undependable
conscientiousness	furtively	self-assured	wonderful

accurate

POSITIVE

NEGATIVE
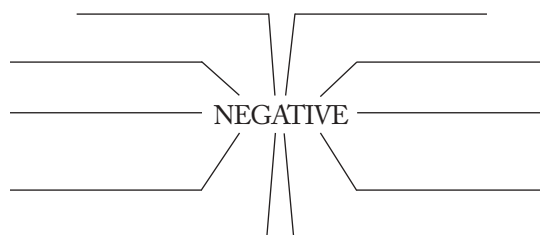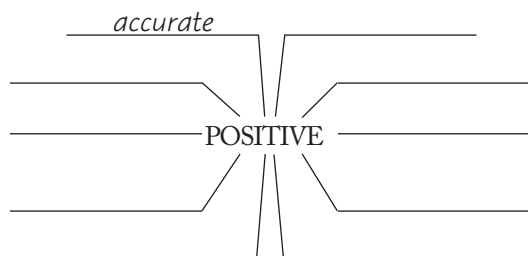
The role of temperament in shaping individuality

Details

A **Check (✓) the correct column.**

		Personality	Temperament
1.	predisposition to respond to events in specific ways		✓
2.	complex set of reactions that distinguish people		
3.	"how" of behavior		
4.	"what" of behavior		
5.	more complex		
6.	more general and basic		
7.	consists of hundreds of particulars		
8.	whether someone does things slowly or quickly		

Context clues

B **Match each behavior with its meaning. (Be careful! There is one extra meaning.)**

__d__ 1. *outgoing* (par. 2)   a. silent and unhappy

____ 2. *restless* (par. 1)   b. unable to sit still

____ 3. *withdrawn* (par. 2)   c. noisy and energetic

____ 4. *sullen* (par. 5)   d. not shy; extroverted

____ 5. *boisterous* (par. 5)   e. very shy

f. without thought

Parts of speech

C **Circle the words that are adjectives.**

1. a. optimist   (b.) optimistic   c. optimism

2. a. generosity   b. generous   c. generously

3. a. extroverted   b. extrovert   c. extroversion

4. a. accuracy   b. accurate   c. accurately

5. a. self-assurance   b. self-assured   c. self-assuredly

6. a. individuality   b. individually   c. individual

CHALLENGE

D **Use the words in Exercise C to complete these sentences.**

1. Eric is usually happy. He's an _____*optimist*_____.

2. Brenda has a lot of confidence. She's very _____.

3. I'm not very_____. I'm really very shy.

4. I don't expect you to be just like me. You're an _____.

5. Mr. Rich _____ gave one million dollars to the new hospital.

6. Our teacher says it's important to spell _____.

Mind your P's and Q's

Main ideas

A **Complete the outline with the phrases from the box.**

☐ independent	☐ not afraid of the future	☑ tied to the past
☐ intellectual and thinking	☐ optimistic	☐ tired or sad
☐ needy and maybe insecure	☐ self-centered and immature	☐ typical of athletes

  I. Margins
    A. Narrow right: _____
    B. Narrow left: *tied to the past* _____

 II. Uphill or downhill
    A. Uphill: _____
    B. Downhill: _____

III. Space between words and lines
    A. Little space: _____
    B. More space: _____

IV. Zones
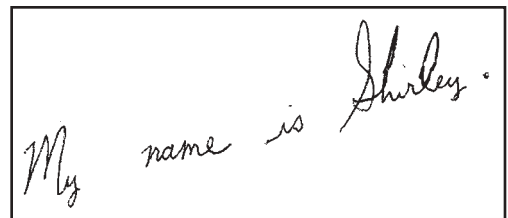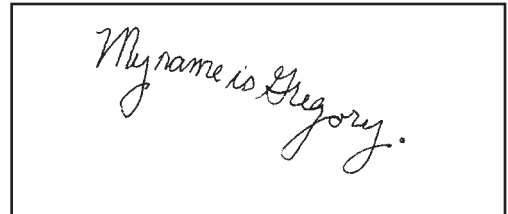   A. Very tall letters: _____
    B. Very large middle zone: _____
    C. Very large lower zone: _____

Inferencing

B **Look at the handwriting samples. Mark each statement true (*T*) or false (*F*).**

_F_ 1. Gregory likes to be alone.

____ 2. Shirley doesn't have many close friends.

____ 3. Gregory is feeling sad.

____ 4. Shirley is feeling sad.

____ 5. Gregory enjoys sports.

____ 6. Shirley doesn't like to read.

My name is Gregory.

My name is Shirley.

Prefixes and suffixes

C **Match each prefix or suffix with its meaning.**

_d_ 1. *–ness* (tiredness, sadness)   a. writing

____ 2. *–er* (admirer, joiner)   b. person who

____ 3. *graph–* (graphology, graphologist)   c. in the direction of

____ 4. *–logy* (astrology, graphology)   d. state of

____ 5. *–ward* (upward, downward)   e. study of

I'm just another kid from Brooklyn

Title and purpose

A **Circle the correct answers.**

1. What does the title of the article show?
   a. Woody Allen is a wealthy celebrity.
   b. Woody Allen is glad he's from Brooklyn.
   c. Woody Allen thinks anyone can become a celebrity.
   d. Woody Allen is younger than his fans think.

2. What is the purpose of the photograph?
   a. to help fans in New York recognize Woody Allen
   b. to give a picture of Woody Allen during the interview
   c. to promote the styles that Woody Allen wears
   d. to show what typical New York residents wear

3. Who probably interviewed Woody Allen for the article?
   a. one of his employees
   b. a Woody Allen movie fan
   c. a Manhattan Film Center employee
   d. a *Daily News* reporter

Details

B **Mark each statement about the effects of being famous advantage (A) or disadvantage (D).**

_D_ 1. I'm in the public eye all the time.

____ 2. I get tickets to sports games.

____ 3. I can find tickets to Broadway shows.

____ 4. I see doctors on weekends.

____ 5. I've given up a lot of my privacy.

____ 6. Fans adore me irrationally.

____ 7. I get a good table when I go to a restaurant.

____ 8. There is sometimes gossip about me.

Complex sentences

C **Match the beginnings of each sentence with its correct ending.**

_e_ 1. I would be a complainer if

____ 2. John Lennon was shot by a fan after

____ 3. I can write about being a celebrity because

____ 4. People in the U.S. are interested in celebrities because

____ 5. My films would not be successful if

____ 6. I can accept the disadvantages of being famous if

a. *Stardust Memories* came out.

b. I have been famous for many years.

c. they have a lot of time and money.

d. I get some benefits, too.

e. I didn't really enjoy some things about being famous.

f. I weren't popular in Europe.

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California law has paparazzi shuddering

Summarizing

A Circle the correct words to complete the summary.

The law (1) **aims /** **prohibits** **/ equips** photographers from (2) **following /**
clamping down on / trespassing on private property. Supporters (3) **contend / invade /**
guarantee it will (4) **punish / invade / protect** the privacy of celebrities. Opponents of
the law say it (5) **limits / violates / applies** the First Amendment.

Restating

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

1. California law *has paparazzi shuddering* (title)
   ___ a. is destroying paparazzi
   _✓_ b. is scaring paparazzi

2. photographers *who make a living* by taking pictures (par. 1)
   ___ a. who make money by
   ___ b. who live only to

3. to keep the press *at bay* (par. 5)
   ___ a. doing their job
   ___ b. far enough away

4. does not *single out* paparazzi (par. 6)
   ___ a. focus only on
   ___ b. only allow unmarried

5. a *free press* (par. 8)
   ___ a. news that isn't expensive
   ___ b. news that isn't controlled

Inferencing

C Do these statements support or oppose the California law? Check (✓) the correct column.

		Support	Oppose
1.	Celebrities have a right to privacy, too.	✓	
2.	Photojournalists can't do their jobs.		
3.	The law violates the First Amendment.		
4.	I think the law is fair.		
5.	The law only prevents invasion of privacy.		
6.	The wording of the law is vague.		

CHALLENGE

D Complete the statement. Use your own ideas.

I **support / oppose** the California law because _____
_____ .

Fan club confessions

Text organization

A **Complete the outline with the words and phrases from the box.**

☑ acting	☐ movie stars	☐ sports
☐ become vegetarians	☐ music	☐ views on morality
☐ creative writing	☐ musicians	☐ work ethic

I. Attitudes fans change to be like idols
    A. _____
    B. _____

II. Activities fans change to be like idols
    A. *acting*_____
    B. _____
    C. _____
    D. _____
    E. _____

III. Most popular idols
    A. _____
    B. _____

Context clues

B **Find the words in *italics* in the reading. Then complete the sentences.**
(Be careful! There is one extra word.)

18-year-olds (par. 1)	*self-worth* (par. 3)	*well-respected* (par. 7)
emulate (par. 2)	*starry-eyed* (par. 1)	~~*world-famous*~~ (par. 1)

1. These musicians are _world-famous_____. They are popular on every continent.

2. Many fans are _____, and don't see their idols realistically.

3. Until recently, acting wasn't a _____ profession.

4. Failure often injures a person's feelings of _____.

5. Timmy really admires his older brother, so he tries to _____ him.

Details

C **Check (✓) the statements that are true.**

__✓__ 1. Most students said they weren't influenced by media figures.

_____ 2. Most of the celebrities students idolized were men.

_____ 3. Women tend to idolize men who are mentors or heroes.

_____ 4. People like to think that others develop their sense of self.

_____ 5. People only idolize living celebrities.

CHALLENGE

D **Correct the false statements in Exercise C.**

Getting serious about clowning

A **Find these words in the reading. Match each reference word with the words it refers to.**

___d___ 1. *This* (par. 1, line 3)   a. running off with the circus

_____ 2. *who* (par. 2, line 4)   b. the clown course

_____ 3. *which* (par. 3, lines 11-12)   c. the United States

_____ 4. *whom* (par. 5, line 9)   d. first batch of letters mailed on Friday

_____ 5. *which* (par. 6, line 9)   e. Clown College graduates

_____ 6. *it* (par. 6, line 20)   f. people who want to be clowns

B **Check (✓) the main ideas of the paragraphs.**

1. Paragraph 3
   - __✓__ a. John Deaton has always wanted to be a clown.
   - _____ b. Clown College is very expensive.
   - _____ c. It's very hard to get into Clown College.

2. Paragraph 4
   - _____ a. Clown College is hard work, but it's fun.
   - _____ b. Brad Aldous graduated from Clown College.
   - _____ c. All Ringling clowns must go to Clown College.

3. Paragraph 5
   - _____ a. It's easy to graduate from Clown College.
   - _____ b. It's hard to get into Clown College.
   - _____ c. One third of Clown College graduates get jobs at Ringling.

4. Paragraph 6
   - _____ a. The circus is a very serious subject.
   - _____ b. Clowning is an art form that not everyone appreciates.
   - _____ c. Clowns and circuses have a long history.

C **Check (✓) the correct column.**

		Fact	**Opinion**
1.	It costs $2,500 for a summertime session at Clown College.	✓	
2.	Circus College was very intense, but it was a blast.		
3.	There have been 1,400 graduates of Clown College.		
4.	The circus is an art form that people don't appreciate in the U.S.		
5.	The circus is a place where people forget about their worries.		
6.	A lot more college graduates are going into clowning.		

Circus town

Sentence
connectors

A **Circle the correct answers.**

1. The circus isn't just a fun job. **Still / But /** (**In fact**), it's a lot of work.

2. Some performers stay with the circus all their lives, **while / still / because** others stay a short time.

3. Circus performers can get two-year contracts and health insurance **while / because / if** they're lucky.

4. Life in the circus can be difficult. **In fact / Still / Because**, the performers love it.

5. Children get a good education **because / while / but** there is one teacher for just five students.

Details

B **Check (✓) the correct column.**

		True	False	Not in the text
1.	There are 131 members of the Ringling Brothers circus.		✓	
2.	The acrobats are from Hungary.			
3.	Mark Gebel trains horses.			
4.	Karen Stewart is a clown.			
5.	Both of Whitney's parents work for the circus.			
6.	Bello Nock doesn't mind the lack of privacy.			

Vocabulary

C **Complete the chart with the words and phrases from the box.**

☐ aerialist ☐ controlled environment ☐ llamas
☐ animal trainer ☐ costume designer ☐ stagehands
☐ camels ☐ elephants ☐ subsidized housing
☐ comedic star ☐ horses ☐ two-year contract
☑ comforting community ☐ insurance ☐ zebras

Circus jobs	Circus benefits	Circus animals
	comforting community	

CHALLENGE

D **Underline the words and phrases in the reading that show contrast.**

Tragedy at the circus; Circus safe for animals

Grammar

A **Circle the correct verb tense or form.**

Tragedy at the circus

1. A rare tiger **is dying** / (**died**) / **might die**.

2. According to officials, the show **ought to** / **will** / **wouldn't** go on.

3. Protestors **think** / **used to think** / **will think** that circuses are dangerous for animals.

4. This incident **is making** / **made** / **should make** authorities take better care of circus animals.

5. Modern zoos **have improved** / **are improving** / **should improve** the way they treat animals.

Circus safe for animals

6. Animals that perform in the circus **do not** / **cannot** / **will not** come from the wild.

7. Animals **used to be** / **are** / **are not** safe in the wild.

8. The circus **used to treat** / **treats** / **could treat** animals with care.

Vocabulary

B **Complete the diagrams with words and phrases from the box.**

~~activist~~	community	official	protestor
authority	environment	organizer	setting
caretaker	game preserve	patron	the wild
circus	habitat	protector	trainer

activist

PEOPLE   PLACES
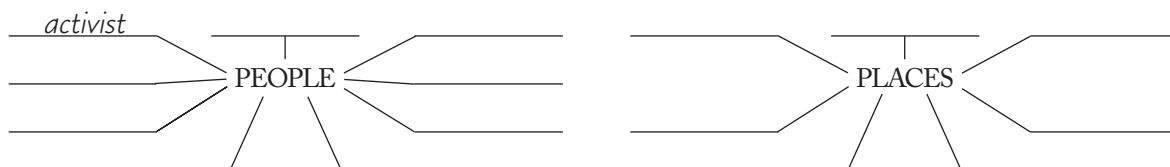
Parts of speech

C **Check (✓) the correct part of speech.**

		Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1.	Hunters *capture* wild animals every year.		✓		
2.	We have a *responsibility* to take care of our animals.				
3.	Animals cannot say if they like living in *captivity*.				
4.	Circus officials claim to treat animals *humanely*.				
5.	Life at the circus isn't always *harmonious*.				
6.	The death of the tiger was a *tragic* event.				
7.	Animals are *physically* able to do many things.				
8.	I don't like to see animals *suffer*.				

Shaolin Temple

Main ideas | **A** Complete the chart with the words and phrases from the box.

☐ central China
☐ De Yang
☐ foot of Song Mountain
☑ home of Asian martial arts
☐ home of Zen Buddhism
☐ meditation
☐ monks
☐ special martial arts moves
☐ students
☐ to gain spiritual enlightenment
☐ to meditate in a physical way
☐ visitors

1. Why is Shaolin Temple famous?	*home of Asian martial arts*
2. Where is Shaolin Temple?	
3. Who goes to Shaolin Temple?	
4. What is taught at Shaolin Temple?	
5. Why do people practice martial arts?	

Scanning | **B** Check (✓) the sights visitors to Shaolin Temple might see.

___✓__ 1. fighting monks
_____ 2. more girls than boys
_____ 3. people looking at a piece of rock
_____ 4. older students studying math
_____ 5. a student hanging from a tree by the toes
_____ 6. monks breaking hard objects with their heads
_____ 7. beautiful grounds and buildings
_____ 8. Bodhidharma sitting in a cave

Similarity in meaning | **C** Compare the meaning of each pair of words. Write similar (*S*) or different (*D*).

__D__ 1. *stroll* (par. 1) / *watch* (par. 7)
_____ 2. *unexpected* (par. 2) / *intense* (par. 10)
_____ 3. *gentle* (par. 3) / *persevering* (par. 10)
_____ 4. *kicking* (par. 3) / *slashing* (par. 3)
_____ 5. *Chan* (par. 4) / *Zen* (par. 4)
_____ 6. *fable* (par. 7) / *legend* (par. 10)
_____ 7. *elegant* (par. 7) / *permanent* (par. 10)
_____ 8. *limbs* (par. 11) / *leg* (par. 2)

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The karate generation

Purpose and main ideas

A Circle the correct answers.

1. What is the purpose of this article?
   a. to show how certain children learn karate
   b. to persuade parents that their children should learn karate
   c. to explain how karate helps some children

2. Where is the main idea of the article?
   a. in the first sentence of paragraph 1
   b. in the first sentence of paragraph 2
   c. in the first sentence of paragraph 3

3. How does the author support the main idea?
   a. with problems and solutions
   b. with comparisons and contrasts
   c. with reasons and results

Sources

B Check (✓) the source of each statement.

1. "Karate gives a general sense of confidence and personal control."
   _____ a karate official   _✓_ a psychologist   _____ a sports coach

2. "Karate makes me feel strong and good and happy."
   _____ Lisa Terranova   _____ Bob Schlesser   _____ Vincent Almeroth

3. "[Taking karate] has helped [James] learn to cope with his disability."
   _____ Joanne Fuller   _____ Jeff Kohn   _____ the author

4. "Karate has given him a greater ability to focus . . . ."
   _____ the author   _____ Vincent's mother   _____ Bob Schlesser

5. "Martial arts is everywhere . . . ."
   _____ Vincent Almeroth   _____ Joe Corley   _____ Katherine Thiry

6. ". . . the number of martial arts students under 12 has grown 15 percent a year for the past five years."
   _____ Joe Corley   _____ Katherine Thiry   _____ Rob Colasanti

Vocabulary

C How does karate help children with disabilities? Complete the chart with the words and phrases from the box.

☐ ability to focus   ☐ confidence   ☐ coordination   ☐ social skills
☑ agility   ☐ self-esteem   ☐ personal control   ☐ strength

Physical rewards	Mental rewards
agility	

Iron and Silk

Sequencing | **A** | Write the letter of each event in order on the time line.

a. The officials said he could take the bag, but not the weapons inside.
b. Some ladies offered to help.
c. The American met a policeman who was a friend.
d. The officials told the American his bag was too long.
e. The American's pants split.
f. The officials said he could take the weapons, but he needed special documents.
g. The policeman helped the American get on the train.
h. The policeman saluted.
i. The American arrived at the train station.
j. The policeman suggested a martial arts demonstration.

| 2. ____ | 4. ____ | 6. ____ | 8. ____ | 10. ____ |

| 1. _i_ | 3. ____ | 5. ____ | 7. ____ | 9. ____ |
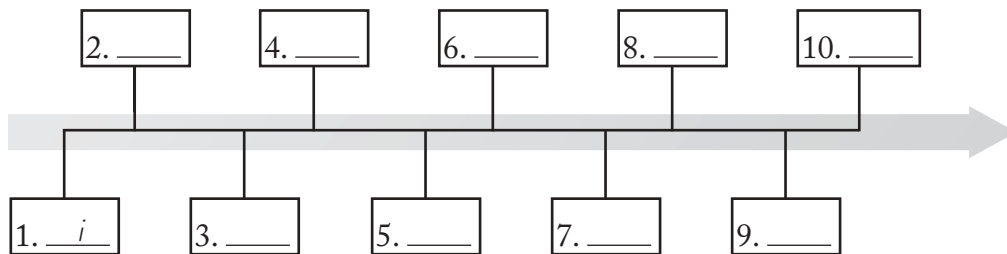
Parts of speech | **B** | Circle the correct answers.

1. The American **demonstration** / **demonstrative** / (**demonstrated**) his martial arts skill.

2. He was **desperate** / **desperation** / **desperately** to get on his flight from Hong Kong.

3. He had the receipts and **correspondents** / **correspondence** / **corresponding** he needed.

4. The student's documents **legitimately** / **legitimate** / **legitimized** the weapons.

5. The officials wanted the student to obey the **regulatory** / **regulate** / **regulations**.

Inferencing | **C** | Check (✓) the correct column.

	True	False
1. The American had visited Canton before.	✓	
2. The officials didn't delay the American for one specific reason.		
3. The American could speak Chinese.		
4. The American wanted to give a martial arts demonstration.		
5. The ladies were afraid of the American.		
6. The American was good at martial arts.		

CHALLENGE | **D** | Underline all the passive verb forms in the reading.

Smart clothes

Sentence connectors

A **Circle the correct answers.**

1. I like this fax machine because it's easy to use. **(Also)** / **For example** / **In contrast**, it's inexpensive.

2. Wearable computers already exist, **while / but / when** you don't see many people wearing them.

3. Many people carry devices **such as / also / but** laptops and PDAs.

4. People can already buy and use GPS units. **In contrast / For instance / Also**, surgical circuit implants aren't available yet.

5. Laptops are more convenient for travel than desktop computers. **Also / In contrast / For instance**, they are much lighter.

Details

B **Find the device in the reading that does each task.**

1. Processes data (par. 3)   C P U

2. Shows real and computer images (par. 3) ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3. Takes photographs (par. 3) ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

4. Tells you where you are (par. 4) ___ ___ ___

5. Makes your voice louder (par. 4) ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

6. Reads the air quality (par. 4) ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

   ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Acronyms

C **Check (✓) the correct meaning of each acronym.**

1. CPU
   ____ a. computer personal user
   _✓_ b. central processing unit
   ____ c. cable positioning unit

2. PDA
   ____ a. personal digital assistant
   ____ b. processing analog data
   ____ c. personal accessory display

3. LCD
   ____ a. local camera disk
   ____ b. long-term computer data
   ____ c. liquid crystal display

4. GPS
   ____ a. general processing system
   ____ b. global positioning system
   ____ c. general personal system

CHALLENGE

D **Check (✓) the correct inferences.**

_✓_ 1. *Vogue* and *GQ* are fashion magazines.

____ 2. People who like smart clothing don't care if it looks strange.

____ 3. The fashion industry is very interested in smart clothing.

____ 4. It's important for devices in smart clothing to be hands-free.

____ 5. The devices in smart clothing are used only for communication.

It's a dog's life

A **Circle the correct answers.**

1. Who is the article written for?
   a. dog owners
   b. Japanese designers
   c. the general public

2. What is the purpose of the article?
   a. to criticize some dog owners
   b. to contrast Japanese and American dog owners
   c. to tell about a new fashion

3. How does the author support her ideas?
   a. with examples
   b. with stories
   c. with interviews

B **Who uses these things? Complete the diagram with the words and phrases from the box.**

☑ aromatherapy ☐ Hermes O'Kelly collars ☐ knitting classes
☐ Bowlingual microphones ☐ Kate Spade tote bags ☐ magnetized collars
☐ Burberry skirts and scarves ☐ Kelly handbags

People **Dogs**

aromatherapy
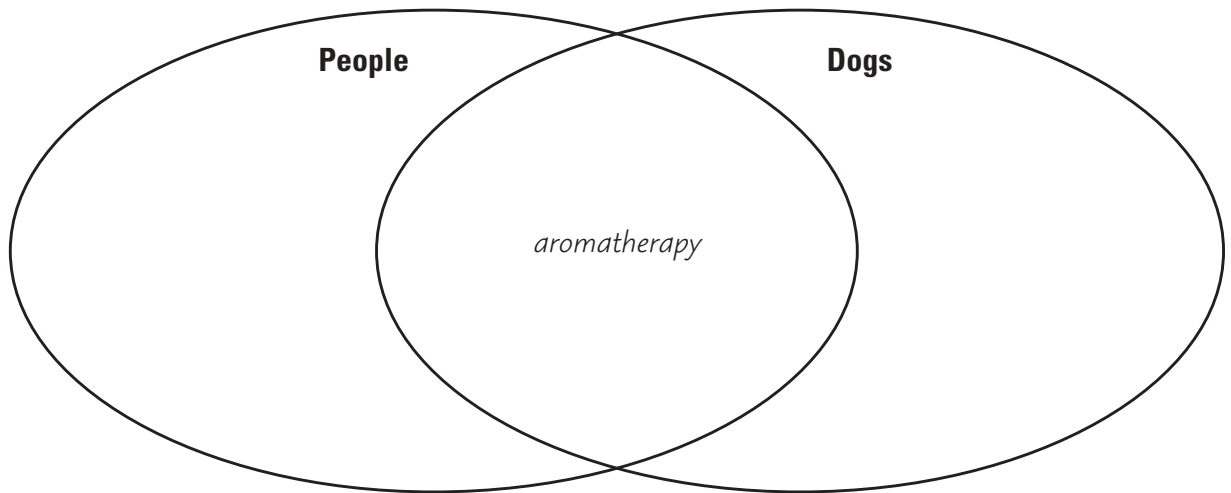
C **Use the clues to unscramble the words from the reading.**

1. *r a o c s e y c s*   _____*accessory*_____ = a less important fashion item (par. 1)

2. *r l x y u u*   _____ = expensive and unnecessary (par. 3)

3. *u f a m n u r e r c t a s*   _____ = makers or producers (par. 3)

4. *a e f g t i u*   _____ = extreme tiredness (par. 3)

5. *a s i h b o a n e l f*   _____ = trendy or stylish (par. 5)

How to separate trends from fads

Main ideas | **A** | **Complete the outline with the words and phrases from the box.**

☐ Asian healthcare ideas in Western culture   ☐ desirability
☐ availability   ☐ ease of use
☐ Belgian foods only in New York   ☐ price
☑ demographics, values, lifestyle, and technology   ☐ pop culture

MAIN IDEA: A three-step checklist helps decide if a new development will be a trend or a fad.

  I. What basis for growth does it have?
    A. Trends: _demographics, values, lifestyle, technology_
    B. Fad: _____

  II. How easily can most people access it? Consider:
    A. _____
    B. _____
    C. _____
    D. _____

  III. How broad is the base?
    A. Trends: related examples in other industries
      1. Example: _____
    B. Fads: no related examples in other industries
      1. Example: _____

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

_F_ 1. Fads last a long time, but trends don't last long.

_____ 2. Many industries participate in a trend.

_____ 3. Casual clothing is a good example of a fad.

_____ 4. If a development is a fad, most people can adopt it easily.

_____ 5. If a product is a trend, most people can afford it.

Articles | **C** | **Circle *a*, *an*, or Ø (no article).**

1. Food is **a** / **an** / Ø essential purchase.

2. Only wealthy people can afford **a** / **an** / Ø European luxury cars.

3. We went out for dinner at **a** / **an** / Ø fancy restaurant.

4. Many products in the U.S. now have **a** / **an** / Ø Eastern influence.

5. I have **a** / **an** / Ø new CD player.

6. Essential purchases are more important than **a** / **an** / Ø luxury items.

CHALLENGE | **D** | **Correct the false statements in Exercise B.**

Something strange is happening to tabloids

Details

A **Mark each statement true (*T*) or false (*F*). Then correct the false statements.**

__*T*__ 1. American Media is changing seven of its publications.

____ 2. David Pecker commissioned 500 consumer interviews.

____ 3. The *Sun* will focus on younger readers.

____ 4. Five million Americans know why they buy Pecker's tabloids.

____ 5. Many people think that United States tabloids can change.

Sequencing

B **When were these things in American Media tabloids? Complete the chart with the words and phrases from the box.**

☑ ads for psychic healers   ☐ "Get it first. Get it fast. Get it right."
☐ ads from big-name advertisers ☐ "Kills Pal and Eats Pieces of Flesh"
☐ alien abductions and UFOs   ☐ respectability
☐ Elvis sightings   ☐ stories about the hypocrisy of celebrities

| Before David Pecker	After David Pecker
ads for psychic healers	

Vocabulary

C **Complete the crossword puzzle.**

Across

2. people who promote products (par. 5)

4. using mental power (par. 6)

7. something silly or unimportant (par. 3)

9. a short newspaper with many pictures (par. 1)

Down

1. very interested (par. 4)

3. a short phrase that has a message (par. 6)

5. talk about other people's private lives (par. 3)

6. beliefs about what is right and wrong (par. 7)

8. very exciting and shocking (par. 5)
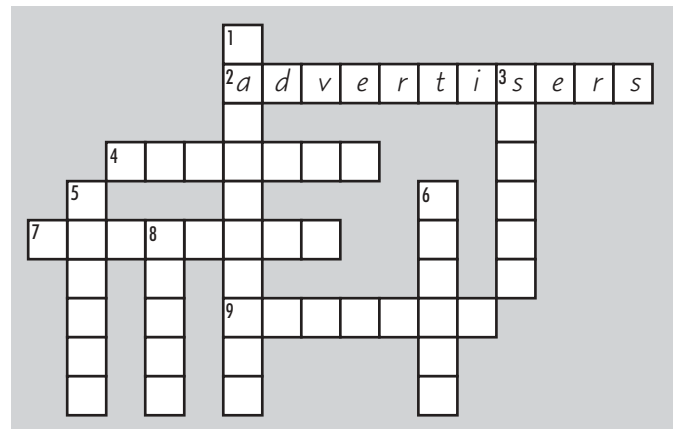
When our worlds collide

A **Check (✓) the information that could replace the ellipsis (. . .).**

1. But you are likely to see local newspaper and television photographers
   on the scene – and fast. . . . (par. 3)
   __✓__ a. Sometimes local citizens come by and look at the accident as well.
   _____ b. They listen to the radio news so they can hurry to the accident scene.
   _____ c. Readers are more interested in accidents involving celebrities.

2. Photographs can change deplorable situations by mobilizing public outrage
   or increasing public understanding. . . . (par. 5)
   _____ a. People may be emotionally affected after seeing them and want to help.
   _____ b. However, articles with photographs are more expensive.
   _____ c. Newspapers should show more photographs of international events.

3. They rush to obtain exclusive rights to dramatic images and death is usually
   the subject. . . . (par. 6)
   _____ a. They can also buy photos of famous celebrities.
   _____ b. For example, the photos are often accidents and natural disasters.
   _____ c. Actually, some of the best images come from freelance photographers.

4. I rarely felt the impact of the story, at least until the coverage was over. . . . (par. 7)
   _____ a. After I finished a story, I sometimes took a short vacation.
   _____ b. Only later was I able to understand how it affected the public.
   _____ c. I'm glad I'm now an editor, so I don't have to take the pictures myself.

Vocabulary

B **Find the words from the reading with these meanings.**

1. people who take pictures (par. 1)   _____

2. a person who chooses newspaper pictures (par. 1, 2 words)   _____

3. people who chase celebrities (par. 3)   _____

4. people who help accident victims (par. 3, 2 words)   _____

5. a person who gives emergency medical help (par. 4)   _____

6. people who report news stories (par. 4)   _____

Meaning from
context

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

1. If two pictures are clearly *distinguishable*, we are certain they are **good quality** /
   (**different**)/ **the same**. (par. 1)

2. If people are experiencing *grief*, they are **sad** / **surprised** / **famous**. (par. 2)

3. When we *justify* our actions, we **give reasons for** / **consider the effects of** /
   publish stories about them. (par. 4)

4. A *hideous* event is **terrible** / **famous** / **unusual**. (par. 3)

5. The *aftermath* of an accident refers to events **before** / **during** / **following** it. (par. 3)

Media violence harms children; Media violence does not harm children

Reference
words

A **What do these words refer to?**

1. *more (*par. 1, line 3)   <u>children and adolescents</u>

2. *many* (par. 4, line 2)   _____

3. *themselves* (par. 4, line 4)   _____

4. *others* (par. 6, line 1)   _____

5. *His* (par. 6, line 4)   _____

6. *it* (par. 8, line 1)   _____

Inferencing

B **Who probably made each statement? Write Leon Enron (*LE*) or Robert Coles (*RC*).**

<u>RC</u> 1. Movies influence children less than their families and friends do.

_____ 2. Psychiatrists are overreacting to violence in the media.

_____ 3. Seeing violence on TV definitely makes kids more aggressive.

_____ 4. Watching violent scenes can help children distinguish fantasy from reality.

_____ 5. Children from different backgrounds are all harmed by violence on TV.

_____ 6. Media violence affects boys and girls in the same way.

Vocabulary

C **Do these words have positive or negative meanings? Complete the diagrams with the words from the box.**

~~aggressive~~	frustrations	misrepresentation	simpleminded
capable	imaginative	moral	stereotypes
excesses	insightful	overwrought	unharmed

POSITIVE

NEGATIVE

aggressive
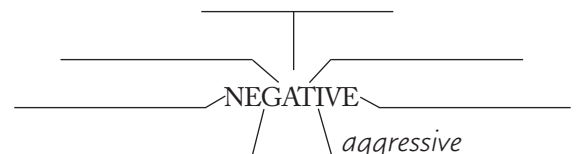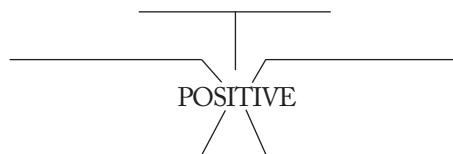
CHALLENGE

D **What part of speech are the words in Exercise C? Write adjective (*adj.*) or noun (*n.*) next to each word.**

Girl with a Pitcher

Context clues

A **Find the phrasal verbs in *italics* in the reading. Check (✓) the meaning of each phrasal verb.**

1. *set out* (par. 1)
   __✓__ a. started
   ____ b. displayed
   ____ c. described

2. *turned back* (par. 4)
   ____ a. wanted
   ____ b. refused
   ____ c. returned

3. *looked out* (par. 9)
   ____ a. found in a book
   ____ b. was careful
   ____ c. noticed the view

Sequencing

B **Number the statements from 1 (first event) to 9 (last event).**

____ a. Griet saw what the painter meant.

____ b. Griet saw different colors in white.

__1__ c. Griet put out blue with other colors.

____ d. Griet said the clouds were white.

____ e. Griet started looking at everything.

____ f. Griet compared clouds and vegetables.

____ g. Griet apologized for putting out blue paint.

____ h. Griet watched the painter layer colors.

____ i. Griet looked out the window.

Reference words

C **What do the words in *italics* refer to? Circle the correct answers.**

1. "Why did you set *it* out when I did not ask for it?" (par. 1, line 4)
   a. a skirt   (b.) blue paint   c. a chair

2. "I thought you would want it, rather than leaving *it* black." (par. 2, lines 2–3)
   a. a skirt   b. a deep breath   c. blue paint

3. I glanced at *them*. (par. 13, line 1)
   a. clouds   b. eyebrows   c. vegetables

4. ". . . are *they* the same white?" (par. 17, lines 1–2)
   a. clouds and snow   b. his eyebrows and his head   c. turnips and onions

5. . . . but I felt as if I saw *them* for the first time at that moment. (par. 20, lines 3–4)
   a. clouds   b. colors   c. vegetables

6. ". . . yet people say *they* are white." (par. 21, lines 1–2)
   a. clouds   b. people   c. colors

7. . . . *it* was not white, but many colors. (par. 23, lines 5–6)
   a. the window   b. the wall   c. the light

Organic architecture

Vocabulary

A **Match each shape with its name.**

_c_ 1. ———————

___ 2. ∿∿∿∿∿∿∿

___ 3. ⌒

___ 4. ◎

a. curved line

b. swirl

c. straight line

d. wavy line

Comprehension

B **Circle the correct answers.**

1. How old is Douglas Cardinal?
   a. 40   b. 60   (c.) 67

2. What building is shaped like a turtle?
   a. a native hut   b. a civic center   c. an office in London

3. What country has bubble-shaped domes?
   a. Hungary   b. England   c. Canada

4. What did Bart Prince design?
   a. a house   b. a village   c. a botanical center

Details

C **Mark each statement true (*T*) or false (*F*).**

_T_ 1. Organic architecture comes in many different styles and shapes.

___ 2. An Italian architect designed an organic jungle in the South Pacific.

___ 3. A well-designed organic building can make you feel free.

___ 4. Nature inspires Douglas Cardinal.

___ 5. Few architects today consider the effects of their designs on the environment.

___ 6. Kendrick Bangs Kellog designed a house with a roof like a mushroom.

CHALLENGE

D **Find the words in the reading that match each definition.**

1. healthful and natural (par. 2)   _o_ _r_ _g_ _a_ _n_ _i_ _c_

2. ideas (par. 3)   __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

3. look like (par. 5)   __ __ __ __ __ __ __

4. rounded roofs (par. 7)   __ __ __ __ __

5. without limit (par. 10)   __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

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How forgeries corrupt our museums

Inferencing

A **Check (✓) the things a forger would do.**

___✓___ 1. spread rumors about secret treasure

_____ 2. sell genuine artifacts to museums

_____ 3. pretend copied artifacts are genuine

_____ 4. supply certain dealers in Western Europe

_____ 5. trade in artifacts of unknown origin

_____ 6. report names of their dealers to the police

Parts of speech

B **Circle the correct answers.**

1. Some paintings are **smuggled** / **smugglers** / **smuggling** into other countries.

2. An **archaeology** / **archaeologist** / **archaeological** studies ancient civilizations.

3. A **corruption** / **corrupted** / **corrupts** official accepted the bribe.

4. The police arrested the person who **forged** / **forger** / **forgeries** the painting.

5. He **allegedly** / **alleged** / **allegations** committed the crime.

6. This artifact has an unusual **embellished** / **embellish** / **embellishment**.

Details

C **Check (✓) the correct column.**

		Restatement	Not in the text
1.	The Iranians were upset that half of an important treasure is still missing.	✓	
2.	People trade in known forgeries to make money.		
3.	Most forgers come from the west.		
4.	It's difficult to identify forgeries because they are so well made.		
5.	Forgeries make the study of history more difficult.		
6.	Museums and collectors must be careful not to purchase forgeries.		

CHALLENGE

D **Underline all the present perfect verb forms in the reading.**

So, who's the comedian?

Purpose

A **Circle the correct answers.**

1. What is the purpose of the article?
   a. to explain the problems comedians have
   b. to make people laugh
   c. to advertise the author's comedy act

2. How does the author achieve his purpose?
   a. by telling a story
   b. by giving his opinion
   c. by discussing research

3. What does the last paragraph mean?
   a. The audience doesn't always know how a performer feels.
   b. Short comedy acts are usually more successful than long ones.
   c. The audience laughs more if they don't understand the joke.

Context clues

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

1. *made up* (par. 2)
   _____ a. invented
   _____ b. prepared
   _____ c. researched

2. *getting ahead of myself* (par. 4)
   _____ a. telling my story out of order
   _____ b. stepping onto the stage
   _____ c. becoming very successful

3. *the morning I went on* (par. 6)
   _____ a. the morning I started to practice
   _____ b. the morning I wrote this article
   _____ c. the morning I performed onstage

4. *simply staring forward* (par. 7)
   _____ a. looking at the audience and talking
   _____ b. looking at the audience and not speaking
   _____ c. moving toward the audience

Inferencing

C **When the author made these statements, what did he do that made people laugh? Circle the correct answers.**

1. "LEAVE ME ALONE, MA!" (par. 9)
   a. He shouted very loudly.
   b. He joked about his mother's control.
   c. He joked about his stage debut.

2. "I'm pretty insecure . . . really lousy stage presence . . ." (par. 11)
   a. He joked about his strange appearance.
   b. He joked about his lack of confidence.
   c. He joked about his lack of experience.

3. "I've been working on the problem. . . . you can learn to . . ." (par. 13)
   a. He joked about how great orators talk.
   b. He joked about how foreign people talk.
   c. He looked funny with beads in his mouth.

Taking humor seriously in the workplace

Context clues

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

asset (par. 2)	*frazzled* (par. 3)	*simultaneously* (par. 5)
competence (par. 1)	*perspective* (par. 6)	*strain* (par. 3)

1. After a long, stressful day, Ted often feels _____*frazzled*_____.

2. I have a very supportive boss. She thinks the employees are the company's biggest _____.

3. Evan has never worked in an office, so he has a different _____ of office work than we do.

4. The receptionist at our school has a busy job. She often has to answer phones, help students, and do other tasks _____.

5. The person who gets this job must show _____ in several areas, including language skills and computer skills.

6. Working at two full-time jobs must be a big _____. How do you manage it?

Details

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

___*T*___ 1. You can send co-workers messages by using humorous signs.

_____ 2. We can feel good and stressed at the same time.

_____ 3. A humorous workplace is a less stressful workplace.

_____ 4. Most people are fired because they have poor abilities.

_____ 5. A few moments of humor at work can decrease productivity.

_____ 6. Humor is a safe way for co-workers to communicate.

Compound nouns

C **Complete these compound nouns from the reading with the words from the box.**

☑ boards	☐ cohesion	☐ environments	☐ mail
☐ burnout	☐ effort	☐ jokes	☐ memos

1. bulletin _*board*_____   5. employee _____

2. electronic _____   6. working _____

3. intra-office _____   7. staff _____

4. office _____   8. team _____

CHALLENGE

D **Correct the false statements in Exercise B.**

Three comedians

Comprehension

A **Circle the correct answers.**

1. What is Seinfeld's main point?
   a. He wishes he had his own baby.
   b. People without children don't think babies are exciting.
   c. Raising a baby is more difficult than most people think.

2. What is Cosby's main point?
   a. Children don't communicate with their parents.
   b. Teenage boys don't like to get haircuts.
   c. The boy in the story didn't know very much.

3. What is Romano's main point?
   a. He and his wife argue about children.
   b. He doesn't love his nephew.
   c. He thinks young children are like wild animals.

Context clues

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

1. If someone says you *gotta* do something, they think you **want to / used to / must** do it. (Jerry Seinfeld, par. 2)

2. If somebody *goes*, "Look at the baby!" it means he or she is **saying something / thinking something / not saying what he or she thinks**. (Jerry Seinfeld, par. 4)

3. If you *blow* something, you **don't care about / succeed at / fail at** it. (Bill Cosby, par. 1)

4. If people are *raising* children, they are **educating them / taking care of them / moving them to a higher position**. (Bill Cosby, par. 1)

5. If you *love (someone) from afar*, that person **is near you / isn't close to you / doesn't love you**. (Ray Romano, par. 7)

Vocabulary

C **Find the words in the readings that match each definition.**

1. excitement (reading 1) _e_ _n_ _t_ _h_ _u_ _s_ _i_ _a_ _s_ _m_

2. home for fish (reading 1) ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

3. way of thinking (reading 2) ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

4. looking at (reading 2) ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

5. a meeting (reading 3) ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

6. a hunt for wild animals (reading 3) ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___