

# ACTIVE

SKILLS FOR READING INTRO

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یکبار برای همیشه

**Intro - Elm 2**  
**4 - 5 - 6**

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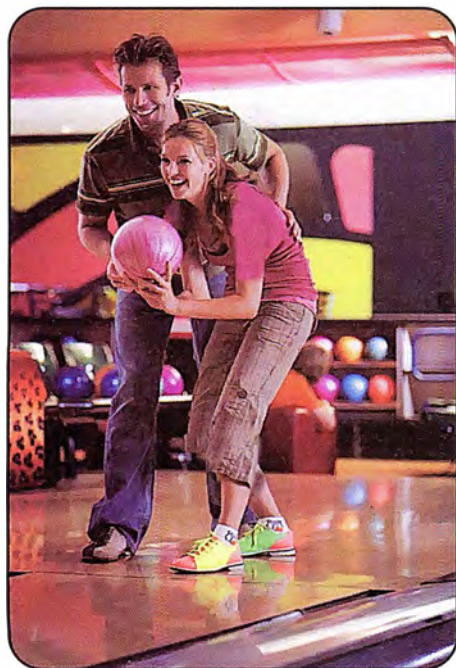
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# The World of Sports

UNIT  
**4**



## Getting Ready

**Discuss these questions with a partner.**

- 1 Look at the photos above. What sports are the people playing? How are these sports alike? How are they different?
- 2 What other sports do you know? Think of five.
- 3 What is your favorite sport?



## Before You Read

Play Ball!

## A Think about answers to these questions.

- 1 How do you *hit* a ball? *Kick* a ball? *Throw* a ball? For each verb, do the action.
- 2 Look at the passage on the next page. Read the title and look at the photos. Do you know this sport? How do you think you play this game?

## B Discuss your answers with a partner.

## Reading Skill

Reading for Details

When we read for details, we read slowly. For example, when we read instructions, we read carefully so we do not miss anything important.

## A There are five paragraphs in the passage on the next page. Read only the first sentence of each paragraph. Then answer the question below.

You want to know how to play sepak takraw. Which paragraph(s) should you read? Circle the number of the paragraph(s).

1 2 3 4 5

B Carefully read the paragraph(s) you circled in A. Then circle the correct words to complete the sentences.

## Sepak Takraw Game Rules

- 1 Players use a ( large / small ) ball.
- 2 There are ( two / three ) players on each team.
- 3 Players can use their ( heads / hands ) to pass the ball over the net.
- 4 Your team scores a point when the other team ( kicks / drops ) the ball.
- 5 There are ( two / three ) sets in a game.
- 6 To win a set, you must score ( 15 / 20 ) points.
- 7 To win the game, you must win ( two / three ) sets.

## C Now read the entire passage on the next page. Then answer the questions on page 52.

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



1

Sports like soccer, baseball, and basketball are popular all over the world. Many countries also have their own national sports. These **traditional** games are often hundreds—or even thousands—of years old. Here is one example.

2

## Sepak Takraw

5 Malaysia's national sport is sepak takraw (*sepak* means *kick*, and *takraw* means *woven<sup>1</sup> ball*). This fast-moving game is like both soccer and volleyball.

3

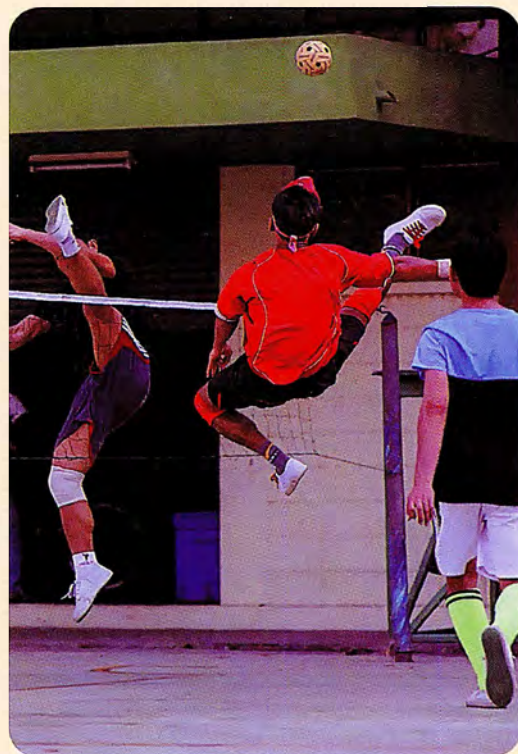
10 In sepak takraw, players move the ball like they do in soccer and volleyball. Two **teams** (of three players each) **compete** by hitting a small ball across a net (like they do in volleyball). Players can use their heads, feet, shoulders, or knees to pass the ball to  
15 the other team. But like in soccer games, players cannot use their hands.

4

Playing sepak takraw is a little like playing tennis, too. Like a tennis match, there are three sets<sup>2</sup> in a game. If one team drops the  
20 ball, the other team gets a **point**. The first team to get 15 points **wins** a set. The winner of two sets wins the whole game.

5

The sport of sepak takraw is more than 1,000 years old. **Originally**, the native Malays played it. Later, the sport **spread** to other countries in Asia, including Thailand, Indonesia, and the  
25 Philippines. Today, it is one of the most popular sports played in the Asian Games. There are also sepak takraw **clubs** in North America and Europe.



<sup>1</sup> Something that is **woven** is made like a basket with fibers crossing over and under each other.

<sup>2</sup> A **set** is a part of a game.

## Reading Comprehension

Check Your Understanding

### A Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Sepak takraw is played very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a slowly      b quickly      c often
- 2 The people of \_\_\_\_\_ first played sepak takraw.  
a Thailand      b the Philippines      c Malaysia
- 3 How is sepak takraw like volleyball?  
a Players cannot use their hands.  
b Players hit a ball across a net.  
c The game is divided into three parts.
- 4 How is sepak takraw like soccer?  
a Players cannot use their hands.  
b There are three sets in a game.  
c Players can only use their feet to hit the ball.

### B Read the sentences below. Check (✓) if the sentence is a main idea (M) or a detail (D) of the passage.

	M	D
1 Sepak takraw is the national sport of Malaysia.		
2 The game is played with a small ball.		
3 When passing the ball, a player can use his head.		
4 Sepak takraw is played in many countries.		

- ### C
- 1 Do you think sepak takraw is a fun game? Why or why not?
  - 2 Does your country have a national sport?

## Critical Thinking

## Vocabulary Comprehension

Words in Context

### A In each sentence, circle the best answer. The words in blue are from the passage.

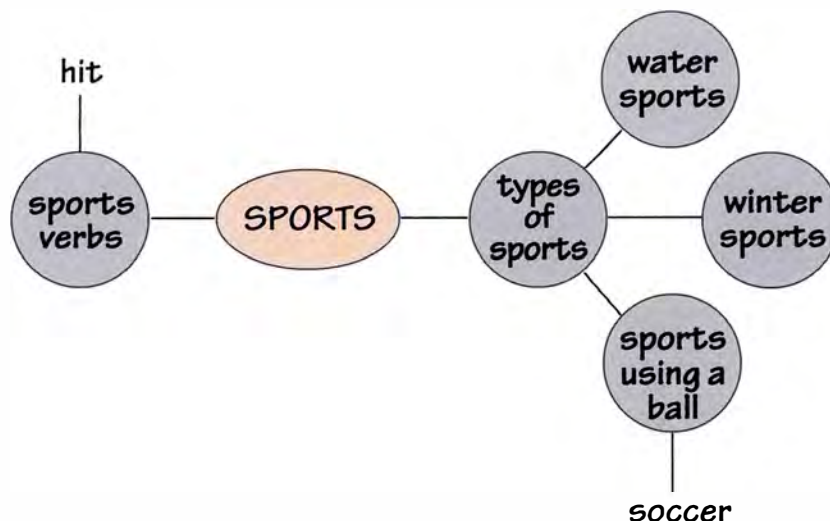
- 1 Kimonos are a kind of ( traditional / modern ) Japanese costume.
- 2 ( Golf / Soccer ) is always a team sport. You can't play it on your own.
- 3 Nick and Mario are always competing. They ( often / never ) work together.
- 4 In a spelling test, you get a point when you spell a word ( correctly / wrong ).
- 5 The player with the most points usually ( loses / wins ) the game.
- 6 Ricardo lives in Mexico, but he's originally from Brazil. He was born in ( Mexico / Brazil ).
- 7 If a fire spreads, it gets ( larger / smaller )
- 8 The chess club has ( one member / ten members ). They play chess every day.

**B** Answer the questions below. Discuss your answers with a partner.

- 1 What is your favorite sports **team**?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Think of a game you know. How do you get **points** to **win** the game?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Does your school have any sports **teams** or **clubs**? Do they ever **compete** against other schools?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What country is your favorite sport **originally** from?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**A** Complete the word web below with words from the box.

baseball	basketball	compete	golf
hockey	kick	lose	rowing
score (a point)	sepak takraw	skiing	surfing
swimming	tennis	throw	win



## Vocabulary Skill

### Word Webs

When you link related words and ideas together, it is easier to remember them. A word web can help you organize and remember new vocabulary.

**B** Work with a partner. Add other words to the word web.

## Before You Read

## Sports Fans

## A Think about answers to these questions.

- 1 Read the sentence below. What is a *sports fan*?

Ian is a **fan** of the soccer team Manchester United.  
He knows all the players and watches all the games.

- 2 Are you a sports fan? Why or why not?

## B Discuss your answers with a partner.

## Reading Skill

## Making Inferences

When we read, the author does not tell us everything. We can guess some things because of the information in the passage. These guesses are called *inferences*.

## A Read the title and the first two paragraphs of the passage on the next page. Then answer the question below.

What is this reading about?

- a people's favorite sports
- b why sports are important
- c the money players make

## B Now read the whole passage. As you read, think about this: What does each person think about sports?

## C Does each person think sports bring people together (T), divide them (D), or both (B)? Circle the best answer. What information in the passage helped you choose your answer. Underline it.

Vlad	T	D	B
Kelly	T	D	B
Oba	T	D	B

## D Read the passage on the next page again. Then answer the questions on page 56.

**Group cohesiveness.** In language classes, students often sit in the same seat for every class, next to people they already know. In class today, move to a new seat and sit next to someone you do not know very well. Strengthening the cohesiveness of your class group will help all of you learn to read in English.



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## Are sports important?

Sports are all around us. We watch and read sports news. There are also sports bars and even sports-only channels on TV. In many countries, **athletes** make millions of dollars every year. But why are sports (like soccer and baseball) so important? They're only games, right?



### Our readers answer:



**Vlad**  
(Kiev, Ukraine)

Sports bring people together. In 2006, our team qualified<sup>1</sup> for the soccer World Cup for the first time. Everyone was happy. Rich and poor, old and young, men and women—everyone was dancing in the streets together!



**Kelly**  
(Philadelphia, USA)

10 Sports bring people together, but **they divide them**, too. **Fans** of different teams **fight** all the time—they yell and hit each other. For example: My brother plays high school baseball. Last week, his team played an important game. At the game, two **parents** fought about a call.<sup>2</sup> Come on . . . baseball is only a  
15 game! Sports are so **competitive** these days. It's all about winning. When fights happen, the game isn't fun anymore.



**Oba**  
(Abuja, Nigeria)

Right now, some of the world's best soccer players are from African countries (Cameroon, Senegal, the Ivory Coast), and the 2010 World Cup was in South Africa. Yes, some athletes  
20 make a lot of money—maybe too much. But sporting **events** (like the World Cup) bring **tourists** and money to countries and help their people. And **that** was really good for Africa.


Send us your opinion.

<sup>1</sup> If you **qualify** for something, you are good enough to compete.

<sup>2</sup> A **call** is a decision made in a sports game.

Are Sports Important? 55

## Reading Comprehension

Check Your Understanding

### A Choose the correct answers.

- What is the main idea of the passage?
  - Sports make people happy.
  - Players make a lot of money.
  - People have different opinions about sports.
- Why are sports important for Oba?
  - They can bring tourists and money to a place.
  - The World Cup was in South Africa in 2010.
  - The best soccer players are African.
- According to Kelly, when players and fans only think about winning, a game is not \_\_\_\_\_.
  - important
  - competitive
  - fun
- Why are sports important for Vlad?
  - His team was in the World Cup.
  - They bring people together.
  - Some players can get rich.

### B Read the sentences below. Find the words in the passage. Circle the correct answer.

- In line 10, **they** means ( sports / people ).
- In line 10, **them** means ( sports / people ).
- In line 22, **that** means ( athletes / sporting events ) bringing money to Africa.

- ### C
- In the passage, three people give their opinions. Who do you agree with? Why?
  - Think of one more reason sports are important or are not important. Tell your partner.

## Critical Thinking

## Vocabulary Comprehension

Words in Context

### A Read the sentences below. Check (✓) true (T) or false (F). If the statement is false, change it to make it true. The words in blue are from the passage.

	T	F
1 An <b>athlete</b> is someone who watches sports on TV.		
2 If you <b>divide</b> something, you have two or more pieces.		
3 A <b>fan</b> of a sports team plays on the team.		
4 When two people <b>fight</b> , they are angry with each other.		
5 Your <b>parents</b> are your brother and sister.		
6 Hiking is a <b>competitive</b> sport.		
7 A lesson is a kind of <b>event</b> .		
8 A <b>tourist</b> visits another city or country on vacation.		

**B** Answer the questions below. Discuss your answers with a partner.

- 1 Name an important sports **event**. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Name a popular **athlete**. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Are you a **competitive** person? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Do you ever **fight** with your **parents** or friends? \_\_\_\_\_

**A** Read the paragraph below. Find the missing parts of speech for the word families in the chart below. Add the words to the chart.

~~Every year, my high school has a spelling competition. Students from different grades compete against each other for first prize: \$5,000! This year, my friend Jon entered... and he won! At the end, the last two competitors were Jon and a girl named Angie. The winning word was sarcophagus. After Jon spelled it, everyone was quiet. Then the teacher said, "Congratulations. You're this year's winner!"~~

**Vocabulary Skill**  
Word Families

In this chapter, you learned the word *competitive*. In Chapter 1, you learned the word *compete*. These words are in the same *word family*. You can build your vocabulary by learning word families.

	Noun	Verb	Adjective
1	1. <i>competition</i> 2.		<i>competitive</i>
2		<i>win</i>	

**B** Complete the sentences with the correct words from the chart in **A**.

- 1 Leo is so \_\_\_\_\_! He always wants to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 In the swimming race, one \_\_\_\_\_ was a boy named James.
- 3 Here's my lottery ticket. What are the \_\_\_\_\_ numbers?
- 4 There are five skaters in this year's ice-skating \_\_\_\_\_.



## Real Life Skill

Dictionary Usage: Finding  
Past Tense Verbs

The base form of a verb (for example, *play*, *fight*) is always in a dictionary. The past tense of regular verbs (*played*) and irregular verbs (*fought*) is always given with the base form.

- A** Look at the dictionary entries for the verbs *lose* and *compete*. Answer the questions.

**lose** /lu:z/ v. **lost** /lɒst/, **losing**, **loses**

to be defeated (in a competition or war): *Our team lost the basketball game.*

**compete** /kəm'pi:t/ v. **-peted**, **-peting**, **-petes**

to participate in a contest: *Our basketball team competed against another team and won.*

- 1 What is the simple past tense of *lose* and *compete*? \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 Which verb is regular? \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Which verb is irregular? \_\_\_\_\_

- B** Find the verbs below in your dictionary. Write the past tense form. Check (✓) if the verb is regular (R) or irregular (I).

	verb	past tense	R	I
1	bring			
2	divide			
3	drop			
4	get			
5	go			
6	hit			
7	kick			
8	make			
9	score			
10	throw			

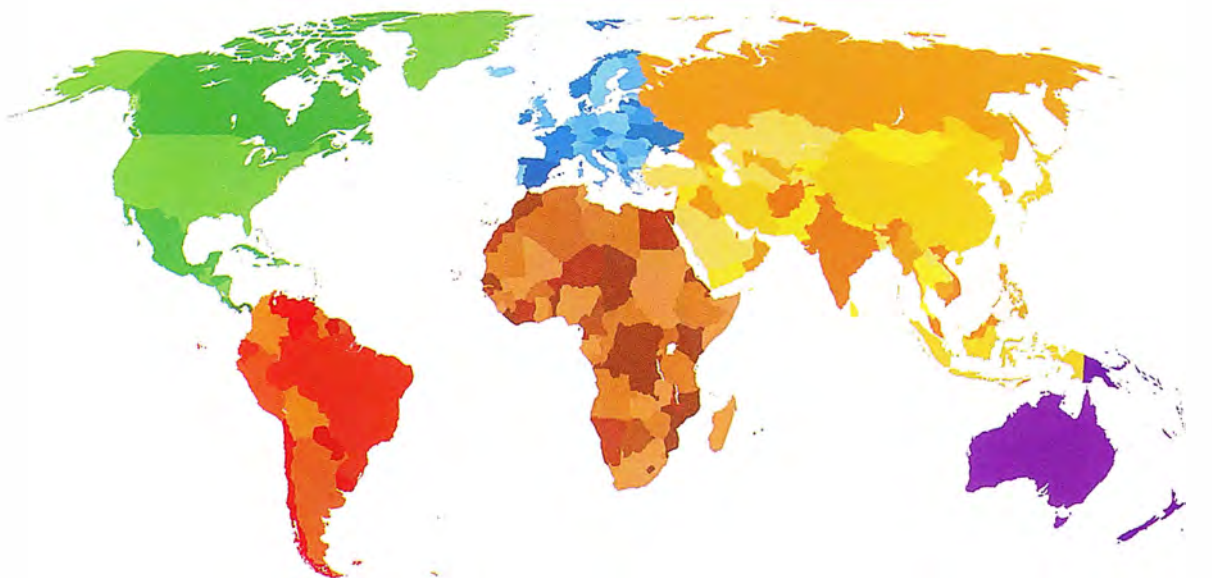
## What do you think?

- There are many international sporting events (the World Cup, the Asian Games, the X Games, the Olympics). Which one would you most like to go to? Why?
- There are many famous female athletes. Name three famous female athletes you know. What sports do they play?



### The World's Most Visited Countries\*

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 France            | 6 The United Kingdom |
| 2 The United States | 7 Turkey             |
| 3 China             | 8 Germany            |
| 4 Spain             | 9 Malaysia           |
| 5 Italy             | 10 Mexico            |



\*Source: the World Tourism Organization

#### Getting Ready

**Discuss these questions with a partner.**

- 1 Read the list of countries above. Can you find these places on the map?
- 2 In your opinion, why are these places popular?
- 3 Is there a city or country you want to visit? Why do you want to go there?

## Before You Read

On the Road

## A Think about answers to these questions.

- 1 Do you have any postcards? Where are they from?
- 2 Look at the postcard on the next page. Where is it from? What do you know about this city?

## B Discuss your answers with a partner.

## Reading Skill

Understanding the Order of Events

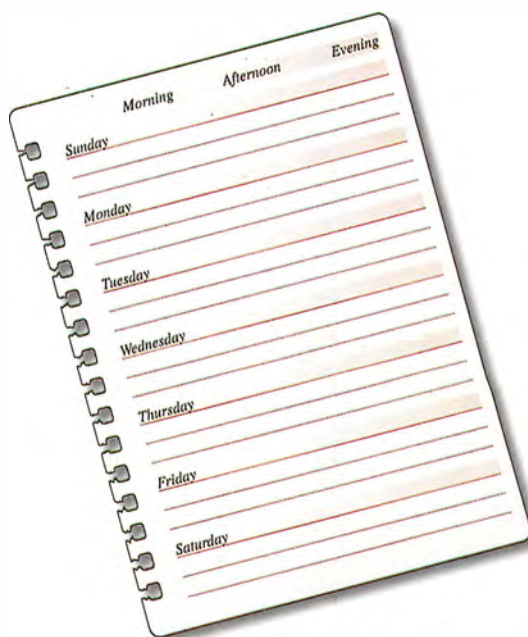
Some passages tell us about an order of events. In these passages, you often see words about time, for example, *Monday*, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, *first*, *then*, *yesterday*, *today*, *tomorrow*, *morning*, *afternoon*, and *evening*.

A Look quickly at the postcard on the next page. Underline the time words you see (for example, days of the week, *then*, *yesterday*, *today*, and *tomorrow*).

## B Read the postcard on the next page. Then put the events below in order from 1 to 5.

- \_\_\_ a went to Victoria Peak to see the view
- 1 b arrived in Hong Kong
- \_\_\_ c went to the Temple Street Night Market
- \_\_\_ d saw the pandas
- \_\_\_ e visited Disneyland

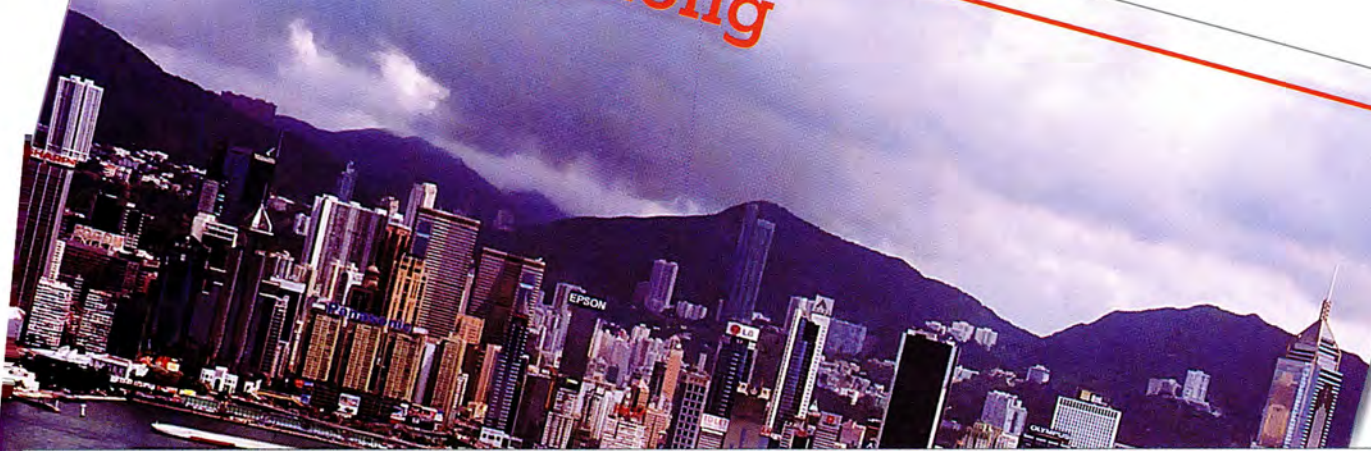
## C When did Natalie do each of the events in B? Write a to e in the calendar below.



## D Read the postcard again. Then answer the questions on page 62.



# Scenic Hong Kong



Dear Jacquie,

Hello from Hong Kong! My class trip is almost over, and this city is the last stop<sup>1</sup> on our **tour**. We **arrived** here on Friday night, and I'm having a lot of fun.

- 5 On Saturday, we visited the top of Victoria Peak. The **view** of the city was **incredible**! I could see all of Hong Kong. There were also some nature trails<sup>2</sup> on the Peak. We went for a short walk, and then had **lunch** in the afternoon.

- In the evening, I went with two friends to the Temple Street  
10 Night Market. The streets were full of people selling food, clothes, jewelry, music, movies, electronics, and lots of other things. I bought some **souvenirs** to bring home. There were fortune tellers at the market, too. One told me, "You're going to fall in love soon." I hope she was right!

- 15 Yesterday, our group went to Disneyland. Yes, there's one here! We were there all day. The park was **crowded**, and the lines for rides were long. I waited an hour to go on Space Mountain (the roller coaster).

That was my favorite part of the trip!

- 20 Today is Monday. We're going to Ocean Park to see the pandas this afternoon.

We **return** home to Vancouver tomorrow.

See you soon!

Natalie



Jacquie Martin

22 Ridley Gardens

Vancouver, B.C.

Canada V6C 2C2



<sup>1</sup> The **last stop** on a trip is the last place you visit.  
<sup>2</sup> A **trail** is a path, for example, through a forest.

## Reading Comprehension

Check Your Understanding

### A Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Natalie thinks Hong Kong is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a boring                      b expensive              c enjoyable
- 2 Natalie visited Victoria Peak. What did she like the most?  
a the view of Hong Kong   b the nature trails   c the afternoon lunch
- 3 What did Natalie buy at the Temple Street Night Market?  
a food                      b souvenirs              c jewelry
- 4 There were \_\_\_\_\_ people at Disneyland.  
a very few                      b some                      c a lot of

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

	T	F
1 On her tour, Natalie visited Hong Kong first.		
2 Natalie's favorite ride at Disneyland was a roller coaster.		
3 Natalie lives in Canada.		

- ### C
- 1 In your opinion, was Natalie's trip to Hong Kong fun? Why or why not?
  - 2 Which of the things Natalie did would you most like to do?

## Critical Thinking

## Vocabulary Comprehension

Words in Context

### A In each sentence, circle the best answer. The words in blue are from the passage.

- 1 On his **tour** of France, Kentaro visited \_\_\_\_\_.  
a only one place              b many places
- 2 The exam is from 9:00 a.m. to noon. Please **arrive** at the school by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a 8:45 a.m.                      b noon
- 3 You can get a good **view** of the city from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a the hotel workers              b the top of a tall building
- 4 The food at that restaurant is **incredible**. It is really very \_\_\_\_\_.  
a good                      b bad
- 5 **Lunch** at school is from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a noon to 2:00 p.m.              b 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.
- 6 Which of these is a better **souvenir**?  
a a house                      b a T-shirt

- 7 The bus was **crowded** this morning. There were \_\_\_\_\_ people.  
 a very few                      b a lot of
- 8 The party is from 7:00 to 11:00 p.m. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ home at 11:30 p.m.  
 a leave                      b **return**

**B Answer the questions below. Discuss your answers with a partner.**

- 1 Do you have any **souvenirs** from your travels?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 When do you usually **arrive** at school?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Where can you go to get a nice **view** of your city?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Which places in your city are the most **crowded**?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**A Match each word with a definition.**

- |                  |       |  |
|------------------|-------|--|
| 1 <b>recall</b>  | _____ | a to remember, to bring back to memory |
| 2 <b>reheat</b>  | _____ | b to come back together                |
| 3 <b>repay</b>   | _____ | c to make something warm again         |
| 4 <b>reunite</b> | _____ | d to look at something again carefully |
| 5 <b>reuse</b>   | _____ | e to return money, to give back        |
| 6 <b>review</b>  | _____ | f to use something again               |

**B Read these sentences and circle the correct word.**

- 1 I borrowed some money. I need to ( repay / reuse ) it next week.
- 2 Who is that woman? I can't ( recall / review ) her name.
- 3 This food is cold. Can you ( review / reheat ) it?
- 4 For the test tomorrow, please ( reuse / review ) pages 25–30 of your textbook.
- 5 This paper is still OK. You can ( reuse / remake ) it.
- 6 Last week, my father ( reunited / reviewed ) with his friends from school. They hadn't seen each other for 30 years!

## Vocabulary Skill

### The Prefix *re-*

In this chapter, you learned the word *return*. The prefix *re-* can come before a verb. It means *back* (for example, *re + turn = to go back*). *Re-* can also mean *again* (for example, *re + do = to do something again*).

**Peer role models.** Do you know someone who is a strong reader? What do they do that makes them a good reader? Think about what you can do to become more like the good readers you know.



**Before You Read**

Five-Star Hotels

**A Think about answers to these questions.**

- 1 What are the best hotels in your city?
- 2 What do you know about Singapore?
- 3 Do you know anything about the hotel in the passage?

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

Scanning

Remember: You *scan* to find information fast. You don't read every word. You only look for the information you need.

**A Scan the passage on the next page. Find answers to the questions below.**

- 1 What can you do for fun at the hotel? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 How long did it take to build the hotel? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Who is Wolfgang Puck? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 How high are the buildings? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 How long is the pool? \_\_\_\_\_

**B Read the information in the list. Then answer the question below, using your answers from A.**

For our trip, my family wants...

- a hotel in Singapore
- a view of the city
- a hotel where we can eat and swim
- a place to go shopping and find entertainment

Is the Marina Bay Sands Hotel a good place for your family to stay? Why?

**C Now read the entire passage on the next page. Then answer the questions on page 66.**

**Reasons for being a good reader.** When learners are good readers they make progress in all areas of language learning. Becoming a good reader will help you accomplish your goals for using English.



## Reading Comprehension

Check Your Understanding

### A Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Who most likely stays at the Marina Bay Sands Hotel?
  - a university students and backpackers
  - b poor families with many children
  - c people who like luxury
- 2 What can guests do at the hotel?
  - a They can go shopping.
  - b They can play tennis.
  - c They can take cooking classes.
- 3 The Skypark \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a has a great view of Singapore
  - b is 500 meters high
  - c is a shopping center
- 4 What is NOT mentioned in the article?
  - a the restaurants at the hotel
  - b the price of a hotel room
  - c how many people built the hotel

### B Read the sentences below. Which section of the passage does each sentence belong in? Write a, b, or c. One sentence does not belong in the passage. Mark it with an X.

a Background    b Dining    c Activities

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Famous singers and musicians often play concerts at the hotel.
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Many restaurants are open until 2:00 a.m.
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Every floor has a laundry room for guests to wash their clothes.
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ The Marina Bay Sands is owned by a company from Las Vegas.

- ### C
- 1 Do you think the Marina Bay Sands Hotel is a nice place to stay? Why or why not?
  - 2 What part of the hotel do you like the most?
- 



## Critical Thinking





- A** Read the sentences below. Check (✓) true (T) or false (F). If the statement is false, change it to make it true. The words in blue are from the passage.

## Vocabulary Comprehension

Words in Context

	T	F
1 Vic is 130 centimeters tall, and Carl is 180. Vic is tall and Carl is short.		
2 When you are visiting your friend's house, you are the guest.		
3 The Eiffel Tower in Paris is a very impressive building.		
4 Pollution is a huge problem for the world. It can't be fixed in only a short time.		
5 In most houses, people sleep in the dining room.		
6 A chef is someone who reports the news.		
7 When you relax, you are more calm.		
8 A sandwich and some apples is a feast.		

- B** Complete the sentences below. Discuss your answers with a partner.

- \_\_\_\_\_ is tall.
- To relax, I usually \_\_\_\_\_.
- When a guest visits your house, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
- In my country, people have a feast to celebrate \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** Look at the adjectives in the table. Are they usually used to describe height, weight (or size), or both? Can they be used for people, things, or both? Check (✓) all the correct boxes for each adjective.

## Vocabulary Skill

Adjectives for Size and Height

	tall	short	huge	massive	chubby	fat	tiny	slim	petite	giant
height										
size or weight										
people										
things										

- B** Choose six of the words in the table, and write true sentences.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

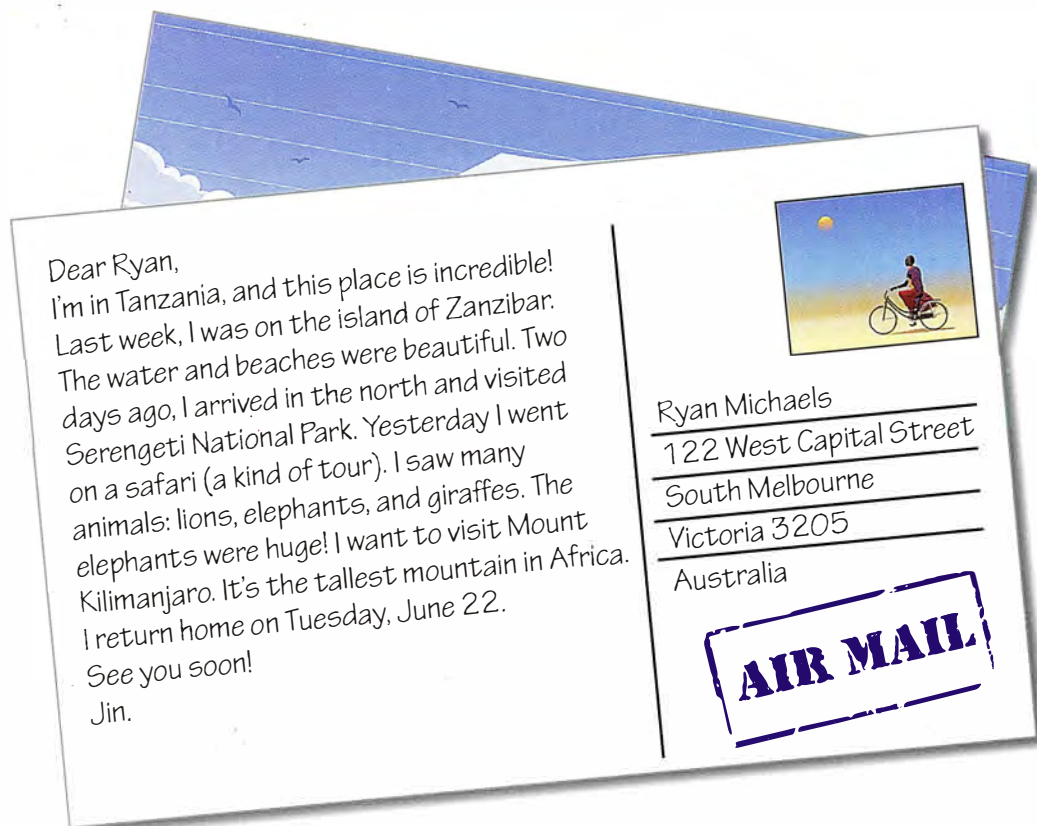
*Tall and short, big and small, fat and thin. These are very simple adjectives used to describe height, size, and weight. You can show your understanding of English by using more descriptive adjectives.*

## Real Life Skill

### Writing an Informal Note

We often write informal postcards, letters, or emails to friends or family members. There are certain words you can use to open and close these kinds of notes.

**A** Read the postcard. Then answer the questions below.



- 1 Jin starts the postcard to his friend with *Dear Ryan*. He ends it with *See you soon!* How else can you start and end a postcard to a friend? Check (✓) your answers.

**Openings:** ☐ Hi, ☐ Greetings! ☐ Dear Sir or Madam:

**Closings:** ☐ Yours sincerely, ☐ All the best! ☐ Take care,

- 2 Look at the address on the postcard. Do you write addresses differently in your country?

**B** Think of a city or country you want to visit. Imagine you are there on vacation. Write a postcard to a classmate or someone else you know. Tell them about your trip.

## What do you think?

A *city guidebook* tells tourists about things to do and see in a city. Make a city guidebook for your city. Think about the questions below. Don't forget to give extra information about the places you choose.

- 1 What are two good restaurants in your city?
- 2 What are two places to stay (hotels, inns, youth hostels)?
- 3 What are three places to see or things to do? How do you get there?

# Comparing Cultures

UNIT  
**6**



## QUICK CULTURE QUIZ

**Circle** the correct answer for each sentence below.

**1**

In Argentina, male and female friends often ( **kiss** / wave ) when they meet.

**2**

In the United States, many children leave their parents' house at age ( **18** / 28 ). They often live with roommates.

**3**

Kerry lives in Korea. On her birthday, she asked some friends to have dinner at a restaurant. At the end, ( **Kerry paid for everyone** / Kerry's friends paid for her ).

**4**

In ( **England** / Spain ), people often eat dinner at 9:30 or 10:00 p.m.

**5**

Are you visiting a Brazilian friend's home for dinner? It's nice to bring a small gift. But don't give gifts or flowers in ( **red and green** / black and purple ). These colors are said to be bad luck.

## Getting Ready

**Discuss these questions with a partner.**

- 1 Take the quiz above. Check your answers on the next page. Were your answers correct?
- 2 Are any of the customs in the quiz the same in your country?
- 3 How can you learn about the customs of another country?



**Before You Read**

Mind Your Manners

**A Think about answers to these questions.**

- 1 Do you ever eat food from other countries? Which countries?
- 2 Read the sentences below. What is another example of good and bad manners?

"Don't eat so fast. It's bad manners."

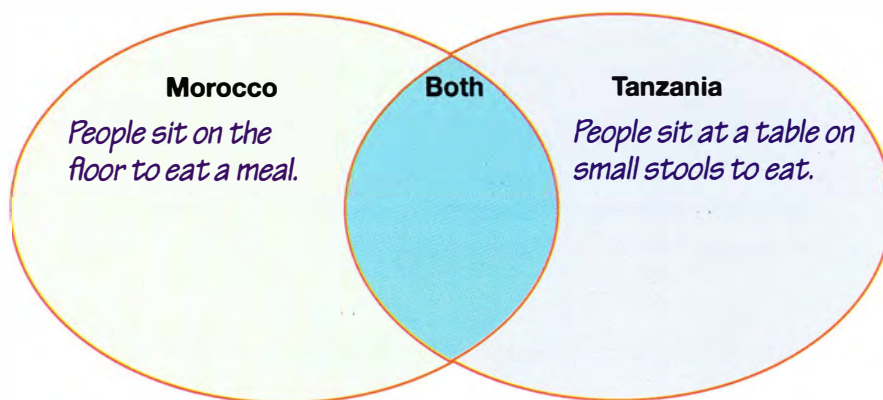
"It's good manners to chew with your mouth closed."

- 3 Look quickly at the passage on the next page. What examples of table manners do you think it will give?

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

Identifying Similarities and Differences

When we *compare* things, we look for ways they are the same (or similar) and the ways they are different. Looking at how a passage makes comparisons can increase your understanding of a passage.

**A The passage on the next page compares eating customs in two countries. Read the passage. How are the countries different? Complete the chart below.****B Read the passage again. How are the countries the same? Write two answers in the *Both* part of the chart in A. Then answer the questions on page 72.**

**Reading helps you in the world.** Being a good reader in both your first language and in English is useful to you and your community. You will benefit as a citizen of the world as you read more about events happening in different parts of the world. Your knowledge of the world can help you as a citizen of the community you live in.

**Answers to quiz on page 69**

1. kiss, 2. 18, 3. Kerry paid for everyone, 4. Spain, 5. black and purple



# TABLE Manners

Table manners differ around the world. If you visit a friend's home for a **meal**, it's good to know about the **customs** they follow.

## Morocco

If you are invited to a Moroccan's home, bring  
5 a gift of sweet pastries, nuts, figs, dates, or flowers to the hostess.

In many traditional homes, people often sit on the floor to eat a meal.

Often, everyone shares food from the same  
10 plate. The plate is put in the center of the table. Usually, everyone also drinks water from the same glass.

Only eat the food in front of you. Don't **reach** across someone for food.

15 It is common<sup>1</sup> to use your fingers and small pieces of bread to eat food. Use only your right hand to eat.

Don't say "no" to food. If the **host** of the meal **offers** you food or drink, take some and try a little.

**Also remember:** In many Moroccan homes, it is common to **take off** your shoes.



## 20 Tanzania

Tanzania is known for its fresh fish and spices. Don't act scared if your meal comes with its head still on the plate.

It is polite to try a **bite** of everything. In many Tanzanian homes, people sit at a table on small stools to eat.

25 It is OK to eat with your right hand, using bread or chapati<sup>2</sup> to pick up food. Everyone may take food from the same plate, but it is not usual for people to share drinks.

You may compliment the cook on a delicious meal, but don't exaggerate.<sup>3</sup>

In some parts of Tanzania, men and women will sit at different tables.

30 **Also remember:** It is common to take off your shoes in the home, but it is **rude** to show the bottom of your foot.



<sup>1</sup> Something that is **common** is usual or often done.

<sup>2</sup> **Chapati** is a kind of flat Indian bread.

<sup>3</sup> If you **exaggerate**, you make something seem better, larger, worse, etc. than it really is.

## Reading Comprehension

Check Your Understanding

### A Choose the correct answers.

- Why does the writer think it is good to know about customs in other countries?
  - so you can learn the language
  - so you can order food in a restaurant
  - so you can act correctly
- Which hand do you eat with in Morocco?
  - your left hand
  - your right hand
  - both hands
- In Morocco, how do people pick up their food?
  - They use a cup.
  - They use spoons.
  - They use their hand.
- Which of these should you NOT do in Tanzania?
  - show the bottom of your foot
  - eat with your hands
  - take off your shoes

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

	T	F	NG
1 In Morocco, people wash their hands after eating.			
2 In Tanzania, people usually eat with a fork.			
3 In Morocco, a plate with food is in the center of the table.			
4 In Tanzania, it is polite to try any food that is offered to you.			



## Critical Thinking

- ### C
- Look at the passage again. Which customs are the same in your country? Which are different?
  - Are the table manners in your country more like Morocco's or Tanzania's?

## Vocabulary Comprehension

Words in Context

### A In each sentence, circle the best answer. The words in blue are from the passage.

- For the evening meal, I had \_\_\_\_\_.
  - soup and fish
  - coffee
- Our custom is to eat lunch at 2:00 p.m., and \_\_\_\_\_ people eat lunch at that time.
  - most
  - very few
- The cup is on a high shelf. The little girl \_\_\_\_\_ reach it.
  - can
  - can't



- 4 On the bus, it is **rude** to talk \_\_\_\_\_ on your cell phone.  
a loudly                      b quietly
- 5 Lena was cold, so Pablo \_\_\_\_\_ his coat.  
a **offered** her              b took back
- 6 You are eating too fast. Take smaller \_\_\_\_\_.  
a hosts                      b **bites**
- 7 Simon **took off** his sweater because he was \_\_\_\_\_.  
a hot                      b cold
- 8 Tomoko is a great **host**. Everyone loves her \_\_\_\_\_.  
a parties                      b clothes

**B Complete the sentences below. Discuss your answers with a partner.**

- 1 My favorite **meal** is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 A common **custom** in my country is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 I think it is **rude** to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 I **share** my house with \_\_\_\_\_.

**A Read the paragraph below.**

Spain and Morocco share some common food and eating customs. For example, people in **both** countries eat bread with most meals. In Morocco, people often use their hands or pieces of bread to eat food. **However**, the Spanish use forks, knives, and spoons to eat most foods. In Morocco, people usually eat their largest meal in the afternoon. This is **also** true in Spain. At the end of a Spanish meal, many people have coffee. People drink coffee in Morocco, **too**, **but** not at the end of the midday meal. **Instead**, it is more common to drink sweet mint tea.

## Vocabulary Skill

Words for Comparing and Contrasting

When we compare and contrast things, we often use certain words and phrases: *both, also, too, or but, however, and instead.*

**B Look at the words in bold in A. Which words show that an idea is different (D)? Which show the ideas are the same (S)? Write S or D for each word.**

\_\_\_\_\_ both    \_\_\_\_\_ however    \_\_\_\_\_ also    \_\_\_\_\_ too    \_\_\_\_\_ but    \_\_\_\_\_ instead

**C Complete the sentences with the correct word from B.**

- 1 The food in the United States is not very spicy. \_\_\_\_\_, in Mexico the food is very spicy.
- 2 In \_\_\_\_\_ Taiwan and Korea, people eat rice with almost every meal.
- 3 Mohammed's first language is Arabic. He \_\_\_\_\_ speaks French.
- 4 When you finish eating, don't put your napkin on the plate. \_\_\_\_\_, put it on the table.

## Before You Read

Dear Diary

- A** Daniela is a 22-year-old student from Brazil. She is studying in the United States. The passage on the next page is from her diary. Answer the question below.

In my opinion, studying and living in the United States would be . . .

☐ easy   ☐ hard   ☐ fun   ☐ lonely   ☐ \_\_\_\_\_

- B** Discuss your answer with a partner.

## Reading Skill

Making Inferences

When we read, the author does not tell us everything. Sometimes we also see new vocabulary. We can guess the author's feelings or the meaning of new words because of the information in the passage.

- A** Read the diary on the next page. As you read, ask yourself: How does Daniela feel?

- B** Complete the sentences below. Circle the correct answer.

- 1 On June 13, Daniela ( was / was not ) happy to be in the United States.
- 2 On June 25, Daniela was ( angry at Valerie / unsure about what to do ).
- 3 After talking to her friend on July 1, Daniela felt ( sad / confused ).
- 4 July 5 was a ( bad / good ) day for Daniela.

- C** What information helped you choose your answers in **B**? Underline the words in the passage. Then answer the questions on page 76.



# My Homestay Diary

## 1 June 13

It's my first week in the United States and my first time in another country. So much is new and **unusual** (to me). It's great to be here. I hope I do well!

## 2 5 June 25

I live with an American host family: Valerie and Tim and their daughter, Megan. They're really nice. Every day I learn something new. For example, this morning Valerie said, "Tim and I work late, and I can't cook tonight. Help yourself to anything for dinner."



## 3

I didn't understand Valerie. I thought she wanted help with dinner. So I bought takeout<sup>1</sup> for everyone. When Valerie came home, she said, "Daniela, why did you buy food? We have a lot." I explained. She said, "Help yourself means eat anything you want." I was **confused**! We laughed and ate the Chinese food anyway.

15



takeout Chinese food

## 4 July 1

My best friend from Brazil called today. I was really happy to talk to her, but after, I felt **kind of down**. Everything here is so different from home—the food, the people, even the **weather** (It gets cold here even in the summer sometimes!).

## 5 July 5

Yesterday was Independence Day. It's a big **holiday** here. My host family had a barbecue in their yard.<sup>2</sup> Their friends and **neighbors** came. Everyone was very friendly and **warm**. Later, I went with some friends from school to watch the fireworks. Then we went dancing. It was fun!



<sup>1</sup> **Takeout** is food you get at a restaurant and take home to eat.

<sup>2</sup> A **yard** is an open area in front of or behind a house.



# Reading Comprehension

Check Your Understanding

## A Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Where does Daniela live in the United States?  
a in a hotel      b at school      c with a family
- 2 Why did Daniela buy takeout?  
a She didn't understand Valerie.  
b There was no food in the house.  
c Valerie wanted to eat Chinese food.
- 3 On July 1, Daniela felt sad. Why?  
a She was sick.  
b Her friend was going home.  
c Things in the United States felt different.
- 4 On Independence Day, Daniela and her host family \_\_\_\_\_.  
a went to a parade  
b went to see the fireworks  
c had a barbeque at their house

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

	T	F	NG
1 This is Daniela's second time in the US.			
2 In the US, Daniela lives with two people.			
3 July 4 is an important day in the US.			
4 Daniela's brother will visit her in the US in August.			

- ## C
- 1 Daniela is learning English while she is in the United States. What else is she learning about?
  - 2 Do you think Daniela's stay in the United States was mostly good? Why?

## Critical Thinking

## Vocabulary Comprehension

Definitions

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

- |                   |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 confused _____  | a kind, friendly                      |
| 2 down _____      | b e.g., sunny, cold, raining          |
| 3 holiday _____   | c not common, different               |
| 4 kind of _____   | d unsure about something              |
| 5 neighbors _____ | e the people who live near you        |
| 6 unusual _____   | f sad                                 |
| 7 warm _____      | g a little                            |
| 8 weather _____   | h a special day when there is no work |

**B Complete the sentences with words in blue from A.**

- 1 I read his letter twice, but I'm still \_\_\_\_\_. I don't understand it.
- 2 I need a coffee. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ tired.
- 3 Next Monday is a \_\_\_\_\_. There is no school.
- 4 In winter, the \_\_\_\_\_ is usually cold. But this year, December and January were very warm. That's \_\_\_\_\_.

**How did your classmates benefit?** Talk with two or three members of your class and ask them how the reading skill in this chapter helped them. How will they use the skill in their reading outside of the classroom? When we make connections between new things we learn and ways we can use them outside of the class, our reading improves.

**A Look at the words in blue. Think about their meaning. Then match each word with its definition.**

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1 unable _____ | a not the same, different                  |
| 2 uneasy _____ | b to take off paper from a gift or package |
| 3 unfair _____ | c deliberately not friendly                |
| 4 unkind _____ | d cannot                                   |
| 5 unlike _____ | e not calm                                 |
| 6 unpack _____ | f not right, not just                      |
| 7 unwrap _____ | g to take clothes out of a suitcase        |

**B Which words from the first column in A are verbs? Which are adjectives? Write 1 to 7 in the correct box.**

**Verbs**

**Adjectives**

**C Complete each of the sentences with a word from A.**

- 1 I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ my suitcase.
- 2 When I talk in front of the class, I always feel \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Bill is sick. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to come to the party.
- 4 Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ your birthday gifts now or after lunch?
- 5 Calling Mary "ugly" was very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ her blonde mother, Ellen has dark hair.
- 7 Parent: No more video games tonight.  
Child: But that's \_\_\_\_\_! I finished my homework.

**Vocabulary Skill**

The Prefix *un-*

In this chapter, you learned the word *unusual*. The prefix *un-* means *not*. *Un-* can come before an adjective (for example, *un + usual* = not usual, not common). Before a verb, *un-* means the opposite (for example, He locked the door. Please *unlock* it.).

## Real Life Skill

### Recognizing Common Abbreviations

English uses many *abbreviations*. An abbreviation is a word made from the first letters of the name of something (for example, digital video disk = DVD). It can also be made from sounds in one word. You see these abbreviations in many places in English-speaking countries.

**A** Say each abbreviation below. Then match the abbreviation with its full name.

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1 AC _____  | a grade point average (a number showing your |
| 2 ATM _____ | grades in school)                            |
| 3 FYI _____ | b instant message                            |
| 4 GPA _____ | c identification                             |
| 5 ID _____  | d air-conditioning                           |
| 6 IM _____  | e automated teller machine (to get money     |
|             | from a bank account)                         |
|             | f for your information                       |

**B** Complete the sentences with the abbreviations in A.

- 1 I need some money. Let's stop at the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Can you turn on the \_\_\_\_\_? It's hot in here.
- 3 With your student \_\_\_\_\_, you can see the movie for only \$3.
- 4 In high school, Claire had a 4.0 \_\_\_\_\_. That's very good!
- 5 Mario sent me a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. He's going to be 20 minutes late.
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ everyone: There is no class on Monday.

## What do you think?

A student from another country is going to visit your country this summer. The student has some questions. Answer them with your ideas.

- 1 How is the weather in summer?
- 2 Are there special holidays or fun things to do in the summer?
- 3 What are two common customs in your country?
- 4 Tell me about meals in your country. What do people usually eat? What time do people eat?



# Review Unit 2

## Fluency Strategy: SQ3R

**SQ3R** is a simple way to help you be a better, more fluent reader and to increase your reading comprehension. **SQ3R** stands for **S**urvey, **Q**uestion, **R**ead, **R**eview, **R**ecite.

### Survey

**Survey** is similar to the **A** in the ACTIVE approach to reading: Activate prior knowledge. When you survey, you prepare yourself by skimming quickly through the text you will read. You read the title, the headings, and the first sentence in each section of the passage. You look for and read words that are written in bold or italics. Look at any pictures and read any captions.

Look below at extracts from the passage on the next page, titled *Special Guests*.

### Special Guests

Sixteen-year-old Amy Martin is on holiday with her family in San Diego, California, in the United States. They're staying at the Coronado Bay Resort Hotel. After lunch, Amy and her parents are going swimming in the hotel pool. The fourth member of their family, Martha, is going to the beach to take a surfing class. But here's the unusual thing: Martha is a dog.

At the Coronado Bay Resort, dogs and cats are special guests.

Today, there are many animal-friendly hotels around the world.

Staying at these pet-friendly hotels costs extra money.

### Question

After the survey, but before you read, ask yourself questions such as *What do I want to learn as I read?* Based on your survey of *Special Guests*, write two or three questions that you hope to answer as you read.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

### Read

After the Survey and Question stages of SQ3R, read the whole passage, *Special Guests*. Before you read, think about the 12 tips on pages 8 and 9 again.

## Special Guests

1 Sixteen-year-old Amy Martin is on holiday with her family in San Diego, California, in the United States. They're staying at the Coronado Bay Resort Hotel. After lunch, Amy  
5 and her parents are going swimming in the hotel pool. The fourth member of their family, Martha, is going to take a surfing class. But here's the unusual thing: Martha is a dog.



At the Coronado Bay Resort, dogs and cats are special guests. For example, Martha stays in the same room with Amy and her parents. Martha also has her own bed there. At the hotel, cooks make special meals for dogs and cats. And for fun, the animals can go surfing. There's even a surfing competition for dogs staying at the hotel.

3  
15  
20  
3  
where they can eat special food. And at the Devon Hotel in the United Kingdom, there are special places where dogs can exercise. After that, they can relax in a private pool.



Staying at these pet-friendly hotels costs extra money. But most of the hotel guests are happy to pay a little extra to bring their pets with them. "Martha is a part of our family," says Amy Martin. "When we travel, she comes with us."

225 words      Time taken \_\_\_\_\_

## Review

---

After you finish reading, review the passage. During the **review** stage of SQ3R, you review the questions that you asked yourself before reading.

**A** Did you find answers to your questions? Write the answers below.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_

**B** Check how well you understood the passage. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Who is Martha?
  - a Amy's sister
  - b Amy's dog
  - c Amy's mother
  - d Amy's surfing teacher
- 2 Which of the following does the Coronado Bay Resort NOT offer pets?
  - a their own dining room
  - b a private pool
  - c surfing lessons
  - d cooking classes
- 3 Which sentence about the Coronado Bay Resort is true?
  - a You cannot bring an animal into the hotel.
  - b Hotel guests must bring their own pet food.
  - c Pets are treated like special guests.
  - d Pets sleep in their own rooms.
- 4 Where can animal-friendly hotels be found?
  - a around the world
  - b mainly in Europe
  - c mainly in the United States
  - d mainly in Mexico
- 5 Why do people bring their pets with them on vacation?
  - a They are afraid to leave the dog at home alone.
  - b The animal is part of their family.
  - c Animals stay free at animal-friendly hotels.
  - d It is expensive to leave the dog at home.

## Recite

---

The final step of **SQ3R** is to **recite** what you have learned while reading. Close your book and think about what you have read. You can recite in different ways.

- If you are in class, discuss what you read with a partner.
- If you are alone, write down the key information that you learned as you were reading.



## SELF CHECK

Write a short answer to each of the following questions.

1 Have you ever used the SQR3 method before?

☐

Yes

☐

No

☐

I'm not sure.

2 Will you practice SQR3 in your reading outside of English class?

☐

Yes

☐

No

☐

I'm not sure.

3 Do you think SQR3 is helpful? Why or why not?

---

---

4 Which of the six reading passages in units 4–6 did you enjoy most? Why?

---

---

5 Which of the six reading passages in units 4–6 was easiest? Which was most difficult? Why?

**Easiest:**

**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 understand new ideas well? Do you use that time of day to do your most important reading and studying?

---

---

8 How will you try to improve your reading fluency from now on?

---

---

## Review Reading 3: World Cup Blog

### 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.

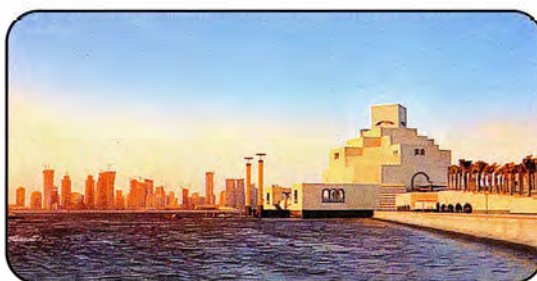
www.sportsnews.heinle.com/worldcupblog

## World Cup Blog

### Qatar to Host 2022 Soccer World Cup

The tiny Middle Eastern nation of Qatar has a soccer team, but it has never played in soccer's greatest tournament, the World Cup.

- 5 However, something amazing will happen in 2022, when Qatar will become the first nation in the Middle East to host the men's Soccer World Cup games.



- Some fans were confused about this choice. Where will the athletes
- 10 compete? Qatar doesn't have any stadiums built yet. Also, the weather in Qatar gets extremely hot in the summer. However, Qatar has plans to fix those problems. The country has announced plans to build enough stadiums for the tournament. To keep everyone cool, each stadium
- 15 will have solar-powered air-conditioning. Qatar is also building a new airport and train system. Because the stadiums will be so close together and connected by train, fans will be able to watch two games in one day.



Qatar has big plans for its new stadiums. Game officials say that after the World Cup, they will take the stadiums down. The stadiums will be taken apart and sent to countries that don't have enough money to build their own stadiums.



Qatar is very happy to be the first Middle Eastern nation to host the tournament. As the country's Emir, Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani said to the World Cup organization, "Thank you for believing in change. . . . Thank you for giving Qatar a chance."

## Reading Comprehension

---

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Why is it so amazing that Qatar will host the World Cup?
  - a Qatar has never played in the World Cup.
  - b Soccer is not played in the Middle East.
  - c Qatar has very few soccer fans.
  - d Qatar is a small country.
- 2 What is one problem that Qatar will address?
  - a Their team is not good enough to compete.
  - b It is very, very hot in Qatar in summer.
  - c Qatar's stadiums are very far apart.
  - d There is a lot of pollution in Qatar.
- 3 How did some soccer fans feel about the decision?
  - a They thought it was strange.
  - b They did not care.
  - c They were very excited.
  - d They were very sad.
- 4 What will happen to the stadiums after the World Cup in Qatar?
  - a They will be used by the Qatar soccer team.
  - b The stadiums will host musical concerts.
  - c They will be given to other countries.
  - d They will be sold to fans as souvenirs.
- 5 What can be inferred from the article?
  - a The tournament was moved from Japan to Qatar.
  - b Qatar is a wealthy country.
  - c The rules of soccer will be changed in 2022.
  - d Soccer is the official sport in Qatar.





## Review Reading 4: Tony Wheeler of Lonely Planet

### 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.

## Tony Wheeler of Lonely Planet

- 1 Tony Wheeler was born to travel. His father worked for an airline, and for the first 16 years of his life, Wheeler and his family lived in many different countries.
- 2 5 In the early 1970s, Wheeler married a young woman named Maureen. Maureen loved to travel, too. Before settling down and getting jobs, Tony and Maureen wanted to travel. They took a year-long trip from London, through Asia, to Australia. On the trip, 10 they visited places like India, Iran, and Afghanistan.
- 3 When Tony and Maureen arrived in Australia, many people asked them questions about their trip. To answer these questions, Wheeler wrote a guidebook called *Across Asia on the Cheap*. The book told people about different countries—the weather, 15 customs, and places to see. But unlike travel guides in the 1970s, Wheeler's book talked about places most tourists did not go. He also wrote about unusual things to see and do. The book was very popular.



4 Tony and Maureen started a company called Lonely Planet. They continued traveling and wrote guidebooks for each place they visited.

5 Today, around 450 people work for Lonely Planet. The company has over 500 guidebooks, a website that shows travel videos, and smartphone apps to help travelers all over the world find their way.

## Reading Comprehension

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Choose the correct answer.

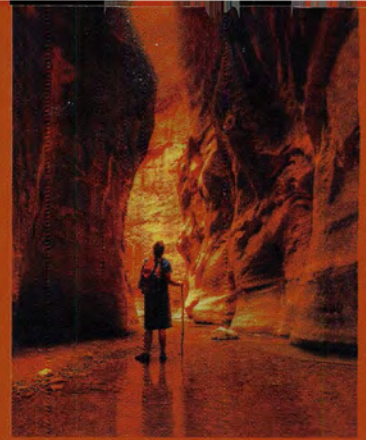
- 1 Who is Tony Wheeler?
  - a an airline pilot
  - b a writer
  - c a reporter
  - d a travel agent
- 2 Tony Wheeler's first guidebook was about his trip \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a around the United Kingdom
  - b from Asia to England
  - c from Australia to Afghanistan
  - d from England to Australia
- 3 Why did Tony Wheeler write his first guidebook?
  - a He needed the money.
  - b His wife asked him to do it.
  - c Many people asked questions about his travels.
  - d He liked writing travel books.
- 4 How was *Across Asia on the Cheap* different from other travel guides?
  - a It was longer and more expensive.
  - b It was the first guidebook about Asia.
  - c It talked about places most tourists did not go.
  - d It told people about a country's weather, customs, and places to see.
- 5 Which sentence below is true?
  - a Tony Wheeler is still interested in travel.
  - b Tony Wheeler's first guidebook was not popular.
  - c After their first trip, Maureen did not travel with Tony.
  - d Today, Lonely Planet is still a small company.



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