

Class

Name

## Unit 1. Houses are “Going Green”

### through

The word through is used in many different ways. For example:

- *Sindhi wanted to promote the development of an Asian identity through sports.* (using or by the means of)
- *He had an argument with Jane. He doesn't want to go through that again.* (repeat)
- *I don't understand this math problem. Will you go through it with me?* (discuss and explain)
- *Let's not talk about your problem anymore. We've been through it many times already.* (over or repeating)
- *I'm through with you. I don't want to see you again.* (finished)
- *The shop is open Monday through Friday.* (all the time until and including)
- *Do you think your plan will go through?* (be accepted)
- *I don't trust James. I can see through him.* (into, like glass)
- *I phoned Sheila but couldn't get through.* (connected)
- *He is wet through and through.* (completely)
- *She did not finish the book yet. She is only half way through.* (into or from the beginning)

### Practice

Write the meaning of the word **through** for each sentence.

1. She worked hard and made it through the novel in two nights. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The beach is open to the public from April through August. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You can save a lot of money through careful planning. \_\_\_\_\_
4. It was difficult to see through the dirty windows of the car. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You should go through your presentation several times before the meeting. \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 2. Evening Explosions

### send

There are a number of expressions with the verb *send*. To *send off* something is really just to send it. We usually use *send off* when we are talking about some kind of mail.

- *When did you send off the letter to your sister?*

To give a person a *send-off* is usually to give them a farewell party.

- *We gave Tony a great send-off.*

To *send in* something really just means to send it.

- *I have sent (in) my application to the university.*

To *send out* is usually used when we are sending something to a number of people.

- *I sent out the invitations to my birthday party today.*

It would also be correct to use *sent off* in the above situation. *Send over* suggests sending something from one specific place to another.

- *I'll send over the files this afternoon.* (I'll send the files from my office to your office this afternoon.)

To *send for* is to ask for a person or thing to be sent to oneself or to be brought to oneself.

- *The school principal sent for all the students who were late.*

To *send down* is to send something from one level to another.

- *I sent the files down to the main office.*

### Practice

Complete the following sentences with *in, out, off, for, or over*.

1. Can you send \_\_\_\_\_ those files to me this morning?
2. When did you send \_\_\_\_\_ the birthday invitations?
3. We gave my brother a great send-\_\_\_\_\_ last night.
4. My boss sent \_\_\_\_\_ me this morning.
5. Have you sent \_\_\_\_\_ your homework yet?
6. Jill sent \_\_\_\_\_ her university application today.
7. Will there be a send-\_\_\_\_\_ for George on his last day of work?

### Fun Time

A young woman sat next to a famous scientist at a banquet. She did not know who he was, so she said to him, "What do you do?"

He was a modest man, so he just said, "I study science."

"Really!" she exclaimed. "I finished studying science in tenth grade."

## Unit 3. Different English

### few and less

We usually use the word *few* when we are referring to countable nouns.

- *There were only a few people at the meeting.*
- *I have a few very good friends.*

We usually use the word *less* when we are referring to uncountable nouns. *Less* is usually used as a comparative adjective.

- *Ben has less money than Derek.*
- *I have less time to spare this year than last year.*

The comparative form of *few* is *fewer*.

- *Ella has fewer friends than Jane.*
- *I got fewer marks for my English essay than for my French one.*

We use *lesser* only as the opposite comparative of *greater*. For example:

- *The greater of the two men. The lesser of the two men.*

It is important to remember that there are many different kinds of English and what is correct in one kind may not be correct in another. Singaporean, Indian, and Filipino English, for example, have many unique features, especially in accent and pronunciation.

The English spoken by an educated Singaporean, Indian, or Filipino should be considered as correct, even though it is different from that spoken by an educated American or Briton.

### Practice

**Complete each of the sentences with a *few*, *fewer*, *less*, or *greater*.**

1. Sophie has \_\_\_\_\_ classes today than Amy.
2. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ minutes to talk about work?
3. I have \_\_\_\_\_ money than you. I spent all of it shopping.
4. My fat, old dog has \_\_\_\_\_ speed than your dog.
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ people are coming over tonight. Would you like to join?
6. There were \_\_\_\_\_ times during the presentation when I almost fell asleep.
7. His athletic skills are \_\_\_\_\_ now than they were before. He is a very good athlete now.

### Fun Time

An Englishman said to an American, "It must be sad to be governed by people you would not want to invite to your house for dinner."

The American replied, "It's not as sad as it must be to be governed by people who would never invite you to their house for dinner."

## Unit 4. Jobs of the Future

### sort

We use *sort* with a number of prepositions to add more details.

If you want to say how you are organizing something, use *sort by* followed by a characteristic.

- *Let's sort these clothes by color.*

**Sort into** refers to the groups you are putting the items in.

- *I've sorted the class into two groups by math ability.*
- *My dad always sorts the flower seeds into different containers.*

If you **sort through** something, you could be going through it and organizing it.

- *She needs to sort through her desk drawer, or she'll never be able to find anything.*

**Sort through** can also mean to look for something among a large number of things.

- *It is taking a long time to sort through the papers and find the right one.*

To **sort out** something **out** means to understand it or solve a problem.

- *I've finally sorted out why this class is so hard for me.*

We've finally *sorted out* the problem and the computer program should work fine now.

### Practice

Complete the following sentences with *by*, *into*, *out*, or *through*.

1. She was sorting \_\_\_\_\_ her clothes, looking for the dress she wanted to wear.
2. I always sort my books \_\_\_\_\_ author so I can find them easily.
3. We need some free time to sort \_\_\_\_\_ the garage and put everything away.
4. Please sort these papers \_\_\_\_\_ separate piles.
5. Did you sort \_\_\_\_\_ what was wrong with his car?

### Fun Time

Q: What did the spider do on the computer?

A: He made a website

Q: Why did the computer get hot?

A: It had a virus.

Q: Why did the computer make a squeaking noise?

A: Someone stepped on the mouse.

## Unit 5. The Land Down Under

Note how these words and phrases are used:

### over

This word is often used to mean *more than*.

- *There are over one billion people in China.*
- *The country has over three million visitors a year.*

### spot

This word means *to see*, often for the first time.

- *I spotted a whale in the distance.*
- *Can you spot the sentence that is incorrect?*

### as a result

The phrase *as a result* is used to link two sentences by showing cause and effect.

- *Americans are eating too much fast food. As a result, they are gaining weight.*
- *As a result of the snow storm, schools will be closed today.*

## Practice

**Substitute one of the words or phrases above for the underlined word or phrase in each sentence. Change the form of the word or phrase if necessary.**

1. I knew you were there somewhere, but I couldn't see you in the crowd. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The elephant weighed more than 2,000 pounds. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Because of the hot weather, the river has dried up. \_\_\_\_\_
4. More than 100,000 people went to the concert. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The movie theater was full, but I saw you sitting in the front row. \_\_\_\_\_
6. My sister is always studying. Because of her hard work, she will get good grades.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. I can't spend more than fifty dollars at the bookstore today. \_\_\_\_\_

## Fun Time

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

## Unit 6. The Thinking Game

### even though and matter

#### even though

This means *in spite of the fact that*. For example:

- *Even though it is raining, I shall go for a walk.*
- *I bought a new car even though I could not afford it.*
- *Rachel passed her exam even though she did not study.*
- *I ate a meal even though I was not hungry.*

*Even though* is similar in meaning to *although* but has a much stronger meaning. *Even though* should not be used as a synonym for *although*.

#### matter

This has several meanings. For example:

- *What's the matter?* (What's wrong? What's the problem?)
- *I've lost my book but it doesn't matter. I can buy another one.* (It is not important.)
- *I spoke to Carmen about the matter.* (The subject or topic.)

### Practice

Complete each sentence with either *even though* or *matter*.

1. Does it \_\_\_\_\_ where we go to eat dinner?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ she is very intelligent, her grades in school are not very good.
3. Casey went to the movies \_\_\_\_\_ he had an exam to study for.
4. You don't look very well. What's the \_\_\_\_\_?
5. What kind of \_\_\_\_\_ are we dealing with in the meeting today?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Seth is a great artist, he doesn't want to go to art school.
7. It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to read; please turn the light off.

### Fun Time

A man walked into a cafe and was surprised to see the owner of the cafe playing chess with a dog.

"That's amazing!" he said. "That's the cleverest dog I've ever seen."

"Oh, he's not so clever," the owner of the cafe said, "I've won three games today already."

## Unit 7. Changing the Time

### ever

We add the word *ever* to some words to mean *every*. For example, *wherever* means *every place*.

- *The time was different wherever people went.*
- *Jason laughs whenever I tell a joke.*

The word *whatever* means *every/any thing*.

- *Don't pay any attention to whatever Jack says.*

The meaning of *ever* is different in the following sentences:

• *I'll give ten dollars to whoever can answer this question.* (To any person who can answer the question.)

• *There's someone at the door. Whoever can it be at this time of night?* (*Whoever* is a strong way of asking who.)

- *Whoever was last in this room forgot to close the window.* (The person who was in the room last.)

Furthermore, the word *however* means *but* or *which way*.

- *I like tea; however, I don't like coffee.*
- *However we get there is fine with me.*

### Practice

**Complete the following sentences with an expression using *ever*.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you do, don't forget to take your money with you.
2. I go to the movies \_\_\_\_\_ I have time.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ put gum on my chair will be in big trouble!
4. You should be polite \_\_\_\_\_ you meet someone new.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ you look at the problem, there's no simple way to fix it.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you do, don't make any noise after 11 p.m.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ invented ice cream was very smart!
8. Mary likes to play soccer; \_\_\_\_\_, she doesn't like to watch it on TV.

### Fun Time

Simple Simon bought a new electric clock. A week later, he took the clock back to the shop and said, "This clock doesn't work properly. It always shows the same time."

The shopkeeper plugged in the clock and watched the minute hand move. "There's nothing wrong with the clock," he said. "Are you sure you keep it plugged in all the time?"

"Oh, no," Simple Simon said, "I don't want to waste electricity. I plug it only when I want to know the time."

**Unit 8. A Rare Root****passive voice/active voice**

Many of the statements in the passage are in the *passive voice*. This is a structure that is often used in scientific and technical writing. For example:

- *Ginseng has been regarded as a means for improving general well-being.*

Who has regarded ginseng as a means for improving well-being? The sentence doesn't say because that is not the important idea. In the *active voice*, the sentence would be as follows:

- *People have regarded ginseng as a means for improving general well-being.*

Now consider this sentence:

- *It [ginseng] is usually taken for its medicinal qualities.*

Who takes it? The sentence doesn't say because it is not the main idea. However, in the *active voice* we can say only the following:

- *People usually take it [ginseng] for its medicinal qualities.*

**Practice**

**Read each sentence carefully. Circle whether it is in the *active voice* or the *passive voice*.**

1. The Chinese discovered Asian ginseng thousands of years ago. (active / passive)
2. It has been valued for thousands of years. (active / passive)
3. Julia considers wild ginseng to be better than farmed ginseng. (active / passive)
4. Traditional doctors use ginseng for its medicinal properties. (active / passive)
5. It is usually taken for its medicinal qualities. (active / passive)
6. This type is highly prized by Asians, especially the Chinese. (active / passive)
7. Ben likes American ginseng because it calms him before a big test. (active / passive)

**Fun Time**

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

## Unit 9. Chew On This!

### good

*to be good/ bad for* (to be healthy/harmful)

- *Green vegetables are good for you.*
- *Too much sugar is bad for you.*

*to do someone good* (to be helpful)

- *Green vegetables will do you good.*
- *A holiday will do you good.*

Note: We do not say *do you bad*.

*to do someone a good turn* (to do something helpful for someone else)

- *Jack did me a good turn when he helped me dig my garden.*
- *One good turn deserves another.*

*good for nothing* (to be useless, or lazy)

- *Bill is good for nothing.*

*to be up to no good* (to be behaving badly)

- *Those boys are up to no good. Please tell their mothers.*

### Practice

**Rewrite the underlined part of the sentences with an expression using *good*.**

1. This mp3 player doesn't work. It's useless. \_\_\_\_\_
2. You look tired. A vacation would help you. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Tomatoes are very healthy. \_\_\_\_\_
4. That stranger looks like he's going to steal something. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You really helped me out last week when you loaned me your car. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Smoking is harmful for your health. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Mike is lazy. All he does is watch TV all day. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Is exercising every day helpful or harmful for your body? \_\_\_\_\_

### Fun Time

An old lady was on her first flight. As the plane rose into the air, her ears began popping and were quite painful. A flight attendant saw that she was in pain and gave her some chewing gum.

"This will help to stop your ears from popping," she told the old lady.

When the plane landed a few hours later, the flight attendant said to the old lady, "Did the chewing gum help to stop your ears from popping?"

"Oh, yes," the old lady said, "it worked very well. But how do I get it out of my ears?"

## Unit 10. A Few Words About Shakespeare

### indeed

We use *indeed* in several ways:

to confirm or agree with something that has just been said

• A: *I believe John has agreed to lend you some money.*

• B: *He has indeed. Or Indeed, he has.*

to add a comment to or strengthen a statement one has already made

• A: *Farmers will have a problem if there is no rain soon.*

*Indeed, many of them will have to leave their land.*

to give extra force, like using the phrase *very much* at the end of a sentence

• A: *Here is the present I promised you.*

• B: *Thank you very much indeed.*

to express concern or anger

• A: *I believe Matt was very rude to you.*

• B: *Indeed, he was! Or Indeed!*

### Practice

What purpose does *indeed* serve in the following sentences? Write the purpose beside the sentences.

1. A: Did you enjoy the CD I gave you?

B: I enjoyed it indeed!

\_\_\_\_\_

2. A: I can't believe she didn't apologize for stepping on your shoes.

B: Indeed!

\_\_\_\_\_

3. A: I think Dad's flight is arriving at noon.

B: Indeed, it is.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. A: Kate really enjoys chocolate. Indeed, she ate a whole chocolate cake on her birthday.

\_\_\_\_\_

### Fun Time

Rearrange the letters to spell titles of some of Shakespeare's most famous plays.

1. heollot \_\_\_\_\_

2. inkg real \_\_\_\_\_

3. batmech \_\_\_\_\_

4. siujlu reaca \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 11. Alligators in China?

### only

The word only means just, or not more than.

- *There are only about 150 Chinese alligators left.*

This means that there are not more than 150 Chinese alligators alive in the world.

Sometimes, only suggests not enough for a given purpose.

- *Alice is only 10 years old. She can't drive yet.*

This means that Alice is not old enough to drive.

Only modifies the word that follows it. Writers and speakers must be careful about how they use only so that their meaning is clear.

- *Jane only likes John.* (This means that Jane likes but does not love John.)
- *Jane likes only John.* (This means that John is the only person that Jane likes.)
- *Only Jane likes John.* (This means that Jane is the only person who likes John. Nobody else likes him.)

### Practice

#### Match the sentences on the left with their meaning on the right.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. I'm only twelve years old!               | a. I don't do anything else in the morning. |
| 2. She eats only candy and ice cream.       | b. There's nothing else to eat.             |
| 3. Of all the boys, only Peter got married. | c. I'm a young child.                       |
| 4. Max only likes Morgan.                   | d. The other boys didn't get married.       |
| 5. They live only six to eight years.       | e. She won't eat anything else.             |
| 6. I only watch TV in the morning.          | f. No one else likes that subject.          |
| 7. There is only cake left.                 | g. They're alive for a short time.          |
| 8. Only Stephanie likes math.               | h. He doesn't love her.                     |

### Fun Time

There is an old saying that is still popular among some people. Instead of saying "Goodbye" when someone is departing, they may say "See you later, alligator." The usual response to this is "In a while, crocodile."

## Unit 12. Brexit and the Birth of Deglobalization

### Multiple Meaning Words

Many words in English have multiple meanings, which are used in different contexts to describe different things. It is important to understand which of the meanings is being used in the sentence in order to understand the ideas in the text. Look at this example from the text.

- *Globalization occurs when individuals, businesses, or even nations gain influence on an international scale.*

*Scale* is a multiple meaning word. One strategy for working with multiple meaning words is to use a reference source, such as a print or online dictionary, to find all the meanings for the word. Look at the dictionary definition for *scale*.

- scale** 1. n. small plate protecting the skin of fish.  
2. n. a thick, dry flake of skin.  
3. n. an instrument used to measure weight.  
4. n. an extent of something.

Think about how the word *scale* is used in the context of the sentence. The sentence discusses international influence. This shows that the influence stretches across land barriers, bringing nations together. When looking again at the definitions of *scale*, it becomes clear that in this sentence *scale* means an extent of something. In this case, *scale* means the extent of the international influence.

### Practice

**Read each sentence and circle the meaning that matches the underlined word.**

1. We are having company over this weekend. (people who visit / a business)
2. There wasn't a trace of food left in the house. (a very small amount / to make a copy by drawing)
3. He stepped on the scale to see if his diet was helping. (a dry flake of skin / an instrument used to measure weight)
4. Put your marker on game board and let's play! (felt-tipped pen / object used to show a position)
5. The bright light hurt my eyes. (not very heavy / what causes the ability to see things)

### Fun Time

The other day, I spotted a man trying to talk to a cheetah and thought, "Man, is he ever trying to pull a fast one!"

Q: What do you call a piece of wood that has nothing to do?

A: BORED!

Q: What did the science book say to the math book?

A: "I'm sorry you have so many problems!"

## Unit 13. Netflix

### its vs. it's

The words *its* and *it's* are often confused. *Its* is a possessive determiner, like *my*, *your*, *her*, *his*, *our*, and *their*. *Its* is less common than the other possessive determiners because we don't often talk about an object, or thing, possessing something. However, in this unit, the article is about a company and we use *it* when we refer to a *company*.

Here are some examples from the article:

- *"It is flexible and changes its plans when necessary. At one point, Netflix was ready to launch its own device to stream its movies and shows..."*

Some other common examples are:

- *Turn the box on its side.*
- *The house has its problems.*
- *The tree has lost its leaves.*

*It's* is the contraction of the pronoun and the verb that follows it: *it is* or *it has*. We generally use the contraction in spoken English, but we also use it in informal writing, like text messages, emails, and notes.

Examples:

- *(It is) Your lunch is in the refrigerator. It's on the top shelf.*
- *(it has) We should meet up soon. It's been a long time since I saw you!*

### Practice

Read each sentence and write *its* or *it's*.

1. The new café on Main Street is great for people watching—\_\_\_\_\_ customers are so cool!
2. No one can open the windows in our classroom. \_\_\_\_\_ really hot in there!
3. \_\_\_\_\_ been an interesting year. I wonder what next year will be like?
4. This new video game is really amazing! \_\_\_\_\_ characters look so realistic.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ new algorithms have been designed to solve that problem.

### Fun Time

If Netflix released results of their customers' viewing habits, this is what they would be:

It took customers 1/2 of their time searching through the Netflix movies, 1/4 of their time arguing about what movie to watch, and 1/4 of their time watching the movie!

## Unit 14. How Sound Travels

### work

Many expressions include the word *work*.

*to work out*: to figure out; to find an answer

- *Have you worked out how to get from Newtown to Bayville?*
- *I'll help you work out the answer to that problem.*

*a workout*: a session of exercise

- *Jordan's workouts usually last about an hour.*
- *Will goes to a gym to work out every morning.*

*to work through*: to go through the steps of figuring out a problem

- *Let's work through these math questions together.*
- *Alice worked through some difficult times last year.*

*to work up*: to create; to make

- *Julia is working up an idea for a school concert.*
- *I went for a walk to work up an appetite.*

*to work on* . . . a project/a piece of work/a date

- *What are you working on now?*
- *I never work on Sundays.*

*to work in* . . . an industry/a place

- *Jake works in the film industry.*
- *I don't like working in an office.* (Note: We *work on* a farm, ship, or boat.)

### Practice

**Complete the sentences with the correct preposition or adverbial particle.**

1. How did you work \_\_\_\_\_ the answer?
2. Have you ever worked \_\_\_\_\_ a restaurant?
3. Who is working \_\_\_\_\_ the Wilson project?
4. I worked \_\_\_\_\_ all the steps needed to set up our business.
5. Playing basketball after work really works \_\_\_\_\_ my appetite for dinner.
6. Are you going to work \_\_\_\_\_ at the fitness center today?
7. My uncle works \_\_\_\_\_ a famous ocean liner.

### Fun Time

Find out the answers. 1. What was the Concorde? Why was it famous? 2. Who was the first person to break the sound barrier? 3. What do we hear when a plane breaks the sound barrier?

## Unit 15. The History of the Alphabet

Note how these words and phrases are used:

### origin/originated

Both these words are related to mean *the beginning of something*. We can say either, *something had its origin in*, or *it originated in*.

- *Japanese characters have their origin in Chinese writing.*
- *Coffee originated in Africa.*

### furthermore

This phrase adds a new thought or idea to the sentence before it.

- *Watching TV is bad for your eyes. Furthermore, it stifles creativity.*
- *The Romans were powerful warriors. Furthermore, they were great traders.*

### script

*Script* has two main meanings in English: 1) a system of writing; 2) written words for a movie, TV show, or play.

- *English uses an alphabetic script.*
- *I thought the script for your new movie was great!*

## Practice

### Circle the correct word in each of the following sentences.

1. America is a big country. (On the other hand / Furthermore), it is very rich.
2. What is the (origin / originated) of your country?
3. The idea first (ended / originated) in Greece.
4. Thailand uses a different writing (system / script) than Singapore.
5. You forgot your lines again? Didn't you read the (script / directions)?
6. Joan wrote a best-selling novel. (Furthermore / Besides), the book is being made into a movie.
7. There is debate over which country chess (origins / originated) in.
8. Latin is an ancient (script / movie) once used in ancient Rome.

## Fun Time

For each letter of the alphabet and in alphabetical order write the name of a person, a place, or a thing.

- |            |             |             |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A _____ | 10. J _____ | 19. S _____ |
| 2. B _____ | 11. K _____ | 20. T _____ |
| 3. C _____ | 12. L _____ | 21. U _____ |
| 4. D _____ | 13. M _____ | 22. V _____ |
| 5. E _____ | 14. N _____ | 23. W _____ |
| 6. F _____ | 15. O _____ | 24. X _____ |
| 7. G _____ | 16. P _____ | 25. Y _____ |
| 8. H _____ | 17. Q _____ | 26. Z _____ |
| 9. I _____ | 18. R _____ |             |

## Unit 16. How Animals Communicate

### Animal Sounds

What do animals say? Complete this chart with animal sounds in your first language.

| Animal  | Name of Action | English Sound    | Sound in Your Language |
|---------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Dog     | Barks          | Woof-woof        | _____                  |
| Cat     | Mews           | Meow             | _____                  |
| Hen     | Clucks         | Cluck-cluck      | _____                  |
| Rooster | Crows          | Cock-a-doodle-do | _____                  |
| Cow     | Moos           | Moo              | _____                  |
| Sheep   | Baas           | Baa-baa          | _____                  |
| Bird    | Chirps         | Tweet-tweet      | _____                  |

### Fun Time

It is possible to teach some birds, such as parrots, to talk. Usually, they do not know what they are saying. They just copy the sounds they hear. However, there are a lot of jokes about parrots who understand human speech. Practice this joke dialog with a classmate. Take turns being Jim and The Parrot.

*Jim is teaching his parrot to talk.*

Jim: I can walk.

The Parrot: I can walk.

Jim: I can talk.

The Parrot: I can talk.

Jim: I can fly.

The Parrot: That's a lie!

## Unit 17. Spreading Sickness

### ill vs. sick

Compare these sentences:

- *I was sick yesterday.*
- *I was ill yesterday.*

The first sentence can mean the same as the second, but it can also mean *I vomited yesterday*. The second sentence does not mean this. It only means *I had an illness*.

- *Similarly, I feel ill means I do not feel well, whereas I feel sick usually means I feel as if I'm going to vomit.*

### illness vs. disease

Now compare these two sentences:

- *I had a serious illness.*
- *I had a serious disease.*

*Disease* and *illness* are not the same. We can be ill---have an illness---without having a disease. A *disease* is a particular kind of illness. An *illness* may not be caused by a disease. For example, an old person may be ill and then die from heart failure not because his heart is diseased, but because it is old and tired.

### contagious vs. infectious

A *contagious* disease is one that can be transmitted from one person to another. An *infectious* disease is one that infects you with something. A *contagious* disease is also infectious, but an *infectious* disease may not be contagious.

### Practice

Fill in the blanks with one of the words from above.

1. I was so \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, I vomited three times!
2. I'm sorry I can't come; I've been \_\_\_\_\_ for three days now.
3. Cancer is a terrible \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Jae has a serious \_\_\_\_\_. He has a fever, sore throat, and a bad cough.
5. She's ill, but don't worry, you can't catch it from her. It's not \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I just ate something strange. I think I'm going to be \_\_\_\_\_.
7. My sister has a rash on her arm. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ though.
8. The disease was \_\_\_\_\_. Now my grandfather has it too.

### Fun Time

Q: What do you call a disease that infects bears in China?

A: An e pandemic!

## Unit 18. The Beautiful Music of Art and Science

### word parts: prefixes and suffixes

When you are reading a text, you may encounter words that are unknown. These unknown words can cause a problem because not knowing what a word means affects your understanding of the whole text. In order to really understand the text as a whole, you need to understand the meaning of all the words contained in the text.

One strategy you can use when encountering an unfamiliar word is looking for prefixes and suffixes in the word. Prefixes are parts that are added to the beginning of a base word. These prefixes change the meaning of the base word. Another word part you can look for are suffixes. Suffixes are parts that are added to the end of a word. Look at the example word from the text below.

- *Meet Avia, the first AI that has successfully composed classical music that is **indistinguishable** from human compositions.*

The word *indistinguishable* contains both a prefix and a suffix. In order to determine the meaning of this word, begin by breaking it apart to the base word and then adding the meanings of the prefix and suffix.

- **distinguish** – to see a difference
- **in** – not
- **able** – able to

When you put these meanings together, you discover the meaning of *indistinguishable*: not able to see a difference.

### Practice

#### Read each sentence and circle the prefix or suffix.

1. Mom will be unhappy if we don't do our homework. (un / happy)
2. I will preheat the oven before I bake the cookies. (pre / heat)
3. He hurt his foot badly. (bad / ly)
4. The boy showed great kindness when he shared his lunch. (kind / ness)
5. Please do not use such improper manners at the table. (im / proper)

### Fun Time

Q: What type of music did the robots listen to at the dance?

A: Heavy metal!

Q: Why did the robot want to go back to school?

A: He thought he was getting a little rusty!

## Unit 19. The Mysterious Easter Island

Note how these words and phrases are used:

### sight/site

*Sight* refers to vision, while *site* means a specific place.

- *After many days at sea, land was finally in sight.*
- *I've found an interesting camping site.*

### giant/massive/huge

These words are basically the same, though *giant* often refers to height, while *massive* and *huge* can also refer to width and weight. *Huge* can also mean very important.

- *The giant man was nearly seven feet tall.*
- *The Titanic was a massive ship.*
- *Beckham made a huge play to help his team win the game.*

### figures

This word can mean a series of numbers or refer to objects noticeable by form or shape, such as statues.

- *These figures don't add up.*
- *He saw some figures moving in the darkness.*

### Practice

Are the following sentences correct? Mark each one either Y (yes) or N (no).

1. I'm having trouble seeing the TV. I'd better have my eyesite checked. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The goalkeeper made a massive save on a penalty kick. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Yao Ming is a basketball giant. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The sales figures decreased last year. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Fire your guns as soon as the enemy is in sight. \_\_\_\_\_
6. There was a huge story in the newspaper today about the new presidential election. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Can you help me move these figures into the other room? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Look on this website for good deals on flights. \_\_\_\_\_

### Fun Time

Can you make ten words or more using only the letters in the name *Easter Island*?

## Unit 20. Our Great Rainforests

There are several expressions that use the word *die*. Here are some popular ones:

### to be dying for

to want very strongly

- *I'm dying to visit my family. I haven't seen them in a few years.*

### to be to die for

to be very good or desirable

- *That chocolate cake is to die for. Can I have another piece, please?*

### to die from/of

to die as a result of

- *Marcus died from a heart attack.*
- *Jane died of a broken heart.* (sadness)

### to die for

to die in the act of helping or supporting

- *My grandfather went to war and died for his country.*

### to die out/off

to die as a large group or species

- *The dinosaurs died out millions of years ago.*

## Practice

Complete the sentences with the correct word from the list.

die

dying

for

of

died

1. Some students died \_\_\_\_\_ their beliefs when the protest turned violent.
2. Many species of plants have \_\_\_\_\_ out because of climate change.
3. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to see that new action movie on Saturday.
4. My grandfather died \_\_\_\_\_ a heart attack, so I'm very careful about what I eat.
5. Your new dress is to \_\_\_\_\_ for! Where did you get it?

## Fun Time

Read the clues and figure out which letter each one refers to. Then use the letters to spell a word from the reading passage.

1. It is in *house* but not in *hut*. \_\_\_\_
2. It is in *pea* but not in *bean*. \_\_\_\_
3. It is in *tree* but not in *shrub*. \_\_\_\_
4. It is in *cutting* but not in *logging*. \_\_\_\_
5. It is in *illegal* but not in *legal*. \_\_\_\_
6. It is in six of the words above. \_\_\_\_
7. It is in *serious* but not in *generous*. \_\_\_\_