

Class

Name

Unit 1. Robot Pianists

pick

There are a number of expressions with the verb *pick*.

To *pick up* means to *take into one's hands*. For example:

- *The soldier picked up the flag.*
- *Pick up that piece of paper on the table.*

We also use *pick up* as in the following:

- *I'll pick you up at six tomorrow.* (I'll come for you and take you to . . .)

To *pick out* means to select:

- *Pick out the books you want.*
- *I picked out a new tie.*

To *pick over* is similar in meaning but is used in a special way.

- *Pick over the peas and throw away any black ones.*

Similarly, with *pick on*:

- *Why are you picking on me? I haven't done anything wrong.*
- *Jim is often bullied at school. Older boys pick on him.*

Practice

Circle the correct expression in each sentence.

1. Jane gets (picked on / picked over) often at school.
2. Can you (pick over / pick out) a sweater for me to wear?
3. (Pick up / Pick on) your clothes off the floor.
4. (Pick on / Pick over) the eggs and choose the best ones.
5. Don't forget to (pick me up / pick me over) at twelve o'clock for lunch.
6. Dale (picked / picking) Joe over me to play on his baseball team.
7. If you (pick out / pick) all the red candies, can I eat them?

Fun Time

Semaphore is the name we give to signaling with flags. Semaphore flags must be held in certain positions to indicate letters of the English alphabet. Please draw the positions of the semaphore flags for the name of your town.

Note: The complete semaphore alphabet is available on www.anbg.gov.au/flags/semaphore.html.

Unit 2. A Sandwich from Germany**made****made from**

It is more common to say *made from* when something is made out of ingredients, or materials, that already exist.

- *Butter is made from milk.*
- *The cake was made from flour, sugar, and butter.*

made of

Made of is very similar in meaning to *made from*. However, it is more common to say *made of* when something is made out of a particular material, or single ingredient.

- *My sweater is made of wool.*
- *That chair is made of wood.*

made up of

Made up of is also similar in meaning, but describes several things that make up a whole.

- *The student population is made up of young people from many nations.*
- *The book is made up of short stories from different authors.*

Practice

Complete each sentence by filling in the blanks with *made of*, *made from*, or *made up of*.

1. The bridge is _____ steel.
2. This wine was _____ grapes.
3. The town is mostly _____ retired people.
4. My house is _____ bricks.
5. A delicious pizza is _____ the freshest ingredients.

Fun Time

A family went into a hamburger restaurant. A server came up to them.

Server: How do you want your hamburgers?

Mother: Medium.

Father: Rare.

Child: Large.

Unit 3. The Kingdom of Great Britain

call

In the passage, the verb *called* is used to mean *given the name of* or *named*.

- *The UK is called a "kingdom" because it has a king or a queen.*
- *It is called "united" because it is really four countries joined together.*

We often use the verb *to call* in this sense.

- *A: What do your friends call you?*
- *B: They call me John.*
- *A: Why are you two boys quarreling?*
- *B: He called me names.* (e.g., He called me a fool. He called me stupid.)

We also use *call on* instead of *visit*.

- *John called on me yesterday.*
- *May I call on you when I have some free time?*

Another common use of the verb *to call* is to shout someone's name to attract his or her attention, as in the following:

- *Where have you been? I've been calling you for half an hour.*
- *I'll call you when dinner is ready.*

Note that we do not use *call to* in statements like these. For example, *I'll call to you when I need you* is not correct. It should be *I'll call you when I need you* or *I'll call out to you when I need you*. We usually use *call out* to mean *speak loudly* or *shout*, as in the following:

- *Call out if you need any help.*

We also use *to call* to mean *to telephone someone*.

- *I'll call you tomorrow.*

And as a noun:

- *Were there any calls while I was out?*

Practice

Complete the following sentences by using the correct form of *call* with or without *on* or *out*.

1. Let's _____ Ryan. He'll be pleased to see us.
2. I'm sorry. I didn't hear you _____ to me.
3. I'm busy today, so I'll _____ you this evening.
4. _____ if you need any help making dinner.
5. Susan got in trouble for _____ her sister names.

Unit 4. Antoni Gaudí**organic vs. natural**

The words *organic* and *natural* are often confused. Both mean something that comes from nature, but they are used in different ways.

Natural means made by nature, or caused by nature. It can be used to talk about many different things.

- *Wool is a natural material that comes from sheep.*
- *I prefer the natural beauty of forests to manmade cities.*
- *Hurricanes are a natural event.*

When we talk about shapes or forms, we can use the word *organic* to mean shapes influenced by nature.

- *Gaudí preferred organic shapes to squares, rectangles, and triangles.*

But *organic* is more often used to mean containing natural living materials. Organic soil is made from dead plants and animals. It contains no chemicals.

- *Oil is actually an organic material. It is made from the bodies of plankton.*

And many people use *organic* in a very specific meaning. It is usually used to talk about food that was grown using *organic* substances. *Organic* food is food that was grown in a natural way, without chemicals or manmade substances, including chemical fertilizers.

- *Organic food costs more because it is more difficult to grow.*
- *I think organic food is healthier because there are no chemicals in it.*

So *organic* food is natural because it comes from nature. But *natural* food may not be organic because it could have chemicals added to it.

Practice

Complete each sentence with the word *natural* or *organic*.

1. I buy _____ food because they didn't use chemicals to grow it.
2. I only wear clothes from _____ materials like wool or cotton.
3. Many medicines are made from _____ sources like plants.
4. Air pollution is not a _____ problem because it is caused by people.
5. I use this _____ fertilizer on my plants, and absolutely no chemicals.

Fun Time

What did one wall say to the other wall?

I'll meet you at the corner.

Unit 5. Around the World on Two Wheels

Kind(s) of

- *The bicycle is an important kind of transport.*

Kind of in this sense means *type*, *sort*, or *form of*. It has nothing to do with the other meaning of *kind*:

- *A: What kind of man is Alex?* *B: He's very friendly and helpful.*
- *A: What kinds of books do you like?* *B: I like mystery stories and love stories.*

The other meaning of *kind of* is *generous*:

- *It's very kind of you to help me.*
- *Thank you for the present. It's very kind of you to give me something.*

Practice

In each of the following sentences, replace *kind(s) of* with *generous* or *type(s)*.

1. Jack is a kind of businessman. _____
2. It's kind of you to visit me. _____
3. A spaniel is a kind of dog. _____
4. There are many different kinds of roses. _____
5. It was kind of Dylan to help Alice with her homework. _____

Fun Time

Here is the chorus of an old song that was very popular in the nineteenth century.

*Daisy, Daisy,
Give me your answer, do
I'm half crazy
All for the love of you
It won't be a stylish marriage
I can't afford a carriage
But you'll look sweet
On the seat
Of a bicycle made for two.*

Unit 6. A Brief History of Chocolate

custom vs. tradition

The words *custom* and *tradition* are often confused. A *custom* is a way of doing things or behaving that has been happening for a long time. A *tradition* is something that is usually done at a certain time in a certain way and has been happening for many generations. For example:

- *It is my custom to have a cup of hot chocolate before I go to bed.*
- *It is a tradition in my family to help bake my mother's birthday cake every year.*
- *It is customary for western men to shake hands when they are introduced to someone.*

(*traditional* cannot be used instead of *customary* here.)

Sometimes, either word can be used even though the meaning is slightly different:

- *Giving loved ones boxes of chocolates on Valentine's Day is a (tradition / custom).*
- *It is (customary / traditional) to give loved ones boxes of chocolates on Valentine's Day.*

It is probably true to say that *custom* can usually be used in place of *tradition*, but that *tradition* cannot always be used in place of *custom*. Whereas a *custom* is something we do and may have been doing for a long time, a *tradition* is always something we have been doing for a long time. Also, *custom* can carry the meaning of being polite.

Practice

Read each sentence and circle whether it is a *tradition* or a *custom*.

1. Angela reads her book every night before she goes to sleep. (tradition / custom)
2. Every year, my grandmother tells us the story of her immigration to Canada. (tradition / custom)
3. Drinking green beverages is a (tradition / custom) on St. Patrick's Day.
4. My father always gives my mother chocolates on her birthday. (tradition / custom)
5. It was a (tradition / custom) for Aztec emperor Montezuma to give his guests "xocolatl."

Fun Time

Here are some very old jokes:

Man: Excuse me! There's a hair in my cup of hot chocolate.

Server: Shh! Please don't let the other customers hear you. They'll all want one.

Woman: Excuse me! There's a hair in my cup of hot chocolate.

Server: OK, I'll have to charge you extra for it.

Unit 7. Literature as a Reflection of Life

set

set out: To start a journey

- *She set out at dawn for town.*

set on/at: To attack or assail

- *The dogs set at the fox.*

set up: the way in which things are organized or arranged

- *When I started my new job, it took me a while to get used to the set-up.*
- *"Nice little set-up you've got here," he said as we showed him around the house.*

set out:

1. To begin an earnest attempt; undertake

- *He set out to understand why the plan had failed.*

2. To lay out systematically or graphically

- *... set out a terrace.*

set about: to begin or start

- *...set about solving the problem.*

set down: to write or print something, especially to record it in a formal document

- *The rules of the club are set down in the members' handbook.*

set off: to start on a trip

- *What time do we set off tomorrow?*

Practice

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with either *set about*, *set down*, *set out*, *set on*.

1. We _____ the facts.
2. He _____ to explore the countryside.
3. She _____ the business of cleaning the house.
4. Police _____ in search of the criminal.
5. I opened the gate, and was immediately _____ by a large dog.

Unit 8. Sweet Dreams

write

The passage states that some people *write down* their dreams when they wake up.

This means that people write words on paper that tell what the dream was about. The use of the word *down* suggests writing on something that is below the level of the hand. For example:

- *Write down your name and address.*
- *Write down the date and time of your next meeting.*

Both of these really just mean *write* the information.

To *write up* has a more specialized meaning:

- *My sister has to write up a report for her science class.*

Here *write up* suggests that the words being written are to be read by other people. (e.g., newspaper readers, a teacher, etc.)

To *write for* suggests that someone is a contributor to a magazine or newspaper:

- *My friend writes for her school newspaper.* (e.g., writes articles, stories, etc.)

To *write out* can mean just to write, but it can also mean to copy:

- *The teacher told the student to write out his essay again.*

Practice

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with either *write*, *write down*, *write up*, *write for*, or *write out*.

1. What magazine do you _____?
2. Please _____ your address so I know how to get to your house.
3. Did you see the _____ in the newspaper about the new scientific study?
4. Can you _____ those ingredients so I remember them?
5. Please _____ your name on this line.

Fun Time

Small boy: Mom, I had a dream last night.

Mother: Do you know what dreams are?

Small boy: Oh, yes. They're the movies you see when you are asleep.

Unit 9. Healthy Food, Healthy Life

A *great deal of* means *a lot of*. Sometimes people say *lots of*. Compare the following:

- *I have a great deal of money.*
- *I have plenty of money.*
- *I have a lot of money.*
- *I have lots of money.*

All of the above sentences have the same meaning. Now compare them with the following:

- *I have enough money.*

This does not mean that *I have plenty of money*. It means *I may not have very much money but I have as much as I need*. The opposite of this sentence is:

- *I don't have enough money.*

This does not mean *I don't have plenty of money*. It means *I do not have as much money as I need*. Therefore, to have *enough* of something is different from having *plenty* of something. Similarly, *too much* does not mean *plenty*. It means *more than is needed*:

- *Brian has too much money.* (He has more money than he needs.)

Practice

Complete the following sentences with **plenty**, **enough**, **a lot of**, or **too much**.

1. I am very tired. I did not get _____ sleep last night.
2. We have had _____ rain. Everything is very wet.
3. Don't hurry. There is _____ of time.
4. Would you like some more rice or do you have _____?
5. This sweater is _____ money. I don't have enough.

Fun Time

How many food words can you find in this puzzle?

S	U	G	A	R	F
A	N	X	Y	F	I
L	A	M	B	R	S
T	T	Z	E	U	H
R	I	C	E	I	V
R	S	T	F	T	U

Unit 10. Raising Awareness: Endangered Species

die

There are a number of expressions that contain the word *die*:

die out

- *The koala is in danger of dying out.* (becoming extinct)

die down

- *The noise of the traffic dies down at night.* (becomes less)

Similarly, *die away* suggests that the noise moves away as well as becomes less.

die for

- *Soldiers often die for their country.* (give their lives to help)

Note that *die* is the verb, the past tense of which is *died* not *dead*. *Dead* is the adjective. *Death* is the noun. *Deathly* is the adverb. It means in a way that may cause death.

Deadly is an adjective. It means can cause death.

Practice

Complete the sentences with the correct word from the following list.

deathly	deadly	dead	death	died
---------	--------	------	-------	------

1. How many animals have _____ from diseases?
2. My grandma has been _____ ill for many weeks.
3. The man was sad at the _____ of his friend.
4. The fish is _____. It's floating in the water.
5. Don't touch that! It's a _____ poison.

Fun Time

Make ten words using only the letters in the word pandas.

Unit 11. An Ever-Changing World

else

- *What else can I do to help you?* (What other thing can I do to help you?)
- *Where else can we go?* (To what other place can we go?)
- *Who else did you see?* (What other person did you see?)
- *Why else did he come here?* (For what other reason did he come here?)
- *When else shall we go?* (At what other time/date shall we go?)

Note also:

- *How else can I do the work?* (In what other way can I do the work?)
- *Martin doesn't live here. He lives elsewhere.* (Also, *He lives somewhere else* or *He lives at another place.*)

Else can also be used with *anyone, someone, anything, something, anywhere, and somewhere.*

For example:

- *Let's not play cards. Let's do something else.* (Let's do another thing.)
- *Let's not ask Penny to the party. Let's ask someone else.* (Let's ask another person.)
- *Let's not go to the movies. Let's go somewhere else.* (Let's go to another place.)

Practice

Complete the following questions.

1. What else _____?
2. Where else _____?
3. Who else _____?
4. Why else _____?
5. When else _____?

Fun Time

Traveler: I want to go to the train station. How do I get to it from here?

Local: If I wanted to go to the train station, I wouldn't start from here.

Unit 12. A Trip to London

make up

England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland *make up* the United Kingdom. The expression *makeup* has a number of meanings: When a woman puts on *makeup*, she puts cosmetics on her face. To say that something is in a person's *makeup* is to say that it is part of that person's character. If we have a fight with someone and then, later, we become friends again, we can say that we *have made up*. For example:

- *I had a fight with Tom, but we made up last week.*

If we *make up* something, we invent it. We can make up stories or excuses. To *make something up* is also to *lie*. For example:

- *Claire: Mary told me you were angry with me.*
- *Max: Nonsense. I'm not angry with you. She made that up.*

Practice

Complete each sentence with a word from the following list.

fight	face	country	lie	story
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1. Did you make up that _____?
2. Many states make up the _____ of America.
3. We had a _____ last night. But we made up today.
4. She puts too much makeup on her _____.
5. He makes up so many stories I don't know what is real and what is a _____.

Fun Time

People who are mostly from the eastern part of London are called Cockneys. They have their own way of speaking. Sometimes they use rhyming slang. When they do this, they do not use the word they mean, they use a word or words that rhyme with it. For example, "I went up the apples and pears" means "I went up the stairs." "I'd like you to meet my trouble and strife" means "I'd like you to meet my wife."

Unit 13. Tobacco Through History

adverbs of frequency

Usually is an adverb of frequency. It states how often an action occurs. There are a number of such adverbs, each with its own particular meaning. These meanings can best be understood from examples.

- *I usually go to the movies on a Saturday evening.* (This means that on most Saturday evenings I go to the movies.)
- *I sometimes go to the movies on a Saturday evening.* (This means that there are some Saturdays when I go to the movies in the evening.)
- *I frequently go to the movies on a Saturday evening.* (This means that there are many Saturday evenings when I go to the movies.)
- *I always go to the movies on Saturday evenings.* (This means that I go to the movies every Saturday evening.)
- *I occasionally go to the movies on a Saturday evening.* (This means that there are a few Saturdays when I go to the movies in the evening.)
- *I rarely go to the movies on a Saturday evening.* (This means that I hardly ever go to the movies on a Saturday evening. It is the opposite of usually.)
- *I never go to the movies on a Saturday evening.* (This means that I do not go to the movies on a Saturday evening and have not done so.)

Practice

Write five sentences using any of the five adverbs from the following list.

usually	sometimes	frequently	always	occasionally
		rarely	never	

1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

Fun Time

Doctor: You won't like what I have to say, Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones: Oh, why not?

Doctor: You must give up smoking.

Mr. Jones: But that's easy to do, doctor. I've given it up hundreds of times.

Unit 14. Performing on the World's Stage**root words**

Sometimes when you are reading, you may find an unfamiliar word. This is a word that is difficult for you to understand because you're not familiar with what it means. One way you can help determine the meaning of the word is by looking at the word's root, or the main part of the word without prefixes or suffixes added.

The word *entertainment* is a noun that means something that brings enjoyment. *Entertainment* is the noun form of the root word *entertain*. *Entertain* is a verb that means to do something that gives someone enjoyment. Once you know the meaning of the root word *entertain*, you will have a clue to the meaning of all words that have the root *entertain*. These are words such as:

- **entertainer** – a person who does something that brings others enjoyment
- **entertaining** – something that you find enjoyable
- **entertained** – to have enjoyed something in the past

As you read, look for root words in words that are confusing to you. Can you find a root word that gives you clues to the meaning of the complete word? Use what you know to help you figure out what you don't know.

Practice

Read each sentence and note the underlined word. Circle the root word you can use to help you determine the meaning of the underlined word.

1. The busker was tired after holding six performances that day. (perform / mance)
2. The boy showed an artistic talent at a young age. (art / stic)
3. The events in the circle show are prearranged and occur according to schedule. (pre / arrange / ed)
4. The buskers must remove all of their equipment each day. (re / move)
5. The boy became a follower of the busker, hoping to see him as often as possible. (follow / lower)
6. They encourage viewers to download their performances. (encour / courage)
7. They hope to get donations from the crowd. (donat / nations)

Fun Time

Q: What kind of dancing do cars like best?

A: Brake dancing!

Unit 15. A Tasty Delicacy

pronouns

Some pronouns can be omitted from a sentence without changing the meaning. Here are some examples:

- *Many people try to repair broken things themselves. They don't want to pay people to repair them.*

In this sentence, *themselves* can be omitted and the sentence still makes sense.

Another example is:

- *I'll give Peter the present myself.*

If *myself* is taken out of the sentence, it still has the same meaning.

Practice

Underline the pronoun if it can be omitted from the sentence without changing the meaning.

1. Be careful with that knife or you will cut yourself.
2. I don't need your help. I can carry this bag myself.
3. She told me herself that she doesn't like you.
4. Can you cook that yourself?
5. I can look after my garden myself.
6. You mustn't complain. You only have yourself to blame.
7. The children themselves decided to go to bed early.

Fun Time

How many things that live in the sea can you find in this puzzle?

F	I	S	H	P	E
X	P	H	C	Z	E
T	U	A	R	B	L
N	P	R	A	W	N
A	B	K	B	S	R

Unit 16. The Mystery at Loch Ness**a lot of/lots of**

The expression *lots of* means *many*. Instead of *lots of* we can also say *a lot of*.

- *There are a lot of places for the animal to hide.*

The word *places* is plural. Therefore we must say, *There are a lot of places* and not *There is a lot of places*. This is because *places* is a countable noun. If we were using an uncountable noun such as *money* or *rice*, we would use *is* and not *are*.

- *There is a lot of money in the box.*
- *There is a lot of rice in the bowl.* Similarly, if we were using *lots of*, we would use *is* with uncountable nouns, even though *lots* seems to be a plural.

It is the kind of noun we use with *a lot of* or *lots of* that determines whether we use *is* or *are*. If we follow *lots* with the infinitive form of a verb (with *to*), the verb is considered to be singular, so we use *is* not *are*. For example:

- *There is lots to think about.*

Note that we cannot follow *a lot of* with the infinitive form of a verb. We have to use a word such as *things* with *a lot of*.

- *There are a lot of things to think about.*

Practice

Complete the following sentences with *is* or *are*.

1. There _____ a lot of cows in the field.
2. There _____ a lot of grass for the cows to eat.
3. There _____ lots of places to visit in America.
4. There _____ lots of different games to play.
5. There _____ a lot of food to eat.

Fun Time

Young boy: Meg, the kids at school called me a three-headed monster!

Older sister: What did they call you? What did they call you? What did they call you?

Unit 17. Musical Stylings

take

take over

In the passage, it says *the guitar took over as the most widely played instrument*. Here *take over* means *become the most important*. It can also mean *assume responsibility for*. Consider the following:

- *You can go home from work now. I'll take over.*

take up

To *take up* something is to *begin to do something*. Thus:

- *I've taken up playing the guitar.*
- *When did you take up learning French?*

take down

This has two main meanings: *to lower* and *to write down*.

- *I've taken down the curtains to wash them.*
- *Take down the following names and addresses.*

take off

- *The plane will take off at seven o'clock.* (leave)
- *Take off your shoes before you come into the house.* (remove)

take in

- *The lesson was too difficult. I couldn't take it all in.* (understand and remember)
- *These pants are too big for me. Can you take them in?* (make them smaller)
- *We took in a homeless man and gave him a meal.* (invited into our home)

take on

- *I can't take on any more work.* (agree to do)
- *If Mike bullies you, I'll take him on.* (fight him; deal with him)

Practice

Complete the sentences with one of the following adverbs or prepositions.

over

off

down

in

up

1. When did you take _____ making your own clothes?
2. We took _____ an old dog.
3. Don't forget to take _____ my number in case you need to call me.
4. Please take _____ your hat at the dinner table.
5. Can you take _____ for me? I'm tired of washing dishes.

Fun Time

Question: How do you get a guitar player to stop playing?

Answer: Give him some sheet music to read and play.

Unit 18. Yes! We Have No Bananas**at least**

In the following statement the phrase *at least* means not less than:

- *Even though there are at least 1,000 varieties of bananas, the Cavendish is unique because it's the only one known to have all three of these qualities.*

The inference to be drawn is that 1,000 varieties of bananas, in fact, are present. Similarly, in the following:

- *I slept for at least two hours last night.* (I slept for not less than two hours and I probably slept for more.)

However, the real meaning is to suggest that I had more than two hours of sleep.

The phrase *at least* is often used, however, to mean something rather different:

- *At least you should find time to visit your old grandmother once a week.*

It means that if you do nothing else, you should find time to visit your grandmother once a week. If the statement was intended to mean that you should visit her not less than once a week, then *at least* would be put near once a week as follows:

- *You should find time to visit your grandmother at least once a week.*

An alternative expression is *the least you can do* meaning *the smallest thing you should do is*:

- *The least you can do is to visit your grandmother once a week.*

Sometimes we use *the very least* for emphasis:

- *The very least you can do is visit your grandmother once a week.*

Least is also the superlative form of *less* and is used as such:

- *I have less money than Tom.*
- *I have the least money of all of us.*

Practice

Complete the following sentences with *least*, *at least* or *the least*.

1. The _____ you can do is help me with my homework.
2. _____ Alex is honest and helpful, even though he is not very clever.
3. Stay with me for _____ ten minutes.
4. _____ let me lend you a few dollars.
5. Which is _____ difficult exercise?

Unit 19. Zorba the Greek

so

The word has many uses. Consider the following taken from the passage:

- *Their unlikely friendship begins when Zorba asks the narrator for work. He is the first person to do so.*

In the second sentence, so refers to asking the narrator for work.

Similarly, so refers to a previous statement, as in the following:

- *A: Is it going to rain?*
- *B: I think so.*

In this statement so refers to *going to rain*. Therefore, the sentence means *I think it is going to rain*. So also means *therefore*, as in the following:

- *It is going to rain, so I will take an umbrella to work.*

So can also mean *also* or *too*, as in the following:

- *A: I like ice cream.*
- *B: So do I.* (I like ice cream, too.)

Practice

Rewrite the second sentence in each of the following using so.

1. John asked me to help him with his homework. I did this, but then he complained that I made mistakes.

2. A: I've got a headache.

B: I also have a headache. _____

3. I'm tired. Therefore, I will go to bed early.

4. A: Can you lend me fifty dollars?

B: I don't think I can. _____

5. My mother told me to wash my clothes. I did that and ironed them, too.

Unit 20. The Waxworks of Madame Tussaud**re-**

We can put *re-* before some verbs to mean that the action was repeated, or done again. Here are some examples:

- *The museum was rebuilt.* (built again)

*remake**remarry**retell**reuse**reunite**redial**rethink**rebuild**restate**replay***Practice**

Complete the sentences with five of the words from above. Change the form of the word if necessary.

1. This is not a good idea. I must _____ it.
2. The two friends have been _____ after many years apart.
3. The phone number was busy. I'll _____ later today.
4. The house is very old. It needs to be _____.
5. I don't understand that story. Please _____ it.

Fun Time

Can you make ten words or more using only the letters in the word *waxworks*?