

ACTIVE

SKILLS FOR READING

1

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یکبار برای همیشه

Active 1- **Pre 3**
7 - 8 - 9

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Great Structures

UNIT
7



The Beijing International Airport is the largest in the world.



Japan's Akashi-Kaikyo Bridge is the longest suspension bridge in the world.



South Korea's Dadaepo Sunset Fountain of Dreams is the world's largest fountain.



The Galleria Vittorio Emanuele in Milan, Italy, is probably the oldest shopping mall in the world.

Getting Ready

Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- 1 Have you ever seen any of the structures in the pictures above?
- 2 What other great structures or buildings do you know? Which ones have you visited?
- 3 Are there any great structures or buildings in your country?

Before You Read

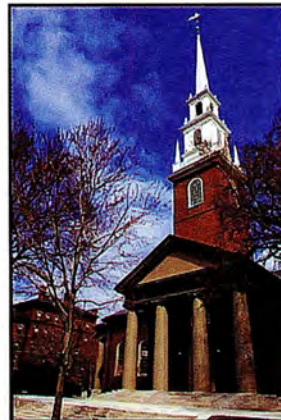
The World's Oldest
Universities



Cambridge University



Tsinghua University



Harvard University

A Think about answers to the following questions.

- 1 Do you know these universities? Which countries are they in?
- 2 Can you think of other famous universities? How old do you think they are?
- 3 What universities are in your country? How old do you think they are?

B Discuss your answers with a partner.**Reading Skill**

Identifying Supporting Details

A paragraph is often organized around a main point, which is often stated in the first sentence, and the details that support this point follow in the paragraph. In this passage, details are given about three different universities.

A How old are the following universities? Scan the passage on the next page and write the years in the table.

Name	Year founded	Location	Detail
University of Al-Karaouine			
Nalanda University			
University of Bologna			

B Scan the passage again to find the location, and one extra detail, about each university. Complete the chart.

Set a standard of respect. We all learn better when we are in a completely supportive learning environment. Students can build a supportive learning environment by showing respect for everyone in the class. As a class, talk about ways you can create supportive and respectful classroom.



The World's Oldest Universities

Many universities around the world are proud to have long histories and strong traditions. However, very few universities can **claim** to be among the oldest in the world.



Nalanda University, in Bihar, India, was **established** around 600 bc. It was most likely the world's first university. In the past, scholars¹ came from Europe, China, and all over India to learn about science, medicine, the Buddhist religion, and other subjects. The university is in ruins now, but at one time it was an impressive school with temples, classrooms, libraries, and dormitories.²

According to the *Guinness Book of World Records*, the University of Al-Karaouine in Fes, Morocco, is the oldest **surviving** university
15 in the world. It was probably **founded** in 859 and became a famous place to study natural sciences. In 1957, after more than 1,000 years as a university, Al-Karaouine added mathematics, physics, chemistry, and various foreign languages
20 to its traditional list of **subjects** for study.



The first university in Europe is definitely the University of Bologna, in Italy. It was one of the few universities in Europe that were not influenced by religion. Professors were **forbidden** from teaching outside the university, and so students came from all over Europe to study with its famous teachers. Since opening in 1088, the University of Bologna has never closed its doors, **despite** the many wars in Europe.

30 With the success of the University of Bologna, other universities opened across Europe. They were started by kings, religious groups, and **former** professors. Today there are so many universities that students don't need to go far to study. They are sure to find one close to home.

¹ A **scholar** is a person who studies in school at a high level.

² A **dormitory** is a place for students to live.

Reading Comprehension

Check Your Understanding

A Choose the correct answers for the following questions.

- Scholars came to Nalanda University to study _____.
 a math, art, and history
 b Buddhism, science, and medicine
 c geography, health, and philosophy
- Al-Karaouine is said to be the _____.
 a oldest university in India
 b oldest surviving university
 c first university in Europe
- Which university is no longer standing today?
 a University of Al-Karaouine
 b Nalanda University
 c University of Bologna

B Read the following sentences. Check (✓) true (T) or false (F). If the sentence is false, change it to make it true.

	T	F
1 Many universities can claim to be among the oldest in the world.		
2 Scholars came from all over India, Europe, and China to learn at Nalanda University.		
3 Mathematics is one of the oldest subjects taught at University of Al-Karaouine.		
4 The only time the University of Bologna closed was during the wars in Europe.		
5 More universities opened because of the success of University of Bologna.		

Critical Thinking

C Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- Do you think old universities are better than new universities? Why, or why not?
- Before universities, how do you think people passed down knowledge?

Vocabulary Comprehension

Words in Context

A Complete each statement with the best answer. The words in blue are from the passage.

- Which of these is **forbidden** in most classrooms?
 a smoking
 b studying
- Coach Jones is our **former** coach; he _____.
 a quit last year
 b coaches us now

- 3 To **claim** to be the oldest means to _____.
a say that you are the oldest b be the oldest
- 4 This building **survived** the earthquake. It must be very _____.
a strong b weak
- 5 At school, her favorite **subject** was _____.
a history b art club
- 6 Which can you **establish**?
a a club b a meal
- 7 If you **found** an organization, you _____ it.
a close b start
- 8 I did well on the exam **despite** _____.
a not studying for it b studying a lot for it

B Answer the following questions, then discuss your answers with a partner. The words in **blue** are from the passage.

- 1 What did your parents **forbid** you to do when you were a child?
- 2 How long do you think a person can **survive** without food?
- 3 What have you managed to achieve **despite** lots of difficulties?
- 4 Which of your **former** teachers did you like the best? Why?

Read the words in the box. Which ones do you use when you're sure (S), and which do you use when you're unsure (U)? Write S or U next to each word.

_____ easily _____ perhaps _____ likely _____ clearly
_____ probably _____ possibly _____ for sure

A Read the following sentences. Then decide if the writer of the following statements is sure (S) or unsure (U) about the information. Check (✓) your answer.

	S	U
1 Nalanda University is most likely the world's first university.		
2 The University of Al-Karaouine in Fes, Morocco, was probably founded in 859.		
3 The first university in Europe is definitely the University of Bologna, in Italy.		

B Now complete the sentences below using your own ideas.

- 1 In 50 years, cars will most likely _____.
- 2 When I finish school today, I will definitely _____.
- 3 In 100 years, money will possibly _____.

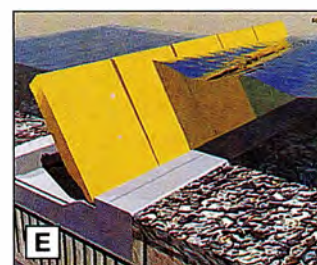
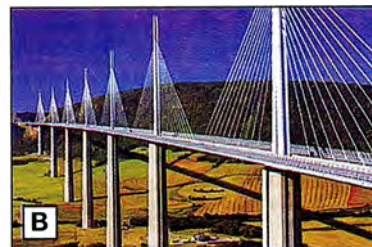
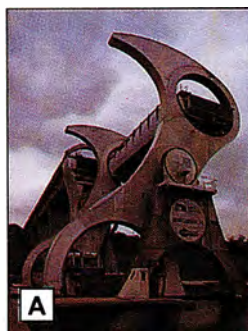
Vocabulary Skill

Expressing Certainty

When you write, you can add adverbs to show how sure you are. You can use adverbs like *definitely* when you are absolutely sure of information, and use adverbs like *unlikely* when you are not at all sure.

Before You Read

Great Engineering

**A** Think about answers to the following questions.

- 1 Do you recognize any of these structures?
- 2 What do you think they are? What do we use them for?

B Discuss your answers with a partner.

Reading Skill

Scanning

When we scan, we look for specific information. We scan a newspaper for sections we want to read, for example, or we scan to find information for a test. Passages or webpages with sections that have subheads can be easier to scan.

A Scan the passage on the next page for five subheadings. Write the letters of the pictures above next to the correct structure in the following chart.

Engineering wonder	Picture	Location
1 Falkirk Wheel		
2 Millau Viaduct		
3 Langede Pipeline		
4 Three Gorges Dam		
5 Venice Tide Barrier		

B Now scan the passage to find the location of these structures and write them in the chart.**C** Read the entire passage carefully. Then answer the questions on page 94.



www.greatengineering.heinle.com/wonders

Modern Engineering Wonders

Great **Engineering** has selected five wonders of 21st **century** engineering for our Excellence **Prize**. Now we're asking you to vote for one and tell us why!



Falkirk Wheel (Falkirk, Scotland, 2001)

The Falkirk Wheel is the world's only **rotating** boat lift. Its steel arms each hold a water-filled tank into which boats can sail. As the wheel rotates, so do the arms, raising and lowering the boats a distance of 25 meters. The wheel is very energy **efficient**, using about two kilowatt-hours to make a full rotation. That's about the same amount of energy needed to power a microwave for three minutes.



Millau Viaduct (Millau, France, 2005)

The 2.46-kilometer-long Millau Viaduct over the River Tam in the south of France is 270 meters high—the highest bridge in the world. It was built in just three years! It is an amazing bridge that adds to the **natural** beauty of the river valley.

Langeled Pipeline (The North Sea, 2007)

This pipeline¹ under the ocean carries natural gas across the 1,200 kilometers of rocky sea bed from Norway to Britain. It is the longest pipeline of its kind, and it helps supply 20 percent of Britain's gas.



Three Gorges Dam (Yichang, China, 2008)

Three Gorges Dam is the largest dam for electric power in the world. Its 1.6-kilometer-long wall across the Yangtze River rises 183 meters above the valley floor. It can hold back 39 million cubic meters of water.

Venice Tide Barrier (Venice, Italy, estimated 2014)

In 1966, the city of Venice was **flooded** in two meters of ocean water. To prevent this from happening again, the Italian government is building 78 walls, each about 600 square meters. When the water level of the Adriatic Sea reaches to a dangerous level and **threatens** to flood the city, the walls will rise to protect it.



¹ A **pipeline** is a long pipe that carries oil, gas, etc. a long distance.

Reading Comprehension

Check Your Understanding

A Choose the best answer for the following questions.

- What does the Falkirk Wheel do?
 - It moves boats from one place to another.
 - It moves water using its steel arms.
 - It creates energy by making rotations.
- is true of the Venice Tide Barrier?
 - It is built to solve a recent problem.
 - It is 600 square meters large in total.
 - It only rises when there is a flood.
- Which of the following is probably NOT a reason the structures were selected?
 - They were very difficult to design and build.
 - They were built in a very short space of time.
 - They are very useful to human beings.

B Read the following sentences. Check (✓) whether they are true for the Falkirk Wheel (F), Millau Viaduct (M), Langed Pipeline (L), Three Gorges Dam (T), or Venice Tide Barrier (BV).

This structure...	F	M	L	T	V
helps to control water.					
is built over a river.					
provides for people's energy needs.					
is the newest engineering wonder.					
is the only one of its kind.					
is the biggest/highest/longest of its kind.					

Critical Thinking

C Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- What challenges did the engineers have building these structures?
- What are examples of excellent engineering in your city or town? Why?

Vocabulary Comprehension

Words in Context

A Complete each statement with the best answer. The words in blue are from the passage.

- He's so efficient. He _____ finished his work.
 - still hasn't
 - has already
- How many years are there in a century?
 - 100
 - 1,000
- Someone trained in engineering is able to _____.
 - build bridges
 - make clothes
- The whole area is flooded because it _____ heavily yesterday.
 - rained
 - snowed

- 5 In a competition, a **prize** is given to _____.
a the winner b the audience
- 6 A **rotating** sign goes _____.
a round and round b up and down
- 7 If someone **threatens** you, they say they want to _____.
a hurt you b give you a present
- 8 I think those pearls are **natural**. They were _____.
a fished from the sea b made in a factory

B Complete the following sentences using the words in blue from A. You might have to change the form of the word.

- 1 She's a _____ athlete. She didn't train much for the race and still won first _____!
- 2 The broken water pipe _____ my bathroom.
- 3 The United States has been a country for more than two _____.
- 4 The teacher _____ to report the student if he was late for class again.

A There are a few rules to follow when forming superlatives. Look at the examples below.

When an adjective ...	You...	Examples
a has one syllable	add <i>-est</i>	tall → tallest neat → neatest
b ends in <i>-e</i>	add <i>-st</i>	nice → nicest large → largest
c has one syllable and has consonant-vowel-consonant pattern	double the last consonant and add <i>-est</i>	big → biggest thin → thinnest
d has two or more syllables and ends in <i>-y</i>	change the <i>-y</i> to <i>i</i> and add <i>-est</i>	pretty → prettiest easy → easiest
e has two or more syllables and does not end in <i>-y</i>	put <i>the most</i> before it	curious → the most curious expensive → the most expensive
f Note that some common adjectives have irregular superlative forms.		good → the best bad → the worst far → the farthest

Vocabulary Skill

Superlatives

When we want to compare one thing or person to all the others in a group, we use the superlative form of an adjective. For example, *the tallest building in the world* or *the youngest person in this class*. Superlatives can be formed in different ways. Many often have *the* in front of them.

B Look at the adjectives below. Write the letter (a to f) of the rule you would follow to form the superlative next to each word.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 _____ delicious | 5 _____ important | 9 _____ exciting | 13 _____ rude |
| 2 _____ funny | 6 _____ useful | 10 _____ valuable | 14 _____ convenient |
| 3 _____ large | 7 _____ angry | 11 _____ long | 15 _____ hot |
| 4 _____ messy | 8 _____ simple | 12 _____ bad | 16 _____ high |

C Write three sentences using superlatives. Then read them to a partner.

Real Life Skill

Recognizing Survey Question Types

Many organizations make surveys to collect information about people's views and opinions. These polls or surveys are organized in different ways. Knowing some of the different types of surveys used can help you to understand them better.

- A** Look at the three different survey question types about leisure activities. Match each question to its type in the box below by writing 1-3.

1 Check (✓) the activities you like doing.

_____ watching movies

_____ cooking

_____ reading

_____ listening to music

2 Number the following activities 1 (most) to 4 (least) in the order you like doing them.

_____ watching movies

_____ cooking

_____ reading

_____ listening to music

3 Which one of the following is your favorite leisure activity?

a watching movies

c cooking

b reading

d listening to music

_____ order of preference _____ multiple choice _____ item selection

- B** Internet Challenge: Look for examples of survey question types online. If possible, print out examples. Present the information to the class.

- C** Prepare your own survey using some or all the survey question types above. Remember to pick a topic that your classmates will be interested in answering questions about.

What do you think?

- 1 The Seven Wonders of the World are considered the world's greatest structures. Can you name them? Where are they located?
- 2 What differences can you think of between building a structure today and building one a hundred years ago? How about a thousand years ago?
- 3 Why do you think humans choose to build these great structures? What other purpose do they serve?

Learn inside and outside of the classroom. If possible, organize an extracurricular activity where you can learn more about the topic outside of the classroom. After the activity, identify three ways that the extracurricular activity helped you learn better.

ZDRAVSTVUITE!

Bom dia!

Aloha!

Bonjour!

Nǐ

hǎo!

Konnichiwa!

Guten

tag!

Annyong ha

shimnikka!

¡Hola!

Namasté!

Getting Ready

Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- 1 Look at the ways to say *Hello* in the different languages above. Which ones do you know?
- 2 How many languages can you speak? Which languages would you like to learn?
- 3 Which are the most popular languages to study in your country? Why are they popular?

Before You Read

Languages Without
Borders

A Match each group of countries to the language they share.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 _____ Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein | a Portuguese |
| 2 _____ Egypt, Syria, Yemen | b Spanish |
| 3 _____ Chile, Colombia, Cuba | c Arabic |
| 4 _____ Brazil, Cape Verde, Portugal | d English |
| 5 _____ Australia, Barbados, Jamaica | e German |

B Answer the following questions.

- Why do we learn English? Why do you think English is a popular language to learn?
- Do you know of any differences between the English spoken in countries like the U.S., England, and Australia? Give some examples.

C Discuss your answers with a partner.**Reading Skill**

Identifying Main Ideas

When we read, we try to make connections between what we are reading and what we already know. It is easier to make those connections if we know the main idea of the text.

A Skim each paragraph of the passage on the next page. Then match each paragraph to its main idea.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 _____ Paragraph 1 | 4 _____ Paragraph 4 |
| 2 _____ Paragraph 2 | 5 _____ Paragraph 5 |
| 3 _____ Paragraph 3 | |
- There are many varieties of English.
 - The future of English is uncertain.
 - English is widely used and growing in countries like China and Russia.
 - The first group consists of countries with native English speakers.
 - Countries like India and Malaysia use their own variety of English in everyday life.

B Skim the passage again quickly. Then complete the sentence below.

The main idea of this passage is that _____.

- the most important type of English continues to be British English
- there are many types of English, and they will continue to change
- English will not be the international language for much longer

C Now read the entire passage carefully. Then answer the questions on page 100.

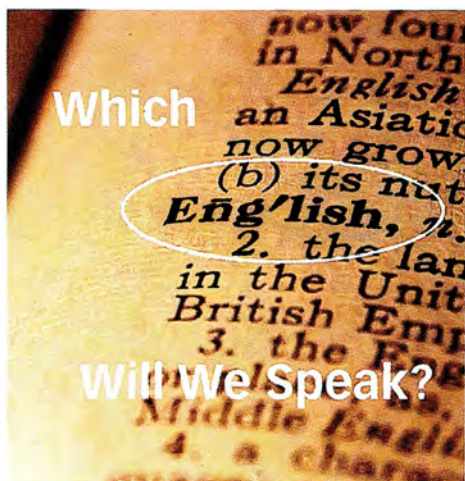


1

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2

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English is called an international language, but there are actually quite a few **varieties** of English that **exist** around the world. English **originated** in England, but soon English spread to other countries, and different varieties of English began to exist. Today, the countries in which English is spoken can be divided into three groups.

The first group is made of those countries where English is the **primary** language. These are countries like England, Canada, the United States, Ireland, Australia, and New Zealand. There are more than 380 million native¹ speakers of English in these countries alone.

3

15

There is a second group of countries that have their own varieties of English. Their histories have been directly influenced by one of the early English-speaking societies. They use English in various important ways within their own government and everyday life. India, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Kenya are examples of this group. The total number of speakers in this group is in the hundreds of millions.

4

20

In a third group of countries, English is widely used as a foreign language. However, citizens use their native language within their own government and in everyday life. Some countries in this group are China, Russia, Japan, Korea, Brazil, Indonesia, and many Western European countries. Some people **calculate** the number of speakers in this group to be as many as one billion—and it is growing fast.

5

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This changing **situation** raises many questions. Will another language **replace** English as the international language? If not, will people continue to use the English of countries such as England or the United States as models? Will new varieties of English **develop** in countries such as China or Brazil? Or, in the future, will a new international variety of English develop that doesn't belong to any one country, but to an entire area like Asia or Europe?

35



¹ Your **native** language is the first language you learned to speak.

Reading Comprehension

Check Your Understanding

A Choose the correct answers for the following questions.

- 1 England, America, Canada, Ireland, Australia, and New Zealand are countries where _____.
 - a people speak English as a foreign language
 - b English is the main language
 - c people still use the type of English used in England
- 2 In China and Brazil, English is widely used _____.
 - a in everyday life
 - b by the government
 - c as a foreign language
- 3 The _____ group has the most number of English speakers.
 - a first
 - b second
 - c third
- 4 Which sentence is the writer most likely agree with?
 - a English will stay in its current form for a long time.
 - b No one knows if English will remain the international language.
 - c Soon there will be more native speakers of English than non-native speakers.

B Read the following sentences. Check (✓) true (T), false (F), or not given (NG). If the sentence is false, change it to make it true.

	T	F	NG
1 English originated in the United States.			
2 The writer thinks English is easy to learn.			
3 The Philippines has its own variety of English.			
4 English is widely used as a foreign language in Egypt.			

Critical Thinking

C Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- 1 Do you think it is important for the world to have an international language? Why, or why not?
- 2 Do you think another language will replace English as the international language in the future? Why, or why not?

Effort versus ability. Did you make mistakes on the comprehension checks in this unit because of a lack of effort or because the items are beyond your ability level? Many learners want to blame mistakes on lack of ability, but often our mistakes are a result of not trying hard enough.

A Match each word with its definition. The words in blue are from the passage.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 _____ exist | a to work with numbers |
| 2 _____ calculate | b to grow or change over time |
| 3 _____ primary | c how things are |
| 4 _____ develop | d where something begins |
| 5 _____ originate | e type or kind of something |
| 6 _____ replace | f the main or most important thing |
| 7 _____ situation | g to take or fill the place of |
| 8 _____ variety | h to be real or to be present |

B Complete the following sentences using the correct form of words from A.

- I'm terrible at math. It takes me forever to _____ my expenses.
- I need a new pair of shoes to _____ my old ones, but there's such a big _____ that I can't decided which to buy!
- It can be an uncomfortable _____ when you forget someone's name.
- The city _____ slowly along the river, which became its _____ source of water.

A Look at these English words that came from other languages. Practice saying them with a partner. Can you add any more to the chart?

Language	Loan word
French	passport
Turkish	kiosk
Latin	candle
Italian	violin
Spanish	mosquito
German	hamburger

Language	Loan word
Dutch	cruise
Indian	shampoo
Japanese	tsunami
Malay	ketchup
Chinese	tea
Inuit	kayak

B Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words in A. You may use your dictionary to help you.

- Would you like some coffee or _____?
- A _____ is a very small animal that drinks blood.
- I'm using a new _____. It makes my hair really shiny.
- I would like some _____ on my _____.
- You have to bring your _____ with you when you go traveling.
- I bought a magazine at the _____.
- The _____ in 2004 destroyed many areas near the Indian Ocean.
- I wish I had learned to play the _____ when I was younger.

Vocabulary Comprehension

Definitions

Vocabulary Skill

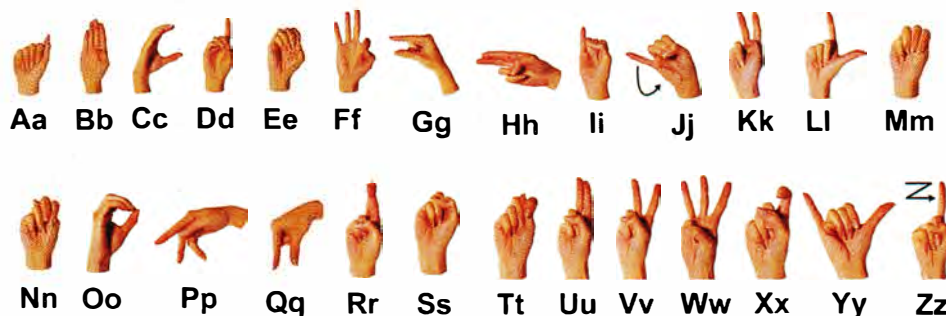
Loan Words

There are many words in English that have come from other languages. These are called *loan words* and they are now used as part of everyday English.

Before You Read

Sign Language Alphabet

- A** This is the alphabet for American Sign Language. Practice making these signs with your hand.

SIGN LANGUAGE

- B** Use the sign language above to spell English words to a partner.

Reading Skill

Distinguishing Main Idea and Supporting Details

Many paragraphs have a main idea that is supported by a number of details. Not all details in a paragraph support the main idea; some support the supporting ideas themselves. Finding the main and most important supporting idea helps us clearly understand the writer's point.

- A** Read the first paragraph of the passage on the next page. Then look at the main idea and one supporting idea below. Add two more supporting details.

Main idea: Deaf people have special ways of communicating.

Supporting details:

- 1 _____
- 2 It is possible for deaf people to speak with special voice training.
- 3 _____

- B** Now read the second paragraph of the passage. Then write the main idea and three supporting details.

Main idea: _____

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

- C** Read the entire passage carefully. Then answer the questions on page 104.

1 Because deaf people cannot hear, they have special ways of **communicating**. For example, they can learn to understand what someone is saying by looking at the mouth of the speaker. This is called lipreading. Also, speaking is very difficult for the deaf, because they cannot hear their own voices. However, it is possible
5 with special training. According to many deaf people all around the world, the most **practical** and popular way of communicating is with sign language.

2 In many ways, sign language is **similar** to spoken language. The words of sign language are made with signs, which are formed with movements of the hands, face, and body. As with words, each sign has a different meaning and can be
10 combined to form sentences. Signed languages also have their own grammar. The alphabet of sign language is special hand signs that **stand for** letters; they make spelling possible. The signs combine to form a rich language that can express the same thoughts, feelings, and ideas as any spoken language. And just as people from different countries speak different languages, most countries have their own
15 variety of sign language.

3 In addition to knowing sign language, it is also helpful to know something about how deaf people communicate. Since they rely so much on actions, deaf people are
20 generally not very **formal** when they "talk," and may touch your arm or shoulder a lot to make sure you know what they're saying. It is not seen as rude in among deaf people to lightly touch someone you do
25 not know to get their attention. It's also okay to wave your hands or hit the table or floor. Also, lots of eye contact¹ is necessary.



4 There are many ways to learn a few signs. Community colleges often teach **introductory** classes. For self-learners, bookstores and libraries have books for learning sign language. There are also instructional² videos on the Internet, with
30 actors **demonstrating** signs and performing interesting stories and conversations for you to see. With practice, you'll soon **get the hang of** this useful method of communicating!

¹ If you make **eye contact** with someone, you look into their eyes.

² Something **instructional** is full of information, or for learning.

Reading Comprehension

Check Your Understanding

A Complete the following summary using words from the passage.

Deaf people have special ways of communicating. While they can't hear, they also find it hard to speak because they cannot hear their (1) _____. Some deaf people use (2) _____, where they watch the speaker's mouth. But the most widely-used method of communication is (3) _____. They use hand signs to spell letters of the (4) _____, and use hand and body movements to form words and sentences. They even have their own (5) _____ the same way people in different countries speak different languages. In addition to hand signs, communicating with deaf people involves a lot of touching and making (6) _____. You may also have to wave your hands or (7) _____ the table or floor to get their attention. There are lots of ways to learn sign language. You can go for (8) _____ with trained teachers, read (9) _____ about it, or watch (10) _____. All it takes is effort and practice!

B Read the following sentences. Check (✓) true (T) or false (F). If the sentence is false, change it to make it true.

	T	F
1 You can learn to lipread by reading a book.		
2 Lots of eye contact is necessary for deaf people.		
3 Sign language has letters, but no words.		
4 Waving your hands at someone is considered rude by deaf people.		

Critical Thinking

C Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- 1 Think of all the things you do in an average day. Which ones wouldn't you do if you were deaf?
- 2 How would you design alarm clocks, doorbells, and telephones for deaf people?

Vocabulary Comprehension

Words in Context

A Complete each statement with the best answer. The words in blue are from the passage.

- 1 When you **get the hang** of something, it becomes much _____.
a easier b harder
- 2 Practical advice is useful _____.
a on special occasions b in everyday life
- 3 Which words below are **similar**?
a big, small b small, short
- 4 What do _____ stand for?
a the numbers 123 b the letters ATM

- 5 He'll demonstrate the move. You just have to _____ him.
a watch b listen to
- 6 In an introductory class, you will probably learn _____ from the teacher.
a simple information b advanced information
- 7 Which of the following involves communication?
a writing, typing b running, jumping
- 8 Who would you send a formal letter to?
a your close friend b your boss

B Answer the following questions, then discuss your answers with a partner. The words in blue are from the passage.

- 1 What occasions are generally seen as formal?
- 2 How are you similar to people in your family?
- 3 What letters do you know that stand for something?
- 4 What are some ways that animals communicate?

A Complete the chart with the missing parts of speech. Use your dictionary to help you. Compare your answers with a partner.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
1		introductory
2 variety		
3	threaten	
4	imagine	
5 harm		
6		communicative

B Complete the following sentences using the correct form of the words from the chart.

- 1 Smoking can be very _____ to your health.
- 2 The band sang a _____ of songs during the performance.
- 3 He must have a great _____ to come up with that crazy story!
- 4 The robber _____ to hurt me if I didn't give him my wallet.
- 5 The first chapter of *Dancing Today* is a great _____ to modern dance.
- 6 Couples who _____ with each other usually have a happy marriage.

Vocabulary Skill

Word Families

When you learn a new word in English, it is helpful to also learn words that are related to it. Learning the different parts of speech that form the word family can help you expand your vocabulary.

Real Life Skill

Distinguishing American and British Words

There can be many differences in language even between two English-speaking countries like the U.S. and England. Aside from differences in spelling, certain terms are used in England, and countries using British English, which may be foreign to Americans and countries that use American English, although they may refer to the same thing.

A Do you know the following words? Match the words from the box to their American or British counterparts.

petrol toilet cookies truck flat
elevator rubbish queue soccer pants

American	British
line	
	football
	biscuits
gas	
	lorry
restroom	
apartment	
	trousers
trash	
	lift

B Discuss your answers with a partner. Then answer the following questions.

- 1 Which of these words are more commonly used in your country?
- 2 Can you think of any more British and American English words which refer to the same thing?

Create realistic learner beliefs. Do you have certain beliefs about what it takes to be a good reader? Some of them may be unrealistic or even incorrect. Write down two beliefs you have about reading, and discuss them as a class. How can you adjust some of these beliefs to fit your learning needs?

What do you think?

- 1 Do you think technology has changed the way we communicate? How?
- 2 Do you think there will be more or less languages in the future? Why?
- 3 Does English make a good or a bad international language? Why?

Festivals and Celebrations

UNIT

9



Mardi Gras, Brazil



Los Sanfermines, Spain



Jaipur Elephant Festival, India



Thanksgiving Parade, the United States

Getting Ready

Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- 1 What is happening in each of the pictures?
- 2 Which of the festivals above do you know about? What do you know about them?
- 3 What is your favorite festival? Why do you like it?

Before You Read

Unique Festivals

- A** Which countries celebrate these festivals? Match the country to the festival.

Thailand

England

India

Spain

Mexico

- 1 **Day of the Dead:** People pray for the dead, and decorate graves with food, candles, and flowers. They also dress up as skeletons and bake bread in the shape of skulls. _____
- 2 **La Tomatina:** People gather to throw thousands of tomatoes at each other in the town square. _____
- 3 **Holi:** Participants sing and dance, and throw colored powders and water at each other. _____
- 4 **Songkran:** People try to soak each other using containers of water or water guns. They might also hide with garden hoses to splash people. _____
- 5 **Cheese Rolling Festival:** Each year, an official throws blocks of cheese down a very steep hill, and participants chase and try to catch them. _____

- B** Discuss your answers with a partner. What other unique festivals do you know?

Reading Skill

Scanning

When we scan, we look for information that we want and ignore other information. On tests, scanning can be useful when checking if a fact is true or false, or to find the place in a passage about which a question is asked.

- A** Read the expressions below. Circle the best word(s) to complete each expression.

- 1 (tell / share / say) goodbye
- 2 (have / make / teach) a promise
- 3 (use / lose / spend) weight
- 4 (all / most / total) night
- 5 (get / take / receive) place
- 6 (enter / jump / join) the party
- 7 (get / take / have) together

- B** Now scan the passage on the next page to find the expressions and check your answers.

- C** Read the entire passage carefully. Then answer the questions on page 110.

Set high expectations for yourself. Keep your learning goals high. Stay focused on your professional and personal goals for learning English. If you do, it will be easier to achieve them.



How Do You Celebrate?

New Year's Day

New Year is one of the most popular **festivals** in the world, even though it is **celebrated** at different times and in different ways. In many western countries, people get together with family and friends on December 31 to eat, drink, and dance as they wait for January 1. Some of the biggest parties are held on New Year's Eve. In many cities, crowds gather in the center of town to welcome the new year at midnight with fireworks.

For many Asian countries like China, Taiwan, and Vietnam, the New Year is based on a lunar calendar.¹ The date changes from year to year, but usually falls between January 21 and February 21. It is traditionally seen as a time for family

reunions, with people traveling across the country and from overseas. Many people wear red clothes, as it is thought to be a lucky color. They also give "lucky money" in red envelopes to friends and family, and set off firecrackers² to scare away bad luck.

What's common among these celebrations is the meaning of the new year; it is a time to say goodbye to the past and to think about new beginnings. For example, in Japan, people organize *bonenkai* parties ("year forgetting parties"), which are **dedicated to** leaving the old year's worries and troubles behind. In many countries, people make New Year's resolutions—promises to themselves to make changes in their lives over the coming year, such as to lose weight, stop smoking, or learn a new skill.



Carnival

In late February or early March, some countries celebrate a special festival called Carnival. Carnival is thought to have originated in Italy or Greece, and was held just before Lent, the 40-day period before Easter³. People dressed in costumes, wore colorful **masks**, ate, drank, and danced all night. This tradition **spread** to France, Spain, Portugal, and later to Brazil and the United States.

Now, two of the biggest Carnival celebrations take place in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, and New Orleans in the United States. There are grand **parades** where people wear **flashy** costumes and dance and sing in the streets. In New Orleans, Carnival is known as Mardi Gras. Many roads and shops are shut down for the celebrations which can last for up to three weeks. Millions of visitors travel from around the world to join the party, and many more watch the event on television.



¹ A **lunar calendar** is based on the stages of the moon rather than the sun.

² A **firecracker** is a small paper case that can be exploded to make noise

³ **Easter** is a religious holiday for Christians.

Reading Comprehension

Check Your Understanding

- A** Read the following sentences. Check (✓) true (T) or false (F). If the sentence is false, change it to make it true.

	T	F
1 In many western countries, New Year starts after midnight on December 31.		
2 In some Asian countries, the new year starts on January 21 and ends on February 21.		
3 Red clothes and envelopes are said to bring good luck.		
4 Carnival is one of the days of Lent.		
5 The Mardi Gras is famous all over the world.		

- B** Read the following sentences. Check (✓) whether they are true for New Year (N), Carnival (C), or both.

	N	C
1 People have parties and celebrations in the streets.		
2 People get together with friends and family.		
3 This festival is celebrated all over the world.		
4 This festival can last up to three weeks.		
5 People make promises to themselves during this time.		
6 People wear brightly colored clothes.		

Critical Thinking

- C** Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- Why do you think people need to welcome the start of the new year?
- Why do you think festivals are important? What purpose do they serve?

Vocabulary Comprehension

Definitions

- A** Match each word with its definition. The words in blue are from the passage

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1 _____ reunion | a to give something a lot of time and effort |
| 2 _____ spread | b very bright and colorful |
| 3 _____ mask | c to have a party (for a happy reason) |
| 4 _____ festival | d this covers your face or eyes |
| 5 _____ dedicate to | e to move in many directions |
| 6 _____ parade | f a day or time of year when people celebrate a special event |
| 7 _____ celebrate | g a meeting between people who haven't seen each other for a long time |
| 8 _____ flashy | h people walking down the street together with music and costumes |

B Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words from A.

- 1 What is your family doing to _____ your sister's birthday?
- 2 I want to find a good spot to watch the _____; my daughter is in the marching band.
- 3 In the sport of fencing, people wear _____ to protect their face.
- 4 You should see the doctor before you _____ your illness to other people.

A Look at how different prepositions are used with different time expressions.

Use *in* with months, seasons, years, some parts of the day, and periods of time in the future

in December in spring in the morning in 1975 in four months
Exception: *at night*

Use *on* with days of the week, specific dates, special days, and other time expressions

on Monday on December 15 on Christmas Day on the weekend

Use *at* with exact times of day

at 10 o'clock at noon

Vocabulary Skill

Prepositions of Time: *in*, *on*, *at*

When we talk about time, we often use prepositions. The most common prepositions in expressions about time are *in*, *on*, and *at*. There are some basic rules for how to use them correctly.

B Complete the following sentences with *in*, *on*, and *at*.

- 1 I have to take my cat to the vet _____ Friday.
- 2 I have to take my medicine _____ exactly 7:00. Don't let me forget!
- 3 We need to give him that report _____ February 12.
- 4 My summer course begins _____ two weeks.
- 5 I'll meet you at the café tonight _____ 7:30.
- 6 I graduated from university _____ October.
- 7 I paid a lot of taxes _____ 2006.

C Now complete these sentences about yourself. Use the correct time expressions.

- 1 My birthday is _____.
- 2 I usually go on vacation _____.
- 3 I usually eat breakfast _____.
- 4 I typically go to bed _____.
- 5 _____ New Year's Day I always _____.

Before You Read

Festivals

Festivals can be a series of activities, cultural events, or entertainment. They can also be events held by the local community, which celebrates some unique part of that community.

Reading Skill

Reading for Details

When reading for details, we read every word and make sure we understand the meaning. Reading for details is especially useful when we need to get information from one part of a larger reading. We can scan the passage for the part we need to read for details. We often need to do this when taking tests.

A Look at the kinds of festivals below and answer the following questions.

art	book	comedy	fashion
film	sports	music	food

- Which kinds of festivals have you attended? Which ones would you like to attend?
- What other kinds of festivals can you think of?

B Skim the journal on the next page. What kind of festival do you think it describes?

A Read the following sentences. Then scan the journal on the next page. Check (✓) three things that happened on September 2.

- ☐ They had some delicious local food.
- ☐ They watched a parade of actors.
- ☐ They went to the Jazz & Blues Festival.
- ☐ They went for a long walk.
- ☐ They watched some short plays in the Fringe Festival.
- ☐ They arrived in Edinburgh.

B Check (✓) three things they did on September 3.

- ☐ They spent the afternoon walking along the river.
- ☐ They watched a comedian perform.
- ☐ They checked out of the hotel and went to the airport.
- ☐ They watched fireworks.
- ☐ They went to the Foodies Festival for dinner.
- ☐ They took part in a painting class.

C Now read the entire passage carefully. Then answer the questions on page 114.

Humor and reading. What is the funniest thing you have read in the past week? Reading the comics can be a fun thing to read. Humor is often based on cultural issues. Reading and understanding humor in English can be a fun way to learn more.



Edinburgh Festival Journal

September 1

I'm so excited! My roommate Christopher and I are on our flight to Edinburgh, Scotland, for the Edinburgh International Festival. It's the biggest arts festival in the world and combines many **separate** festivals happening at the same time. I'm **especially** excited to see lots of indie¹ art and films. There's so much to do, and we only have three days!



September 2

Christopher and I arrived at our hotel in Edinburgh last night. After **checking in**, we had dinner and explored the city streets. It was really **fascinating** but we went to bed soon after because we were so tired! Today we went to King's Theater to watch some short plays that are part of the Fringe Festival. People here call it "The Fringe," and it has an awesome variety of shows by all sorts of performing arts groups. A parade of actors **greeted** us as we walked down the street. They were waving colorful flags, one for each of the theater companies performing at the festival. It was a great way for us to start our festival experience. Christopher wants to hear some bands at the Jazz & Blues Festival, and we hope to see a good film tonight.



September 3

I saw an awesome comedian today! He was so funny that I couldn't stop laughing. I wish we had these kind of events in my hometown. Christopher and I spent the afternoon walking along the river. There were painters on either side, working and **displaying** all kinds of art. Later, we went to the Foodies Festival for dinner and tried local Scottish foods. Most of it was delicious, although there were a few foods we didn't **dare** try—like haggis!²



September 4

Today is the final day of the International Festival, but some of the smaller festivals will go on for a few more days. The plan is to watch some short plays in the amphitheater in the park after lunch. Then, later tonight, we'll attend the closing **ceremonies** in the city center and watch the fireworks. I can't believe the festival is almost over!

¹ **Indie** is short for *independent* and describes an artistic work produced by a small company or group.

² **Haggis** is a kind of sausage made from the heart, liver, lungs, and stomach of a sheep.

Reading Comprehension

Check Your Understanding

A Choose the best answer for the following questions.

- 1 Christopher is the writer's _____.
a roommate b student c boss
- 2 After the writer and Christopher checked into the hotel, the first thing they did was _____.
a go to sleep b have dinner c see a play
- 3 The _____ made the writer laugh a lot.
a amphitheater b comedian c local Scottish foods
- 4 Which of these is the main festival?
a Fringe Festival
b Jazz & Blues Festival
c Edinburgh International Festival

B Number these events (1–5) in the order they happened.

- a ____ The writer attended the closing ceremonies in the city center.
- b ____ A parade of actors greeted the writer in the street.
- c ____ The writer saw painters working and displaying all kinds of art.
- d ____ The writer couldn't stop laughing at the comedian.
- e ____ The writer attended the Foodies Festival.

C Discuss the following questions with a partner.

- 1 How do people in Scotland probably feel about the arts?
- 2 What do you think about a festival that brings together so many different arts? Would you like to go to this festival?



Critical Thinking

Vocabulary Comprehension

Odd Word Out

A For each group, circle the word that does not belong. The words in blue are from the passage.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 interesting | fascinating | obvious |
| 2 display | show | disguise |
| 3 welcome | express | greet |
| 4 hold back | dare | try |
| 5 especially | normally | commonly |
| 6 register | check in | fly in |
| 7 separate | different | altogether |
| 8 celebration | education | ceremony |

B Complete the following sentences using the words in blue from A. You might have to change the form of the word.

- 1 He has pictures of his family _____ on his wall.
- 2 Would you ever _____ go sky-diving?
At the airport, we waited in a long line just to _____.
- 4 My dog and cat sleep in _____ rooms, otherwise they will fight.



a taste



b touch

Vocabulary Skill

Sensory Verbs

The five senses are sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch. There are many verbs in English associated with each sense. They often have differences in meaning and are used in different ways. For example, you *watch TV*, but *look at a painting*.



c hearing



d smell



e sight

A Match the following verbs to the senses. Write the letter of the picture next to each verb.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 ____ listen | 7 ____ taste |
| 2 ____ watch | 8 ____ look |
| 3 ____ hear | 9 ____ see |
| 4 ____ smell | 10 ____ feel |
| 5 ____ lick | 11 ____ sniff |
| 6 ____ touch | |

B Complete the following sentences with the correct verb from **B** above. Add prepositions like *at*, *to*, or *in* if you need to.

- There's a good movie on TV tonight. Do you want to _____ it?
- We're going to _____ a Picasso exhibition at the museum.
- This sauce doesn't _____ right. Maybe you should add more salt?
- Do you _____ to the radio every morning? I can _____ music coming from your room.
- You have to _____ this cloth to _____ how soft it is.

Real Life Skill

Reading Tourist
Information

Many cities have a Visitors' Bureau or Tourist Information Center. They have brochures and websites with information about places to visit, sightseeing tours, festivals, and events. Understanding some of the language commonly used in this information can help you plan your trip better.

A Read this brochure about a festival.

CELEBRATE MARDI GRAS IN NEW ORLEANS!

Mardi Gras is a huge festival and is attended by almost a million people every year. If you're planning to visit New Orleans at this time, it's better to be prepared for the party!

Tips for visitors:

- Plan ahead: Many hotels start taking reservations for Mardi Gras in August. To get the room you want, call well in advance. Don't wait until January!
- Plan your transportation: Many streets are closed to cars.
- Get there early: For the big parades on the weekend before Mardi Gras, plan to arrive about four hours ahead of time to find a good spot.
- Check the weather forecasts: It can be very warm or very cold at this time of year. You might need a jacket, sunscreen, or an umbrella—or all three.
- Catch Mardi Gras throws: People riding on floats in the parades throw small things to the crowd. Spectators jump up to catch beads, plastic coins, cups, and toy animals. Bring a plastic bag to hold all your souvenirs.

B Match each word in blue in the brochure with its meaning below.

- 1 a prediction of how the weather will be _____
- 2 pieces of useful information _____
- 3 an arrangement to confirm accommodation or seats _____
- 4 a long time before _____
- 5 people who watch an event _____
- 6 a small item to remind you of the place you visited _____

C Read the following sentences. Check (✓) (T) or false (F). Then circle the information in the brochure that helped you find the answer.

	T	F
1 The weather is always good in New Orleans at this time of year.		
2 You should make hotel reservations for Mardi Gras in January.		
3 You can get lots of free souvenirs at the parades.		
4 All of the parades are held on one day.		

What do you think?

- 1 What are some holidays in your country? What do you do on those days?
- 2 Do you think festivals are more popular now or in the past? Why?

Review Unit 3

Fluency Strategy: Dealing with Unknown Words

If you stop to learn every new word you read, you will read less fluently. It is often possible to skip unknown words when you read.

A Read the first paragraph of the article on the next page. **Circle** any words you do not know. As you circle the words, don't stop—keep reading!

B Look at the words you circled and complete the chart below.

Unknown word	Line number	Unknown word	Line number

Did you circle any word more than once? If a new word comes up several times, then it may be important to learn that word. For example, the word *submarine* appears four times. Do you already know what it means? If not, can you guess its meaning in the first paragraph?

C Now answer this comprehension question about the paragraph you just read:

What is NOT true about the submarine Shinkai 6500?

- a It has never been used outside Japan.
- c Three people can ride in it.
- b It can dive deeper than other submarines.
- d It is 9.5 meters long.

Were you able to answer this question without looking up the meaning of the unknown word(s)? Remember, you don't always need to understand every word to understand the meaning of the passage.

D Now read the entire article, without using a dictionary. **Circle** any words you don't know, but don't worry about their meaning. How many words did you skip?

Complete the chart below.

Unknown word	Line number	Unknown word	Line number

Amazing Machines!

The deepest diving submarine

The Japanese research submarine Shinkai 6500 can dive deeper than any other submarine. On August 11, 1989, it went down to a depth of 6,526 meters beneath the ocean's surface. The submarine is 9.5 meters long, about the size of a bus and can take up to three people. It is used for ocean research all over the world.



The world's most intelligent vacuum cleaner

The iRobot vacuum cleaner can clean your floor by itself. It has computers to help it see and hear, so it can detect walls and stairs. It even knows which part of the floor is dirtiest. It cleans the floor in three stages. First, it picks up dirt and pet hair, then it puts them into a special bin. Finally, the machine cleans the air, making the room fresher and healthier!

The most useful television

The Viera is the name of the world's only digital entertainment device that can go underwater. It is made and sold in Japan. You can listen to your favorite music, or even watch a movie, all from the comfort of your bathtub. And the battery lasts over five hours if you're planning to spend a long time bathing. You can even use headphones with it—all you'll need is to find a pair that is waterproof!

The smartest monitor

The Japanese company Eizo Nanao has invented a very special computer monitor, called the FlexScan monitor. The FlexScan monitor can stand up to 23 centimeters high, and it can almost 180 degrees left or right. It weighs only 4.3 kilograms. What's more, it can help save electricity. It senses when you have left your computer and turns itself off when you've been gone for more than 40 seconds. When you come back, it knows to turn itself back on!

The smallest motorcycle

A Swedish man named Tom Wiberg built the world's smallest motorcycle that can be ridden by a person. He calls it the Small Toe. The front wheel is only 1.6 centimeters wide, and the back wheel is 2.2 centimeters wide. The rider sits barely 7 centimeters above the ground. In 2003, Wiberg rode his machine for more than ten meters and set a new Guinness World Record for the smallest rideable motorcycle ever built.



Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answers for the following questions.

- 1 What can the iRobot vacuum cleaner clean?
 - a walls
 - b air
 - c pets
 - d computers
- 2 According to the passage, why is the Viera special?
 - a It plays very loud music.
 - b It is made in Japan.
 - c Its battery lasts five hours.
 - d You can use it underwater.
- 3 Why is the FlexScan monitor "smart"?
 - a It knows when you leave your computer.
 - b It can turn almost 180 degrees.
 - c It cleans the air in the room.
 - d It can be used underwater.
- 4 Wiberg probably made the world's smallest motorcycle _____.
 - a for the police
 - b to sell to Swedish motorcycle riders
 - c because he wanted to set a new record
 - d as a way to travel around the city
- 5 Which machine would a deep-sea photographer probably use?
 - a Shinkai 6500
 - b iRobot
 - c Viera
 - d FlexScan
- 6 What is true about all the machines in the reading?
 - a They are very small.
 - b They contain computers.
 - c They are unique in some way.
 - d You can buy them in stores.

SELF CHECK

Answer the following questions.

- 1 Look again at the vocabulary learning tips on pages 6–7. Which of these tips do you think is most useful? Why?

- 2 What do you usually do when you find a word you don't know?

- 3 Do you think that you can still understand a passage if you skip some unknown words? Why, or why not?

- 4 Which of the six reading passages in Units 7–9 did you enjoy most? Why?

- 5 Which of the six reading passages in Units 7–9 was easiest? Which was most difficult? Why?

- 6 What have you read in English outside of class recently?

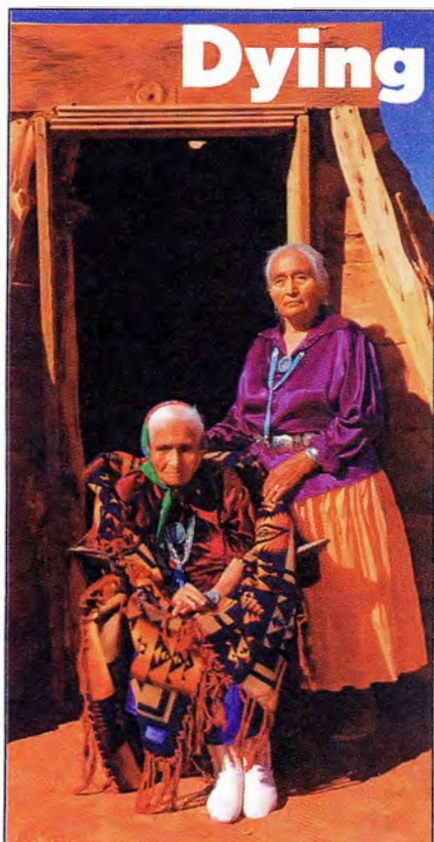
- 7 What time of day is the best time for you to read and comprehend well? Do you use that part of the day to do your most important reading and studying?

- 8 Do you keep a vocabulary notebook? Why?

Review Reading 5: Dying Languages

Fluency Practice

Time yourself as you read through the passage. Record your time in the Reading Rate Chart on page 176. Then answer the questions on the next page.



Languages

The world is getting smaller, at least when it comes to language. More and more people speak the three most common languages: English, Spanish, and Mandarin. As a result, local languages are being forgotten. In many parts of the world, grandparents speak a language their grandchildren do not understand. As cultures adjust to these changes, and languages aren't taught to children or spoken at home, these local languages are slowly disappearing.

A language is said to be in trouble when less than 30 percent of children in the community speak it. It is considered a dying language. If children no longer learn to use a language, it will have fewer and fewer speakers over time and, eventually, the language will be gone.

Why keep languages alive? Languages hold the key to understanding a culture's beliefs and values. They show how a culture understands or explains the world. "You need to look at a variety of languages, because no one language gets it all," said anthropologist¹ Dr. Linda Cumberland who is working to save Assiniboiné, a Native American language.

According to Dr. Cumberland, a dying language needs a dictionary and people to understand and record its grammar. Most importantly, you need to listen to those who still speak the language. This can be very difficult, especially if there are very few speakers of the language left. For example, when researchers were working to save the language Ayapaneco in Mexico, it was hard for them to record anything because the last two people on Earth who could speak the language refused to speak to each other!

Today, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) lists more than 3,000 languages that may disappear by the end of this century. Some of the languages still have a few million speakers and may survive. Unfortunately, hundreds of languages have fewer than 25 speakers remaining and may soon be lost forever.

¹ An **anthropologist** is someone who studies people, societies, and culture.

Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answers for the following questions.

- 1 The main idea of this reading is that _____.
 - a people should learn new languages
 - b languages help us understand other cultures
 - c many languages are disappearing around the world
 - d most people speak English, Spanish, and Mandarin
- 2 Why are local languages being spoken less and less?
 - a People use computers to communicate now.
 - b Children do not talk to their grandparents.
 - c People who know the language don't want to speak to each other.
 - d People prefer to learn and speak more common languages.
- 3 When is a language considered to be dying?
 - a when about 50 percent of local people speak it
 - b when fewer than 30 percent of local children learn it
 - c when it doesn't have a dictionary
 - d when it is only spoken by old people
- 4 What does Dr. Cumberland mean when she says *no one language gets it all* in lines 18–19?
 - a There are too many different languages.
 - b There are many ways to understand the world.
 - c Some cultures understand the world the wrong way.
 - d We need to look for one language that can explain the world.
- 5 According to Dr. Cumberland, to save a dying language, you need to _____.
 - a understand the culture's history
 - b listen to people who still speak it
 - c teach all the children who speak it
 - d be able to speak English, Spanish, or Mandarin
- 6 Why was it so hard for linguists to study Ayanpaneco?
 - a It's a very difficult language.
 - b They couldn't understand the grammar.
 - c There were fewer than 25 speakers left.
 - d The people who knew the language didn't speak to each other.

Review Reading 6: Celebrating Chusok

Fluency Practice

Time yourself as you read through the passage. Try to read as fluently as you can. Record your time in the Reading Rate Chart on page 176. Then answer the questions on the next page.



Chusok is one of the most important festivals in the Korean calendar. It takes place in the eighth month of the lunar calendar (in either September or October), on the night of the full moon. Chusok is a time for family reunions and for people to honor and give thanks to their ancestors. It is also meant to celebrate nature and the large harvest¹ that it has given them.

- 5 Nowadays, many people in Korea live and work in big cities like Seoul. During Chusok, people who have moved away return to their hometowns in the countryside to celebrate together. The government gives everyone a day off from work before and after Chusok. Many people spend those days traveling, as the roads are very busy during this period. A two-hour journey can easily turn into six hours!
- 10 At the family home, the day before Chusok is spent cleaning the home and preparing food for ceremonies and family dinners. Women make *songphyun*—moon-shaped rice cakes with a sweet filling—using new rice from the recent harvest. It is said that the woman who makes the most beautiful *songphyun* will find a good-looking husband or give birth to a beautiful daughter. The *songphyun* can take days to make, but now people can buy them easily in stores.
- 15 The next day is Chusok. People make an effort to dress nicely and wear traditional costumes like the *hanbok*, although this is more common among the older women. In the morning, food is placed on a special table dedicated to their ancestors, and families pay a visit their graves. Later, traditional games like *yut nori* (a game of throwing sticks) and *hwa-tu* (a card game) are played. At night, the whole family goes outdoors under the full moon, and everyone eats and drinks until
- 20 late. The third day is usually spent traveling back home and preparing to return to work or school. Like Thanksgiving and Lunar New Year, Chusok is a time for families to reconnect with past traditions, as well as spend time with each other.

¹ A **harvest** is the gathering of crop, such as rice, wheat, or potatoes.

Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answers for the following questions.

- 1 This reading is mainly about _____.
 - a the ways that Chusok has changed over the years
 - b what Chusok is, and how it is celebrated
 - c the best ways to celebrate in Korea
 - d the most popular Korean celebrations
- 2 Which of these do people celebrate during Chusok?
 - a nature
 - b a big harvest
 - c relatives who have died
 - d marriage and babies
- 3 According to the passage, in what ways has Chusok changed?
 - a Younger women don't wear the *hanbok* very much.
 - b People now eat *songphyun* during Chusok.
 - c More people live in big cities.
 - d People can now buy *songphyun* in stores.
- 4 According to the passage, why does a two-hour journey become six hours?
 - a Roads are crowded as people travel home at the same time.
 - b People stop to visit the graves of their ancestors.
 - c People have to buy food for ceremonies.
 - d The government closes roads for celebrations.
- 5 What do people NOT do on the day before Chusok?
 - a travel
 - b play games
 - c make *songphyun*
 - d clean the house
- 6 Which of the following is not part of the Chusok celebrations?
 - a making moon-shaped rice cakes
 - b dressing in nice clothes
 - c going outdoors under the moon
 - d greeting family members by saying "Chusok!"

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